Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 72955.

tion (LC) of σ -orbits of C) + 4Eg ($3d_{x^2-y^2}$ and $3d_{z^2}$ and two LC of σ -orbits of C) + $3T_{1g}$ (three LC of π -orbits of C) + $9T_{1u}$ (p_x, p_y and p_z of Cr^{3+}, three LC of σ -orbits and three LC of π -orbits of C) + $6T_{2g}$ (d_{xy}, d_{xz} and d_{yz} and three LC of π -σ orbits of C) + $3T_{2u}$ (three LC of π -orbits of C). In the secular equation, the integrals H_{ii} were assumed to be equal to the ionization potential, H_{ij} was assumed to be equal to $FS_{ij}(H_{ii} + H_{jj})/2$, the distance Cr - C was assumed to be 2.00 A, and F = 2.5 for σ -bonds and 3.0 for π -bonds. The following energy levels were found (in ev): 1/ E_g - 11.4130; 2/ A_{1g} - 9.5927; 3/ T_{1u} - 8.7000; 4/ T_{1u} - 8.1219; 5/ T_{2g} - 7.8288;

Card : 2/4

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical Bond. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 72955.

6/ T_{1g} and T_{2u} - 7.8000; 7/ T_{2g} - 7.501; 8/ - A_{1g} - 5.2039; 9/ T_{1u} - 3.2030; 10/ E_g - 0.1688. It was found by the study of selection rules that the following transitions were permitted: $A_{1g} \longleftrightarrow T_{1u}$, $E_g \longleftrightarrow T_{1u}$, $E_g \longleftrightarrow T_{2u}$, $T_{1g} \longleftrightarrow T_{1u}$, $T_{1g} \longleftrightarrow T_{2u}$, $T_{1g} \longleftrightarrow T_{2g}$, $T_{1u} \longleftrightarrow T_{2g}$, $T_{2g} \longleftrightarrow T_{2u}$. Based on the above, the spectrum was interpreted as follows: the band starting from 43,000 cm^{-1} with a probable maximum at about 50,000 cm^{-1} was referred to the transitions 3 ⟶ 10.1 ⟶ 9.4 ⟶ 10.6 ⟶ 10 and 2 ⟶ 9. The band of 38,000 cm^{-1} was referred to the transitions 5 ⟶ 9 and 6 ⟶ 9; the band of 27,000 cm^{-1} and the inflection of the absorption curve at 22,000 cm^{-1} were referred to 1 ⟶ 6, 3 ⟶ 8, 4 ⟶ 8, and the probable maxi-

Card : 3/4

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical Bond. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 72955.

mum at below 10,000 cm^{-1} was referred to 3 $\longrightarrow$ 7, 3 $\longrightarrow$ 6, 4 $\longrightarrow$ 7, 4 $\longrightarrow$ 6 and 6 $\longrightarrow$ 7. Bibliography with 16 titles.

Card : 4/4

GILDE, Ferenc; BAN, Miklos

The splittings of d^n terms in strong complex fields of tetragonal, trigonal and rhomboidal symmetry. Magy fiz folyoir 8 no.2:95-115 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem, Elmeleti Fizikai Intezet (for Gilde).
2. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem, Altalanos es Fizikai Kemiai Intezet (for Ban)
(Electrons)

GILDE, F.J.; BAN, M.I.

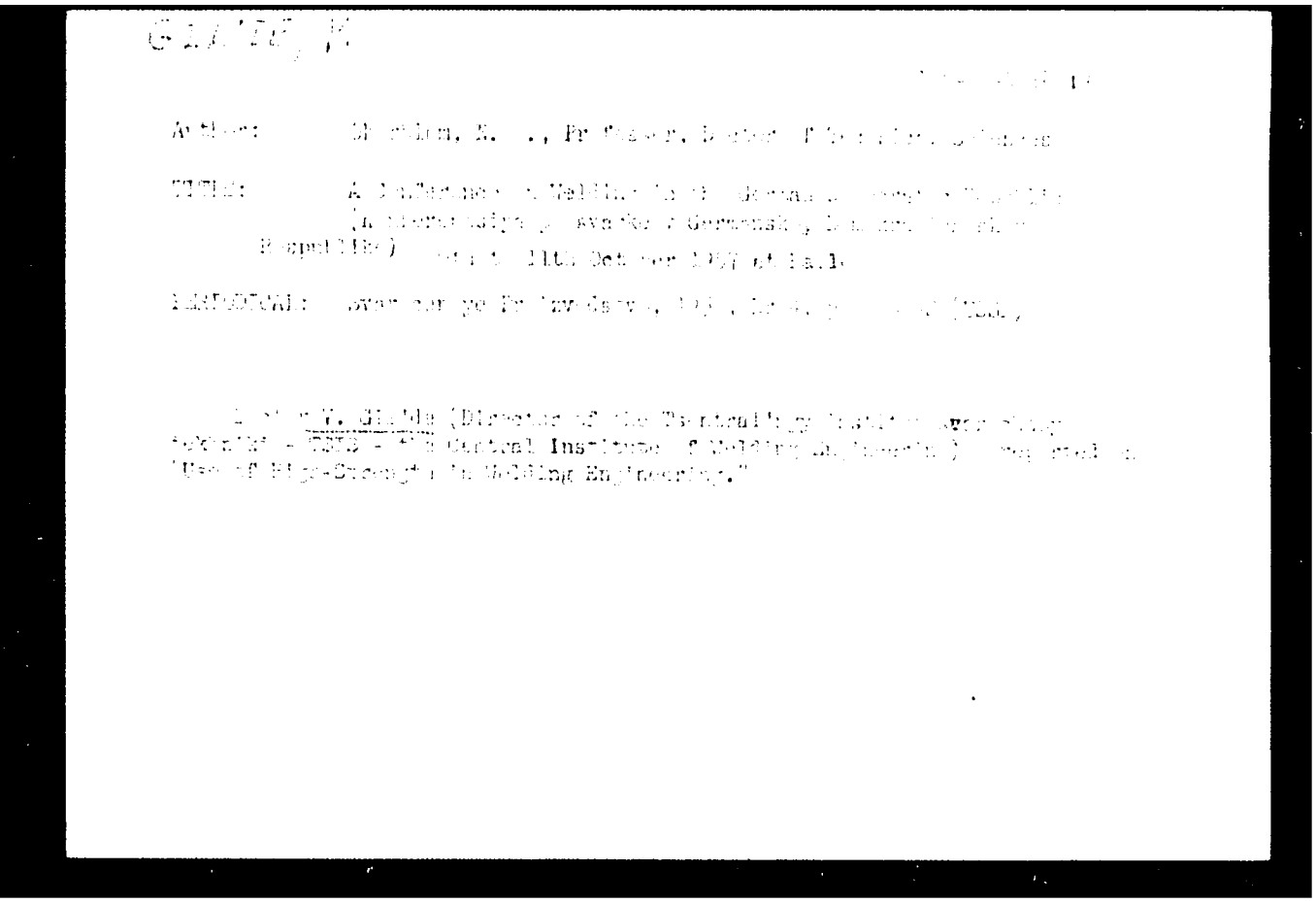
Splitting of d^n- terms in strong complex fields of trigonal and rhombic symmetries. Acta phys Hung 12 no.1:13-34 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Department of Theoretical Physics, The University, Szeged (for Gilde). 2. Institute for General and Physical Chemistry, The University, Szeged (for Ban). Presented by A.Konya.
(Electrons) (Ions) (Crystals) (Matrices)
(Metals) (Complex compounds)

[redacted], I.I.

