

SZALAI, L., Varga, M.

Reciprocal effect between the structure and the position of the ash tree from the viewpoint of the annual ring composition. In German. p. 77.  
(ACTA BIOLOGICA. Vol. 2, no. 1/4, Dec. 1956, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

SZALAI, I., Varga, M.

Evolution of the mass relation of fiber elements in the wood of the ash tree to various places where it is found. In German. p. 97.  
(ACTA BIOLOGICA. Vol. 2, no. 1/4, Dec. 1956. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

HUNGARY / Cultivated Plants. Potato. Vegetables.  
Melons.

M-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72948

Author : Szalai, I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Dependence of Germination of Young Potato Tubers  
(in Dormant Condition) on Variety Characteristics  
and Concentration of Growth Substances.

Orig Pub: Acta agron. Acad. sci.hung., 1957, 7, No 1-2, 25-  
36.

Abstract: At the Institute of Plant Physiology of the Szegedi  
university (Hungary), tubers of ten potato varieties  
were subjected to the effect of "rindit" (a mix-  
ture of ethylenechlorohydrin, ethylenedichloride  
and carbon tetrachloride (7 : 3 : 1) 0.2-1.0 mg/l  
for 6-96 hours with subsequent germination in light

Card 1/2

HUNGARY / Cultivated Plants. Potato. Vegetables. M-4  
Melons.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72948.

Abstract: at temperature 20-22°. Different sensitivity was established in varieties to the effect of the growth by stimulator. Low concentrations cause more rapid germination; however, high concentrations contribute to the increased numbers of sprouts and their stronger development. Treatment of 1.0 mg/l for 72 and 96 hours damaged the buds. The influence of the stimulator vapors also depends on the drying period of the tubers after harvest. Bib. 12 titles -- I. N. Zaikina.

Card 2/2

49

SZALAI, I.

Effect of rindite on the vitamin C content of new potato tubers during sprouting.  
In English. p. 245.

ACTA BIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akademia) Vol. 9, No. 3, 1959. Budapest,  
Hungary.

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

Uncl

SZALAI, I.

Quantitative distribution of free amino acids in rindite-forced new potato tubers, in various phases of sprouting. In English. p. 253.

ACTA BIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akademia) Vol. 9, No. 3, 1959. Budapest, Hungary.

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

Uncl

WORLD, 1970, p. 1.

Individual Contributions of Influence, Florida, 2 no. 5:12-15 5-0 '64.

ZALAI, J.

621.187.131

18. Regulating boiler feedwater centrifugal pumps, by J. Szalai. ("Magyar Energetikusság" Power Economy in Hungary - Vol. III, No. 7-12, pp. 150-152, July-Dec., 1950, 2 figs., 1 tab.)

Centrifugal feedwater pumps can be regulated in two ways: either the pressure piping is governed by throttling by means of a sluice valve, or the number of revolutions of the pump driving motor is changed. In the event a discharge head  $H_p$  due to the throttling is joined to the normal head  $H$ , the amount of water delivered will be reduced as a consequence of the changed height of delivery. Due to the throttling an increased power demand is required in the ratio  $N_2 = H_p$  which means a loss of energy. If the number of revolutions of the centrifugal pump is reduced from  $n_1$  to  $n_2$  the power demand will decrease from

$N_2$  to  $N_1$  in relation to the third power of the number of revolutions as  $\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)^3$ , provided the efficiency of the pump and motor may be assumed to be constant. This may be presumed only if the change in the number of revolutions does not exceed 15 per cent. Feedwater pumps cannot be regulated by pole changing since the change in the number of revolutions would be too great. If in the function of the pressure the delivery curve of the pump is flat and if  $\frac{\eta_{m2}}{\eta_{m1}}$  does not deviate too much from the unity, regulating may be effected by throttling, however, if it is too steep regulating by changing the r. p. m. is more advantageous, since in this case the loss may be expressed in the relation of the motor efficiency  $\frac{\eta_{m2}}{\eta_{m1}}$ .

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SZALAI, J. LIPTAK, L.

New construction methods for floors connected with rods in arched bridges. p. 308. Melyepitestudományi Szemle. Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1955.

Source: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Lc. Vol. r, No. 2, Feb. 1956

SZAIAI, J.

SZAIAI, J. Discussion about simplification of wage accounting; wage accounting in  
the Eudskalasz Textile works. p. 25.

Vol. 9, No. 12, Dec. 1955.

TECHNICAL

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

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

SZALAI, Jozsef

Remark about Dr. Istvan Kovacs' article entitled "Certain questions relating to the calculation of average income." Munka szemle 5 no.3:32-33  
Mr '61.

Szalai, Kálmán

Economic character of auxiliary enterprises in the construction of industry. p.16

EPITESUGYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary, No. 1, 1959.

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

Uncl.

SZALAI, Kalman, dr., okleveles mernok, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa,  
egyetemi adjunktus

Calculation of short reinforced-concrete columns as reflected  
in Hungarian, Soviet, and American regulations and latest  
research. Melyepitestud szemle 12 no.12:559-567 D '62.

1. Építőipari és Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem II. Hídepítészeti  
Tanszék.

HAKLAR, Laszlo; SZALAI, Kalman, dr.

