

BOLCIC-WIKERHAUSER, J.

The problem of disinfection of anesthetic instruments.
Acta chir. Iugosl. 12 no.1:67-70 '65.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu
(Predstojnik prof. dr. D. Juzbasic).

RAJNER, Ervin, dr.; BOLCIC-WIKERHAUSER, Jagoda, dr.; HRANILOVIC, Boris, dr.

Management of reactions of the organism to aggression by general practitioners. Liječn. vjesn. 86 no.12:1469-1475 D ' 64

1. Iz Traumatološke bolnice i Kirurške klinike Medicinskog Fakulteta u Zagrebu.

BOLCS, Bela

Frederick Wilhelm Sertuner, the discoverer of morphine. Gyogyszeres
9 no.12:221-223 1 Dec 54.

(MORPHINE, hist.

contribution of Sertuner, Frederick W.)

(BIOGRAPHIES

Sertuner, Frederick W.)

Bolcsky
ca

10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Hydrogenation of furan derivatives. Gyula Holcs. *Héng.* 132,763, May 10, 1944. Furan, furfural, (hydroxy-*acetyl*)furfural, methylfurfuryl alc., methylfuran, or dimethylfuran, or mixts. of these are treated with H₂ at 180-200° under 3-8 atm. pressure in the presence of catalysts contg. Ni, Cu, Mo, or Ba if the side chain is to be hydrogenated. For hydrogenating the furan nucleus pressures above 60 atm. should be applied. The temp. should be above 250° if no catalysts are used. Examples: (1) Furfural and H₂ over pumice impregnated with metallic Ni in the presence of steam under 2 atm. pressure at 190-200° gave a mixt. of furfuryl alc. and methylfuran. (2) Furan, methylfuran, or dimethylfuran or their mixts. treated, in the presence of catalysts contg. Ni, Cu, or Mo, under 60-80 atm. pressure at 190-200° with H₂ gave tetrahydrofuran deriva. in 90-8% yield. (3) Furfural, methylfuran, and dimethylfuran treated with H₂ at 260-80° in the presence of steam and pumice without catalysts give furan.

István Finhly

COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VALENCE INDEX

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CA 152-05, 604

10

Methyl sugars. Gyula Boles. Hung. 133,725, Nov. 15, 1947. The aq. solns. of sugars or sugar acids are hydrogenated in the presence of salts of metals. (1) A 10% sugar soln. obtained in the saccharification of wood (cellulose) is mixed with 1% $AlCl_3$ and finely dispersed gaseous H_2 is led through the soln. at 100° , the mixt. in the meantime being irradiated with ultraviolet rays. Eventually the gas should also contain 0.1% Cl_2 . Methylpentose and tetrose are formed in yields above 80%; these are sepd. or further worked up to furfural or furan derivs. (2) Disintegrated wood is heated in a slightly acid medium with O_2 to 110° to produce a soln. contg. 15% sugar, 1% Ni formate and 0.5% HCO_2H added, and the mixt. kept at 110° with H_2 gas at an overpressure of 3-4 atm. so as to maintain the original water content of the sugar soln. Upon completion of the reaction the mixt. is neutralized, the Ni formate filtered, and the soln. contg. methyl sugars worked up further. István Finály

ROLCS, GY.

"Activated carbon in the service of the chemical industry." p. 500. (Termeszeti es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 8, Aug 53, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

BACSA, Sandor, dr.; BOLCS, Marta, dr.

Bacteriologic examination of tracheo-bronchial secretion in cases of lung surgery performed under anesthesia. Tuberkulozis 16 no.11:341-343 N '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Tbc klinikája közleménye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(ANESTHESIA, INTRATRACHEAL)
(TRACHEA) (BRONCHI)
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

BOLCS, Marta, dr.; BACSA, Sandor, dr.

Bacteriologic examinations at our department of thoracic surgery. Orv. hetil. 106 no.43:2033-2036 24 0 '65.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Tbc Klinika (mb. igazgató: Pongor, Ferenc, dr.), Laboratórium (vezető: Berencsi, György, dr.) és Sebészeti Osztály (vezető: Schnitzler, József, dr.).

