

The refining of cast Al alloys with trichloride....

S/724/61/000/000/017/020

elongation, and H_B summarized in half-page table). Parts cast out of AL4, AL10-V, and AL8 alloys refined by means of BCl_3 exceeded ordinary parts by 1 to 2 scale grades in porosity; parts with a rough weight of 80 kg cast out of AL1 alloy refined with BCl_3 were equivalent in density and mechanical properties to similar castings cast in autoclave. The method of BCl_3 refining is recommended for the improvement of castings of alloys AL4, AL10V, AL1, and AL8 and, in some instances, to replace the casting of parts in the autoclave requiring a density of 2 to 3 on the conventional scale. There are 2 figures and 1 table; no references.

Card 2/2

S/724/61/000 000/018/020

AUTHORS: Al'tman, M. B., Baykova, L. T., Krysin, B. T., Korol'kova, L. M.,
Smirnova, T. I., Kitari, G. G., Shitov, M. I., Sharuda, V. F.,
Tyukin, I. T., Syromyatnikova, M. A.

TITLE: Vacuum refining of Aluminum alloys.

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy: svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya
i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I. N. Fridlyander
and M. B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 150-156.

TEXT: The paper describes the development of a method for the vacuum refining of Al alloys with the use of a flux, and the construction and development of a vacuum equipment for the refining of Al alloys capable of refining a melt of up to 300 kg. The refining method developed was intended to remove the various gaseous and solid nonmetallic impurities which enter into an Al alloy in the course of its smelting and to avoid, also, the difficulties encountered with method used heretofore, which consisted in the toxicity of the Cl and the chlorous and fluoros salts used to date. The basic concepts of the new method are the following: The impurities encountered in Al melts consist of H and oxides, primarily Al oxides. The H carries a positive charge (H^{1+}), whereas the Al oxides are charged negatively (O^{2-}).

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Vacuum refining of Aluminum alloys.

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Hence, the H is readily adsorbed on the particles of Al oxide. If the H can be induced by the application of a vacuum to migrate to the surface of the melt, it is postulated that the solid nonmetallic impurities should be entrained thereby and become susceptible to capture by adsorption by a suitable flux placed on the surface of the melt. The rate of progress of such a process should be controllable simply by altering the power applied to the vacuum pump. The investigation was made on AA4 (AL4) and AA9 (AL9) Al alloys. The relationship between the weight of a melt and the vacuuming time was explored experimentally. While the test results indicated that the Mg content remained constant regardless of the vacuuming time, the porosity of the alloy was appreciably reduced in vacuuming tests lasting from 2 to 6 minutes. The addition of a suitable flux, as defined above, improved the degassing, with a subsequent further reduction in porosity and improvement in the mechanical properties of the alloy by 10-15%; this improvement eliminates the need for crystallization of cast parts in an autoclave in many instances. Typical vacuum-refining times at 780-790°C, in the presence of 0.2% of a suitable flux, are: For a metal weight of 50-100 kg, 3 min; 100-150 kg, 5 min; 150-250 kg, 7-9 min. The improvements obtained by the vacuum-refining procedure with the adsorbing flux are illustrated by tables of mechanical properties and photographs of the macrostructure of complex cast parts. There are 6 figures and 5 tables; no references. The participation of A. P. Shulepin, I. S. Kuznetsov, D. S. Chervyakov, and A. I. Komendat in the investigation is acknowledged.

Card 2/2

AL'TMAN, Morits Borisovich; LEBEDEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich;
CHUKHROV, Matvey Vasil'yevich; TUMANOV, A.T., zasl. deyatel'
nauki i tekhniki BSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KAMAYEVA,
O.M., red.isd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Melting and founding nonferrous metal alloys; metallurgical
principles] Plavka i lit'e splavov tsvetnykh metallov; metal-
lurgicheskie osnovy. Pod red. A.T.Tumanova. Moskva, Metal-
lurgisdat, 1963. 523 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Nonferrous metals--Founding)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6478

Al'tman, Morits Borisovich, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, and
Matvey Vasil'yevich Chukhrov

Plavka i lit'ye splavov tsvetnykh metallov; metallurgicheskiye osnovy (Melting and Casting of Nonferrous Metal Alloys; Metallurgical Principles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 523 p. Errata slip inserted. 4400 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. T. Tumanov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Honored Scientist and Technologist of the RSFSR; Ed. of Publishing House: O. M. Kamayeva; Tech. Ed.: Ye. B. Vaynshteyn.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel of metallurgical and metal-working plants and scientific research institutes. It may also be of interest to students at schools of higher education.

~~Card 1/10~~

AL'TMAN, M.B.; LOTAREVA, O.B.; POSTNIKOV, N.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
SPIRIDONOVA, S.B.; LOKTIONOVA, L.I.

High-strength BAL2 alloy. Alium. splavy no.1:5-13 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

AL'TMAN, M.B.; BOROK, B.A.; MERKULOV, V.V.; MALIN, A.P.; SPEKTOR, Yu.V.;
NIKITSKIY, S.V.; TROFIMOV, N.I.; LAMBINA, V.I.

Foamed aluminum castings. Alium. splavy no.1:41-49 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

STROMSKAYA, N.P.; SMIRNOVA, T.I.; KLIMOVA, V.A.; LOKTIONOVA, L.I.;
SYROMYATNIKOVA, M.A.; AL'TMAN, M.B., rukovoditel' raboty.

Effect of metal inclusions on the properties of aluminum
foundry alloys. Alium. splavy no.1:55-72 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

PETRUNIN, A.M.; LOKTIONOVA, N.A.; AL'TMAN, M.B., rukovoditel' raboty;
Prinimali uchastiye: LOZHICHEVSKIY, A.S.; SHKROB, V.A.; POSTNIKOV,
A.S.; ARBUZOV, B.A.; PANTYUSHKOVA, N.S.; POBOCHINA, T.V.;
PATRUSHEV, L.M.

Mastering the production of large Al8 alloy castings. Alium.
splavy no.1:150-159 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

AKOPOV, Igor' Artashesovich; BOBUSHCHEV-PUSHKIN, Dmitriy
Mikhaylovich; PROKOF'YEVA, Anna Kuz'minichna; YATSENKO,
Konstantin Petrovich; AL'TMAN, M.B., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; IL'IN, O.A., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA,
V.I., red.

[Industrial safety in working with beryllium and its alloys]
Bezopasnost' truda pri rabote s berilliem i ego splavami.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 106 p. (MIRA 17:6)

MAL'TSEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; DOBATKIN, V.I., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; AL'TMAN, M.B., doktor tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; VIGDOROVICH, V.N., red.

