

L 14889-66

ACC NR: AT6007409

monstrated that in an ionic environment of normal composition, celluline increases the overshoot of the action potential of the isolated frog heart as well as the rate of elevation of the action potential. These findings lend strong support to the hypothesis outlined above. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *MS*

L 14890-66

ACC NR: AT6007408

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0028/0028

AUTHOR: Kelemen, K.; Scultety, L.; Vajnovszky, B.; Knoll, J.

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet)

TITLE: Estimation of the action and resting potentials of the isolated frog heart by means of a tape recorder [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July, 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 28

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, circulatory system, bioelectric phenomenon, cellular physiology, tape recorder, preamplifier, pulse generator, oscilloscope, bioinstrumentation frequency converter

ABSTRACT: To study the mode of action of the active cell membrane factor (celluline) discovered at the Institute of Pharmacology, an intracellular method has been developed for the measurement of the bioelectric activity of cardiac cells. The complex apparatus con-

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sists of a ball joint micromanipulator, an universal square pulse generator ("Biostim"), a cathode follower preamplifier ("Akciometer"), a recording oscilloscope, a frequency modulated converter serving the tape recording and play back from the tape recorder ("Biorecor"), and a tape recorder. 0
[JFRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *mp*

HUNGARY

KNOLL, Jozsef, Dr of med. sci., KELEMEN, Karoly, Cand. of med. sci., KNOLL, Berta; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Pharmacology (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Cellulin: A Cell Membrane Substance With a Cardiotonic Effect of a Special Mode of Action II. The Role of Cellulin in the Adaptation of the Isolated Frog Heart to an Overdose of Potassium."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 4, 1965, pages 327-338.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Frog hearts washed in Ringer's solution containing 0.2 per cent KCl will stop in the diastole and some of them will remain capable of renewed, spontaneous function in spite of the high K concentration. It was shown that cellulin, mobilized from the atrium and accumulated in the cell membrane of the ventricular muscles, plays a decisive role in the "K adaptation". This change in the cell membrane of adapted hearts is immediately suspended by washing with a cellulin-free solution and the ability of the ventricular musculature to function in the presence of a high K concentration is also lost with this "membrane destruction". Washing with tissue perfusion fluids containing minimal amounts of cellulin will inhibit this "membrane destruction". It was shown by transmembrane potential measurements that greatly characteristic changes in the bipotentials develop in the frog hearts adapted to

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- 80 -

tial (overshoot) and the curve were greatly increased by cellulin while the rate of repolarization remained unchanged by it. In contrast to cellulin, only the size of the inverse potential was increased by adrenalin while the rate of maximal depolarization. Similar correlations were noted on the frog heart in the presence of a solution

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000" CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510003-2"

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HUNGARY

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 4, 1965, pages 351-358.

with an NaCl content decreased by 20 and 40 per cent. The inverse potential which was decreased to a very low value because of the Na deficit was raised to a normal value by both cellulin and adrenalin. Only cellulin is capable, however, of completely restoring the slope of the ascending loop while adrenalin has no effect at all on it. In this manner, the specific effect of cellulin was confirmed by transmembrane potential measurements on cells of the frog heart ventricle as well. The investigations led to the conclusion that a selective increase in Na permeability is induced by cellulin in the early phase of cell activity; it probably plays a physiological role in Na transport which represents the essence of the stimulation mechanism. 4 Hungarian, 2 Western references. [Manuscript received 10 May 65.]

L 01273-67 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6004526

SOURCE CODE: GE/0004/65/012/010/0599/0603

AUTHOR: Kelenen, Katalin (Doctor); Kopniczky, Sz.

4/1
E

ORG: Research Institute of the Plastics Industry,^{Budapest} (Forschungsinstitut fur die Plastindustrie); Research Institute for Electrical Industry, Budapest (Forschungsinstitut fur die Elektroindustrie)

TITLE: Improving the resistance to moisture of polyester casting resins by pretreating the fillers

15

15

SOURCE: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 12, no. 10, 1965, 599-603

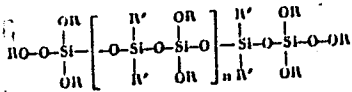
TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, filler, silicon plastic, electric resistance, specific resistance, bending stress, dielectric loss, dielectric strength, polyester resin

ABSTRACT: The pretreating of powdered mineral fillers improved the moisture resistance of the polyester resin to which it was added. A quartz powder of a 0000 mesh containing (in %) 99.5 SiO₂, 0.035 Fe₂O₃, 0.2 Al₂O₃, 0.04 CaO, and 0.1 K₂O + Na₂O, with a loss on ignition of 0.125 was used as a filler in a series of experiments. Pretreating this filler with halogen silanes in the vapor phase and with an organic solution or emulsion of silicon oils produced no satisfactory results. However, a pretreatment with polyalkoxysiloxane, produced in Hungary, of the general structural formula

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ACC NR: AP6004526



showed the following advantages: silicon resins of this type dried at room temperature; no corrosive secondary products resulted during pretreatment; and due to the large number of

functional groups there was a possibility for them to combine in varying forms with the surface treated. Very small quantities of silicon (0.5% of the weight of the filler) were sufficient to achieve optimum results. Increased quantities did not improve the quality of the finished polyester product, but rather made the polyester resin porous, thus decreasing its resistance to moisture. A pretreatment of the filler generally decreased the bend resistance of the polyester resin product, but when stored in water, its strength dropped much less than that of the product containing untreated filler. The surface resistance, specific resistance, and insulation resistance of products containing the treated filler and stored in water remained on a high level for a much longer time, and both the dielectric loss factor and the dielectric strength showed similarly favorable differences. Orig. art. has: 15 fig., 1 formula, and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2 mjs

KELEMEN, L.

Water economy of factories. p.365.

(Hidrologiai Kozlony, Vol. 36, No. 5, Oct. 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

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

KELEMEN, Laiosh [Kelemen, Lajos], inzh.

Some production problems in shell founding. Tekhnika Bulg
11 no.2:61-64 '62.

1. Zavodi Chepel [Csepel], Budapeshta.

KELEMEN, L

KELEMEN, I.

New method in the development of exchange of experiences. p. 14.

Exchange of experiences on ventilating installations. p. 14.

Scientific aid to the textile industry. p. 15

Electric hand drill, p. 15.

Protection with metal sprays. p. 15.

(Ujitok Lapja, Budapest, Vol. 6, no. 23, Dec. 1954.)

