

FOLDVARI, I. Peter, dr.; SIMON, Gyorgy; GYOEGYI, Sandor

Effect of novocaine on capillary permeability in the skin. Orv.
hetil. 101 no.45:1591-1593 6 N '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intézet és Orvos
Fizikai Intézet.

(PROCAINE pharmacol)

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY pharmacol)

(SKIN blood supply)

GYORGYI, Sandor; NAGY, Janos

Isotope distributing burette. Magyar fizikai folyoir 10 no.3:213-214 '62.

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest.

KELETI, T.; GYORGYI, S.; TELEGDI, Marianna; ZALUSKA, Halina

Studies on d-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenases. XIX. The role of the Zn-ions of the enzyme. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.1:11-19 '62.

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and
Institute of Medical Physics, Medical University Budapest.
(DEHYDROGENASES) (ZINC)

GYORGYI, Sandor; GAZSO, Jozsef; MAGY, Janos

Detection of radiation injuries on the basis of the change of
certain properties of the blood. Fiz szemle 13 no.7:216-218
Jl '63.

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest.

BUZAGH, Aladar; UDVARHELYI, Katalin; GYORGYINE ~~EDELENYI~~, Judit

Sorption of solid resin fractions in solvent-water mixtures.
Magy kem folyoir 67 no.8:340-343 Ag '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem Kolloidtechnológiai Tanszéke,
Budapest. 2. "Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat" szerkesztő bizottsági
tagja (for Buzagh)

64070 y 12-4, J.
BALINT, P.; LASZLO, K.; FEKETE, A.; ROMHANYI, G.; GYORGYPALY, J.

The protective effect of general anesthesia on posthemorrhagic renal changes. Acta physiol. hung. 6 no.1:57-67 1954.

1. Institute of Physiology of the Medical University, Budapest,
and Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Medical University, Pecs.

(KIDNEYS, pathol.

posthemorrhagic in dogs, protective eff. of general anesth.)

(NECROSIS, exper.

kidneys, posthemorrhagic, protective eff. of general anesth.)

(KIDNEYS, dis.

necrosis, posthemorrhagic in dogs, protective eff. of
general anesth.)

(ANESTHESIA, eff.

protective eff. on posthemorrhagic renal changes in dogs)

GYORI, A.

Forces occurring in the coupling of railroad cars. p. 142.

(Jarmuvek Mezogazdasagi Gepek. Vol. 4, no. 3, July 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Agri

✓ The alkaline soils of Derecske and their genesis.
Dániel Györi (Agrokémiai Kutató Intézet Talajtani Osz-
tálya, Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 4, 39-49 (1955)
(French summary).—About 40% of the Derecske area con-
sists of alk. soil. The reason for the development of the
alk. soil is the high content of NaHCO_3 in the subsoil water.
In the development of these soils the distance between the
subsoil water level and surface soil is most important.
Solonetz and solonchak-type soils are right next to each
other, here.

Nella Hellinger

GYORI, Daniel

Determination of Mn,Cu,Zn,Co and Mo in soils and plants. Agrochem
talajtan 10 no.3:425-434 S '61.

JOZSA, Laszlo, dr.; GYORI, Gyorgy, dr.; LUSZTIG, Gabor, dr.

The frequency of developmental abnormalities according to autopsy findings in Kecskemet and Debrecen regional hospitals. Gyermekgyógyászat 12 no.12:372-379 D '61.

1. A Kecskemeti Megyei Korhaz (Igazgato: Takacs Sandor dr.) Korbonctani Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Lusztig Gabor dr.) es a Debreceni Megyei Korhaz Igazgato: Manyi Geza dr.) Korbonctani Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Gyori Gyorgy dr.) kozlemenye.

(ABNORMALITIES statist)

GYORI, Janos

Practical problems of the patent documentation. Mu~~u~~ elet 17
no.5:6 Mr '62.

GYORI, Janos, okl.villamosmernok.

Requirements in up-to-date low-capacity circuit breakers.
Elektrotechnika 52 no.4:181-189 '59.

1. Erosaramu Gyartmanyfejlesztési Intezet.

GYORI, Janos, okl.villamosmernok.

Methods and sources of documentation for the electrical industries. Villamossag 9 no.12:371-374 D '61.

1. Erosaramu Gyartmanyfejlesztési Intezet.

Gyori, L.

Some experiences with the remodeling work on the main streets of the capital city.
p. 137.

EPITESUGYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary. No. 5, 1959.

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

Uncl.

GYORI, Laszlo

Problems relating to the industrialization of the Alföld.
Foldr kozl 8 no.1:11-13 '60.

GYORI, Vilmos (Barcs)

Useful little things. Radiotechnika 12 no.9:307 S '62.

BALO, Gyorgy, dr.; RUZICKA, Gyula, dr.; KISS, Erno, dr.; GYORIK, Gabor, dr.

Experience with the transfusion of the blood plasma in late
pregnancy toxemias. Orv.hetil. 102 no.9:399-404 26 F'61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinika.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS ther)

GYORKE, ing.-----

Studying a flow model which in nature also has slow speed. Vodoprivreda
Jug 2 no.7/8:86-87 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Sef Laboratorije za hidraulicka instrazivanja, Institut za
hidraulicka istrazivanja, Budimpesta, Madarska [Budapest]
(Hydraulics) (Water) (Rivers)

1955.

Lake Research Laboratory in Leningrad. p. 103.

HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL, Moscow, Vol. 30, No. 3/4, Apr./May, 1955.

cc: Monthly List of Publications Received, (Leningrad), Vol. 30, No. 3/4, Apr./May, 1955, Uncl.

GYORKE, O.

GYORKE, O. Model tests with recirculation of cooling water at the steam-power plant in Pecsujhely. p. 3.

Vol. 36, no. 1, Feb. 1956
HIDROLOGIAI KÖZLÖNY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL.
GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY
HUNGARY

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1956

GYORKE, O.

Scale model investigation of the cooling pond of a thermal-power plant. p. 300

BESZAMOLO. Budapest, Hungary. 1957 (published 1959)

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

Uncl

Gyorke, Oliver

Model tests of cooling water recirculation at the Pecsujhely
Heat Power Plant. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.1:3 F'56

GYORKE, Oliver

Research work in the French, Swiss and Austrian hydraulic
engineering laboratories. Vizugyi kozl no.3:496-508 '60..

GYOFAL, Zoltan

Examination of the movements of the Tiszalok Hydroelectric
Power Station and Dam. Geod kart 16 no.5:343-351 '64.

