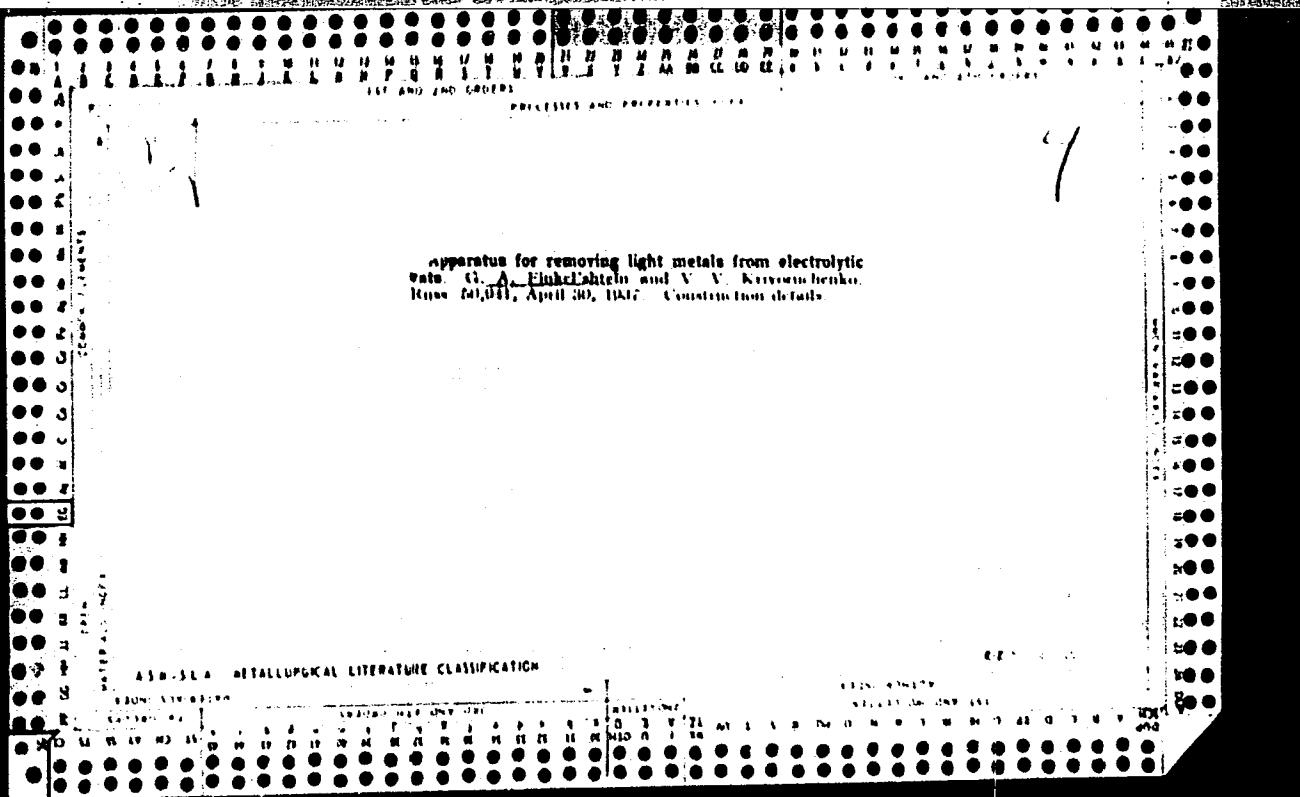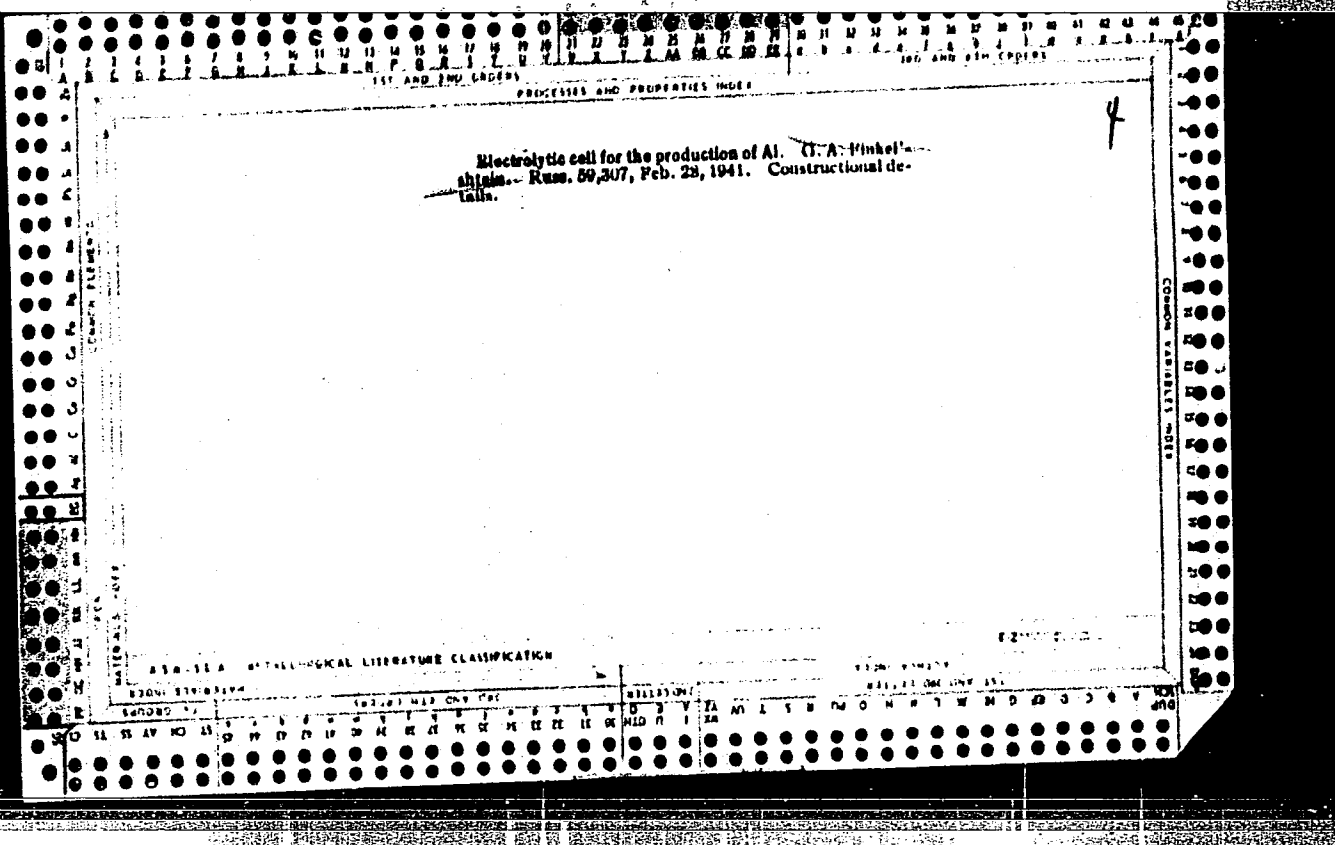IZRAIL'SKIY, A.; FINKEL'SHTEIN, G.

