"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

HEINER, L.; DOMONKOS, J.

Effect of denervation and immobilization on carbohydrate metabolism in tonic and tetanic muscles. Part 1 and 2. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 28 no.3:227-244 '65.

1. Department of Neurology and Brain Research, University Medical School, Szeged. Submitted January 8, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

HEINER, L.; STIPULA, Magda; DOMONKOS, J.

Connection between carbohydrate metabolism and atrophy in tonic and tetanic muscles. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 28 no.3:245- 252 '65.

1. Department of Neurology and Brain Research Institute, University Medical School, Szeged, and Department of Neurology, University Medical School, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

LATZKOVITS, L.; DONCHIKOS, J.

The effect of postnatal development on the carbohydrate metabolism of tonic and tetanic muscles. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 28 no. 3:253-257 '65.

1. Department of Neurology and Brain Research Institute University Medical School, Szeged.

Submitted January 8, 1965/

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

L 31080-66

ACC NR: AT6022818 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/003/0227/0236

AUTHOR: Domonkos, Jeno--Domonkosh, Yo.; Heiner, Lajos--Kheyner, L.

ORG: Neurological Clinic, Medical University, Szeged (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Idegklinikaja); Brain Research Institute, Medical University, Szeged (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Agukutato Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of denervation and immobilization on carbohydrate metabolism in tonic and tetanic muscles I. Glycolytic metabolism

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 3, 1965, 227-236

TOPIC TAGS: carbohydrate, muscle physiology, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: Denervation does not influence to the same extent the glycogen content and glycolytic metabolism of tonic and tetanic muscles. During the first week following denervation, the glycogen content decreases in the tonic muscle and increases in the tetanic one. In the second week after denervation, the situation is reversed. The glycolytic metabolic activity and the changes in glycogen content show a parallel behavior in both kinds of muscle. the second phase after denervation, the glycolytic metabolism of the two kinds of muscle begins to show similarities. With a few days' lag, the effect of immobilization resembles that of denervation. Orig. art. has: 8 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 025

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

L 31081-66

ACC NR: AT6022819 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/003/0237/0244

AUTHOR: Heinor, Lajos—Kheyner, L.; Domonkos, Jeno—Domonkosh, Ye.

ORG: Department of Neurology and Brain Research Institute, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Idegklinika es Agykutato Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of denervation and immobilization on the carbohydrate metabolism in tonic and tetanic muscles II. Oxidative metabolism

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 3, 1965, 237-244

TOPIC TAGS: muscle physiology, carbohydrate, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: In the second postoperative week following denervation, there is a significant difference in the oxygen uptake by tetanic and tonic muscles; oxygen uptake decreases in the tonic and slightly increases in the tetanic muscle. If inactivity is enforced by immobilization, however, there are no changes in oxygen uptake by either kinds of muscle as much as two weeks after fixation. The high energy phosphate content of tonic and tetanic muscles shows no changes in opposite directions. As a result of inactivation, a slight increase in high energy phosphate content can be noted in both kinds of muscle. This increase is more marked in the tonic muscle. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 003 / SOV REF: 003
OTH REF: 026

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

L 31082-66

ACC NR: AT6022820 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/003/0245/0252

AUTHOR: Heiner, Lajos--Kheyner, L.; Stipula, Magda--Shtipula, M.; Domonkos, Janos--Domonkosh, Y.

ORG: [Heiner, Domonkos] Neurological Clinic, Medical University, Szeged (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ideglklinikaja; [Heiner, Domonkos] Brain Research Institute, Medical University, Szeged (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Agykutato Intezete); [Stipula] Neurological Clinic, Medical University, Budapest (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ideglklinikaja)

TITLE: Correlation between carbohydrate metabolism and atrophy in tonic and tetanic muscles

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 3, 1965, 245-252

TOPIC TAGS: biologic metabolism, muscle physiology, carbohydrate

ABSTRACT: The relationship between atrophy, metabolism, and other changes brought about by denervation have been examined in tonic and tetanic muscles. Atrophy was found to appear earlier in the tonic muscle than in the tetanic one. During the 2-3 weeks' observation period, the atrophic process did not in all respects follow the changes which occurred in metabolism. Changes in the glycolytic metabolism appear earlier after denervation than does a histologically demonstrable atrophy. Changes in oxidative metabolism appear after the process

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ACC NR: AT6022820

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of atrophy has become histologically demonstrable. The changes in glycolysis and oxygen uptake, following denervation, are inverse in the two kinds of muscle. These changes can not, therefore, be directly related to atrophy. On the other hand, a closer correlation may exist between the high energy phosphate content, the muscle cell phase, and atrophy. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 007

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

L 31083-66

ACC NR: AT6022621 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/003/0253/0257

AUTHOR: Latzkovits, Laszlo--Latskovich, L.; Domonkos, Jeno--Domonkosh, Y.

ORG: Neurological Clinic, Medical University, Szeged (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ideg-klinikaja); Brain Research Institute, Medical University, Szeged (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Agykutato Intezet)

TITLE: Effect of postnatal development on the carbohydrate metabolism of tonic and tetanic muscles

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 28, no. 3, 1965, 253-257

TOPIC TAGS: carbohydrate, biologic metabolism, muscle physiology

ABSTRACT: Lactate and pyruvate production under aerobic conditions is the most characteristic metabolic process of the so-called tetanic muscles of the skeletal musculature. No such process can be observed in tonic muscles. On examining the metabolism of the skeletal musculature on the basis of its lactate and pyruvate production during postnatal development, it has been established that, immediately after birth, the metabolism of the skeletal muscles corresponds entirely to that of the tonic muscles. The characteristic metabolism of the tetanic muscle is the result of postnatal differentiation. This differentiation of metabolism occurs parallel with the differentiation of muscle function. Previous to the development of independent motion and locomotor function, tetanic and tonic muscles can not be dealt with separately. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 011

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

ACC NR: AP6030837 SOURCE CODE: RU/0023/66/011/001/0041/0046

AUTHOR: Sabau, Monica--Sabeu, M. (Doctor); Domokos, L.--Domokosh, L. (Doctor); Abraham, A.--Abragam, A. (Doctor); Nagy, L.--Nad', L. (Doctor)

ORG: IMF, Tirgu Mures

TITLE: Etiological role of atypical Esch. coli (of hemolytic type) in pediatric enterocolitis [This paper was presented at a meeting at Section of Infectious Pathology, U.S.S.M., Mures-Autonoma Branch, Hungary, on 8 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Microbiologia, parazitologia si epidemiologia, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: pediatrics, gastroenterology, blood chemistry, bacteria

ABSTRACT: In a study of enterocolitis in children, hemolyzing strains of Esch. coli were isolated in 31.04 percent of 960 cases. A relatively larger amount of hemolysis was produced in young cultures. The authors suggest that the hemolysin isolated from supernatant cultures in alkaline broth is of type α and probably a protein. The hemolysin was found to be thermolabile. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,814]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 26Oct64 / ORIG REF: 007 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 UDC: 616.348-002-02:576.851.48

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMOKOSH, G.

Calculation of Regge poles. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.1:76-77 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Bogolyubovym.
(Diffraction) (Quantum theory)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMOKOSH, G.

Analytic properties of the amplitude of elastic $\pi\pi$ -scattering in a l-plane. Dokl. AN SSSR. 144 no.6: 1279-1280 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy. Predstavlano akad. N.N.Bogolyubovym.

(Mesons--Scattering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMOKOSH, G. [Domokos, G.]

On the asymptotic behavior of the vertex part in the pseudoscalar meson theory. Acta phys Hung 14 no.4:341-344 '62.