1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER																										5TH AND 6TH LETTER																										7TH AND 8TH LETTER																									
AUTHOR INDEX																										SUBJECT INDEX																										CROSS REFERENCE																										CROSS REFERENCE																									
<i>Györfi, J. Dehydration of bauxites and bauxite minerals. <i>Földtani Közlöny</i>, 61, 64-68 (1931).—Hydrargillite ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$), diasporite ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), limonite, and kaolin ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) were subjected to dehydration experiments. It was found that the different materials show similar curves of dehydration. On the basis of the curves obtained, G. discusses the constitution of these minerals.</i>																																																																																																							

Györfi, J. IRON COMPOUNDS OF BAUNITZ. *Leontea*, **56** [1961] 193-19 (1962). Experiments to determine nature of iron compounds in Hungarian baunitz are reported. Some iron is present in form of iron oxide of the hematite variety and some as hydroxide of the limonite variety. Some iron appears to be present in insoluble form such as iron hydrosilicate or aluminate. It has been impossible to remove all the iron from baunitz.

100

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION

Kaolin occurrences in Hungary. JOLISZ György: *Bányász Közlöny*, Lajók 65, 53-8, 75-81(1932).—A list of occurrences is given. Expts. were made with kaolin samples from Mátraderécske by electroosmosis, and 26.2% of first-grade kaolin and 61.2% of 2nd grade were obtained. Rhyolite kaolin from Sirospatak gave 40.3% and 21%, resp., on the same treatment. This latter occurrence seems to have com importance. The estd. quantity is about 1,400,000 metric tons on 8 hectares

S. S. DE FINELY

45-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LIST AND GROUPS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES																									
A-Z													1-26													A-Z													1-26												
Iron compounds of bauxites. JÓZSEF GYÖRRI. <i>Részlet. Kohász. Lapok</i> 65, 106-9 (1932).—Iron in bauxites takes the form of hydroxides of the limonite type, oxides of hematite type, and hydrosilicates and aluminates, which latter are insol. in acids. This explains why Fe cannot be removed from some types of bauxite by treatment with acids. S. S. OR FINÁLY																																																			
ASME S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

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Alkali-containing Hungarian ores from a technological point of view. József Gyorki. *Vegyipar* 32, No. 23-4, 2(1933); *Földművelésügyi* 63; 189-92 (in German). Phonolites and trachodolerites contain 6.80-2.30% Na₂O and 5.38-0.98% K₂O. No increase of alkali content was obtained by electromagnetic sepn. For the time being alkali ores cannot be used by the trade. S. S. de Fényi

ASAC S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC B-7 C Rocks containing alkalis from the technical viewpoint. J. Ortmann (Felds. K&L., 1933, 63, 180—192; Chem. Zentr., 1935, 1, 2422).—Extraction of alkali metals from phonolites is not technically practicable. J. B. A.																			
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93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

cc

The bitumen-rich coal of Szécs, József Györfi. Bányász. Kohász. Lapok 67, 253-5 (1934). A coal occurring at Szécs, Hungary, that melts in the fire and is ignitable by a match, contains H₂O 11.47, ash 5.85, S 0.43 and N 0.28%. The benzene ext. of the raw coal gave 54.83% bitumen, 91.77% of which consisted of montan resins. Distn. gave 38.97 tar, 40.22 coke, 13.21 H₂O and 7.50% gas and low. S. S. de Finkly

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AND S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL LITERATURE		GENERAL LITERATURE	
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77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

2827. FACTORS DETERMINING COKABILITY OF COALS. Gyorki, J.
(Banyasz Kohasz Lapok, 1948, vol. 81, 322-327; abstr. in
Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 9414). Cokability is determined
by petrographic composition. The ratio of H to C and the %
of combined O are invaluable for estimating the ability
to obtain good coke from a coal.

ca

Processes and Properties Index

Factors determining cokability of coals. József Gyurki, Hányás, Kohász. Lapok 81, 322-7(1948). Cokability is detd. by petrographic compn. The ratio of H to O and the % of combined O are invaluable for estg. the ability to obtain good coke from a coal. István Fényes

21

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C.1.

21

Removal of sulfur from coal gases. József Gyorki.
Magyar Kém. Lapja 4, 147-50 (1949). -- For the treatment
of gases from Hungarian brown coals rich in S the dry iron
hydroxide absorbing method is proposed. The yield of
this method is independent of Fe content or eventual
alkalinity of the mass. Miklós Preisich. *Ibid.* 150. ✓
Parallel expts. at the plant of Péti with desulfurizing app.
with active carbon or iron hydroxide showed that the first
method has lower costs and is available for the production
of S at more reasonable prices. István Finály

CA

21

Enrichment of Hungarian Liassic coals by flotation.
József Gyöck. *Bányász. Közl. Lapok* 5, 81, 194-10
(1950).—Expts. were conducted in 1922 with Liassic coal
from Király contg. 37.18% ash. The coal was com-
minuted to a max. grain size of 1 mm., and flotation was
accomplished with 1 ml. naphthalene oil/kg. The enriched
product contained 30.7% ash, and the gang 38.04%
ash. Good results were accomplished by similar treatment
of coal from Pécs. The optimum amt. of oil was 0.15-
0.17%, based on the amt. of dry mud. Tar oil of Hungarian
brown coals was also suitable for flotation. I. F.

Gyorki, J.

38. Investigations on coal dust -- Szenpor vizsgalatok elvezese -- by J. Gyorki. (Hungarian Journal of Mining -- Banyaszati Lapok -- Vol. VI (LXXIV), No. 3, pp. 137--141, March 1951).

The "conimeter" is unsuitable for the reliable determination of the dust content of air, since it can take in only a minute amount of dust. Besides measuring the quantity, the determination of the order of magnitude and the specific gravity of coal dust particles in a condensed and dispersed state is also important. The physical and chemical properties as well as the mixing ratio of explosion-preventing dust should be investigated under conditions obtaining in Hungary. It is very important to know the exact chemical composition of coal dust, since the tendency to explode is closely linked to the amount of the volatile substances (i.e. bitumens and portions soluble in pyridine). Spontaneous ignition, however, depends upon the reactivity of the coal. Experiments with domestic wood (pine, acacia, oak and beech) showed that spontaneous ignition will occur at a temperature slightly over 200 C°. At first a weak smoldering may be observed, which, in the event of dust, is always followed by decrepitation, and, depending upon circumstances, even by explosion.

GYORIKI, J.

"Problems of coal dust." Acta Technica, Budapest, vol. 6, No. 3/4, 1953, p. 311.

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

GYORKI, J.

"Suppression of dust in coal mines. (To be contd.)" Panyaszati. Lapok, Budapest, vol. 9, No. 6/7, June/July 1954, p. 341.

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

GYORKI, JOZSEF

17973* (Dust Suppression in Coal Mines.) A szállógó-
lektetés, a szénbányászathoz. József Gyöki. Bányászati
Lapok, v. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1954, p. 428-430.
Summarizes experimentally established basic requirements for
dust suppression. New mining machines with dust-suppression
attachments are described. Diagrams, photographs. 31 ref.

GYORKI, J.

Magyar Kemikusok Lapja - Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1955.

Physical and chemical base for manufacturing briquettes without a binding agent. p. 70.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

GYORKOS, Erzsébet, dr.

