

RCNA, V.

Investigation of the chemical constitution of black stone coals. p. 423.

KOHASZATI IROK. (Magyar Banyászati és Kohászati Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 15, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

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

Uncl.

ROSA, V.

Contribution to the knowledge of the structure of hard coal.

F. 35. (ACTA CHIMICA) Vol. 15, no. 1, 1957, in German
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 3
March 1958

RONA, L. dr; SCHULLER, L. dr.; POP-TUKA, P. dr.; LAKATOS, E. chim.

Two cases of hemochromatosis with predominantly cardiac symptomatology. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 10 no.5: 629-632 My'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala Nr.1 si Prosectura Spitalului Clinic, Tg.Mures.

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 42449.

Author : Heredy L., Neuberger V., Roma V.
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Title : The Structure of Coal.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 12, No 1,
35-56.

Abstract: On the basis of a modified equation of Franklin (Franklin R. E., Fuel, 1948, 27, 46) for the correlation between specific volumes and H content, the following conclusions are arrived at concerning structure and carbonization process of coal. Coal is considered to be a supercooled liquid. Structural units of coal consist of aromatic nuclei with added, aliphatically bonded, CH_2 -groups.

Card : 1/3

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 42449.

Number of C-atoms is of about 40 with a molecular weight of the unit of 500. During carbonization the molecular weight of the units changes from 600 with 80% C to 500 with 93-94% C. Carbonization takes place in 2 phases: 1) on increase of C from 80 to 88% the H₂ content and specific volume of hydrocarbon framework are approximately constant and change in structure is effected essentially by a change in the amount of O from 12 to 4%; 2) on change in C from 88 to 94% specific volume decreases, content of H decreases from 5 to 3%, there takes place a breakdown of the aliphatic portion. Degree of condensation of aromatic nuclei during carbonization increases only slightly. Different petrographic

Card : 2/3

Card : 3/3

S/081/62/000/002/040/107
B151/B108

AUTHOR: Róna, Vilmos

TITLE: Calculation of the errors in apparatus for measuring volume (specific gravity), working on the principle of gas volumetry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 170, abstract 2Ye27 (Nehézvegyipari kutató int. közl., v. 2, nos. 1 - 2, 1960, 161 - 176)

TEXT: The causes of the errors arising from the methods of measurement and the application of the gas laws to the calculations are examined. The optimum conditions for reducing these errors are put forward and graphs are given for the calculation of the errors. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

RONA, V.

2158. STRUCTURE OF BLACK COAL. Heredy, L., Neuberger, V. and Róna, V. || 3
(Acta chim. hung., 1957, vol. 12, 35-56).

RONA, V.

3

✓ 5276. CLASSIFICATION OF COALS OF MEESEK MOUNTAINS AND STUDY OF THEIR
ORIGIN ON THE BASIS OF DENSITY. Heredy, L., Sándor-Heuberger, V. and Rona, V.

...correlated with the degree of contact metamorphism. C.A.

RONAI, ANDRAS

Wright The level of underground water at All8ld (Hungarian plain) in 1954. Andras Ronai. *Magyar Allami Foldt. Tiltzet Koi Selenitke* 1954, 141-52 (Pub. 1050) (French summary).—Chem. analyses of 62 waters show them to be mainly $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ waters; some have high sulfate and nitrate contents. —Michael Pfelester

RONAI, A.

Geologic survey of the flatland in the area of Ossa-Bugyi-Majoshaza. p. 299

A MAGYAR ALLAMI FOLDTANI INTÉZET ÉVI JELENTESE. Budapest, Hungary, 1955/56 (Published 1959)

Monthly List of East European Assessments (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

RCNAI, A.

Conditions of subterranean water in Nyirseg, Hajdusag, and Hortobagy.
p. 221. HEDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologiai
Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol. 35, no. 7/8, July/ Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 5, No. 2,
February 1956

ROMAI, ANDRAS

A magyar medencek talajvize, az országos talajvizterkepezo munka eredmenyei, 1950-1955. Budapest, Muszaki Konyvkiado, 1956. 245 p. (A Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet evkonyve, 46. kot., 1. fuzet) (Underground water of the Hungarian basins; results of the national survey of underground water, 1950-1955. German and Russian summaries. illus., maps (part fold. col. in pocket), bibl., tables)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

RONAI, A.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ~~ACTA ZOOLOGICA. Vol. 10, No. 3, 1958~~
GEODEZIA ES KARTOGRAFIA Vol. 10, No. 3, 1958

Ronai, A. Remarks on the problem of the catalog of our manuscript maps. p. 216

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) DC, VOL. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

RONAI, Andras

Chemical composition of ground waters in Hungary. Hidrologiai
kozlony 38 no.1:42-54 F:58.

RONAI, A.

Data on the sedimentation-forming process of rivers. p. 1.

HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologiai Tarsasag)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 39, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
uncla.

RONAI, Andras

Conference on the Mesozoic period arranged by the Hungarian
State Institute of Geology. Hidrologiai kozlony 39 no.6:484
D'59.

RONAI, Andras

Hydrogeologic study on the Little Alfold. Hidrologiai kozlony
40 no.6:470-484 D '60.

1. Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet, Budapest.

RONAI, Andras, dr.

