

SELIX, M.

1. Ion-exchangers for isolation of technically important substances from molasses. J. Burianek, M. Selix and K. Cihal. (*Průmysl Potravin*, 1953, 3, 220-222; *Průmysl Potravin*, 1953, 16, 102).
In tests with aq. glutamic acid, max. adsorption on a H-ion cation exchanger was obtained at pH 2.5-3.3. The presence of KCl did not affect the adsorption; on regeneration of the exchanger with HCl, K ions were eluted first; glutamic acid was easily eluted by KOH at a low flow-rate. The adsorption in presence of K lactate reached a max. at 1% of the wt. of exchanger for glutamic acid, and 6% for betaine; further percolation of solution caused desorption. In tests with molasses diluted to 20° Brix, with percolation whilst the effluent pH rose from 2 to 4, elution of all NH_4 -acids and betaine was best carried out with KOH, the exchanger being finally regenerated with HCl. A second percolation through the exchanger after calving before weekly yields fall to 50% of the max. showed a similar relationship at the 5% level. Milking rates affected the lactation yield through the above three factors, only slightly affected the composition of the milk, and are probably hereditary characteristics. The significance of the findings is considered.
P. S. ARUP.

SELIX, M:

Salts in sugar juices. M. Selix. *Listy Cukrovar*. 70. 130-4(1954).—3 nr 4 sources of salts in juices are sugar beet, limestone, coke, and water. Various methods are discussed for the reduction of the salt content, including ion-exchange resins. In the 1949/50 production it was found that in 90% tested molasses the sucrose content was 5 times greater than the salts. Therefore the salts represent a 5-fold loss in concd. juices, the sugar appearing in the molasses. The sol. and insol. ions in clarification and satn. and found in the water were tabulated, being mostly the Ca and alk. chlorides and sulfates. 20 references. Joseph Lederer

SELIX, Miroslav

Pressure loss of turbogrid trays. Chem prum 12 no.2:73-78 F '62.

1. Kralovopolske strojirny, n.p., Vyzkumny ustav, Praha.

SELIVSKAYA, A. A.

Geography - Study and Teaching

Comparative method of teaching geography. Geog.v shkole no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, April 1952, Uncl.

SELIYEVSKAYA, A.A.

Use of the comparative method in teaching geography. Geog.v shkole no.5:47-
51 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Geography--Study and teaching)

SELIYEVSKAYA, Anna Arkad'yevna; SMIRNOVA, N.P., red.; TSYPO, R.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Natural zones; from work practice of the methodological
preparation of lessons] Prirodnye zony; metodicheskaya
razrabotka urokov. Iz opyta raboty. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-
pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 99 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Tashkent--Physical geography--Study and teaching)

SELIYEVSKAYA, A.A.

Using comparisons and contrasts in work with a map in school
geography. Izv.Uzv.fil.Geog.ob-va 4:68-80 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Maps)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

SELIYEVSKIY, M. A.

SELIYEVSKIY, M. A. -- "Feeding and Reproduction of Chickens in Groznyy Oblast According to Data from Progressive Farms and Experiments." Leningrad Veterinary Inst, Min Agriculture USSR. Groznyy, 1954. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

SELJA, H.; ILUS, A.

Nutritive value of hay from cultivated meadows and the dependence of the yield on the time of mowing. p.551

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 14, no. 12, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

BIZJAK, Ivan; SELJAK, Franc; SESEK, Pavle, ing.

Automatic control of a Siemens Martin furnace of the Jesenice
Steelworks. Automatika 2 no.1:28-35 Ap '61.

(Automatic control)
(Yugoslavia—Open hearth process)

CERNIGOJ, B.; SELJAK, Z.; NOVAK, P.; PUST, J.; MUREN, H.; OPRESNIK, M.;
KUHELJ, A.; HLEBANJA, J.; KRUSIC, B.; POVSE, R.; KRAUT, B.;
PROSENC, V.; PRELOG, E.

Book reviews. Stroj vest 10 no.6:176-182 D '64.

SELJAK, Zoran, ing. (Ljubljana)

Materials for the production of drawing dies. Stroj vest 7 no. 4-5:107-110
O 61.

1. Fakulteta za strojninstvo Univerze v Ljubljani, Ljubljana.

SELIK, Gordon, 194.

Workability of materials. Army test 9 no. 9-15-1962. 713

1. Faltubeta in krasnojarskoj univerz: v izd'ijani.

SELJAK, Zoran, inž.

Planning with reticular diagrams. Stroj vest 9 no. 1/5:116-120 9 1963.

1. Fakulteta za strojninstvo Univerze v Ljubljani.

MASLOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; SEL'KHANOVICH, V.G., redaktor; KHRUMCHENKO,
F.I., redaktor; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Methods and accuracy in determination of areas] Sposoby i tochnost'
opredeleniia ploshchadei. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry,
1955. 226 p. (MIRA 9:2)
(Area measurment)

SEL'KIN, D.I.

Use of water-resistant sandy loam for the control of frost-induced soil buckling. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 25 no.14:2451-2457 D '55. (MLBA 9:2)

(Frozen ground) (Soil mechanics)

SEL'KIN, D.I.

SERGEYEVA, K.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEL'KIN, D.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using water repellent earths for the protection of cables from rust.
Vest.sviazi 16 no.11:15 N'56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Electric cables--Corrosion)

SEL'KIN, D.N.; KIRICHEK, F., red.; PAKHOMOV, G., red.; REIKIN, A.,
spets.red.

[Production of meat and wool on our state farm] Proizvodstvo
mlasa i shersti v nashem sovkhوزه. Alma-Ata, M-vo sel'khoz.
Kazakhskoi SSR, 1959. 17 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Direktor Furmanovskogo sovkhوزه Zapadno-Kazakhstanskoy oblasti
(for Sel'kin).
(Kazakhstan--Sheep breeding)

IVANTSOV, G.P.; AFANAS'YEVA, K.I.; SEL'KIN, G.S.

Investigation of heat exchanges between ingots and molds. Sbor.
trud. TSNIICHM no.2:7-59 '53. (MLRA 10:6)
(Heat--Transmission) (Solidification) (Steel ingots)

SEL'KIN, G.S., inzhener.

Methods of oxygen feed for the oxidation of secondary constituents
in open hearth baths. Stal' 15 no.12:1081-1089 D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut verneroy metallur-
gii. (Open hearth furnaces)

Sel'kin, G.S.

Methods for introducing oxygen for oxidizing impurities of open-hearth baths. G. S. Sel'kin. *Stal.* 15, 1081-9 (1956).—Introduction of O_2 through charging doors with both bare and insulated steel pipes is inconvenient, though covering pipes with firebrick or chrome-magnesite sleeves extends their life from 7 to 25 min. In insulated pipes, a thermal equil. at 800° is reached 8-10 mm. from the pipe wall where the cooling effect of O_2 balances the heat of the metal. Blowing metal through the back wall produces too much smoke and with its use it is difficult to remove the nozzle with slag frozen on it, while the equipment interferes with the work of the casting pit. Blowing through the roof was found the best, particularly when the nozzle is immersed, as far as 250 mm. under the surface. Single-25 mm.-hole water-cooled nozzles were used. Better results being obtained when thin walls are employed. With the ϕ of the nozzle 4-5 mm. thick they lasted 2 hrs. 43 min. with thick-walled nozzles failed in 1 hr. 25 m. The pressure of O_2 is adjusted inversely proportionally to the C content of the bath, ranging from 5.5 atm. for a 0.85% C bath to 7.5 atm. for a 0.15-0.00% C bath. Av. O_2 content of gases ran 2.8 g./cu.m. with immersed pipes and 7 g./cu.m. when they were held above the bath. During the operation, the nozzle heats to $100-150^\circ$. Not enough heats were made to justify generalizations. J. D. Cal

SEL'KIN, G.S., inzhener.