BOLCS, Sandor

Therapy of congenital atresia of the lacrimal ducts. Szemeszet
96 no.3:137-140 S '59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Szemklinikájának
(Igazgató: Radnot Magda egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok
doktora) közleménye.

(LACRIMAL APPARATUS abnorm.)

BOLCS, Sandor

Conjunctival hemorrhagic lymphangiectasis. Szemeszet 97 no.4:
204-205 D '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Szemklinikájának
(Igazgató: Radnot Magda egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok
doktora) közleménye.
(CONJUNCTIVA dis)
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM dis)

BOLCS, Sandor

A case of flat sarcoma of the choroid. Szemeszet 100 no.4:239-
242 D '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Szemklinikájának
(Igazgató: Radnot Magda egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

*

RADNOT, Magda; BOLCS, Sandor

On intraocular epithelial proliferation. Szemesztet 101 no.2:
66-71 Je'64

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Szemklinikája.
(Igazgató: Radnot, Magda, egyetemi tanár).

BOLCS, Sandor, dr.; ZILAHÍ, Zoltan, dr.

Cortical blindness in toxemia. Orv. hetil. 106 no.2:79-80
Ja 10 '65

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Szemeszeti Klinika és
XX. ker. Szülő és Nőbeteg Kórház.

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy

Labor protection in industrial geodesy. Good kart 13 no.3:200-203
'61.

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy

Organizational difficulties of geodetic work in industrial
investments. Geod kart 14 no.2:104-107 '62

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy

Mapping of underground wire system of industrial plants.
Musz elet 18 no.26:10 19 D '63.

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy, okleveles mernok

Characteristics of industrial geodetics. Geod kart 14 no.5:352-355
'62.

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy

Field works. Musz elet 19 no.8:4 9 Ap '64.

BOLONEK, George

Remote control in geodetic surveying. Morskaja 19 no. 17:4 13
Ag '64.

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy, okleveles mernok (Budapest, XI., Bocskai u. 40)

Settlement of industrial plants. Musz elet 19 no.24:6 19
N '64.

BOLCSEK, Gyorgy (Budapest, XI., Bocskai ut 40)

Innovation with a small error. Musz elet 20 no.5:6 11 Mr '65.

BOLCSFOLDI, Tibor

Factory organization and trade union tasks. Munka 11 no.5:30-31
My '61.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa munkaber osztályának munkatársa.

(Hungary--Industrial organization)
(Hungary--Trade unions)

BOLCSFOLDI, Tibor

Experiences with the fixed wage rules 1961. Munka 12 no.1:
12-13 Ja '62.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa munkaber osztályának munkatarsa.

BOLCSFOLDI, Tibor

New rules on recreation. Munka 15 no.3:22-23 Nr 165.

1. Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest.

HUNGARY

CSEH, Sandor, Dr, GASPAR, N, Zsuzsa, Dr, docents; Veterinary Medical University, Obstetrical and Reproduction Biological Department and Clinic (department chairman: BOLCSHAZI, Kalman, Dr, professor) and Department of Biology (department chairman: KEMENY, Armand, Dr, professor, candidate of veterinary medicine) (Allatorvostudományi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Szaporodasbiologiai Tanszek es Klinika es Elettani Tanszek).

"Citric Acid Secretion of the Genitalia in Female Cattle."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 5, No 18, May 63, pp 198-201.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The citric acid concentration of the various genital organs was determined by paper chromatography on samples taken from living and slaughtered cattle. It was shown that the citric acid secretion was continuous and independent of the serum citric acid level. Highest secretion was found in the oviduct, with decreasing concentration in the uterus and cervix. The presence of citrate was also demonstrated in the ovarian follicle fluid, irrespective of the phase of the cycle. The citrate content of the cervico-vaginal mucus varies with the phases of the cycle, missing during estrus and appearing during diestrus. Further investigations are called for to determine the pause of this variation. 2 Hungarian, 8 Western references.

1/1

BOLCSKEI, E

83. The aluminium bridge at Szabadkallan (Hungary). - Szabadkallasi alumíniumhid by E. Bolcskei. (Scientific Review of Civil Engineering. - Molybénitostudományi Szemle. - Vdt. 1, No. 4, pp. 202-208, April 1961, 7 figs., 4 tabs.)

