35052
S/700/61/000/006/005/018
D217/D304

21.2400

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G., Veytsman, R. M. and Stegendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov. Seminar po zharostoykim materialam. Kiyev, 1960. Trudy no. 6: Khimicheskiye svoystva i metody analiza tugoplavkikh soyedineniy. Kiyev, Izdvo AS UkrSSR, 1961, 52-58

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to develop a simpler method for the decomposition of borides and the subsequent determination of their constituent components. The authors found that the borides and diborides of Cr, Ti and Zr are quantitatively decomposed by H_2SO_4 in the presence of H_2O_2. The experiments carried out have shown that for the complete dissolution of Ti and Zr borides in a mixture of H_2SO_4 and H_2O_2, heating until the separation of SO_3 vapors commences is sufficient; Cr borides must be dissolved for a

Card 1/3

further 3 - 5 minutes after separation of SO_3 vapors and the appearance of Cr^{3+} ion coloration. The volatility of boron was also tested under conditions in which borides were dissolved in a flask provided with a condenser and in another without a condenser. The boron content was determined quantitatively by titrating the solution with alkali in the presence of phenolphthalein and mannite. The experiments showed that in the presence of H_2O_2, no loss of boron occures due to volatilization. Thus dissolution of the borides in a mixture of H_2SO_4 and H_2O_2 can be carried out in an open flask, provided heating is discontinued at the moment at which H_2SO_4 vapors separate. If, however, further heating of the fuming sulphate solution is required for complete dissolution, a flask with a stopper and a condenser must be used, since in that case boron is lost by volatilization. The method developed by the authors for the volumetric estimation of boron in borides which does not require preliminary separation of the elements, is fully described.

Card 2/3

Analysis of titanium ....

S/700/61/000/006/005/018
D217/D304

The possibility of volumetric complexometric determination of Zr in a solution of zirconium boride in sulphuric acid has been proved. A method for reducing titanium without amalgamation, and its subsequent determination by a reductometric method, was developed. There are 1 figure, 6 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

Card 3/3

the material is fused with Na_2CO_3 and a portion of the aq. soln. of the melt is just acidified with dil. H_2SO_4. With steel, 1 g is dissolved in 40 ml of dil. H_2SO_4 (1 + 6) and the soln. is heated with 3 g of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ and 20 to 30 ml of water until the Fe is oxidized and the excess of oxidizing agent is decomposed. Ethanol (25 ml) is added and the heating is continued until Cr is completely

S/137/62/000/009/032/033
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G., Veytsman, R. M., Stegendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1962, 7, abstract 9K40 ("Byul. In-t metallokeram. i spets. splavov, AN UkrSSR", 1961, no.6, 52 - 58)

TEXT: A 0.2 g boride batch is dissolved in 20 ml H_2SO_4 (1:2) and 20 ml H_2O_2 and heated until the complete decomposition of the batch. The cooled and diluted solution is neutralized with 20% NaOH solution. The solution with the separated precipitate is transferred to a 200 ml measuring flask. Water is added up to the mark, the mixture is stirred and allowed to settle. Fifty ml of the solution are filtrated through a dry folding filter into a cry cup; the filtrate is neutralized with H_2SO_4 (1:4). Then methyl red is introduced and titrated with 0.1 n. alkaline solution until the mixture turns yellow; mannite is then added and the solution is titrated for phenol phthalein; this is considered to be the beginning of B titration. To determine Zr, a Zr boride batch

Card 1/3

3/137/62/000/009/032/033
A006/A101

Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

is dissolved during heating in a mixture of 20 ml H_2O_2 and 20 ml H_2SO_4 (1:4). The solution is cooled and diluted with water to 50 ml; 20 ml of 0.02 M "Trilon B" solution is added and neutralized with ammonia until the color of the Congo paper turns violet. The solution is heated to 70°C, 1.5 g sulfosalicyl acid is added and the mixture is titrated with 0.04 M solution of ammonium iron alum until the lemon-yellow color of the solution turns reddish-yellow. A 0.1 g Cr boride batch is dissolved in the same mixture. Heating is completed within 3 - 5 min after beginning of SO_3 vapor liberation and the appearance of green color of the Cr^{3+} ion. The solution is cooled, diluted with water, neutralized with 20%-NaOH solution; 4 ml H_2O_2 is added and the mixture is boiled for 5 - 7 min until complete oxidation of Cr. The yellow chromate solution is neutralized with a H_2SO_4 solution (1:4). To 50 ml of the solution 2 ml orthophosphoric acid are added and Cr is titrated with 0.1 n. solution of Mohr's salt in the presence of Na diphenyl aminosulfonate. To determine Ti, a 0.05 Ti boride batch is dissolved in the same mixture. The solution is diluted with water to 20 ml. Ti reduction with Zn metal is performed in a Sommeil's device for 55 min. To the

Card 2/3

S/137/62/000/009/032/033
A006/A101

Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

dissolved solution 10 ml of 50%-NH_4SCN solution is added and Ti is titrated in a CO_2 flow with 0.05 n. solution of ammonium iron alum until the appearance of red color.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/018/015/059
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G., Veytsman, R. M., Stegendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 123 - 124, abstract 18D151 (Byul. In-t metallokeram. i spets. splavov AN USSR, 1961, no. 6, 52 - 58)

