DROBNI, Sandor, dr.; EGEDY, Elemer, dr.

Heart tamponade caused by thoraco-abdominal stab wound. Orv. hetil. 96 no.47:1307-1310 20 Nov 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Hedri Endre dr. egyet. tanar) kozlem.

(HEART,
tamponade, traum.)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
thoraco-abdom., causing heart tamponade)
(THORAX, wounds and injuries,
causing heart tamponade)

EGEDY, Elemer, dr.; SZANTO, Tibor, dr.

Late results of splenectomy in Werlhof's disease. Orv. hetil. 97 no.29:798-800 15 July 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostud. Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikaj. (igaz.: Hedri, Endre dr. egyet. tanar) kozl.

(PUPURA, THROMBOPENIC, surg.
splenectomy, follow-up. (Hun))
(SPLEEN, surg.
excis., in thrombopenic purpura, follow-up. (Hun))

ZSEBOK, Zoltan, Dr.; [redacted]

Role and significance of the results of test meals administered without the use of a sound in the evaluation of the x-ray manifestations of chronic gastritis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.2:65-69 11 Jan 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Hedri Endre dr. Egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(GASTRIC JUICE
acidity determ. by tubeless method using gastrotest tablets (Hun))

(GASTRITIS, diag.
chronic evaluation of x-ray findings by determ. of gastric acidity by tubeless method using gastrotest tablets (Hun))

EGEDY, Elemer, dr.

Role of adrenal cortex hormones in surgical practice. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.4:260-263 Jl '62.
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther) (SURGERY OPERATIVE)

EGEDY, E.; STEKKER, K.; FUREDI, Erzsebet; FONYODI, Sarolta

Renal insufficiency after surgery in severe liver, biliary and pancreatic diseases. Acta chir. acad. sci. hung. 3 no.4:343-354 '62.

1. I. Chirurgische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. E. Hedri) und II. Pathologisches Institut (Direktor: Prof. Dr. L. Haranghy) der Medizinischen Universitat Budapest.

(LIVER DISEASES) (PANCREAS) (BILIARY TRACT)
(JAUNDICE) (ACUTE RENAL FAILURE) (ANURIA)

2 [illegible], 5.

HAYNAL, I.; GRAF, F.; MATSCH, J.; CSELEY, M.; [redacted], S.

Role of the hypophyseo-hypothalamic system in the pathogenesis of erythremia and symptomatic polycythemia. Orv.hetil. 91 no.34:1025-1034 20 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Second Clinic for Internal Diseases (Director--Professor Dr.Imre Haynal), Budapest University.

Egedy Sandor

FARADI, Laszlo; JUHASZ, Pal; EGEDY, Sandor

Evaluation of the early phase of hypertension. Magy. belorv. arch. 10 no.4:109-114 Aug 57.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalatanak kozlemenye.
(HYPERTENSION
symptomatol. of early phase (Hun))

FISCHER, A.; EGEDY, S.; SKOLNIK, J.

Contribution to the pathomechanisms of hyposthenuria. Acta med. Hung. 18 no.2:197-212 '62.

1. II. Medizinische Klinik (Vorstand: Prof. Dr. P. Gomori) der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.
(URINE)

GOMORI, Pal, dr.; EGEDY, Sandor, dr.; KEREKES, Gizella, dr.

Results of the angiotensin skin test in normal and hypertensive subjects. Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:2067-2069 3 N '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II Belklinika.
(HYPERTENSION) (HYPERTENSION, RENAL)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (ANGIOTENSIN)
(SKIN TESTS) (VASOPRESSIN)

EGEI, R.

"The production plan is our working program."

p. 3 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 1, Jan. 1957
Bucuresti, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

EGEL', L Ye

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5474

Terpigorev, A. M., Academician [deceased], Chairman of the Editorial Board, R. P. Kaplunov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Deputy Chairman of the Editorial Board, Ye. F. Moskal'kov, Mining Engineer, V. V. Nedin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Yu. V. Seledkov, Mining Engineer, O. O. Sosedov, Mining Engineer, and L. Ya. Tarasov, Mining Engineer.

Spravochnik po gornorudnomu delu. t. 2: Podzemnyye raboty (Ore-Mining Industry Handbook. v. 2: Underground Operations) Moscow, Gosgortekhizdat, 1961. 855 p. Errata slip inserted. 12,000 copies printed.

Scientific Eds. (Title page): A. M. Terpigorev, Academician, and R. P. Kaplunov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Resp. Ed.; L. Ya. Tarasov; Eds. of Publishing House: M. M. Smirenskiy, and V. N. Partsevskiy; Tech. Ed.: V. L. Prozorovskaya, and M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

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Ore-Mining Industry (Cont.) SOV/5474

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for mining engineers and skilled personnel of the mining industry.

COVERAGE: Volume II of the handbook reviews various methods of underground mining and analyzes the basic principles underlying different types of ore mining operations. Parts I, VI, IX XI, and XV of this volume were written by L. Ya. Tarasov, Mining Engineer, L. Ye. Egel', Geological Engineer, also participated in writing Part I. Part II was written by A. M. Bybochkin, Candidate of Geological and Mining Sciences; Part III by D. N. Ogloblin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and M. G. Papazov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Parts IV, V, and X were written by R. P. Kaplunov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Part VII by V. V. Nedin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and by Sh. I. Ibrayev, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Part VIII by N. N. Polyakov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences (deceased) and by M. B. Udalkin, Mining Engineer; Part IX by A. M. Alyamskiy, Docent, Candidate

Ore-Mining Industry (Cont.) SOV/5474

of Technical Sciences (deceased); Part XII by G. M. Malakhov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; and Part XIV by V. N. Voronin, Doctor of Technical Sciences (deceased), and L. D. Voronina, Candidate of Technical Sciences. No personalities are mentioned. Each part of the handbook is accompanied by references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

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EGEL', Lev Yevgen'yevich; BUTKEVICH, G.V., otv. red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Ferrous, nonferrous, and rare metal ores and their industrial importance] Rudy chernykh, tsvetnykh i redkikh metallov i ikh promyshlennoe znachenie. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 199 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Ores)

EGEL', L.Ye.

Selenium minerals of exogenous deposits. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:27-51 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium)

EGEL', L.Ye.

Exogenous deposits of selenium and their classification.
Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:60-88 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium)

EGEL', L.Ye.; BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.

Prospecting methods, studying, and appraising of exogenous deposits. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:88-101 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium)

EGEL', L.Ye.; BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.

Laboratory research methods. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:101-115 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium--Analysis)

EGEL', L.Ye.

Appraisal and calculation of selenium reserves in exogenous deposits. Geol.mest.rad.elem. no.11:115-116 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium)

EGEL', L.Ye.

Technology of obtaining selenium from sedimentary selenium-sulfide ores. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:117-120 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium sulfides)

EGEL', L. Ye.

Conclusion. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:120-124 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium)

EGEL', L.Ye.

Objectives of further studies. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:124-125 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Selenium)

S/169/63/000/001/036/062
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Egel', L.Ye. and Bur'yanova, Ye.Z.

TITLE: Methods of prospecting, study, and estimation of exogenic deposits of selenium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 7, abstract 1D42 (In collection: Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov. no. 11, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962, 88-101)

TEXT: It is convenient to organize special prospecting of exogenic deposits in conjunction with geological surveying on a scale of 1:50,000 or greater, and also during the search for other useful mineral deposits, particularly those of uranium. In sedimentary deposits selenium occurs predominantly in sand-schistose layers, less frequently in limestones and phosphorites. The rocks are studied by investigating sections transverse to the strike of the strata. During this operation all lithological and stratigraphical varieties of rocks are carefully inspected, taking samples by

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Methods of prospecting, ...

grooving, and in extreme cases, by picking up lumps of ore. The shallow-water deposits of seas, lagoons, lakes and ancient rivers are more promising. Bituminized limestones and carboniferous sandy schist should be particularly carefully examined. The most promising appear to be the sandy schists accumulating near active volcanic regions. Since selenium is characteristically associated with uranium, vanadium, and molybdenum, the appearance of such minerals indicates in most cases the presence of selenium in the given rocks. Pyritic deposits contain as a rule sharply concentrated quantities of selenium. It is particularly important to test iron caps for Se. In its usual sense metallometric sampling is not suitable for selenium, since the latter is not detectable by spectroscopic methods. The prospecting is carried out with the aid of a special method, selenometry, which comprises a series of operations including special sampling and estimation of selenium by dry microchemical tests. Selenometry may be either qualitative or semi-quantitative. In qualitative selenometry the element is detected by the usual method of sublimation in a closed tube. The presence of 0.001% of Se may be confirmed in this way. If selenium in the ore is not accompanied

Methods of prospecting, ...

by sulphide sulphur, or by arsenic, then the above method may give a qualitative estimate of the Se content. Selenium-containing samples are then subjected to chemical and mineralogical analysis to establish the mineral composition and the selenium content. One of the promising methods of prospecting for selenium and uranium deposits is the geobotanical method. The success of prospecting depends on the depth of stratification and on the form in which the selenium occurs. Although a large group of selenium-absorbing plants is known, their values as indicators is not uniform. Milk vetch is generally accepted as an indicator. According to D.G. Kennon, prospecting by plant-indicators is particularly effective if the concentration of selenium in the ground is about 0.01%, (U not below 0.01%) and if the depth of the ore deposit does not exceed 12 m. Of the geophysical methods, γ -surveying and radiometry may be used in prospecting for seleniferous deposits. The hydrochemical method does not always yield positive results since the possibility of confirming the presence of Se deposits in this way depends on the Eh and pH of these weak rock solutions.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 3/3

GINZBURG, A.I., prof.; EGEL', L.Ye.

"Economic studies of rare earths" by B.I. Kogan. Reviewed by A.I. Ginzburg, L.E. Egel'. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.9:152-153 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rare earths) (Kogan, B.I.)

EGEL', Lev Yeven'yevich; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; ZUBREV, I.N., zam. glavnogo red.; GUDALIN, G.G., red.; KRASNIKOV, V.I., red. [deceased];KORESHKOV, B.Ya., red.; MOMDZHI, G.S., red.; POZHARITSKIY, K.L., red.; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.; SOLOVOV, A.P., red.; TROYANOV, A. T., red.; FILIPPOVSKAYA, T.B., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.vypuska; PROKOF'YEV, A. P., red.vypuska; SOKOLOVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Rare-earth metals.] Redkozemel'nye metally. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 332 p. (Otsenka mestorozhdenii pri poiskakh i razvedkakh, no.21). (MIRA 17:2)

EGEL'SHTEYN, S.Ya., inzh.

Nomograms and tables for determining the number of sections in M-136 and M-150 cast iron double-channel heating radiators. [Suggested by S.IA. Egel'shtein]. Opyt rab. proekt. org. no.2: 15-22 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Radiators)

SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; MAMIKONYANTS, L.G.; MAMEDOV, A.M.; KULI-ZADE, K.N.; ABDURASHITOV, S.A.; DZHUVARLI, Ch.M.; RUSTAM-ZADE, P.B.; GUSEYNOV, F.G.; GAZAR'YAN, S.I.; EGENDI-ZADE, A.A.; ALI-ZADE, A.S.

B.P. Al'bitskii; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.12:88 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Al'bitskii, Boris Petrovich, 1887-1962)

RUMANIA/Farm Animals. Cattle. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78743.

Author : Lunca, N.; Ionescu, C.; Slavescu, E.; Eger, E.

Inst :

Title : Results Obtained in Several Stations for Artificial Insemination in Cluj Region.

