HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Electrochemical Industries, Electroplating. Chemical Current Sources. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54543

Author : Kishsh, Zëld
Inst : -
Title : The Life Expectancy of a Silver - Zinc Accumulator.

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 1, 17-19

Abstract : The effect on the life span of a silver - zinc accumulator by the addition of impurities to a zinc electrode was investigated. Various amounts of Hg, Pb, Sn, Cl^-, SO_4^{2-}, and CO_3^{2-} were introduced into the active part of the zinc electrode. It was established that the smallest effect is caused by Hg, and the greatest effect by Pb. Anions have no effect.

Card 1/1

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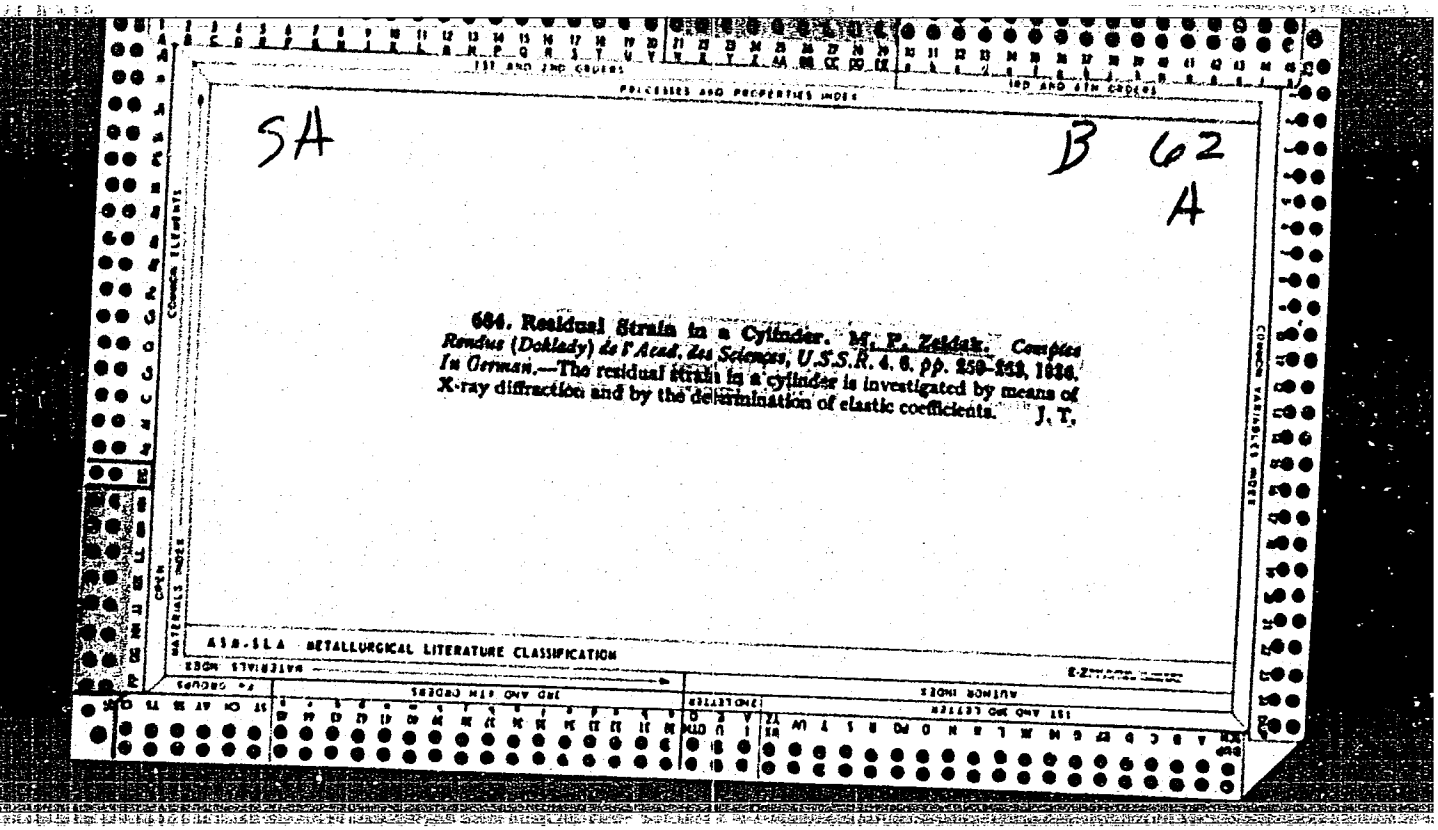


5A

B 62
A

684. **Residual Strain in a Cylinder.** M. P. Zeldak. *Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.* 4. 6. pp. 259–263, 1936. In German.—The residual strain in a cylinder is investigated by means of X-ray diffraction and by the determination of elastic coefficients. J. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

3A

Radiations of krypton^{85}. H. Zeldes, B. H. Ketelle, and A. R. Brosi (Oak Ridge Natl. Lab., Oak Ridge, Tenn.). *Phys. Rev.* 79, 901-2(1950).—The β-distribution of Kr^{85} is first forbidden. The max. β-energy is 695 ± 5 e.kv. There is a 540 ± 20-e.kv. γ-ray in coincidence with a 150 ± 20-e.kv. β-ray; this coincidence represents (0.65 ± 0.15) % of the disintegrations. G. M. Petty

$\beta^+ - \beta^-$ disintegration in Br^{80}. B. S. Dzhelepov, N. M. Anton'eva, and S. A. Shestopalova (Leningrad State Univ.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 64, 393-12-(1949); cf. C.A. 40, 1288^g; 43, 1565a, 8801e.—The app. is described and the energy spectra obtained for electrons and positrons from Br^{80} are shown. The ratio of areas under the curves gives the positron/electron ratio as (1.0 ± 0.2)%. (cf. Kurchatov and Latyshev, *J. Expil. Theoret. Phys.* (U.S.S.R.) 5, 307(1935); Barker, C.A. 42, 1123e). The disintegration scheme proposed is: Br^{80} with a half life of 4.4 hrs. emits a γ-ray; then with a half life of 18 min. 1.2% by *K* capture and 1% by positron emission (1.0 m.e.v.) give Se^{80}, and 97.8% by electron emission (2.2 m.e.v.) gives Kr^{80}. Worden Waring

ZEL'DES, L.

ZEL'DES, L.; ZARKHI, V.

Simplified method for mounting the radiator on a ZIS-150. Avt. transp. 32 no.5:35 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Automobiles--Radiators)

ZELENCHUK, Ye.V.; ZEL'DES, L.M.; KOROGODSKIY, M.V.; RUDNITSKIY, A., redaktor; VUYEK, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Prolonging the life of storage batteries] Uvelichenie sroka sluzhby akkumuliatornykh batarei. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1953. 78 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Storage batteries)

ZEL'DES, M. B.

Medical certification of worker disability; reference book. Moskva, Izd-vo Narkomzdrava RSFSR, 1928. 168 P.

Cyr.4 HD775

ZEL'DES, M. B.

Problems of medical diagnosis; a study of medical examinations of workers. Moskva. Gos. med. izd-vo 1929. 164 p.

Cyr.4 H048

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1964, 97-99

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220008-9"

SINENKO, N.P., inzh.; ZEL'DES, N.L., inzh.; LEVKOVICH, S.L., inzh.

Finishing the turbocompressor for the D-70 engine. Mashinostroenie no.2:100-102 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SHUBENKO-SHUBIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; GERNER, David Mikhaylovich; ZEL'DES, Natan Yakovlevich; INGUL'TSOV, Vilor L'vovich; KOGAN, Vladimir Zel'manovich; POKRASSA, Moisey Iosifovich; SOBOLEV, Sergey Petrovich; SUKHININ, Viktor Pavlovich; TRZHETSINSKIY, Anatoliy Vitol'dovich; SHNEYDMAN, Avadiy Yefimovich; PANSHIN, B.M., retsenzent; NIKIFOROVA, R.A., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Strength of steam-turbine elements]Prochnost' elementov parovykh turbin. Pod red. L.A.Shubenko-Shubina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 567 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shubenko-Shubin).
(Steam turbines)

ZEL'DES, N.Ya., inzh.; SUKHININ, V.P., inzh.; SHOR, L.A., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Initial bending of the working blades of steam turbines.
Energomashinostroenie 7 no.8:39-41 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Steam turbines)

ZEL'DES, N.YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6341

Shubenko-Shubin, Leonid Aleksandrovich, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, David Mikhaylovich Gerner, Natan Yakovlevich Zel'des, Vilor L'vovich Ingul'tsov, Vladimir Zel'manovich Kogan, Moisey Yosifovich Pokrassa, Sergey Petrovich Sobolev, Viktro Pavlovich Sukhinin, Anatoliy Vitol'dovich Trzhetsinskiy, Avadiy Yefimovich Shneydman

Prochnost' elementov parovykh turbin (Strength of Steam Engine Parts). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 567 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Reviewer: B. M. Panshin; Ed.: R. A. Nikiforova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.: Mashgiz (Southern Dept.): V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for steam-turbine designers and service and engineering personnel in the steam-turbine industry. It may also be useful as a special textbook for teachers and students specializing in the steam- and gas-turbine industry.

Card 1/47

Strength of Steam Engine Parts SOV/6341

COVERAGE: This book contains material on the structural strength problems of all basic steam-turbine parts. Industrial methods of calculating turbine blades, disks, rotors, diaphragms, housings, etc., some described for the first time, are given. Metal strength and methods for its control are described in detail.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Card 2/4

SOBOLEV, S.P., inzh.; SHNEYDMAN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZEL'DES, N.Ya., inzh.; SUKHININ, V.P., inzh.; SHOR, L.A., inzh.

Experience in manufacturing blades for the last stage of a 150 mw turbogenerator [with summary in English]. Teploenergetika 6 no.3:26-29 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod.
(Steam turbines—Blades)

SOV/96-59-3-5/21

AUTHORS: Sobolev, S.P., Engineer: Shneydman, A.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences: Zel'des, N.Ya., Engineer: Sukhinin, V.P., Engineer and Shor, L.A., Engineer

TITLE: Experience in Developing the Blading for the Last Stage of a 150-MW Turbine (Opyt sozdaniya lopatki posledney stupeni dlya turbiny moshchnost'yu 150 Mvt)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For a long time the Khar'kov Turbine works has been developing last-stage blading for large turbines, leading, in 1956-7, to a rational series of designs. All the blades in the series are designed on common principles and are standardised as much as possible. Blades with an active length of 740 mm were installed in a 100-MW turbine that commenced operation in 1957. Blading for the last stage of the PVK-150, 150-MW turbine, illustrated in Fig.1 is designed for a speed of 3,000 rpm and has an active length of 780 mm. It is based on profile T3 recommended by the Central Boiler-Turbine Institute. The stationary nozzle vanes were of sheet steel. The main aerodynamic characteristics of the blade are tabulated. Successive

Card 1/3

Experience in Developing the Blading for the Last Stage of a 150-MW Turbine

stages in profiling of the blade are described. The blading was made of stainless chrome steel 1Kh13 and the stress levels conformed to its properties. The stress distribution over the length of the blade is plotted in Fig.2 and does not exceed 2,630 kg/cm^2. By means of resistance strain gauges, vibration studies were made on a special experimental wheel in a vacuum chamber. A considerable number of resonant frequencies in the blading were disclosed. The blading was then de-tuned to 300 c/s, leaving four types of oscillation which are described. Various constructions were studied in order to reduce these vibrations and finally two conventional hoops of stiffening "wire" were threaded through the blading in the usual manner. Actually the "wire" consisted of tubing with an external diameter of 15 mm and a wall thickness of 2 mm. Because of the high centrifugal forces side-entry blade attachment was adopted, using serrated roots of diminishing cross-section, with six steps in the "fir tree", as drawn in Fig.3. The method of assembling the blading in the wheel is described and

Experience in Developing the Blading for the Last Stage of a 150-MW Turbine

illustrated photographically in Fig.4. The blades are made from forgings each weighing 35 kg. The method of manufacture is described and, despite the large size, no special difficulties arose. It is considered that it will be possible to make still larger blades. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod (Khar'kov Turbine Works)

CA

2

Hydrate formation under conditions of electrolytic deposition of nickel. A. L. Rotinyan and V. Ya. Zel'dov (Inst. Nickel, Cobalt, and Tin Ind.). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 717-23(1950).—The pH of beginning observable hydroxide formation in the soln. was detd. by potentiometric titration at 50°, on a glass electrode, of previously acidified solns. with NaOH, or of basic solns. with acid; the end points, corresponding, resp., to 1st appearance and to disappearance of hydroxide (visually and by observation of the Tyndall cone), lie at the same pH. In pure solns. of $NiSO_4$, with Ni 10.0, 25.0, 39.0, and 61.0 g./l., the pH of beginning hydroxide pptn. was found to lie at 5.3, 5.9, 5.7, and 5.5, resp., irrespective of whether the titration was conducted slowly or rapidly, and irrespective of its direction. At const. Ni content, 41 g./l., addn. of Na_2SO_4 20-80 g./l. had no effect on the position of the pH of hydroxide formation. On the other hand, addn. of NaCl lowers that pH; thus, with Ni (in the form of $NiSO_4$) 21 g./l., NaCl 0, 5, 20, 50 g./l., pH = 6.0, 5.7, 5.6, 5.5; Ni 21 g./l., Na_2SO_4 40 g./l., NaCl 0, 5, 20, 50 g./l., pH = 5.9, 5.7, 5.5, 5.4. However, at a high Ni content, 51 g./l., NaCl 0-50 g./l. had no effect, pH = 5.6-5.5. Addn. of H_3BO_3 has a very strong effect both at low and at high NaCl contents. Thus, with Ni 38, Na_2SO_4 40, NaCl 5 g./l., H_3BO_3 0, 10, 20, 40 g./l., pH = 5.7, 5.0, 4.0, 3.9; with NaCl 50 g./l., H_3BO_3 0, 10, 20, 40 g./l., pH = 5.6, 4.6, 4.2, 3.8. Higher temp. lowers the pH of beginning hydroxide pptn. Thus, with Na_2SO_4 40, NaCl 5, H_3BO_3 20 g./l., at 20, 50, and 70°, with Ni 21 g./l., pH = 5.2, 4.9, and 4.6; with Ni 40 g./l., pH = 5.0, 4.8, and 4.6; with Ni 61 g./l., pH = 4.8, 4.5, and 4.4. The effect of higher temp. is thus greater at lower Ni contents. N. Thon