TEXT: Methods of analyzing Ti, Cr and Zr borides are elaborated. For the determination of B, 0.2 g of the sample is dissolved by heating in 20 ml H_2SO_4 (1:4) and 20 ml 30% H_2O_2 in a flask with air cooler until the sample decomposes completely and a white H_2SO_4 fume develops. After being cooled, this solution is neutralized with 20% NaOH solution in the presence of phenolphthalein and is diluted with water to 200 ml. 50 ml of the solution are filtered through a dry filter, the filtrate is acidified with H_2SO_4 (1:4) until the solution is decolored and 2 more drops of H_2SO_4 are added. Then methyl red solution is added and

Card 1/3

titrated with 0.1 N NaOH solution until yellow coloring sets in, mannitol is added, and titration with 0.1 N NaOH solution and phenolphthalein as indicator is continued. Alternatively, 2 ml 1% Mohr's salt is added to the sulfate solution after decomposition of the sample, 10 ml 5% tartaric acid solution is added (to eliminate the disturbing effect of Ti, Cr, and Zr), the solution is neutralized with 20% NaOH solution, 10 ml 0.1 N H_2SO_4 is added and the mixture diluted with water to 200 ml. 50 ml of the resulting solution are titrated with 0.1 N NaOH solution in the presence of phenolphthalein until red coloring sets in. Then mannitol is added and titration continued. For determining Zr, 0.05 g Zr boride is decomposed as described above, the solution is diluted with water to ~50 ml, besides 20 ml of 0.02 M Complexone III solution NH_4OH solution is added until Congo red paper (CR) turns violet, the solution is heated to 70°C, 1.5 g sulfosalicylic acid is added and the Complexone III excess is titrated with 0.04 M $Fe(NH_4)(SO_4)_2$ solution until the lemon yellow color of the solution turns reddish yellow. To determine Cr in Cr boride, 0.1 g of the sample is decomposed according to the method described, the

S/081/62/000/018/015/059
B144/B186

solution is diluted with water, neutralized with 20% NaOH solution with CR as indicator, and boiled after addition of 4 ml ~30% H_2O_2 solution for 5 - 7 min until Cr^{3+} is completely oxidized to Cr^{6+}. H_2SO_4 (1:4) is added to the solution until CR indicates an acid reaction, 5 ml more is added and then the solution is diluted to 250 ml. 1 ml 85% H_3PO_4 is added to 50 ml solution which is then titrated with 0.1 N Mohr's salt solution in the presence of Na diphenyl-amine sulfonate as indicator. For determining Ti, 0.05 g Ti boride is decomposed as described above, the solution is passed into a Somey apparatus, washing liquor is added up to a total volume of ~ 50 ml and Ti^{4+} is reduced with zinc to Ti^{3+} for 25 min. The reduced solution is passed into an Erlenmeyer flask containing 40 ml of CO_2-saturated water, providing a continuous CO_2 flow, 10 ml 50% NH_4SCN solution is added, and the mixture is titrated with 0.05 N $Fe(NH_4)(SO_4)_2$ solution until red coloring sets in. The error in B, Zr, Cr and Ti determination does not exceed 2.0, 0.7, 0.5, and 0.3%, respectively.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

VEYTSMAN, R.M.

14

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5994

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov. Seminar po zharostoykim materialam.
Kiyev, 1960.

Trudy Seminara po zharostoykim materialam, 19-21 aprelya 1960 g. Byulleten' no. 6: Khimicheskiye svoystva i metody analiza tugoplavkikh soyedineniy (Transactions of the Seminar on Heat-Resistant Materials of the Insitute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. Held 19-21 April, 1960. Bulletin no. 6: Chemical Properties and Methods of Refractory Compound Analysis). Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1961. 124 p. 1500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov.

Editorial Board: I. N. Frantsevich; G. V. Samsonov, Resp. Ed.; I. M. Fedorchenko, V. N. Yeremenko, V. V. Grigor'yeva, and T. N. Nazarchuk; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Matveychuk.

Card 1/5

Transactions of the Seminar (Cont.) SOV/5994

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists, engineers, workers at scientific research institutes and plant laboratories, senior students, and aspirants at chemical and metallurgical schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Articles of the collection present the results of studies of the chemical properties of refractory compounds (carbides, borides, nitrides, phosphorides, silicides), refractory and rare metals, and their alloys, and some original methods of analyzing these materials, which are now being utilized in the new fields of engineering. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword 3

Samsonov, G. V. Refractory Compounds, Their Properties, Pro-

Card 2/5

Transactions of the Seminar (Cont.) SOV/5994

duction, and Role in Modern Engineering

Nazarchuk, T. N. Boron Carbide. Chemical Properties and Methods of Analysis 5

Kosolapova, T. Ya., and G. V. Samsonov. Chemical Properties of Chromium Carbides and Methods of Their Analysis 30

Kugay, L. N. Chemical Properties of Borides of Transition and Rare-Earth Metals and Methods of Their Analysis 38

Shcherbakov, V. G., R. M. Veytsman, and Z. K. Stegendo. Analysis of Titanium, Chromium, and Zirconium Borides 45

Klyachko, Yu. A., M. M. Shapiro, and Ye. Ya. Yakovleva. Phase Analysis of Nitrides in Steels and Alloys 52

Popova, O. I., and G. T. Kabannik. Chemical Properties and Analysis of Some Nitrides 59

Card 3/5 64

VEYTSMAN, S.G., Ordzy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; MAYSOV, V.N., inzh.

Practices in accelerated construction. Transp. stroi. 15 no.7:5-8 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

VEYTSMAN, S.G., inzh.; PETROV, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

The Bataysk-Staromlinskaya railroad line. Transp. stroi. 14 no.4: 3-7 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MAKEYEVA, Ye.D.; BLYUDOV, A.P.; VEYSMAN, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.M.; TARANOVA, N.V.