Underground waters in Hungary. Foldt kozl 90 no.4:419-423 O-D '60.
(EEAI 10:5)

(Hungary--Water)

RONAI, Andras, dr.

Underground water conditions of the Kisalfold. Foldr kozl 10 no.2:
175-182 '62.

RONAI, Andras

An account of the 6th INQUA congress held in Warsaw, August 20 -
September 22, 1961. Foldr kozl 10 no.4:367-375 '62.

RONAI, Andras, dr.

Application of soil research investigations in geological mapping.
Hidrolegiai közlöny 43 no.2:130-138 Ap '63.

1. Magyar Allami Feldtani Intezet, Budapest.

VAGAS, Istvan; ERDELYI, Mihaly, dr.; ERDI, Sandor; FRATER, Lorant;
VITALIS, Gyorgy, dr.; RONAI, Andras, dr.

Possibilities for irrigation by driven wells in Nograd County.
Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.6:254-260 Je '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Hidrologiai Kozlony" (for Vagas,
Erdelyi, Vitalis).

VARDAY, Gyorgy, dr.; BICZOK, Imre; OCSVAR, Rezső; LANTOS, Zoltan; SZIMELY, Karoly; BERENYI, Akos, dr.; FEHER, Gyula; GALLI, Laszlo; BAKOS, Laszlo; CZIGLINA, Vilmos; GABOS, Gyorgy; SZILAGYI, Gyula; RONAI, Andras; KOVACS, Gyorgy; BACHMANN, Alfred; STEGMULLER, Jozsef; HETHATI, Laszlo; NAGY, Zoltan.

Hydrological questions of the construction industry in Hungary.
Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.3:169-170 Je'56.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Galli).
2. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" felelos szerkesztoje (for Kovacs).

CSAJAGHY, Gabor; BOZSONY, Denes; PICHLER, Janos; KASSAI, Ferenc;
GYORGY, Istvan; SZABO, Pal Zoltan; DEVENY, Istvar (Szeged);
KIRALY, Lajos (Miskolc); ZIEGLER, Karoly; PAPP, Szilard;
SCHMIDT, Eligius Robert; GALLI, Laszlo; VAJDA, Jozsef;
RONAI, Andras; ILLES, Gyorgu; OLLOS, Geza; FINALY, Lajos;
MOSONYI, Emil; PAPP, Ferenc

Minutes of the December 19, 1958 general meeting arranged by
the Hungarian Hydrological Society, Hidrologiai kozlony, 39
no.5:394, 401-404 O '59.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for
Csajaghy, Gyorgy, Szilard Papp, Ferenc Papp, Schmidt and
Galli). 2. Orszagos Vizugyi Foigazgatosag (for Ziegler).

L 32138-66

ACC NR: AP6023540

SOURCE CODE: HU/0017/65/017/006/0419/0422

AUTHOR: Ronai, Bela; Sotonyi, Gyula

25
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Basic-point network of the hydroelectric power plant planned for the bend in the Danube River

SOURCE: Geodezia es kartografia, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 419-422

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic survey, hydroelectric power plant, power generating station

ABSTRACT: The determination of the geodetic data² required for the planning of a hydroelectric power plant at the bend of the Danube river in Hungary, the first plant to utilize the flow of this river, was assigned to the Enterprise for Geodesy and Cartography (Geodeziai es Terkepszeti Vallalat) in Budapest. The basic-point network comprises twelve points of a primary nature and nineteen points of a secondary nature. The physical construction features of the individual basic points, the configuration of the network, and the accuracies of the basic coordinates were discussed and illustrated by data in the form of drawings and tables. The calculation techniques involved in the design of the network were described in detail. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08, 10 / SUM DATE: none

Card 1/1

BLG

UDC: 528.323

0915

1503

ROMAI, E.

ROMAI, E. Experimental processing of synthetic fibers in Hungarian cotton mills. p. 412.

No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1955.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

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

44650
S/196/63/000/001/002/035
E021/E155

26,2521

AUTHORS: Bártfai, Béla; Bártfai, Miklós; Hajdú, László;
Rónai, Béla; and Szücs, József

TITLE: Silver electrode of a silver-zinc cell and its method
of preparation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.1, 1963, 21, abstract 1 A 132 P. (Hung. pat. cl.21b,
6 - 14, no.148897, December 31, 1961)

TEXT: The customary pressing of electrodes from Ag or Ag₂O
powder utilises only 15-20% of their volume, because the
electrolyte cannot fully penetrate. It is proposed to use a core
of silver (e.g. spiral wire) with Ag₂O formed on its surface by
electrolytic chlorination and subsequent electrolytic oxidation.
The ratio of Ag to Ag₂O can vary from 1:100 to 100:1. The coating
adheres well to the Ag and acts as a depolarizer. The discharge
current can be up to 200 mA hr/g and the diameter of the wire for
the core 0.3 - 0.4 mm. X

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

S/194/62/000/007/037/160
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Hajdu, Laszlo, Rónai, Béla, Salánki, Tiber, and Szűcs, József

TITLE: Method and equipment for automating potentiometric titration with production accuracy

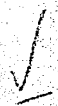
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-2-68 e (Hung. pat., cl. 42, 1, 3, no. 147383, Aug. 15, 1960)

TEXT: The object of the patent is a titration method according to which the voltage of the final titration point is connected in opposition to the voltage of the measuring circuit, as a consequence of which the output voltage of the measuring equipment becomes equal to zero when titration is completed. The equipment itself consists of a magnetic stirrer, a magnetically controlled valve, a pair of electrodes, a transformer, an electronic voltmeter, photo-elements, a stabilizer, a d.c. amplifier and a potentiometer. The addition of the measuring liquid is carried out through the electromagnetically controlled valve by means of a contact relay sensitive to polarity.
Card 1/2

Method and equipment for ...