[Modifying the structure of metals and alloys] Modifi-
tsirovanie struktury metallov i splavov. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Metallurgiya," 1964. 212 p. (MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040688

S/0129/64/000/006/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Al'tman, M. B.; Postnikov, N. S.; Loktionova, L. I.

TITLE: Airtight casting alloy of the Al-Si-Mg system

SOURCE: Metallovedeniya i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1964, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum silicon magnesium alloy, VAL5 alloy, beryllium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, alloy property

ABSTRACT: An investigation showed that beryllium and titanium, when added to the Al-Si-Mg alloy, contributed to grain refining and increased alloy strength. The maximum strength of 33.5 kg/mm² of solution-annealed and aged alloy was attained at 0.15—0.4% Be and 0.15% Ti, while the strength of the alloy with 0.5—1% Be without titanium was only 27—29 kg/mm². To obtain a 50—60% eutectic (for higher airtightness), the content of silicon should be limited to 6.5—8.5%. Although magnesium silicide is the main strengthening phase, the magnesium content should not exceed 0.55%. Higher magnesium contents result in

Card 1/2

AL'TMAN, Morits Borisovich

[Nonmetallic inclusions in aluminum alloys] Nemetalliche-
skie vklucheniia v aliuminievykh splavakh. Moskva,
Metallurgii, 1965. 126 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ESKIN, Georgiy Iosifovich; POGODIN-ALEKSEYEV, G.I., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; AL'TMAN, M.B., doktor
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Ultrasonic treatment of molten aluminum] Ul'trazvuko-
vaia obrabotka rasplavlennogo aliuminiia. Moskva, Me-
tallurgii, 1965. 223 p. (MIRA 18:7)

Card 1/1 *MLP*

UDC: 669.715'5'721'74

Alfman, M.S.

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1. The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the work done during the period from 1961 to 1964. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the work done, and it is a very good example of the kind of work that can be done in this field.

AL'TMAN, M. SH.

"Bases in Hilbert Space"
36555. O bazisakh v prostranstve gil'terta. Doklady akad. nauk sssr, novaya
seriya, T. Lxix, No. 4, 1949, c. 483-85

SO: Ietopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

Alman, M. (1933). (Russian).

Let A be a method by which a sequence s_0, s_1, \dots is evaluable to x if the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (s_n - x) \lambda^n$ converges for each $\lambda > 0$.

Suppose, moreover, that A satisfies a particular additional condition which is too complicated for presentation here.

Then B evaluates to zero each bounded sequence which is evaluable A to zero. R. P. Agnew (Ithaca, N. Y.).

ALTMAN, M.

"On the Characteristic Elements of Linear Transformations in Banach Spaces",
P. 105, (POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1954, Varsovie, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

Abstract, ...

"The Fredholm Theory of Linear Equations in Locally Convex Linear Topological Spaces,"
Izvull. Pol'sk. Ak. Otd. 3, Vol 2, No 4, 1954, pp 271-273

The author shows that the definition of the determinant and minors of the linear equation $f + Tf = f_0$, given by Lezhanskiy for some of the linear operators T in a space conjugate to a Banach space, can be generalized easily to the case of several completely continuous linear transformations which map a linear topological locally convex space onto itself. The author's assumptions are not at variance with the fundamental theorems of Fredholm theory. (RZhMat, No 7, 1955) SC: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55

ALTMAN, M.

Results of bookkeeping control by graphic representations. p. 1823.
(TEHNIKA, Vol. 2, no. 11, 1954. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (LDAI), 10, Vol. 4, No. 4,
Apr 1955, Incl.

Altman, M. A generalization of Newton's method Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III 3 (1955) 189-193 1 - F/W

L. V. Kantorovich [Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov. 28 (1949), 104-144, MR 12, 119] and others [review of L. V. Kantorovich, Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 5 (1954), 85-93, MR 15, 964] for other references] have considered the "modified Newton process" defined by

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + [P'(x_0)]^{-1} P(x_n) \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

to obtain solutions of the equation $P(x) = 0$ near x_0 . Here P is a mapping from a Banach space X to another such space Y , and P' is its Frechet derivative. The present author treats the case where $P'(x_0)$ maps X onto all of Y , but is not assumed to be one-to-one. By considering the quotient space of X modulo the kernel of $P'(x_0)$, three theorems are given corresponding to the assumptions (1) $\|P'(x) - P'(x_0)\| < C$ for x in a sphere $S(x_0, r)$, (2) P satisfies a Lipschitz condition on $S(x_0, r)$, and (3) P' exists and is bounded on this sphere. R. G. Bartle

Altman, M. On Ritz's method. *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* 1964, 45, 1-10.

1-F.W

Let A be a self-adjoint operator in a Hilbert space H . The usual Ritz method for approximating the eigenvalues of A is based on the assumption that A is bounded below.

in the least square sense in the norm $\|A\phi\|$. If A is assumed positive definite, self-adjoint, and bounded below, then this approximation is equivalent to a projection method. If A is not bounded below, then the approximation of f leads to a bound for the error in the approximation of u .

H. F. Weinberger

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Altman, M.

Altman, M. A simple practical method and a complete

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reporting scheme for...

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ALTMAN, M.

Altman, M. A fixed point theorem in Banach space. *Math. Ann.* 1964, 269, 111-115. *Q.F.W.*

(Russian summary)

Let X be a Banach space and Q the sphere with center at θ and radius r . If F is a completely continuous operator defined on Q and if $\|F(x) - F(y)\| \geq \|x - y\|$ for all x, y on the boundary of Q , then F has a fixed point.

ALTMAN, M.

Altman, M. On the solution of linear algebraic equations. 2
Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III 5 (1957) 93-97 IX J-FW
(Russian summary)

It is shown that most of the common methods of solving linear algebraic equations can be deduced from a more general biorthogonalisation process. A related orthogonalisation method is given for the solution of the system.

ALTMAN, M. E.

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1-FW
✓ Altman, M. A generalisation of Jacobi's method for bilinear forms. Bull Acad Polon Sci Cl III 57 (1957), 99-104. X. (Russian summary)

111
This paper is essentially a reduction of a Hermitian matrix to its canonical form based upon a slight generalisation of Jacobi's method for reducing a matrix by equivalence. The language of the paper is such that of bilinear forms, vector spaces, etc. (see, for example, H. S. Vandiverford (ed. Andrews).

ell.

ALTMAN, M.

