BUSHMELEV, V.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Retrieval of sodium salts from the flue gases of soda recovery systems. Bum.prom. 37 no.9:17-19 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sodium salts) (Scrubber (Chemical technology))

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.

Chemical absorption of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide by the black liquor in a turbulent system. Bum.prom. 38 no.4:14-16 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Scrubber (Chemical technology))
(Woodpulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUSHMELEV, V.A., inzh.

Venturi's scrubber and its use in the production of sulfate pulp.
Trudy LTITSBP no.8:96-104 '61. (MIRA 16:9)
(Scrubber (Chemical technology)) (Woodpulp industry)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUSHMELEV, V.A., starshiy inzhener;
TORF, A.I., starshiy inzhener

Testing of an experimental system for high-speed gas purification apparatuses in the lime recovery shops of the Segezha Central Paper Combine. Trudy LTITSBP no.11:88-93 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.

Measurement of minor fluid consumption under laboratory conditions. (MIRA 18:2)
Trudy LTITSBP no.13:161-162 '64.

BUSHMELEV, V.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Evaluating the efficiency of dust collection and pressure drop in turbulent apparatus during the purification of the exhaust gases of lime reburning kilns. Trudy LTITSBP no.12:258-271 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

GERASIMOVA, T.N.; BUSHMELEV, V.A.; KOPTYUG, V.A.

Rearrangement of N-aryl and N-akylsufonyl derivatives of primary aromatic amines to aminosulfones. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1667-1673 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted October 20, 1964.

FAYBISOVICH, L.Y.; VARAKIN, P.I.; LARICHKIN, M.S.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.; MARSIMOV, I.P.; TYURIN, V.I.; BUSHMELEV, V.M.

Effect of electric slag remelting on the quality of rotor open-hearth steel. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:18-21 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

BUSHMELEVA, L.P.

Determination of the copper and iron in the blood serum of children by the method of spectral analysis. Lab. delo 8 no.4:32-33 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(COPPER IN THE BODY) (IRON IN THE BODY)
(SPECTRUM ANALYSIS)

BUSHMELEVA, L.P.

Amount of copper and iron in the blood serum of healthy children and in blood system diseases. Pediatriia no.7:8-13 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - prof. A.F. Smyshlyayeva) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.V. Toroptsev).
(COPPER IN THE BODY) (IRON IN THE BODY)
(BLOOD--DISEASES)

BUSHMICH, D. G.

PA 16T52

USSR/Medicine - Ultraviolet Rays Feb 1947
Medicine - Histology

"Accumulation in the Organism and Isolated Tissues of Biogenous Stimulators under the Influence of Ultraviolet Rays," D. G. Bushmich, Ukrainian Experimental Institute of Eye Diseases imeni Academician V. P. Filatov, 5 pp

"Oftalmologicheskiy Zhurnal" Vol II, No 2

Detailed account of clinical experience with table of data. Concludes it will be necessary to carry on a number of investigations of the stimulators while irradiated and afterward. Director is Academician V. P. Filatov.

16T52

BUSHMICH, D. G.

Bushmich, D. G. and Afanas'yeva, O. P. "Reversible transplantation of the corneal membrane," (With editorial comment), Oftalmol, zhurnal, 1949, No. 1, p. 11-13.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).

BUSHMICH, D.G.; RUKIN, V.A.

Corneal transplantation. Vest. oft., Moskva 33 no.1: 36-39 Jan-Feb 1954. (CLML 25:5)

1. Of the Ukrainian Experimental Institute of Eye Diseases imeni V.P. Filatov (Director -- Prof. V.P. Filatov).

BUSHMICH, D.G.

BUSHMICH, D.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Problem of biological incompatibility of tissues in keratoplasty. Vest.oft. no.3:24-28 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni akad. V.P.Filatova.
(CORNEA-TRANSPLANTATION,
tissue incompatibility in)

BUSHMICH, D.G.

PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A, doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; DEYNEKA, I.Ya., professor, redaktor; BARG, TS. M.,starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; BARKHASH, S.A.,starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; BUSHMICH, D.G.,starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; VOYNO-YASENETKIY, V.V.,kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; DANCHEVA, L.D.,kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; DEYNEKA, I. Ya.,professor, redaktor; KURYSHKIN, P.M.,starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; MUCHNIK, S.R.,doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; RUKIN, V.A.,starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; SYSOYEV,A.F.,starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor

[Proceedings of the jubilee conference of the Ukrainian Filatov Experimental Institute of Eye Diseases and the Odessa Pirogov Medical Institute, held on May 25-28, 1955, and dedicated to the 80th birthday of Professor Vladimir Petrovich Filatov, Hero of Socialist Labor, Stalin Prize winner, active member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and Honored Scientist] Trudy iubileinoi nauchnoi konferentsii Ukrainskogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh boleznei im. akad. V.P. Filatova i Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova, posviashchennoi 80-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia Geroia Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, laureata Stalinskoi premii, deistvitel'nogo chlena Akademii nauk USSR i Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zasluzhennogo deiatelia nauki, professora Vladimira Petrovicha Filatova, 25-28 maia 1955 g. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 302 p.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya. (EYE--DISEASES)

BUSHMICH, D.G. (Odessa)

In memory of Academician Vladimir Petrovich Filatov. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.5:25-28 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(FILATOV, VLADIMIR PETROVICH, 1875-1956)

BUSHMICH, D.G.