Plastic lubricants based on aminated bentonite clays. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel 9 no.2:30-36 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

SHCHERBAKOV, V.G.; VEYTSMAN, R.M.; STEGENDO, Z.K.

Analysis of the borides of titanium, chromium, and zirconium.
Biul. Inst. metaloker. i spets. splav. AN URSR no.6:52-58 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.
(Borides)

GRES'-EDEL'MAN, B.Ye.; BELAYA, O.S.; YEGEL'YANOVA, O.I.; VEL'VOVSKAYA, R.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VEYTSMAN, R.Ye.; OLEYNIKOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, K.L.; VOLINA, L.Ye.; YAKOVITSKAYA, S.M.

Investigation of the role of serological types of the coli bacillus in the etiology of acute intestinal diseases of young children. Pediatriia 37 no.5:10-16 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. - kand. biolog. nauk G.P. Cherkas) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.I. Kornilova) i 21-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.M. Chervontsev).

(ENTERITIS, in inf. & child
E. coli, etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.
enteritis in inf., etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))

VEYTSMAN, R.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Importance of combined therapeutic methods in restoring central nervous function in children with acute dysentery. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.3:32-33 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Otdel terapii i profilaktiki detskikh bolezney (zav. otdelom - dots. S.V. Rodkin) i otdel fiziologii (zav. otdelom - dots. R.N. Gofman) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva im N.K. Krupskoy (direktor - kand.med.nauk O.I. Kornikova).

(DYSENTERY) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

GRES'-EDEL'MAN, B.Ye.; VEYTSMAN, R.Ye.; BELAYA, O.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, Ye.A.; YEGEL'YANOVA, O.I.; ISHCHENKO-LIPNIK, K.M.; VEL'VOVSKAYA, R.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.

Study of an outbreak of toxicoseptic diseases caused by Escherichia coli type O III. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:145 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Michnikova i Khar'kovskogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva. (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

OLEYNIKOVA, Ye.O. [Oleinykova, IE.O.]; VEYTSMAN, R.Ye. [Veitsman, R.IE.]

Microflora of the intestine in infants. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.3: 16-19 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detskaya im. N.K.Krupskoy (direktor - kand.med.nauk O.I.Kornilova).
(INTESTINES--MICROBIOLOGY)

VEYTSMAN, S.G., inzh.; KRIVOSHEYEV, V.N., inzh.

Building bridge spans with a cantilever crane used in track alignment. Transp. stroi. 14 no.3:17-19 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

VEYTSMAN, S.G., inzhener; SHITIKOV, P.A., inzhener.

Mechanizing track work in reconstructing railroad yards. Transp. stroi. 6 no.4:22-23 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Railroads--Track)

VEYTSMAN, V.R.

Development and reduction of the female reproductive system of Taenia solium. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.8:173-204 '53. (MLRA 6:9) (Tapeworms)

VEYTSMAN, V.R.

Development and reduction of the female reproductive system of the tapeworm Taenia crassicollis in cats. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.8:205-215 '53.
(MLRA 6:9)
(Tapeworms)

VEYZE, B.

Mechanization in engineering and management work. MTO 2 no.1:14-15 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' organizatsionnogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po mekhanizatsii inzhenerno-tekhnicheskogo i administrativno-upravlencheskogo truda i vystavki sovremennykh sredstv tekhniki upravleniya, Moskva.
(Technological innovations)

VEYZE, B. B.

Opyt mekhanizatsii normativnykh raschetov v planirovanii i uchete proizvodstva /Experience in the use of machines for norm computations in production planning and accounting/. Gosstatizdat, 1953. 128 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 1 April 1954.

VEYZE, B. B.

PA 37/49T70

USSR/Engineering Sep 48
Efficiency, Industrial

"Exhibition of Organizational Technique in Planning and Calculating Production," M. N. Ayzenberg, Engr, B. B. Veyze, Engr, $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp

"Vest Mashinostroy" Vol XXVIII, No 9

Exhibition was held in Moscow in Feb 48. Describes exhibits. Includes photograph.

FDB 37/49T70

VEYZE, L. G.

p.3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5294

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki.

Issledovaniye rannikh reaktsiy organizma na radiatsionnoye vozdeystviye (Study of Early Reactions of the Organism to Radiation Effects) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 220 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki.

Resp. Ed.: G.M. Frank, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: B.V. Garian; Tech. Eds.: V. Volkova and Ye.V. Makuni.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for radiobiologists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of nine articles by different authors on the effects of radiation on life processes. The following are discussed: the relationship between reflector mechanisms and disturbances in hemodynamics; the marked diminution or total absence of hemodynamic reactions under soft irradiation upon preliminary treatment of the skin with novocain; reflector-induced changes in the central nervous system and the almost instantaneous advent of fine physico-chemical reactions following irradiation; changes in the stability of the

Card 1/3

Study of Early Reactions (Cont.) SOV/5294

erythrocyte level during the first several hours after irradiation; blood albumin changes after irradiation, occurring earlier than believed heretofore by scientists; and new and important data on tissue breathing and disturbances in the physicochemical properties of erythrocytes. N.N. Livshits, Doctor of Biological Sciences, is mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface [A. Lebedinskiy]

Frank, G.M. Introduction. Radiation as a Disruptor of Regulative Controls of Life Processes 3