This is the first bridge in Hungary of which the whole supporting structure has been constructed from light metal. The bridge has a span of 2.60 m and is supported on two pillars. A brief outline of the general lay-out of the bridge, of the materials used in the structure, and of the manufacturing process of the materials are given. The guiding principles employed in designing and in determining the permissible stresses are described. An account is rendered on the assembling of portable section, and on how the completed structure was lifted into position by means of pulley-blocks. The experiences gained in the building of the bridge proved that it is not technical difficulties which hinder the more widespread utilization of light metal structures, but the still prevalent high price which, in the first place, is occasioned by the costliness of the basic materials.

58. V-shaped piers — V-labu szerkezetek — by E. Bolcskei. (Review of Civil Engineering — Melyepitástudományi Szemle — Vol. 1, No. 6, pp. 342-347, June 1951, 10 figs.)

A few examples are given on the general static arrangement of the novel type V-shaped piers, which, as rigid triangles, act as lattice girders. Suggestions are advanced for the design of this new type structure. The calculation of two-hinged frames with brackets on V-shaped piers, the statical network plan and moment area of the structure, further the determination of the influence lines and of the internal forces are described. The play of forces of the structure is investigated. Various possibilities for V-shaped two-hinged frames with brackets as well as the influence lines of these frames are indicated for the different cases. The maximum moment area of a reinforced concrete frame structure with two columns and cantilevers is compared to a moment area of an imaginary frame structure with V-piers of the same span. From this the statical advantages of V-shaped piers are deduced. The effect of the shifting of the point of support and of the deflections are also dealt with. The economic and structural advantages are pointed out. Two examples illustrate the advantages offered by V-piers and finally these designs are investigated from an aesthetic point of view.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 7
July - August, 1953
Mechanics.

11
Böjcskel, E. Déformation des voiles minces. Acta Tech.
Acad. Sci. Hungar. 5, 489-506 (1952). (Russian sum-
mary)

In the extensional or "membrane" theory of shells, the stress resultants can often be determined independently of the displacements. The latter then satisfy a certain system of partial differential equations. The author notices this well-known and obvious fact. The specific form of all equations in a more general theory was obtained in intrinsic coordinates by Love in his original paper [see, e.g., *Elasticity*, 4th ed., Cambridge, 1927, §329], and several authors have given tensorial treatments, valid in all coordinate systems. The author at some length derives the appropriate equations in rectangular Cartesian coordinates. *C. Truesdell.*

L-618. Bélcsek, E., Deformation of thin shells (in Hungarian), *Műgyári Értékpapír* 2, 3, 93-100, 5 figs., 1953.

Author establishes general principles in relation to the deformation of thin shells applicable to any type of surface and load. The stress distribution in thin shells and its solution by stress functions are dealt with in the first place. Unit strains and unit distortions are defined in terms of position vectors and displacement functions. The deformations and displacement of the shell surface are unequivocally defined by the differential equations thus deduced. The displacement functions are established for linear stresses, changes of temperature, and the settling of supports; the method is used to calculate the deformations of various statically determined shell types. The method is readily applicable to statically undetermined shells as well.

Courtesy of Hungarian Technical Abstracts

Z. Es.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 1
1954

①
624.21.093.057.1
89. Precast reinforced concrete bridge structures
- *Elszregydrított vasbeton hídstruktúrák* - L. B. Böleskei
(Scientific Review of Engineering - *Műlyépítéstudományi Szemle* - Vol. 3, 1953, No. 2, pp. 69-77, 10 figs.)
Prefabrication is classified from different points of view and grouped according to the material of the structure, the site of fabrication and the degree of prefabrication. Prefabricated bridge structures in Hungary are discussed. The plans of several prestressed and precast girder and partially prefabricated slab bridges are described as well as the design of an approx. 20 m span bridge with posttensioned and prefabricated girders. Other examples relate to normally reinforced prefabricated structures and these include a continuous girder bridge, a single girder pipeline frame bridge of the V-pier type and an arch bridge with tie rod. The paper concludes with a discussion on the trends and possibilities of prefabrication.
E. B.

BOLOSKEI, E.