BUSHMICH, D.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOSTENKO, F.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Concerning R.G.Ot'ian's article "On the articles by Prof. S.F.Kal'fa and Dr.A.F.Pukhner and other problems connected with trachoma." Oft.zhur. 12 no.1:44-49 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P.Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya) i kliniki glaznykh bolezney im. akad. V.P.Filatova Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I.Pirogova (CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

BUSHMICH, D. G., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical picture of partial through transplantation of the cornea." Odessa, 1958. 19 pp (L'vov State Med Inst), 225 copies. List of author's works at end of text (12 titles) (KL, 18-58, 101)

BUSHMICH, D.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZBARSKIY, Sh. Yu., kand. med. nauk.

Further observations on the results of corneal transplantations done with a FM-3 trephine having a crown diameter of 5 millimeters. Uch. zap. UEIGB 4:51-54 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova.
(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION) (EYE, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)

MUCHNIK, S.R., VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, V.V., BUSHMICH, D.G.

First All-Union Conference on Tissue Incompatibility and the Transplantation of Organs and Tissues. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4:251-255 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

(TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES, ETC.)

BUSHMICH, D.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KASHCHEYEVA, G.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Diagnostic significance of the agglutination of virus-coated bacteria in trachoma. Oft.zhur. 13 no.7:387-391 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)
(BLOOD--AGGLUTINATION)

BUSHMICH, D.G.

"Papers of the A.M.Gor'kii State Medical Institute in Stalino."
Vol. 13, no.11. Oft.zhur. 14 no.3:188-190 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(OPHTHALMOLOGY)

BUSHMICH, D.G., doktor med.nauk; KASHCHEYEVA, G.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Frequency of the detection of trachomatous antibodies in trachoma patients. Oft.zhur. 15 no.1:34-38 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issled. eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akad. V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

BUSHMICH, D.G., doktor med.nauk; KAL'FA, N.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Reasons for the rise of secondary glaucoma in leucomas and following partial penetrating corneal transplantation. Oft.zhur. 15 no.4:195-199 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P.Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya)
(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION)
(GLAUCOMA)

BUSHMICH, D.G., doktor med.nauk

"Collected scientific works of the Ophthalmological Department of the Kuibyshev Medical Institute". Reviewed by D.G.Bushmich. Oft. zhur. 16 no.5:313-318 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

BUSHMICH, D.G., doktor med.nauk

Joint conference of the Republic Committee on "Control of blindness and glaucoma" and the Odessa Ophthalmological Society in honor of V.I.Lenin's 90th anniversary. Oft. zhur. 16 no.2:120-123 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(UKRAINE--OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

BUSHMICH, D.G., doktor med.nauk; GORGILADZE, T.U., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Significance of sensitization and desensitization in keratoplasty. Oft. zhur. 16 no.3:149-156 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya).
(CORNEA—TRANSPLANTATION) (ALLERGY)

KAL'FA, S.F., prof.; BUSHMICH, D.G., doktor med.nauk

Consultations for rural oculists. Oft. zhur. 16 no.3:191-192 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(OPTHALMOLOGY)

BUSHMICH, D.G.

Contribution of Ukraine's ophthalmologists to the development of corneal transplantation. Uch.zap. UEIGB 5:14-20 '62
(MIRA 16:11)

BUSHMICH, D.G., prof.; STEPANOK, Ye.G., kand. med. nauk

Clinical and morphological studies of retrocorneal membranes following keratoplasty. Oft. zhur. 18 no.4:223-229 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova.

BUSHMICH, D.G., prof.

Eigth Scientific Republic Summary Conference. Devoted to the Control of Blindness and Glaucoma and First Republic Conference of Innovators and Efficiency Promoters in Ophthalmology. Oft. zhur. 18 no.7:441-444 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

28(1),25(2)(7)

S/118/60/000/02/003/024
D001/D001

AUTHOR: Bushmich, G.A., Engineer

TITLE: An Automatic Milling-Boring Line

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avotmatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959, Nr 22, pp 9-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described line of eight machine tools with an overhead conveyer, (Figure 1) was designed by "SKB-1", produced at the Moskovskiy stankozavod imeni Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Machine Tool Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze) and is working at an enterprise affiliated to Sverdlovskiy sovnarkhoz (Sverdlovsk Sovnarkhoz). It performs milling, drilling and boring operations on cranks, has eleven twelve-spindle power heads, a charging-uncharging device and a rotary table. Ten cranks are simultaneously transported over the machines by the conveyer. The line can work automatically or be switched over for setting. There are fourteen setting control boards with push buttons; from the central setting con-

Card 1/3

S/118/60/000/02/003/024
D001/D001

An Automatic Milling-Boring Line

trol in the middle of the line the clamping devices of the machines, the table and the conveyer lifters can be controlled. The article contains general information on the design and operation of all line components. The design of the lifters, clamping devices and setting control boards is illustrated. It is stated that chip removal is still causing difficulties, and that a special chip conveyer is under construction. Moreover, in the machines themselves chips are getting under feed worms through the drain holes for cutting fluid, and the setter has to remove the chips by hand. Moving the work backwards in the line, e.g. for completing the machining in case of tool breakage or other mishaps, is only feasible from the setting boards of the charging-uncharging devices, and the setter has to walk around the entire line to do it. Still, the line has trebled the former rate of

Card 2/ 3

S/118/60/000/02/003/024
D001/D001

An Automatic Milling-Boring Line

crank machining has eliminated wastage and halved space occupied by the machines. There are 1 photograph and 3 diagrams.

