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Ca

7

Fluorescence of tumoric tincture. László Szebellédy and Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerészetud. Társaság Értesítője* 14, 304-6(1938).—A dild. 0.05% alc. soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light in acid medium a yellowish green fluorescence, turning at pH 8.0-9.3 to feeble opalescent yellow orange. The limit of visibility is in 5 cc. soln. 10 γ (acid or alk.). Other agents excepting nitrites have no disturbing effects. It is suitable as a fluorescence indicator even in brown and yellow solns.

S. S. de Finály

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Fluorescence of neutral red. László Szebellédy and Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerésztud. Társaság Értesítője* 14, 401-4(1938).—A 0.01% aq. soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light a feeble violet fluorescence in acid, and a reddish orange in alk. solns. The limit of visibility in 5 cc. alk. soln. is 20 γ. Other salts except nitrites do not interfere. The fluorescence can be detected in the presence of brown and yellow solns. but a blue color interferes. S. S. de Finaly

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CA

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Fluorescence of phenol red. László Szebellédy and Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerésztud. Társaság Értesítője* 14, 405-8(1938). A 0.02% alc. soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light a greenish yellow fluorescence in acid medium, then after the interval p_H 6.8-8.4 turns to violet. The limit of visibility in 5 cc. alk. or acid soln. is 6 γ. Other extinguishing salts have disturbing effects. It seems to be suitable as a fluorescence indicator even in light-blue or brown solns. S. S. de Finály

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Ca

7

Fluorescence of rosolic acid. László Szebellédy and Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerésztud. Társaság Értesítője* 14, 400-12(1938). A 0.1% alc. soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light a violet fluorescence beginning at p_H 7.0-8.2. Limit of visibility is in 5 cc. soln. 30 γ. Other agents excepting nitrites have no disturbing effects. It is suitable as a fluorescence indicator even in brown, yellow or blue solns. S. S. de Finály

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Fluorescence of thymol blue. László Szebellédy and Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Társaság Értesítője* **14**, 413-17(1938).—A 0.01% soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light no fluorescence in strongly acid medium. At p_H 2.0 a bright orange fluorescence appears, turning in slightly alk. solns. to light yellow, then in strongly alk. solns. to feeble blue. The limit of visibility in 5 cc. acid soln. is 20, in 5 cc. neutral soln. 10, and in 5 cc. alk. soln. 30 γ. Other salts excepting nitrites have no disturbing effects. It is suitable for fluorescence titration of weak acids even in brown, yellow or blue solns.

S. S. de Finály

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CA

7

Fluorescence of p-xylenolsulfonephthalein. László Szebellédy and Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerészi Társaság Értesítője* 14, 418-21(1938).—A 0.01% alc. soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light no fluorescence in strongly acid solns. From *p*H 2.0 a bright-yellow fluorescence appears, turning in slightly alk. solns. to feeble yellowish green and from *p*H 11.0 to feeble yellow. The limit of visibility is in 5 cc. acid soln. 20, in 5 cc. neutral soln. 4 and in 5 cc. alkaline soln. 30 γ. Other agents excepting nitrites have no disturbing effects. It is suitable for fluorescence titration of weak acids even in brown, yellow or blue solns. S. S. de Finály

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Microchemical estimation of vanadium by catalysis of oxidation reactions Laszlo Szebellédy and Miklos Ajtai. *Magyar Gyógyszer Ghal. Tudomány Felesítése* 14, 560-77 (1948). (1) Add to the soln. in question 2 cc. of a 5% soln. of aniline sulfate and 1 cc. of a soln. of $KClO_3$ satd. at room temp. Dil. to 5 cc. with distd. water. Prep. a blank test with the same reagents but without the soln. in question and let both test tubes stand. In presence of V a brownish color appears after 24 hrs. against the pale yellow of the comparison test. The sensibility of the reaction is 0.001 γ. If Fe^{+++} is present, add 0.05 g. $NaHF_2$, if $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$ is present add 0.1 g. $K_2C_2O_4$ to the soln. (2) Add to the soln. in question 1 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of *p*-aminophenol and 1 cc. of a satd. $KClO_3$ soln. Dil. to 5 cc. Prep. similarly another tube with reagents only. Heat both tubes on the water bath for some min. The comparison test remains colorless or pale pinkish, whereas with V a violet color appears. Sensibility limit = 0.1 γ. The presence of Pb^{++} causes trouble. Fe^{++} and Sn^{++} ions can be eliminated as mentioned under (1). (3) Add to the soln. in question 0.2 cc. of a 0.5% soln. of di-*o*-anisidine-HCl and 1 cc. of a satd. KIO_3 soln. Add water to 5 cc. Prep. a comparison soln. with reagents only. On standing, the soln. contg. traces of V (more than 0.1 γ) assumes a yellowish color before the blank test does. Other cations and anions disturb the reaction. (4) Add to the soln. in question 1 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of *p*-phenetidine-HCl and [illegible] satd. $KClO_3$ soln. Add water to 5 cc. Prep. a blank [illegible] with reagents only. Put both tests on the water bath for some min. The soln. contg. V becomes violet, while the blank test remains colorless or pale violet. Sensibility limit = 1 γ. The disturbing effect of Fe^{++} or Sn^{++} can be eliminated as described under (1). (5) Add to the soln. in question 1 cc. of a 0.1% *p*-phenetidine-HCl and 1 cc. of a soln. of $KBrO_3$ satd. at room temp. Add water to 5 cc. Prep. a blank test similarly with reagents only. Put both tests for some min. on water bath. The soln. contg. V shows a violet color against the colorless or pale colored test soln. Sensibility limit = 1 γ. The presence of Hg, Cu, Cr, Mn, Br and I ions disturbs the reaction. The disturbing effect of Fe^{++} or Sn^{++} can be eliminated as under (1). (6) Add to the soln. in question 0.5 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of *p*-phenetidine-HCl and 0.2 cc. of a KIO_3 soln. satd. at room temp. Add water to 5 cc. Prep. similarly a test soln. with reagents only. The soln. contg. V assumes on standing violet color, but the blank test remains colorless. Sensibility limit = 1 γ. The presence of Mn, I or Sn ions disturbs the reaction. In the presence of Fe^{+++} add 0.05 g. $NaHF_2$, in the presence of Pb ions 0.05 g. Na_2SO_4. If Cr^{+++} is present proceed as follows, add 0.05 g. NaOAc soln., then 10 cc. satd. KIO_3 soln. and 0.2 cc. of 0.1% *p*-phenetidine-HCl soln. The subsequent treatment is similar to that described above. (7) Add to the

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soln. in question 1 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of α-naphthol, 1 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of *p*-phenylenediamine and 1 cc. of a satd. $KClO_3$ soln. Add water to 5 cc. Prep. a blank test similarly with reagents only. Put both tests on the water bath for some min. The soln. contg. V assumes a brownish reddish color while the test soln. remains colorless or pinkish. Sensibility = 0.1 γ. The disturbing effect of Sn can be eliminated as under (1), that of Ag by adding 0.05 g. NaCl. The reaction is unavailable in the presence of Pb. (8) Add to the soln. in question 1 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of α-naphthol, 1 cc. of a 0.1% soln. of *p*-aminophenol and 1 cc. of satd. $KBrO_3$ soln. Fill up with water to 5 cc. Prep. another test with reagents only. In case the soln. contains more than 0.001 γ V, it shows a more livid red color than the blank test. The presence of Hg ions is disturbing; the disturbing effect of Pb, Fe or Sn ions can be eliminated as above.

