

GOL'DSHTEYN, V. D., CAND MED SCI, "METABOLISM OF PYRIDOXINE AND NICOTINIC ACID IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS UNDER CHEMOTHERAPY." MOSCOW, 1964. (SECOND MOSCOW MED INST IM N. I. PIROGOV). (KL, 3-64, 231).

406

DOBROKHOTOVA, M.N., kand.med.nauk, MASSEN, K.I.; POLYAKOVA, S.G.; IOFFE,
R.A.; GOL'DGHEYN, V.D. (Moskva)

Immediate results of combined chemotherapy with the use of cyclo-
serine. Khir.med. no.3:130-136 '68. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (sav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. A.Ye. Ratukhin) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachev, Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko
Ministerstva puty soobshcheniya (glavnyy vrach A.A. Patsubeyenko)
i bol'nitsy "Vysokie gory" (glavnyy vrach V.G. Samoshatov).
(CYCLOSERINE) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

GOL'DSHTEYN, V. D.

Disorders in the composition of the peripheral blood developing
as a result of the therapeutic use of phtivazide. Probl. gemat.
i perel. krovi no.4:29-32 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Moskovskoy tuberkuleznoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy "Zakhar'ino"
(glavnyy vrach V. P. Petrik) i filiala kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. -
prof. F. I. Levitin) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachev.

(PHTHIVAZIDE...TOXICOLOGY)
(BLOOD...DISEASES)

GOL'DSHTEYN, V.D.; MIRINOV, G.B. (Moskva)

Combination of tuberculosis of the lungs and actinomycosis.
Klin. med. 40 no.12:107-110 D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy
bol'nitsy No.3 "Zakhar'ino" (glavnyy vrach V.P. Petrik)
i filiala kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. prof. F.I. Levitin)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

GOLDSHTEYN, V.D.

Development of pneumothorax as a result of therapeutic use
of pneumoperitoneum. Vrach. dolo no.7:133-135 J1'53.

(MIRA 16:10)

L. Moskovskaya gorodskaya tuberkuleznaya bol'nitsa "Zakhar'ino"
i filial kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. F.I.Levitin) Tsen-
tral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(PNEUMOTHORAX) (PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL)

LEVITSIN, S.I., GORODNICHENKO, V.D., FLORENKO, Ye.I., *et al.*, *ibid.*, 1957.

Immunologic reactions in children infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Trudy Vuzovskogo nauchnogo centra* (1959)

1. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Central Asia) and its role in the development of tuberculosis. *Klinicheskiye issledovaniya*, 1957, No. 1, p. 10.

GOLICHTEN, V.D.; MIL'NOV, G.B.

Combination of tuberculosis and primary lung cancer. Arxiv
TSIU 63:102-108 1963. (RUSA 1719)

I. Klinicheskaya bel'nitsa "Sashur'ino", Moscow: kafedra
tuberkuleza Tsentral'nogo instituta nauchenykh voprosov
vrazhey.

GOL'DSHTEYN, V.D.; MIRINOV, G.B.

Diagnosis of primary lung cancer in tuberculous patients. Ter.
arkh. 35 no.7:106-108 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy
No.3 "Zakhar'ino" (glavnyy vrach V.P.Petrik, nauchnyy rukovodi-
tel' - prof. F.I. Levitin).

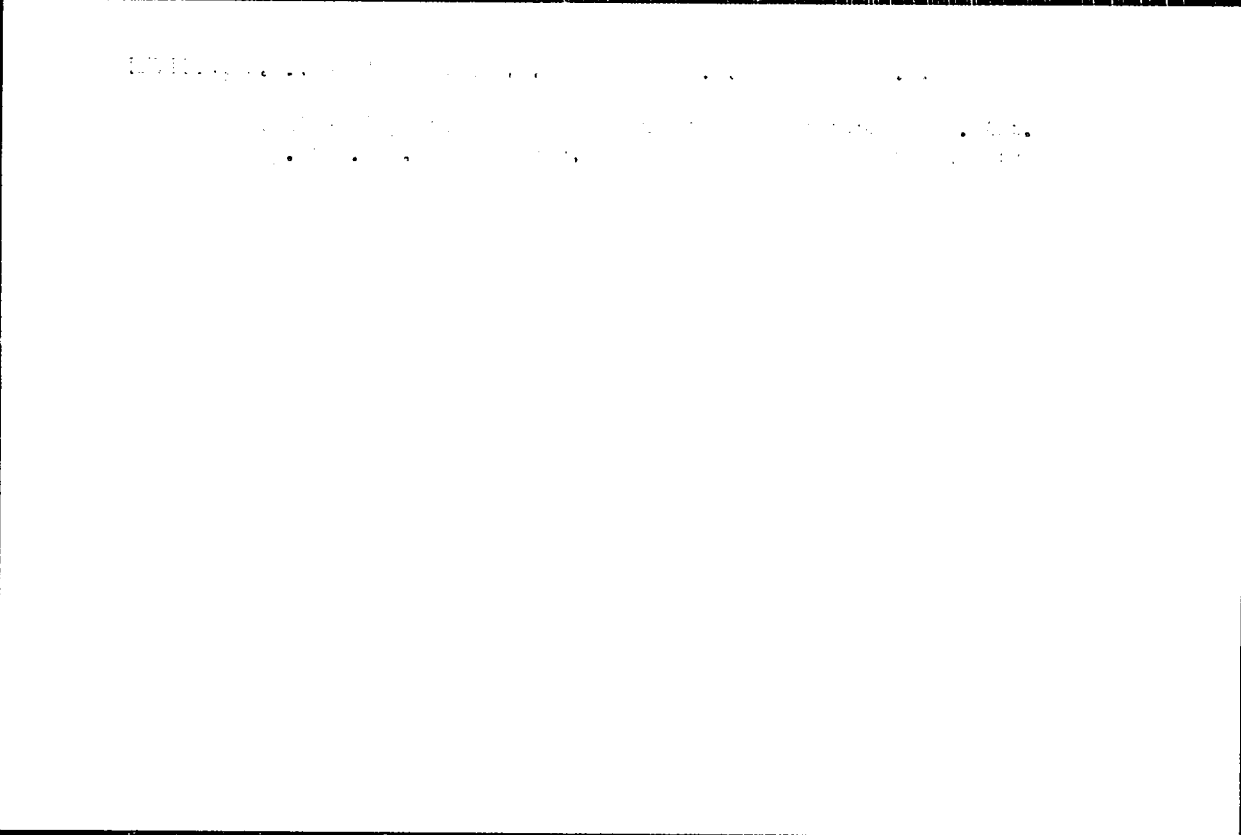
GOL'DSHTEYN, V.S.

Effect of the therapeutic use of ... on the metabolism
of pyridoxine and nicotinic acid in primary tuberculosis. *Act.*
veg. tub. no. 169-75-193. (1975) (1975)

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of State
Office of the Director of Security

SECRET



LEVITIN, F.I.; GEL'DSHELYN, M.D.; KULISH, I.A.; BROKHOPOV, Ye.P.; PRADIN, V.A.;
CHAPSOVSKAYA, M.Z.

Technic and evaluation of the results of tuberculin tests. Probl.
tub. no.7:9-16 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuloza (rav. - sluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
A.Ye. Babukhin) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M., inzh.

Methods for calculating turntable ball bearings for excavators
and cranes. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.1:8-10 Ja '58.
(Excavating machinery) (Cranes, derricks, etc.) (MIRA 11:1)

GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M., inzh.

~~Analysing~~ operating conditions of gears in rear axle balancers
of motor graders. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no. 7:19-22 J1 '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Graders (Earthmoving machinery))

GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M., inzh.

Determining maximum stresses in motor graders. Stroitel'stroy.
mashinostr. 4 no.9:14-18 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Graders (Earthmoving machinery))

GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M., inch.