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Laboratoriya teoreticheskoy fiziki, Dubna, SSSR. Komandirovan iz TSentralnogo nauchno-issledovatelskogo instituta fiziki Vengerskoy Akademii Nauk Predstavleno L. Yanoshi [Lajos Janossy].

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Erica

Mathematics methods in the realization of intermediate language for automatic translation. Problems automatiz 4:63-68 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

MASSZI, Jozsef, dr.; DOMONKOS, Robert, dr.

Epithelial changes following periorbital dermatitis in old age. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.3:123-124 Jl '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinikajanak (Igasgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(DERMATITIS in aged) (ORBIT dis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

LENGYEL, Julia, dr.; KALDOR, Istvan, dr.; DOMONKOS, Robert, dr.

Simultaneous occurrences of actinomycosis and blastomycosis.
Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:2091-2092 3 N '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Bor- es Nemikortani Klinika.
(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (BLASTOMYCOSIS)
(APPENDECTOMY) (PATHOLOGY) (PENICILLIN)
(STREPTOMYCIN) (ACTINOMYCIN)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Robert, dr.

Rare localization of deep trichophytosis. Borgyogy, vener. szemle 40 no.2:86-88 Ap'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinikajanak (Igazgato: dr. Foldvari, Ferenc, egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Robert, dr.; BOTTYAN, Etelka, dr.

Drug side-effects in 2 cases of subacute lupus erythematosus. Borgyogy vener. szemle. 40 no.4:180-182 Ag '64.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinika (Igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Sandor

Recurrent voltage originating during the break of testing circuits by means of a contactor. Elektrotechnika 54 no.12:575-576 D '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

UJHASI, Geza; DOMONKOS, Sandor

Review of periodicals. Elektrotechnika 54 no. 12:574-576 D'61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Sandor

"Thermo-bimetals in electrical engineering" by Dr.Frantisek Kaspar. Reviewed by Sandor Domonkos. Elektrotechnika 54 no.6:287 Je '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, S. (Budapest XI., Egry Jozsef u.18)

The effect of magnetic blowout on the arc extinction time in alternating-current protective switches. Periodica polytechn electr 6 no.2:125-148 '62.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Hochspannungstechnik und Gerate, Technische Universitat, Budapest Vorgelegt von Prof. DR.J.Eisler.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Sandor, adjunktus

Quenching low-voltage arcs. Elektrotechnika 53 no.11:503-513 '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Nagyfeszultsegu Technika es Keszulekek Gyara.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONKOS, Sandor (Budapest, XI., Egry Josef u.18)

Forces occurring between th deion quenching plates and the light arc. Periodica polytechn electr 8 no.1379-92 '64.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Hochspannungstechnik und Elektrische Apparate, Universität Budapest. Vorgelegt von Prof. Dr. J. Eisler.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

ANTAL, Ferenc (Biborteni 175. Rai:Sft. Gheorghe. Reg. Aut. Magh.-Rumania); SZEMLER, Ferenc; DOMOWKOS Zoltan (Szigetszentmiklos, Josef A. telep); LIPPERT, József (Budapest V., Balaton u.27); HORVATHY, Lajos (Budapest XX.,Marx Karoly u.180)

Motorista' letters. Auto motor 14 no.4:5 F '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMOKOS, Zoltan, mr

Packaging of pharmaceutical products slated for export.
Farmaceut gl Zagreb 20 no.9:335-337 S '64.

1. "Galenika" Enterprise, Belgrade.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONSKIY, E.I.

Category : USSR/Optics - Physical optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2304

Author : Domonskiy, E.I., Noskov, M.M.
Inst : Ural' State University, USSR
Title : Determination of the Optical Constants of Metals, Using the Autocollimation Method

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1955, 1, No 3, 567

Abstract : The autocollimation method (O'Bryan H.M., J. Opt. Soc. America, 1936, 26, 122) is used in the infrared region. Light is reflected from the specimen twice in the forward path and in the return path, and passes twice through the same Se polarizer, which is slowly rotated by an electric motor. A recording infrared spectrometer automatically records the intensity, the minimum deviation of which is used to find the principal azimuth ψ_0 and the principal angle of incidence φ_0 with a probable error of $\pm$ 35' for ψ_0 and $\pm$ = 15' for φ_0 in each individual measurement. The optical constants of mirrors obtained by evaporation of Sb, Cu, Ag, Al, and Zn in vacuum were measured for λ 2.45μ .

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONTOVICH, Ye. N. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Data ~~Concerning~~ for the Proble m of the Adaptation of the Organism to the Hypoxic Form of Oxygen Deficiency." Mos, 1957. 21 pp 20 cm. (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), 200 copies (KL, 18-57, 97)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONTOVICH, Ye., doktor med.nauk; PANKOVA, L.N., kand. biol. nauk

Characteristics of physiological functions of daily periodicity in patients recovered from meningitis. Vrach delo, no.7:79-83 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doctor med. nauk Ye.K. Domontovich) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov.
(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL) (MENINGITIS)

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

4

Corrosion of Aluminium and Its Prevention. András Domony (*Bányász. Kohász. Lapok*, 1937, 70, 319–324; *C. Abs.*, 1938, 32, 2073).—The electrolytic theory of the corrosion of aluminium is described. A 20-cm.² aluminium surface developed in sea-water within 6 months about 25 c.c. gaseous hydrogen. This gas exerted a pressure in the metal sufficient to cause protuberances on the surface. Impurities (aluminium ferrite crystals formed during slow cooling, rolled-in copper particles, &c.) promote corrosion. Local rubbing, improper storage, &c., can develop local heat sufficient to cause oxidation, converting the metal to a graphite-like powder and producing black spots that sometimes extend some thousandths of a mm. into the metal. The use of iron or copper rivets in aluminium plates causes corrosion. Metal rolled at 500° C. is much more resistant than that worked at 300° C. In alloys designed for corrosion-resistance (manganese-magnesium-aluminium, manganese-aluminium, magnesium-aluminium) intercrystalline corrosion due to improper heat-treatment may occur. Baked lacquers from phthalic acid, phenol-formaldehyde, or chlororubber resins may prevent corrosion, but the heat in baking adversely affects the mechanical properties of the metal. Aluminium electroplated with nickel, cadmium, or zinc corrodes very quickly if the slightest hole is formed in the plating. Surface oxidation by means of chemical agents or by electrolysis seems at present to be the best method of corrosion prevention.—S. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

9

ca

Aluminum 99.99% pure. András Domony. *Bányász, Kohász. Lapok* 71, 281-4(1938).—The characteristics of pure Al made in the Csepel factory are described, with photomicrographs of its structure. In regard to alloys of pure Al, Fe improves its mech. qualities but decreases its chem. resistance. Addn. of 0.1% Fe, e. g., increases the HCl soly. 500-fold. The breaking strength of 99.99% Al is 12.6; that of Al contg. 0.10% Fe, 14.5; and that of Al contg. 0.66% Fe, 17.5. Alloying with Cu similarly decreases chem. resistance and increases strength (0.10%, 14.4; 0.50, 17.0). Addn. of Si treated at 300° greatly decreases the chem. resistance, but Si treated at 500° increases strength (0.20% Si, 15.5; 0.66% Si, 18.6). Mg increases the strength, 0.10% Mg, 14.6; 0.47% Mg, 17.4). Al of 99.99% purity seems to be practically suitable for covering surfaces and profiles and is resistant against atm. influences. Thin Al foils of pure metal are good for covers for foods. S. S. de Finály

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

***Blister Formation in Semi-Fabricated Parts of Aluminium or Aluminium Alloys.** András Domony (*Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok*, 1941, 74, 455-460; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1942, 113, (II), 453; *C. Abs.*, 1943, 37, 6230).—It is shown by experiment that the cause of surface blisters, apart from such well known factors as insufficient deoxidation or faulty casting and fabricating procedures, can be segregation in the casting. To obtain a sound structure, the castings should be cooled quickly and uniformly.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