Flower production of Budapest. Foldr kozl 8 no.4:341-367
'60.

1. "Foldrajzi Kozlemenyek" szerkesztoje.

JOSFAY, Gyorgy; BERNHARDT, Gyula, szakmunkas, hibamegallapito csoportvezeto, hatvanhatszerez ujito; SPRENGER, Kornel, uzemtechnikus; GYCSOK, Jozsef; BALOGH, Nandor, ujitasi eloado; KOVACS, Ferenc, ujitasi eloado; KOCSIS, Laszlo, formernok

Two questions on the role of television in the field of innovations.
Ujit lap 15 no.17:10 10 S '63.

1. Csepel Vas- es Fennuvek Eromu es Szolgaltato Uzeme.

JOSFAY, Gyorgy; BERNHARDT, Gyula, szakmunkas, hibamegallapito csoportvezeto,
hatvanhatszerez ujito; SPRENGER, Kornel, uzemtechnikus; GYOROK,
Jozsef; BALOGH, Nandor, ujitasi eloado; KOVACS, Ferenc, ujitasi eloado;
KOCSIS, Laszlo, fomerok

Two questions on the role of television in the field of innovations.
Ujit lap 15 no.17:10 10 S '63.

1. Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek Eromu es Szolgaltato Uzeme.

GYOROK, Laszlo (Csepel); NAGY, Laszlo (Csepel); RABAI, Janos (Csepel)

Men from Csepel took the initiative; to the attention of the 3d National Conference of Innovators and Inventors. Ujit lap 13 no.23:10 D '61.

1. Gyari studio vezetoje, Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek (for Gyorok).
2. Villanyszereloi ugyeletes, Femmu, Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek (for Nagy).
3. Tervszeru Megelozo Karbantartas, Csogyar, Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek. (for Rabai).

N. SÜLYÖK, Sarolta, dr.; CZEIZEL, Endre, dr.; GYÖRÜ, Géza, dr.; VÁCZO, György, dr.

Study of the protective effect of cysteamine. Magy. radiol. 15 no.1:
49-52 Ja '63.

1. Fővárosi Tanács István Korház Röntgen Osztály és Országos
Közegészségügyi Intézet~~é~~ Kórelégtani Osztály.
(CYSTEAMINE) (RADIATION PROTECTION) (LIVER)
(LEUKOCYTOSIS) (REGENERATION) (HEPATECTOMY)

AVAR, Zoltan, dr.; GYORVARI, Vilmes, dr.

Data on the problem of prolonged pregnancy. Magy. noorv. lap. no.5:
272-283 S '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Női Klinikájának közleménye
(igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár)

(PREGNANCY)

VARGA, Kalman, dr.; MOROCZ, Karoly, dr.; GYORVARY, Vilmos, dr.

Cesarean section in presuren anesthesia. Orv.hetil. 101 no.37:
1318-1322 11 S '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. sz. Női Klinika
(ANESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL)
(CESAREAN SECTION anesth. & analgesia)

AVAR, Zoltan, dr.; GYORVARI, Vilmos, dr.

Data on the treatment of prolonged pregnancy. Magy. noorv. lap. 25
no.2:92-97 Mr '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Női Klinikájának közleménye
(Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).

(PREGNANCY)

FERKO, S., dr.; BAKOS, Gy.; GYORVARI, V.; MEHESZ, E.; SZILASSY, K.

On dexamethasone therapy of infectious obstetric and gynecologic diseases. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 5 no.4:307-318 '64.

1. Geburtshilfliche und Gynaekologische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. S. Ferko) und Laboratorium (Chefarzt: Dr. J. Paloczky) des Tetenyi-Krankenhauses, Budapest.

FERKO, Sandor, dr.; BAKOS, Gyula, dr. GYORVARY, Vilmos, dr.; MEHESZ, Erno, dr.;
SZILASSY, Kornelia, dr.

The role of glycocorticoids in the treatment of severe in-
fectious obstetrical and gynecological diseases. Orv. hetil.
105 no.13:577-584 29 Mr'64

1. Fovarosí Tetenyi uti kórház, Szülészeti- Magyógyászati
Osztály (osztályvezető: Ferko, Sandor, dr.) és Laboratórium
(osztályvezető: Palocz, József, dr.).

*

GYORVARY, Ferenc, dr.

New processes for insuring pressure without pulling over. Magy textil
14 no.11:523-524 N '62.

1. Pamutkekeszítőgyár.

GYORY, Antal

Manufacture of the product (I) raw sugar. Cukor 16 no.7:211-
212 J1 '63.

1. Szolnoki Cukorgyar.

GYORY, Antal

Air cooling of afterproducts. Cukor 17 no. 1: 16-18 Ja '64.

1. Szolnoki Cukorgyar.

MIRNICKA, Jozsef; JAKAB, Andras; AMULLER, Istvan; PURGA, Zoltan; GYORY, Jeno;
PATZAI, Imre, dr.; SCHAFER, Lajos; HERETZK, Peter, dr.; JEREBI, György

Rare goose and duck occurrences. Aquila 69/70:257-258 '62-'63
[publ. '64].

GYORI, Gyorgy

Three cases of atresia of the common bile duct. *Gyermekegygyasszat*
5 no.11:340-346 Nov. 54.

1. A Debreceni Orvosegyetem Kórházának Intézetének (Igazgató:
Dr. Kellner Béla egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok doktora)
közleménye.

(BILE DUCT, COMMON, abnorm.
atresia)

(ABNORMALITIES
atresia of common bile duct)

GYORI, Gyorgy, dr.

Bursitis villo-nodosa pigmentosa in the suprapatellar bursa.
Magy. sebészet 9 no.4:248-251 Aug 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóronctani Intézetének
(Igazgató: Endes, Pongrac, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(BURSITIS

suprapatellar, villo-nodosa pigmentosa, traumatic
(Hun))

FEHER, Laszlo, dr.,; GYORGY, Gyorgy, dr.,; LASZLO, Janos, dr.

Hyperthecosis ovarii (Stein-Leventhal syndrome) Orv. hetil.
97 no.24:663-667 10 June 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostud. Egyetem II. sz. Belklin. (igaz.: Haynal
Imre dr. egyet. tanar) es a Szabolcs utcai Korhaz (igaz.: Dolleschall
Frigyes dr., candidatus) I. sz. Szuleszeti-Nogyogyszati
Osztalyanak (foorvos: Gyorgy Gyorgy dr. candidatus) kozl.
(OVARIES, dis.
Stein-Leventhal synd. (Hun))

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal
Secretion. Sexual Glands.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102125.

Author : Laszlo, Janos; Szeky, Antal; Gyory, Gyorgy; Feher,
Laszlo.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Hyperthecosis of Ovaries in Animals and the Con-
nection of this Phenomenon with Hyperthecosis in
Man.

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 12, 374-376.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

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GYORY, Gyorgy, Dr.; VECSEI, Anna, Dr.