"Stability of a Straight Axle Bar Suspended on Two Points", p. 433
(HELYEPITESTUDGMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, no. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1953,
Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5,
May 1954/Uncl.

HUNG

113. Framed bridges with skew legs -- *Ferde idbiti keribhidat* -- E. Boleshei. (Scientific Review of Civil Engineering -- *Magyar Mérnökéleti Szemle* -- Vol 3. 1953. No. 10, pp. 488-491, 4 figs.)

Reinforced concrete bridges may be divided into three main groups from the point of view of the design best suited to the spans. For the group of spans under 20 metres a wide range of structures can be used such as beams on two supports with or without cantilevers, continuous beams, or portal frames. For bridges with spans over 25 metres arched structures are most expedient. No definite type of structure has been developed for bridges belonging to the intermediate group, 20 to 35 metres span, the design of which generally presents difficulties. Experience proved that framed structures with skew legs solve the problem most adequately from a technical and economical standpoint. Framed structures with skew legs assume an intermediate position between continuous girders and polygonal arches, the deck beams -- acting as continuous girders -- together with the skew legs form a polygonal arch. Poor soil conditions generally prohibit the employment of this type of structure but, if applied, the use of tie-rods is unavoidable due to the considerable horizontal thrust. Experience shows that a saving of 5% can be achieved with this type of structure as compared to the conventional type of framed bridges of similar span. The general formulae for design calculations are given as well as the construction details of a 29 metre span structure.

~~ROLESKEI, E.~~
ROLESKEI, E.

H J N G

3. Stability of rectilinear bars suspended at two points (In German) -- E. Haleskei (Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae -- Vol. 8, 1954, No. 3-4, pp. 243-253. 1 Egs.)

At relatively small heights of suspension the stability of bars with a straight axis, suspended at two points, is only slightly affected by torsional effects. Proceeding from this the following approximate relationship is established for the critical loading of a bar suspended at two symmetrical but otherwise arbitrarily chosen points:

$\frac{1}{2}$

0.012

8. Balok-balok

$$P_k = \frac{120 EI}{l^3} \frac{e}{a^5 - 10a^3\beta^2 + 30a\beta^4 + 12\beta^6}$$

where I = the minor moment of inertia of the cross section of the bar, E = the modulus of elasticity of the beam, e = the height of suspension above the centre of gravity, l = the length of the beam, β = the relative distance of the points of suspension from the end of the beam, and α = the relative distance between the two points of suspension. From the relationship it is evident that the critical load is approximately proportional to the height of the points of suspension above the centre of gravity, furthermore, that stability can also be affected by the horizontal displacement of the points of suspension. It can be proved that the critical load attains maximum value at $\beta = 0.225 l$, that is, in the case of suspension near the quarters.

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BOLCSKEI, E.

HUNG.

02. The designing of the largest arch bridge in Hungary — E. Böleskei. (*Mélyépítéstudományi Szemle* — Vol. 4, 1954, No. 3, pp. 119—130, 14 figs.)

One of the biggest highway bridges built recently in Hungary is described. The overall length of the construction is 170 m. The middle span is a reinforced concrete arch construction of 98 m in length founded on rock to which symmetrically arranged continuous reinforced concrete girders are connected from both sides. The article deals in detail with the investigations and studies conducted in the various stages of construction as well as its final state in respect to loads and effects. It also furnishes information on the method of computation, designing and erection. The construction of the bridge scaffolding, computations pertaining to super-elevation, the plan for concreting, and finally the aesthetic problems are discussed.

BOLCSKEI, E.

"Planning the Greatest Hungarian Viaduct", P. 118, (MELYEPITESTUDOMÁNYI
SZEMLE, Vol. 4, No. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

90. Regulations in respect to the design of load-bearing structures — E. Böleskei. (Műlyépítéshandmányi Szemle — Vol. 4, 1952, No. 9, pp. 443—453, 2 figs., 2 tabs.)

A study of the specifications covering the design of load-bearing structures, reveals that the different loads and effects are specified in different groupings (adventive forces, special loads, etc.). In order to obtain uniform classification founded on identical viewpoints, the duration of loads and effects as well as the probability of their simultaneous occurrence are analyzed on the basis of statistical data. As a result of the above investigations, two groups are proposed, that of constant and that of occasional loads and effects. The method of calculation used previously based on "allowable stresses" and the more recent method of "factors of safety" are compared and a recommendation is made for the further development of the latter method by the introduction of the "factor of destination". This will permit the uniformization of regulations for bridges, buildings, transmission line towers, etc.