Orig Pub: Probl. zootechn., 1957, No 6, 55-57.

Abstract: Artificial insemination of cows was conducted for the first time in the rayons of Dzhilau, Zhibou and Zalets. Bulls 2 to 8-9 years old served as sires. The percentage of fertilization for three years comprised on the average 74.5, 66.73 and 69.77%. Fertility of cows under artificial insemination equaled 78-73%; the litter was

Card : 1/2

EGERER, Frigyes, okleveles banyageologus-mernok

Redeepening of deep borings and their deflection in tectonically disturbed area by means of geophysical measurements. Bany lap 96 no.9:610-614 S '63.

1. Magyar Allami Eotvos Lorand Geofizikai Intezet Karottazs Csoportja, Miskolc.

[redacted]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, [redacted] B
Thermochemistry, Equilibriums, Phys. Chem.
Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 52949.

EGER, I.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibriums. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70053.

Author : ~~Eger I.~~
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Determination of Lithium Carbonate Solubility in Water and Potassium Sulfate Solutions.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 3, 136 - 138.

Abstract: The solubility S (mole/l) of $LiCO_3$ (I) in water and aqueous K_2SO_4 solutions (II) was measured at 25-100°C. The experimental data are expressed by an equation $S = A_1 + A_2 m_2 + A_3 m_2^2 + \ldots$,

$A_1 = S (m_2 = 0) = S_0$ and m_2 is the molar con-

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibriums. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70053.

Abstract: centration of II. The values of S_o and constants A_2 and A_3 are respectively equal to: at 25°C - 0.160, 0.23, 0.146; at 50° C - -0.128, 0.184, 0.0815; at 75° C — 0.102, 0.168, 0.068; at 100° C — 0.0788, 0.142, 0.050.

II increases the solubility of I from 40-80%. The heat of solution Q for I was calculated. The obtained data satisfy the equation: $Q = -3570 \pm 17.00T$, where T is the temperature in °K.

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RIPAN, Raluca, acad.; EGER, I.; MIREL, C.

Contributions to the study of the properties of some salts of O,O-diethyl ester of dithiophosphoric acid. Pts.1-2. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:49-60 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

RIPAN, Raluca; EGER, T.; BOJAN, N.

Contributions to the determination of uranium and its accompanying elements. Pt. 1. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.12:829-833 D '64.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch, 59-65 Donath Street. Submitted July 20, 1964.

RIPAN, Raluca; EGER, I.; BOJAN, N.

Contributions to the determination of uranium and accompanying elements. Pt.1. Studii cerc chim 13 no.12:873-877 D '64.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch 59-65 Donath Street.

MUSIL, J.; EGER, J.

"Comparative index numbers of the chemical industry in the United States of America, West Germany, Great Britain, France and Japan" by L. Hess, Ilse Naujaocks. Reviewed by J. Musil and J. Eger. Chem listy 58 no.12:1464-1466 D '64.

S/270/63/000/001/010/024
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Eger, R.

TITLE: An investigation of the refraction effect in precision leveling by instruments with compensators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 1, 1963, 31, abstract 1.52.205 ("Vermessungstechnik", 1962, v. 10,no. 6, 159 - 161, German)

TEXT: The aims of investigations were as follows: 1) to establish, whether there is a difference in leveling with instruments with a compensator without using the field umbrella and instruments with a level and using the umbrella; 2) to establish a dependence of refraction effect on the vertical temperature gradient and distance to the rod; 3) to determine the agreement between the refraction value calculated by the rigorous formula and by the Kukkamyaki approximate formula on the one hand and its actual value on the other one. Investigations were performed experimentally by the well-known method of leveling by the long ray (20, 30 and 40 m) and short ray (13 m) and measuring vertical temperature gradient with thermocouples within the range 0.5 - 2.5 m over the

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ground surface. An open area with grass cover and 1.83 m elevation was selected for investigations, and the angle between directions to both rods was acute. Measurements were carried out almost daily from August 25 to September 16, 1961, with three level instruments: Salmoiragi model 5190, Koni 007 and Ni 004. Measurements by the long ray were conducted, as far as possible, from sunrise to sunset, and by the short ray - during the periods of alternation of the temperature gradient sign. The following conclusions have been drawn as a result of investigations: 1) Temperature distribution in the near-the-ground air layer systematically distorts the results of precision leveling; magnitudes of temperature gradient depend mainly on solar illumination. 2) The daily course of leveling refraction corresponds to the course of the vertical temperature gradient. This correspondence is sufficiently exact for observations by means of level instruments with a compensator; for the level instrument Ni 004 considerable discordances are sometimes noted which cannot be explained solely by temperature effects on the instrument. Minor discrepancies between the results obtained with different instruments are explained by not simultaneous observations with these level instruments. 3) Leveling refraction is proportional to vertical temperature gradient and square of distance to the rod, and also depends

An investigation of the refraction effect...

on the height of directional ray over the ground surface. 4) Under conditions of conducting experiments at a height of 0.5 m, temperature gradient of 1° per 2 m, refraction is 0.15 mm. 5) Corrections for refraction calculated by the Kukkamyaki formula at the height of directional ray over 0.75 m above the ground surface eliminate distortions of elevations in almost 75% cases. There are 7 references.

I. Entin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

EGER, W., dr.

New results in the research on nidi and nidal processes. Term tud kozl 5 no.6:246-248 Je '61.

EGERESSY, Gyulane

Formation of the Club of Young Intellectuals at Tatabanya.
Term tud kozl 8 no.12:575 D '64.

1. Secretary, Komarom County Section, Society for Propagation of Scientific Knowledge.

EGERMAYEROVA, R., Dr.; FISAROVA, M., Dr.

Subarachnoid hemorrhage. Cesk. neur. 20 no.6:373-379 Nov 57.

1. Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta prof. Dr V. Pitha. R. E. K., Plzen-Doubravka, Mohylova 70.
(SUBARACNOID HEMORRHAGE, case reports
diag. & progn. (Cz))

EGERMAIER, V. - Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954. ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU

The great contribution of I. V. Stalin to socialist technology. p. 97.
Certain problems of the heat treatment of metals. p. 130.

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

EGERMAIER, V.

Bright-drawn steel. p.299. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo plaiv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

EGERMAIER, V.

The development of our secondary metallurgic production since 1945.

p. 347 (Hutnik, Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovaia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

EGERMAIER, V.

Secondary metallurgic production in the USSR and in our country.

P. 1062. (HUTNICKE LISTY.) (Praha, Czechoslavakia) Vol. 12, No. 11, Nov. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

EGERMAJEROVA, R., Dr.; SKOHPIL, V., Dr.

Postpartum thrombosis of intracranial sinuses and veins.
Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.20:543-545 18 May 56.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Plzni. Predn. prof. Dr. Pitha.
(PUERPERIUM, compl.
thrombosis of intracranial sinuses and cerebral veins (Cz))
(SINUS THROMBOSIS,
puerperal, with cerebral thrombosis (Cz))
(CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS AND EMBOLISM,
puerperal, with sinus thrombosis (Cz))

NEKHENDZI, Ye.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; EGERMAN, V.N., inzh.

Measurement of thermal stresses in a welded diversified shaft using high-temperature tensiometers. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.5:19-24 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

AUTHOR: Egermayyer, F., Professor, Doctor SOV/2-58-10-7/15

TITLE: On Contemporary Conceptions of Statistics in Socialist and Capitalist Countries. (O sovremennykh vzglyadakh na statistiku v sotsialisticheskikh i kapitalisticheskikh stranakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1958, Nr 10, pp 42 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the USSR, and in the majority of satellite countries, a reorganization of statistics is taking place to meet the requirements arising from the new administration of national economy. The concept of Soviet statisticians, claiming statistics to represent an independent subject of social science, is shared by statisticians of the satellite countries. However, this view is in contrast to present-day concepts prevailing in capitalist countries. The author publishes the concepts of Soviet, American, British, Polish, Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian and German (SZG) statisticians on this matter, and makes mention of the fact that the Soviet concepts have strongly influenced the statistical methods of the world. The author

Card 1/2

EGERSZALOKI, Istvan

Experience and lessons of the railroad workers' academies in the 1961-62 season. Term tud kozl 6 no.10:478 O '62.

1. Munkasakademiai eloado.

EGERSZEGI P.

P. Practical execution of telluric prospecting. P. Egerszegi, E. Takács. (Hungarian title) Geofizikai Közlemények, Vol. 3 (67), 1955, No. 11, pp 595–599, 9 figs.

Telluric currents create such an electric field in the earth crust which other methods of electric research attempt to produce artificially. Their momentary current intensity is constant over large areas, but their absolute value and their direction are variable. Due to the identical current intensity they are forced from the poor conductor bedrock into the sedimentary layers; the simultaneous potential drop brought about between the evenly spaced points on the surface is a function of the thickness of the sedimentary series. Since the determination of the absolute potential drops is a rather involved procedure, the extent of the variations in potential, which are proportional to the absolute values, are measured instead and compared with the values obtained during the same period at a point selected as a base. The variations can be determined from projectional values, therefore, the variations of the potential difference are recorded on electrodes arranged according to a certain system, and, for the sake of comparison, simultaneous measurements are executed at the base and at the recording stations. If the correlation between the projectional values obtained for the potential variations at two points is expressed by a formula, the coefficients of the latter prove to be characteristic data of the thickness of the sediments and of the electric inhomogeneity, that is, of the influence of the subsoil on the electric field. The value of

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the invariable made up of the components had been determined graphically; the advantage of the procedure is that it furnishes data on the homogeneity of the telluric field by direct observation. A description is given of the instruments employed for measuring as well as of the methods of prospecting executed with their aid. The results have been compared with the data furnished by geophysical measurements carried out on the profiles *Kopháza-Sopron* and *Hetel-Csapod-Mihályi-Szany*: they were found to be in good agreement.

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EGERSZEGI, P.;KISS, K.

Investigation of the ruptured structure of the coal basin in Oroszlany by geophysical methods. p. 681.

BANYASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, 1959. Uncl.

Egerszegi, Sándor

5.6-176 551.556.2:551.311.3

Egerszegi, Sándor. A szélerózió (deflácio) lekűzdése erdősávrendszerrel. [Prevention of wind erosion (deflation) by means of shelter belts (last paper).] *Időjárás*, 55(7/8):210–215, July/Aug. 1951. refs. DLC—The problem of optimum angle of shelter belts in relation to the prevailing wind direction is discussed. A soil conservation scheme is proposed which combines the use of shelter belts with proper fertilizing and cultivation methods aimed at increasing the wind resistivity of the soil. *Subject Headings:* 1. Wind erosion 2. Shelter belts 3. Soil conservation.—*G.T.*

EGERSZEGI, S.

"Making Sand Productive." p. 714 (TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM. Vol. 113, No. 12, Dec. 1954; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955, Uncl..

EGERSZEGI, S.

Improvement of sand occurring in layers. p. 3. Vol. 8, No. 1 Jan. 1956. Budapest, Hungary. AGRARTUDOMANY.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

EGERSZEGI, S.

Current problems of manuring; improving the productive capacity of sand. p. 5.
(Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 3, Feb. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Improvement, Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100114

Author : Egercegi, Sh.
Inst :
Title : Thorough Improvement of Friable Sand Soils.

Orig Pub : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No 1, 56-80

Abstract : A review of the operations of experimental institutions in Hungary on the improvement of sands and sand soils in different regions of the country. It is underscored that the operations in the appropriation of sands in Hungary have been conducted for a long time and, as a consequence, valuable experiences have been gained; there has developed a complex of agricultural engineering and ameliorating measures, adaptable to various soil-climatic conditions of the country. Individual applications are described and data on the yielding capacity of grain crops in the appropriated sections are presented.