Data on Meigs' syndrome. Magy. noorv. lap. 22 no.2:78-84 May 57.

1. A Szabolcs utcai Allami kórház (Igazgató: Doleschall Frigyes dr.)
- I. Szülészetnőgyógyászati osztályának (főorvos: Gyory Gyorgy dr.)
- és Prosectumájának (főorvos: Vecsei Anna dr) közleménye.
- (OVARIES, neoplasms
- Meigs' synd., case reports (Hun))

GYORGY, Gyory, dr.; JANOS, Laszlo, dr.; LASLO, Feher, dr.

Comparative morphological study on the small-cystic degeneration and polycystic disease (hypertheosis ovarii) of the ovaries, and its clinical significance. Orv. hetil. 98 no.17:434-436 28 Apr 1957.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató: Haynal Imre dr. egyet. tanár) és a Budapesti Orvostovábbképző Intézet (igazgató: Doleschall Frigyes dr. egyet. m. tanár) I. sz. Nőgyógyászati Osztályának (vezető: Gyory György dr. egyet. m. tanár) közleménye.

(OVARIES, cysts

small-cystic degen. & polycystic dis., comparative morphol. study (Hun))

67 Gy. 1954
FEHER, Laszlo; GYORY, Gyorgy; LESS, Etelka; IASZIO, Janos

Common familial incidence of feminine pseudonephroditism and
hyperthecosis ovarii. Orv. hetil. 98 no.50-51:1411-1414 15-22 Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató:
Haynal Imre dr. egyet. tanár) és az Orvostovábbképző Intézet (igazgató:
Dóleschall Frigyes dr. egyet. m. tanár) I. sz. Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati
Osztályának (főorvos: Gyory Gyorgy dr. egyet. m. tanár) közleménye.

(HERMAPHRODITISM, case reports

female pseudohermaphroditism with congen. adrenocortical
hyperplasia & Stein-Leventhal synd. in siblings (Hun))

(ADRENAL CORTEX, dis.

hyperplasia, congen., with female pseudohermaphroditism
& Stein-Leventhal synd. in siblings (Hun))

(STEIN-LEVENTHAL SYNDROME, case reports

with female pseudohermaphroditism & congen. adrenocortical
hyperplasia in siblings (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol.11/8 Gen.Pathology Aug 58
GYÖRY, G.

2032. COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE SO-CALLED MICROCYSTIC DEGENERATION OF THE OVARY AND THE POLYCYSTIC OVARY (HYPERTHECOSIS OVARI) - Vergleichende morphologische Untersuchungen über die sog. kleincystische Degeneration des Ovars und das polycystische Ovar (Hyperthecosis ovarii) - Györy Gy., László J. and Fehér L. II. Int. Klin., Budapest Med. Univ., Budapest; I. Frauenabt., Budapest Ärzeförbildungsinst., Budapest - VIRCHOWS ARCH. PATH. ANAT. 1957, 330/4 (384-390) Tables 1 illus. 8

Material: ovarian wedge resections from 20 cases of hyperthecosis ovarii; 25 ovaries, removed for other reasons, from patients without endocrinological symptoms; cystic ovaries found accidentally at autopsies. Examination of native preparations, frozen sections, and paraffin-block preparations. Findings: (1) Microcystic degeneration; usually unilateral; small ovary, grey lumpy surface; thin capsule, with little collagen; the stroma contains densely packed foci of cicatrization; no theca activity; corpora lutea and albicantia present; cysts caused by retention; no clinical symptoms. (2) Polycystic ovary: usually bilateral; enlarged ovary; white smooth surface; thick capsule, with deeply penetrating collagen; loose oedematous stroma, with paralutein cells; marked theca activity, atretic follicles; cysts caused by hypersecretion; clinically: hirsutism, obesity, meno- and metrorrhagias; sterility, headaches (Stein-Leventhal's syndrome). An old infection is most likely the basis for microcystic degeneration, while the polycystic ovary is caused by hormonal disturbances, and, in its turn, gives rise to other hormonal disturbances (endometrium). The microcystic ovary does not have to be operated on; in the case of Stein-Leventhal's syndrome, resection of the ovary should be performed.

Oettgen - Cologne (V, 10)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 12/11 Obstetrics Nov 59

1992. MORPHOLOGY OF THE OVARIES AND THE ENDOMETRIUM IN OVARIAN HYPERTHECOSIS - A petefészek és méhnyálkahártya morfológiai vizsgálata hyperthecosis ovarilben - György G., Fehér L. and László J. Orvostud. Egyet. II. sz. Belklin. és Budapesti Orvostovábbképző Int. I. sz. Nőgyógyászati osztál. közl., Budapest - MAG. NOORV. LAP. 1958, 21/6 (313-321); Illus. 10

From the results of wedge-resection of the ovaries in 20 patients with ovarian hyperthecosis, it is suggested that the main causative factor of the disease is not the ovarian changes. A disturbance of the hypophyseal-hypothalamic system is presumed to be of primary importance in the Stein-Leventhal syndrome and to give rise to insufficient production of the 3rd gonadotrophic hormone, the luteo-mammothrophic hormone. In the absence of this hormone no florid corpus luteum develops and this explains the menstrual disorders.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/7 General Path. July 59

1977. ADENOMATOID TUMOUR OF THE SPERMATIC CORD - Adenomatoid-tumor des Samenstranges - Györy Gg. Pathol. Abt., Komitatskrankenh., Debrecen - ZBL. ALLG. PATH. PATH. ANAT. 1958. 98/3-4 (199-202) Illus. 2

A description is given of a plum-sized tumour which had developed in the spermatic cord of a 50-year-old man over the course of 37 yr. Histologically, the tumour cells showed marked vacuole formation. Some of the vacuoles had given way to larger cavities. A study is made, on the basis of the literature, of the different opinions regarding the heredity, and consequently different terminology, of these tumours. The author calls this an 'adenomatoid' tumour, and attributes its origin to connective tissue.

Güthert - Erfurt (V, 16)

GYORY, G.
FEHER, Laszlo, dr.; GYORY, Gyorgy, dr.

The syndrome of gonadal dysgenesis. Orv.hetil. 100 no.40:
1436-1441 0 '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának
és az Orvostovábbképző Intézet I. sz. Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati
Osztályának közleménye.

(TURNER'S SYNDROME)

GYORY, Gyorgy, dr.; LASZLO, Janos, dr.

Histological examination of supra-vaginally excised uterin stumps
responsible for clinical syndromes. Orv.hetil. 101 no.34:1193-1197
21 Ag '60

1. Budapesti Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet, I. Nogyogyaszati Osztaly
(HYSTERECTOMY compl)

LASZLO, Janos, dr.; GYORY, Gyorgy, dr.

Histological examination verifying the clinical picture of "parametritis".
Orv. lap. 24 no.1:28-36 Ja '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostovábbképző Intézet (mb igazgató: Barsony Jeno dr.)
I. gyógyászati osztályának (vezető: György György, dr.) közleménye.

