"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62179.

Author : S. Landa, J. Romovacek, H.H. Romovackova.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Composition of Initial Brown Coal Tar.

Orig Pub: Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 3, 1023 - 1028.

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 30097.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

PA - 2577

AUTHOR ROMPE, R.

TITLE Certain research on "cold" electronic emission of sulphurous cadmium monocrystals.
(Nekotoryye issledovanniya "Kholodnoy" elektronnoy emissii monokristallov sernistogo kadmiya. Russian).

PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 219 -221
U.S.S.R.
Received 4/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT The lecture was delivered at the All-Union Conference for Semiconductors in November 1955 at Leningrad. At first the simple installation itself is described. Already on the occasion of the first experiments carried out it was observed that, even in the case of lacking illumination, several crystals showed an electron emission which, at a voltage between anode and cathode of about 7 kV, had a value of the order of magnitude 10^{-7} A, and at 12,5 kV of up to 10^{-3} A. As long as the voltage does not exceed 8 - 10 kV, electron emission is more or less stable; and an increase of current intensity (by an increase of voltage) irreversible modifications were produced on the crystal. Rising of the emission current by no means took place exponentially, but rather "in steps", and, eventually at current intensities of 10^{-4} and 11^{-3} A, led to a rapid destruction of the crystal (within about some seconds). Immediately before reaching its maximum the green coloring of fluorescence changes over to red-orange typical [illegible] not all monocrystal needles showed

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Rompe, R

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

A53

2079. Light Sources. R. Rompe. *Acta Physica Polonica*, 5, pp. 151–190; *Disc.*, 190–192, 1936. *In German.*—The author summarises the properties of the different light sources which may be used for researches on absorption and fluorescence. The tungsten-filament lamp, arc lamps, l.p., h.p. and e.h.p. gas-discharge lamps are dealt with in turn. Tables giving the relative energy distribution in the emission of the different lamps and other technical data are included. The mechanism of the emission from discharge tubes is described. Another table gives the appropriate lamp and filter combination to obtain monochromatic light of various wave-lengths ranging from 3076 to 8521 Å. W. S. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMPE, R.

Investigations of Cold Electron Emission from Cadmium Sulphide Single Crystals. R. Rompe. (Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Feb. 1957, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 219–221.) Experiments carried out at 10^{-6} mm Hg pressure showed that electron emission from CdS crystals for 7 kV between anode and cathode produced a current of 10^{-7}A, and for 12·5 kV this increased to 10^{-6}A.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMPE, R.

Some investigations on "cold" electronic emission of cadmium sulfide single srystals. Radiotekh.i elektron.2 no.2:219-221 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut istochnikov izlucheniya Akademii nauk Germanskoy Demokraticheskoy Respubliki, Berlin.
(Electron emission) (Cadmium sulfide)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMPOLT, B.

The source function of a quiescent prominence. Biul astr Cz 14 no.3:87-91 '63.

1. Astronomical Institute of Wroclaw University.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

L 46818-66

ACC NR: AT6020506 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0100/0114

32
B+1

AUTHOR: Ciurla, T.; Rompolt, B.

ORG: Astronomical Institute of Wroclaw University

TITLE: The influence on the line profiles of the filament structure of prominences and flares

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no. 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 100-114

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, solar prominence, solar flare, Doppler width, filament velocity, optic depth, solar disk/Elliott 803 computer

ABSTRACT: On the basis of previous works and using photographs of a prominence shown in figures in the original article, the author shows and analyzes the influence of the filamentary structure of prominences and flares on their spectral line profiles. A simple model is used which considers only two filaments. The results are then generalized for an arbitrary number of filaments with different radial-velocity components. The profile of the line thus obtained is then calculated, assuming that the Doppler width of one individual filament equals unity. The values adopted for each of three variable

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ACC NR: AT6020506

parameters are presented. The line profiles are calculated for all possible combinations of values of the three parameters. An electronic Elliott 803 computer calculated the 140 profiles, reduced to unity, and their maximum intensity value. The author analyzes the shape of the profiles obtained and stresses that most of the asymmetric profiles have different humps, saddles, and waves. In analyzing the preliminary results obtained, the author mentions some basic problems. It appears that active prominences or flares may indeed have a 6 km/sec relative filament velocity. If the prominences are assumed to have a filament structure, the Doppler widths determined from the observed profiles on the basis of their half-widths may be excessively large. The maximum intensities obtained from the calculated profiles have not yet been worked out. The increase of optical depth causes the difference between the largest and the smallest maximum intensity values to decrease regardless of the number of filaments. Additional filaments would therefore only widen the line profile and would not affect the intensity. Therefore, it appears possible to apply the present theory to the interpretation of solar flares, where spectral lines are known to be large. In conclusion the author remarks that preliminary results obtained with the model described are encouraging. The authors hope to obtain suitable observational material to learn more about the matter in prominences and flares. In the discussion following the article, one of the

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ACC NR: AT6020506

authors stresses that his theory is also applicable to flares observed on the solar disk and adds that more reliable observational material would be useful in order to improve the interpretation of the line profile of prominences and flares. Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 5 formulas, and 3 tables. [GC]

SUB CODE: 03, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 010/ OTH REF: 010/

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

L 44084-66

ACC NR: AT6020508 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0120/0124

29
28
B+1

AUTHOR: Rompolt, B.