4

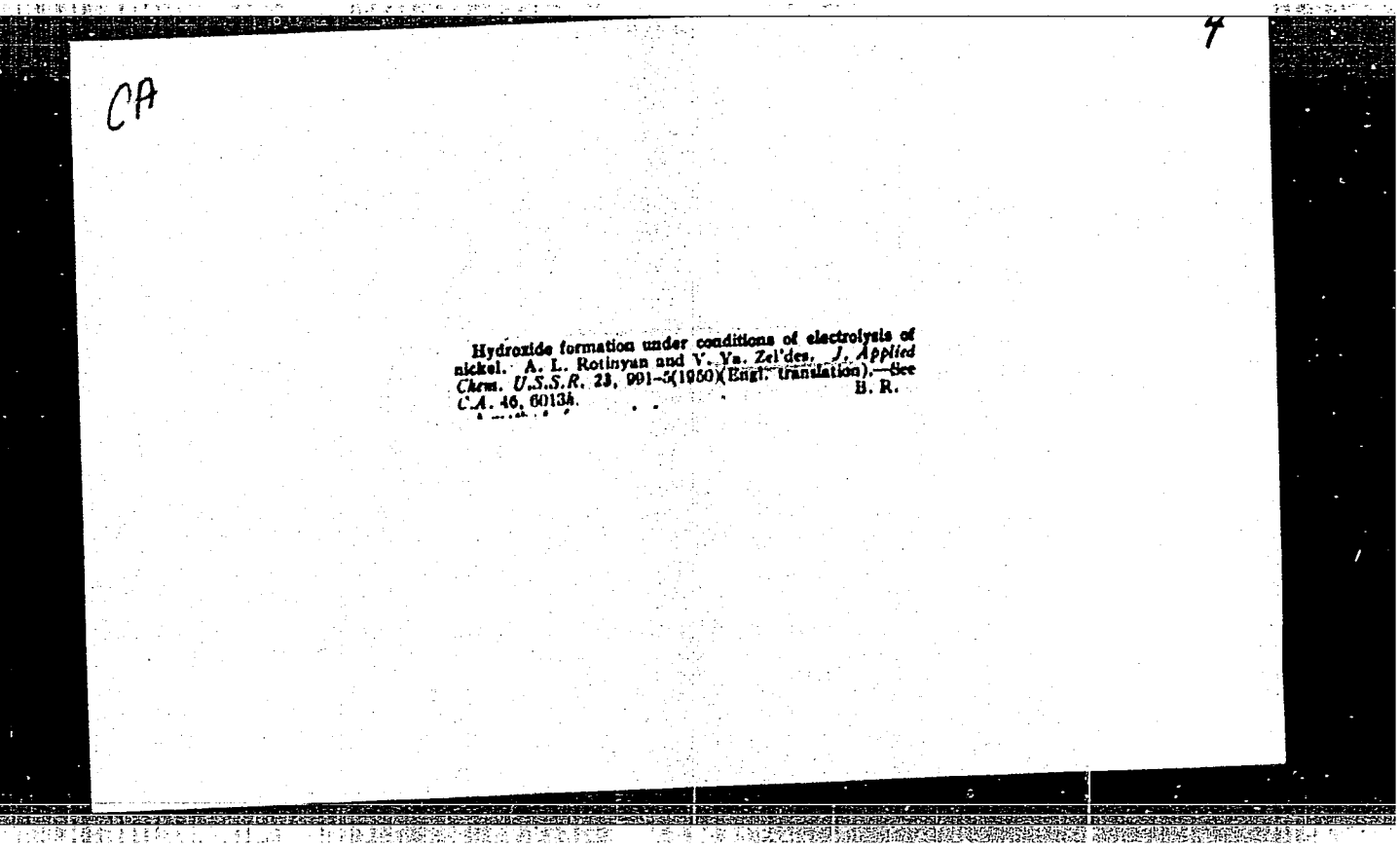
CA

The formation of hydroxides during the electrolysis of nickel. A. L. Rotinyan and Y. Ya. Zel'des. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 757-63(1950)(Engl. translation).—R. M. S
See *C.A.* 44, 8748a.

1952

CA

Hydroxide formation under conditions of electrolysis of nickel. A. L. Rotinyan and V. Ya. Zel'tser. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 1030-41(1950); cf. C.A. 44, 8748a.—The beginning of formation of hydroxide in a Ni-plating bath of the compn. Ni 40.0, Na_2SO_4 40, and NaCl 5 g./l., with various amts. of $CuSO_4$ (and in an analogous bath with H_3BO_3 20 g./l.), at 50°, was investigated by electrometric titration with alkali on a glass electrode and by observation of the Tyndall cone. With only 0.004 g. Cu/l., the titration curve is not distinguishable from that of the pure Ni bath. With 0.05 and 0.10 g. Cu/l., the pH of beginning hydroxide formation is considerably lower than in the pure Ni bath. From Cu 0.50 g./l. upwards, the titration curves, after reaching the pH of beginning hydroxide formation, pass through a max.; on further addn. of alkali Cu hydroxide is formed at a somewhat lower pH than initially. A similar max. was found also in Cu-rich Ni baths contg. H_3BO_3, but the pH of pptn. of $Cu(OH)_2$ is considerably lowered. With $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ (0.008-1.0 g./l.) added to the Ni bath, the hydroxide $Fe(OH)_3$ remains in a colloidal state and is not coagulated until $Ni(OH)_2$ begins to ppt. With high contents of $FeSO_4$, a max. is observed on the titration curves, as with Cu, being possibly due to initial formation of very fine particles of hydroxide which adsorb H^+ ions and release them as the particles become increasingly coarser. Another possible explanation is initial formation of less-basic colloidal particles which then change into more-basic micelles. N. Thon



CA

4

Hydroxide formation under conditions of electrolysis of nickel. A. L. Rotinyan and V. Ya. Zel'des. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 991–5(1950)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 46, 6013h. B. R.

USSR/Chemistry - Electrolytic Refining of Metals Jun 51

"Hydrate Formation of Ni Electrolysis," A. L. Potinyan, V. Ya. Zel'des, Inst Nickel, Cobalt, and Tin Ind.

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 6, pp 604-609

Detd pH values corr to the start of colloidal Ni hydrate formation in sulfate, chloride and nitrate solns by potentiometric titration with glass electrodes and by means of Tyndall cone. In nitrate and chloride solns the pH values are same. Pptn of hydrates in sulfate solns starts in more alk

183T48

USSR/Chemistry - Electrolytic Refining of Metals (Contd) Jun 51

medium. H_3BO_3 lowers pH of the start of hydrate formation more sharply in chloride and nitrate than in sulfate solns. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ lowers pH more than H_3BO_3 in sulfate solns. Effect of both buffers in chloride and nitrate solns is same. Increased hardness of cathodic deposits obtained from solns with addn of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ under customary electrolysis conditions appears to be detd by large quantity of Ni hydrates in layer near cathode. Under conditions of Ni electrolysis, formation of colloidal metal hydrates is more likely than formation of basic metal compds.

183T48

ZEL'DES, V. Ya.

Zel'des, V. Ya.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 12/26

Authors : Rotinyan, A. L.; Zel'des, V. Ya.; Ioffe, E. Sh.; and Kozich, E. S.

Title : Potential of Ni deposition and the theory of the retarded ion discharge

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/1, 73-80, Jan 1954

Abstract : The polarization curves for Ni-deposition were measured and the cathode discharges along the metal were determined as a function of pH at different NaCl concentrations in the electrolyte. The potentials originating as result of NaCl addition to the solution were calculated by means of two separate methods. The effect of the Ni-ion activity in the electrolyte on the potential of Ni-deposition is explained. The results obtained were compared with the theory of the retarded discharge and found in perfect agreement with it. Twenty-four references : 21-USSR; 1-USA and 2-German (1916-1952). Table; graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted : March 5, 1953

ZEL'DES, V. Ya., CHERNOBROV, S. M. and GORELIK, Ye. M.

"The Exchange of Nickel Ions at Cationites," an article included in the book "The Theory and Practice of the Application of Ion-Exchange Agents," edited by K. V. Chmukov and Published by the AS USSR, 1955, 164 pp.

ROTINYAN, A.L.; ZEL'DES, V.Ya.; SHOSHINA, I.A.

Carbon in electrolytic nickel. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1542-1546 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Nickel plating) (Carbon--Analysis)

U/L-1

JPRS: L-974-N

CSO: 1743-N

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE APPLICATION OF ION-EXCHANGE MATERIALS

K. V. Chmutov

Teoriya i Praktika Primeneniya Ionoobmennykh Materialov, Moscow, 1955, pp 1-154.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ZEL'DEVICH, Yakov Borisovich; MYSHKIS, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; KEPPEN, I.V., red.; BITYUTSKOV, V.I., red.

[Elements of applied mathematics] Elementy prikladnoi matematiki. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 615 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

MAKEYEVA, A.P.; POZIN, A.A.; YEGANOVA, Ye.S.; BAKSHT, O.V.; ZEL'DICH, E.I.

Utilization of SKP rubbber for the manufacture of rubber footwear. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.9:25-27 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Zavod "Krasnyy bogatyr'" i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.
(Boots and shoes, Rubber)

SOV/138-58-9-7/11

AUTHORS: Makeyeva, A. B; Pozin, A. A; Yeganova, Ye. S; Baksht, O. V. Zel'dich, B. I.

TITLE: Possibility of Using SKP Rubber for Manufacturing Rubber Boots (O vozmozhnosti primeneniya kauchuka SKP dlya izgotovleniya rezinovoy obuvi)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The output of rubber shoes is to be increased three to four times by the end of 1965 according to the directives of the May Conference of the Central Committee of the KPSS. The authors tested the properties of standard SKP mixtures containing atomised carbon black and mixtures and compositions prepared under laboratory and industrial conditions in the factory "Krasnyy bogatyr'". The composition of the two mixtures is given. The plasticity of standard mixtures containing channel black practically did not change after heating for 90 minutes (Fig.1). Mixtures containing atomised carbon black showed considerable lower plasticity after heating for 40 - 50 minutes. SKP mixtures prepared under industrial conditions could not be tested because they show great tendency to scorching. This disappeared when 2 - 3% of

Card 1/2

Possibility of Using SKP Rubber for Manufacturing Rubber Boots

zinc benzoate was added to the mixtures (Figs. 2 - 3) The addition of this substance does not affect the properties of the vulcanisates (Tables 1 and 2). Properties of vulcanisates made from SKP and SKB rubber are compared (Tables 2 - 4). The physico-mechanical characteristics of boots made from SKP rubber, when zinc benzoate was added, were slightly better than those made from SKB rubber. There are 4 Tables, 3 Figures and 3 Soviet References.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy bogatyr'" i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy ("Krasny bogatyr" Factory and the Scientific Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles)

PESCHANSKAYA, R.Ya.; EYDEL'NANT, N.L.; ZEL'DICH, E.I.; KRASOVSKAYA, A.M.

Diatomite and its use in the formulas for rubber footwear. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.5:20-22 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i latekannykh izdeliy.

1

L 3381-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022093 UR/0138/65/000/008/0042/0044

678.06:685.314.33.002.2

AUTHOR: Tokareva, T. Ye.; Snitsarenko, L. G.; Volkova, N. A.; Baksht, O. V.; Zel'dich, E. I.; Kheyfets, F. M.

TITLE: Compounding and technology for manufacturing winter-proof boots 50 46 B

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1965, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: rubber chemical, antifreeze, synthetic material, butadiene styrene rubber, filler, plasticizer, thermoelasticity, special purpose clothing, rubber/SKMS-10 rubber

ABSTRACT: Formulations and technology for making frost-resistant boots which retained their elasticity at -50C were worked out and introduced commercially. Formulations for all parts except the tricot-backed boot tops were based on frost resistant rubber SKMS-10, and natural rubber was used in formulation for fabric application. The antifreeze effectiveness of dibutylphthalate, dibutylsebacinate, MVP oil, "plasticizer" oil and transformer oil was evaluated. The first two compounds gave the best frost-resistance at -50 C, and formulations containing dibutylphthalate had the greatest resistance to aging and became brittle below

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L 3381-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022093

4

-65C . Different types of carbon black had little effect on frost-resistance. Manufacturing technology for making frost-resistant regular and fisherman's boots is analgous to that for making ordinary molded boots. Orig. art. has: 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Products); Zavod "Krasnyy bogatyr'" (Krasnyy Bogatyr'" Plant)

44

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

1711. REMOTE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM IN CHILDREN (Russian text) - Zeldich L. E. - TRUD. II SEZDA VRAC.-PEDIAT. USSR 1956 (278-282)

Follow-up data confirm the necessity for inclusion of antibiotics, blood transfusion, fresh air therapy and physiotherapeutic exercises, in addition to salicylates and pyramidon. They reconfirm the importance of diet in the active and non-active phases of the disease, as well as of close out-patient supervision. There were more relapses after treatment with salicylates and pyramidon alone, than when they were combined with antibiotics. Patients with heart disease following repeated relapses can, under proper regime and training, recover their full capacity for work. Tonsillectomy is more effective when carried out at an early, or latent, stage of the disease, than after a series of relapses. Special attention should be paid to rheumatic children of preschool age in order to provide them with sanatorial treatment. (S)

ZEL'DICH, L. Ye. SHTEYNBERG, T. A. and GUTNITSKAYA, P. M.

Zel'dich, L. Ye., Shteynberg, T. A. and Gutnitskaya, P. M. "Treating dystrophy in children with 'aminostimulin'", Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 5, paragraphs 425-30.

SO; U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

ZEL'DICH, L.Ye., Doc Med Sci - - (diss) "Peculiarities of the course of rheumatism in children. Data for the clinic and pathogenesis." Kiev, 1959, 19 pp (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im Academician A.A. Bogomolets) 300 copies (KL, 33-59, 120)

ZEL'DICH, L. ✓2

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Changes of capillary permeability in children with rheumatism. L. B. Zel'dich (A. A. Bogomolets Med. Inst., Kiev). *Pediatriya* 1953, No. 2, 41–4.—Change in the direction of greater capillary permeability in juvenile rheumatism is observed from an examn. of the protein fractions and the extent of protein penetration in a capillary filtrate. The total protein remains approx. normal, but in the majority of cases the albumin-globulin ratio declines. With improvement, the patients display a reversal of this trend, with corresponding increase of the albumin fraction.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Dept of Hospital Pediatrics

ZEL'DICH, L.Ye. [Zel'dych, L.IE.], dots.

Changes in the electrocardiogram of children with rheumatic fever. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.6:17-22 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.M. Khokhlov) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir. - dots. I.P. Alekseyenko) na baze bol'nitsy im. Kalinina (glavnyy vrach - V.O. Udintseva).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

TSEKHANOVSKIY, A. I., BEKESHOV, S. P., ZEL'DICH, P. N.

Lumbering

Hauling lumber by means of a windlass with perpetual cable. Les. prom., 12, no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZEL'DICH, Yu.V.

Overload protection of electric meters by means of silicon diodes. Izm. tekh. no.9:41-42 S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MENDEL'SON, V.S.; GEKHTMAN, G.A.; KHRIZMAN, M.G.; ZEL'DIN, A.I.

Using spraying techniques in applying protective coatings.
Mashinostroenie no.2:69-76 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyevskiy zavod torgovogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Plastic spraying)

ZEL'DIN, B., inzh.

Using two-level cranes in assembling cement plants. Stroi. mat. 2 no.10:28 O '56. (MIRA 12:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SHPAKHLER, A.G.; AKSEL'ROD, E.I.; KOTKIN, A.M.; SOLOV'YEV, A.V.; ZEL'DIN, B.B.