Calculating the transmission gear ratio for graders. Strof.:
dor.mashinoatr. no.7:18-21 J1 '59. (MIB. 12:11)
(Graders (Earthmoving machinery))

GOL'DSHTEYN, V. M., Cand Tech Sci -- "Experimental and theoretical study of the autograder dynamics when designing construction lines." Mos, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Mos Automobile-Roads Inst) (KL, 3-61, 242)

YASHI, A.A., ...
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GOL'DSHTEYN, M.N.; GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M.

Theory of the vibratory sinking of untapered piles. Vop.
geotekh. no.6:3-19 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

COLLECTIVE, etc.

Lyons, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency,
of a book on drinking. Rep.

GOREBATOV, S.P. (Dnepropetrovsk); GOL'DSHTEYN, V.M. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Reliable covering for wire transducers used in testing pile shells.
Osn. fund. i mekh. grun. b no. 1: 30 to 4. (MIRA 17:2)

GOLDSTEIN, JAY.

General description of the steps in the production of a
computer program. (U.S. Air Force. Tech. Rep. no. 3010-15 1/2.
1965)

GOLDBERGER, W.M., hand. tekhn. nauk

Performance of a centrifugal clutch. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR
no.9:15-18 1965.

L 35829-66

ACC NR: AP6003749 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/65/000/010/0023/0026

AUTHORS: Marshak, S. F.; Gol'dshteyn, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences) 26

ORG: VNIISTroydormash B

TITLE: The stability of single-axle tractors in the turning position

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1965, 23-26.

TOPIC TAGS: tractor, vector, motion stability, coordinate system, vehicle engineering

ABSTRACT: The tilting of a trailer on level ground relative to a three-dimensional coordinate system is considered (see Fig. 1). The coordinate origin (point O) is at the center of the contact line of the wheels of the tractor. The absolute value of the angular velocity $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_y^2 + \omega_x^2 + \omega_z^2}$,

and the direction cosines $\cos \alpha = \frac{\omega_x}{\omega}$;

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\omega_y}{\omega};$$

Card 1/3 $\cos \gamma = \frac{\omega_z}{\omega}$.

UDC: 629.114.2.001.5

ACC NR: APO03712

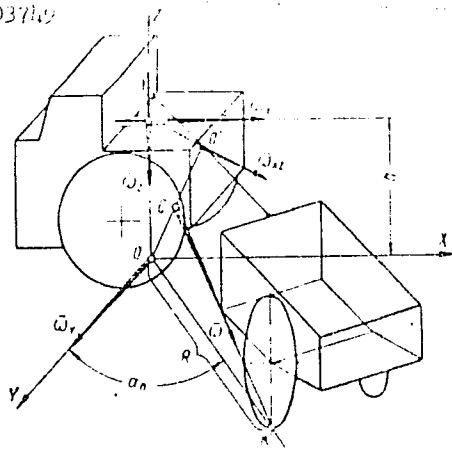


Fig. 1

The expression for the critical slope is found to be a function of six independent variables: the track, the displacement of the coupling from the axle of the tractor, the coordinates of the centers of gravity of the trailer and tractor, the ratio of the weights of the trailer and tractor, and the height of the overall center of gravity of the tractor with trailer. The critical angles for tipping forward and backward, respectively, are:

$$\beta_{crit} = \arctg \frac{d_n(1 - K_m) - d_n K_m}{H_c}, \quad \beta'_{crit} = \arctg \frac{d'_n(1 - K_m) + d'_n K_m}{H_c}$$

Card 2/3

ACC NR: A-1000

Orig. art. nos: 1 photograph, 2 diagrams, 1 graph, and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3

Handwritten: Grebenshchikov, V.S.; Gol'dshcheyn, V.S.; Kozlovskiy, Yu.I.
GREBENSHCHIKOV, V.S.; GOL'DSHCHYIN, V.S.; KOZLOVSKIY, Yu.I.

Gold cutting of small-module gear wheels. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr.
3 no.1:35-38 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Gear-cutting machines)

KOCHNOV, V. Ye. (Chelyabinsk); GOL'DSHTEYN, V. Ya. (Chelyabinsk)

Kinetics of recrystallization of electrical steel during its
annealing. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:
61-66 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Steel—Heat treatment)
(Crystallization)

GERSHMAN, R.B., inzh.; GELIKOV, A.M., inzh.; KREMER, V.Ye., inzh.;
GOL'DSHTEYN, V.Ya., inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, S.M.

Effect of a bend in electrical steel on its magnetic
properties. Elektrichestvo no.11:62-63 N '63.

(MIRA 16:21)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii,
Chelyabinsk.

KOCHNOV, V.Ye.; GOL'DSHTEYN, V.Ya.

Recrystallization stages in transformer steel. Fiz. met. i
metalloved. 15 no.5:685-689 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii, Chelyabinsk.
(Steel--Metallography) (Crystallization)

COLOMBIA, Pa. 1.

Electricity in the area

Checking the Heavens for a transformer. (Mch. 11. 1964, 1 1/2 hrs.)

Monthly List of Electrical Connections, Library of Congress, July 1964. (unclassified)

8 (3)

SOV/112-57-5-1021:

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika. 1957. Nr 5, p 92 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gol'dshteyn, Ya. M.

TITLE: Speeding-up the Process of Drying the Transformer Core-and-Coil Assembly (Suggestion by G. G. Lisin) (Uskoreniye protsessa sushki vvyemnoy chasti transformatorov /predlozheniye G. G. Lisina/)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. predlozh. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 1 (59), p 19

ABSTRACT: Transformer core-and-coil assembly drying by the induction-loss method in its own tank, without application of vacuum, can be speeded up by blowing hot air directed from bottom to top.

A. G. K.

Card 1/1

8 (3)

SOV/112-57-5-10213

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 92 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gol'dshteyn, Ya. M.

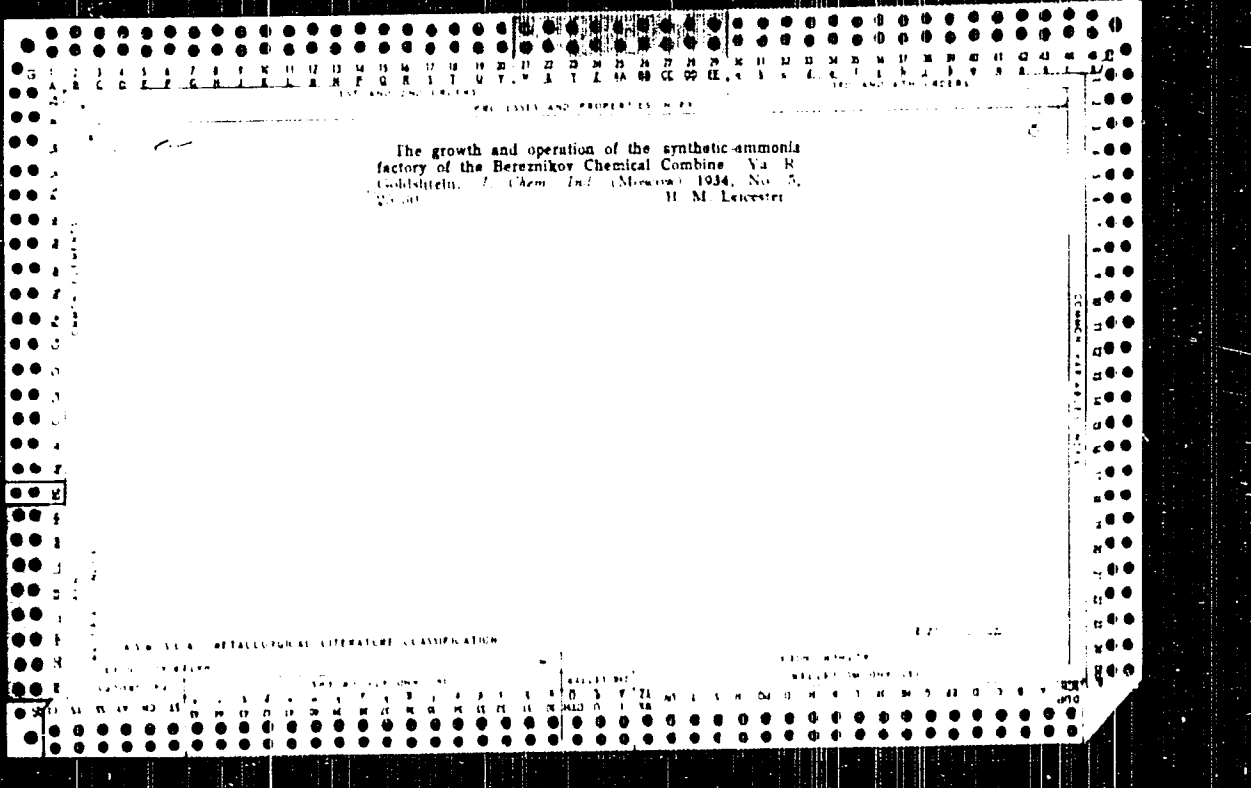
TITLE: A Method to Check the Equality of Turn Numbers in Wound Transformer Coils Connected in Several Parallel Groups (Suggestion by S. A. Farbman)
(Sposob kontrolya ravenstva chisla vitkov v namotannykh katushkakh transformatora, vklyuchayemykh v neskol'ko parallel'nykh grupp /predlozheniye S. A. Farbmana/)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. prediozh. M-vo elektrotekh. pro-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 1 (59), pp 19-20

