

EINKELSHTEIN, A.I.; SPIRIDONOVA, N.V.

Chemical properties and molecular structure of derivatives of
syr-ha;azine. Usp.khim. 33 no.7:900-911 J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
azotnyy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Dzer-
zhinskiy filial.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.I.

Relation between the characteristic valence frequency and bonding order.
Teoret. i eksper. khim. 1 no.2:271-273 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Dzerzhinsk.

L 42103-65 ERF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(i)/EWA(c)/EWI(m)/I PC-4/Pr-4/PS-4/Pt-7 EM/7
ACCESSION NR: AP5008718 S/0366/65/001/003/0606/0609

AUTHORS: Finkel'shteyn, A. I.; Spiridonova, N. V. 40
B

TITLE: Investigation of the products of thermal conversion of some sym-heptazine
by means of IR spectra 7

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 606-609

TOPIC TAGS: IR spectrum, heat resistant plastic, thermal decomposition, pyrometer/
Kurnakov pyrometer

ABSTRACT: The derivatives of sym-heptazine were studied because of their potential value in producing heat-resistant plastics. The authors worked on melem, cyaneluric and hydromellonic acids, and the salts of the latter two. A Kurnakov pyrometer was used, calibrated for conversion temperatures of known compounds. Compounds were identified by their IR spectra. Hydromellonic acid was precipitated from a saturated solution of its potassium salt by concentrated HCl. After one-half hour of boiling in the presence of ion-exchange resins it separated out as a white powder. Cyaneluric acid was precipitated by doubly distilled HCl from a saturated solution of its potassium salt. On heating, melem underwent conversion at 188, 546, and 742°C. The first change was very slight, not affecting the structure. The second

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L 42109-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008718

involved absorption of heat and conversion to mellon. The color became yellow. At 742C more heat was absorbed, the mellon structure was preserved, and the yellow color became more intense. The tripotassium salt of hydromellonic acid underwent thermal conversions at 148 and 630C. The first was not accompanied by any visible change in the sample. At 630C, however, the salt melted, decomposing, and giving rise to the tripotassium salt of tricyanmelamine. This product also formed, at 660C, by melting the monopotassium salt of hydromellonic acid. Hydromellonic acid itself changed at 130C, with no alteration of molecular structure, and at 740C, with absorption of heat, due to the irreversible conversion to mellon. Cyameluric acid changed at 120 and 480C. The second change involved decomposition, giving rise to mellon. The tripotassium salt of cyameluric acid exhibited endothermic effects at 120 and 546C. The spectrum did not change after the first, but melting occurred at the second, with decomposition and the formation of potassium and ammonium cyanates. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 01

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 cc

MUSHKIN, Yu.I.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.I.

Structure of cyanoguanylearbanides and cyanodiguamide.
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:721-724 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektinyy institut
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

BRONSHTEYN, L.A., dotsent; AFANAS'YEV, L.L., dotsent, BASH, M.S., dotsent;
VLASKO, Yu.M., inzh.; ZEMSKOV, P.F., inzh.; KRAMARENKO, G.V.,
dotsent; LEYDERMAN, S.R., dotsent; LIV'YANT, Ya.A., ispoln.obyazan-
nosti dotsenta; LYUBINSKIY, N.M., inzh.; NAYDENOV, B.F., inzh.;
FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.L., inzh.; KHROMOV, A.A., inzh.; CHUDINOV, A.A.,
inzh.; GOBERMAN, I.M., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.;
DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Centralized automotive freight haulage] TSentralizovannye pere-
vozki gruzov avtomobil'nym transportom. Pod obshchei red. I.M.
Gobermana. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transpor-
ta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 206 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moscow. Avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut,
(Transportation, Automotive)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

FINKELSHTEYN, A. S. 10

Development of the production of chromium-containing cast iron. A. S. Finkelshstein. *Soviet. Met.* 9, No. 10, 9-16 (1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 2483. — The properties and compn. of various kinds of cast iron contg. Cr, Ni, Cu and Mo are reported. Methods of producing cast iron contg. 30-35% Cr are discussed, with practical results of blast-furnace smelting both in Russia and elsewhere being considered. The quantities of cast iron of these kinds produced in Russian and in America are compared.
M. G. Moore

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, A.S., Engineer

127-58-7-1/20

TITLE: Perspectives for the Development of the Iron-Ore Base of the USSR Ferrous Industry (Perspektivy razvitiya zhelezorudnoy bazy chernoy metallurgii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, pp 3-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Over the next 15 years, the USSR ferrous industry must increase the production of cast iron to 75-85 million tons, steel - to 100-120 million and the extraction of iron ore to 250-300 million tons a year. This latter amount corresponds to 200 million tons of prepared iron ore a year. It means that the production of prepared iron ore will be increased 2.5 times as compared with 1957 production (84 million tons). From 1959 to 1965, production of iron ore must reach 154 million tons a year. The author describes the main iron ore bases for the ferrous industry. The most important is the Krivoy Rog basin, where the rich martite-hematite ores are extracted. Deposits of this region are exploited mainly by underground mining. The exploitation of huge resources of magnetitic ferrous quartzites by open cast mining started recently. The Kamysh-Burun deposits (the Kerch' basin) are the base for the Ukrainian SSR and produce 3.7% of the whole Union's production. In the eastern USSR,

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127-58-7-1/20

Perspectives for the Development of the Iron-Ore Base of the USSR Ferrous Industry

the most important bases are the Magnitogorsk deposits, where primary magnetite and oxidized martite ores are extracted by open cast mining. There are further the Tagil-Kushva (Sverdlovsk oblast') and Bakal (Chelyabinsk oblast') deposits where magnetite ores are extracted by open cast and underground mining. In Siberia, exploitation is concentrated in the Gornaya Shoriya (Kemerovo oblast') region, where magnetite ores are extracted. These six regions together produce 90% of the ore with an average content of 54.5% of iron. The author studies the possibilities of increasing the output of iron ore in the different parts of the USSR. The possibility to increase production in the Krivoy Rog basin is very limited. It is impossible to increase the productivity of existing mines. A general reconstruction of the basin (deepening of mines, etc) will produce about 50 million tons yearly, but the amount of rich ore which could be used for the dressing process will decrease. Further development of ferrous metallurgy cannot be based on the Krivoy Rog mines. The deposits of the Kola Peninsula serve the Cherepovets plant, and their remoteness does not recommend an increase in their production. The possibilities

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Perspectives for the Development of the Iron-Ore Base of the USSR Ferrous Industry

of the Tula and Lipetsk deposits are very limited by their peculiar deposits, which involve large expenditure of capital. It is preferred not to sink any new mines here but to replace them gradually by the rich ore deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (KMA). The development of cast iron production could be based on the utilization of deposits of the ferrous quartzites of the KMA, the Krivoy Rog basin and the deposits of the Kerch' basin. The exploitation of the KMA deposits involves large work to lower the level of underground water and to ensure the drainage of the deposits. Enormous technical and capital means and a long period of time must be spent here. The rich deposits of the Yakovlevo region will produce at least 15 million tons a year. The high content of iron in these ores will produce the cheapest cast iron (Table 1) in the USSR. The author stresses the fact that the exploitation of the rich deposits of the Yakovlevo and other regions cannot begin before 1965. The development of the ferrous industry in the southern part of the country must thus be based on the magnetite quartzites of the Krivoy Rog region and on the deposits of the Kerch' region. The construction of mining combines must thus be stepped

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127-5P-7-1/20

Perspectives for the Development of the Iron-Ore Base of the USSR Ferrous Industry

up. The total capacity of these combines, in 1959-65, could reach 35-40 million of concentrated and 75-85 million tons of primary ores a year. In the eastern part of the USSR, the largest exploited iron ore deposit is in Magnitogorsk, but output here will decrease gradually and in 1979 will stop altogether, the deposits being exhausted. The Tagil-Kushva region will maintain its output and the Bakal region will increase slightly. The author studies the possible development of secondary regions with ore deposits which will serve existing and newly built combines. The Kachkanar group of titanium-magnetite deposits and the Kopansk deposits can deliver ore to the Chusovo and Kusino combines, and the Orsk-Khalilovo deposits will service its own combine. In Siberia, the Altay-Sayan deposits are partly exploited for the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. There are possibilities to increase their output, but it will involve huge expenses in railways, living accommodations and new plants. These deposits contain mainly magnetite ores which are cheap for concentration purposes. In the Angara-Pitsk region and Lower-Angara basin, deposits can be exploited by open cast mining and their output can be stepped up to 12