Oxygen feeding methods for the direct oxidation of addition elements
in open-hearth furnace baths. Sbor.trud.TSNIICEM no.13:182-206 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

(Open-hearth process)

(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

SEL'KIN, G.S., inzhener; ZADALYA, N.P., inzhener.

Mechanization and automation of feeding oxygen into the bath of an electric smelting furnace. Metallurg 2 no.2:8-11 F '57.

(MLRA 10:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Sel'kin). 2. Martenovskiy tsekh zavoda "Zaporozhstal'". (for ZadalYA).

(Steel--Electrometallurgy) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)
(Automatic control)

52 / 12 / 1957 G. S.

153-10-5/26

AUTHOR: Sel'kin, G. S. and Zadalya, N. I., Engineers

TITLE: Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath (Bor'ba s Obrazovaniyem Plavil'noy Pyli Pri Produvke Vanny Kislorodom).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, pp. 884-887 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The formation of fumes during blowing oxygen into a metal bath (open hearth convertor etc.) is discussed. It is pointed out that in addition to loss of iron and air pollution, the erosion of furnace roofs, walls and checkers in regenerators should be also considered. Therefore, not only purification of waste gas, but prevention of the formation of fumes should be attempted. As the formation of brown fumes is due to the development of high temperatures reaching in the boundary layer of the zone of interaction of metal with oxygen 2000-2400°C, in 1956 an attempt was made in the Zaporozhstal' Works to use water for the cooling of the reaction zone. Blowing with oxygen-water mixture prevented the formation of brown fumes. In order to investigate the influence of humidified oxygen on thermal and technical conditions of smelting practice and on the quality of metal two series of heats with blowing

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Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath

oxygen-water mixture (27 heats) and with oxygen alone (20 heats) were carried out. The investigation was carried out under the direction of Academician I. P. Bardin and Candidate of Technical Science I. M. Efimov with the participation of V. F. Mazov, Engr., I. S. Karakhovskiy, Engr., K. M. Trubetskov, Candidate of Technical Science, V. N. Kornfel'd, Candidate of Technical Science, A. M. Mitrofanov, Candidate of Technical Science and N. P. Cherkashina, Engr. The experiments were carried out on a 180 ton open hearth furnace operating with a scrap-ore process. Blowing in both cases was started 30 to 90 min. after the beginning of pouring hot metal and finished when the required carbon content in metal (0.07-0.1%, steel OSk/BFB) was obtained. Method of supplying water to oxygen is shown in Figure 1. The oxygen water stream at the outlet of tuyere at various water concentrations is shown in Figure 2. In the experimental melts the water-oxygen ratio required in order to prevent the formation of brown fumes was established as follows:

	Smelting period	Melting	Refining
duration of blowing, min	60	30	30
water consumption, l/min	40	30	20

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Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through
a Steelmaking Furnace Bath.

oxygen consumption, m ³ /min	30	30	30
H ₂ O : O ₂ weight ratio	0.93	0.70	0.47

For successful blowing the tuyere should be immersed 200-400mm into the bath. With a weight ratio of water to oxygen 0.5-0.9 the temperature of the reaction zone decreases from 2200°C to 1800°C and the formation of fumes decreases 3-5 times (Figures 4 and 5). Mean duration of heat with oxygen-water mixture was 6 hours 29 min and with technical oxygen (90-94% O₂) alone 5 hours 43 min, mean velocity of decarburisation was 1.42 and 1.74%/hour respectively. The metal temperature at the end of blowing was in both cases low (about 1570°C). Furnace output on blowing oxygen-water mixture increased by 24% in comparison with heats without oxygen blowing and the consumption of conventional fuel decreased by 25%. The corresponding figures for blowing oxygen alone were: increase in the output 38% and decrease in fuel consumption 31%. It was experimentally found that a 14% decrease in the output when using water can be compensated by increasing blowing intensity by 20-25%. the consumption of oxygen per ton. of steel with oxygen-water mixture was 37.8m³

Card 3/5 and with pure oxygen 37 m³ (half of oxygen was supplied

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•Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through a Steelmaking Furnace Bath.

to the flame). Investigations of the metal quality when blowing oxygen-water mixture indicated that the introduction of 4000-5000 litres of water into a 200 ton bath (during 2 hours of blowing) has no negative effect on the metal quality. Mechanical properties of the sheets, hardness, microstructure, sensitivity to overheating and to ageing as well as the drawing depth according to Ericssen's method remained unchanged. The gas content of metal remained also the same. It is assumed that with immersed tuyere to 400mm the water acts as a cooling agent, it is evaporated and removed with waste gas. In order to study further the applicability of the above method one open hearth furnace on the works operated with blowing oxygen-water mixture during melting and partially during refining (up to 0.4% C, after which water is turned off). Experiments with the use of water in the convertor process on the Petrovskiy Works confirmed the efficiency of this method in respect of decreasing the erosion of lining.

Blowing of metal with an oxygen-water mixture increased
Card 4/5 the lining life by

133-10-5/26

Prevention of the Formation of Dust While Blowing Oxygen Through
a Steelmaking Furnace Bath.

30-40%. There are 5 figures and 2 references both of
which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM and Zaporozhstal' Works. (TsNIIChM i
Zavod Zaporozhstal').

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

137-58-6-11712

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sel'kin, G.S.

TITLE: Mechanization and Automation of Delivery of Oxygen into the Bath of a Steel-foundry Furnace (Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya podachi kislороda v vannu staleplavil'noy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 616-622

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry. Ref. RzhMet, 1957, Nr 8, abstract 14235

1. Furnaces--Operation 2. Oxygen--Applications 3. Oxygen equipment--Control systems

Card 1/1

PETROV, A.K.; SPERANSKIY, V.G.; KHIZHNICHENKO, A.M.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.;
DANILOV, A.K.; BORODULIN, G.M.; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; MARKARYANTS, A.A.;
SOLNITSEV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, Yu.D.; VAYNBERG, G.S.; OKOROKOV, N.V.;
KOLOSOV, M.I.; SEL'KIN, G.S.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.B.;
YEFROYMOVICH, Yu.Ye.; VINOGRADOV, V.M.; SVEDE-SHVETS, N.N.;
SKOROKHOD, S.D.; KATSEVICH, L.S.; SHTROMBERG, Ya.A.; MIKHAYLOV,
O.A.; PATON, B.Ye.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICM no.18/19:67-68 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Zavod Dneprospeisstal' (for Speranskiy, Borodulin). 2. Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Khizhnichenko). 3. Uralmashzavod (for Zamotayev). 4. Trest "Elektropech'" (for Vaynberg). 5. Moskovskiy institut stali (for Okorokov). 6. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Sel'kin, Svede-Shvets). 7. Institut elektrosvarki AN USSR (for Paton, Medovar, Latash). 8. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (for Yefroymovich, Vinogradov). 9. Ginnogneupor (for Skorokhod). 10. Trest "Elektropech'" (for Katsevich). 11. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Shtromberg).