-- F.N. Sofiyeva

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- 81 -

EGERSZEGI, S.

Improving the water economy of sandy soils and its agrophysiological bearing.p. 171. (KOZLEMENYEI. Vol. 11, no. 1/4, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

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

EGERSZEGI, S.

Economical and lasting utilization of organic fertilizers in sand soils. Acta agronom Hung 9 no.3/4:319-340 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Institute of Soil Research and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.
(Hungary--Fertilizers and manures)

EGERSZEGI, Sandor

Stimulative influence of soil tillage on the utilization of feeding compounds by plants. Zesz probl post roln no.50a: 85-99 '64.

1. Department of Sandy Soil Research, Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

EGERSZEGI, S.

Plant physiological principles of efficient sand amelioration.
Agrokem talajtan 13 Suppl.:209-218 My '64.

1. Research Institute of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

L 36995-66

ACC NR: AP6027072 SOURCE CODE: HU/0036/66/073/002/0128/0129

AUTHOR: Egerszegi, Sandor--Egersegi, Sh. (Candidate of agricultural sciences)

ORG: Research Institute of Geology and Agrochemistry, MTA (MTA, Talajtani es Agrokemiai Kutato Intezet) 29 B

TITLE: International conference on sandy soils

SOURCE: Magyar tudomany, v. 73, no. 2, 1966, 128-129

TOPIC TAGS: soil property, fertilizer, scientific conference, soil chemistry, agronomy

ABSTRACT: The congress was organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and was held in Budapest, 9-14 Aug 1965, with participation of the socialist countries. The topic was the increase of the fertility of sandy soils. A total of 27 foreign and 36 Hungarian experts attended and gave 17 and 20 lectures, respectively. General problems and the steps taken in Hungary were discussed. The modes of chemical and organic fertilization and the use of isotope methods and irrigation were discussed among others. A visit to an experimental station and to the large-industrial irrigation-cultivated orchards and vineyards to a state farm concluded the meeting. [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BA

0917 0826

EGERT, V.E.; SAUSIN'SH, A.E. [Sausins, A.]

Determination of sulfuric acid and of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in aqueous solution present simultaneously. Zav.lab. 27 no.9: 1086-1087 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Sulfuric acid) (Toluenesulfonic acid)

EGERT, V.E.; YURKA, A.A.

Colorimetric determination of free alkalies and acids in the preparations barbamyl and sodium ethaminal. Apt. delo 11 no.5: 43-47 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR.

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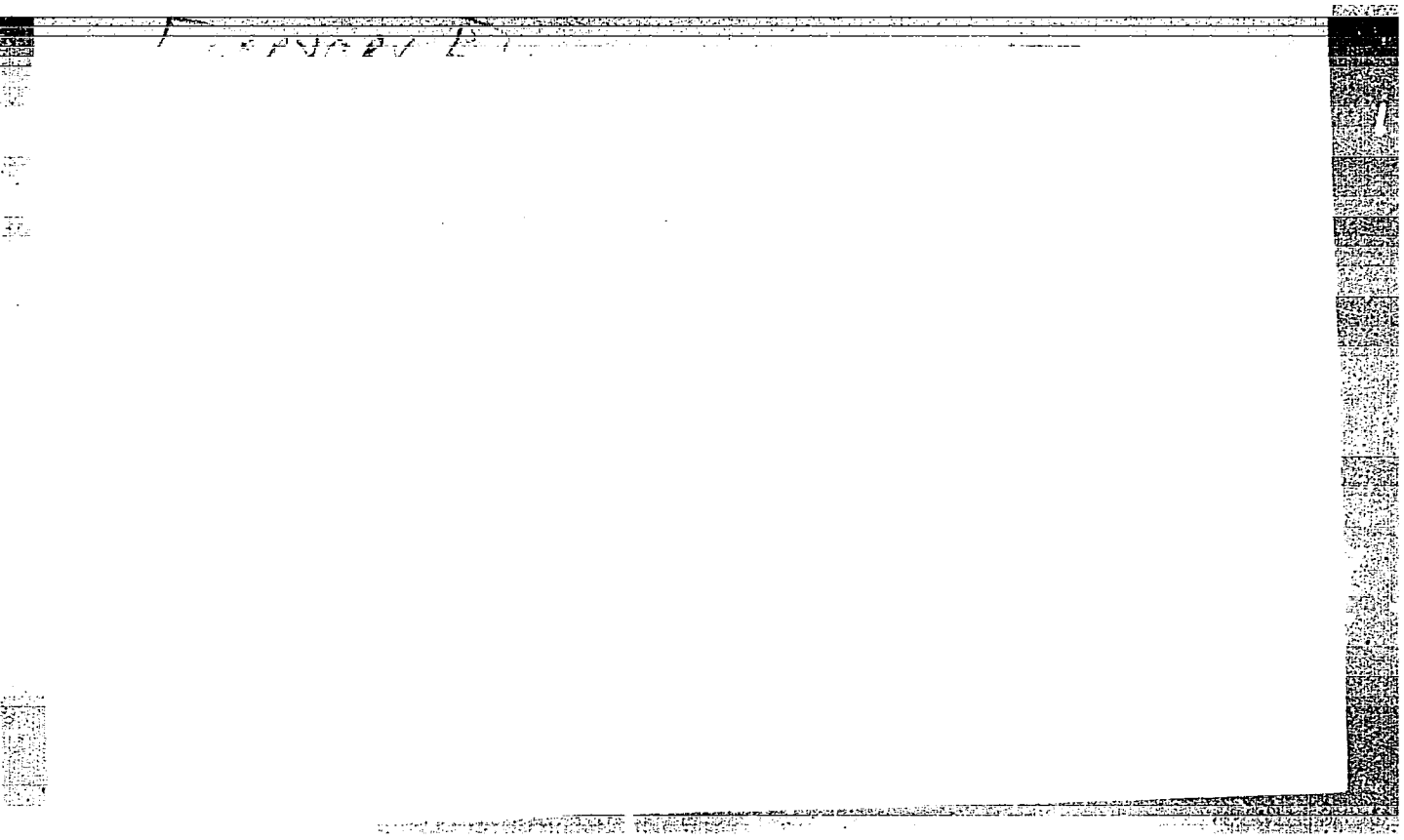

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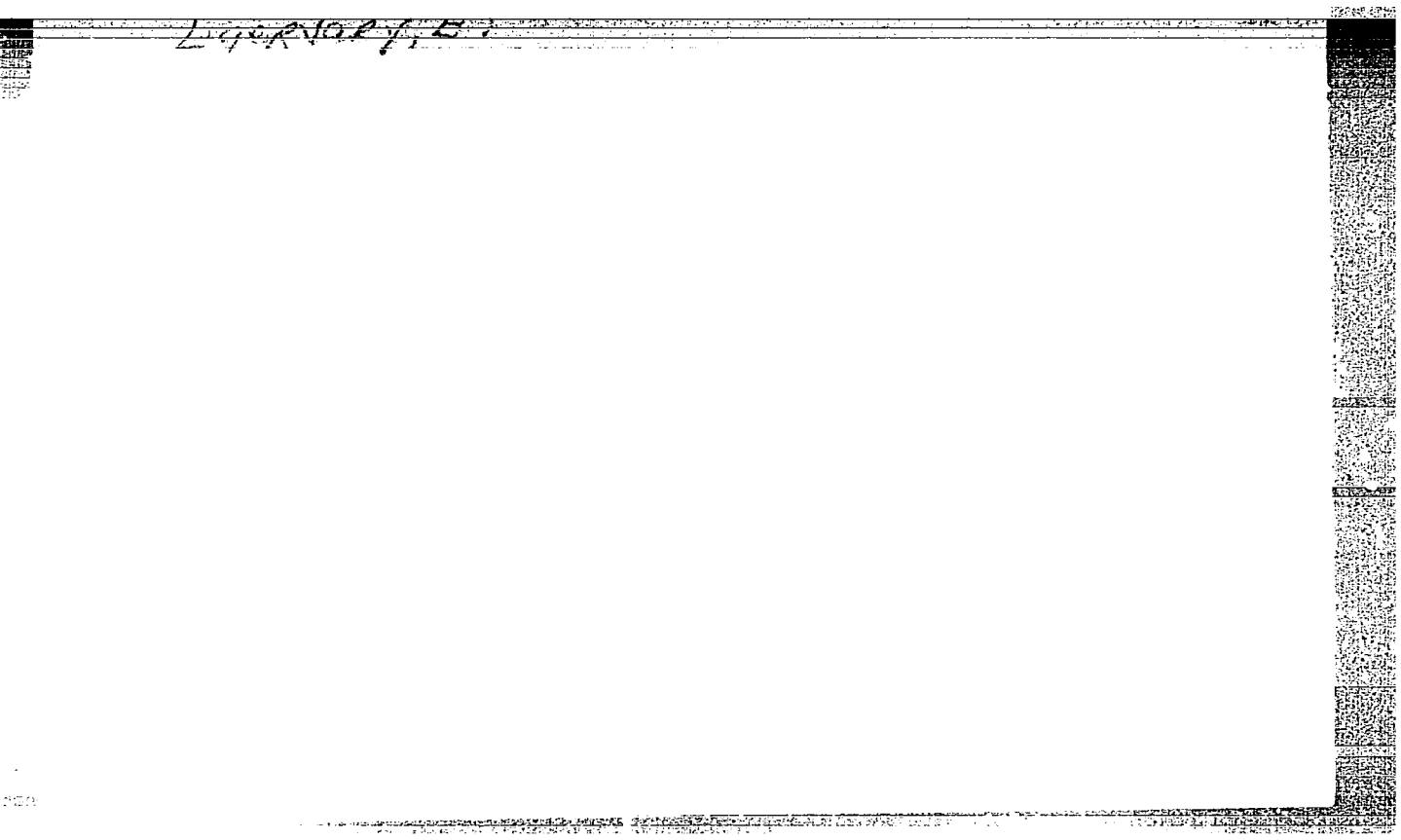