ALTMAN, M. On linear equations in Banach spaces

Let H be a real separable Hilbert space. Let F be a continuous mapping defined on a subset of H by the equation (1) $x = F(x, y)$ where F is a continuous (generally non-linear) operator defined on $Q = \{x \in H : \|x\| \leq r\}$ with values in H . If there exists a positive number $M < 1$

the special case when F is a bounded linear operator defined on H together with applications to the theory of equations and infinite systems of linear equations. The paper is closely related to [1].

Key Words: Banach space; Linear

Altman, M. On the approximate solution of linear algebraic equations.

author supplies an analytic proof and points out that with suitable choice of metric the method includes the Gauss-Seidel iteration for the system $A^*Ax=A^*b$.

A. S. Householder (Oak Ridge, Tenn.).

Altman, M. An approximation process for the Gaussian least squares principle in the case of linear equations.

Altman, M.

Altman, M. On the approximate solution of non-linear functional equations. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 457-465, XXXIX. (Russian summary):

Altman, M. Concerning approximate solutions of non-linear functional equations. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 461-465, XXXIX. (Russian summary)

Newton's method in Banach spaces ordinarily assumes that the Fréchet derivative possesses an inverse and requires the estimation of the norm of this inverse operator. These two notes consider a real-valued function F defined on a closed sphere $S(x_0, r)$ of a Banach space X and attempt to locate a solution of $F(x)=0$. Let $F'(x)$ denote the Fréchet derivative of F at x ; it is a continuous linear functional. Let y be such that $F'(x_0)(y) \neq 0$. In the first note, the iteration $x_{n+1} = x_n - F(x_n)y/F'(x_0)(y)$, $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$, is examined. The convergence of the sequence (x_n) to a solution is proved if, among other hypotheses: (i) $F'(x_0)$ has a sufficiently small norm; (ii) $F'(x)$ satisfies a Lipschitz condition at x_0 ; or (iii) $F''(x)$ is bounded. In the second note, a somewhat more general iteration is considered. If P is a mapping from a real Hilbert space to itself, set $F(x) = \|P(x)\|^4$. Then solutions of $P(x)=0$ can be found by solving $F(x)=0$. An example is given to show

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AITman, M.
that the present method is applicable in cases where the
usual Newton-Kantorovič method fails. The methods in
the present papers are special cases of the case treated in
the paper reviewed above. R. G. Barile.

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2/2

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Altman, M. An approximate method for solving linear equations in a Hilbert space. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 601-604, LI-LII. (Russian summary)

3

The author discusses the solution of the linear equation $Ax=y$, where A is an additive homogeneous transformation in Hilbert space with domain $D(A)$, such that $\|Ax\| \geq c\|x\|$ for all x in $D(A)$. Results of a previous paper by the author [same Bull. 5 (1957), 365-370; MR 19, 581] are applied to give an iterative method for the approximate solution, based on approximate orthogonal projection on finite dimensional spaces. The method is connected with the Gauss-Seidel process. A recurrent formula for the error estimate is also given.

R. G. Bartle.

RB
11

Alfman, M. On the convergence of Galerkin's approximate process in (B_0) -spaces. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 717-720, LXIII. (Russian summary)

Ergebnisse von N. I. Polsky [Ukrain. Mat. Z. 7 (1955), 26-70; MR 17, 64] über das Galerkinsche Verfahren in Banach-Räumen werden auf die von S. Mazur und W. Orlicz [Studia Math. 10 (1948), 184-208; MR 10, 611] untersuchten B_0 -Räume übertragen. Der B_0 -Raum X besitze eine Basis $\{e_i\}$, so dass sich jedes $x \in X$ in der Form $x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(x)e_i$ darstellen lässt, wobei die f_i lineare stetige Funktionale mit $f_i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$ bedeuten, A sei ein linearer vollstetiger Operator mit Definitionsbereich und Wertebereich in X . Zu lösen sei die Gleichung $x - hAx = y_0$ ($y_0 \in X$, $h = \text{const}$). Beim Galerkinschen Verfahren berechnet man Näherungen $x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{(n)} e_i$, indem man die Konstanten $a_i^{(n)}$ so bestimmt, dass sie die linearen algebraischen Gleichungen $f_j(x_n - hAx_n - y_0) = 0$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) erfüllen. Satz: Ist h ein regulärer Wert (d.h., kein Eigenwert) des Operators A , so existieren die Galerkinschen Näherungslösungen x_n , abgesehen höchstens von endlich vielen Indices n , und die Folge x_n konvergiert gegen eine Lösung der gegebenen Aufgabe.

J. Schröder (Hamburg).

Altman, M. - On the generalisation of Newton's method. ²

Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 789-795; LXVIII. (Russian summary)

The author treats a generalization of Newton's method, $x_{n+1} = x_n - [P'(x_n)]^{-1}P(x_n)$, $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$, for the location of a solution of $P(x)=0$. Here $P: X \rightarrow Y$ is a map between Banach spaces and P' denotes the Fréchet derivative. This paper assumes that the continuous linear operators $Q_n = P'(x_n)$ map onto Y , but permits non-zero solutions of $Q_n(x)=0$, so that the inverse Q_n^{-1} is everywhere defined, but not single-valued. (A similar discussion for the "modified" Newton's method was treated by the author in an earlier note [same Bull. 3 (1955), 189-193; MR 17, 176].) In the case where the Q_n^{-1} are single-valued, the results reduce to theorems of L. V. Kantorovič [Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov. 28 (1949), 104-144; MR 12, 419] and I. P. Mysovskih [ibid. 28 (1949), 145-147; MR 12, 419].

R. G. Bartle (Urbana, Ill.).

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Altman, M. An intersection theorem in Hilbert space,
Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 963-966,
LXXXI. (Russian summary)

The result of the preceding review is formulated and
proved for weakly continuous operators (carrying weakly
convergent sequences into weakly convergent sequences)
on a separable real Hilbert Space. D. C. Kleinecke.

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SW.

Altman, M. On the approximate solutions of operator equations in L^p spaces. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 1099-1103, XCI. (Russian summary)

Szeptycki, P. A remark on the method of M. Altman of solving non-linear equations in L^p space. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 1109-1112, XCI-XCII. (Russian summary)

Let P be a (non-linear) continuous map of a closed sphere S of $L^p(a, b)$ into L^p , where $p > 1$. The functional equation $P(x) = 0$ is to be solved by solving the real-valued equation $F(x) = \|P(x)\|^p = 0$. An iterative technique is applied which is a modification of Newton's method previously developed by Altman [same Bull. 5 (1957), 457-460, 461-465; MR 19, 984] and applied to the case $p = 2$. Among other hypotheses, Altman assumes that the Fréchet derivative of P has a uniformly bounded inverse on S . The second paper under review calculates, for $p > 2$, the second Fréchet derivative of $F(x)$, and expresses the conditions entirely in terms of P , its derivatives of first and second orders, and their bounds.