Improving the manufacture technology in coal briquet plants.
Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:17-19 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Shpakhler, Aksel'rod).
2. UkrNIIUgleobogashcheniye (for Kotkin, Solov'yev). 3.
Donetskgiproshakht (for Zel'din).
(Briquets (Fuel))

ZEL'DIN, B.B.

SOV/68-59-9-13/22

AUTHORS: Tsarev, M.N., Shpakhler, A.G., Korchagin, L.V., Pluzhnik, V.I., Zel'din, B.B. and Bul'shteyn, B.M.

TITLE: Utilisation of Pitch and Pitch Distillates as Binders for Briquetting Coal Fines.

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 45 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Binding properties of pitches from various works and the application of pitch distillates as binders in briquetting coal fines was investigated. It was established that the binding properties of pitches from various works (properties, Table 1) differ considerably. Binding properties of pitches were correlated with their crushing strength. With increasing crushing strength the quality of the briquettes improves. The crushing strength of pitch depends on the content of free carbon and insoluble in carbon disulphide residue. Physico-chemical properties of pitches depend mainly on the composition of coking blends and tar distillation conditions. Pitch produced from a blend containing an increased proportion of lean coals contain more carbon disulphide insoluble residue and possess poorer binding properties. Pitch produced by batch distillation possess lower mechanical strength and poorer

Card 1/3

binding properties than those produced on continuous distillation plants. Liquid pitch distillates cannot be used directly as binders (due to their low viscosity). Additions of 20 - 30% of pitch distillates to pitch increases the quality of the briquettes due to a decrease in the melting temperature of pitch and a more uniform coating of coal grains. Preparation of water emulsion from mixtures of pitch and liquid pitch distillate (Table 4) and its application as a binder improves the quality of the briquettes and decreases the consumption of pitch. Oxidation of liquid pitch distillate with air transfers it into the solid state with a softening temperature about 60°C. The product so obtained possesses high binding properties and if used in a proportion of 8 - 10% (of coal) can replace pitch. Water emulsion can be produced from the oxidation product which when applied as a binder improves the quality of the briquettes. Additions of pitch distillate to the coal permits decreasing the proportion of binder (pitch) by 10 - 12%, (Table 7).

Card 2/3

ASSOCIATIONS: Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (Stalino Sovnarkhoz)(Tsarev); Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute); (Shpakhler, Korchagin, Pluzhnik); Mospirinskaya briketnaya fabrika (Mospino Briquetting Works) (Zel'din, Bul'shteyn)

Card 3/3

ZEL'DIN, B.B., inzh.; YEFIMOV, V.I., inzh.

Three-dimensional designs. Shakht.stroi. 7 no.5:25-26 My '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Dongiproshakht.

BLAGOV, I.S.; KOTKIN, A.M.; SHPAKHLER, A.G.; ZEL'DIN, B.B.

Briquetting of coal fines by using heavy coal-tar for binder. Ugol' 28 no.8:40-42 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Trest Ugleobogashcheniye (for Blagov). 2. Yuzhnaya inspektsiya Glavkoksa (for Kotkin). 3. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Shpakhler). 4. Mospinskiy briketnyy kombinat (for Zel'din). (Briquets (Fuel))

ZEL'DIN, Boris Borisovich; MARGOLIN, V.A., redaktor; SVIRIDOVA, F.A., redaktor; NADEZHSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technical control in a factory producing coal briquets] Tekhnicheskii kontrol' na uglebriketnoi fabrike. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 39 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Briquets (Fuel))

ZEL'DIN, G.S.

Treatment of erysipeloid with synthomycin. Vrach.delo no.5:521 My '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Mechnikova, Dnepropetrovsk.
(CHLOROMYCETIN)
(ERYSIPELOID)

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. V
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27925

Author : Zel'din, G. S.
Inst : Dnepropetrovsk Regional Clinical Hospital imeni I. I. Mechnikov
Title : Experimental Treatment of Erysipelas With Synthomycin

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Dnepropetr. obl. klinich. bol'nitsa im. I. I. Mechnikova, 1958, No 2, 369-370

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

ZEL'DIN, G.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Case of herpes zoster following X-ray irradiation. Vrach.delo no.8:142 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser 24-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy, Dnepropetrovsk.

(HERPES ZOSTER)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOGON, G.Kh.; ZEL'DIN, G.S.

Folic acid in the treatment of psoriasis. Vest. derm. i ven. 34 no.7:58-60 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(PSORIASIS) (FOLIC ACID)

KOGON, G.Kh.; PROGOPOPOV, N.I.; ZEL'DIN, G.S.; TYTAR', G.M.

Efficacy of tonsillectomy in patients with chronic tonsillitis and psoriasis. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.8:52-55 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. G.M. Tytar') i kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (zav. G.Kh. Kogon) Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.I. Mechnikova (glavnyy vrach F.A. Lyubin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk USSR prof. L.A. Lukovskiy).

(PSORIASIS) (TONSILS--DISEASES)

ZEL'DIN, G. S.

Seasonal nature of psoriasis. Vest. derm. i ven. no.4:32-38 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 24 (glavnyy vrach V. N. Agafonov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov).

(PSORIASIS) (PERIODICITY)

ZEL'DIN, G.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Care of the hair. Med. s estra 22 no.8:57-59 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(HAIR—CARE AND HYGIENE)

ZEL'DIN, G.S.

Treatment of multiform exudative erythema with biomycin. Sov. med. 25 no.9:137 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera 24-y Gorodskoy bol'nitsy Dnepropetrovska (glavnyy vrach V.N.Agafonov).
(ERYTHEMA) (AUREOMYCIN)

ZEL'DIN, G.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Skin hygiene. Med. sestra 21 no.2:53-55 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

ZEL'DIN, G.S., vrach (Dnepropetrovsk)

Role of vitamins in the treatment of skin diseases. Med. sestra 21 no.4:28-31 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(VITAMINS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

ZEL'DIN, G.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Collagen diseases. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.3:11-15 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(COLLAGEN DISEASES)

ZEL'DIN, G.S.

Treatment of herpes zoster with levomycetin. Sov. med. 24 no. 2:140 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy imeni Mechnikova (glavnyy vrach F.A. Lyubin).
(HERPES ZOSTER) (CHLOROMYCETIN)

ZEL'DIN, G.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Adrenocorticotropic hormone and cortisone in the treatment of skin diseases. Fel'd i akush. 25 no. 10:13-14 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(ACTH) (CORTISONE) (SKIN—DISEASES)

ZEL'DIN, G. S., ordinator

Case of late reinduration. Vest.ven. i derm. no.2:56 Mr-Ap '55 (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(SYPHILIS)

ZEL'DIN, K.A., inzh.

Group-type fuel oil and gas valves. Energetik 10 no.11:19-21 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Boilers)

NEMCHIKOVA, Zoya Mikhaylovna; ZEL'DIN, Lev Avseyevich; FRIDLYAND, Mikhail Matveyevich; KHALTTUNEN, Viktor Vasil'yevich [deceased]; IL'INSKIY, A.I., red.; OTOCHEVA, M.A., red. izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Technical norms, estimates and accounting in city electric transportation] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie, smety i uchet na gorodskom elektricheskom transporte. Pod obshchei red. Z.M. Nemchikovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 203 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Street railways--Production standards)
(Street railways--Accounting)

ZEL'DIN, L.M.

The SPM-S glass-spinning unit. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. (MIRA 12:8)
no.5:54-55 '59.
(Glass fibers)

24242
S/193/61/000/006/002/007
A004/A104

15.8450
15.2125

AUTHOR: Zel'din, L. M.

TITLE: KCB-100-I2 (KSV-100-I2) conveyer for the processing of glass fiber

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 6, 1961, 17-18

TEXT: The KSV-100-I2 conveyer, developed by the spetsial'noye konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskoye byuro mashin khimicheskikh volokon (Special Technological Designing Bureau of Chemical Fiber Machines) (SKTB MKhV), has been manufactured by the Leningradskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod upravleniya mashinostroyeniya (Leningrad Machine Building Plant of the Mechanical Engineering Administration) (Lenmashzavod) and is intended for the processing of staple glass fiber into heat insulating mats and plates. Big-lot production of these conveyers was started in 1960. The new conveyer is based on the same operation principle and design as the KSV-100-I model (Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1959, no. 7, 48). The following technical data are given: output per year - not less than 20,000 m3; linear mat speed - 0.45 - 3 m/min; dimensions of mats and plates being produced: width - 500 and 1,000 mm, length - 1,000 and 2,000 mm; product thickness - 20-60 mm; length of assembly - 31,300 mm; weight -

Card 1/2

S/193/61/000/006/002/007
A004/A104

KCB-100-1/2 (KSV-100-I2) conveyer ...

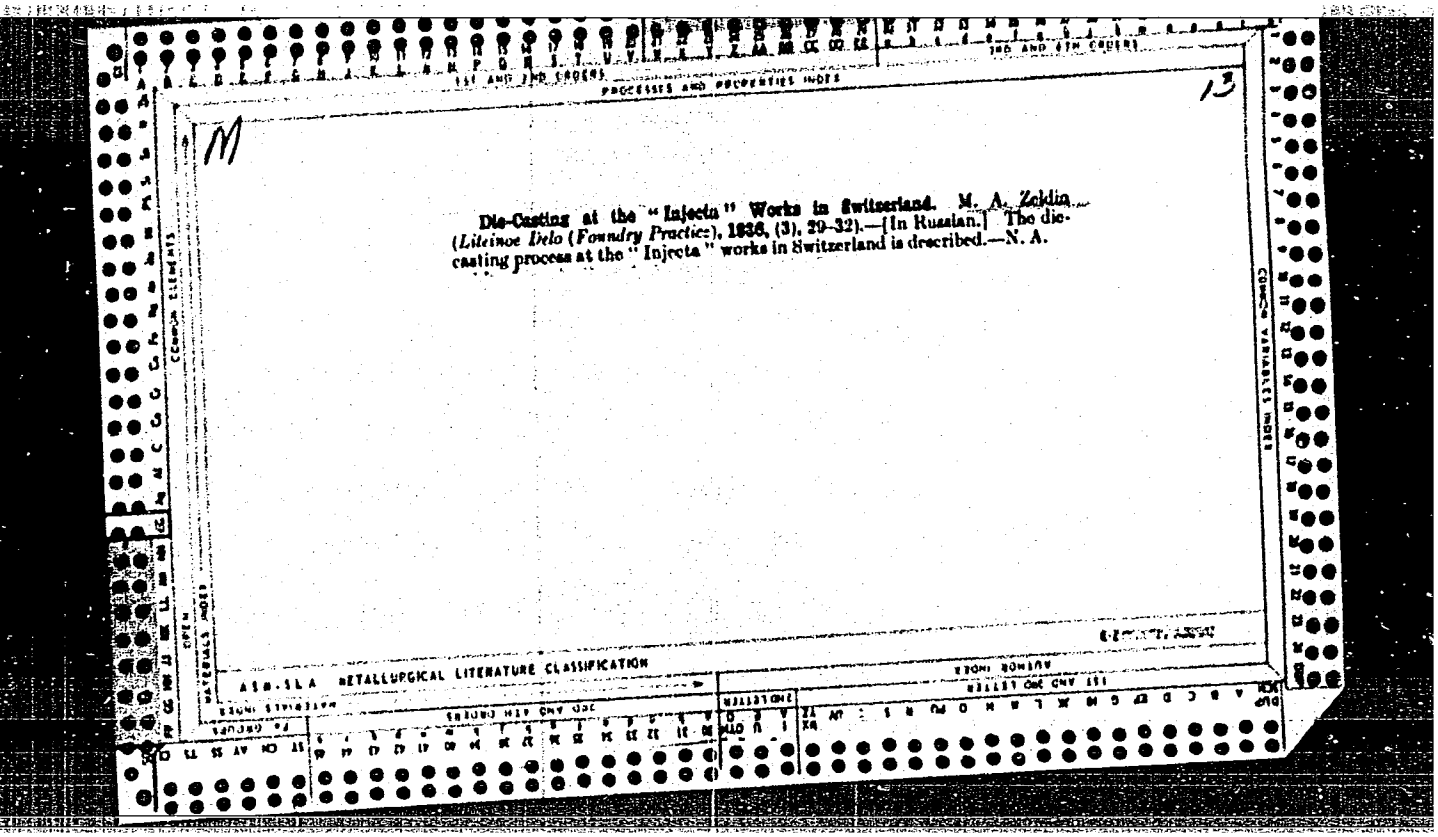
about 25 tons. Compared to the KSV-100-I conveyer the new model possesses a number of advantages: the drying and polymerization chamber length was increased from 10 to 15 m; a new load installation increasing the stress on the product made it possible to raise the mat density from 80 kg/m^3 to 120 kg/m^3, which made the capacity of the assembly rise by a factor of 1.5. The shears being replaced by disk cutters and a photocell system increased the mat cutting quality and accuracy.

Card 2/2

ZEL'DIN, L.M.

Studying the mechanism of a high-speed take-up of the synthetic fiber tow by the coiler can with a large diameter. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. teks. prom. no.6:137-144 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti im. S.M. Kirova.



M

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Die-Casting at the "Injecta" Works in Switzerland. M. A. Zeldin. (*Liteinoe Delo* (*Foundry Practice*), **1936**, (3), 29–32).—[In Russian.] The die-casting process at the "Injecta" works in Switzerland is described.—N. A.

ZEL'DIN, M.Z.

Central Research Institute of Building Design. Izv.ASiA 4 no.1:132-134 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rukovoditel' nauchno-metodicheskoy gruppy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy. (Construction industry)

ZEL'DIN, M.Z.

Institute of Structural Design. Izv.ASiA no.3:120-121 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Rukovoditel' nauchno-metodicheskogo sektora Instituta stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Construction industry)

ZEL'DIN, M.Z. --

"An Experimental Investigation of the Principal Physicomechanical Properties of Acid-Resisting Coatings of Basalt Glass and Its Elements." Cand Tech Sci, Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Structures, TsNIPS, 13 Oct 54. (VM, 4 Oct 54)

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

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

ZELDIN, N. O., Eng.

USSR

"Air Baths For Evaporation"

Ogneupory, No. 3, 1948

183T60

ZEL'DIN, N. O.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Raw Materials — Jun 51

"Concerning Utilization of Clays From Suvorovo Deposits," N. O. Zel'din, Domodedovo Refractory Plant

"Ogneupory" No 6, pp 258, 259

Effective Feb 50, new specification: "Refractory Clays of Suvorovo Deposit, TVO-17-50." New classification of clays required development of different methods for their use. Investigations proved clays of Suvorovo deposits are good raw materials for refractories despite certain deficiencies. Gives characteristics, required by new specification, and physicochem indexes of refractories.

183T60

LC

ZELDIN, N.O.

Zeldin, N. O., and Balyuk, S. T. RAPID ANALYSIS OF SILICA BRICK AND QUARTZITES. *Ogneupory*, 8, 305–08 (1940). The method is based on treating the sample with HF in the presence of HNO_3. The analysis takes 2.0 to 2.5 days.