[redacted]

Spetsializirovannoge [redacted]



SOV/135-59-10-1/23

78(5,7)
AUTHOR: Gilde, V., Doctor, Director

TITLE: Welding Engineering in the German Democratic Republic

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 1-3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the industries, especially in the shipyards, of the GDR, large-capacity automatic welding equipment is used to speed up the manufacturing process. 45% of the welding jobs on freighters over 10,000 tons water displacement is done by automatic welding equipment in the Warnow Werft(Warnow shipyard) of Warnemünde. Automatic welding is also employed during the construction of railroad cars and furnaces. In most cases an IRNK type welding rod feed mechanism is employed which is manufactured by Kelberg in Finsterwalde. This mechanism can alternately be employed in automatic welding or in combination with an automotive welding tractor. During recent years, welding in a carbon dioxide atmosphere also became more widely used. Thermite welding also developed at a fast rate and is mainly employed to repair products of greater thickness. At the Central Welding Institute of the GDR, which was founded during

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Welding Engineering in the German Democratic Republic

the years 1952-1955, more than 320 engineers and experts are employed. In the training department of this Institute about 240 engineers and designers and 1,000 welding technicians study annually. The department of technology coordinates more than fifty industrial plants. The special task of this Institute is to investigate and develop processes to combine metals and plastics. Due to the shortage of corrosion resistant steel in the GDR, the use of plastics is important, especially in the chemical industry. The Institute maintains a steady contact with the TsNIITMASh in Moscow, the Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton) in Kiyev, the Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana (Moscow Higher School of Technology imeni) and the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute). There are 6 photographs.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Zentralinstitut für Schweisstechnik der DDR (Central Welding Institute of the GDR)

S/125/61/000/001/012/016
A161/A133

AUTHOR: Gil'de, V.

TITLE: On the development of the welding industry in the German Democratic Republic

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1961, 73 - 75

TEXT: The share of welding in the GDR industrial production is said to be higher than in most of the capitalist countries. About 50% of the total of steel is being welded, compared to 40% in Sweden and Switzerland and only 30% in Britain. Two million tons of steel are being welded annually in the GDR. The mechanization level of welding is about 40% in industry and over 50% in ship building. It is claimed by the author that in Japanese docks the mechanization level of 1959 was about 15%, and in West Germany and Britain it was even lower. High-productive welding methods are used more extensively in the Soviet Union and the USA only. In 1959, the general industry output volume increased 12%, and the welding application volume by 24%, due to new technologies doing away with riveting, forging, or casting. The volume of welding

Card 1/4

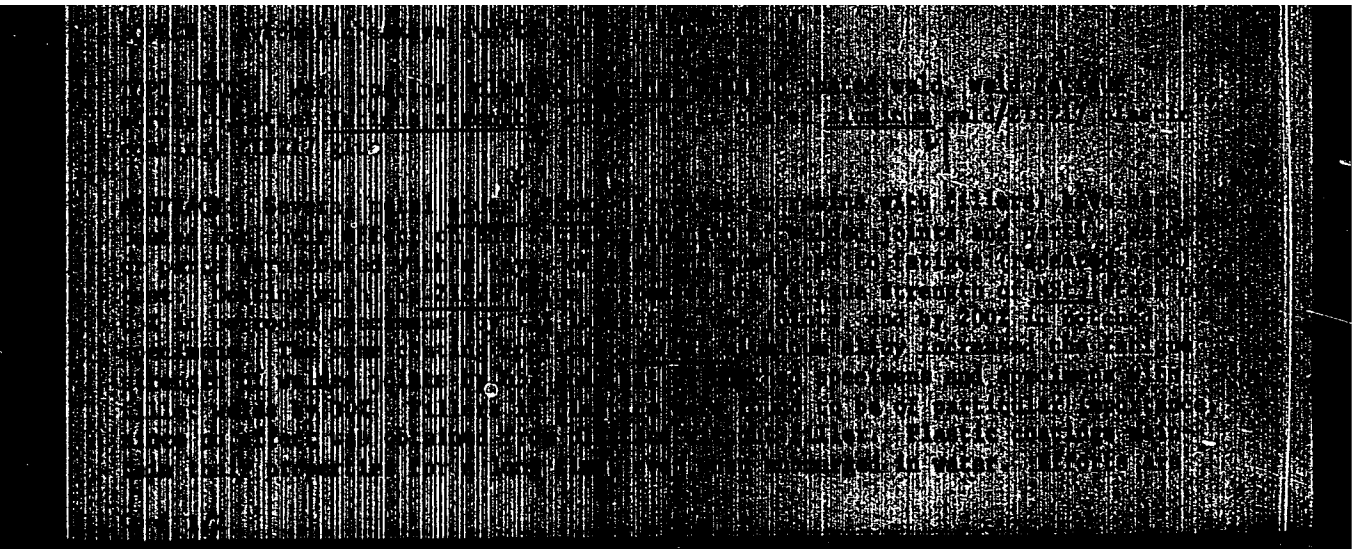
On the development of the welding industry ...

production was raised on account of automation and mechanization and the welding personnel even decreased at the leading GDR enterprises, as for instance at the railroad car plant in Gotha. Still, the application of welding in some industries is not yet sufficient, which is partly due to the lagging output of welding machines. To compensate for this deficiency it has been decided to produce 600 automatic machines for CO_2-shielded welding in 1961 in addition to those of the production plan. During 1960 the GDR produced for 50,000 marks instruments and for 6 million marks welding machines. The output of automatic welders will have to be increased from 6 million marks annually now to 60 million marks by 1965. There are 74 enterprises producing welding equipment and materials, and many items are being produced at several plants. A specialization plan has been set up in view of this, and attention is paid to the nomenclature and standardization, e.g., the number of welding transformer types will be reduced to 15 from the present 31. Still, the measures will be not sufficient for the 1965 level when the mechanization in welding will reach 70%, and new automatic welder types are being developed for flow-line production. An automatic welder already developed by TsIS in cooperation with the "Fortschritt" Plant (Neustadt) for welding small parts requires one only oper-

ator and produces as much as 15-20 high-skilled welding operators would do by hand. Another one has been built by TsIS together with the "Zeppa-Melin" Plant. Others are under development. The goal is to create new automatic machines for production flow lines in all major industries. Nearly 3000 welding engineers will be needed by 1965 not only in the welding industry but for the development and application of welded structures. Investigation results prove that the weight of metal structures can be reduced by 20% by proper selection of materials, and 20% more can be saved by using light-weight welded structures of higher strength. The author points out, however, that one ton of light steel structures requires five times more designers' work than one ton of the old heavy structures. It means that designers will have to abandon the old slide rule and use modern electronic computers for their calculations. Specialists are needed for special welding methods, and special welding centers will have to be organized. The successful development of welding practice in the GDR has been attained owing to close cooperation of welding production engineers, designers and scientists. The Central Welding Institute in Halle is working in cooperation with 50 other institutes in the GDR and 700 enterprises employing welding. Own efforts would not be sufficient, but cooperation is established with the Socialist block countries, and

in particular with the Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye.O.Patona (Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton) (Kiyev) and TsNIITMASh (Moscow). For instance, part of the research work on CO_2-welding is being done at TsNIITMASh, and part of it at TsIS. TsIS has been working for years in cooperation with the Welding Institute in Poland, the Welding Institute in Praha, and, since recently with the Welding Institute in Budapest.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy svarochnyy institut (Central Welding Institute) in Halle



