

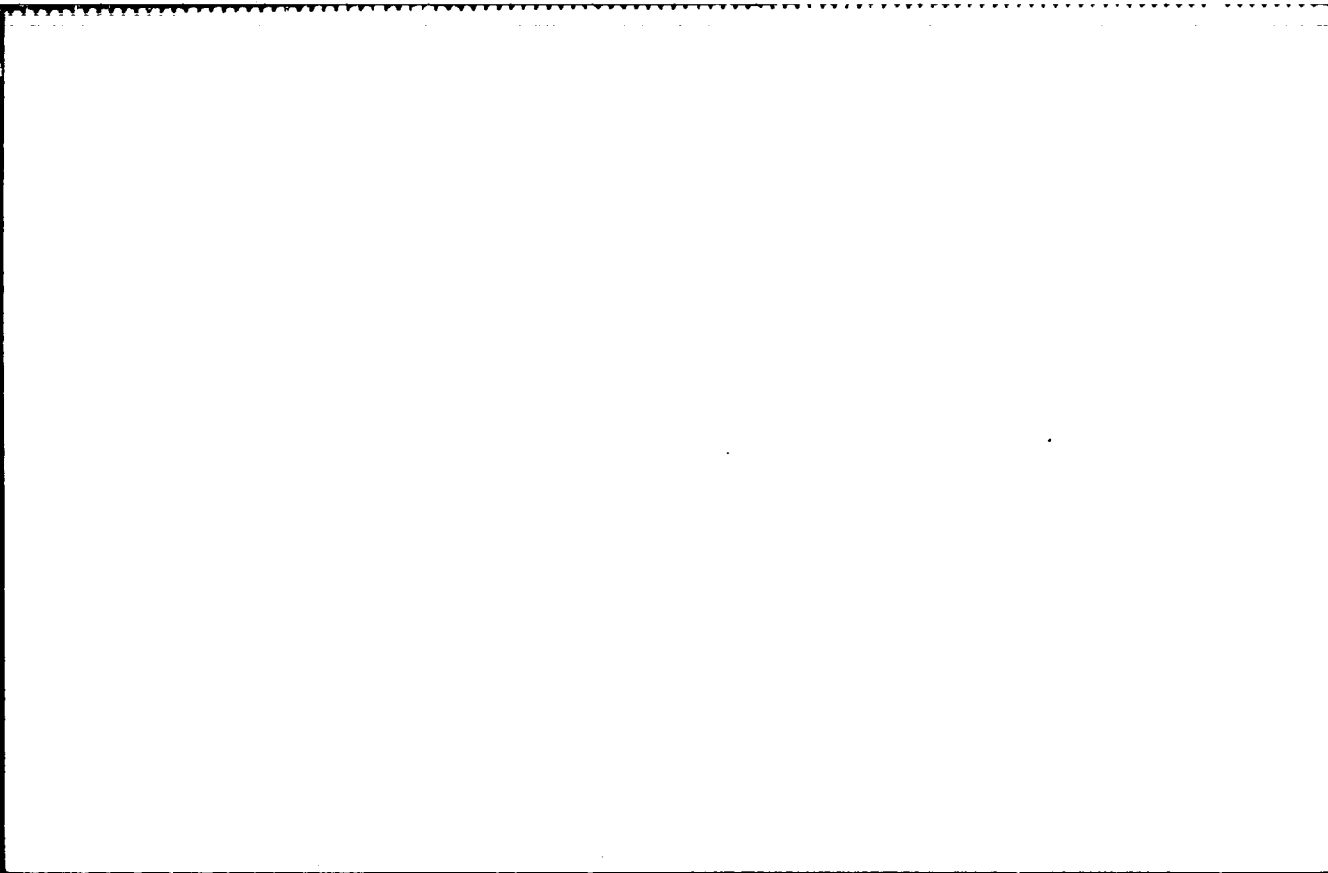
REEL # 10-B

ALFIONOV, Yu. M.

To ALIYEV, G. M.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001**

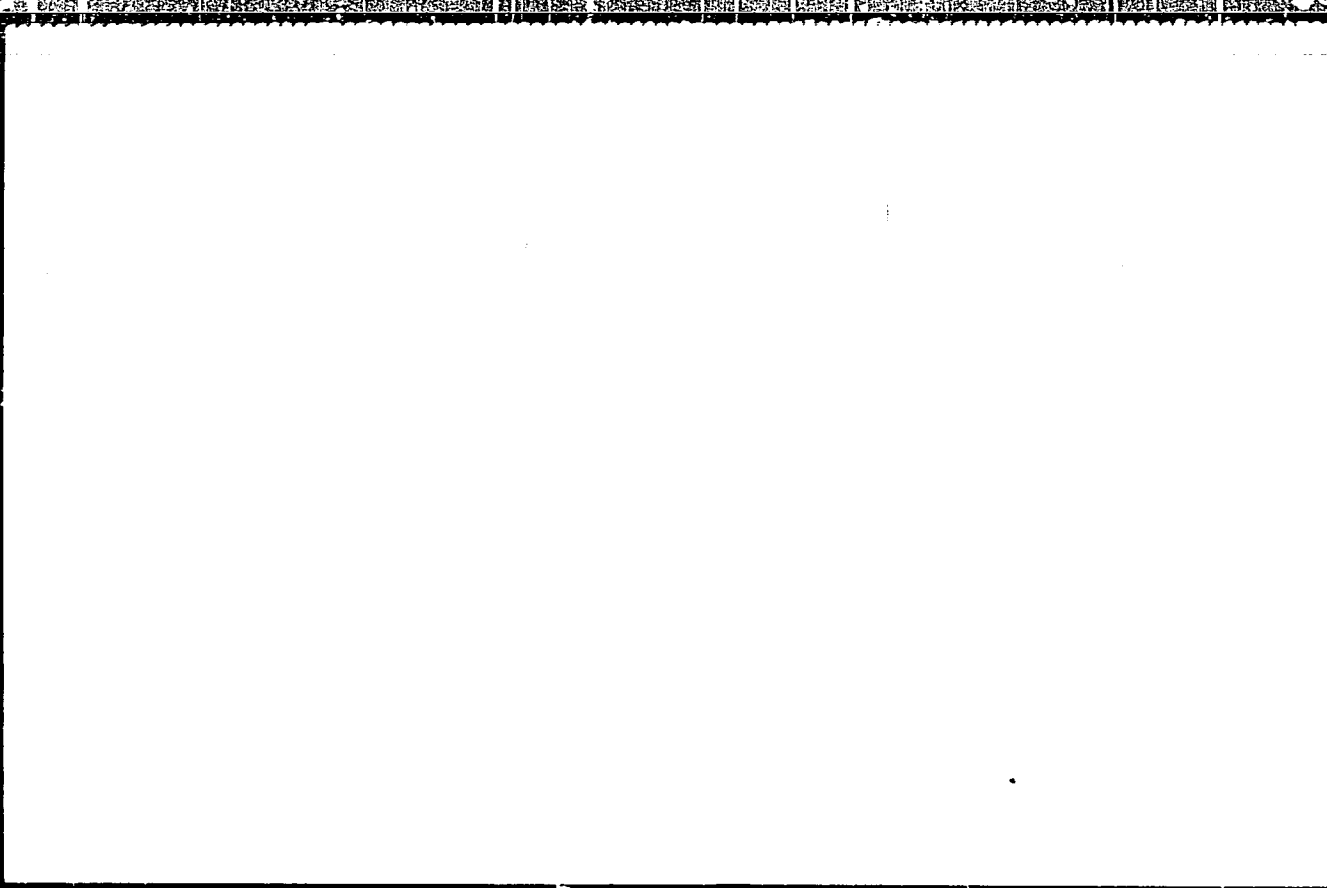
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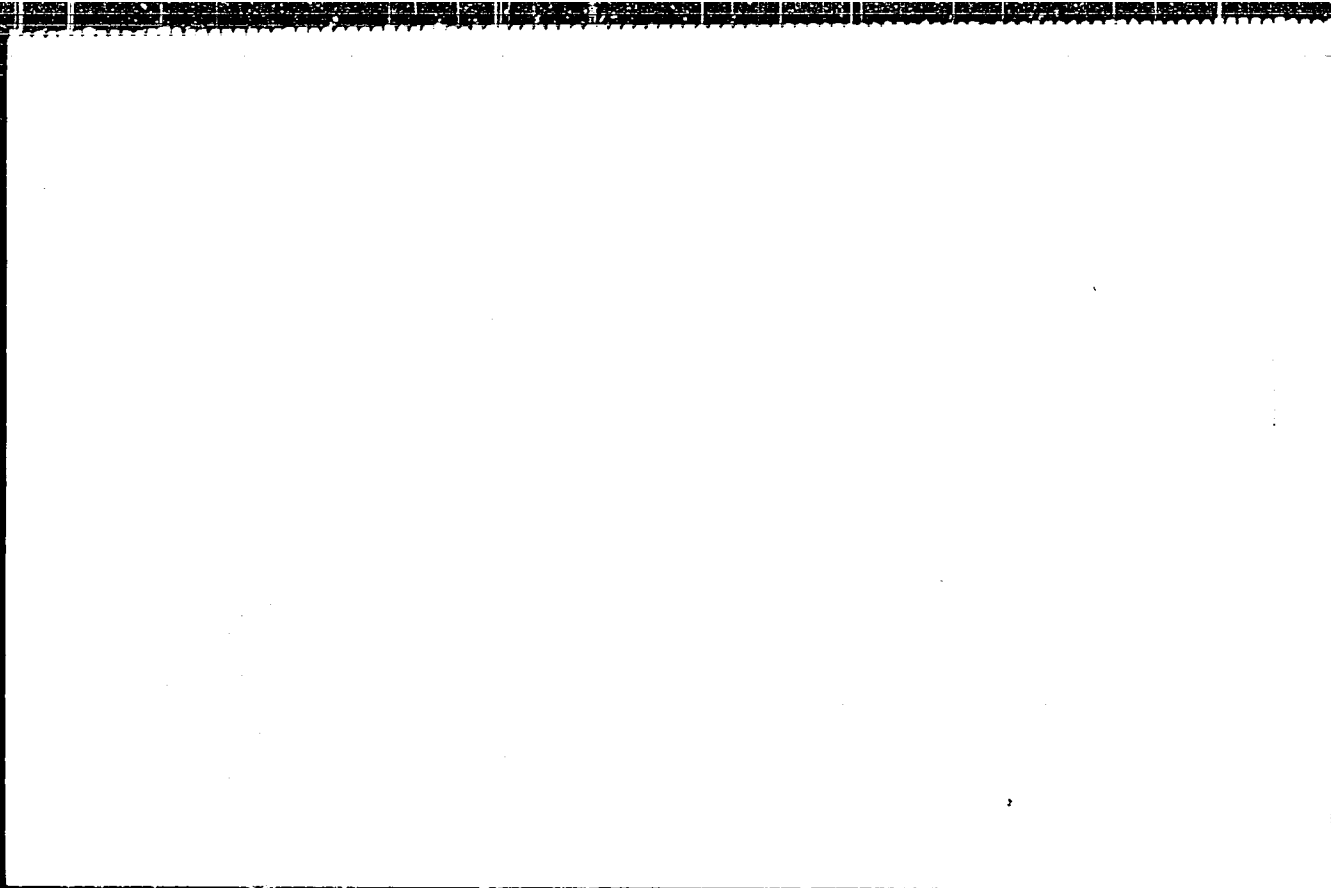
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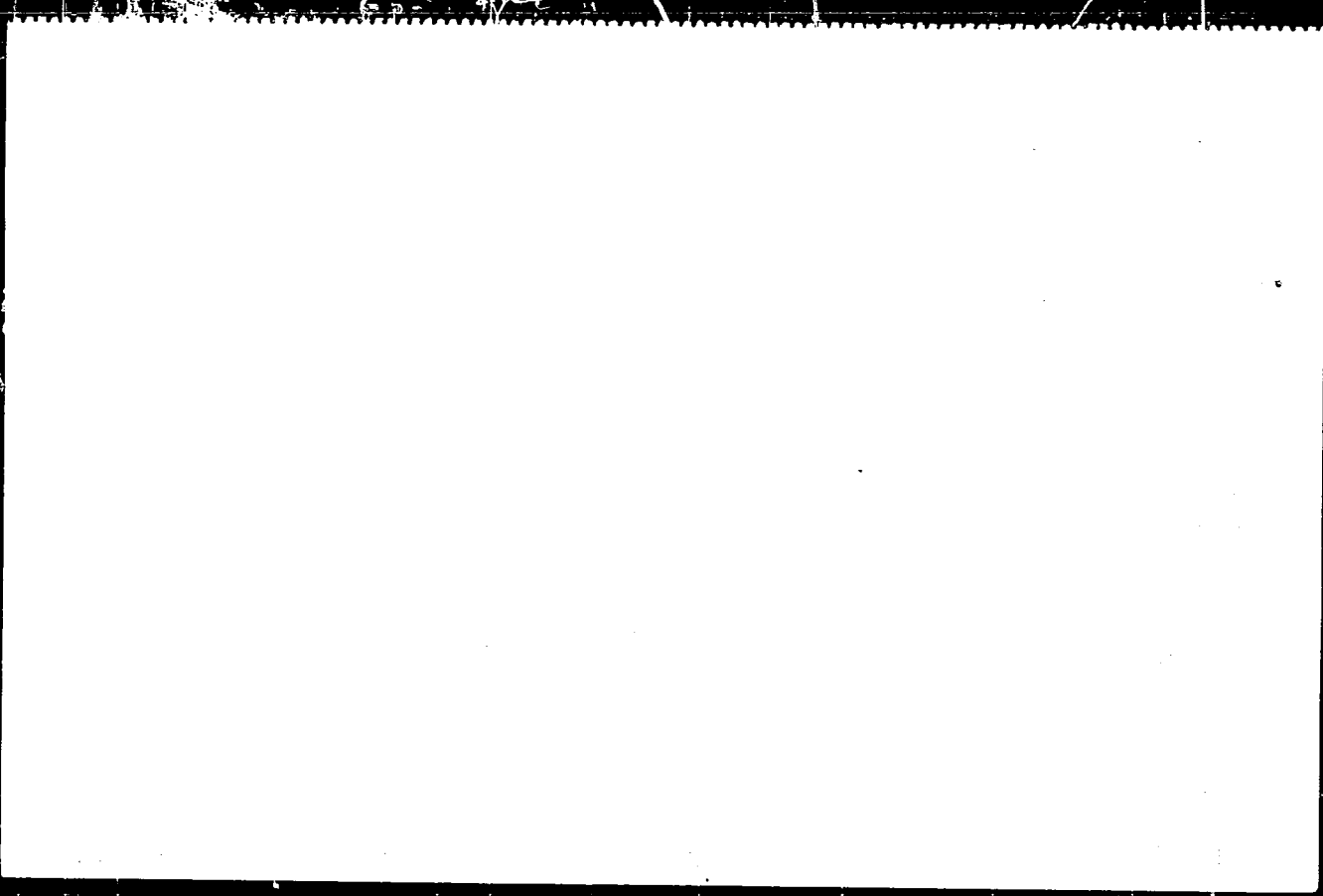
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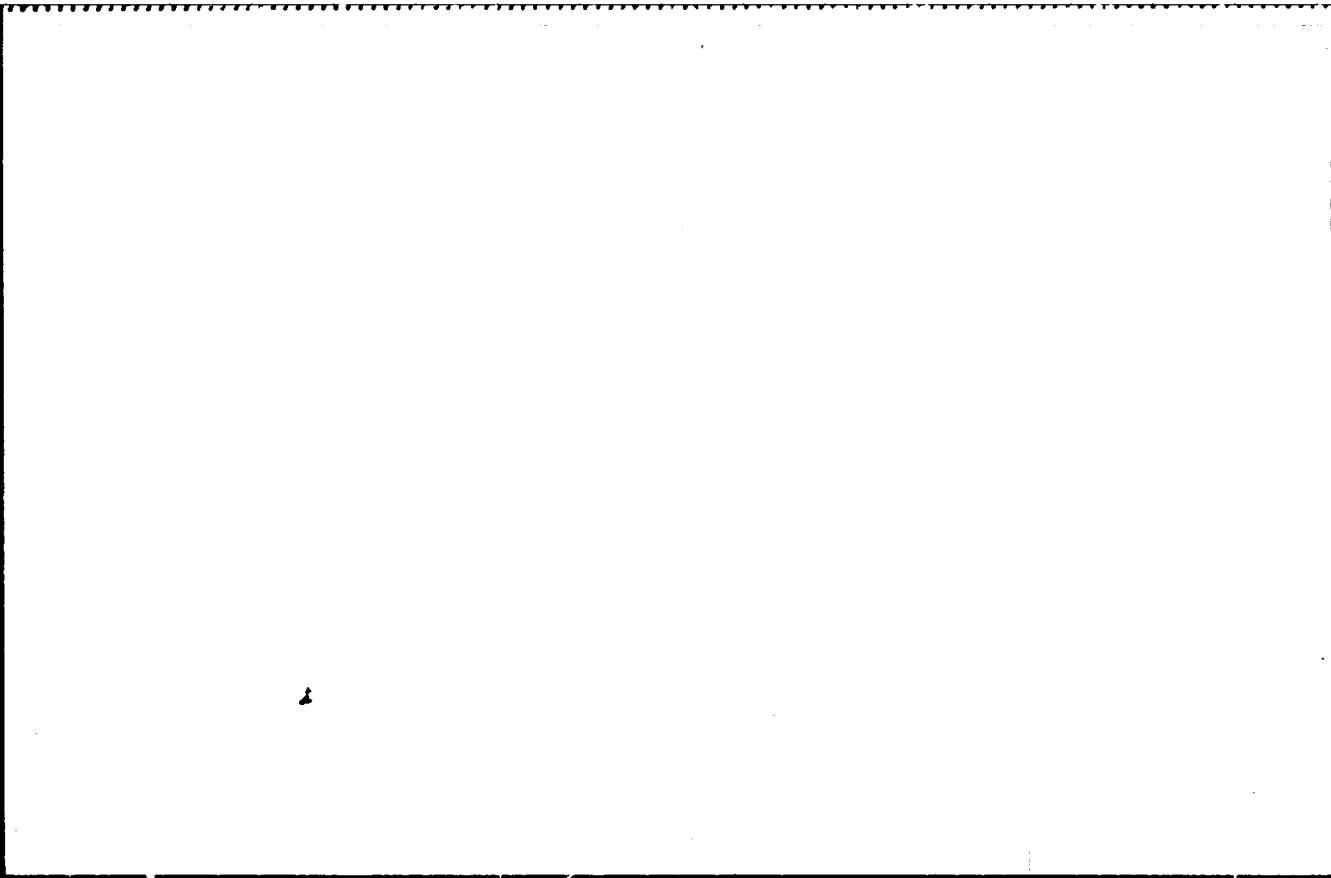