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Perspectives for the Development of the Iron-Ore Base of the USSR Ferrous Industry

million tons a year. In the Kustanay oblast' of the Kazakh SSR there are huge reserves of ore. The magnetite ores contain 40-45% iron and can be concentrated by magnetic process to reach 59-60% iron content. In the Lisakovo and Ayat regions are rich colite ores of mixed mineral content. The iron-ore deposits of Central Kazakhstan will only serve as a raw material base for the Karaganda plant now under construction (Table 2). The author lists plants and combines, existing and under construction, in this part of the USSR. Table 3 presents the comparative amounts of ore extracted in 1957 and in 1965 in the western and eastern parts of the USSR. It shows that the production of the northwest and central parts will increase from 3.8 to 9.6 % of the total output. The production of the southern part will decrease from 57.3 to 49.5 %. In the eastern part, the output of the Ural region will sharply decrease from 33.2 to 23.7 %. The output in Siberia will increase from 4.5 to 9 %, and that of Kazakhstan - from 1.2 to 8.2 %. The author finds that the explored ore deposits warrant the expected development of metallurgy for the next 15-20 years. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION:
Card 5/5

Leningradskiy filial Gipromeza (The Leningrad Branch of Gipromez)
1. Industry-USSR 2. Iron ore-Production

BOLDYREV, G.P.; VOGMAN, D.A.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.; VERK, D.L.; DYUGAYEV, I.V.; KAVUN, V.M.; KURENKO, A.A.; UZBEKOV, M.R.; ARSEN'YEV, S.Ya.; YEGORKIN, A.N.; KORSAKOV, P.P.; KUZ'MIN, V.N.; STRELETS, B.A.; PATKOVSKIY, A.B.; BOLESLAVSKAYA, B.M.; INDEMBOM, D.B.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.S.; SHAPIRO, I.S.; LAPIN, L.Yu.. Primalni uchastiy: NEVSKAYA, G.I.; FEDOSEYEV, V.A.; KASPILOVSKIY, Ya.B., ZERNOVA, K.V.. BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otv.red.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, nauchnyy red.; STRUMILIN, akademik, nauchnyy red.; ANTIPOV, M.I., nauchnyy red.; BELYANCHIKOV, K.P., nauchnyy red.; YEROFEYEV, B.N., nauchnyy red.; KALGANOV, M.I., nauchnyy red.; SAMARIN, A.M., nauchnyy red.; SLEDZYUK, P.Ye., nauchnyy red.; KHLEBNIKOV, V.B., nauchnyy red.; STREYS, N.A., nauchnyy red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Iron ore deposits in central Kazakhstan and ways for their utilization] Zhelezorudnye mestorozhdenia Tsentral'nogo Kazakhstana i puti ikh ispol'zovaniia. Otvetstvennyi red. I.P.Bardin. Moskva, 1960. 556 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhdudomstvennaya postoyannaya komissiya po zhelezu. 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti nemetallicheskih iskopayemykh (Giproruda) (for Boldyrev, Vogman, Arsen'yev, Yegorkin, Korsakov, Kuz'min, Strelets, (Continued on next card)

BOLDYREV, G.P.--(continued). Card 2.

3. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Novokhatskiy).
 4. Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (for Verk, Dyugayev, Kavun, Kurenko, Uzbekov).
 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh (Mikhanobr) (for Patkovskiy).
 6. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya metallurg.zavodov (Gipromex) (for Boleslavskaya, Indenbom, Finkel'shteyn, Nevskaya, Fedoseyev, Karpilovskiy).
 7. Mezhdur ведомstvennaya postoyannaya komissiya po zhelezu AN SSSR (for Shapiro, Zernova, Kalganov).
 8. Gosplan SSSR (for Lapin).
- (Kazakhstan--Iron ores)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.S.

Factors determining the metallurgical value of iron ores and
concentrates. Obog. rud. 6 no.5:9-15 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Iron ores)

BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otv. red.[deceased]; BELYANCHIKOV, K.P.,
nauchnyy red.; YEROFEYEV, B.N., nachnyy red.; ZVYAGIN, P.Z.,
nauchnyy red.; KOSHELEV, V.V., nachnyy red.; MELESHKIN, S.M.,
nauchnyy red.; MIRLIN, G.O., nachnyy red.; MOSKAL'KOV, Ye.F.,
nauchnyy red.; POKROVSKIY, M.A., nachnyy red.; SLEDZYUK, P.Ye.,
nauchnyy red.; FINKELSHTEYN, A.S., nachnyy red.; KHARCHENKO,
A.K., nachnyy red.; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., akademik, nachnyy red.;
SHAPIRO, I.S., nachnyy red.; SHIRYAYEV, P.A., nachnyy red.;
OKHRIMYUK, Ye.M., nachnyy red.; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik,
nauchnyy red.; MAKOVSKIY, G.M., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn.
red.

[Oolitic iron ores of the Lisakovka deposit in Kustanay Province
and means for their exploitation]Oolitovye zheleznye rudy Lisa-
kovskogo mestorozhdenia Kustanaiskoi oblasti i puti ikh ispol'-
zovania. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 234 p. (Zhe-
lezorudnye mestorozhdenia SSSR [no.1]) (MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela.
(Kustanay Province--Iron ores)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.S.

Best plan for dressing Akkermanovka native alloys. Gor. zhur. no.3:
71-73 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo insitiuta po
proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
(Akkermanovka region--Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.S.

Metallurgical value of iron ores and its inclusion in the
establishment of new wholesale prices. Stal' 23 no.6:563-566
Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo instituta po
proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.S., kand. ekonom. nauk

Technical and economic basis for the optimal depth of
dressing iron ores. Gor. zhur. no.5:54-59 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Leningradskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo instituta
po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov.

FINKELSTEYN, A.V.

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[Faint, illegible text]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, H-V

USSR/Engineering - Modulus of displacement

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 12/41

Authors : Rysina, N. S., and Finkel'shteyn

Title : Effect of alloying admixtures on the temperature dependence of the iron displacement modulus

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 215-217, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract : Experimental study of the temperature effect of alloying admixtures on the hardness of alloyed metals is described. The experiments were conducted with iron alloys in a vacuum furnace with the help of a torsional balance and electronic temperature regulator. Three references (1953-1954). Table; graph.

Institution : Institute of Metallurgy and of Physics of Metals of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy

Presented by : Academician G. V. Kurdyumov, May 4, 1954

ФИДЕЛ ШТЕЙН, А.В.

SOV/137-58-8-17532 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 189 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, A.V.

TITLE: On the ~~Mechanics of the~~ Electrolytic Polishing of Metals (O mekhanizme elektroliticheskoy polirovki metallov,

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences, presented to the Saratovsk. un-t (Saratov University), Saratov, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Saratovsk. un-t (Saratov University), Saratov

1. Metals--Surfaces 2. Electrolytic polishing

Card 1/1

5.3400

77889

SOV/79-30-2-40/78

AUTHORS:

Ponomaryev, A. A., Finkel'shteyn, A. V., Kuz'mina, Z. M.

TITLE:

Concerning the Study of Furan Compounds. XI. Hydration of α , β -Unsaturated Ketones in the Presence of Copper-Aluminum Alloys

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 564-568 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A copper-aluminum alloy was prepared containing 58-60% Cu and 42-40% Al. The activity of above alloys was investigated in the hydrogenation of furfurylidene-acetone, under pressure, at 20-150°. At 30-40°, a saturated ketone, 1-(α -furyl)butan-3-one (1) and at 100-120°, 1-(α -furyl)-butan-3-ol (2) were formed. There are 1 figure; 1 table; and 15 references, 9 Soviet, 1 French, 3 Belgian, 1 Polish, 1 German.