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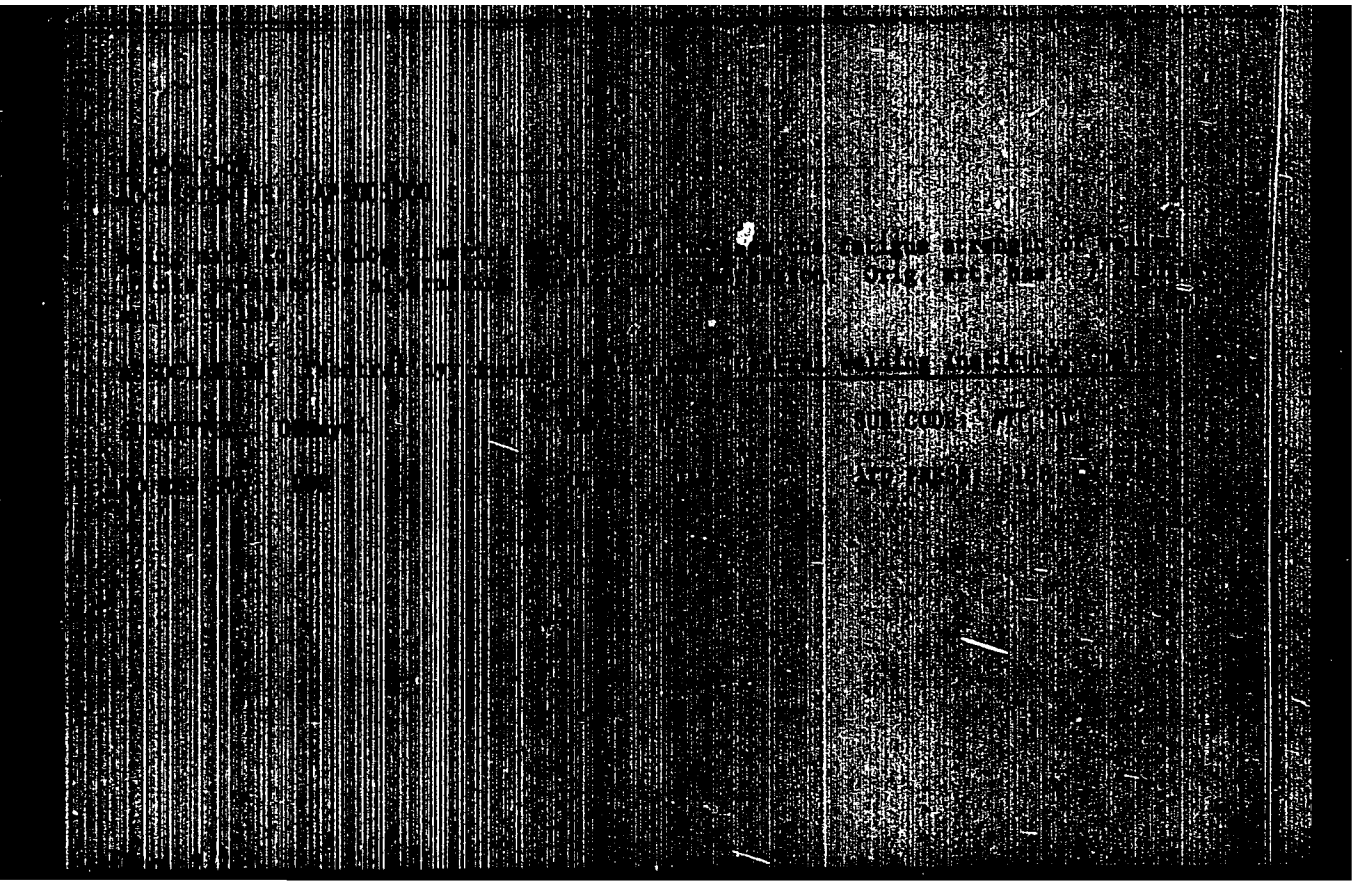

[illegible], prof.; BRA[illegible], dots.; [illegible], A.D., inzh.

[illegible] servo [illegible] response and ac-
curacy with digital program [illegible]. Izv. vys. [illegible] zav.; gor. zhur.
8 no.[illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. [illegible] politekhnicheskiy institut imeni [illegible]irova.

5.1190.

~~5(2),5(3)~~

AUTHORS: Sokol'skiy, D. V., Academician AS Kazakh SSR, Gil'debrant, Yu. I.

TITLE: Pressure Influence on the Specific Hydrogenation Activity of Platinum on Aluminum Gel

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 4, pp 813-815 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors wanted to investigate the influence exercised by hydrogen pressure on the dependence of the activity mentioned in the title on the platinum content of the carrier. The platinum activity was investigated at the example of dimethyl vinyl acetylenyl carbinol (in the following referred to as DVAC) and picric acid under atmospheric pressure and under 1 to 2 atmospheres excess pressure. The authors produced 16 catalysts with a Pt content of 0.081 to 1.78%. Platinum was applied to aluminum gel at room temperature from dilute $PtCl_4$ solutions of different concentration. After mixing for 2 hours platinum was quantitatively adsorbed on gel. The apparatus is described in reference 3. The temperature of the experiments was 35°, the medium was 50% alcohol. After complete hydrogenation of carbinol picric acid was added. The hydrogenation rate of DVAC increases slowly for all

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1

67763
SOV/20-1[illegible]-4-37/6

Pressure Influence on the Specific Hydrogenation Activity of Platinum on Aluminum Gel

pressure variants. It attains the maximum after 2/3 of the theoretically necessary hydrogen are adsorbed, and then rapidly decreases again. The kinetic curves of picric acid are S-shaped. The catalyst activity was determined from the period in which [illegible] of the hydrogenation was effected and from the duration of absorption of the theoretically necessary amount of hydrogen. (2/3 of this amount for DVAC and 45 ml for picric acid) and finally by the absorption rate of hydrogen on the section of the curve before the maximum. All variants yielded similar results. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the general and specific activity on the degree of surface occupation in hydrogenation. With increasing occupation by platinum the catalyst activity increases proportionally to pressure. The maxima and minima are easy to reproduce for all 3 pressure variants and thus they are not arbitrary. The specific platinum activity changes relatively little on the entire length of the curves. Obviously all the platinum applied takes part in the reaction. The different atom combinations,

1

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67263

Pressure Influence on the Specific Hydrogenation Activity of Platinum on Aluminum Gel

SOV/20-129-4-27/68

however, which are formed at different concentrations, also have different activity. The mode of action of the active platinum layers is not changed by the increasing hydrogen pressure. It is the same for the hydrogenation of unsaturated DVAC bonds and for the nitro groups of picric acid. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S. M. Kirova (Kazakh State University imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1959

4

Card 3/3

8552

S/020/60/133/003/028/031/XX
B016/B067

5.1190 (1231, 1274 only)

AUTHORS: Sokol'skiy, D. V., Academician of the AS KazSSR, and Gil'debrand, Ye. I.

