L 25259-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pt-10/
Pu-4 WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5002931 S/0072/65/000/001/0022/0027 45 44 43

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P.P. (Academician AN UkrSSR), Bulavin, I.A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Belkov, A.F. (Engineer) 15

TITLE: Substitution of feldspar by alkaline wastes in the production of technical porcelain

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 1, 1965, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: porcelain, porcelain manufacture, feldspar, alkaline waste, cement kiln waste, potassium oxide, kaolin, potassium phyllite, firing temperature, sintering temperature

ABSTRACT: Alkaline dust from the electrofilters of cement kilns was used in preparing experimental samples of technical porcelain, in order to study and prove the possible substitution of the inadequate supply of feldspar in commercial production of porcelain. Waste of 25-50% K_2O and not more than approximately 1% ferric oxide content was sintered with kaolin (43% cement dust: 57% kaolin) at 1000C to eliminate the solubility of the alkali and to produce a dispersible clinker of the approximate composition of potassium phyllite. Experimental mixtures of 27.42% kaolin, 18.58% clay, 39% highly dispersed quartz sand and 15% clinker gave good plasticity at 22.5-23% water content and 13% shrinkage at 1260-1320C. The use of clinker and quartz sand of up to 30μ particle

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L 25259-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002931

diameter permitted a decrease in the conventional firing temperatures for electrotechnical porcelains by 80-120C. Optimum sintering temperatures were 1180-1200C; blistering and increased porosity due to the thermal decomposition of ferric sulfate occurred only at higher temperatures. Thus, high quality material can be produced in an oxidizing atmosphere, as shown by mechanical testing and microscopic studies. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 8 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: MKhTI imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik; BULAVIN, I.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; BELKOV, A.F., inzh.

Substitution of alkali waste for feldspar in industrial porcelain. Stek. i ker. 22 no.1:22-29 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. AN UkrSSR (for Budnikov). 2. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Belkov).

L 52500-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWP(i)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pc-7 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5009385 Z/0013/65/000/003/0102/0105

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P.P. (Academician); Bulavin, I.A. (Professor); Belkov, A.F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Porcelain without feldspar

SOURCE: Sklar a keramik, no. 3, 1965, 102-105

TOPIC TAGS: porcelain, high voltage electric porcelain, electric porcelain, frit, fritting, feldspar, electrical flue gas dust collector

ABSTRACT: The article reports on a Soviet investigation of the possibility of using as a fusing agent highly alkaline components of dust collected from the flue gases of cement furnaces by electric dust traps. The investigation is of current importance because the pure feldspar required in the manufacture of electric porcelain are relatively scarce, and even though the composition of flue gases and furnace shaft gases is different in the USSR, the study of the problem is still of interest for Czechoslovakia. The thermogram of a clinker calcined at 1,400°C shows no important phenomena which would indicate the further course of physical chemical processes. The frit is a white, porous substance on which no black spots are visible to the naked eye. The experimentally prepared porcelain paste exhibits all

Card 1/ 2

L 52500-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009383

the desired properties and at a moisture content of 23% has an elasticity of 0.84, a Volarovic plasticity of $1.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1}, and a relaxation time of 4,000 sec. Analysis of the data leads to the following conclusions: 1) The experimental pastes are on a level with the usual high-voltage porcelains; 2) the fritting range is 60°C; 3) the fritting of the material begins even before the decomposition of the iron oxide. The fritting which sets in at from 1,180 to 1200°C is optimum. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BUDNIKOV, Petr Petrovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR i Ukrainskoy SSR, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; MATVEYEV, M.A. prof. otv. red.; BULAVIN, I.A., prof., red.; BUTT, Yu.M., prof., red.; KESHISHYAN, T.N., prof., red.; KUKOLEV, G.V., prof., red.; ROYAK, S.M., prof., red.

[Chemistry and technology of building materials and ceramics] Khimiia i tekhnologiia stroitel'nykh materialov i keramiki. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 607 p. (MIRA 18:12)

BULAVIN, Ivan Anisimovich; BELYAKOVA, Ye.V., red.

[Equipment of ceramic and refractory materials plants] Oborudovanie keramicheskikh i ogneupornykh zavodov. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 426 p. (MIRA 18:12)

SOLOVIN, L.A.

374 Oboyudovaniye dlya proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov. (ucheb. posobiye dlya uchashihikhsya tekhnikumov). M., Mashgiz. 1954. 615s. s ill.; 5 i. chert. 23sm. 8.000 ekz. 15y. 55k. V per.-(54.54604) p 666.7/9.0025

SO: Knizhaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

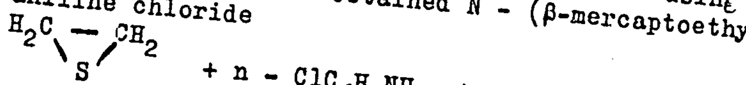
AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K., Dyatlovitskaya, S. V., Bulavin, L. G.

79-12-20/43

TITLE: Ethylene Sulphide in Synthesis of the Heterocyclic Compounds with two Hetero-Atoms (Etilensul'fid v sinteze geterotsiklicheskikh soyedineniy s dvumya geteroatomami). VI. N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - π - Aniline Chloride and its Condensations with Aldehydes, Phosgenes, Carbon Disulphide (N - (β-merkaptoetil) - π - khloranilin i kondensatsii yego s al'degidami, fosgenom, serouglerodom).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3271-3275 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this work the reaction between ethylene sulphide and p - aniline halides was investigated. When using π - aniline chloride the authors obtained N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - π - aniline chloride



However, it was impossible to carry out the same transposition with p - bromine or p - aniline iodide: On the occasion of

Card 1/3

Ethylene Sulphide in Synthesis of the Heterocyclic Compounds with two Hetero-Atoms.
VI. N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - π - Aniline Chloride and its Condensations with Aldehydes, Phosgenes, Carbon Disulphide.

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an attempt to preciptitate N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - π - aniline bromine by means of destillation an explosion occurred at 110 - 115° which was the case also with all iodine compounds inspite of all possible precautionary measures. This instability which both compounds must be explained by the mobility of bromine and the still greater one of iodine which gives the possibility that further condensations must occur towards the sulphohydro- and aminogroup at increased temperature. The spontaneous release of hydrogen halide then leads to the explosion. The interaction between the ethylene sulphide and p - aniline chloride thus leads to N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - π - aniline chloride which on the occasion of oxydation with iodine forms a dihydrate β,β' - Di - (p-chlorophenylamino) diethyldisulphide. N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - π - aniline chloride frequently condensates with fat and aromatic aldehydes (with formic, proprion, butyric and benzoie aldehyde) as well as with phosgenes and with carbonic disulphide. Thus, 3 - π - chlorophenyl, 2 - methyl - 3 - π - chlorophenyl, 2 - ethyl - 3 - π - chlorophenyl - 2 - propyl -

Card 2/3

Ethylene Sulphide in Synthesis of the Heterocyclic Compounds with two Hetero-Atoms. 79-12-20/43
VI. N - (β-mercaptoethyl) - p - Aniline Chloride and its Condensations with Aldehydes, Phosgenes, Carbon Disulphide.

3 - p - chlorophenyl, and 2 - phenyl - 3 - p - chlorophenyl-thiazolidine as well as also 3 - p - chlorophenylthiazolidine - 2 - and 3 - p - chlorophenylthiazolidinethion - 2 which are not described in technical literature are synthesized.
There are 10 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Cyclic compounds - Synthesis 2. Cyclic compounds - Condensation reactions

Card 3/3

BULAVIN, L.G.

N-β-Mercaptoethylation of amino acid esters. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.-khim.nauk no.11:2103 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Amino acids)

BULAVIN, M.