SQ: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KELEMEN, L.; GONCI, S.; SCHULZE, E.

Comparative analysis of the stitched cotton wadding. p. 415.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

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

Uncl.

H/015/60/011/012/001/001
B009/B057

AUTHOR: Kelemen, Lajos, Graduated Metallurgical Engineer

TITLE: Shell-mold Casting of Motor-cycle Cylinders

PERIODICAL: Öntöde, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 12, pp. 284-287

TEXT: The paper is a description of the shell-mold (Cronin) casting method successfully applied, after some tentatives, to the production of motor-cycle and scooter cylinders of 125-250 cm³ at the iron and steel foundries of the Csepel Works. The conclusions of the author are also supported by papers of two Soviet authors, M. B. Malegin and N. A. Sokolov and by articles previously published in this periodical. The patterns, molding plates, and core boxes used in the process are cast of iron of the grade MÖV.28 of the Hungarian Standard Specifications on cast iron. This was preferred to aluminum because of the higher thermal conductivity and higher thermal expansion coefficient of the latter and its liability to calcine to the mold and core. Patterns are cast solid with the exception of the gating and of the core marks. No allowance is made for shrinkage. Short of experience, the author first applied top pouring on the lines of

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Shell-mold Casting of Motor-cycle Cylinders

H/015/60/011/012/001/001
B009/B057

dry sand casting dispensing with vent holes. Offcast amounted to 25-30% even after some improvements and was caused by draw. Remedy was sought and found by the following procedures: 1) Controlled solidification of the cylinder casting; 2) arrangement of the pouring basin and gate favorable for the escapement of gases; 3) design of the gating in a way that part of it acts as a riser; 4) taking care of perfect scorification. On these lines, the cylinders were cast upside down with the thick flange of the 250 cm³ cylinder at the bottom. The volume of the pouring basin and gate was thereby reduced to less than half of the former. Medium fine-grained resinous molding sand was used to obtain a high gas penetration index and clean surfaces of the castings. The pouring basin was inclined at 60° relative to the mold to attain perfect scorification. Shell molds were placed by fours or fives in casting boxes which were hauled on trucks of the conveyor. Casting was continuous. All defects inherent in the previous system (draw, blisters, blowing past, uneven Brinell hardness) were thus eliminated. The author finally stresses two important requirements: 1) Good venting of the molds, for much more gas develops and much more rapidly than in conventional sand-mold casting; 2) absolute cleanness of the surface of the castings is less imperative than good gas

Card 2/3

Shell-mold Casting of Motor-cycle Cylinders H/015/60/011/012/001/001
B009/B057

penetration. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 Hungarian.

ASSOCIATION: Csepel Művek, Vas- és Acél Öntödék (Csepel Works, Iron and Steel Foundries)

PRESENTED: June 29, 1960

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Card 3/3

KELEMEN, Lajos

Lajos Kelemen, deputy chairman, Executive Committee of the Budapest Municipal Council, answers the questions of technicians. Muzs elet 17 no.21:3 11 0 '62.

1. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajtobizottsaganak elnokhelyettese.

KELEMEN, Laszlo, dr., a neveléstudományok (pszichológia) kandidátusa

Problems of educational psychology in the modernization of the subject matter and the method of teaching in general schools, and in the training of teachers. Magyar pszichológiai szemle 20 no.1:99-111 '63.

1. Pécsi Tanárképző Főiskola Pedagógiai Tanszékének vezetője;
"Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

KELEMEN, Laszlo

Cooling water management and their up-to-date solution at industrial plants. Hidrológiai közlöny 42 no.6:478-487 D '62.

1. Koho- és Gepipari Miniszterium Tervezo Irodai. Budapest.

KELEMEN, Lajos

Shell molding. Gephyartastechn 2 no.1:35-39 Ja '62.