ORG: Astronomical Institute of Wroclaw University

TITLE: The connection between a funnel-type prominence and surges

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no. 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 120-124 and inserts following p. 124

TOPIC TAGS: solar prominence, solar activity, solar limb, solar magnetic field, solar corona

ABSTRACT: The author tries to determine the trajectories and directions of the movement of matter and the reproduction of the general nature of the magnetic field in a region of active funnel-type prominences and surges situated in the western solar limb and filmed on 22 November 1945. Investigation was carried out on the

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ACC NR: AT6020508

basis of 200 selected frames out of the 628 obtained. Enlargements on photographic paper facilitated the determination of the trajectories of individual prominence knots and streams. The pattern of the magnetic field in the active region above the chromosphere was constructed as a result. From analysis of other films of prominences, it was concluded that surges are the main suppliers of matter to the corona within an active region. The general character of the magnetic field in the corona is shown and explained in detail. The general pattern of the magnetic field in the funnel-type prominence is described as departing distinctly from preconceived notions. The most characteristic values of the velocities of matter in the region of active prominences are listed and explained. The mechanism carrying the surge matter back to the chromosphere along the same route as the ascending trajectory is probably the same as the one controlling the matter in the loop-type prominences. All the surges observed emerge from the solar surface regions where two systems of magnetic lines of force converge, as was found previously in the case of the region of active prominences of 4 January 1945 [Rompolt, B.: BAC 16, No. 4, 227, 1965]. The author is especially indebted to Professor W. Roberts for permission to use his

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

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ACC NR: AT6020508

films of prominences. In the discussion following the article, the author says he could not get the configuration of the sunspots on the eve of the phenomena described. Positions of individual knots were measured on paper enlargements by means of a transparent paper, and the mean errors of the velocity values were ~ 5 km/sec. [GC]

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMPORTL, Josef, inz.; DROBNY, Josef, inz.

Problems of belt conveying in lignite opencast mines. Uhli 5 no.10:349-353 O '63.

1. Sdruzeni Severoceskych hnedouhelnych dolu, Most (for Romportl).
2. Vyzkumny ustav hnedeho uhli, Most (for Drobny).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMPORTL, J.

Practices in mining filled stopes. p. 307.

UHLI. (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 1, no. 9, September 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMS, O.G. [Roms, O.H.]

Effect of the change of light conditions on the acceleration of flowering in chrysanthemums. Visnyk Kyiv. un no.5. Ser.biol. no.1:133-135 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(CHRYSANTHEMUMS) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF LIGHT ON)
(PLANTS, FLOWERING OF)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMS, O.G. [Roms, O.H.]

The most promising seedling of outdoor chrysanthemums in the Fomin Botanical Garden. Visnyk Kyiv.un. no.5. Ser.biol. no.2: 139-140 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(KIEV--CHRYSANTHEMUMS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMS, Ye.G. [Roms, O.H.]

Taxonomic position of lichens of the order Coniocarpales.
Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.5:65-72 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Botanicheskiy sad im. Fomina Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMS, Ye.G. [Roms, O.H.]

Constancy of algae as a component of the thallus of certain lichens of the suborder coniocarpineae. Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no. 5:57-60 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Botanicheskiy sad im. akademika Fomina, Kiyev.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

L 12439-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3002501 S/0073/63/029/006/0647/0650 59

58

AUTHOR: Pavlenko, I. G.; Zarubitskiy, O. G.; Roms, Yu, G.

TITLE: Anodic refining of bismuth in molten chloride electrolytes

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 6, 1963, 647-650

TOPIC TAGS: anodic refining, bismuth, molten chloride, electrolytes

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of experiments conducted by the authors previously (Zhurnal prikl. kh., 35, 1962, 317). In order to replace the complex technology of the pyrometallurgical process of refining and obtaining bismuth, the authors propose the use of a highly intensified process of anodic dissolution of bismuth alloys in molten chloride electrolytes. To obtain bismuth of purer quality the triple eutectic NaCl-CaCl sub 2 -BaCl sub 2 was used in the experiment as the chloride electrolyte. The authors determined that the increased effectiveness of anodic refining of bismuth can be obtained by applying chloride electrolytes free of lead compounds. The data of this experiment were proven to be correct by the results of the experiments conducted on a larger scale of anodic refining of crude bismuth. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

Association: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; BOMS, Yu.G.

Solubility of bismuth in fused bismuth chloride. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.5:457-460 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

PAVLENKO, I.G. [Pavlenko, I.H.]; ZARUBITSKIY, O.G. [Zarubyts'kyi, O.H.]; ROMS, Yu.G. [Roms, IU.H.]; OLIYNIK, V.A. [Oliinyk, V.A.]

Use of heat-resistant concrete in lead-chloride melts. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.2:73-75 Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; ROMS, Yu.G.

"Concerning the Bi - $BiCl_3$ system." Reply to the comments by L.E. Topol and R.A. Osteryoung. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.9:999-1000 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

PAVLENKO, I.G.; ZARUBITSKIY, O.G.; ROMS, Yu.G.

Anodic refining of bismuth in fused chloride electrolytes. Ukr. khim.zhur. 29 no.6:647-650 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Bismuth--Electrometallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; ROMS, Yu.G.

Thermodynamic properties of CuCl and $BiCl_3$ in the ternary eutectic melt $PbCl_2$ - KCl - NaCl. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1060-1065 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Submitted May 12, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMS, Yu.G.

Behavior of bismuth in $PbCl_2$ - KCl - NaCl fused salts.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.11:1127-1133 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; ROMS, Yu.G.

Thermodynamic properties of $PbCl_2$ in ternary eutectic $PbCl_2$ - KCl - NaCl. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.8:781-784 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; PAVLENKO, I.G.; ROMS, Yu.G.; MEL'NIKOV, V.I.

Electrolytic production and refinement of bismuth in melts.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.2:317-321 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii USSR.
(Bismuth—Electrometallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMS, Yu.G.; DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.