19977 BULAVIN, M. Besne navstrechu. /Kolkhoz Velikan . Lipetsk. rayon Voronezhsk. obl. Ocherk/. Lit. Voronezh. 1949, No. 1, s. 91-111.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

BULAVIN, M. (Voronezh)

Salvation of a village. Zdorov'e 3 no.11:25-28 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(NOVO-ZHIVOTINNOYE (VORONEZH PROVINCE)--HISTORY)

BULAVIN, N.M.

Automation of the thread-milling machine. Mashinostroitel' no.4:16 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Screw-cutting machines)
(Automatic control)

BULAVIN, Nikolay Petrovich; YEZHKOV, V.V., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Selenium rectifiers] Selenovye vypriamiteli. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1961. 48 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.42) (MIRA 15:4)

(Electric current rectifiers) (Diodes)

L 10424-65 EWT(l)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(1)
ASD(f)-2/ASD(p)-3/AEDC(a)/SSD/BSD/AS(mp)-2 WW/RM S/0170/64/000/009/0071/0077
ACCESSION NR: AP4047443

AUTHORS: Bulavin, P. Ye.; Kashcheyev, V. M. B

TITLE: Solution of nonhomogeneous heat transfer equations for multilayered bodies

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 9, 1964, 71-77

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat condition

ABSTRACT: Separation of variables is used to obtain the transient temperature distribution in a multilayered (k layers) symmetrical body (plate, cylinder, sphere) with arbitrary heat sources and having a symmetrical slot (in plates) or a cylindrical or spherical cavity. It is assumed that there is no heat transfer between the slot and the inner surface of the body, that there is ideal contact (temperature and heat flux continuity) between layers, and that heat transfer between the outside of the body and the environment (which may change arbitrarily) follows the Newton law. The solution of the heat transfer equation can be expressed in the form

$$X_{in}(r) = C_{in}\varphi_{in}(r) + D_{in}\psi_{in}(r),$$

where φ_{in} and ψ_{in} are linearly independent and are

$$\cos\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a_i}r\right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a_i}r\right)$$

Card 1/3

respectively for plates,

$$\begin{vmatrix} J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a_i}r\right) & Y_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a_i}r\right) \\ \frac{1}{r}\sin\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a_i}r\right) & \frac{1}{r}\cos\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a_i}r\right) \end{vmatrix}$$

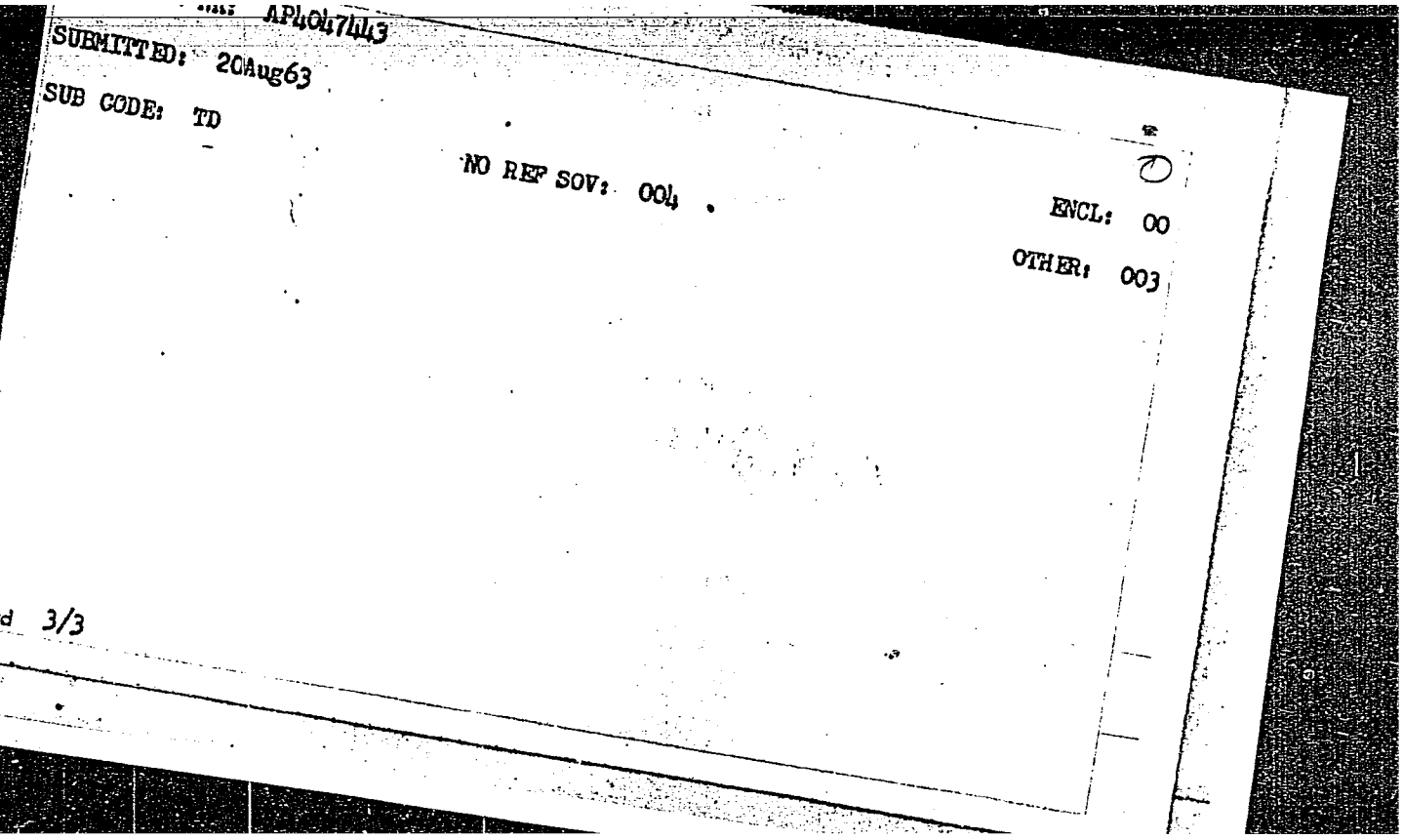
for cylinders, and

for spheres. After using the boundary conditions to obtain 2k arbitrary constants C_{in} and D_{in} and inserting the solution into the original differential equation, the following equation for the temperature distribution is obtained:

$$\theta_i(r,\tau)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\exp(-\mu_n^2\tau)\left[f_n+\int_0^{\tau}\left(q_n(\tau')-B_n\frac{\partial T(\tau')}{\partial\tau'}\right)\times\right.$$
$$\left.\times\exp(\mu_n^2\tau')\,d\tau'\right]X_{in}(r),\quad r_i<r<r_{i+1},\ i=1,2,3,\ldots,k.$$

where μ_n are the eigenvalues or roots of the determinant of the coefficient matrix. As an example, this equation is applied to find the temperature distribution in two infinite cylinders with heat generation in the outside cylinder. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables, and 38 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut, g. Obninsk (Physico-Power Engineering Institute, Obninsk)



AP4047443

SUBMITTED: 20Aug63

SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

d 3/3

BULAVIN, S.P.

The Caucasian Alpine Society in the past. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95 no.6:550-551 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

PELIPENKO, V.; BULAVIN, V., inzh.

Servicing crewless towed craft. Rech. transp. 23 no.12:14-15 D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Kiyevskogo porta (for Pelipenko).

BULAVIN, V. I.

BULAVIN, V. I.—"Basic Regions of Ferrous Metallurgy in the USA." Inst of Geography, Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geographical Science).

SO Knizhnay letopis'
No 2, 1956.