(PARAMETRITIS diag)

GYORY, Gyorgy, dr.; LASZLO, Janos, dr.

Use of pregestational hormones in inflammations of the
small pelvis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.19:881 10 My'64

1. Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet, I. Szuleszeti-Nogyogyaszati
Tanszek (Tanszekvezeto: Gyory, Gyorgy, dr).

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Obstetrics and Gynecology

HUNGARY

GYORY, Gyorgy, Dr, KISS, Csaba, Dr; Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, I. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics (chairman: GYORY, Gyorgy, Dr) (Orvostovábbkepzo Intezet, I. Szuleszet-Nogyogyaszati Tanszek).

"Pregnancy Complicated by Primary Aplastic Anemia."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 31, 31 Jul 66, pages 1465-1469.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A case of primary aplastic anemia of pregnancy is described citing similar cases from the world literature. Following a discussion of the etiology as well as of the diagnostic, therapeutic and prognostic difficulties and possibilities of the disease, attention is called to the importance of the hematological study and therapy of pregnant patients with anemia. In the authors' opinion, an exact diagnosis is only possible after detailed and careful hematological studies and adequate treatment or timely interruption of pregnancy can only be rendered in an institution. In fortunate cases, such conditions may prevent a lethal outcome. The case described is illustrative of the fact that, under fatal circumstances, neither the interruption of pregnancy nor planned hematological treatment can prevent the progression of the disease and the death of the patient. 5 Hungarian, 22 Western references.

PATKAI, Imre, dr.; BABAY, Karoly; SOLYMOSSY, Laszlo, dr.;
GYORY, Jeno; FEKETE, Karoly; FERENCZ, Miklos; GEREBY, Gyorgy;
SZEMERE, Laszlo; SAGHY, Antal, dr.; CSABA, Jozsef; KEVE, Andras,
dr.; AGARDI, Ede; KOFFAN, Karoly; SCHMIDT, Egon

Data on the avifauna of Dunantul. Aquila 69/70:260-266 '62-'63
[publ. '64].

GYORY, Kalman

Remarks about the Diophantine equations $\binom{n}{2} = a^j$ and $\binom{n}{3} = a.l$
Mat lapok 14 no. 3/4:322-329 '63.

20534

E/009/60/000/005/004/004

A211/AC26

9,3230

AUTHOR: Györy Tibor

TITLE: Matching of Generator and Load With Quadripole Circuits Having Loss Elements

PERIODICAL: Magyar Híradástechnika, 1960, No. 5, pp. 188 - 193

TEXT: The article is the first instalment of a serial dealing with the problem of matching generator and load with four-terminal circuit having loss elements. Quadripoles are characterized by their input and output impedance and by their transfer constant. The input impedance of a quadripole is

$$Z_1 = Z_{11} - \frac{Z_{12}^2}{Z_{22} + Z_2} \quad (5)$$

and the input admittance

$$Y_1 = Y_{11} - \frac{Y_{12}^2}{Y_{22} + Y_2} \quad (6)$$

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20 34

H/009/60/000/005/004/004
A211/A026

Matching of Generator and Load With Quadripole Circuits Having Loss Elements

The formula for output impedance and admittance differs from (5) and (6) by the reciprocal exchange of the indices. The transfer constant is

$$r_0 = \frac{U_1}{U_2} \left| \frac{Z_{20}}{Z_{10}} \right| = \frac{I_{10}}{I_{20}} \left| \frac{Z_{10}}{Z_{20}} \right| \quad (7) \quad (7)$$

The equations

$$r = \frac{\text{reflected current}}{\text{current flow when arresting transfer impedance}} \quad (21 \text{ a})$$

and

$$x = 1 - r \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi = \frac{1 + r}{1 - r} \quad (21 \text{ b})$$

express the connection between r , which is the reflection coefficient, x the unmatchability coefficient and φ the transfer constant ratio. The reflection coefficients for the input and output values are

24

Card 2/3

20534

H/009/60/000/005/004/004
A211/A026

Matching of Generator and Load With Quadripole Circuits Having Loss Elements

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{T_0} \cdot \frac{Z_2 - Z_{20}}{Z_2 + Z_{20}} \quad (22 \text{ a})$$

or

$$r_2 = \frac{Z_2 - Z_{20}}{Z_2 + Z_{20}} \quad (22 \text{ b})$$

respectively. Since the characteristics of a quadripole can be expressed with T and π member, the symmetric T and π member can be replaced by a half member (L-member), the input transfer resistance of which is symmetric to that of the T and π member. The values of matching with L-members composed of ohmic resistances and the values of matching with L-members containing merely reactant elements are given. The article ends with equations for computing the value of matching with π -members. There are 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Posta Kísérleti Intézet (Postal Office Experimental Institute)

Card 3/3

LX

89006

H/009/60/000/006/001/002
A231/A026

9,3200 (and 1009)

AUTHOR: Györy, Tibor

TITLE: Matching of Generator and Load to Quadripoles With Loss Elements

PERIODICAL: Magyar Híradástechnika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 223 - 230

TEXT: The author reviews the main matching couplings used in classical radio-engineering. Quadripoles are characterized by their equations and can be expressed with equivalent circuits. They are determined by input- and output-impedance and wave transmitting constant. The matching of generator and load with the given impedance to a quadripole can be accomplished any time for the transmission of the maximum effective power and maximum apparent power. The terminating, which deviates from the characteristic impedance, may be taken as a reflection voltage source, the internal impedance of which is equal to the characteristic impedance of the quadripole. The condition for a reflection-free matching and for the transmission of the maximum effective power is that the characteristic impedance should be purely ohmic. In the first part of his article published in "Magyar Híradástechnika", 1960, No. 5, the author dealt with matchings to L-, T-, and π -elements. In subject part of the article he studies eight different types of matchings. He

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A231/A026

Matching of Generator and Load to Quadripoles With Loss Elements

establishes for every type the formulae and equations of the reactances, currents and voltages, as well as of the wave transmitting (Γ_0), wave damping (a_0) and wave shifting (b_0) coefficients. The following circuits are being examined: 6) Matching to symmetric lattice network, called Boucherot-circuit (Fig. 9): the given frequency of the symmetric lattice network can be used for matchings to ohmic elements, if the branches are loss-free. 7) Matching to inductively coupled oscillating circuits in series (Fig. 10): the input circuit is fed in series and the output circuit is loaded in series. The values of R_1 , L_1 and C_1 elements of the primary circuit and of the R_2 , L_2 and C_2 elements of the secondary circuit are determined in such a way that at a given circuit frequency of ω_0 , the circuits should match the generator of R_{10} internal resistance and the load of R_{20} resistance. According to the relations

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_{10}}{R_{20}} \quad (45)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}} \quad (46)$$

$$\omega_0 M = \sqrt{\frac{R_{10}}{R_{20}}} (R_{20}^2 - R_2^2) \quad (47)$$

Card 2/13

GYORY, Tibor

Matching of generators and consumers with four-terminal
networks containing loss elements. Hir techn 11 no.5:
188-193 0 '60.