BOLCSKEI, E.

✓ An Aluminium Bridge in Hungary [at Szabadszállás]. ME
— (*Light Metals*, 1955, 15, (205), 108-110).—Translated
from a paper by E. Bölcseki and G. Haviár (*Acta Tech. Acad.
Sci. Hungar.*, 1952, 6, 103; *M.A.*, 21, 82).—W. F. H.

BOLCSKEI, E.

✓ 1059. Bolcskei, E., Limit strength (in Hungarian, *Allyiphatóság*) Aug. 1955.

Elastic compressed bars - 1
Article no. 8, 365-370,

break point

Author investigates the load-carrying capacity of the eccentrically compressed bar in the general case when Hooke's law is not valid for the material of the otherwise strain relation $\epsilon = \varphi(\sigma)$ is known as assumptions: The bar is straight and parallel to its axis. Under load-carrying pairs of values P, e_0 that can produce ultimate stresses σ_{11} and σ_{22} in the two extreme fibers. On the simple case is investigated in which the cross section of the bar consists of two circular plates of equal size (Ryder's model). The differential equation of the flexured bar axis is established and the relation between slenderness ratio (λ) and the pairs of values P, e_0 causing critical state are determined. Two examples are presented, both for wooden bars. In the first case, the modulus of elasticity $E = 103 \text{ t/cm}^2$ is constant; that is, the problem is solved for the case $\epsilon = \varphi(\sigma) = \sigma/E$, demonstrating also that in case of $e_0 = 0$ the load-carrying capacity is equal to the Euler buckling load. In the second example, ϵ is assumed as a cubic polynomial of σ . At $e_0 = 0$, the solution results for the assumed conditions in a somewhat lower load-carrying capacity than the first Engesser buckling load, and substantially lower than that of Euler.

capacity of the eccentrically compressed bar in the general case when Hooke's law is not valid for the material of the otherwise strain relation $\epsilon = \varphi(\sigma)$ is known as assumptions: The bar is straight and parallel to its axis. Under load-carrying pairs of values P, e_0 that can produce ultimate stresses σ_{11} and σ_{22} in the two extreme fibers. On the simple case is investigated in which the cross section of the bar consists of two circular plates of equal size (Ryder's model). The differential equation of the flexured bar axis is established and the relation between slenderness ratio (λ) and the pairs of values P, e_0 causing critical state are determined. Two examples are presented, both for wooden bars. In the first case, the modulus of elasticity $E = 103 \text{ t/cm}^2$ is constant; that is, the problem is solved for the case $\epsilon = \varphi(\sigma) = \sigma/E$, demonstrating also that in case of $e_0 = 0$ the load-carrying capacity is equal to the Euler buckling load. In the second example, ϵ is assumed as a cubic polynomial of σ . At $e_0 = 0$, the solution results for the assumed conditions in a somewhat lower load-carrying capacity than the first Engesser buckling load, and substantially lower than that of Euler.

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Böleskei, I.

The paper starts from conventional buckling and treats buckling as a strength problem, without mentioning the latter. The problem has long been solved for materials for which Hooke's law holds. The author solves it in general, valid for a bar material of any stress-strain law $\epsilon = \varphi(\sigma)$, but perfectly elastic.

I. Korányi, Hungary

2/2

VAP

FOLOSKEI, E.

FOLOSKEI, E. Limit of support capacity of pressed bars made of elastic material.
p. 265.

Vol. 5, No. 3, Aug. 1956.
MELYAPITSTUDOMANI SENE.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 4, May 1956

✓ 8 Limit design of compressed bars (In English)
Bóles K. Á. Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum
Hungaricae, Vol. 14, 1956, No. 3-4, pp. 377-400, 10
figs.