Card 1/6

Concerning the Study of Furan Compounds. XI

77889

SOV/79-30-2-40/78

ASSOCIATION: Saratov State University (Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1959

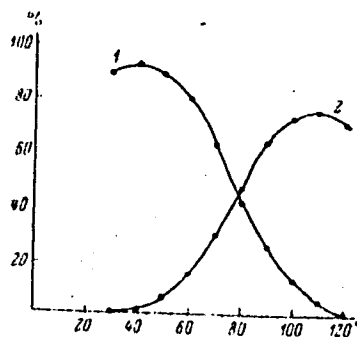
Card 2/6

Concerning the Study of Furan Compounds. XI

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SOV/79-30-2-40/78

Fig. 1. Yields of 1 and 2 depending on the temperature.

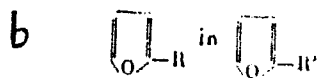


Card 3/6

Concerning the Study of Furan
Compounds. XI

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Table 1.



c		d				
e	f	g	h	i	n_D^{30}	d_4^{30}
--CH=CHCOCH ₃	80	--(CH ₂) ₂ COCH ₃	85	86-87° (12)	1.4710	1.0350
-CH=CH-CH=CHCOCH ₃	60	-(CH ₂) ₃ COCH ₃	80	90-91 (2)	1.4703	0.9960
-CH=CHCOCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	80	-(CH ₂) ₂ COCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	75-80	109-110 (9)	1.4645	0.9720
--CH=CH--CH=CHCOCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	100	-(CH ₂) ₁ COCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	60	101-103 (2)	1.4680	0.9570
-CH=CHCOC ₆ H ₅	90	-(CH ₂) ₂ COC ₆ H ₅	70-80	157.5-159.8)	—	—
C ₆ H ₅ --CH=CHCOCH ₃	120	C ₆ H ₅ -(CH ₂) ₂ COCH ₃	90	k 30	—	—
C ₆ H ₅ --CH=CHCOC ₆ H ₅	50	C ₆ H ₅ -(CH ₂) ₂ COC ₆ H ₅	75	111-112 (13) k 72-73°	1.5131	0.9929

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(Caption to Table 1 on Card 5/6)

Concerning the Study of Furan Compounds. XI
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SOV/79-30-2-40/78

Table 1. (b) Hydrogenation of unsaturated ketones;
(c) conditions of hydrogenation; (d) physical properties
of obtained saturated ketones; (e) R; (f) pressure of
hydrogen (in atm); (g) R'; (h) yield in %; (i) bp/mm pr;
(k) mp.

Preparation and Some Properties of Two New Compounds

Nr	Starting materials	Obtained product	bp/mm pr	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	Yield in %
1	Furylacrolein + + methyl isobutyl ketone + 65% alco- hol + 33% NaOH	1-(α -furyl)- -octa-1,3-dien- -5-one (I)	132-135 ⁰ /2	1.6292	1.0200	-

(Cont'd on Card 6/6)

Concerning the Study of Furan Compounds. XI

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Preparation and Some Properties of Two New Compounds

Nr	Starting material	Obtained product	bp/mm pr	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	Yield in %
2	I + anhydrous alcohol + CuAl catalyst + H ₂ (at 100 atm)	1-(α -furyl)-7-methyloctan-5-one	101-103/2	1.4680	0.9570	60

Card 6/6

S/081/61/000/003/003/019
A166/A129

AUTHOR: Fortunatov, A. V., Finkel'shteyn, A. V.

TITLE: The mechanism of the electropolishing of metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1961, 88, abstract 38670.
(Uch. zap. Saratovsk, un-ta, 1959, no. 71, 19 - 25)

TEXT: The anode process in the electropolishing of Cu in H_3PO_4 (6.1 - 15.4M) solutions was examined by studying the change in anode potential at various current densities (i). The hypothesis is advanced that the smoothing process is conditioned not by local pickling of the rough surface's protruding portions, but by the specific chemism of the electrode process consisting not in direct transition of the metal's ions into the solution (as occurs in electrochemical pickling), but in the formation of the intermediate compound CuO which dissolves in the electrolyte. The preeminent oxidation of the protrusions is due to the increased supply of surface energy in them, since they consist either of uncompleted or destroyed elements of the crystal lattice. The relation of the anode potential and i is described by Tafel's (Tafel') equation.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Summary by Z. Solov'yeva

Card 1/1

KLYAYEV, V.I.; SLISARENKO, F.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.

Polarographic determination of acetaldehyde in the presence of acrylonitrile. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.8:999-1002 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Saratov Pedagogical Institute.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.; POGREBNAYA, V.I.; LUK'YANCHUK, S.V.

Solvatochromism of some substituted p-aminobenzene and Hammett's constants. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.8:2092 Ag '64.

I. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

(MIRA 13:1)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.; LUK'YANCHUK, S.V.; NAUKINA, M.A.; KUZ'MINA, Z.M.

Solvatochromism of some substituted nitrobenzenes and Hammett's constants. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12:2964-2965 D '64.

1. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

(MIRA 18:2)

PILIFCHUK, Yu.S.; PEN, R.Z.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.

Identification of the absorption frequencies of C-H bonds in the
infrared spectra of lignin. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.7:1768-1770 JI
'65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

MOROZOV, V.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.

Reactivity of secondary cellulose hydroxyls in esterification
in an acid medium. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.11:2821-2823 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.; KUZ'MINA, Z.M.

Effect of the structure of some derivatives of nitrobenzene
on the catalytic reduction of the nitro group. Dokl. AN
SSSR 158 no.1:176-178 S-0 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut, Krasnoyarsk.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.; GARASH, B.

Our experience in organizing and operating a mobile radio shop.
Radio no.1:18-19 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:4)

- 1.Nachal'nik radiomasterskey Moldavskoy DRTS (for Finkel'shteyn)
- 2.Nachal'nik DRTS Moldavskoy SSR (for Garash)
(Radio--Repairing)

MANVELYAN, M.; KALAMKARYAN, K.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.; VARDANYAN, I.;
MALKHASYAN, S.

Production of glass fibers based on complex silicate rocks.
Prom. Arm. 6 no.11:54-57 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii
Gosmetallurgkomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR (ANIKHIM).

POLONSKIY, D.Ye., inzh.; FINKINSHTEYN, B.A., inzh., red.

[A story in two days; practices in the assembling of large-panel apartment houses by Construction Administration no.7 of Trust no.89 in the city of Sverdlovsk] Etazh v dvoe sutok; opyt montazha krupnopanel'nykh zhilykh domov stroitel'nyim upravleniem no.7 tresta no.89 v gor. Sverdlovske. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 24 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Glavnyy inzhener Stroitel'nogo upravleniya no.7 tresta no.89 v gorode Sverdlovske (for Polonskiy).

FINKINSHTEYN, B.A., inzh., nauchn. red.; KODABASHEVA, R.S., inzh.,
nauchn. red.; PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Concrete and reinforced concrete work; reports of ef-
ficiency experts' suggestions] Betonnye i zhelezobetonnye
raboty. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 75 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
TSentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; KALAMKARYAN, K.G., inzh.; MALKHASYAN, S.G., inzh.;
VARDANYAN, I.A., inzh.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.I., inzh.

Obtaining alkaline glass fiber on a tuff and pumice sand base.
Stek. 1 ker. 20 no.9:18-20 S '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii soveta narodnogo
khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Armyanskoy
SSR (for Manvelyan).

MANVELYAN, M.G.; KALAMKARYAN, K.G.; VARDANYAN, I.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN,
B.I.

Preparing alkali-free glass fiber at the base of local raw
materials in Armenia. Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:39-41 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii ArmSSR.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; KALAMKARYAN, K.G.; VARDANYAN, I.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN,
B.I.

