

Hungary/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61176

Abstract: accelerating action of III or IV. To a solution of 1 mol II and 0.4 mol IV in 1.2 l absolute  $C_6H_6$  are added dropwise (30 minutes,  $0-3^\circ$ ) 1 mol I let stand for 24 hours in the cold, yield of V 98.5%  $n_D^{25}$  1.5497. On distillation (5 mm) V loses water and is converted to  $C_6H_5CHC(CH_3)CH_2Br$ . Acetyl derivative of V (from 22.9 g V and 50 ml  $CH_3COCl$ , boiled for 2 hours, yield 17.2 g) BP 117-119°/5 mm, MP 55-56° (from ethyl acetate + petroleum ether). Velocity of reduction of I and isobutyrophenone with mixture of II and IV (1:2) is about equal. Communication I, see Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 57915.

Card 3/3

SIMONYI, I

Chem

✓ *Eds* of aluminium alkoxides in the Meerwein-Ferndorf-Verley reduction. III. Determination of the keto group by a modified procedure. I. Simonyi, G. Tokár and G. Gál (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1956, 10, 217-220).—The reaction of CO compounds with  $Al(OPr^i)_3$  (I) giving acetone goes more rapidly in presence of Al chloroisopropoxide (II). Use of a 8-10% solution of I and 4-5% of II both in  $Pr^iOH$  is described as a quant. method. After refluxing the substance with this reagent in solution in benzene-alcohol (15-60 min.), the acetone formed is distilled off into 1% aq.  $NH_4OH.HCl$ . Excess of the latter is determined by titration to phenolphthalein after neutralizing with HCl to a bluish green colour with bromophenol blue. Results given for 16 complex ketones and aldehydes are correct within 1-2% of theory. A. B. DENHAM.

3

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abstr Jour : RZhKhim., No 10, 1958, No 32412

Author : Gyorgy Gal, Istvan Simonyi, Goza Tokar.

Inst : Not given

Title : Corrections to the Paper of Gal, Simonyi and Tokar "Part of Aluminum Halogenalcoholates at the Reduction by Meerwein-Ponndorf-Lorley, II, Reduction of  $\alpha$ -Bromoketones with Mixed Aluminum Isopropylate and Aluminum Chloroisopropylate".

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No. 3, 112.

Abstract : To RZhKhim, 1956, 61:76

Card 1/1

11

SIMONYI, ISTVAN.

7

The reaction of aluminum halocorides in Oppenauer oxidations. I. Oxidation of ergosterol. (G. Tokár and István Simonyi (Egyesült Gyógyász- és Tápszertud., Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 62, 170-3 (1956).—Al tetrachlorobutylate (I) enhanced considerably the reaction rate in the Oppenauer oxidation of ergosterol. With 20% I and 80% Al(OCMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (II) in acetone-benzene at 55° 45 min., 15.7 g. anhyd. ergosterol yielded 83% corresponding ketone. The effects of temp., time, and ratio of I to II on the yield of the ketone were studied. A. László

4

Jxj

SIMONYI, I

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur O Khiniya, No 4, 1958, No 11050

Author : Istvan Simonyi, Geza Tokar

Inst : Not Given

Title : Method of Quantitative Determination of Nitroglycerin in  
Pharmaceutical Preparations

Orig Pub : Acta pharmac. hung., 1957, 27, No 1-2, 17-19

Abstract : Nitroglycerin (I) is saponified and reduced by  $\text{NH}_3$  in a 0.1 to 0.5% NaOH solution with Raney's catalyst. The saponification and reductions proceed rapidly and quantitatively (sic!). A solution of I in alcohol containing from 0.7 to 1.0 g of I is diluted with alcohol to make 50 mlit, 5 mlit of water is removed (sic!), 20 mlit of water and 0.5 g of Raney's catalyst are added. The solution is slowly brought to the boiling point (reflux condenser), 5 mlit of 10% NaOH solution is added, all is boiled 15 minutes and distilled (in an equipment consisting of two condensers connected in series) into a receiver with 20 mlit of 0.1 n.

Card : 1/2

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khiniya, No 4, 1958, No 11050

HCl and methyl orange. The distillation is continued until about 10 mlit is left, 20 mlit of water is added and distilled further, and the excess of acid is titrated off. It is recommended to carry out a checking experiment with Rancy's catalyst and, if necessary, to boil it 3 to 4 hours with alkali (50 mlit of water and 2 to 3 mlit of 10%-ual alkali solution per 20 g of the catalyst). The determination accuracy is  $\pm 1\%$ .

Card : 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Investigation of the Friedel-Crafts and Fries ketone syntheses. Determination of oxo compounds in the reaction mixture and concurrent determination of *o*- and *p*-isomers. István Simonyi and Géza Tokár (Egyesült Gyógyászati Kutató Intézet, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 63, 11-14(1957). Ketones are detd. in various reaction mixts. by addn. of a soln. of  $(\text{iso-PrO})_2\text{AlCl}$  and  $(\text{iso-PrO})_3\text{Al}$  in iso-PrOH and distg. the mixt. with acetone formed during the reduction. The amt. of the acetone in the distillate is detd. by  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$ . In a mixt. of *o*- and *p*-hydroxyacetophenone only the *p*-isomer is reduced. The *o*-isomer gives a fluorescence with  $(\text{iso-PrO})_2\text{AlCl}$ , which is proportional to the concn. of the *o*-isomer and can be detd. quantitatively by means of a photometer. Saul Patai.

5  
2 may

1

Jaf

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61015.

Author : Geza Tokar, Istvan Simonyi.

Inst : -

Title : Study of Aluminum Alcoholates. Preparation of Aluminum Alcoholates, Their Complexes with HCl and Their Thermal Decomposition.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 6-7, 172-176.

Abstract: Crystalline  $\text{ClAl(OR)}_2\text{-s}$ , where  $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{C}_3\text{H}_7, \text{iso-C}_3\text{H}_7, \text{tert.-C}_4\text{H}_9, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$ , were prepared at 60 to 80% yield by passing 1 mole of HCl (gas) through  $\text{Al(OR)}_3$  (I) solution in ROH after distilling ROH off. A corresponding crystalline  $\text{ClAl(OR)}_2\text{.HCl}$  (II) is produced by passing 2 moles of HCl through I. II-s dissociate at heating (above  $40^\circ$ ) producing  $\text{RCl}, \text{R}_2\text{O}$  and ROH. Thus, the follow-

Card 1/2



Country : Hungary E-3  
Category: : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic  
Substances.  
Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959 19190  
Author : Simonyi, I.; Tokar, G.  
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
Title : Syntheses of Ketones According to Friedel-  
Craft and Fries. Determination of the Content  
of Ketones in the Reaction Mixture.\*  
Orig. Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. Hung., 1958, 15,  
No 3, 285-290  
Abstract : See RZhKhim, 1958, 35956.

## Card:

\* Determination of Ortho- and Para-Isomers in the  
Presence of One Another. E-44

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23451

Abstract: HCl (gas) into the solution of 1 mole of  $Al(OR)_3$  (I) in ROH (at about  $20^\circ$ , stirring for 30 min.), yield 60-75%. Crystalline  $II \cdot HCl$  is produced in the action of 2 or more moles of HCl on I, yield 53-75%, they dissociate at  $60-80^\circ$  producing RCl, ROH and ROR. II (R = iso- $C_3H_7$ ) dissociates at  $140^\circ$ ; ROH is the main dissociation product at  $200^\circ$ . II. Aromatic IIs and IIs  $\cdot HCl$  were prepared similarly to the aliphatic. 5.4 g of Al foil, 0.2 g of  $HgCl_2$ , 100 g of  $C_6H_5OH$  and 30 ml of  $CCl_4$  are heated at  $100^\circ$  until Al dissolves, and the obtained solution of I is used for the preparation of II (R =  $C_6H_5$ ), yield 60.5%, and II (R =  $C_6H_5CH_2$ ), yield 81%, converted into II (R =  $C_6H_5$ )  $\cdot HCl$ , yield 55%, and II (R =  $C_6H_5CH_2$ )  $\cdot HCl$ . The aromatic IIs

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23451

Abstract: dissociate with separation of HCl and ROH.  
(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O was prepared by heating II (R = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)  
with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH to 40-60°. II (R = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)·HCl  
dissociates with separation of RCl. -- F. Velichko

Card 3/3

Simenyi, I.