1. Posta Kiserleti Intezet.

GYORY, Tibor

Matching of generators and consumers with four-terminal
networks containing loss elements. Pt.2. Hir techn ll no.6:
223-230 D '60.

1. Posta Kiserleti Intezet.

GYOZO, Jozsef; LORANTH, Imre; RAKSANYI, Kalman; SZONYI, Istvan

Short-wave communication radio receivers; also, remarks by I.Szonyi.
Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4:99 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Mechanikai Laboratorium (for Gyozo, Loranth and Raksanyi)
(Hungary--Radio)

HUNGARI

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001" CIA-RDP86-00513R000617730005-2"

Group of the I. Surgical Clinic (Az I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika Orvos-Radiológiai Kutatocsoportja).

"Experimental Data on the Internal Shift of Electrolytes Concomitant With Radiation Disease."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 3, June 63, pages 164-170.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The shift of electrolytes in the terminal phase of gastro-intestinal death in rats irradiated with 1200 r has been examined by the authors. The tests were done 72 hours after irradiation. Using the Na isotope and simultaneous inulin method, the changes in the exchangeable Na content of the organs, of the whole organism and of the extracellular space were determined. No characteristic change in the Na content of the intracellular space was detected by the method. The shift of a certain quantity of Na within the organism, directed from the extracellular space into the severely damaged intestinal tract is characteristic of the terminal phase of the gastro-intestinal syndrome. 4 Hungarian, 24 Western references.

LASZLO, B.;GYOZO, L.

New apparatus for protection against gamma-radiation. Magy. radiol.
4 no. 2:76-81 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Physical Laboratory (Head -- Dr. Lasslo Bozoky) and
Gynecological Department (Head Head-Physician -- Dr. Gyozo Lehocsky),
Lorand Eotvos State Radium and Roentgen Institute.

GYOZO, Petranyi, De.

Conclusions drawn from the campaign against childhood tuberculosis.
Gyermekgyógyászat 8 no.11-12:357-363 Nov-Dec 57.

1. Hashegyi Tudoszsanatorium, Allami tbc Gyogviskola. I gazyatoforvos:
Petranyi Gyozo dr.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in inf. & child
prev. & control in Hungary, future plans (Hun))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617730005-2

Card 1/1

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91709

Author : Gyrbuchev, I.

Inst : Doboudzha Scientific Research Institute.

Title : Correct Use of Alfalfa in Crop Rotation.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-proizv. inform. Dobrudzh. nauchnoiztled.
in-t, 1957, No 1, 9-10

Abstract : No abstract.

GYRDYMOV, Yu. A.

262T23

USSR/Metallurgy - Nickel Ores, Smelting

Aug 52

"Effect of the Oxides of Alkali Metals on the Viscosity of High-Magnesium Slags," N. P. Diyeu, M. I. Kochnev, M. F. Kochin, Yu. A. Gyrdymov

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, OTN, No 8, pp 1182-1188

Discusses exptl smelting of Ni ores for obtaining complete characteristic of compn and properties of slags. Establishes that slags with 10-12% FeO and 17-19% MgO are extremely difficult to melt and have high viscosity. Presence of alkali metal oxides in amount of 1.5-2.0% reduces high fusibility and viscosity of these slags, promoting their removal from furnace. Such favorable effect of oxides takes place only when total content of silica and alumina does not surpass approx 52%. Presented by Acad I. P. Bardin 28 Oct 51.

Viscosity of high-magnesium slags from shaft-furnace
smelting of nickel. N. P. Dey, M. I. Koshcheyev, A. P.
Kozlov, and Yu. A. Goryunov. *Trudy Inst. Khim. i Met.*,
Akad. Nauk SSSR, *1955*, No. 3, 30-46.
Shaft-furnace smelting of high-Mg Ni ores results in high-Fe,
high-Mg slags with a high SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 content. These
slags are refractory and viscous. They melt at $1200-1300^\circ\text{C}$
and their viscosity reaches 100 poises. Adding 10-20%
alk. metal oxides as Na_2SO_4 to the charge improves the work-
ing properties of the slags and lowers Ni slag-loss. The
optimum basicity is 0.91-0.93%, corresponding to 50-2%
 $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. Insignificant lowering in basicity increases
the viscosity sharply. The sp. gr. of the slag is 3.8-3.9,
depending on the FeO content. A change in FeO of 3%
based on the wt. of the slag results in 0.1 change in sp. gr.

E. M. Etkin

of LFH

SOV / 137-58-7-14056

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 10 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D. G., Gyrdaymov, Yu. A., Volodarskiy, D. O.

TITLE: Process for Obtaining a Fluxed Sinter from the Ores of Bakal
(Tekhnologiya polucheniya oflyusovannogo aglomerata iz rud
Bakal'skogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chernykh
metallov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 26-36

ABSTRACT: With the object of determining the optimum conditions for producing a fluxed sinter (S), a detailed study is made of the effect of the moisture content of the charge (CH), the fuel consumption, the amount of limestone (basicity) and return fines, and also the additions of blast furnace flue dust. The investigations showed that an increase in the moisture content of the CH over 9.9% diminishes the output of the sintering equipment and impairs the mechanical properties of the S despite a certain increase in permeability to gas. Therefore, the optimum moisture content of the CH should be determined not only on the basis of the maximum permeability of the CH to gas in the course of the sintering, but also with consideration of the yield of product

Card 1/2

SOV/ 137-58-7-14056

Process for Obtaining a Fluxed Sinter from the Ores of Bakal'

per m³ CH and the quality of the S. The C contents of the CH should not exceed 5% and should be held constant. The amount of return fines in the CH when lightweight ores of high silica content are sintered should be held in the 35-40% range. Moreover, the return fines should be well roasted and of adequate fineness ($\leq 10-12$ mm). An increase in the basicity of the S to 1.3 is accompanied by a noticeable improvement in the barrel-mill test index and in reducibility, with simultaneous reduction in the C contents of the CH from 5.1 to 4.68%. The free lime contents of such an S is $\leq 0.6\%$. Introduction of up to 60% siderite (0-6 mm) into the CH to obtain an S with a $(\text{CaO}+\text{MgO})/(\text{SiO}_2+\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ basicity of 1.3 makes for about a one-half saving in limestone consumption and thus for production of a less fused S with higher strength and lumpiness. The amount of blast-furnace flue dust should not be raised to over 20-25%. Consideration of the results of the investigations at this Kombinat lead to proposals for a number of measures to improve blast-furnace performance parameters.

1. Ores--Sintering 2. Ores--Moisture content

A. Sh.

Card 2/2

133-6-1/33

Gyrdymov, A.
AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D.G. (Cand.Tech.Sc.), Gyrdymov, Yu.A. and Gordon, M.M. (Engineers).