Card 3/3

BUSHMICH, German Adamovich; GOLUBEVA, K.A., inzh., retsenzent; MASLIY, K.Ya., zuborez, retsenzent; ZHUKOV, P.A., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; URYASHOV, A.V., red. vypuska; BELYAKOV, M.N., red.; ROZENBERG, I.A., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; SMIRNITSKIY, Ye.K., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; SUSTAVOV, M.I., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Business accounting is accounting in a business-like manner] Khozraschet - eto schet po-khoziaiski. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960. 33 p. (Biblioteka rabochego mashinostroitelia: Seriia "Osnovy konkretnoi ekonomiki," no.11) (MIRA 14:5)
(Machinery industry--Finance) (Sverdlovsk--Railroads--Cars)

BUSHMICH, R.G.

Neuritis of the facial nerve. Fel'dsher & akush. no.9:20-23 Sept 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Moscow.

BUSHMICH, R.G. (Leningrad).

Infectious chorea. Fel'd.i akush. no.1:26-28 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)
(Chorea)

BUSHMICH, R.G. (Leningrad).

Trigeminal neuralgia. Fel'd.i akush. no.3:27-30 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:3)
(Trigeminal nerve) (Neuralgia)

BUSHMICH, R.G. (Leningrad).

Probing the duodenum and its diagnostic role. Med.sestra no.1: 17-19 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)
(Duodenum)

BUSHMICH, R. G.

USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1

Author : Bushmich, R. G.

Title : Ionic exchange in the organism

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 21/3, 24, Mar/1954

Abstract : Scientists find that ions in the blood and other liquids of the bodies of human beings and animals play an important role in life processes. Negative ions in the air have a beneficial effect. In the treatment of illness artificially ionized air is now used. Graph showing the effect of people in a room on the number of ions in the air.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

BUSHMICH, R.G. (Leningrad)

Intercostal neurolgia and its treatment. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.6: 3-6 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(NEURALGIA)

BUSHMICH, R.G. (Leningrad)

Spinal puncture. Med.sestra 17 no.10:12-15 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(SPINE--PUNCTURE)

BUSHMIN, A. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Mechanical ~~compression~~ compacting of soils." Chelyabinsk, 1959. 9 pp (Chelyabinsk Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agr), 150 copies (KL, 52-59, 120)

L 10094-63 EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(w)-2 AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/SSD Pd-4/Pab-4 IJP(C)/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003097 S/0056/63/044/006/1775/1779

AUTHOR: Alferov, V. I.; Bushmin, A. S. 74 73

TITLE: Electric discharge in supersonic air flow 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 1775-1779

TOPIC TAGS: electric discharge, supersonic air flow, breakdown in air, magnetohydrodynamic generator

ABSTRACT: Electric discharges in a closed aerodynamic tube with two supersonic jet pumps have been investigated. By using variable nozzles, the gas velocities were adjusted to Mach numbers of 0.0, 0.5, 1.5, 3.0, and 4.5 at gas densities of 0.135, 0.270, 0.405, and 0.540 kg/m sup 3. Cylindrical molybdenum electrodes, a nozzle, two manometers, an oscillograph, ammeters, and voltmeters were used. Two procedures were utilized. In the first a stabilizing ballast resistance was included in the electric circuit; in this case resistance R = 950 ohms, inductance L = 7.4 x 10 sup - 3 H, and capacitance C = 15 x 10 sup -6 F. The second procedure included a shunt for the elimination of ballast resistance; here R = 0.28 ohms, L = 24 x 10 sup -6 H, and C = 15 x 10 sup -6 F. Results with the

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L 10094-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003097

first procedure showed that 1) with the gas at zero velocity the discharge is nothing but a series of bursts, whereas in moving gases it has a relatively high stability, indicating an increase in the resistance of a discharge interval; 2) in discharge photographs a bright trail behind the electrodes is evident which can be separated into one to three zones, depending on gas velocity; 3) current amplitudes and breakdown voltages are a function of the Mach velocity of a flowing gas. In general, discharges with ballast-type resistance have falling volt-ampere characteristics and a high electrode voltage during burning. The second procedure shows that 1) the discharge is of breakdown type and exhibits a violet glow near the critical voltage point; 2) the area of brightest glow coincides with the location of the shock wave at the time of breakdown; and 3) the magnitude of breakdown voltage increases with an increase in the Mach number, beginning at a certain density and interelectrode distance. "The authors thank B. V. Polyakova for taking an active part in the experiment and for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 26Dec62 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002
Card 2/2

ALFEROV, V.I.; BUSHMIN, A.S. (Moscow)

"Experimental investigation of elctrical discharge in a high speed gas flow , M=0 + 4,5"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

ALFEROV, V.I.; BUSHMIN, A.S.

Experimental study of the effect of an electrostatic field on thermocouple readings. Inzh. fiz. zhur. 7 no.6:135-136 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

ACC NR: AP6037053 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/005/1281/1287

AUTHOR: Alferov, V. I.; Bushmin, A. S.; Kalachev, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the properties of an electric discharge in an air stream

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966, 1281-1287

TOPIC TAGS: electric discharge, arc discharge, glow discharge, corona discharge, high frequency discharge, volt ampere characteristic, air flow