S. S. de Finály

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BC

A-1

Activation with potassium hydrogen tartrate of the catalytic reaction of vanadium. L. SZEBELLÉDY and M. AJTAI (Mikrochem., 1938, 25, 258—262).—V catalyses the reaction between p-phenetidine and $KClO_3$. The addition of K H tartrate activates the reaction and increases the sensitivity from 1 to 0·0001 μg. 1 c.c. of 0·1% HCl solution of p-phenetidine, 1 c.c. of saturated aq. $KClO_3$ or 0·5 c.c. of saturated aq. $KBrO_3$, and 0·05 g. of K H tartrate are added to the test solution, the mixture is diluted to 5 c.c., and heated on the water-bath. A violet colour is produced when V is present. When $KBrO_3$ is substituted for $KClO_3$ the limiting sensitivity is 0·001 μg. of V. Data showing the behaviour of the tests in presence of many foreign ions are tabulated. $Pb^{\cdot\cdot}$ interferes, and must be removed by addition of 0·1 g. of Na_2SO_4, and $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$ prevents the detection of V by these tests. $Fe^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$ interferes with the test when $KClO_3$ is used, and must be removed by means of 0·05 g. of NaF. I' interferes with the test when $KBrO_3$ is used.

L. S. T.

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The reductometric determination of gold by means of arsenious acid. L. Szebellédy and B. Vicrián. *Oesterr. Chem.-Zig.* 41, 431-5(1938).—To 1-2 ml. of approx. 0.1 *N* $AuCl_3$ soln., add 1 g. NaBr and 1 ml. of concd. HCl. Dil. with water to 5 ml. and add 2 ml. of 1% gelatin soln. Heat to 95° and titrate with 0.1 *N* arsenite soln. from a microburet. Do not let the temp. fall below 90° during the titration. The $(AuBr_4)^-$ ion is blood red in concd. solns. and orange yellow in dil. solns. The arsenite reduces this ion to $(AuBr_2)^-$ which is colorless. The end point is sharpest when the color of the soln. is matched with that of a hot soln. contg. all the reagents. Without the gelatin there is likely to be some reduction to Au. The titration gives good results but the presence of Ag, Cu, Co, Ni, Fe and Cr causes trouble. With Ag the trouble is caused by the color of AgBr and in the other cases by the color of the ion present. W. T. H.

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Reductometric determination of rubrophen by means of titanium trichloride. László Szebellédy and Valdemar Madis. *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 64, 80-1(1958). Dissolve 0.10-15 g. of rubrophen (dihydroxytrimethoxyoxotriphenylmethane) in lukewarm 20 cc. concd. alc., cool and wash over into a specially constructed, 2-neck flask. Add a soln. of 3 g. NH_4F in 25 cc. water, then 5 cc. fuming HCl + 1 g. cryst. $KHCO_3$; close the taps of the 2-neck flask and titrate with $TiCl_3$ until the original pinkish color becomes light yellow. The $NaHSO_3$ compd of rubrophen can be titrated similarly. S. S. de Finály

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Cu

7

Detection of copper by means of catalysis. László Szebellédy and Miklós Ajtai. *Magyar Chem. Folyóirat* 44, 99-104(1938).—The method is similar to that proposed for detecting Fe (cf. *C. A.* 32, 1610[6]). Introduce into a tiny porcelain crucible 0.1 cc. of the soln. to be tested and into another crucible 0.1 cc of distd. water. Add to each crucible 0.1 cc. of a 0.01% soln. of *p*-phenetidine-HCl, 0.1 cc. 0.2% H_2O_2, and dil. to 0.5 cc. Heat on the water bath and observe any color changes. Solns. contg. Cu show within 1-5 min. a violet color; the blank test is colored only after 5 min. The test is sensitive to 0.01 γ. Cu, Na, K, NH_4, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Co, Ni, Mn, Zn, Al, Cr, As, Sb, Sn, Ag, Pb, Hg, Bi, Cd and SO_4 do not interfere. The disturbing effect of Cl, Br and I ions can be eliminated by addn. of a few drops of $AgNO_3$ soln.

S. S. de Finaly

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Cu

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Metallic iron preparation as a pharmaceutical agent. László Szebellédy, Hung. 119,884, Jan. 16, 1939. The soln. of metallic Fe in the stomach can be significantly hastened by combining Fe with a metal on which the development of gaseous hydrogen takes place with a lower overpotential (e. g., Pt). Pt is pptd. on the surface of powd. Fe by cathodic spray and the powder is dried in an indifferent gas current. Application of 0.1–2.0% Pt increases the soln. velocity by 5–10 times.

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BC

A-1

Activation of the catalytic action of vanadium with pyrocatechol. L. [illegible] and M. AJTAI (Mikrochem., 1939, 26, 72—74).—The catalytic effect of V on the reaction between p-phenetidine (I) and $KBrO_3$ is activated by pyrocatechol. To utilise this effect in the detection of V, the sample is treated with 1% aq. pyrocatechol (1 c.c.), 0·1% (I) in HCl (1 c.c.), and saturated aq. $KBrO_3$ (1 c.c.). After a few min. the solution turns violet if V is present, whilst a blank comparison solution should remain colourless. The method is capable of detecting 0·0005 μg. of V. $Ag^{\cdot}$, $Pb^{\cdot\cdot}$, and $Fe^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$ interfere with the test, but can be removed with NaCl, Na_2SO_4, and $NaHF_2$, respectively. J. W. S.