Thermodynamic properties of AgCl dissolved in $RbCl_2$ - KCl - NaCl melt of eutectic composition. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1151-1156 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

34971
S/080/62/035/002/009/022
D204/D302

18.3100

AUTHORS: Delimarskiy, Yu. K., Pavlenko, I. G., Roms, Yu. G. and Melnikov, V. I.

TITLE: Electrolytic preparation and refinement of Bi in melts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 2, 1962, 317-321

TEXT: Direct production and purification of Bi were carried out in (a) a ternary eutectic of 48 mol.% $PbCl_2$, 35 KCl and 17 NaCl, and (b) a eutectic of 36 mol.% NaCl, 47 $CaCl_2$ and 17 $BaCl_2$, by the method of anodic solution. The apparatus used is illustrated and described. The experiments were carried out at 500±20°C, in procelain or alumina crucibles, using Mo cathodes, while the Bi alloys were melted and served as anodes. A description of the procedure is given. Study of the removal of Pb from 85Bi15Pb alloys, using electrolyte (a) showed that the time of purification decreased (from 3 1/2 to 1 hour) when the current density was raised from 0.25 to 0.83 amp/cm^2. The current efficiency was 80 - 90%. Practically all

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Ag and Cu in the original alloy were removed together with the Pb. Measurements of the anode potential showed this quantity to be accurately determined by the extent of purification, increasing from 0.08 - 0.14 V to 0.36 - 0.4 V as the Pb was removed. It is, therefore, believed that the process could be controlled automatically by a simple potentiometric method. Transfer of Bi to the cathode was also investigated, at 0.5 amp/cm^2, on a 75Bi25Pb alloy, finding that the Bi increased at first slowly and then rapidly, up to 1% in the cathode Pb, when ~92 - 98% of the anode Pb was dissolved, decreasing thereafter to 0.6 - 0.9%. The results are discussed. Using electrolyte (b) and commercial Bi containing 2.5% Pb, 0.3% Ag and 0.007% Cu, at 0.17 amp/cm^2 and at 550°C, it was found that higher purifications could be achieved. The lead was reduced to $\leqslant$ 0.001%, Cu to ~0 and Ag to 0.01%. The results were confirmed on repeating the process on a larger scale with commercial lead containing 16.8% Bi and admixtures of Ag, Cu and Sb. There are 5 figures and 13 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. Cleary and D. Cubicciotti, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 557, (1952);

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

Electrolytic preparation and ... S/080/62/035/002/009/022
D204/D302

F. I. Keneshea and D. Cubicciotti, J. Phys. Chem., 62, 7, 843, (1958); I. Corbett, ibid., 62, 9, 1149, (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1961

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMSA, Otto

Cold working of plates without cutting. Technika 6 no.8:6-7 Ag '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMSA, Otto

"Technology of assembling machines, engines and gears" by M.P. Nowikow. Reviewed by Otto Romsa. Gep 15 no.4:171 Ap '63.

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L 32439-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AT4045958 S/2563/64/000/234/0062/0068

AUTHOR: Romu, V. G.

35
B+1

TITLE: Investigation of the copper corner of the Cu-Al-Mn-Fe phase diagram

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 234, 1964. Metallovedeniye (Metallography), 62-68

TOPIC TAGS: quaternary phase diagram, copper, aluminum, magnesium, iron, crystallization range, martensite transformation, metallographic examination, microhardness

ABSTRACT: Although the quaternary Cu-Al-Mn-Fe phase diagram serves as a basis for the development of new high-strength alloys and for a most thorough

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045958

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Armco-Iron (0. 77% C; 0. 28% Mn; 0. 015% P). Fe was added as an Al-Fe alloying agent. The chemical composition of specimens varied as follows: Al -4; 7; 9; 11 and 14%; Mn -2. 5; 5; 10 and 15%; Fe -0. 5; 1; 2; 3 and 5%. In all specimens the crystallization range was narrow and expanded as Mn was added. The intro-

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mm^2 range. In quantities of 0.5% Fe inhibited the formation of a β-solid solution but Al additions in excess of 9% expanded the β-region causing the disappearance of the region of an α-solid solution. A new ferruginous component appeared after 5% Fe was added. An increase in the amount of Mn brought about the formation of a homogeneous structure which became martensitic as the Mn content was lowered. The microhardness of the β-phase which depends on the alloying component lies between 280 and 412 kG/mm^2. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045958

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMU, V.G.

Investigating the weldability of alloyed aluminum bronze. Trudy LPI no.229:106-110 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMU, V.G.

LAZARENKO, S.P.; ROMU, V.G.

Plated metals. TSvet. met. 30 no.4:56-60 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Metal cladding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMU, V.G.

Investigating the copper corner of the constitutional diagram for the system Cu - Al - Mn. Trudy LPI no.234:57-61 '64.

Investigating the copper corner of the constitutional diagram for the system Cu - Al - Mn - Fe. Ibid.:62-68 (MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMU, V.G

BUTOMO, D.G.; LAZARENKO, S.P.; VOL, A.Ye.; ROMU, V.G.

High-strength corrosion-resistant malleable alloy. TSvet.met.29 no.11:70-76 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Copper-aluminum-nickel alloys--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMU, V.G.

Alloyed foundry aluminum bronze. Trudy LPI no. 251:47-49 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

BUTOMO, ..G.; LAZARENKO, S.P.; ROMU, V.G.