R. G. Bartle (Urbana, Ill.).

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5440:

Altman, M. On the approximate solutions of non-linear functional equations in Banach spaces. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Sér. Sci. Math. Astr. Phys. 6 (1958), 19-24.

This note gives an iterative method for the location of a solution of $F(x)=0$, where F is a real-valued function defined near a point x_0 of a Banach space. The process is:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x_n)}{F'(x_n)(y_n)} y_n \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

where y_n is to be chosen such that $\|y_n\|=1$ and $F'(x_n)(y_n) = \|F'(x_n)\|$. Among other things it is assumed that F has two Fréchet derivatives and that there is a real-valued function Q defined on a real interval (x_0, x') and possessing a root in this interval such that $|F(x_0)| \leq Q(x_0)$ and $\|F''(x)\| \leq Q''(x)$ for $\|x-x_0\| \leq x-x_0$.

R. G. Bartle (Urbana, Ill.)

ALTMAN, M.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Name

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Not stated

Affiliation: Mathematical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences
(Instytut Matematyczny, PAN. - Polska Akademia Nauk)

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences,
Série des Sciences Mathématiques, Astronomiques et
Physiques, Vol 9, No 2, Feb 61, pp 57-62.

Data: "An Iterative Method of Solving Functional Equations."

ALTMAN, M.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Not stated

Affiliation: Mathematical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences,
(Instytut Matematyczny, PAN - Polska Akademia Nauk)

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences,
Série des Sciences Mathématiques, Astronomiques et
Physiques, Vol 9, No 2, Feb 61, pp 63-68.

Data: "Iterative Methods of Higher Order."

ALTMAN, M.

An iterative method of solving functional equations. Bul Ac Pol mat 9
no.2:57-62 '61.

1. Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented
by W. Orlicz.

(Functional equations)

ALTMAN, M.

Iterative methods of higher order. Bul Ac Pol mat 9 no.2:63-68 '61.

1. Institute of Mathematics, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented
by W. Orlicz.

(Functional equations)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS													1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p>THE FIELD, N. 16</p> <p>A rapid method for the determination of the saccharifying capacity of sweet malt. N. Altman and G. Nesterenko. <i>Sputo-Vedechnaya Prom.</i> 15, No. 7, 18(1938); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1938, II, 440. Ten cc. of 0.3% starch soln. is introduced into each of a series of test tubes and 0.3 cc., 0.4 cc., etc., of the sweet mash added. The test tubes are placed in a water bath and kept at 60° for 5 min. after which they are removed, rapidly cooled, and 0.5 cc. of a 0.5% I soln. added to each. The estn. of the saccharifying capacity is carried out in accordance with the Hfron method, a test tube contg. 10 cc. water and 1 cc. 0.5% I soln. serving as a control. W. A. Moore</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

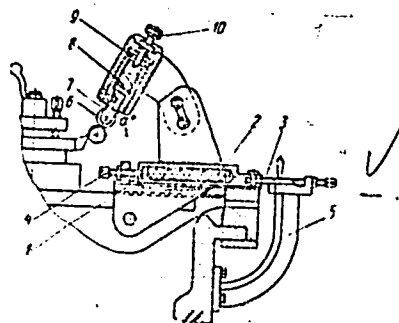
S/121/60/000/011/012/013
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Al'tman, M. Z., Sheyderman, A. L.

TITLE: Floating Follower Rest-Vibration Damper

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 11, p. 38

TEXT: The Srednevolzhskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (Middle Volga Machine Tool Plant) manufactured a follower rest-vibration damper which is successfully being used at the Plant for copy-turning of long stepped shafts on the 1616 lathe. The follower rest makes it possible to machine the shaft steps in one operation, since it travels strictly according to the copying templet. The illustration shows the design and operation of the rest-vibration damper. Base 1 is fastened to the lathe carriage in such a way that the cross slide can be freely displaced beneath the base, the clearance amounting to 2 - 3 mm. The rest body can be displaced on the guides of the base. Under the pressure of two springs 2, the body of the rest is pressed against copying templet 3. Screws 4 adjust the spring



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Floating Follower Rest-Vibration Damper

S/121/60/000/011/012/013
A004/A001

pressure. The copying templet is mounted on bracket 5 which is fitted to the lathe bed. The head of the rest also serves as a vibration damper. Roller 6 whose effective area is of spherical shape and which revolves in bracket 7, is pressed against the shaft by spring 8, which is adjusted by nut 9. Knob 10 is adjusted for the size of the shaft which is being machined. The angle of inclination of the rest head is selected experimentally by shifting one part of the rest body relative to the other. Adjustment and setting are carried out once after the assembly of the rest, re-setting is effected if the characteristic signs of vibration occur. At the Plant the follower rest is being used for the machining of stepped shafts made of 35CГ (35SG) grade steel. The blank is 20 mm in diameter, the steps have a diameter of 17.4, 14.4, 12.4, and 9 mm respectively. The length of the shaft is 294 mm. Machining conditions are 958 rpm, feed = 0.42 mm/rev, depth of cut = 1.4 mm. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

ALTMAN, A. B.

1. R. ...

2

... the activation energy was 25,400 cal/mole. An equation was derived which relates the rate of regeneration (W) with the oxygen deposit (o) at temperatures of burning (T):

NS

AL'IYEV, V.S.; AL'TMAN, N.B.; KASIMOVA, N.P.

Some consistencies of burning coke deposited on finely dispersed
aluminosilicate catalyst in a circulating pseudo-liquefied layer.
Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.11:30-33 N '56. (MIRA 10:4)
(Aluminosilicates) (Coke)

AL'TMAN, N.B.

ALIYEV, V.S.; AL'TMAN, N.B.; KASIMOVA, N.P.

Some regularities in the combustion of coke in the "boiling" bed
in a continuous installation. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.6:30-33
Je '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Coke)

ALIYEV, V.S.; AL'TMAN, N.B.; KASIMOVA, N.P.

Role of fluidized heat-carrying agents in thermal or catalytic
decomposition of feed stock. Sbor. trud. AzNII NP no. 2:77-85
Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Hexadecane) (Cracking process)

AUTHORS: Aliyev, V. S; Kasimova, N. P. and Al'tman, N. B. ^{SOV/65-58-8-9/14}

TITLE: The Effect of Water Vapour on High Temperature Cracking of Gas- Oil. (Vliyaniye vodyanogo para na vysokotemperaturnyy kreking gazoylya).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.8. pp. 44 - 49. (USSR).