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Ca

7

Activation of the catalytic reaction of vanadium with oxine. L. Szebelédy and M. Ajtai. *Mikrochemie* 26, 75-80(1939).—V catalyzes the reaction between aniline and $KClO_3$ and the effect is produced with as little as 0.001 γ of V. In the presence of oxine, the test is 10 times as delicate. Ferric ions interfere but their effect can be prevented by adding 0.05 g. of NaHF. Bi and Cu interfere. V catalyzes the reaction between *p*-aminophenol and in the presence of oxine 0.01 γ of V can be detected. Pb, Cu, Cd and $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$ interfere. V catalyzes the reaction between di-*o*-anisidine and KIO_4 and oxine makes the test more sensitive. In this way 0.1 γ of V can be detected but the reaction is of little value as many ions interfere. The catalytic effect of V upon the reaction between *p*-phenetidine and $KClO_3$ is also activated in the presence of oxine. In this way 1 γ of V can be detected. Ag, Pb, Fe, Hg and $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$ interfere. V catalyzes the reaction between *p*-phenetidine and $KBrO_3$ and the sensitivity is increased by the presence of oxine. The effect of V can be detected with 0.01 γ of V. V catalyzes the reaction between *p*-phenetidine and KIO_4 and here also oxine enhances the effect. 0.01 γ of V suffices to produce the effect. The oxidative effect of $KClO_3$ upon *o*-phenetidine and $KClO_3$ is catalyzed by V. and the presence of oxine makes the effect more pronounced. The test is obtained with 0.001 γ of V but the presence of Ag, Pb, $(NH_4)_2SnCl_6$ and Cu interferes.

W. T. H.

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Ca

7

Determination of vanadium by means of activated catalysis. L. Szebellédy and M. Ajtai. *Mikrochemie* **26**, 87-94 (1939).—Place 1 ml. of the soln. to be tested in a carefully cleaned test tube and mix with 1 ml. of 0.1% soln. of *p*-phenetidine, 1 ml. of 1% freshly prepd. pyrocatechol soln. and water to make 4 ml. Shake the mixt. and quickly blow into it 1 ml. of 5% $KBrO_3$ soln. from a micropipet. At once start a stop watch. Take 1 ml. of the reaction mixt. and transfer by a pipet to the optical vessel of a photometer and note the time when the galvanometer needle reaches the scale division marked 90. From this the quantity of V present can be calcd. Another procedure consists in measuring the times taken to make the needle show the divisions marked 90, 80, 70, etc. The method will det. as little as 0.000,6 γ of V.

W. T. H.

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17

Disinfectant iodine preparation. László Szebellédy. Hung. 131,849, Aug. 2, 1943. One g. pure I is rubbed with 25 g. NaBr and 50 g. $CuBr_2$ and the mixt. stored in a dry condition. Before use, the mixt. is dissolved in 1 l. water. István Finály

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SZEBELLEDY, L.

Titrimetrical determination of peracetic acid and Caro's acid in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. p. 155. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 59, no. 5, May 1953)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

Szebelledy, L.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Budapest. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet. BESZAMOLO. Budapest. 1954

Graphic representation of the quality of subsurface waters. p. 164.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI).LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

Szebelledy, I.

HUNG.

74. The qualitative examination of waters by complexonometric titration. — I. Szebelledy. (Vizügyi Közlemények — 1954, No. 2, pp. 236—239, 1 tab.)

For the qualitative examination of natural and sewage waters in Hungary such modern methods were necessary which could be performed easily and quickly with the required precision. Numerous advantages experienced in the complexonometric determination of the total hardness gave birth to the idea of elaborating a method for the determination of the sulphate and chloride content by complexonometric titration. The paper explains the procedure in detail. By the complexonometric determination of the sulphate as well as of the chloride content suitable results were obtained for the analysis of water. The process is easy to perform and gives distinct and well observable reactions. The chloride analysis may also be performed in coloured solutions where the colour disturbs the Mohr titration.

G.P.

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SZEBELEDY, L.

Weed control of drainage canals by chemicals. p. 185.

BESZAMOLO. Budapest./ Hungary. 1957 (published 1959).

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Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

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SZEBELLEDY, L.

Qualification of our irrigation waters. p. 217.

BESZAMOLO. Budapest., Hungary 1957 (published 1959).

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1960

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SZEBELLEDY, Laszlone, dr., okleveles vegyesz; SZABOLCS, Istvan, dr., okleveles vegyesz; DONASZY, Erno, dr., okleveles vegyesz

Quality of waters in Hungary with regard to their usefulness in agriculture. Hidrologiai kozlony 41 no.3:246-255 Je '61.

1. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet (for Szebelledy). 2. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Agrokemiai Kutato Intezet igazgatoja (for Szabolcs). 3. Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Minosegvizsgalo Intezet osztalyvezetoje (for Donaszy).

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ABOS, Bruno; PAPP, Szilard, dr., a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa; SEBESTYEN, Olga, dr., a biologiai tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZEBELLEDY, Laszlone, dr.

Remarks about Bela Kovats' study entitled "Insuring quality requirements in supplying drinking water from storage reservoirs." Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.2:128-131 Ap '62.

1. Fovarosi Vizmuvek, Budapest (for Abos). 2. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest; "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Papp). 3. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Biologiai Kutato Intezete, Tihany; "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Sebestyen). 4. Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet, Budapest (for Szebelledy).

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SZEBENI, A., Dr.

New indications for the intravenous use of papaverine and perparin.
Ther.hung. 8 no.1-2:35-36 '60.

1. Municipal Hospital of Peterfy Sandor-u. (Director: Dr. G.Galocsi), Medical Department B (Head-Physician: Dr. I.Bach), Budapest.
(PAPAVERINE ther)
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS ther)

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KOMOR, Karoly, dr.; GARAS, Zsuzsa, dr.; SZEBENI, Agnes, dr.

Significance of the accessory adrenals in surgical therapy of Cushing's disease. Magy. belorv. arch. 13 no.1:19-22 Mr '60.

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor utcai korhaz-rendelo (igazgato foorvos: Galorsi, Gyorgy, dr.) Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Bach, Imre, dr.) kozlemenye.
(CUSHING'S SYNDROME, surg.)
(ADRENAL GLAND abnorm.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

MOLNAR, Laszlo, okleveles banyamernok; POTHORNIK, Jozsef; LASSAN, Jozsef, banyamernok; BERCSENYI, Lajos, banyamernok; SZEBENYI, Ferenc, banyamernok; FENYES, Gyula, banyamernok; SULT, Tibor, banyamernok; ZSUFFA, Miklos, banyamernok; JAMBRICH, Gyula, banyamernok; REVFALVI, Janos, banyamernok; SZENDREY, Zoltan, banyamernok; BOCSI, Otto, banyamernok; SCHAFFER, Peter, banyatechnikus; SZTERMEN, Jozsef, banyamernok, muszaki fejlesztesi csoportbeli foeloado; MAGYARFY, Karoly, gepeszmernok; SANDOR, Gasper, banyamernok; VISKARDI, Laszlo, gepeszmernok; GORDOS, Pal, gepeszmernok; CHMELL, Ferenc, gepeszmernok; ALMASIM Geza, gepeszmernok; AJTAY, Zoltan, dr., banyamernok; MARTOS, Ferenc, dr., banyamernok

Conference on technical development in Salgotarjan. Bany lap 97 no.10:720-722 O '64.