Pipes for geological prospecting and slim-well drilling.
Neftianik 6 no.9:15 S '61.   (MIRA 14:10)
        (Oil well drilling—Equipment and supplies)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Apparatus for removing light metals from electrolytic
vats. G. A. Finkel'shtein and V. V. Kuzvetchenko.
Russ. 60,911, April 30, 1942. Construction details.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Electrolytic cell for the production of Al.   (I. A. Finkel'-
shtein.   Russ. 59,307, Feb. 28, 1941.   Constructional de-
tails.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROMANKOV, P. G.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G. A.

Review of "The Centrifugal Machines" by I.V. Sokolov

Vest Mash p. 84, Oct 51

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BULUSHEV, S.F., re-
daktor; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Continuous centrifugal separators] Shnekovye osaditel'nye tsentri-
fugi. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1952. 142 p.
[Microfilm]   (MLRA 7:10)
     (Centrifuges)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G. A.

Centrifugal separator. I. M. Abramovich, V. Yu. Brand, B. N. Fedorov, and G. A. Finkel'shtein. U.S.S.R. 103,110. July 25, 1956. A continuously operating centrifuge provided with an automatic discharge of undersized material through the bottom is described. _M. Hazeh

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Reductor for auger centrifugal settling machines. Obog. rud 2
no.1:46-55 '57.
    (Centrifuges) (Ore dressing) (Gearing)   (MIRA 11:9)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A.

Methods of controlling the wear of sand pumps, flotation machines, hydro-cyclones and other ore-dressing equipment. Obog. rud 2 no. 6:43-50 '57.   (MIRA 11:8)
              (Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)
                     (Mechanical wear)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G-A·

137-58-5-8740

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Abramovich, I. M. , Finkel'shteyn, G. A.

TITLE: On Centrifugal Jigging (O tsentrobezhnoy otsadke)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot. N.-i. i proyekt. in-t mekhan. ob-
rabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 99, pp 71-93

ABSTRACT: The history of the idea of centrifugal jigging machines developed
in the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, and the USA, is
presented together with results of investigations of the operation
of some design types of such machines. A laboratory jigging
machine is described in which water is agitated by the pulsating
motion of a vibrator-type bottom plate. Material, conducted
along a central vertical pipe, is introduced into an annular space
contained between two disks. Along its cylindrical periphery
this space is covered by a screen. One of the disks does not
quite touch the axle of the rotating working unit and thus forms
a baffle which removes the layer of light rock. The concentrate
is released from the space underneath the screen through re-
volving, blade-equipped gates which are installed at the circum-
Card 1/2   ferential discharge openings. At a degree of extraction between

137-58-5-8740

On Centrifugal Jigging

88 percent and 95 percent, the machine performed satisfactorily on synthetic mixtures of minerals with 0.3-0.01 mm particles. A pilot-plant machine has been constructed on the basis of experimental results, and is now undergoing tests at one of the Soviet plants. Eighteen drawings and photographs are shown.

I. M.

1. Ores--Processing

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-7-14044

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, G.A.

TITLE: Dewatering of Olenegorsk Concentrates (Obezvozhivaniye olene-
gorskikh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: [Tr.] Vses. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki polez-
nykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 102, pp 43-48

ABSTRACT: A number of procedures and various types of equipment were
tried during the initial period of operation of the Olenegorsk
Plant with the purpose of dewatering concentrates of the -1.2 mm
class. The result was to develop a dewatering flow sheet including
rake classifiers of 2440x8500 mm, 500 mm diameter hydrocyclones
and plane filters. In addition to plane filters, centrifuges are used.
These present good prospects for the future in terms of simplifi-
cation of the flow sheet and the possibility of automating their work.
A schematic drawing of a plane filter is presented.

A.Sh.

Card 1/1   1. Ores--Processing 2. Ores--Test methods 3. Industrial
production--Test methods

SOV/137-58-8-16631

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Finkel'shteyn, G.A., Rundkvist, K.A., Makarov, A.I.

TITLE: Separation of Aluminate Solution and Slime Washing at the
            Volkhov Plant (Otdeleniye alyuminatnogo rastvora i promyvka
            shlama na Volkhovskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: [Tr.] Vses. n.-i. proyektn. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki polez-
              nykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 102, pp 229-237

ABSTRACT: The Mekhanobr Institute has developed and tested at the
            Volkhov Aluminum Plant a number of new pieces of equipment
            for Al_2O_3 production. A continuous-action worm-type settling
            centrifuge consists of a conical drum (D) with hollow journals
            which contains conical worms rotating at a somewhat greater
            speed than the D. When pulp is transmitted through the hollow
            journals of the D, a precipitate is removed by centrifugal force
            and comes down on the inside surface of the D, is transferred
            by the worm to its narrow end and is discarded into the approp-
            riate compartment of the shell. The drain fluid exits through
            an aperture in the wide end of the D. In the separation of hot
            aluminate pulp, the best results are obtained at 1400 rpm, an

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-16631

Separation of Aluminate Solution and Slime Washing (cont.)