2

The [Aluminium] Alloy FKG II and Its Manufacture. András Domony (*Vegyi Ipar és Kereskedelem*, 1941, 3, (2), 3-4; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1943, 114, (1), 1928; *C. Abs.*, 1944, 38, 4551).—The alloy FKG II is easily workable, has a silvery lustre, and looks, when polished, like a metal with chromed surfaces. The strength of sand castings is 15-18 kg./sq. mm. and elongation 1·5-2·5%; when cast in metal moulds the corresponding figures are 18-20 kg./sq. mm. and 1·5-3%. Mylius No. = 7-8, density = 2·75, shrinkage = 3%. During melting, casting, and working it behaves like other aluminium alloys. The correct melting and casting temperatures are 730-750° C. and 710-720° C. respectively.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

9

Recuperation and refining of Al wastes and cuttings. Andras Domony. *Technica* (Budapest) 23, 429-31 (1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 1750. The Al wastes must be sepd. into groups according to their compn. in alloys: pure Al, Al-Cu to 10% Cu, Al-Cu-Mg, Al-Si-Mg (Cu-free), Al-Mg (Cu-free with high Mg content), Al-Si (high Si content) Al-Ni-Mg and alloys of unknown compn. Two tech. processes were worked out—the fractional crystn. and the refining by means of a 3-layer electrolysis. However, none of the processes gives a satisfactory solution to the problem. S. Pakswer

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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aa

9

Corrosion of light metals and its prevention. Andras Domony. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 76, 221-30(1943). *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 1846.—Various types of corrosion (chem., electrochem. and intercryst.) occurring in light-metal alloys and the effect of alloying elements, impurities and heat-treatment are discussed. Protective methods are described in detail and operating suggestions are given for anode oxidation, chem. oxidation, plating, galvanizing and lacquering. H. W. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

9

Working up and refining of light-metal wastes. András Dumony and Elemér Kovcs. *Aluminium Kőalemények* 1, IV-d, 1-16(1947); cf. *C.A.* 38, 5766[6].—Detailed procedure is described. The importance of a previous exact classifying of wastes of various compn. is emphasized. Av. yields are: 77-82% in crucible furnaces of small casting plants, 85-90% in trough furnaces of medium-sized works, and 90-95% in rotating furnaces of large plants.

István Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A

A

26-100. Aluminum Industry in Hungary.
A Domony and E. Kovea. *Light Metals.*
v 10, July 1947, p. 353-364.

A broad review of the growth and present status of the Hungarian aluminum industry, emphasizing domestic applications.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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.A.

Distribution and Capacity of the World's Aluminium Producing Plants. Andras Domony (Aluminium (Budapest), 1949, 1, (4), 87-92).--Shows by a number of tables and maps the distribution, capacity, and the expansion of aluminium production in various countries of the world.--F.B.

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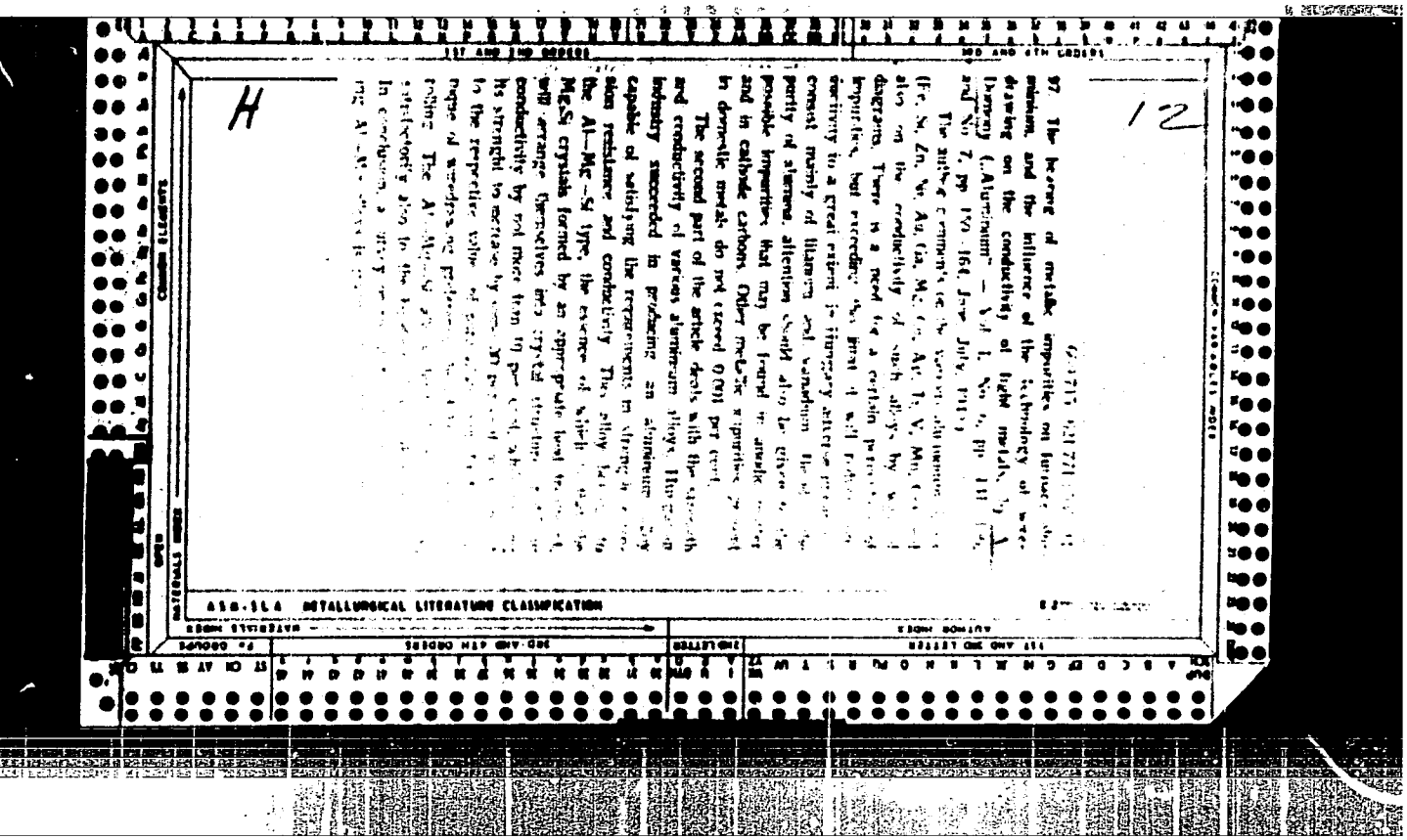
H

12

97. The bearing of metallic impurities on furnace [illegible] minium, and the influence of the technology of wire drawing on the conductivity of light metals, by [illegible] Dumony (Aluminium" — Vol. I, No. 6, pp. [illegible] and No. 7, pp. 150-164, June-July, 1949.

The author comments on the various aluminum [illegible] (Fe, Si, Zn, Ni, Au, Ga, Mg, Cu, Ag, Ti, V, Mn, Co) [illegible] also on the conductivity of such alloys by [illegible] diagrams. There is a need for a certain [illegible] impurities, but exceeding this limit it will [illegible] conductivity to a great extent in Hungary [illegible] consist mainly of titanium and vanadium. [illegible] purity of aluminum, attention should also be given to the possible impurities that may be found in anodic [illegible] and in cathode carbons. Other metallic impurities [illegible] in domestic metals do not exceed 0.001 per cent.