Copper production with low oxygen content. TSvet. met. 30 no.7:70-75 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Copper--Metallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMUALD

Category : POLAND / Radio Physics, Generation and Conversion of Radio-Frequency Oscillations I-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 7248

Author : Litur'n, Romuald
Title : Modern Microwave Tubes

Orig Pub : Elektronika, 1956, 2, No 6-7, 205-231

Abstract : No abstract

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMUL', M.F., assistent

Morphological changes in the heart in brain tumors. Sbor. turd. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:319-321 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. A.S.Brumberg) Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRAIN—TUMORS) (HEART)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Comparative Oncology U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84971

Author : ~~Romulli, M.F.~~
Inst : Kursk Medical Institute
Title : Pathologic Changes ine Heart in Malignant Tumor Disease

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kurskiy med. in-t, 1956, No. 11, 183-187

Abstract : In 112 autopsies on patients dying from malignant tumors it was shown that metastases to the heart (18 percent) are most frequently seen in cancers of the lungs, as the result of emboli along the blood and lymph vessels. Metastases to the heart are often provided by tumors which have a tendency to degeneration; non-specific changes in the form of brown atrophy, dystrophic processes, and lymphocytic infiltrations were often seen; and death of patients with tumors not infrequently occurred due to cardiac decompensation or acute cardio-vascular insufficiency. - Ye. F.

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMYL'

ROMYL', M.F., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Pathological changes of the heart in malignant tumors." Kursk, 1958, 16 pp including cover (Second Mos State Med Inst im N.I. Pirogov) 200 copies (KL, 28-58, 111)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

DIMITRIU, N., ing.; ROMUL, Radu, ing.; PANTELLI, Tudor, ing.; GEORGESCU, V., ing.; POTOCEANU, I., ing.; RADULESCU, M.; GHEORGHE, Gh.; ORBOK, Geza

Letters to the editor. Probleme econ 15 no.10:147-151 O '62.

1. Director, Trustul regional de constructii, Ploiesti (for Dimitriu). 2. Director, Trustul regional de constructii locale, Brasov (for Romul). 3. Director, Trustul regional de constructii, Iasi (for Pantelli). 4. Director, Trustul regional de contructtii locale, Galati (for Georgescu). 5. Director general, Combinatul siderurgic, Resita (for Potoceanu). 6. Inginer sef, Resp. Inovatii, Intreprinderea Trainica, Pucioasa (for Radulescu). 7. Intreprinderea Trainica, Pucioasa (for Gheorghe). 8. Director, Fabrica de confectii Flacara, Cluj (for Orbok).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMUSHKEVICH, V. I., Cand. Geogr. Sci. (diss) "Dry Winds in the Steppe Zone," Khar'kov, 1961, 19 pp (Khar'kov State Univ.) 225 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 258).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMVARI, J.

Hungary/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases caused by Viruses and Rickettsiae. R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2715

Author : Romvari Jozsef
Inst : Not given
Title : A Case of Q-Fever in a Herd of Cattle

Orig Pub : Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 1-2, 25-27

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

HUNGARY/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses. E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14602

Author : Romvari
Inst : -
Title : Q-Fever.

Orig Pub : Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 1-2, 35-37

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

HUNGARY/Microbiology. Hemoglobinophillic Bacteria. Brucellae F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 62458

Author : Romvary Jozsef
Inst : --
Title : Preparation and Evaluation of Brucella Allergens

Orig Pub : Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 4-5, 105-107

Abstract : From mixtures of cultures Brucella abortus bovis, and Br. abortus suis and especially from Brucella strain B 19, allergens were prepared with the help of acid hydrolysis or according to the method accepted for the preparation of tuberculin and mallein. In the course of 4-5 months of preservation, the compounds completely retained their activity. Allergic and serological tests on cows gave coinciding results in 66 percent of the cases. In the foci of infection of diverse remoteness, the allergic reactions were more often positive than the serological ones. In some case, with a positive serological reaction obtained with or after abortion,

Card : 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

BARB, K.; FARKAS, E.; ROMVARY, J.; TAKATSY, Gy

Comparative study of influenza virus strains isolated from domestic animals in Hungary. Acta virol. 6 no.3:207-213 My '62.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest, and Veterinary Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES) (SWINE virol)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMVARY, J.

Catarrhal pneumonia of sheep caused by a virus of the Psittacosis lymphogranuloma venereum (PLV) group. Acta veter Hung 13 no.4:355-361 '63.

1. Veterinary Medical Research Institute (Direktor: J.Meszaros) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMVARY, J.

Incidence of virus diarrhoea among newborn calves. Acta vet. Acad. Sci. Hung. 15 no.3:341-347 '65.

1. Veterinary Medical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Director J. Meszaros), Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

L 30751-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6020280 SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/65/012/003/0289/0294

AUTHOR: Romvary, Jozsef (Budapest); Takatsy, Gyula (Budapest); Farkas, Elek (Budapest)

29
B

ORG: State Institute of Hygiene/directed by T. Bakacs/, Budapest (Allami kozegeszsegugyi intezet); [Romvary] Veterinary Research Institute/directed by J. Meszaros/, MTA, Budapest (Allatorvostani kutatointezet MTA)

6

TITLE: Serological evidence of the incidence of influenza equine A-1 virus infections among horses in Hungary

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta microbiologica, v. 12, no. 3, 1965, 289-294

TOPIC TAGS: animal, antibody, animal disease, virus, serum, disease incidence, virus disease

ABSTRACT: Horses in 12 stocks were screened for hemagglutination-inhibiting antibodies to the subtypes equine A-1 and A-2, human A-2 and swine A-1 of the influenza virus. A total of 835 sera were tested, 487 of which were taken from race horses. Antibodies were found only to the subtype equine A-1 virus. The incidence of these antibodies was high in horses over 3 years of age, in each of the stocks tested. Colts 2-3 years old were tested in 4 stocks. Of these, an average of 49 per cent were found to have equine A-1 antibodies in two closely related stocks. In the other two stocks, the colts were practically seronegative. It is concluded that equine A-1 virus has been highly disseminated in Hungary before 1961 and that it persists in certain horse stocks. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [Orig.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMVARY, J.