~300-g solids contents per liter of feed, and a pulp-treating capacity of 5 m^3/hr. The drain fluid contains 30-40 g solids per liter, and sands of 27-28% moisture content. The presence of a large quantity of very fine slime in the drain liquid made it necessary to improve the centrifuge by installing a disk-type separator in the wide end of the D. At 1200 rpm and a capacity of 4-5 m^3/hr, this made it possible to produce a discharge containing 20 g solids/liter, and sands of 28-29% moisture content. A filter-thickener for thickening the slimes consists of a tank with a conical bottom in which filter-ing elements are immersed. These consist of 92 perforated steel cartridges wound with filter cloth, combined 4 per compartment. A rotating slide valve provides alternating connection of 18 compartments to the vacuum system, 1 to the pressure system, and 4 to the atmosphere. The axial cake is scraped from the conical bottom of the tank to a central discharge opening. The filter-thickener has a total filtering surface of 40 m^2, the capacity of each cartridge being 14.5 liters, the capacity of the tank 33.5 m^3, the capacity of the plant being 50 m^3/hr of filtrate, the cake resulting containing 45-50% moisture, and the filtrate being virtually pure. The cloth is replaced after every 48 hours of operation, depending upon the filtering work. Similar filter-thickeners of 80 and 170 m^2 surface area are in the process of design. 1. Aluminum oxide--Production   2. Industrial plants--Equipment   Ye.Z. Card 2/2

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G. A.

G. A. Finkel'shteyn (Mekhanobr)

"Increasing the wear-resistance of beneficiation equipment particularly by rubberising"

report presented at the 4th Scientific and Technical Session of the Mekhanobr Inst, Leningrad, 15-18 July 1958

BOGDANOV, O.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; BRAND, V.Yu.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DERKACH, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk,
red.; ZAKHVATKIN, V.K., red.; OLEVSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; LOKONOV, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PODNEK,
A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TUSEYEV, A.A., red.;
FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FOMIN, Ya.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHERNOBROV, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; KUTUZOVA, L.M., red.

[Transactions of the Fourth Scientific Technological Session
of the Scientific Research Institute for Mechanical Concentra-
tion of Minerals] Trudy IV nauchno-tekhnicheskoi sessii insti-
tuta MEKHANOBR. Leningrad, 1961. 665 p.   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A.; SHILOVA, L.A.

Work of thickeners in nonferrous metal plants. Obeg. rud 7 no.3:53-56
'62.   (MIRA 16:4)
                        (Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G. A.; SHILOVA, L. A.

Filtering the products of the dressing of nonferrous and precious metal ores. Obog. rud. 7 no.6:36-40 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Nonferrous metals)   (Ore dressing)

BERLIN, A.A.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.; ASEYEVA, R.M. ; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.B.

Polymers with conjugated bonds and heteroatoms in the conjugate chain.
Part 29: Preparation and properties of the polymeric products of de-
hydrochlorination and carbonization of polyvinyl chloride and chlorinated
polyvinyl chloride. Vysokom.soed: 5 no.9:1303-1308 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

S/020/63/149/003/026/028
B192/B102

AUTHORS: Kasatochkin, V. I., Finkel'shteyn, G. B.

TITLE: Homogeneous and heterogeneous crystallisation of carbon

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 3, 1963, 629-632

TEXT: The isothermal crystallization mechanism of carbon is investigated by means of X-ray analysis in a temperature range from $2000°$ to $3500°K$. For sugar coke two series of experiments with different initial quantities (0.8 g and 22 g) were conducted. Within one series the asymmetry of the crystal maximum (002) grows with increasing temperature and with increasing duration of treatment, a fact which points to heterogeneous crystallisation. The series with 22 g initial quantity shows higher maxima than that with 0.8 g. This is interpreted by the assumption that the crystallisation is the result of precipitation from a gaseous phase which flows more easily out of smaller samples than larger ones. The layer distances d_{002} were determined for sugar coke, coal-tar pitch and natural graphite in dependence of the temperature. The values for graphite
Card 1/2

Homogeneous and heterogeneous ...

S/020/63/149/003/026/028
B192/B102

lie between 3.355 and 3.360 $\overset{o}{A}$ and are almost independent of the temperature. The d_{002} - curve for the crystallised share of the thermally treated sugar coke decreases from 3.360 $\overset{o}{A}$ at $2200^{o}K$ with increasing temperature and joins the constant values for graphite at about $3000^{o}K$. Above this curve lie the values for the homogeneously crystallising coal-tar pitch, which similarly decrease with increasing temperature and join the values for graphite at about $3500^{o}K$. The non-graphitic share of the products of the sugar coke has the constant value 3.43 $\overset{o}{A}$ in the lowest range of temperature. It is concluded that the heterogeneous crystallisation of sugar coke is accompanied by a homogeneous crystallisation. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Institute of Mineral Fuels)

PRESENTED: December 17, 1962, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1962

Card .2/2

LUKYANOVICH, V. M.; KASATOCHKIN, V. I.; NEDOSHIVIN, Yu. N.; FINKELSHTEYN, G. E.

"Elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchung der Russe."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy,
Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

ACC NR: AT(d)/EWT(a)/Vpidiul

Piganova, V. s.; Finkel'shteyn, G. B.; Kostikov,

TITLE: Producing titanium and zirconium nitrides

Konstruktsionnyye uglegrafitovyye materialy (Carbon and graphite construction materials); sbornik trudov, no. 1, Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964

refractory metal, nitriding, supercond

Nitrides of the transition metals in the f

Card   1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT5003515

automation. Direct nitriding of metal powders and nitriding of metal oxides mixed
with are the most promising methods for indus...
...thors studied the conditions for producing...
...removing...
...for the research work...

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: IC, MM

NR REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 002
Card 2/2

KASATOCHKIN, V.I.; BERLIN, A.A.; SMUTKINA, Z.S.; ASEYEV, Yu.G.;
ASEYEVA, R.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.B.

Mechanism of thermal carbonization of chlorine-containing
carbochain polymers. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1003-1009
'65.   (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut goryuchikh
iskopayemykh, Moskva.