The second part of the article deals with the [illegible] and conductivity of various aluminum alloys. Hungarian industry succeeded in producing an aluminum [illegible] capable of satisfying the requirements in strong [illegible] sion resistance and conductivity. This alloy [illegible] the Al—Mg—Si type, the essence of which [illegible] MgSi crystals formed by an appropriate heat [illegible] will arrange themselves into crystal structure [illegible] conductivity by not more than 10 per cent, [illegible] its strength to increase by [illegible] to the respective value of [illegible] [illegible] of wire drawing [illegible] rolling. The Al—Mg—Si [illegible] satisfactorily also to the [illegible] In conclusion, a survey [illegible] ing Al—Mg [illegible]



ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

B

17

Aluminium for Electrical Conductors. András Domony. *Light Metals*, v. 12, Nov. 1949, p. 614-620. Translated from *Aluminium* (Hungary), no. 1, 1949, p. 159.

Reviews relationship between the metallurgical and electrical properties of Al and certain Al alloys. Outlines production procedure for metal at the smelter and for conductor wire, and indicates current lines of research towards improving materials at present available for such wire. Data are tabulated.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND CROSS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

9

ALUMINIUM
VOL. II, 1950
NO. I, JAN.

A. Domony
Chemical polishing 18 20

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

M

21

Uses of Aluminium in Food Preservation and Their Present and Future Problems. András Domony (*Aluminium* (*Budapest*), 1930, 2, (4), 89–100).—[In Hungarian]. Aluminium being readily available and in plentiful supply in Hungary, whereas tin is not always obtainable, great efforts are being made to substitute the former for tinplate and tinfoil in the canning and food-packing industries. In comparing the two materials, the merits and demerits of 99·5% aluminium and alloys containing 1·5% manganese and 1·5% magnesium are listed and briefly discussed. Particular attention is paid to problems connected with the pickling, anodizing, lacquering, and the airtight closing. D. is in favour of using chemical methods to obtain a suitable oxide coating and mentions the efforts being made in Hungary to apply the method of supersonic soldering to the last-mentioned problem. Factors influencing the corrosion of aluminium containers depend either on the container itself, e.g. cracks in the lacquer, faults in the oxide layer, impurities in the material, &c., or on the nature of the foodstuffs, e.g. their moisture content, *p*H (acidity), and the presence or absence of inhibitors such as sugar and fats. 101 references.—E. B.

Jun 1950

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

CA

Corrosion resistance of aluminum in ethyl alcohol András Dunaway and Ilona Waldhauser (Magyar Alumin umkutató Intézet, Budapest, Hung.) *Aluminium* 2 175 8(1950).—Samples of an anticorrosive Al (A) contg. Cu 0.08, Mn 0.74, Fe 0.20, Mg 0.54, and Si 1.08, of a soft 99.6% refined Al (B) contg. Cu 0.04, Fe 0.18, and Si 0.16, and of a hard refined 99.3% Al (C) contg. Cu 0.05, Fe 0.39, and Si 0.31% were kept 98 days in 98% EtOH at 20°, and the liquid was stirred 45 days at 135 r.p.m. The av. wt. loss of the sheets was (A) 0.0063, (B) 0.0045, and (C) 0.0074 g./sq. m./day. The tearing strength remained unchanged. When the EtOH concn. was 75, 40, 5, and 2%, the av. wt. loss of (B) was 0.019, 0.014, 0.024, and 0.043 g./sq. m./day, resp. With 100, 75, 40, 20, and 5% MeOH the av. wt. loss of (B) was 0.008, 0.015, 0.003, 0.001, and 0.003 g./sq. m./day, resp. For Al sheets as industrial construction materials high-purity grades (above 99.5%) should be used, and the natural oxide film should be reinforced by treatment with water glass, steam, varnish, plastic spray, etc. Micro-photos of Al plates with various protective coatings are given. István Finály

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

H

9

ALUMINIUM
VOL.3--1950/
No.3, March

Artificial strengthening of aluminium oxide film by chemical processes: a new way of forming protective coatings on light metals. I. 62 65

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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H.

ALUMINIUM
VOL. III.--1950.
No. 4, April.

A. Dumont:
Artificial strengthening of aluminium oxide film by chemical processes; a new way of forming protective coating on light metals. II

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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7

CA

A few extraordinary cases of brass corrosion in an atmosphere containing sulfurous gases and investigation of such cases. András Dumony. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 5 (83), 421-5(1950). When brass samples contg. 70, 63, or 58% Cu were kept 2 hrs. in an atm. satd. with SO_2 and steam and then stored for a week, the highest wt. losses were observed in brasses with the highest Cu contents. When similar brass samples were treated in an atm. contg. SO_2, 1 or H_2S 2% at 450°, or in an atm. contg. SO_2 1% at 600°, the film formed on the surface of the brass contained Cu 70 and Zn 30, Cu 68 and Zn 32, Cu 10 and Zn 90, resp., for brass contg. Cu 70 and Zn 30; the film contained Cu 36 and Zn 64, Cu 36 and Zn 64, or Cu 2 and Zn 98, resp., for brass contg. Cu 63 and Zn 37; the film contained Cu 15 and Zn 85, Cu 30 and Zn 70, or Cu 0.0 and Zn 100, resp., for brass contg. Cu 58 and Zn 42%. When similar brass samples were kept at 20° in artificial sea water 2 weeks, the most severe corrosion occurred on the surface of brass contg. 58% Cu. The expts. show that the Cu content of brass alone is not the most important factor in corrosion resistance. Corrosion seems to depend on the quality of the protective coating formed under corrosive conditions. α-Brass is generally more resistant owing to its homogeneous structure. Since, however, strongly adhesive ZnO films are not readily formed on the surface of α-brasses, they are sometimes corroded more easily than brasses of the α-plus-β-structure. Two opposing processes take place in brass corrosion.

István Finály

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

Domony, András: Aluminium. Budapest: Népszava.
[redacted]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

CA

Polishing and finishing by chemical methods. Andras [illegible] (Magyar Aluminiumkutato Intezet, Budapest, Hung.). *Aluminium* 3, 18-23(1951). When articles of light metals or of Al are immersed in a liquid, cathodic processes take place on the prominent miniature peaks of the metal surface, whereas in the miniature valleys of the uneven surface anodic processes occur. Thus local differences arise in the concn. and various pH values occur in different points in the liquid. When a liquid is adjusted to the proper pH value, then the prominent particles will be dissolved by this liquid, and at the same time a strongly adherent protective coating will be formed in the fine cavities of the surface. After a definite time the whole surface will be evenly polished. For this purpose liquids contg. H_3PO_4 were most suitable. With baths at 85-90° a treatment of 3-10 min. is satisfactory. The articles are then washed in cold and hot water, dried carefully, and finished in a 2nd bath at 85-90° for 2-5 min. The best results were obtained when a mixt. of H_3PO_4 and H_2SO_4 with some heavy metal salts as catalysts was used as the 1st bath and a water-free mixt. of H_3PO_4 and HNO_3 with the same catalyst was used as the 2nd bath. The keeping quality of polished and finished surfaces prepd. by this chem. method was extremely good owing to a fine, compact film of Al phosphate which prevents further oxidization. Chemically polished Al surfaces can be "eloxated" well.

István Finály

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Met. Abstract

7

The Artificial Thickening of the Oxide Film on Aluminium by Chemical Means: New Method of Producing Protective Coatings on Light Metals. André Domony (*Aluminium* (*Budapest*), 1951, 8, (4), 73-77).—[In Hungarian]. Theoretical and experimental data are given. The results of corrosion tests showed that specimens treated with the M.B.V. process (which is briefly described) suffered the least weight loss in a number of highly corrosive substances. 9 ref.—I. S. M.