TITLE: Hydrogen Adsorption on Low-percent Pt/Al_2O_3 and Pd/Al_2O_3 Catalysts in the Liquid Phase

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 3, pp. 609-612

TEXT: The authors' aim was to determine the amount and state of hydrogen adsorbed on hydrogenation catalysts. For this purpose they produced several Pt/Al_2O_3 and Pd/Al_2O_3 catalysts with a Pt and Pd content from 0.05 to 3.47 wt% on alumogel as a carrier. Pt was completely adsorbed on Al_2O_3 at all concentrations, while Pd passed over into the filtrate already at a Pd content of the carrier of 0.6%. The Pd precipitated on Al_2O_3 was irreversibly adsorbed. The authors recommend the method of chemical hydrogen extraction for determining the amount of hydrogen adsorbed on catalysts. A weighed portion of the catalyst was introduced into a known

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Hydrogen Adsorption on Low-percent Pt/Al_2O_3 and Pd/Al_2O_3 Catalysts in the Liquid Phase

S/020/60/133/003/028/C 31/XX
B016/B067

volume of the solvent, and shaken in hydrogen. After the catalyst had been saturated with hydrogen, the remaining hydrogen was displaced from the gaseous phase by purified nitrogen. In the presence of nitrogen, an alcoholic quinone solution was added at - 25°C and shaken. After the end of the experiment, the catalyst was rapidly sucked off, and the hydroquinone in the filtrate was immediately determined. Tables 1 and 2 show the experimental results. Figs. 1 and 2 give the mean values from parallel experiments. The curves indicate that the amount of H_2 (in ml) first increases with an increase of the metal content, and then decreases slightly For Pt/Al_2O_3 this peak is found in the range from 0.8 to 1.0% Pt, and for Pd/Al_2O_3 between 0.5 and 0.6% Pd. H_2 adsorption on the catalysts increases with a further increase in the weight of Pd after a small minimum has been passed. The absolute amount of hydrogen absorbed on Pd/Al_2O_3 is smaller than that adsorbed on similar platinum catalysts. The maximum amount of H_2 (3 ml per g of the catalyst) was found in catalysts with the maximum concentrations: 1.766% Pt and 3.47% Pd. The conversion of the

Hydrogen Adsorption on Low-percent Pt/Al_2O_3 and Pd/Al_2O_3 Catalysts in the Liquid Phase

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adsorbed H_2 to 1 g of metal shows that the metal binds the more hydrogen, the less the surface is covered with metal. With a rising concentration of Pt and Pd in the catalyst, its adsorption capacity first decreases rapidly and, later, more slowly. The authors explain the increase in the specific activity of Pt at a very low content on the carrier with an increase in the magnetic susceptibility, which was observed by A. N. Maltsev and N. M. Kobozev (Ref. 4), by the fact that an electron interaction between the atoms and the carrier (semiconductor) occurs. Hence, the atoms adsorbed on the catalyst show a certain distant effect, i.e., a field is produced by a single metal atom fixed on the carrier surface, in which also hydrogen (obviously molecular hydrogen) is adsorbed. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 British.

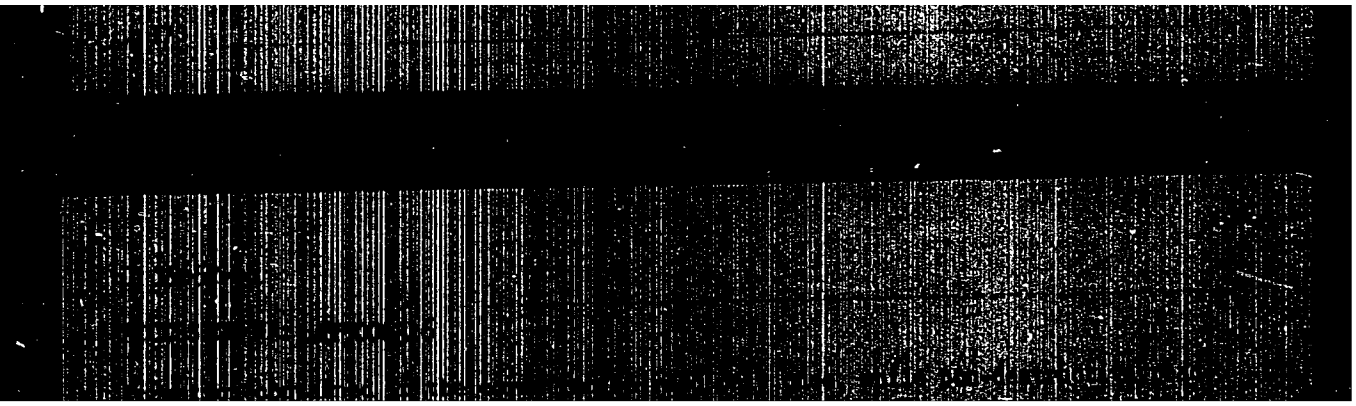
ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazakh State University)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1960

Card 3/3

GIL'DEBRAND, Ye.I.

Low-percentage catalysts on carriers. Trudy Inst. khim. nauk
AN Kazakh. SSR 13:207-217 '64. (MIRA 18:9)



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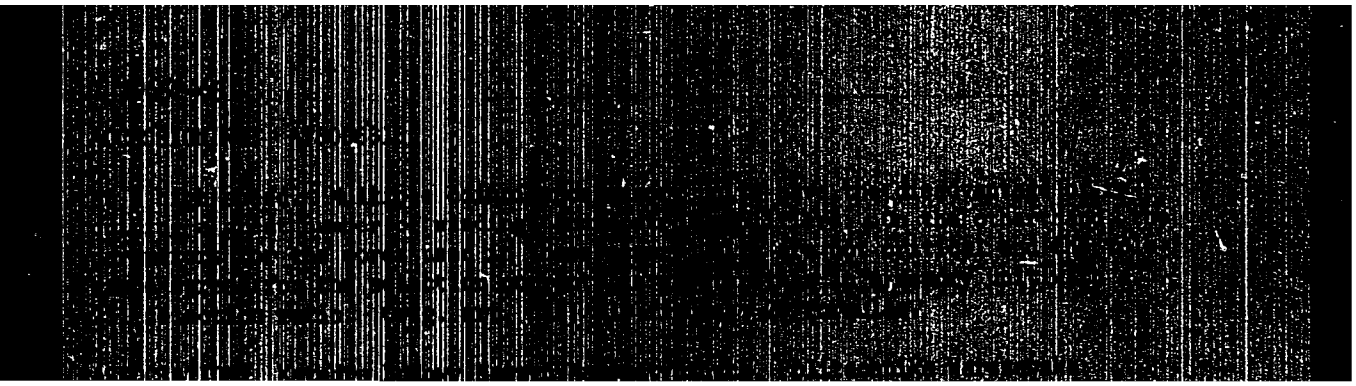

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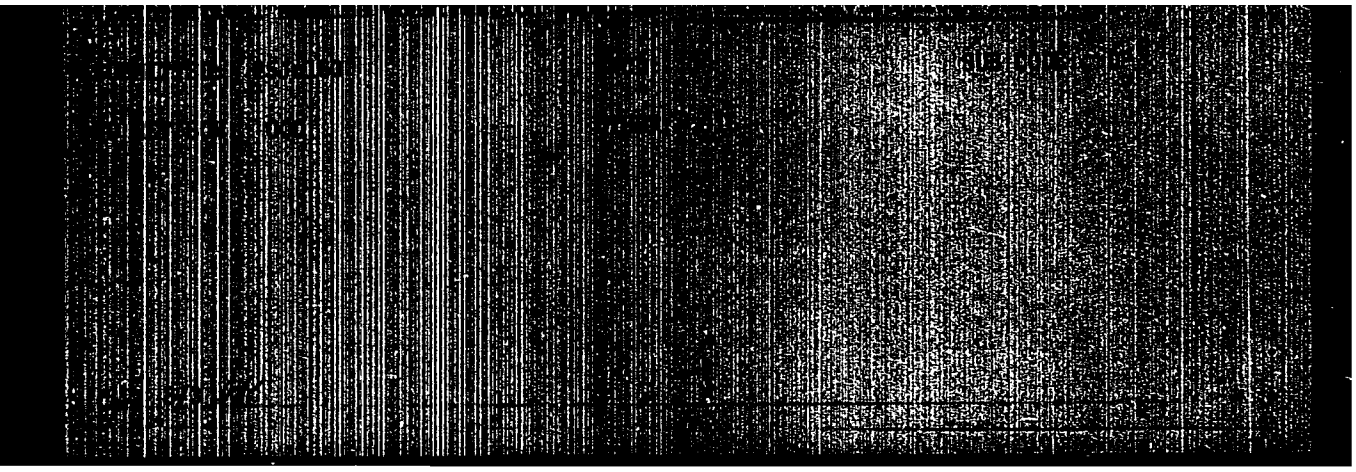