TITLE: From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process.
(Opyt avtoregulirovaniya skorosti aglomeratsionnoy mashiny po zavershennosti protsessa spekaniya).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.6, pp.481-488 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In a number of sinter plants (Bakal'skiy, Zaporozhskiy, Magnitogorskiy, etc.) efforts were made to introduce an automatic control of the sinter strand speed according to the rate of sintering. All these attempts were unsuccessful due to an incorrect choice of the controlling impulse-absolute temperature of the waste gases and due to the absence of an automatic control of charging mix on to the strand. The Urals Iron and Steel Institute in cooperation with "Uralmetallurgavtomatika" and the management of the Vysokogorsk Works developed an effective method of an automatic control of the completeness of the sintering process which was successfully introduced on the Vysokogorsk sinter plant. A description of the installation is given. The following participated in the work: Prof. V.Ya.Miller, V.S.Rozenfel'd, V.I.Kalashnikov, A.N.Balon, G.K.Koshchevnikova, .

Card 1/4

From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process.
(Cont.) 133-6-1/33

V.A.Busgin and V.N.Kleverov. The authors surveyed the influence of the moisture content of the sinter mix (Fig.2), fuel content (Fig.3) and lime additions (Fig.4) on sintering velocity and temperature of waste gases; temperature distribution of waste gas along the strand (Fig.5) and changes in the waste gas composition with progress of sintering. It is concluded from the survey data that the absolute temperature of waste gas is an unreliable indicator of sintering rate and therefore, the differential temperature between the two last wind-boxes was chosen as a source of impulse. It was found that the best utilisation of the strand is obtained when the temperature of the waste gas in the last but one wind-box is the highest. In order to establish the temperature difference required, thermocouples were installed in the last three wind-boxes (Figs. 7 and 8) and their recording compared with the actual observations of the completeness of sintering (Fig.9). On the basis of these observations the following demands on an automatic control were formulated: a) maintenance of the maximum temperature in the last but one wind-box (t_{12});

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From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process.
(Cont.) 133-6-1/33

b) speed of strand should increase with increasing differential temperature ($t_{12}-t_{13}$) above a certain predetermined level; c) a decrease in strand speed if $t_{12}-t_{13}$ falls below a predetermined value; d) stepwise change of the strand speed in small increments; e) automatic control of the level of the mix in front of the cut off plate. The latter control was achieved on two strands using a method proposed by A.N.Balon and V.A.Busygin. The method is based on impulses obtained by closing and opening of electric circuits by sinter mix through electrodes fixed at appropriate places. For an automatic charging on to the strand, one electrode was placed in the feeding bunker (Fig.10) and two electrodes in front of the cut off plate - at the normal bed height level and 50 mm above it. When the level of the mix on the strand reaches the top electrode, the rpm of the feeding roller decrease to a minimum until the level of the mix falls below this electrode. When the level of the mix falls below the lower electrode rpm of the feeding drum increase by 10%. If the level of the mix in the feeding bunker falls below the electrode in

Card 3/4

From experience in the automatic control of strand speed according to the completeness of the sintering process.
(Cont.) 133-6-1/33

it, then strand, feeder and air supply to igniter are stopped. The basic diagram of the automatic control of sinter strand speed is shown in Fig.11. It consists of: differential thermocouples (between the 12th and 13th wind-boxes), electronic potentiometer, motor time relay, isodrome regulator, universal switch and a two push button control. For increasing or decreasing the velocity of the strand with an increase or decrease of the differential temperature above or below the predetermined level an executing mechanism, with rheostat and back coupling and a d.c. motor, was used. The operation of the automatically controlled strand was compared with three other hand operating strands (on the same plant). The results obtained indicated that although the speed of the automatic strand was somewhat lower (2.72 m/min as against manually operated 2.87 m/min) its output was not lower due to a more complete sintering. There are 11 figures and 5 references, all Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Scientific-Research Iron and Steel Institute.
(Ural'skiy N.-I.Institut Chernykh Metallov).
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

KHOKHLOV, D.G., inzh.; GYRDYMOV, Yu.A.; VOLODARSKIY, D.O.

Producing fluxed sinter from Bakal Basin ores. Bul. TSNIICHTM
no.16:1-7 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

(Ural Mountain region—Sintering)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 7 (USSR) SOV/137-58-12-23955

AUTHOR: Gyrdaymov, Yu. A.

TITLE: A Method of Determining the Softening Temperatures of Ores and Sinters (Metodika opredeleniya temperatur razmyagcheniya rud i aglomeratov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N. -i. i proyekt. in-ta "Uralsmekhanobr", 1958, Nr 2, pp 63-66

ABSTRACT: The author suggests a method that eliminates reaction between a test substance and the crucible. The test substance is ground to 1-mm undersize and pressed at 150 kg/cm^2 into cylindrical briquettes 20 mm high and of the same diameter. Shrinkage and behavior of the briquette on heating are measured.

E V.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Khokhlov, D.G., Gyrdymov, Yu.A. 32-24-4-26/67

TITLE: A Method for the Determination of the Softening Temperature of
Ores and Agglomerates (Metodika opredeleniya temperatur
razmyagcheniya rud i aglomeratov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 443-444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of determination was worked out in which the disadvantages of methods hitherto employed, such as interaction of the material to be investigated with the wall of the crucible and the different nature of shrinkage before softening are avoided. From the material to be investigated (of the order of magnitude of 1 - 0 mm) briquettes with a diameter of 20 mm are produced under a pressure of 150 kg/cm². They are placed on a platinum plate over a platinum-platinum/rhodium thermocouple element in an electric furnace with a china tube. Another platinum disk is placed upon the briquette which holds a quartz tube, which is connected with a mirror by way of a lever. When the furnace is heated the measuring instrument which is connected with the thermocouple

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A Method for the Determination of the Softening
Temperature of Ores and Agglomerates

32-24-4-26/67

element indicates the temperature. As soon as the sample (the briquette) begins to soften the quartz tube is lowered, changes the position of the mirror, and thus also the position of a beam of light reflected on to a radial scale. The furnace is heated at the rate of 10° per minute, and the shrinkage of the sample before softening can be fixed with an accuracy of 0.05 mm. Before the investigation the scale is exactly calibrated and the material to be investigated is annealed at $700 - 750^{\circ}$ until a constant weight is attained. A diagram showing the investigation of magnetite is given. There are 2 figures, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut po obogashcheniyu i aglomeratsii rud chernykh metallov (Scientific Research Institute for the Planning of Ore Enrichment and Agglomeration of Ferrous Metals)

1. Ores---Thermodynamic properties
2. Ores---Test methods
3. Ores---Physical properties

Card 2/2

KHOKHLOV, D.G.; GYRDYMOV, Yu.A.

Results of experimental testing of the effect of preheating
the charge and other factors on sintering process indices.
Trudy Uralsmekhanobra no.5:104-112 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Sintering)

GYRYOVA, A.M.