ABSTRACT: It is suggested that a short-circuit experiment, as a part of transformer test (with the core-and-coil assembly lifted from the tank), be made with 50-100% of the rated current for 30-45 minutes. If turn numbers in parallel circuits are unequal, the coils will heat unequally, which can be detected by hand.

A.G.K.

Card 1/1



117 AND 120 ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

117 AND 120 ORDERS

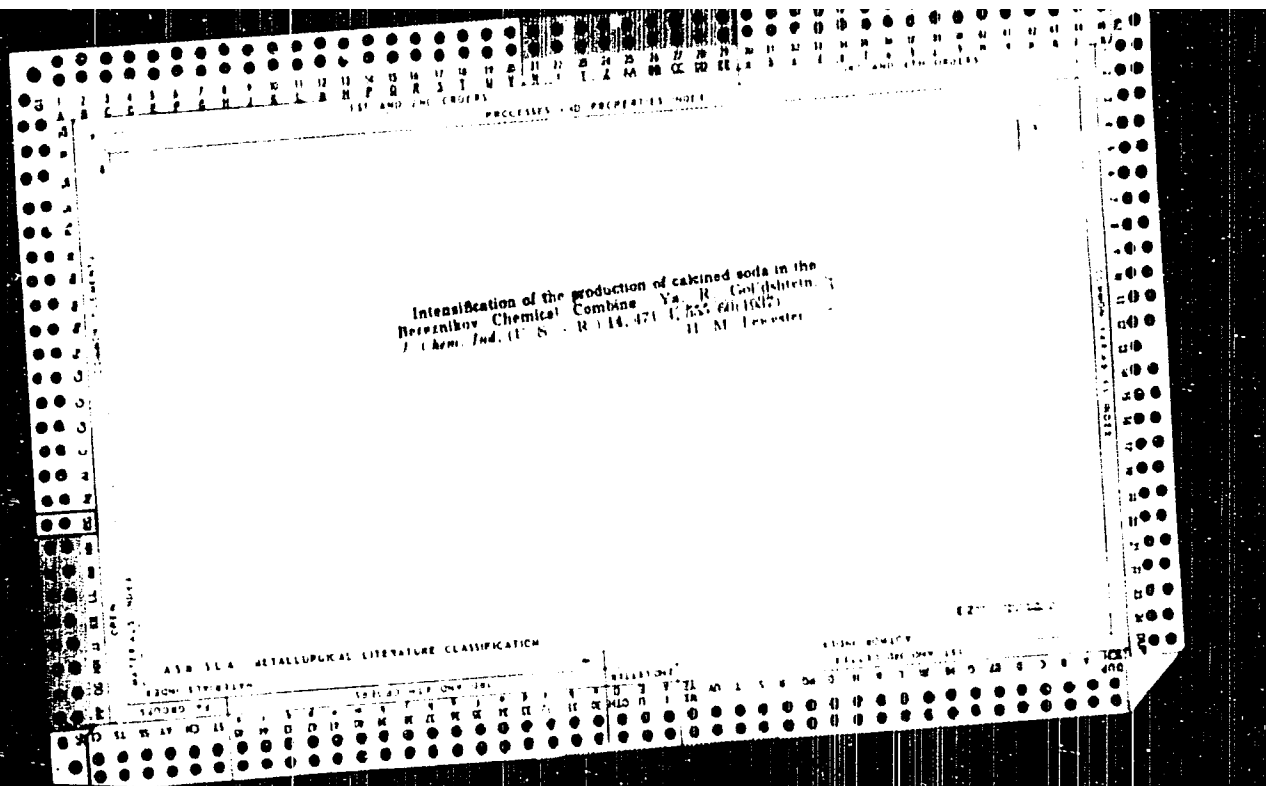
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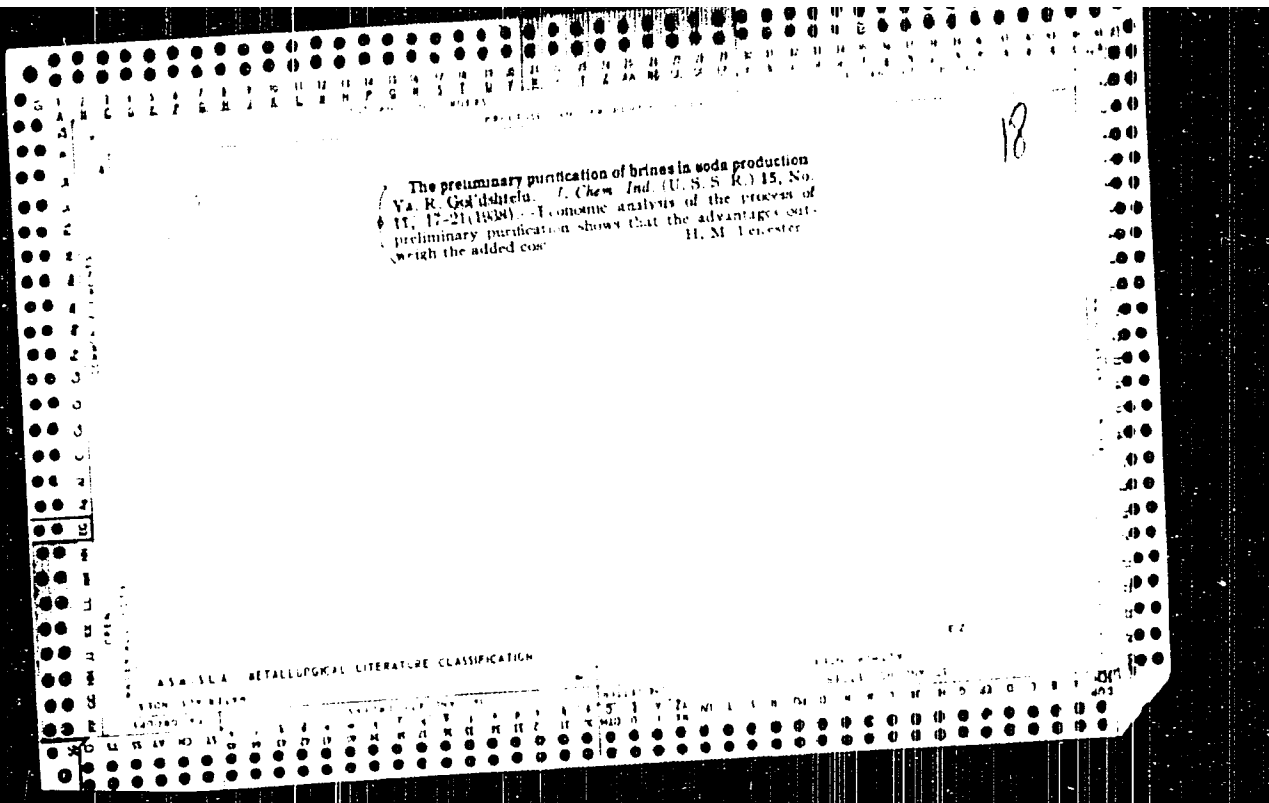
18