U.S.S.R./Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 9, 1959, 31092.

Author: Molnar, G., Galay, Simenyi, I.

Institution: Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title: New Chemical Methods Applicable in Organic Analysis and their Significance in Preparative Work.

Orig. Pub: Acta Chem. Acad. Sci. Hung. 1958, 15, 374, 375-384.

Abstract: A quick and simple method for the determination of organically bonded halogens (H) was developed. The method is based on the quantitative exchange of a reactive catalyst of halogen atoms with hydrogen and subsequent liberation. The weighed portion of the substance being analyzed is dissolved in water, 0.1-0.4 g/l.

Card : 1/3

U.S.S.R./Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 9, 1959, 31092.

C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH, or in other solvents not containing water or their mixtures. In analysis an alkaline solution of alkali concentration is fixed at the level of 1.2%. A small amount of the catalyst containing 3-5% of alkali is introduced and the whole is heated for 30-40 minutes. A reflux condenser is used. The not very strongly bonded separates in 15-20 minutes. The solution is filtered free from the catalyst, acidified with HNO<sub>3</sub> and halogens determined according to Volhard's method. The dehalogenation of organic substances that become very resinous or acquire dark coloration when an alkali is added is performed in an acid solution using boric anhydride as catalyst and granulated Zn for the liberation of H<sub>2</sub>. The method is applicable when the concentration of substances under analysis is

Card : 2/3

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Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 9, 1959, 31092.

0.02 or 0.01 gram. H content as determined

HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Organic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 23, 1958, 77382.

Author : Tokar, Geza; Simonyi, Istvan.

Inst :

Title : New Reagent for Titration in Non-Aqueous Media. I.  
Determination of Codeine, Quinine, Quinidine and Papaverine  
with Hydrochloric Complex of Aluminum Chloroisopropylate.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 3, 94-96.

Abstract: The authors found that the complexes of aluminum chloroalcoholates with hydrochloric acid ( $\text{Al-Cl} \cdot \text{HCl}$ ) obtained by them previously (RZh-Khin, 1958, 61015) dissolved in water-free  $\text{CHCl}_3$  behaved as monobasic acids and produced little-soluble in water salts with alkaloids and similar bases. These

Card : 1/3

COUNTRY : Hungary 4-17  
CITIZEN :  
ABST. SOUR. : REKHA., No. 16 1959, 10. 5802  
AUTHOR : Simonyi, I. and Tokar, G.  
INST. : NOT given  
TITLE : A New Reagent for Volumetric Analysis in Non-  
aqueous Media. II. The Determination of Atro-  
pine, Strychnine, Chelidonium, and Amidopyrine\*  
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Kem. Folyoirat, 02, No 4, 151-152 (1958)  
ABSTRACT : The reaction is carried out in chloroform in  
the presence of ethyl orange using a 0.1 N solu-  
tion of the above-indicated complex. A simple  
method for the preparation of the starting solu-  
tion [indicator?] is also given. For Communica-  
tion I see REKHA., 1958, No 25, 77382.  
Authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

\* with the Hydrochloric Acid Complex of Aluminum  
Chloride Isopropylate

BRATISLAVA

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.

79556

AUTHOR : Tokar, G. and Simonyi, I.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : The reaction of benzaldehyde with diatomic chlorine in propylene

ORIG. PUBL. : Magyar Kem. Folyoirat, 24, No. 10, 1959, 1132

REMARKS : The authors have shown that in the reaction of benzaldehyde (I) with diatomic chlorine (Cl2) the reaction of I to benzyl alcohol (II) may be controlled by a condensation of I with the acetone (III) produced in the reaction to give diacetyl-acetone (IV). When IV is added to the reaction mixture, it is formed as the main product. When IV is not added, benzaldehyde is converted to II, and with a mixture of III and I and IV the resulting mixture is heated for 3 hr at 60-65°C.

CLASS: 1/2

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.

79556

REMARKS : and poured into 100 ml of water; the yield of V is 17.5 g/mol or 11% (from air). 100 gms of 50 ml abs iso-Pr, OH are treated with 62 gms I (10 min, 0°C), the mixture is stirred for 2 hr at 0°C, and poured into 200 ml of water; distillation gives 37.5 gms III.

H. Valdeon

CATEGORY : Hungary

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

79501

AUTHOR : Tokar, G. and Simonyi, I.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : A New Reagent for Volumetric Analysis in Nonaqueous Media. III. The Determination of Derivatives of

JIMONYI, I.; TOKAR, G.

Reaction of benzaldehyde with chloroaluminum isopropylate. p.83

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.



SIMONYI, I.

Distr: 4E3d

1  
 Reaction of propionaldehyde with chloroaluminum alcoh-  
 olates. <sup>1</sup>István Simonyi and Csaba Tokár (Egyesült  
 Gyógyszer- és Ipari Vállalat, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar  
 Kém. Folyóirat* 65, 50-2 (1969).—In an alc. medium, Et-  
 CHO (I) formed acetals EtCH(OR)<sub>2</sub> with ClAl(OR)<sub>3</sub> (II),  
 even at -10°. II replaced the normally employed acid  
 catalyst and bound any H<sub>2</sub>O formed in the reaction. To  
 0.5 mole II (R = Me, Et, or iso-Pr) was added 2 moles  
 MeOH, EtOH, or iso-PrOH, resp., the mixt. cooled to  
 from 0 to -10°, 1 mole I added dropwise in 10 min., stirred  
 30 min., kept 2 hrs. from 0 to 10°, 100 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O (for Me  
 acetal; 100 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> and 300 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O for Et or iso-Pr  
 acetal) added, the solvent fraction sepd. from H<sub>2</sub>O, dried  
 over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and fractionated. To det. the acetal content,  
 0.10-0.20 g. material was added to 5 ml. 5% alc. hydroxyl-  
 amine soln., bromophenol blue indicator added, the mixt.  
 refluxed 3 hrs., cooled to room temp., the pH adjusted to the  
 color changing point, and the excess hydroxylamine titrated  
 with 0.1N NaOH soln. One ml. 0.1N NaOH soln. equaled  
 10.415 mg. dimethyl acetal (b. 84-6°), 13.231 mg. diethyl  
 acetal (b. 122-5°), and 15.025 mg. diisopropyl acetal (b.  
 145-7°). L. G. Aron

1/1  
tl

6  
 1 BW (BW)  
 2- JAJ (NB) (copy)  
 1- JPT (PH)

SIMONYI, Istvan; TOKAR, Geza

A new reagent for titrations in an anhydrous medium. IV. Measuring organic acid salts in glacial acetic acid medium by chloroaluminumzopropylate. Magyar kém. folyoir 66 no. 2:74-76 F. '60.

1. Egyesult Gyogyszer- es Tapszergyar Laboratoriuma, Budaapest.

Dintr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d

V Reactions of chloroaluminum alcoholates with organic acids. Géza Tokár and István Simonvi (Egyesült Gyógyszer Társaság, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat*, 56, 201-3 (1960).—Chloroaluminum alcoholates reacted with org. acids to give the chloroaluminum salt of the acid, if the reaction was run in the cold:  $\text{ClAl(OR)}_2 + 2 \text{R}'\text{CO}_2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{ClAl(O}_2\text{CR}')_2 + 2 \text{ROH}$ . If the mixture was heated, an ester was formed:  $\text{ClAl(OR)}_2 + 2 \text{R}'\text{CO}_2\text{H} \rightarrow 2 \text{RCO}_2\text{R}' + \text{ClAl(OH)}_2$ . The formation of the ester was greatly influenced by the soly. of the primary product in the reaction mixt. In the case of aromatic acids, the low soly. of the salt prevented esterification, while with low-mol.-wt. aliphatic acids, the ester formed almost quant. In the course of the expts., iso-PrOAc was prepd. from 60 g. (iso-PrO)<sub>2</sub>AlCl and 40 g. AcOH in 83.6% yield by refluxing the mixt. 1-2 hrs. and adding water to sep. the ester. Similarly, MeO<sub>2</sub>CCHCl<sub>2</sub> (II) was prepd. in 71.3% yield. Yields were higher if the HCl salts of I were used. II was prepd. (95.5% yield) after 1 hr. of boiling. In the same manner, EtO<sub>2</sub>CCHCl<sub>2</sub> (85.6% yield), EtO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Ph (71.7% yield), and di-Me phthalate (28.2%) were prepd. Prepn. of chloroaluminum acetate (III) was described, as well as the reaction of III with iso-PrOH. Reaction of III with H<sub>2</sub>O led to ClAl(OH)<sub>2</sub>. Peter Marcel-Barns.