S/194/62/000/007/037/160
D295/D308

The jacket of the valve, connected with a burette, is surrounded by a magnetic coil and is made of paramagnetic material; the valve needle has an iron core and an eccentric to regulate the admission of liquid. The magnetic stirrer is driven by a two-phase meter, the speed of which is readily controlled by varying the current phase angle. The voltage corresponding to the density of the solution tested is measured by the voltmeter via a transformer. 2 figures.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]



Card 2/2

VARGA, F.; MEHES, J.; PAR, A.; RONAI, Eva

Contributions to evaluation of the substances inhibiting inflammation.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.1:69-78 '63.

1. Pharmakologisches Institute der Medizinischen Universitat, Pecs.
(INFLAMMATION) (EDEMA) (KAOLIN) (DEXTRAN)
(SEROTONIN) (FORMALDEHYDE) (SALICYLATES) (ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID)
(CINCHOPHEN) (AMINOPYRINE) (PHENYL BUTAZONE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

RONAI, Eva

HUNGARY

VARGA, Ferenc, MEHES, Gyula, PAR, Alajos, and RONAI, Eva, of the Institute for Pharmacology at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem (Gyógyszertani Intézet) in Pécs.

"Contributions to the Evaluation of Inflammation-Inhibiting Substances"
Budapest, *Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol 23,
No 1, 1963, pp. 69-78.

Abstract: [German article] Experimentally induced kaolin edema was inhibited on rats' feet by sodium salicylate, acetylsalicylic acid, phenylbutazone, aminopyrin, and cinchophene, while formaldehyde edema was inhibited only by phenylbutazone and large doses of sodium salicylate. The effects are in no apparent relation to the dose administered. The rats' foot test was found to be an unreliable means for establishing the inhibitive effect of various drugs. Twenty references, including 12 German and 8 Western.

1/1

RONAI, E.

"Synthetic fibers in cotton spinning and the relevant Hungarian experiences." p. 113

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

RONAI, E.

Use of new threads made of
cotton and synthetic fibers. p. 174.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari
Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest.
No. 5, May 1956.

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

RONAI, E.
111. Experiences gained with synthetics in Hungarian spinning mills. E. Ronai. *Magyar Textiltechnika*, 1955, No. 11-12, pp. 412-418, 6 figs., 2 tabs.

The processing of Grillon-cotton blends in spinning mills has been examined in order to establish the following: in which of the operations should blending be effected, whether an elastic or rigid card clothing should be used, was there any difference between yarns spun of blends containing 15 and 30% Grillon, to what extent did technology differ from the usual. The results proved that up to N_m 34 blending should be carried out in the form of fibres however with higher counts the rovings should be mixed. In this case carding should be done with elastic clothing and with a fancy. Spinning blends containing 15 or 30% Grillon do not require an essential modification of the usual technology. Drafts can be reduced in the last operations. The twist of the yarn — compared with cotton yarns — can be reduced by 15-20%. The article contains a comparative analysis of the properties of the yarns spun during the experiments.

Rónai, E

Shortened methods of spinning in cotton spinning mills
Kötészet és Spinningtechnika
Budapest 1954 Konyv- és Kiadó 18 p. 11.15

RONAI, E.

"Shortened Spinning Procedures" p. 238 (Magyar Textiltechnika, No. 8, August, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Missive~~ East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress, March ¹⁹⁵⁴ ~~1953~~, Uncl.

RCNAI, F.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical FIDESZETUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK No. 1, 1958

RCNAI, F. Draining problems of forest roads. p. 227

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

RONAI, F.

"Problems of constructing and repairing dirt roads." p. 203

ERDESZETTUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK. Erdomerhoki Foiskola Az Erdomernoki
Foiskola Kozlemenyei Sopron, Hungary, 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

RONAI, Gyorgy, kohomernok

Construction and operational characteristics of up-to-date
open-hearth furnaces and some experiences in connection with
the use of oxygen. Koh lap 95 no.10:451-457 0 '62.

RONAI, Gyula

Lifelike (Hi-Fi) sound transmission and the film. Kep hang 6 no.4:
127-3 of cover Ag '60.

RONAI, Janos

Society news. Villamosag 12 no.8:251-252 Ag '64.

RONAI, Janos, szervezo titkar

Society news. Villamosság 12 no. 3:88-89 Mr '64.

RONAI, Janos

Sessions by countryside executive committees. Villamossag 13 no.4:
119 Ap '65.

1. Editorial Board Member, "Villamossag."

RONAI, Janos

A lecture delivered at Szeged. Villamosag 12 no.6:183 Je '64.

RONAI, Janos

Society news. Villamosag 12 no.5:152-153 My '64.