GIL'DEBRANDT, N.Ya., fel'dsher (selo Kukurgul' Kakchetavskoy oblasti)

Case of a hydatid mole. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.8:60 Ag '56.
(PREGNANCY, MOLAR) (MLRA 9:10)

GIL'DEBRANDT, N.Ya., fel'dsher

Wounds and injuries in agriculture. Fel'd i akush. 22 no.6:32-34 June '57. (MIRA 12:3)
(KOKCHETAV PROVINCE--AGRICULTURE--ACCIDENTS)

GIL'DENBRANDT, N.Ya., fel'dsher (s.Andreyevka Kokchetavskoy oblasti)

A case from practice. Fel'd. i akush. 19 no. 3:47 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)
(EAR--DISEASES)

GIL'DEBRANDT, N.Ya., fel'dsher (selo Andreyevka Kokchetavskoy oblast)

Outpatient reception. Fel'd i akush. 24 no.2:42-43 Fe '59.
(ANDREYEVKA (KOKCHETAV PROVINCE)--MEDICINE) (MIRA 12:3)

GIL'DEBRANDT, N.Ya., fel'dsher (selo Andreyevka Kokchetavskoy oblasti)

Treatment of radiculitis. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.4:49-50 Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(NERVES, SPINAL—DISEASES)

GIL'DEBRANDT, M.Ya., fel'dsher (selo Andreyevka, TSelinnyy kray)

Medical care of State collective farm workers during summer field work. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.11:45-46 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(AGRICULTURAL WORKERS--MEDICAL CARE)

GIL'DEBRANDT, N. Ya., fel'dsher (selo Andreyevka Kokchetavskoy oblasti)

Medical ethics in the work of a medic. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.5: 61-62 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(MEDICAL ETHICS)

GIL'DEBRANDT, P.I.

Students study agricultural machinery by constructing models.
Politekh. obuch. no.5:59-64 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Agricultural machinery)

ACHERKAN, N.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GIL'DENBERG, M.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical engineer's handbook; in six volumes]Spravochnik mashinostroitelia; v shesti tomakh. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz. Vol.4. Book 2. Pod red. N.S.Acherkana. pp. 459-931. (MIRA 16:4)

(Power transmissions) (Fastenings) (Machinery)

POLIVANOV, P.M.; GIL'DENBERG, M.I., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Tables for calculating the weight of parts and materials] Tablitsy dlia podscheta vesa detalei i materialov. Izd.6., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 302 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Materials—Tables, calculations, etc.)

GIL'DENBURG, V.B.; KONDRAT'YEV, I.G.

Resonance interaction between an electromagnetic field and high multipole moments of a plasma clot. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.3: 301-306 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut, Gor'kiy.
(Electromagnetic fields) (Plasma (Ionized gases))

GI[illegible]ENBURG, V.P.

Nonlinear effects in an [illegible] [illegible]
fiz. 26 no.6:[illegible]-103 [illegible].

1. [illegible]
[illegible].

ACCESSION NR: AP4013432 S/0057/64/034/002/0372/0374

AUTHOR: Gil'denberg, V.B.

TITLE: On plasma resonances in non-uniform containers

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhn.fiz., v.34, no.2, 1964, 372-374

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, confined plasma, plasma oscillations, confined plasma resonances, confined plasma oscillation spectrum

ABSTRACT: Current theory of high-frequency plasma oscillations of a confined plasma (P.E.M.Vandenplas and R.W.Gould,Physica,28,357,1962; P.Weissglas,Plasma Phys.4, 329,1962) leads to a spectrum in which the high order resonances are asymptotically equally spaced, whereas in the experimental spectra (A.Dattner,Ericsson Technics. 13,309,1957; A.M.Messiaen, P.E.Vandenplas,Physica 28,537,1962) the higher frequency resonances crowd together. This discrepancy is ascribed to the fact that although uniform electron density was assumed in the theory, the experiments were performed under such conditions that the mean free path was not negligible compared with the dimensions of the container, so that electron density variations were presumably significant. The plasma oscillation spectrum is calculated with the hydro-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013432

dynamic model for a plasma confined between two parallel planes, in which the electron density near the boundaries is a linear function of the distance from the boundary. A converging spectrum is obtained, similar to those observed experimentally. The oscillations are damped most strongly near the boundary. It is calculated that for an electron temperature of 5 eV, a Langmuir frequency of 10^{10} sec^{-1}, and a characteristic length for electron density change of 0.2 cm, a maximum of about 5 resonances should be distinctly observable. This is in agreement with experiments. It is found that when the non-uniformity of the electron density is taken into account, the plasma resonances are excited only near the boundary. The author points out in an addition made during proofreading that P.Weissglas (Phys.Rev.Letts.10,206,1963) and F.W.Crawford (Phys.Letts.5,224,1963) have also advanced the hypothesis of the peripheral origin of the resonances in gas discharge plasmas. "The author is grateful to M.A.Miller for a number of valuable remarks." Orig.art.has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. N.I.Lobachevskogo, Gor'kiy (State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

GIL'DENBERG, Z. G.

Gil'denberg, Z. G. "Use of dolomite in a grade of magnesium cementing," Sbornik rabot po mest, stroit. materialam (Upr, prom-sti stroymaterialov i stroydetaley Mosgorispolkoma, Nauch.-issled. i eksperim. stantsiya), Issue 1, 1948, p. 43-50

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

CHEBNYAK, Ya.N.; GIL'DENBERG, Z.G., nauchnyy redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; DVORNIKOVA, K.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Mastering the production of a new type of hollow ceramic block] Osvoenie proizvodstva pustotelykh keramicheskikh kamnei novykh tipov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953.64 p. (Hollow brick, tile, etc.) (MLRA 7:8)

GIL'DENBERG, Z. G.

4537. GIL'DENBERG, Z. G.--Primeneniye osesvykh ventilyatorov dlya uskoreniya susnki syrtsa v sushil'nykh sarayakh. /m., promstroyizdat. 1954./ 8 s. s ill. 22 sm. (M-vo prom-sti stroit. materialov rsfsr tekhn. upr. otd. tekhn. informatsii tresta <<ORGROSSTROYMATERIALY>>. obmen opytom v prom-sti mestnykh stroit. materialov). 1.300 ekz. Bespl. sost. ukazan v vyp.- bez tit. l. I OBL.- /54-58336/

666.71.037

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1956

GIL'DENBERG, Z.G., nauchnyy redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; GURVICH, [redacted], redaktor; IYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The Verkhne-Kotel'sk plant is increasing its brick output]
Verkhne-Kotel'skii zavod uvelichivaet vypusk kirpicha. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1954. 58 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Moscow--Brick industry)

GIL'DEN[illegible] G, Z. G.