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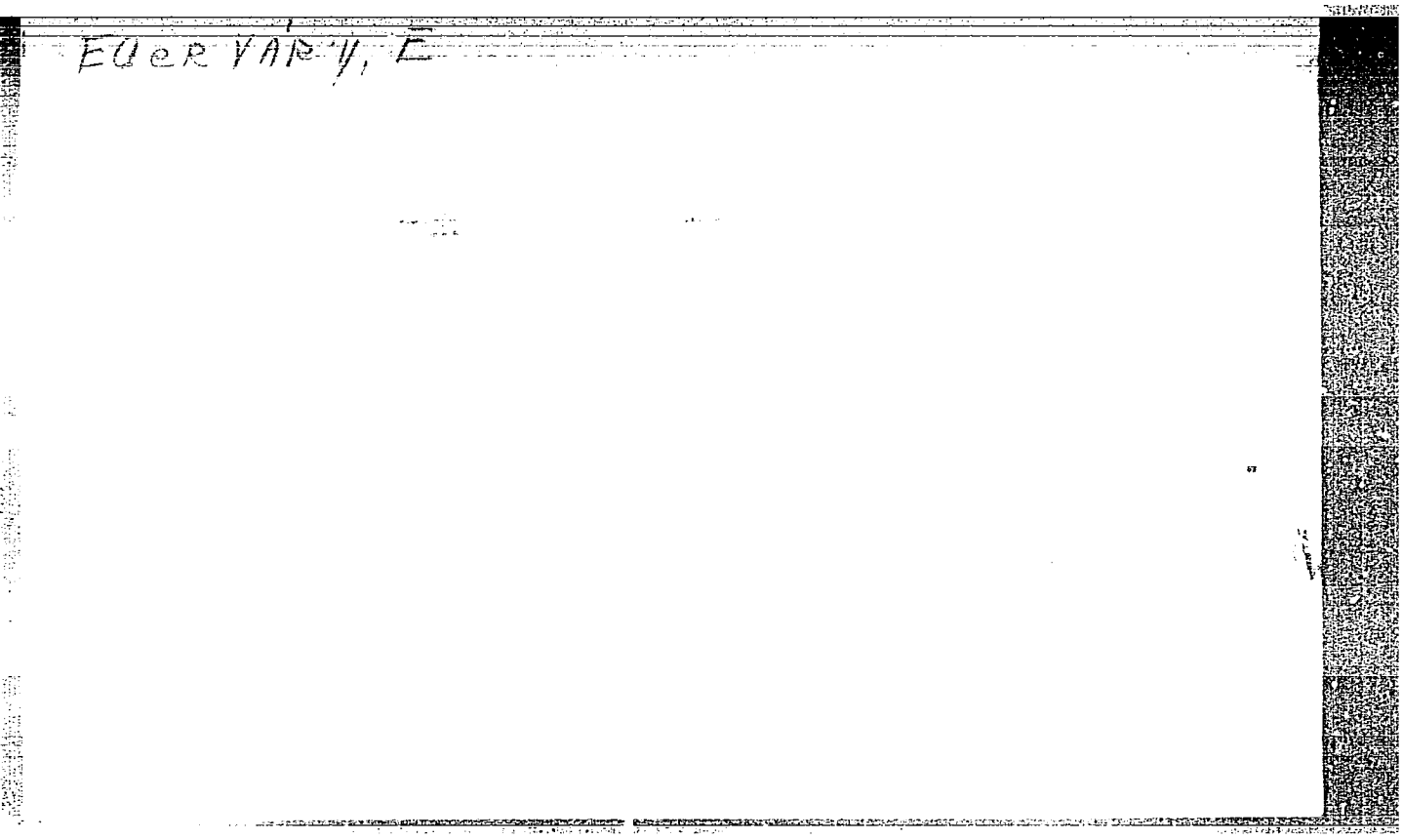

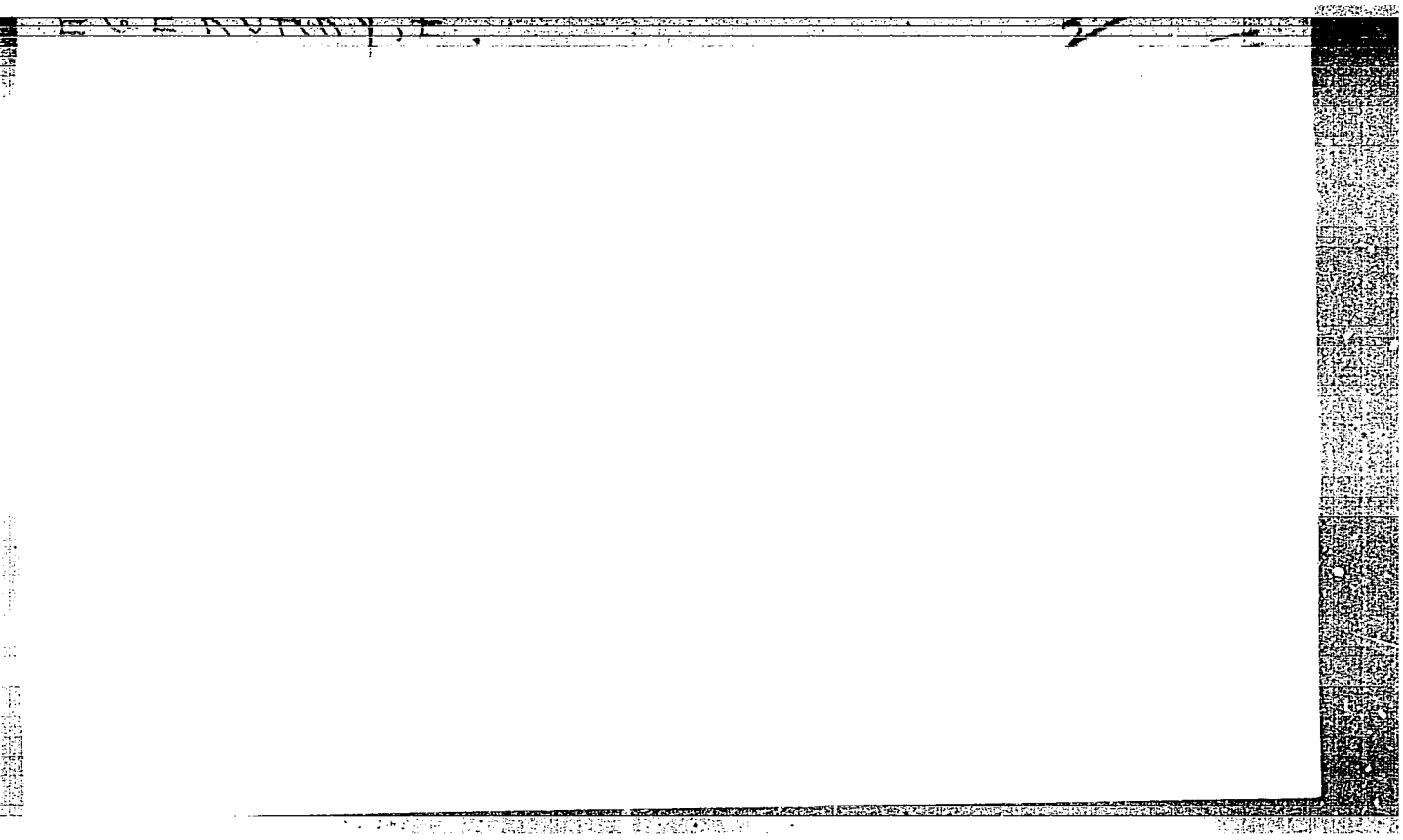

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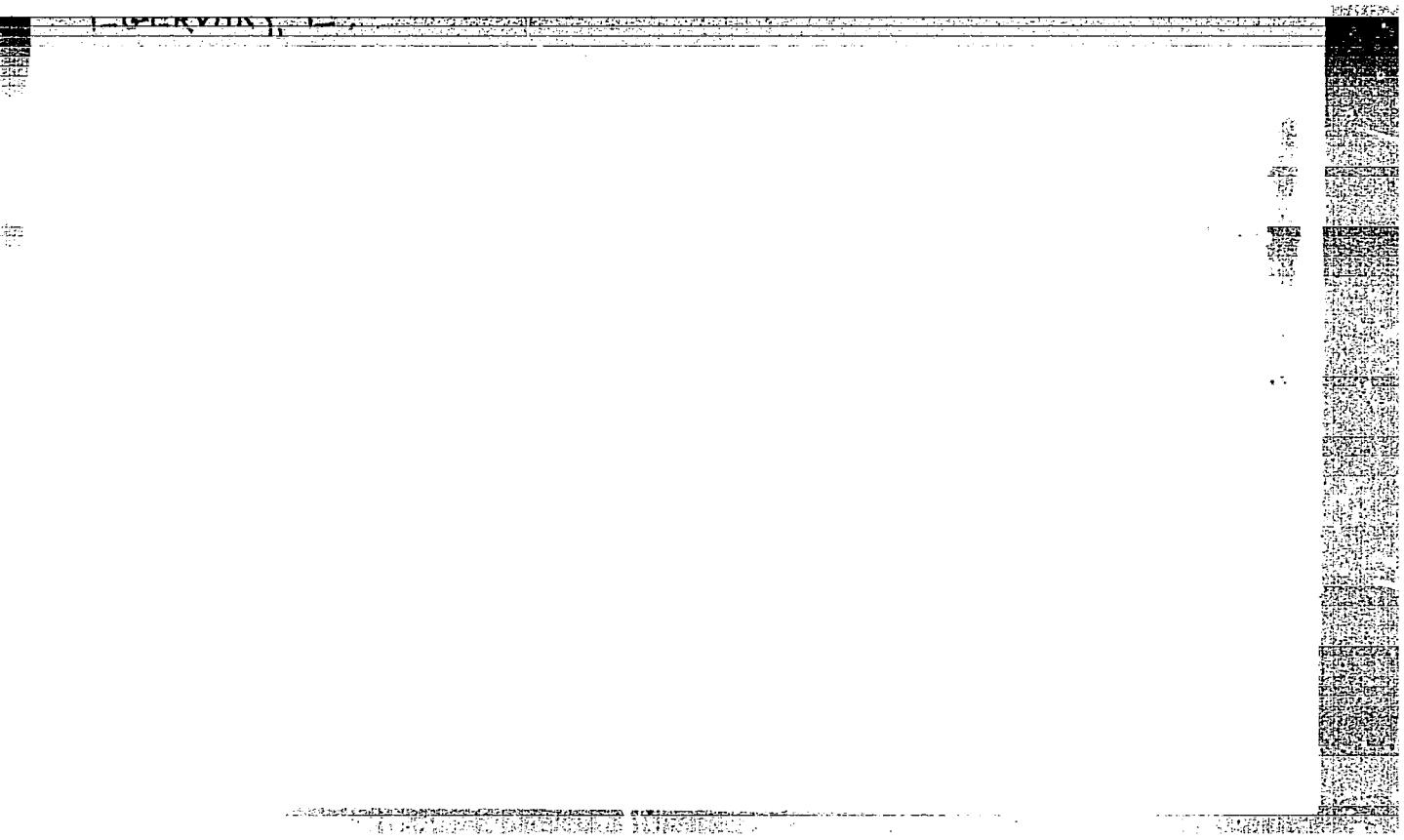

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EGERVARY, E.