(Steel--Metallurgy)

5(2)

AUTHORS:

SOV/67-58-6-2/22
~~Sel'kin, G. S.~~, Engineer, Trubetskov, K. M., Candidate of
Technical Sciences, Grekov, Ye. A., Engineer, Zadalya, N. P.,
Engineer, Voytov, A. O., Engineer, Mitrofanov, A. A., Can-
didate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Direct Oxidation of the Martin Tank by an Oxygen-Water Mixture
(Pryamoye okisleniye martenovskoy vanny kislorodo-vodyanoy
smes'yu)

PERIODICAL:

Kislorod, 1958, Nr 6, pp 3 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the production of steel from cast iron, the latter was
submitted to oxygen blowing in the melting tank, for the
purpose of carbon burning. This process was accompanied
by very high temperatures. Iron evaporated and formed a large
amount of melt dust, which impair the refractory furnace
lining and caused its premature destruction. By blowing with
an oxygen-water mixture it was intended to reduce dust for-
mation (20-35 m³ oxygen, 40 l water; later on during the
course of process, 30 l water). The investigations were
carried out with two Martin furnaces of the "Zaporozhstal"
factory. Academician I. P. Bardin supervised the work. The

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Direct Oxidation of the Martin Tank by an Oxygen-Water
Mixture

SOV/67-58-6-2/22

use of oxygen-water blast in the melting and tapping of low-carbon-content steel processing increased the furnace efficiency by 7-7.5%, The fuel consumption decreased by 7%, as compared to melting with oxygen blast. The quantity of liquid steel is somewhat less than that obtained by pure oxygen blast which is due to the ore consumption for the melt being a little lower. The best moment to begin blowing is about 80 minutes after the cast iron has begun flowing in, and the process is ended when the carbon content is higher by 0.02% than before deoxidation. In the melting of steels with a medium carbon content, the furnace efficiency was increased by 5-6%, whereas fuel consumption was lower by 2-3%. The hydrogen content in the boiling metal does not exceed the admissible quantity. The use of an oxygen-water mixture for blast has proved an efficient means for diminishing melt dust. Moreover, all impurities are thus separated. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

SEL'KIN, G.S., inzh.; TRUBETSKOV, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GREKOV, Ye.A.,
inzh.; ZADALIYA, N.P., inzh.; VOYTOV, A.O., inzh.; MITROFANOV, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Direct oxidation of the open-hearth bath with an oxygen-water mixture.
Kislород 11 no.6:3-7 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Open-hearth process) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

L 00585-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5021605 UR/0286/65/000/013/0076/0077

AUTHORS: Sokolov, L. A.; Kazanskiy, V. A.; Sel'kin, G. S.; Ustyuzhanin, V. N.;
Shashkov, V. N.

TITLE: Device for continuous temperature measurement of liquid metal. Class 42,
No. 172516

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 76-77

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, smelting temperature, temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for continuous temperature measurement of liquid metal. The device is calibrated for each chemical composition and contains a temperature transducer and a measuring circuit. To automate the smelting process by simultaneously measuring the liquid metal temperature and the difference between the liquid metal and its crystallization temperatures according to the temperature gradient in the container, the container is made of cooled walls of material with high thermal conductivity, e.g. copper. This container is in direct contact with the liquid metal (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To measure the temperature gradient in the high thermal conductivity wall, the device is provided with several temperature transducers placed on the outer and inner

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L 00585-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021605

surfaces of the container. To produce continuous measurements during a large number of melts and to insure safe operation, the container is cooled by steam. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 00585-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021605

ENCLOSURE: 01



Fig. 1. 1- cooled wall with high thermal conductivity; 2- temperature transducers (thermocouples); 3- steam pipe

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JW

ACC NR: AP6036697

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/005/0615/0619

AUTHOR: Sokolov, L. A.; Sel'kin, G. S.

ORG: Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow (Institut chernoy metallurgii)

TITLE: A method of measuring the temperature of a liquid metal and the difference between the metal temperature and the crystallization temperature by means of a thermoprobe

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 615-619

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, temperature measurement, thermocouple, thermoprobe, water cooling, copper wall, high temperature, heat transfer rate, heat conduction equation

ABSTRACT: A method was described for continuously measuring the liquid metal temperature T_M , and the difference between T_M and the crystallization temperature $\Delta T_p = T_m - T_{cr}$ by using a thermoprobe. The thermoprobe had water-cooled copper walls of 0.01-0.015 m thickness and two embedded chromel-alumel thermocouples, one of which was located at the external surface and the other on the internal surface of the wall. The operating principle of the thermoprobe was based on a steady state heat transfer balance between the heat input to the external surface of the probe and that transferred through the copper walls. Values of T_M and ΔT_p were obtained by calibrating T_M and

UDC: 621.746.5

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ACC NR: AP6036697

ΔT_p for different T_{cr} and ΔT_{ST} --the difference between the temperatures of the external and internal wall surfaces of the thermoprobe head. Experiments were done in liquid steel baths in which T_{cr} was varied by changing the carbon content. A cross section of the thermoprobe head is shown, including a second improved design which utilized a series of thermocouples, allowing a summation of thermal emf to be made. The latter design minimized the thermal inertia of the thermocouple junctions. Measurements were taken of the metal temperature, the carbon content of the steel, ΔT_{ST} , the water temperature entering and leaving the thermoprobe, and the water flow rate. The water temperature in the thermoprobe remained at 280-290°K. Calibration curves for determining T_M and ΔT_p from ΔT_{ST} were given for $T_{cr} = 1403, 1503, \text{ and } 1613^\circ\text{K}$. In all cases the dependence of T_M and ΔT_p on ΔT_{ST} was linear. Values of T_M were obtained up to 1850°K, although it is possible to use the technique at higher temperatures if the thermoprobe head is made of a heat resisting material. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 26May66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

SHEL'KIN, N.Ye., inzhener.

Removing unequal machining of rotor shaft collars of turbines and generators.
Elek.sta. 24 no.7:51-52 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:7)

(Electric power plants)

SEL'KIN, N. Ye., inzh.; TIMOSHEKO, V. V., inzh.

Mounting the MXP-35 circuit breaker separately from its drive
in a covered 35 kv. distribution system. Elek. sta. 29 no. 11:
79-80 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Electric circuit breakers)

SEL'KIN, V. A.

USSR/Physics - Combination Scattering Spectra

Apr 50

"Spectra of Combination Scattering of Small Frequencies in Para-, Meta-, and Ortho-Diodobenzene Crystals," Ye. F. Gross, A. V. Korshunov, V. A. Sel'kin, Leningrad State U, 4 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 4 p. 292-6

Problems encountered in dynamics of molecular crystalline lattices are considered best studied by method of combination spectra. Introduces experimental results in study of subject spectra. Table gives frequency (in cm^{-1}) versus intensity of line for subject chemicals. Submitted 15 Dec. 49.

PA 159T99

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A 53
i

SA

535.375.54 : 535.892

2564. Use of Illuminators in the investigation of low-frequency Raman spectra of organic crystals. A. V. KURSHUMOV AND V. A. SELKIN. *J. Tech Phys., USSR*, 10, 745-9 (June, 1950) *In Russian*.

Describes an illuminating device with elliptical mirrors designed for the purpose of using great light intensities in order to reduce the exposure. This is of great importance when working at low temperatures or with substances that are decomposed by heat. The Raman spectrogram of a crystal of orthodinitrobenzene, obtained after a 1 hr exposure by using the new method compares favourably with that obtained after a 40 hr exposure using the ordinary low power illumination.

E. LACHMAN

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL INDEX

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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SELKIN, V.A.