Preparing alkali-free glass fiber at the base of local raw
materials in Armenia. Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:39-41 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii ArmSSR

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Boris Nikolayevich

DECEASED
1963

1963/
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Metals

YEFREMOV, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; REKITAR, R.A., inzh.;
ROZENBERG, S.V., kand. ekon. nauk; BLATNOV, M.D., kand.
tekhn. nauk; VIL'KONETSKIY, M.S., inzh.; TOMILIN, A.I., inzh.;
POPELYASH, V.N., inzh.; ZAGAYNOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.S., inzh.; MARINOV, I.A., inzh.; ISTRATOV, V.P.,
inzh.; MARGOLIN, I.S., inzh.; ENGEL'S, G.G., inzh.; ANTONOV,
V.A., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.D., inzh.; KLESHCHINSKIY, B.K., inzh.;
IL'INSKIY, A.I., retsenzent; PAPKOV, N.G., retsenzent; SMIRNOV,
G.M., retsenzent; SHPOLYANSKIY, M.N., otv. red. toma; VOLOCHNEV,
V.N., red.; TROFIMOV, A.N., red.; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va;
LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical manual on city electric transportation in three
volumes] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik po gorodskomu elektro-
transportu v trekh tomakh. Redkollegia: V.N.Volochnev, A.N.
Trofimov, M.N.Shpolianskii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz.
RSFSR. Vol.1. [City electric transportation (general part)]
Gorodskoi elektricheskii transport (obshchaia chast'). Otv.
red. toma M.N.Shpolianskii. 1961. 726 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Streetcars) (Trolley buses)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.S., inzh.; DOBRUSIN, L.A., inzh.

Start network of a remote control and audio signaling system.
Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.12:65-67 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric relays) (Automatic control)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B. S., inzh.

Automating mercury-arc rectifier aggregates with soldered rectifiers at traction substations in urban electric transportation.
Nov. tekhn. zhil.-kom. khoz.: Gor. dor.-most. khoz. i transp. no. 2:
78-92 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

FINKEI 'SHTEYN, B.S., inzh.; DOBRUSTIN, L.A., inzh.

Automatic repeated switching of line switches at traction sub-
stations. Nov.tekh.zhil.-kom.khoz.: Gor.dor.-most.khoz.i transp.
no.3:96-103 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B. V.

Finkel'shtein, B. V. On the limiting distributions of the extreme terms of a variational series of a two-dimensional random quantity. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 91, 209-211 (1953). (Russian)

Let $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ be independent 2-vectors with a common distribution. Let $\xi_1^{(n)} \leq \xi_2^{(n)} \leq \dots \leq \xi_n^{(n)}$ and $\eta_1^{(n)} \leq \eta_2^{(n)} \leq \dots \leq \eta_n^{(n)}$ be re-orderings of the x and y resp. Several theorems are stated without proof about the limit distribution of the minimal pair $(\xi_1^{(n)}, \eta_1^{(n)})$, ending with remarks on same for more general $(\xi_m^{(n)}, \eta_m^{(n)})$. They are long and must await details. *K. L. Chung.*

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Mathematical Reviews
May 1954
Analysis

10-7-54
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Finkel'stein, B. V. Limiting distribution of the terms of a
variational series of quantities related by a stationary
Markov chain. *Math. Notes* 1967, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 115-116.

(in Russian)
The author apparently bases his work on the false
notion that, if x_1, \dots, x_n are random variables forming a
Markov chain, then $f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$ also form a Markov

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FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.V.

Limit distribution of terms of variation series values associated
with a Markov chain. Vest. Len.un. 10 no.11; 50 N '55. (MIRA 9:3)
(Probabilities)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.V.

- 1) A. P. Alekseyev, A. I. Gur'ya, M. A. Krasovskiy, V. I. Krasovskiy - Experiments in the Application of Electronic Computers for a Solution of the Managerial Optimization Problem.
- 2) A. Kaplan - Proposals for the Use of Linear Programming in the Overall Planning of Mining Stock Utilization.
- 3) Ya. G. Geysh - A Program for the Solution of Transport Problems on an Electronic Computer Involving Methods of Approximation by Means of Hypothetically Optimal Plans.
- 4) A. P. Bort'yakova - An Optimal Freight Scheduling Plan for the USSR Coal Industry.
- 5. Reading Session - 17 December 1979, 1000 hours
 - V. The Checkboard-Type Balance
 - 1) V. S. Maschurov - Theoretical Problems of the Checkboard-Type Balance
 - 2) I. Ya. Burri - The Checkboard-Type Balance and the Planning of National Economy
 - 3) Ya. I. Chernykh - Experiences in Teaching by an Input-Output Balance for an Economic-Administrative Region
 - 4) V. S. Indayev - Some Planning Calculations Based on the Input-Output Balance of an Economic Region
 - 5) V. V. Eshov - A Regional Model of Agricultural Production
 - 6) V. I. Shlyva, A. I. Krasitskiy - The Nature and Special Features of Total Inputs
- 6. Reading Session - 17 December 1979, 1600 hours
 - VI. Mathematical Statistics
 - 1) Ya. N. Bouderskiy - Statistical Methods for Determining the Average Prices of Goods
 - 2) V. V. Sviridov - The Consumption Elasticity Dilemma and Its Practical Importance in Studying the Workers' Level of Living
 - 3) P. Zhalevskiy - Analytical Methods of Studying the Dependence of Consumption on Income
 - 4) I. N. Murza, V. V. Krasovskiy - Statistics and the Use of Mathematical Methods in Economic Research
 - 5) V. V. Puzanovskiy - Research on Technical and Economic Issues in Non-ferrous Metallurgy with the Aid of Correlation Theory
 - 6) N. S. Baykova - Application of Correlation Methods in the Analysis of Enterprise Operating Costs

report submitted at the Soviet Conference on Problems in the Application of Mathematical Methods in Economic Research, Leningrad, 19-21 January 1979.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B. V.

Lektsii Po Lineynomu Programirovaniyu. Moskva, 1960-

v. (Nauchnaya Informatsiya Po Ekonomike i Statistike, Vyp. 5)

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye Otdeleniye.

Laboratoriya Po Primeneniyu Statisticheskikh i Matematicheskikh Metodov
v Ekonomike.

Contents: v.1. Vvedeniye v Lineynuyu Algebru;

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.V.; NEMCHINOV, V.S., akademik, otv.red.; MINTS, L.Ye.,
red.; KHAVAYEV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Lectures pertaining to linear programming] Lektsii po lineinomu
programmirovaniu. Moskva, Akad.nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otd-nie.
(Nauchnaia informatsia po ekonomike i statistike, no.5). Pt.1.
[Introduction to linear algebra] Vvedenie v lineinuiu algebru.
1960. 123 p. (MIRA 13:8)

(Algebra, Linear)

BEREZIN, N.V., inzhener; FINKEL'SHTEIN, B.Ya., inzhener; ABRAMOVICH, I.I., professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsentsent; STOLYAROV, N.T., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Hoisting and conveying machinery; construction and technology of production] Pod'emno-transportnye mashiny; konstruktsiia i tekhnologiya proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1951. 460 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

~~FINLANDSKIYH~~ Bantsion Yakovlevich; BURMISTROV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ZUBOK, V.N., inzhener, retsenzent; KASSATSIYER, M.S., inzhener, redaktor [deceased]; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Technology of hoisting and transporting machine building] Tekhnologiya pod"emno-transportnogo mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 379 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Hoisting machinery) (Machinery industry)

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CH

7

Setup for potentiometric microtitration and electroanalysis. S. I. Raspopov and I. N. Finkel'shtein. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 353-4(1936).--The stirring is effected by placing the beaker on a revolving disk; the thermometer or electrodes act as the stirrer. Illustrations. Chas. Blanc