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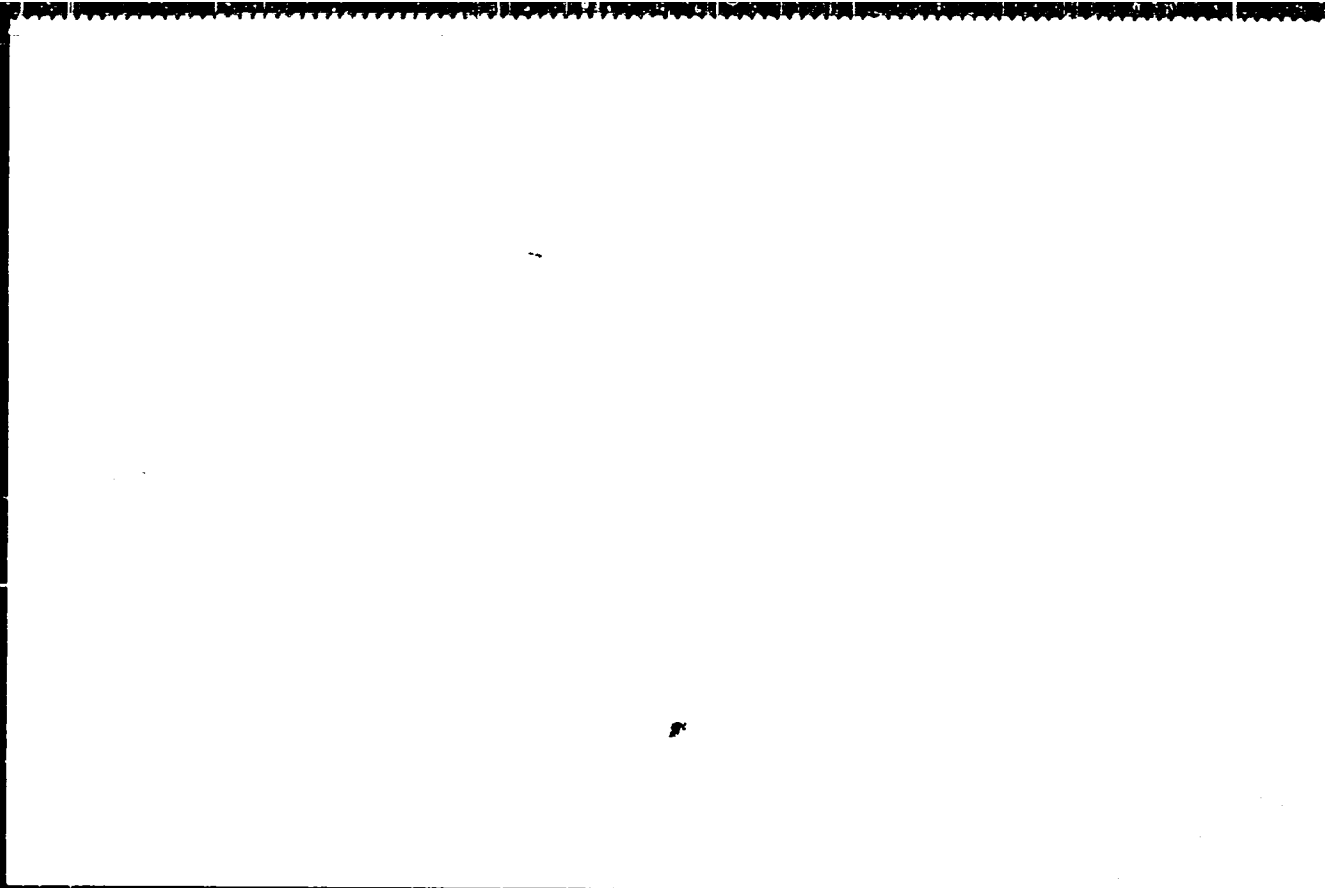
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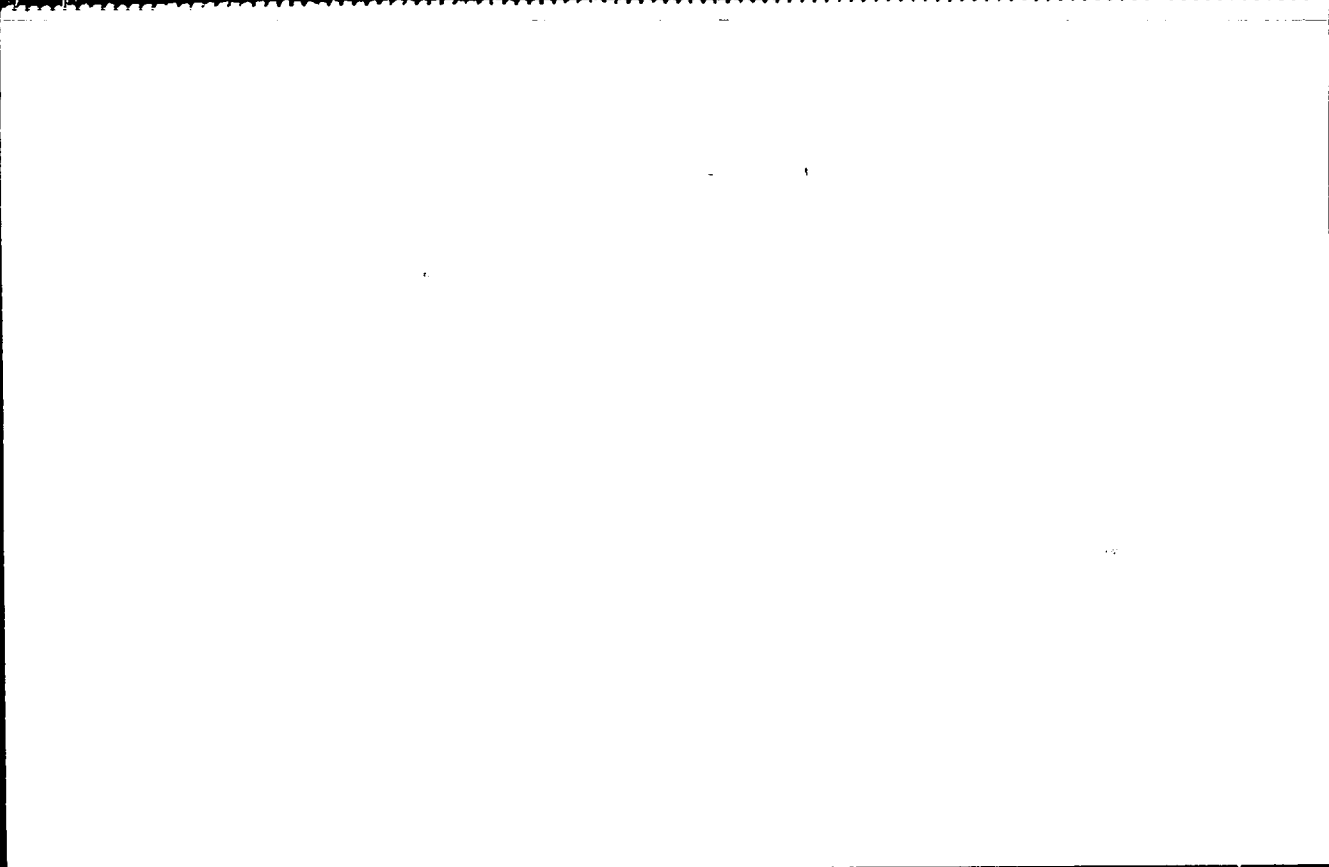
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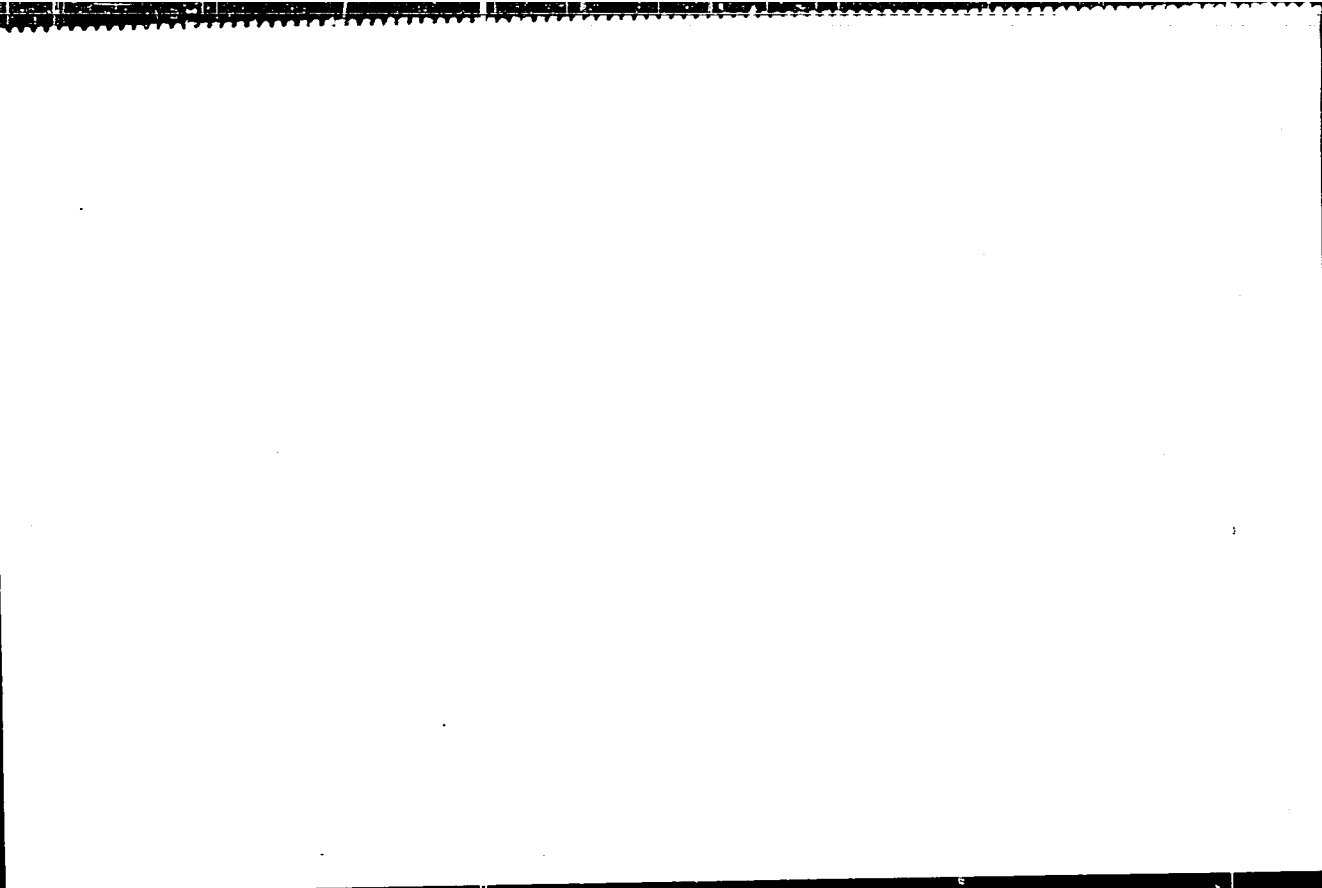


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ALFIONOV, Yu.M.

DYACHENKO, V.N., kand.med.nauk; ALFIONOV, Yu.M. (Kuybyshev)

Kassil-Grashchenkov's method of treating peptic ulcer. Klin.med.  
36 no.2:118-119 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.Ye.  
Lavetskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PEPTIC ULCER, ther.

iontophoresis of vitamin B-1 (Rus))

(VITAMIN B-1, ther. use

peptic ulcer, iontophoretic admin. (Rus))

(ION TRANSFER

iontophoresis of vitamin B 1 in peptic ulcer (Rus))

AL'FIONOVA, O.A., inzh.; KOL'YANOV, V.V., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, N.S., inzh.

Modernizing construction windlasses. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.6:15-16  
Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Saratovskiy zavod stroitel'nykh mashin.  
(Winches)

ALFIREVIC, S.

Italian-Swedish Expedition in the Adriatic, 1955. p. 140.  
(GODISNJAK, Yugoslavia, 1955 (published 1956.))

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

ALFIREVIC, S.

"Research on the bottom of the sea for the purpose of laying high-tension cables."

p. 338 (Energija) Vol. 6, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1957  
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

ALFIREVIC, Slobodan, prof.

Results of morphologic and geologic research of the marine sediments in the southern Adriatic. Hidrograf.god 1958 (Published 1959):125-154. (HRAI 9:5)

1. Institut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo - Split.  
(Yugoslavia--Sedimentation and deposition) (Adriatic Sea)

ALJENIĆ, S.

Morphologic and geologic structure of the Tihini Canal as ground for laying an electric cable. p. 91.

IZVJEŠTAJ. (Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske i Institut za elektroprivrednu u Zagrebu) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.  
Vol. 8, no. 2/4, Mar./Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of the East European Accessions (EEA) II, Vol. 8, no. 5, Aug. 1959.

Encl.

ALFIREVIC, S.

Scientific activity of the Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries during 1960. Hidrograf god '60 (publ. '61):21-35.



ALFIREVIC, Slobodan, prof.

Results of the morphologic and geologic research of marine sediments  
in the canals of the Zadar group of islands. Hidrograf god 1959:67-  
104 '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Insitut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo, Split.  
(Yugoslavia--Oceanography) (Adriatic Sea)  
(Morphology) (Geology)  
(Sedimentation and deposition)

ALFIREVIC, Slobodan, prof.

Influence of the marine and geologic studies on the laying  
of high-tension cables in the canals of the Zadar islands.  
Elektroprivreda 14 no.3:157-165 Mr '61.

1. Institut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo, Split.

ALPIREVIC, Slobodan

Results and prospects of scientific research respecting the  
Adriatic Sea. Biol glas 16 no.1:Al-A6 '63

1. Institut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo, Split.

ALFIRI, Gheorghe, candidat in stiinta economice

Considerations on the territorial distribution of commodity funds,  
Probleme econ 16 no.12:71-83 D '63.

AL'FISH, N.Sh. (Saratov)

Ultraproducts of topological algebras. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
mat. no.3:7-16 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

HUNGARY

BERGER, Dr Rezso, and ALFOLDI, Dr Ferenc, Surgical Clinic No 1 (I. sz. Sobeszeti Klinika), Pecs.

"Lung Metastases of Malignant Tumors"

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, Vol 10, No 4, Dec 1966; pp 217-218.

Abstract: During the period of 1955-1965, 47 patients were admitted to Surgical Clinic No 1 of the College of Medicine of Pecs in whom a malignant tumor has led to the development of pulmonary metastasis. In view of the absence of a leading clinical symptom, the pulmonary metastases of malignant tumors can be diagnosed only late and in an uncertain manner. The detection of solitary operable metastasis is possible only by means of a thorough examination and careful follow-up study of the patients. No references.

1/1

AIFOLDI, Imre

News about the publication of cultural programs. Munka 9 no.1:  
19 Ja '59.

ALFOLDI, J.; PASTEKA, M.

Styrene grafting of acetyl cellulose. Chem prum 13 no.10:554-556  
0 '63.

1. Ustav dreva, celulozy a chemickych vlakien, Slovenska akademie  
vied, Bratislava.



L 33692-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6024209

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/011/0850/0853

AUTHOR: Alfoldi, Juraĵ--Alfeld, Yu. (Engineer; Bratislava); Pasteka, Mikulas--  
Pashteka, M. (Engineer; Bratislava); Suchar, Gojza--Sukhar, G. (Engineer; Bratislava)

45  
B

ORG: Cellulose Department, Chemical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava  
(Oddeleni cellulosity Chemického ustavu Slovenskej akadémie vied)

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of hydroxyethylcellulose oxidized with sodium periodate

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 11, 1965, 850-853

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometric analysis, IR spectrum, cellulose, oxidation, absorption band

ABSTRACT: Dry air infrared spectra of hydroxyethylcellulose and cellulose after oxidation by sodium periodate were studied. Oxidation products of hydroxymethylcellulose show bands typical of C=O groups; these are not found in oxidation products of cellulose. With an increasing water content in oxidized hydroxyethylcellulose the intensity of the C=O absorption band decreases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 11Feb65 / SOV REF: 003 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

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1860

ALFOLDI, Kaya, Dr.

Cases of arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint. Magy. radiol.  
11 no.3:174-176 Aug 59.

1. Janos korhaz rendeloirtzet (igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.) Kozponti  
rontgen intezete (foorvos: Hajda Imre dr.) kozlemenye  
(TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT, dis)

ALFOLDI, L.; SZEKY-FUX, V.

Carbonized siliceous trunk remnants from propylitic pyroxene andesite. p. 310

New limnetic lignite deposit (VL) in the western territory adjoining the Borsod lignite basin. p. 308

FOLDTANI KOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(Magyar Foldtani Tarsulat) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 89, No. 3, July/Sept. 1959

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

Uncl

ALFOLDI, L.

SZOLLOSY, E.; ABRAHAM, A.; ALFOLDI, LAJOS

Isolation of influenza virus in connection with the epidemic in  
Szeged during the year 1952. Acta microb. hung. 1 no.1-3:111-114  
1954.

1. Institute for Microbiology of the Medical University, Szeged;  
received July 21, 1953.

(INFLUENZA, epidemiol.