1. Csepel Movek Vas- es Acelontode.

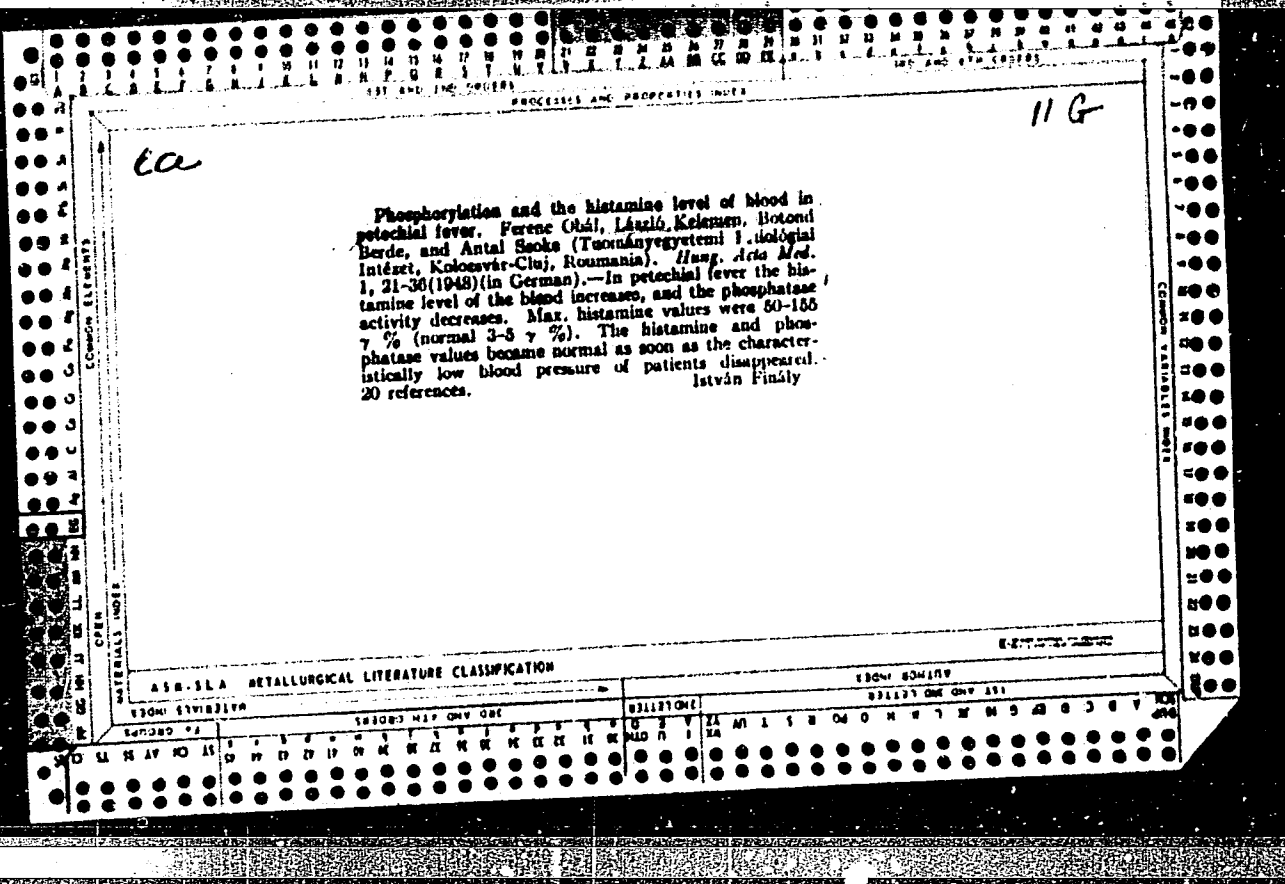
KELEMAN, Lajos, okleveles kohomernok

Slag-restraining pouring drum. Koh lap 97 no.1:Supplement Ontode 15 no.1:18-19 Ja'64.

1. Csepeli Vas - es Acelontodek.

KELEMEN, Laszlo

Water economy of industrial plants. Hidrológiai közlöny
36 no.5:365-373 0'56.



KELEMEN L.
(1855)

A typhus exanthematicus hatasa a szervezet fosforisalasara es a ver histamintukrere
Influence of typhus fever on the phosphorylation processes and on the histamine level
of the blood Magyar Belorvosi Archivum 1948, 1/3 (137-148) Graphs 6 Tables 1
The histamine content of the blood of patients with typhus exanthematicus increases
greatly (from the normal values 3-5 ug. % to 100-150 ug. %) especially during the
continued fever period, while the phosphatase activity of the organism decreases.
The adrenaline sensibility remains unchanged. The decrease of the blood pressure--
characteristic in this decrease--ceases with the normalization of the histamine and
phosphorylation values. Fabinyi - Budapest

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 11, No. 4, Sect. 11 - April 1949

Bolyai Tudomanyegyetemi Altalanos Kiserleti es Kortani Intezet, Marosvasarhely, Rumania.

KELEMEN, L.; KASZA, L.; VEGH, A.

Hypertension in scarlet fever. Acta med. hung. 6 no.3-4:283-290
1954.

1. Hospital des maladies contagieuses de l' Institut d' enseignement
superieur medical et pharmacologique de Marosvasarhely.

(SCARLET FEVER, compl.

hypertension)

(HYPERTENSION, etiol. & pathogen.

scarlet fever)

OBAL, F.; KELEMEN, L.; DOZSI, Z.; RAVASZ, J.

Cerebrospinal fluid in typhus. Acta med.hung. 7 no.1-2:136-145
1955.

1. Klinik für Infektionskrankheiten und Pathophysiologisches
Institut der Medizinischen und Pharmaceutischen Hochschule,
Marosvasarhely (Targu-Mures) Rumanien.

(TYPHUS, cerebrospinal fluid in,)

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, in various diseases,
typhus)

KELEMEN, Ladislau, Prof.; KASZA, Ladislau, dr.; GROSS, Ecaterina D., dr.

Effectiveness of antibiotics in therapy of intestinal perforation during typhoid fever. Med. int., Bucur. 8 no.2:306-308 Apr-May 56.

1. Lucrare facuta in Clinica de boli contagioase a Institutului medicofarmaceutic din Tirgu-Mures. (director: prof. dr. Ladislau Kelemen).

- (TYPHOID FEVER, complications
intestinal perf., ther., antibiotics)
- (INTESTINES, perforation
in typhoid fever, ther., antibiotics)
- (ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
intestinal perf. during typhoid fever)

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12452

Author : Kelemen, Laszlo; Horvath, Endre; Palencsar, Antal;
Bodo, Ilona; Hadnagy, Csaba

Inst : -
Title : Action of Vitamin B₁₂ on Intermediary Metabolism of
Carbohydrates in Scarlatina

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RFR), 1957, 3, No 5, 40-43

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000~~ HORVATH, A. dr.; HADNAGY, Cs. dr.; EDELYI, Ana, dr.;
SZILAGYI, D., dr.; HAMZ, A., dr. CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510003-2"

Ketonemia in acute hepatitis. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.4:569-573 Apr 57.

1. Clinica de boli infectioase si Clinica medicala nr. 11 din Tg. Mures.

(HEPATITIS, blood in
hyperketonemia, eff. of vitamin B 12)
(VITAMIN B 12, ther. use
hyperketonemia in hepatitis)
(KETONE BODIES, in blood
excess, in acute hepatitis)

KELEMEN, L.; OBAL, F.; MOZES, Magda

Effect of measles on carbohydrate metabolism. Med. int., Bucur. 9
no.11:1661-1665 Nov 57.

1. Clinica de bolt infectioase si Catedra de fiziopatologie Tg. Mir-s.
(MEASLES, metabolism
carbohydrates)
(CARBOHYDRATES, metabolism
in measles)

KELEMEN, L., prof.; HIRSCH, A., dr.; SZOMBATHELYI, L., dr.; NAGY, A., dr.

The treatment of influenza with butazolidin. Med. inter., Bucur
13 no.3:415-422 Mr '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul clinic de boli contagioase, Tg.
Mures, director: prof. L.Kelemen.
(INFLUENZA therapy) (PHENYLBUTAZONE therapy)

KELEMEN, L. prof.; LORINCZ, P.dr.; SZEKELY, P.dr.

Reciprocal rhythm appearing in a cardiac patient following influenza. Med. intern. 16 no.1:103-107 Ja'64

1. Lucrare efectuata la Spitalui clinic de boli contagioase din Tirgu Mures (conducator: prof. Ladislau Kelemen).

*

KELEMEN, L., prof.; CSOGOR, I., dr.; KOVENDI, Erzsébet, dr.; GRAUSER,
Judit, dr.

The differential diagnosis of non-familial hepatocellular jaundices with the aid of intradermal tests with Congo red. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.2:149-155 F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase, Tirgu Mures, (director: prof. L. Kelemen).

KELEMEN, L., prof.; CSOGOR, I., dr.; SREMPEL, Marta, dr.; KURTHY, Eva

Contribution to the study of capillary permeability in epidemic hepatitis. Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.6:683-686 Je'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli infectioase, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Tirgu Mures (director: prof. L. Kelemen).