KEVESH, P.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GIL'DENBERG, Z.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAYSER, L.A., nauchnyy redaktor; KUYBYSHEVA, G.V., redaktor; GLADKIKH, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Instructions for the activation of cement in reinforced concrete plants before grinding in vibration mills(IZh 5-56)] Instruktsiia po aktivizatsii tsementa na zavodakh zheleznobetonnykh izdelii domolom v vibromel'nitsakh (IZh 5-56). Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1957. 33 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. 2 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Zhelezobetona(for Kevesh). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh problem proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov na baze tonkogo izmel'chaniya (for Gil'denberg). 4. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriey betonov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Zhelezobetona (for Kayser)
(Cement)

GIL'DENBERG, Z., kand. tekhn.nauk; FOGEL'ZANG, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAREMYZOVA, G., inzh.

Effect of clayey admixtures in sands on the properties of lime-sand products. Stroi. mat. 4 no.8:34-35 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Clay) (Sand)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3592

Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Silikaty; sbornik statey po khimii i tekhnologii silikatov, vyp. 1 (Silicates; Collection of Articles on the Chemistry and Production of Silicates, No. 1) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 105 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for chemists and geologists interested in silicate analysis.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on the chemistry and technology of silicates. The contributing authors discuss the effect of admixtures on sintering processes and on the properties of Portland cements. The text also discusses the properties of certain glasses, the processing of ceramic materials, the process of drying facing tile, the stability of solid solutions of calcium aluminoferrite, the activation of cement, the production of aluminous cement, the preparation of pulping rolls, the interaction of quartz with lime, and various problems related to the production of silicate-calcite materials. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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GIL'DENBERG, Z.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; TITOVA, A.I., inzh.

Low-cement sand wall blocks made with vibration-ground binders.
Stroi. mat. 5 no.5:31-33 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Building blocks)

SYRITSKIY, P.L.; GIL'DENBERG, Z.G.

Using annular kiln wastes in making wall stones. Stroi. mat. 5 no.10:24-25 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Direktor Nikol'skogo kirpichnogo zavoda (for Syritskiy).
2.Rukovoditel' laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gil'denberg).
(Cinder blocks)

GIL'DENBLAT, A. A.

USSR/Medicine -- Ticks Sep 48
Medicine -- Parasitology

"New Carrier of Theileria in Cattle (Tick Hyalomma Scupense P. Sch.)," Prof A. A. Markov, A. A. Gil'denblat, Cand Vet Sci, V. I. Kurchatov, Cand Biol Sci, F. A. Petunin, All-Union Inst of Experimental Vet Med, 1 p

"Veterinariya" No 9

PA 22/49T78

POTEMKIN, V.I., kand.vet.nauk; GIL'DENBLAT, A.A., kand.vet.nauk

Use of chlorophos in infestation of Hypoderma bovis in cattle.
Veterinariia 36 no.2:86-87 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.
(Phosphonic acids) (Warble flies)

GIL'DENBLAT, A.A.; ZAYANCHKOVSKIY, I.F.; IVANOV, P.A., red.

[Academician K.I.Skriabin and Soviet helminthology]
Akademik K.I.Skriabin i sovetskaia gel'mintologiia.
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 173 p. (MIRA 17:6)

SOV/98-59-6-13/20

AUTHOR: Gil'denblat, G.D., Engineer

TITLE: From the Practice of Estimating the Sagging of Loess-Like Grounds

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 49-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: K.Ya. Denisov considered that loess-like grounds would sag when the value k_d, was less than 1.0 and would not sag when this value was more than 1.0, according to the formula

$$k_d = \frac{\Delta F}{100\varepsilon}$$

where k_d is the sagging index, Δ - the specific weight of the ground; F - the upper limit of plasticity and ε - the porosity coefficient. The author finds that loess-like grounds will sag at the pressure of 3 kg/sq.cm even when the k_d value

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SOV/98-59-6-15/20

From the Practice of Estimating the Sagging of Loess-Like Grounds

is up to 1.3 - 1.35, as shown in the graph and the table plotted according to the results of 259 laboratory tests. There are 1 graph and 1 table.

Card 2/2

GIL'DEBLAT, G.D.

Calculating the sagging of foundations of buildings and structures erected on macroporous soils. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. 2 no.1:23-24 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Foundations)

GIL'DENBLAT, G.D.

Using N.V. Kolomenskii's principle of geomorphological studies. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razved. 3 no. 10:123 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Engineering geology)

GIL'DENBLAT, G.D.; YEFREMOV, M.G.; REBRIK, B.M.

The problem of taking samples of soil without destroying its structure by a vibration method. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. 4 no.1:10-12 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Engineering geology)

GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; GUROVA, N.M.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; ZAKGEYM, A.Yu.; RAMM, V.M.

Effect of the height of packing layer and of the method of reflux distribution on the effectiveness of absorption in packed columns. Khim. prom. no.5:362-366 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.

STEPIN, B.D.; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; GRINSHTEYN, S.A.

Accelerating the process of copper sulfate production. (MLRA 10:7)
Khim.prom. no.3:175-176 Ap-My '57.

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy khimicheskiy zavod im. Voykova.
(Copper sulfate)

STEPIN, B.D.; GIL'EEBLAT, I.A.; SHCHEMEV, P.T.

Production of stannic oxide by direct oxidation of the metal.
Khim.nauka i prom. 4 no.4:549-551 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khimicheskiy zavod imeni Voykova.
(Tin oxide)

ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; RAMM, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A., inzh.; ZAKGEYM, A.Yu., inzh.

Relationship between the number of irrigating streams and the effectiveness of absorption in packed towers. Khim.mash. no.1: 21-24 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zhavoronkov).
(Packed towers)

ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A., inzh.; RAMM, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Amount of liquid retained by packings in absorption columns. Khim.mash. no.5:13-16 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Zhavoronkov).
(Packed towers)

5.5310

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AUTHORS: Gil'denblat, I. A., Zhavoronkov, N. M.

S/153/60/003/01/024/058
B011/B005

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Determination of Naphthalene in the Gaseous Phase

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 92-95 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors proved in their paper the efficiency of UF spectroscopy by the example of quantitative determination of small amounts of naphthalene vapor mixed with air. They examined the hitherto insufficiently studied spectrum of naphthalene vapor by an SF-4 spectrophotometer. The authors used sublimated naphthalene of the "pro analysi" type. Two methods were used to record the spectrum and to carry out calibration measurements: 1) Some naphthalene crystals were evaporated in the cuvette, 2) air saturated with naphthalene vapor was led through the cuvette. In both cases, the temperature was kept constant, and the optical density was measured. Both methods yielded the same results. Figure 1 shows spectra of naphthalene vapor saturated at 2 temperatures. The absorption peaks can be best used for the quantitative analysis. Figure 1 also shows that the section of maximum absorption lies in the shortest wave range of the spectrum. This section obviously corresponds to the 3rd line group of naphthalene. It is known from its solutions but has not at all been investigated with respect to the

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vapor. But this very line group can be best used for determining very small naphthalene amounts. Therefore, the authors plotted the spectrum of saturated vapor in the range of 207 - 223 mμ at several temperatures (Fig 2). They had to establish experimentally the temperature dependence of vapor pressure of naphthalene (between 16 and 50°) since published data are quite contradictory. This was performed by the dynamic method of saturation of the air jet by gravimetric determination of the sublimated naphthalene quantity. An equation which see was derived from the results evaluated. It was used together with the measurement data of optical density. Figures 3 and 4 show the dependence of optic density on the naphthalene concentration in the gas phase (expressed in torr) for several wave lengths which correspond to the absorption peaks (length of cuvette 100 and 30 mm, respectively). The curves determined represent the quantitative basis for the determination of naphthalene in the gas mixture. The curves in figure 3 are better suited for relatively high naphthalene concentrations, those in figure 4 for a very low naphthalene content. Finally, the authors state that the determination of even very small quantities of one component in the gas mixture is possible without very complicated measuring apparatus (Ref 8). The student A. S. Furmanov took part in the investigation.