4  
 1-BW(BW)  
 2-jag (NB) (May)  
 3

TOKAR, Geza; SIMONYI, Istvan

Determination of 2-methyl-2.3-pentene in presence of 2-methyl-valeraldehyde. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.8:333-335 Ag '62.

1. Egyesult Gyogyszer- es Tapszergyar, Budapest.

SIMONYI, Istvan; LASZLOE, Boglár, SZABO, Dorsone

Analytic study of tricosaine. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.4:  
163-168 J1'65.

HUNGARY

FEKETE, Ferenc, Dr, SIMONYI, Istvan, Dr; Capital City Laszlo Hospital, Radiology (chief physician: ZETENY, Gyozo, Dr) (Fovarosi Laszlo Korhaz, Rontgenosztaly), Budapest.

"An Interesting Case of Interstitial Emphysema Resembling Pneumothorax."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XVIII, No 4, Jul 66, pages 245-246.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The diagnostic difficulties, encountered in a case of interstitial emphysema which resembled pneumothorax, are described. Attention is called to the differential diagnostic difficulties encountered in cases of emphysema among infants and small children which have become more numerous in recent years. 3 Hungarian, 1 Western references.

1949

(Dept. of Pharmacology, U. of Budapest)

"The Effect of Isedron (Phenylisopropylamine) and Thyroxine on the Body Temperature."

Arch. Internat. de Pharmacodyn. et de Therapie, Bruxelles, 1949, 90.1(1-14)  
Abst: Exc. Med. III, Vol. III, No. 12, p. 157

SIMONYI J.

A paroxysmalis hideghaenoglobinuria serologiajarol es klini-  
kamarol egy eset kapcsan. [Serologic and clinical aspects of  
a case of paroxysmal hemoglobinuria due to cold] Orv. hetil.,  
Budap. 92:27 8 July 51 p. 862-7.

1. Doctor. 2. Internal Diseases Department (Head Physician--  
Dr. Gyorgy Gertvai and the Laboratory (Head Physician--Dr.  
Jozsef Falcsny) of Buda Metropolitan Hospital (Director--  
Dr. Gyorgy Orban).



GORTVAI, G.; KAIMAR, K.; SIMONYI, J.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with prolonged sleep. Orv. hetil. 93 no.  
44:1253-1258 2 Nov 1952. (CIML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Department (Head -- Dr. Gyorgy Gortvai),  
Robert Karoly-koruti Hospital (Director -- Dr. Ivan Krassnai).

LEHOCZKY, T.;SIMONYI, J.

Two cases of hypernephroma. Orv. hetil. 94 no.32:889-892 9 Aug 1953.  
(GML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Neurological Department, Istvan Hospital.

1005

SIMONYI, J

3

HUNG.

Quantitative determination of acetate and acetyl group by iodimetry. D. Kőszegi and J. Simonyi (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1954, 1, 33-42). Acetic acid is liberated from its salts by  $H_3PO_4$  and steam, distilled into an aq. suspension of  $BaCO_3$ , using a modified Kőszegi-Postowski apparatus. The Ba acetate formed is determined in an aliquot portion of the filtrate by adding excess of ac.  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ , filtering and titrating an aliquot portion of the filtrate with  $Na_2S_2O_4$  after adding KI and HCl. Acetyl groups are determined similarly after hydrolysis. 0.015 g. of acetic acid can be determined with an error of <1%, but the solubility of  $BaCO_3$  limits the determination of very small amounts. A. B. DENSHAM.

SIMONYI, Janos, dr.; LIEBERMANN, Todor, dr.

Urogenic meningitis with isolated thrombosis of the transverse sinus caused by Klebsiella. Orv.hetil. 101 no.39:1395-1396  
25 S '60.

1. Budapesti Bajcsy Zsilinszky Kozkorhaz, Gegeszeti Osztaly es.
- II. Belosztaly.  
(SINUS THROMBOSIS case reports)  
(KLEBSIELLA infect.)  
(MENINGITIS case reports)

SIMONYI, Janos, dr.; GABOR, Gyorgy, dr.; KOCSIS, Ferenc, dr.;  
SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, dr.

Studies on hemodynamics in patients suffering from so-called  
cardiovascular neurosis. Magy. belorv. arch. 16 no.2:90-95  
My '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II Belklinika.  
(BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY)  
(BLOOD VOLUME DETERMINATION)  
(SERUM ALBUMIN, RADIOIODINATED)  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION TIME)  
(BLOOD PRESSURE DETERMINATION)  
(NEURASTHENIA)

HUNGARY

FULOP, Eva, Dr, SIMONYI, Janos, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Dermatological and Venereological Clinic and II. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Bor- és Nemikortani Klinika és II. Belsőgyógyászati Klinika).

"Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Manifested by Severe Skin Lesions, After Splenectomy."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 31, 4 Aug 1963, pages 1468-1470.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The medical history of a 16 year-old girl is described. At the beginning of the second year after the appearance of the first symptoms (monosystemic L.E.), an unusually large, pressure-sensitive spleen developed. Splenectomy was performed because of suspicion of venous thrombosis of the spleen. After this, the SLE manifested itself in severe skin lesions and the patient died. In cases of SLE, where idiopathic thrombocytopenia is not present, splenectomy seems to be disadvantageous.

SIMONYI, J.; GAHOR, G.; KOCSIS, F., SOMOGYI, G.

Haemodynamics in patients with cardiac neurosis. Cor vasa 6  
no.1:26-34 '64.

1. 2nd Internal Clinic, Medical Faculty, University of Budapest.

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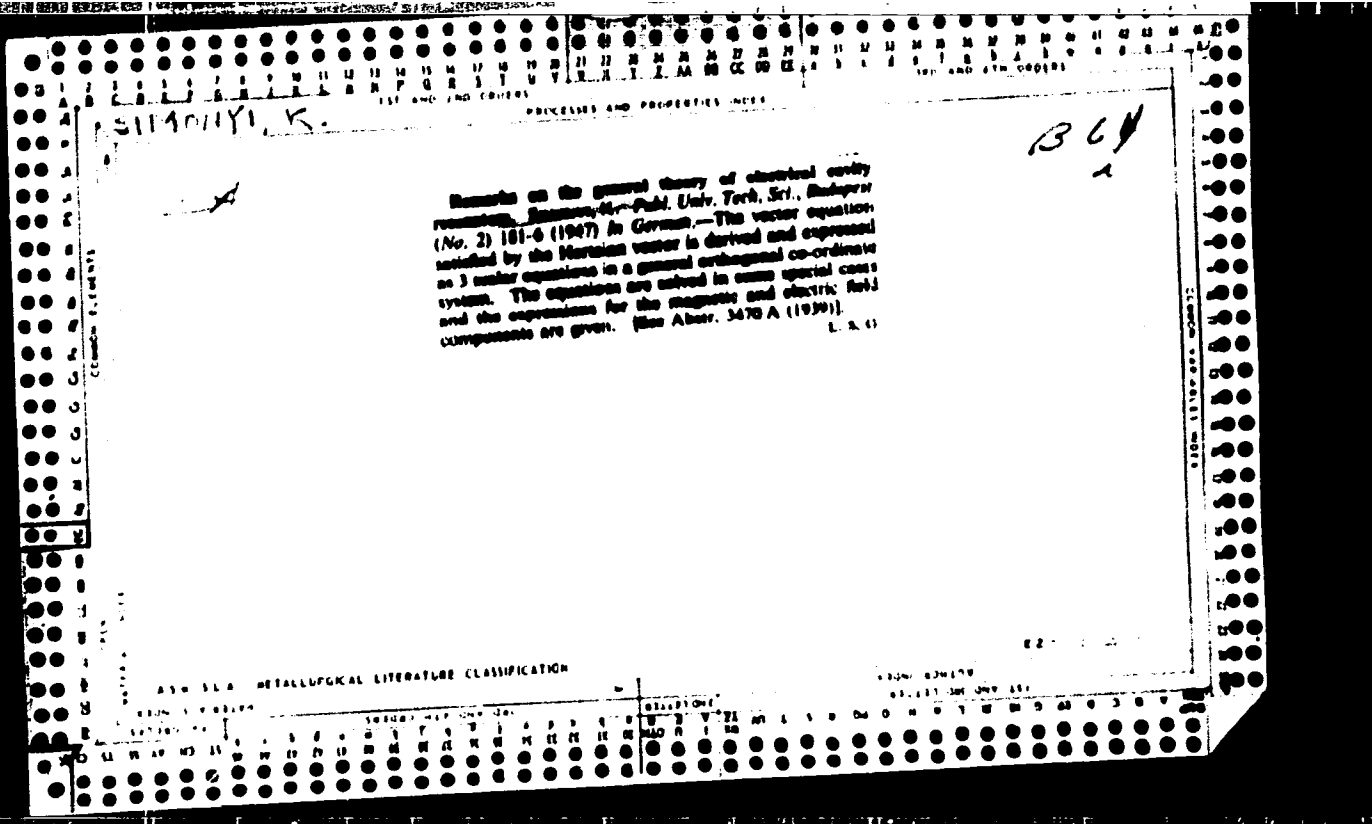
SIMONYI, Janos, dr.; SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GRAF, Ferenc, dr.; SARKADI,  
Janosne, technikai munkatars.