Preparing budgets, budgetary and construction industry accounts by means of punched card systems and electronic calculating machines. Epites szemle 8 no. 5:148-156 '64.

1. Group Head, Calculation Technique and Mangement Mechanization Enterprise, Ministry of Construction, Budapest (for Haklar).
2. Divison Chief, Department of Finance, Ministry of Construction, Budapest (for Szalai).

DESI, Illes; FEHER, Imre; SZALAI, Katalin

Studies on selective reabsorption in nephrectomized rats.  
Kiserletes Orvostud. 11 no.5:500-504 0 '59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Kiseleltani Intezete.  
(NEPHRECTOMY eff)

FEHER, I.; DESI, I.; SZALAI, *Katalin*

Hexokinase activity during glucose absorption. Acta physiol.hung.  
18 no.3:199-201 '60.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Budapest.  
(KINASES metab)  
(GLUCOSE metab)  
(NEPHRECTOMY exper)



SEALAI, I.

Critical examination of the Pekar test and the possibility of substituting an instrument.  
p. 360. Vol 9, no. 9, Oct. 1955. ELEMEZESI IPAR. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol5, no. 4, April 1956

SZALAI, I.

SZALAI, I. Method of plant control for determination of the degree of the germinating power of flours. p. 1.

Vol. 10, No. 2, Jan. 1956

ELLMÉZESI IPAR.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

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

SZALAI, Lajos, tudományos munkatárs

Instrumental determination of the whiteness of baked goods. Elelm  
ipar ll no.3/4:99-101 Je-Jl '57.

1. Országos Gabona- és Lisztkísérleti Intézet.

SZALAI, Lajos; SZOKE, Sandor

Quatitative evaluation of paper chromatograms on the basis of  
the remission measurement. Elelm ipar 11 no.7/8:175-177 0 '57.

1. Orszagos Gabona- es Lisztkiserleti Intezet.

Country : Hungary H-28  
Category= : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Food Industry.  
Abs, Jour. : R. Zh. - Khim., No 11, 1959 40438

Author : Szalai, I.  
Institut. : Not given  
Title : The Testing of Methods for Determining the Moisture  
Content of Wheat

Orig. Pub. : Elelm Ipar, 12, No 11-12, 373-375 (1958)

Abstract : The author reports on the work of the commission  
set up to investigate conditions for the drying of  
wheat in driers with a mean deviation of the results  
obtained of less than +0.1%.

A. Emel'yanov

Card: 1/1

H-134

TOROK, Gabor, Dr.; SZALAI, Lajos

The role of the equilibrium relative humidity content in foodstuffs stored in the same air space. *Elelm ipar* 15 no.4:97-100 Ap '61.

1. Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutato Intezet.

SZALAI, Lajos; SZECHENYI, Laszlone

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

1. Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutatointezet.

SZALAI, Ladislav, inz.

"Compressed air machines and equipment" by Antal, Kozmon,  
Nagy. Reviewed by Ladislav Szalai. Stroj vyr ll no.ll:  
588 H'63.



SZALAJ, Wladyslaw

...tonia in the patients of the 2nd Clinic of Internal Diseases  
in Bialystok in 1952-1964. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.39:1461-1462  
27 S 165.

L. 2 II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Bialymstoku (Kierownik:  
prof. dr. Jakub Chlebowski).

VARGA, I.; SZALAY, E.

On renal amyloidosis; clinico-pathological study of 11 cases.  
Orv. hetil. 106 no.47:2229-2232 21 N '65.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belklinika, I. Kóronctani  
és Kísérleti Rákkutató Intézet.

SZABO, Janos, Dr, chief veterinary in charge, at the Megye, Szeged, SZALAY,  
Janos, Dr, veterinary specialist of a state farm, Hodmezovasarhely.

"Observations Concerning the Effect of Blood on the Seminal Fluid of Bulls."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 3, Mar 66, pages 137-138.

Abstract: The effect of whole and defibrinated blood, plasma and serum on the spermatozoa of the bull was studied. Without conservation, the seminal fluid in whole or defibrinated blood, for 24 hours at room temperature, retained a maximal value of 65 per cent spermium motion and the longest activity noted was 46 hours. In blood plasma, 50 per cent spermium motility was observed after 24 hours and the longest activity was 82 hours. In serum, the values were similar to those in plasma. When plasma or serum was added to dilute spermatid fluid, the motility of the spermia was increased by 10 per cent for 10-15 minutes. No references.