1. Nograd Coal Minig Trust (for Pothornik, Lassan and Bercsenyi). 2. Nagybatnoy Colliery (for Szebenyi, Fenyes, Molnar, Sult and Chmell). 3. Mizserfa Colliery (for Zsuffa and Jambrich). 4. Matranovak Colliery (for Revfalvi, Szendrey and Bocsi). 5. Kanyas Colliery (for Schaffer, Sztermen and Magyarfy). 6. Zagyva Colliery (for Sandor, Viskardi and Gordos). 7. Director, Mining Research Institute, Budapest (for Ajtay). 8. Department Chief, Mining Research Institute, Budapest (for Martos).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENI, Nandor, tudomanyos munkatars

Standardization of connectors for record players and magnetophones. Finommechanika 2 no. 10:303-306 O '63.

1. Standardization Center of Telecommunication Engineering, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENI, P.

Percentage meter, p. 291

MERES ES AUTOMATIKIA. (Merestechnikai as Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egysulet) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 7, no. 10, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9. no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

LORINCZY, A.; SZEBENI, P.

On the magnetic resistance change in germanium. Acta phys Hung 11 no.2:209-211 '60.
(EEAI 9:10)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Technische Physik der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest. (for Lorinczy). 2. Forschunginstitut fur die Nachrichtentechnische Industrie, Budapest. (for Szebeni)
(Germanium)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

LORINCZY, Andras, fizikus; SZEBENI, Peter, muszermernok

The Hall girator, based on the Hall effect, and its use.
Meres automat 9 no.8-9:259-267 '61.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet (for Lorinczy). 2. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet (for Szebeni).

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G/030/62/002/007/003/004
I030/I230

AUTHORS: Löriczy, A., Németh, T., and Szebeni, P.

TITLE: Observations on germanium-metal contacts used as probes for injected carriers

PERIODICAL: Physica status solidi, V.2., no.7, 1962, K157-K159

TEXT: The note reports some experimental peculiarities obtained on measuring the diffusion length by the Morton-Haynes method in n-type, Sb-doped, Ge-single crystals of 25 Ω cm and 6 Ω cm, covered with a stabilized oxyd layer. Diffusion length were measured with W and Sn point probes. Results obtained with the Sn probe were about half of those obtained with the W probe. Also the potential of the Sn probe was negative, whilst that of the W probe was, as expected, positive. Voltage current characteristics obtained with the Sn probe show p character for low and n character for higher voltages. On

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G/030/62/002/007/003/004
I030/I230

Observations on germanium-metal...

measuring the rectifying characteristics with 4.5V 50H_2 A.C. the potential of the Sn point becomes positive after "formation" by the alternating voltage, its value decreasing to a positive saturation value after about 10 min. It is probable that before and after "formation" diffusion lengths of majority and minority carrier respectively are measured. Surface states seem to be involved in these phenomena.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungs Institut für Technische Physik d. Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest (Lőrinczy, A., Németh, T.,) (Research Institute for Technical Physics of the Hangarian Academy f. Sciences, Budapest) and Forschungsinstitut für die Nachrichtentechnische Industrie Budapest (Szebeni, P.) (Research Institute for the Industry of Communication Technique Budapest)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

LORINCZY, Andras; NEMETH, Tibor; SZEBENI, Peter

Microinhomogeneities in germanium monocrystal. Magy fiz folyoir 10 no.4:293-302 '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet (for Lorinczy and Nemeth). 2. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet (for Szebeni).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENI, Peter

A summary of additional lectures delivered at the Anniversary Session arranged by the Industrial Research Institute for Telecommunication Engineering.
Hir techn 14:42-43 N Special issue '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

LORINCZY, A.; NEMETH, T.; SZEBENI, P.

Micro-inhomogeneities in Ge single crystals. Acta phys Hung 16 no.1:63-67 '63.

1. Research Institute for Technical Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (for Lorinczy and Nemeth). 2. Industrial Research Institute for Telecommunication Technique, Budapest (for Szebeni).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

KOMAROMI, Istvan; SZEBENI, Robert

Publication of the collection of designs of family dwelling constructions. Magy kisiparos 5 no.24:1 N '61.

1. Csoportvezeto fomernok (for Komaromi). 2. Csoportvezeto foeloado (for Szebeni).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

KOMAROMY, Istvan; SZEBENI, Robert

Tasks and development of the construction brigades of collective farms. Epites szemle 6 no.2:63-65 '62.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Szakigazgatasi Foosztalyanak osztalyvezetoje (for Komaromy). 2. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Szakigazgatasi Foosztalyanak csopoertvezetoje (for Szebeni).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

CZOPF, Jozsef, okleveles vegyeszmernok; SZEBENYI, Ignac, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Remarks about the flotation capacity of the Pecs hard coals.
Bany lap 94 no.2:112-113 F '61.

1. Pecsi Szenbanyaszati Troszt laboratoriuma.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZUCS, Miklos, dr.; HAIDEGGER, Erno; SZEBENYI, Imre

Experiment in coking asphaltic crude oil residues with high sulphur content. Koh lap 9 no. 10: 462-466 O '54.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Technologiai Tanszek.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

H-23

Country : Hungary
Category :

40088

Abs. Jour. :

Author : Szebenyi, I.
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : The Desulfurization of Nagylengyeli Gas Oils by Hydrogenation at Medium Pressures

Orig. Pub. : Magyar Tud Akad Kem Tud Oszt Kozl, 7, No 2, 241-249 (1956)

Abstract : Nagylengyeli gas oil with d_{15} = 0.8676 and cetene number (CN) 53, S content 1.34%, has been subjected to hydroforming (H) in rotating autoclaves. The H temperature was 420° and pressures of 5, 20, and 70 atm were used; the reaction time was 1 hr. The following catalysts were investigated: Co-molybdate (I), H_2MoO_3, H_2WO_4 (II), I_2, $Sn(COO)_2$, NH_4Cl, MoS_2, WS_2, and NiS. At 5 atm I_2 was found to be most effective in the removal of S (42.5% removed); at 20 atm, I was most effective (70.9%); II and $Sn(COO)_2$ were found to be of average effectiveness (48.5 and 50.8%, respectively) [sic; compare above]. When I_2

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SZEBENYI, I.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

Szebenyi, Z

3

Hydrodesulfurization of high sulfur gas oil at high temperatures in the presence of different catalysts. Imre Szebényi (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 62, 73-6(1956).—A gas oil with 1.34% S, 0.8676 sp. gr., 280° initial b.p., and for 10%–98% a 302–418° boiling range has been subjected to a hydrodesulfurization under 100 atm. H_2O at 420° with and without catalysts. A 300-ml. sample is placed in a 4.5-l. rotating autoclave, heated 120 min. to the reaction temp. and kept there 60 min. Nine g. catalyst was used. In the absence of catalysts the S dropped to 1.15% at 400° and to 0.85% at 440°. At the higher temp. gaseous decompn. increased from 2 to 16%. In the presence of catalysts at 420° the liquid yield was 96–99%. Action of Mo, Cr, Al, Ni, Si, Fe, Cu, and Sn catalysts (a total of 21) is reported. Metal oxides were more efficient than halides; the W and Mo acids more useful than the corresponding sulfides. This is explained with absence of the Varga effect of U.S. 1,852,988 (*C.A.* 26, 3092) and 1,894,925 (*C.A.* 27, 2460), e.g., no active metal sulfides were believed to be formed which would react with excess of H_2S. Best results (0.08% S) were obtained with H_2WO_4 and Co molybdate. The efficiency of this latter catalyst was not increased by raising the H pressure to 125 atm. Further good results (0.14% S) are reported for WS_2. The inefficiency of $Cu(NO_3)_2$ and $AlCl_3$ is mentioned. Helen Sellei—

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SZEBENYI, I.