\*Hungary, virus isolation)

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES

\*isolation during epidemic in Hungary)

ALFOLDI L

NORVATH, S.; ALFOLDI, L. & JCS

A new sensitive method of phage titration on plastic trays. Acta. microb. hung. 1 no.4:495-510 1954.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Szeged.  
(BACTERIOPHAGE  
titration on plastic trays)

ALFOLDI, LAJOS

1900. A new antibacterial principle: Megacine. G. Ivanovich and L. Alföldi *Nature, Lond.*, 1954, 174, 468 (Inst. of Microbiology, Medical Univ., Szeged). The lysates obtained by u.v. irradiation of young growing cultures of *B. megatherium* (strain 216) contained an antibacterial principle designated Megacine, active in dilutions of  $10^{-4}$ – $10^{-6}$ , depending on the strain of *B. megatherium* used as test organism. None of the other species of bacteria tested was sensitive to Megacine. This principle differed from the bacteriocines in that the producer, strain 216, was itself sensitive to Megacine (dilutions of  $10^{-9}$ ). The principle is slightly diffusible in agar, does not pass through parchment, is moderately thermostable, is precipitated by 75% sat.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and is inactivated by trypsin.

J. B. FARR

①

ALFOLDI, L.

IVANOVICS, G.; ALFOLDI, L. *Jos*

Observations on lysogenesis in *B. megaterium* and on megacine,  
the antibacterial principle of this bacillus species. *Acta*  
*microb.hung.* 2 no.3:275-292 1955.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged.  
(*BACILLUS*,  
    *megaterium*, lysogenic properties)

ALFOLDI, LAJOS

HUNG.

✓ The antibacterial spectrum of Megacine. G. Ivánovics, L. Alföldi, and E. Ábrám (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Zentr. Bacteriol. Parasitenk.* Abt. 1, Orig. 163, 274-80 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 4670g. MD  
The antibacterial spectrum of Megacine, a proteinlike antibacterial principle originating in cultures of certain strains of *Bacillus megatherium*, when they are under the influence of ultraviolet irradiation, was rather limited. Several strains of aerobic spore-forming bacilli in addition to *B. megatherium* are susceptible. Megacine has a lethal effect on several chromogenic cocci which frequently occur in the air. D  
John T. Myers



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/1 Med.Microbio.etc. Jan 58

ALFÖLDI, L.  
160. ALFÖLDI L. Inst. of Microbiol., Med. Univ., Szeged *Isolation and characterisation of some Pseudomonas pyocyanea bacteriophages* Acta microbiol. Acad. scient. hung. 1957, 4/1 (107-118) Graphs 5 Tables 7 Illus. 4

Three different bacteriophages of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* were isolated from sewage water and designated as strains F1, F2, and F3, respectively. Separation of the strains was possible only on lactate agar as the strain F3 failed to form plaques on complete horsemeat-pepton agar. The plaque morphology, bacterial spectrum, antigenic structure, sensitive to heat and citrate, and the one step growth cycle of all 3 strains were determined. Each of the three phages was found to represent an independent pyocyanus phage species. A mutant of the F3 strain forming clear-cut plaques was also demonstrated.

ALFOLDI, L.

Frequency of lysogenic strains in *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*

F. 119, (ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA) Vol. 4, no. 1 1957, 1 English  
Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ESAE) IC. Vol. 7, no. 3  
March 1958

*ALFOLDI, L.*  
IVANOCIS, G.; ALFOLDI, L.; LOVAS, B.

Cultivation and electron microscopy of a bacteriocinogenic strain of Bacillus megatherium. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:295-308 1957.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged and Electron Microscopic Laboratory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM

bacteriocinogenic strain, cultivation, absence of phage form., megacin form. & electron microscopy)

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of bacteriocinogenic strain of Bacillus megatherium)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/2 Med. Micro. Feb 59

536. SEROLOGICAL TYPES OF BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM AND THEIR SENSITIVITY TO PHAGES - Ivánovics G., Alföldi L. and Széll A. Inst. of Microbiol., Med. Univ., Szeged - ACTA MICROBIOL. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1957, 4/3 (333-351) Graphs 3 Tables 8

B. megatherium strains were classified into serological types and groups. A variety of types were distinguished on the basis of thermostable specific substances in the cell wall. The flagellar antigen determines the serological groups. All strains isolated, or obtained from type collections, were found to be sensitive in varying degree to 8 different phages. However, this sensitivity showed no correlation with the antigenic structure of the strains. Dissociation in some strains resulted in a mutant, the type specificity of which has been lost. These mutant strains exhibited cell wall components of common serological specificity. In addition, the change in cell wall structure was associated with a loss of phage sensitivity.

Ivánovics - Szeged

*Alfred...*  
LOVAS, B.; EGYESSY, D. M. & ALFOLDI, L.

Electron microscopic studies on Pseudomonas pyocyanea bacteriophages.  
Acta microb. hung. 4 no.4:391-404 1957.

1. Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung des Instituts für Messtechnik  
und Instrumentenwesen der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und  
Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.

(PSEUDOMONAS

pyocyanea, electron microscopy of bacteriophages  
F1, F2 & F3 (Ger))

(BACTERIOPHAGE

of Pseudomonas pyocyanea, electron microscopy of F1,  
F2 & F3 (Ger))

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of bacteriophages F1, F2 & F3 of Pseudomonas pyocyanea (Ger))

IVANOVICS, G.; ~~ALFOLDI, J.~~; NAGY, S.

Masked provirus in bacillus megaterium strains, Acta virol. Engl. Ed.,  
Praha 3(Supplem.):23-26 1959.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged, Hungary.  
(BACILLUS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

IVANOVICS, G.; NAGY, E.; ALFOLDI, L.

Megaciny: Inducible synthesis of a new immunospecific substance. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.2:161-169 '59.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged.  
(BACILLUS)  
(ANTIBIOTICS chem)

HAGY, E.; ALFOLDI, L.; IVANOVICS, G.

Megacins. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.4:327-336 '59.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Szeged.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)



ALFOLDI, Lajos, dr.

Certain current problems of bacterial and viral genetics.  
Orv. hetil. 101 no.25:865-873 19 Je '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet.  
(BACTERIA genetics)  
(VIRUSES genetics)

ALFOLDI, Lajos, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Microbiology (director: IVANOVICS, Gyorgy, Dr) (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

"The Mechanism of Action of Streptomycin (S)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 17, 24 Apr 66, pages 788-791.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The primary effect of S is exerted on the 30 S ribosomal fraction; it is manifested partly in an inhibition of protein synthesis and partly in the erroneous interpretation of information from the messenger RNA. The bactericidal effect of S is probably developed in such a manner that it causes the erroneous reading of the information from the messenger RNA in the course of synthesis of different enzyme proteins; as a result of this, the bacterium will be filled with defective enzymes which cause destruction or mutation of the gene which influences ribosomal structure. The mutation leads to complete indifference of the ribosomal action toward the presence of S. The ribosome of dependent bacteria can only function when S is bound to it. 1 Hungarian, 16 Western references.

1/1

ALFOLDI, Laszlo, geologus (Budapest)

Hungarian water explorers in the Gobi Desert. Term  
tud kozl 4 no. 6:249-251 Je '60.

ALFOLDI, Laszlo, dr., oklertales geologus

Remark about the article entitled "Uranium containing ore and coal  
depostis." Term kud kozl 7 no.12:567-568 D '63.

ALFOLDI, Laszlo, dr.

Hydrogeologic questions of the desert and semidesert regions  
without runoff in the Mongolian People's Republic.  
Hidrologiai közlöny 42 no.3:233-240 J1 '62.

1. Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet, Budapest.

ALFOLDY, A. 1947

(State Inst. of Pub. Hlth, Budapest)

"Examination of the Penicillin Sensitivity of Gonococcus Strains in Gonorrhoea Resistant to Penicillin Treatment."

Acta Urologica, Budapest, 1947, 1/5-6 (209-221)  
Abst: Exc. Med. IV, Vol. 11, No. 8, p. 822

ALFOLDY, A 1948

"On the Culture of Neisseria Gonorrhoeae."

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1948, 4/6(65-69)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 1V, Vol. 11, No. 1. p. 26

ALFOLDY, J.;HAJOS, K.

Treatment of asthma by drainage of the secretion. Orv. hetil. 93 no.  
21:620-622 25 May 1952. (CIWL 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal and Laryngological Department, Szovetsag-utca  
Hospital.



ALFÖLDY, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol.11/9 O.R.L. Sep 58

1615. PRESENT STATE OF THE PROBLEM OF RHINORRHOEA AQUOSA WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO ITS THERAPY - A rhinorrhoea aquosa kérdésének mai állása, különös tekintettel terápiájára - Alföldy J. Szövetéség Utcai Kórház Ful-gégeosztályának Közl. Szövetség. - FUL-, ORR-, GÉGEGYÓG. 1957, 3 (107-112)

Nasal mucosa is something more than a simple lining. It has close relations to the organism, especially to the nervous system. In r. a. attention should be paid to the role of collagen fibres. The basic principles of operative management (saving of tissues, economic operation) are discussed. Trichloroacetic acid therapy is simple and effective, having a general as well as a local effect. The mucous plug obstructing the openings of the paranasal cavities resembles the bronchial plug occurring with asthma. They can be removed by suction.

ALFOLDY, Jenó, Dr.

Temporary and final closure of pharyngeal defects after radiotherapy and laryngectomy in cancer of the larynx. Ful orr gegegyogy no.4:154-158 Dec 57.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korház Ful-orr-gegosztalyanak (Eorvonn: Dr. Alföldy Jenó) közleménye.

(LARYNX, neoplasms

ther., temporary & final closure of pharyngeal defects after radiother. & laryngectomy (Hun))

(PHARYNX, surg.

temporary & final closure of pharyngeal defects after radiother. & laryngectomy in cancer of larynx (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec-11-Vol-12/11 O. R. L. Nov 59

2042. PROBLEMS OF QUICK TRACHEOTOMY. A NEW CONICOTOMY INSTRUMENT - A gyors légszömlészés problémái. Új conicotomiás készülék - Alföldy J. Szövetség Utcai Kórház Fül-Orvosztál., Budapest - ORV. HETIL, 1959, 100/11 (411-412) Illus. 3

The instrument serves for carrying out conicotomy quickly. It is assembled as a unit which may be kept sterile, and consists of a handle, convenient to grip, on one end of which 3 cannulas of different calibres are fitted onto a stylet (one for adult men, one for women and children, and one for infants). On the other end of the handle a scalpel is fixed with a changeable blade which serves for cutting through the soft parts. Through this opening the cannula of the most suitable size is inserted. No trained assistance, straddling or haemostatic racons are needed. It is especially recommended in the case of a laryngeal oedema occurring in consequence of intubation when a surgical tracheotomy would be superfluous, due to the quick regression of the oedema. In some cases where it is indicated, suction may be applied through the cannula.

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.

Role of the Otorhinolaryngology Society in our profession.  
Fulorrrgegyogyaszat 10 no.1:1-3 Mr'64

1. Pecs Orvostudományi Egyetem Fulorrrgegeklinikájának  
(igazgató Alföldy Jeno, dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

\*

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.; ORBAN, Sandor, dr.

Experimental data on the pathomechanism of facial paralysis  
"a frigore". Orv.hetil. 101 no.43:1523-1525 23 0 '60.

1. Szovetseg utcai Korhas-Rendelointezet, Ful-Gegeosztaly es  
Idegrendeles.

(FACIAL PARALYSIS etiol)

ALFOLDY, Jenó, dr.

Current status of facial paralysis. *Fül-orr-gegyógy* 7 no.1:  
1-9 P '61.

1. A Szövetseg utcai Korház Fül-orr-gegyógyosztályának (Főorvos:  
Alföldy Jenó dr.) közleménye.  
(FACIAL PARALYSIS)

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.; MIRISZLAI, Erno, dr.

Contributions on the modern therapy of tinnitus.  
Fulorrguegyogyassat. 9 no. 2:63-69 Je '63.

. (TINNITUS) (CAFFEINE) (PROCAINE)

Summary:

ALBANY, Jeno, Dr; Medical University of Pecs, Ear-nose-throat Clinic  
(Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Fül-orr-gegeklinika)

"The Problem of Hearing Impairment of a Nervous (Perceptual) Nature."

Magyar Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 3, 20 Jan 63, pages 101-107.

Abstract: The author reviews the pathomechanism, symptoms, etiology,  
diagnosis and therapy of hearing impairments in great detail.  
[no references]



ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.

Data to the technic of myringo - and tympanoplasty. Fulor~~o~~ge-  
gegyogyaszat 10 no.2:50-~~54~~ Je'64

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Ful-orr-gegeklínikájának  
(Igazgató: Alföldy, Jeno, dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.; SCHRANZ, Denes, dr.

Myoplasty for the obliteration of a mandibular cyst and restoration of the function of the injured facial nerve branch. Fogorv. szemle 58 no.10:300-304 0 '65.

1. A Pecszi Ful-Orr-Gegeklinika (Igazgato: Alföldy, Jeno, dr. egyet. tanar) es a Stomatologiai Klinika (Igazgato: Schranz, Denes, dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

ALFOLDY, Gyorgy; ILLES, Gyorgy

Water quality tests at the Neusiedl reservoir of the Vienna  
water works. Vizugyi kozl no.3:424-427 '59.

ALFOLDY. Z

(Az Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet and a Szent István-Kórház <sup>NATL. PUBLIC HEALTH Inst.</sup> Gyermekosztályának.) <sup>GENERAL PEDIATRICS DEPT.</sup>

"A New Method of Determination of Penicillin."

Ovosok Lapja, Budapest, 1947, 3,28(1065-1067)  
Abst: Exc/ Med. 1V, Vol. 11, No. 1, p. 12

ALFOLDY, Z.

LANG, B.; ALFOLDY, Z.

Analytical problems of antibiotics; iodometric method for the quantitative determination of penicillin containing preparations. Kiserletes orvostud. 3 no.2:151-156 1951. (CIME 21:1)

1. Doctors. 2. National Public Health Institute.

LANG, B.; ALFOLDY, Z.;

Analytic problems of antibiotics. II. Iodometric titration  
of penicillin the presence of procaine. Kiserlates Orvostud.  
3 no. 5:387-391. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. National Institute of Public Hygiene.

ALFOLDY, Z.; SZITA, J.

Disinfectant effects of a new mercury compound: merfen. Orv.  
hetil., Budap. 92 no. 41:1313-1318 14 Oct. 1951 (GIML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. National Institute of Public Hygiene (Director  
General --Prof.-Dr. Andras Havas).

VERES, J.; ALFOLDY, Z.; FUZI, M.

Leptospirosis epidemic in a district of Hungary in the summer of 1951.  
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 32:921-923 10 Aug 1952. (CJML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal Diseases Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Janos Veres), Kapuvar District General Hospital and Institute of Microbiology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Zoltan Alföldy), Budapest Medical University.



ALFOLDY Z.

FEJER, Inra, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL,  
Janos, dr.

Leptospirosis epidemic in Ujkiigyos (Komit. Bekes) in the summer of  
1952. Orv. hetil. 95 no.24:665-669 13 June 54.

1. A Békéscsabai Városi Kórház (igazgató: Budicsky János dr.)  
Belgyógyászati Osztályának (főorvos: Fejér Inra dr.) és a Budapesti  
Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: Alföldy  
Zoltán dr.) közleménye  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology  
Hungary, 1952 in summer)

FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL, Janos, dr.; VERES,  
Janos, dr.

The appearance of a Leptospira species of a new type in the  
territory West of Danube. Orv. hetil. 96 no.33:902-904 Aug 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr.) és a Kapuvári Járási Tanács  
Kórháza Belgyógyászati Osztályának (osztályvezető főorvos: Veres  
János dr.) közleménye.

(LEPTOSPIRA

TRk. new type from child in W. Hungary, transmitted  
by swine (Hun))

ALFODY, Z. Prof.

Endre Hogyes and the fight against rabies. Ther. hung. no.4:24-26 1956.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: Prof. Zoltan Alfody), University of Budapest.

(RABIES, prev. & control  
contribution of Endre Hogyes)

4

KELEPI, Bala, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL, Janos, dr.;  
MARKOVITS, Gyorgy, dr.

Explosive leptospirosis in the northern mountainous region,  
caused by swimming pool water. Orv. hetil. 97 no.37:1014-1018  
9 Sept 56.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egyszegugyi Szolgalata es a Budapesti  
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezetenek (igazgato:  
Alfoly, Zoltan, dr. egyet. tanar.) kozlemenye.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.

leptospiromeningitis, epidemic in Hungary in army camp  
caused by infected swimming pool water (Hun))

(MENINGITIS, etiol. & pathogen.

Leptospira, epidemic in Hungary in army camp caused by  
infected swimming pool water (Hun))

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, dis.

leptospiromeningitis, epidemic in Hungary in army camp  
caused by infected swimming pool water (Hun))

FUZI, M., ALFOLDY, Z.; KISZEL, J.; RADITZ, I.

Leptospira infection of field rodents in a part of Western Hungary. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.2:155-156 1957.

1. Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.

in Hungary, etiol. role of infect. in field rodents in an epidemic (Ger))

(RODENTS, dis.

leptospirosis in field rodents, etiol. role in an epidemic in Hungary (Ger))

KISZEL, J.; ALFÖLDY, Z.; FUZI, M.

Leptospira infection of field rodents in a community in Southern Hungary. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.2:167-173 1957.

1. Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.  
in Hungary, etiol. role of infect. in field rodents  
in an epidemic (Ger))

(RODENTS, dis.  
leptospirosis in field rodents, etiol. role in an  
epidemic in Hungary (Ger))

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.

The role of Hogyes in combatting rabies. Orv. hetil. 98 no.  
7-8:179-182 24 Feb 57.

(RABIES, prev. & control  
contribution of Endre Hogyes (Hun))

*Alföldy, Zoltán*  
FUZI, Miklos, Dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, Dr.; KISZEL, Janos, Dr.

Incidence of leptospirosis in 1954. Orv. hetil. 99 no.13:419-423 30  
30 Mar 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.  
in Hungary in 1954 (Hun))



FÜZI, Miklos, Dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, Dr.; KISZEL, Janos, Dr.; NYERGES, Gabor, Dr.

Cases of leptospirosis in 1955-56. Orv. hetil. 100 no.47:1688-1692.  
Nov. 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.)

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, az orvostudományok kandidátusa

Robert Koch (1843-1910); a biographic sketch. Magyar tud 67 no.10:  
623-627 0 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

(Koch, Robert) (Communicable diseases)

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.

"Viruses" by Wolhard Weidel. Reviewed by Zoltan Alföldy.  
Elovilag 7 no.3:54 My-Je '63.

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.

Scientific and social significance of the activities of Lajos  
Markusovszky in the field of preventive medicine. Orv. hetil.  
105 no.25:1184-1187 21 Je'64

3(4)

AUTHOR:

Al'fonskiy, A. S.