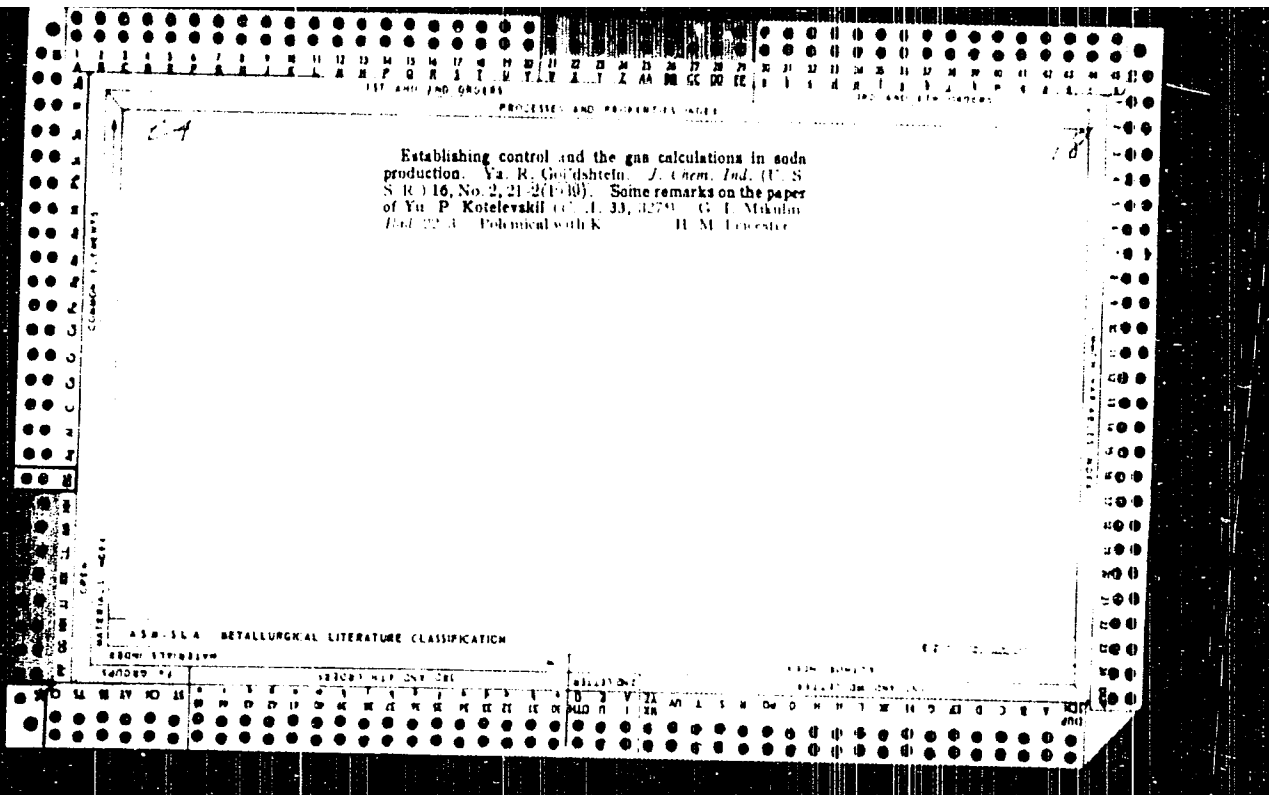
Purifying salt solutions for the manufacture of soda.
Ya. R. Gol'dshajn. Russ. 61,809, September 30, 1937.
Ca and Mg salts are removed by treatment first with
NaOH in an amt. insufficient to ppt. all the Mg, and addition
of the remaining amt. of NaOH in a second stage together
with alkali carbonate to ppt. Ca

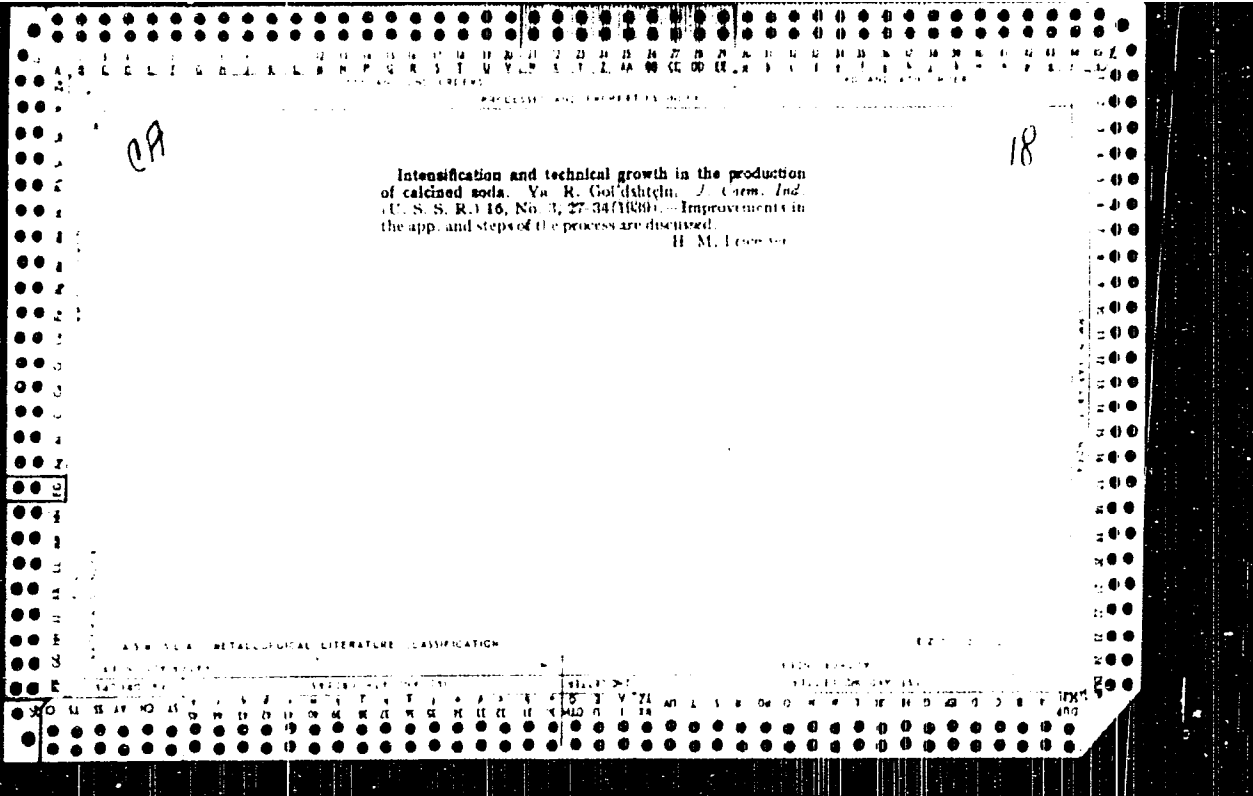
ASB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Section	Sub-section	Classification
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REACTIONS IN SUSPENSION. Ya. R. Gol'dshteln. *Zhur Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 20, 951-63 (1947). Description of existing processes of water purification, classified crystn., and catalytic reactions using finely divided solids maintained in suspension. Possibilities of extension of the principle to a wide variety of processes are pointed out. N. Thon