Abstract

One of the oldest problems of structural analysis, the theoretical determination of the limit load carrying capacity of bars in compression is analyzed. Parameters affecting the limit capacity of the compressed bars are systemized and a chronological review of the theories and researches relating to the problem is presented pointing out that Euler, Engesser, Karman, Stenley and Müllersdorf-Csonka had arrived at divergent results in the course of their investigations. The paper analyzes the problem of the load carrying capacity of bars in compression starting from the case of the execution of a compressed bar on the basis of the limit state of strength. Treating the problem in this manner the limit capacity of the plastic bar in compression is also found to be affected by the process of loading thereby providing an explanation for the apparent contradictions between the results of previous investigations.

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BOLESKEI, E

Boleskei, E. ²⁶Limit load capacity of the compression bar.
Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 15 (1956), 19-35.
(Russian, French and German summaries)

The limit state of strength of a pin-supported bar subject to axial forces applied eccentrically at its ends is considered. The bar is idealized to two outer members, which carry the load, connected by structural members that take no load. A cross-section is said to arrive at the limit state if the crushing strain arises on the concave side or the rupture strain on the concave side. An elastic-plastic stress-strain law for uniaxial stress and strain is used. The cross-sections are assumed to remain plane during the deformation. The author calculates the values of the eccentricity and the axial force for which the limiting state can occur. Three examples based on different stress-strain laws are given. G. H. Handelman

5/1/61
200

The Limit Load Carrying Capacity of Compression Bars

Acta tech. Hung.
17(1/2), 3-23
1957

3

Handwritten initials

E. Böloskei

Hungary

The bar is assumed to be of ideally plastic material, supported at both ends, free to rotate and of straight centre line and permanent cross-section. The material is considered to behave elastically up to a given unit strain and then plastically up to a specified strain which is understood to be the limiting value. Limit state of the structure is that in which in the extreme fibre of some cross-section of the bar the limit strain is reached. The problem of limit state of strain is analyzed but not that of limit state of stability.

Handwritten initials

BOLCSKEI, E.

New-type abutments of bridges. In English. p. 135.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akademia. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 22,
No. 1/2, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

BOLOSKEI, E.

General theory of curved shell structures. p.494.

Magyar Epitoipar. (Epitoipari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest,
Hungary. Vol. 8, no. 11, 1959

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

BOLCSKEI, E.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: MELEPITESTDOMANYI SZEMLE Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

BOLCSKEI, E. Shell structures for foundation works. p. 72.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAI) LQ, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, unclass.

BOLCSKEI, E., cand. of techn.sc.

Application of shell structures for foundations. Acta techn Hung
28 no.1/2:199-207 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Technical University of Architecture, Building, Civil and
Transport Engineering Department II for Bridge Construction,
Budapest.

(Elasticity) (Foundations)
(Load (Mechanics)) (Concrete)

BOLCSKEI, E.

General theory of bent shells. Acta techn Hung 31 no.3/4:391-423 '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Technische Universität für Bauindustrie und Verkehr Budapest,
Lehrstuhl für Brückenbau.

(Shells, Structural) (Load (Mechanics))
(Budding (Mechanics)) (Cylindrical shells)

BOLCSKEI, Elemer, dr., egyetemi tanár, a műszaki tudományok doktora

Branch beams; ~~Melyepitestud szemle~~ 13 no.1:16-21 Ja '63.

1. Építőipari és Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem II. sz. Hídepítési
Tanszék; Művelődésügyi Minisztérium főosztályvezető helyettese.

BOLCSKEI, Elemer, dr., okleveles mernok, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora,
tanszekvezeto

Spacious branchy beams. Malyepitestud szemle 13 no.11:489-
491 N'63.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Vasbetonepitesi
Tanszek.

BOLGSKEI, Elemer, a muszaki tudományok dotora

Statical questions of compressed bars. Muszaki kozl
MTA 34 no. 1/2: 107-125 '64.

BOLCSKEI, GABOR.

Utazas a Fekete-tengertol a Feher-tengerig. (Utazas a Moldva, Litvan, Lett, Eszt es Karel-Finn SzSzk-ban. Budapest) Magyar Szovjet Tarsasag (195?)
31 p. (Journey from the Black Sea to the White Sea. illus., map)

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5,
No. 3, March 1956

HUNGARY

SOLT, K., DOMOK, I., and BOLCSKEI, T., of the State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. BAKACS), Budapest, and Public Health Station of Bacs-Kiskun Megye (Director: HARSANYI, I), Kecskemet [Original versions not given].