S/006/60/000/02/019/024

B007/B011

TITLE:

On the Textbook by V. L. Chusov "Topograficheskoye chercheniye"  
("Topographic Drawing")

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is the third edition of the textbook since 1948. A book review is made here. Despite the improved and completed edition, the book is not free of a number of considerable inaccuracies and minor deficiencies. They are pointed out in detail. Mention is made of the tables by Zakharov and those by Kryukov. ✓

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AL'FONSKIY, A.S.

A.M.Kremneva's textbook on "Cartographic drawing". Reviewed by  
A.S.Al'fonskii. (Geod.i kart. no.3:69-71 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Topographical drawing)  
(Kremneva, A.M.)

KUZHNIK, B.I.; AL'FONSOV, V.V.

Role of vascular tissue factors in the process of blood coagulation.  
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.8:8-15 Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent B.I. Kuznik) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra biologii (zav. - dotsent B.A. Shishkin) Chitinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

KUZNIK, B.I.; AL'FONSOV, V.V.; VORONYANSKAYA, L.G.; NAUMOV, A.D.

Some seasonal characteristics of the regulation of the blood system  
in animals in the ultracontinental climate of Transbaikalia. Nek.  
vop. klim. i kraev. pat, no.3:60-64 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti  
zaveduyushchego dotsent B.I.Kuznik) Chitinskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.



AL'FONTSEV, Ye.P., marksheyder; TONKIKH, I.M., marksheyder; ATNASHKIN, N.G.,  
marksheyder

Instrument for fixing benchmarks. Ugol' 37 no.3:59 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Shakhta "Yagunovskaya" kombinata Kuzbassugol'.  
(Mine railroads--Equipment and supplies)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040935

S/0185/64/009/006/0659/0663

AUTHOR: Alf'orov, Zh. I. (Alferov, Zh. I.); Zy'mogorova, N. S. (Zimogorova, N. S.); Samol'yanov, O. M. (Samol'yanov, A. M.); Trukan, M. K.  
TITLE: Photoelectric properties of heterojunctions in some semi-conductors

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky\*y finy\*chny\*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 659-663

TOPIC TAGS: epitaxial film, epitaxial layer, heterojunction, non-rectifying current contact

ABSTRACT: Applying the gas-transport method and using iodine as a transport agent, films of GaAs on GaP, GaP, and Ge on GaAs were prepared to obtain p-n heterojunctions. The transporting material was doped to produce a conductivity of a type opposite to that of the base. Furthermore, a method for obtaining nonrectifying contacts carrying current to the epitaxial layers of Ge, GaAs, and GaP was developed. The current-voltage characteristics of the heterojunctions and their dependence on temperatures were measured. It was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040935

found that there are two exponential parts in the forward branch of the characteristics. The dependence of the voltage on the temperature in the forward direction is linear. The spectral distribution of photosensitivity has a characteristic shape with two maximums and is determined by both substances of the pair. The forbidden gap of the substance with a larger width of the band can be determined by the maximum in the shortwave region of the spectrum. The red limit of photosensitivity can be determined by the width of the forbidden gap of the substance with a smaller width of the band. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizy\*ko-tekhnichny\*y Insty\*tut im. A. F. Yoffe. AN, SRSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64

ATD PRESS: 3056

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card: 2/2

ALFREY, T.

Sopolimerizatsia (Copolymerization). Perevod s angliiskogo G. S. Kolesnikova i A.P. Suprun. Pod red. V.V.Korshaka. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1953. 265 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No. 8, Nov. 1954

АЛТАН, Е. А.

CA

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Search for methods of decreasing the burning of typographic alloys. A. V. Smirnov, E. A. Altan, and R. N. Golosova. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1951, No. 9, 25-8. In order to reduce the phys. loss of type alloys via gradual

oxidation and volatilization, while still retaining the desired characteristics, the following experimentally detd. methods can be applied. If the melting temp. is below 320-40° low vapor pressure bitumens and petroleum residues can be used as protective cover for the alloys. In the range 280-420° a mixt. of ZnCl<sub>2</sub> with 4% NiCl<sub>2</sub> is satisfactory, while at 300-400° ZnCl<sub>2</sub> mixts. with MgCl<sub>2</sub> or CaCl<sub>2</sub> are advantageous. Immersion of wood into the melts can be recommended only in combination with the salt covers listed above, or combined with a "floating lid" made of steel or cast iron which can be adjusted for different heights in the melt pot. G. M. Kosolapov

**AUTHORS:** Al'ftan, E.A. and Yermakov, V.S.

SOV/46-4-4-2/20

**TITLE:** The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Chromium--Titanium Alloy (Vliyaniye ul'trazvuka na staroniye nikel'-khróm-titanovogo splava).

**PERIODICAL:** Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 307-314 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** First studies of the effect of elastic vibrations of sonic and ultrasonic frequencies on the internal transformations in metals and alloys, including processes of dispersion hardening, were carried out by Gorskiy and Yefremov (Ref 1). They showed that ultrasonic vibrations of 30 kc/s frequency and 10 W/cm<sup>2</sup> accelerate natural ageing of duralumin by a factor of 63. This effect was confirmed by Gudtsov and Gavze (Refs 2, 3) and Pogodina-Alekseyeva and Eskin (Ref 5) who investigated dispersion ageing of aluminium and ferrous alloys. Herman-Schenck and Schmidtmann (Ref 4) found a 430 kc/s, 6.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> ultrasonic beam to be ineffective as an accelerator of ageing of steels with 0.06% of carbon, possibly because the ultrasonic power was too low. The present authors studied the effect of 20-26 kc/s ultrasonic vibrations on the process of ageing of the KhN.80.T nickel--chromium--titanium alloy. Lower frequencies, of 8-16 kc/s, were found to fatigue

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SOV/46-4-4-2/20

The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Chromium--titanium Alloy

the operating personnel. Cylindrical samples of the alloy (Fig 1) were used. The apparatus is shown in Fig 2. It consisted of an electric oscillator 1, a selenium rectifier 2, an ultrasonic generator 3, an electric furnace 4 with a thermocouple 5 and a thermostat 6. A sample 7 was attached to the ultrasonic generator by means of an extension rod 8 onto which the sample was screwed. The ultrasonic generator consisted of a magnetostriction vibrator a, a transmitting rod b and a casing v. The system consisting of the vibrator, transmitting rod and extension rod together with the sample had dimensions which produced resonance at frequencies of 23-25 kc/s. The sample was placed into the furnace and was heated for 10-15 minutes until an appropriate temperature was reached. Then the sample was aged with the ultrasonic generator switched on. A standing wave was excited in the system consisting of the vibrator, transmitting rod, extension rod and sample. The largest stresses and deformations occurred in the middle portion of the sample where the hardness resulting from the ageing process was measured. Ageing was carried out using ultrasound of 23-25 kc/s with 5  $\mu$  amplitude of the displacement of the end of the sample. Temperatures of 700, 750 and 800°C and various durations of

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The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Chromium--Titanium Alloy SOV/46-4-4-2/20

the treatment were used. Some samples were irradiated with ultrasound at 700°C, 20-21 kc/s frequency and the displacement amplitude of 8 μ. At the latter amplitude the acoustic energy dissipated in the sample was approximately twice as high as in the case of displacement amplitude of 5 μ. The stresses in the samples aged at 700°C were 2.3-2.7 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the displacement amplitude of 5 μ and 3.3-3.7 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the displacement amplitude of 8 μ. The increase of the ultrasound energy by a factor of two increased the accelerating effect of ultrasound on the ageing process very considerably; at the higher ultrasound intensity ageing was 40-50 times as rapid as the ageing without ultrasound. The increase of the ageing temperature (from the standard temperature of 700°C) to 800°C and simultaneous application of ultrasound was found to produce a further increase in the rate of ageing without lowering the maximum hardness achieved by this process. The results obtained are given in Figs 3-5 and Table 1. These figures

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The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Cobaltium--Titanium Alloy SOV/46-4-4-2/20

show duration of the ageing process against hardness achieved by it. The ageing process was taken to be complete when the sample reached the hardness obtainable after 16 hours at 700°C without ultrasound. Ageing with ultrasound makes it possible to obtain a more highly disperse state of the second phase without any change of its total amount in the alloy. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im. Mozhayskogo, Leningrad  
(Air Force Engineering Academy imeni Mozhayskiy, Leningrad).

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1957 - June 5, 1958.

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129-58-7-5/17  
AUTHORS: Yermakov, V.S., Engineer and Al'ftan, E. A.  
TITLE: Accelerated Ageing of the Heat Resisting Nickel Alloy  
EI437B Subjected to the Effect of Ultrasonics (Uskoremnoye  
stareniye zharoprochnogo nikelvogo splava EI437B  
pod vozdeystviyem ul'trazvuka)  
PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 7,  
pp 22-27 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Gudtsov, N.T. and Gavze, M. N. (Ref.1) investigated  
the effect of ultrasonics of 300 - 1500 kc/sec  
on the dispersion hardening of duraluminium and some  
ferrous alloys. Schenk, G. and Schmidtman, O. (Ref.2)  
studied the influence of ultrasonics of 430 kc/sec with  
a specific power of 6.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> on the ageing of basic  
Thomas steel containing 0.06% C at 20°C. Gorskiy, F.K.  
and Yefremov, V. I. (Ref.3) stated that ultrasonics of  
30 kc/sec and a specific power of 10 W/cm<sup>2</sup> accelerate  
63-fold the natural ageing of an alloy containing 4.5% Cu,  
0.8% Mg and 0.5% Si. Pozodina-Alekseyeva, K. M. and  
Eskin, G. I. (Ref.4) found that duraluminium ages at room  
temperature 20 to 25 times faster in an ultrasonics field  
Card 1/3 of 1 Mc/sec with a specific power of 1.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> than without

Accelerated Ageing of the Heat Resisting Nickel Alloy EI437B <sup>129-58-7-5/17</sup>  
Subjected to the Effect of Ultrasonics

using ultrasonics. According to Gudtsov and Gavze (Ref.1) the effectiveness of ultrasonics as regards ageing is independent of the frequency of oscillation in the range of 300 to 1500 kc/sec and it is this conclusion which forms the basis of the investigations of the authors of this paper, who believed that it is advisable to apply apparatus ensuring a maximum intensity of ultrasonics. In the experiments they used a magnetostriction ultrasonics generator (20 to 26 kc/sec), a sketch of which is shown in Fig.1, p.23. The regimes and the results of ageing in an ultrasonic field of the Soviet alloy EI437B are entered in a table, p.25. The graphs, Figs.2-4, show the change in hardness of the EI437B alloy at various temperatures with and without the use of ultrasonics. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at: ultrasonics of 20 to 26 kc/sec accelerate ageing of the alloy EI 437B; doubling of the intensity of the ultrasonics in the specimen brings about a considerable increase in the effect of the ultrasonics on the process of ageing and permits reducing the duration

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129-58-7-5/17  
Accelerated Ageing of the Heat Resisting Nickel Alloy EI437B  
Subjected to the Effect of Ultrasonics

of ageing 40 to 50 times compared with the standard regime; application of even very weak ultrasonics during ageing at 800°C eliminates the influence of coagulation and produces the required hardening of the alloy 15 to 20 times faster than in the case of the standard hardening regime.

There are 4 figures, 1 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya (Leningrad Military Aviation Engineering Academy)

Card 3/3

18(6)

AUTHOR:

Al'ftan, E. A.

SOV/163-59-1-5/50

TITLE:

On the Problem of Ultrasonic Treatment of Metals and Alloys in Solid State for the Purpose of Intensifying Diffusion- and Diffusionless Processes (K voprosu ob ul'trazvukovoy obrabotke metallov i splavov v tverdom sostoyanii s tsel'yu intensifikatsii diffuzionnykh i bezdiffuzionnykh protsessov)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 19-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is an analysis of the influences which may be exerted by a number of parameters of an elastic shaft upon the transformations in solid metals and alloys. It is shown that such dimensions and shapes of the samples and such a method of acoustic irradiation must be chosen in the investigation of ultrasonic treatment so that the nature of the elastic oscillations generated within the sample can be estimated and the amplitude of particle displacement can be measured. Such investigations of the modification of the properties cannot be limited to a study of the amplitude versus frequency function, but must include a consideration of the material subjected to the treatment (which has a considerable influence

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On the Problem of Ultrasonic Treatment of Metals                      SOV/163-59-1-5/50  
and Alloys in Solid State for the Purpose of Intensifying Diffusion- and  
Diffusionless Processes

upon the actual ultrasonic treatment processes). It is maintained in this paper that apart from usual methods of ultrasonic treatment in many cases it appears to be more expedient to generate the elastic oscillations directly in the samples treated. In ferromagnetic bodies it is possible to generate such oscillations by utilizing magnetostriction and the magnetic properties of the substance by applying an alternating (or pulsating) magnetic field. There are also mechanical methods of excitation (for example with the help of a cogged wheel) of periodic self-oscillations. In many cases it is advantageous to press the vibrator directly upon the sample. Two schematical drawings of such a device are presented. There are 4 figures and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:      Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya (Leningrad Institute of Aircraft Instrument Manufacture)

SUBMITTED:        May 4, 1958  
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Al'ftan, E.A.

SOV/129-59-1-8/17

TITLE: Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations in Metals and Alloys (Review of Literature) Vliyaniye uprugikh kolebaniy zvukovoy i ul'trazvukovoy chastoty na prevrashcheniya v metallakh i splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 1, pp 31 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It can be considered an established fact that elastic oscillations facilitate magnetisation and demagnetisation of nickel, accelerate considerably allotropic transformations in tin and accelerate processes of chemical-heat treatment for the purpose of dispersion hardening. Furthermore, ultrasonics increase the cooling capacity of quenching media and influence the thermal conductivity of materials. The majority of the investigations were carried out on equipment which does not permit obtaining a wideband of frequencies and a wide range of intensities of the elastic oscillations. As a result of differing experimental conditions and absence of satisfactory means for measuring oscillation intensities in metals and media, various authors arrive at contradictory conclusions.

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Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations  
in Metals and Alloys (Review of Literature)

SOV/129-59-1-8/17

So far, there is not satisfactory physical elucidation of the nature of the influence of elastic oscillations on transformations in solid metals and alloys. In this paper, published information on this subject is reviewed under the following paragraph headings: influence of elastic oscillations on the cooling capacity of quenching media and on transformations during hardening which take place in the components to be hardened (Refs 2 - 5); effect of elastic oscillations on chemical-heat treatment (Refs 1, 6-14); effects of elastic oscillations on the processes associated with transformation of the structure into a state of greater equilibrium (Refs 15 - 22); effect of elastic oscillations on dispersion hardening (Refs 12, 19, 23-25); effects of elastic oscillations on magnetisation and demagnetisation (Refs 26-28). It can be assumed that supersonics bring about transformations associated with a stabilisation of the structure; ultrasonics can be particularly effective during tempering, isothermal hardening and ageing used for stabilising the structure of alloyed steels and alloys. Ultrasonics accelerate the process of dispersion hardening of a number

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Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations  
in Metals and Alloys

SOV/129-59-1:8/17

of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys. Apparently, ultrasonics can be useful also for influencing the processes of ageing of alloys other than ferrous alloys, for instance, beryllium bronze which is of considerable interest to the instrument-manufacturing industry, where the problem of stabilisation of the properties may be of great importance. Application of elastic oscillations can also be a powerful tool in the heat treatment of magnetically-soft materials; the effectiveness of such treatment is determined not only by the frequency and intensity of the oscillations but also by the character of propagation of elastic waves in the treated components which is associated with the method of application of the elastic oscillations, with the dimensions and configurations of the component. It would also be of interest to investigate the effect of ultrasonics on magnetically-hard alloys.

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Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations  
in Metals and Alloys

SOV/129-59-1-8/17

There are 5 figures, 1 table and 28 references, 10 of  
which are Soviet, 5 French, 5 English, 1 Japanese and  
7 German.