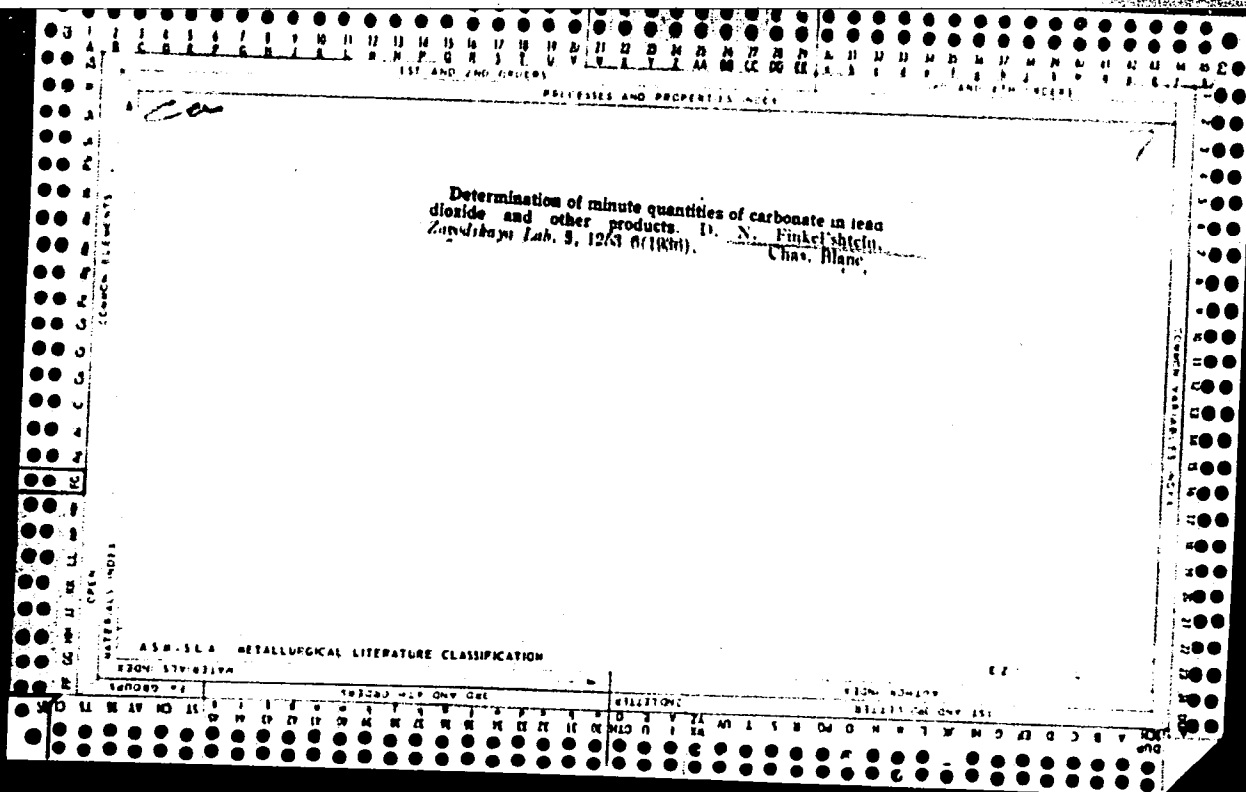
COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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BC

d-1

Rapid dynamic method of determining sulphur dioxide in air. D. N. FINKELMAYN (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 9, 1247-1258).—Garevitch's colorimetric method, depending on absorption of SO₂ in cold aq. BaCrO₄, heating, and pptn. of unchanged BaCrO₄ by NH₃, followed by colorimetric determination of (NH₄)₂CrO₄ remaining in solution, gives accurate results only for 0.05-0.5 mg. of SO₂. SO₂ (<0.005 mg.) can be determined with satisfactory accuracy by adding 25 ml. of 5% KClO₃, 3 ml. of 0.1N-KI, and 1 ml. of 0.02N-KIO₃, and titrating after 45 min. with 0.002N-Na₂S₂O₃. Alternatively, the H₂SO₄ produced from SO₂ and aq. KClO₃ is titrated with 0.004N-KOH (Me-rid) to p_H 6. A procedure for rapid sampling of air is described. R. T.

ASH-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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ca

Microdetermination of aerosols. Absorption and de-
 termination of the fog containing zinc salt and free acid.
 D. N. Finkel'shteyn. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10,
 1266-69 (in French 1280) (1937).—The presence of Zn does
 not interfere with the alkalimetric titration of 10^{-2} —
 10^{-4} N H_2SO_4 , with methyl red indicator. The best soln.
 for the nephelometric detn. of Zn as $K_2Zn_3(Fe(CN)_6)_2$ is
 one that is not less than 0.7 N in H_2SO_4 and 0.5 M in
 $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and contg. Na_2SO_4 ; it guarantees a high sta-
 bility of the suspension and its independence of addnl.
 content of acid and salt. The sensitivity of the method
 is 3% of Zn and the accuracy $\pm 3-10\%$. The photoelec.
 nephelometric detn. of Zn is described. Methods for the
 Fe, Cu and Pb sepn. from dil. soln. (where the loss of Zn
 by adsorption is not noticeable) were worked out. The
 dispersion phase was sepd. by filtration of air through a
 paper filter at a rate greater than 30 cm./sec. Eighteen
 references. A. A. Podgorny

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Micro-analysis of acetals. II. Nephelometric determination of copper by means of methylaldoxime. D. N. FINKELBAUM (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1967, 10, 2128-2129).—A known vol. of air is aspirated through a 20-cm. layer of cotton wool, which is then ashed, and the residue is dissolved in 20% HCl. The filtered solution is evaporated to 3-5 ml., diluted to 20-30 ml., and excess of aq. NH₃ is added to ppt. Cu. The solution is filtered, the filtrate + washings are conc. to 10 ml., diluted to 25 ml., and an aliquot vol. is added to 3 ml. of 20% AcOH, followed by 0.5 ml. of 1% methylaldoxime and H₂O to 15 ml. (at 25°). The turbidity developing is compared after 1-5 hr. with that given by standard Cu solutions (10-250 µg. Cu). Inorg. cations and anions do not interfere. R. T.

ASST. SEC. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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A-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Micro-analysis of aerosols. III. Determination of selenium dioxide. D. N. EISENBERGER (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 1033-1043).—(Sci.)
 fumes consist of finely dispersed supercooled droplets (up to 100,000 per ml.); the proportion of droplets of diameter $< 0.5 \mu$, falls from 80% after 2 min. to zero after 10 min. The fumes are best absorbed by a mixture of 80 ml. of 6N-HCl, 3 g. of KBr, and 6 g. of Br; the solution is reduced by Na_2SO_3 in 6N-HCl, to yield a Se hydrosol, the Se content of which is determined nephelo- or colorimetrically. Fe, Cu, and As do not interfere with the determination, but Te should be absent. R. T.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS	COMMON VARIABLES INDEX
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KK KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KK KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

A

7

Nephelometric and colorimetric determination of vanadium with cupferron. D. N. Finkel'shtein and L. P. Elenevich. *Zashchita* **Tab. 7**, 685-70 (1934).—V can be detd. at concns. of 0.001 mg./ml. and higher in the presence of 0-7 parts of Cr with cupferron by stabilizing the suspension with 2% gum arabic (centrifuged and filtered). Neutralise a V_2O_5 soln. (free from Fe, Ti and large amt. of fluorides and any undecompd. Na_2O) with dil. H_2SO_4 to litmus paper. Filter if any ppt. is formed and add to each 10 ml. of the soln. 1 ml. of concd. H_2SO_4 and 2 ml. of 25% K_2SO_4 if the soln. contains no salts of alkali metals. In the presence of a large excess of Cr (3 times as much or more), add a few drops of 3% H_2O_2 and boil. Dil. the cold soln. to a definite vol. and use an aliquot part for the detn. For each 10 ml. add 1 ml. of the gum arabic soln. and 1 ml. of 1% cupferron (decolorized by filtration through activated charcoal), stir and proceed with the nephelometric or colorimetric detn. (Duboscq) against a standard soln. similarly prepd. The presence of Zn, Cd, Pb, Hg, Mn, Al, H_3PO_4 , $B(OH)_3$ and H_2AsO_4 does not disturb the detn. Chas. Blanc

A 58-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-Z

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

6

MA

*Minimizing the Formation of Sulphuric Acid Foam During the Electrodeposition of Zinc. D. N. Voronovskiy, D. N. Finkel'shteyn, and A. I. L'vov (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, (6), 5-95; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1950, (10/11), 80; *C. Abstr.* 1943, 37: 1065. [In Russian.] Substances which form a stable foam, a liquid layer or a porous solid layer on the surface of the electrolyte and which reduce the amount of electricity carried away with the gases hydrogen and oxygen, were investigated. These substances should neither reduce the yield of zinc nor cause the formation of brittle zinc. The contents of $ZnSO_4$ and H_2SO_4 in the laboratory as well as a plant scale. The contents of $ZnSO_4$ and H_2SO_4 in the air and above the liquid were determined to evaluate the effect of the foam-forming substances investigated (stabilization agents, dry-distillation products, alcohols, esters, and saponin containing substances). Best results were obtained from ground soaproot, of which 20-30 gm. was added to the bath after the removal of zinc. Addition of soaproot extract (colloid) reduced considerably the quantity of gas (addition agent) required, and reduced the concentration of $ZnSO_4$ and H_2SO_4 in the air above the cells to 1-1.2-0% of the amount present in the absence of foaming agent.