L 60048-65   EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EWP(j)/EWP(b)   Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4

Wil/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017959   UR/0062/65/000/006/1003/1009
                                         541.124

AUTHOR: Kasatochkin, V. I.; Berlin, A. A.; Smutkina, Z. S.; Aseyev, Yu. G.;
Finkel'shteyn, G. B.; Aseyeva, R. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of the thermal carbonization of chlorine-containing carbon-chain polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 6, 1965, 1003-1009

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polymer thermal property, polymer carbonization

ABSTRACT: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) and a copolymer of 31.5% vinyl chloride and 68.5% vinylidene chloride (CP) were studied by measuring the structural transformations over a wide temperature range of heat treatment and by x-ray diffraction and infrared spectroscopy. The dependence of the rate of evolution of volatile substances and of the rate of change in elemental composition on the temperature of the heat treatment was also studied. PVC differs from the other polymers in that it shows a second sharp peak (at 450C) on the curve representing the yield of

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L 60048-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017959

volatile substances; this peak corresponds to the destruction of the side bonds
and the development of condensed aromatic structures. X-ray data indicate the
formation of condensed aromatic systems at a relatively low carbonization tem-
perature (250C) of PVC and a transformation at the temperature corresponding to
the second peak in the yield of volatile substances (400C). When PVDC is car-
bonized, no condensed aromatics are formed up to 360C. According to IR data, at
relatively low carbonization temperatures of PVC (225C), a conjugated polyene
structure is formed which changes into a condensed aromatic system. The car-
bonization of PVDC involves the formation of chlorine- containing conjugated
polyene structures containing triple and cumulative double bonds. The generation
of the structure of nongraphitizing carbon occurs during the early stages of
carbonization of PVDC, CPVC, and CP. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemi-
cal Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (In-
stitute of Mineral Fuels)

SUBMITTED: 27May63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.; ORLOV, A.V.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.; CHERKAYEV, V.V.

Establishing certain empirical dependence of bit-operation
characteristics on the parameters of drilling practices.
Trudy VNIIBT no.9:13-23 '63.   (MIRA 17:9)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G. E.

Apparatus for testing waterproof paper. Bum.prom. 35 no.8:19 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Paper--Testing)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Determination of the busting strength of paper. Bum.prom.36 no.1:27-28
Ja '61.   (MIRA 14:3)
                    (Paper—Testing)'

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Determining the resistance of colored paper to abrasion. Bum.
prom. 36 no.7:16 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
                      (Paper)

VOLYNSKIY, I.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Laboratory crusher for fibrous materials. Bum. prom. 37 no.7:28
Jl'62.   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy
i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Calculation machines for the automation of technological
processes. Bum.prom. 37 no.10:20-22 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
            (Electronic calculating machines)
                    (Automation)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Isodromic regulator of the concentration of paper pulp. Bum. i der. prom. no.1:11-17 Ja-Mr '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
           (Paper industry)   (Automatic control)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Automation of the control and regulation of paper production. Bum. i
der. prom. no.2:59-61 Ap-Je '63.   (MIRA 17:2)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Automated sawmill. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:62-64 Jl-S '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.; VAYSMAN, L.M.; LANTSETER, Ye.M.; Prinimali uchas-
tiye:GIL'BERG, V.B., inzh.; BELEN'KIY, D.S., inzh.; IVANOVA,
V.A., inzh.; PEDOSENKO, V.A., inzh.; YAKOVENKO, Yu.B., inzh.

Device for technological control of the content of current-
conducting inclusions in condenser paper. Bum. i der. prom.
no.4:6-12 O-D '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumazhnoy
promyshlennosti.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.; Prinimal uchastiye DOYCHENKO, G.P., inzh.

Studying the performance of automatic regulators of the
concentration of the pulp. Bum. prom. 38 no.5:11-13 My '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issle'.:vatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E., inzh.

Use of models in the design and planning of factories. Bum.prom.
[38] no.7:14 Jl '63.   (MIRA 16:8)
                        (Factories—Design and construction)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.; IVANOVA, V.A.

Determining the dust-emission properties of printing paper. Bum.prom.
38 no.12:19-21 F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
                              (Paper—Testing)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

Information system for the analysis of the processes of the production of woodpulp. Bum. i der. prom. no.2:53 Ap-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.

New apparatus for the control of production and technological
parameters in paper manufacture. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:53-55
Jl-S '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A.

BOGDANOV, O.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; BRAND, V.Yu.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; redaktor; DERKACH, V.G., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DOLIVO-DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.V., doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZAKHVATKIN, V.K., redaktor; KACHAN,
I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; OLEVSKIY, V.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LOKONOV, M.F., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PARFENOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk, redaktor; PODNEK, A.K., redaktor; POLIVANOV, K.Yu., redaktor;
FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FOMIN,
Ya.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHINYAKOV, M.I.,
redaktor; YUDENICH, G.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
BYKOV, G.P., redaktor; YEZDOKOVA, M.L., redaktor izdatel'stva;
EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Proceedings of the Third Scientific Session of the Institute of
Mechanical Processing of Economic Minerals] Trudy III nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi sessii instituta Mekhanobr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955.
758 p.   (MLRA 10:8)

1. Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh
        (Ore dressing)   (Flotation)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.I.

Filling vacuum apparatus. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.gos.nauch.-issl.
inst.nauch.1 tekh.inform. 18 no.1:55-56 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

RUSTAMBEKOV, A.F.; BABAYEV, N.B.; IZRAIL'SKIY, A.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M.

Reducing the consumption of casings. Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.7:8-10
Jl '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

SHAMSIYEV, A.A.; BABAYEV, N.B.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M.

One cause of the collapse of casing pipes in the process of
being lowered into a well [in Azerbaijani with summary in
Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk
no.6:159-161 '60.   (MIRA 14:8)
                    (Oil well drilling)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Grigoriy Matveyevich; SAVKIN, I.P., ved. red.;
LADONINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Using phosphate coating for increasing the strength of
metal-cutting tools; survey of foreign techniques] Prime-
nenie fosfatirovaniia dlia povysheniia stoikosti rezhu-
shchego instrumenta; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki.   Moskva,
GOSINTI, 1962. 35 p. (Tema 7)   (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015105

S/0122/64/000/002/0019/0023

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, G. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Elimination of jamming in threaded joints operating at temperature up to 700C

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1964, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: rust proof, heat resistance metal, bolt, nut, chromium steel, minimum clearance, nitriding, surface hardening, electrolytic deposition, soft metal, tin, cadmium, zinc

ABSTRACT: Several methods were reviewed for the elimination of thread-locks in joints operating at elevated temperatures. The selection of material is considered to be of prime importance. Rust-proof and heat-resistant metals are shown to yield good results when used as bolts and nuts at temperatures around 700C. A list of chromium-steels and other high-temperature steels is given. The problem of minimum clearance between joints must be considered carefully, especially in connection with the unequal thermal expansion of the male and female parts. Nitriding is shown to offer a means of controlling locking in threads by surface hardening the part used. Care should be exercised to prevent their brittle failure

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015105

caused by too deep a nitriding layer. To reduce friction and stabilize the threads electrolytic deposition of soft metals is recommended, e.g., tin, cadmium, zinc, etc. Such deposits allow a smooth contact between the two parts and prevent the formation of solid solutions. Copper with oil, on the other hand, prevents locking up to 750C temperatures. Brass is good up to 500C. Nickel plating is another satisfactory way of overcoming thread-lock up to 600C operating temperature. Finally, lubricants that can operate at elevated temperatures serve to minimize metallic contact between the pieces and remove locking. A list of such lubricants is given for operating in the temperature range 400-6000. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM   NO REF SOV: 006   OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G. M.