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXON: 5710117

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

Theory and practice of the ammonia soda process. I.
 Theory of the process of carbonation of the ammoniacal
 solution. Ya. R. Gol'dshtein. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.*
J. Applied Chem. 21, 82-100 (1948). In the reaction
 $\text{NaCl} + \text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$, the acid nature
 of NH_4Cl requires that a certain amt. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ be
 present in order to neutralize the acidification. This is
 confirmed by the experience that complete bicarbonation
 cannot be attained, 30-40% of the total alk. remaining
 in the form of carbonates. The process is further com-
 plicated by the formation of Na_2CO_3 , which must be
 accompanied by a parallel increase of the amt. of free
 NH_3 as a result of hydrolysis of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$. The increase
 of the pH resulting from the pptn. of NaHCO_3 must be
 compensated by an increase of the amt. of carbonates.
 The course of the carbonation process is completely detd.
 by the curve of the pH of the system plotted against the
 degree of carbonation. In particular, the curve repre-
 senting the variation of the rate of absorption of CO_2 with
 progressing carbonation is an exact replica of the curve
 of the variation of the pH. The kinetics of the process are
 represented by a law, $\text{rate} = k[\text{OH}^-] \sqrt{p}$, where p = total
 pressure of the gas, $c = \text{CO}_2$ concn. therein. The rate-
 detg. step is the slow hydration $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$.
 Intermediate formation of the carbamate $\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{NH}_2$

is possible, inasmuch as it can take place by direct union
 of CO_2 and NH_3 without preliminary hydration of the
 CO_2 . However, in the subsequent decomposition of the
 carbamate, the resulting CO_2 must necessarily undergo
 hydration to H_2CO_3 . This step, consequently, remains
 the rate-detg. step even in the carbamate mechanism.
 The reaction between CO_2 and NH_3 proceeds more in-
 tensely in the vapor phase than in the soln.; the vapor-
 phase reaction, with subsequent soln. of the carbonates
 and carbonates formed, plays an important role in the
 process. The anomaly occurring in the middle zone of
 the carbonation process, and consisting in a temporary in-
 retardation of the decrease in, or even a temporary in-
 crease in, the rate, is due entirely to static properties of
 the soln. at that stage, as reflected by the pH curve, and
 not to dynamic factors, as assumed by N. Then
 (C.A. 43, 3574h)

SECRET

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GOL'DSHTEYN, Ya., R.

Theory and practice of soda production. II. Kinetics of crystallization of sodium bicarbonate. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 24, 931-45 '51 [Engl. translation.]; Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 24, 817-31 '51. (MLRA 4:6)
(CA 47 no.21:11673 '53)

GOL'DSHTEYN, Ya. R.

The theory and practice of the ammonia-soda process.
III. Mechanism of the growth of sodium bicarbonate crystals. Ya. R. Gol'dshtein, Zinat' Press, Kazan, 1925-30 (1951). Cf. C.A. 47, 11823c. -- During the initial stage of growth of NaHCO_3 in lab. columns large-sized crystals can be obtained if the rate of carbonation of the solution does not exceed the established max. It is absolutely necessary for the crystals to begin before the crit. stage of carbonation at 110% is reached. When the established rate of carbonation is exceeded, formation of new nuclei of bicarbonate crystals results. The salt ppt. in form of poly-cryst. agglomerates caused by initial attachment and subsequent growing together of individual crystals. The process of carbonation is governed by the rate of absorption of CO_2 which varies in individual zones of crystals inside the crystal column.
M. G. Holsvatv.

L 24264-66 ENT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AR6005252

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/H014/H014

AUTHOR: Gol'dshteyn, Yu. A.

TITLE: Concerning the signal to noise ratio at the output of a mutual correlation detector

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9Zh113

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, vyp. 1, 1964, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: signal to noise ratio, signal noise separation, correlated noise, signal reception

ABSTRACT: The signal/noise ratio is determined at the output of a mutually-correlated detector in the reception of noise-like signals. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 da

GOL'DSHTEYN, Yefrem Iosifovich, aspirant

Design of optimum tuning chokes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.
elektromekh. 7 no. 4236-423 1964 (MIRA 1747)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh stantsiy Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

GOL'DSHTEYN, Ye.I.

Selecting the geometry of standard ribbon cores for transformer
chokes. Standartizatsia 28 no.8:31-33 Ag '64.

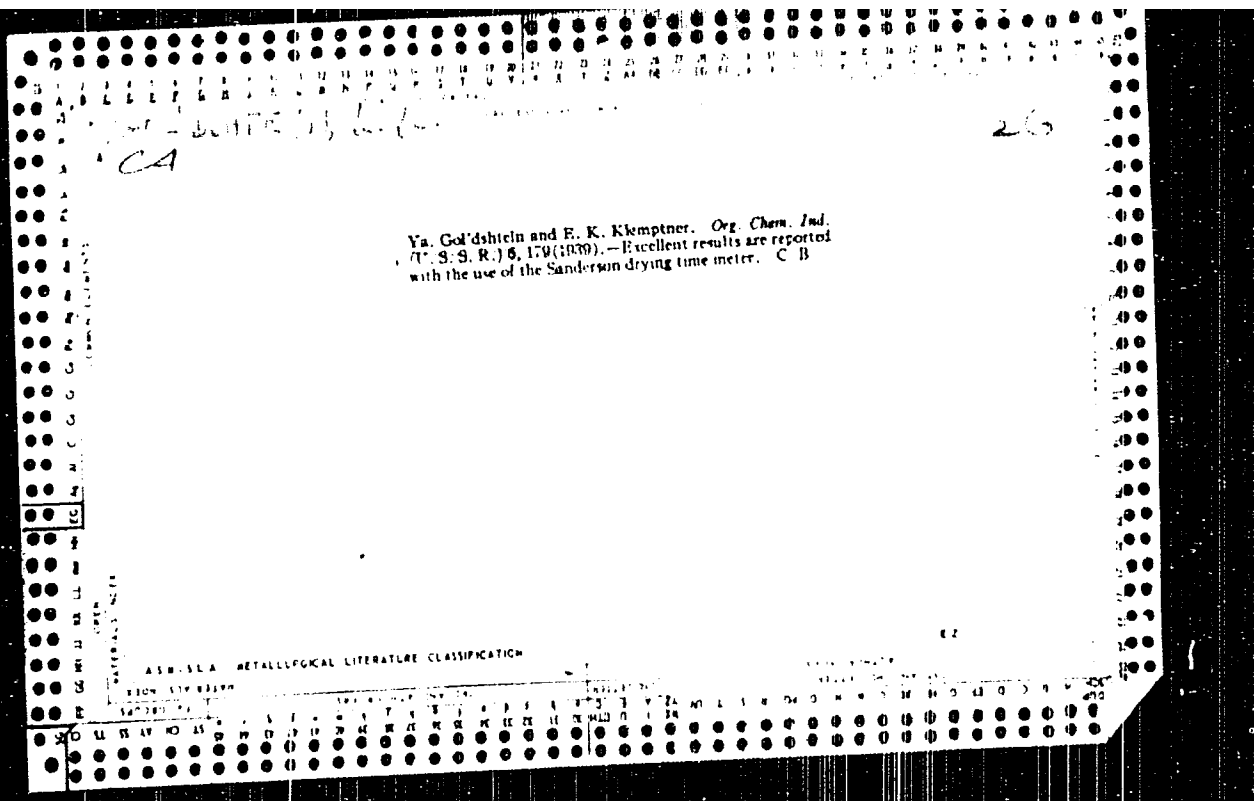
(MIRA 17:11)

GOL'DSHTEYN, Ya.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

New economically alloyed carburizing steels with boron content.
Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.5:44-48 Ny '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Boron steel)