1943

Colorimetric determination of cyanide with picric acid.
 D. N. Pikel'shteyn (V. V. Vakhrushev Mining Inst.,
 Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R.), *Zhur. Akad. Khim. N.*, 1984 04
 (1918). The reaction between cyanide and picric acid can
 be used for detns. The best soln. for this detn. contains
 Na_2CO_3 . The max. color intensity is obtained by heating
 for 10 min. at 70-85°. The pH at which the color in-
 tensity is max. is 7.8-10.2. The color is very stable and
 agreement is good. Sulfates, nitrates, chlorides, ace-
 tates, and thiocyanates of the alkalis and NH₄ do not
 interfere. Salts of Fe, Al, Cu, Zn, Cd, Co, Ni, and to
 some extent also of Ca have a twofold effect on the detn.:
 when the Na_2CO_3 content is low, they lower the pH below
 the permissible limit, and the colored ions of this group
 must be absent; the carbonates of these metals form tur-
 bidity. Among the interfering substances are also those
 which raise the pH beyond the upper limit. CH_3CO , per-
 sulfate, and H_2O_2 destroy the color. Sulfides, xanthates,
 and to a lesser extent sulfites color the blank. To carry
 out the detn., make the pH of a sample 8-11, add 1-2
 drops of a 20% soln. of $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$ or if the sulfide and sul-
 fite content is high, a pinch of dry $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_2$. Filter,
 transfer a 2-5-ml. aliquot to a 20-ml. stem. flask, the
 stopper of which carries a 25-ml. dropping funnel filled
 with a satd. soln. of H_2BO_3 or a 3% soln. of tartaric acid;
 keep the stem of the funnel full below the stopcock. Run
 10 ml. of the acid into the flask, bring to a boil within 2-3

min., pass the distillate through a condenser, and collect
 it in a colorimeter tube contg. 1 ml. of 0.5 N Na_2CO_3 soln.
 and 2 ml. of H_2O . Keep the adapter near the bottom of
 the tube. Collect 8-10 ml. of liquid, remove the tube,
 rinsing the tip of the adapter with approx. 2 ml. of H_2O .
 add 2 ml. of satd. (12 g. per l.) picric acid soln., add
 H_2O to make 15 ml. soln., and heat on a water bath for 10
 min. at 70-85°. Cool, adjust the vol. to the mark, and
 det. the color. This method was found suitable for detg.
 cyanide in Cu-Zn flotation pulp. M. Hosh

AND I.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

7

CA

Colorimetric determination of manganese compounds in air. D. N. Finkel'shteln and A. I. Krushevnkova. Zashchita Lab. 14: 100-1000 (1948).—Mn oxide vapors are readily dissolved by 4 vols. 4 N H₂SO₄-1 vol. 3% H₂O₂ mixt. by 2 absorption tubes in series which have been filled with absorbent cotton moistened by the above mixt. The detn. is made by colorimetry with KIO₄ which is satisfactory under 0.3 mg. Mn per 10 ml., if the soln. contains not less than 0.2 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ per 10 ml. and the soln. is heated 10 min. or more to 100°. HNO₃ is not necessary. H₂O₂ must be removed by heating to fumes with H₂SO₄. The color is compared with a standard scale, whose best range is 0.01-0.07 mg. Mn. Since the amts. of Fe present are minute, this element does not interfere; the same is true of Cr and Ni. G. M. K.

Sverdlovsk Labor Hygiene + Prophylaxis Inst.

480.314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH BUREAU

SERIALS ACQUISITION

FINKEL'SHTEYN, D. N.

Study of smoke produced in melting manganese steels and alloys. D. N. Finkel'shtein, L. P. Blenevich, and V. N. Dymchenko. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. Metal., Urat. Filial, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik Rabot* 1950, No. 11, 85-84. — The observation that Mn oxide fumes are more toxic than the mech. dust lead to this study. Mn steels and alloys were heated to 1300-1600° in a small high-frequency furnace, and the fumes were collected by placing a water-cooled Cu tube close to the surface of the molten metal directly after skimming. The fumes deposited on the tube contained Mn 54-8% and Fe 12.2-12.7%, and were a high-temp. aerosol formed by condensation just above the bath where the vapor pressure of Mn and Fe is high but the O₂ concn. is low. The quadrivalent Mn forming Mn₂O₄ has a higher oxidizing power than the same compd. made in the solid phase. Collected fumes are perceptibly hygroscopic. J. D. Cat

D J 8/12

C.A.

Ferrocyanide method of determining zinc with an out-
-mo indicator. D. N. Pikel'shteln and Yu. A. Bene-
volenskaya (V. V. Vashurakov Mining Inst., Sverdlovsk).
Zarodskaya Lab. 16, 907-12(1950).—The titration of Zn by
K₄Fe(CN)₆ does not proceed by a strictly stoichiometric re-
-action; hence, all conditions must be rigorously standard-
-ized. For constancy of results it is advisable to use a
-variable titer of the soln. as obtained by analyses carried out
-on known samples of varying size. The best analytical re-
-sults are obtained when the ppt. is least hydrated and most
-rapidly coagulated. Temp. of 40°, presence of NH₄Cl
- (best 0.75 M), absence of Cu or of much Al, as well as of
-Cl₂, and pH about 1.1-1.2 give best results. G. M. K.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, D.N.; YELINEVICH, A.P.; DYMCHENKO, V.M.

Chemical composition of smoke in dispersion phase found in manganese steel foundries. Gig. sanit., Moskva no. 1:25 Jan 1953. (GLML 24:2)

1, Of Sverdlovsk Oblast Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

FINKEL' SHTEYN, D. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Colorimetric analysis

Card : 1/1

Authors : Finkel'shteyn, D. N., and Dryuchkova, G. N.

Title : Photocolorimetric determination of antimony in ores by the iodidethiourea method

Periodical : Zhur. Anal. Khim., 9, Ed. 3, 150 - 154, May-June 1954

Abstract : The use of thiourea as reducing and complex formation agent in colorimetric determination of antimony in ores is discussed. This method makes it possible to determine antimony in the presence of other elements (Cu, Fe, Sn, As, Hg, etc.). The effect of reagent concentrations, impurities and other factors on the optical density of the solutions, as well as the optimum condition for colorimetry of antimony, were determined. A method for rapid and mass determination of antimony in various ores is also described. Six references: 4-USSR since 1891 and 2-German. Table; graphs.

Institution : Central Laboratory of the Ural Geological Institute

Submitted : Nov. 16, 1953

U S S R .

Photolorimetric determination of antimony in ores by the iodide-thiourea method. D. N. Binko'shteln and G. N. Kryuchkova. J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R. 9, 107-71(1954), (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 9260i. H. L. H.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, D.N.