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Hydrodesulfurization of gas-oil distillates in the presence of naphthenes. / I. Szebényi (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Periodica Polytech.* 2, 39-47(1958)(in German).—A gas-oil fraction contg. 1.29% S was treated with tetralin (I), cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane at 25 atm. initial pressure and 350-460°. Max. desulfurization (42%) occurs with I at 420°. $CoO-MoO_3-Al_2O_3$ and $WS_2-NiS-Al_2O_3$ catalysts increased the extent of desulfurization to 83.2 and 80.6%, resp. The individual compds. were not as effective as the mixed catalysts; in general, the metal oxides are more efficient than the sulfides. At 15 atm. pressure and 420° with the Co-Mo catalyst, desulfurization is achieved to the extent of 38% without I and 74.4% with I; at 70 atm. the values are 85.3 and 86.0%, resp. At temps. higher than 420° desulfurization is increased but gasification occurs in increasing proportions. Joseph E. P. Apellaniz

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

H

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases*
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62220

AUTHOR : Szebenyi, I.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Hydrogenation of Cracked Petroleum Distillates

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt.kozl., 1958, 10, No 1, 13-22

ABSTRACT : In the desulfurization of cracked gas oil the optimum temperature of hydrotreating is 420°. Employing Co-Mo or WS_3 - NiS - Al_2O_3 catalyst at 25 atm., 90% of sulfur compounds are being removed. The minimum pressure is 15 atm; > 70 atm, the results are not improved. The above mentioned catalysts have greater effectiveness when rendered into oxide form rather than sulfide form. Diesel index is increased from 40 to 45 with Co - Mo at 15 atm., and 50 atm. to 48; at 70 atm. to 50; with WS_3 - NiS - Al_2O_3 at 70 atm. to 49. Orientational experiments

*and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants

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H

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases *
ABS. JOUR. : RZhChim., No 17, 1959, No. 62221

AUTHOR : Szebenyi, I.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Hydrotreating of Gas Oil

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar tud. akad. kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1958, 10, No 1, 59-66

ABSTRACT : Described are experiments on desulfurization (D) of gas oil 265-400° fraction derived from Nad'-lend'el'skaya crude with 1.9% sulfur content and containing naphthenes: cyclohexane, methyl-cyclohexane, and of naphthene-rich gasoline of the Lishne field origin. At 400° and 25 atm. pressure in the presence of tetraline and naphthenes and employing Mo - Co catalyst, 80% D was obtained, while at 15 atm. D was 75%. Without tetraline D was 73 and 38% respectively. n-Pentane has no

*and Petroleum, Motor and Rocket Fuels, Lubricants

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H

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62221

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT Con'd : effect on the D reaction. The same experiment demonstrated that D, under the test conditions is not affected by the degree of dilution, but does exclussively by the action of active H_2, formed in the dehydrogenation of naphthenes. In a continuous process and at an optimum space velocity the effective D may be realized also at medium pressures and at a temperature >420°.

-- S. Rozenfel'd.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, I.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. Vol. 13, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Szebenyi, I. High-pressure catalytic reactions in a glass-lined autoclave. p. 321.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

7

Catalytic hydrogenation of cracked petroleum distillates of Hungarian origin. J. Varga and I. Szebényi (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 16, 193-204(1958)(in English).—The optimum conditions for hydrodesulfurization of cracked oil distillates, obtained by thermal cracking of Nagylengyel crude oil distillates, were found to be 420° and pressures of at least 15, but not more than 70 atms. $CoMoO_4$ and WS_2-NiS are the most efficient catalysts, removing 90% of the S. The catalytic effect of Mo, W, Fe, and Ni sulfides formed *in situ* by reaction of metal oxides with the S compds. in the oil is greater than that of preformed sulfides. The original Diesel index of the feed stock rose from 40 to 45, 48, and 50 on hydrogenation over $CoMoO_4$ at 15, 50, and 70 atm., resp., and with WS_2-NiS-Al_2O_3 to 49 at 70 atm. Cracked gasolines treated over WS_2 at 420° and 25 atms., or over $CoMoO_4$ at 35 atm., gave a product contg. 0.01% S. M. J. D. Low

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SB

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

H

COUNTRY : HUNGARY

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Industrial Organic Synthe*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83112

AUTHOR : Haidegger, E.; Szebenyi, I; Szekely, A.

INST. : -

TITLE : Solubility of Individual Components of Methane Partial Oxidation in Dimethylformamide

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 10, 365--371

ABSTRACT : Absorbtion at equilibrium conditions of individual components of the product gas resulting from partial oxidation of methane (C_2H_2, CO_2, CH_4, CO, H_2, N_2) in dimethylformamide(I) was studied at 5, 20, 40° and in the pressure range of 40 - 1000 mm Hg. Abs. Described is the processing scheme and procedure of the experiments. It was established that water content of I lowers considerably its

*sis.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

KORACH, M.; DERI, M.; SASVARI, G.; MOLDVAI, A. S.; PRAGER, I.; ACKERMANN, L.; SZEBENYI, I.

Examination of the Hungarian fly ashes; fly ash as raw material. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no. 4:341-356 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Chemische Technologie, Technische Universitat.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

LANDA, S., prof., dr., ing., D.Sc. (Praha 6, Technicka 1905, CSSR); WEISSER, O., ing., Cand.Sc. (Praha 6, Technicka 1905, CSSR); MOSTECKY, J., doc., ing., Cand.Sc. (Praha 6, Technicka 1905, CSSR); SZEBENYI, Imre, Cand.Sc. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4)

Data on the properties of sulfide catalysts. XII. Preparation of hydrocarbons by hydrogenation of hydroxyesters. Acta chimica Hung 29 no.2:237-244 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur synthetische Brennstoffe, Chemisch-Technologische Hochschule, Prague (for Landa, Weisser and Mostecky). 2. Institut fur chemische Technologie, Technische Universitat, Budapest (for Szebenyi).