Nefedov, Yu.G. Disturbances in Blood Dynamics in Acute Radiation Injuries 5

Polivoda, A.I. Changes in the Elasticity and Hysteresis of Elastic-Type Arteries Due to a Total X-Ray Exposure 14

Card 2/3 42

Study of Early Reactions (Cont.) SOV/5294

Veyze, L.G., and G.M. Frank. Changes in Blood Dynamics and Changes in the Mechanical Properties of Blood Vessels in Total and Local Irradiation 60

Gamburtsev, A.G. Changes in the Physicochemical Properties of Erythrocytes Under the Effect of Radiation 83

Blokhina, V.D. Albumin Fractions in the Blood Plasma of Animals Exposed to Different Doses of X-Rays 93

Vysochina, I.V. Effect of X-Ray Irradiation on the Gas Balance of the Blood 113

Snezhko, A.D. On Changes in the Oxygen Content of Brain Tissues Under the Effect of Radiation 125

Aladzhalova, N.A. Characteristics of Physicochemical Changes in the Central Nervous System for Different Periods of Exposure to Radiation 167

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JA/rn/gmp
7-29-61

VENYZE, L.G.; FRANK, G.M.

Structural lability and questions on the auroregulation of cellular processes. Biofizika 5 no.1:34-39 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(CYTOLOGY)

VEYZERMAN, S. G., and VLADIMIROV, A. S.[Cand. in Engineering Science]
[Engineer, Junior Research Assoc. at the
Research Inst. Ministry of Communications]

"An Oscillographic Meter of Modulation Index" Vestnik svyazi No 11, 1954, pp 3-6.

Translation M-3,053,577

VEZA, M.

2

VEZA, M.; BUCHWALD, P.; KOVACHDI, A.

Bucharest, Revista de Chimie, No 11-12, Nov-Dec 63, Vol 14, p 688

"New Substances Prepared from Nitroethyl-benzene with Supposed Pesticidal Action."

VEZA, N

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concretes. - Binders, Concretes and Other Building Materials. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61754.

Author : Emil Latiu, ~~Nicolae Veza~~
Inst : Polytechnical Institute, Timisoara.
Title : Production of Strong Artificial Blocks of Boiler Slag and Lime by Pressing.

Orig Pub: Bul. stiint. si tehn. Inst. politehn. Timisoara, 1956, 1, No 2, 313 - 320.

Abstract: Blocks with a compression strength up to 100 kg per sq.cm can be produced by pressing a mixture of lime and boiler slag with the addition of the necessary amount of water.

Card 1/1

VEZA, Samson, lector univ. (C[illegible] j)

Object, problems and tasks of the method on teaching geography as an applied science. Natura Geografie 16 no.3:49-52 My-Je '64.

VEZA, S., lector univ. (Cluj)

School meteorologic station. Natura Geografia 17 no.1:64-69 Ja-F '65.

VEZA, Samson, lector (Cluj)

Arrangement of the geographical models on the ground, and organization of lessons. Natura Geografie 14 no.5:58-71 S-O '62.

VEZA, S., lector; ZAHAN, E., prof. (Cluj)

The teachers of geography getting ready for the new scholar year.
Natura Geografie 13 no.4:49-53 Jl-Ag '61.

1. Universitatea, Cluj (for Veza)

VEZA-TUGULEA, E.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. Vol. 9, No. 10, Oct. 1958

MEZA-TUGULEA, E. From the experience of the Donca Simo Enterprise in increasing the output of weaving looms. p. 392.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, NO. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

VEZDA, A.

Czechoslovak species of the genus Thelopsis Nyl. p. 27. (SBORNIK. RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE, No. 1, 1957, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

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

VEZDA, A.

Vezda, A. Lobaria amplissima (Scop.) Forest in Slovakia. p.214.

Vol. 10, no. 2, 1955 BIOLOGIA Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2 February, 1956

VEZDA, A.

Forest mosses and lichens as indicators of acidity in forest topsoils. p. 187
SBORNIK. RADA C: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE. Brno
No. 4, 1955

SOURCES:: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956

VEZDA, A.

VEZDA, A. Lichen of the Dejviz and Skritek peat bogs in the Jesenïky Mountains. p.21. No. 2, 1956. SBORNIK PRACA C: SPISY PRACOVNI LES NICKE. Brno. Czechoslovakia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

VESELA, A.

Zlatnik, A.; Vesela, A.; Chorlar, J. How knowledge of forest plant's can be helpful in the work of a forester. p. 85. LESNIK. PRA G: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE. Brno. No. 1/2, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

VEZDA, A.

"Lichens of the Czechoslovak Carpathian Mountains."

BIOLOGIA, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 12, 1958.

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

VEZDA, A.

"Lichens of the Czechoslovak Carpathian Mountains. II. Results of the lichen research in the Czechoslovak Carpathian Mountains in 1957."

Biologia. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 2, 1959

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Zlatnik, A.; Chmelar, J. How knowledge of forest plants can be helpful in the work of a forester. p. 85.
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

VEZDA, Antonin

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(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--LICHENS) (CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS)

VEZDA, Antonin

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Prir cas slezsky 22 no.4:447-458 '61.