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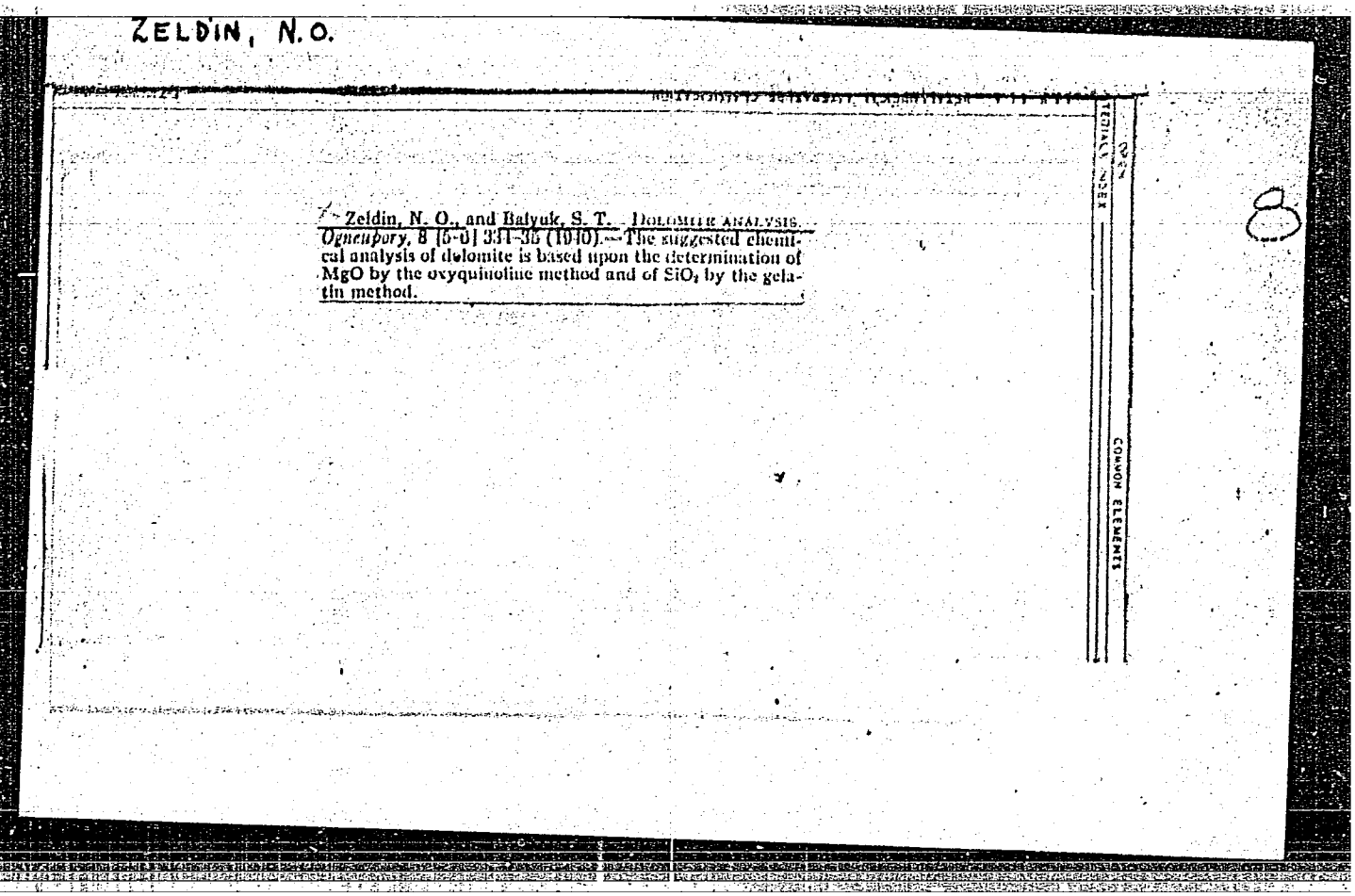
ZELDIN, N.O.

C

UNFIRED MUFFLES FOR LABORATORY ELECTRIC OVENS. N. Zel'din. Ogneupory, 11 [1] 39 (1946). -- The wooden shape is covered with cardboard sheet, and the spiral is arranged on the surface of the cardboard. The spiral is then covered with a thick grog mass consisting of 80% fireclay grog (0.5-mm. sieve openings) and 20% refractory clay to give a wall of the desired thickness. The muffle and cardboard are removed from the wooden shape and the cardboard is carefully pulled out. The muffle is dried at room temperature for 1 to 2 days, in a drying oven for 5 to 6 hr. and on a electric plate for 5 to 6 hr. The muffle is included in the circuit and is thus "self" fired. NOTE: The editors recommend the addition of 5 to 10% wood charcoal (0.5 to 2mm.) to the thick grog mass. B.Z.K.



ZELDIN, N.O.

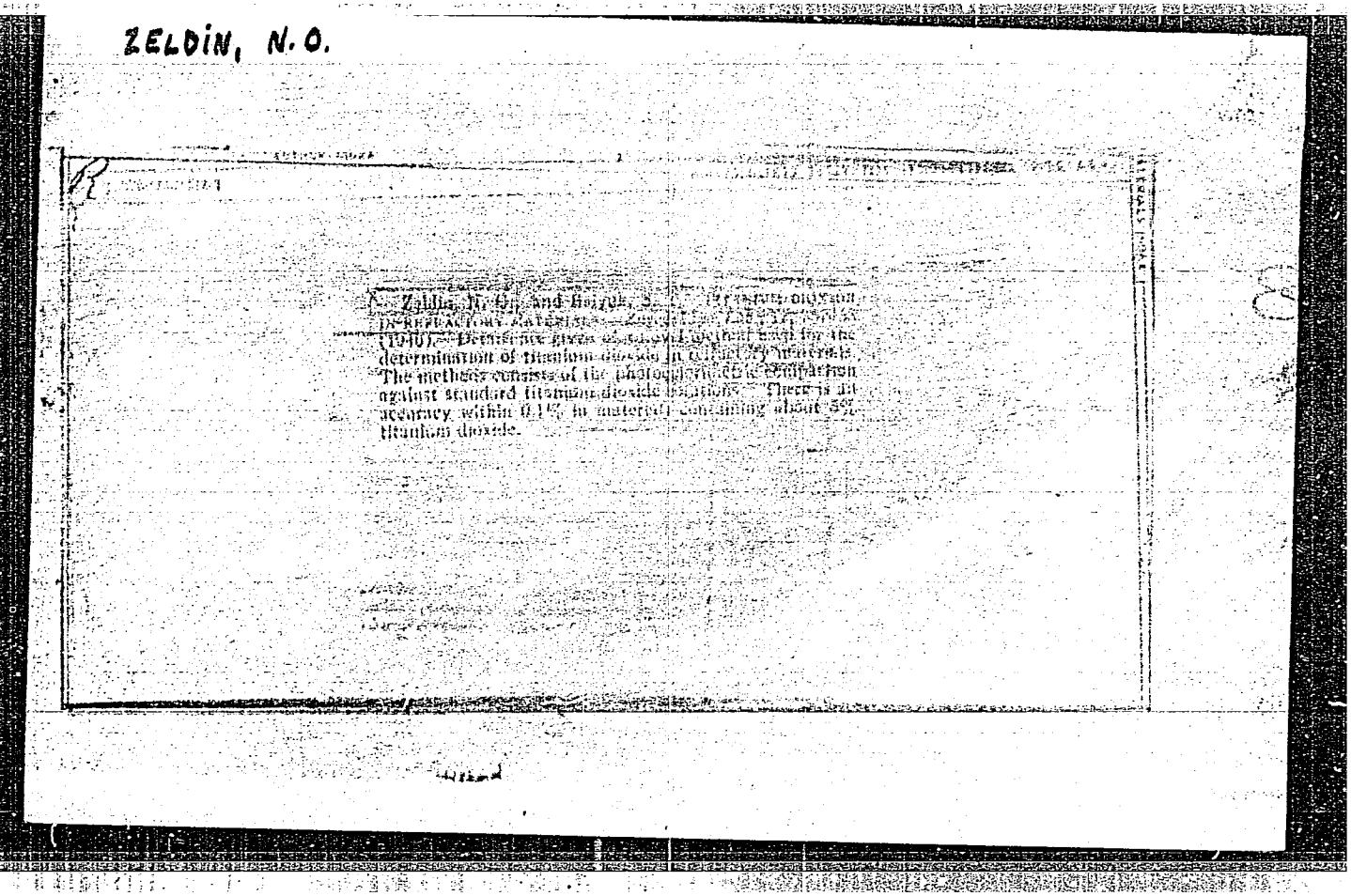
Zeldin, N. O., and Balyuk, S. T. DOLOMITE ANALYSIS. *Ogneupory*, 8 [5-6] 231-35 (1940).—The suggested chemical analysis of dolomite is based upon the determination of MgO by the oxyquinoline method and of SiO_2 by the gelatin method.

TECHNOLOGY INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

8

ZELDIN, N.O.



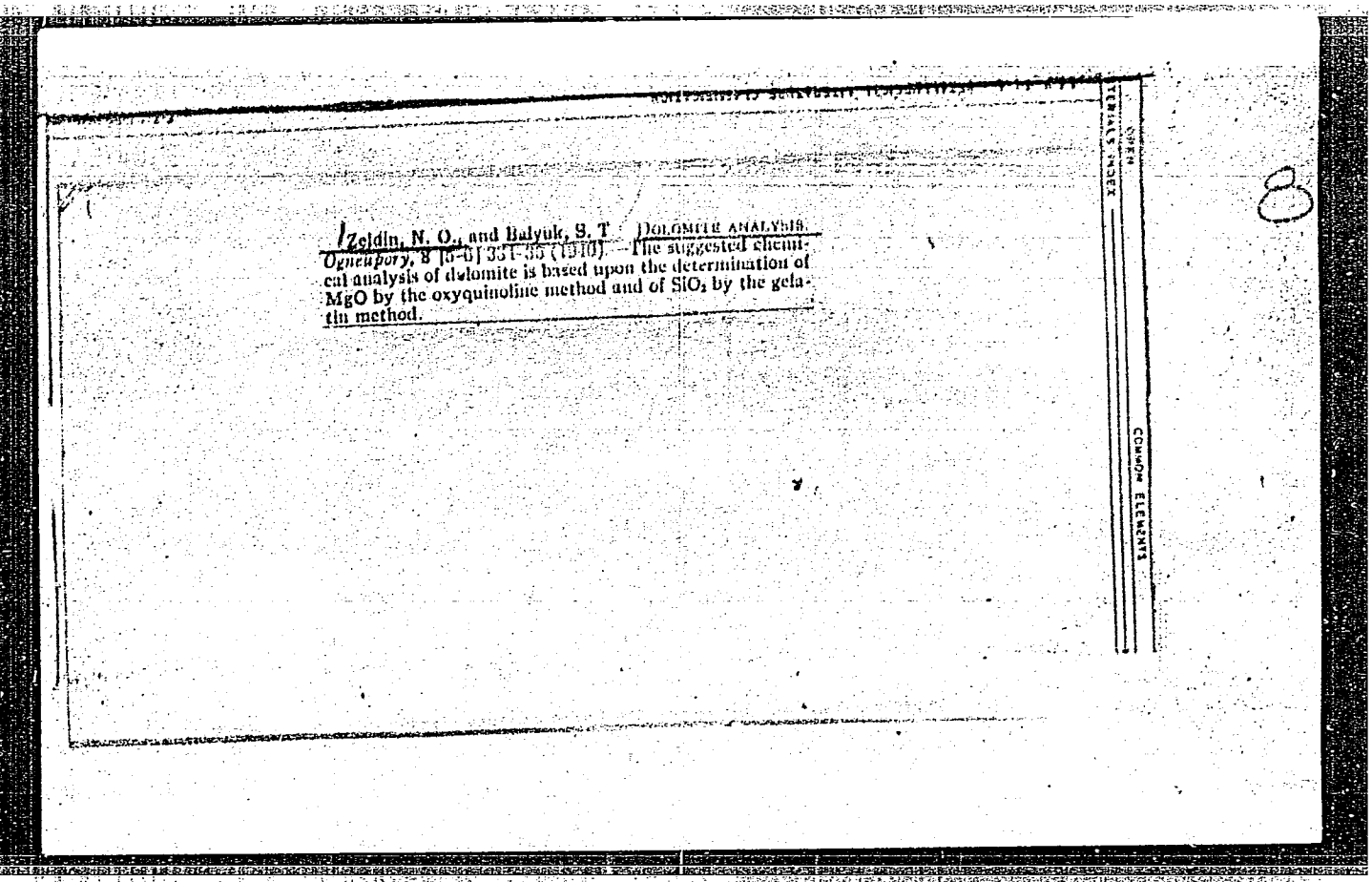
ZEL'DIN, N. O:

C

UNFIRED MUFFLES FOR LABORATORY ELECTRIC OVENS. N. O. Zel'din. Ogneupory, 11 [1] 39 (1946). — The wooden shape is covered with cardboard sheet, and the spiral is arranged on the surface of the cardboard. The spiral is then covered with a thick grog mass consisting of 80% fine grog (0.5-mm. sieve openings) and 20% refractory clay to give a wall of the desired thickness. The muffle and cardboard are removed from the wooden shape and the cardboard is carefully pulled out. The muffle is dried at room temperature for 1 to 2 days, in a drying oven for 5 to 6 hr., and on a electric plate for 5 to 6 hr. The muffle is included in the circuit and is thus "self" fired. NOTE: The editors recommend the addition of 5 to 10% wood charcoal (0.5 to 2mm.) to the thick grog mass. B.Z.K.

ZELDIN, N. O.

Zeldin, N. O., and Balyuk, S. T. Titanium dioxide in refractory materials. Zavodskaya Lab., 12, 107-08 (1946).—Details are given of a novel method used for the determination of titanium dioxide in refractory materials. The methods consists of the photocolorimetric comparison against standard titanium dioxide solutions. There is an accuracy within 0.1% in materials containing about 5% titanium dioxide.