Incidence of virus diarrhoea among roes. Acta vet. acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.4:451-455 '65.

1. Veterinary Medical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Director: J. Meszaros), Budapest. Submitted April 6, 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMVARY, Jozsef, Dr, cand. of vet. sci., TAKATSY, Gyula, Dr, FARKAS, Elek, Dr, candidates of med. sci.; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Animal Health Research Institute (director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr, cand. of vet. sci.) (MTA -- Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Allategeszsegugyi Kutato Intezet), and National Public Health Institute (director: BAKATS, Tibor, Dr, dr. of med. sci.) (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet).

"Serological Proof of the Occurrence of Influenza A-1 Equi Virus Infection in Hungarian Horses."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 2, Feb 66, pages 56-58.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Serum samples taken from 12 horse breeding stocks were tested for the presence of antibodies against equine influenza A-1 and A-2 viruses by means of the hemagglutination inhibition test. The sera were tested also with human influenza A-2 and with the Shope virus. Of the total of 835 blood samples, 487 were taken from race horses. Antibodies were found only to equine influenza subtype A-1. In all stocks, the sera of horses over 4 years old had a high antibody titer. Samples taken from 2-3 year old foals were tested in 4 stocks. In 2 stocks which were in contact, nearly one-third of the samples contained antibodies while nearly all samples were negative in the other 2 stocks. The results indicate that infection was very common among horses 4 years ago and such infection also occurs sporadically today. 2 Eastern European, 12 Western references.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

BRODSKIY, A.Ye.; TOLMACHEVA, N.V.; ROMVARI, P.

Softening of heat-treated structural steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:47-49 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy i Budapeshtskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

KOWALTER, A.

KOWALTER, A. Causes of formation of coal slag in aluminum foundries. p. 372.

Vol. 10, No. 8, Aug. 1955.
KOHASZATI LAPOK
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

SZELESS, Laszlo; ROMWALTER, Alfred; SZELE, Mihaly, egyetemi tanar; MARTOS, Ferenc; BABICS, Gyorgy; LEVARDI, Ferenc

The 1960 general meeting of the Hungarian Mining and Metallurgic Society. Koh lap 93 no.4:147-149 Ap '60.

1. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet Vaskohaszati Szakosztaly elnoke; "Kohaszati Lapok" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Szeless). 2. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet Femkohaszati Szakosztaly elnoke (for Romwalter). 3. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet elnoke (for Szele). 4. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet fotitkara (for Martos). 5. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet Alapszabalymodosito Bizottsag elnoke (for Babics). 6. Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet elnoke; nehezipari miniszter elso helyettese (for Levardi).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

BALAZS, Endre, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; KOZAR, Laszlo, okleveles vegyeszmernok; ROMWALTER, Alfred, okleveles kohomernok

Data on the anode problems of aluminum electrolyzers with vertical spikes. Koh lap 97 no.8:372-375 Ag '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Kohaszati Lapok" (for Romwalter).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

KOVES, Elemer; ROMWALTER, Alfred; KRETAI, Jozsef, mernok; KARPATI, Gyula

Sandor Deniflee, iron metallurgical engineer, technical director of the Csepel Metal Works, 1890-1959; obituary. Koh lap 93 no.2:66-67 F '60.

1. Femkohaszati Szakosztaly elnoke (for Romwalter). 2. Csepeli Femmu (for Kretai). 3. Csepeli Femmu szalaghengeresze (for Karpati).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMWALTER, A.

Some problems of development of Hungarian metallurgy. p. 407.
Vol 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955. KOHASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMWALTER, A.

Problem of formation of slag when using the Soderberg anode in aluminum electrolysis.
p. 523.
Vol 10, no. 12, Dec. 1955. KOHASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMWALTER, E., (Maj.)

Determination of nitrogen content of hard metals. p. 112.
KOHASZATI LAPOK (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet). Budapest.
Vol. 11, No. 3, Mar. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

[illegible] with brass by hot rolling and by casting brass around a steel core followed by rolling, and the adherence of the coating to the base was detd.

J. D. Gat

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

RCMU, V. G.

136-7-13/22

AUTHORS: Butomo, D.G., Lazarenko, S.P. and Romu, V.G.

TITLE: Production of copper with a low oxygen content. (Poluchenie medi s nizkim soderzhaniyem kisloroda).

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnyye Metally", 1957, No.7, pp.70-75 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The present article is based on material obtained by the Central Research Institute of the Ministry of Shipbuilding of the USSR together with the "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" works on the production of copper with an oxygen content $\leqslant$0.01%. Copper with such low oxygen contents is not affected adversely by annealing in a reducing atmosphere and can be welded satisfactorily. It was found that contamination of copper with oxygen during the pouring of ingots (the principal contamination-stage) could be avoided with type M3C copper by using vertical, flat, cast-iron ingot moulds without water cooling. Comparative tests were made with this type of mould and also water-cooled moulds with internal dimensions 123 x 670 x 850 mm and 206 x 735 x 1000 mm. In addition to the investigation of the structures and properties of the ingots, their rolling into sheets and the welding of these latter with various electrodes were studied for types M3C and M3 of copper. Welded joints in M3C copper were superior to those in M3.