(Catalysts) (Sulfides) (Hydrocarbons) (Hydrogenation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

KORACH, M., prof. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); DERI, M. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); SASVARI, G. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); MOLDVAI, A.S. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); PRAGER, I. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); ACKERMANN, L. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); SZEBENYI, I. (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4)

Examination of the Hungarian fly ashes; fly ash as raw material. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.4:341-356 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Chemische Technologie, Technishce Universitat.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Lajos, dr., a fold-es asvanytani tudomanyok kandidatusa

Quantitative determination of artesian water circultion.
Hidrologiai kozlony 45 no.3:125-130 Mr '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Lajos, dr., a fold- es asvanytani tudomanyok kandidatusa

Heat resources produced by thermal waters. Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:227-232 Jl '62.

1. Allami Foldtani Intezet, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, LAJOSNE

The cause of unfertility of the apoca soils in Nógrád County. Lájosné Szebényi (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 347-52(1952).— Chem. and mineralogical analysis of 5 characteristic samples of the unfertile clay soils called "apoca" showed favorable particle-size distribution, medium content of P_2O_5 and K_2O, and very little N and humus content. Unfertility is most probably due to low N content and to detrimental water economy in these soils. István Finály

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, L.

Hydrogeolic conditions of the Panonian waters at the foot of the Matra Mountains
p. 343

A MAGYAR ALLAMI FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE. Budapest, Hungary, 1955/56 (Published 1959)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, L.

SZEBENYI, L. Vertical movement of our artesian waters. p.437.

Vol. 35, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1955
HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL.
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

Szebényi, L.

59. **Compaction of rocks and structure formation.** L. Szebényi. *Földtani Közlöny*. Vol. 85, 1955, No. 4, pp. 425–441, 10 figs., 3 tabs.

In tectonical investigations it is important that the forms caused by the compaction of rocks should not only be recognized but the degree of compaction should also be determined. A method of computation exists for tectonically undisturbed structures however such structures are rare. It was therefore necessary to elaborate a method to segregate the tectonical effects from the influence of the compaction of rocks. The method is based on the observation that in the course of the compaction of friable sediments overlying solid rocks the dip of the strata does not vary along the lines of identically thick beds, thus the dips measured on these lines came into being exclusively under tectonical influence. The tectonical dips determined in this way can be subtracted and thus computations on the compaction of rocks can be executed in tectonically disturbed areas as well. The author demonstrates his method through investigation of the conditions of stratification in the coal deposits of the *Petőfibánya* and *Tatabánya* coalfields. Practical results from these investigations may be expected in prospecting for coal, bauxite and oil.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Otto

"Pneumatic length measurement" by A. Wiemer. Reviewed by Otto Szebenyi. Gep 15 no.9:376 S '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Otto

"Machines and installations of compressed air workshops" by Antal, Kozmon, Nagy. Reviewed by Otto Szebenyi. Gep 15 no.11: 444 N'63

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Otto

"Handbook on elastic stability" by Kovacs, Faber, Reviewed by Otto Szebenyi. Gep 16 no.1:16 Ja'64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Tibor, promovany fyzik

Electronics in railroad operation. Doprava no.3:94-95 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBENYI, Sandor

On the way toward the uniform, big mass organization of the physical education and sports movement. Munka 12 no.12:30-31 D '62.

1. "Kepes Sport" helyettes szerkesztoje.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

GALLO, Laszlo; SZEBERENYI, Bela

Food industry piece counting device. Elelm ipar 18 no.2:62-64 F'64

1. Food Industry Instrumentation and Automation Service, Budapest, and Central Research Institute of Food Industry, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

PALYI, Gyula; PETER, Ferenc; SZEBERENYI, Istvan

Polarographic investigation of xanthene-type phthalein derivatives.II. Reduction of quinoid and lacto form of 3,6-Di (diethylamino)-9-(2'-carboxyphenyl)-xanthydrol(rhodamineB). Magy kem folyoir 67 no.10:424-427 O '61.

1. Egyesult Vegyimuvek (for Palyi). 2. Textilipari Kutato Intezet (for Peter). 3. Petrik Lajos Vegyipari Technikum (for Szeberenyi).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

C. A.

Determination of iodide and bromide in the presence of relatively large amounts of chloride. Pál Szebényi. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 4, 353(1949).—Significant losses of Cl may occur by use of the Bunsen method proposed by Treadwell, if the hot soln. contg. Br is titrated with Cl water. In cases when glass app. are unavailable, the best method is to divide the soln. into 2 portions. Iodide is detd. according to Winkler (the soln. is acidified, excess Cl water is added, the released Br and the excess Cl are removed by boiling, cooled, KI is added, and titrated with thiosulfate). Then some ferriammonium sulfate is added to the other portion of the soln. and I is removed by boiling. Fe is pptd. by NaOH, filtered, the filtrate evapd., slowly ignited and bromide detd. in a neutral or slightly acid soln. according to Bunsen by titration with Cl water. István Finály

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

CA

Determination of methanol in the presence of ethanol. Pál Szeberényi (State Chem. Inst., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 64-6(1950).—For rapid practical tests the following method was used. Dil. the soln. to obtain a liquid contg. about 3 g. MeOH and EtOH in 100 ml. and add 4 ml. of this dild. liquid to the external part of the shaking flask of a Scheibler app. Previously add 1.5 g. powd. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ to the same part. Now fill the inner container of the shaking flask with 6 ml. of 18 *N* H_2SO_4, open the taps, let the acid flow into the external part, shake for 3-4 min., let stand for 30 min., and read the vol. of the liberated CO_2. Corrections for room temp., pressure, and for amt. of CO_2 produced from EtOH should be applied. One ml. CO_2 equals 1.428 mg. MeOH. István Finály

1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

CA

Rapid glucose determination in must concentrates. Pál Szeberényi (Orsz. Mezőgazd. Minőségvizsgáló Intézet, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 47-9 (1951).—The Heidenhain method (*Z. anal. Chem.* 32, 357(1893)) was adapted to the detn. of glucose in concd. must samples. Weigh 20-1 g. of sample, wash into a 1000-ml. volumetric flask with 200 ml. distd. water, add 10 ml. basic Pb acetate, shake, dil. to 1000 ml. with tap water, shake, filter, add to 10 ml. of the filtrate 50 ml. 0.5 *N* $K_2Cr_2O_7$, 40 ml. 1:1 H_2SO_4, heat 10-12 min., cool, wash into a 250-ml. volumetric flask, shake, add to 50 ml. of this soln. a few ml. 1:1 H_2SO_4 and 0.3-5 g. KI, and titrate with 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$. One ml. of 0.5 *N* $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is equiv. to 3.75 mg. glucose. The method requires about half the time needed for the usual Fehling detn. István Finály

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E-2

17532

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR : Szeberenyi, P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Investigation of Thermophosphates.