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier studies (ZhETF v. 44, 1775, 1963) and is devoted to discharges between electrodes in an air stream. The measurements were made with apparatus described in the earlier paper, at an air velocity 600 m/sec (Mach number M = 3), air densities 0.127, 0.27, and 1.29 kg/m^3, and currents not exceeding 5 amp. Particular attention was paid to conditions under which transitions take place between pre-breakdown (streamer), spark, nonstationary-arc, and diffuse (glow) discharges. The tests consisted of obtaining the volt-ampere characteristics of the discharge, oscillograms of the current, and photographs of the discharge. The tests show that pre-breakdown discharge occurs at sufficiently high voltage on the electrodes in the air stream and is similar in character to corona discharge. It changes either into a spark or a diffuse discharge. At low velocities (~7 m/sec) a discharge occurs with pinched channel, but the discharge is unstable, the arc being carried away by the

ACC NR: AP6037053

stream. The discharge voltage increases with the current remaining constant. At some value of the current, breakdown occurs, a new channel is produced, the voltage drops, and the process is repeated at a frequency that increases with increasing stream speed. At higher speeds (>38 m/sec) the nonstationary arc discharge turns into a diffuse discharge under certain conditions. The features distinguishing it from other types of discharge are: the discharge channel consists of two branches not connected by a clearly pronounced section, a much higher voltage is required to produce a given current, and the voltage and current execute high-frequency pulsations. The frequency increases with the air speed and with decreasing density, reaching as high as ~2300 cps. All other parameters of the diffuse discharge do not depend on the air speed. The diffuse discharge becomes unstable under certain conditions, at speeds >100 m/sec. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

PETROV, K.A.; NIFANT'YEV, E.Ye.; GOL'TSOVA, R.G.; SHCHEGOLEV, A.A.; BUSHMIN, B.V.

Synthesis and reesterification of diphenyl phosphite. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3723-3727 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Esterification) (Phenyl phosphite)

BUSHMIN, F.I.

Methodology of electrocardiography. Zdravookhranenie 6 no.3: 52-55 My-Je '63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.T.Starostenko) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i laboratorii patomorfologii (zav. - prof. V.I.Puzik) Instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

BUSHMIN, I.S., inzh.

Device for determining the proper phase relationship for electric meters in three-phase electric networks. Energetik 8 no. 12:20-23 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electric meters)

ACC NR: AP7002962 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0041/0042

INVENTOR: Bushmin, M. Ye.; Smelyakov, V. V.; Mints, M. Ya.; Pungin, L. M., Tolstikov, V. F.

ORG: None

TITLE: A digital infrasonic phase-frequency meter. Class 21, No. 189485 [announced by the Kharkov Higher Master Engineering Academy (Khar'khovskoye vyssheye komandno-inzhenernoye uchilishche)]

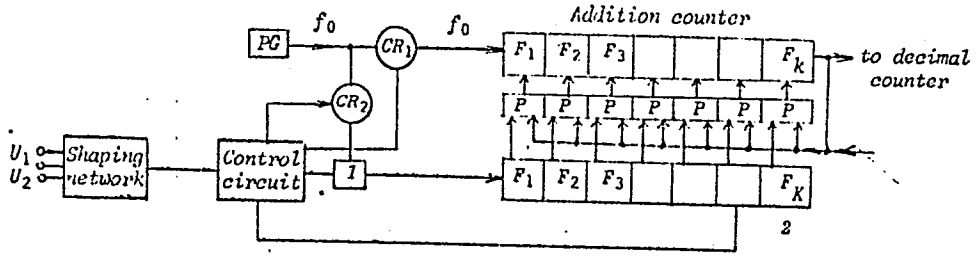
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: digital system, phase meter, frequency meter, logic element

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a digital infrasonic phase-frequency meter with intermediate time-pulse conversion containing a standard generator with output connected through controlled rectifiers to the inputs of addition and subtraction pulse counters, a shaping network and a registration unit. Measurement accuracy is improved and speed is increased by using a frequency divider connected to the input circuit of the subtraction counter in series with a controlled rectifier, together with a control unit based on logical elements and a reversible counter. One of the inputs of the control unit is connected to the shaping network, the other input is connected to the subtraction counter and the outputs are connected to the controlled rectifiers.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.761:621.317.772

ACC NR: AP7002962



1—frequency divider; 2—subtraction counter

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug64

Card 2/2

L 04309-67 EWI(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018266 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/002/0174/0175 61 60 B

AUTHORS: Bushmin, V. S.; Kalinina, Z. M.; Guseva, Z. F.; Kolyasnikova, R. I.; Antropova, N. G.; Chikina, V. G.

ORG: Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Scientific Research Institute (Chelyabinskiy n.-i. institut metallurgii); Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Production technology and properties of valve steel EI992 4 4 4

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1966, 174-175

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, metallurgic research, valve, engine component, internal combustion engine / EI992 alloy steel

ABSTRACT: A new valve steel (EI992) has been developed. It is designed for use in construction of valves for high compression automobile engines. The microstructure, hardness, and the usual mechanical properties of the steel were determined, and the results are tabulated. A brief description of the manufacturing process is presented. The following technique for valve production was developed: 1) thermal treatment after drop-forging with attainment of 20—26 R_c hardness; 2) mechanical treatment; 3) surfacing the face of valve head; 4) filling with

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.785:669.15:62—332

L 04309-67

ACC NR: AP6018266

sodium and sealing; 5) complete thermal treatment (quenching from 1050—1080C in oil or air and annealing at 760—800C). Valves made from steel EI992 have been successfully tested and are used at present in truck engines. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 11,13/SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 gd

BUSHMINA, L. S.

BUSHMINA, L. S.

"Ostracoda of the Carboniferous Deposits of the Karagandinskiy (karaganda) Basin and Their Stratigraphical Significance." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Laboratory of the Geology of Coal, Department of Geol-Geog Sciences, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL,No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 ug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

BUSHMINA, L. S.