69670

Spectrophotometric Determination of Naphthalene in the Gaseous Phase

S/153/60/003/01/024/058
B011/B005

There are 4 figures and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva; Kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev; Chair of Technology of Inorganic Substances)

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

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SOV/80-33-1-46/49

AUTHORS: Gil'denblat, I. A., Furmanov, A. S., Zhavoronkov, N. M.

TITLE: Brief Communications. The Vapor Pressure Over Crystalline Naphthalene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 246-248 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of vapor pressure of naphthalene in air on temperature from 16 to 50° was investigated. Hot, dry (or cooled) air was passed through naphthalene. The pressure was determined by the loss of weight of naphthalene. (See Table A.) There are 2 figures; 1 table; and 7 references, 1 Soviet, 1 German, 3 U.S., 2 U.K. The U.S. and U.K. references are: J. C. Chu, J. Kalil, W. Wetteroth, Chem. Eng. Prog., 49, 141 (1953); H. L. Shulman, C. F. Ullrich, A. Z. Proulx, J. O. Zimmerman, A. I. Ch. E. J., 1, 253 (1955); G. W. Sears, E. R. Hopke, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76, 2026 (1954); J. S. G. Thomas, J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 35, 50[illegible]

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Table A: (a) Temperature (in ° C); (b) airfeed rate (in l/min); (c) vapor pressure (in mm).

(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
16.15	0.12	0.0351	28.6	0.24	0.1251
16.15	0.24	0.0314	32.5	0.11	0.1776
18.15	0.12	0.0317	32.5	0.24	0.1750
18.15	0.24	0.0435	32.5	0.24	0.1759
19.8	0.11	0.0490	37.4	0.24	0.2671
19.8	0.24	0.0492	37.4	0.11	0.2780
21.1	0.12	0.0560	40.25	0.12	0.3498
21.1	0.24	0.0578	40.25	0.24	0.3498
23.2	0.24	0.0714	42.6	0.05	0.4338
23.2	0.11	0.0715	42.6	0.09	0.4346
26.15	0.12	0.0949	42.6	0.09	0.4348
26.15	0.24	0.0949	50.3	0.05	0.8459
28.6	0.11	0.1228	50.3	0.10	0.8401
28.6	0.24	0.1226	50.3	0.10	0.8393

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Brief Communication [illegible]
Over Crystalline [illegible]

([illegible]); R. S. [illegible]
[illegible] ([illegible]).

ASSOCIATION: D. I. Mendeleev Moscow [illegible]
(Moskovskiy [illegible]
D. I. Mendeleyeva)

SUBMITTED: July [illegible], 19[illegible]

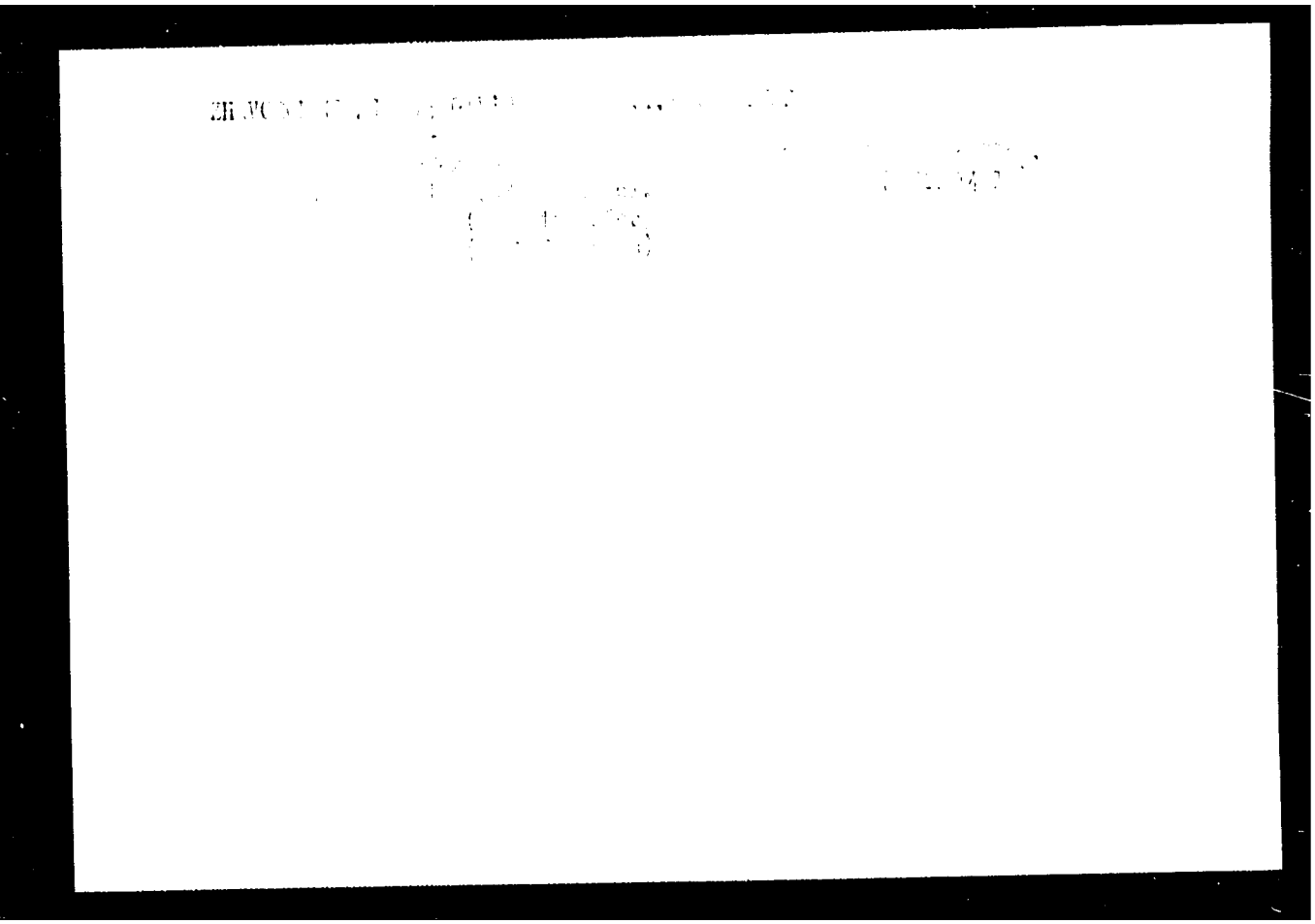
Card 3/3

ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; RAMM, V.M.

Study of mass transfer to a single-phase gaseous stream in packed columns. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1790-1800 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Packed towers) (Mass transfer)

GIL'DENBLAT, I. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of mass-transfer in the gaseous phase and effective surface of phase contact in absorption packed columns." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine-Building); 170 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 215)



ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; RAZ[illegible], V.M.; BOVVEN, V.S.

Liquid holdup in the packing of absorption columns. Trudy MKHTI no.33:75-83 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Packed towers)

ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; RAUM, V.M.; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; ZAKGEYM, A.Yu.

Effect of the initial distribution of irrigating liquid on the efficiency of absorption on packed columns. Trudy MKHTI no.33:84-91 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Packed towers)
(Absorption)

STE IN, B.D.; GIL'DEBLAT, I.A.; [illegible]

Production of stannic oxide by the direct high temperature oxidation of metallic tin. Trudy MKHTI no.35:162-170 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Tin oxide)

GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; GUROVA, N.M.; KAMI, V.M.