ORIG. PUB. : Orszagos Mezoegazd Minoesegvizsg Int Evk, 4, 309-311, 1956-1957 (1959)

ABSTRACT : The presence of large amounts of SiO_2 interferes with the determination of P_2O_5 (soluble in citric acid) in thermophosphates (prepared from natural phosphates by treatment with sodium sulfate). The author recommends either the preliminary separation of the SiO_2 or the use of Popps solution (600 gms citric acid is dissolved in 1.8 liter NH_4OH of sp gr 0.91, 180 ml of 10% $FeCl_3$ is added, and the solution diluted with water to 3 liters) in the place of citrate solution [sic].

V. Fyurst

108

CARD: 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

L 15490-66

ACC NR: AT6007459 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0055/0056

AUTHOR: Szeberenyi, S.; Fekete, G.

ORG: Endocrinological Laboratory, Richter Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest

22

B+1

TITLE: Combined effects of stress and prednisolone administration on adrenocortical steroid production [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 55-56

55

TOPIC TAGS: corticosteroid, endocrinology, ACTH, biosynthesis

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the suppression of adrenal activity by corticosteroids has revealed that, while the ACTH sensitivity of corticosterone biosynthesis is diminished by previous treatment with prednisolone in proportion to the dose employed in vitro and the exposure to stress alone does not enhance the biosynthesis significantly, when stress and prednisolone are applied simultaneously in vivo, the response of the adrenal cortex to ACTH is increased and this increase is proportional to the dose of prednisolone. No such correlations could be demonstrated in the changes of the weight of the adrenals. The stressor effect

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applied did not differ qualitatively. The results obtained with the use of prednisolone and cold or ethanol as non-specific stimulants are discussed on the basis of in vitro measurements of the corticosterone biosynthesis. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

L 15491-66

ACC NR: AT6007460 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0056/0056

22

B+1

AUTHOR: Fekete, G.; Szeberenyi, S.

ORG: Endocrinological Laboratory, Richter Pharmaceutical Works, Budapest

TITLE: Effect of 6-alpha-methyl-17-alpha-acetoxy-progesterone (MAP) on adrenal steroidogenesis [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 56

55

TOPIC TAGS: endocrinology, corticosteroid, biosynthesis, gland, ACTH

ABSTRACT: According to data in the literature, adrenocortical atrophy is caused by MAP and orally active, synthetic progesterone. The parameters of adrenocortical function, in which changes are brought about by the action of MAP, have been investigated. It was found that the same amount of corticosterone was produced by the surviving adrenals in response to ACTH, following 6 days of pre-treatment with MAP, as without such pre-treatment. At the same time, the corticosterone content of the adrenals which were pre-incubated without ACTH decreased in propor-

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L 15491-66

ACC NR: AT6007460

6

tion to the dose of MAP applied. When added to the adrenals in vitro, MAP had no influence on the steroidogenesis evoked by ACTH. The present and some earlier results appear to indicate that the in vitro and in vivo sensitivities to ACTH are running parallel while the basal steroid contents of the adrenal are divergent. Accordingly, the various steroids which inhibit adrenal activity are different from each other in their modes of action. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

HUNGARY

KOVACS, Kalman, SZEBERENYI, Szabolcs; Medical University of Szeged, I. Department of Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Belklinika), and G. Richter Pharmaceutical Works of Kobanya, Endocrinological Research Laboratory (Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar, Endokrinologiai Laboratorium).

"Effect of Hexadimethrine Bromide on Aldosterone and Corticosterone Production by the Rat Adrenal."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXX, No 1, 1966, pages 73-77.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] It was shown earlier that hexadimethrine bromide induced necrosis in the zona glomerulosa of rats and caused infarcts of variable size in the other two zones, in about 50 per cent of the animals. The aldosterone production is considerably reduced 1 hour and 24 hours after the administration of a single i.v. dose of hexadimethrine bromide (5 mg). The aldosterone synthesis was diminished slightly by as little as 1 mg of the substance. There was a reduction in corticosterone production 24 hours after a single i.v. dose of 5 mg of hexadimethrine bromide. All 21 references are Western. [Manuscript received 11 Aug 65.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBESTA, W., porucznik, mgr.,inz.

Mathematical analogue calculating machines and their application in aeronautics. Wojsk przegl 13 no.10:47-50 O '60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZEBIOTKO, K.

POLON

Obtaining crystalline vitamin B_{12} from cultures of actinomycetes of the Streptomyces type. J. Janicki, J. Pawlikiewicz, St. Stawicki, K. Szebiotko, and K. Zodrow. Przemysl Chem. 9, 885-90(1953)(English summary).—The method of obtaining cryst. vitamin B_{12} (I) is based on the adsorption of vitamin (free from the mold) on activated C, Carbopol, elution from Coal with aq. Me_2CO, extn. with $PhCH_2OH$ and soln. of PhOH in $CHCl_3$, chromatographic sepn. on Al_2O_3, and crystn. of I from Me_2CO. The mold was treated with distd. H_2O, 1/2 1/2 vol. of original mold, acidified with 20% CCl_3CO_2H to pH 3.0, heated 15 min. at 60°, cooled, centrifuged, and the clear product brought to pH 6.0 with 20% NaOH. The clear product was treated with 0.4-0.6% activated C (Carbopol H-2, pH 6.0-6.9). After 12 hrs. the C was filtered. It was then treated with 75% Me_2CO contg. NH_4OH at pH 7.5-8.5, eluted, warmed up to 40-50°, neutralized with N H_2SO_4, and the Me_2CO evapd. The concentrate was treated with 10% NaCN to pH 8.0-9.0, after 1 hr. treated with 25 g. NaCl per 100 ml., 20% NaOH added to pH 10.5, and extd. 3-5 times with $PhCH_2OH$ (10% of the concentrate). The extracts were centrifuged, treated with equal amts. $CHCl_3$,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

JANICKI, J.; SZEBIOTKO, K.; PIASECKI, M.

Studies on the utilization of undesalted slops for fodder. Przem ferment i rol 4 no.1:4-8 Ja '65.

1. Department of Farming Technology of the School of Agriculture, Poznan.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

S-3

HUNGARY/Morphology of Man and Animals. The Skeleton

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 21735

Author : Szebo, D.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Different Points of View Concerning Optical Polarization Studies of the Structure of Connective Tissue Fibers.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud akad. Biol. es orvtud. oszt. kozl., 1956, 7, No 4, 404-410

Abstract : Collagen, which is homogeneous physically, consists of soluble precollagen and insoluble metacollagen. Both proteins are firmly bound to each other chemically and this union is responsible for the ability of collagen fibers to contract and relax. During contractions the union between the precollagen and metacollagen is weakened. This may be observed under the microscopw: two phases of different light refractions are found in the collagen structure. The author believes that metacollagen and precollagen only shrink under the influence of heat and that contraction of collagenous fiber takes place only in case of firm chemical union between them.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, A.