BIRZVALK, Yu. [Birzvalks,J.] (Riga); VEZE, A. (Riga)

Distribution of speed in the pipes of electromagnetic pumps with rectangular cross sections. Vestis Latv ak no.10:85-89 '59.
(EEAI 9:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.
(Electromagnetic pumps)

VEZDA, ANTONIN

Botanika lesnicka. Kapitolu. I. napsal Alois Zlatnik. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1952. 198 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [Forest botany. Illus., bibl., subject index]

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, LC. VOL. 3, NO. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

SUCHIU, Ya.Ya. [Suciu, I.I.], inzh.; VEZDENTSIAN, V.F. [Vezdentean, V.F.], inzh.; MATIAK, I.F. [Matlac, I.F.], inzh. (Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Study of resistances made up of steel plates for use in electric traction systems. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.7:27-31 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

VEZE,A.; KLYAVIN'SH,Ya.[Klavins,J.]

Effect of rotating magnetic fields on turbulent heat transfer in mercury. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.5:67-70 '60.
(EEAI 10:7)

(Magnetic fields) (Mercury)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042293 S/0000/63/003/000/0161/0170

AUTHOR: Veze, A.K., Liyelausis, O.A., Petrovich, R.A., Ulmanis, L. Ya.

TITLE: The conductive layer in the travelling electromagnetic field of a one-way indicator

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 161-170

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic field, inductance, one way inductor, travelling magnetic field, vector potential equation

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt a theoretical calculation of the electromagnetic forces acting on a conducting layer of infinite length. At a distance δ from an infinitely long and infinitely wide one-way inductor of a travelling magnetic field, there is an infinitely long and infinitely wide conducting layer, which moves with respect to the inductor at a velocity of $2\tau f(1 - 2)$ (See Figure 1 of the Enclosure), where τ is the polar division of the inductor, s is the slippage, and f is the frequency of the current supplying the inductor. The thickness of the conducting layer is b, the specific conductivity of layer II is σ, the

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042293

conductance of regions I and III equals zero. The non-conducting layer beyond the conductor is considered unlimited for the purposes of this investigation. Vector-potential equations for various conditions are derived, with integration constants determined on the basis of the boundary conditions. The inductance components for all three regions are obtained, as well as the density of the inducing currents. The density equation for force is presented in dimensionless form and analyzed. In the second part of the paper, the authors make an experimental determination of the electromagnetic force, primarily for the purpose of verifying the derived theoretical expressions. A measurement was made of the force acting on a thin hollow aluminum cylinder, coaxially suspended in a unilateral cylindrical inductor. It was assumed that the induction distribution throughout the thickness of the cylinder wall differed only slightly from the planar case. The tangential component of the induction on the cylinder surface was measured as a function of frequency. The inductor was fed with three-phase AC current having frequencies ranging from 50 to 600 cps. Of greatest interest to the authors were the forces acting on a layer of finite length. In order to determine the effect of layer width, a series of tests were run using solid metal disks as the conducting layer. Good agreement was found to exist

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042293

between the theoretical and experimental results. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: AT4042293

ENCLOSURE: 01

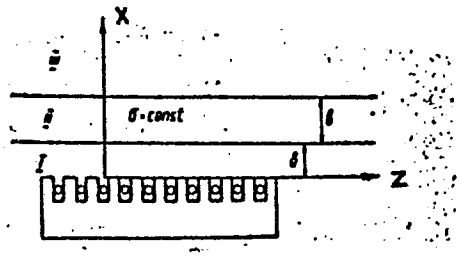

Fig. 1. Sketch for the theoretical calculation: I - region between inductor and conductor; II - conducting layer; III - space beyond conducting layer

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AT7001353 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0015/0042

AUTHOR: Veze, A. K.; Ulmanis, L. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electromagnetic processes in an ideal induction magnetohydrodynamic machine

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Dvizheniye provodyashchikh tel v magnitnom pole (Movement of conducting bodies in a magnetic field). Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1966, 15-42

TOPIC TAGS: mhd, electromagnetism, liquid metal pump, Maxwell equation

ABSTRACT: This is a review of various solutions of electromagnetic problems that arise in the construction and design of mhd generators, brakes, flow meters, electromagnetic mixers, liquid-metal conveyors and other devices. The problem is reduced to the determination of the electromagnetic processes occurring in a conducting strip placed in a traveling magnetic field of a flat inductor, under the assumption that the dimensions of the device in the direction of motion of the field and in the direction of the current flow are infinite (plane problem). The solution is based on a rigorous analysis of Maxwell's equations with references made to various approximations facilitating the solution. Specially treated are electromagnetic phenomena in a traveling magnetic field of a unilateral inductor and the electromagnetic processes in a traveling magnetic field of a bilateral inductor. It is mentioned in the conclusion that the theory of electromagnetic processes in an infinitely broad layer placed in a traveling magnetic field has been developed in greater detail than that

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7001353

for a finite strip, since the mathematical analysis is simpler for the former case. Orig. art. has: 18 figures and 82 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 09/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul66/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042294 S/0000/63/003/000/0171/0178

AUTHOR: Veze, A.K., Mikel'son, A.E.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of pumping liquid metals by means of cylindrical pumps without ferromagnetic cores

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 171-178

TOPIC TAGS: pump, cylindrical pump, liquid metal pump, coreless pump, ferromagnetic pump core, induction pump, electromagnetic pump

ABSTRACT: The authors point out one substantial defect of induction pumps for the pumping of liquid metals: in a specific segment, the cross section of the metal conduits must be hollow. Hollow channels, however, are more demanding in terms of mechanical and thermal overloads and also require more time and effort to manufacture. The overload problem becomes particularly critical when operating under high temperatures near the point of mechanical and physico-chemical stability of the wall material, especially in connection with the task of the electromagnetic pumping of zinc, aluminum, cast iron