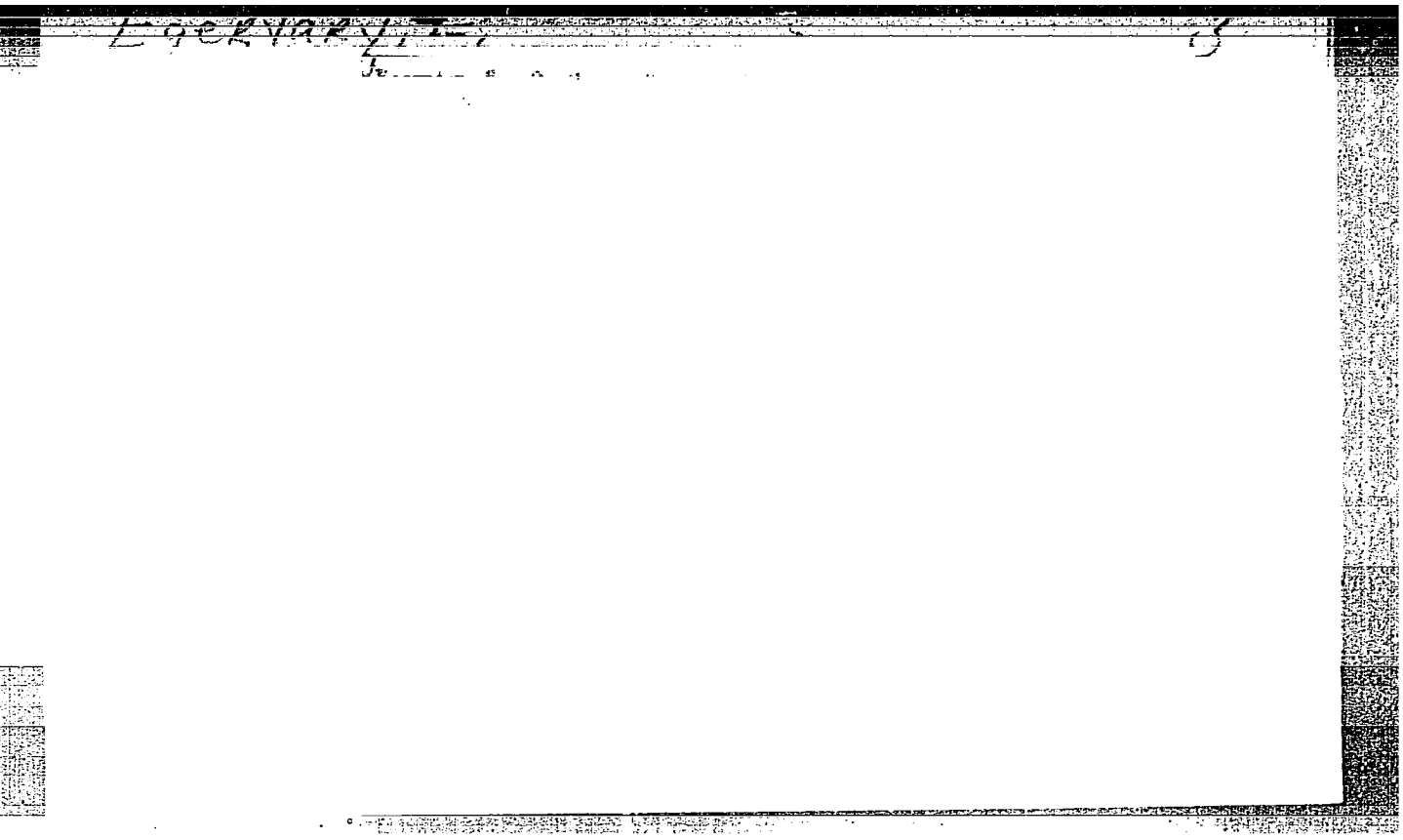
(1) Math

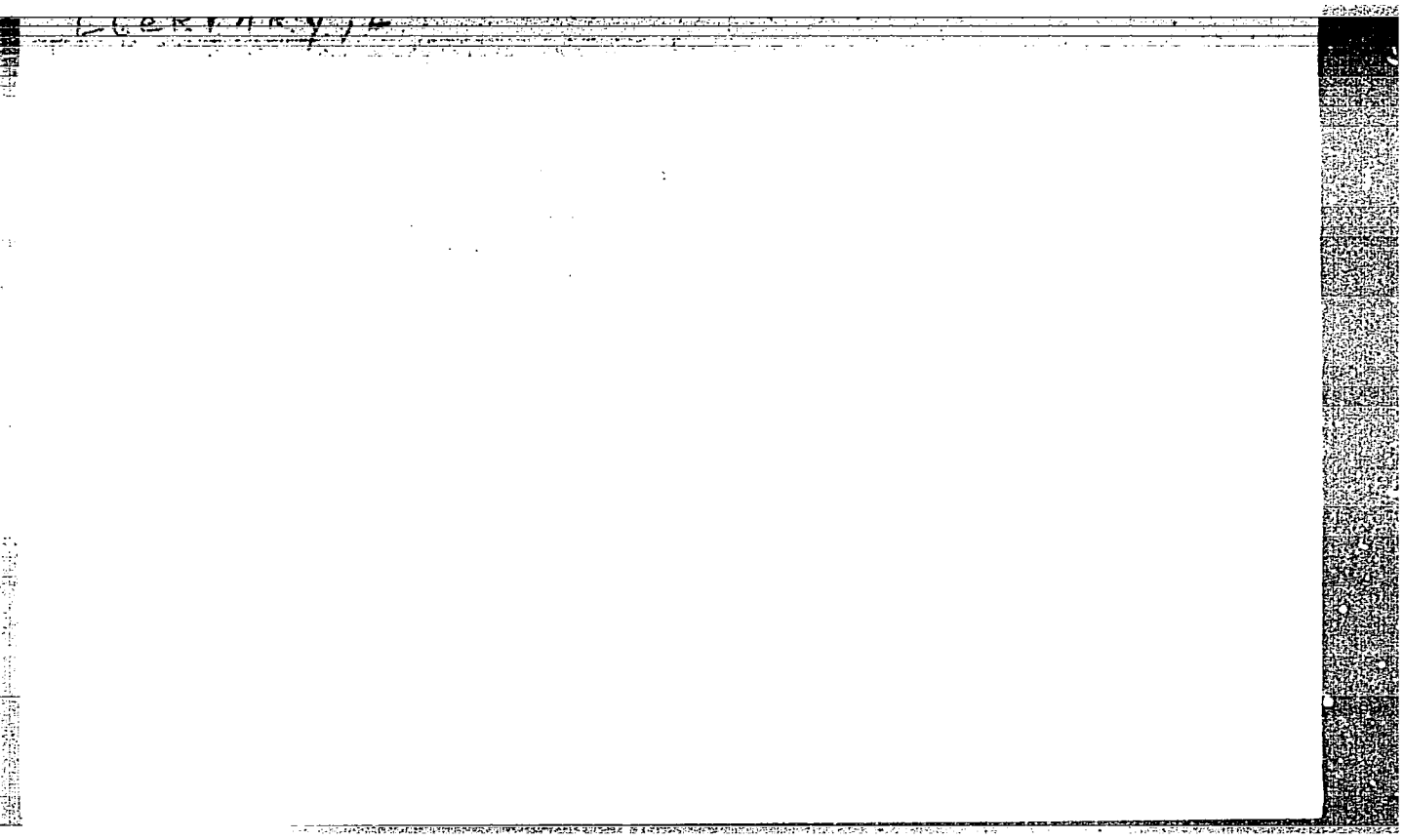
Egerváry, E. On a property of the projector matrices and its application to the canonical representation of matrix functions. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 15, 1–6 (1953).

Theorem: If P is an $n \times n$ matrix of rank r such that $P^2 = P$, then P can be written in the form BC^*, where B, C are $n \times r$, and $C^*B = I_r$ (identity). [If P is hermitian, then P can even be written BB^*, with $B^*B = I_r$.] In a different terminology, the author lets A be a linear transformation in a vector-space over an algebraically closed field, and lets the minimum polynomial $m(\lambda)$ of A satisfy $(m(\lambda), m'(\lambda)) = 1$. The components E_j of the canonical decomposition of the identity satisfy $E_j^2 = E_j$. Set $E_j = B_j C_j^*$; then $C_j^* B_i = 0$ $(i \neq j)$; $C_j^* B_j = I$. Thus the columns [rows] of the B_j [C_j] form a complete system of right- [left-] bi-orthogonal normal eigenvectors of A. This existence proof is constructive, and at the same time simpler than other discussions known to either the author or the reviewer. *J. L. Brenner*

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Algebra

7-13-54
LL





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FEBRUARY [illegible]

Egervary, E. On a [illegible]

where $m_{ij}=0$ if $i \leqq j$, $m_{ij}>0$ [illegible]
if $i<j$ and $Q=\mathrm{diag}\,(q_1, \ldots, q_n)$ [illegible]
$A^{-1}=(I+N+\cdots+N^{n-1})Q^{-1}(I+M+\cdots+M^{n-1})$ [illegible] the elements of A^{-1} are all positive. That A^{-1} has positive elements is also proved by a different method when $a_{ij}<0$ for $i \neq j$ is weakened to $a_{ij} \leqq 0$ for $i \neq j$ and at least one $a_{ij}<0$ both for $i<j$ and $i>j$, $j=1, 2, \ldots, n$. W. Givens

EGERVARY, E.

Application of the matrix theory to the calculation of chain bridges. In English. p. 241.
ACTA TECHNICA, Budapest, Vol. 11, no. 1/2, 1955.

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

Egerváry, E. Auflösung eines homogenen linearen diophantischen Gleichungssystems mit Hilfe von Projektormatrizen. Publ. Math. Debrecen 4 (1956), 481–483.

Let small Roman letters represent n-partite vectors whose components are rational integers, and let, further, $a \cdot x$ stand for the inner product $a_1x_1+a_2x_2+\cdots+a_nx_n$. The greatest common divisor of the n integers $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$ is denoted by $\Delta(a)$. It was shown by Giuntlice [Giorn. Mat. Battaglini (2) 5(36) (1898), 225–232] that the general solution x of the equation $a \cdot x=0$ can be expressed in terms of a and $n-1$ integral parameters. A simpler expression for x was given by Barnett and Mendel [Amer. Math. Monthly 49 (1942), 157–170; MR 3, 268]. A system of m linear homogeneous equations $a^{(i)} \cdot x=0$, $i=1, 2, 3, \cdots, m$, $m<n$, $\Delta(a^{(i)})=1$, was completely solved by Heger [Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Nat. Cl. 14 (1858), Abt. 2, 1–122], who proved that the general solution x can be expressed in terms of $a^{(i)}$ and $n-m$ integral parameters, if the equations are linearly independent. The author gives a short proof of this theorem and a simple expression for the general solution. When $m=1$, this solution is the same as that of Barnett and Mendel. The author makes use of a method more thoroughly dealt with in his paper: "Rank-diminishing operations and the solution of linear equations by finite iteration", (to be published in Acta Sci. Math. Szeged).

W. Ljunggren (Bergen)

EGERVARY, E

Aczél, J.; et Egerváry, E. Remarques algébriques sur la solution donnée par M. Fréchet à l'équation de Kolmogoroff. II. Publ. Math. Debrecen 5 (1957), 60-71.

Continuing an earlier paper by Aczél [same Publ. 4 (1955), 33–42; MR 16, 989], the authors study the functional equation (1) $P(s, t)P(t, u)=P(s, u)$, valid for all real s, t, u, for finite-dimensional matrices. The solutions must have the form $\Pi(t)^{-1}F\Pi(u)$, where $\Pi(t)$ is non-singular, and F is a matrix whose elements vanish except for ones in some of the places on the main diagonal. The added condition that $P(s, t)$ have row sums 1 corresponds to a simple condition on $\Pi(t)$. If, as in the case of probability matrices, $P(s, t)$ is defined only for $s \leqq t$, and if (1) is to hold only for $s \leqq t \leqq u$, the preceding results remain true. The interpretation in this normal form of the added probability condition that $P(s, t)$ have non-negative elements is not discussed. *J. L. Doob* (Urbana, Ill.).

"Algebraic Remarks on the Solution Given by M. Frechet for the Equation of Kolmogoroff"

Card 1/1

EGERVARY, E.; TURAN, P.

Notes on interpolation. V. On the stability of interpolation. p. 259.

ACTA MATHEMATICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 3/4, 1958.

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

Uncl.

EGERVARY, J.

A combinatorial method for solving the transportation problem. p. 15

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA MATEMATIKAI KUTATO INTEZETENEK KOZLEMENYEI. PUBLICATIONS OF THE MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959.

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

Uncl.

EGGENBERGER, Gejza, inz.

Electric analogy of influence lines in a simple girder.
Sbor VST Kosice 2: 23-29 '62.