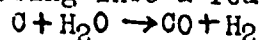
ABSTRACT: The introduction of water vapour or other inert diluents (CO₂) into the reaction zone influences to a certain extent a number of contact processes. Experiments on the effect of the introduction of water vapour during high temperature cracking of petroleum crudes were carried out in a laboratory apparatus. The 200 - 350°C fraction of Surakhany petroleum was used as raw material. It was supplied into the reactor by an automatic device by a specially constructed pump, and was heated before entering the reactor to a temperature of 400°C. The reaction products were led off into a reflux condenser from which samples were taken off for analysis. The liquid products were analysed for sulphonated hydrocarbons; their iodine number and their specific weight was determined. High temperature cracking was carried out at temperatures of

Card 1/3

SOV/65-53-8-9/14

The Effects of Water Vapour on High Temperature Cracking of Gas-Oil

680°, 700°, 730°, 760°, and 790°C when the rate of the supply of raw material was 0.05, 0.11, 0.20 and 0.27 (g raw material/g contact/hour). Results of these tests, without water vapour and with 50% vapour, at various rates of supply of raw material, are given in Table 1. It can be seen that on increasing the temperature the degree of decomposition of the raw material increases, and is independent from the vapour supply. The presence of water vapour leads to decreased coke formation and to an increase in the yield of the gas, also to an increased yield of hydrogen and ethylene, but to a decreased yield of methane. The properties of the reaction products obtained in the presence and absence of water vapour are compared in Table 2. The inert diluents also lead to a decrease in the partial pressure of the components of the system and cause greater decomposition. They inhibit secondary reactions of aromatisation and formation of light hydrocarbons (H_2 , CH_4) in the composition of the gas (Table 4). It was also established that water vapour does not act only as a diluent, but also as chemical agent entering into a reaction with coke:



Card 2/3

SOV/65-58-9-9/14
The Effects of Water Vapour on High Temperature Cracking of Gas-Oil

Free hydrogen, separated during the interaction of water vapour with coke, inhibits the dehydrogenation reaction and leads to the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons. The effect of water vapour on the pyrolysis was investigated at a temperature of 730°C, and when supplying 25, 50 and 75% of water vapour into the reaction zone. These experiments showed that the gas yield was increased and the coke formation decreased when the quantity of vapour was increased from 25 to 75% (Table 3). There are 4 Tables.

1. Petroleum--Fractionation
2. Petroleum--Temperature factors
3. Water vapor--Chemical reactions
4. Petroleum--Testing equipment

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/001/048/067
B158/B101

AUTHORS: . Aliyev, V. S., Kasimova, N. P., Al'tman, N. B.

TITLE: Production of unsaturated and aromatic hydrocarbons by thermal contact pyrolysis of crude petroleum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, No. 1, 1962, 441, abstract 1M96 (Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po khim. pererabotke neft. uglevodorodov v poluprodukty dlya sinteza volokon i plast. mass. Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1960, 267-269)

TEXT: Optimum conditions are established for pyrolysis of a heavy distillation fraction in order to attain a high yield of ethylene and aromatic hydrocarbons; these are: temperature 700°C, crude feed rate 0.05 by weight at a water vapor content in the system of 50-75% on crude. Under these conditions, the ethylene content in the gas is 28-29% by weight of crude, the light oil yield is 6% by weight of crude, including a benzene fraction of 2.2-2.4%, toluene 1.1%, and xylene 0.35%. With increase in the crude feeding rate to 0.1, the ethylene content will be

Card 1/2

✓

Production of unsaturated...

S/081/62/000/001/048/067
B158/B101

23%, the light oil yield 9.5%, including 3.5% benzene fraction, 1.5% toluene, and 1.0% xylene. All other things being equal, reduction in the steam feed causes a drop in the ethylene yield and a certain increase in the aromatics yield. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ALIYEV, Vagab Safarovich; AL'TMAN, Natal'ya Borisovna; TER-SARKISOV,
Ben'yamin Georgiyevich; NAGIYEV, M.F., akademik, red.;
BAGDATLISHVILI, D., red. izd-va; POGOSOV, V., tekhn. red.

[Research in the field of catalytic and thermalcontact refin-
ing of the heavy fraction of crude] Issledovaniia v oblasti
kataliticheskoi i termokontaktnoi pererabotki tiazhelogo
neftianogo syr'ia. Baku, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanakoi
SSR, 1961. 282 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Petroleum--Refining)

ALIYEV, Vagab Safarovich; AL'TMAN, Natal'ya Borisovna; AFANAS-YEV,
I.D., red.; BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.

[Petroleum-based synthetic resins] Sinteticheskie smoly iz
neftianogo syr'ia. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 155 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 1588-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

AM5013299

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/

678.6/7:665.52

Aliyev, Vagab Safarovich; Al'tman, Natal'ya Borisovna

Synthetic resins made of crude oil (Sinteticheskiye smoly iz neftyanogo syr'ya)
Moscow, Izd-vo "Khimiya", 1965. 155 p. illus., biblio. 3200 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic material, resin, polymer, shale oil, coke, synthetic petroleum product, petroleum plastic

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book deals with the production of synthetic resins. It reports results on the investigation in the field of synthesis, properties and chemical processes in obtaining of polymer petroleum resins made from secondary oil products. The production process of synthetic resins from crude oil and coke chemistry by-products is described. Special attention is given to the selection of raw material and its obtaining, to the selection of catalyzers and initiators used in the production process. Technological production schemes, properties of resins and their analyses are described. The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel of the petroleum, petrochemical and chemical industry. It can be used by the workers of scientific research institutes and planning organizations.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032543 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0167/0167

INVENTOR: Aliyev, V. S. ; Al'tman, N. B. ; Yelenovich, A. S. ; Glazer, M. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of reinforcing sand dunes. Class 84, No. 185765

SOURCE: Izbreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 167

TOPIC TAGS: road, road construction, lime, resin, sand, sand dune, sand binder

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of reinforcing sand dunes in road construction in deserts by means of binding them at the site. To increase the cohesiveness of sand particles, a milled unslaked lime is introduced into them, followed by an indenealkylated resin, taken appropriately in quantities of 3 and 6—10% of the weight of the sand. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 624.138.4

AL'TMAN, N.G., red.; KON'SHINA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Time norms established in the general machinery industry for pouring metal into molds in steel, iron, and nonferrous metal founding] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye noramativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot po zalivke metalla v formy pri proizvodstve stal'nogo, chugunnogo i tsvetnogo lit'ia. Moskva, 1962. 82 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. (Founding--Production standards)

AL'TMAN, R.