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~~Hungary~~
HA

A New Process for the Refining of Aluminium Scrap. André Domony and R. Várhelyi (*Aluminium* (*Budapest*), 1951, 8, (8), 183–192).—(In Hungarian). After a brief review of types of scrap and methods of refining them, and an appraisal of the method of treating the melt with Cl_2, the new S_2Cl_2 process is described. Thermodynamic aspects and the practice of the process are shown, and special ref. is made to the effect of S_2Cl_2 on the Mg content.—I. S. M.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Domony, A.

34. New possibilities for utilizing castings made from aluminium waste — Hulladekaluminiumbol gyartott ontvonyek ujabb felhasznalasi lehetosegei — by A. Domony (Hungarian Engineering — Magyar Technika — No. 4, pp. 26-29, April 1951, 3 figs., 1 tab.)

Contrary to other metals, aluminium waste occurring in the manufacturing processes cannot be utilized simply by remelting, therefore, up to now only third rate castings could be produced from this waste (fittings, door latches, stove legs, etc.); the actual ratio of the finished product to waste is 5:1. It is possible, however, to purify the waste metal according to the processes described in detail in the article to a degree that even high grade goods, such as engine parts, forgings subjected to high mechanical stresses, and, possibly, pistons and crank cases, etc. can also be produced. The various stages of purification are: the expulsion of the H_2 gas dissolved in the aluminium by means of chlorine gas, and, subsequently, by means of N_2, then establishing a close contact between the contaminating metal bath and a layer of salt (e.g. of cryolite + NaCl + KCl) with the addition of halogenides of heavy metals (e.g. $MnCl_2$ and $PbCl_2$) by which the mechanical properties of the material and the formation of its crystalline structure are favourably influenced.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, A.

65. Artificial thickening of aluminium oxide film by chemical processes. A new method of producing protective coating for light metals - Az alumínium felületi oxidacíójának kémiai módszerekkel történő mesterséges erősítése; könnyűfémek festékalapjának ujfajta kikepzése - by A. Domony (Aluminium -. Vol. III, No. 3,4, pp. 62-65, 73-77, March, April 1951, 15 figs., 3 tabs.)

Experiments were made with the object of finding a process by which the favourable properties of artificially thickened oxide films will ensure an efficient corrosion protection and will satisfy the requirements for a suitable coating that can be used to advantage in the treatment of large workpieces without having to apply dip baths. Thorough investigations on the formation as well as the chemical and physical properties of aluminium oxide films led to the conclusion that new type artificial oxide films can be prepared efficiently by spraying an aqueous solution of potassium bichromate, calcined sodium carbonate and solid sodium hydroxide. This solution can be sprayed quickly and easily on aluminium surfaces, and forms a corrosion resistant spongeous oxide film with good varnish absorbing and adhesive properties. Oxidation sets in at about 30 C° and becomes very intensive at 50 to 60 C°. Various types of varnishes can be readily applied to aluminium surfaces prepared it this manner resulting in satisfactory adhesion.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, A.

Effect of boron on the electrical conductivity of refined and ordinary aluminum. A. Domony and R. K. Vaasel (Research Inst. Nonfer[redacted]). *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 159-63(1953)(in Russian).—The sharp lowering of the elec. cond. of Al by Ti (and V) can be cancelled to a large extent by alloying with boron. The elec. cond. of pure Al (Fe + Si < 0.1%) with boron added up to 1% does not fall more than 0.5 m./Ω mm.². The curve for Ti plus B (where B/Ti > 1) was 1.5 m./Ω mm.² lower and parallel to the characteristic curve of the metal alloyed only with boron. The elec. cond. of ordinary Al contg. Ti is similarly improved, but the effects of Fe and Si are unchanged. Titanium boride is presumably formed.

R. D. Misch

M

BB

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DOMONY, T.

5

B. T. M.
V. 3 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Metals- Extraction
And Refining

3662* Production and Properties of Alloying Materials Necessary for the Manufacture of [redacted] Alloys. (Hungarian.) András Domony and [redacted]. *Aluminium (Budapest)*, v. 3, no. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 236-241. Places emphasis on the importance of keeping out Fe. Practical details of various processes are outlined. Micrograph, tables, graphs. 10 ref.

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2

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Pollution and Wastes

5656* Utilization of Salt Residues and Scrapings Arising During the Processing of Light Metals and Light Metal Scrap. (Hungarian.) Andras Domony. *Aluminium* (Budapest), v. 5, no. 11, Dec. 1953 [redacted]
Reports investigations to determine quantity of valuable materials lost in salt residues and scrapings. Proposes method for recovery. Describes composition of waste material. Tables.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Domony, A.

So. Latest viewpoints and corrosion data on the utilization of aluminium alloys for shipbuilding — A. Domony, M. Hollo. (*Lismüvek és Gépek* — Vol. 1, 1954, No. 11, pp. 340–345, No. 12, pp. 366–373, 18 figs., 6 tabs.)

(1) Aluminium alloys and different grades of steel produced in Hungary for use in shipbuilding were subjected to comparative tests for their resistance to corrosion. The following tests were applied: (1) testing in liquid (stationary and flowing) medium, (2) stress corrosion test (static and dynamic loads), (3) salt spray chamber test. It was established that the tested aluminium alloys were less sensitive to the corrosion by the substances occurring in ship operation than were steel plates. There was no substantial difference between the corrosion resistance of the various copper-free aluminium alloys. It was found that the use of aluminium alloys with a copper content should be avoided in the building of vessels both for inland navigation and seafaring. Al-Mg type alloys showed the best resistance to corrosion. However, the tendency towards stress corrosion increased rapidly with the increase of the Mg content. From among the Al-Mg-Si type alloys the corrosion resistance of annealed and solution treated materials was the best. Thus it was proved that aluminium alloys could be successfully used in shipbuilding, a fact verified in practice by the watercraft built in Hungary for inland navigation.

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DOMONY, Andras, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; VARHELYI, Rezso

Effect of the casting skin of aluminum billets cast in water on the properties of sheets made of the aluminum billets. Koh lap 9 no. 11: 505-508 N '54.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Domony, A.

2

73. Influence of some alloying constituents on the structure of cast aluminium. (In English) A. Domony, K. K. Vassel. *Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 12, 1955, No. 1—4, pp. 157—164, 1 tab.

Experiments were conducted to show the effect of the various alloying elements and impurities of aluminium on the primary grain size of the cast metal. Grain size and mode of crystallization depend to the greatest extent — according to the experiments conducted under the same melting and casting conditions — on the kind of alloying constituents present in the molten metal, on the presence of other metallic constituents or impurities and on the amount. As anticipated, titanium showed an effect on grain size which was higher by several orders than that of the other investigated elements. In the opinion of the authors, the increased grain refining effect and its influence on crystallization cannot be explained univocally by any of the following theories: peritectic reaction, nuclei of titanium carbide particles and remnant crystal lattice fragments. A much clearer explanation can be given by assuming a favourable equilibrium of the forces and energies acting between the aluminium and titanium atoms in a melt of approx. 700° C.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, A.

Some current problems with our finished aluminum products. p. 21. KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, A.