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136-7-13/22

2/2 Production of copper with a low oxygen content. (Cont.)

There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

Romu, V.G.

136-4-12/23

AUTHOR: Lazarenko, S.P. and Romu, V.G.

TITLE: Clad Metals. (O Plakirovannykh Metallakh).

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally" (Non-ferrous Metals) 1957, No.4, pp. 56 - 60 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: After a brief account of the uses of bimetallic sheets and strip the authors describe two methods of producing clad steel. One method is for welding copper billets to steel billets followed by hot rolling; in the other earth moulds with a steel core are filled with brass, this being also followed by hot rolling. The first, after testing by backwards and forwards bending to fracture and bending to 180° round a bar two sheet-thicknesses in diameter, and tensile testing were found to give good results indicating good adhesion between the copper and steel. Strips produced by the second method showed no separation between brass and steel when tested by bending through 180° with the brass both inwards and outwards; no cracks were observed and special tests showed that a stress of 10-20 kg/mm^2 was required to cause separation. It was shown that to avoid the clad layer creeping off during rolling small reductions should be used in the first passes. Some recommendations are given on selecting the method of cladding for different sizes of strip or sheet and thickness of the cladding.

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Clad Metals. (Cont.) 136-4-12/23

There are 12 references, of which 5 are Slavic. 3 figures.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMUISH, L.F.,
LUINOVSKII, O.P., Voprosui Pitaniya 4, No. 6, 63-74 (1935)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMUISH, L. F.

O. P. LUNKOVSKI, Voprosui Pitan., 1935, 4, 63-74

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMUSZKO, G.

ROMUSZKO, G. Are they "Uhlans of the 20th Century"? A review of an article. p. 20.

No. 16, Aug. 1956
ZOLNIERZ POLSKI.
MILITARY & NAVAL SCIENCES
POLAND, WARSZAWA.

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

21

Utilization of low-temperature-carbonization liquor. A. Romwalter. *Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Brown-Sci., Pub. Dept. Mining Met.* 8, 116-20(1930).—Liquor from low-temp. carbonization contains $2NH_3$, HCN, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$. NH_3 salts are partially evapd. and all the sulfide S is changed to thiosulfate; phenolic compds. become resinified. These phenols absorb both O and S. The phenol compds. seem to be suitable for ink production. Their utilization as depilatories is questionable. Practical means of sepg. sulfide S, ammonia and phenols from the liquor are described in detail.

S. S. de Finály

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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2ND LETTER

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

Ca

21

Utilization of aqueous liquor from low-temperature carbonization [of coal]. J. Szécsi and A. Ronnwalter. *Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Pub. Dept. Mining Met.* 8, 116-26(1936). The liquor from a Bohemian coal intermediate in properties between brown and bituminous coal contained NH_4HCO_3 2, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ 50.0, NH_4HS 12.25, C_5H_5N 8.85 and phenols 0.55 g. per l. In contact with air part of the NH_3 volatilized, NH_4HS was completely converted into $(NH_4)_2S_2O_3$, while some of the phenols were resinified. Treatment of the liquor with O_2 under pressure at room temp. showed that both O_2 and S were absorbed by the phenols, which acted as catalysts. When the phenols were treated with $FeCl_3$ and HCl a faintly yellow, almost invisible ink was obtained which, when applied to paper, turned black with age. Blackening took place immediately when the treated paper was exposed to NH_3 fumes. Attempts to prepare photographic developers from the phenols were unsuccessful.

B. C. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

ROMWALTER, A.

(4)

5117. DETERMINING OXIDIZABILITY OF COALS AND CARBONS, ESPECIALLY ANODE CARBONS. Papp, E., Romwalter, A. and Antonescu, A. (Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1952, vol. 4, 85-106; title in Chem. Abstr., 1953, vol. 47, 4579).

10/27/54

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445320012-9

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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Ca

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Composition of flue gas produced by internal combustion of circulating rinsing gas in continuous carbonization. A. Romwalter. *Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Pub. Dept. Mining Met.* 9, 99-101 (1937). Changes in compn. of the circulating rinsing gas are calcd. for the following treatment: A part of the gas is continuously withdrawn and burned with air to produce heat for carbonization, the hot flue gas is mixed with this burned gas and the newly evolved retort coal gas, and, if desired, other gases are added. A vol. corresponding to the increase of vol. is withdrawn permanently from this mixt. to maintain the pressure const. within the carbonizing plant. S. S. de Finaly

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3163. EXPERIENCE WITH A HUNGARIAN LOW-TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION PLANT. Romwalter, A. (Royal Hungarian Palatine-Joseph Univ., Publ. Min. Metall., 1941, 13, 46-50).

The technical and economic aspects of the low-temperature carbonisation plant of Slagotarjan Caol Mining Ltd., at Dorog, are considered.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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Co

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Low-boiling liquid fuels from coals, tars, oils or bituminous materials. A. ROSENWALTER. Hung. 100,890, Dec. 5, 1929. The raw materials are powdered or vaporized and treated at 350-550° with a mixt. of CO and steam at a partial pressure lower than 1 atm. The low-boiling liquid fuels formed are led away in vaporized form.

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H

ALUMINIUM
VOL. III—1950.
No. 2, Feb.