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042294

and certain other chemically active metals. For this reason, the authors studied the feasibility of electromagnetically pumping liquid metals over circular tubing. A series of experiments are described in the article involving a coaxial cylindrical pump with no central core. The authors have shown that despite theoretical considerations which would seem to indicate that the metal in a cylindrical pump would travel in one direction along the walls and in the opposite direction in the center of the tubing, the realization of such pumps is technically feasible, notwithstanding the actual presence of such a motion in the channel. Investigations were carried out on several inductors of different radii, lengths and pole pair numbers. A determination was made of the force acting on a cylindrical metal conductor, located inside the inductor, as a function of the conductor radius, the specific electroconductivity and aggregate state of the conductor, the length of the polar pitch of the inductor and the frequency of the current used to supply the inductor. Test data were processed in dimensionless form. An experiment to measure the pressure developed by the cylindrical pump is described in some detail, and the authors determine the relationship existing between the criterion of relative force and the criterion of relative frequency under different conditions. On the basis of the experimental information obtained, a model of an infinitely long self-terminated cylindrical

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042294

pump was constructed (See Figure 1 of the Enclosure) for the purpose of checking the operation of similar devices under dynamic conditions. Sodium was employed as the liquid metal. The authors note that the first tests of the pump gave positive results and that processing of the results of the pump operation under dynamic conditions will permit the formulation of definitive recommendations with respect to the design and engineering calculation of similar units and the determination of their applicability for industrial use. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EM, IE

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4042294 ENCLOSURE: 01

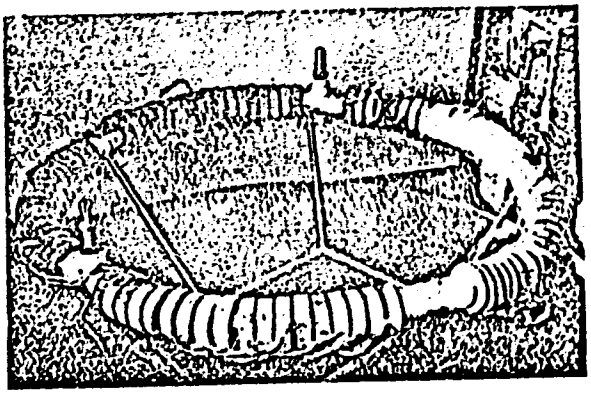

Fig. 8. Overall view of system with cylindrical inductors.

Card 4/4

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26.2331

AUTHORS: Veze, A. K., Liyelausis, O. A., Mikel'son, A. E.

TITLE: Simulation of volumetric electromagnetic forces acting upon a conducting body in an electromagnetic field

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut fiziki. Trudy. no. 12. 1961, 191 - 198

TEXT: A special device (Fig. 1) was constructed in order to investigate the possibilities of simulating volumetric electromagnetic forces acting on a liquid in a pulsed magnetic field. Two chambers were mounted on the bottom of a tank completely filled with liquid metal. The pole pieces of the electromagnet were passed through the bottom of the tank from inside these chambers. The arrows show how the liquid moves when a current passes through the coil. Experiments were made with two different sized prototypes of this device and with Hg, Sn and Na as liquids. The motion of the liquid in the gap was determined in dependence on current strength and frequency. From the conductivity σ, density ρ, and permeability μ. characteristic dimension of the system d, circular frequency, ω, of the

Card 1/3

Simulation of volumetric ...

supply current, ampere turns nI and gravity constant g, the following dimensionless quantities were defined: $\bar{\omega} = 4\pi\omega\mu\sigma d^2$, $\bar{I} = In\sigma\sqrt{\mu/\varrho}$, $\bar{g} = 4\pi\sigma\mu d\sqrt{gd}$, and, as a quantity depending only on parameters of the metal: $\lambda = \varrho/4\pi\mu\sigma\eta$. The relative velocity $R_M = 4\pi\sigma\mu vd$ is chosen as a non-determinative similarity principle. R_M as a function of $\bar{\omega}$, $\bar{g}$ and $\bar{I}$ characterizes the motion of the metal due to electromagnetic forces. In the case of $\bar{g}$-independent motion, R_M can be represented as a function of $\bar{\omega}$ when $\bar{I}$ is kept constant, or of $\bar{I}$ when $\bar{\omega}$ is kept constant. In both cases the values obtained for the three metals fit the same curve; in the last case it is a straight line. In simulating effects occurring in conducting bodies moving under the influence of a travelling magnetic field, skin-effect and the asynchronous nature of the electromagnetic forces have to be taken into account. This is done for the turbulent motion of the metal in a rotating magnetic field. If the induction $B \sim In/d$, $R'_M = 4\pi\sigma\mu v^2 d/(v_o - v)$, v_o is the field velocity in the system at rest. $R'_M(\bar{I}^2)$ is a straight line.

Card 2/3

Simulation of volumetric ...

$R'_M = kI^2$; for 50, 100 and 200 cps (ω = 0.4, 0.8, 1.6) the values obtained fit the same line. Due to the asynchronous nature of the forces, if $v_o \gg v$, a liquid may in some cases be simulated by a solid. The dependence of the criterion $\bar{N} = N\gamma\mu/114.3d^3B^2$ on $\bar{\omega}$ was also studied for Hg, and Al and Cu cylinders. (N is the moment of direction) All values again fit one curve. There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

GRUZSNICZKI, F., fiz.; VEZEANU, P., ing.

Temperature measurement of liquid steel with the aid of rhodium and platinum alloy thermocouples. Metrologia apl 9 no.5:207-211 S-O '62.