1011. Volumetric persulphate-cobalt method of determining manganese in ores and minerals. D. N. Finkel'shteln and I. B. Petropavlovskaya (Central Lab. Ural Genl. Dept., U.S.S.R.). *Zh. Anal. Khim.*, S.S.S.R., 1953, 10 (3), 180-183. —With ores containing small amounts (0.02 to 0.46 per cent.) of MnO, a catalyst containing 0.5 per cent. of CoSO₄·7H₂O and 2 per cent. of CuSO₄·5H₂O can completely replace AgNO₃ in the persulphate-arsenite method of determining Mn. The sample (0.5 to 1.0 g) is heated with 15 ml of aqua regia and then evaporated to fumes with 10 ml of dil. H₂SO₄ (1 + 1). The sides of the vessel are washed down with water and the contents are again evaporated to fumes. The liquid is cooled and 100 to 120 ml of water and 20 ml of mixed acid (750 ml of water, 125 ml of conc. H₂SO₄ and 125 ml of H₃PO₄, sp. gr. 1.7) are added. The soln. is heated to dissolve the salts and boiled with 10 ml of catalyst soln. and 30 ml of 25 per cent. ammonium persulphate soln. After decomp. of the excess of persulphate, the soln. is cooled and titrated with arsenite. With ores containing large amounts of Mn, a small amount of AgNO₃ is essential in the catalyst soln. The manganese ore (0.1 to 0.2 g) is then heated with 20 ml of phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.7) at 300° to 350° C, until dark particles disappear. The solution is mixed with 200 to 300 ml of water, 20 ml of the cobalt-copper catalyst soln. and 1 ml of 0.2 per cent. AgNO₃ soln., and 30 ml of 25 per cent. ammonium persulphate soln. are added slowly to the hot soln. The soln. is boiled for 4 or 5 min., kept hot for 10 to 12 min. to destroy the excess of persulphate, then cooled and titrated with 0.2 M ferrous ammonium sulphate containing 180 ml of conc. H₂SO₄ per litre, with 5 drops of 0.1 per cent. diphenylaminesulphonic acid soln. as indicator towards the end of the titration. G. S. Svirin

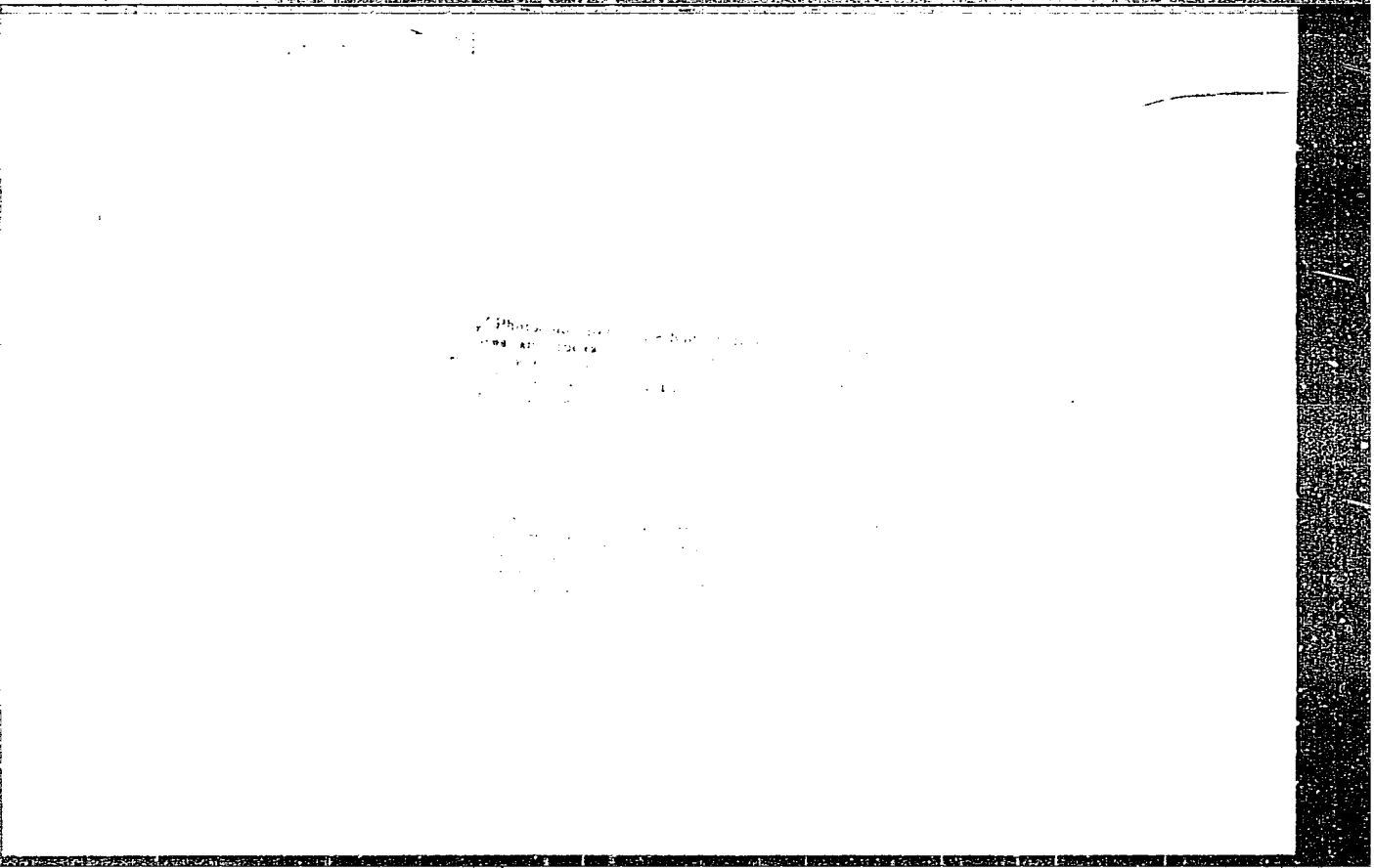
2

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PM 82

FINKEK'SHTEYN, D.N.

7 Mercurimetric Determination of Iron in Ores. D.N.
Finkekshtein and O. N. Kozhichina. Leningrad
Sept. 1953, 21 (4) 405-406. In Russian. 2.
... of an investigation of the ...
method for the determination of iron in ores.
... and loss ...
Perchloric and hydrochloric acids in concentration
three times that of iron and chloride up to 10% ...
no effect. The effects of other ions are also considered.



FINKELSTAYN, D. N.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1241

Author: Finkelstayn, D. N.

Institution: None

Title: On the Photocolorimetric Determination of Cobalt with Nitroso-P-Salt

Original
Periodical: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, Vol 22, No 6, 648-650

Abstract: The method for the photocolorimetric determination of Co with nitroso-P-salt (D. P. Shcherbod, Zavod. laboratoriya, 1949, Vol 15, 1399; S. Yu. Faynberg, Analiz rud tsvetnykh metallov [Analysis of Nonferrous Metals], Metallurgizdat, 1953, 346) has been modified as follows: (1) the standard Co solution is prepared by dissolving the salt in 0.01-0.05 N HCl or H₂SO₄ (the pH of the solution is less than 2); (2) in the determination of 0.002-0.006 mg Co in 50 ml solution with the type FEK-M apparatus, 50 mm cells are used; for 0.02-0.1 mg Co, 20 ml cells are used; and for 0.06-0.25 mg Co, 10 mm cells are used; (3) in the presence of ~10% Cu and 7-10% Ni, a double amount of nitroso-P-salt is used (10 ml

Card 1/2

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1241

Abstract: of 0.2% solution); (4) during the separation of Cu and Ni (D. P. Malyuga, Zh. analit. khimii, 1947, Vol 2, 323) boiling with CH_3COONa is continued ≤ 5 minutes; (5) when more than 10% Cu is present, a large part of it is separated by cementation on Fe; (6) when large amounts of Ni are present, a smaller aliquot portion of solution is used (≤ 4 mg Ni); (7) when $\sim 50\%$ Mn is present, one milliliter of 2% NaNO_2 or Na_2SO_3 is added to the starting solution before neutralization with NH_4OH ; (8) when the ratio $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Co}$ is greater than 300, Co must be separated from Cr by oxidizing Cr(III) to Cr(VI) by fusion with Na_2O_2 ; a 0.2 gms sample is fused with 2 gms Na_2O_2 , followed by leaching with water, and boiling for 10-15 minutes; the solution is then diluted with hot water to ~ 100 ml. The precipitate on the filter is washed with hot 2% Na_2CO_3 and dissolved with 15 ml concentrated HCl; the solution is evaporated to dryness after which 5 ml 1:1 H_2SO_4 are added, and the solution evaporated until SO_3 fumes are evolved. The solution is allowed to cool, and 10-15 ml water are added, after which the solution is heated, filtered, and the determination carried out as usual.

Card 2/2

FINKEL SITE / N, D.N

FINKEL'SHTEYN, D.N.