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18-7100

86363  
S/046/60/006/004/012/022  
B019/B056

AUTHOR: Al'ftan, E. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The Action of Ultrasonics Upon the Process of Sulfoocyanization

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 496 - 498

TEXT: A cylindrical specimen of steel having a diameter of 12 mm and a length equaling three ultrasonic semiwaves was subjected to sulfoocyanization in a solution of 75%  $K_4[Fe(CN)_6] \cdot 3H_2O$ , 12%  $Na_2S_2O_3$ , and 13% NaOH at  $580 \pm 15^\circ C$ , the specimens being subjected for 30, 60 and 90 minutes to the action of a 26 kc/sec ultrasonic irradiation. From the microscopic examinations of the specimens a distinct acceleration of the diffusion by the ultrasonic deformations of the specimen becomes apparent. From the fact that at the ends of the specimen a particularly strong diffusion could be found although the ultrasonic tensions are minimal there, the author concludes that a mixture of the solution due to ultrasonics exists. From the micropicture of a specimen irradiated for 60 minutes the diffusion-

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83288

S/148/60/000/007/009/015  
A161/A029AUTHOR: Al'ftan, E.A.TITLE: Thermoultrasonic Treatment of Chromansil SteelPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallur-  
giya, 1960, Nr 7, pp 129-134

TEXT: The effect of ultrasound on diffusion processes in solid metals is being studied in numerous experiments, but not its effect in heat treatment. This has been done here and a pronounced improvement of mechanical properties in isothermic hardening has been obtained. The composition of "35X1CA" (35KhGSA) steel experimented with was: 0.35% C; 1.58% Si; 1.11% Mn; 1.37% Cr; 0.24% Ni; 0.012% S; 0.012% P. Specimens were normalized with heating to 890<sup>+10</sup>°C. The thermoultrasound installation (photo, Figure 1) was made especially for these experiments. It includes a БАР (BAR) type generator; a "BCA-6M" (VSA-6M) selenium rectifier; a "ЛАТР-1" (LATR-1) autotransformer; a capacitor battery and a choke connected in the usual way and feeding the ultrasonic vibrators with pulsating 10-100 kc current of up to 800 watt. The vibrators were designed for equal (25-26

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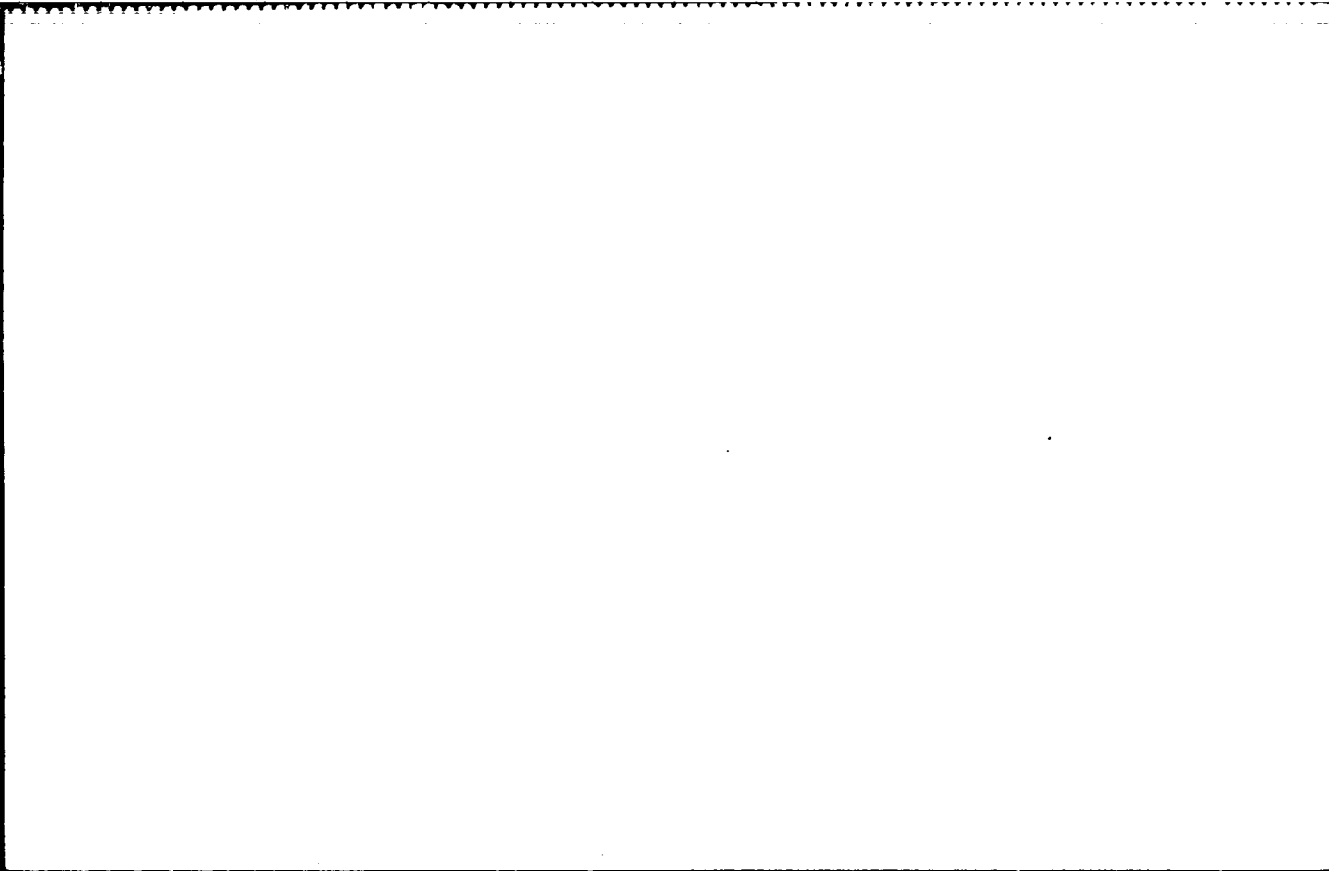
REEL # 10-B

ALFIONOV, Yu. M.

To ALIYEV, G. M.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101110001-6

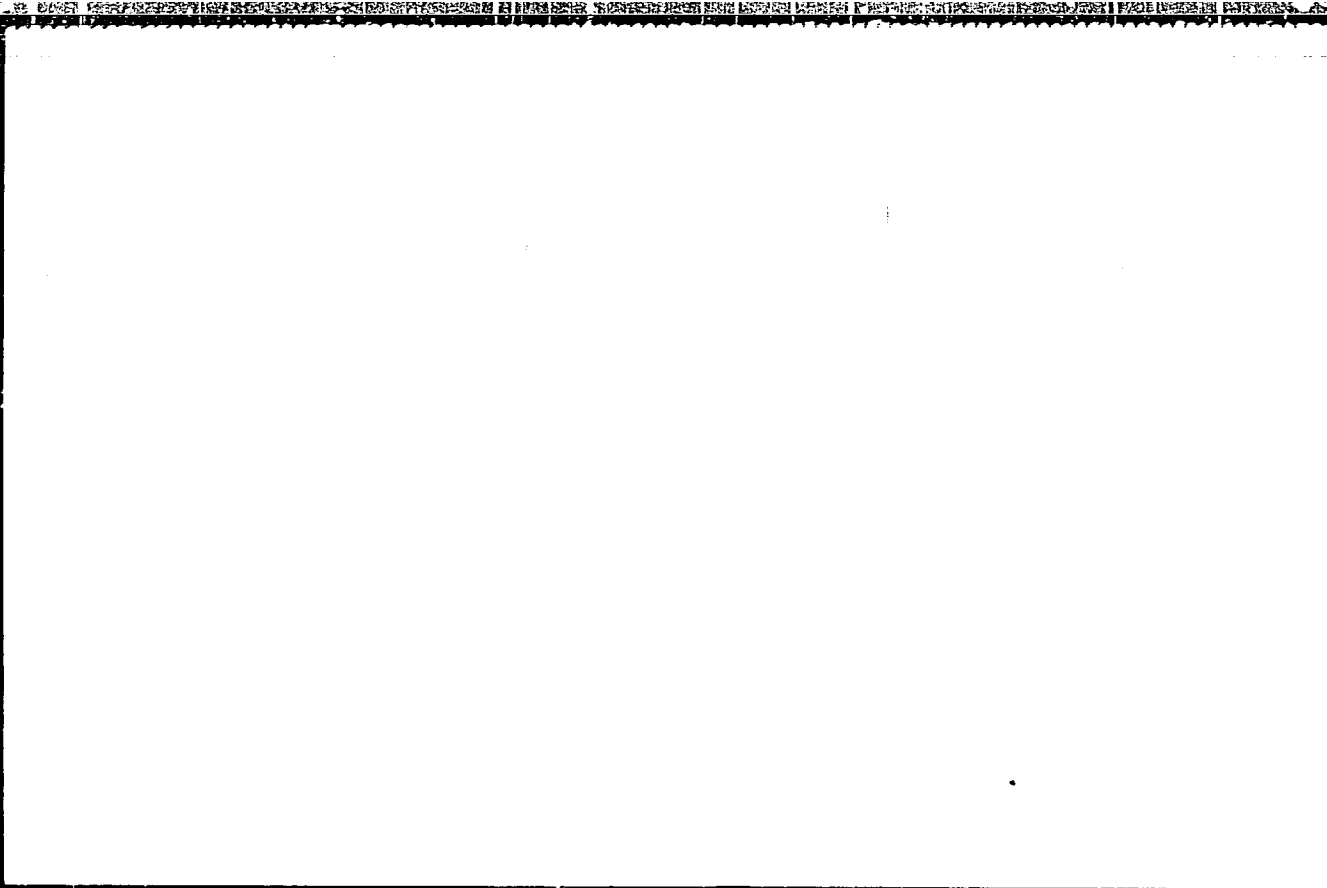


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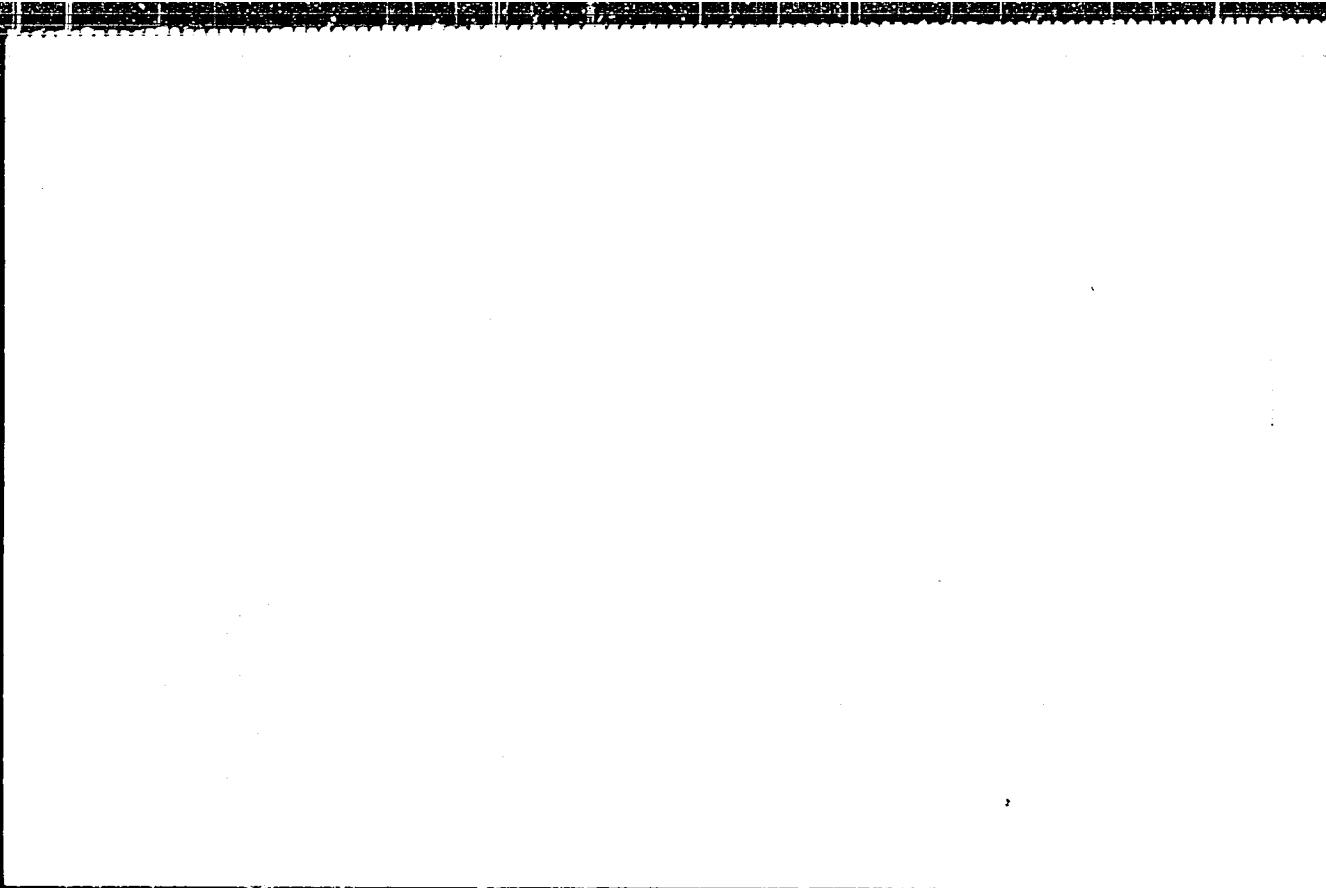
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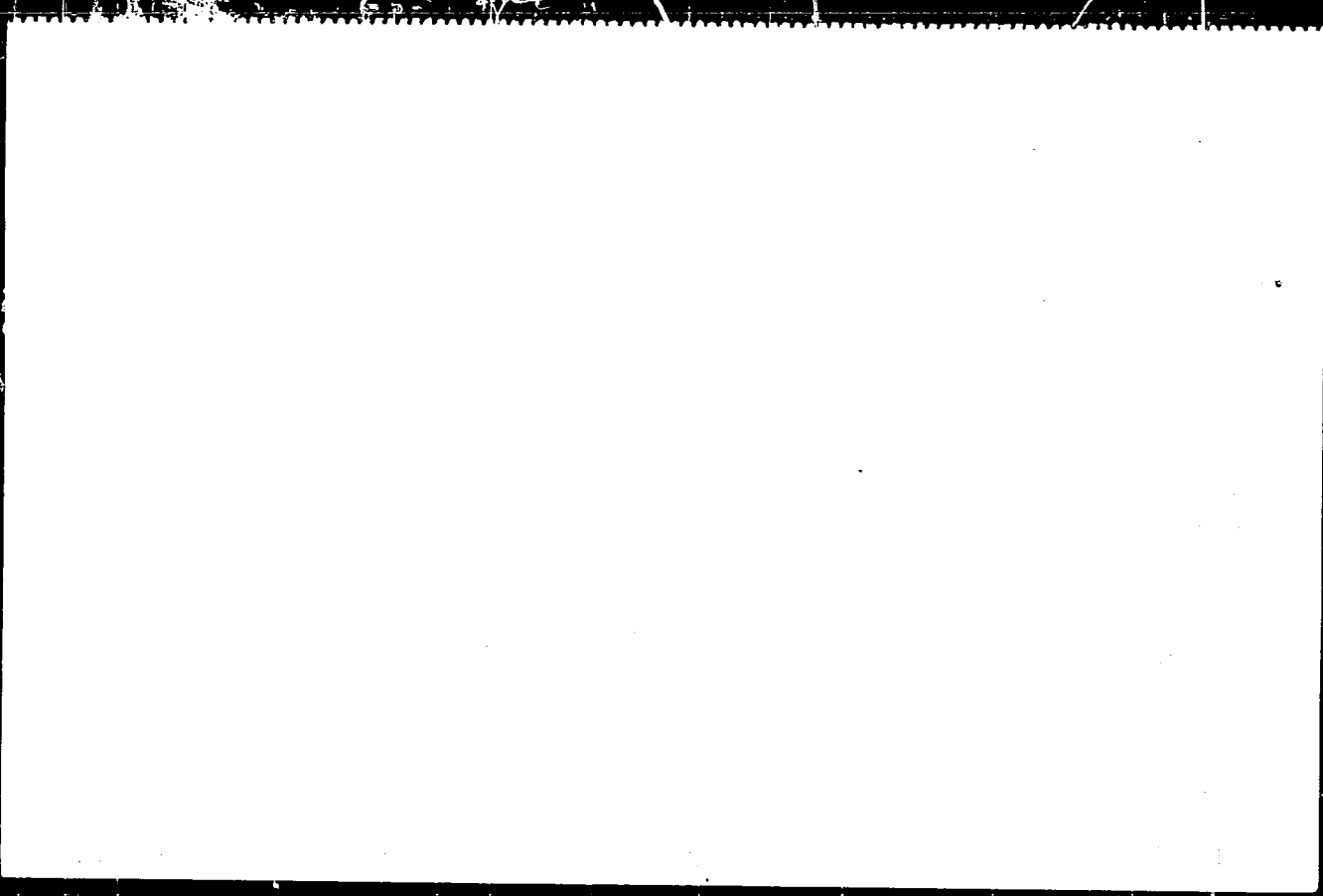


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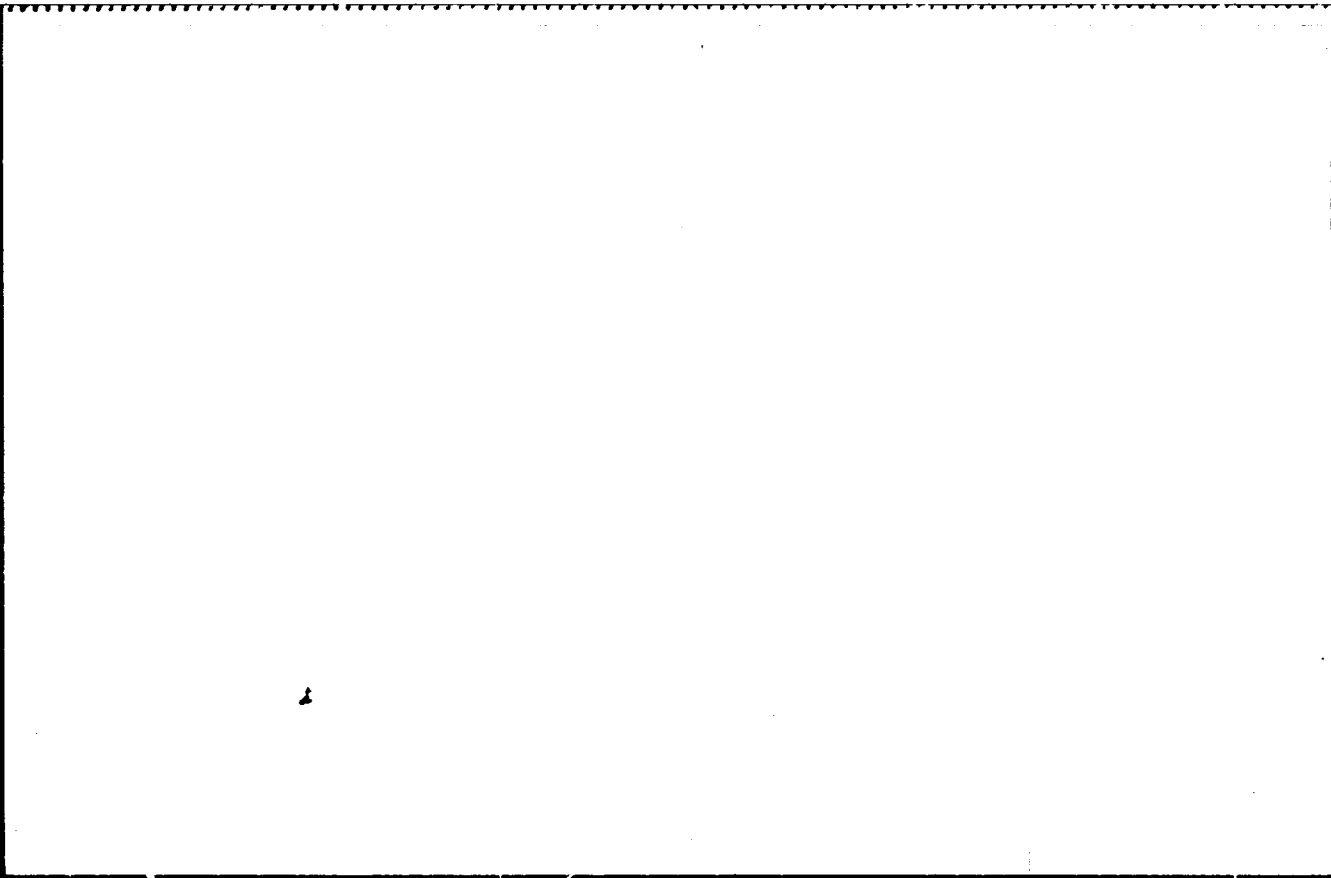