Fundamental Questions in the Production of Steel Bearings with Bronze Coatings. Ya. E. Gol'dshteyn (*Leads, Metals, and Metallurgy*, 1938, 18, (6), 3-25; *Chem. Zvest.*, 1939, 110, (11), 2371). (In Russian). The best composition for lead bronze coatings on steel bearings is determined by the design, construction, and use of the machine for which they are intended. Lead bronzes recommended for tractor bearings are: (1) lead 19-20, nickel 1.8-2.2%, remainder copper; (2) lead 35-40, calcium 0.02, silicon 0.02, sulphur 0.02%, remainder copper. In the absence of nickel the lead content of the coating on crankshaft bearings can in most cases be reduced to 35-40%; the addition of sulphur, calcium, and lithium in amounts of 0.02-0.05% before casting is recommended to improve the fine structure and properties of the bronze. From the standpoint of manufacture and operation

a recommended coating for steel bearings used with carburized crankshafts in Diesel tractors is: lead 19-20, tin 2.75-3.5, nickel 5-6, zinc 1.5, phosphorus 0.10-0.12%, remainder copper. bronze coatings with a fine-grained structure have the best mechanical, corrosion-resistant and anti-friction properties; such a structure can be obtained with alloying elements such as nickel, vanadium, or silver, or by the combined addition of calcium, sulphur, and silicon. With pure binary alloys the production of a fine-grained structure is difficult since it requires a very high cooling rate after casting. An effective means of producing a uniform structure is by ~~slowly~~ superheating the bronze to a temperature of about 1225°-1250°



PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 357 - I

BOOK

Call No.: TN672.V8

Author: GOL'DSHTEYN, YA. YE.

Full Title: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT TEMPERING OF CAST IRON

Transliterated Title: Voprosy teorii i praktiki v vysokochastotnoy zakalke chuguna

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: All-Union Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Machine Builders, Urals Branch

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Machine Building Literature ("Mashgiz")

Date: 1950 No. pp.: 30 No. of copies: 3,000

Text Data

This is an article from the book: VSESOYUZNOYE NAUCHNOYE INZHENERNO-TEKHNICHESKOYE OBSHCHESTVO MASHINOSTROITELEY, URAL'SKOYE OTDELENIYE, THERMAL TREATMENT OF METALS - Symposium of Conference (Termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, materialy konferentsii) (p.273-302), see AID 223-II

Coverage: The hardening of working surface of cast iron by nitration with high frequency current and tempering at very low temperatures (below freezing) are discussed. Work of other investigators is reviewed and analysed together with the author's own experimental results. The allowable velocity

Voprosy teorii i praktiki v vysokochastotnoy
zakalke chuguna

AID 357 - I

of heating and phase transformation in cast iron at super-fast heating are specified in relation to the velocity of carbon disintegration in austenite. The rates of heating used in the experiment vary from 10^0 to $5,000^0\text{C}$ per second.

The author's experiments and discussion are mainly related to the study of effects of various factors on hardness of cast-iron surface, depth of penetration, mechanical properties and wearing ability. Attention is also given to the effects of high frequency current and alloying elements on hardening resistance to breaking and wear. 23 charts, 3 microphotographs, 7 tables.

Purpose: For scientific workers

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 24 Russian (1931-50)

Available: Library of Congress.

2/2

Manufact, I. E.

Little (Leland) ... (West.)

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of

С. П. ПЕТРОВИЧ, 1917 г. и др. (1917-1918).

С. П. ПЕТРОВИЧ, 1917 г. и др. (1917-1918).
Мех., 1917, т. 1, с. 1-20.

С. П. ПЕТРОВИЧ, 1917 г. и др. (1917-1918).
Мех., 1917, т. 1, с. 1-20.

Мех., 1917, т. 1, с. 1-20.

С. П. ПЕТРОВИЧ, 1917 г. и др. (1917-1918).
Мех., 1917, т. 1, с. 1-20.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

E

810-E. Cast Crankshafts. (In Russian.) Ya. E. Goldshteyn. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniya* (Bulletin of the Machine Construction Industry), v. 30, Feb. 1960, p. 10-15.

Production of low-alloy cast iron crankshafts having high mechanical properties. Stabilization of the structure and reduction of cast and structural stresses may be improved by high-temperature annealing for 2 hr. after mechanical working at 620° C. High mechanical properties of cast iron may be obtained either by reducing the total C and Si or by alloying with Mn (1.5 or 1.75%) and Ni (0.60 or 0.90%). (E25, J23, Q general, CI)

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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GOLDSTEIN, YALOWE

Cast Iron

Some properties of super-durable cast iron. Vest. mash. 21 No. 10, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September, 1951, 1953. Unclassified.

GOL'DSHTEYN, Ya. Ye.

"Surface Tempering Pig Iron instead of its Chilling in the Mold," Vest. mash.,
31, No.12, 1951

1115 00, 11. 13.

"Research in the history of water and its importance." *Journal of the
Geological Society of London*, vol. 111, pt. 1, 1954, pp. 1-11.
(Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, London)

CC: *Geological Society, London*, 1954

GOLDSHTEYN, Ya. Ye., LENYANOVICH, A. N.

"Problems Concerning the Durability of Large-Sized Gears Tempered with High-Frequency Current," Vest. mash., 32, No.1, 1952

GOLDSHTEYN, Y. E.

MOSCOW

"Methods of increasing resistance to wear in cast iron products. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 20 p. (Sbornik tekhnicheskikh
opytov) (55-32295)

PA475, N65

USSR/Engineering - Metal hardening

Card 1/1 Publ 128 - 12/26

Authors : Gol'dshteyn, Ya. E.

Title : The effect of hardening with high-frequency current heating on the strength of crude iron components

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 55-62, Feb 1954

Abstract : The casehardening of crude iron components with high-frequency current heating is described, and technical data is given on methods of heating, mechanical properties and the chemical composition of crude iron. Ten USSR references (1941-1952). Graphs; illustrations; tables; diagrams; drawings.

Institution :

Submitted :

Evaluation B-80261, 15 Nov 54

13(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1703

Gol'dshteyn, Ya.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences, L.S. Lyakhovich,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, L.L. Pyatakova, Engineer, and
G.M. Trusenev, Engineer

Mikrolegirovaniye stali 45 dobavkoy bora (Boron Additives for Micro-
alloying of 45 Steel) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956. 13 p. (Series: In-
formatsiya o nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabotakh. Tema 1,
no.I-56-217) 870 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po novoy tekhnike,
and Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy in-
formatsii. Filial.

Exec. Ed.: A.I. Okuneva, Engineer; Ed.: L.M. Gopman, Engineer;
Tech. Ed.: V.A. Ponomarev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers working
in the field of metallurgy.

Card 1/2

Boron Additives for Microalloying (Cont.)

SOV/1703

COVERAGE: The booklet gives the results of an investigation of the properties of boron-containing 45R steel developed by the Central Laboratory of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant in cooperation with the Department of Metallurgy of the Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute. At present, this steel finds wide application in the manufacture of critical parts of S-80 tractors. Active participation in the investigations was taken by TsNIICHERMET (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy), and this organization was responsible for introducing 45R steel to industry. There are 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 2 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given. This book is divided into the five following sections:

(1) Composition of the Steel	4
(2) Hardenability	5
(3) Mechanical Properties	8
(4) Characteristics of Quenching Crankshafts of 45R Steel by Means of High Frequency	11
(5) Conclusion	14

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GO/ad
6-18-59

С. П. Д. С. А. В. Е. П. № 4.

GOL'DSHTEYN, Yakov Yefimovich; GORBUL'SKIY, Il'ya Yankovlevich; PYATAKOVA, Lyudmila Leonidovna; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., doktor tekhn.nauk.retsenzent; BEZUKLADNIKOV, M.A., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Increasing the wear of tractor parts] Povyshenie dolgovechnosti traktornykh detalei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitelit-ry, 1956. 225 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

GOLDSHTEYN, Ya Ye

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Below containing early carbon steels. YA. R. GOLDSHTEYN,
L. P. SYTSKOV, and O. D. ZHURAVIN. *Yermak* *Aluminum*
Travels 26, No. 7, 22-7 (1952). Addn. of 0.002-0.005 B
to C 0.31-0.35%, Mn 0.40-0.45%, Mo 0.50-0.55%, C 0.00-
0.25, Ni 0.10-0.20 did not improve the low ductility proper-
ties of this steel in the as-cast or heat-treated state.