E. Papp,
A. Romwalter
and A. Antonescu:
Investigation of the oxidability of carbon with special regard to anode carbons. II. ..... 28 —32

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The new compound: $Pb_3Ca_2I_2O_4 \cdot 7H_2O$. A. Romwalter (Univ. Tech. Sci., Sopron, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Chem. et Phys.* 3, 24-6(1950) in German. In the cyanide processing of calcined auriferous Pb ores the cyanide content of the alk. filtrate was titrated by the Liebig-Deniges method. When NH_4OH and KI were added to the filtrate, a yellowish white ppt. was formed, which was initially microcryst. When heated, it became darker in color. The analysis gave PbI_2 41.0, PbO 37.1, and CaO 9.7%, indicating a formula of $Pb_3Ca_2I_2O_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ or $PbI_2(CaPbO_2)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$. The formation of the new compd. probably takes place according to the equation: $3\,CaPbO_2 + 2\,KI + x\,H_2O = PbI_2(CaPbO_2)_2 \cdot 7H_2O + Ca(OH)_2 + 2\,KOH + (x - 9)H_2O$.

István Finaly

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Ca

21

Operating experiences with a Hungarian low-temperature carbonization plant. A. Romwalter. *Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Univ. Sci., Pub. Dept. Mining Met.* 13, 46-58(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* **1942**, II, 1871.—The development of low-temp. carbonization in Hungary is discussed with respect to its tech. and economical problems. Experiences obtained in a Hungarian plant including construction material problems and the utilization of coke, tar, gas and gas liquor are given. Hans Schindler

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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18

The role of beryllium oxide in soda flux treatment of bauxites. A. Romwalter. *Pub. Dept. Mining Met. Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Sopron* 6, 58-9(1934)(in German).—According to newest investigations, Hungarian bauxite ores also contain BeO. The usual soda flux treatment in analyzing such ores was carried out with weighed amts. of BeF_2. The aq. soln of the flux was filtered and the residue ignited. Practically all the BeO was obtained. This BeO was then treated with concd. NaOH, then dild. again and filtered. The residue then contained the same amt. of BeO. This expt. proved that practically all the Be content of bauxites remains in the red slag of the soda flux and the filtered soln. of aluminates is free of Be. S. S. de Finály

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A Consideration of the Winning of Iron in the Hallstatt and La Tène Period in the Sopron (Odenburg) District. A. Romwalter. (Publications of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy of the Royal Hungarian Palatine-Joseph University of Technical and Economic Sciences, 1938, vol. 10, Part 1., pp. 173-181). The author traces the history of iron-making in the Odenburg and Burgenland districts of Hungary in Roman times, his account being based partly on the discovery of slag near Sopron. Using the production of one man in one day as a unit of comparison, the author deduces that the cost of producing iron was then many times the present figure.

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Széki, J., and Romwalter, A., FLUX; REDUCTION EXPERIMENTS WITH IRON-RICH BAUXITES. *Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Pub. Dept. Mining Met.*, 7, 42-51 (1935).—Hungarian bauxites are very rich in Fe and contain appreciable amounts of Si and Ti; it is therefore difficult to separate Fe by magnetic processes, as Fe and Al are present in colloidal distribution. It seems, however, economically possible to apply a reduction with soda and carbon as iron sponge, and Al_2O_3 can be produced in one heating operation, from which Fe can be more easily separated. Experiments are described.

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21

Experiments on a Goffin gas plant. A. Rommalter. *Soproni M. K. Bány. Erd. Főiskola Bány. és Koh. Oszt. Közlemények* 1930, 166–77.—By a special method light hydrocarbons were obtained instead of low-temp. tars from S-contg. Hungarian brown coals. Lignite coke and distn. gas were secondary products. The amount of light hydrocarbons obtained was larger than that obtained by hydrogenation of low-temp. tars produced by the usual carbonization. Results of large-scale expts. will be published later.

S. S. de Finály

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CA

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The role of sulfur in the reduction of organic compounds in the cracking process. A. Rosnwalter. *Rev. Hung. -Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Publ. Dept. Mining Met.* 14, 40-71(1942); cf. *C.A.* 39, 3251[7].— Quant. expts. were made to liberate org.-bound H as H_2S using 6 parts by wt. of S flowers, 3 parts of crushed kieselguhr, and 4 parts of first-class soap powder. Twelve of these expts. are described and the results tabulated. These indicated that H_2S is evolved during the cracking process from S compds. as the S unites with intermediate nonsatd. hydrocarbons and alkyl radicals liberated during the course of the cracking. The decrease in the yield of H_2S if the cracking is accelerated is explained as being due to the fact that accelerated cracking causes a greater formation of tar and semicoke, which combine with the free S in more stable compds. A review of the literature is included.

H. F. Pool

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3

Experience with a Hungarian Low-Temperature Carbonization Plant. A. Romwalter. (Royal Hungarian Palatine-Joseph University, Publications of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, 1941, vol. 13, pp. 46–58). The technical and economic aspects of the low-temperature carbonization plant of Salgotarján Coal Mining Ltd., at Dorog, are considered.—R. A. R.

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Ges. Mining &
Treatment

The Strength of Coke. A. Romwalter. (*Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 1951, 1, 2, 75-82). [In German]. The strength of coke and the coking properties of coals are studied on the basis of the strength of crystals. It is shown that reactivity and strength are mutually opposing properties. Iron in the coke increases its strength. Ash content is an unsuitable indicator of strength or reactivity.

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C

F

STABILI TY OF COKE. Romwalter, A. (Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1951, vol. 1, (2), 75-82: abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1952, vol. 46, 238). The stability of coke and the clinke ing capacity of coking coal were examined in the light of the most recent knowledge of crystal structure b y a statistical method. In general, it was found that the stability of the coke could be deduced from the stability of the micro-crystalline units. According to the mathematical relations found, the stability of the coke increased with increasing average size of the graphitic crystallites and this apparently is confirmed b y practice.

C.A.