RONAI, Janos

Association news. Villamossag 13 no.3:84 M '65.

1. Deputy Secretary General, Hungarian Electrotechnical Association,
Budapest.

RONAI, Janos

Association news. Villamossag 12 no.12:375-376 D '64.

1. Secretary, Hungarian Electrotechnical Association.

ROMAI, János

Snapshots of the Hungarian Electrotechnical Days in Warsaw.
Villemossag 12 no.11:342 N '64.

1. Secretary, Hungarian Electrotechnical Association.

RONAI, Janos

An account of the 2d Conference on Electric Heat Engineering.
Villamossag 12 no.10;313-315 0 '64.

1. Secretary, Hungarian Electrotechnical Association.

RONAI, Janos

More interesting events. Villamosag 12 no. 2: 59 F '64.

1. Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet szervezo titkara.

RONAI, Janos

More interesting events. Villamosag 12 no.1:23 Ja'64.

~~RONAI, Laszlo~~ (Bocs); TOTH, Arpad, okleveles epitesz (Kazincbarcika, L
Borsod-A.2); FOLDVARI, Ferenc

Motorists' letters. Auto motor 16 no.15:6 6 Ag '63.

RONAI, Tibor, okleveles gépészmérnök

Technological problems in piezo-electric quartz crystal manufacture from the point of view of precision mechanics. Finommechanika 2 no.1:23-26 Ja '63.

1. Híradastechnikai Központi Technológus Csoport.

HUNGARY

RONAY, Pal, Dr, SCHMIDT, Marta, Dr; National Oncological Institute,
Department of Surgery and Central Laboratory (Orszagos Onkologiai
Intezet, Sebeszeti Osztaly es Kozponti Laboratorium).

" The Use of Neomycin in Colon and Sigmoid Surgery."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 18, 5 May 63, pages 835-837.

Abstract: The authors discuss the results obtained during 77 cases of surgery when neomycin was given to ward off infection. Of 60 radical and 17 palliative surgical cases, 4 patients died. A combined pre- and post-operative neomycin therapy is recommended. No side effects or possible dangers of the treatment were observed and its advantages were reported as convincing. 11 Western, 3 Hungarian references.

1/1

KOVES, Istvan, dr. RONAI, Pal, dr.; CSENGODY, Jozsef, dr.

Treatment of diffuse purulent peritonitis with intra-abdominal
administration of antibiotics. Orv.hetil. 101 no.30:1060-1062
31 JI '60.

I. Budapesti Uzsoki-utcai Korhaz, I. sz. Sebészeti osztaly es
II. sz Sebészeti Klinika
(PERITONITIS ther)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

RONAI, Rudol'f

Hungarian air transport service is expanding. Grazhd.av. 17
no.6:11-12 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya grazhdanskoy aviatsii
Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Hungary--Aeronautics, Commercial)

RONAI, Tibor, dr.

Operated disk hernia migrated to the posterior wall of the dural sac causing acute caudal syndrome. Orv. hetil. 101 no.24:842-843
12 Je. '60.

1. Magyar Néphadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálat.
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT compl.)
(CAUDA EQUINA dis.)

RONAKI, Laszlo

Present-day stalactite and calcite formation on the walls of artificial sar'tone cavities. Pecsí musz szeml 8 no. 1: 1-2 Ja-Mr '63.

1. Uranium Ore Mining Enterprise, Pecs.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038788

S/0048/64/0028/005/0914/0918

AUTHOR: Ronami, G.N.; Borovskiy, I.B.; Puchkova, A.K.

TITLE: Influence of temperature and minor impurities on the short wavelength fine structure in the absorption spectra of pure zinc and its alloys with silver Report, Seventh Conference on X-Ray Spectroscopy held in Yerevan 23 Sep to 1 Oct 1963

SOURCE: AN SSSR: Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no5.,1964, 914-918

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray spectrum, x-ray absorption, temperature dependence, fine structure, zinc, zinc alloy, silver alloy, fine structure melting

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain information concerning the effect of small admixtures on the temperature "melting" of the K absorption fine structure in a d -transition metal, the K absorption spectra of zinc and five zinc-silver alloys containing from 0.1 to 2.5% silver were recorded at -190 , 20 and 300°C , and the zinc spectrum was also recorded at 200°C . Zinc of 99.99% purity was employed. The alloys were annealed at 250°C for 30 to 40 hours, and the 8 to 10 micron absorbing foils were vacuum annealed for two or three hours. The spectrometer employed is described elsewhere (V. A. Batyrev and V. G. Bogdanov, *Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz.* 25, 933, 1961). The spectra are pre-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038788