1. Katedra technickej mechaniky, Vysoka skola technicka, Kosice.

Z/041/62/000/006/002/003
E160/E472

AUTHOR: Eggenberger, Gejza, Engineer

TITLE: Calculation of rotary symmetrically loaded cylindrical shells by the operator method

PERIODICAL: Strojnícký časopis, no.6, 1962, 544-551

TEXT: The solution of a cylindrical shell, rotary symmetrically loaded in the radial as well as axial direction, involves a nonhomogeneous differential equation of the fourth order with its consequent four constants. In a general case of radial and axial loading of a shell of arbitrary length it is necessary to write such an equation for each separate loading sector. The solution then becomes rather laborious and complicated. The method of operators suggested in this article greatly simplifies the solution since in its entirety only four constants are to be determined which are normally obtained from the deformation conditions. The final differential equations obtained embody standard functions in terms of the operator (p), the solutions of which are generally known. The method suggested is demonstrated on a concrete example involving general radial and axial loading. The operator method enables us also to find the solution of

Card 1/2

Calculation of rotary ...

statically indeterminate cases of cylindrical shells, resting on solid or flexible supports. Here unknown reactions are again obtained from deformation conditions. Similar procedure also applies to the cases involving solid or flexible built-in end conditions. This application of the method of operators is also demonstrated on two examples. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra technickej mechaniky VŠT, Košice
(Department of Technical Mechanics VŠT Košice)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1962

Z/041/63/000/001/002/004
E160/E435

AUTHOR: Eggenberger, Gejza, Engineer

TITLE: Solution by the use of operators of axially and transversely loaded beams

PERIODICAL: Strojnícký časopis, no.1, 1963, 28-36

TEXT: The article deals with beams, having constant elastic properties, which are loaded in the plane of symmetry axially and transversely. The differential equation describing such a beam is of the form

$$y'' \pm k^2 y = \frac{M(p)}{EI} \qquad (2)$$

where $k = \sqrt{N/EI}$, N being the axial force, M = bending moment resulting from transverse load, y = vertical deflection of the beam, E = modulus of elasticity, I = moment of inertia. The positive sign applies to the case of compressive axial force, the negative to tensile axial force. This equation is solved by the use of operators. The resultant expressions giving the deflection, slope and bending moment, each consists of a single differential equation containing two constants; in many practical problems these constants are known since they are given

Card 1/2

Solution by the use ...

by the end conditions. This method has a further advantage, namely that the final differential equations embody standard expressions in terms of the operator (p), the solutions of which are known. The method is particularly suitable for solving, in a relatively simple manner, statically indeterminate, axially loaded beams. In such cases the method allows for the main supports to be solid whilst the intermediate supports can be flexible. However, the number of equations to be written is dictated by the number of extra supports. Two examples are given to illustrate the method: in the first the beam, which is generally loaded axially and transversely, rests on three solid and one intermediate flexible support; in the second the beam rests on two solid supports with a flexible one in the centre. Here the beam is uniformly transversely loaded and carries an axial force. There are 7 figures.

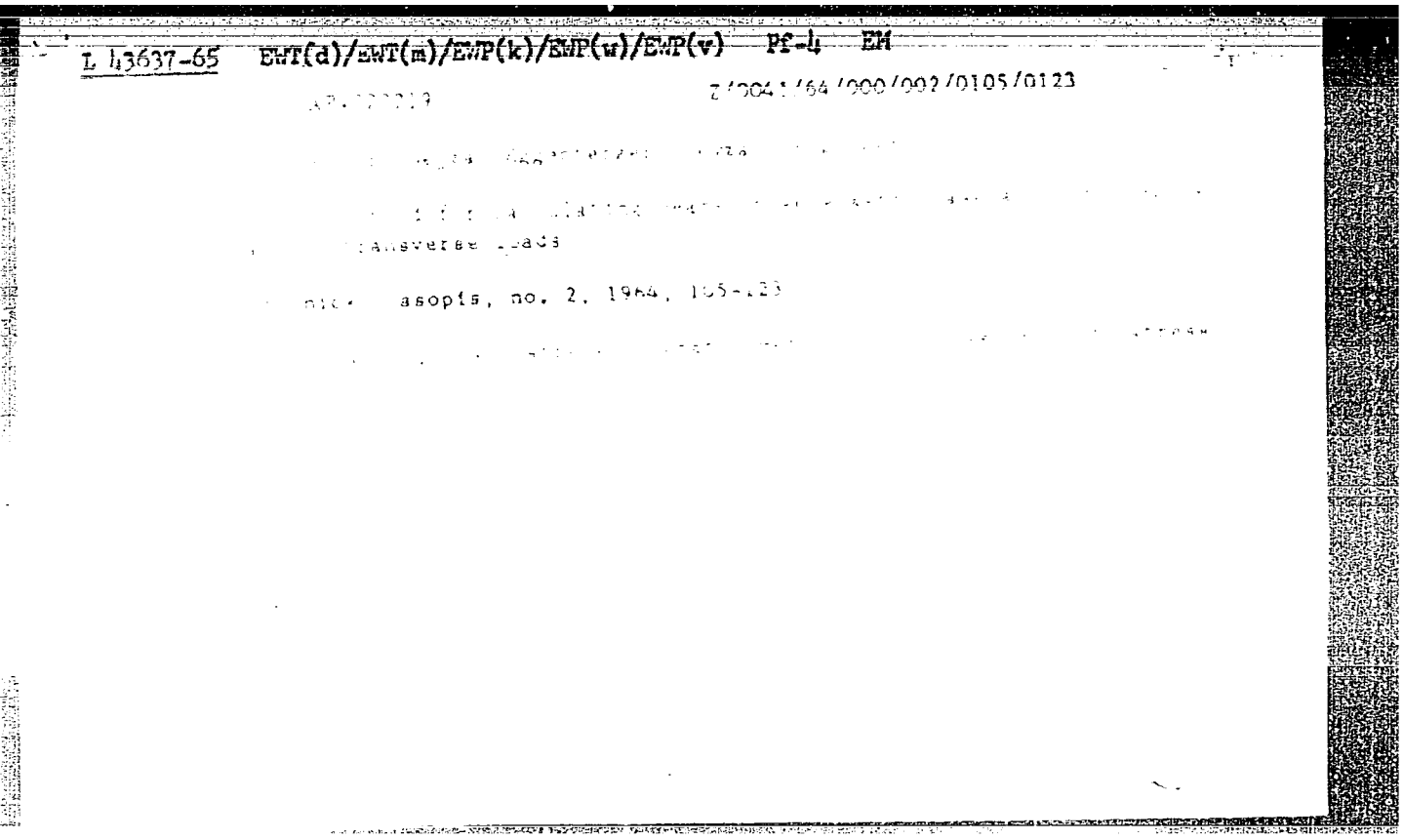
ASSOCIATION: Katedra technickej mechaniky VŠT, Košice
(Department of Technical Mechanics VŠT, Košice).

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1962
Card 2/2

EGGENBERGER, O.

Determination of the bar deformation by axial and torsional load by the operational method. Sbor VŠT Kosice no.1:31-35 '63.

1. Department of Technical Mechanics, Higher School of Technology, Kosice. Submitted April 8, 1962.



L 43637-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) Pf-4 EM

Z/0041/64/000/002/0105/0123

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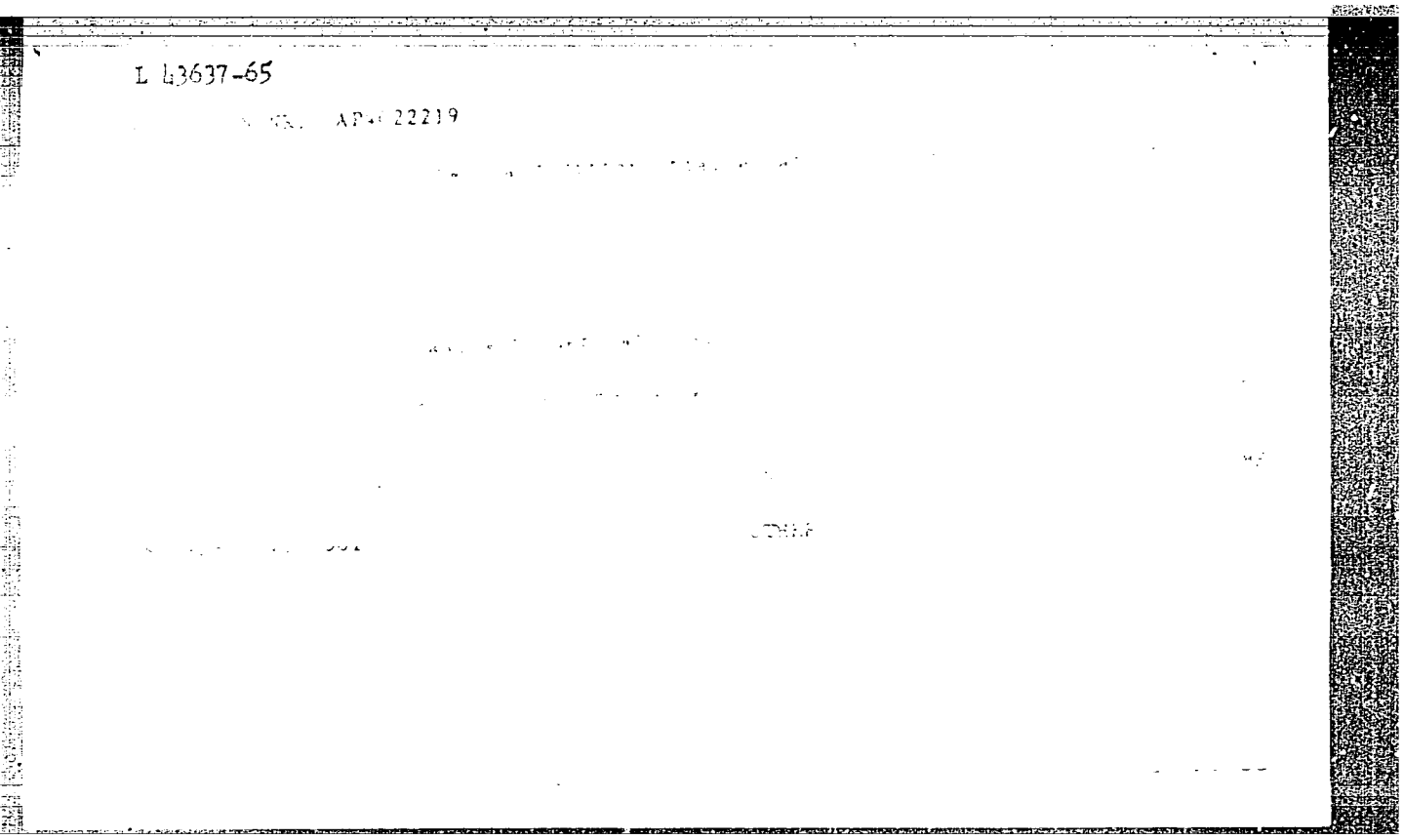
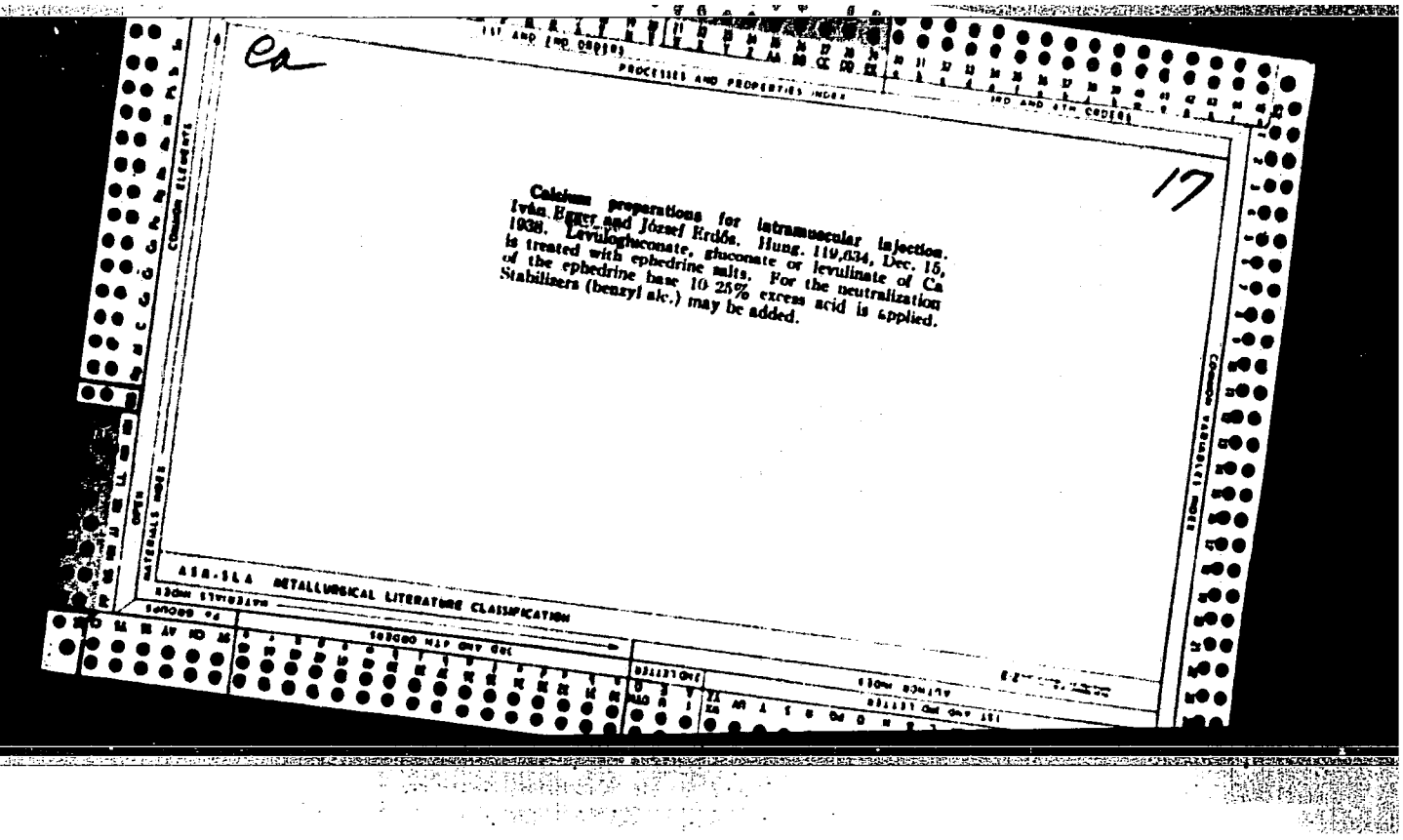
[illegible] transverse [illegible]