15-57-4-4154

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 17 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Monakhova, L. P., Aleksandri-Sadova, T. A., Bushmina, L. S., Zaspelova, V. S., Lyuber, A. A., Borsuk, M. O.

TITLE: The Use of Paleontologic Methods for Studying Coal-Bearing Formations (K voprosu o primenenii paleontologicheskogo metoda pri izuchenii uglenosnykh tolshch)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. geologii uglya AN SSR, 1956, Nr 5, pp 58-64.

ABSTRACT: This work is based on data from the eastern part of the USSR (Karaganda, Kuzbass) and has to do with the fauna and flora of continental deposits. Spores and pollen are very important in studying the stratigraphy of the coal-bearing sequence. This importance stems from the presence of spores and pollen in the coal beds themselves, from their ability to travel through the air which leads to wide distribution, and also from the fact that they are well preserved. Insects are widespread in

Card 1/2

Laboratoriya geologii uglya AN SSSR (for BUSHMINA, L. S.)

The Use of Paleontologic Methods for Studying (Cont.)

the fine-grained lacustrine sediments. The value of the insects is enhanced by the fact that they are delicate indicators of changes in the ecological environment. The fresh-water pelecypod fauna may be traced over great distances in sediments of synchronous basins. Fresh-water pelecypods are very sensitive to changes in the external environment and may be of considerable use in paleogeographic investigations. More detailed study of this group is needed. Ostracods are also important, many of them having a narrow vertical range and showing insignificant variations horizontally in different types of rock. Phyllopods, living in brackish-water and fresh-water reservoirs, may also be useful for correlation and age determination of strata. Gastropods and fish have not yet been studied sufficiently. The author notes that a stratigraphic boundary should be established by the appearance of a group of new, persistent forms. In the Karaganda basin, where the pelecypods, brachiopods, phyllopods, ostracods, and flora were studied, emphasis is placed on the value of composite investigations when making stratigraphic and facies analyses.

Card 2/2 S. V. G.

ZASPELOVA, V.S.; MONAKHOVA, L.P.; BUSHMINA, L.S.

Biostratigraphy of the coal-bearing formation in the Kraganda Basin. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.9:5-67 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Karaganda Basin--Petroleum geology)

BUSHMINA, L.S.

Carboniferous ostracods from the coal-bearing formation in central Kazakhstan. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.9:174-252 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Kazakhstan--Ostracoda, Fossil)

BUSHMIN[illegible]Y, I.P., inzh.; GOTSERIDZE, R.M., inzh.

Impregnation of windings of the movable parts of instruments. Priboro-stroenie no.7:19-20 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BUSHNEV, A.A.

Geometric plotting used for solving problems in descriptive geometry by means of the theory of related correspondence. Trudy Azerb.ind.inst. no.8: 98-113 '54. (Geometry, Descriptive) (MLRA 9:10)

SULTANOV, S.G.; BUSHNEV, A.A.

Type of rotary cutting of rolled pipes. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.2:44-46 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Pipe cutting)

BOL'SHANINA, M.A.; BUSHNEV, L.S.

Effect of short heating on mechanical properties of duralumin.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.3:43-47 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Duralumin--Testing)

S/126/61/012/006/023/023
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Panin, V.Ye., Kudryavtseva, L.A., Sidorova, T.S. and Bushnev, L.S.

TITLE: Intergranular internal adsorption in Cu-Al solid solutions during quenching from elevated temperatures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 12, no. 6, 1961, 927 - 928

TEXT: Since solubility of Al in Cu above 565 °C decreases with increasing temperature, it was postulated by V.I. Arkharov (Ref. 1 - Trudy IFM AN SSSR, no.23, 1960, p.87) that internal intergranular adsorption of Al may take place in concentrated Cu-Al solid solutions at sufficiently high temperatures, this phenomenon being associated with the influence of a so-called "pre-precipitation" factor [Abstracter's note: "pre-precipitation" is used instead of the term "preparation to precipitation", which is the literal translation of the term used in the original]. To check this hypothesis, the present authors compared internal friction, etching

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characteristics, microhardness, lattice parameter and electrical resistance of Cu-Al alloys with 14.3 and 14.9 at.% Al, water-quenched from 900 °C or annealed (i.e. slowly cooled from high temperatures). The existence of granular adsorption was clearly indicated by the results of internal-friction measurements reproduced in a figure, where Q^{-1} is plotted against the test temperature of Cu + 14.3 at.% Al (broken curve) and Cu + 14.9 at.% Al (continuous curve) alloys. Curves 1 and 2 relating to annealed, Curves 1' and 2' to quenched specimens. The sharp decrease in the magnitude of the internal-friction peak of quenched alloys is obviously due to increased concentration of Al atoms at the grain boundaries. This conclusion was confirmed by the results of other tests. Thus, whereas there was no difficulty in revealing the grain boundaries of annealed specimens by etching in concentrated HNO_3, the grain boundaries in quenched specimens

could be revealed only by electrolytic etching. The difference between the microhardness in the interior of the grains and in the grain boundary regions was 29 kg/mm^2 for annealed and 43 kg/mm^2 for quenched specimens. Similarly, the lattice parameter (in the interior of the grains) was 3.6413 Å in annealed and 3.6406 Å in quenched Cu-Al alloying with 14.9 at.% Al. Finally, in contrast to specimens quenched from low (400 - 600 °C) temperatures, the electrical resistance of alloys quenched from 900 °C increased during subsequent heat treatment, provided it was carried out at sufficiently high temperatures and for a sufficiently long time. This increase was no doubt caused by the diffusion of Al atoms from the grain boundaries into the interior of the grains, which provided yet another proof of the authors' theory regarding the possibility of internal intergranular adsorption in alloys of systems such as Al-Cu or Cu-Zn, in which the solid solubility decreases with increasing temperature.