sented graphically. The spectra of pure zinc and of the alloys containing from 1.5 to 2.5% silver were very similar. In these materials all the fine structure except the first peak nearly disappeared at 300°C. The alloys containing from 0.1 to 0.4% silver, on the other hand, still retained much of their fine structure at this temperature. The "melting" of the fine structure is presumed to be a result of the random displacements of the atoms from their equilibrium positions due to thermal motions. The mean square of these displacements is approximately proportional to T/MT_D^2 , where T is the temperature, M is the molecular weight, and T_D is the Debye temperature. It is accordingly concluded that the Debye temperature of Zn-Ag alloys containing from 0.1 to 0.4% Ag is greater than that of Zn or of alloys containing from 1 to 2.5 % Ag. The temperature dependence of the heights of the first four fine structure peaks in the zinc spectrum is compared with calculations performed by the method of V.V. Shmidt (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27, 384, 1963). The experimental and theoretical values are merely tabulated and are not discussed. Δ Abstracter's note: The conclusion concerning the Debye temperature is supported by the data in a table in which the Debye temperatures and the temperatures of fine structure "melting" are given for Cu, Ag, Ge, Sn, Pt, Au and Pb, and the ratios of MT_D^2 for Zn:Cu, Zn:Ge, Zn:Sn, Pt:Ag and Pt:Pb are compared with the corresponding ratios of the fine structure melting temperatures. Good agreement is shown for all the ratios except Pt:Pb,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038788

and the discrepancy for this one is less than 30%. However, 1) the source of the fine structure melting temperatures is not revealed; 2) the definition of the fine structure melting temperature is not discussed, although this is not quite a trivial matter since the "melting" proceeds at different rates in different parts of the spectrum; 3) an arithmetical error was made in the calculation of the melting temperature ratio for Zn:Sn, and when this is corrected, the apparent agreement disappears; 4) the melting temperature ratios were calculated directly from the melting temperatures in degrees centigrade, which is not a reasonable procedure since the properties of water are not believed to be relevant to the phenomena discussed. When the melting temperature ratios are recalculated in terms of absolute temperature, the agreement between the Zn:Sn ratios is restored and that between the Zn:Cu and Zn:Ge ratios is improved. The agreement between the Pt:Pb ratios is destroyed entirely, and the Pt:Au ratios differ by about 23%. Moreover, the ratios for Zn:Pt (not tabulated by the authors) differ by only 14%. One can therefore say that the fine structure melting temperature is proportional to MT_D^2 for all the elements listed except Pb, within an error of about 25%. The fact that the MT_D^2 values for four of the six elements (excluding Pb) are within 10% of each other, however, considerably weakens the force of the argument. 7

Orig.art.has: 4 formulas, 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4038788

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Physics Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER:001

Card 4/4

S/0048/64/028/005/0919/0921

ACCESSION NR: AP4038789

AUTHOR: Ronami, G.N.; Sharkin, O.P.

TITLE: Concerning temperature melting of the fine structure of the K absorption spectra of pure metals. 2. [Report, Seventh Conference on X-Ray Spectroscopy held in Yerevan 23 Sep to 1 Oct 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya. v128, no.5, 1964, 919-921

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray absorption, fine structure, temperature dependence, fine structure melting, gallium, germanium

ABSTRACT: In continuation of previous work on the effect of temperature on K absorption fine structure (G.N.Ronami and O.P.Sharkin, Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.fiz.27,835,1963) the K absorption spectrum of gallium was recorded at -100° and 20°C , and that of germanium at -100° , 20° and 120°C . Similar measurements for germanium have not previously been reported, and the measurements of gallium by W.W.Match (Phys.Rev.50, 197,1936) are considered unreliable because the shape of the principal edge did not correspond with that obtained by W.W.Beeman and H.Friedman (Ibid.56,392,1939). The spectra were recorded photographically in the first order of reflection with a bent

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038789

quartz crystal spectrograph. Control spectra of gallium were also recorded with a different type of spectrometer employing an ionization chamber. The spectra obtained with the two instruments were very similar, and the positions of the fine structure absorption peaks were identical. The both metals, the fine structure peaks, and particularly the hyperfine structure peaks, were found to become progressively less prominent as the temperature increased, thus confirming the authors' previous conclusion (loc.cit.supra) that x-ray absorption fine structure is best investigated at the lowest possible temperature. Calculation of the temperature "melting" of the gallium fine structure peaks by the formulas of V.V.Shmidt (Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.25, 977,1961; 27,384,1963) gave much less satisfactory results (60 to 80% error) than were previously obtained for copper and zinc. This is ascribed to the importance in the tetragonal gallium lattice of the second, fourth and ninth coordination spheres, not taken into account in the calculations. Similar calculations could not be performed for germanium for lack of requisite data. Orig.art.has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Physics Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER:002

Card 2/2

USSR/Weeds and Weed Control.

N

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No18, 1958, 82611

Author : Voyevodin, A., Romanov, P.

Inst : -

Title : Sodium Nitrate as a Herbicide.

Orig Pub : Sovkhoznoye proiz-vo, 1958, No 2, 68

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

RCNA TAS, A.

RCNA TAS, A. 1st Conference of Hungarian Orientalists. p. 49.

Vol. 119, No. 1, Jan. 1956

TUDOMÁNYOS TÁRSASÁG

OSZTÁLY

Budapest, Hungary

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

RONAY, (Mrs.)

"Grundlagen Von Stahlen, in denen die Sprodbbruchneigung durch
Kaltverformung nur wenig beeinflusst wird" - "Cold Forming Has Very
Little Influence on Brittle Failures in Steels"

Paper presented at Conference on Dimensioning and Strength Calculation,
Budapest, 24-28 Oct 61

RONAY, B.

RONAY, B. Some problems of laying extensive ground networks without interruption of service.
p. 195.

Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1956.

VILLAMOSSSAG

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

DANIEL, Ferenc, dr.; RONAY, Pal, dr.