BIHARI, I.; KELEMEN, M.

Remarks on the sound detonation phenomenon: sound condensation, sound rarefaction, sound prolongation, etc. Periodica polytech eng 4 no.2: 155-160 '60. (EBAI 10:4)

1. Department of Mathematics (No.I), Polytechnical University, Budapest.
(Sound)

KELEMEN, Nora, dr.; GAGO, Gizella, dr.

A case of resorcin poisoning in an infant treated with
exchange transfusion. Gyermekgyógyászat 14 no.10:312-314
C '63.

1. Tolna megyei Tanács Balassa János Kórhaza (igazgató főorvos:
Szentgáli Gyula dr.) Gyermek osztályának (főorvos: König László
dr.) közleménye.

(RESORCINOL) (POISONING) (EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION)

CSUROS, Z., prof. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); DEAK, Gy. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); GOSZTONYI, T. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); KELEMEN, O. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3)

Kinetics of alkali decomposition of phenyl- β -D-glucosidetraacetate and its phenyl substituting derivatives. Periodica polytechnica chem 5 no.3:197-207 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl für Organisch-Chemische Technologie der Technischen Universität.

SA

MELE MEN, S

11A

Behavior of the alkaline phosphatase in the Wollman lens

regeneration. Zoltán Pószlaky, Sándor Kelemen, Imre Toro, and Pál Nánázy (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). *Acta Morphol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1, 307-20(1961)(in English).-- A study was made of alk. phosphatase activity (I) in the regeneration of the lens of *Triton cristatus*. Histochem. examn. was made by a modification of the method of Gomori-Takaratsu (C.A. 34, 463; 33, 2915; 32, 3680) in which phosphate from I was combined with Pb and finally converted to yellow PbCrO₄. Microchem. activity was measured as mg. PO₄³⁻ split by 1 mg. of wet tissue in 18 hrs. at 37° and pH 9.5 in 0.2 M Na glycerophosphate. Increased I was observed in the retina on the 8th to 16th day following removal of the lens. 21 references. Emanuel Kaplan

SZUCS, Sandor, dr. ; KELEMEN, Sandor, dr.

Abdominal symptoms consecutive to left pnaumonectomy. Tuberkulozis
13 no.1:28-30 Ja '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Tudorogyaszati Klinikájának
(igazgató: Kovats, Ferenc, dr. egyetemi tanár, orvostudományok
doktora) közleménye.
(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)

KELEMEN, Sandor, dr; SZUCS, Sandor, dr.

Causes of phrenic paralysis. Tuberkulozis 13 no.2:60-63 F '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Tudománygyógyászati Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Kovács, Ferenc, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(PHRENIC NERVE dis.)
(PARALYSIS etiol.)

L 17569-66

ACC NR: RP6009216

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0134/0139

AUTHOR: Kelemen, Sandor--Kelemen, Sh.

ORG: Pulmonary Clinic, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Tudogyogyaszati Klinika)

TITLE: Use of drugs to influence the persistence of *Candida albicans* in the abdominal cavity and its entry into the circulation during experimental candidiasis

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 134-139

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, fungus, human ailment, drug effect, streptomycin

ABSTRACT: Following experimental intraperitoneal infection of mice, the fate of the causative agent, *Candida albicans*, has been studied. Based on the results of a cytological study of smears taken from abdominal fluids and the culture of blood from the tail vein on Sabouraud's medium, the persistence of *Candida* individuals, the autolytic destruction of cellular forms and the entry of the fungi into the blood circulation are described. An attempt was made to influence the phenomena observed in the controls by the simultaneous administration of drugs. The most striking observation was that the most extensive entry into the blood occurred when Nystatin was given although this compound had a fungistatic effect in in-vitro experiments even at the 4 mg/ml doses used. In experimental candidiasis, effective protection was provided by streptomycin and isoniazid; in the case of the former, mainly through the defense by the host organism, the development of fibrinous peritonitis and the fixation of the pathogens on the peritoneum; in the latter case, presumably through a direct

Card 1/2

L 17569-66

ACC NR: AP6009216

fungistatic effect. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

KELEMEN, Sandor, az orvostudományi kandidátusa, egyetemi tanársegéd.

Thirtyfourth General Meeting of Lung Specialists. Magy tud 70
no.11:776-778 N '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem.

KELEMEN, Sander, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Questions on technical education in the field of gas industry.
Energia es atom 18 no.1:14. Ja '65.

1. National Petroleum and Gas Industry Trust, Budapest.

TELEGDY KOVATS, L. (Budapest XI, Muegyetem rakpart 3); KELEMEN SZILAS, M. (Mrs.)
(Budapest, Muegyetem rakpart 3); ORSI, F. (Budapest, Muegyetem rakpart 3)

Some considerations on the permeability of plastic wrappings for packing food. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.1:7-14 '61.

1. Department of Food Chemistry, Polytechnical University, Budapest.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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SA

621.317.31 : 621.3.012.1

2977. Determination of vector diagrams of higher order (curves of higher order) currents by measurement. T. Kuzman. *Elektrotehnika*, 43, 379-83 (Dec., 1956) *In Hungarian*.

The paper deals with an investigation of the currents flowing in a Siemens-type brake circuit for induction motors and compares the results obtained by measurement with those obtained by calculation on the basis of an equivalent circuit. The application of the method of symmetrical components is briefly described.

E. GROS

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL DIVISION

PUBLISHED ON ONE YEAR

201957, I. (Budapest, XI., Eger József u. 18-20)

Method for calculating the running point of starting the direct current motor. Periodica polytechn. electr. 7 no. 4:323-345 '63.

I. Chaire des Machines Electriques de l'Universite Technique de Budapest.

PELLENI, T.

"Motor drives for machine tools with speed control" p. 71, (EMERGENCY TPA, Vol. 16, no. 3, March 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KELEMEN, T.

"Experiences from the investigation of amplidyne generators." Elektrotechnika, Budapest, Vol. 47, No. 8, Aug. 1954, p. 277.

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

KELEMEN, Tibor

"Modern mathematics for engineers" by Edwin F. Beckenbach. Reviewed by Tibor Kelemen. Elektrotechnika 54 no.4:191-192 Ap '62.

1. "Elektrotechnika" felelos szerkesztoje.

KELEMEN, Tibor

"Cathode-ray oscillograph" by H.W. Fricke. Reviewed by Tibor Kelemen. Elektrotechnika 53 no.11:523 '60.