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J. D. Gal

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

382

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Sverdlovskoye
otdeleniye

Povysheniye kachestva i ekonomichnosti mashin (Increasing the Quality and Efficiency
of Machinery), Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 626 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Ural'skiy dom tekhniki.

Eds.: Pal'mov, Ye. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Sokolovskiy, V. I., Candidate
of Technical Sciences; Reviewers: Bogachev, I. N., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Gorshkov, A. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Zhukov, P. A., Candidate of
Economic Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Sarafannikova, G. A.; Managing Ed. (Ural-Siberian
Division of Mashgiz): Sustavov, M. I., Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel.

COVERAGE: The book generalizes and synthesizes experience accumulated by the
Ural plants and to some extent that of the Siberian plants in improving the
technical and economic features of manufactured machines and in improving their
quality. Data are also presented on attempts to lower the cost and to increase
the quality of machines during the designing and production stages. The author

Card 1/15

Increasing the Quality (Cont.)

describes the shortening of the production cycle, reducing weight and dimensions along with improvement of operational qualities, increase in durability, and finally improvements in the external appearance of machines. There are 93 references of which 95 are Soviet, 2 German, and 1 English.

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Increasing the Quality (Cont.)

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Bibliography

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Card 15/15

JG/flc
12-15-58

SOV. 17 48 8 17844

Translation from Referativnyi zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1956, No. 8, p. 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Goldshteyn, Ya. Ye.

TITLE: New Types of Steel in the Tractor Industry (No. in mark: staley v traktorostroyeni)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroi. 1957, Nr 12, pp. 3-5

ABSTRACT: In order to improve the quality of machine parts made of carbon steels and steel castings, as well as to provide substitutes for scarce alloyed steels, medium carbon steels containing 0.001-0.0025% B are being employed. Steels containing B exhibit improved deep hardening characteristics and are readily manufactured. Both medium carbon and low carbon steels containing approximately 1% of Mn are employed for carburization. Chemical composition and mechanical properties of a number of steels containing B and Mn are given (15KhR, 18KhGT, 30KhGNT, etc.).

- 1. Steel--Production
 - 2. Steel--Composition
 - 3. Steel--Mechanical properties
- M. Ch.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gol'dshteyn, Ya.E., Iyakhovich, L.S., Candidate of
Technical Sciences. 133-5-17/27

TITLE: Properties of steel 45 containing boron. (Svoystva stali
45 s borom)

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.5, pp. 449-452 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The properties of steel 45P (developed by Tsvetmetz and Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute (Chelyabinskii Politehnicheskii Institut) and widely used in the tractor industry) were compared with the properties of the same steel 45 without boron and steel 45F2 which has an increased manganese content (1.4-1.8%). According to ГОСТ 1050-52 the composition of steel 45 is as follows %: C 0.42-0.50, Si 0.17-0.37, Mn 0.5-0.8, Cr \leq 0.3, Ni \leq 0.3, S \leq 0.045, P \leq 0.040. Steel 45P has the same composition with 0.002 - 0.006% of boron. Steel was made in 5 ton electric and 60 ton open hearth furnaces. Ferro-boron or ferro-boral was introduced into the liquid metal when 1/3 - 1/2 of the ladle was filled or placed on the bottom of the ladle. Preliminarily the metal was deoxidised with aluminium and titanium so that their contents were 0.04-0.06% Al and 0.03 - 0.04% Ti which ensured the presence of the effective boron in the metal, which entered the composition of α - or γ -solution or formed (when in excess) boron-containing

Card 1/2

Properties of steel 45 containing boron. (Cont) 133-5-17/27
phase on grain boundaries (Fig. 1). The hardenability of the specimens from the above steels is shown in Fig. 2. The dependence of mechanical properties of steel specimens on the temperature of tempering; in Figs. 3 and 4; the dependence of cyclic toughness on thermal treatment in Fig. 5; mechanical properties of specimens from crankshafts before hardening with high frequency currents in the table; the distribution of hardness along the depth of hardened layer - Fig. 6; and the micro-structure of the boundary zone between hardened and base metal in Fig. 7. It is concluded that steel 45 with boron can be recommended for the production of crankshafts and other responsible parts submitted to hardening with high frequency currents. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

3 N/126-6-2-21/74

AUTHORS: Byetokova, L. L. and Gol'dshteyn, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Influence of the Character of the Interaction of Aluminium, Nitrogen, Boron and Titanium on Certain Properties of Steel (Vliyaniye kharaktera vzaimodeystviya al'yuminiya, azota, bora i titana na nekotoryye svoystva stali)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 5, No 2, pp 347-355 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work described in this paper was to establish in the first approximation the character of the interaction in steel of boron, nitrogen and aluminium and the influence of their interactions on the properties of medium alloy steel. The influence was investigated of the sequence of introduction into the liquid steel of nitrogen and boron on the character of their interactions and thus on certain properties of boron-containing steels. The range of useful application of titanium in such steels is outlined. For the experiments two basic and one reference group of castings were made; the metal was melted in a 50 kg electric furnace with an acidic bottom. Prior to tapping the metal was deoxidised with aluminium. Each variant of the castings was produced by the

Card 1/4

D. V. 100-6-2-23/70

Influence of the Character of the Interaction of Aluminum,
Nitrogen, Boron and Titanium on Certain Properties of Steel

fractional washed. Enrichment of the steel with nitrogen was effected by introducing chemically pure sodium cyanide (in sealed iron capsules) into the liquid metal. The steel for producing the first group of castings was prepared in such a way that the boron was added to the nitrogen-enriched steel, whilst the castings of the second group were prepared from metal into which nitrogen (N₂CN) was added after the final deoxidation of the steel and after the boron has been introduced. The boron was introduced in the form of a 6% ferroborel (B₂Al₂), reference group, of castings was cast in the same way as the second group. The chemical composition of the investigated steels and the sequence of introducing nitrogen and boron are entered in Table 1, p 348. In Figs. 1 and 2 the influence on the hardenability of the "Steel 30" of boron and nitrogen additions is graphed; in Fig. 5 the influence of nitriding on the hardenability of the boron-containing steel 45R is graphed. In Figs. 3 and 4 micro-structure photographs are reproduced. Fig. 6 shows features of the Steel 45R after over-heating at 1275°C

Card 2/6

35V/126-8-2-23/34

Influence of the Character of the Interaction of Aluminium, Nitrogen, Boron and Titanium on Certain Properties of Steel

and subsequent heat treatment. The impact strength values are entered in Table 2, p 349. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at:

1. The combined influence of boron, aluminium and nitrogen on the properties of the steel depends to a considerable extent on the sequence of their introduction into the steel.
2. The established dependence of the influence of boron, aluminium and nitrogen on the sequence of their introduction into the steel is due to differing mechanisms of their interaction.
3. On introducing boron into liquid steel after deoxidation with aluminium, boron nitrides no longer form (or form in insignificant quantities), since the nitrogen which is dissolved in the steel is combined in stable aluminium nitrides; this ensures that the boron is maintained in the solid solution and explains its influence on the properties of the steel.

Card 4/4 4. On introducing or absorbing nitrogen in boron-

SOV/126-6-2-23/34

Influence of the Character of the Interaction of Aluminium,
Nitrogen, Boron and Titanium on Certain Properties of Steel

containing steel a partial or a total removal of the boron from the solid solution takes place due to the preferential formation of nitrides (carbonitrides).
p. The lower inclination to over-heating of boron-containing steel in presence of titanium can be explained for the first stage of over-heating by the fact that the titanium carbides are breaking the growth of the austenite grains, and for the range of high temperatures by the fact that it influences the boron distribution in the heating stages.