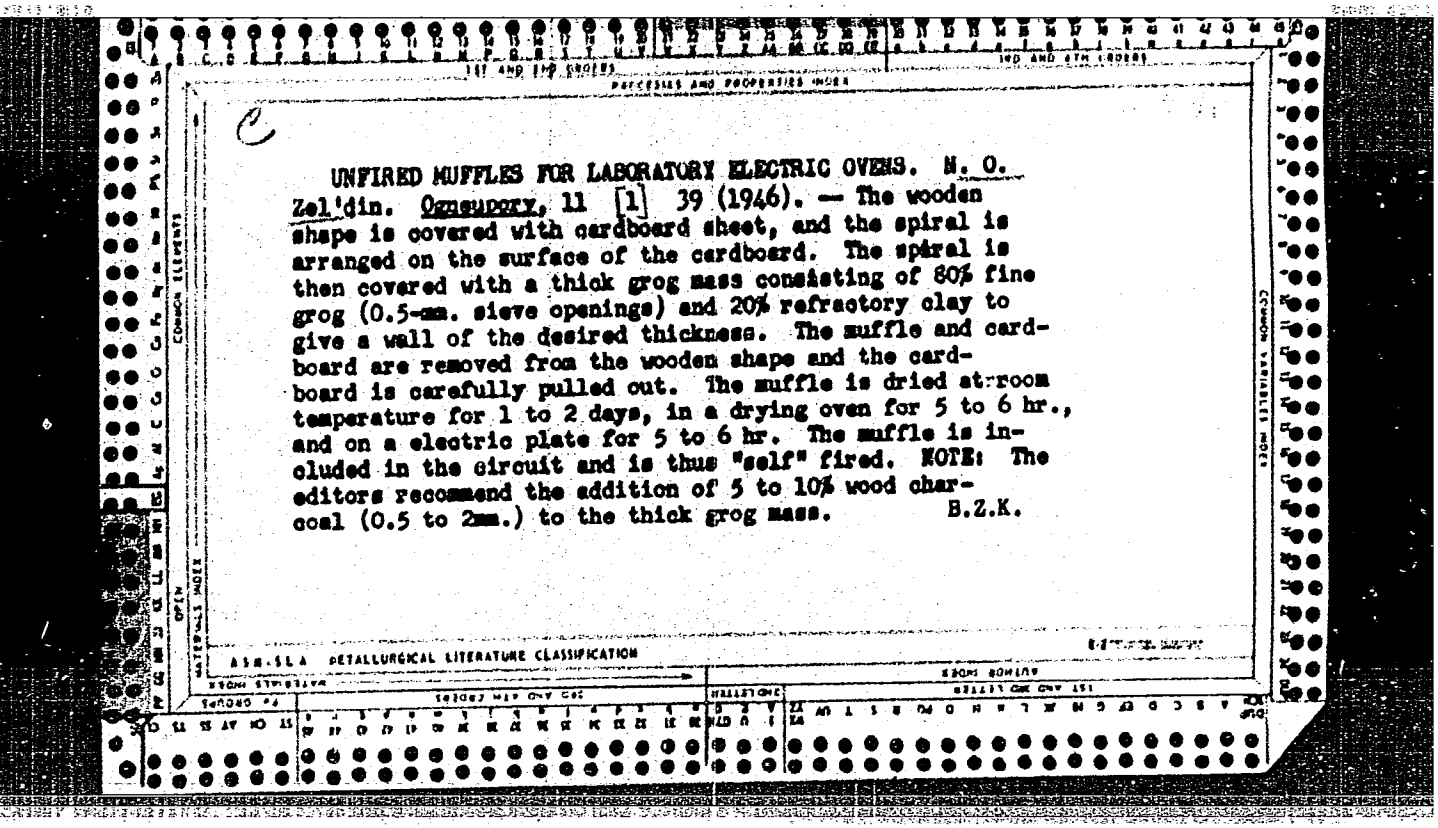


Zeldin, N. O., and Balyuk, S. T. DOLOMITE ANALYSIS. *Ogneupory*, 8 [5-6] 251-55 (1940). — The suggested chemical analysis of dolomite is based upon the determination of MgO by the oxyquinoline method and of SiO_2 by the gelatin method.

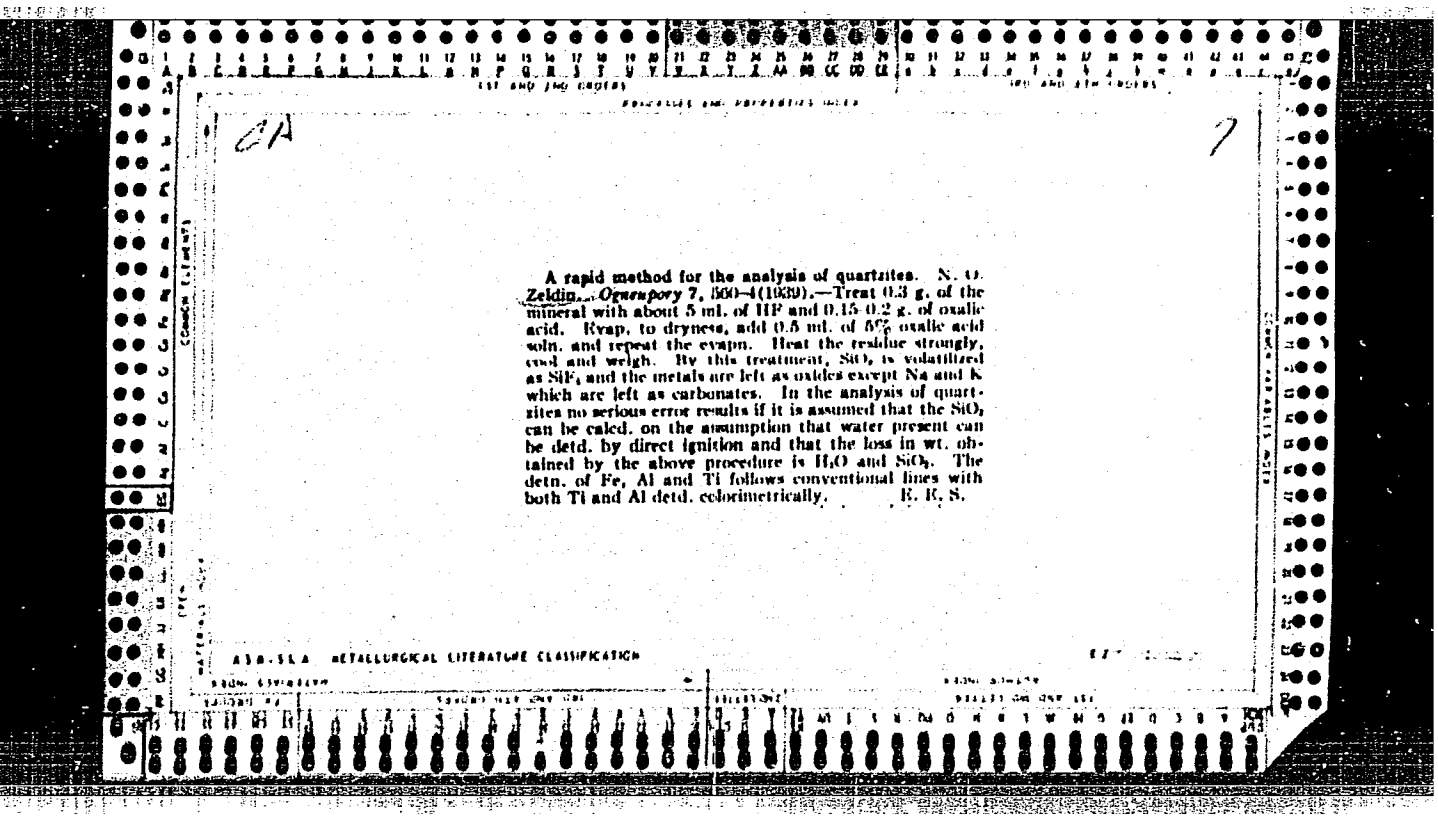
OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

8



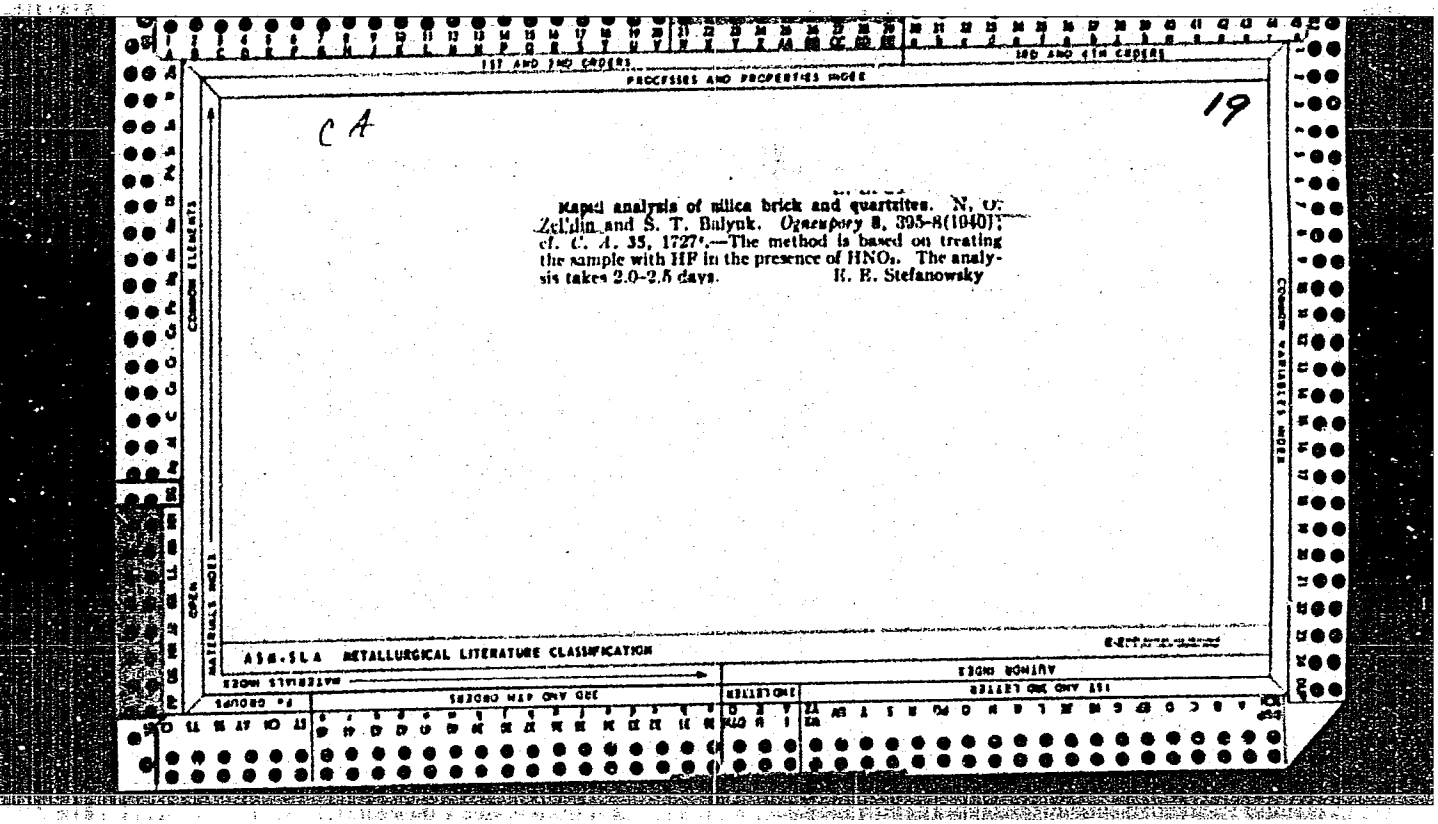
UNFIRED MUFFLES FOR LABORATORY ELECTRIC OVENS. M. O. Zel'din. Ogneupory, 11 [1] 39 (1946). — The wooden shape is covered with cardboard sheet, and the spiral is arranged on the surface of the cardboard. The spiral is then covered with a thick grog mass consisting of 80% fine grog (0.5-mm. sieve openings) and 20% refractory clay to give a wall of the desired thickness. The muffle and cardboard are removed from the wooden shape and the cardboard is carefully pulled out. The muffle is dried at room temperature for 1 to 2 days, in a drying oven for 5 to 6 hr., and on a electric plate for 5 to 6 hr. The muffle is included in the circuit and is thus "self" fired. NOTE: The editors recommend the addition of 5 to 10% wood charcoal (0.5 to 2mm.) to the thick grog mass. B.Z.K.



CA 7

A rapid method for the analysis of quartzites. N. G. Zeldin. *Ogneupory* 7, 560–4(1939).—Treat 0.3 g. of the mineral with about 5 ml. of HF and 0.15–0.2 g. of oxalic acid. Evap. to dryness, add 0.5 ml. of 5% oxalic acid soln. and repeat the evapn. Heat the residue strongly, cool and weigh. By this treatment, SiO_2 is volatilized as SiF_4 and the metals are left as oxides except Na and K which are left as carbonates. In the analysis of quartzites no serious error results if it is assumed that the SiO_2 can be calcd. on the assumption that water present can be detd. by direct ignition and that the loss in wt. obtained by the above procedure is H_2O and SiO_2. The detn. of Fe, Al and Ti follows conventional lines with both Ti and Al detd. colorimetrically. E. R. S.