"Sterilization of Water with Silver Compounds," 1941

1ST AND 2ND QUARTERS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH QUARTERS	
MATERIALS INDEX		CA		16	
<p>Three-day malt. P. Panahin, R. Altman and Ya. Krupitskii. <i>Spirto-Vodochasaya Proum.</i> 10, No. 6, 4-9 (1939).—Barley with high germinating power gives a high-grade 3-day malt with only 4.5 to 6% loss (depending on whether saccharifying power is low or high) instead of the usual 10%. With such malt a grain:potato mash will give about 6 l. EtOH per ton of starch above the usual yield.</p> <p>Julian F. Smith</p>					
ASAC-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
1900-1910		1910-1920		1920-1930	
1930-1940		1940-1950		1950-1960	
1960-1970		1970-1980		1980-1990	
1990-2000		2000-2010		2010-2020	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>ca</p> <p>16</p> <p>Survey of methods for processing chicory. P. Panshin and R. Altman. <i>Spirto-Vodochnaya Prom.</i> 16, No. 10, 14-18(1939).—Preferred conditions for making alc. from chicory include autoclaving 8-10 min. at 3.75 to 4 atm., steeping 25-30 min. at the same pressure, or to about 70-75% saccharification and fermenting 14-18 hrs. at 32-33°.</p> <p>Julian F. Smith</p>																			
ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
<p>FORM NO. 1</p> <p>CLASS. NO. (MAY 50)</p> <p>REVISION</p>										<p>FORM NO. 2</p> <p>REVISION</p>									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">CA</p> </div> <div style="width: 80%; text-align: center;"> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 0;">16</p> <p style="margin: 10px 0;">Utilizing millet in the fermentation industry - P. N. Lajin and R. L. Altman. <i>Fischersays Prom.</i> 1945, No. 2, 30-3. Millet malt is superior to barley malt under production conditions, and millet mash can be made with not over 1% starch loss. Tests are reported with 3 varieties of <i>Echinochloa</i> (<i>Panicum</i> L.), namely <i>E. crusgalli</i> (chicken millet), <i>E. oryzicola</i> Vav. (rice millet), and <i>E. macrocarpa</i> Vav. (coarse-grain millet), and with their blend with barley. Barley with millet malt gave mash of 20.1% and beer of 1.76° Balling; millet with barley malt gave 16.2° and 1.53°, resp.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: -10px;">Julian P. Seath</p> </div> <div style="width: 5%;"></div> </div>																			
ASS-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1945-1946										1947-1948									

AL'TMAN, R.I.; KONDRAT'YEV, G.G.

Gonorrheal ulcers in women. Akush. i gin. no.4:78-80 J1-Ag '55.

1. Iz kliniki koshnykh i venericheskikh-bolezney (zav.prof.
G.G.Kondrat'yev) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.
Stalina.

(GONORRHEA, compl.
lesions of female genitalia, diag.)
(GENITALIA, FEMALE, dis.
gonorrheal lesions, diag.)

AL'TMAN, R. Sh. —

"The Epidemiology of Whooping Cough." Cand Med Sci,
Gor'kiy State Medical Inst, Gor'kiy, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at
USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SD: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

AL'TMAN, R.S. [deceased]; KOMAROVA, A.F.; KOCHMAREVA, L.I.; AL'SHEVSKAYA,
Z.T.; MATITSINA, Ye.L.

Sanitary and epidemiological characteristics of dysentery in the
city of Khabarovsk. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:3-8 '60.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zav. A.F.Komarova).

(Khabarovsk—Dysentery)

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinimali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.;
 BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA,
 I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.;
 KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.;
 MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.;
 GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFEYEVA,
 V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;
 PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.;
 MARDERER, R.C.; YENGALYCHEVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO,
 N.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.Q.;
 BARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine
 against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children.
 Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.
 (MIRA 18:2)

AL'TMAN, S.

Born of collective thought, Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.10:3-4 My '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Instruktor Uzbekskogo respublikanskogo soveta professional'nykh
soyuzov, Tashkent.

(Tashkent—Electric cables—Technological innovations)
(Suggestion systems)

ALEYNIK, N.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.; GRINBERG, Ye.I.; ISHTEL', I.M.

Results of the isolation of cytopathogenic agents from the blood
and excrements of patients with epidemic hepatitis. Vop.med.virus.
no.9:24-26 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

ALTMAN, S. A.

~~ALTMAN, S. A.~~, GRIGORAHENKO, A. E. and STANKOV, A. G.

"Materials for the Study of Toxoplasmosis in Odessa."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Odessa Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology

AL'TMAN, S.S.
AL'TMAN, S.S.; GERVART, Yu.G.

Products of synthesis based on shale tar phenols and oxidized petroleum wax as additives to lubricating oils. Proizv. smaz. mat. no.1:24-31 '56. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy neftemaslozavod imeni Shaumyana.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Phenols) (Paraffins)

SOV/65-58-11-3/15

AUTHOR: Al'tman, S. S.

TITLE: Comparison of Diesters of Polyethylene Glycol and Diesters of Dibasic Aliphatic Acids (Diefiry polietilenglikolya v sravnenii s diefirami dvukhesnovnykh alifaticheskikh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 11, pp 13 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Diesters of some dibasic acids and of isoalcohols, especially di-iso-octyl sebacate and di-iso-octyl adipate, are used as lubricating oils as they have low solidification point. Their use, however, is restricted because of their high cost. Di-iso-butyl esters of sebacic and adipic acid and di-iso-valeric esters of diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol were synthesized and their physical properties investigated. The sebacate and diester of triethylene glycol have approximately the same chain lengths and molecular weight. Esters of polyglycols show better physical properties (solidification points) than the sebacates and adipates although they have the

Card 1/2

SOV/65-58-11-3/15

Comparison of Diesters of Polyethylene Glycol and Diesters of
Dibasic Aliphatic Acids

same boiling point and degree of viscosity. There
is one Table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy opytный neftemaslozavod im. S. Shaumyana
(Leningrad Research Institute for Petroleum and Lubri-
cants im. S. Shaumyan)

Card 2/2

ALI HAN

p. 2, 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4087

Leningrad. Neftemaslozavody, trest

Proizvodstvo smazochnykh materialov, vyp. 5 (Production of Lubricants, No. 5).
Leningrad, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1959. 70 p. (Series: Obmen proizvodstvennym
opytom) Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: RSFSR. Gosudarstvennyy planovyy komitet.
Rosglavneftesnabsbyt; Leningradskiy opytный neftemaslozavod imeni Shaumyana.