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 18 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinsk Engineering School, Chelyabinsk
Political Research Institute (Chelyabinsk Tractor Works,
Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1958

Card #/# 1. Steel--Properties 2. Aluminium--Metallurgical effects
3. Boron--Metallurgical effects 4. Nitrogen--Metallurgical effects
5. Titanium--Metallurgical effects

SOV 47-59-1-1265

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya. 1959. Nr 1. p 171 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Goldshteyn, Ya. Ye. Rossinskaya, T. A.

TITLE: Improving the Wear Resistance of Paddles of Shot-blasting Machines
(Povysheniye iznosostovkosti lopatok drobemnykh apparatov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Uralskogo politekhn. in-ta. 1958. Nr 68. pp 105-110

ABSTRACT: Comparative wear-resistance tests were carried out on paddles of shot-blasting machines; the paddles were made of 50G steel (which had been subjected to various heat-treatment procedures: Normalization; quenching; quenching with a subsequent low anneal; electric-spark hardening or cementation with subsequent quenching); G13 steel (quenching); quenching with subsequent cold hardening; quenching in conjunction with cold hardening and tempering); graphitized steel; cast iron containing Te; cast iron with 5.5% Cr and 1.2% Ni; as well as cast iron hardfaced with W_2C (Transl. Ed. Note Presumably W carbide) and stannite. It was established that maximum wear resistance is exhibited by an austenite-carbide structure. An austenitic structure is characterized by low wear resistance. Electric-spark hardening proved to be ineffective.

Card 1/2

SOV 197-59-1-1255

Improving the Wear Resistance of Paddles of Shot-blasting Machines

Tempered Cr cast iron and a high-carbon steel which had been tempered to an RC value of 60 are recommended.

T. F

Card 2/2

SOV137-59-1-1199

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, No. 1, p. 164 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gold'shteyn, Ya. Ye., Balakhovskaya, T. B.

TITLE: Means of Improving the Quality of Piston Rings
(Puti povysheniya kachestva porshnevnykh kolets)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1958, No. 68, pp. 117-151

ABSTRACT: The investigations performed dealt with the following aspects of manufacture of piston rings (PR): The effect of the chemical composition of the cast iron on the microstructure of PR's; the effect of inoculants, inoculation procedures, and temperature schedules of smelting and pouring on the structure of the PR's; the effect of mold risers on the microstructure of cylinders. The mechanical and wear-resistance properties of PR's were examined, together with manufacturing processes of PR's made of high-strength cast iron. It was established that heat-resistance properties of PR's made of unalloyed high-strength cast iron (after a soaking period of 50 hrs at a temperature of 400°C) are identical to those of high-quality PR's cast individually from stock-type high-alloyed cast iron, despite the fact that the gap in the latter was somewhat

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Means of Improving the Quality of Piston Rings

smaller prior to the beginning of the tests. The possibility of reducing the initial dimension of the joint in PR's made of high-strength cast iron and, consequently, the possibility of reducing their stressed state offers an additional means of increasing the heat-resistance properties of the PR under operating conditions. Alloying of the PR's enhances their heat-resistance properties.

A. S.

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18(3); 18(5); 18(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3409

Gol'dshteyn, Yakov Yefimovich

Mikrolegirovaniye (microalloying of Steel and Cast Iron),
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Reviewer: P. V. Sklyuyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: B. P. Zakharov;
Managing Ed. (Ural-Siberian Division, Mashgiz): A. V. Kalatina, Engineer;
Tech. Ed.: N. A. Dugina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel of machine-building and metallurgical plants, design offices, and research and educational institutions.

COVERAGE: The author defines microalloying as the addition of individual elements or their compounds, in amounts not to exceed 0.1% of the final composition, to the molten alloy base metal for the purpose of improving mechanical and other properties of the material. This addition may sometimes be carried out simultaneously with deoxidation. The term microalloying (Russian "mikrolegirovaniye") was coined by S. M. Vinarov. The book deals with basic problems in the theory of the microalloying of steel and cast iron. The effect of small additions of

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AOZ/R/01

Translation from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, No. 1, p. 218,
21601

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, Ya.Ye., Zhashagina, O.D.

TITLE: The Effect of Cerium on the Structure and Properties of Cast and Forged Steel

PERIODICAL: V sb. Redkzemel'nye elementy v stalyakh i volnyakh, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959, pp. 130-138

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of Ce in the structure and properties of cast carbon steel of $\sigma_{0.2}$ (L40) and $\sigma_{0.2}$ (L50) grade. Ce was introduced in the form of 94% Fe-Ce in amounts of 0.1-1.0% (according to calculations). It was found that Ce increased considerably the ductility and brittleness of cast steel and also promotes effectively desulfurization of steel. Optimum amounts of Ce addition (in %) were for carbon steel 0.2-0.3 and for steel alloyed with Ni, Cr and Si 0.10-0.15. In all cases it is necessary to avoid a residue

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The Effect of Cerium on the Structure and Properties of Cast and Forged Steel

content of Ce \geq 0.1% in the steel, i.e. the transition from the eutectic to the macro-alloying of steel. There are 34 references.

T.P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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17/51 0000117

AUTHOR: Gol'dshteyn, Ya. Ya., Candidate of technical sciences

TITLE: tellurium in steel (tellurium steel)

PERIODICAL: Stal, 1959, No. 2, pp 156-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of small additions of tellurium on the structure and properties of structural steel was investigated. The experimental heats were carried out in a 50 kg induction furnace and in a ton electric furnace (in both cases with acid lining). Various amounts of pure tellurium were introduced into small casting ladles into which the deoxidized steel was transferred from the tapping ladle. For the investigation 1 kg wedge-like specimens (cast in dry coles) and 20 kg ingots were used. An investigation of the microstructure and x-ray prints made from cast wedge specimens and longitudinal sections of the ingots did not show any noticeable influence of tellurium on the character of crystallization of steel in respect of the size of primary crystals or the appearance of dendritic structure. Charging of experimental heats containing from 0.01% to 0.04% of tellurium was normal without the formation of cracks or other defects provided the manganese content was not lower than 0.3% with a

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Tellurium in Steel

samples of content of 0.2% all experimental samples containing tellurium showed a decrease in the determination of yield and tensile strength and that tellurium has a negative effect on their position increasing A_{10} by 10% at a content of tellurium of 0.1%. The influence of tellurium on the mechanical properties of steel from one of the experimental series of 0.05% Si, 0.1% Mn, 0.7% C, 0.05% P, 0.02% deoxidized with 0.1% of aluminum and containing 0.0, 0.2 and 1% of tellurium and 0.06 and 0.3% of cerium respectively is shown in table 1 and figure 1. It was found that with tellurium content of 0.01% and above the yield point of steel decreases and with the tellurium content above 0.1% plasticity and impact strength of steel deteriorates. A simultaneous introduction of cerium cancels the negative influence of tellurium on the mechanical properties of steel and, in the case of impact strength, even some improvement is obtained. The influence of tellurium on the quality of steel in heating was investigated in the temperature range 200-1200°C.

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It was found that in a alloying with tellurium content

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Tellurium in Steel

decreases the size of secondary grains increasing their stability to growth on heating up to 1100°C inclusive (fig.3 and table 2) and sharply decreases the hardenability of steel (fig.4). The influence of tellurium on the distribution of carbon along the depth of the carburised layer is shown in fig.5. Microalloying with tellurium decreases the intensity of carburisation of steel during the cementation process which permits avoiding over-saturation of the surface layers with carbon and related to it, excessive brittleness. On the basis of the results obtained microalloying with tellurium is recommended for a wide range of structural steels in all cases when it is necessary: a) to obtain a fine grain structure already in rolled, forged or stamped products; b) to decrease the sensitivity of steel to overheating and c) to increase the hardenability of the whole parts or their working surfaces with simultaneous decrease of hardenability

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Tellurium in Steel

and tendency to the formation of hardening cracks.
There are 5 figures and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskii Frakturnyy Zavod (Chelyabinsk Fracture
Works)

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