A38-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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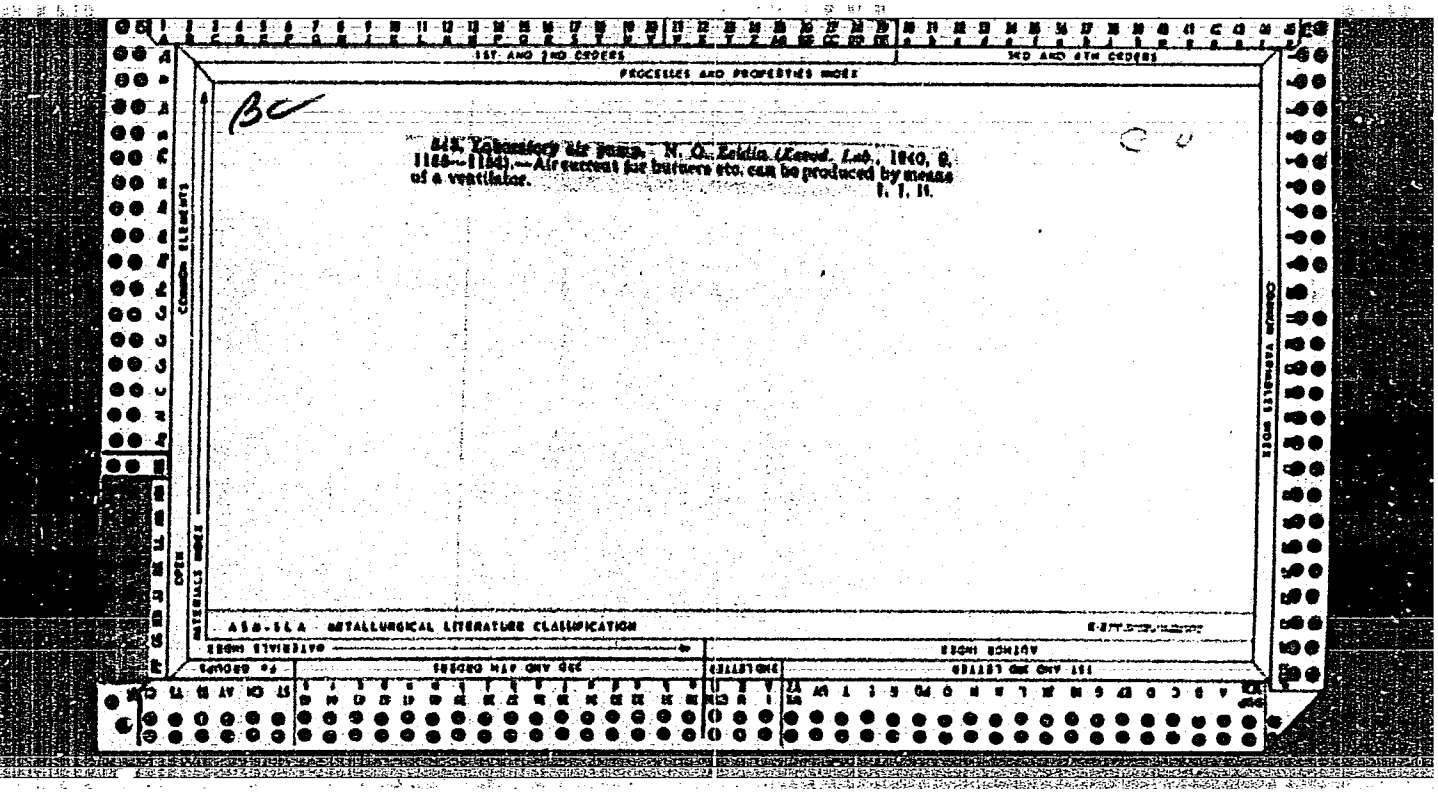
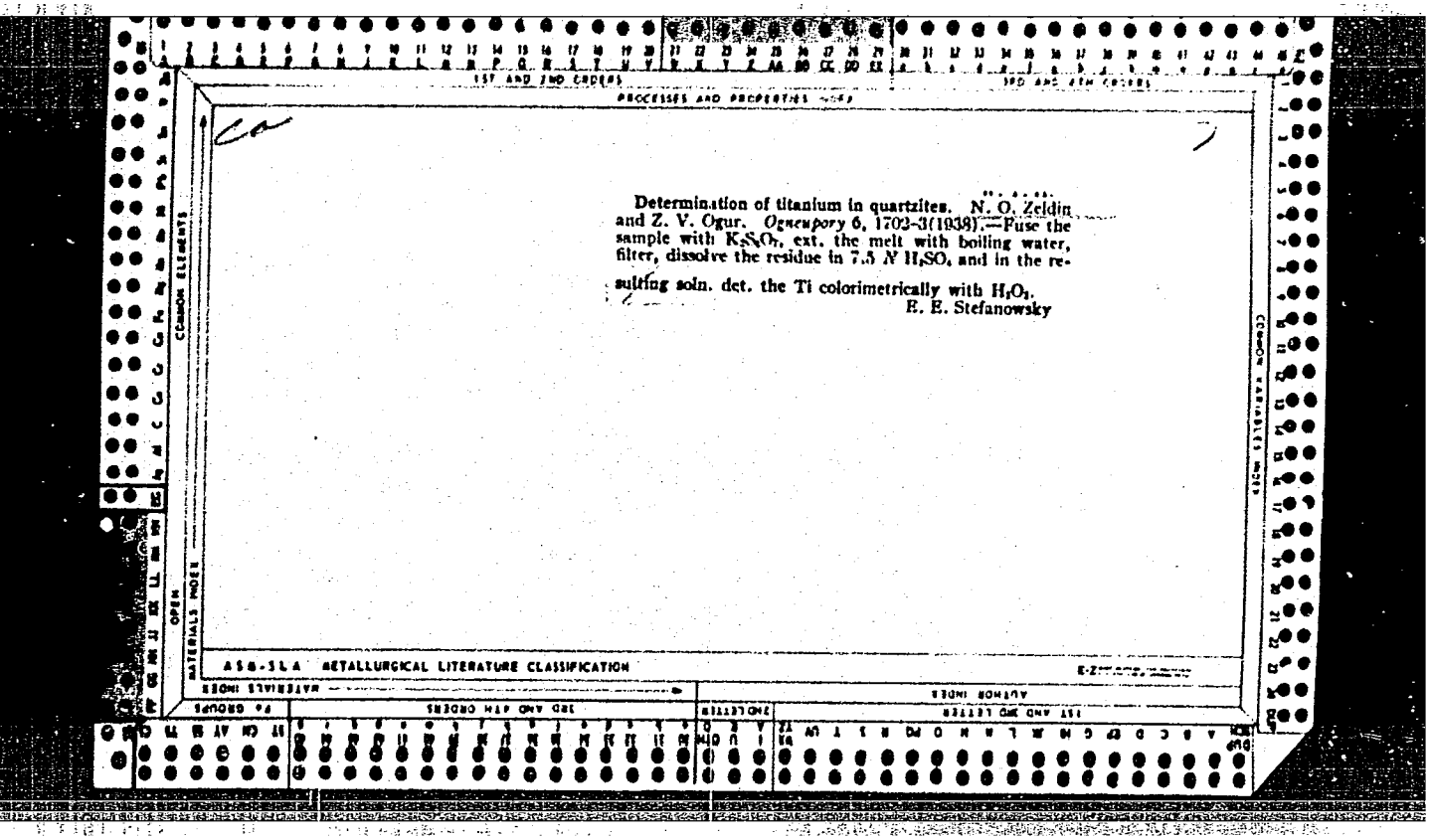
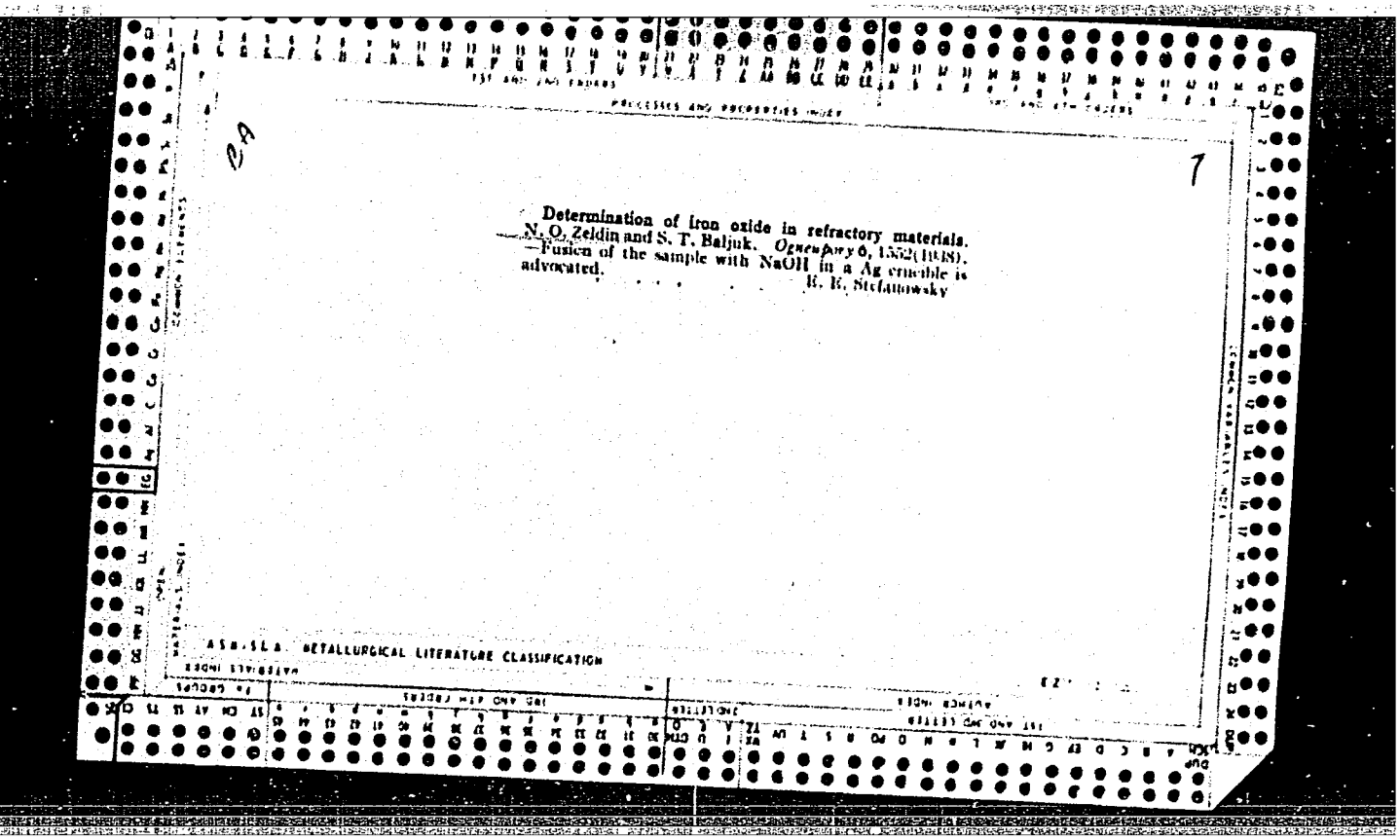
Rapid analysis of silica brick and quartzites. N. O. Zel'din and S. T. Bilyuk. *Ogneupory* 8, 395-8(1940); cf. C. A. 35, 1727⁹.—The method is based on treating the sample with HF in the presence of HNO_3. The analysis takes 2.0-2.5 days. B. B. Stefanowsky





Determination of titanium in quartzites. N. O. Zeldin and Z. V. Ogur. *Ogneupory* 6, 1703-3(1938).—Fuse the sample with $K_2S_2O_7$, ext. the melt with boiling water, filter, dissolve the residue in 7.5 *N* H_2SO_4 and in the resulting soln. det. the Ti colorimetrically with H_2O_2.
E. E. Stefanowsky



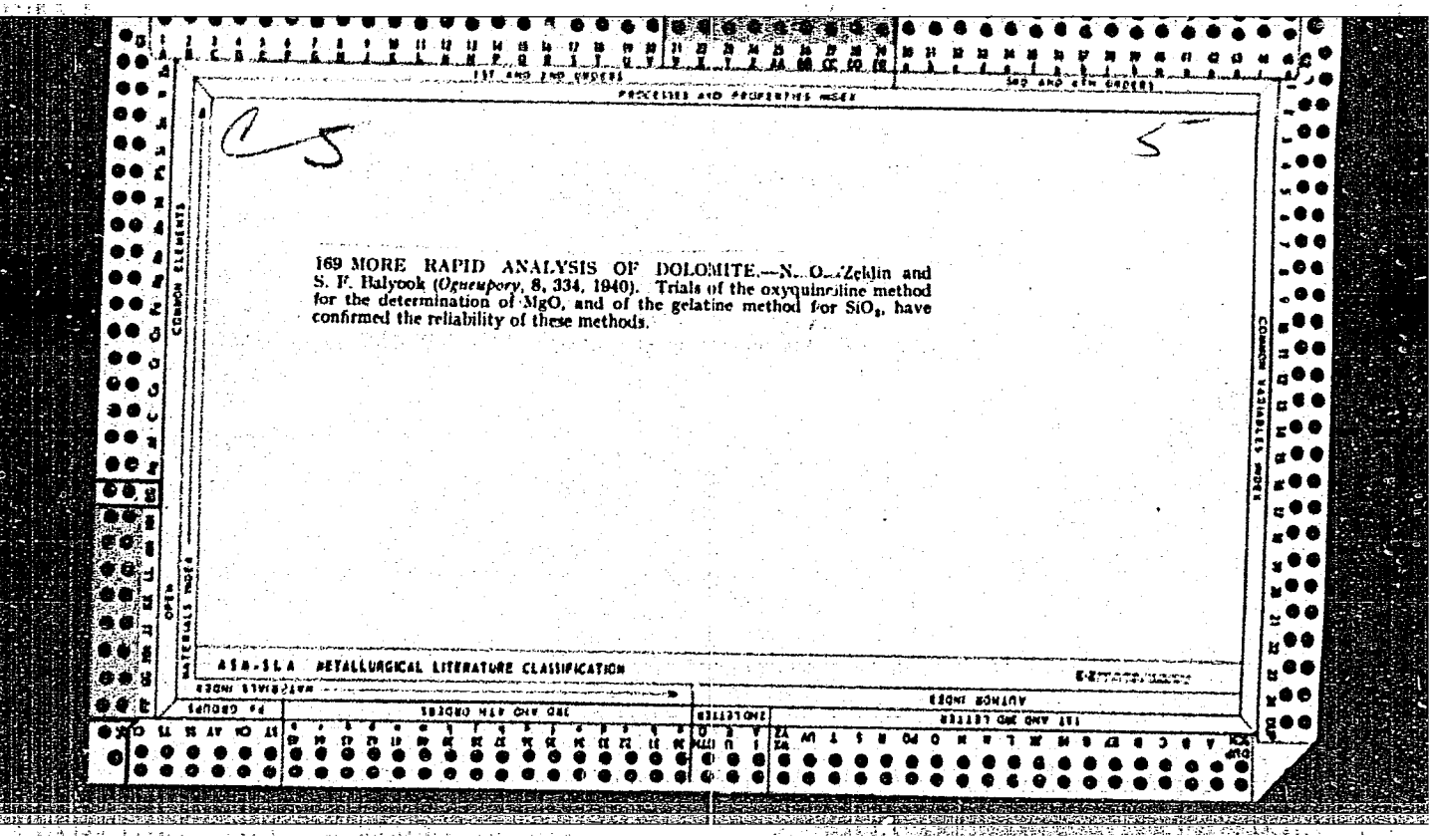
Determination of iron oxide in refractory materials. N. O. Zeldin and S. T. Baljuk. *Ogneupory* 6, 1552(1938). —Fusion of the sample with NaOH in a Ag crucible is advocated. . . . . R. K. Stefanowsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