1. "Elektrotechnika" felelcs szerkesztoje.

KELEMEN, Tibor

Days of Technical Books, 1963. Elektrotechnika 56 no.9:416
S '63.

1. "Elektrotechnika" foszerkesztoje.

CSAKI, F. prof. (Budapest, XI., Egry Jozsef u.18); KELEMEN, T. (Budapest,
XI., Egry Jozsef u.18)

Automatic start of an auxiliary group of feeding. Periodica
polytechn electr 5 no.4:315-340 '61.

1. Chaire de Machines Electriques Speciales et d'Automatique
de l'Universite Technique de Budapest.

CSAKI, Frigyes, dr., egyetemi tanar, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora;
KELEMEN, Tibor, adjunktus

Automatic starting of the stand-by power source machine group.
Elektrotechnika 54 no.5:223-233 My '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Kulonleges Villamosgepek es Auto-
matika Tanszek. 2. "Elektrotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja
(for Csaki). 3. "Elektrotechnika" felelos szerkesztoje (for
Kelemen).

KELEMEN, Tibor

The 54th general meeting of the Hungarian Electrotechnical Association; an account of the work of the general meeting. Elektrotechnika 55 no.2/3:104-117 F/Mr '62.

1. "Elektrotechnika" felelos szerkesztoje.

KELEMEN, Tibor

Society life. Elektrotechnika 55 no.11:521-522 N '62.

1. "Elektrotechnika" felelos szerkesztoje.

KELEMEN, Tibor, okleveles gepeszmernok, adjunktus

Calculating the starting impulse of separately excited
direct-current motors. Elektrotechnika 56 no.5:192-202
My '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Villamosgepek Tanszek, Budapest,
Xi., Egrý József u.18; "Elektrotechnika" felelos szerkesztoje.

KELEMEN, Tibor, okleveles gépészmernok, adjunktus

Society life. Elektrotechnika 56 no.5:226-232 My '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Villamosgépek Tanszék, Budapest,
XI., Egry József u. 18; "Elektrotechnika" felelős szerkesztője.

KELEMEN, Tibor, dr., okleveles gépészmérnök, a muszaki tudományok
kandidátusa, adjunktus

Calculating the starting time of separately excited direct
current engines. Elektrotechnika 57 no.7:256-268 J1 '64.

1. Chair of Electric Machines, Budapest Technical University,
Budapest, XI., Egrý József u.18, and Managing editor, "Elektrotechnika."

KELEMEN, Zsigmond

Bacteriology and primycin therapy of non-gonorrhoeal urethrites. *Borogygy.*
vener. szemle 12 no.3:129-133 June 58. .

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató: Dr.
Szodoray Lajos egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(URETHRITIS

non-gonococcal, microbiol. & primycin ther. (Hun))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

primycin in non-gonococcal urethritis (Hun))

KELEMEN, Zsigmond, dr.

Recent studies on Staphylococcus and current problems of chronic pyoderma. Bogyogy vener. szemle 40 no.3:133-140 Je'64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani klinikájának közleménye. (Igazgató: Szodoray, Lajos, dr. egyetemi tanár).

CSOKA, Imre, Dr.; KELEMEN, Zsigmond, Dr.

Experiences with the steroid therapy of pemphigus patients. *Borogygy.*
vener. szemle 12 no.4-5:189-193 Aug-Oct 58.

1. A debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikája
(Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PEMPHIGUS, ther.

ACTH & cortisone (Hun))

(ACTH, ther. use

pemphigus, with cortisone (Hun))

(CORTISONE, ther. use

pemphigus, with ACTH (Hun))

KELEMEN, Zsigmond, dr.; CSOKA, Imre, dr.

The effect of resochin and pentilene on the excretion of 17-n-ketosteroids. *Borogygy. vener. szemle* 37 no.3:134-137 My '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Bor- és Nemikortani Klinikájának (Igazgató: Dr. Szodoray Lajos Egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS urine)
(ANTIMALARIALS pharmacol)

KELEMEN, Zsigmond, dr.; KOSA, Dezso, dr.

Bacterial eczema of the auditory duct and its vaccine therapy.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 37 no.5:213-217 0 '61.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Borklinikájának (Igazgató: Szodoray Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) és Ful-Orr-Gegeklínikájának (Igazgató: Verzar Gyula dr egyetemi tanár közleménye.

(EAR EXTERNAL dis) (ECZEMA ther) (VACCINE THERAPY)

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510003-2"

COUNTRY : Hungary

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 87596

AUTHOR : Dupcza, K.; Kelemenne-Kuttel, I.; Vastagh, G.
INST. :
TITLE : Determination of Anesthesin in the Presence
of Phenacetin.

ORIG. PUB. : Acta pharmac. hung., 1959, 29, No 1, 6-10

ABSTRACT : A procedure has been developed for separation of anesthesin (I) and phenacetin (II), based on acetylation of the mixture of Na-salt of p-aminobenzoic acid and p-phenetidine which is obtained from I and II by alkaline hydrolysis. Acetylation is effected with $(CH_3CO)_2O$ in the presence of $NaHCO_3$, and there is obtained the Na-salt of p-acetylaminobenzoic acid and II, which can be readily separated due to their different solubility, and can be determined gravimetrically or by titration. Mixture of I and II (more than 0.2 g) is dissolved in 10 ml of 1% HCl, 2 ml of 10% NaOH are added, heated (80°, 30 minutes), then neutralized and acetylated 10 minutes with 15 drops of

CARD: 1/2

MOSONYI, Mihalyne; BOZSAI, Irene; GERVAY, Vilma; KELEMENNE, Kuttel Ilse;
SZABOLCS, Lajosna.

Prescription samples of the new Formulae normales conforming to
the pharmaceutical chemical control. Gyogyszeresz. 10 no.1:3-5
1 Jan 55.

1. Közlemeny az Országos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet Kemiai osztalyarol.
(PRESCRIPTIONS,
standard, in Hungary).

KELEMENNE, K. I.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Medicinal Sub-
stances. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20538

Author : Mosonyi, Mihalyne; Kelemenne, Kuttai Lize
Inst : -
Title : Gravimetric Determination of Hexylresorcin.

Orig Pub : Acta pharmac. hung., 1957, 27, No 3, 102-
107

Abstract : A new gravimetric method is proposed for
the quantitative determination of hexyl-
resorcin (1,3-dioxy-4-hexylbenzene) (I)
in the form of a non-soluble dinitro
derivative (II). 0.1-0.13 g of I are dis-
solved in a mixture of water, alcohol and

Card : 1/2

KELEMSLO. E?