1/1

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CA

3

The orientation of molecules in gelatin dyes as the cause of pre-excitation. P. Frohlich and L. Szalay. *Acta Univ. Szeged, Chem. et Phys.* 2, 111 (1958) (English); cf. C.A. 43, 6080b. Expts. with rigid gelatin films of Rhoduline Orange N proved that if the plane of polarization of pre-exciting and that of measuring light were perpendicular, the effect was smaller both in case of a pos. as in case of neg. pre-excitation. Phenomena of pos. and neg. pre-excitation are explained by assuming the orientation of mols. The rate of orientation increases with diminishing concn. Both normal and abnormal orientation can occur in the same dye under different conditions. István Földy

PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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

S 18

**Red-shortness of Rails in Rolling Mills Caused by Copper Content.** I. Szalay and J. Lantaky. (Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok, 1948, vol. 4, Aug., pp. 334-341). [In Hungarian]. Red-shortness was observed in rails containing 0.2-0.6% of copper. Investigation has shown that this was not caused by the composition but by the treatment during the rolling process. At this mill the billets were heated in a pusher furnace, the time for passing through it was 6-7 hr., and the fuel contained 90% producer gas with 10 to 12 g./cu. m. of sulphur. Fewer passes were used to produce the rails than in another mill investigated by the authors. Tests showed that hot-shortness occurred at 750-1000° C., i.e., considerably below the melting point of copper, and was caused by iron-copper alloy inclusions of irregular shape which traversed several grain boundaries. It was found that these inclusions, formed during the rolling process, contained at least 10-12% of copper, and that heating in an oxidizing atmosphere and shaping by application of pressure are necessary to cause their formation. These copper-rich grains extend inwards from the surface and appear in the decarburized zone about 1-1.5 mm. below the surface.—z. o.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXTRACTED FROM

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

3RD AND 4TH LETTERS

5TH AND 6TH LETTERS

7TH AND 8TH LETTERS

9TH AND 10TH LETTERS

11TH AND 12TH LETTERS

13TH AND 14TH LETTERS

15TH AND 16TH LETTERS

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89TH AND 90TH LETTERS

91ST AND 92ND LETTERS

93RD AND 94TH LETTERS

95TH AND 96TH LETTERS

97TH AND 98TH LETTERS

99TH AND 100TH LETTERS

CA

9

Red-hot brittleness of rails caused by copper content. László Szalay and József Lántzky (Iron Works, Ózd, Hung.). *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 82, 334-41(1949).— Red-hot brittleness was observed at rolling railroad rails contg. 0.3-0.6% Cu. Expts. with steel samples contg. C 0.54-0.69, Mn 0.58-0.98, Si 0.17-0.27, P 0.06-0.08, S 0.03, and Cu 0.17-0.60% showed a definite correlation between Cu content and red-hot brittleness in certain temp. zones. Such brittleness was observed at 720-1050° with 0.60% Cu, at 760-1000° with 0.48% Cu and at 780-980° with 0.39% Cu. Metallographic exams. showed 0.1-0.4 mm. deep cracks on the etched surface and formation of veinlike Cu traces, consisting of a Fe-Cu alloy with a Cu content of at least 10-12%. Such veins are formed by heat treatment in an oxidizing atm. and by vigorous mech. processing. Red-hot brittleness is caused by 2 factors, high Cu content and heat processing. 1. Finally

CA

3

Further investigations on the saturation of gelatinous dyes. L. Szalay (Univ. Szeged, Hung.), *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Chem. et Phys.* 2, 244-8 (1950) (in English).--The same method was used as in previous expts. (cf. *ibid.* 2, 119 (1948)) at  $-30$ ,  $28$ ,  $55$ , and  $110^{\circ}$ . Low temps. were produced by solid  $\text{CO}_2$  and high temps. by heating electrically the space between the disks of the Becquerel phosphoroscope. Gelatin films  $0.1$  mm. thick contg. various amts. of Acridine Orange N (log concn.  $-1.00$  to  $-3.50$ ) were examd. to det. the temp. dependence of the satn. of gelatinous dyes. The optimum concn. shifts with increasing temp. towards greater concns. At every temp. there exists a certain concn. at which the duration of the satn. period is the same. For the greater concns. the normal orientation or for the low concns. the abnormal orientation require more energy. The expts. demonstrated the orientation of mol. and furnished information on the mechanism of the preexcitation effect. István Finály

1951



SZALAY, L.

4

An effect of oriented molecules on polarized light. I.  
Szalay (Univ. Szeged, Hung.), *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Chem. et Phys. E*, 255-8(1950)(in English).—Observations by means of a Cornu polarimeter showed that the pre-excitation effect is suitable for demonstrating that oriented mols. affect the direction of polarized light. One of the optical axes of the oriented mols. is parallel to the direction of the polarization of the exciting light, and the other is perpendicular. When a weak polarized light is passed through a dye soln. contg. oriented mols., the direction of polarization rotates in the direction of that axis which is closer to the direction of polarization. The expts. were made with rigid gelatin plates 0.1 mm. thick contg.  $10^{-2}$  g. Acridine Orange/ml. All measurements were made at room temp.  
István Finály

smw

PM

CA

3

New method for the demonstration of self-excitation.  
L. Szalay and L. Szollosy (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta  
Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Chem. et Phys.* 2, 250-02(1950)  
(in English).—A rigid gelatin plate 0.1 mm. thick contg.  
 $10^{-2}$  g. Acridine Orange/ml. dry gelatin was investigated  
by a modified Becquerel phosphoroscope. Excitation was  
accomplished with a 1000-w. W incandescent lamp. Self-  
excitation was observed by taking photos on ortho-chro-  
matic plates sensitized particularly to green light. A blacken-  
ing satisfactory for observation was obtained by exposure  
for 3 hrs. Self-excitation was observed both in pure gelatin  
and in gelatin contg. the dye. The method is described in  
detail. István Finály

1957

CA

2

Structure of gelatin. L. Szalay and G. Grasselly (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szegediensis, Acta Chem. et Phys.* 2, 262-8 (1950) (in English).—See *C.A.* 46, 811c. H. L. D.