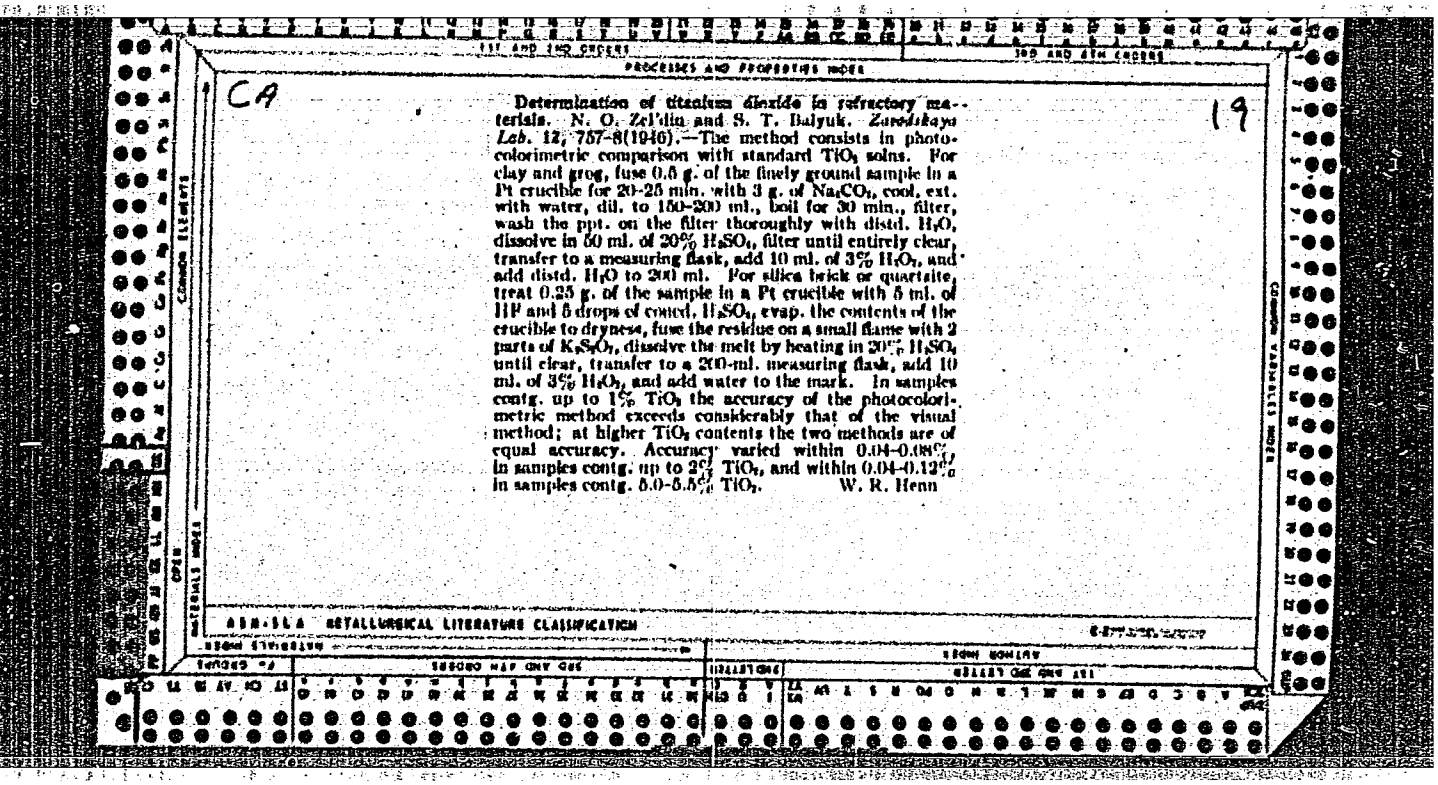
CA 19

Utilization of Suvorov clays. I. P. Kirsanov and N. O. Zel'dina. *Ogneupory* 15, No. 1, 44–5(1950).—These clays are not uniform and before the last war were not used extensively in the manuf. of refractories. Semidry pressed, class B brick of satisfactory quality are now made from 1/3 semiacid clay, 1/3 basic clay, and 1/3 Chasov-Yar semiacid clay. Grog (40%) is made by briquetting clays in the same ratios. Grog and brick are fired at 1300–1320°.

B. Z. Kamich



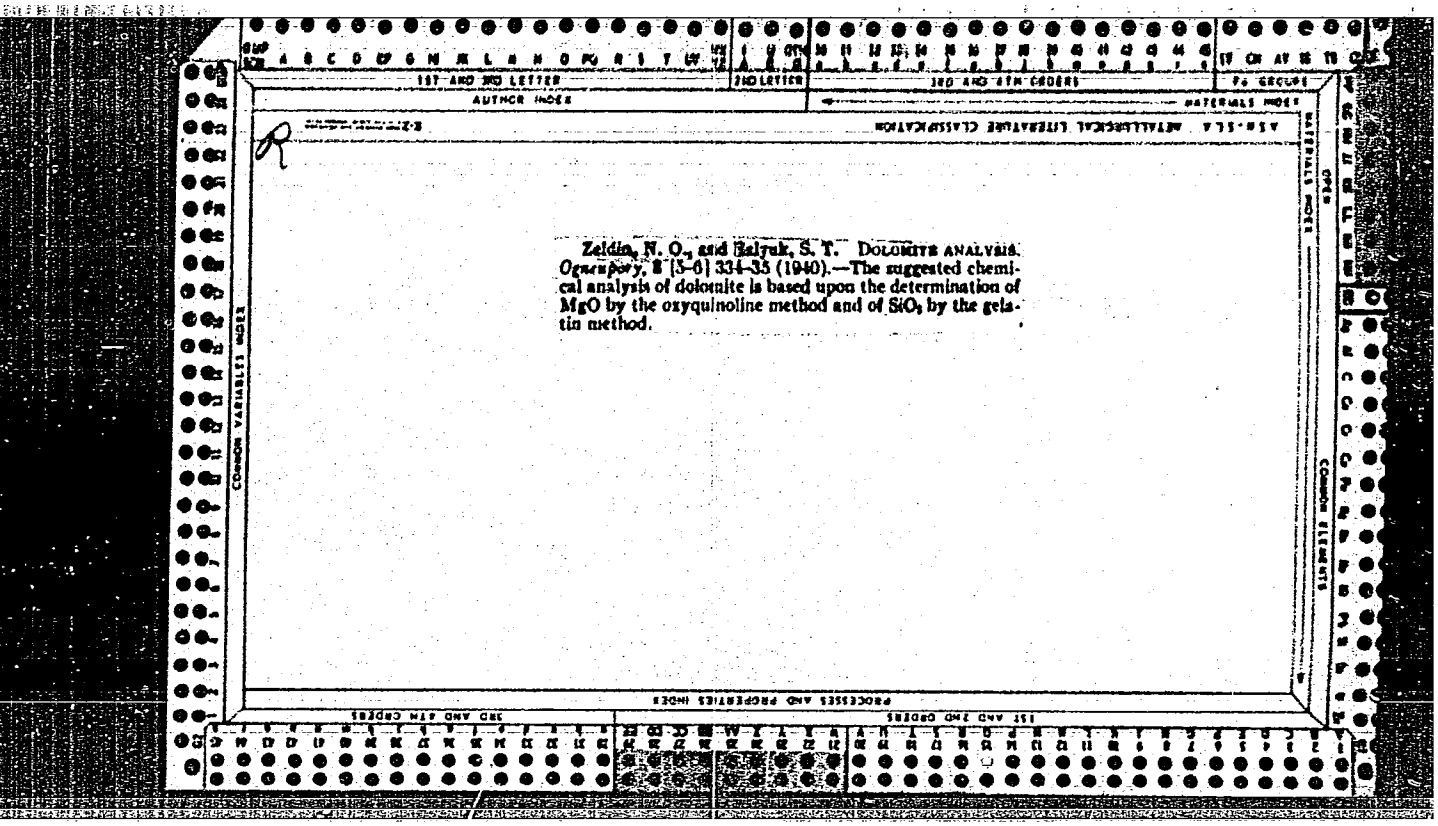
169 MORE RAPID ANALYSIS OF DOLOMITE.—N. O. Zeklin and S. F. Balyook (*Ogneupory*, 8, 334, 1940). Trials of the oxyquinoline method for the determination of MgO, and of the gelatine method for SiO_2, have confirmed the reliability of these methods.



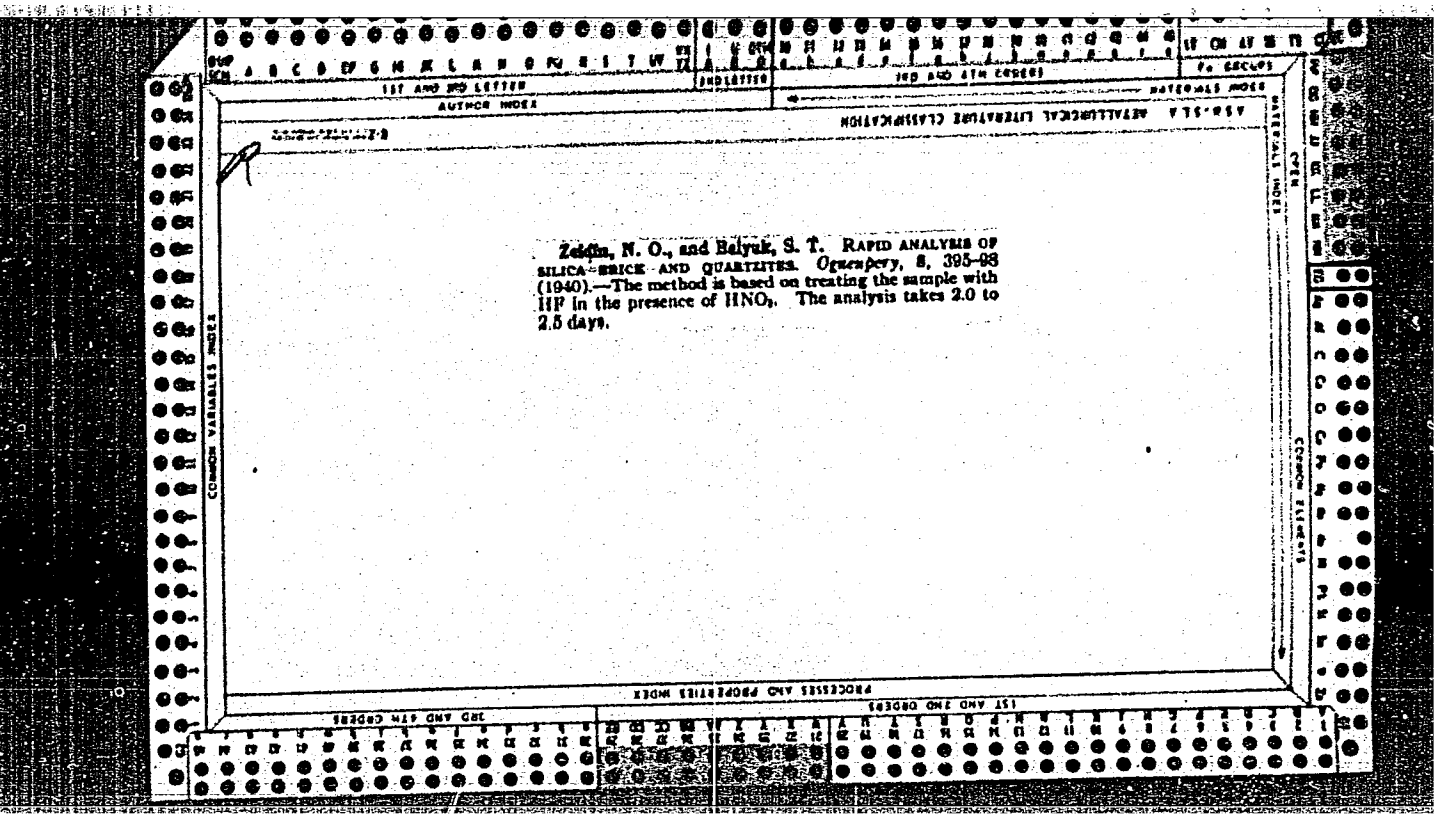
CA

19

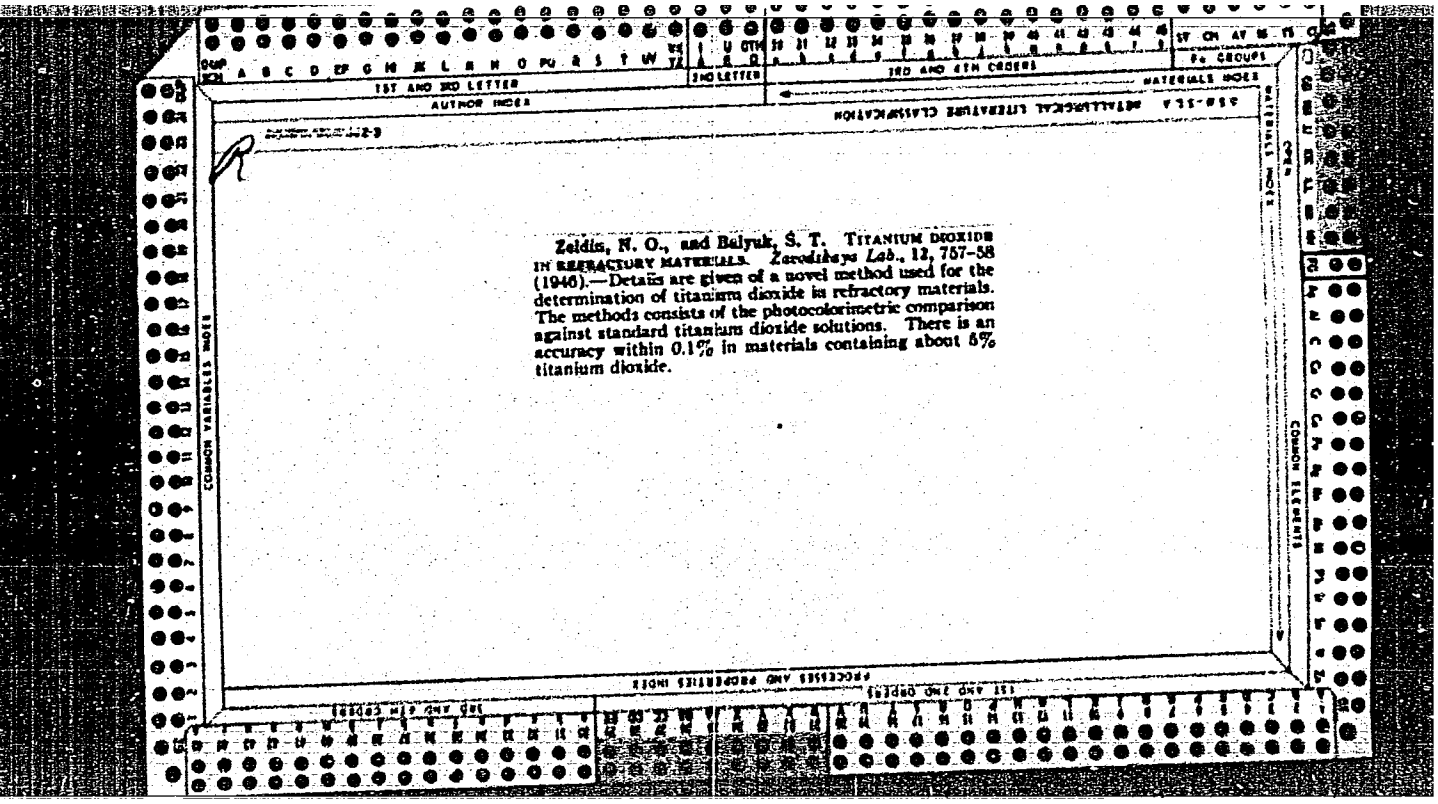
Determination of titanium dioxide in refractory materials. N. O. Zel'din and S. T. Balyuk. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 757-8(1946).—The method consists in photocolorimetric comparison with standard TiO_2 solns. For clay and grog, fuse 0.5 g. of the finely ground sample in a Pt crucible for 20-25 min. with 3 g. of Na_2CO_3, cool, ext. with water, dil. to 150-200 ml., boil for 30 min., filter, wash the ppt. on the filter thoroughly with distd. H_2O, dissolve in 50 ml. of 20% H_2SO_4, filter until entirely clear, transfer to a measuring flask, add 10 ml. of 3% H_2O_2, and add distd. H_2O to 200 ml. For silica brick or quartzite, treat 0.25 g. of the sample in a Pt crucible with 5 ml. of HF and 5 drops of concd. H_2SO_4, evap. the contents of the crucible to dryness, fuse the residue on a small flame with 2 parts of $K_2S_2O_7$, dissolve the melt by heating in 20% H_2SO_4 until clear, transfer to a 200-ml. measuring flask, add 10 ml. of 3% H_2O_2, and add water to the mark. In samples contg. up to 1% TiO_2 the accuracy of the photocolorimetric method exceeds considerably that of the visual method; at higher TiO_2 contents the two methods are of equal accuracy. Accuracy varied within 0.04-0.08% in samples contg. up to 2% TiO_2, and within 0.04-0.12% in samples contg. 5.0-5.5% TiO_2. W. R. Henn