GYRYOVA, A.M. "The Anomalous Distribution of Alpha Particles by the Nuclei of Light Elements." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Odessa State U named I.I. Mechnikov. Odessa, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science)

Sc: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956.

L 38367-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6019944 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/66/000/001/0047/0041

AUTHOR: Krasnov, B. Ya. (Engr.); Zayonchkovskiy, A. D. (Prof.; Dr. of Technical Sciences); Gyrdymova, N. P. (Engr.) 33 B

ORG: Department of Technology of Footwear, Leather and Artificial Leather, All-Union Textile and Light Industries Correspondence Institute (Kafedra tekhnologii obuvi, kozhi, iskusstvennoy kozhi Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Binary mixtures of polymers for bottoms of footwear. Report No. 2. Study of adhesive properties of polyethylene-base rubbers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 1, 1966, 37-41

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, polyethylene plastic, butadiene styrene rubber, footgear

ABSTRACT: The adhesive properties of polyethylene rubber compositions were studied in connection with the extensive development of hot vulcanization and casting methods. The compositions consisted of high-pressure polyethylene and oil-extended butadiene-styrene/rubber SKS-30/ARM-15 in various proportions, plus vulcanizers (sulfur, Captax, thiuram, zinc oxide) and fillers (lamp black). Bonding to materials for uppers was done by hot vulcanization. The double-ply specimens thus obtained were tested for layer separation. During the tests, the effect of heating of the press plates, duration of vulcanization, one- and two-sided heating, specific pressure of

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L 38367-66

ACC NR: AP6019944

pressing, presence of adhesive film, and composition on the resistance to ply separation was determined, and the results were compared with those obtained by bonding with an adhesive. The data indicate that for polyethylene-rubber compositions, the method of hot vulcanization yields higher ply separation indices than the adhesive method. The ply separation resistance of nonextended rubbers was found to be 1.5-2 times higher than that of compositions extended with lamp black. It was confirmed that the adhesive properties of polyethylene can be increased by introducing polar groups (perchlorovinyl resin or polyvinyl alcohol) into its surface macromolecules. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 20May65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

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3/058/60/000/006/006/040
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 6, p. 80, # 13464

AUTHOR: Gyrdymova, Z.N.

TITLE: ¹⁹ Anomalous Scattering of α -Particles in Oxygen

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. Odessk. i politekhn. in-t, 1959, Vol. 16, pp. 3-8

TEXT: The magnitude of the ratio is calculated between the nuclear scattering of α -particles and their Coulomb scattering in oxygen at α -particle energies of up to about 5.5 Mev. The results obtained are compared with the experimental data known from the literature. The nuclear scattering is explained by superposition of s-, d-, and f-partial waves. The level parameters of the composite nucleus are chosen in such a way that the agreement with the experiment should be attained. X

B.G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/081/61/000/011/001/040
B105/B203

AUTHOR: Gyrdymova, Z. N.

TITLE: Study of the excited state of light nuclei

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 5, abstract
11B 22. (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, 1960, 20,
61 - 66)

TEXT: The study concerns the deviation of scattering of α -particles from light nuclei from Coulomb scattering. A formula similar to the dispersion formula was obtained for the coefficient of anomalous scattering. A comparison was made with experimental data for the scattering of α -particles from C^{12} . A superposition of s-, p-, d-, f-, and g-waves was required to clarify the anomalous scattering from C^{12} . The energy levels of O^{16} resulting in the bombardment of C^{12} by α -particles were determined. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

VARTERESZ V., GYRENEZ G.

A daganatos betegségek elhanyagolodásának okaiajak-, bő-,
amio-, és végbelrákos esetek alapján. /Causes of neglect in
lip, skin, breast, and rectal cancer/ Orv. hetil., Budapest.
92:21, 17 June 51 p. 770-7.

1. Doctors. 2. Lorand Eotvos State Radium and Roentgen
Institute (Director-Prof. Dr. Bela Wald).
GML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

GYRENKO, L.L.

AUTHOR: Hyrenko, L.L.

21-4-23/24

TITLE: On the Method of Determining Lethal Dosages of Zinc Phosphide
(Do metodyky vyznachennya smertel'nykh doz fosfida tzyнку)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1957, # 4, p 410-412 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In preparing substances for the extermination of rodents it is necessary to determine experimentally the lethal doses of zinc phosphide. The methods of administering zinc phosphide to experimental animals at the present time have a number of drawbacks, consisting mainly in errors in precision of the dosage of administered poison.

In the present paper the author proposes a simple procedure for administering zinc phosphide. Employing analytical scales, the portions of the poison are weighed out on very thin cigarette paper of uniform weight, in which the powder is wrapped in. One person holds the animal by the nape, restraining the hinder part of the body and the hind legs with the other hand. The other shapes the packets into boluses,

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TITLE:

On the Method of Determining Lethal Dosages of Zinc Phosphide
(Do metodyky vyznachennya smertel'nykh doz fosfida tzyнку)
21-4-23/24

dips them into water with the aid of dental forceps curved at the end, and inserts them as far as possible into the animal's throat. Usually a swallowing reflex results, and the poison enters the oesophagus directly and passes into the stomach.

The author further proposes that lethal dosages of zinc phosphide for a given animal should not be expressed as the quantity of fabricated preparation inducing the death of the animal, but in actual quantity of the poison (Zn_3P_2). The latter should be determined by a quantitative chemical analysis and the proper computation.

There are 4 references, all Slavic.

INSTITUTION: Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences
PRESENTED BY: Svyrydenko, P.O. (Russian equivalent - Sviridenko, P.A.),
Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences
SUBMITTED: 20 August 1956
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress
Card 2/2

Pharmacology and Therapeutics

HUNGARY

JAVOR, Tibor, GYRORFFY, Arpad, MOZSIK, Gyula, DOBI, Sandor, NAGY, Gyorgy;
Medical University of Debrecen, II. Medical Clinic (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belklinika).

"The Clinical Pharmacology of Parasympatholytic Compounds"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának
Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 219-226

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Clinico-pharmacological studies were carried out on parasympatholytic compounds. The following methods were used: measurement of secretion in the isolated parotid; biological titration of the compound excreted in the urine, bile and saliva; biological titration of the serum activity; quantitative determination of gastric secretion; measurement of gastric evacuation; study of gastric and duodenal motion. The above methods led to the successful qualitative and quantitative analysis of the compounds, determination of the parasympatholytic effect in man, determination of the effective dose of the compound, the mode of administration, the oral and parenteral rates. Data were obtained concerning the gastrointestinal resorption, excretion, eventual enterohepatic recirculation of the drug. Compounds referred to as N 399, N 685, N 640 as well as Priamid and Atropin were used for the study. The method is considered to be suited for the comparative study of parasympatholytic compounds. 5 Hungarian, 5 Western references. [Manuscript received 22 Jan 65.]