Astrakhan - Mathematics - Competitions

Mathematical olympiad in the city of Astrakhan. Usp. mat. nauk 8, No. 1, 1953.

       Describes the first mathematical olympiad for students of the 9th and 10th classes during the 1951-52 academic year in Astrakhan, which was organized by the mathematical chairs of the Pedagogic Institute im. S.M.Kirov together with the Municipal Department of Peoples' Education. The olympiad was conducted by an organization committee composed of associates of the math chairs of the Phys. Math. Faculty of the Ped. Inst., teachers in the city schools, and pres. of Municipal Defense. Gives 40 algebra problems and percentage worked by the students; e.g. of 61 students working on one particular set of three problems of a dertain level, 20% solved all 3, 30% 2, 25% only 1, and 25% none.

                                        250T77

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____June_____ 1953, Uncl.

GOLUBEVA, O.V., prof.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; theoretical mechanics for physics and mathematics faculties; major: mathematics] Program-my pedagogicheskikh institutov; teoreticheskaia mekhanika dlia fiziko-matematicheskikh fakul'tetov (spetsial'nost' - matematika). [Moskva] Uchpedgiz, 1955. 4 p.   (MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1917-   R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
               (Mechanics--Study and teacing)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M.

Mathematical olympiad in the city of Astrakhan during 1953-1955.
Usp.mat.nauk. 10 no.1:229-232 '55   (MLRA 8:6)
(Astrakhan--Mathematics)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Grigoriy Markovich; GOLUBEVA, O.M. (Moskva), prof.,
    retsenzent; VORONKOV, I.M. (Moskva), prof., retsenzent;
    DROZHZHIN, Yu.N., red.; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Course in theoretical mechanics; a textbook for students of
pedagogical institutes] Kurs teoreticheskoi mekhaniki; uchebnoe
posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1959.   442 p.
                    (Mechanics)   (MIRA 12:5)

85506

11.3400

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, G.M.

TITLE: On Some Properties of Green's Functions of an Ordinary Linear
          Differential Operator

S/140/60/000/004/022/023 XX
C111/C222

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1960,
              No. 4, pp. 196 - 205

TEXT: According to (Ref. 1) the Green's function of the system

$$L(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} l_k(x) \frac{d^k y}{dx^k} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad a \leqslant x \leqslant b, \quad U_i(y) = 0 \quad (i=1,2,\ldots n),$$

where $l_k(x)$ is continuous on $[a,b]$, $l_0(x) \neq 0$, and $U_i(y)$ is a system of
linearly independent Sturm's boundary conditions, can be represented in
the form

$$(1) \qquad K(x,s) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{p} \psi_i(x)\, \chi_i(s) & \text{for} \quad x \leqslant s \\ \sum_{i=1}^{q} \psi_i^*(x)\, \chi_i(s) & \text{for} \quad x \leqslant s \end{cases}.$$

The functions $\psi_1,\ldots,\psi_p$ and $\psi_1^*,\ldots,\psi_g^*$ are systems of linearly in-
dependent solutions of $L(y) = 0$, while $\chi_1,\ldots,\chi_p$ and $\chi_1^*,\ldots,\chi_q^*$ are
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On Some Properties of Green's Functions   S/140/60/000/004/022/023 XX
of an Ordinary Linear Differential Operator   C111/C222

linearly independent on every interval of $[a,b]$. Theorem 1 asserts that in

(1) it holds

(2) $p + q \gg n$.

Theorem 2: If the $n = p + q$ boundary conditions $U_i(y) = 0$ decompose into p
conditions for $x = a$ and q conditions for $x = b$ and only in this case the
Green's function admits the representation

$$(9) \qquad K(x,s) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \psi_i(x)\, \chi_i(s) & \text{for} \quad x \leq s \\ \sum_{i=q+1}^{n} \psi_i(x)\, \chi_i(s) & \text{for} \quad x \gg s \end{cases}$$

where $\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_n$ are linearly independent solutions of $L(y) = 0$. The
function $K(x,s)$ $(a \leq x,\ s \leq b)$ is called completely non-negative if

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On Some Properties of Green's Functions of   S/140/60/000/004/022/023 XX
an Ordinary Linear Differential Operator   C111/C222

$$K \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ s_1 & s_2 & \cdots & s_n \end{pmatrix} = \left| K(x_i, s_n) \right|_1^n \geq 0 \quad \text{for} \quad a \leq \begin{matrix} x_1 < x_2 & \cdots < x_n \\ s_1 < s_2 & \cdots < s_n \end{matrix} \leq b$$

Theorem 3 : If a completely non-negative function $K(x,s)$ is a Green's
function, then either it is a Volterra function or it satisfies the con-
dition

(21) $K(x,s) > 0 \quad$ for $\quad a < x, s < b$.

Theorem 4 : If a completely non-negative function $K(x,s)$ is a Green's
function of an ordinary differential operator, then either it is a
Volterra function or it satisfies the conditions

(30) $K(x,s) > 0 \qquad$ for $a < x, s < b$

$$K \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{pmatrix} = \left| K(x_i, x_k) \right|_1^n > 0 \quad \text{for} \quad a < x_1 < x_2 \cdots < x_n < b$$

The author mentions F.R. Gantmakher.

Card 3/4

85506

On Some Properties of Green's Functions of   S/140/60/000/004/022/023 XX
an Ordinary Linear Differential Operator   C111/C222

There are 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 French .

ASSOCIATION: Astrakhanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova
                (Astrakhan Pedagogical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1958

Card 4/4

GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.; ORLOV, A.V.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M.; SHARUTIN, A.G.; YADULLAYEV,
N.N.

Brief review of the results of drilling in the test-model walls in
the Karadag-Damba area. Trudy VNIIBT no.14:3-32 '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M.