USSR/Physics - Spectroscopy, Crystals

May 52

"Some laws Governing the Spectra of Low-Frequency Combination Scattering ^[Raman] of Isomorphous Crystals of Dihalogen-Substituted Derivatives of Benzene," Ye. F. Gross, A. V. Korshunov, V. A. Selkin, Leningrad State U

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol 22, No 5, pp 579-589

Outlines exptl research on subject spectra which allows one to attribute some spectral frequencies of scattering to orientational mol oscillation in the cryst lattice. Proposes the assumption that the revealed low-frequency lines of small intensity are excited by translational mol oscillations, due to imperfections of the cryst lattice. Indebted to N. N. Porfir'yeva. Received 7 Sep 51.

215T91

SEL'KIN, V. A.

PA 236T84

USSR/Physics - Spectra. of Crystals

Nov 52

"Spectra of Combined Scattering of Mixed Crystals of Organic Substances," A. V. Korshunov and V. A. Sel'kin, Leningrad State Univ

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol 23, No 5, pp 576-583

Subject spectra of paradichlorobenzene, paradibromobenzene, parachlorophenol, and parabromophenol were investigated. Authors attempt to find in some cases correlation between lattice structure of various crystals and their spectra of combined scattering at low frequencies. Indebted to Ye. F. Gross. Received 23 Aug 52.

236T84

KORSHUNOV, A.V., assistant; SIL'KIN, V.A., laborant.

Raman spectra of mixed paradichlorobenzene and paradibromobenzene
crystals. Nauch. biul. Ien.un. no.31:19-22 '53. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Fizicheskiy institut.
(Benzene crystals---Spectra)

LYAKH, Nikita Nikiforovich; SEL'KINA, D.G., red.; GOSTISHCHEVA, Ye.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Notes of an explorer in the Arctic] Zapiski poliarnika. Novo-
sibirskoe knizhnoe izi-vo, 1961. 218 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Arctic regions)

TAURIN, Frants Nikolayevich; LISOVSKIY, K., red.; MEYSAK, N.,
red.; PADERIN, G., red.; POSPELOV, G., red.; SEL'KINA,
D.G., red.

[Bright oil] Svetlaia neft'. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 17:4)

GILENKO, A.; LISOVSKIY, K., red.; MEYSAK, N., red.; PADERIN, G.,
red.; POSPELOV, G., red.; SEL'KINA, D.G., red.; GOSTISHCHEVA,
Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[The "505" sails to Kuyunba] 505 idet v Kuyumbu. Novosibirsk,
Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Yenisey Valley--Inland navigation)

SHITIKOVA, A A , inzh.; SEL'KINA, R.S., inzh.

Summary of changes in labor productivity at ferrous metallurgy enterprises during 1959 to 1962. Stal' 24 no.11:1041-1045 N '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

SEL'KOV, Ye. A.; YAKOVLEV, V. S.; SHEVLYAKOV, A. F.

Penicillin therapy of gonorrhoea. Vest. vener., Moskva no.5:33-35
Sept-Oct 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Senior Scientific Associate Sel'kov, Lt-Col Medical Corps,
Yakovlev, Col, Medical Corps; Shevlyakov, Major, Medical Corps.

SEL'KOV, Ye.A. (Leningrad)

Modification in the indican content of urine following gastric resection. Klin.med. 34. no.4:73-75 Ap '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudo sposobnosti i truloustroystva invalidov (dir. - dotsent A.A. Ivanov)

(STOMACH, surgery,
postop. urinary indican (Rus))
(INDICAN, in urine,
after gastrectomy (Rus))
(URINE,
indican after gastrectomy (Rus))

SEL'KOV, Ye. A. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "On Certain Regular Changes
in ~~the~~ Cells ~~of~~ Pus and ~~XXXX~~ Blood ⁱⁿ ~~During~~ the ^{treatment} ~~Therapy~~ of Gonorrhoea."
Len, 1957. 25 pp 21 cm. (Len Pediatric Medical Inst), 200 copies
(KL, 25-57, 117)

~~117~~

SEL'KOV, Ye.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Late postoperative manifestations of steatorrhea following
stomach resection. [with summary in English]. Khirurgia 33
no.3:20-26 Mr '5". (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Leningradsogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti
i trudoustroystva invalidov (dir. - dotsent A.A. Ivanov)
(GASTRECTOMY, compl.
postop. steatorrhea (Rus))
(STEATORRHEA, etiol. & pathogen.
gastrectomy (Rus))

SEL'KOV, Ye.A., doktor med.nauk

Changes in blood protein fractions in chronic nonspecific pneumonia and bronchiectasis. Trudy LIETIN 2:136-146 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

(LUNGS--DISEASES)

SEL'KOV, Ye.A., doktor med.nauk

Activity of the amylase and catalase of the blood in cancer
patients. Trudy LISTIN 2:328-331 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(CANCER) (ENZYMES)

KHVILIVITSKAYA, Mariya Iosifovna. Prinimali uchastiye: ADAMOVA, A.V.; BO-GOMAZOVA, V.P.; KALININA, Ye.V.; LIKHNITSKAYA, I.I.; MIKIRTUMOVA, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.; NIKIFOROVA, O.A.; SADOV'YEV, A.I.; SEL'KOV, Ye.A.; SOBOLEVA, A.V.; UL'YANOVA, L.S.; KHRUSTINA, S.B.; DEMBO, A.G., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of the body following pulmonary resection] O prisposobliaemosti orgsnizma posle rezektsii legkogo. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 170 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kollektiv klinicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for all except Khvilivitskaya, Dembo, Kharash). (LUNGS—SURGERY)

SEL'KOV, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.; KALININA, Ye.V.

Specific magnetic susceptibility of the blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid. Biofizika 7 no.4:483-486 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii turda invalidov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleeva, Leningrad.

(SERUM--MAGNETIC PROPERTIES)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID--MAGNETIC PROPERTIES)

SEL'KOV, Ye.A., ioktor med.nauk

Age-related changes in blood serum protein fractions. Trudy LIETIN
no.4:11-17 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(GERIATRICS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

SEL'KOV, Ye.A., doktor med.nauk

Changes in the lipo- and glycoprotein fractions of the blood
serum in the process of aging. Trudy LIETIN no.4:18-47 '60.
(MIRA 16:2)

(GERIATRICS) (GLYCOPROTEINS) (LIPOPROTEINS)

SEL'KOV, Ye.A., doktor med.nauk

Biochemical changes in the blood in hypertension in elderly and
senile persons. Trudy LIETIN no.4:146-157 '60.

(MIRA 16:2)

(GERIATRICS) (HYPERTENSION) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

SELL'-BEKMAN, I. Ya.

N/5
632.893
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Pochvennaya karta i yeye ispol'zovaniye (Soil Chart And Its Utilization,
By) N. L. Blagovidov i I. Ya. Sell'-Bekman. Moskva, Sel'zhozgiz, 1954.

114 p. illus., charts, tables.

"Literatura": p. (116)

SHISHKIN, B.K., professor; ROMANKOVA, A.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARKOV, G.S., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; DANILEVSKIY, A.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SHTEYNBERG, D.M., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; LOMAGIN, A.G. aspirant; ~~SELL'-BEKMAN, I.Y.~~, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZHINKIN, L.N., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, professor; IPATOV, V.S., student V kursa; KOZLOV, V.Ye., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARTASHEV, A.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NITSENKO, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VASILEVSKAYA, V.K., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; RYUMIN, I.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; NAUMOV, D.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHOZATSKIY, L.I. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, dotsent; GOROBETS, A.M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GODLEVSKIY, V.S. assistant; GERBIL'SKIY, N.L., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, professor; ALEKSANDROV, A.D., professor; KOLODYAZHNYI, V.I.; TURBIN, N.V.; ZAVADSKIY, K.II.