CA

The structure of gelatin. László Szalay and Gyula Grasevily (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 50, 325-7(1951).—Investigation of solid, dry, 0.1-0.3-mm. thick gelatin layers yielded the following results: The layers possess a crystal structure only in the rigid state. After solidification the whole gelatin plate showed a uniform anisotropic character. The cryst. form of gelatin behaved definitely as a biaxial crystal, thus it must belong to either the rhombic, monoclinic, or triclinic system. The crystal had an optically neg. character. The axial plane of the crystal was perpendicular to the plane of the gelatin layer. The direction of the greatest elasticity was perpendicular to the plane of the gelatin layer. I. P.

SZALAY, L.

Hungary/Optics - Physical Optics, K-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35753

Author: Ketskemety, I., Szalay, L.

Institution: Szeged University, Hungary

Title: Polarization of Luminescence and the Character of the Absorption and Emission Transitions

Original  
Periodical: Acta phys. Acad. sci. hung., 5, No 3, 305-311; German; Russian  
resumé 1955

Abstract: The method of polarization diagrams of luminescence, proposed by Vavilov (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1940, 10, 1363) for the determination of the nature of the elementary absorbing and radiating systems, is extended to the case of arbitrary relative location of the absorbing and radiating oscillators, i.e., to the case of arbitrary values of limiting polarization of the luminescence. Polarization diagrams are calculated for various combinations of electric dipoles (D) and quadrupoles (Q) and magnetic dipoles (M):

Card 1/2

Hungary/Optics - Physical Optics, K-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35753

Abstract: (a)  $D \rightarrow D$ , (b)  $D \rightarrow Q$ , (c)  $D \rightarrow M$ , (d)  $M \rightarrow D$  and  $M \rightarrow Q$ , and (e)  $M \rightarrow M$ . Polarization diagrams were investigated for the luminescence of solutions of fluorescein, esculin and rodulin orange mixed with water and glycerin, and solution of tryptaflavin in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and glycerin. It is established that both absorption and radiation correspond to the electric dipole transitions.

Card 2/2

Szaley, L.

Distr: hE3d

✓ Investigations of polarization to determine the emission and absorption of luminescent solutions. István Keeskeny and László Szalay. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat* 4, 115-20 (1950). — Under certain simple exptl. conditions conclusions can be drawn about the emission and absorption transitions of luminescent org. mols. The mols. are considered linear oscillators. The calens. of Vavilov (*Physik. Z. Sowjetunion*, 3, 103, (1933)), were generalized. Sensitive photoelec. measurements were used and the results compared with those calcd. It could be shown that the emission and absorption transitions of the investigated substances are of dipole character. Solns. of fluorescein, esculin, and rhodulin,  $10^{-4}$  mole/l. in glycerol and trypanflavine in aq. alc., were investigated. F. Rona

SZALAY, L.

HUNGARY/Optics - Luminescence.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 2086

Author : Gati, L., Szalay, L.

Inst : The University, Szeged, Hungary

Title : On the Question of Experimental Investigation of the Rotational Depolarization of Fluorescence of Solutions

Orig Pub : Acta phys. et chem. Szeged., 1958, 4, No 3-4, 90-93

Abstract : An experimental verification was made of the Levshin-Perrin formula, which relates the degree of polarization of fluorescence  $p$ , the absolute temperature  $T$ , the viscosity of the solution  $\eta$ , the duration of the excited state  $\tau$ , and the volume  $v$  of the dye molecule. Glycerine-water solutions (0.0 -- 94.4% glycerine by volume) of fluorescein ( $10^{-4}$  mole/liter) were investigated. It was established that in a wide

Card 1/2



HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 26301

Author : Gati, L., Ketskenety, I., Marek, N., Szalay, L.

Inst : Institute of Experimental Physics, The University,  
Szeged, Hungary

Title : A Note on the Luminescent Analysis of Bitumens

Orig Pub : Acta phys: et chem. Szeged., 1958, 4, No 3-4, 94-96

Abstract : The bituminosity of surface layers of the soil has a double origin: 1) the bitumens could be formed from the organic substances contained in the soil, 2) they could rise to the surface layer of the soil from the deeper petroleum-bearing layers. To clarify the origin of the bituminosity of the soil, a method is proposed of measuring the polarization of the luminescence of the bitumens contained in this soil. From an area of 60 squares

Card 1/2

SZALAY, Laszlo (Budapest)

To the memory of August Thienemann. Allattani kozl 48  
no.1/4:11-14 '61.

SZALAY, Laszlo, dr.

"Larvae of Hydrachnidae, their parasitic development and taxonomy" by Ingrid Sparing. Reviewed by Dr. Laszlo Szalay. Allattani kozl 48 no.1/4:146-147 '61.

SZALAY, Laszlo, okleveles vaskohomernok

Comparison of foreign-made black, pickled, as well as cold-rolled, unalloyed thin sheet qualities with the Hungarian Standard 23 qualities. Szabvany kozl 14 no.11:257-260 N '62.

SZALAY, Laszlo, dr.