Modern ways of presentation of classical mechanics and
setting up a course for pedagogical institutes. Uch. zap.
Astr. gos. ped. inst. 9 no. 2:3-37 '62   (MIRA 19:1)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.M. (Astrakhan')

Methodology of setting up a specialists' seminar at the
senior undergraduate courses of physics and mathematics
faculties of pedagogical institutes. Volzh. mat. sbor.
no.1:248 '63.   (MIRA 19:1)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.Ya.

    The Dedenevo Veterinary District takes part in the All-Union
    Agricultural Exhibition. Veterinaiia 35 no.8:15-22 Ag '58.
       (Dmitrov District--Veterinary medicine)   (MIBA 11:9)

FINKELSHTEYN, G. Ya.

"In the struggle for protection of people's health."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960, p. 48

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. (Severnyy Kazakhstan)

Developing interest in studies of arithmetic. Mat. v shkole
no.6:68-72 N-D '55.   (MIRA 9:2)
        (Arithmetic--Study and teaching)

FINKEL SHTEIN, I

84-8-18/36

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, I. (Stalino)

TITLE: Following the Example of Tashkent (Po primeru
             Tashkenttsev)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 8, p. 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problem of work organization
             within the special-purpose motor vehicle pool of an
             airport. The author reports a new method of operation
             introduced in the Stalino airport, following an earlier
             report from Tashkent. Up to the present, new operators
             had to be hired with every new motor vehicle assigned.
             This system prevailed until the numbers of operating
             personnel exceeded the limits set by allowed funds. The
             new work organization aims at reduction of personnel and
             increase of productivity. In Tashkent, the so-called
             team system of operation was introduced. In Stalino,
             three teams of seven men each were set up to work in
             12-hour shifts. The fleet of vehicles for servicing air-
             craft consisted of 7 fueling trucks, 3 lubricant trucks,

Card 1/3

Following the Example of Tashkent (Cont.)

2 washing machines, one ΑΠΑ-7, and a mechanical starter. Additional vehicles, such as searchlight and freight trucks, were assigned, on account of slower traffic, to the night shift. The wage system had to be reconsidered. On recommendation of the motor transportion engineer of the Ukrainian Territorial Administration Lozovyy, the basic wage was computed according to the mean tonnage of all vehicles. A 25 per cent increase was allowed for work on special purpose vehicles. For work on some of the four diesel-vehicles, another increase was computed in the following way: since 13 men were required to operate these vehicles under the old system, and the scheduled increase was 20 per cent for every operator, the total increase makes 260 per cent. This total was divided by the number of operators (21) in all three new teams. The quotient (approx. 12 per cent) was used as a new increased rate for work on diesels. The team heads were rated according to maximum load capacity of special-purpose vehicles in the pool, plus 10 per cent for managerial work. The grade rates and longevity increases remained unaffected

Card 2/3

84-8-18/36

Following the Example of Tashkent (Cont.)

by the new system. The economic effect of the innova-
tion exceeded expectations, the yearly savings reaching
the 200,000 ruble figure, while the average earnings of
operators increased by 80 rubles per month.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOV/84-58-10-51/54

AUTHOR: Finkel'shteyn, I., Sr. Engineer-Economist, Stalino

TITLE: Trailers for Motor Vehicles (Avtomashinam - pritsepy)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 10, p. 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author suggests that trucks delivering freight from
plants to the Stalino airport be equipped with trailers to reduce
time and expenditures. The Main Administration of the Civil Air
Fleet (GUGVF) has to provide the authorization.

Card 1/1

FINKEL SHTEYN   I.A

RIZKIN, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Generator operating on a wide frequency band. Vest.sviazi 14 no.10:
7-8 O '54.   (MLRA 7:11)
        (Oscillators, Electron-tube)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.B.

Osseous suture in fractures of the mandible according to data
from early and later results. Stomatologiia 39 no.1:51-53 Ja-F
'60.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kliniki chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii i stomatologii (nachal'nik -
prof. M.V.Mukhin) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
S.M.Kirova.
(JAWS—FRACTURE)   (SUTURES)

10.7300   also 1413   26561   S/126/61/012/002/011/019
                                    E021/E480

AUTHORS: Voloshina, L.A., Rozenberg, V.M. and Finkel'shteyn, I.B.

TITLE: The connection between boundary migration and
             deformation in the boundary zones during the creep of
             metals

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.12, No.2,
             pp.265-268

TEXT: Experiments were carried out on bicrystals of aluminium.
The boundary between the crystals was at 45° to the strain axis
of the sample.   A stress of 200 g/mm^2 and a temperature of 300°C
were used.   Lines intersecting the grain boundary were drawn on
the electropolished surface before test.   During the creep test,
the relative displacement of the lines (in the plane of
observation) was measured by an interference microscope.   Fig.2
shows (in microns) the relative displacement of the grains (circles)
and the migration of the boundary (triangles) against time (in hours).
Fig.3 shows a microphotograph of the bicrystal taken on the
interference microscope (x280) and Fig.4 the profile of the same
sample at the grain boundary.   The data show that deformation in
Card 1/4

The connection between boundary ...   S/126/61/012/002/011/019
E021/E480

the boundary regions is not stopped when migration of the
boundary occurs.   Thus, the alternate relative displacement of
grains and migration of boundary, as proposed in Ref.1 (Chang H.C.,
Grant N.J. J.Metals, 1952, No.6, 619) to explain the cyclic
character of the deformation process in the boundary regions,
is impossible.   It is proposed that the cyclic nature of the
process is caused by alternate hardening and softening, the
softening in this case being connected with boundary migration.
There are 4 figures and 11 references: 5 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet.
The four most recent references to English language publications
read as follows:
Chang H.C., Grant N.J. J.Metals, 1952, No.6, 619;
Rhines F.N., Bound W.E., Kissel M.A., Trans. ASM, 1956, 48, 919;
Tung S.K., Maddin R. J.Metals, 1957, 9, N7, sec.2, 905;
McLean D. Rev. met., 1956, 53, 139.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIIChM
             (Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of
             Metals TsNIIChM)
SUBMITTED: December 19, 1960
Card 2/4

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D.

I. D. Finkel'shteyn wrote several chapters of the book entitled CONCENTRATION OF
NONMETALLIC USEFUL ORES (Obogashcheniye nemetallicheskikh poleznykh iskopayemykh)
by M. A. EYGELES, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences.

SO: A.I.D., Library of Congress (Call No./: AF546504)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Modern technic in the production of sagger mixes.
I. D. Finkelshtein. *Keram. i Steklo* 10, No. 11, 9-12
(1934).   M. V. Kondoidy

A S M - S L A   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D.