BULAVIN, V.I.

Steel and iron industries in the Atlantic coastal region of the U.S.A.
Trudy Inst.geog. no.70:136-148 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Atlantic States--Iron industry)

10-58-2-26/30

The 4th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences 1957

(Izv. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog 1958, No. 2, 151-3, Gorbunova, M. N.)

machine building of the GDR; N.P. Shtutser on basic geographical features of Baden-Wuerttemberg industry; L.R. Serebryannyy on some historical geographical peculiarities of the Norwegian population; V.I. Bulavin on the reasons for the relative backwardness of the USA in the field of ferrous metallurgy; L.A. Knyazhinskaya on peculiarities in the formation and development of western Indian territory; F.A. Trinich on the geography of the population and types of rural settlement in eastern Pakistan. There are 2 Soviet references.

1. Geography—Conference—USSR

Card 3/3

BULAVIN, V. I.

Regionalization of the iron and steel industry in the U.S.A.
Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 94 no.6:465-473 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(United States--Iron industry)
(United States--Steel industry)

BULAVIN, V. P.

USSR/Geophysics - Humus layers

Apr 53

"Buried Humus Layers," V. P. Bulvain, Eng-Hydrologist

Priroda, No 4, page 114

Conduct observations which fully confirm Dokuchayev's idea of the existence of a variety of humus layers of water origin. These observations make possible conclusions concerning the relations between level, erosion, and engery of acient alluvial flow during the period of accumulation of enclosing clays and during period of deposition of humus layers.

261T94

TUMANOV, S.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; BULAVIN, Yu.I.

Increase of the whiteness of enamel coatings on aluminum.
Stek. i ker. 20 no.9:29-30 S '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Dulevskiy krasochnyy zavod.

L 44803-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EPA( ) 2/EWP(b)
Pab-10/Pt-7/Pu-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5012034 UR/0072/65/000/005/0032/0035

AUTHOR: Bulavin, Yu. I.

TITLE: Adhesion activators in the composition of lead-free silicate enamels for aluminum

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1965, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum paint, silicate enamel, lead free enamel, paint adhesion, adhesion activator, metal oxide, metal fluoride

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the adhesive effect of certain oxides (see Table 1 of the Enclosure), added to the lead-free silicate enamels used for aluminum. The adhesion was determined by the torsion method with the aid of a device specially constructed for this purpose. The high adhesion of enamel 484-DKZ was shown to be due to the presence of TiO_2 and SnO_2, which are adhesion activators. In enamel 484-B, Co_2O_3 produced the best adhesion to aluminum. SnO_2 and TiO_2 were the best colorless activators, the other good activators being colored. Comparison of the adhesive action of various oxides of one and the same metal shows that the higher oxides (such as CrO_3, MoO_3, Mn_2O_7) are very effective, whereas the lower oxides have a much weaker influence. This indicates that one of the factors responsible for the adhesion between the enamel and aluminum is

Card 1/3

L 44803-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012034

the oxidizing action of the oxide, and the related ability to reduce and strengthen the oxide layer at the enamel-metal boundary. The negative influence of fluorides on the adhesion of enamels is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 44803-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012034

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Oxide composition of enamels.

Oxide	484 DKZ		484-A		484-B	
	moles	pts. by weight		moles	pts. by weight	
SiO_2	116	31.20	31.20	171	41.10	
TiO_2	50	16.00	—	—	—	
SnO_2	5	6.00	—	—	—	
B_2O_3	25	6.96	6.96	25	6.96	
SrO	14	5.65	5.86	14	5.86	
Li_2O	35	4.18	4.18	35	4.18	
Na_2O	70	17.35	17.35	70	17.35	
K_2O	35	13.19	13.19	35	13.19	

POB
Card 3/3

BULAVIN, Yu.I.

Determining the temperature, the dynamics and the rate of melting of readily fusible glasses, enamels and glazes. Stek. i ker. 22 no.6:38-40 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SAVITSKIY, P.N. [Savyts'kyi, P.N.]; BULAVINA, A.P.

Treating erosion of the cervix uteri. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.1: 46-47 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - P.P. Savitskiy) klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. Kalinina v Kiyeva (glavnyy vrach - V.O. Udintseva) i kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. V.M. Khmelevskiy) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor - prof. I.I. Kal'chenko).

(UTERUS--DISEASES)

BULAVINA, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Effect of infiltration of outside air on the temperature and humidity of textile factory shops. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.1:181-187 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kostromskoy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile factories--Heating and ventilation)

BULAVINA, V.

LIZUN, V., direktor shkoly; VAYS, V., prepodavatel' praktikuma; BULAVINA, V., prepodavatel' biologii.

Remarks on programs. Politekh. obuch. no.9:94-95 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast', Berlesovskaya semiletnyaya shkola.
(Manual training)

BULAVINOV, L.B.

Appearance of the bubble on the surface of an incompressible fluid contained in a sealed tube not subject to deformation. Trudy MINKHiGP no.29:89-92 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

SOMOV, B.Ye.; LAPUK, B.B.; BULAVINOV, L.B.

Effect of the shape of the specific drainage area on the determination of the ultimate water-free yield of oil (gas) in oil and gas fields with bottom water. Trudy MINKHiGP no.42:98-106 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

FEDORENKO, N.P.; BULAVINOVA, I.A.

Production and uses of liquefied gases in capitalist countries.
Khim. prom. no.10:787-792 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I.;SELEZNEV, S.A.;BADRUTDINOV, M.G.

Registration of arterial pressure by bloodless method. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no.3:362-364 May-June 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Department of Pathological Physiology, First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov.

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I., dots.

Glutathione in maternal and fetal blood during labor anesthesia
Trudy LMI 2:193-198 '55 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.I. Yakovlev) Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova.
(GLUTATHIONE)
(LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

BULAVINTSEVA, A. I.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "The effect of oxygen insufficiency on the organism of mother and fetus". Leningrad, 1958. 17 pp (First Leningrad Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov, Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology), 200 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 141)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol.11/9 Obstetrics Sep 58

1441. OXYGEN SATURATION OF THE ARTERIAL BLOOD IN TOXAEMIA OF PREGNANCY DURING LABOUR (Russian text) - Bulavintseva A. I. AKUS. I GINEK. 1958, 1 (18-22) Graphs 3 Tables 1

Oxygen saturation of the arterial blood was determined in 97 patients with the aid of E. M. Kreps' oxymeter. Oxygen saturation of the arterial blood of 80 healthy women with normal labour fluctuated between 96-80%; these changes did not produce any pathologic effect on mother or foetus. Oxygen saturation of the arterial blood of 17 women with late toxaemia of pregnancy and hypertensive vascular disease prior to pregnancy, dropped during labour from 96% to 66%, provoking a grave state of asphyxia of the foetus and frequently leading to death of the newborn.

at Leningrad Med Inst.

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I., dots., BLAGODATOV, R.I. (Leningrad, pl. Repina, d. 3/5, kv.4)

Spontaneous rupture of the spleen in normal term pregnancy. Vest. khir. 81 no.8:103-105 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.I. Yakovlev) i kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P. Pavlova.