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B

2220. AUTO-IGNITION OF HUNGARIAN COAL. Romwalter, A. (Magyar Tech., 1947, 2. 21-2; Chem. Abstr., 1947, 41, 7753-4). The self-ignition of Hungarian coals is induced by an oxidation process beginning in local centres of humic components of coals. The self-ignition is promoted by the presence of alkaline water deriving from weathered minerals of the covering rock layers and sometimes also by the deformation of layers of the coal deposit which produces cracks and permits air to penetrate to the coal particles.

C.A.

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F

4737. REMOVAL OF ASH CONSTITUENTS IN COAL BY MEANS OF CHEMICAL METHODS. Romwalter, A. (Banyaszati Kohaszati Lapok (Budapest), 1949, vol. 4, (1); abstr. in Gluckauf, 10 Sept. 1949, vol. 85, 692). Chemical extraction of ash from two Hungarian types of coal is discussed. The ash content of Hungarian brown and mineral coals could be reduced to under 1% by this method.

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

A contribution to the geochemistry of respiration. A. Rommalter. *Roy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci. Pubs. Dept. Mining Met.* 15, 30-7(1943).—In order to compare the O consumption of different living beings, the O vol., expressed in cc. or cu. mm. per hr. in relation to the wt. of water-free protein, may be adapted according to Warburg's quotient, denoted by Q. The value of Q for a man weighing 70 kg. is 1.04 while the value for small birds may be above 100. The probable mean value for all living beings is 2. With the value of Q equal to 1, 2, 5, and 10 the ratios of the masses of living beings consuming O to the masses of living materials liberating O are 28, 56, 144, and 200, resp. F. N. Ward

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2338. ROLE OF SULPHUR IN REDUCTION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN CRACKING PROCESS. Romwalter, A. S. (Roy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci. P bs. Dept. Min. Met., 1942, 14, 40-71; Chem. Abstr., 1947, 41, 7714). Quant. expts were made to liberate org.-bound H as H_2S using 6 parts by wt of S flowers, 3 parts of crushed kieselguhr, and 4 parts of first-class soap powder. Twelve of these expts are described and the results tabulated. These indicated that H_2S is evolved during the cracking process from S compds as the S unites with intermediate nonsatd hydrocarbons and alkyl radicals liberated during the course of the cracking. The decrease in the yield of H_2S if the cracking is accelerated is explained as being due to the fact that accelerated cracking causes a greater formation of tar and semicoke, which combine with the free S in more stable compds. A review of the literature is included. C.A.

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CA

21

Coal processing in Hungary. A. Romwalter. *Rev. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Sopron, Pub. Dept. Mining Met.* 10, Pt. 3, 382-92(1938)(in German).—The procedures now used industrially in Hungary are heat-treatment, gasification and hydrogenation. The historical and technical data of this branch of the coal industry are given. S. S. de Finaly

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Flux and reduction experiments with iron-rich bauxites. J. Széki and A. Ronnwalter. *Roy. Hung. Palatin-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Sopron, Pub. Dept. Mining Met.* 7, 42-51(1935).—Expts. were made with a homogeneous colloidal, deep red Hungarian ore mixt. contg. SiO_2 0.0, TiO_2 1.8, Fe_2O_3 24.3 (= 16.99% Fe) and Al_2O_3 47.75%; loss on ignition was 25.38%. Magnetic sepn. of reduced samples of this ore was unsuccessful. The reduction product probably contained both magnetic and Al_2O_3 mols. within its colloidal particles. Economical working up of such ores seems possible by means of a special reducing soda flux by which both Al_2O_3 and a spongy metallic iron can be produced. S. S. de Finály

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Ca

Relationships in the development of the atmosphere and life. A. Romwalter (Roy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ.). *Roy. Hung. Palatine-Joseph Univ. Tech. Econ. Sci., Pubs. Dept. Mining Met.* 12, 38–72(1940)(in German); cf. C.A. 30, 2871[6].—A geochem. study of the concn. of O in the atm. R. gives a graph showing the concn. of O_2 in the air as a function of geol. time. This shows about 1½% by vol. of O in the air at the beginning of the Ordovician period, about 10% at the beginning of the Gotlandium (Silurian), 10% at the beginning of the Devonian, and about 21% since the Permian. R. considers the role of CO_2 and O_2 in the life of the biosphere and the relation of these gases to the assimilation and to the evolution of races. The role of *photosynthesis* is also discussed. G. F. Faust

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General & Inorganic Chemistry J-2

CA

New possibilities for the application of activated aluminum. A. Ronnwalter and A. Hauer (Sopron, Hung.). *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, No. 1, 43-58(1951).—Active Al is Al amalgam. Its reaction rate with liquid H_2O varies irregularly, owing to the desquamation of a scablike oxide layer, causing Hg losses, and resulting first in an increase, then in a decrease, of activity until finally Hg-free Al remains. Al activated by Hg cementation releases in an excess of H_2O at a temp. of 15° approx. 0.12 cc. H_2 gas per sq. cm. surface, until it loses its activity after a total release of 90 cc. gas per sq. cm. surface. This rate and total amt. depend also on the treatment of the Al during activation and upon stresses in the original surface. Activation, e.g. in an ethereal $HgCl_2$ soln., is approx. 3 times as effective as activation in aq. $HgCl_2$. Activated Al is suitable for the *desiccation* of gases, org. liquids, and for the careful *dehydration* of absorbing gels (SiO_2 or Al_2O_3). A. M. P.

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BA YASATI ES KOHASATI LAPOK
HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF MINING
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VOL. V. (LXXXIII) 1950
NO. II, NOV

A. Romwalter
and L. Lekete
Wetting of coal dust

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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