"Hydrachnidae of Sweden" by O. Lundblad. Vol. 2. Reviewed by  
Laszlo Szalay. Allattani kozl 50 no.1/4:186-187 '63.

SZALAY, Laszlo, dr.

"Biological research in the springs and phreatic waters in the central part of the Rumanian Plains" by C. Motas, L. Botosaneanu, St. Negrea. Reviewed by Laszlo Szalay. Allattani kozl 50 no.1/4:188 '63.

SEMLAY, László, okleveles gépészmérnök

Automatic preignition control for Wartburg motors. Auto  
motor 18 no.3:13-14 21 Ap '65.

KOZMA, L.; SZALAY, L.; HEVESI, J.

Further investigations on the validity of Stepanov's relation  
in viscous luminescent solutions. Acta phys chem Szeged 10 no.  
3/4:67-77 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, Attila Jozsef University,  
Szeged.



SZALAY, L.; SZOLLOSY, L.

Investigations on the connection of polarization and foreign quenching in fluorescent solutions. Acta phys chem Szeged 10 no.1/2:3-4 '64.

L. Institute of Experimental Physics of Attila Jozsef University, Szeged.

SZALAY, L.

Szalay, l. Hydrachnellae in the area of the Lake Balaton. In German  
p. 269

Vol. 2, no. 1/3 1956

Acta Zoologica

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

SZALAY, L.

SZALAY, L. Data on the Hydrachnellae fauna in the Transcarpathian Oblast. In German.  
p. 421

Vol. 2, No. 4, 1956

ACTA ZOOLOGICA

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, Feb. 1957

SZALAY, L.

The first finding of palpigrades in Hungary. In German. p.439.  
(Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum Termzettudományi Muzeum Evkonyve, Vol. 7, 1956,  
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SZALAY, L.; GATI, L.; SARKANY, B.

On the fundamental polarization of the fluorescence of viscous solutions. Acta phys Hung 14 no.2 3:217-224 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, The University, Szeged.  
Presented by G. Szigeti [Gyorgy Szigeti]

SZALAY, L.; TOMBACZ, E.

Effect of the solvent on the fluorescence spectrum of tryptaflavine and fluorescein. Acta phys Hung 16 no. 4:367-371 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, The University, Szeged.

L 29663-65 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001290

P/0045/64/026/03-/0511/0515

AUTHOR: Szalay, L.

26  
25  
B

TITLE: Self-depolarization of fluorescence of solutions

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 3-4, 1964, 511-515

TOPIC TAGS: self depolarization, fluorescence, fluorescence polarization, uranin glycerol solution, tryptaflavine glycerol solution, selfquenching, refractive index, wavelength, absorption spectrum, emission spectrum

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted because of the inherent importance of the problem and the scarcity of experimental data for the control of various theories related to it. The Th. Forster (Ann. Phys. Germany, 2, 55, 1948) and A. Ore (J. Chem. Phys. 31, 442, 1959) equation for the dependence of the relative degree of polarization of fluorescence

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{6\eta_1/\eta}{5 + \eta_1/\eta} \quad \text{where} \quad \frac{\eta_1}{\eta} = \int_0^{\infty} \{ \xi^2(\xi^2 + \gamma^2) / (\xi^2 + \gamma^2)^2 - \gamma^2 \exp(-11\xi/16) \} \exp(-\xi) d\xi \quad (1)$$

has been compared with experimental results obtained by P. P. Feofilov and B. I.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001290

Sveshnikov (J. Phys. USSR, 3, 493, 1940) and L. Szalay, L. Gati, and B. Sarkany (Acta Phys. Hung., 14, 217, 1962) for uranin in glycerol, and with the author's recent results for tryptaflavin in glycerol. In (1)  $\gamma = c/c_0$ , where  $c$  and  $c_0$  are concentration and critical concentration of the solution, respectively, and  $c_0$  is a function of the solution parameters given in

$$\gamma^s = \eta_q \frac{c^s}{c_0^s} = \frac{\ln 10 \cdot N' c^s \eta_q}{12\pi^3 n^4} \int_0^\infty \epsilon(\lambda) f_q(\lambda) \lambda^4 d\lambda \quad (2)$$

A systematic deviation of experimental values from theoretical values, possibly due to the omission of selfquenching in the theory, has been observed in the concentration range  $c = 1 \cdot 10^{-5} - 8 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mol/l. It is shown that the substitution of  $\eta_q \gamma_0^s$  for  $\gamma^s$  in (1) with

$$\gamma_0^s = \frac{\ln 10 N' c^s I_s}{12\pi^3 n^4},$$

brings about a better agreement between the theoretical and experimental values. In the above equations  $\xi$  is the average number of solute molecules in a spherical volume of radius  $R$ ,  $I$  is the overlap integral of absorption and emission spectra,  $N' = 6.02 \times 10^{20}$ ,  $\eta_q$  is the quantum yield,  $\epsilon(\lambda)$  and  $f_q(\lambda)$  are the absorption and emission spectra of luminescence, respectively,  $n$  is the refractive index of the solution, and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength. The study provides a further verification of

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L 29663-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001290

Forster's theory of selfdepolarization. Other systems currently under investigation display similar behavior, and data on them will be published at a later date. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Experimental Physics, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged, Hungary.