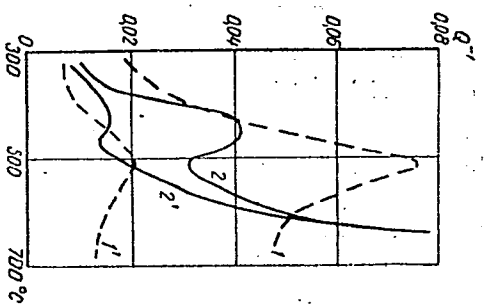
Card 3/4

There are 1 figure and 8 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1961

Figure:



S/126/62/014/003/018/022
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Bushnev, L.S., Minayeva, G.G. and Panin, V.Ye.

TITLE: Electron-microscopy examination of dislocation loops in a quenched Cu-Al alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 14, no. 3, 1962, 470 - 472

TEXT: It has already been established that ordering of Cu-Al alloys, disordered by quenching from relatively high (800 - 900 °C) temperatures, is accompanied by other side effects leading to anomalous variation in the properties of the alloy.. The results of the investigation described in the present paper showed that coalescence of excess vacancies and subsequent formation of dislocation loops played an important part in these processes. The experiments were conducted on vacuum-melted alloy containing 14.3 at.% Al. Transmitted-light electron-microscopy was used to reveal the formation of dislocation loops in thin (1 000 - 2 000 Å thick) foil specimens obtained by electrolytic polishing of preliminarily heat-treated 0.2 mm thick strips. The heat-treatment consisted of quenching the alloy from 900 °C and ageing

Card 1/3

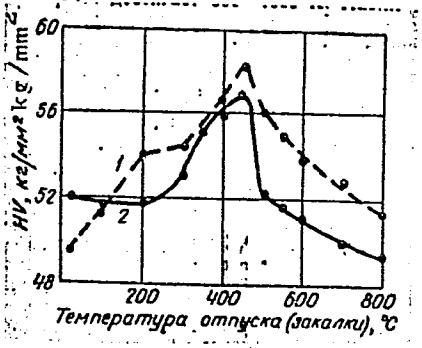
it for one hour at 100, 200 or 300 °C. A large number of dislocation loops, measuring 300 - 500 Å, were observed in specimens aged at 200 °C. The number of dislocation loops decreased after ageing at 300 °C but their size increased to 800 - 1 000 Å. Similar effects had been observed previously in other alloys. Other effects of quenching from high temperatures are demonstrated in Fig. 2, where the hardness (HV, kg/mm^2) is plotted against the ageing temperature (°C) for specimens preliminarily quenched (curve 1) or slowly cooled (curve 2) from 900 °C. It will be seen that the ageing-induced hardness of the preliminarily quenched specimens was always higher than that of material that had been slowly cooled before ageing. This difference, which cannot be explained in terms of the disorder-order transformation, is obviously associated with the presence of dislocation loops in the quenched specimens, it having been shown by Mori, Meshii and Kauffman (Acta met., 1961, 9, no. 1, 71) that dislocation loops brought about a marked increase in the strength of alloys, this effect persisting even at relatively high temperatures. The results of the present investigation show

that when disorder-order transformations in the Cu-Al alloy are studied, it is inadvisable to quench the test pieces from temperatures very much higher than the critical temperature. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physico-technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

Fig.2.



Ageing temperature (quenching), °C

Card 3/3

S/185/63/008/002/005/012
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Panin, V. Ye., Fadin, V. P., Bushnev, L. S. and Minayeva, G. G.

TITLE: Imperfect long-range order in solid solutions Cu-Al

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 206-210

TEXT: The authors calculate the theoretical isotherms of the variation of short-range parameter σ during tempering of the hardened alloy Cu + 14.3 at.% Al. Experimental curves, obtained from the tempering isotherms of electrical conductivity, are compared with theoretical curves. Temperatures of hardening were 320° and 600°C, that of tempering 130°C. There is considerable disagreement between theory and experimental results for 600°C, which is attributed to the existence of imperfect long-range order. Thin foils (1000 - 2000 Å thick) of the alloy were investigated with an electron microscope, and paired dislocations, with distances of 150 - 300 Å in a pair, was observed. These are typical for alloys with long-

Card 1/2

Imperfect long-range ...

S/185/63/008/002/005/012
D234/D308

range order. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute), Tomsk

Card 2/2

PANIN, V.Ye.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.A.; SIDOROVA, T.S.; BUSHNEV, L.S.

Intercrystallite internal adsorption in Cu-Al solid solutions during hardening from high temperatures. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 12 no.6:927-928 D '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.

BUSHNEV, L.S.; KITAYEVA, L.P.

Electron microscope study of the domain and dislocation structure of the ordered alloy Mg_3Cd. Kristallografiia 9 no.6:879-885 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

TITLE: Influence of the character of the dislocation [illegible] the mechanical properties of Cu-Al solid solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 1, 1965, [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, alloy, alloy mechanical property, dislocation structure, copper aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to study the influence of the dislocation structure on the resistance to deformation

L 28743-65

L 28743-65

SUBMITTED: [illegible] ENCL:

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 011

Card 3/3

BUSHNEV, L.S.