Use of spiractin in thoracic surgery. Orv.hetil. 101 no.48:1710-1711
27 N'60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. sz. Sebészeti Klinika.
(ANALEPTICS ther)
(THORAX surg)

R. G. N. I. M. I. G. N.

BOROVSKIY, I.B.; RONAMI, G.N.

Effect of thermal oscillations of atoms on the electron energy
spectrum of metals and alloys. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.10:
1397-1400 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,
im. M.V. Lomonosova. (X-ray spectroscopy)

RONAMI, G. N., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The effect of temperature and small impurities on the 'melting' of the fine structure of L -- the absorption spectrum of lead". Moscow, 1960. 12 pp. (Moscow State U in M. V. Lomonosov, Phys Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 126)

RONAMI, G.N.

BOROVSKIY, I.B.; RONAMI, G.N.

Effect of temperature on the electronic spectra of metals and
alloys. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 2:251-256 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Metallography)
(Spectrum analysis)

BOROVSKIY, I.B.; RONAMI, G.N.

Effect of thermal vibrations of atoms on the electron spectrum of
metals and alloys. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 3:273-278 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Spectrum, Atomic) (Electrons)

L 9833-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS---AFFTC/ASD---JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001365

S/0048/63/027/006/0835/0837

AUTHOR: Ronami, G. N.; Sharkin, O. P.

55
54

TITLE: Concerning temperature "melting" of the short wavelength fine structure in the K absorption spectra of pure of metals [Report of the Sixth Conference on X-Ray Spectroscopy held in Odessa from 2 to 16 July 1962]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 6, 1963, 835-837

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray absorption fine structure, K absorption of Cu, K absorption of Zn metal x-ray spectra

ABSTRACT: There is now considerable interest in theoretical explanation of temperature "melting" of the short wavelength fine structure in x-ray absorption spectra; V. V. Schmidt (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 25, 977, 1961 and Ibid., 27, 384, 1963) developed a theory of melting for high and low temperatures. Accordingly, the authors undertook to investigate fine structure melting in the spectra of pure elements from copper to germanium, using precision methods, with a view to verifying Schmidt's formula and checking the results of Coster, D. and Veldkamp, J.

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L 9833-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001365

who reported that the temperature melting of the short wavelength K-spectrum fine structure of zinc is anomalous, that is, that no melting is observed up to 350°C. The absorption spectra were recorded on an RSDI spectrometer with a bent (R = 490 mm) quartz crystal. The spectra were obtained in the second order with reflection from the [1011] plane. The specimen holder was attached to the bottom of a special Dewar which was cooled or heated to the desired temperature: -190, 20, 225, and 500° in the case of Cu and 20, 100, 200, and 300°C in the case of Zn. The results for Cu indicate that to obtain the complete and detailed fine structure picture the metal must be deep cooled. The same thing is true of zinc, so that the observations of Coster and Veldkamp are in error. Melting begins with details of the fine structure on the short wavelength side. The location of the main absorption edge does not change with temperature. These inferences are in agreement with short range order theory. Orig. art. has: 1 equation, 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

ja/ss
Card 2/2

BOROVSKIY, I.B.; TRONEVA, N.V.; RONAMI, G.N.

Investigating L_{iii} X-ray spectra of tin absorption in λ -Sn,
 λ -Sn, and Mg_2Sn . Trudy Inst. met. no.15:88-95 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Tin--Absorption spectra) (X-ray spectroscopy)

RONAMI, G.N.; SHARKIN, O.P.

Temperature-dependent melting of the short-wave fine structure of
X-ray absorption K-spectra of pure metals. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz.
27 no.6:835-837 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova.
(X rays--Absorption spectra)

RONAMI, G.N.

137-58-5-10397

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 215 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Borovskiy, I. B., Ronami, G.N.

TITLE: Effect of Temperature on the Electronic Spectrum of Metals and Alloys (Vliyaniye temperatury na elektronnyy spektr metallov i splavov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po zharoprochn. splavam. Vol 2. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 251-256

ABSTRACT: A study is made of changes with temperature in the energy spectrum of metals and alloys, using Pb (99.98% pure) and Pb-Sn, and alloys with 0.5 and 10% Sn as the test materials. The method was study of fine structure of the L_{III} absorption and emission spectra in the 190-250°C interval. The absorption spectra were derived by means of a Cauchois spectroscope with a quartz crystal (2nd order plane [1010]), dispersion 4xE/mm). The best spectrum contrast was obtained when the thickness of the absorber was 12-14 microns. It was found that intensity and the number of fine structure fluctuations diminished as temperature rose. In addition, a clear change in the structure of the primary region itself was observed for Pb and Pb +10 % Sn. In

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137-58-5-10397

Effect of Temperature on the Electronic Spectrum of Metals and Alloys

In addition, a "fading" of the fine structure was observed on the shortwave side in the case of Pb+0.5% Sn, but the major region underwent no change as temperature rose. Except for some "blurring" of the first fluctuation with Pb and Pb+10% Sn, no shift in the wavelength of the individual elements of the fine structure was observed. It is hypothesized that the generally accepted assumption that the oscillation of atoms is to be regarded as a slight disturbance of the energy spectrum of the electrons in a crystal does not permit an understanding of the results obtained in this study. It is held that the electron-phonon interactions in metals and alloys not only have a significant effect on processes of scattering, but also change the distribution of energy states. Further hypotheses are required as far as the Pb+5% Sn alloy is concerned.