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, EM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

SZALAI, Minaly; SZENAS, Gyorgy, dr.; ZILANI-SEBESS, Laszlo

Coding and punched card storing of rock physical parameters  
for electronic computers. Geofiz kozl 13 no.4:495-502 '64.

1. Editor, "Geofizikai Kozlemenyek."

SZAJAI, P.

Recent experiences with the use of colloidal silicates in worsted mills, p. 255, MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

30965

H/009/61/000/006/002/002  
D286/D303

G.6000

AUTHORS: Ferenczy, Pál, and Szalai, Pál

TITLE: New method for designing and adjusting a filterplexer for television transmitters.

PERIODICAL: Magyar híradástechnika, no. 6, 1961, 218-228

TEXT: The authors describe a new design method resulting in an amplitude curve satisfying international regulations (OIRT, CCIR). After deducing the design equations for the two types of filter, the authors state that these cannot be directly used. The values of circuit elements in the equation are unknown at this stage. It is unlikely that the circuit values giving the required attenuation will be found at the first attempt. Since it is impractical to repeat the calculations several times with assumed values, it is recommended using instead a method of approximations to calculate the unknown capacitances using equations derived for the filters and substituting assumed values for the resonant frequency ( $f_r$ ), the

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New method for designing ...

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phase factor at picture carrier frequency ( $\beta_k$ ) and the length of the short circuited line representing the inductance ( $\ell_1$ ). Attenuation curves are plotted for each filter as a junction of frequency with  $\beta_k \cdot \ell_1$  as parameter. A family of curves is obtained for each filter. Choosing one curve from each family the attenuations are added at certain frequency. This procedure is repeated for a necessary number of frequencies and the results are plotted. This gives the first approximations. The necessary changes in  $f_r$ ,  $\beta_k$  or  $\ell_1$  can be deduced. With corrected values the above procedure is repeated. In general, after two-three trials the curve is satisfactory. With circuit values and parameters giving the satisfactory approximate curve, the theoretical curve is calculated. In most cases this will also be satisfactory. Calculation of the attenuation curves and admittances can be accelerated using convenient auxillary curves. After deriving the video transmitter antenna response curve, that for the sound transmitter antenna, using the

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New method for designing ...

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circuit values and parameters obtained previously, is readily obtained. The adjustment and tuning of the filterplexer is described. In justifying the method it is shown that the summation of the reactances gives worse results in the pass band and better results in the stop band than the true values. Taking this into account, the method described gives satisfactory results in practice. A slight additional error is introduced in the approximate method by adding up attenuations instead of impedances. However, even this error can be tolerated and the discrepancy between the calculated curve and that obtained by the approximation method is negligible. There are 26 figures and 5 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. A. van der Vorm Lucardie: Vestigal side band filters and diplexers for television transmitters; Philips Telecom. Rev. March 1959, pp 126, 138; G. L. Ragna: Microwave transmission circuits. Radiation Laboratory Series, vol. 9, pp. 677-680. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Card 3/4

New method for designing . . .

<sup>30965</sup>  
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D286/D303

ASSOCIATION: Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Vezeték nélküli Híradás-  
technikai Tanszék (Technical University of Budapest  
Radio Telecommunications Department) (Ferenczy Pál),  
Electromechanikai Vállalat, TV Laboratorium (Electro-  
mechanical Plant, TV Laboratory) (Szalai Pál),  
Híradástechnikai Tudományos Egyesület tagjai (Members  
of the Telecommunications Scientific Society)  
(Ferenczy Pál and Szalai Pál)

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Card 4/4

FERENCZY, P.; (BUDAPEST, XI., Stoczek u. 2); SZALAI, P. BUDAPEST, XI.,  
Petzval J.u. 31)

New method for the design and the setting up procedure of  
filterplexers in television transmitters. Periodica polytechn  
electr 6 no.1:63-86 '62.

1. Institute for Wireless Telecommunications, Polytechnical  
University, Budapest; Electromechanical Laboratories, Budapest.  
Presented by Prof. Dr. I. Barta..



SZALAI, Pal Istvan

Application of wide-band hybride circuits at television transmitters. Hir techn 13 no.4:127-135 Ag '62.

1. Elektromechanikai Vallalat.

C. A. SZALAI, St

11D

**Photoperiodicity.** St. Szalai (Univ. Szeged, Hung.), *Hung. Acta Biol.* 1, 56-70 (1959) (in English). Expts. with white panicum (*Panicum miliare*) which received various exposures to daylight, showed it to be very sensitive to short photoperiods. The vegetative period can be decreased 40-60% by permanent exposure to short photoperiods (10 hrs. daily compared to whole-day exposures). Exposure for 12-15 days was sufficient to obtain definite effects. Long photoperiods retard development of flowers and formation of the substance florigen which is responsible for flower development. Two kinds of florigen appeared to exist in plants which were exposed to short and to long photoperiods. The proportion of light and dark day-periods seems to affect both the formation of these controlling substances and the amt. in the plant cells. The formation of florigen probably requires a great effort from plant functions since specimens in the reproductive period were relatively smaller. The amt. of florigen formed was in reciprocal proportion to the age of the plants. 15 references.