(SPLEEN, rupt.
spontaneous in pregn. at term (Rus))
(PREGNANCY, compl.
spleen rupt. at term, spontaneous (Rus))

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I., kand. med. nauk; KAZANSKAYA, N.I., kand.med. nauk; KASHINSKIY, A.V., kand. med. nauk; LIPMANOVICH, S.G., kand. med. nauk; NARBUT, Ye.I., kand. med. nauk; POKROVSKIY, V.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; ROMANOVSKIY, R.M., kand. med. nauk; TUMANOVA, Ye.S., prof.; YAKOVLEV, I.I., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; LANKOVITS, A.V., prof., nauchnyy red.; PERSIANINOV, L.S., prof., otv. red.; BEKKER, S.M., prof., red.; BELOSHAPKO, P.A., prof., red. [deceased]; ZHMAKIN, K.N., prof., red.; ZHORDANIA, I.F., prof., red.; LEBEDEV, A.A., prof., red.; MANENKOV, P.V., prof., red.; STEPANOV, L.G., kand. med. nauk, red.; SYROVATKO, F.A., prof., red.; FIGURNOV, K.M., prof., red.; PORAY-KOSHITS, K.V., red.; LANKOVITS, A.V., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on obstetrics and gynecology] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po akusherstvu i ginekologii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry. Vol.6. 1961. 679 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Persianinov, Beloshapko, Figurnov).
(OBSTETRICS--SURGERY) (GYNECOLOGY, OPERATIVE)

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I.

Fluctuation in the level of oxygen saturation of arterial blood in women with hypertension and hypotension during the parturition act. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaf. akush. i gin. 1 LMI no.2:210-217'61. (MIRA 16:7)

(BLOOD—OXYGEN CONTENT)

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I.

Histomorphological changes in the liver and lungs of newborn white rats whose mothers had suffered from oxygen insufficiency during their pregnancy. Sbor. nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. i gin. 1 IMI no.2: 378-385'61. (MIRA 16:7)

(ANOXEMIA) (FETUS)

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I.

Fluctuation in the level of oxygen saturation of arterial blood in parturient women in cases of intrauterine fetal asphyxia. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. i gin. 1 LMI no.2&240-244'61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(BLOOD--OXYGEN CONTENT) (FETUS, DEATH OF)

BULAVINTSEVA, A.I.; KORNILOVA, G.G.; GITOVICH, A.I.; OGANDZHANYANTS, V.I.

Prognostic significance of the temporal-brachial coefficient in parturients in physiological and pathological labor. Akush. i gin. 39 no.3:101-105 My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.I. Yakovlev) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

BULAVINTSEVA, Natal'ya Yevgen'yevna; YARTSEV, N., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Creative crews at construction projects] Tvorcheskie brigady na stroikakh. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 36 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Moscow--Construction industry)

BULAVINTSEVA, N.; CHISTYAKOV, L., red.

[Latest technological innovations are available to every construction project] Tekhnicheskie novinki - kazhdoi stroike. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1964. 134 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

PETROVSKIY, B.V., BULAVINTSEVA, V.I.

Early forms of stomach cancer. Sov.med. 22 no.11:12-15 N '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz 1-y poliklinik Moskvy. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy).

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS.
early forms (Rus))

BULAVINTSEVA, V. I., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Pre-tumor Illnesses Based on Dispensary Material of the Polyclinic," Moscow, 1959, 9 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov) (KL 4-60, 123)

[redacted]

GOLAVINTSEVA, V.I.

Precancer diseases of the stomach and the role of dispensary service in the detection of early forms of malignant tumors of this organ. Trudy 1-MMI 16:141-151 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Chetvertogo Glavnogo upravleniya pri Ministerstve zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

BULAVINTSEVA, Vera Ivanovna; VOSHCHANOVA, Nina Pavlovna; DEKHTYAR', Ye.G., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Precancer diseases of the stomach and the role of dispensary service in their detection and treatment] Predrakovye zabolevaniia zheludka i rol' dispanserizatsii v ikh vyiavlenii i lechenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 94 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SOV/96-59-2-13/18

AUTHORS: Man'kina, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Przhiyalkovskiy, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Bulavitskiy, Yu.M., Engineer
Petrova, I.N., Engineer

TITLE: The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation (Obrazovaniye zhelezookisnykh nakipey v parovykh kotlakh s mnogokratnoy tsirkulyatsiyey)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 79-83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Most of the damage to screen and boiling tubes of high-pressure steam boilers is caused by deposits of iron oxide on the internal surfaces of the tubes. Such deposits are found in boilers operating at different pressures but the damage always occurs in areas of highest thermal loading. For example in boilers type TP-170 iron oxide deposits have caused damage at the points indicated in Fig 1 where the flame temperature is highest and the local thermal loadings are greatest. Similar damage has been observed in other stations operating at a pressure of 60 atm. In the boiler type TP-170 the iron content of the feed water was somewhat

The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

too high. After a number of stations had been examined it was considered that the rate of deposit formation is governed by the thermal loading on particular parts of the heating surface. To verfy this point measurements were made on a boiler type TP-170 burning solid fuel. Thermal loading measurements were made on a number of tubes of the left side screen located as shown in Fig 1. For this purpose, several of the screen tubes were removed from the boiler and calorimetric tubes were installed in their place. By measuring the flow of water and its temperature at various points in the height of each tube it was possible to determine the amount of heat received by each section of the tube, the method has been described in Teploenergetika, 1956, Nr 6. The tubes that were removed and replaced by calorimetric tubes were cut up into lengths of 1 to 1.5 m and split lengthways for examination. As a result of the investigations it was established that the rate of formation of iron oxide deposits is indeed much affected by the magnitude of the thermal loading on the

heating surface. Curves of rate of deposit formation and of thermal loading at different places along the length of the tube taken from different parts of the boiler are given in Fig 2, 3 and 4 and the close relationship between the shapes of the two kinds of curves will be noticed. It was also found that the rate of deposit formation depends on the total concentration of iron in the boiler water. Iron oxide deposits form faster in the salty sections of boilers and almost all cases of damage have occurred there. There is some reason to suppose that the rate of deposit formation is roughly proportional to the iron content of the water at such values of iron content as are normally encountered. The deposits mostly consist of magnetite Fe_3O_4 and 70 to 90% of the deposits consists of iron oxide. Small quantities of metallic copper are also found in deposits at places of particularly high thermal loading. It is considered that most of the iron that enters the boiler in solution reappears in the

The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

form of deposits and, therefore, by measuring the iron content of feed water, boiler water and blow-down an iron balance could be established which should reveal whether deposit formation is occurring or not. Most of the iron oxides in alkali boiler water can be centrifuged or filtered out, though some pass a filter of 10 micron pore size. The iron oxide particles are considered to be positively charged. It has been suggested elsewhere that there is a high concentration of electrons at places of high rate of heat transfer and this attracts the positively charged iron particles. Reduction in the iron content of the feed water helps to reduce the rate of deposit formation but cannot stop it. It may be possible to made the iron oxides in the water soluble by the use of substances that form soluble complexes with iron. This method has not yet been tried and considerable experimental work would first be required. By increasing the pH value of the water or by introducing into the boiler water substances that change the structure of the adsorption layer of colloidal

The Formation of Iron Oxide Deposits in Steam Boilers with Multiple Circulation

particles it might be possible to control the sign of the charge on the colloidal particles of iron oxide so that they would not form deposits. There are 6 figures and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy Institut i Kiyevenergo (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute and Kiyevenergo)

BULAVITSKIY, YU. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4553

Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedinennoye soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v mashinostroyenii i avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu v promyshlennosti. 3d, Moscow, 1959