[Theory of species and the formation of species]. Vest.Len.un. 9
no.10:4:1-92 O '54. (MLHA 8:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shishkin, Aleksandrov)

(Continued on next card)

SHISHKIN, B.K., professor; ROMANKOVA, A.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, and others.

[Theory of species and the formation of species]. Vest.Len.un. 9
no.10:43-92 0 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Shishkin, Romankova, Markov, Ipatov, Kozlov, Kartashev, Godlevskiy, Gerbil'skiy, Aleksandrov)
3. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shteynberg, Naumov)
4. Kafedra entomologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Darilevskiy).
5. Kafedra darvinizma Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Lomagin, Gorobets).
6. Kafedra geobotaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Nitsenko).
7. Kafedra botaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Vasilevskaya).
8. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Khozatskiy).
9. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta udobreniy, agropochvovedeniya i agrotekhniki (for Sell'-Bekman)
10. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhinkin)

(Origin of species)

SELL'BEKMAN, I Ya

BLAGOVIDOV, N.L.; RABINOVICH, V.A.; SELL'-BEKMAN, I.Ya.

Nature of changes in the oxidation potential of various soil profiles in Leningrad Province. Pochvovedenie no.6:81-85 Je '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta udobreniy, agrotekhniki i agropochvovedeniya.
(Leningrad Province--Soils) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

BLAGOVIDOV, N.L.; SELL'-BEKMAN, I.Ya.

Work of soil scientists of the Leningrad Branch of the All-Union
Society of Soil Research in 1957-1958. Pochvededenie no.2:118-120
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Soil research)

SELL'-BEKMAN, I.Ya.; RABINOVICH, V.A.; KUROVSKAYA, O.V.

Profiles of redox potentials in relation to soil formation conditions.
Pochvovedenie no.6:66-70 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)

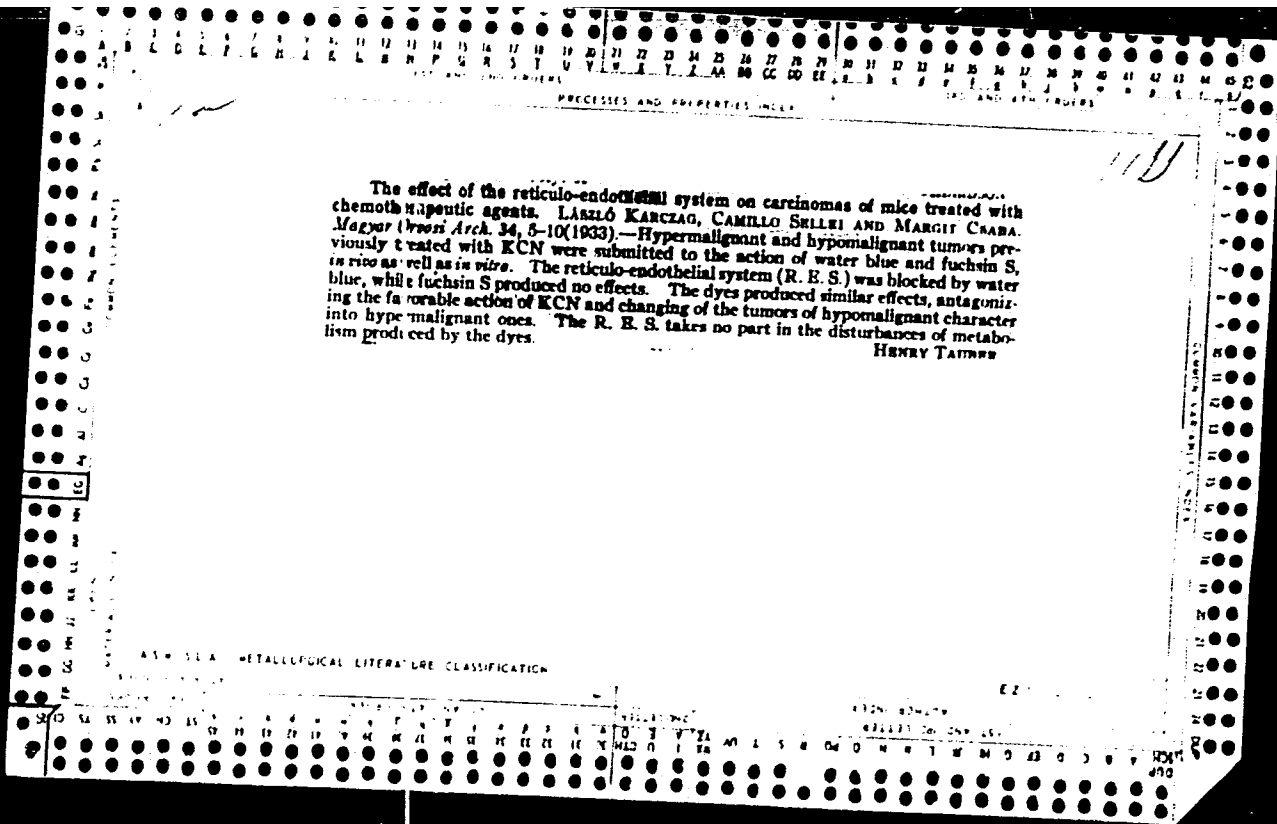
1. Severo-zapadny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

(Soil formation)
(Oxidation-reduction reaction)

SELLE, Milan, promovany geolog

Evaluation of the Sarmatian gas zone in the Hruska deposit by
electric logging. Geol Pruzkum 6 no.2:54-55 F'64

1. Ceskoslovenske naftove doly, n.p., Hodonin.



INDEXED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11f

Representation of the metabolism of tissues on the basis of their caloric quotients.
 JOSEPH JANY AND CAMILLO SALLER *Magyar Orvos Arch.* 34, 100-6(1933).—A theoretical discussion on is given.
 HENRY TAUBER

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

METALLURGY

AND LITERATURE

INDEX

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

RC

Effect of hypnotics. C. SELLER and G. MAYER
 (Magyar Orv. Arch., 1939, 40, 9-10).—Ether, CHCl₃, or ethyl chloride narcotics of rats decreases the respiration of brain cortex but exerts no effect on the thalamus or white substance. Evipan has the reverse effect. Ether and CHCl₃ decrease, while evipan has no effect, on the R.Q. of the medulla oblongata in rats killed by narcosis. The respiration of the cortical substance of the kidney is not affected by CHCl₃, ether, or evipan narcosis. In nephritis from HgCl₂ poisoning, the decrease of respiration is shown only 8-9 days after administration, although histological changes were observed on the third day. CHCl₃ or ether does not influence the respiration of the HgCl₂-poisoned kidney, but evipan decreases it further. A. W. M.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CP

11 H

Effect of phlorizin on the metabolism of dyes, calcium and uric acid. Camillo Sellet, Imre Gabor and Jozsef Kuchalik. *Magnit'Chim'AZA* 40, 28 (5) (1980). No conclusive evidence was obtained of the effect of phlorizin on the secretory mechanism of dyes, Ca and uric acid.
B. C. P. A.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCH REPORT

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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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SEITZ, G.
(1930)

Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Budapest Die Wirkung des Senfgases (Dichlorodiethylsulfid) auf den experimentellen Leber- und Rattenkrebs. Influence of mustard gas (dichlorodiethylsulfide) on experimental cancer of mouse and rat. *Archiv für Krebsforsch.* 1940, 3/4 (121-133)