I. D.

1. Metals--Spectrum
 2. Metals--Temperature factors
 3. Spectroscopes
- Applications

Card 2/2

48-1010/20
AUTHOR: Borovskiy, I.B., Ronami, G.N.

48-1010/20

TITLE: The Influence Exercised by Heat Oscillations in Atoms Upon the Energetical Electron Spectrum of Metals and Alloys (Vliyaniye teplovykh kolebaniy atomov na elektronnyy energeticheskiy spektr metallov i splavov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 10, pp.1397-1400 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the tests carried out the following may be said:
1.) Apart from the well-known fact of the "melting" of the fine structure on the shortwave side, a structural change and a change of the basic absorption edge itself takes place, proceeding from the basic absorption edge, with an increase of metal temperature. Thus the modification of the frequency and of the amplitude of atomic oscillations influences not only the processes of dispersion, but also the entire energetic spectrum of the metal-crystal lattice.
2.) The intensity of "melting" of the fine structure in the absorption spectrum and of the structure of the basic edge of the absorption of lead in lead alloys at an increase of temperature depends in a high degree on the percentage of the content of the "alloy" element. Thus, the presence of "small" admixtures (up to 1%) con-

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48-10-10/20

The Influence Exercised by Heat Oscillations in Atoms Upon the Energetical
Electron Spectrum of Metals and Alloys

siderably modifies the frequency and the amplitudes of atomic
oscillations with an increase of temperature (compared to these
amounts for pure metal). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and
7 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Faculty of Physics, Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov
(Fizicheskiy fakultet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. M.V.Lomonosova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BOROVSKIY, I.B.; RONAMI, G.N.

Effect of thermal oscillations of atoms on the melting of
the fine structure of X-ray absorption spectra. Part 1.
Investigation of the solid solution Cu-Pt. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. fiz. 25 no.8:999-1001 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(X rays--Spectra)
(Copper--Platinum alloys)
(Solutions, Solid)

RONAY, Akos, dr.

The New Belgrade. Magy ep ipar 12 no.7:293-295 '63.

RONAY, B.
Elect. Eng.

ELECTROTECHNICA
Vol 50, Nr 3, March, 1957

4

GONTER, G.; LANTOS, T.; and RONAY, B.
The Automatic Smooth Starting of Asynchronous Motors ²⁹

The stator resistance or reactance used for smooth starting of three phase squirrel-cage motors is to be short circuited after acceleration. To this purpose the elevation of voltage on the motor terminals can be used. The paper shows by calculations by the method of symmetrical components as by test results the usefulness of the connection.

er
January 14, 1958

RAW

RONAY, D.; BERCZKY, E.

Analytic control of the process of silicate-chemical reactions. p. 385.

EPITOANYAG. (Epitoanyagipari Tudományos Egyesület), Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11,
no. 11, Nov. 1959.

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

Uncl.

RONAY, E.

107. On simplified spinning methods — *Rövidített fonási eljárások kérdéseiről* — E. Ronay. (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika* — 1957, No. 8, pp. 238—241. 1 fig., 4 tabs.)

The object of simplified spinning methods is to reduce the number of drawing and flyer frames *i.e.* to dispense entirely with their use. These methods may be classed as follows: (1) The obtaining of a high sliver count by reducing the number of doublings and by maintaining the initial draft. Such is the Pross-Baldus method in which the doublings have been reduced on the drawing frames to the extent that the sliver count is approx double the original. (2) The application of high drafts on the drawing or fly frames or on both. (3) The total omission of flyer operation by the application of super-high drafts on the ring frames. A comparison of the classical three-frame, the ordinary two-frame, various Soviet and Hungarian as well as Textima, Platt, Delasalle and Hartmann simplified methods in respect to the number of frames, workers, power and space requirements clearly demonstrates the advantages of the Soviet simplified methods. The examination of quality from the viewpoint of count dispersion as well as with the Uster apparatus furthermore with the *K* factor (which indicates the ratio of effective and ideal dispersion), established that simplified methods yield a better quality yarn than the methods formerly used. The perfect performance of cleaning and carding equipment is, of course, far more important with these methods.

HARASZTI J. ROZAY, G.

The effect of vitamin B-1 on the endocrine function of cattle.
Acta veterin. acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.2:139-146 '65

I. Geburtshilfliche Klinik (Leiter: Prof. K. Bolcschazy) der
Veterinärmedizinischen Universität Budapest.

S/137/62/000/007/043/072
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Gillemot, L., Rónay, M.