Elektroprivod i avtomatizatsiya promyshlennykh ustanovok; trudy soveshchaniya (Electric Drive and Automation in Industrial Systems; Transactions of the Conference) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 470 p. 11,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: I.I. Petrov, A.A. Sirotin, and M.G. Chilikin; Eds.: I.I. Sud, and E.F. Silayev; Tech. Eds.: K.P. Voronin, and G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The collection of reports is intended for the scientific and technical personnel of scientific research institutes, plants and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports submitted by scientific workers at plants, scientific institutes and schools of higher education at the third Joint All-Union Conference on the Automation of Industrial Processes in Machine Building and Automated Electric Drives in Industry held in Moscow on May 12-16, 1959. The Conference was called by the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Commission USSR), the GNTK SSSR, the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee on Automation and Machine Building) and the Natsional'nyy Komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu (USSR National Committee on Automatic Controls) and prepared by the Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu (Scientific and Technical Committee on Automated Electric Drives), the MEI (Moscow Institute of Energetics), the VNIIEM, the IAT (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission on the Technology of Machine Building of the Institute of Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR). It was the purpose of the Editorial Board to arrange the reports in a way which would ensure a relatively systematic presentation of theoretical and practical problems relating to electric drives and automatic controls of industrial mechanisms used in various branches of industry. Basic problems of automated electric drive and their solution are outlined. The book also contains articles on electric machinery and means of automation. Considerable attention is paid to noncontact automatic control systems, including systems with semiconductor devices and magnetic amplifiers, and to computers intended both for the analysis and the synthesis of linear and nonlinear automatic regulation and control systems. Reports already published in journals or official publications have been considerably abbreviated; those which have appeared in volume V of NII EP transactions or in the journal "Elektrichestvo" are marked with an asterisk. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the papers.

PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC DRIVE AND AUTOMATION OF CONTROL

17

ANTONOV, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZLOV, Yu.V.,inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.; BUYNOVSKAYA, L.G., inzh.; BULAVITSKIY, Yu.M., inzh.; GRISHINA, Ye.A., inzh.

Testing of a boiler with 220 ton/hour evaporative capacity with individual separating devices. Elek. sta. 34 no.5:7-10 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Boilers—Testing)

PROKHOROVA, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BULAVITSKIY, Yu.M., inzh.; YURKIN, D.S., inzh.

Shortcomings in the design of TKZ ion exchange filters and their correction. Elek. sta. 34 no.9:81-83 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

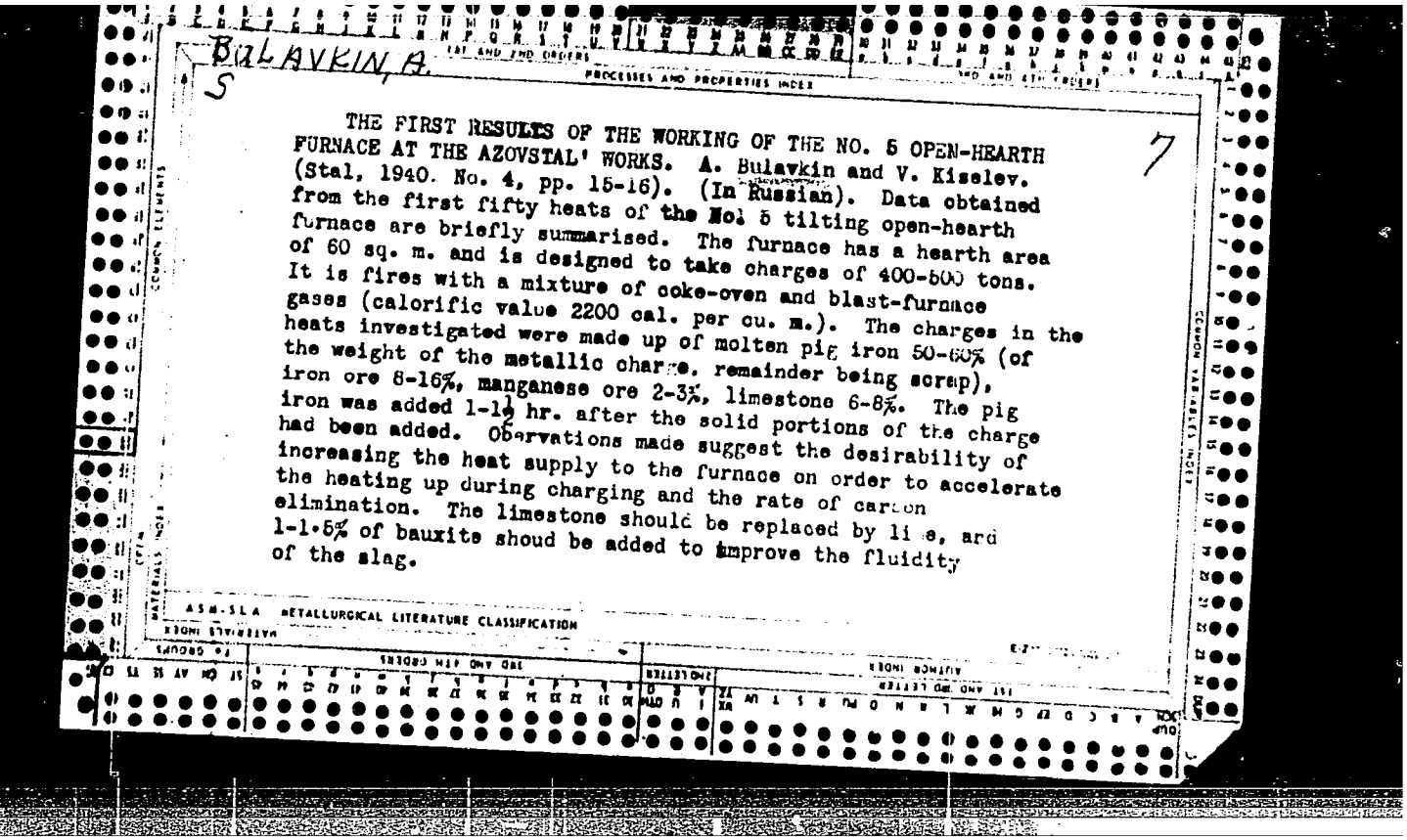
KHRISTICH, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BASHKATOV, Yu.N., inzh.; BULAVITSKIY, Yu.M., inzh.

Study of the possibility of the conversion of the combustion chamber of the GT-25-700-1 gas turbine system to gas and steam operation. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.4:19-21 O-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

PERSHIN, V.I., inzh.; PETROV, V.M., inzh.; KISELEV, [illegible]; BULAVITSKIY, Yu.M., inzh.

Control of the loading of ball mills with consideration of the recovery rate. Elek. sta. 35 no.8:2-8 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)