Differential diagnosis of splenomegaly with the aid of  
colloid gold isotopes (Au-198). Orv. hetil. 105 no.11:  
485-487 15 Mr'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belklinika (igazgató:  
Gomori Pal, dr.)

★





SIMONYI, K.

5A

BS GH  
OP

3984. A new apparatus for counting impulses.  
 SIMONYI, K. *Publ. Univ. Tech. Sci., Budapest (No. 3)*  
 177-8 (1948) *In German.*—This apparatus, which is  
 intended to avoid the need for frequency-dividing  
 chains, such as several multivibrator stages, for G-M  
 counters and the like, consists of a specially con-  
 structed c.r.t. The final anode is divided into 10 or  
 more square segments in a row in the X-coordinate,  
 and all, except the last, are coupled together externally  
 to a resistance network which is connected to one of  
 the X-deflection plates. The last segment is con-  
 nected to the others through another network and  
 also to one of the Y-plates. The c.r.t. is so designed  
 and the potentials so set that at the start the beam is  
 directed at the 1st segment. An impulse applied to  
 the 2nd X-plate alters the anode-cathode voltage  
 distribution and so affects the 1st X-plate that the  
 beam is deflected on to the 2nd segment. Subsequent  
 impulses deflect the beam further across the row until  
 it strikes the last, whereupon the voltage on X and  
 Y-plates are so affected that the beam is deflected  
 back, without passing across the other segments, to  
 the 1st segment. The frequency-divided output is  
 apparently taken from the Y-deflection circuit. The  
 c.r.t. is said to have possibilities as an oscillator.

M. O. M. S. (R)

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3300-517-0338

3300-517-0338

3300-517-0338

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SIMONYI, K.

S.A.

sect. A

Vibrations · Acoustics

534.113

845. The calculation of stress and strain waves in long rods by a method common in electrical communication technology. — K. SIMONYI. *Acta Tech. Hungarica*, 1, 319-63 (No. 3, 1951) In German.

Problems of mechanical vibrations are solved by making use of the analogy between the differential equations governing mechanical and electrical oscillating systems: in which mechanical displacement corresponds to electric charge, mass to inductance, frictional coefficient to electrical resistance, and elastic modulus to the reciprocal of capacity. The reflection of longitudinal waves in rods, at the boundary surfaces separating different materials and at faults in the material, is considered. The natural frequencies of vibration are calculated for systems of rods joined together and for a rod tapering in the form of a cone; this leads to a discussion of the vibrations occurring during forging.

J. G. O'DRISCOLL

SIMONYI, FAROLY

Villamosagtan. Feszterkeszto Terplan Zeno.

Budapest, Akademiai Kiado, Hungary. Vol. 1. 1954. 572 p. Vol. 2. 1957. 803 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

SIMONYI, K.

Some problems of planning and making accelerators for nuclear physics.  
p. 343. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 3, 1955.

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

Simonyi, K.

C-5

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 1125<sup>4</sup>

Author : Simonyi, K.

Inst : Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

Title : Possibility of Obtaining Atomic Energy Without Using a Chain Reaction.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 6, No 1, 157-160

Abstract : The author considers the possibility of employing an exothermal synthesis reaction (for example, the reaction  $T^3(d,n)He^4$ ), in accelerators carrying high currents.

Card 1/1

Category : HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods C-2  
of Measurement and Investigation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2979

Author : Simonyi, K.

Title : On the Most Advantageous Use of the New Accelerating Devices of  
Nuclear Physics

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No 1-2, 191-196.

Abstract : Based on an estimate of articles published during the past five  
years in leading physical journals, the author determines the  
sphere of advantageous application of various accelerating devices.

Card : 1/1

Category : HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods C-2  
of Measurement and Investigation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 2981

Author : Simonyi, K.

Inst : Budapest, Hungary

Title : Van-de-Graaff Generator with Compressed-Gas Insulation for a  
Voltage up to 4 Mv.

Orig Pub : Acta techn. Acad. sci. hung., 1956, 15, No 1-2, 197-204

Abstract : Description of construction of two Van-de-Graaff generators, located  
in open air, and of measurements performed with these generators.  
A 1-Mv installation, operating in a compressed-gas atmosphere, is  
described. It serves as a model for the construction of a 4-Mv gen-  
erator. The construction of the generator and the diagram of the  
maximum voltages that can be obtained at various pressures are  
described.

Card : 1/1

*(Cent Res. Inst. for Physics, Budapest, Hung.)*



SIMONYI, K.

12102

ON THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTROLLED POWER PRODUCTION USING THERMONUCLEAR FUSION. *Kálmán L. Pócs, G. Schrödi, and K. Simonyi (Inst. for Theoretical Electricity of the Polytechnica Univ., Budapest). Periodica Polytechnica 1, 53-71 (1967).*

A formula is derived which differs from the Stefan-Boltzmann law in respect of the plasma radiation. According to this the specific radiation output is independent of geometrical dimensions. Fusion power production and radiation reach equilibrium at a well-defined temperature independent of geometry and even of density. The possibilities of power production by accelerators are also discussed with an essentially negative result. The sketch of a scale-drawn reactor is reproduced here which helped to formulate the problems to be solved. (autb)

7  
Pócs  
Schrödi  
1967  
autb

SIMONYI, K.

12265

SOME PROBLEMS OF APPLICATION AND PRACTICAL DESIGN OF NEUTRON AMPLIFIERS I. A. Nezmélyi and K. Simonyi (Inst. for Theoretical Electricity of the Polytechnical Univ., Budapest), Periodica Polytechnica 1, No. 1, 73-88(1957).

The value of multiplication to be obtained in static neutron-multiplying systems using different quantities of variously enriched fissionable material and several types of geometrical layouts and reflectors is calculated. The economic and safety aspects of these systems are also considered. In the second part the problems relating to the application of neutron sources varying with time will be dealt with. (auth)

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1-*pmk*  
1-*pmm*

*pmk azg*

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 488

Author : Simonyi K., Uzsoky M.  
Inst : Polytechnic University, Budapest, Hungary  
Title : About the Star-like Fusion Reactor

Orig Pub : Period polytechn., 1957, 1, No 3, 243-257

Abstract : On the basis of the works of Post, Teller, Thompson, and others (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 6, 13828; No 9, 22203; 1958, No 1, 538) the authors have examined the possibility of a stationary state of a plasma containing deuterium and tritium. The calculations were carried out for the case of a spherical volume of plasma at a constant volume. In addition, the authors start out with a whole series of other simplifying assumptions, such as that the composition of the gas does not change, the distribution of the velocities is Maxwellian the absorption of radiation is small, etc. The temperature at the center of the plasma is chosen to be equal to the temperature of the maximum energy of the

Card : 1/2

Distr: hE3c/hE3d

67. Determining the dimensions of the isobaric DT star. K. Simonyi, M. Uzsoki. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Vol. 5, 1957, No. 3, pp. 344-358, 5 figs.