"Symposium On The Production of Ceramic Insulators," Sbornik po proizvodstvu keramicheskikh izolyatorov, 1946.

Abstract W-15692, 11 Dec 50

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D.

"Requirements of Industry as to the Quality of Mineral Raw Materials. Handbook for Geologists," Geldspar i pegmatit, No.12, 1946

CA

Quartzite slate. V. V. Arshinov and I. D. Finkel'-
shtein. Ognevpory 12, 401-4(1947).—Krasensdorf (Sire-
len, Silesia) quartzite slate has been used for lining rotary
furnaces in Germany and Manchuria for the direct reduc-
tion of Fe with the formation of acid slags. Tests were
made to det. the basic characteristics of this slate as a re-
fractory. The samples were light gray in color, had a
silky luster and a fine-grained, dense lamellar structure,
with 0.9 (0.03-mm. grains predominating. Most of the
grains were in aggregates, with spaces between aggregates
and grains filled with an amorphous siliceous cement
amounting to 20-30% of the total. Distribution of the
cement was not uniform. Admixts. amounted to less
than 5% and included small thin plates of cericite mica,
individual small grains of apatite, and, rarely, rounded
grains of titanite. Amts. of SiO₂, Al₂O₃, and alkali, com-
pared with those in ordinary quartzite used for refractories.
were 94 (96-97), 3.51 (1.3-1.6), and 1.04 (0.4-0.5)%,
resp. Refractoriness was 1730-1750°. Samples were
subjected to 5-fold firing of 12 hrs. each, including holding
for 1 hr. at max. temp. of 1400°, in a kryptol furnace.
Initial sp. gr. of 2.66 changed gradually; noticeable change
occurred after the 2nd firing and reached 2.44 after the
5th. After the first firing, water absorption was 2.07%,
and vol. increase 8%. Linear growth lengthwise was
twice as great as crosswise. After the first firing, 80% of
the structure consisted of slightly sweated friable quartz
grains, with the remaining mass vitrified; distribution
was lamellar. After the 3rd firing, 80% consisted of
sweated relict quartz grains, partly changed into tridymite;
the glass also contained fine tridymite, and the lamellar
structure was retained. After the 5th firing, the structure
was analogous to that after the 3rd; change of quartzite
into tridymite was partial; relict stratification was dis-
rupted. Index of hardness, as detd. by the Mackensen
sandblast app., was 270.   B. Z. Kamich

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D.

Finkel'shteyn, I. D. "Magnesia ceramics from substances containing talc," in
symposium: Syr'yevyye resursy tonkokeram. prom-sti SSSR i puti ispol'zovaniya,
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 85-94

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D.

Finkel'shteyn, I. D. "On the problem of technical research in ceramic raw material with the intent of its preliminary evaluation," in symposium: Syr'yevyye resursy tonkokeram, promsti SSSR i puti ikh ispol'zovaniya, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 114-24

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Testing   Jan 52

"On Methods of Studying Technical Properties of
High-Refractory Materials," I. D. Finkel'shteyn,
VIMS (All-Union Inst of Metrol and Standardization)

"Ogneupory" No 1, pp 32-38

Describes construction of 2-burner oxyacetylene
laboratory furnace for detn of refractories mp
and discusses method for investigating properties
of various refractory materials on example of mixts
of MgO - ZrO_2 system. Method permits detg adapt-
ability of 2 - or multicomponent refractory mixts

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Testing   Jan 52
              (Contd)

in contact with other materials, using small
samples in operational conditions, and making
narrow selection of mixts for testing in detail.

203T39

203T39

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D.; KOYFMAN, B. YE.

Ceramic Industries

Some technical properties of products from fractionated kaolin. Stek. i ker. 9, No. 8, 1952.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.D.

Importance of impurities found in magnesite refractories. Ogneupory
18 no.9:406-412 '53.   (MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'noge
syr'ya.
            (Magnesite) (Refractory materials)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I. D

USSR :

Thermal resistivity of $Li_2O.Al_2O_3.4SiO_2$ ceramic materials. I. D. Finkel'shteyn and S. I. Pini. Voprosy Petrog. Mineral., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 2, 321-5(1953).—The particular ease with which β-spodumene is formed below 500° in the presence of strong mineralizers (e.g. WO_3) or by hydrothermal methods is striking. To synthesize spodumene, a mix of Li_2CO_3 16.6; kaolin from Prosyanovsk 39.6; plastic Chasov-Yar clay 16.6; and quartz sand 27.2% was heated to 1230–1320° for 12 hrs. The cryst. phase, with n of about 1.516, was β-spodumene contaminated by some mullite, residual quartz, and glass. The thermal expansion coeff. was 1.23×10^{-4} between 20° and 100°. The ceramic properties of β-spodumene were similar to feldspar, and its melt was highly viscous at 1210°, the thermal expansion being similar to that of synthetic cordierite (with 2.2×10^{-4}) if fired at 1420°. The thermal shock (spalling) resistivity was very high.   W. Eitel

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.D.

"Refractory clays of the Borovichi-Lyubytino region" by V.V.
Goncharov. Reviewed by I.D.Finkel'shtein. Ogneupory 19 no. 3:141-
142 '54.   (MIRA 11:8)

(Novgorod Province--Clay)
(Goncharov, V.V.)

SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; KOVALENKO, O.V., red.;
    SOKOLOV, I.Yu., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; Prinyali uchastiye:
    BASMANOV, V.A., red.; KAMINSKAYA, L.S., red.; KOTS, G.A., red.;
    LEVIUSH, I.T., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; PODKOSOV, L.G.,
    red.; ROZHKOVA, Ye.V.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; FEDOROV, P.N., red.;
    FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.D.; KHONINA, O.I., red.; GRISHINA, T.B., red.
    izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the dressing and industrial processing of minerals]
Issledovaniia po obogashcheniiu i tekhnologii poleznykh iskopaemykh.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr,
1961. 131 p.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia(1923-   U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya (for Eygeles, Leviush)
                              (Ores)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, L.I., NAZAROV, A.I.