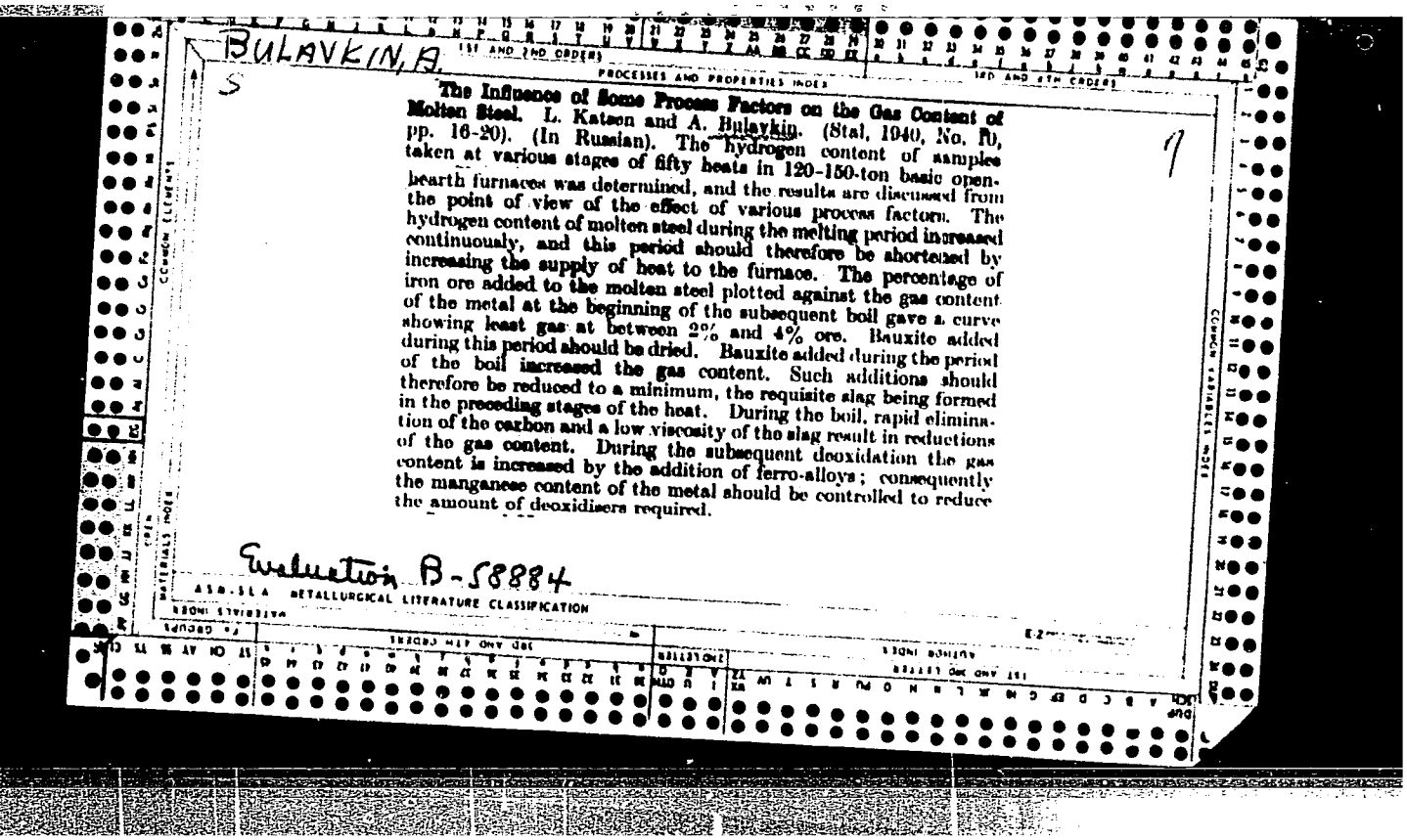
BULAVKIN, A.

S

7

THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE NO. 5 OPEN-HEARTH FURNACE AT THE AZOVSTAL' WORKS. A. Bulavkin and V. Kiselev. (Stal, 1940. No. 4, pp. 15-16). (In Russian). Data obtained from the first fifty heats of the No. 5 tilting open-hearth furnace are briefly summarised. The furnace has a hearth area of 60 sq. m. and is designed to take charges of 400-600 tons. It is fires with a mixture of coke-oven and blast-furnace gases (calorific value 2200 cal. per cu. m.). The charges in the heats investigated were made up of molten pig iron 50-60% (of the weight of the metallic charge, remainder being scrap), iron ore 8-16%, manganese ore 2-3%, limestone 6-8%. The pig iron was added 1-1½ hr. after the solid portions of the charge had been added. Observations made suggest the desirability of increasing the heat supply to the furnace on order to accelerate the heating up during charging and the rate of carbon elimination. The limestone should be replaced by lime, and 1-1.5% of bauxite shoud be added to improve the fluidity of the slag.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BULAVKIN, A.

S

The Influence of Some Process Factors on the Gas Content of Molten Steel. L. Katsen and A. Bulavkin. (Stal, 1940, No. 10, pp. 16-20). (In Russian). The hydrogen content of samples taken at various stages of fifty heats in 120-150-ton basic open-hearth furnaces was determined, and the results are discussed from the point of view of the effect of various process factors. The hydrogen content of molten steel during the melting period increased continuously, and this period should therefore be shortened by increasing the supply of heat to the furnace. The percentage of iron ore added to the molten steel plotted against the gas content of the metal at the beginning of the subsequent boil gave a curve showing least gas at between 2% and 4% ore. Bauxite added during this period should be dried. Bauxite added during the period of the boil increased the gas content. Such additions should therefore be reduced to a minimum, the requisite slag being formed in the preceding stages of the heat. During the boil, rapid elimination of the carbon and a low viscosity of the slag result in reductions of the gas content. During the subsequent deoxidation the gas content is increased by the addition of ferro-alloys; consequently the manganese content of the metal should be controlled to reduce the amount of deoxidisers required.

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Evaluation B-58884

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BULAVKIN, A.A.

26(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2023

Rumyantsev, Sergey Vasil'yevich, Mikhail Dmitriyevich Yermolayev, Vladimir Ivanovich Domrachev, Aleksey Sergeyevich Tikhonov, and Aleksandr Alekseyevich Bulavkin

Issledovaniye fakel'noy sistemy zazhiganiya primenitel'no k aviatsionnym dvigatelyam (Analysis of Flame Ignition as Applied to Aircraft Engines) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 111 p. (Series: Kazan'. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, 39) No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. (Title page): S.V. Rumyantsev; Ed. (Inside book): S.I. Bumshteyn, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: M.S. Anikina; Tech. Ed.: L.A. Garnukhina; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book may interest workers of research organizations, designers of mobile and stationary engines, and also instructors and students of vuzes.

COVERAGE: This book analyzes the working process in piston engines with flame ignition and shows the advantages of this type of ignition over other types. The theoretical considerations presented were verified experimentally. The designed and tested experimental

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engine units with precombustion chambers made possible optimum design of construction elements and selection of optimum parameters of the working process. The book briefly describes work done by the collective of the Department of the Theory of Aircraft Engines of KAI (Kazan' Aviation Institute) on aircraft flame ignition engines and describes achievements in this field reflected in Soviet literature. The following personalities connected with this branch of science are mentioned: A.S. Sokolik and A.N. Voinov, Institut Khimicheskoy fiziki, AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR); L.A. Gussak; M.M. Maslennikov; S.M. Kogarko; and S.D. Kolosov. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 6/6

IS/sfm
7-28-59

S/147/61/000/004/018/021
E194/E135

11.0130

AUTHOR: Bulavkin, A.A.

TITLE: Determination of the specific heat and gas constant of combustion products of kerosene in humid air

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.4, 1961, 138-143

TEXT: In gas turbines the fuel is usually burned with relatively moist air, and the presence of this humidity can affect the specific heat at constant pressure c_p, the gas constant R and the adiabatic index k. This article gives formulae to determine c_p and R for the working substance with allowance for the moisture content d of the air. The following expressions are derived for c_p and R:

$$c_p = \frac{dc_{p\,wv} + \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha} c_{p\,a} + \frac{1+L_o}{\alpha L_o} c_{p\,cm}}{d + 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha L_o}} \qquad (6)$$

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where: wv is water vapour; α is the air-excess coefficient; a is dry air; L_o is the quantity of air theoretically required to burn one kg of fuel; cm are "pure" products of combustion, i.e. the products of complete combustion of fuel when $\alpha = 1$.

$$R = \frac{dR_{wv} + \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha} R_a + \frac{1+L_o}{\alpha L_o} R_{cm}}{d + 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha L_o}} \qquad (7)$$

A formula for the specific heat of wet air may be determined by putting α = infinity. The adiabatic index can be determined from the usual formula

$$k = \frac{c_p}{c_p - AR}$$

where $A = 1/427$ kcal/kg$_m$.