István Fényes

SZALAI, Sandor, dr., akadémikus; HORVATH, Laszlo Gabor, dr.; FODOR, Mark,  
dr.; ILLYES, Gyulane; CSIRSZKA, Janos, dr.; SANDELHAUSEN,  
Miklos, dr.; RETI, Laszlo, dr.; SEVERINI, Erzsebet, dr.;  
PERCZEL, József, dr.

Discussion. Magy pszichol szemle 17 no.3:296-317 '60.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kozlekedestudomanyi Fobizottsaganak  
tagja (for Horvath).

SZALAI, Sandor (Budapest)

Research planning and organization in the developed capitalist  
countries. Magy tud 67 no.10:589-607 0 '60. (KEAI 10:3)

1. Lev.tag, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Budapest.  
(Research) (Capitalism)

^ SZALAI, Sandor, dr.phil.

Cybernetics in medical sciences. Orv.hetil. 102 no.7:310-312  
12 F'61.

(CYBERNETICS)

SZALAI, Sandor

The 1961 research activity in Hungary as evaluated by the Council for Science and Higher Education and the foundations of the Hungarian research statistics. ~~Magy tud~~ 70 no.4:236-246 Ap 1963.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja.

SZALAI, Sandor

Trends in the development of scientific research in Hungary as reflected in research statistics. Magy tud 70 no.6/7:391-404 Je-Jl '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia levelezo tagja.

CA Szalai, T

14

Origin and heat content of juvenile ingredients of Hungarian thermal waters. Tibor Szalai. *Hidrol. Köz-  
lony* 29, 73-7(1949).—The origin of radioactive minerals  
and other juvenile ingredients of thermal waters can be  
explained in the simplest manner by supposing them to  
have been leached out by waters of the deep Karst from  
granite rocks wedged between former geosynclines. Such  
waters may descend even to the granite or cryst. bedrock.  
The largest Ra emanation was found in springs of the  
Gellért-hill group (Budapest). Waters flowing in the  
channels of the deep Karst rock which are not in contact  
with the granite do not contain juvenile ingredients.  
The cause of the low geothermic gradient in the Hungarian  
Plain, ranging from 16 to 20 m., is supposed to be the heat  
generated by at. fission and(or) by mech. action.  
Where geothermic gradients are much below normal it  
may be supposed that water is ascending to the surface  
from the vicinity of granite masses. Water of the deep  
Karst must be of meteoric origin. 19 references.

István Finály



SEALAI, T.

Geophysics in the service of coal mining tectonic investigation of the Nagysap-Sarisap basin.

P. 256 (Magyar Fanyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest  
Vol. 12, No. 3, Mar. 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

SZALAI, Tibor

Geotectonic synthesis of the Carpathian Mountains.  
Geofiz kozl 7 no.2:111-145 '58.

SZALAI, Tibor

On the structure of the pre-Alpine building elements between  
the Eastern and Western Alps. Geofiz kozl 8 no.4:241-253 '60.

SZALAI, Tibor, dr., a föld-es asvanytani tudományok kandidátusa

The origin of the Carpathian Mountains; Tisia. Foldrajzi ert 9  
no.4:439-461 '60. (EEAI 10:6)  
(Carpathian Mountains)  
(Europe Eastern--Geology)

SZALAI, Tibor, dr., a föld- es asvanytani tudományok kandidátusa.

The origin of the Carpathian Mountains. ~~Tudomány~~ Földrajzi ert 9 no.4:  
439-461 '60.

SZALAI, Tibor

Tisia and the intermediate mountain of the Carpathian Basin. Geofiz  
kozl 9 no.3/4:165-185 '61.

(Carpathian Mountains) (Hungary—Geology)

SZALAI, Tibor

On the origin of hydrocarbons. Bany lap 93 no.6:430-431 Je  
'60.

L 33623-66 T DJ

ACC NR: AP6025020

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/011/0502/0504

AUTHOR: Szalay, Tibor; Varallyai, Laszlo; Porzsolt, Eva

38  
5

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Kossuth Lajos University of Sciences, Debrecen  
(Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Fizikai-Kémiai Intézet); [Varallyai/ Hungarian Anti-Friction Bearing Works, Debrecen (Magyar Gordulocsapagy Művek)

TITLE: Determination of the water content of mineral oils by measuring the dielectric constant

SOURCE: Magyar kémiai folyóirat, v. 71, no. 11, 1965, 502-504

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric constant, mineral oil

ABSTRACT: Authors determined the water content of 0-20 apparatus oil by means of a device for the measurement of the dielectric constant. The described method makes it possible to determine the water content of different mineral oils in an exact and rapid manner both in batch operations and in continuous operations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS: 33,906]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

LS

Card 1/1

2976 0165



ZENNEGG, Marian; SZALAJDA, Ryszard

Blood platelets and clot retraction in pregnant women. Ginek. pol. 33  
no.5:691-699 '62.

1. Z III Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych Slaskiej AM w  
Bytomiu, Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Stepowski.  
(BLOOD PLATELETS) (THROMBOELASTOGRAPHY) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

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3

SZALAJDA, Zbigniew

Zygmunt Wasatowski and Zbigniew Szalajda, "The Flow Partition Angle and Advance During Rolling with Flattening-Out," Neue Huette (Berlin), 2/6, June 1957, pp. 367-75.