Mustard gas is stated to produce a diminution of aerobic glycolysis and of tumour volume. Pure lewisite did not act on developed tumours. When mice were painted daily with a one per thousand solution of lewisite, and then grafted with Ehrlich adenocarcinoma, the tumours were smaller and grew more slowly, and aerobic and anaerobic glycolysis were reduced. Such effects did not take place when treatment with lewisite was concurrent with or successive to grafting of the tumour. Medical treatment of developed malignant tumours with pure lewisite is therefore unavailing. Pizzetta-Ilson (Sec. V)

See: *Excerpta Medica*, Vol. II, No. 3, Sect. II, March 1949

SALLEI, G.
(3777)

Penicillin hatasa a csontvelomukodesre The influence of penicillin on the functions of the bone-marrow Orvosok Lapja, Budapest 1948, 4/5 (172-173) Graphs 2

Bone-marrow investigations were conducted on nine patients (four endocarditis lenta, two pulmonary abscess, one chronic cholangitis, one chronic bronchopneumonia, one purulent pleuisy) after penicillin treatment (6,000,000 U. on the average). The curves of maturation and proliferation were constructed on the basis of counting 500 white and 200 young red cells from the bone-marrow in each case. There was no significant change in the activity of the erythropoietic system, and a slight shift to the left in the granulopoiesis was observed. In cases of severe allergic symptoms after penicillin administration, a moderate and transient inhibition of the maturation is seen.

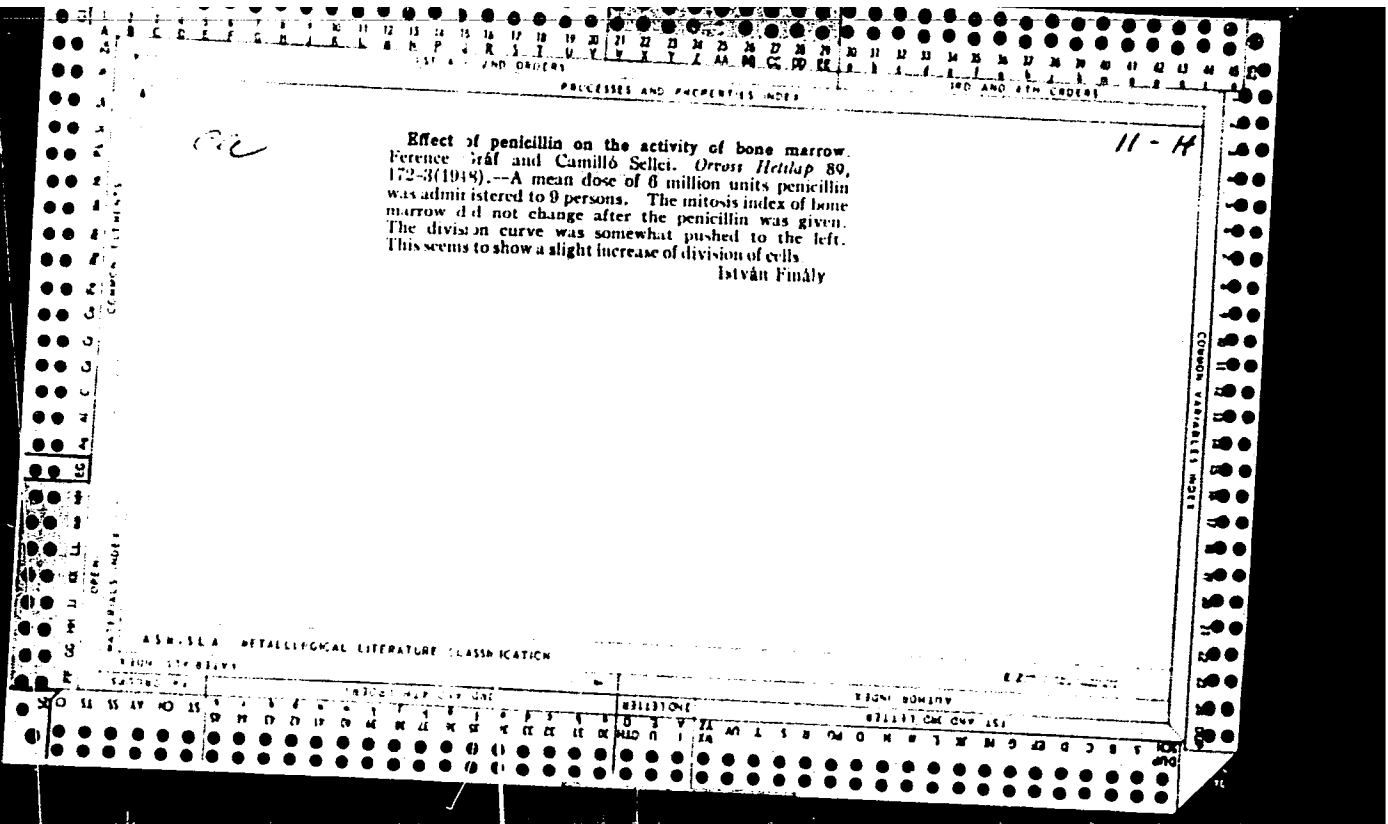
Jeney - Debrecen

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No 7, Sec. II, July 1949

547. SELLEI C., BORBÉLY F. and FISCHER A. Kísérletek a trinitrotoluol toxicitásáról
Experimental investigations into the toxicity of trinitrotoluol Orvosi Hetilap 1948,
89/5 (74-77) Tables 2

Rabbits and rats were treated orally for two months with 0.2 Gm per kg, and dogs with 0.5 Gm of trinitrotoluol daily during one month. As a result the excretion of urobilinogen in the urine increased considerably. The albumin-globulin ratio decreased. The Takata reaction was sometimes positive. The capacity of the reticulo-endothelial system to fix 1 per cent congo-red solution (2 ml/kg) was decreased. The concentration of bilirubin in the serum did not increase. In the urine no bilirubin was demonstrable. No change occurred in the osmotic resistance of the erythrocytes. Histological examination revealed regular and characteristic changes in the liver, spleen and heart.
Jeney - Debrecen

SO: Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology, Section II, Vol. 2, No. 1,5



11-H

a

Effect of mustard gas on experimental cancer. Camillo Selletti and László Németh. *Oncol Helv* 89, 375 (1918). Mice of 15-22 g. body wt. had rubbed on their skin for 1 week a 0.1% aq. soln. of bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide (I) and then were inoculated with carcinoma on the other side of the back. Ten parallel expts. proved that the tumor incubation period was considerably lengthened with the treated mice. The treated animals generally outlived the 50th day against a max. of 35 to days for untreated controls. The tumors of treated animals always grew more slowly and they did not get large. The aerobic and anaerobic glycolyses were found by the Warburg method to be 10.5 and 13.0, resp., against 18.0 and 20.6 for untreated mice. If treatment with I was not previous to, but rather was simultaneous with the carcinoma inoculation, no change in the incubation period of tumors as contrasted with untreated controls could be observed. Other circumstances as length of life, etc., were quite the same as in the first series of expts. with a previous treatment. If the treatment was applied only after the appearance of tumors then the soln. of I had no inhibiting effect at all on the growth of tumors of Ehrlich mouse cancer. István Finkly

ASME 35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11 AND 111

ca

The role of kidney tubules in pathology I. The physiology of tubular resorption. Kamilló Selli, Antal Fischer, and Rezső Weisz. *Magyar Belorvosi Arch.* 2, 137 (1949). Sixty-nine investigations were made on persons with normal kidney function, with detailed analyses of blood and urine samples. No connection could be observed between ratio of resorption and mol. wt. of substances, e.g., dextrose of high mol. wt. was resorbed more strongly than Na or Al with low mol. wt. Equal tests were made with water, urea, CaCl₂, and NaH₂PO₄. The clearance of the investigated substances was in the case of normal loads in a direct proportion to the changes in diuresis, glomerular filtrate and excretion index. Increase of glomerular filtrate was observed in case of water load and Cl load. This was absent in case of loads with urea, Cl and phosphate, where increased excretion took place through tubules with a diminished resorption. Kidneys seem to fulfil their physiol. task by regulating both glomerular filtration and tubular resorption. 22 references.