If the gas constant of the combustion products of kerosene in humid air is plotted as function of the humidity of the air and

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the excess air factor, it is found that the humidity has an appreciable influence on R. For instance, when $\alpha = 3$ and d is increased from 0 to 60 g/kg, the value of the gas constant increases by 3.35%. The influence of the excess air factor is smaller. Nomograms can be constructed of c_p as function of (α, d, T); however, expression (6) is not convenient for this purpose because the results obtained are not sufficiently accurate. The necessary modifications to the formula are described and nomograms are given for determining the specific heat of the combustion products with kerosene in humid air. In constructing the nomogram it is taken that the carbon content of the kerosene is 86% and the hydrogen 14%. The accuracy naturally depends on the size of the nomogram, and those given in the article can be used to determine the specific heat to an accuracy of 3 - 5 units in the fourth significant figure. The methods used in this article may be extended to other working substances and to other humid gases, although of course the initial data will be different.
There are 3 figures.
Card 3/4

Determination of the specific heat...

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii aviatsionnykh dvigateley, Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Department of Theory of Aircraft Engines, Kazan' Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1960

Card 4/4

ANIKIYEV, A.V.; BULAVKIN, I.I.; SARANCHUK, V.I.

Possibilities of using conveyor transportation in Karakub flux limestone quarries. Sbor. trud. Inst. gor. dela AN URSR no.13:128-135 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

LELYUNOV, S. Ye., inzh.; BULAVKIN, I.I., inzh.

Mining in rock without blasting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.3:106-110 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovkiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh gornykh rabot.

ANIKEYEV, A.V., inzh.; GARMASH, N.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULAVKIN, I.I., gornyy inzh.

Using conveyors for hauling overburden rock. Gor. zhur. no.2:22-24 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut, Donetskoye otdeleniye. 2. Karakubskoye rudoupravleniye (for Anikeyev).

SOKOL'SKIY, D.V., akademik, glav. red.; POPOVA, N.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZAKUMBAYEVA, G.D., kand. khim. nauk, red.; BULAVKINA, L.A., kand.khim. nauk, red.; GREBENKINA, G.F., kand. khim. nauk, red.; DZHARDAMALIYEVA, K.K., kand. khim. nauk, red.; GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; RODOKINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Catalytic reactions in the liquid phase] Kataliticheskie reaktsii v zhidkoi faze; trudy Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 459 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po kataliticheskim reaktsiyam v zhidkoy faze, Alma-Ata, 1962. 2. Kazakhskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (for Sokol'skiy).

(Catalysis)

FRENKEL', I.B., inzh.; BULAVKINA, V.V., inzh.

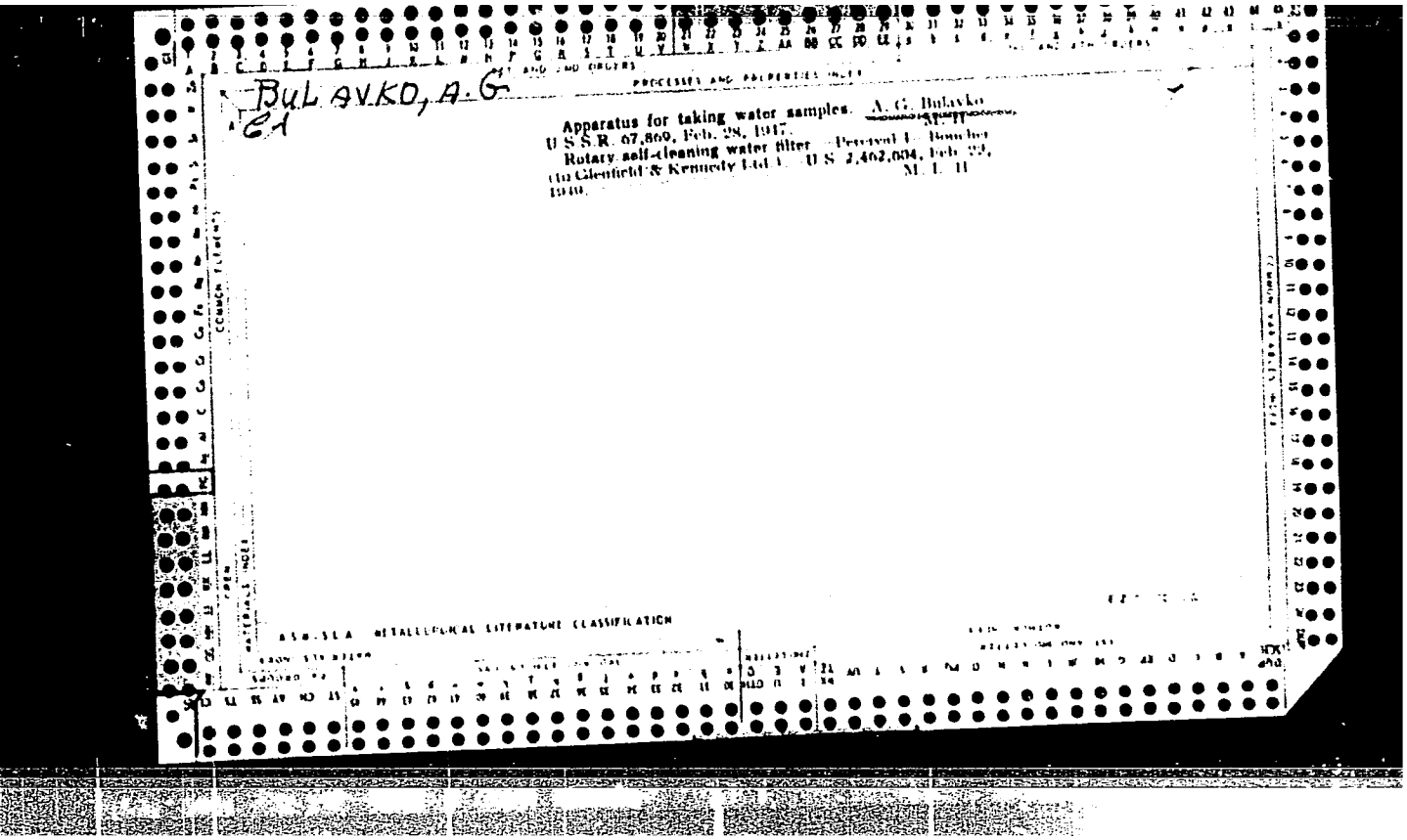
Modification of the system for processing comber waste. Tekst. prom. 20 no.1:72 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Woolen and worsted spinning)

[redacted]

BULAVKO, A.G. (Leningrad)

Stresses and strains in a plate on a deformable base. Inzh. zhur. 3 no.2:394-398 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Elastic plates and shells)



BULAVKO, A.G.

E4

Apparatus for taking water samples. A. G. Bulavko. U.S.S.R. 67,869, Feb. 28, 1917.

Rotary self-cleaning water filter. Percival L. Bowlby (to Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd.). U.S. 2,462,034, Feb. 22, 1949.

M. I. U.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 8
Aug. 1953
Part 1
Pressure and Wind

4.8-157 551.558

Bulavko, A. C. and Sorochenko, N. K. Voskhodiashchie vozdushnye potoki redkoi sily. [Vertical air current of unusual force.] Meteorologiia i Gidrologiia, No. 7:28-30, 1952. DLC--Two parachutists were dropped over the Borisov Region (Minsk province) at 5:30 p.m. of August 1, 1950 and landed, the first after 40 min, and the second after 2 hrs. The probable lift of the second one is assumed to be 3 km. The region was located in an area of diffused pressure field, with secondary cold front passing by and powerful cumulus clouds. The two layers of cumulus had bases at about 1200 m and 3100 m. Air temperature near the soil surface was 18-20°C, lapse rate was 0.7-08°. Thunder activity was registered in the region from afternoon to 8-9 p.m. Subject Headings: 1. Vertical currents 2. Borisov Region. U.S.S.R.--N.T.Z.