POSTELNICESCU, Mircea, prof. ing.; VEZEANU, Petre, ing.

Optimum preheating temperature of combustion air in steam boilers from the standpoint of metal consumption. Metalurgia constr mas 13 no. 4: 293-298 Ap '61.

1. Institutul Politehnic Bucuresti.

graphs, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institutul de cercetari metalurgice (Metallurgical Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MM

JPRS

L 33356-66

ACC NR: AP6024577 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/009/0469/0471

AUTHOR: Vezeanu, P. (Engineer)

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Metalurgice)

TITLE: Possibilities of reducing the fuel consumption in rotary chamotting kilns

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 9, 1965, 469-471

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchanger, ceramics

ABSTRACT: Analyzing the thermal balance in rotary chamotting kilns, the author concludes that heat recovery can be effected through the improvement or introduction of heat exchangers among clay and burnt gases and/or chamotte and air. Other methods to reduce fuel consumption by lowering heat losses to the surroundings are suggested, among them the proper insulation of the boiler shell and painting of the exterior with aluminum bronze. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,732]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 666.763.2.041.491-611

VEZEANU, Petre, ing.

The recovering boilers for Martin furnaces. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.10:889-896 O '62.

1. Institutul de cercetari metalurgice.

VEZEANU, Petre, ing.

Optimum location of recuperative boilers in the case of two-stage air preheating in the Martin furnaces. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.12:1065-1068 D '62.

1. Institutul de cercetari metalurgice.

VEZEANU, Petre, ing.

Computing the resistance of the pipes in modern steam boilers.
Metalurgia constr mas 13 no.10:863-869 O '61.

(Steam boilers) (Strength of materials)

24276

R/009/60/000/010/008/009
A125/A126

18 4000

AUTHORS: Vezeanu, Petre, and Aschendorf, Alphonse, Engineers

TITLE: Some applications of radioactive isotopes in the metallurgical industry

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia şi Construcţia de Maşini, no. 10, 1960, 914 - 917

TEXT: The authors review several possibilities of using radioactive isotopes in various metallurgical processes. To check the wear of blast furnace linings, radioactive sources, generally Co^{60} are placed into the lining, the radiations being recorded by a counter located outside of the furnace. The value of the source's activity is determined by calculating the attenuation of the radiation in the refractory brick, steel shell and other structural material. The measuring speed for a source of Λ activity is determined by:

$$n = \frac{\Delta \cdot e^{-\Sigma \mu_i x_i} A \cdot \Sigma_Y f_s}{4\pi R^2},$$

in which A is the area of the counter, Σ_y - the efficiency of the counter

Card 1/3

Some applications of radioactive isotopes in...

for γ radiation, f_s - the scheme factor, and R - the distance source - counter. In case of three sources and one control point, n_{tot} is:

$$n_{tot} + n_1 + n_2 + n_3.$$

The results obtained have been checked by direct measurements carried out upon the repair of the blast furnace. The radioactive wear-determining method can also be used for open-hearth furnace linings. Another possibility of using radioactive sources is the determination of the speed of gases passing through the charge. Krivanosov (Abstracter's note: no reference given in the article) recommends the introduction of a gaseous radioactive indicator through the tuyères. By a gas capturing probe and a recording apparatus the moment can be established in which the indicator has attained different levels. The distribution of the cast iron in the furnace crucible can be determined by P^{32}. Three samples per minute are taken during tapping. At a given moment, the samples present a maximum of activity which proves the distribution of the cast iron in layers. P^{32} radioactive isotopes can also be used for the determination of the phosphorus content in the charge of a Thomas converter. The phosphorus content can be determined

on the basis of an accurate proportion between the molten metal and the specific activity of the sample. The level of the molten metal in cupola furnaces has also been determined by radioactive isotopes. By using two Co^{60} sources of 10 mCu, and two thyratrons, the hot metal level could be maintained constant with a precision of 20 - 50 mm. The homogenation of cast iron in the crude iron mixer could also be studied with P^{32}. Radioactive isotopes can also be used to determine the distribution of phosphorus and arsenic in different steel alloys to investigate the plastic process of metals, to control the thickness in the rolling process, etc. The application of radioactive isotopes facilitates the automation of different processes and increases the technical level of the production. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

POSTELNICESCU, Mircea, prof. ing.; VEZEANU, Petre, ing.

Fuel economy in boilers functioning by gas furnace previously heated. Constr mas 15 no.4:291-295 Ap '63.

1. Institutul politehnic, Bucuresti (for Postelnicescu).
2. Institutul de cercetari metalurgice (for Vezeanu).

VEZEKENYI, E.

"The chick-pea of Karcag is a useful leguminous plant." p. 376 (Termeszet Es Technika, Vol 112 No 6 June 1953 Budapest)

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

SZODORAY, L; SELENYI, A; VEZEKENYI, K.

Significance of electrodermatographic investigations in certain dermatoses. Acta med.hung. 7 no.1-2:123-134 1955

1. Klinik fur Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheitein der Medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen
(SKIN, diseases,
electrodermatographic data)

MESZAROS, Csilla, dr.; VEZEKENYI, Klara, dr.

Essential cryoglobulinemia. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.3:124-128 Je '63.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Borklinikajanak (igazgato: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(CRYOBLOBULINS) (LEG ULCER) (CHLOROQUINE)
(BLOOD PROTEIN DISORDERS)

VEZEKENYI, A.; SZABO, E.