[illegible] asopis, no. 2, 1964, 105-123

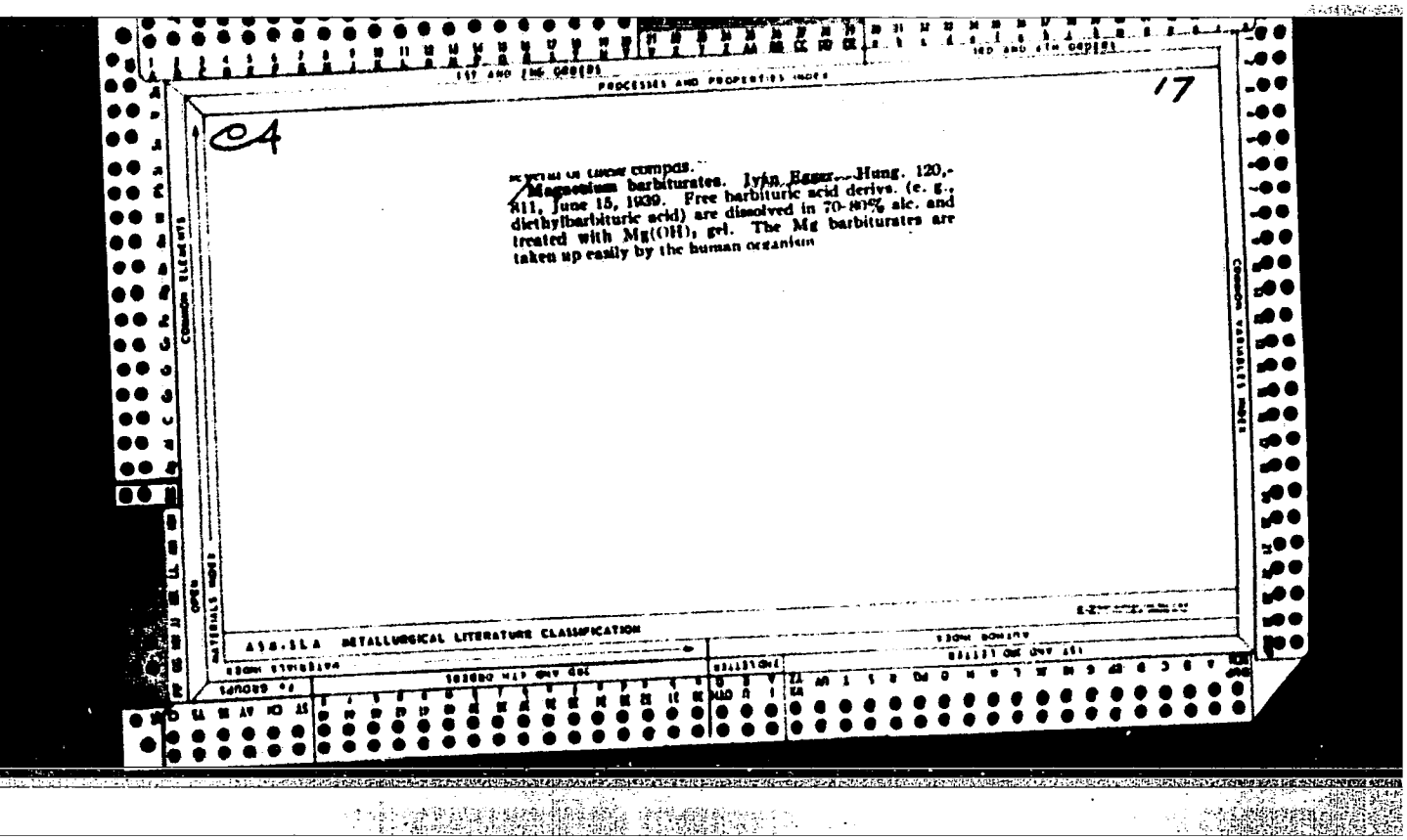


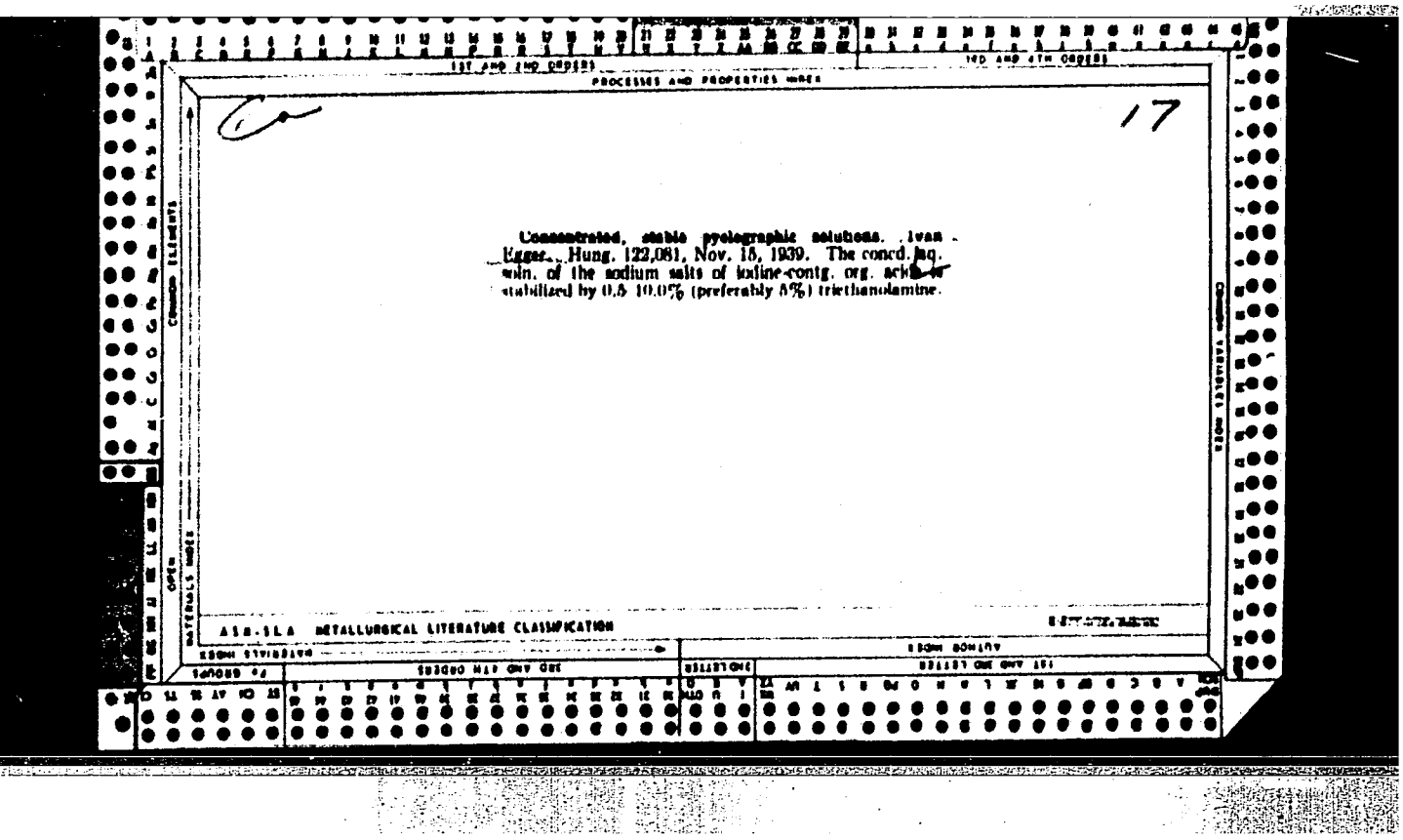


Ca

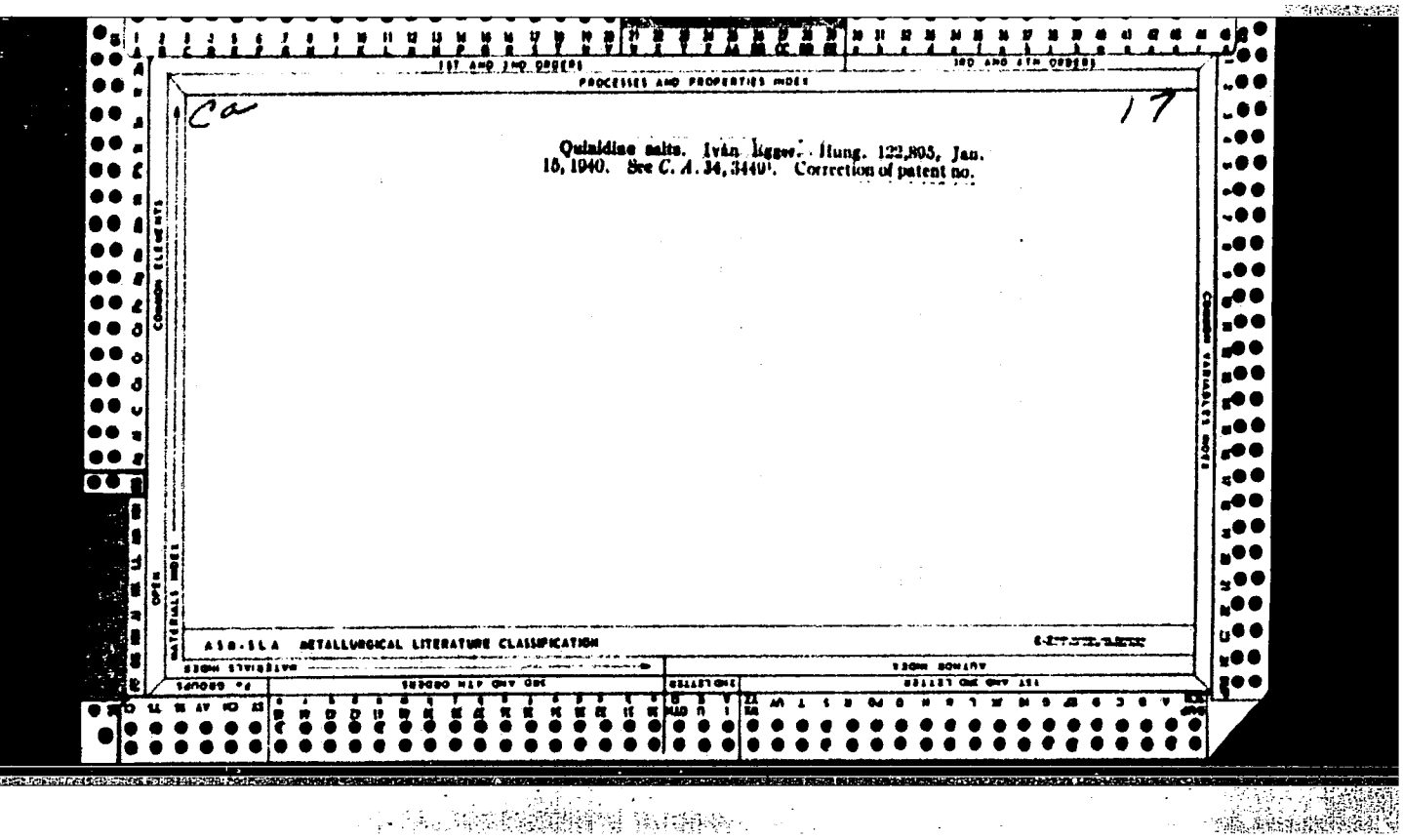
17

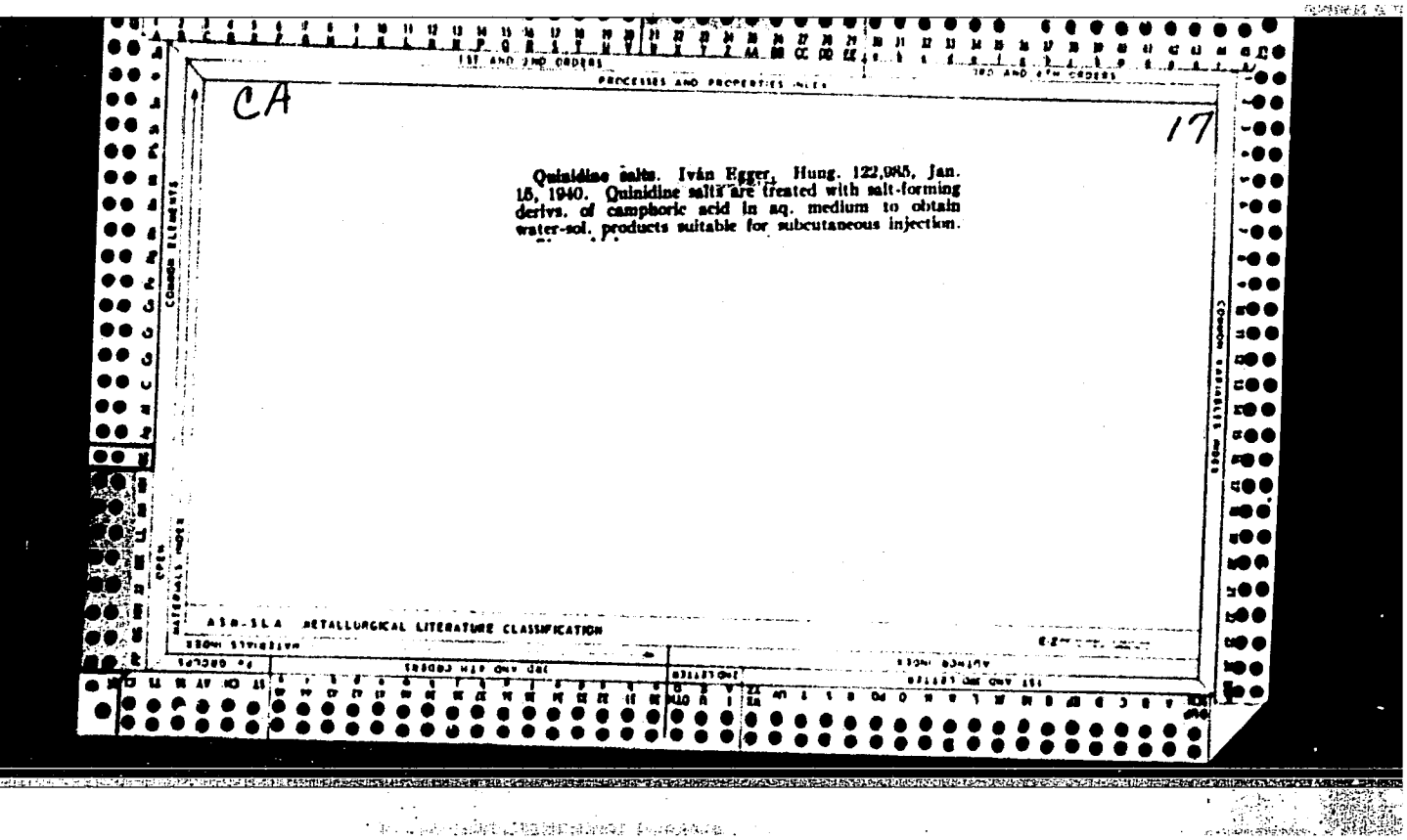
Calcium preparations for intramuscular injection. Iván Egyed and József Erdős. Hung. 119,634, Dec. 15, 1938. Levulogluconate, gluconate or levulinate of Ca is treated with ephedrine salts. For the neutralization of the ephedrine base 10-25% excess acid is applied. Stabilizers (benzyl alc.) may be added.





Concentrated, stable pyelographic solutions. Ivan Egger. Hung. 122,081, Nov. 15, 1939. The concd. aq. soln. of the sodium salts of ioxline-contg. org. acids is stabilized by 0.5-10.0% (preferably 5%) triethanolamine.