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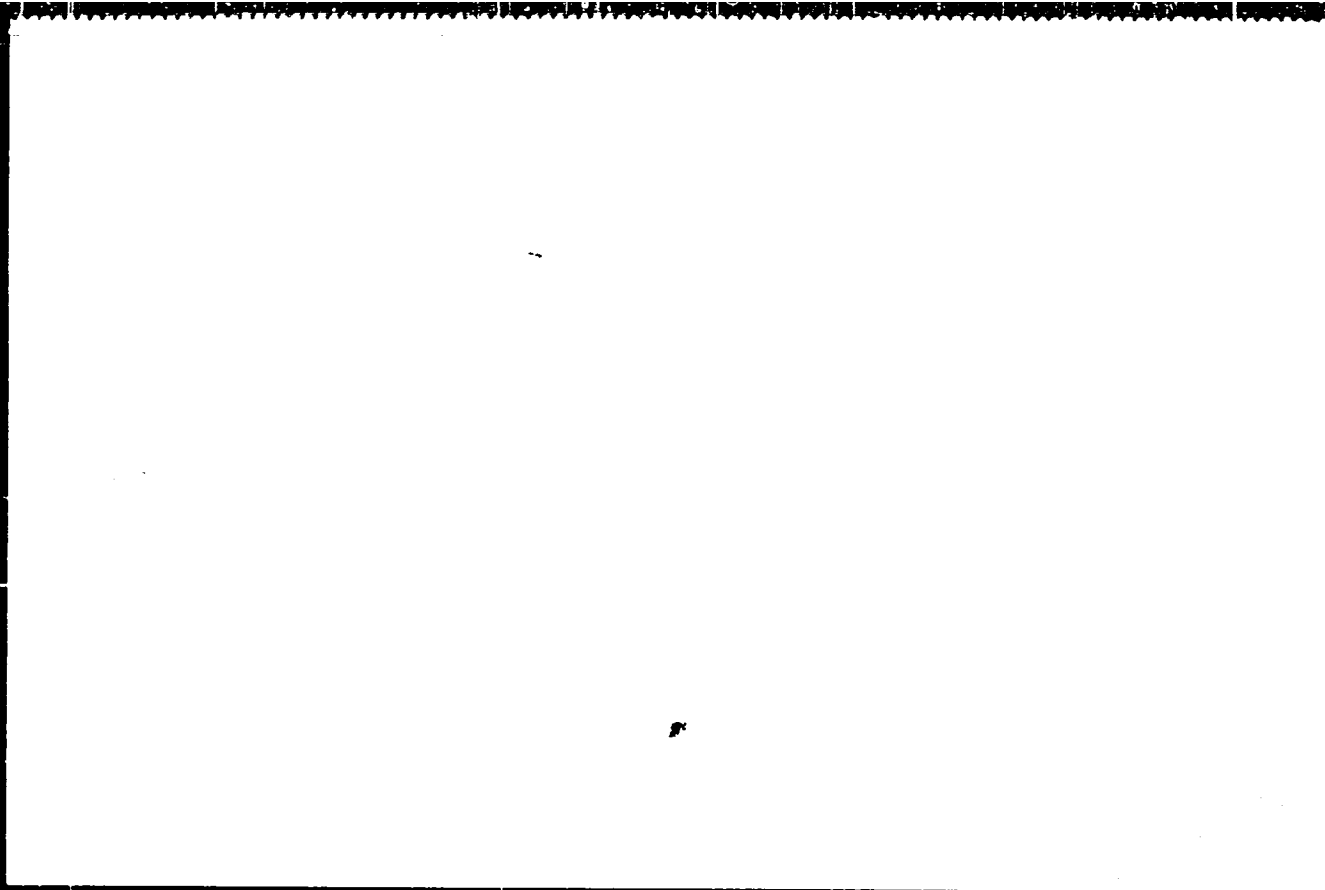
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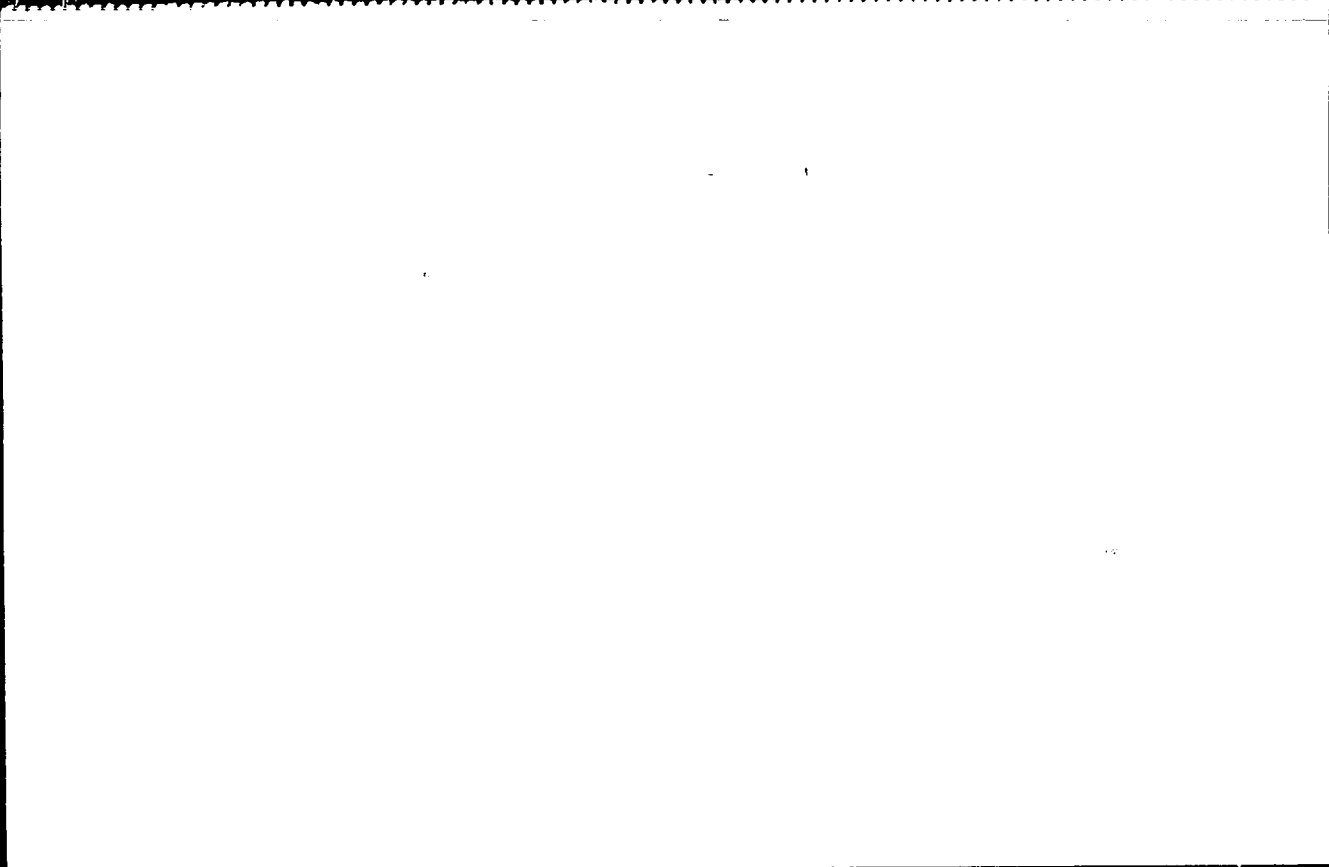


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

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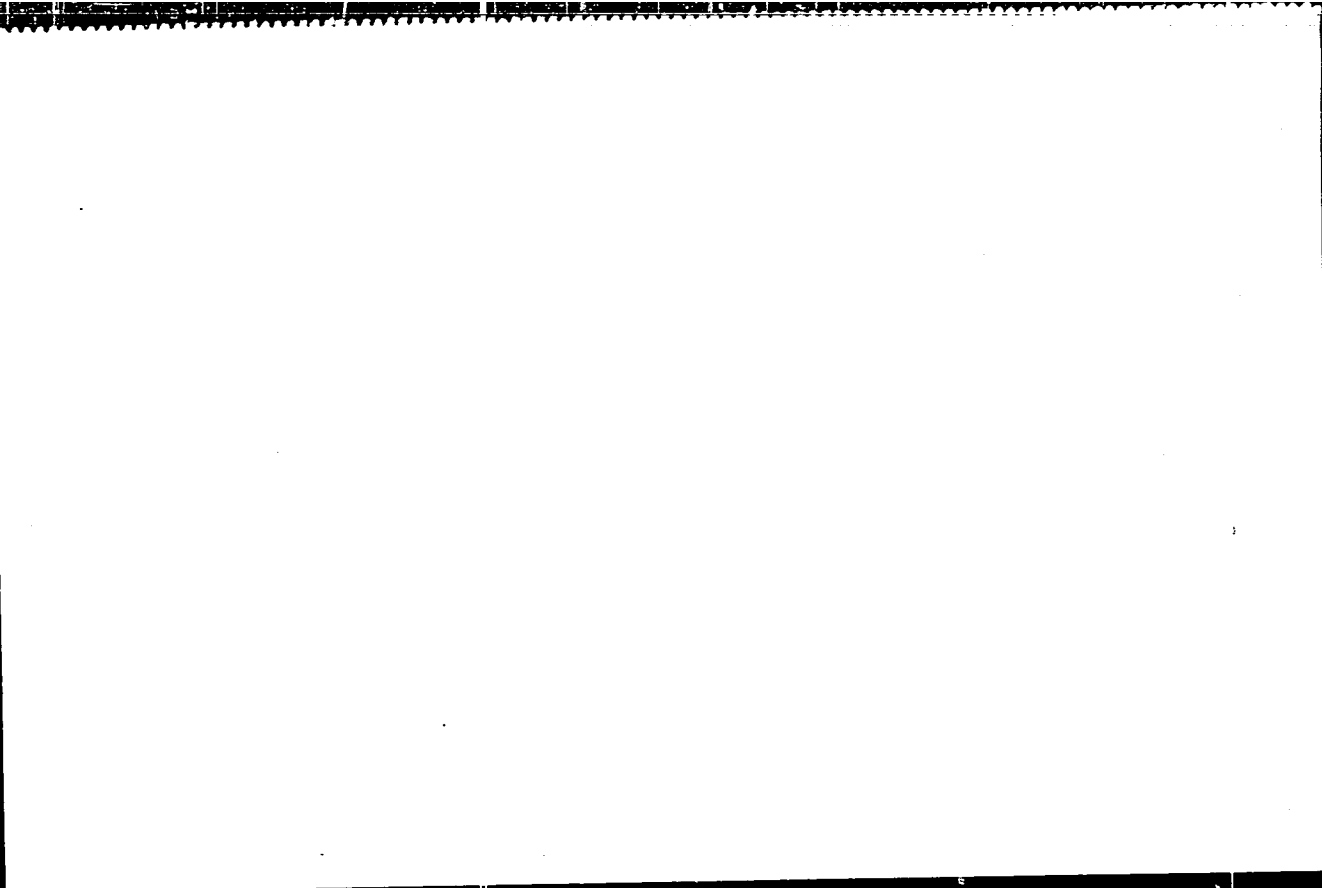


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ALFIONOV, Yu.M.

DYACHENKO, V.N., kand.med.nauk; ALFIONOV, Yu.M. (Kuybyshev)

Kassil-Grashchenkov's method of treating peptic ulcer. Klin.med.  
36 no.2:118-119 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.Ye.  
Lavetskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PEPTIC ULCER, ther.

iontophoresis of vitamin B-1 (Rus))

(VITAMIN B-1, ther. use

peptic ulcer, iontophoretic admin. (Rus))

(ION TRANSFER

iontophoresis of vitamin B 1 in peptic ulcer (Rus))

AL'FIONOVA, O.A., inzh.; KOL'YANOV, V.V., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, N.S., inzh.

Modernizing construction windlasses. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.6:15-16  
Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Saratovskiy zavod stroitel'nykh mashin.  
(Winches)

ALFIREVIC, S.

Italian-Swedish Expedition in the Adriatic, 1955. p. 140.  
(GODISNJAK, Yugoslavia, 1955 (published 1956.))

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



ALFIREVIC, S.

"Research on the bottom of the sea for the purpose of laying high-tension cables."

p. 338 (Energija) Vol. 6, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1957  
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

ALFIREVIC, Slobodan, prof.

Results of morphologic and geologic research of the marine sediments in the southern Adriatic. Hidrograf.god 1958 (Published 1959):125-154. (HRAI 9:5)

1. Institut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo - Split.  
(Yugoslavia--Sedimentation and deposition) (Adriatic Sea)

ALJENIC, S.

Morphologic and geologic structure of the Tihini Canal as ground for laying an electric cable. p. 91.

IZVJEŠTAJE. (Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske i Institut za elektroprivredu u Zagrebu) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.  
Vol. 8, no. 2/4, Mar./Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of the East European Accessions (EEA) II, Vol. 8, no. 5, Aug. 1959.

Encl.

ALFIREVIC, S.

Scientific activity of the Institute for Oceanography and Fisheries during 1960. Hidrograf god '60 (publ. '61):21-35.

ALFIREVIC, Slobodan, prof.

Results of the morphologic and geologic research of marine sediments  
in the canals of the Zadar group of islands. Hidrograf god 1959:67-  
104 '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Insitut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo, Split.  
(Yugoslavia--Oceanography) (Adriatic Sea)  
(Morphology) (Geology)  
(Sedimentation and deposition)

ALFIREVIC, Slobodan, prof.

Influence of the marine and geologic studies on the laying  
of high-tension cables in the canals of the Zadar islands.  
Elektroprivreda 14 no.3:157-165 Mr '61.

1. Institut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo, Split.

ALPIREVIC, Slobodan

Results and prospects of scientific research respecting the  
Adriatic Sea. Biol glas 16 no.1:Al-A6 '63

1. Institut za oceanografiju i ribarstvo, Split.

ALFIRI, Gheorghe, candidat in stiinta economice

Considerations on the territorial distribution of commodity funds,  
Probleme econ 16 no.12:71-83 D '63.



AL'FISH, N.Sh. (Saratov)

Ultraproducts of topological algebras. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
mat. no.3:7-16 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

HUNGARY

BERGER, Dr Rezso, and ALFOLDI, Dr Ferenc, Surgical Clinic No 1 (I. sz. Sobeszeti Klinika), Pecs.

"Lung Metastases of Malignant Tumors"

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, Vol 10, No 4, Dec 1966; pp 217-218.

Abstract: During the period of 1955-1965, 47 patients were admitted to Surgical Clinic No 1 of the College of Medicine of Pecs in whom a malignant tumor has led to the development of pulmonary metastasis. In view of the absence of a leading clinical symptom, the pulmonary metastases of malignant tumors can be diagnosed only late and in an uncertain manner. The detection of solitary operable metastasis is possible only by means of a thorough examination and careful follow-up study of the patients. No references.

1/1

AIFOLDI, Imre

News about the publication of cultural programs. Munka 9 no.1:  
19 Ja '59.

ALFOLDI, J.; PASTEKA, M.

Styrene grafting of acetyl cellulose. Chem prum 13 no.10:554-556  
0 '63.

1. Ustav dreva, celulozy a chemickych vlakien, Slovenska akademie  
vied, Bratislava.

L 33692-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6024209

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/011/0850/0853

AUTHOR: Alfoldi, Juraĵ--Alfeldi, Yu. (Engineer; Bratislava); Pasteka, Mikulas--  
Pashteka, M. (Engineer; Bratislava); Suchar, Gojza--Sukhar, G. (Engineer; Bratislava)

45  
B

ORG: Cellulose Department, Chemical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava  
(Oddeleni cellulosity Chemického ustavu Slovenskej akadémie vied)

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of hydroxyethylcellulose oxidized with sodium periodate

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 11, 1965, 850-853

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometric analysis, IR spectrum, cellulose, oxidation, absorption band

ABSTRACT: Dry air infrared spectra of hydroxyethylcellulose and cellulose after oxidation by sodium periodate were studied. Oxidation products of hydroxymethylcellulose show bands typical of C=O groups; these are not found in oxidation products of cellulose. With an increasing water content in oxidized hydroxyethylcellulose the intensity of the C=O absorption band decreases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 11Feb65 / SOV REF: 003 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

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1860

ALFOLDI, Kaya, Dr.

Cases of arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint. Magy. radiol.  
11 no.3:174-176 Aug 59.

1. Janos korhaz rendeloirtzet (igazgato: Tako Jozsef dr.) Kozponti  
rontgen intezete (foorvos: Hajda Imre dr.) kozlemenye  
(TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT, dis)

ALFOLDI, L.; SZEKY-FUX, V.

Carbonized siliceous trunk remnants from propylitic pyroxene andesite. p. 310

New limnetic lignite deposit (VL) in the western territory adjoining the Borsod lignite basin. p. 308

FOLDTANI KOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(Magyar Foldtani Tarsulat) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 89, No. 3, July/Sept. 1959

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

Uncl

ALFOLDI, L.

SZOLLOSY, E.; ABRAHAM, A.; ALFOLDI, LAJOS

Isolation of influenza virus in connection with the epidemic in  
Szeged during the year 1952. Acta microb. hung. 1 no.1-3:111-114  
1954.

1. Institute for Microbiology of the Medical University, Szeged;  
received July 21, 1953.

(INFLUENZA, epidemiol.

\*Hungary, virus isolation)

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES

\*isolation during epidemic in Hungary)



ALFOLDI L

NORVATH, S.; ALFOLDI, L. & JCS

A new sensitive method of phage titration on plastic trays. Acta  
microb. hung. 1 no.4:495-510 1954.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Szeged.  
(BACTERIOPHAGE  
titration on plastic trays)

ALFOLDI, LAJOS

1900. A new antibacterial principle: Megacine. G. Ivanovich and L. Alföldi *Nature, Lond.*, 1954, 174, 468 (Inst. of Microbiology, Medical Univ., Szeged). The lysates obtained by u.v. irradiation of young growing cultures of *B. megatherium* (strain 216) contained an antibacterial principle designated Megacine, active in dilutions of  $10^{-4}$ – $10^{-6}$ , depending on the strain of *B. megatherium* used as test organism. None of the other species of bacteria tested was sensitive to Megacine. This principle differed from the bacteriocines in that the producer, strain 216, was itself sensitive to Megacine (dilutions of  $10^{-6}$ ). The principle is slightly diffusible in agar, does not pass through parchment, is moderately thermostable, is precipitated by 75% sat.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and is inactivated by trypsin.