Vacancy concentration on antiphase boundaries in ordered alloys.
Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.8:2575-2577 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, Tomsk.

BUSHUEV, L.S. (Tomsk); DUDAREV, Ye.F. (Tomsk); PANIN, V.Ye. (Tomsk)

Dislocation structure formed during thermomechanical treatment of alloys with a low stacking fault energy. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.5:173-179 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 8588-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(c)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) GG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019901 UR/0181/65/007/008/2575/2577

AUTHOR: Bushnev, L. S. 44,55

TITLE: Vacancy concentration on antiphase boundaries in ordered alloys 44,55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2575-2577

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic domain boundary, crystal vacancy, ordered alloy, brass

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check whether the concentration of equilibrium vacancies on the boundary of an antiphase domain in an ordered AB alloy is higher than inside the domain, owing to the increase of the number of irregular bonds on the antiphase boundary. The vacancy concentration on the antiphase boundary is estimated by the method of L. A. Girifalko (J. Phys. Chem. Sol. v. 24, 323, 1964). Expressions are obtained for the derivatives of the average energy with respect to the concentrations of the different atoms and of the vacancies in the corresponding sublattices, and for the concentration of vacancies on the antiphase boundaries. The results show that the average vacancy concentration does not depend on the signs of the pair interaction energies of the different atoms, but only on the magnitude of the difference. By way of an example, it is indicated that for β brass the vacancy concentration on the antiphase boundary is always larger than in the disordered alloy, and it is larger for the (100) plane

Card 1/2

L 8588-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019901

3

than for the (110) plane. An increase in the vacancy concentration should also be observed in ordered AB_3 alloys. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, Tomsk (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 15Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, MM

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

jw

Card 2/2

ACC NR: ~~EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)~~ IJP(c) JD

AP5027146 UR/0126/65/020/004/0587/0591

AUTHOR: Kitayeva, L. P.; Bushnev, L. S.; Makogon, M. B.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. V. D. Kuznetsov (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Microscopic study of deformation in an Mg_3Cd alloy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 587-591

TOPIC TAGS: crystal deformation, magnesium alloy, cadmium alloy, twinning

ABSTRACT: The study was made on an alloy with a composition of magnesium + 25.2 at % cadmium. Samples with a diameter of 1 mm and a calculated length of 50 mm were stretched on a UPR machine at a rate of 0.23%/min. The elongation curve was recorded automatically. For electron microscope investigations, samples were produced by rolling to a thickness of 0.27 mm. After annealing and deformation by stretching, the samples were thinned down in an electrolyte (methyl alcohol and nitric acid in a 2:1 ratio). The thin foils were examined in a UEMB-100 electron microscope at an

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UDC: 539.292;548.4

accelerating voltage of 85 kilovolts. The grain size of all the samples was about 20 microns. To obtain an ordered state, the samples were subjected to prolonged heat treatment under the following conditions: holding at 270° for 1 hour cooling to 170° in the furnace, cooling to 130° at a rate of 10 degrees/hour and holding at 130° for 72 hours, and finally cooling to room temperature at a rate of 5 degrees/hour. The deformation chart was studied after 0.2 and 5% deformation, and the dislocation distribution after 2-5% deformation. A figure shows the dependence of the strength coefficient K on the degree of deformation for the ordered and the unordered state. The strength coefficient is determined as the difference in the flow stresses with a 1% change in the deformation. At $\varepsilon = 1\%$

$$K_1 = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_{0.2}}{0.8}, \qquad (1)$$

where $\sigma_{0.2}$ and σ_1 are the flow stresses at $\varepsilon = 0.2$ and 1%, respectively. The value of $\sigma_{0.2}$ is taken beyond the yield point. According to the authors, the large coefficient of strain hardening in the ordered alloy is connected with the existence of superdislocations and with a breaking up of the antiphase domains during

L 8936-66
ACC NR: AP5027146

the deformation. This mechanism is applicable also to the Mg_3Cd alloy, since the superdislocations observed in the ordered state have a domain structure. The sharp drop in K with an increase in the degree of deformation in the unordered alloy is probably bound up with the development of mechanical polygonization and twinning, the intensity of which depends on ε. At ε = 0.2% polygonization or twinning were not observed. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: MM, IO/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep64/ ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 006

OC

Card 3/3

L 10875-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5026367 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/005/0173/0179

AUTHOR: Bushnev, L. S. (Tomsk); Dudarev, Ye. F. (Tomsk); Panin, V. Ye. (Tomsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: The formation of dislocation structure during the high temperature deformation of alloys with low stacking fault energies

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1965, 173-179

TOPIC TAGS: tensile test, deformation rate, material deformation, copper containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The basic cause of anomalous strengthening during high temperature deformation of alloys possessing low stacking fault energies was investigated. Dislocation structures of Cu-Al, Cu-Ga, and Cu-Ge alloys after processing was observed by electron microscopy and a comparison was made between the structure and properties of the respective materials. The alloys were melted from high purity base metals under a vacuum. The solid solutions of the final ingots ranged in composition up to the limit of solubility. These ingots were further processed into wire form for tensile testing, the grain size (0.05 mm) being constant in each case. Grain size was controlled by selectively heat treating the various alloys. Tensile tests were performed on the wire and foils were prepared from the strained samples (elongation = 1%