Studying the effect of the initial distribution of the reflux liquid and height of the packed layer on the efficiency of the absorption in columns with ring packings of various dimensions. Trudy MEHTI no.47:11-29 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

[illegible], [illegible]; GIL'DENBLAT, I.A.; RAM, V.M.

Effective phase contact surface in packed absorption towers. Trudy MKHTI no.40:6-18 '63.

Studying the effective phase contact surface in the absorption of readily soluble gases in packed towers. Ibid.:19-34 (MIRA 18:12)

GIL'[illegible]NBLAT, I.A.; GUROV, N.M.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; [illegible], [illegible].Ya.; [illegible], V.M.

[illegible]ing the effect of the packing height and [illegible] of irrigation distribution on the efficiency of [illegible] in packed towers. Trudy MKHTI no.[illegible] '63. (MIRA [illegible])

GIL'DENBLAT, S. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2166

25(5)

Opyt ratsionalizatsii kuznechnogo proizvodstva; k 250-letiyu Leningrada (Experience in Improving Forge Work; On the 250th Anniversary of Leningrad) [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1957. 194 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): F.V. Kuznev; Ed. (Inside book): Ye. V. Yemel'yanova; Tech. Ed.: E.I. Rodchenko

PURPOSE: The collection of articles is intended for workers and engineers in forge shops and also for designers of machinery in related branches of machine manufacturing.

COVERAGE: The book describes the experience gained at several Leningrad plants in the rationalization of manufacturing processes, modernization of equipment, and improvement in the economics and planning of forging production. Tables and drawings accompany every article. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Shenshevskiy, N.A. Practices in Modernizing Forging Equipment and Rationalizing Its Repair 150

Gil'denblat, S.N. Practices in Modernizing the Power Screw Percussion Press 167

Mate, A.S. [Candidate of Economic Sciences and Docent, Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institute]. The Most Important Methods for Improving the Economics and Planning of Forge Shops 173

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS 225.E536)

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137-1958-3-5057

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Eduardov, M. S., Angervaks, A. I., Gil'denblat, S. N., Brover, A. V.

TITLE: Adaptation of Hot Seamless Forging in Closed Dies at Leningrad Plants (Opyt leningradskikh zavodov po vnedreniyu bezobloynoy goryachey shtampovki v zakrytykh shtampakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Kuznechno-shtampovochn. proiz-vo. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1957, pp 96-111

ABSTRACT: The progressive significance of seamless die-forging (SF) of steels and nonferrous alloys is demonstrated by citing instances in which this method was commercially adapted in the production of forgings (F) shaped as bodies of revolution: lids, plate-like valve discs, syringe tips, as well as F's with an elongated form: coupling pins, and blanks for screws. In order to extend successfully the range of application of the SF method, the following factors must be observed: a) the design of F's must be improved so as to ensure proper filling in of the dies with the material undergoing deformation; b) the blanks (B) must be pre-shaped before placement into the calibers of the seamless dies;

Adaptation of Hot Seamless Forging in Closed Dies (cont.)

c) precise and clean cutting of B's must be ensured by employing a multi-strip electrolytic-mechanical cutting stand capable of cutting several B's simultaneously; d) contact and induction heating must be adapted in place of the flame-heating method; e) dies must be so designed as to guide the flow of excess metal; f) high-powered crankshaft punch presses must be constructed so as to permit disassembly of dies in two different planes, and be equipped with removal devices and hydraulic safety devices, which, in conjunction with a built-in force-measuring apparatus, would prevent overload conditions. It is most important that the greatest number of production personnel become acquainted with the method of SF, its advantages, and peculiarities.

P. S.

Card 2/2

GIL'DENBLAT, Sh.N., inzhener; GRIN, I.D.

Experience in stamping on crank presses. Vest.mash. 37 no.6:41-43 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(Power presses) (Forging)

GIL'DENBLAT, S.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3690

Brin, Izrail' Davydovich, Engineer, and Semen Naumovich Gil'denblat, Engineer
Shtampovka na mekhanicheskikh kovochnykh pressakh; opyt zavoda (Forging With Mechanical Forging Presses; Practices of a Plant) Leningrad, 1958. 27 p. (Series: Informatsionno-tekhnicheskiy listok, no. 58, Kovka i shtampovka) 6,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Leningrad. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy, and Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR, and Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo Mashproma. Leningradskoye pravleniye. Komitet kovki i goryachey shtampovki.

Ed.: P.V. Kamnev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: M.M. Kubneva.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for personnel in forging shops.

COVERAGE: The book deals with a new method of drop forging on crank presses. The advantages of crank-toggle presses over steam drop hammers are discussed. According to authors a rapid shift from steam hammers to crank presses and

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the further development of the A.V. Potekhin method are two of the main problems in the modern forging and stamping industry. No personalities are mentioned. There are 4 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given. The book is divided as follows:

From the Editor 1

Advantages of Crank Presses Over Drop Hammers 3

Examples of Forging Operations on Crank-Toggle Presses 9

Bibliography [Inside back cover]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (S3603)

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DIN, Iosua Movshe Vul'fovich; KAMNEV, P.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; PAVLOVICH, P.M., inzh., retsenzent; GIL'DENBLAT, Sh.E., inzh., red.; BORODULINA, I.A., red.izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of forgings on special machines; rolling, reducing, and sheet-metal stamping in the manufacture of forged and stamped articles] Izgotovlenie pokovok na spetsial'nykh mashinakh; prokatka, redutsirovanie i listovaia shtampovka v kuznechno-shtampovochnom proizvodstve. Pod obshchei red. P.V.Kamneva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 54 p. (Biblio-techka kuznetsa-novatora, no.7) (MIRA 12:2)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Sheet-metal work)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 892

Angervaks, A.I., Brin, I.D., Gil'denblat, S.N., Golovneva, M.A., Golovnev, Ivan Fedorovich, Kamnev, Petr Vladimirovich, Kutsovskiy, F.V., Plyatskiy, V.M., Sokolov, N.L.

Bezobloynaya shtampovka (Flashless Press-forming) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 294 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.(title page): Golovnev, I.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Reviewers: Stel'makov, S.M. Engineer, and Eduardov, M.S., Engineer; Ed.(inside book): Obolduyev, G.T., Engineer; Ed.of Publishing House: Chfas, M.A.; Tech. Ed.: Speranskaya, O.V.; Managing Ed. for literature on the technology of machine building (Leningrad Division of Mashgiz): Naumov, Ye.P., Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering personnel and it may be useful to students of vtuzes and technical schools.

COVERAGE: The book presents the processes of press forming without flash in closed dies from steel and nonferrous alloys later called

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flashless press-forming. The following suggestions for mastering this process are made: technical and economical indices, rules for designing parts to be made by this process, determining heating regimes preventing scale formation, methods of designing and cutting blanks, determination of capacity of forging equipment, design and calculation of dies, and reference tables. Typical production examples are included (with calculation and drawings for dies) and new data on flashless press forming techniques abroad are presented. There are 32 references of which 21 are Soviet and 11 are English.

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GO/hcr
12-15-58

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Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source : East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

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Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. [illegible], August 1956

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124-11-12709

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gil'denblat, Ya. D.

TITLE: Problems Concerning the Calculation of the Non-stationary Motions and the Estimation of the Available Peak Pressure-Head Capabilities of a Hydro-Electric Plant (Nekotoryye voprosy, svyazannyye s raschetami neustanovivshegosya dvizheniya i otsenkoy raspolagayemykh po naporu pikovykh moshchnostey gidroelektrostantsii)

PERIODICAL: V. sb.: Probl. regulirovaniya rechn. stoka, Nr 6, Moscow, A N SSSR, 1956, pp 263-277

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

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