Soklow State Farm in the light of state farms in Warszawa Volvodeship. p.813

NOEW ROLNICTWO. (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 8, no. 21, Nov. 1959.

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

Uncl.

KELCH, Anna; PAPP, Zoltan, dr.; WURSTER, Istvan

Certain questions of capacity measurement in cotton mills. *Magy textil*
17 no.4:182-185 Ap '65.

KELEN, B.

677 021 13

27

87. On continuous warping, by R. Kelen. ("Magyar Textiltechnika" — Hungarian Textiles — Vol. III, No. 9, pp. 284-288, Sept., 1950, 8 figs.)

Planned economy made it possible that quality be kept stable within the individual plants. Thus practically no time is required for adjusting machinery and the time otherwise spent in assembling can be utilized more productively for continuous warping. The advantages of continuous warping are clearly proven by calculation. These advantages are most obvious in cotton goods made from 34.1 thread. A 25 per cent saving in time was effected at the experiments made with continuous warping. However, there is a drawback in changing over from one bobbin to another, which leads to an increase in the breaking of thread of approximately 4 per cent. The many advantages offered by this method, which after an adequate adjustment of the creel, is suitable for the manufacture of both thin and thick cotton goods alike, is a good reason for taking into consideration the introduction of continuous warping in the planning of new textile combines.

KELEN, E.

KELEN, E. --"Directed Variability of Some Coli-Paratyphoid Bacteria Under
Experimental Conditions."*(Dissertations For Degrees In Science
and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions)(29)
Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Veterinary Inst, Leningrad, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Sciences

KELLEN, ENDRE

Hungary /Microbiology. General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour: Referat.Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35484

Author : Kelen, Endre

Title : Directed Changeability in Several Coli-paratyphoid
Bacteria in Experimental Conditions

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1956, 11, No. 7, 229-232

Abstract: By means of creating conditions which imitated natural microbe biocenosis, directed changes of the properties of intestinal bacilli were gotten. The latter [the intestinal bacilli] under the action of various species of bacteria of the paratyphoid group acquired a series of biochemical, serological, and immunobiological properties which are characteristic of them. In the same conditions of the experiment the diaposon of the directed changeability of the paratyphoid bacteria

Card 1/2

Hungary /Microbiology. General Microbiology.

Abs Jour: Referat.Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35484

was significantly narrower. An analysis of the results is given from the point of view of Michurin's teaching.

Card 2/2

~~KELEN E.~~

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis.
Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81430

Author : ~~Kelen, Endre~~

Inst : Leningrad Veter. Inst.

Title : Emergence of Para-agglutinability in B. Coli
Upon Joint Cultivation with Bacterium Suipestifer.

Orig Pub: Sb. rabot, Leningr. vet. in-t, 1957, 16, 97-100

Abstract: Experiments were conducted on 5 strains of
Bacterium coli communior and 11 strains of
Bact. suipestifer. Upon their joint cultivation
in different combinations the phenomenon of
para-agglutination (PA) was successfully repro-
duced. Various strains of Bact. coli had
differing capacities to produce PA; different
strains of Bact. suipestifer differed among

Card 1/2

KELEN, Erzsebet; ORDOGH, Maria

Nondestructive neutron activation analysis of diphenyl and diphenyl-methane. Koz fiz kosl MTA 12 no.5:377-384 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

DICSHAZI, Denes; KELEN, Gyorgy

TV on decimeter waves. Radiotechnika 11 no.2:46-47 F '61

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

677 053 312

70. The utilization of tubular cops in the manufacture of flannel goods, by L. Kelen. ("Magyar Textiltechnika" Hungarian Textiles Vol. III, No. 3, pp. 84-87, March, 1950.)

At first experiments were made on cop winding frames with vertical spindles used in the flax and hemp industry. Later the Schaeffer winding frame with horizontal spindles and an enclosed gear box were used. The author claims that the output can be considerably increased by using tubular cops. Tubular cops of 31 mm diameter 215 mm length and a weight of 15 g were made to fit normal size shuttles. These hold 743 m of number 11's of vigogne yarn. The unwinding took seven minutes. Bigger shuttles require larger sheds, consequently two shafts were necessary only instead of four. At present the weight of a cop is 70 grammes, however plans are under way to raise the weight to 80 grammes which would hold 1080 meters of yarn of the same number. In the author's opinion the innovation represents a transitional stage only, because in his estimation the automatic bobbin exchange is the ultimate solution.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

No. 2 V. 2

H.T.A.

677 021 (12 001) 24

53. Various methods of determining and increasing the specific gravity of cop bit tubular cops — *A fajvide mechatározásai és növelésük módjai a kezdőkörös tekercselésnél* — by L. Kelen. (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika* — Vol. IV, No. 6—7, pp. 199—202, June-July 1951, 4 figs., 3 tabs.)

For computing specific gravity a simplified formula has been elaborated to replace the present formula which involves lengthy calculations. Tables were prepared with the aid of indices. A still better solution is offered by the nomograph

plotted by the *Diagram of Cop Bit Mathematics*. The specific gravity of the tubular cop can be increased by "counter-braking" instead of the usual braking method. A wooden ring is fitted on the spindle shaft and the friction thus produced counteracts the exit motion of the cop. By impeding the forward motion of the cop, more yarn is caught between the spindle shaft and the cone forming guide roll. Resistance against the advance of the cop can be produced by applying certain changes on the spindle shaft. The greater the taper of the spindle, the easier will become the forward motion of the cop. Therefore, by reducing the taper of the shaft, the forward motion of the cop is impeded also. Both the *Schlingler* and the Hungarian machines are fitted with hexagonal spindle shafts. By increasing the number of edges, contact will be made at a greater number of points and friction increased. Very good results can be obtained with the wet winding method. The dry yarn, having assumed the dimensions of the shaft circumference, will yield slightly, and then arrange itself over a larger surface. The wet wound yarn assumes the peripheral dimensions of the shaft and yields a more compact cop. The specific gravity of the dried cop can be substantially increased by the above methods, i. e. a cop of the same volume will yield a greater length of yarn.

KELLEN, I.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 4 1953

64. On the quality of sizing — *Az ívelés minősége* —
I. Kellen. (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika* —
1952, No. 8-9, pp. 235-245, 2 figs.)