J. B. FARR

①

ALFOLDI, L.

IVANOVICS, G.; ALFOLDI, L. *Jos*

Observations on lysogenesis in *B. megaterium* and on megacine,  
the antibacterial principle of this bacillus species. *Acta*  
*microb.hung.* 2 no.3:275-292 1955.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged.  
(BACILLUS,  
megaterium, lysogenic properties)

ALFOLDI, LAJOS

HUNG.

✓ The antibacterial spectrum of Megacine. G. Ivánovics, L. Alföldi, and E. Ábrám (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Zentr. Bakt. Parasitenk.* Abt. 1, Orig. 163, 274-80 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 4670g. MD  
The antibacterial spectrum of Megacine, a proteinlike antibacterial principle originating in cultures of certain strains of *Bacillus megatherium*, when they are under the influence of ultraviolet irradiation, was rather limited. Several strains of aerobic spore-forming bacilli in addition to *B. megatherium* are susceptible. Megacine has a lethal effect on several chromogenic cocci which frequently occur in the air. D  
John T. Myers

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/1 Med.Microbio.etc. Jan 58

ALFÖLDI, L.  
160. ALFÖLDI L. Inst. of Microbiol., Med. Univ., Szeged *Isolation and characterisation of some Pseudomonas pyocyanea bacteriophages* Acta microbiol. Acad. scient. hung. 1957, 4/1 (107-118) Graphs 5 Tables 7 Illus. 4

Three different bacteriophages of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* were isolated from sewage water and designated as strains F1, F2, and F3, respectively. Separation of the strains was possible only on lactate agar as the strain F3 failed to form plaques on complete horsemeat-pepton agar. The plaque morphology, bacterial spectrum, antigenic structure, sensitive to heat and citrate, and the one step growth cycle of all 3 strains were determined. Each of the three phages was found to represent an independent pyocyanus phage species. A mutant of the F3 strain forming clear-cut plaques was also demonstrated.

ALFOLDI, L.

Frequency of lysogenic strains in *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*

F. 119, (ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA) Vol. 4, no. 1 1957, 1 English  
Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ESAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 3  
March 1958

*ALFOLDI, L.*  
IVANOCIS, G.; ALFOLDI, L.; LOVAS, B.

Cultivation and electron microscopy of a bacteriocinogenic strain of Bacillus megatherium. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:295-308 1957.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged and Electron Microscopic Laboratory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM

bacteriocinogenic strain, cultivation, absence of phage form., megacin form. & electron microscopy)

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of bacteriocinogenic strain of Bacillus megatherium)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/2 Med. Micro. Feb 59

536. SEROLOGICAL TYPES OF BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM AND THEIR SENSITIVITY TO PHAGES - Ivánovics G., Alföldi L. and Széll A. Inst. of Microbiol., Med. Univ., Szeged - ACTA MICROBIOL. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1957, 4/3 (333-351) Graphs 3 Tables 8

B. megatherium strains were classified into serological types and groups. A variety of types were distinguished on the basis of thermostable specific substances in the cell wall. The flagellar antigen determines the serological groups. All strains isolated, or obtained from type collections, were found to be sensitive in varying degree to 8 different phages. However, this sensitivity showed no correlation with the antigenic structure of the strains. Dissociation in some strains resulted in a mutant, the type specificity of which has been lost. These mutant strains exhibited cell wall components of common serological specificity. In addition, the change in cell wall structure was associated with a loss of phage sensitivity.

Ivánovics - Szeged



*Alfred...*  
LOVAS, B.; EGYESSY, D. M. & ALFOLDI, L.

Electron microscopic studies on Pseudomonas pyocyanea bacteriophages.  
Acta microb. hung. 4 no.4:391-404 1957.

1. Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung des Instituts für Messtechnik  
und Instrumentenwesen der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und  
Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.

(PSEUDOMONAS

pyocyanea, electron microscopy of bacteriophages  
F1, F2 & F3 (Ger))

(BACTERIOPHAGE

of Pseudomonas pyocyanea, electron microscopy of F1,  
F2 & F3 (Ger))

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON

of bacteriophages F1, F2 & F3 of Pseudomonas pyocyanea (Ger))

IVANOVICS, G.; ~~ALFOLDI, J.~~; NAGY, S.

Masked provirus in bacillus megaterium strains, Acta virol. Engl. Ed.,  
Praha 3(Supplem.):23-26 1959.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged, Hungary.  
(BACILLUS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

IVANOVICS, G.; NAGY, E.; ALFOLDI, L.

Megaciny: Inducible synthesis of a new immunospecific substance. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.2:161-169 '59.

1. Institute of Microbiology, Medical University, Szeged.  
(BACILLUS)  
(ANTIBIOTICS chem)

HAGY, E.; ALFOLDI, L.; IVANOVICS, G.

Megacins. Acta microb.hung. 6 no.4:327-336 '59.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Szeged.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

ALFOLDI, Lajos, dr.

Certain current problems of bacterial and viral genetics.  
Orv. hetil. 101 no.25:865-873 19 Je '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet.  
(BACTERIA genetics)  
(VIRUSES genetics)

ALFOLDI, Lajos, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Microbiology (director: IVANOVICS, Gyorgy, Dr) (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Intézet).

"The Mechanism of Action of Streptomycin (S)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 17, 24 Apr 66, pages 788-791.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The primary effect of S is exerted on the 30 S ribosomal fraction; it is manifested partly in an inhibition of protein synthesis and partly in the erroneous interpretation of information from the messenger RNA. The bactericidal effect of S is probably developed in such a manner that it causes the erroneous reading of the information from the messenger RNA in the course of synthesis of different enzyme proteins; as a result of this, the bacterium will be filled with defective enzymes which cause destruction or mutation of the gene which influences ribosomal structure. The mutation leads to complete indifference of the ribosomal action toward the presence of S. The ribosome of dependent bacteria can only function when S is bound to it. 1 Hungarian, 16 Western references.

1/1

- 4 -

ALFOLDI, Laszlo, geologus (Budapest)

Hungarian water explorers in the Gobi Desert. Term  
tud kozl 4 no. 6:249-251 Je '60.

ALFOLDI, Laszlo, dr., oklertales geologus

Remark about the article entitled "Uranium containing ore and coal  
depostis." Term kud kozl 7 no.12:567-568 D '63.



ALFOLDI, Laszlo, dr.

Hydrogeologic questions of the desert and semidesert regions  
without runoff in the Mongolian People's Republic.  
Hidrologiai közlöny 42 no.3:233-240 J1 '62.

1. Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet, Budapest.

ALFOLDY, A. 1947

(State Inst. of Pub. Hlth, Budapest)

"Examination of the Penicillin Sensitivity of Gonococcus Strains in Gonorrhoea Resistant to Penicillin Treatment."

Acta Urologica, Budapest, 1947, 1/5-6 (209-221)  
Abst: Exc. Med. IV, Vol. 11, No. 8, p. 822

ALFOLDY, A 1948

"On the Culture of Neisseria Gonorrhoeae."

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest, 1948, 4/6(65-69)  
Abst: Exc. Med. 1V, Vol. 11, No. 1. p. 26

ALFOLDY, J.;HAJOS, K.

Treatment of asthma by drainage of the secretion. Orv. hetil. 93 no.  
21:620-622 25 May 1952. (CIWL 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal and Laryngological Department, Szovetsag-utca  
Hospital.

ALFÖLDY, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol.11/9 O.R.L. Sep 58

1615. PRESENT STATE OF THE PROBLEM OF RHINORRHOEA AQUOSA WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO ITS THERAPY - A rhinorrhoea aquosa kérdésének mai állása, különös tekintettel terápiájára - Alföldy J. Szövetéség Utcai Kórház Ful-gégeosztályának Közl. Szövetség. - FUL-, ORR-, GÉGEGYÓG. 1957, 3 (107-112)

Nasal mucosa is something more than a simple lining. It has close relations to the organism, especially to the nervous system. In r. a. attention should be paid to the role of collagen fibres. The basic principles of operative management (saving of tissues, economic operation) are discussed. Trichloroacetic acid therapy is simple and effective, having a general as well as a local effect. The mucous plug obstructing the openings of the paranasal cavities resembles the bronchial plug occurring with asthma. They can be removed by suction.

ALFOLDY, Jeno, Dr.

Temporary and final closure of pharyngeal defects after radiotherapy and laryngectomy in cancer of the larynx. Ful orr gegegyogy no.4:154-158 Dec 57.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korhaz Ful-orr-gegosztalyanak (Eorvonn: Dr. Alfolyd Jeno) kozlemenye.

(LARYNX, neoplasms

ther., temporary & final closure of pharyngeal defects after radiother. & laryngectomy (Hun))

(PHARYNX, surg.

temporary & final closure of pharyngeal defects after radiother. & laryngectomy in cancer of larynx (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec-11-Vol-12/11 O. R. L. Nov 59

2042. PROBLEMS OF QUICK TRACHEOTOMY. A NEW CONICOTOMY INSTRUMENT - A gyors légszömlészés problémái. Új conicotomiás készülék - Alföldy J. Szövetség Utcai Kórház Fül-Orvosztál., Budapest - ORV. HETIL, 1959, 100/11 (411-412) Illus. 3

The instrument serves for carrying out conicotomy quickly. It is assembled as a unit which may be kept sterile, and consists of a handle, convenient to grip, on one end of which 3 cannulas of different calibres are fitted onto a stylet (one for adult men, one for women and children, and one for infants). On the other end of the handle a scalpel is fixed with a changeable blade which serves for cutting through the soft parts. Through this opening the cannula of the most suitable size is inserted. No trained assistance, straddling or haemostatic racons are needed. It is especially recommended in the case of a laryngeal oedema occurring as consequence of intubation when a surgical tracheotomy would be superfluous, due to the quick regression of the oedema. In some cases where it is indicated, suction may be applied through the cannula.

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.

Role of the Otorhinolaryngology Society in our profession.  
Fulorrrgegyogyaszat 10 no.1:1-3 Mr'64

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Fulorrrgegeklinikájának  
(igazgató Alföldy Jeno, dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

\*



ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.; ORBAN, Sandor, dr.

Experimental data on the pathomechanism of facial paralysis  
"a frigore". Orv.hetil. 101 no.43:1523-1525 23 0 '60.

1. Szovetseg utcai Korhas-Rendelointezet, Ful-Gegeosztaly es  
Idegrendeles.

(FACIAL PARALYSIS etiol)

ALFOLDY, Jenó, dr.

Current status of facial paralysis. *Fül-orr-gegyógy* 7 no.1:  
1-9 P '61.

1. A Szövetseg utcai Korház Fül-orr-gegyógyosztályának (Főorvos:  
Alföldy Jenó dr.) közleménye.  
(FACIAL PARALYSIS)

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.; MIRISZLAI, Erno, dr.

Contributions on the modern therapy of tinnitus.  
Fulorrguegyogyassat. 9 no. 2:63-69 Je '63.

. (TINNITUS) (CAFFEINE) (PROCAINE)

Summary:

ALBANY, Jeno, Dr; Medical University of Pecs, Ear-nose-throat Clinic  
(Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Fül-orr-gegeklinika)

"The Problem of Hearing Impairment of a Nervous (Perceptual) Nature."

Somogyi, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 3, 20 Jan 63, pages 101-107.

Abstract: The author reviews the pathomechanism, symptoms, etiology,  
diagnosis and therapy of hearing impairments in great detail.  
[no references]

171

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.

Data to the technic of myringo - and tympanoplasty. Fulor~~o~~ge-  
gyogyaszat 10 no.2:50-~~54~~ Je'64

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Ful-orr-gegeklínikájának  
(Igazgató: Alföldy, Jeno, dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

ALFOLDY, Jeno, dr.; SCHRANZ, Denes, dr.

Myoplasty for the obliteration of a mandibular cyst and restoration of the function of the injured facial nerve branch. Fogorv. szemle 58 no.10:300-304 0 '65.

1. A Pecszi Ful-Orr-Gegeklinika (Igazgato: Alföldy, Jeno, dr. egyet. tanar) es a Stomatologiai Klinika (Igazgato: Schranz, Denes, dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

ALFOLDY, Gyorgy; ILLES, Gyorgy

Water quality tests at the Neusiedl reservoir of the Vienna  
water works. Vizugyi kozl no.3:424-427 '59.

ALFOLDY. Z

(Az Országos <sup>NATL. PUBLIC HEALTH Inst.</sup> Közegészségügyi Intézet and a Szent Istvan-Korház <sup>GENERAL PEDIATRICS DEPT.</sup> Gyermekosztályanak.)

"A New Method of Determination of Penicillin."

Ovosok Lapja, Budapest, 1947, 3,28(1065-1067)  
Abst: Exc/ Med. 1V, Vol. 11, No. 1, p. 12



ALFOLDY, Z.

LANG, B.; ALFOLDY, Z.

Analytical problems of antibiotics; iodometric method for the quantitative determination of penicillin containing preparations. Kiserletes orvostud. 3 no.2:151-156 1951. (CIME 21:1)

1. Doctors. 2. National Public Health Institute.

LANG, B.; ALFOLDY, Z.;

Analytic problems of antibiotics. II. Iodometric titration  
of penicillin the presence of procaine. Kiserlates Orvostud.  
3 no. 5:387-391. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. National Institute of Public Hygiene.

ALFOLDY, Z.; SZITA, J.

Disinfectant effects of a new mercury compound: merfen. Orv.  
hetil., Budap. 92 no. 41:1313-1318 14 Oct. 1951 (GIML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. National Institute of Public Hygiene (Director  
General --Prof.-Dr. Andras Havas).

VERESS, J.; ALFOLDY, Z.; FUZI, M.

Leptospirosis epidemic in a district of Hungary in the summer of 1951.  
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 32:921-923 10 Aug 1952. (CJML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal Diseases Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Janos Veres), Kapuvar District General Hospital and Institute of Microbiology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Zoltan Alföldy), Budapest Medical University.

ALFOLDY Z.

FEJER, Irena, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL,  
Janos, dr.

Leptospirosis epidemic in Ujkiigyos (Komit. Bekes) in the summer of  
1952. Orv. hetil. 95 no.24:665-669 13 June 54.

1. A Békéscsabai Városi Kórház (igazgató: Budicsky János dr.)  
Belgyógyászati Osztályának (főorvos: Fejér Irena dr.) és a Budapesti  
Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: Alföldy  
Zoltán dr.) közleménye  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology  
Hungary, 1952 in summer)

FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL, Janos, dr.; VERES,  
Janos, dr.

The appearance of a Leptospira species of a new type in the  
territory West of Danube. Orv. hetil. 96 no.33:902-904 Aug 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr.) és a Kapuvári Járási Tanács  
Kórháza Belgyógyászati Osztályának (osztályvezető főorvos: Veres  
János dr.) közleménye.

(LEPTOSPIRA

TRk. new type from child in W. Hungary, transmitted  
by swine (Hun))

ALFODY, Z. Prof.

Endre Hogyes and the fight against rabies. Ther. hung. no.4:24-26 1956.

1. Institute of Microbiology (Director: Prof. Zoltan Alfody), University of Budapest.

(RABIES, prev. & control  
contribution of Endre Hogyes)

4

KELEPI, Bala, dr.; FUZI, Miklos, dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.; KISZEL, Janos, dr.;  
MARKOVITS, Gyorgy, dr.

Explosive leptospirosis in the northern mountainous region,  
caused by swimming pool water. Orv. hetil. 97 no.37:1014-1018  
9 Sept 56.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egyszsegugyi Szolgalata es a Budapesti  
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezetenek (igazgato:  
Alfoly, Zoltan, dr. egyet. tanar.) kozlemenye.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.

leptospiromeningitis, epidemic in Hungary in army camp  
caused by infected swimming pool water (Hun))

(MENINGITIS, etiol. & pathogen.

Leptospira, epidemic in Hungary in army camp caused by  
infected swimming pool water (Hun))

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, dis.

leptospiromeningitis, epidemic in Hungary in army camp  
caused by infected swimming pool water (Hun))



FUZI, M., ALFOLDY, Z.; KISZEL, J.; RADITZ, I.

Leptospira infection of field rodents in a part of Western Hungary. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.2:155-156 1957.

1. Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.

in Hungary, etiol. role of infect. in field rodents in an epidemic (Ger))

(RODENTS, dis.

leptospirosis in field rodents, etiol. role in an epidemic in Hungary (Ger))

KISZEL, J.; ALFÖLDY, Z.; FUZI, M.

Leptospira infection of field rodents in a community in Southern Hungary. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.2:167-173 1957.

1. Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.  
in Hungary, etiol. role of infect. in field rodents  
in an epidemic (Ger))

(RODENTS, dis.  
leptospirosis in field rodents, etiol. role in an  
epidemic in Hungary (Ger))

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.

The role of Hogyes in combatting rabies. Orv. hetil. 98 no.  
7-8:179-182 24 Feb 57.

(RABIES, prev. & control  
contribution of Endre Hogyes (Hun))

*Alföldy, Zoltán*  
FUZI, Miklos, Dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, Dr.; KISZEL, Janos, Dr.

Incidence of leptospirosis in 1954. Orv. hetil. 99 no.13:419-423 30  
30 Mar 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.  
in Hungary in 1954 (Hun))

FÜZI, Miklos, Dr.; ALFOLDY, Zoltan, Dr.; KISZEL, Janos, Dr.; NYERGES, Gabor, Dr.

Cases of leptospirosis in 1955-56. Orv. hetil. 100 no.47:1688-1692.  
Nov. 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai Intézetének  
(igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye  
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.)

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, az orvostudományok kandidátusa

Robert Koch (1843-1910); a biographic sketch. Magyar tud 67 no.10:  
623-627 0 '60. (EEAI 10:3)  
(Koch, Robert) (Communicable diseases)

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.

"Viruses" by Wolhard Weidel. Reviewed by Zoltan Alföldy.  
Elovilag 7 no.3:54 My-Je '63.