Received by the Editors on 23 Sep 56.

SZALAJKO, Kazimierz

The Miner's Day at the Silesian Polytechnical College, Przegl geolog 10 no.  
2F: 126 '62

GOLBA, Jan; BOSAK, Teodor; OGONSKA, Aniela; SZALAJKO, Maria

Hairdresser and barter shops as a possible link in the epidemiological chain of infectious diseases. Roczn panstw zakl hig 14 no.5:407-414 '63.

1. Epidemiological Section of the Voivodeship Station for Sanitation and Epidemiology, Szczecin.

GOLBA, Jan; BUJAKIEWICZ, Barbara; PLCTKOWIAK, Jerzy, ~~SZALAJKO, Maria,~~  
WINNICZEK, Hildegarda; ZAWADZKA, Krystyna.

Examination of wild rats as a possible reservoir of some infectious and transmissible diseases appearing in the Szczecin Region. Przegł. epidem. 17 no.4:313-330 '63

1. Z Działu Epidemiologii Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Szczecinie; (kierownik Działu: dr.med. J.Golba); i z Zakładu Biologii PAM w Szczecinie (kierownik prof.dr.med. S.Zajaczek).

\*

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KISIELOW, Włodzimierz; SZALAJKO, Urszula; HOFFINGER, Alfred

Influence of the group and fractional composition of kerosene upon the properties of kerylbenzene sulfonates. Przem chem 39 no.12:776-784 D '60.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice

SZALAJKO, Urszula

Fatty acids C<sub>5-6</sub> from petroleum alkanes. Wiad chem 16  
no.9:582-585 S<sup>9</sup> 1962.

1. Katedra Technologii Nafty i Paliw Plynnych, Politechnika  
Slaska, Gliwice.

SZALAJKO, Urszula

Separation and qualitative analysis of technical fatty acids C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>9</sub> obtained by oxidation of petroleum alkanes. Chem anal 8 no.3:457-466 '63.

1. Department of Technology of Petroleum and Liquid Fuels, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

SZALAJKO, Urszula, dr inz.

Studies on the kinetics of the oxidation of liquid petroleum alkanes. Nafta Pol 19 Special issue:59-66 19-26 Je '63.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015902

P/0018/83/000/012/0727/0738

AUTHOR: Szalajko, Urszula (Doctor of engineering)

TITLE: Mechanism of the oxidation of alkanes

SOURCE: Wiadomosci chemiczne, no. 12(198), 1963, 727-738

TOPIC TAGS: alkane oxidation, hydroperoxide, petroleum hydrocarbon oxidation, ketone, ketohydroperoxide, aldehyde, fatty acid, ozonide, formic acid, formaldehyde, acetic acid, alcohol, paraffin hydrocarbon, peroxy acid

ABSTRACT: The article extends and supplements with recent literature data a problem described earlier concerning the mechanism of oxidation of petroleum hydrocarbons, particular emphasis being placed on its controversial aspects: site of attack of the hydrocarbon molecule by oxygen and behavior of the peroxides in the course of further oxidation. A simplified diagram of the oxidation of hydrocarbons to the principal end products may be represented as follows:

Card 1/2



SZALAJKO, Urszula

Possibilities of obtaining fatty acids  $C_6-C_9$  by oxidizing petroleum alkanes. Chemia stosow 8 no.4:439-452 '64.

1. Department of Technology of Petroleum and Liquid Fuels of the Silesian Technical University, Gliwice.

SHAWANKO, Ursula; TOK, RYOSUKI, Maria

Possibilities of utilizing petroleum alkane oxidation products  
as polyvinyl chloride plasticizers. Preliminary report, vol. 10  
no. 2, 1964. P. 165.

1. Siberian Technical University, Novosibirsk (for Kozlov).
2. Chemical Works, Usvyegda (for Pokarzavskii). Submitted  
July 21, 1964.



SZALAMACHA, January

Geology of the Baoha region (Vietnam). Kwartalnik geol 6  
no.2:433-434 '62.

1. Dolnoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

SZALAMACHA, Maria (Wrocław)

Genesis of the kettles in the granite of the Karkonosze Mountains.  
Czasop geograf 36 no.2:169-175 '65.

JARANYI, Istvan, tudományos munkatárs; KISS, László, okleveles bányamérnök; főmérnök; SZALANCZI György, dr., főgeológus; SZOLNOKI, János, dr., tudományos főmunkatárs, a biológiai tudományok kandidátusa

Changes in some characteristics of oil wells due to microbiological treatment. Bany lap 96 no.10:808-812 0'63.

1. Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet, Budapest (for Jaranyi).
2. Deldunantúli Kőolaj - és Földgáztermelő Vállalat, Bazakerettye (for Kiss).
3. Országos Kőolaj - és Gázipari Tervezési Osztályvezetője, Budapest (for Szalanczi).
4. Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Budapest (for Szolnoki).

STEINBORN, Benedykt, mgr inz.; SZALANSKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Contactless telemetering pulse system. Prace Inst teletechn 5  
no.1:69-74 '61.

1. Panstwowe Zaklady Teletransmisyjne, Warszawa.