79. Effect of small quantities of alloying constituents and impurities on the technological properties of aluminum. A. [illegible] Kohasiati Lab. [illegible] 1955 [illegible] 574 2 tabs

[illegible] effect [illegible] small quantities [illegible] purities in primary aluminum [illegible] and B, on the most important technological [illegible] of the metal have been investigated. The presence of Ti in the metal has a primary influence on the formation of the macrostructure and on the tendency to hot cracking. In the joint presence of Ti and B macrostructure formation depends upon the total quantity of alloying constituents. The order of their concerned effect [illegible] the grain refinement [illegible] constituents [illegible] reduced by the [illegible] dissolved in the metal [illegible] from the solid solution by heat treatment [illegible] may be expelled by the addition of B. The [illegible] value of the hardening curves plotted for cold working depends upon the quantity of impurities contained in the metal their characteristics depending [illegible] the presence of the alloying constituents in the metal [illegible] joint presence of Ti and B in quantities of [illegible] of hundredths of per cent has no influence [illegible] resistance of primary aluminum [illegible] of [illegible] the chemical resistance [illegible] in good agreement with an [illegible] of P

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DOMONY, A.; VASSEL, R.; VARHELYI, R.

DOMONY, A.; VASSEL, R.; VARHELYI, R. Experiments for eliminating abnormalities in electric conductivity of aluminum wires. p. 497.

Vol. 15, No. 1/4, 1955.
KOZLEMENYEI.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

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3

[illegible]1* (Hungarian) Aluminum of Internationally Accepted Standard Quality. Hungarian Production Results in 1955. Nemzet-közi előírásoknak megfelelő alumíniumhuzalok 1955 évi hazai gyártásának tapasztalatai. András Domony, Róbert Vassel, and János Déry. *Kohászati Lapok* V 11, no 8, Aug. 1956, p. 369-377.

Review of laboratory and industrial experiment for the improvement of the properties of electrically conductive Al wire. Effects of production methods on properties of wire

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

ANDRAS DOMONY

Relation between the characteristics of the hardening curve of electrical aluminum wire and the composition of the metal. András Domony. *Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei* 1956, 175-81.—A comparison of the hardening curves of Al wires of different compos. with addns. of Fe 0.003-0.43, Si 0.002-0.13, Ti 0.002-0.015, V <0.005-0.020, and B 0.01% shows that the character of the curves is detd. by the distribution of the impurities rather than by the type of alloy. Felicitas D. Goodman

3

AE2C

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

ANDRAS DOMONY

Large-scale production of aluminum wire of good conductivity. András Domony and K. Robert Vamel. *Fémipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei* 1956, 183-94.—The elec. properties of the finished wire depend upon the compn. of the basic metal and the manufg. conditions. The Si content of the Al must be ≤0.1%. During manuf. the formation of the Al-Si solid soln. must be avoided. The deleterious effect of the V and Ti content can be offset by addns. of B.

Felicitas D. Goodman

4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, A.

Effect on the technological properties of aluminum of small quantities of alloy elements. p.185. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest. Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Light Metal Congress Organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Sept. 28-31, 1956, Budapest. A. Demory (Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 1956, 14, [illegible]). — In [illegible]

[illegible] reduction plants, (4) the [illegible] of new [illegible] ferrous metallurgy, and (5) the economic use of Al. Lectures were devoted to: (i) problems related to raw materials for producing light alloys; (ii) the metallurgy of light alloys, and (iii) the metallography and technology of light alloys. — *Dielitzer* considered that the best conditions for the electrolytic prodn. of Al are provided by the presence of La in the electrolyte. — *Petrow* summarized his recent work on the development of new light alloys for the construction of supersonic aircraft, and dealt with the prodn. of very high-purity Al, and segregations during chill-casting of Al. A. *Gelei* reported on his theoretical calculations and practical

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Domony A.

results relating to the forces operative in the rolling, extruding, wire- and deep-drawing of Al and its alloys. *J. Schey* gave new explanations of the structural changes occurring during the hot-rolling of Al; he considered that no recrystn. occurs during the process. *A. Domony* thought that the effect of individual impurities on the technological properties of Al depend, *inter alia*, on the form in which these impurities are present and how they affect each other. — *Fujevich* reported on the metallographic and technological characteristics of pistons forged from an Al-Cu-Ni-Mg alloy contg. small proportions of Si and Mn. *F. Erdmann-Jesnitzer* summarized his researches relating to the weldability of Al-Mg, Al-Mn, and Al-Mg-Si alloys. — *Gideau* reported on the development of arc-welding under A protection, stressing the results attained with a process of automatic welding, using D.C. and vertical electrodes, suitable for welding thick plates, with a welding speed of 1-2 m./sec. Transfer of metal from the electrode to the metal pool, in the case of pure Al occurs by a high-speed, almost continuous migration of metal drops; in the case of Al alloys, especially alloys of the Al-Mg type, the drops do not form a continuous stream, and this favours the formation of gas pockets. — *Jenicek* called special attention to "Pivoveral" alloy, an Fe alloy contg. ~30% Al. Particulars of these papers and others submitted to the Congress are contained in the report. The Congress is to be held annually in different countries.—J. S. G. T.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, A.; VASSEL, R.

Effect of some alloys on the texture of cast aluminum. P. 17
KOZLEMENYEI Budapest, Vol. 18, no. 1/4, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DONNY, A.

A survey of the situation of the bauxite, alumina, and aluminum industries of the world and its effect on the Hungarian aluminum industry. (To be contd)p. 130. (KOHASZATI LAPOK. Vol. 12, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

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DOMONY, Andras, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Survey of the world's bauxite, alumina and aluminum industries and their effect on the Hungarian aluminum industry. Koh lap 12 no. 4/5:176-180 Ap-My '57.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

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Effect of small quantities of alloying elements and impurities on some physical properties of aluminum. A. Domony (Forschungsinst. metallind. Budapest). Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung. 16, 165-61(1957)(in German).—The elec. cond. of Al depends mainly on the quantity of the dissolved elements in the matrix, of such as Si, Ti, and V. Small quantities of dissolved Si can be removed from the solid soln. by suitable heat-treatment, while dissolved Ti or V can be removed by the addn. of B. The abs. values of the plots tensile strength against reduction by cold-working depend on the quantity of the impurities present, and the character on the distribution of the alloying elements within the metal. The character of the strain-hardening curves of Al, contg. small amts. of segregated elements, is the same as that of the high-purity Al. The character of the strain-hardening curve of Al, contg. some 0.01-0.1% alloying elements in solid soln. is somewhat different. The alteration of the character of the strain-hardening curves might be explained with the help of the theory of dislocations. Frederick C. Nachod

fra. RG JP

See also: 1 Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol 6, No. 8, Aug. 57 — uncl —

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

The state and development of the indutry of finished aluminum products from the point of view of their application in Hungary. Koh lap 12 no. 11/12 481-488 N-D '57.

Some newer experimental results in aluminum corrosion under the operational conditions corresponding to those of nuclear reactors. Ibid.:542-550.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Corrosion. Corrosion Control. H-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1631.

Author : ~~Domony, A.~~
Inst : Not given.
Title : Investigation of Corrosion Aluminum Under Conditions of an Operating Atomic Reactor.

Orig Pub: Kohash. lapok, 1957, 12, No 11-12, 542-550.

Abstract: The corrosion resistance of aluminum with additions of Fe, Ti, Si and B in water was investigated at a high pressure and temperature. It was established that the alloys of Al, containing intermetal compounds have the best corrosion resistance. By the effect of the latter (depolarizing properties) can be explained the very high corrosion resistance of super-pure aluminum in a weakly aggressive media.

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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Corrosion. Corrosion Control H-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 24, 1958, No 81963

Author : Domony A., Lichtenberger E.
Inst :
Title : New Approach to the Corrosion Problems of Aluminum in the Weakly Agressive Media and in Food Products

Orig Pub : Kohasz. lapok, 1957, 12, No 11-12, 550-554

Abstract : Corrosion resistance of Al-strips, anodized in H_2SO_4 solution and in a mixture of H_2SO_4 and CH_3COOH, was investigated. It was concluded that the best corrosion resistive properties have Al-strips that were chemically oxidized. This is explained by the structure of the protective layer. Thickness and structures of various oxide layers were investigated.