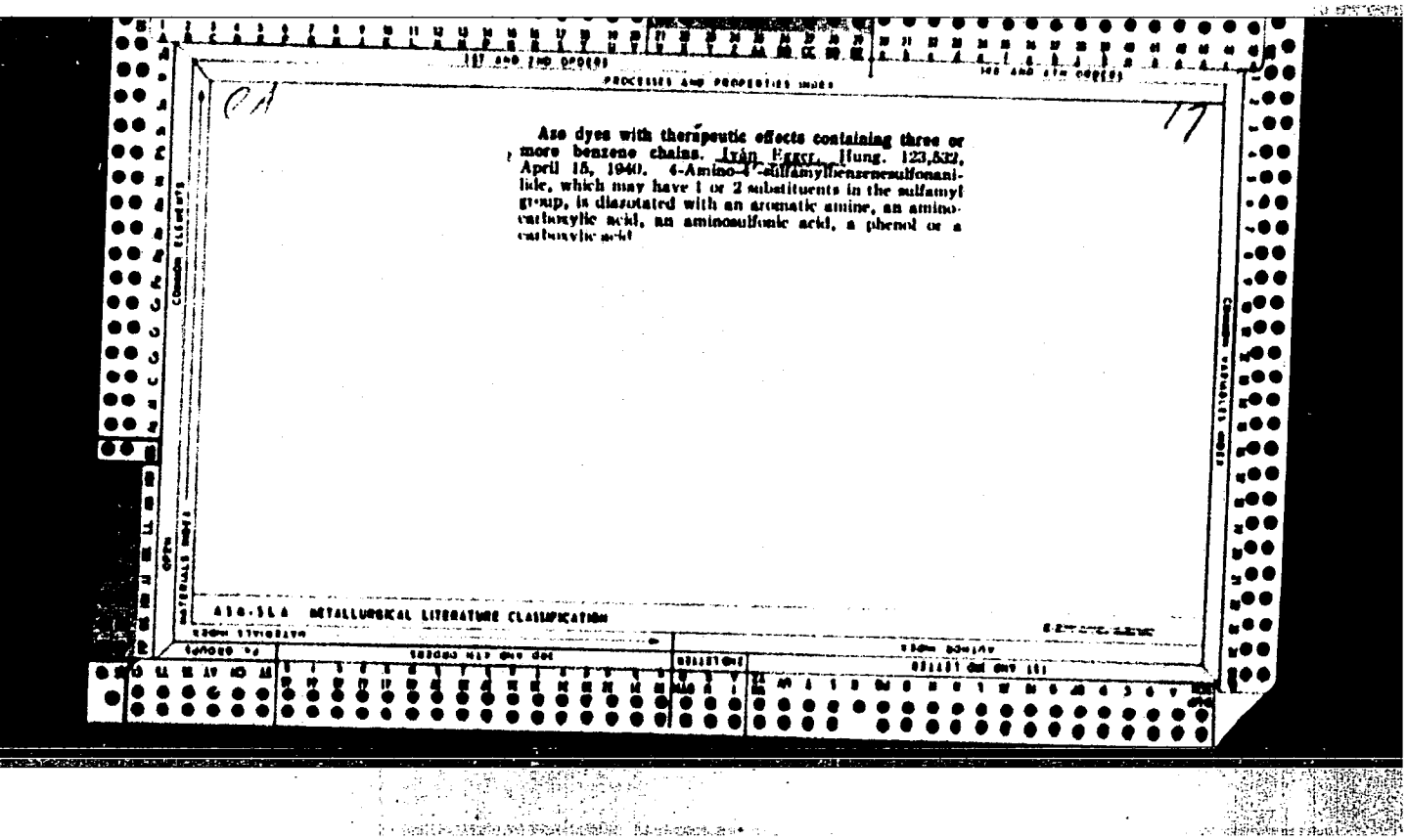




CA

17

Quinidine salts. Iván Egger, Hung. 122,085, Jan. 15, 1940. Quinidine salts are treated with salt-forming derivs. of camphoric acid in aq. medium to obtain water-sol. products suitable for subcutaneous injection.



Azo dyes with therapeutic effects containing three or more benzene chains. Iván Ferei. Hung. 123,532, April 15, 1940. 4-Amino-4'-sulfamylbenzenesulfonanilide, which may have 1 or 2 substituents in the sulfamyl group, is diazotized with an aromatic amine, an aminocarboxylic acid, an aminosulfonic acid, a phenol or a carboxylic acid