Ed.: I.Ye. Dobkin; Executive Ed.: G.M. Ragina; Tech. Ed.: A.B. Yashchurzhinskaya.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for industrial and organic chemists, and engineers interested in the synthesis and properties of lubricants.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 9 articles dealing with methods of producing lubricants having special properties indicating additives which will impart such properties. The synthesis of raw materials for producing lubricants and additives is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, tables and references accompany the articles.

Card 1/3

Production of Lubricants, No. 5

SOV/4087

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Card 2/3

GUSEVSKIY, V.N.; KAPLAN, S.Z.; AL'TMAN, S.S.

Change in the properties of thickened oils during heating.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 4 no.1:53-59 Ja '59.

(Lubrication and lubricants)

(MIRA 12:1)

GRIGOR'YEVA, A.S.; AL'TMAN, S.S.

Synthesis of high-sulfur antiwear additives. Proizv.smez.
mat. no.5:3-13 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy opytный neftemaizovod imeni Shaumyana.
(Lubrication and lubricants--Additives)

AL'TMAN, S.S.

Inhibition of the thermal destruction of oils thickened by
viscous additives, using antioxidants. Proizv.smas.mat. no.5:
20-26 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy opytный neftemaslozavod imeni Shaumyana.
(Lubrication and lubricants--Additives)

SLOBODIN, Ya.M.; AL'TMAN, S.S.; TAMNIK, K.D.

Preparation of antiwear sulfur-containing additives based on ethylene sulfide and fatty acids. Proizv.smas.mat. no.5:58-63 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy opytный neftemaslosavod imeni Shauvyana.
(Lubrication and lubricants--Additives)

AL'TMAN, S.S.; GUSHANSKAYA, P.G.; SYCHEVA, L.F.

Manufacturing synthetic lubricants from oxidation products of the
Ozek-Suat kerosene. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel. 6 no.10:22-24,
0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Neftomaslozavod im. Shaumyana.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Ozek-Suat region--Kerosene)

AL'TMAN, S.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SINITSYN, O.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SILAYEV, E.F., inzhener.

N.M.Sekolev's book "Electric drives and power supply for industrial plants."
Reviewed by S.IA.Al'tman, O.A.Sinityn, E.F.Silaev. Elektrichestvo no.8:
95 Ag '56. (MLEA 9:10)

1.Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.
(Electric meters) (Electric power)

HEL LIPAN, I. D.

2

S/701/61/000/000/001/005
B124/B138

13.8400

AUTHORS: Sukhenko, K. A., Moiseyeva, K. A., Tishin, I. G., Bakannov, D. G., Metelina, L. D., Al'tman, T. D.

TITLE: Photoelectric methods of analysis and their application to the quality control of materials

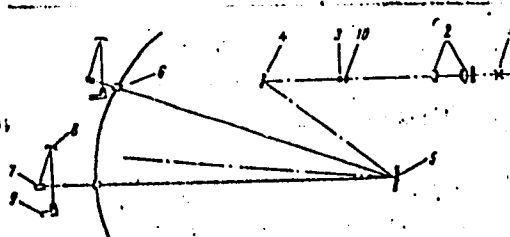
SOURCE: Fotoelektricheskiye metody spektral'nogo analiza; sbornik statey. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, p. 5 - 19

TEXT: The photoelectric steclometer (FES-1) and the multichannel quantometer (DFS-10) are used to determine elements in various ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys. The FES-1 provides higher accuracy than that obtained with photographic methods. With the 36-channel DFS-10 of 11 elements can be determined at once; the optical scheme of the apparatus is shown in Fig. 2. The device M-194 (M-194) is used to check the position of one slot in each section using arc ignition between a pure metal and the stationary upper electrode. The guide to which the exit slots are attached is divided into four sections according to certain wavebands of the spectrum. Fluctuations in temperature are eliminated by an air-conditioning card 1/13

Photoelectric methods of ...

tioning device. Table 1 gives the analytical lines recommended for the alloys and steels examined. For best accuracy conditions of operation, type of arc, and electrodes must be adjusted according to the material being analyzed. The conditions of analysis for the alloys examined are shown in Table 7. The determination of 11 elements takes 6 to 8 minutes with the automatic device. There are 7 figures, 7 tables, and 7 Soviet references. ✓

Fig. 2. Optical scheme of the quantometer. (1) light source; (2) screen condenser; (3) inlet slit; (4) and (7) plane mirrors; (5) grating; (6) exit slit; (8) concave mirror; (9) photoelectric cell; (10) lens.



Card 2/6

34060

S/701/61/000/000/001/005
B124/B138

Photoelectric methods of ...

Table 1. Analytical lines and concentration ranges of the elements for the analysis of alloys and steels with the quantometer DFS-10.
Legend: (A) Element; (B) Wavelength; (C) Width of exit slot, mm; (D) Analytical lines and concentration ranges, %; (E) Aluminum alloys; (F) Magnesium alloys; (G) Nickel alloys; (H) Steels; (J) Titanium alloys; (K) Chromium; (L) Copper; (M) Magnesium; (N) Zinc; (P) Iron; (Q) Vanadium; (R) Lead; (S) Tungsten; (T) Aluminum; (U) Silicon; (V) Nickel; (W) Titanium; (X) Molybdenum; (Y) Manganese; (Z) Boron; (Zh) Reference line; (i) Note. The angle between the calibration curve and the chromium line 4254 is low when high concentrations are determined.

Card 3/4

S/137/62/000/005/145/150
AC52/A101

AUTHORS: Sukhenko, K. A., Al'tman, T. D.

TITLE: Investigation of Al alloy standards by photoelectric method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 6, abstract 5K35
(V sb. "Fotoelektr. metody spektr. analiza". Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 70-81)

TEXT: An investigation and comparison of Soviet, English and German Al alloy standards of various grades was carried out by photoelectric method on FOC-10 (DPS-10) quantometer. A comparison of graduation diagrams for all standards shows a fairly good concentration relationship for Cu, Zn, Fe, Cr, Si, Ti, Mg and Mn. A certain discrepancy of graduation diagrams is due to the different manufacturing technology of standards and to the different chemical composition of alloys. The test samples of all alloys were prepared in the form of rods 6-7 mm in diameter. This made it possible to obtain a finer structure and a sufficient uniformity of chemical composition.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Photoelectric methods of analysis...

S/081/62/000/016/007/043
B168/B186

photographic method. Analysis for 11 elements takes 6-8 min. [Abstracter's
note: Complete translation.]

✓

Card 2/2

AL'TMAN, V.V.