TITLE: Steels which show a negligible effect of cold deformation upon the tendency to brittle fracture

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 35, abstract 7I201 ("Acta techn. Acad. scient. hung.", 1961, 35 - 36, 185 -195, German)

TEXT: Reasons for the increase of the tendency to brittle fracture of steel, preliminarily treated by cold deformation (CD) were investigated, and recommendations given for the diminution of the destructive effect of CD. Fine-grained steel with 0.5% C and 0.75% Ti was investigated. The tempered steel was deformed by cold drawing with a shrinkage of 10 - 90%, and afterwards were determined H_v , $\sigma_{0.2}$, σ_b , ψ , the effective stresses and specific work of rupture at tension, and also a_x in dependence of the degree of CD. It is demonstrated that with an increase of the degree of CD to 25% (corresponding to the limit of uniform elongation at tension), H_v , $\sigma_{0.2}$, and σ_b increase (σ_b - to 65 kg/mm², $\sigma_{0.2}$ - to 60 kg/mm²), while ψ decreases. The change of the mentioned characteristics is

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S/137/62/000/007/043/072
A057/A101

Steels which show a...

connected with the formation of new slip (S) surfaces. Subsequent increase of the degree of CD to 65 - 70% does not change these characteristics, which is explained by the laminar S along the existing S surfaces. A further increase of the degree of CD effects again a rise of H_v , $\sigma_{0.2}$ and σ_b and decrease of ψ , which is connected with the stop of laminar S and the formation of a new front of dislocations in connection with the bending of the S planes; S becomes herewith turbulent. Already at a small CD, a_v decreases sharply about twice (to 15 - 20 kgm/cm^2), and remains then up to CD 65 - 70% at this level without change. Until the same degree of CD no change occurs in the specific work of deformation. The embrittlement of steel in the CD process is connected with the presence of foreign atoms in the steel which are blocking dislocations. A considerable decrease of the tendency of steel to brittleness can be effected by adding elements to the steel which bind these atoms. There are 21 references.

A. Nikonov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GILLEMOT, L.; RONAY, M.

Steel bases in which cold molding exerts only a little effect on the tendency of brittleness. Acta techn Hung 35/36:185-195 '61

EGRY, Gyorgy, dr.; KLIMKO, Dezso, dr.; RONAY, Pal, dr.

Follow-up examinations of patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer "cured" by gastroenteroanastomosis. Orv. hetil. 105, no.34:1603-1604 23 Ag '64.

1. Fov. Tetenyi-uti Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly es Ferenc Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly.

RONAY, Pal, dr.; SCHMIDT, Maria, dr.

Use of neomycin in intestinal surgery. Orv. hetil. 104 no.18:
835-837 5 My '63.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet, Sebészeti Osztaly es Kozponti
Laboratorium.

(NEOMYCIN)

(INTESTINES)

(PREOPERATIVE CARE)

(SULFONAMIDES)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

EGRY, Gyorgy, dr.; RONAY, Pal, dr.

On the so-called external fistulae of the gastric stump following
gastrectomy. Magy.sebeszet 13 no.1:10-16 F '60.

L.A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikájának
közleménye Igazgató: Klinko Dezso dr. egyetemi tanár.
(GASTRECTOMY compl)

RONCALI, F.

Roberto, U. and Roncali, F.

Application of Hydrazine Sulphate in the Determination of Oxidising Substances.

Chem. Zentr., 1904, pp. 616

J. Chem. Soc., Vol. 86, p. 773

Hydrazine sulphate acts with substances which liberate oxygen in precisely the same way as it does with chlorine, being decomposed by the oxygen and yielding sulphuric acid, water, and nitrogen. When potassium permanganate is gently heated with hydrazine sulphate, the solution is decolorized and nitrogen is evolved, 5 mols. of nitrogen being liberated by 4 of permanganate. In a similar way, 2 mols. of potassium dichromate yield 3 mols. of nitrogen. By measuring the volume of nitrogen liberated, the quantity of oxidising substances may be estimated. This method is also applicable to peroxides, chlorates, &c.

K

RUMANIA/Optics - Optical Technology.

Abs Jour : Rf Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 28364
Author : Ronchi, Vasco
Inst : Images and Shadows in the New "Energy Optics"
Title :
Orig Pub : Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi., 1957, 3, No 3-4, 65-76

Abstract : Popular article on the "energy optics" of the Arcetri school. The action of an optical system is characterized by the distribution of the energy in the image. In the investigation of the latter, account should be taken of the properties of the source of light, the optical system as a device that redistributes the energy of the source in space, and the receiving screen. Great significance is attached to the role of the energy receiver. An estimate of the quality of the image should be carried out in accordance with the volume of information contained in it. From the

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- 110 -

RONDEL', R.M., dots. kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; ANISHCHENKO,
A.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots., red.; PEVZNER, E.D., dots.
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKOLAYEVICH, V.Ya., dots., red.
GLINKIN, P.P., red.

[Research on construction problems] Issledovaniia po vop-
rosam stroitel'stva. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, sred-
nego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR,
1962. 165 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

RONDEL', R.M.

Changes in the cost of walls as related to the varying orientation of buildings without cellars relative to the horizontal surface lines. Sbor.nauch.trud.Bel.politekh.inst. no.89:16-21 (MIRA 14:8)
'60. (Walls) (Apartment houses) (Orientation (Architecture))

RONDEL', R.M.

Allowable layout of buildings with individual floor plans.
Sbor.nauch.trud.Bel.politekh.inst. no.89:88-97 '60.
(MIRA 14:8)
(City planning) (Orientation (Architecture))

RONDEL, R.M.

Method for refining cubing and the computing of quantities of
earth. Sbor.nauch.trud.Bel.politekh.inst. no.70:31-40 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Earthwork--Estimates)