The possibility of the stationary state of a deuterium-tritium gas mixture in a constant-pressure plasma state, enclosed in a spherical container, was investigated. The temperature of the centre of the plasma sphere was chosen around that required for the maximum thermonuclear energy production whereas the temperature of the outer wall was established at some thousands of degrees C. Although terrestrial dimensions are yielded, a fusion reactor of this type cannot be realized in practice.

RB  
||

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JK RB

POCS, Lajos; SIMONYI, Karoly

Possibility of the realization of the controllable fusion power production. Fiz szemle 7 no.2/3:39-53 Ap-Je '57.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutintezet Atomfizikai Osztalya.

SIMONYI, K.

"Greetings."

p. 65 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

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

SIMONYI, K.

"Encyclopedia of nuclear technique."

p. 80 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

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

BECHNY, I.

Encyclopedia of nuclear technology.

p. 232 (Energia es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (FEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958



SIMONYI, K.

"Encyclopedia of nuclear technique."

p. 274 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957  
Budapest, Hungary

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

AK 10, 11; F. 10, 11.

Problems of star-like fusion reactors.

P. 597. (ELEKTRIA ES ATOMTECHNIA.) (Budapest, Hungary) Vol. 10, No. 11/12,  
Nov./Dec. 1957

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

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods C-2  
of Measurement and Research

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 7458

Author : Hrehuss G., Nezmelyi A., Simonyi K.  
Inst : Polytechnic University, Budapest, Hungary  
Title : A Fast Neutron Time-of-Flight Spectrometer

Orig Pub : Period. polytechn. Electr. Engng., 1958, 2, No 2, 131-140

Abstract : A description of a procedure and an experimental setup for the measurement of spectra of neutrons in the energy range from 0.8 to 14 Mev. The spectrometer is intended for the measurement of spectra of inelastic scattering of (DD) and (DT) neutrons by various nuclei. The experimental arrangement is similar essentially to that employed by Cranberg and Levin (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 4, 8792). Brief neutron pulses (2-3 millimicroseconds) were obtained by deflecting the deuteron beam, incident on the diaphragm, by means of a high frequency electric field (4-8 mc). Deuterons with energies of 200 kv, were obtained with a Cockroft-Walton

Card : 1/3

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.  
Method of Measurement and Research

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 7, 1959, 14729

Author : Hrehuss, G., Neszemlyi, A., Simonyi, K.

Inst : -

Title : Fast-Neutron Spectrometer

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kosp. fiz. kutato int. kozl., 1958, 6,  
No 1-2, 22-35

Abstract : Description of a neutron spectrometer for the measurement of the time of flight of neutrons in the energy range from 0.8 to 14 Mev. The neutrons are detected by a plastic scintillator, the readings of which are analyzed by a rapid single-channel time device. The duration of the neutron pulses is 1 -- 3 microseconds. The resolving power of the entire setup is 5 microsedonds. -- J.I. Lend'yel

Card 1/1

- 11 -

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17426

Author : Simonyi, Karoly

Inst : -

Title ; New Ways Towards Realization of Thermonuclear Reactors.

Orig Pub : Energiya es Atontehn., 1958, 11, No 6, 329-336

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SIMONFI, Karoly, dr., okleveles gépészmérnök, Kossuth díjas tanszékvezető  
egyetemi tanár

Direct conversion of the various types of energy into  
electric power. Elektrotechnika 56 no.6:237-247 Je '63. .

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem <sup>Elektrotechnika</sup> Elmeleti Villamoságtan Tanszék, <sup>Chair</sup>  
Budapest, XI., Műegyetem rakpart 3; Villamosipari Kutató  
Intézet tanácsadója.

H. H. ; P.H.A., .

Florescence analysis of salicylaldehyde, salicylic acid, and salicylic acid esters.

p. 210 (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat) Budapest Vol. 63, no. 8, Aug. 1957

Simonyi, L.

✓60. A new type of surface grinder. L. Simonyi. *Gép.*  
Vol. 7, 1955, No. 7, pp. 269-270, 6 figs.

The machine consists of a baseplate with an upright  
along which an arm carrying the wheel head at its far  
end can be traversed by hand, the wheel head being  
adjustable to any angle. The baseplate is set upon a

table with a broad, smooth top. Convenient traversing  
of the machine by hand on the table is ensured by an  
air "cushion" formed by compressed air introduced  
through grooves at the bottom of the baseplate. Stability  
is maintained by a weight on the baseplate. Wheel drive  
is pneumatic. It is a versatile machine especially suitable  
for machining the surfaces of parts requiring accurate  
fit. By using this machine scraping can very often be  
dispensed with, but even if specified it can be done  
far more economically by first grinding with the equip-  
ment. Obtainable surface finish values are  $R_{\text{rms}} =$   
 $= 2$  to  $3 \mu$  for roughing with sharp edge wheels and  
 $0.5$  to  $0.8 \mu$  for finishing with the same type of wheels.



SIMONYI, L.

SIMONYI, L.  
Capillary welding of cutting tools and machine parts. p. 435

Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1955 Budapest, Hungary GEP

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5  
No. 3, March, 1956

01-171, 1.

Remarks on Barton Stitt's article, p. 231 (Kobreszti Magyar Szemle Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956; Szóda Vol. 7, no. 10)

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

SIMONYI, Lajos

Technologic Information Service of the Scientific Association of the  
Machine Industry. Gephyartastechn 1 no.1:32 Ap '61.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Devices made of standard units. Gephyartastechn 1 no.2:50-54 My '61.

Deformation by explosion. Ibid.:54-55

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium.

SIMONYI, Lajos.

Instrumentation of precision casting. Gepyartastechn 1 no.5:185-188  
Ag '61.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium.

SIMONTI, Lajos

Why do we not die-cast iron and steel? Gergyartastechn 1  
no. 6:215-216 S '61.

1. Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Budapest.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Making plastic tools by pressing workpieces into melted metals.  
Gepyartastechn 1 no.7:263-264 0 '61.

SIMONYI, Lajos

The situation and the further development of machine tool production.  
(To be contd.) Ujit lap 13 no.11:5-6 Je '61.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Iparpolitikai Fozstalyanak  
muszaki foeladoja.

(Hungary—Machine tools)



SIMONYI, Lajos

The situation of machine-tool production and problems of its ~~perspect~~  
~~the~~ development. Ujit lap 13 no.14:20-21 J1 '61.

1. A KGM (Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium) Iparpolitikai Fozosztalyanak  
muszaki foeladoja.

(Hungary—Machine-tools)

SIMONYI. Lajos

System of fixtures composed of elements. Finomechanika 1 no.9:  
275-280 S '62.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Pressing of liquid metals. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.4:150-152  
Ap '62.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium.

SIMONYI, Lajos

Some questions on the application of devices assembled from elements. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.12:460-466 D '62.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium.

S/081/62/000/011/055/057  
E202/E192


AUTHORS: Kovács, Lajos, Timár, János, and Simonyi, Miklós.

TITLE: Method of preparation of chemically stable and strong coatings from synthetic resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 623, abstract 11 P 300. (Hungarian patent 147807, 30.11.60).