Yarn elongation decreases due to sizing, therefore stress indicating instruments must be fitted on sizing machines for stress control and regulation. The correct stress per 1000 yarns is $P = \frac{60}{N}$. Yarn smoothness can be improved by wet division, greasing and by passing through amoothing rolls. When drying the yarns the moisture content must not fall under 7 to 9%. Automatic size level regulators and temperature regulators are usually mounted in the size box. The optimal temperature of the size for sizing grey yarns is 83° C. Starch appears in the form of large molecular aggregations in the size in which structural viscosity can be observed. Structural viscosity disappears gradually during sizing, however, the time and rate of disappearance cannot be predicted. For the above reason the effectiveness of sizing becomes uncertain. This can be counteracted by mechanically destroying the molecular aggregation at high pressures and velocities in homogenizers, thus eliminating structural viscosity. Viscosity can be measured continuously in the Stogger apparatus which is fitted with calibrated outlet cones. The pressure of the squeezing rolls must be adjustable. The proper pressure is $Q = 0.8K/P.100$ where Q is pressure of the squeezing rolls, K is concentration of the size, P is percentile size description, B is ratio of the adhesive and a is a constant depending on the yarn count.

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Cy. Fidelity

KELÉN, I.
BRES

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 1
1954

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79. The scientific bases of sizing - *Az ívesszi tudományos alappjai* - I. Kelen. (Hungarian Textiles - *Magyar Textiltechnika* - 1952, No. 10, pp. 301-305, 5 figs.)

Though the tensile strength of yarns is increased by sizing, it can be proved experimentally that this alone is not sufficient to improve the behaviour of the yarn during weaving. Neither is it enough to improve the smoothness of yarns, which can be proved by the abrading apparatus. While the tensile strength of unsized yarns decreases abruptly during a short period of abrasion, sized yarns maintain their tensile strength for a long time during abrasion. Though unsized yarns can be smoothed by applying stearin, their abrasion factor hardly changes thereby. The purpose of sizing is to increase the resistance to abrasion by applying a protective film on the yarn. Good adhesives do not necessarily produce good protective films. Even small amounts of fats added to the size reduce the abrasive resistance of the yarn. On the contrary applying grease to the yarn after sizing anchors both the protective film as well as the weaving capacity of the yarn.

G. F.

Kelen, I.

HUNG.

III. New trends in the winding of cop bits -- I. Kelen.
I. Kertuly. (Magyar Textiltechnika 1954. No. 7. pp.
251--256, 10 figs., 1 tab.)

In the spooling of cop bits on the Gyurits winding machine the alternating motion is conveyed to the yarn by a grooved conical roller, driven by the bobbin itself. Consequently the machine has no oscillating parts, therefore its speed can be raised. The machine design must meet two contradictory requirements, good winding demands a spiral groove with a small lead angle, on the other hand, a lead as coarse as possible is needed for compactness. Originally the construction of the machine was based on the hitherto applied ratio of 1.52 between the speeds of the bobbin and the roller. The counterstart threads of the roller guided the yarn through a complete stroke (i.e. up and down). It was found however, that these grooves did not guide the yarn. An increase in the ratio of transmission would not have been correct since it would have decreased the resistance of the bobbins to bending. Nor would it have been correct to raise the concavity of the roller for in bending

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forces arise in the upper part of the bobbin which tend to pull off the windings. The larger the taper angle of the roller, the greater are these forces. The problem has finally been solved by constructing a roller with a single-start instead of the counterstart thread. The acceleration of the yarn during winding has been computed by graphical differentiation. The tensile forces acting on the yarn caused by the change of velocity can be computed from the above. This force is only 1.2 g in case of wigogne yarn of 13.5 metric *cox t.* which is an insignificant fraction of its breaking strength. The weight of the west cop bits is 55 g whereas that of normal west bobbins is 37 g. This implies that with a metric count of 40 the number of shuttle changes per 10,000 picks decreases from 10.89 to 7.12.

KELEN, I.

106. Methodical determination of the number of looms operated by one operator from the viewpoints of raising production and reducing the cost of production. — 1. Kelen, Gy. See also: *Magyar Textiltechnika* — 1954, No. 11-12, pp. 412-418, 4 figs, 2 tabs.)

MA

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In order to establish the optimum number of looms, weaving expenditures were broken down into the following groups: (1) variable expenditures (direct wages plus extras e.g. paid holidays, social insurance, etc.);

(2) constant expenditures which are independent of production (e.g. amortization, costs of administration, etc.);

(3) costs varying proportionally to production (e.g. the value of consumed yarn, wages covering preparation shops, etc.). The last have not been taken into consideration since, from the viewpoint of operators' loads, they do not influence prime costs. Variable expenditures were plotted in a graph as a function of the number of looms operated by one operator, by dividing the basic wage of the corresponding job categories consecutively by the number of picks prescribed for the different number of looms. In this way the 100% piece wage for 10,000 picks can be established. The constant costs for 10,000 picks were also computed by establishing from existing data the constant expenditures for 10,000 picks referred to the actual number of looms operated by one operator. This figure should be changed in proportion to the increase or decrease of the number of operated looms.

(OVER)

J. KLEIN
If these two graphs are added the curve of the "total costs for 10 000 picks" is obtained. This diagram has a minimum value. The number of berries corresponding to this minimum represents the optimum number of operators. However, it is not always possible to find a minimum. The number of operators can be increased or decreased a slight decrease of the unit price of the prime costs will also result in a slight decrease of the optimum number of operators.

KELEN, I.; FONTOS, K.

KELEN, I.; FONTOS, K. What, after all, is not uniform about power looms set according to pattern; experiences of the Kispert Textile Factory.

No. 10, Oct. 1955.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

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

KELEN, I.

110. Size-film tests -- I. Kelen. (*Magyar Textil-technika* -- 1955, No. 5, pp. 166-170, 4 figs., 5 tabs.)

It is not a simple task to find the correlations between the properties of a sized yarn and the size film which has formed on it. The difficulty is caused by the fact that yarn unevenness greatly influences the results of such research. At the Budapest University of Engineering a method was elaborated for analyzing the properties of the size independently of the yarn. Films were prepared from different sizes. The films were brought to the standard humidity, cut into 1 mm strips and subsequently tested on a fibre rupture tester. It has been proved that the tensile strength of films formed from potato starch and maize starch is essentially higher than that of films formed from flour. Furthermore it has been proved that by increasing the solubility of the starch the tensile strength of both potato and maize starch films at first increases and after passing a maximum it decreases with increasing solubility. The addition of fat has a disadvantageous effect on the tensile strength of starch films. Besides the decrease of the tensile strength the elongation also diminishes.