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Corrosion of aluminum under conditions encountered in nuclear reactors. \ András Donony. *Kohászati Lapok* 90, 542-5(1957).—Pure Al and alloys contg. various amts. of Fe, Si and (or) Ti were subjected to 1-6 cycles consisting of 8 hrs. exposure to steam at 180° and cooling for 16 hrs. The exposed samples were examd. for tensile, microscopical, x-ray, and chem. properties. Al contg. small amts. of Si and Ti will corrode in relation to the temp. of the aq. phase; at 180° corrosion (I) begins after a few hrs. incubation, at >260° within a few min.; >0.2% Fe will substantially inhibit I at 180° (>0.3% at 260°); >0.4% Si, if no Fe is present, will prevent I; 0.2% Ti will be effective at 180° but not at 260°. B will accelerate I unless Si is also present, in the latter case it shows no appreciable effect. I proceeds inwards along the crystal boundaries and is attributed to the water (which is dissocd. at high temps. and pressures) in that the OH ions will peptize the oxide layer at the surface which, in the absence of air, is unable to be regenerated. The depolarizing effects of the various ingredient metals, depending upon the potential differential, are of major effect in inhibiting or accelerating I. L. G. Arzai.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DEMENY, A.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 36883

Author : Demeny, A.
Inst : -
Title : New Opportunities of the Utilization of Aluminum in the Production of Equipment for the Food Industry and for the Packing of Food Products.

Orig Pub : Elelm. Ipar, 1958, 12, No 8-9, 235-245.

Abstract : The properties of aluminum and its alloys, especially from the point of view of corrosion in the process of food production, were examined. By prolonged boiling in distilled water, a protective film is formed on the aluminum surface, which in ordinary conditions protects the equipment from corrosion. Other methods of protective treatments of aluminum surfaces were described. The expansion in the production of packing equipment

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101. The effect of different impurities on the corrosion resistance of super-purity aluminium in water of high temperature and high pressure. (In German) A. Homony. *Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 21, 1958, No. 1—2, pp. 123—130, 8 figs., 2 tabs.

The experiments showed the corrosion resistance of super-purity aluminium alloyed with various amounts of Si, Fe, Ti and B against water of high pressure and temperature. It was established that only aluminium containing certain kinds of foreign phase constituents in definite amounts is resistant to water of high pressure and temperature. Evaluating the results of the experiments on the basis of theoretical considerations, correlations were successfully established which explain the thus far uncleared unusual corrosion behaviour of super-purity aluminium. Accordingly, the corrosion behaviour of aluminium in mild agents is strongly influenced not only by the hitherto known factors (the formation of oxide films, the electrochemical behaviour of the different phases against the basic metal) but by the depolarizing effect of the foreign phases as well.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

Distr: 4E2c

Distribution of calcium impurities in aluminum and their effect on the electrical conductivity of the metal. A. Domony (Research Inst. Ind. Non-Ferrous Metals, Budapest). *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 21, 295-307(1958)(in German). —Melts of Al metal with CaF_2, CaC_2, or CaH_2 contg. cryolite or chiolite salts can absorb finely dispersed impurities of nonmetallic salts that tend to promote gas absorption. No Al-Ca alloys are formed under these conditions (950° to 1150°). Ca found in Al metal indicates the presence of salt inclusions. These are responsible for decreased elec. conductivities, as well as for difficulties encountered in the degassing of the metal, but they can be dissolved out of the metal with mixts. of chiolite (rather than higher-melting cryolite) and NaCl at 720° to 800°. Alloying of Al metal with small amts. of Ca does not affect the gas absorption. Hans U. D. Wiesendanger

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Surface treatment of aluminum. András Domony, Endre Lichtenberger-Bajza, and Pál Csokán. *Kohászati Lapok* 92, 92-100(1959); *Metalloberfläche* 13, 84-7(1959).—Sheets made from pure Al (contg. 0.00, 0.10, and 0.28% Ca, resp.), com.-grade Al, Al-Zn2-Mg4, Al-Zn3-Mg3, anticorrodal (Al contg. Fe 0.32, Si 0.74, Mg 0.52, and Mn 0.40%), masil (Fe 0.23, Si 1.21, Mg 1.05, and Mn 0.55%), nautal (Fe 0.22, Si 4.20, and Mg 0.25%), and dural (Fe 0.25, Si 4.05, Mg 0.70, and Mn 0.30%) were boiled 3 hrs. in the following baths: distd. water, tap water, distd. water with 2% H_2O_2, tap water with 2% H_2O_2, distd. water with 1% NH_4OH, tap water with 1% NH_4OH, distd. water with 2% $NaNO_2$, tap water with 2% $NaNO_2$, distd. water with 2% glycerol, tap water with 2% glycerol. The protective layers developed by these treatments were examd. for thickness, elec.-capacity properties, and resistance to corrosion. Results were given in detail. Improvements in the protective properties of these layers were effected by anodic oxidation by using a spray gun. It was found that the effectiveness of the treatment is influenced by the method used in the manuf. of the sheets. L. G. Arvai

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DONGNY A.
LICHTENBERGER, E.
CSOKAN, P.

Some recent practical results in surface finishing of aluminum. p. 92.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
uncla.

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AUTHORS: Buray, Zoltán, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Domony, András, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Corrosion of Aluminium Alloys and of Their Joints as Used in Shipbuilding

PERIODICAL: Kohászati lapok, 1960, No.2, pp.56-60

TEXT: The corrosion-resistance of aluminium alloys, and especially that of Al-Mg alloys, is well known in unstressed conditions but few data are available on the importance of Mg-content and of methods of heat-treatment on the corrosion-resistance of 3 to 5% Mg alloys to more aggressive media under simultaneous application of external stresses. The present study aims at establishing the optimum composition and condition of alloys in laboratory and field tests, with special reference to corrosion in Danube and sea-water. Al-4%Cu-1.5%Mg, Al-1.5%Mg-0.8%Si, Al-1.2%Mg-0.7%Si-0.5%Zn ("MASZIL"), Al-3%Mg, Al-5%Mg, Al-2%Mg-1%Mn and Al-1%Mn sheets (in various conditions of heat treatment), Al-1.7%Cu-1%Ni-0.5%Mg wires and cast

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Al-1%Mg-2.2%Si, Al-3%Mg and Al-9%Si test pieces were subjected to laboratory corrosion tests and the loss of weight, of tensile strength and of elongation were measured. Stirring tests in Danube-water gave the following order of merit (loss of strength and elongation increasing in the series):

1. Al-3%Mg, Al-5%Mg, Al-Mg-Mn, annealed Al-Mg-Si
2. Solution treated Al-Mg-Si
3. Solution treated and precipitated Al-Mg-Si
4. Al-Cu-Mg.