TEXT: In the preparation of coatings which are stable to the action of solvents, acid-resisting and mechanically stable, use is made of a solution of adduct of epoxy polyester resin (for one carboxyl group of polyester resin 1-1.5 epoxy groups of epoxy resin, acid number of polyester resin 20-120, and the epoxy equivalent in epoxy resin 350-1200) with aliphatic or aromatic di- or poly-isocyanates (toluylene-, naphthylene-, hexamethylene diisocyanate and others) or products of interaction of the above with polyatomic alcohols. Isocyanate is introduced on the basis of 1-1.5 NCO groups for each OH group of the epoxy polyester resin. Example: condensing 2 moles of diglycol, 2 moles of glycerine and 5 moles of adipic acid at 190 °C for 2.5 hours in a stream of

Card 1/2



Method of preparation of chemically... S/081/62/000/011/055/057  
E202/E192

nitrogen and with water removal and adding to the obtained polyester at 160 °C 25% of epoxy resin (epoxy-equivalent 450) and holding at 160 °C for 1.5 hours. The resin obtained (acid no. 0.8) is dissolved in a ratio 2:1 in the mixture of 50% toluene and 50% ethylacetate. The adduct solidifies in cold with the addition of the product of interaction of toluylene diisocyanate and hexanetriol.

ASSOCIATION: Lakk- es Festekipari Vallalat  
(Varnish and Paint Works)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TMAR, Janos; SEIMNYI, Miklos

Synthesis and examination of three-component varnish  
paint-binder. Magy kem lap 18 no.12:585-588 D '63.

1. Lakk- es Festekipari Vallalat.

L 47422-66 EMP(U)/T RM  
ACC NR: A.6034095

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/012/0524/0529

SIMONYI, Miklos, DOS, Ferenc, HEIDT, Janos; Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Central Research Institute of Chemistry (Magyar Tudományos Akademia, Kozponti  
Kemiai Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

"Kinetics of Radical Polymerization XIII. Study of Metathetic Reactions by  
Means of an Inhibition Method."

25  
B

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 71, No 12, Dec 65, pages 524-529.

TOPIC TAGS: radical polymerization, polymerization kinetics  
Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] An inhibition method was used  
to study the mechanism of some metathetic reactions. The reactivity of the in-  
hibitors of this mechanism is generally slight; consequently, a new method has  
been developed to determine the length of the inhibition period and the reactiv-  
ity of the inhibitor. The reactivity of the Banfield condensates studied  
showed a slight Hammett-dependency. The stoichiometric coefficients of meta-  
thetic reactions are also smaller than the theoretical ones, a fact looked  
upon as proof of the hot radical hypothesis. On the basis of the hypothesis,  
the Hammett-dependency was established for the reactivity of the intermediate  
radicals as well. A change of the other substituent on the nitrogen atom has  
a considerable influence on the kinetic parameters. Relative reactivity in-  
creases with the delocalization of the electron of the intermediate radical  
while a decrease in the space requirement of the substituent favors the re-  
generation of the hot radical. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 15 formulas and  
2 tables. [JPRS: 34,518]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr65 / ORIG REF: 012 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006  
Card 1/1 vlr

0921 1506



SIMONYI, S.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

631.928.06

28. Tool sharpening by spark machining, by S. Simonyi. ("Gép" — Machinery — Vol. II, No. 9, pp. 403-408, Sept., 1960, 4 figs.).

This article deals with the theory of the "anode-mechanical" sharpening process, and the experiences gained in this field in the Soviet Union as well as the method of operation of a modern Soviet machine. The Research Institute of the MAVAG (Hungarian State Iron, Steel, and Machine Works) made experiments with and manufactured the first anode-mechanical sharpening machine. Subsequent to evaluation, respectively, deciding on the final design, it will be manufactured in series. Based on the data contained

In a critical review published in Soviet trade literature, it was established that while anode-mechanical sharpening has not been fully developed in all details, it is certain, however, that it represents a new and more efficient process as compared to the older methods. It is expected that with the introduction of anode-mechanical sharpening the setting up and operation of central tool supply shops (centralized sharpening, control and distribution) will develop at a faster pace. The advantage of this new process lies in the fact that the necessary equipment for machining can be manufactured domestically, whereas grinding machines with grindstones had to be purchased abroad.

ATA-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*Senior, Ferenc*

AS-125

551.574.2(439.1)

Senior, Ferenc. Pécs 80 éves homogén klímárákklési körképéről. [80-year uniform temperature averages of Pécs.] *Időjárás*, 56(9/10):262-270, Sept/Oct. 1952. 3 figs., tables, 20 refs. Russian and German summaries p. 325. DLC Pécs (16°N lat.; 18°E long.) is one of the few cities in Hungary having continuous temperature records since 1871. However, the measurements having been made at eight different locations, the data are not entirely uniform. The author therefore investigates the correlation between temperature data obtained at the different stations in simultaneous measurement and establishes uniformity by applying monthly divergence index numbers to the original data. He then tabulates the standardized temperature data for the period 1871-1950. The tables include monthly, seasonal, semi-annual, annual, 10-year and 80-year mean temperature. Mean temperatures of Pécs and other Hungarian stations are compared. *Subject Headings: 1. Temperature data 2. Pécs, Hungary.--G.T.*

*KE*

*Senior*

*1*

STON, S.; RECORDS-RECORDS, DT, S.

Technical control of quality in the use of circular hosiery knitting machines.  
p. 125.

Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1955  
INDUSTRIAL LITERATURE  
Bucharest, Romania

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

SIVOR, G.

Analysis of a slit-roll twisting frame. p. 47  
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Todomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.  
no. 2, Feb 1956

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

SIMOR, G.

SIMOR, G. New contextures in the tricot industry. P. 464.

Vol. 7, No. 10, October 1956

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA

TECHNOLOGY

Bucuresti

So: East European Accession, Vol. 7, No. 3 March 1957

SIMOR, G.

2 2

✓ 105. Analysis of twist distribution on carved roller-type twisting draft systems. (In German) M. Ziluhl. G. Simor. *Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 14, 1956, No. 1-2. pp. 221-234. 5 figs., 2 tabs.

Problems of drafting mechanism and twist distribution on carved roller-type draft systems for ring spinning frames of the carded yarn industry are dealt with. Optimum machine setting and twist rate are first established for carved-roller drawing. The theoretically obtained formula based on the supposition of instantaneous twist distribution gives results useful in practice. The evenness of the yarn produced by this system depends on twist and on the length of the drafting zone. Comparative tests were made in connection with the operation of the drawframe with false twisting tube, of the selfactor and of the carved roller-type continuous twisting draft system. The latter system worked perfectly during testing, its equalizing effect attained that of the selfactor and surpassed that of the drawframe with twisting tube. The irregularity of the cross section and of the breaking strength of the test yarn was less than that of yarns produced by continuous twisting draft systems so far in operation.

SRM24, G

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDONESIA TEXTILE: Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1968

SMOR, G. Textile Industry is offering new and wider use of the fiber of polyvinyl chloride. p. 410

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4  
April 1959, C\_class

SIMOR, G.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDUSTRIA TEXTILE, Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1958

SIMOR, G. A processing synthetic polyamide yarns in the knitting industry.  
p. 467

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



TISZAI, A.; FARUHI, I.; ACSAI, F.; SIMON, I.

On the effect of ephedrine on the excretion of neutral 17-ketosteroids and on blood pepsinogen levels in epidemic hepatitis and in normal persons. Acta med. Hung. 16 no.3:257-265 '62.

I. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: prof. Dr. M. Julesz) der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (EPHEDRINE) (PEPSIN)  
(17-KETOSTEROIDS) (BLOOD) (URINE) (EOSINOPHILS)

FAREBIN, Imre; TOTH, Istvan; W-ne SIMOR, Ilonka, technikai segedletevel

Chromatography of steroids on an adsorbent florisil  
column. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no. 3:305-312 Je '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belgyógyászati Klinikája  
(17 - KETOSTEROIDS) (CORTISONE) (PREGNANEDIOL)  
(HYDROCORTISONE) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)

C. ECH/3-59-9-7/39

2214)

AUTHOR: Šimor, Ján

TITLE: Nitra Aeroclub is Going Full Steam Ahead (Nitran-  
čania v plnej práci)

PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 9, p 4, col 2 and 3 (CSR)

ABSTRACT: The entire article deals with the Nitra Regional  
Aeroclub's drive to increase its membership. All  
sections (glider power flying, parachutist and  
model aircraft) are engaged in this drive.