Load capacity of the feeding cylinder on a carding machine.
Tekst.prom. 15 no.2:14-17 F '55.   (MLRA 8:3)

1. Dotsent Ivanovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta (for Finkelshteyn).
2. Nachal'nik chesal'nogo tsekha imeni Varentsovoy (for Nazarov).
        (Carding machines)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I., dotsent; MAKAROVA, T.A.; BABURKIN, I.A.; SMIRNOVA,
T.P., inzhener laboratorii.

New method of double roving. Tekst.prom. 16 no.6:33-37 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nogo institut (for Finkel'shteyn); 2. Zame-
stitel' zaveduyushchego pryadil'nym proizvodstvom fabriki "Shuyskiy
proletariy" (for Makarova).
(Spinning)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

KUZ'MIN, L.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.; MIZONOVA, A.I.; BELOV, I.F.

Studying the operation of saw-toothed drums in the front section
of single-process pickers during table feeding. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekh.tekst.prom. no.2:94-99 '58.   (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
     (Cotton machinery)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

Doubling of the roving on flyers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom.
no.4:106-116 '58.   (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
                    (Spinning)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

Doubling the reving in flyers. Izv. vys. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst..
prom. no.5:66-76 '58.   (MIRA 11:12)

1.Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
              (Spinning)

ZOTIKOV, V.Ye.; prof., doktor.tekhn.nauk;.BUDNIKOV, I.V.; TRYKOV, P.P.;
GINZBURG, L.N., retsenzent; KARPOV, L.I., retsenzent; ORLOVA,
Z.M., retsenzent; TALEPOROVSKAYA, V.V., retsenzent; FINKEL'SHTEYN,
I.I., retsenzent; KOPELEVICH, Ye.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of the spinning of fabrics] Osnovy priadeniia voloknistykh
materialov. Pod red. V.E.Zotikova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 506 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra pryadeniya khlopka Ivanovskogo tekhnologicheskogo insti-
tuta (IvTI) (for Karpov, Orlova, Taleporovskaya, Finkel'shteyn).
(Spinning)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

Study of the forming of the roving and the new design of the roving frame flyer. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.6:58-68 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V. Frunze.
(Spinning machinery)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

Investigating the drawing and yarn forming processes in double roving.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.tekst.prom. no.4:93-101 '60.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. M.V. Frunze.
(Spinning)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, L.I.

"Psychology of the mastery of knowledge in the school" by
D.N.Bogoiavlenskii, N.A.Menchinskaia. Reviewed by I.I.
Finkel'shtein. Vop. psikhol. 6 no. 6:190-192 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Educational psychology)
(Bogoiavlenskii, D.N.)   (Menchinskaia, N.A.)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting the efficient type of roving machine flyer. Tekst.
prom. 21 no.7:16-19 Jl '61.
(Spinning machinery)
(MIRA 14:8)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.I.

Effect of the passage conditions of the product through the flyer on the properties of the roving. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.-prom. no.1:73-80 '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. M.V.Frunze.
(Spinning)

S/080/62/035/009/013/014
D287/D307

AUTHORS: Finkel'shteyn, I.I., and Gel'shteyn, R.M.

TITLE: Improved method for the preparation and purification of stilbene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 9, 1962, 2111 - 2112

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of the starting material (benzaldehyde azine), of the reaction conditions of the decomposition process and of purification methods on the yield and properties of stilbene. Experiments proved that the latter were not affected by the properties of the benzaldehyde azine but reaction conditions, e.g. the length of the decomposition process and the reaction temperature were very important factors. The advantages and disadvantages of various methods of purification, i.e. crystallization from di-chloroethane, vacuum distillation and heating with acetic acid for 1 hour, at 100°C are compared. Best results were obtained when stilbene was recrystallized from dichloroethane, in the presence of not less than 5 % of activated carbon.

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Improved method for the ...

S/080/62/035/009/013/014
D287/D307

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov (Kharkov Plant for Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1961

Card 2/2

3

L 00940-66   EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AT5015937   UR/3092/65/000/003/0051/0063

AUTHOR: Davydov, M. S.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Levin, V. M.; Malyshev, I. F.;
Petelin, L. G.; Patrunin, V. L.; Trushin, N. F.; Finkel'shteyn, I. I.

TITLE: Problems of constructing the deflecting system of a 5-Gev antiproton
channel

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy
apparatury. Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura; sbornik statey, no. 3, 1965, 51-63

TOPIC TAGS: antiproton, antiproton isolation

ABSTRACT: The construction principles of an antiproton-isolating r-f deflecting
system are set forth. Calculations showed that the most expedient deflecting
system should comprise a set of independently-phased single-gap quasi-toroidal
resonators operating at the fundamental wave mode, the deflection being
accomplished by an electric r-f field. The deflection system of the OIYaI 5-Gev

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L 0094C-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5015937

antiproton channel designed along the above lines (details given) has these characteristics: 16 rectangular-deflecting-area resonators; resonance frequency, 150 Mc; Q-factor, 15000 or higher; shunt resistance, 0.8 Mohm; power loss in one resonator is 60 kw and in the entire deflecting system, 1 Mw at a rated electric-field strength of 31.2 kv/cm. All resonators are mounted in a 3-section 14-m long 1.5-m diameter vacuum tank. The resonators are connected to their feeders via vacuum lead-ins and two-loop matchers. A separate-excitation 1.5-Mw vhf oscillator produces 6-μsec pulses at a repetition rate of 5 p/min. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 009   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2   AP

L 37:3-66   EWT(m)   DIAAP   GS   S/0000/64/000/000/0791/0794

ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

AUTHOR: Davydov, M. S.; Dorfman, L. G.; Yekimov, V. V.; Zalmanzon, Y. B.; Zeytlenok,
G. A.; Levin, V. N.; Malyshev, I. F.; Petelin, I. G.; Petrunin, V. I.; Popov, V.
A.; Trushin, N. Kh.; Usanskiy, I. G.; Finkel'shteyn, I. I.

TITLE: Deflecting system of 5-Gev antiproton channel

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 791-794

TOPIC TAGS: antiproton, high energy particle, particle beam, high energy ac-
celerator

ABSTRACT: Specific requirements flowing from the applied principle of particle
resolution have determined the choice of the type of deflecting system. During de-
velopment of the device the requirements were also considered from the viewpoint
of the high-frequency power supply system. The creation of a high-power 150-mega-
hertz frequency generator that operates with pulses of several milliseconds dura-
tion is a technically complex task. Therefore, special attention was given during
the development of the deflecting system to its economy and efficiency. Taking
these considerations into account, computations were carried out of a number of

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