II Pathology of tubular function. Kamilló Selli and Rezső Weisz. *Ibid.* 149 (6). Glomerular filtrate and urea clearance slightly diminished in decompensated heart diseases and in hypertonia. No abnormalities could be observed in nephrosis. Kidney insufficiency caused by

nephritis or sclerosis showed Ambaré quotients 0.13-30, in severe cases 0.40-1.50 (normal is 0.05-12). Urea clearance ranged from 20 to 30 (in severe cases 1-20)%, glomerular filtration 20-40 (3-20) cc., excretion index of phosphate and water 20-40 (40-80)% and 1-3 (4-16)%, resp. For quick clinical evaluations the phosphate load and excretion index seem to be most available, values above 40% showing severe renal insufficiencies. 17 references.

III. Effect of diuretics on the tubular function. Rezső Weisz. *Ibid.* 161 (6). (1) Fifty cc. 40% dextrose, (2) 10 cc. purine deriv. (theophylline and others), (3) novurite (an agent contg. Hg), and (4) novurite after a pretreatment with peroral NH₄Cl were intravenously injected; then blood and urine samples were examd. 1 and 2 showed but a slight diuresis; 3 and 4 were approx. identical in causing very high amts. of urine excreted in a min. (up to 14 times normal). Simultaneously the tubular resorption of water decreased. The urea excretion index generally showed a slow and gradual decrease; that of Cl increased. This is explained by a diminished resorption of Cl in Hg diuresis. 1. Finally

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AND VIA 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
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SELLEI, C.

Budapesti Pazmany Peter Tudomnyegyetem II. sz. Belklinikajanak es Weiss Manfred Acel-es Fennuvek NV. Uzemorvosi Rendelojenek Kozlemenye. Munkaartalmak pathogenesisise es megelőzése. I. A munkakörülmények pathogenesisise es megelőzése. Orvosi Hetilap, Budapest 1949, 90/15 (452-456) Tables 5

The water and salt balance was investigated in labourers working at high temperatures, while clearance values were taken into account. An increase in the protein content of the blood was observed in all cases, while the haematocrit values of the blood showed a less constant increase, resulting from the thickening of the blood. The chloride content of the blood had not increased. A protective high salt diet should be administered. The salt depletion can be counteracted during the heaviest work at high temperatures by the administration of 6-7 g/ of NaCl to 500-1,000 ml. water.

Fejes - Budapest (IV, 6)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

FISCHER, A.; GERO, S.; ROZSAHEGYI, I.; SELLKI, C.

Pathogenesis and prevention of occupational diseases. III. Effect of work in conditions of extreme heat upon the locomotor apparatus. Orv.hetil. 91 no.32:982-985 6 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Second Internal Clinic (Director--Dr.Professor Imre Haynal), Budapest University and Matyas Rakosi Steel and Metallurgical International Fair Plant Dispensary (Head Physician--Dr.Istvan Rozsahegyi).

GATI E., KOMAROMI J., SELLEI C.

Klinikai tapasztalatok újabb rákdiagnosztikai próbakkal.
/Clinical experiences with recent cancer diagnostics tests/
Orv. Hetil., Budap. 92:254 17 June 1951 p. 782-3.

1. Doctors Sellei and Komaromy. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director--Prof. Dr. Imre Haxnial), Budapest Medical University. *CHML* Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

MASSZI, F.:NEMETH, L.:SELLEI, C.:TILL, G.

Experiments with various mitosis and ferment inhibitors on Paramoecia and other ciliates. *Orvostud* 4 no. 4: 248-255 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001547730003-1

1. Doctor for Nemeth and Sellei. 2. Second Internal Clinic, Budapest Medical University.

SZAM, I.:HANKOVSKY, M.:EKKHARDT, S.:JANGSO, G.:SELLEI, C.

Effect of potassium cyanide on the inhibitory effect of urethane
on the growth of tumors. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 4:256-259
Aug 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Second Internal Clinic, Budapest Medical University.

KAROLYHAZY, G.:HAVAS, I.:GANCZO, G.:KAPAS, L.:SELLEI, C.

The anticarcinogenic effect of dimethylamino-acetyl-phenanthridine
(ahistan) Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 4:260-262 Aug 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Sellei. 2. Second Internal Clinic, Budapest Medical
University.

FISCHER, A.; SELLEI, G.; WEBSZ, R.

Overload clearance tests in normal and pathological kidney function.
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 12:349-355 23 Mar 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Haynal), Budapest Medical University.

SELLEI, C.; OLAH, G.; ECKHARDT, S.; KAPAS, L.
~~MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR~~

The effect of organic fluorine compounds on experimental tumors.
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 26:756 29 June 1952. (CML 23:3)

1. Doctors except for Kapas. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Haynal), Budapest Medical University and Budapest Technical Organic Chemistry Institute (Director -- Prof. Dr. Geza Zemplen).

SELLEIC

Excerpta Medica Sec 16 Cancer Vol. 2/2 Feb 54

583. SELLEIC., OLAH G., ECKHARDT S. and KAPAS L. II. med. Klin., Univ. Budapest; Inst. für org. Chem., techn. Hochsch., Budapest. Wirkung organischer Fluorverbindungen auf experimentell erzeugte Geschwülste *The effect of organic fluorine compounds on experimentally induced neoplasms* Arch. Geschwulstforsch. 1953, 5/3 (263-264)

Investigations were made in 200 rats with a Guérin tumour. Treatment with organic F preparations may either promote or inhibit the growth of tumours. Monofluorobenzene and di-isopropyl-fluorophosphate had an inhibitory effect but are relatively highly toxic. A promoting effect is exerted especially by *p*-fluorophenylacetic acid.

Fischer - Jena

NEMETH, Gyorgy,; MASSZI, Ferenc,; SELLI, Camillo.

Experimental studies on trinitrotoluol and butter yellow; production of precancer with trinitrotoluol. Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:366-372
July 55

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Rendszer II. sz. Belklinikája.
(TOLUENE, derivatives,
trinitrotoluene, prod. of exper. precancer)
(CARCINOGENS,
trinitrotoluene)
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
carcinogenesis with trinitrotoluene)

Seller, C.

med.