Card 1/1

CZECH/3-59-15-6/32

1(6)

AUTHOR: Šimor, Ján

TITLE: Dear Guests

PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 15, p 4

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the attempt of several Polish glider pilots to fly from Lešno, the site of a Polish glider school, to Budapest, Hungary. The flight took place toward the end of Jun 59 and was only partially successful. Two of the gliders, a "Bocian" and a "Mucha 100A" landed in the vicinity of ~~Lešno~~; the southernmost point reached by any of the gliders, while the rest of them landed in the area of Žilina. According to the article, the reason for this failure was poor gliding weather conditions. The following Polish pilots are listed: Martynec, Jarzuga, and Olgierd Paszyc; the latter is a salaried power flying instructor with 10 years flying experience and more than 2,000 flying hours, including 500 hours of glider flying. The article also mentions the CSR

Card 1/2

CZECH/3-59-15-6/32

Dear Guests

meteorologist Urban from the Vrchlabí SVAZARM  
Gliding Center who flew to **Nitra** with a "Šohaj"  
glider to participate in an Aviation Day held there,  
and was present when Paszyc landed at the Nitra  
Airfield. There is 1 photo.

Card 2/2

CZECH/3-59-16-7/28

R2(3)

AUTHOR: Šimor, Ján

TITLE: A Training Day in June

PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1959, Nr 16, p 7 (CSR)

ABSTRACT: During a visit at the airfield of the Nitra District Aeroclub, the author made a series of snapshots of the training activities in which the Club members regularly engage. One of the photos shows a C-205 monoplane with the 1959 Slovak Women Aerobatic Champion Vesperinová at the controls, and Janko Polak giving the take-off signal. The parachutists Janko Bartolen and Tono Podhornik can be seen packing a parachute. One photo shows the "Šohaj" glider pilot and parachutist, 44 years old Imre Hlaváč. In the accompanying text, the author expresses the opinion that the aircraft types C-105 and C-5 are the most suitable and economical training aircraft in the CSR. The good reputation of the Nitra Aero-

Card 1/2

MISKOLCZY-FODOR, F.; SIMOR, L.

Examination of otosclerotic hearing disorders by sound impulse duration. Acta med. hung. 9 no.1-2:27-54 1956

1. Klinik für Hals-Nasen-Ohrenkrankheiten der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(OTOSCLEROSIS, compl.

hearing disord.,diag. with sound impulse duration)

(HEARING DISORDERS, etiol. and pathogen.

otosclerosis, diag. with sound impulse duration)

(SOUNDS

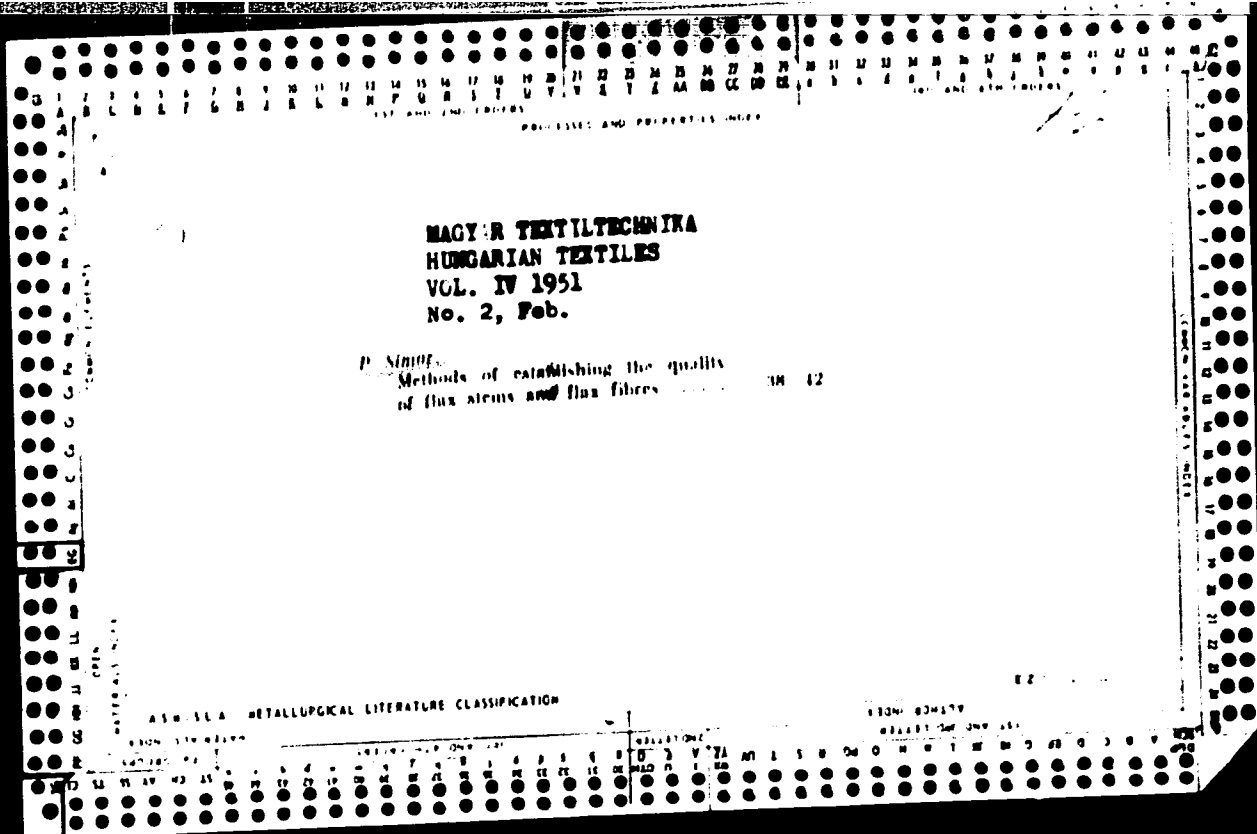
sound impulse duration in diag. of otosclerotic hearing disord.)

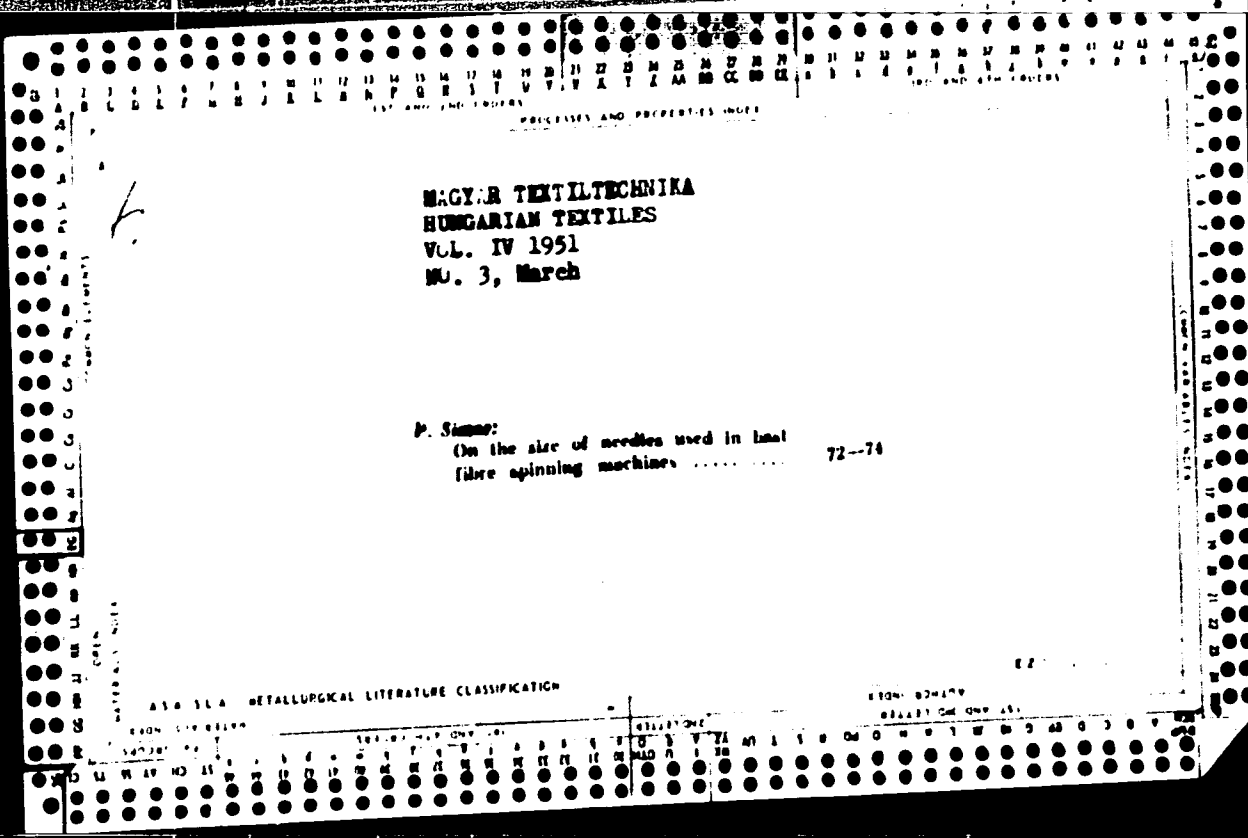
HETENYI, Karoly, dr.; SIMOR, Lajos, dr.