"Epidemiological and Serological Analysis of the First Ornithosis Epidemics in Hungary"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 369-380.

Abstract [English article; authors' English summary]: In Hungary ornithosis epidemics have occurred in poultry-processing plants in each year since 1960. The first three outbreaks have been analyzed epidemiologically and serologically. Each outbreak had two waves; 211 cases were observed altogether. The attack rates were 21.5, 17.4 and 3.6%, respectively. Outbreaks I and III occurred at the same plant with an interval of one year. The incidence was the highest in the employees having been exposed to respiratory infection. In the course of outbreaks I and II the attack rate was in no relation to the time of service at the same poultry-processing plant; outbreak III, on the other hand, affected almost exclusively those who had 1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 369-380 [Continued].

not been employed there at the time of outbreak I. Each of the outbreaks occurred after ducklings had been processed. 401 blood specimens of 185 patients, and single blood specimens from 334 healthy employees, were tested for complement-fixing antibodies. The patients showed a great individual variation in the rate of antibody formation and in the extent of the immune response. Generally the titres dropped abruptly during convalescence. 45% of the serum specimens taken from healthy employees during the fourth week of outbreak I proved to contain complement-fixing antibodies. [23 references, of which 9 Eastern, rest Western].

SOLT, Katalin; DOMOK, I.; BOLCSKEI, T.

Epidemiological and serological analysis of the first ornithosis epidemics in Hungary. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. hung. 9 no.4: 369-380 1962.

1: State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest, and Public Health Station of Bacs-Kiskun County (Director: I. Harsanyi), Kecskemet.

(ORNITHOSIS)

BOGDAN, Elena; BOLD, Ana

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1. Laboratorul de chimie anorganica, Universitatea "al. I. Cuza", Iasi.

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Rev geodezie 7 no.1:38-56 '63.

1. I.S.P.A.

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"Planning territory organization and organization of work application of designs" by [prof.] N. Gurihin [Burikhin, N.] and others. Rev geodezie 7 no.1:74-77 '63.

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Some aspects of the organization of the labor of the brigade
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1. I.S.P.O.T.A. (for Bold, Teodorescu). 2. O.R.P.O.T., Oltenia
(for Cristea). 3. Sc. Fd. Funciar R. Craiova (for Dabrowski).

BOLD, I.

land organization, an important factor of intensive soil utilization.
Probleme econ 17 no.7:61-78 et 16/.

BOLD, T., mgr

Second scientific and technological conference on structural
Roentgen analysis in metallurgy and physical metallurgy.
Hutnik. P 31 no.5:174-176. My '64.

1. Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Gliwice.

VASIL'YEV, Ye.K.; BOLDAKOV, V.I.

Simple measurer of the X-ray powder patterns. Rent. min.
sy. no.2:115-117 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskoy institut Sibirskogo
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VASIL'YEV, Ye.K.; BOLDAKOV, V.I.

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1. Institut zemnoy kory Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ANDREYEV, Oleg Vladimirovich; BOLDAKOV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich;
GAYDUK, Kirill Vasil'yevich; KOSHELEV, Vyacheslav
Aleksandrovich; RODIN, Arkadiy Ivanovich; ROYER,
Yevgeniy Nikolayevich [deceased]; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.N.,
inzh., retsenzent; TRESKINSKIY, S.A., kand. geol.-mineral.
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BOLDAKOV, Ye.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

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PA 61T74

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Sci, $\frac{1}{2}$ p

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ANOKHIN, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, prof. [deceased]; BORODACHEV, I.P. kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk; BROMBERG, professor; VASIL'YEV, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii; PETERS, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLOSIN-NIKITIN, S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRUSSAK, B.N., inzhener; RITOV, M.N., inzhener; FEYNBERG, G.M., inzhener; ESTRIN, M.I., inzhener; ALEKSEYEV, A.P., inzhener; BIRULYA, A.K., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOLDANOV, Ye.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOCHIN, V.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; VOLKOV, M.I., professor; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DONCHENKO, V.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEV, A.Ya., laureat Stalinskoy premii; IVANOV, N.N., laureat Stalinskikh premii, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUVASOV, A.S., inzhener; NEKRASOV, V.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLOSIN-NIKITIN, S.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHLEBNIKOV, Ye.L., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor; ORNATSKIY, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; VOSKRESENSKIY, N.N., redaktor; KOVALIKHINA, N.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