BULAVKO, A.G.

AID P - 2621

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/2 Pub. 71-a - 24/26

Authors : Vitel's, L.A.; A.I. Sorokina and K. M. Sirotov; A.G. Bulavko; O.N. Mel'nichuk; B.S. Belov; S. M. Seleznev

Title : Scientific meetings and conferences

Periodical : Met i gidr, 4, 61-62, Jl/Ag 1955

Abstract : The article reports on different conferences of the Oceanographic Commission of the Geographic Society in Leningrad devoted to the new research on the Sun and its functions, and to the annual issue on hydrometeorological observations of the sea. Another conference was held in Minsk where hydrological research problems were considered. A conference held in Chernovitsy discussed the problems of short-range forecasting. A conference of the Sverdlovsk Scientific Research Geophysical Observatory reported their findings on electricity in thunderclouds and on diurnal temperature changes.

AID P - 2621

Met i gidr, 4, 61-62, Jl/Ag 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 71-a - 24/26

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BULAVKO, A. G.

AID P - 2622

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 25/26

Author : Bulavko, A. G.

Title : The movie: Weather Scouts

Periodical : Met i gidr, 4, 63, Jl/Ag 1955

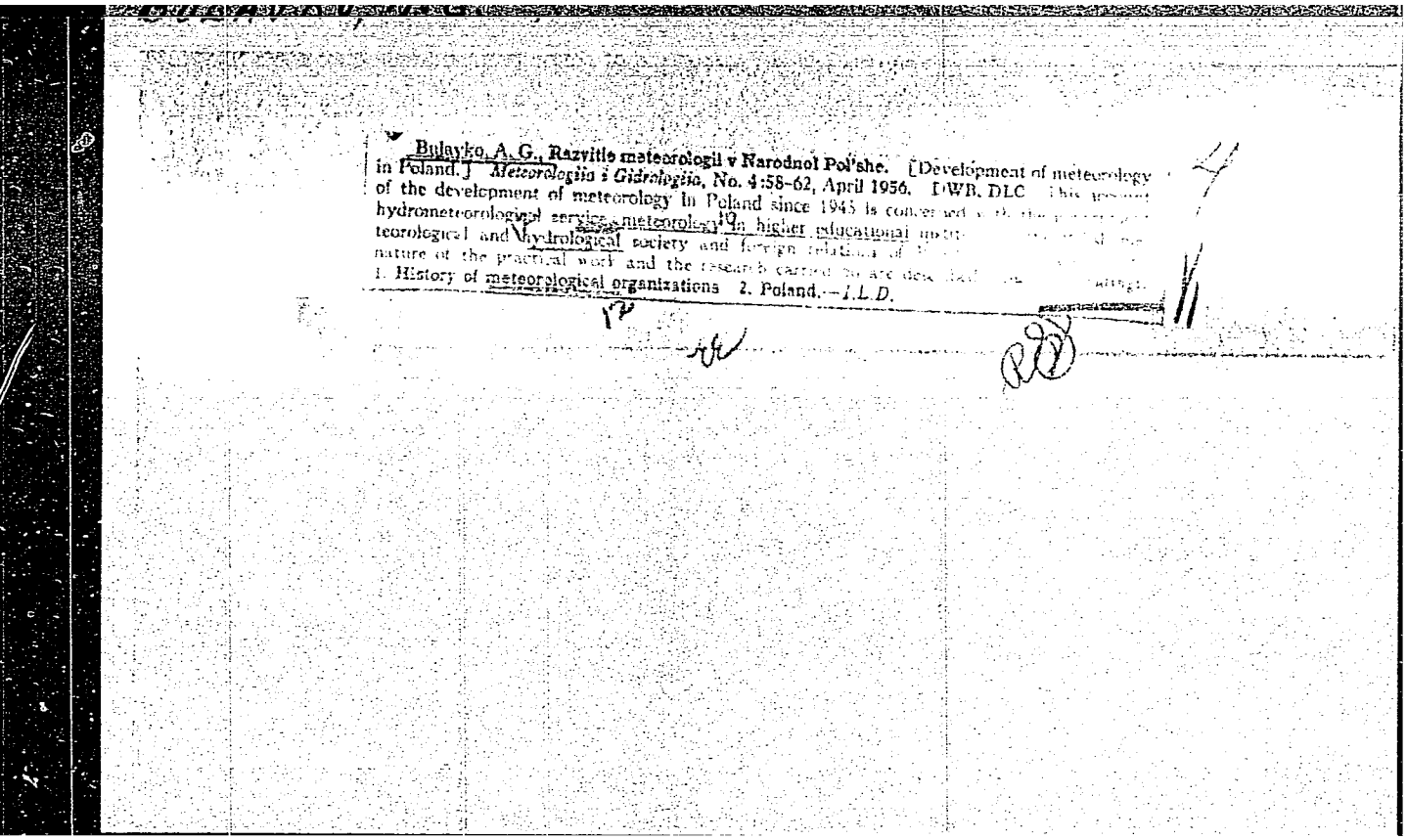
Abstract : A short reel made with the participation of the Hydrometeorological Station and Weather Bureau in Minsk.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BULAVKO, A.G.

Second Congress of the World Meteorological Organization.
Izv. AN BSSR no.5:187-192 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Meteorology--Congresses)



Bulayko, A. G., **Razvitie meteorologii v Narodnoi Pol'she.** [Development of meteorology in Poland.] *Meteorologiia i Gidrologiia*, No. 4:58-62, April 1956. DWB, DLC

of the development of meteorology in Poland since 1945 is concerned with the
hydrometeorological service, meteorology in higher educational
teorological and hydrological society and foreign relations
nature of the practical work and the research carried
1. History of meteorological organizations 2. Poland.—*I.L.D.*

BULAVKO, A.G.

The 25th anniversary of the Minsk Weather Bureau. Meteor.i gidrol. no.9:68 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Minsk--Weather forecasting)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Meteorology and hydrology abroad. Meteor.i gidrol. no.10: 71-72 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Poland--Meteorology) (Yugoslavia--Meteorology)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Foundation of the Meteorological Society of the German Democratic Republic. Meteor.i gidrol. no.10:57 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Germany, East--Meteorology--Societies)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Effect of drainage of on the hydrological conditions of swamps. Trudy GGI no.60:86-97 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Minskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.
(Drainage) (Swamps) (Hydrology)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Possible use of standard tables in calibrating the Zh-3-type current meters. Shor.rab.Minsk. GMO no.1:83-93 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Stream measurements)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Twenty-five years of the White Russian Scientific Research Observatory of Geophysics. Sbor.rab.Minsk GMO no.1:5-10 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Direktor Minskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii.
(White Russia--Meteorological research)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Studying the elements in the water cycle by the method of linking integral characteristics. Dokl. AN BSSR 3 no.4:161-162 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR F.P. Vinokurovym.
(Hydrology)

BULAVKO, A. G., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of the reclamation of swamps on elements of the water balance of rivers of the Belorussian Poles'ye /wooded region of Belorussia/." Minsk, 1960. 11 pp; (Ministry of Higher, Secondary Specialist, and Professional Education Belorussian SSR, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst im I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 23-60, 124)

BULAVKO, A.G.

Some data on the change of the runoff of the Oressa Valley following drainage. Sbor.nauch. trud. Bel. politekh.inst. no.73:121-127 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Oressa Valley--Runoff) (Drainage)

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