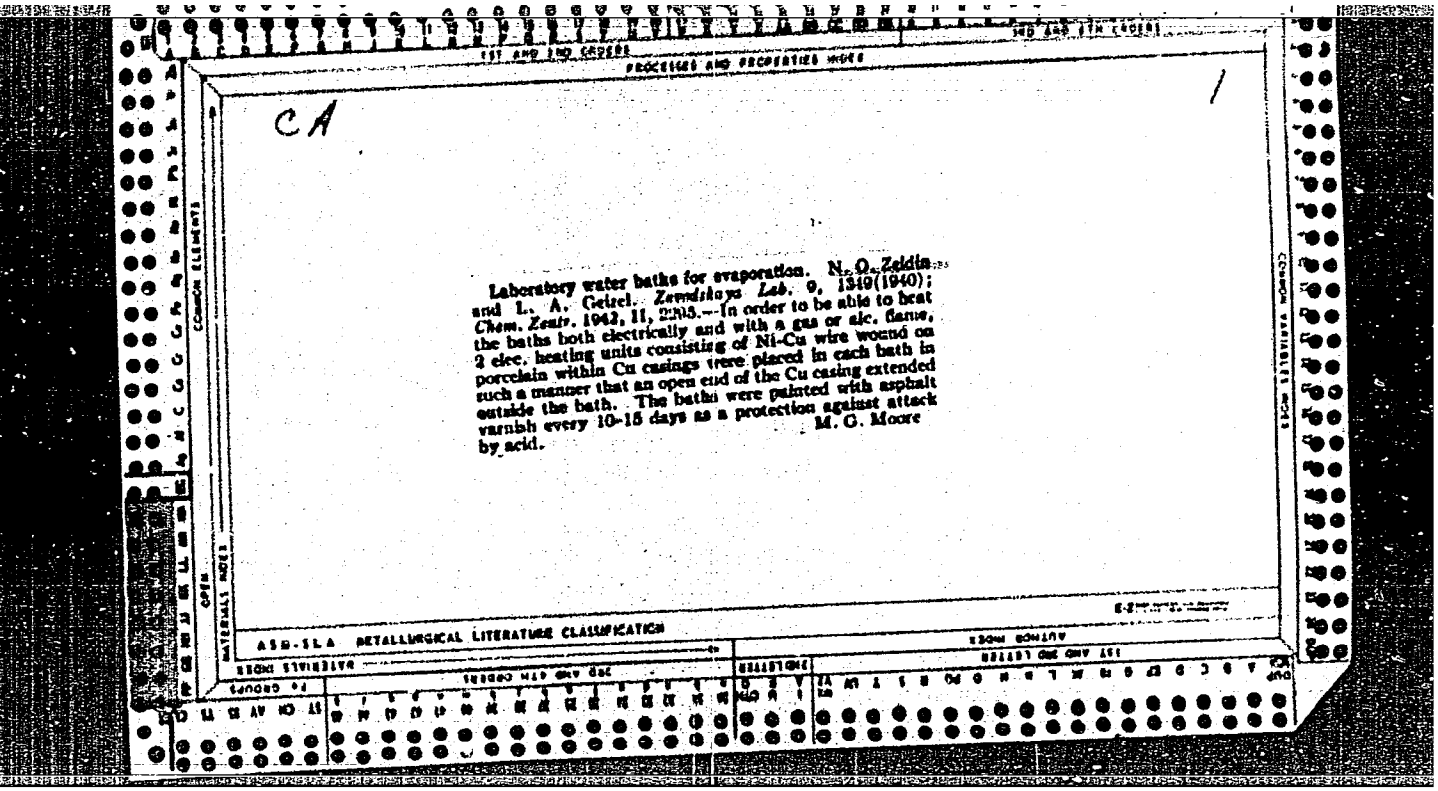
Zeldin, N. O., and Zalyuk, S. T. DOLOMITE ANALYSIS. *Ogneupory*, 8 [3-6] 334-35 (1940).—The suggested chemical analysis of dolomite is based upon the determination of MgO by the oxyquinoline method and of SiO_2 by the gelatin method.



Zelgin, N. O., and Belyuk, S. T. RAPID ANALYSIS OF SILICA-BRICK AND QUARTZITES. *Ogneupory*, 8, 395–98 (1940).—The method is based on treating the sample with HF in the presence of HNO_3. The analysis takes 2.0 to 2.5 days.



Zeldin, N. O., and Balyuk, S. T. TITANIUM DIOXIDE IN REFRACTORY MATERIALS. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 12, 757–58 (1946).—Details are given of a novel method used for the determination of titanium dioxide in refractory materials. The methods consists of the photocolorimetric comparison against standard titanium dioxide solutions. There is an accuracy within 0.1% in materials containing about 5% titanium dioxide.



CA

1

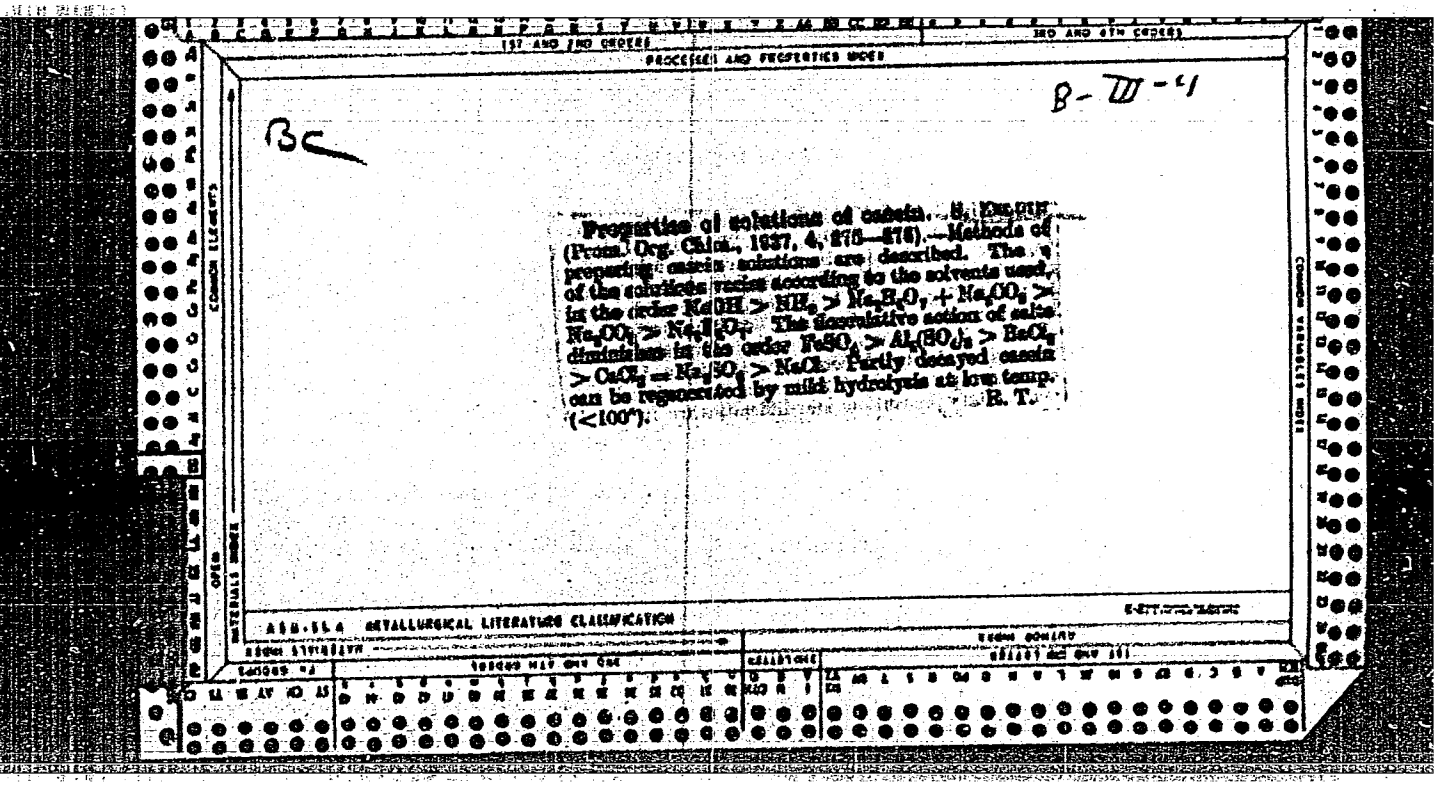
Laboratory water baths for evaporation. N. O. Zeldin and L. A. Geitel. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 1349(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 2385.—In order to be able to heat the baths both electrically and with a gas or alc. flame, 2 elec. heating units consisting of Ni-Cu wire wound on porcelain within Cu casings were placed in each bath in such a manner that an open end of the Cu casing extended outside the bath. The baths were painted with asphalt varnish every 10-15 days as a protection against attack by acid.

M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZEL'DIN, N. O.

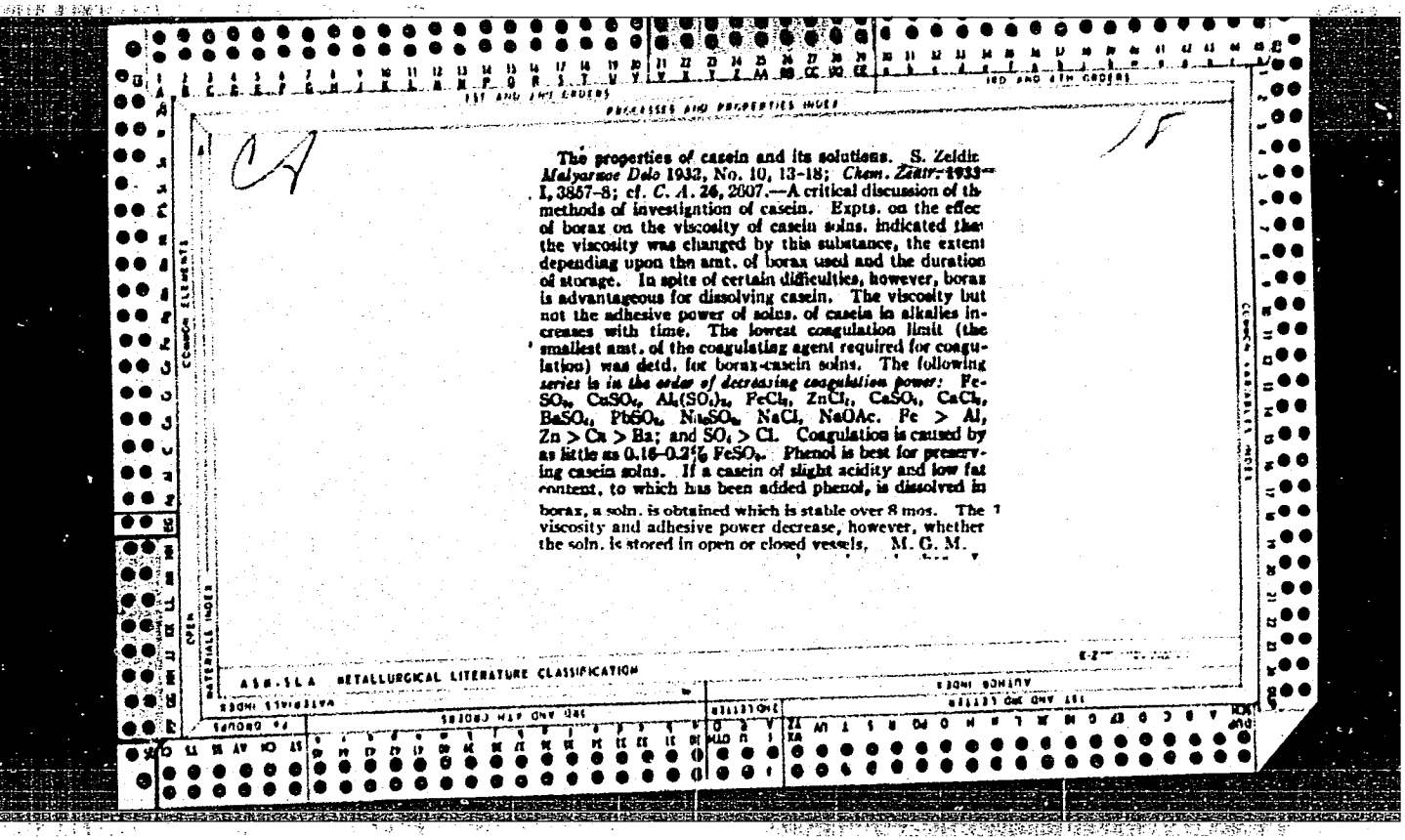
"Air Baths for Evaporation," Ogneupory, No. 3, 1948. Engr., -c1948-.



ZEL'DIN, S., nachal'nik.

Streetcar modernization in Kazan'. Zhil.-kom.khoz. vol.3 no.9:13-14 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Kazanskogo tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya. (Kazan'--Electric railroads--Cars) (Cars--Electric railroads--Kazan')



The properties of casein and its solutions. S. Zeldin. *Malyarnoe Delo* 1932, No. 10, 13–18; *Chem. Zentr.* 1933–I, 3857–8; *cf. C. A.* 26, 2007.—A critical discussion of the methods of investigation of casein. Expts. on the effect of borax on the viscosity of casein solns. indicated that the viscosity was changed by this substance, the extent depending upon the amt. of borax used and the duration of storage. In spite of certain difficulties, however, borax is advantageous for dissolving casein. The viscosity but not the adhesive power of solns. of casein in alkalies increases with time. The lowest coagulation limit (the smallest amt. of the coagulating agent required for coagulation) was detd. for borax-casein solns. The following *series is in the order of decreasing coagulation power:* $FeSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, $FeCl_3$, $ZnCl_2$, $CaSO_4$, $CaCl_2$, $BaSO_4$, $PbSO_4$, Na_2SO_4, NaCl, NaOAc. Fe > Al, Zn > Ca > Ba; and SO_4 > Cl. Coagulation is caused by as little as 0.16–0.2% $FeSO_4$. Phenol is best for preserving casein solns. If a casein of slight acidity and low fat content, to which has been added phenol, is dissolved in borax, a soln. is obtained which is stable over 8 mos. The viscosity and adhesive power decrease, however, whether the soln. is stored in open or closed vessels. M. G. M.

ZELDIN, S.P.

Casein priming base for wood. S. P. Zel'din. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 54(1938).—A mixt. of 100 g. dry casein, 3.5–4.5 g. NaOH, 4.5–5.5 g. PhOH, 300–600 g. pigments (mineral and org.) and 20–40 g. alizarin oil was used as a prime base for oil and lacquer paints on wood. It prevents blistering and swelling of varnish finish, dries quickly and reduces the required no. of varnish coatings.

Chas. Blanc