KELEN, I.

When does the shuttle reach the box? p. 25.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudosmanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
No. 1, Jan 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

KELEN, I.

One method of reducing secondary material in weaving mills. p. 69.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest. No. 2, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

Kelen, I.

Use of the automatic shuttle from the
Frunze Textile Factory in Moscow at
the weaving mill of the Kispest
Textile Factory. p. 193.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari
Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest.
No. 5, May 1956
Uniform nomenclature for synthetic
fibrous material. p. 195.

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

KELEN, I.

Development of Polish automatic power looms, P. 206, MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
(Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, No. 7, July 1956

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

KELEN, I.

KELEN, I. Reduction of the warp extension in sizing. p. 310,
No. 8, Aug. 1956.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
Budapest.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957

KELEN, I.; ZILAH, M.

Investigation of some factors of cotton sizing by means of sized rovings.
p. 366.

(Magyar Textiltechnika, No. 10, October 1956. Budapest, Hungary)

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

KELEN, I.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textiles:

H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 27374

Author : Zilahi M., Kelen I.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Investigations on the Sizing Effect by Means of Sized Cotton Rovings.

Orig Pub : Acta techn. acad. sci. hung., 1957, 18, No 1-2, 37-54

Abstract : To study the effectiveness of sizing (S) use was made not of cotton yarn but rovings (R), the tensile strength and abrasion resistance of which are much more sharply increased as a result of the S process. A study was made of the effect of starch (St) concentration, temperature of S, and repeated S.

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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of

H-34

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721510003-2"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 27374

Increase of St concentration raises the percentage of adhesion and the resistance of R to abrasion. On elevation of temperature of S there are observed 2 absorption maxima corresponding to surface adhesion (at high viscosity) and effective internal adhesion of R (at low viscosity of St). On total internal adhesion the resistance of R to abrasion and the tensile strength increase very substantially. Effectiveness of S can be considerably increased by repeated S of dry (but not of moist) material. Increased concentration of St results in a higher viscosity of the solution and is therefore not as effective.

Card 2/2

KELEN, J.

NIEDERLAND, T.R.; PALOO, H., KELEN, J.

Method of cephalin-cholesterol flocculation test. Bratisl. lek. listy
Suppl. 1: Vol. 30: 12-16 1950. (CML 19:4)

1. Of the Second Internal Clinic and of the Biochemical Department
of the Institute of Medical Chemistry of Slovak University.

KELEN, Janos

The progress of a sportsman. Hung TU no.10:20-21 0 '62.

1. Master athletics coach.

KELEN, L.

Methodical investigation of the relationship between the revolution number and production of loom aggregates. p. 141.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHINKA. (Textilipari Muzsaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 2, July 1959
Uncl.

FANKEATOV, S.A., prof.; ELLIN, O.I., inzh.

Determining the frequency response of belt conveyor vibrations depending on the position of the driving drum. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 7 no.9:113-120 '64. (MIRA 1964)

L. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby. Rekomendovana kafedroy konstruktsei detaley, uzlov mashin i mekhanizmov.

PANKRATOV, S.A., prof.; KELEN, O.I., Inzh.

Approximate determination of stresses in a conveyor belt during starting and braking, taking into account the location of the driving drum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.11:97-103 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby.
Rekomendovana kafedroy konstruksii detaley, uzlov mashin i mekhanizmov.

Kelen, Tiber

✓ Photochemical reaction of the mixture of carbon monoxide, oxygen, and chlorine. Ferenc Tudds and Tiber Kelen (Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kémiai Osztályának Közleményei 4, 23-38 (1964)) by using exptl. data of Brenschiede (C. A. 33, 487^h) and the method of calcn. of Szabo, (Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 57, 303 (1961)) the conditions of the simultaneous formation of CO₂ and phosgene from mixts. of CO, O₂ and Cl were investigated. It was shown that the equil. const. is only slightly dependent on the intensity of the exciting light. Because of exptl. errors, the expected time dependence could not be shown. When the total pressure is small, there is no deactivation by collision, as happens in the case of large total pressures. The findings were confirmed by expts. made in the presence of A and N, which accept energy from excited Cl mols. only to a slight extent. These considerations are valid only for the temp. range 20-160°, showing deviations toward the upper end of the range. The mechanism of the COCl₂ formation at higher temps. is different. . . . François Kertész

CH

① AH JPC

KELEN, T.

KELEN, T. Term split in electrostatic complexes. P. 109.

Vol. 3, No. 1, 1956

KOZLEMENYEI

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, N o. 2, Feb. 1957

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 79305
AUTHOR : Kelen, T. and Fux, L.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Control of the Quality of Glass by the Specific Gravity
ORIG. PUB. : Epitoeanyag, 10, No 10-11, 366-369 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The authors describe an apparatus of simple design for the continuous determination of the sp gr of glass by weighing; the apparatus can be put together from materials available at any glass factory. The above-indicated method and apparatus are reliable in operation, give accurate results, and are recommended by the authors for introduction at Hungarian glass-melting plants.
From authors' summary
CARD: 1/1

KELEN, T.

Distr: 4E3d

Term splitting in electrostatic complexes. T. Keich
(Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14,
265-68 (1958) (in German); cf. *C.A.* 46, 4908d. Complete
term splitting takes place in complexes with symmetry
groups having Γ -dimensional representation. Complexes
of holohedral and hemihedral symmetry have the same rate
of splitting. The data give no information on the sequence
and difference of the formed terms, but indicate the no. of
bands expected in the absorption spectra. The exactness of
the statements depends on the successful choice of the ap-
plied functions of zero order. J. P. Phillips

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JK

NARAY-SZABO, Istvan, a kemiai tudományok doktora; KELEN, Tibor,
SOMODY, Arpad

An account of the 4th All-Union Conference on Vitreous State
held in Leningrad. Kem tud kozl MTA 22 no.3/4:449-451 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Chemistry, Hungarian, Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Naray-Szabo).
2. United Incandescent Lamp and Electricity Company, Budapest (for Kelen).
3. Tokod Glass Factory, Tokod (for Somody).

KELENCES, M.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA, Vol. 9, no. 2/3, June 1958

Kelences, M. Printed circuits, p. 83.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

KELENDI, Gyula, okleveles mernok, tervezo

Principles and instruments of measuring vibrations in
building constructions. Malyepitestud szemle .14 no. 3:
111-117 Mr '64.

1. Capital Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise, Budapest.