UDC: 669.35-157.9

Card 1/2

L 10875-66
ACC NR: AP5026367

and 7%). One particular alloy (Cu + 17.3 at % Al + 0.5 at % Fe) was purposely made up with Fe present in order to study grain boundary segregation effects. Experimental data drawn from electron microscopy were presented in the form of curves showing strength plotted as a function of deformation temperature and dislocation structures for 1% and 7% elongation. An anamolous increase in strength occurred ($\Delta\sigma$ = 5 kg/mm^2) at a certain deformation temperature for Cu-Al and Cu-Ge but not for the Cu-Ga system. General rules for the occurrence of the phenomenon were set down; the effect may arise at the yield point or during the actual course of deformation. The absence of an effect in the Cu-Ga alloys was due both to the lack of short range order and to the fact that grain boundary migration started before the appropriate temperature region was reached. In other cases the migration occurs immediately afterward. The dislocation structures represented samples strained either 1% or 7% before and during the anamolous strengthening region. Before this region (300°C) was attained, the photograph resembled that for low temperature deformation--a general accumulation of dislocations--while the region of intensive strengthening (390°C) multiple slip there was with dislocation stacking up parallel to each other. The final analysis showed that the cause of the phenomenon could be attributed to the formation of a homogeneous dislocation structure with a high density of dislocations. Furthermore, diffusion strengthening processes which appear in the course of the treatment enhance the effect. At lower deformation temperatures, much higher deformations must be attained before the above dislocation structure sets in. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20 SUBM DATE: 06May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

BUSHNEV, L.S.; BUTKEVICH, L.M.; PANIN, V.Ye.

Electron microscopy of the effect of low-temperature annealing on the structure of cold-worked Br. 27 and L62 alloys. Fiz.-met. i metalloved. 20 no.5:691-696 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.D.Kuznetsova. Submitted November 21, 1964.

DUDAREV, Ye.F.; PANIN, V.Ye.; BUSHNEV, L.S.; RUDCHENKO, V.V.; SIDOROVA, T.S.

Implementation of Cottrell - Stokes's law in solid solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.4:184 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.D. Kuznetsova. Submitted February 17, 1965.

TOL'SKIY, A.A.; BAZILEVSKIY, A.R.; V rabote prinimali uchastiye: BUSHNEV, V.Ya.; BOVT, I.I.

Using kaolin wastes in making converter bottoms. Ogneupory 25 no.8: 357-359 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod. (for Tol'skiy, Basilevskiy).
(Kaolin) (Metallurgical furnaces)

BUSHNEVA, L.A.; FRIDMAN, M.Ye.; GRACHEV, Yu.V.; ATAYEV, R.E.; ALIZADE, G.A.

II3a three-parameter pulse inclinometer for electrodrilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.8:127-132 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Inclinometer)
(Oil well drilling, Electric)

ATAYEV, R.E.; GRACHEV, Yu.V.; BUSHNEVA, L.A.; FRIDMAN, M.Ye.

Inclinometer with noncontact transducers for checking the deflection of a well in electric drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.1:73-78 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

FRANKEVICH, Ye.L.; BUSHUEVA, L.I.; BALABANOV, Ye.I.; CHERKASHINA, L.S.

Semiconducting properties of polymeric copper phthalocyanine.
Vysokom. soed. 6 no.6:1028-1034 Je '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

SMIRNOV, S.M.; MERTSALOV, Ye.N.; BUSHILA, V.T.

Reviews, criticism and bibliography. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.11:148-155 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)

Bushnitsa, F. Ya.

ROUMANIA/General Biology - General Ecology and Hydrobiology B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. 25 Aug 1957, 68165

Author : Bushnitsa
Title : New Soviet Studies in the Realm of Applied Hydrobiology and Ichthyology.

Orig Pub : An. Rom.-Sov., Ser. Biol., 1056, 10, No 3, 73-88

Abstract : A brief account of fundamental studies of Soviet hydrobiologists and ichthyologists for the last few years is given. Particularly, studies are noted where labeled atoms are used, studies in the area of methods of breeding animal foods and feeding fish, in the realm of acclimatisation of fish, ichthyopaleontology, etc.
Brief accounts are given of the labors of the 7th session of the international commission on the whaling industry, (Moscow, 18-23 July, 1955) and of the coordination conference of the ichthyological commission of Acad. Sci. USSR (Moscow, 16-18 November, 1955).

Card 1/1 - 6 -

BUSHNITSA, F.Ya. [Busnica, F.IA.]

Development of hydrobiology and ichthyology in Rumania. Zool. zhur. 37 no.8:1272-1279 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.AN Runynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Rumania--Hydrobiological research)

BUSHNITSE, T.[Busnita, T.], prof.

Changes in the ichthyofauna of the lower Danube River in the last hundred years. Rev biol 5 no.4:337-344 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Labor. gidrobiologii Tsentra biol. issled.; Chlen-korespondent Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respublika; Comite de redaction, "Revue de Biologie".

(Fishes) (Danube River)

BUSHNITSE, T. [Busnita, T.]; ZINEVICH, V.

Ichthyofauna of the Rumanian sector of the Danube River in the various hydrobiological zones, and their prognosis for future water reservoirs. Rev biol 8 no.3:313-333 '63.

1. Institut biologii im. Tr. Sevuleskŭ Akademii RNR Limnologicheskaya laboratoriya.

GAVRILENKO, V.A.; BUSHNOV, P.I.

Results of the investigation into the fire hazards of the new type of agricultural machinery. Sbor. rab. pozh.-ispyt. sta. no.3:61-64 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Rostovskaya pozharno-ispytatel'naya stantsiya.