Popular science literature published by the Academy of Sciences.
Nauka i zhizn' no.8:30-33 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Science--Book reviews)

AUTHOR: Al'tman, V. V. 30-58-4-18/44

TITLE: New Ways of Collaboration for Historians (Novaya forma raboty istorikov)
Research Groups at the Institute for History (Issledovatel'skiye gruppy pri Institute istorii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 90-95
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: More than one year ago these research groups were formed which have the task of uniting the researchers dealing with certain periods of the history of a people. Not only the historians but also philosophers, economists, writers etc. should join this collaboration. Lately a group was founded at the Historical Institute which deals with the investigation of the revolutionary situation in Russia from the last fifties to the early sixties of the 19th century. M.V. Nechkina spoke on the tasks of this group. V.Ya. Zenin (Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the Ts.K. KPSS) delivered the report "Lenin on N.G. Chernyshevskiy". In the group on French history the following lectures were held:

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- 1.V.P. Volgin on social and political ideas of Marats.
 - 2.B.F. Porshnev on Russian-French relations during the time of the 30-years war.
 - 3.V.M. Dalin on the French Revolution 1789-1794
 - 4.N.Ye. Zastenker analyzed a new French work on the revolution of 1848,
 - 5.V.I. Moskovchenko reported on the popular front in February 1934,
 - 6.Zhak Dyuklo, Secretary of the TsK of the French Communist Party spoke on "Lenin and France".
 - 7.A.Z. Manfred spoke on the history of French-Soviet relations,
 - 8.F.A. Kogan-Bernshteyn reported on "Zhan Boden and his Criticism of Christianity",
 - 9.The new work by Ya. M. Zakher was discussed.
 10. A.V. Konokotin (Pedagogical Institute Ivanovo) reported on the class struggle in the open country in France from the 9th to the 11th century.
- On the group on English history (director Ye.A. Kosminskiy)

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the following reports were delivered:

1. N.Ye. Yerofeyev on the industrial revolutions in England
2. V.M. Lavrov on English problems in Soviet historical Research
3. V.F. Semenov on absolutism and the Tudors (Tyudor)
4. I.M. Mayskiy on the problem of the second front in Anglo-American historical writing,
5. Discussion with the English historian Charles Webster (Charl'z Webster).

The English group finished its activity. In the group on German history (director A.S. Yerusalmitskiy) reports were given by:

1. A.A. Galkin and O.M. Nakropin on the last days of Hitler Germany.
2. D.Ye. Mel'nikov on problems of the economic development of the German Federal Republic.
3. A.V. Gulyga on Herder and his rôle.
4. Discussion of the monography by Yu.Ya. Moshkovskaya on Georg Foster the revolutionary of the 18th century.

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5. A.I. Danilov on the German bourgeois historians of the 19th and 20th century.

L.S. Shtern, A. Shreyner, S. Dernberg, G. Shil'fert and Karl Bittel (German historians) spoke on various West German problems.

In the group on the history of Italy (director S.D. Skakin) reports were given by:

1. D. Boff, Italian communist journalist, on problems in Italy.

2. V.S. Bondarchuk on Gramsci.

3. V.I. Rutenburg, historian from Leningrad, on the registrars' congress in Venice.

4. Yu.P. Liscvskiy on historical research in Italy.

5. L.A. Kotel'nikova on the soil conditions in Eastern Italy in the 6th century.

In the group on Spanish history (director I.M. Mayskiy) the following reports were given by:

1. E.N. Rapp-Lantaron on the influence of the October revolution on the conditions in Spain.

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2. K.L. Maydanik on the history of the war 1936-1939
3. E.E. Litavrina on the economic decline of Spain in the
16th and 17th century.
1. USSR--History

Card 5/5

AL'TMAN, V. V.; ABRAMOVICH, Yu. I.; LITVINSKIY, M. P.

Hydraulic sandblast cleaning of heat exchangers. Spirt. prom.
28 no.8:16-17 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Mariinskiy spirtovoy zavod.

(Heat exchangers—Cleaning)

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.

PRONINA, N.N.; AL'TMAN, Ya.A.

Reflex actions from the stomach on diuresis. Biul. eksp. biol. i
med. 37 no.6:11-15 J3 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. dotsent N.N.Pronina)
Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(STOMACH, physiology.

*regulation of diuresis in dogs, reflex mechanism)

(DIURESIS, physiology.

regulation by stomach reflexes in dogs)

PRONINA, N.N.; AL'TMAN, Ya.A.

Mechanism of interoceptive effects from the stomach on diuresis.
Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 38 no.11:10-13 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. dotsent N.N.Pronina)
Severo-osetinskogo instituta, Ordzhonikidze.

(STOMACH, physiology,

eff. of stimulation on diuresis in dogs)

(DIURESIS, physiology,

eff. of stomach stimulation in dogs)

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.; MARUSEVA, A.M.

Method for leading off potentials from different points of the auditory system of the cat under long-term experimental conditions. *Physiol.zhur.* 45 no.6:724-729 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. From the laboratory of auditory analyser physiology, I.P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Leningrad.

(EAR, physiol.

potentials from different points of auditory system, method of derivation in chronic exper. cond. in cats (Rus))

(NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

method of derivation of potentials from different points of auditory system of cat in chronic exper. cond. (Rus))

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.

Electrophysiological investigation of various segments of a cat's auditory system under prolonged rhythmic stimulation. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no. 5:526-536 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. From the Laboratory of Auditory ^Analyser of the Pavlov
Institute of Physiology, Leningrad.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (HEARING)

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.; MARUSEVA, A.M.

Characteristics of electric reactions from different parts of the auditory system in anesthetized and nonanesthetized animals. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.11:1345-1355 N '69. (MIRA 13:11)

1. From the Laboratory of the Auditory Analyzer Physiology, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Leningrad.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (ANESTHESIA)
(EAR--INNERVATION)

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.; AYZENSHTEYN, F.A.

Some data on the problem of psychoses in Basedow's disease. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. 60 no.3:334-342 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kostromskaya oblastnaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa.
(PSYCHOSES) (GRAVES' DISEASE)

AL'TMAN, Ya.A.; MARUSEVA, A.M.

Electric responses of different parts of the auditory system to consecutive sound stimulations. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.6:1546-1549 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova, Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.
(EAR---INNERVATION) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

AL'TMAN, Ya. A.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Electrical responses of various divisions of the auditory system under conditions of prolonged rhythmic auditory disorder." Moscow, 1961. 24 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology); 250 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 23-24; (KL, 7-61 sup, 256)

AT'MAN, Ya.A.

Role of the auditory cortex in the inhibition of afferent impulses
in the auditory system during prolonged acoustic stimulations.
Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:500-503 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.
(HEARING) (CEREBELLUM CORTIX)