"A reply to Z. Csillag and P. Szentmiklosi's remarks. " p. 551.
(NEPEGESZSEGUGY, Vol. 34 No. 9, Sept. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954

VERSKOVI, E.

VERSKOVI, E. Preparation of soil on cloddy sodic ground. p. 5.

Vol. 11, no. 15/16, Aug. 1956
MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

CSOKA, I., dr.; VEZEKENYI, K., dr.; SZODORAY, L.,dr.

Subcorneal pustular dermatosis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.9:403-407
1 Mr'64.

VEZEKENYI, KLARA

SZODORAY, Lajos, dr.; TUZA, Klara, dr.; VEZEKENYI, Klara

Evaluation of 5 years material on the melanoma cases of the Dermatological and Venporological Clinic of Debrecen. Orv. hetil. 98 no.10-11:239-243 17 Mar 57.

1. A debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani klinikajanak (igazgato: Szodoray, Lajos egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.
(MELANOMA, ther.
follow-up (Hun))

NAGY, Endre, dr.; VEZEKENYI, Klara, dr.

Study of the monoamine oxidase activity in lupus erythematosus. Borgyogy vener. szemle 40 no.3:113-116 Je'64.

1. A Debreceni Bor es Nemikortani Klinika kozlemenye (Igazgato: Szodoray, Lajos, dr. egyetemi tanar).

VEZEKENYI, Klara, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.; SZODORAY, Lajos, dr.

On the histological characteristics of bullous skin diseases.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.6:267-273 D '63.

(DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS) (PEMPHIGUS)
(LEUKEMIA) (SKIN NEOPLASMS)

VEZEKENYI, Klara; TUZA, Klara

Cholinesterase activity in pigmented naevi. Acta morph. acad. sci. hung. 11 no.3:327-333 '62.

1. Institute of Dermatology (Director: Prof. L. Szodoray), Medical University, Debrecen, and "David Gruby" Institute for Dermatological and Venereal Diseases, Miskole.
(CHOLINESTERASE) (NEVUS PIGMENTED)

NAGY, Endre, dr.; VEZEKENYI, Klara, dr.; SZABO, Peter, dr.

Treatment of childhood morphea with combined antimalarials and novocain. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.5:226-230 O '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Borklinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanar).
(SCLERODERMA) (PROCAIN) (CHLOROQUINE)

VEZEKENYI, Klara

Data on the histochemistry of keratinization. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 36 no.2-3:57-61 Mr-My '60.

(KERATIN)
(SKIN chem)

VEZEKENYI, N.; CARANYOLYI, K.

Public alimentation of children. p. 42

Budapest, Hungary. Elelmezesrudimanyi Intezet. YEARBOOK. Budapest, 1959,

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

Uncl.

TELEGDI, Ervin, dr.; VEZEKENYI, Nora

On snacks for school children in the forenoon in Budapest. Nepegeszsegugy 44 no.2:51-56 F '63.

1. Kozlemeny az Orszagos Elelmezes- es Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezetbol (igazgato: Tarjan Robert dr. egyetemi tanar).
(NUTRITION) (MILK)

VEZEKENYI, N.

Significance of organized recreation for children on the basis of research on hygienic-nutritional problems, p. 162, NEVELESZSEGUGY, (Egeszsegugyi Miniszteruium) Budapest, Vol. 37, No. 7, July 1956

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

MESZAROS, Gyorgy, dr.; FABIAN, Sandor, dr.; BANHIDI, Endre, dr.; VEZENDI, Sandor, dr.

Bronchography under overpressure and anesthesia in apneic patients. Tuberkulozis 14 no.3:68-71 Mr '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Tbc Klinika (mb. igazgato: Pongor Ferenc dr. egyetemi docens) bronchologiai csztalyanak kozlemenye.

(APNEA diag) (BRONCHI radiography)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; VEZENDI, Sandorne, dr.

On the rehabilitation of children injured in accidents. Gyermekgyogyaszat 14 no.1:21-27 Ja '62.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi Szervezestani Intezet.
(ACCIDENTS) (REHABILITATION)

MESZAROS, Gyorgy, dr.; BANHIDI, Endre, dr.; VEZENDI, Sandor, dr.

A new method for the local management of cavities. Tuberkulozis 15 no.7:208-211 Jl '62.

1. A debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Tbc Klinika (mb. igazgato: Pongor Ferenc dr. egyetemi docens) Bronchologiai Osztalyanak kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY surg)

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; VEZENDI, Sandorne, dr.

On childhood accidents. Orv hetil 104 no. 28: 1316-1320 Jl '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Egeszsegugyi Szervezesi Intezet.
(ACCIDENTS)

FULOP, Tamas, dr. VEZENDI, Sandorne, dr.

Changes in the attendance of specialized clinics as a consequense of agricultural socialization. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.1:14-16 Ja'64.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi Szervezesi Intezetebol.

FULOP, Tamas, dr.; VEZENDI, Sandorne, dr.

Childhood accidents among the rural population of the Hajdu-Bihar County. Nepegeszsegugy 45 no.2:37-38 F'64.

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvos tudomanyi Egyetem Egeszsegugyi Szervezeti Intezetebol.

VEZENDI, Sandor, dr.; MANDI, Laszlo, dr.; SZABO, Anna, dr.; MESZAROS, Lajos, dr.

Significance of pleurisy in the development of remote pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 17 no.7:202-204 Jl '64.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem TBC Klinikajanak (mb. igazgato: Pongor Ferenc dr.) kozlemenye.