Chem ✓ Technique of photocolometric determination of cobalt with nitroso-R salt. D. N. Finkel'shtein. *Zashchita* Lab. 22, 648-60 (1960).—The following modifications are suggested for the method described by Shcherbov (CA 44:4207b). For making standard Co soln, use 0.01-0.05N HCl or H₂SO₄ instead of H₂O to avoid hydrolysis. For detn. of 0.002-0.006 mg. Co, use 60-mm. cells, and correspondingly thinner cells for higher concn. Cu and Ni reduce optical d. of the complex through binding of the nitroso-R salt reagent; in such cases use double amount of the reagent. For sepn. of Cu and Ni as oxides, do not boil longer than 6-8 min. with final pH 7.8-8.5, to prevent formation of turbidity insol. in HNO₃. If over 10% Cu is present, remove it by cementation on Fe. Up to 50% Mn does not interfere. High-Cr content produces color interference from Cr(III); for removal of Cr, oxidize to Cr(VI) by fusion with Na₂O₂.

G. M. Kasimov

L

200

(Handwritten initials)

Finkelstein, D. N.

The formation conditions and the photocolometric determination of the tungsten-sulfocyanate complex
Finkelstein

reduction of W^{VI} in an acid solution...
Zn, or Hg. One ml. of a 1% solution of...
for the reduction of 0.005-0.1 mg. W^{VI} ...
violet coloration of the excess $FeCl_2$...
by the use of a light filter with...
0.001 mμ. The molar...
HCl soln. or 4.5N H_2SO_4 . W^{VI} is...
Al, Zn, $SnCl_4$, SO_2 , PO_4 , P_2O_5 , $FeCl_3$, $AsCl_3$, and $SbCl_3$...
not interfere with the determination...
is complete. Mo, V, and...
correction factors are used to counteract their...
W. M. Szwed

Finkelstein, D. N.

FINKEL'SITEYN, D.N.

Classification: [illegible]

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, D. N. 75-6-19/23

TITLE: Determination of Small Quantities of Xanthogenate and Carbon Disulphide by Centrifugation (Turbidimetriceskoye opredeleniye malykh kolichestv ksantogenata i serougleroda).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 6, pp. 754-758 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stability of the chemically and technically pure xanthogenate solutions was investigated. The xanthogen content was micro-iodometrically and turbidimetrically investigated. The xanthogenate solutions become stable by means of a dilution and an increase of the pH-value to 13. The determination by centrifugation is carried out by means of copper- and mercury salts in alkaline xanthogenate-solutions. The determination of carbon disulphide in form of xanthogenate after its absorption in alcoholic lye is effected by centrifugation with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy)
Card 1/2

Determination of Small Quantities of Xanthogenate and Carbon Disulphide by Centrifugation 75-6-19/23

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Xanthogenate-Determination
2. Carbon disulfide-Determination
3. Centrifugation-Applications

Card 2/2

5(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1846

Finkel'shteyn, D. N., and V. A. Boretskaya

Metody analiza mineral'nogo syr'ya; iz opyta raboty tsentral'noy laboratorii Ural'skogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (Methods of Mineral Analysis; From Experiences of the Ural Geological Administration) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 183 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. I. Titov; Tech. Ed.: O. A. Gurova; Ed. of Publishing House: V. P. Skvortsov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mining engineers, metallurgists, and chemical analysts in geological survey laboratories engaged in the mass analysis of mineral ore.

COVERAGE: The book reviews gravimetric, volumetric, optical, and

Card 1/6

Methods of Mineral Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/1846

polarographic methods of mineral analysis. The theoretical basis, required working conditions, limits of application, and possibilities of eliminating the negative influences of impurities are given for each method. Special attention has been given to detailed descriptions of analytical procedures and their modifications, which depend upon variations in ore composition, as well as to the limitation in the fields of application or individual variations of these methods. The chapter "Polarographic Methods of Analysis" was written by V. A. Boret-skaya, the remaining text by the co-author. The authors thank Yu. V. Karyakin, V. A. Oknina-Kazarinova, V. A. Terekhina, and V. I. Titov for reviewing the manuscript and making valuable suggestions. References are given at the end of each chapter.

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Methods of Mineral Analysis (Cont.)

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Appendix

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1906

Finkel'shteyn, David Naumovich, Candidate of Chemical Sciences

Iskusstvennyye mineraly (Synthetic Minerals) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye", 1959. 31 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya IV, 1959; Nr 3) 42,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy.

Ed.: L.I. Lanina; Tech. Ed.: Ye.V. Savchenko.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The popular science type booklet describes various synthetic minerals, such as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, graphite, quartz, etc., and traces the history of their development. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

Card 1/2

Synthetic Minerals

SOV/1906

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Why Are Synthetic Minerals Needed?	3
Tsar - worker [Diamonds]	4
Writing Mineral	10
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Miracle Mineral	16
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 2/2

FINKEL'SHTREYN, Davyd Naumovich; GEMBOREK, G.L., red.; DZHATIYEVA, F.Kh.,
tekhn.red.

[Competition between chemistry and nature; manual for students]
Sorevnovanie khimii s prirodoi; posobie dlia uchashchikhsia.
Moskva, Gos.uchabno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 285 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Chemistry)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, D.N., kand. khim. nauk

Determination of xanthogens and carbon disulfide in air. Gig. i san.
24 no.2:87-88 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Sverdkovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profpatologii.
(AIR POLLUTION, determ.
carbon disulfide & xanthogen determ (Rus))
(PIGMENTS
xanthogen determ. in air (Rus))
(CARBON DISULFIDE, determ.
in air (Rus))

FINKEL'SHTEYN, D.N., kand. khim. nauk; YARTSEV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mine gas. Priroda 48 no.6:82-84 Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)

- 1.Sverdlevskiy institut okhrany truda (for Finkel'shteyn).
- 2.Sverdlevskiy gornyy institut im. V.V. Vakhrushcheva (for Yartsev).
(Mine gases)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4510

Finkel'shteyn, David Naumovich

Inertnyye gazy (Inert Gases) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye," 1960. 37 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya 9, 1960, Fizika i khimiya, 12) 28,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I. B. Faynboym; Tech. Ed.: L. Ye. Atroshchenko.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in the history and progress of chemistry, in particular the discovery of the inert gases.

COVERAGE: The booklet tells the story of the discovery of the inert gases and describes their applications in technology, industry, and medicine. Emphasis is put on the role of D. I. Mendeleev's table of the elements in the discovery of the inert gases and in the development of modern chemistry. No personalities are mentioned. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

Card ~~1/2~~

FINKEL'SHTEYN, David Naumovich; TARASENKO, V.M., red. izd-va;
GOLUB', S.P., tekhn. red.

[Inert gases] Inertnye gazy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1961. 197 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gases, Rare)

FINKEL'SATE N, David Naumovich; SMIRNOV, I.V., red.

[Invisible treasure of the earth] Nevidimoe sokrovi-
shche zemli. Sverdlovsk, Tiumenskoe nizhnee izd-vo,
1963. 101 p. (NIRA 17:10)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, David Naumovich; RYABCHIKOV, D.I., otv. red.;
CHEPICO, K.V., red.

[Pure substance] Chistoe veshchestvo. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 167 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Ryabchikov).

KAPY TOK, N.I.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, E.A., inzhener-keramik Minskogo obl'mestproma.
CHERNYAK, I., redaktor; TRUKHANOVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[In the struggle for higher production; work experience of the brick factory of the Borisov District Industrial Combine] V bor'be za vysokuiu proizvoditel'nost'; iz opyta raboty kirpichnogo zavoda Borisovskogo raipromkombinata. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR. Red. nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1954. 20 p. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Direktor kirpichnogo zavoda. (for Kapytok).
(Borisov--Brickmaking)

YEFREMOV, V., doktor tekhn. nauk; PROKOP'YEV, V., inzh.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, E.

Some problems in the overhaul of the ZIL-130 engines. Avt. transp.
43 no.4:25-28 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, E.S.; YEFIMOV, V.V., *zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki*
KSEEN, *doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.*; GIKYAYEVA, V.A., *red.*;
GRANDA, V.I., *red.*; BARANOV, Yu.V., *tekhn. red.*

[Deformation of a cylinder block and its effect on the
performance of crankshaft bearings of engines] Deformatsiia
bloka tsilindrov i ee vlianie na rabotu korennykh podship-
nikov dvigatel'ia. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 21 p.
(MIRA 17:3)