ALFOLDY, Zoltan, dr.

Scientific and social significance of the activities of Lajos  
Markusovszky in the field of preventive medicine. Orv. hetil.  
105 no.25:1184-1187 21 Je'64



3(4)

AUTHOR:

Al'fonskiy, A. S.

S/006/60/000/02/019/024

B007/B011

TITLE:

On the Textbook by V. L. Chusov "Topograficheskoye chercheniye"  
("Topographic Drawing")

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is the third edition of the textbook since 1948. A book review is made here. Despite the improved and completed edition, the book is not free of a number of considerable inaccuracies and minor deficiencies. They are pointed out in detail. Mention is made of the tables by Zakharov and those by Kryukov. ✓

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AL'FONSKIY, A.S.

A.M.Kremneva's textbook on "Cartographic drawing". Reviewed by  
A.S.Al'fonskii. (Geod.i kart. no.3:69-71 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Topographical drawing)  
(Kremneva, A.M.)

KUZHNIK, B.I.; AL'FONSOV, V.V.

Role of vascular tissue factors in the process of blood coagulation.  
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.8:8-15 Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent B.I. Kuznik) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra biologii (zav. - dotsent B.A. Shishkin) Chitinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

KUZNIK, B.I.; AL'FONSOV, V.V.; VORONYANSKAYA, L.G.; NAUMOV, A.D.

Some seasonal characteristics of the regulation of the blood system  
in animals in the ultracontinental climate of Transbaikalia. Nek.  
vop. klim. i kraev. pat, no.3:60-64 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti  
zaveduyushchego dotsent B.I.Kuznik) Chitinskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

AL'FONTSEV, Ye.P., marksheyder; TONKIKH, I.M., marksheyder; ATNASHKIN, N.G.,  
marksheyder

Instrument for fixing benchmarks. Ugol' 37 no.3:59 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Shakhta "Yagunovskaya" kombinata Kuzbassugol'.  
(Mine railroads--Equipment and supplies)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040935

S/0185/64/009/006/0659/0663

AUTHOR: Alf'orov, Zh. I. (Alferov, Zh. I.); Zy'mogorova, N. S. (Zimogorova, N. S.); Samol'yanov, O. M. (Samol'yanov, A. M.); Trukan, M. K.  
TITLE: Photoelectric properties of heterojunctions in some semi-conductors

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky\*y finy\*chny\*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 659-663

TOPIC TAGS: epitaxial film, epitaxial layer, heterojunction, non-rectifying current contact

ABSTRACT: Applying the gas-transport method and using iodine as a transport agent, films of GaAs on GaP, GaP, and Ge on GaAs were prepared to obtain p-n heterojunctions. The transporting material was doped to produce a conductivity of a type opposite to that of the base. Furthermore, a method for obtaining nonrectifying contacts carrying current to the epitaxial layers of Ge, GaAs, and GaP was developed. The current-voltage characteristics of the heterojunctions and their dependence on temperatures were measured. It was

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040935

found that there are two exponential parts in the forward branch of the characteristics. The dependence of the voltage on the temperature in the forward direction is linear. The spectral distribution of photosensitivity has a characteristic shape with two maximums and is determined by both substances of the pair. The forbidden gap of the substance with a larger width of the band can be determined by the maximum in the shortwave region of the spectrum. The red limit of photosensitivity can be determined by the width of the forbidden gap of the substance with a smaller width of the band. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizy\*ko-tekhnichny\*y Insty\*tut im. A. F. Yoffe. AN, SRSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64

ATD PRESS: 3056

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card:

2/2

ALFREY, T.

Sopolimerizatsia (Copolymerization). Perevod s angliiskogo G. S. Kolesnikova i A.P. Suprun. Pod red. V.V.Korshaka. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1953. 265 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No. 8, Nov. 1954



AL'TMAN, E. A.

CA

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Search for methods of decreasing the burning of typographic alloys. A. V. Smirnov, E. A. Al'tman, and E. N. Golosova. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1951, No. 9, 25-8.—  
In order to reduce the phys. loss of type alloys via gradual

oxidation and volatilization, while still retaining the desired characteristics, the following experimentally detd. methods can be applied. If the melting temp. is below 320-40° low vapor pressure bitumens and petroleum residues can be used as protective cover for the alloys. In the range 280-420° a mixt. of ZnCl<sub>2</sub> with 4% NiCl<sub>2</sub> is satisfactory, while at 300-400° ZnCl<sub>2</sub> mixts. with MgCl<sub>2</sub> or CaCl<sub>2</sub> are advantageous. Immersion of wood into the melts can be recommended only in combination with the salt covers listed above, or combined with a "floating lid" made of steel or cast iron which can be adjusted for different heights in the melt pot.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

AUTHORS: Al'ftan, E.A. and Yermakov, V.S.

SOV/46-4-4-2/20

TITLE: The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Chromium--Titanium Alloy (Vliyaniye ul'trazvuka na staroniye nikel'-khróm-titanovogo splava).

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1958, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 307-314 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First studies of the effect of elastic vibrations of sonic and ultrasonic frequencies on the internal transformations in metals and alloys, including processes of dispersion hardening, were carried out by Gorskiy and Yefremov (Ref 1). They showed that ultrasonic vibrations of 30 kc/s frequency and 10 W/cm<sup>2</sup> accelerate natural ageing of duralumin by a factor of 63. This effect was confirmed by Gudtsov and Gavze (Refs 2, 3) and Pogodina-Alekseyeva and Eskin (Ref 5) who investigated dispersion ageing of aluminium and ferrous alloys. Herman-Schenck and Schmidtmann (Ref 4) found a 430 kc/s, 6.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> ultrasonic beam to be ineffective as an accelerator of ageing of steels with 0.06% of carbon, possibly because the ultrasonic power was too low. The present authors studied the effect of 20-26 kc/s ultrasonic vibrations on the process of ageing of the KhN.80.T nickel--chromium--titanium alloy. Lower frequencies, of 8-16 kc/s, were found to fatigue

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SOV/46-4-4-2/20

The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Chromium--titanium Alloy

the operating personnel. Cylindrical samples of the alloy (Fig 1) were used. The apparatus is shown in Fig 2. It consisted of an electric oscillator 1, a selenium rectifier 2, an ultrasonic generator 3, an electric furnace 4 with a thermocouple 5 and a thermostat 6. A sample 7 was attached to the ultrasonic generator by means of an extension rod 8 onto which the sample was screwed. The ultrasonic generator consisted of a magnetostriction vibrator a, a transmitting rod b and a casing v. The system consisting of the vibrator, transmitting rod and extension rod together with the sample had dimensions which produced resonance at frequencies of 23-25 kc/s. The sample was placed into the furnace and was heated for 10-15 minutes until an appropriate temperature was reached. Then the sample was aged with the ultrasonic generator switched on. A standing wave was excited in the system consisting of the vibrator, transmitting rod, extension rod and sample. The largest stresses and deformations occurred in the middle portion of the sample where the hardness resulting from the ageing process was measured. Ageing was carried out using ultrasound of 23-25 kc/s with 5  $\mu$  amplitude of the displacement of the end of the sample. Temperatures of 700, 750 and 800°C and various durations of

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The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Chromium--Titanium Alloy SOV/46-4-4-2/20

the treatment were used. Some samples were irradiated with ultrasound at 700°C, 20-21 kc/s frequency and the displacement amplitude of 8 μ. At the latter amplitude the acoustic energy dissipated in the sample was approximately twice as high as in the case of displacement amplitude of 5 μ. The stresses in the samples aged at 700°C were 2.3-2.7 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the displacement amplitude of 5 μ and 3.3-3.7 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the displacement amplitude of 8 μ. The increase of the ultrasound energy by a factor of two increased the accelerating effect of ultrasound on the ageing process very considerably; at the higher ultrasound intensity ageing was 40-50 times as rapid as the ageing without ultrasound. The increase of the ageing temperature (from the standard temperature of 700°C) to 800°C and simultaneous application of ultrasound was found to produce a further increase in the rate of ageing without lowering the maximum hardness achieved by this process. The results obtained are given in Figs 3-5 and Table 1. These figures

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The Effect of Ultrasound on Ageing of a Nickel--Cobaltium--Titanium Alloy SOV/46-4-4-2/20

show duration of the ageing process against hardness achieved by it. The ageing process was taken to be complete when the sample reached the hardness obtainable after 16 hours at 700°C without ultrasound. Ageing with ultrasound makes it possible to obtain a more highly disperse state of the second phase without any change of its total amount in the alloy. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im. Mozhayskogo, Leningrad  
(Air Force Engineering Academy imeni Mozhayskiy, Leningrad).

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1957 - June 5, 1958.

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129-58-7-5/17

AUTHORS: Yermakov, V.S., Engineer and Al'ftan, E. A.

TITLE: Accelerated Ageing of the Heat Resisting Nickel Alloy  
EI437B Subjected to the Effect of Ultrasonics (Uskoreniye  
stareniye zharoprochnogo nikelvogo splava EI437B  
pod vozdeystviyem ul'trazvuka)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 7,  
pp 22-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gudtsov, N.T. and Gavze, M. N. (Ref.1) investigated  
the effect of ultrasonics of 300 - 1500 kc/sec  
on the dispersion hardening of duraluminium and some  
ferrous alloys. Schenk, G. and Schmidtman, O. (Ref.2)  
studied the influence of ultrasonics of 430 kc/sec with  
a specific power of 6.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> on the ageing of basic  
Thomas steel containing 0.06% C at 20°C. Gorskiy, F.K.  
and Yefremov, V. I. (Ref.3) stated that ultrasonics of  
30 kc/sec and a specific power of 10 W/cm<sup>2</sup> accelerate  
63-fold the natural ageing of an alloy containing 4.5% Cu,  
0.8% Mg and 0.5% Si. Pozodina-Alekseyeva, K. M. and  
Eskin, G. I. (Ref.4) found that duraluminium ages at room  
temperature 20 to 25 times faster in an ultrasonics field  
Card 1/3 of 1 Mc/sec with a specific power of 1.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> than without

Accelerated Ageing of the Heat Resisting Nickel Alloy EI437B <sup>129-58-7-5/17</sup>  
Subjected to the Effect of Ultrasonics

using ultrasonics. According to Gudtsov and Gavze (Ref.1) the effectiveness of ultrasonics as regards ageing is independent of the frequency of oscillation in the range of 300 to 1500 kc/sec and it is this conclusion which forms the basis of the investigations of the authors of this paper, who believed that it is advisable to apply apparatus ensuring a maximum intensity of ultrasonics. In the experiments they used a magnetostriction ultrasonics generator (20 to 26 kc/sec), a sketch of which is shown in Fig.1, p.23. The regimes and the results of ageing in an ultrasonic field of the Soviet alloy EI437B are entered in a table, p.25. The graphs, Figs.2-4, show the change in hardness of the EI437B alloy at various temperatures with and without the use of ultrasonics. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at: ultrasonics of 20 to 26 kc/sec accelerate ageing of the alloy EI 437B; doubling of the intensity of the ultrasonics in the specimen brings about a considerable increase in the effect of the ultrasonics on the process of ageing and permits reducing the duration

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129-58-7-5/17  
Accelerated Ageing of the Heat Resisting Nickel Alloy EI437B  
Subjected to the Effect of Ultrasonics

of ageing 40 to 50 times compared with the standard regime; application of even very weak ultrasonics during ageing at 800°C eliminates the influence of coagulation and produces the required hardening of the alloy 15 to 20 times faster than in the case of the standard hardening regime.

There are 4 figures, 1 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya (Leningrad Military Aviation Engineering Academy)

Card 3/3



18(6)

AUTHOR:

Al'ftan, E. A.

SOV/163-59-1-5/50

TITLE:

On the Problem of Ultrasonic Treatment of Metals and Alloys in Solid State for the Purpose of Intensifying Diffusion- and Diffusionless Processes (K voprosu ob ul'trazvukovoy obrabotke metallov i splavov v tverdom sostoyanii s tsel'yu intensifikatsii diffuzionnykh i bezdiffuzionnykh protsessov)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 19-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is an analysis of the influences which may be exerted by a number of parameters of an elastic shaft upon the transformations in solid metals and alloys. It is shown that such dimensions and shapes of the samples and such a method of acoustic irradiation must be chosen in the investigation of ultrasonic treatment so that the nature of the elastic oscillations generated within the sample can be estimated and the amplitude of particle displacement can be measured. Such investigations of the modification of the properties cannot be limited to a study of the amplitude versus frequency function, but must include a consideration of the material subjected to the treatment (which has a considerable influence

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On the Problem of Ultrasonic Treatment of Metals                      SOV/163-59-1-5/50  
and Alloys in Solid State for the Purpose of Intensifying Diffusion- and  
Diffusionless Processes

upon the actual ultrasonic treatment processes). It is maintained in this paper that apart from usual methods of ultrasonic treatment in many cases it appears to be more expedient to generate the elastic oscillations directly in the samples treated. In ferromagnetic bodies it is possible to generate such oscillations by utilizing magnetostriction and the magnetic properties of the substance by applying an alternating (or pulsating) magnetic field. There are also mechanical methods of excitation (for example with the help of a cogged wheel) of periodic self-oscillations. In many cases it is advantageous to press the vibrator directly upon the sample. Two schematical drawings of such a device are presented. There are 4 figures and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:      Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya (Leningrad Institute of Aircraft Instrument Manufacture)

SUBMITTED:        May 4, 1958  
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Al'ftan, E.A.

SOV/129-59-1-8/17

TITLE: Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations in Metals and Alloys (Review of Literature) Vliyaniye uprugikh kolebaniy zvukovoy i ul'trazvukovoy chastoty na prevrashcheniya v metallakh i splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 1, pp 31 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It can be considered an established fact that elastic oscillations facilitate magnetisation and demagnetisation of nickel, accelerate considerably allotropic transformations in tin and accelerate processes of chemical-heat treatment for the purpose of dispersion hardening. Furthermore, ultrasonics increase the cooling capacity of quenching media and influence the thermal conductivity of materials. The majority of the investigations were carried out on equipment which does not permit obtaining a wideband of frequencies and a wide range of intensities of the elastic oscillations. As a result of differing experimental conditions and absence of satisfactory means for measuring oscillation intensities in metals and media, various authors arrive at contradictory conclusions.

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Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations  
in Metals and Alloys (Review of Literature)

SOV/129-59-1-8/17

So far, there is not satisfactory physical elucidation of the nature of the influence of elastic oscillations on transformations in solid metals and alloys. In this paper, published information on this subject is reviewed under the following paragraph headings: influence of elastic oscillations on the cooling capacity of quenching media and on transformations during hardening which take place in the components to be hardened (Refs 2 - 5); effect of elastic oscillations on chemical-heat treatment (Refs 1, 6-14); effects of elastic oscillations on the processes associated with transformation of the structure into a state of greater equilibrium (Refs 15 - 22); effect of elastic oscillations on dispersion hardening (Refs 12, 19, 23-25); effects of elastic oscillations on magnetisation and demagnetisation (Refs 26-28). It can be assumed that supersonics bring about transformations associated with a stabilisation of the structure; ultrasonics can be particularly effective during tempering, isothermal hardening and ageing used for stabilising the structure of alloyed steels and alloys. Ultrasonics accelerate the process of dispersion hardening of a number

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Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations  
in Metals and Alloys

SOV/129-59-1:8/17

of ferrous and non-ferrous alloys. Apparently, ultrasonics can be useful also for influencing the processes of ageing of alloys other than ferrous alloys, for instance, beryllium bronze which is of considerable interest to the instrument-manufacturing industry, where the problem of stabilisation of the properties may be of great importance. Application of elastic oscillations can also be a powerful tool in the heat treatment of magnetically-soft materials; the effectiveness of such treatment is determined not only by the frequency and intensity of the oscillations but also by the character of propagation of elastic waves in the treated components which is associated with the method of application of the elastic oscillations, with the dimensions and configurations of the component. It would also be of interest to investigate the effect of ultrasonics on magnetically-hard alloys.

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Influence of Sonic and Ultrasonic Oscillations on Transformations  
in Metals and Alloys

SOV/129-59-1-8/17

There are 5 figures, 1 table and 28 references, 10 of  
which are Soviet, 5 French, 5 English, 1 Japanese and  
7 German.

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18-7100

86363

S/046/60/006/004/012/022

B019/B056

AUTHOR: Al'ftan, E. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The Action of Ultrasonics Upon the Process of Sulfoocyanization

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 496 - 498

TEXT: A cylindrical specimen of steel having a diameter of 12 mm and a length equaling three ultrasonic semiwaves was subjected to sulfoocyanization in a solution of 75%  $K_4[Fe(CN)_6] \cdot 3H_2O$ , 12%  $Na_2S_2O_3$ , and 13% NaOH at  $580 \pm 15^\circ C$ , the specimens being subjected for 30, 60 and 90 minutes to the action of a 26 kc/sec ultrasonic irradiation. From the microscopic examinations of the specimens a distinct acceleration of the diffusion by the ultrasonic deformations of the specimen becomes apparent. From the fact that at the ends of the specimen a particularly strong diffusion could be found although the ultrasonic tensions are minimal there, the author concludes that a mixture of the solution due to ultrasonics exists. From the micropicture of a specimen irradiated for 60 minutes the diffusion-

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83288

S/148/60/000/007/009/015  
A161/A029AUTHOR: Al'ftan, E.A.TITLE: Thermoultrasonic Treatment of Chromansil SteelPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallur-  
giya, 1960, Nr 7, pp 129-134

TEXT: The effect of ultrasound on diffusion processes in solid metals is being studied in numerous experiments, but not its effect in heat treatment. This has been done here and a pronounced improvement of mechanical properties in isothermic hardening has been obtained. The composition of "35X1CA" (35KhGSA) steel experimented with was: 0.35% C; 1.58% Si; 1.11% Mn; 1.37% Cr; 0.24% Ni; 0.012% S; 0.012% P. Specimens were normalized with heating to  $890 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The thermoultrasound installation (photo, Figure 1) was made especially for these experiments. It includes a БАР (BAR) type generator; a "BCA-6M" (VSA-6M) selenium rectifier; a "ЛАТР-1" (LATR-1) autotransformer; a capacitor battery and a choke connected in the usual way and feeding the ultrasonic vibrators with pulsating 10-100 kc current of up to 800 watt. The vibrators were designed for equal (25-26

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