7001. Biological, haematological, and tumour-inhibiting action of a new nitrogen-mustard derivative, 1:6-bis-(β -chloroethylamino)-1:6-dioxypyrimidinol dihydrochloride (BCM). B. Kellner, L. Németh, and C. Seller *Naturwissenschaften*, 1955, 42, 582-593 (Oncolog. Inst., Budapest).—BCM has an LD₅₀ of 80 mg./kg. in mice and rats. The LD₅₀ in mice and rats is 200 mg./kg., in rabbits and dogs 100 mg./g. Toxic effects include loss of wt., loss of hair, diarrhoea, anaemia, and reduced resistance to secondary infections. Cytotoxic action on the blood corpuscles, the haematopoietic system and on organs with high rates of mitosis is also observed. BCM inhibits growth of several rat carcinomata and a sarcoma by 50-90%, the inhibition being virtually independent of whether BCM is used at the time of transplantation of the tumour or 7-14 days later. BCM in max. doses of 4 mg./kg. has been used in 90 patients with leukaemia, Hodgkin's disease, lymphosarcoma, and lung carcinoma. The clinical findings and advantages of BCM over nitrogen mustard and other cytostatic agents are discussed. (German)

P. G. STANLEY.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/7 Phy.Biochem. July 57

3123. SELLEI C. and ANTALOCZY Z. II. Inn. Klin., Med. Univ., Inn. Abt., Staatl. Onkol. Inst., Budapest. Ueber den Wirkungsmechanismus der Lostverbindungen, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von B.C.M., einer neuartigen zellteilungshemmenden Substanz *Mode of action of nitrogen mustards with particular reference to a new mitotic poison, BCM* Wien. Z. inn. Med. 1956, 37/8 (337—342) Graphs 1 Tables 1 Illus. 1

The inactivation of thrombin by nitrogen mustards was used as measure of biological activity (method of Gerendás, Orv. Hétil. 1947, 42). Of new compounds tried, 1:6-bis(β -chloroethylamino)-1:6-desoxy-D-mannitol (BCM) was found active in clinical trials on patients with malignant haematological diseases. It was well tolerated. Werner — Ribeirao Preto (II, 5, 16)

SELLEI, Camillo, dr.,; LEHOCZKY, Gyozo, dr.,; BARTSCH, Aurel, dr.,;
ECKHARDT, Sandoz, dr.,; HARTAI, Ferenc, dr.,; MOLNAR, Endre, dr.,;
TOTTOSSY, Bela, dr.

Hormone and surgical therapy of the metastases in breast cancer.
Orv. hetil. 97 no.2:45-49 8 Jan 56.

1. Az Országos Onkologiai Intézet (igazgató: Venkei Tibor dr. az
orvostudományok Kandidátusa) Belgyógyászati Osztályának (főorvos:
Sellei Camillo dr.) és Nagygyógyászati Osztályának (főorvos:
Lehoczky Gyozo dr.) közleménye.

- (BREAST neoplasms
metastases, ACTH & cortisone ther. & surg. castration
(Hun))
- (ACTH, ther. use
cancer of breast, metastases, with cortisone & surg.
castration (Hun))
- (CORTISONE, ther. use
cancer of breast, metastases, with ACTH & surg.
castration (Hun))
- (CASTRATION
in ther. of breast cancer metastases, surg. with
(ACTH & cortisone ther. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/10 Phy.Biochem. Oct 57
SELLEI C.

4582. SELLEI C., ECKHARDT S., HARTAI F. and MOLNÁR E. Onkol. Int. Belosztálnának, K.Országos. * Klinikai vizsgálatok cytostatikus mannit (BCM) származékkal. Clinical trials with a cytostatic mannitol derivative (BCM) ORV.HETIL. 1956, 97/36 (999-1001) Graphs 1
100 patients with various malignant diseases were treated with this drug (for chemical composition see preceding abstract). The effective total dose was found to be 900-1,000 mg., administered in 10-12 injections during a period of 30 days. Strikingly favourable effects were observed in patients with various blood disorders especially lymphoid leukaemias and Hodgkin's disease.

(11, 5, 16)

SELLEI, Kamillo; NEMETH, Laszlo; ECKHARDT, Sandor; KELLNER, Bela

Clinical and experimental results with BCM (8-bis-1,6-chloroethylamino-D-mannitol dihydrochloride). *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl.* 8 no.1-2:119-121 1957.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet, Budapest.

(NITRO)GEN MUSTARDS

1,6-bis-(B-chloroethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol,
pharmacol. (Hun))

(MANNITOL, related cpds.
same)

SELLEI, C.

V

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Toxicology

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4741

AUTHOR : Benke, S.; Kovacsne, P. K.; Kecse, N. J.;

INST. : -
TITLE : Effects of Organic Fluorine Compounds and Cyto-
static Mannite Derivatives upon Leukocytosis
Caused by Antimyeloid Serum

ORIG. PUB. : Kisepl. orvostud., 1957, 9, No 1, 35-42

ABSTRACT : The effects of the derivatives of fluorine upon
leukocytes produced by antimyelotic serum were
studied. N,N-dimethyl-2-fluoroethyl urethane and
fluorophenyl urethane are toxic; their use led
to the development of pulmonary edema. Diisopro-
pyl fluorophosphate increased the appetite in

*Sellei, C.

CARD:

1/2

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SELLEI, CAMILLO, dr.

STRAUB, F. Bruno, dr.; STEPHANECK, Ottilia; ACS, Gyorgy, dr.;
SELLEI, Camillo, dr.

Measurement of adenosine deaminase activity in blood plasma
as tumor diagnostic test. Orv. hetil. 98 no.10-11:256-259
17 Mar 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orvosi Vegytani
Intézete és Országos Onkológiai Intézet belosztályának
közleménye.

(NEOPLASMS, diag.

adenosine deaminase determ. in blood plasma (Hun))

(AMIDASES, in blood

adenosine deaminase determ. in blood plasma in
neoplasm diag. (Hun))

SELLEI C

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/1 Surgery Jan 59

259. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TUMOUR THERAPY WITH N-OXIDE-LOST -
Klinische Erfahrungen in der Tumorthherapie mit N-Oxyd-Lost - Sellei C.
and Eckhardt A. Inn. Abt., Onkol. Landes-Inst., Budapest - MÜNCH.
MED. WISSEN 1958, 100/19 (784-786) Tables 3

Patients with inoperable tumours who were irresponsive to radiotherapy were subjected to therapy with 'mitomen' alone and to combined therapy with mitomen and 'degranol', or mitomen and sarcolysin. The results of these investigations were compared. Thirty-nine patients were treated with mitomen only. Eighteen patients showed a temporary improvement of their complaints, however, without evidence of regression of the tumours. In 6 patients a definite improvement was noted. Three of these patients were cases with cancer of the uterus. Twenty-four patients were treated with a combination of mitomen and degranol. The therapeutic results were less favourable than with mitomen alone. The authors found an adverse summation of toxic effects on the bone marrow, so that no advantage could be noted with this combination. No advantages were observed in 5 patients where a combined therapy of mitomen and sarcolysin was given. Mitomen is an effective and relatively well-tolerated cystostatic substance. According to informative investigations successful results can be obtained by mitomen chiefly in cases of cancer, especially in cancer of the uterus.
(IX, 5, 16)

ZSEBOK, Zoltan, dr.; WAGHTL, Istvan, dr.; SZY, Sandor, dr.; SELLEI, Gamillo, dr.

Influence of subcutaneously and intramuscularly administered zymosan on the properdin titer of serum and on leukocyte count in animal experiments. Orv.hetil. 101 no.7:226-229 F '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika,
Röntgen Osztály és Súlybiológiai Kutatólaboratórium.

(POLYSACCHARIDES pharmacol.)

(PROPERDIN)

(LEUKOCYTES)

ZALAY, Magda, dr.; SCHMIDT, Marta, dr.; ECKHARDT, Sandor, dr.; SELLEI,
Camillo, dr.

Evaluation of a new method for the determination of gastric acidity.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.52:1848-1850 25 D'60.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet.
(GASTRIC JUICE)

ECKHARDT, Sandor, dr.; SELLEI, Camillo, dr.; HARTAI, Ferenc, dr.

Effect of mannitol-myleran (1,6-dimethanesulfony-D-mannitol) in
chronic myeloid leukemia. Orv. hetil. 102 no.42:1987-1989 15 0 '61.

1. Országos Onkologiai Intezet, Belosztaly.

(BISULFAN ther) (MANNITOL ther)
(LEUKEMIA MYELOCYTIC ther)