Synthetic sea-water gave the following order:

1. Al-3%Mg, Al-5%Mg
2. Solution treated Al-Mg-Si
3. Annealed Al-Mg-Si and MASZIL.

In salt-spray tests, alloys containing copper suffered 0.20 to 0.30 g/m^2 loss of weight in 30 days against only 0 to 0.03 g/m^2 of the other alloys (for comparison, steel lost 3.0 g/m^2 in the same period). Static tests in battery-acid (38.5% sulphuric acid) again showed the inferiority of alloys containing Cu whilst the other alloys gave more or less equal resistance. It is concluded that, in the absence of stresses, there is no significant difference in

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the chemical resistance of alloys containing 3% and 5% Mg. Tests in Danube-water with simultaneous application of external stresses, proved Al-Mg alloys to be far superior to any other alloys, including the heterogeneous Al-Mg-Si alloy that showed a good resistance in the unstressed condition. Tests in the more aggressive 3%NaCl + 1%HCl medium very clearly demonstrated the higher resistance of the Al-3%Mg alloy and the susceptibility of Al-5%Mg alloy in the heterogeneous condition. "Nautal" samples (4.25%Mg, 0.21%Fe, 0.27%Si, 0.22%Mn) were corrosion resistant even in the artificially aged condition (heated at 350°C for 3 hours followed by slow cooling and ageing at 150°C for 8 hours) thus, this alloy represents the maximum harmless Mg concentration. Further investigation concentrated on laboratory stirring-corrosion tests of "Nautal" and its butt-welded joints prepared by gas or argon-arc welding with tungsten (TIG) or metal (MIG) electrode. The progress of corrosion was followed by measuring loss of weight, thickness, strength, proof stress and elongation. No signs of corrosion were detected after 60 days of exposure to Danube-water on any of the specimens and the effect of synthetic sea-water (made with

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27.0 g NaCl, 3.8 g $MgCl_2$, 1.7 g $MgSO_4$, 1.2 g $CaSO_4$, 0.9 g K_2SO_4, 0.1 g $CaCO_3$ and 0.1 g $MgBr_2$ for each litre of water) was restricted to local greyish spots. In a 3%NaCl + 1%HCl solution, corrosion pits formed first adjacent to the welded bead and only later in the rest of the specimen. Weight loss was slow in the first 30 days but accelerated afterwards. The transition zone, adjacent to the bead, suffered greatest loss in weight and thickness. This zone was widest in the gas- and narrowest in the TIG-welded specimens. Because of this local decrease in thickness, tensile tests gave a specially sensitive indication of corrosion. Battery acid (with 38.5% H_2SO_4) attacked the specimens from the moment of immersion. In agreement with observations made in the hydrochloric acid test, the zone affected by moderate heat (200 to 500°C) during welding exhibited approximately twice the corrosion-resistance of the parent metal, whilst rapid corrosion in the transition-zone proper led to the formation of deep grooves. In order to confirm the laboratory tests, Al-3%Mg, "Nautal" and Al-Mg-Si specimens were fixed (with aluminium and hot-dip galvanized steel rivets) to a PVC sheet at the inner side of the bulwark at the bow of a Danube-sea going ship and were inspected for corrosion after a

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half-year cruise on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. No significant loss of strength was observed on any of the specimens. "Nautal" showed minimum surface attack; corrosion occurred only where rust had flown down from damaged steel rivets. All aluminium-riveted joints were intact except for a slight bloom where a gap was left in riveting. From the results of laboratory and field tests, it is concluded that "Nautal" represents the optimum composition for the building of welded and riveted load-bearing structures exposed to slightly corrosive atmospheres. The alloy is slightly easier to fabricate and to weld than Al-5%Mg, it resists corrosion by Danube- and sea-water, and joints welded under a protective atmosphere approach the parent metal in resistance to corrosion by hydrochloric and sulphuric acid. There are 16 figures, 4 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

[Abstractor's note: The first part of this article is published in No.1, pp.6-11; this is an abstract of the complete article.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr.

Technical and economical description of more important methods for the surface treatment of light metals. Gepyartastechn 1 no.7:275-280 O '61.

1. Research Institute of the Metal Industry, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

JAGANNADHA RAJU, G.J.V. (Budapest XI., Fehervari ut 144); DOMONY, A. (Budapest XI., Fehervari ut 144)

The chemical resistance of aluminum materials of different composition in concrete, mortar and gypsum. Periodica polytechn eng 5 no.2:117-133 '61.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet.

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A006/A101

5.2100

AUTHORS: Domony, A., Laár, T.

TITLE: Joint effect of titanium and boron upon the properties of an oxide film formed on an aluminum surface, and upon aluminum crystallization

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 14, abstract 5G82 ("Kohász. lapok", 1961, v. 94, no. 11, 505-507, Hungarian; Russian, German, English summaries)

TEXT: Some admixtures contained in Al, affect considerably its properties. Ti impairs electric conductivity, but promotes grain refining. B has a low effect on electric conductivity but promotes also the production of a fine crystalline structure. B impairs the properties of a surface oxide film. In the case of the joint presence of Ti and B, Al properties are determined by the predominance of one of the aforementioned elements in free state. To improve Al structure, 0.01 - 0.032% Ti should be added.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] B. Gulyanitskiy

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

Reduction of corrosion damages as reflected in Hungary's technical progress. Magy tud 69 no.3:167-171 Mr '62.

1. Tudomanyos fomunkatars, Femipari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr.

Society news. Koh lap 95 no.6:260 Je '62.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

HORVATH, Gyorgy; LATINAK, Istvan; DOMONY, Andras, dr.; OVARI, Antal

Society news. Koh lap 95 no.8:342 Ag '62.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Domony and Ovari).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

BURAY, Zoltan, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; DOMONY, Andras, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Corrosional behavior of aluminum alloys and their joints used in shipbuilding. (To be contd.). Koh lap 93 no.1:6-11 Ja '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Domony).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

BURAY, Zoltan, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; DOMONY, Andras, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Corrosional behavior of aluminum alloys and their joints used in the shipbuilding. (Continuation). Koh lap 93 no.2:56-60 F '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Domony).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

SZELESS, Laszlo; DOMONY, Andras, dr.

The editorial policy of "Kohaszati Lapok." Koh lap 93 no.7:329-331 Jl '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Explaining the causes for some irregularities observed during aluminum processing. Koh lap 93 no.9:400-407 S '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

ARKOS, Frigyes; DOMONY, Andras, dr.

Periodical reviews. Koh lap 93 no.11:526-527 N '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" foszerkesztoje (for Arkos). 2. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Domony).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Preparation of light-metal semifinished products especially suited qualitatively for chemical surface refinement. Koh Lap 93 no.12: 570-575 D '60.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr.

Some specific cases of the behavior of light metals in connection with corrosion. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.5:181-184 My '62.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410920003-2

DOMONY, Andras, dr.

Aluminum conference. Koh lap 96 no.4:Suppl: Ontode 14 no.4:3 of cover Ap '63.

1. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

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LAAR, Tibor, tudomanyos munkatars; DOMONY, Andras, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora

Developing the casting method in the foundries of aluminum smelteries. Koh lap 96 no.5:232-236 My '63.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet (for Laar).
2. "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Domony).

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PITTER, Pal; ARKOS, Frigyes; HORVATH, Antal; DOMONY, Andras, dr.; LEVARDI, Ferenc, dr.; SELMECI, Bela; FEKETE, Sandor; MARTOS, Ferenc, dr.; MACSAY, Jozsef, okleveles gepeszmernok; TARCZY-HORNOCH, Antal, dr., akademikus, egyetemi tanar; GAGYI PALFFY, Andras, dr.; KICSINDI, Janos, okleveles kohomernok; HEINRICH, Jozsef, okleveles banyamernok

The 1963 general meeting of the Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy. Koh lap 96 no. 6:241-264 Je '63.

1. Chairman, Division of Iron Metallurgy, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Pitter). 2. Editor-in-Chief, "Kohaszati Lapok" (for Arkos). 3. Secretary, Division of Metallurgy, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Horvath). 4. Editorial board member, "Kohaszati Lapok" (for Domony). 5. President, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Levardi). 6. Secretary General, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Selmeci). 7. Head, Auditing Commission, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Fekete). 8. Head, Medal Commission, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Martos). 9. Ozd Metallurgical Works, Ozd (for Macsay). 10. Esztergom Machine Tool Factory, Esztergom (for Kicsindi).

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