Buying bulls on the basis of preliminary semen test. Magy allatorv lap  
17 no.8:308-309 Ag '62.

1. Sarvari Allami Gazdasag Mesterseges Termekenyito Allomasa. Vezető  
allatorvos: Hetenyi Karoly dr.







SIMOR, P.

81. Instrument testing of bast fibres in spinning mills *Hűneszések fonodai műszerei vizsgálata -- P. Simor* (Hungarian Textiles -- *Magyar Textiltechnika* 1953, No. 11-12, pp. 358-362, 5 tabs.)

The instrument testing of bast fibres was not done systematically until recently. This was due to the fact that the test results of these materials showed a great divergency -- even within the same batch -- therefore they could not be reproduced. For that reason only subjective methods were applied which are not reliable. For the purpose of establishing the spinning capacity of bast fibres, the Textile Research Institute has been testing materials that are less heterogeneous than the stripped flax and stripped hemp. These were the hackled bast fibres. 5 cm length groups are the most appropriate for testing the fibre length. The percentage of the number or weight of the fibres of the length groups is computed in relation to the bundles containing approx 500 fibres. Fibre counts were established by cutting out 2 or 3 cm lengths from a bundle containing about 200 fibres of hackled flax. The number of fibres, counted with the aid of a microscope, was multiplied by the length of the fibres and the weight established. The tensile strength was tested so that the fibres of a bundle (metric count No. 6) were stuck onto a paper frame with an 1 x 1 cm opening, then this small bundle was tested on a yarn-tester. The flexibility tests were carried out as follows: the bundle to be tested was fastened onto two horizontal wings rotating around a joint and the percentual rotation of the wings recorded until the bundle became separated from them. These tests proved that there is no correlation between the yield of hackling and the breaking force and that the fibres split to a large degree as a consequence of spinning mill operations.

SIMOR, F.

SIMOR, F.—Barbarisms in our textile literature. p. 315.

No. 8, Aug. 1956.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.

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

SIMORDA, J.

"High-frequency heating of thick layers of dielectric materials." p. 76h.

STROJIRENSTVI. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIRENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO PRESNEHO  
STROJIRENSTVI A MINISTERSTVO AUTOMOBILOVEHO PRUMYSLU A ZEMEDELSKYCH STROJU.)  
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.  
Uncl.

Simorda, J.

11233\* Regulation of Temperature During Dielectric Heating. Regulace teploty při dielektrickém ohřívání. (Czech.) Josef Simorda. *Elektrotechnika*, v. 21, no. 1, Jan. 1958, p. 19-22. Rate of dielectric heating. Special devices for measuring maxima of H.F. energy. Advantages. Diagrams, photograph. 2 ref.

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COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-29  
CATEGORY :  
BS. JOUR. : RZKhiz., No.5 1960, No. 20049  
AUTHOR : Simorda, J.  
CIT. : Not given  
TITLE : Equipment for the Investigation of the Radiation  
Polymerization of Plastics and Rubbers  
SIG. PUB. : Zhurnal Energet., 5, No 5, 151-156 (1959)  
ABSTRACT : Sources of ionizing radiation for the investigation  
of the radiation polymerization of plastics and  
rubbers are described together with the effect of  
high-energy ionizing radiation on the physical and  
chemical properties of plastics and rubbers. Ex-  
amples of the application of radiation polymeriza-  
tion in the processing of plastics are given. A  
comparison of the technical and economic charac-  
teristics of cobalt sources and linear particle  
accelerators is made. A description is given of  
REF: 1/2

SIMORDA, J.

STAROBA, Y. [Staroba, J.]; SHIMORDA, Y. [Simorda, J.]; SPINADL', V.L.  
[translator]; SMIRNOV, V.A., red.; TIMOKHINA, V.I., red.;  
BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Static electricity in industry] Statisticheskoe elektrichestvo  
v promyshlennosti. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Smirnova. Moskva,  
Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 247 p. Translated from the Czech.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(Electrostatics)



Z/038/61/000/003/003/003  
D257/D305

AUTHOR: Šimorda, Josef

TITLE: Electrical machines as irradiation sources for radiation chemistry

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 9, 1960, 301 - 309

TEXT: This is the second part of an article dealing with the various electrical machines (electron accelerators, X-ray apparatus, ultraviolet sources, electrical discharge machines) used as irradiation sources in radiation chemistry. Based exclusively on Western sources, this part deals with the criteria for selection of irradiation sources for specific purposes; most economical irradiation techniques; and the economical aspects of industrial uses of electron accelerators. In conclusion the author states that the fast development of electrical machines for industrial irradiation purposes, especially that of electron accelerators, has lately enabled the application of some radiation-chemical and technological processes on an industrial scale. Accelerators are currently used for preservation, sterilization,

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Electrical machines as

disinfection (food, drugs, grain, etc.), and in the plastics industry for modifying polyethylene-products properties. Current irradiation costs average 5 dollars / kwh and it can be expected that they will decrease. Development of new accelerator types will lead to a substantial reduction of capital investment in the near future resulting in a sharp reduction of the depreciation rates which at present constitute a substantial portion of irradiation costs. It is expected that in the near future the costs of electron irradiation will drop 5 - 10 times. The line of commercially available accelerators will be enlarged to encompass capacities from 1 to 100 kw at energies from 0.5 to 1.5 Mev. Even further development of radioisotopic irradiators will not stop the expansion of accelerators which will remain the most advantageous radiation source for a wide range of applications since they are capable of producing outputs of the order of 100 kw which cannot be attained by radioisotopic irradiators at present. There are 11 figures, 7 tables and 19 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 15 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent publications to English-language publications read as follows: A. Charlesby, Atomic radiation and polymers, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1950; The handbook of a high voltage electron-beam processing, Bulletin P., High Volt-

Card 2/3

Electrical machines as ...

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D257/D305

tage Engineering Co., Burlington, Massachusetts, USA, 1959; M. Michaelis, Technology and economics of large radiation sources, Ref. CW/IIIP/71 - USA, Warsaw, 1959; M.C. Crowley-Milling, The economics of machine sources of irradiation, Int. J. appl. rad. isotopes, 6, (1959), 207 - 210.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav gumárenské a plastikářské technologie, Gottwaldov (Research Institute of Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldov)

Card 3/3

23796

Z/038/61/000/008/003/003  
D218/D306

21.2000

AUTHOR: Šimorda, Josef

TITLE: Electronic equipment as radiation sources for  
radiation chemistry, I.

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 8, 1961, 272-280

TEXT: This is the first part of an article presenting a review of electrical machines, such as electron accelerators, X-ray apparatus, sources of ultra-violet radiation, and electrical discharge machines which are used as a radiation source in radiation chemistry. Compared to the radioisotopic sources, accelerators have the following advantages in industrial applications: (1) Due to the high dose rate they are able to produce, accelerators can be incorporated into production lines of high capacities; (2) The radiation can be collimated into a narrow beam, thus increasing the efficiency and safety of the equipment; (3) Electric radiation sources can be shut off whenever necessary; (4) There is no danger of radioactive contamination in case of fire; (5) Radiation energy produced

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