An automatic feeder for pigs. p. 25. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 6, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, Ferenc, dr.; HEINER, Lajos, dr.

Evaluation of the urine reduction test following intravenous Tetran administration. Orv. hetil. 103 no.29:1359 22 Jl '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Ideg es Elmekortani Klinika.
(OXYTETRACYCLINE metab)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

HUNGARY

SZECHENYI, Ferenc, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic (director: HUSZAK, Istvan, Dr) (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Ideg-Elmeklinika).

"Butylsympaton (BON), a New Compound for the Reduction of Rigidity."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 46, 13 Nov 66, pages 2186-2187.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] BON was found to be an effective compound with a relatively prolonged effect in the reduction of rigidity in patients with Parkinson's disease. No detrimental side effects were caused by the compound in the course of its intravenous as well as prolonged oral administration. 2 Hungarian, 2 Western references.

1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, MRS., L.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 1
1954.

664.8.048 : 532.61.099

66. **The utilization of the Likov effect in drying** / *A Likov effektus érvényesülése a növények szárításánál* / Mrs. L. Széchényi. (Food Industry — *Élelmezési Ipar* — Vol. 7, 1953, No. 1, pp. 8—11, 2 figs., 5 tabs.)

Experiments were made in order to establish the extent to which normal moisture migration, occurring during drying in important foodstuffs of the canning industry, is influenced by the moisture migration through thermodiffusion as described by *Likov*. Intermittent drying tests, during which drying was interrupted at definite intervals and the foodstuffs subjected to cooling, were conducted on the principle of the *Likov* effect. During the cooling period the direction of moisture migration, tending towards the centre of the mass to be dried, changes due to the moisture migration by thermodiffusion, thereby the surface becomes enriched with moisture. As a consequence surface drying is accelerated in the subsequent drying period. The actual drying period could thus be reduced, the quality of the products and the swelling capacity be improved. In the event the overall dimensions of the materials to be dried did not exceed 5 mm in any direction, the moisture migration by thermodiffusion could not be measured dependably, however, the intermittent drying process is advantageous even in this case. *L. Sz.*

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, L.

"Examination of methods of packaging and storing heat-processed foods." Elelmezesi Ipar, Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb. 1954, p. 55.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, L.

"New methods for the determination of starch in plants." Elelmezsi Ipar, Budapest, Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1954, p. 96.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, L.

Comparison of methods for determination of sulfuric acid. 383.
Jozsef Csiszar's work. p. 384.
Decision by the Board of Trade-Unions on public control over work competitions. p. 386
Work of the group of the Scientific Association of the Agricultural and Fool Industry at the Kaposvar Sugar Factory. p. 388
Vol 9, no. 9, Oct. 1955. ELEMEZESI IPAR. Budapest, Hungary

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, L.

G-2

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4799

Author : Szechenyi Laszlone

Title : Comparison of the Methods for the Determination of Sulfurous Acid.

Orig Pub : Elelm. ipar, 1955, 9, No 12, 383-384

Abstract : Determination of SO_2 in food products is effected by iodometric titration after dissolution of the substance under study in 1 N NaOH and driving out the SO_2 with 25% solution of H_2SO_4. Practice has shown that in this method I_2 is used up even in the absence of any SO_2. With I_2 react substances containing a sulfhydryl group, $Fe^{(2+)}$, ascorbic acid, reductons, etc. Since these substances are not volatile, while SO_2 is distilled over, it can be determined in the distillate on the basis of the reaction with $KH(IO_3)_2$. Excess of the latter is back

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51863

Author : Szechenyi, Laszlone
Inst : -
Title : Chemical Changes in Green Peas upon Canning.

Orig Pub : Elelm. ipar, 1957, 11, No 2, 62-64

Abstract : Chemical changes upon bleaching and sterilization of peas were studied. Weight changes of ± 5 percent were observed upon bleaching, depending on the grade of the peas and their ripeness. At 96° [C] the ferments were decomposed in 30-60 seconds, with a 20 percent loss of total N and a 40 percent loss of amino acid bound N.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

TOROK, Gabor; SZECHENYI, Laszlone

Consistency problems of tomato products. Elelm ipar 11 no.3/4: 65-67 Je-Jl '57.

1. Konzerv-, Hus- es Hutoipari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZALAI, Lajos; SZECHENYI, Laszlone

Saccharose esters of fatty acids. Elelm ipar 16 no.3:71-75 Mr '62.

1. Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutatointezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI LASZLONE, Dr.

Significance of natural coloring stuff in the food industry.
Elelm ipar 16 no.4:97-102 Ap '62.

1. Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZILASNE KELEMEN, Magda; SZECHENYI, Laszlone; KAFFKA, Karoly; ROSE, Peter, technikai munkatars [redacted]

New methods for explaining the mechanism of diffusion in case of plastic foils. Elelm ipar 16 no.11:330-338 N '62.

1. Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutato Intezet (for Szechenyi, Kaffka and Rose). 2. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Elelmiszerkemiai Intezete (for Szilasne Kelemen).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

SZECHENYI, Laszlone, dr.

Effect of metal impurities on the color of fruit juices. Konserv paprika no. 6:182-187 N-D '63.

1. Central Research Institute of Food Industry.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420011-7

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

3991. CHROMATOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON THE DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF INDOLE DERIVATIVES IN THE URINE OF PATIENTS WITH MALIGNANT TUMOURS - Chromatographische Untersuchungen über den diagnostischen Wert der mit dem Harn ausgeschiedenen Indolderivate bei bösartigen Geschwulsterkrankungen - Széchényi-Nagy L. Zentrallab., Péterfy Sándor-Krankenh., Budapest - ACTA MED. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1959, 13/1-4 (317-327) Graphs 1 Tables 1 Illus. 3

A report on 177 analyses (by paper chromatography and photometry) of urine from subjects with and subjects certainly free from carcinoma (67 in all). It was shown that the urinary excretion of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) is not a reliable aid to early diagnosis, as increased excretion is seen not only in cases with extensive tumours but also in non-carcinomatous diseases, especially ileus and infectious hepatitis, while in some carcinoma cases the excretion of 5-HIAA is low. An increased excretion of 5-HIAA is perhaps due to increased formation of its precursor, in some cases with increased absorption. (II, 5, 6, 9, 16, 19)

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SZECHEY, Bela, aspirans

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1. Akusztikai Fejlesztesi Csoport.

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Silicon detectrs of thermal neutrons. Nukleonika 8 no.7: 489-493 '63.

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CHWASZCZEWSKA, Janina; DAKOWSKI, Miroslaw; PRZYBIRSKI, Wincenty; SOWINSKI, Miechyslaw; SZECHTER, Andrzej; KIERZEK-PECOLT, Elwira; WEYDMAN, Zygmunt; ZALEWSKI, Edmund

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