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 istics of the catchment area. Construction of hydrographs discussed. Paper summarizes
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BOLDAROV, Yo.V., Center tele. work

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no. 1:66-10 '56. (1956-1958)
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/6 Dermatology June 59

1487. TREATMENT OF SOME PYODERMIAS WITH SUPERSONIC WAVES
(Russian text) - Boldanovich L.I. - ZDRAVOOKHR. BELOR. 1958, 4/5
(26-27)

Twenty-one patients with hidradenitis were treated by means of ultrasound; 19 of them were cured, 2 improved. Eight patients with furunculosis were treated in the same way; 7 of them were cured. The best results were observed with furuncles of the face. The same therapy failed in 2 patients with chronic ulcerous pyoderma.
Kraus - Hradec Králové (XIII, 14^o)

BOLDAREV, A.M. (Novosibirsk); POPOV, Yu.A. (Novosibirsk)

Motion of a liquid near a free surface under the action of a
shock wave. Nauch.-tekh. probl. gor. i vzryva no.1:114--116 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

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Parasites of the larch spinner (*Dendrolimus sibiricus* Tshtv.) in
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1. Irkutskoye oblastnoye upravleniye lesnogo khozyaystva.
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Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State University
M. V. Lomonosov. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of
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1. Irkutskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva zdравo-
okhraneniya SSSR, Irkutsk.

(Chalcid flies) (Wasps)

ZHOVYY, I.F.; BOLDARUYEV, V.O.

Case of mass attack of the chicken mite *Dermanyssus Gallinae*
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(SIBERIA--CHICKEN-MITE)

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects F
and Arachnids. Biological Method of Controlling
Insects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96599.

Author : Boldaruyev, V. O.

Inst : Not given.

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Orig Pub: Lesnoye kh-vo, 1958, No 3, 53-54.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

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1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.
(Irkutsk Province--Ichneumon flies) (Parasites--Silkworms)

BOLDARUYEV, V.O.

Ecological foundations, ways, and methods for economic use of
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(Siberia--Moths--Biological control)

BOLDARUYEV, V.O.

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1. Biological-Pedological Faculty of Moscow State University.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Moths) (Fir--Diseases and pests)
(Parasites--Forest insects)

BOLDARUYEV, V.O.

Ecologic foundation for controlling tent caterpillars in Eastern
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1. Buryatskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Ulan-Ude.
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L.I.; FILIPPOVA, G.D.; BOLDASOV, V.K.

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22:146-156 '61 (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz laboratorii gripa (zav. E.A. Fridman) Leningradskogo
instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i otdela
epidemiologii (zav. A.G. Grigor'yeva-Berenshteyn) Leningradskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktzin i syvorotok.
(INFLUENZA—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION) (IMMUNITY)

FRIDMAN, E. A.; BOLDASOV, V. K.

Studies on the specific avidity of A² type influenza virus. Acta virol.
(Praha)[Eng]6 no.2:132-139 Mr '62.

1. Influenza Laboratory, The Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and
Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES immunol) (HEMAGGLUTINATION)

KIBARDIN, S.A.; BOLDASOV, V.K.

Isolation of influenza virus from allantoic fluid by the method
of chromatography on hydroxylapatite. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.6:
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1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya i laboratoriya grippa Instituta
imeni Pastera, Leningrad.

BOLDASOV, V.K.

Studies on the enzymatic properties of inhibitor-sensitive and inhibitor-resistant strains of A2 influenza virus. Acta virol. 7 no.4:361-367 J1 '63.

1. Laboratory of Influenza, Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES) (ANTIMETABOLITES)
(NEURAMINIDASE) (ERYTHROCYTES)

BOLDASOV, V.K.

Specific avidity of inhibitor-sensitive and inhibitor-resistant strains of A_2 influenza virus in serological reactions. Trudy
Irk. NIEM no. 7:195-209 '62 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz laboratorii grippa Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.