DYK, Tadeusz; SOWINSKA, Janina; USELIS, Juliusz; BORDZILOWSKA, Irena

Osteomyelosclerosis. The nature of disease and its clinical picture. Pol. arch. med. wewn. 33 no.4:439-446 '63.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AMG Kierownik: prof. dr med. M. Gamski. Kliniki Radiologii i Radioterapii AMG Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Grabowski.
(ANEMIA, LEUKOERYTHROBLASTIC)

USELIS, Janusz; KRYNICKI, Andrzej; TOMASZUNAS, Stanislaw

Health condition of seamen examined at the Outpatient Division for occupational diseases of the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk. Bull. Inst. Mar. Med. Gdansk 15 no.3:213-218 '64

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.

DYK, Tadeusz; USELIS, Juliusz

Amyloid renal cirrhosis. Renal amyloidosis in ankylosing spondylitis. Pol. arch. med. wewn. 33 no.7:835-839 '63.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. M. Gamski.
(SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING) (AMYLOIDOSIS)
(KIDNEY DISEASES) (ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)

DYK, Tadeusz; SOWINSKA, Janina; BORDZILOWSKA, Irena, USELIS, Juliusz

Cases of osteomyelosclerosis. The latent and polyglobulic period of disease complicated by liver cirrhosis. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 33 no.11:1283-1287 '63.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AMG (kierownik: prof.,dr. med M.Gamski) i z Zakladu Radiologii AMG (kierownik: prof., dr. med. W.Grabowski).

*

USENBAYEVA, K.

Approximate method of solving the first boundary value problem in the mathematical theory of elasticity for a sphere. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 3 no. 3:45-51 S-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

84670

17.4313 only 2107, 2112, 2312

11.5100

S/020/60/135/001/023/030
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Kasatochkin, V. I., Zamoluyev, V. K., Kaverov, A. T., and Usenbayev, K.

TITLE: The Thermophysical Properties of the Transition Forms of Carbon

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 1, pp. 121-124

TEXT: The authors give a report on the determination of the specific heat c_p, of the temperature coefficient a of thermal conductivity and of the thermal conductivity λ of the transition forms of carbon, obtained by heating petroleum coke, channel black, and thermal carbon black to temperatures of between 1000 and 3000°C in nitrogen- or argon atmosphere. c_p and a were determined according to G. M. Kondrat'yev (Ref. 7), λ was calculated according to the equation $\lambda = c_p a \beta$ (β = weight by volume). The measurement results for c_p and a are represented in Figs. 1,2, the

Card 1/4

The Thermophysical Properties of the Transition Forms of Carbon

S/020/60/135/001/023/030
B004/B056

calculated values of λ in Fig. 3 as a function of temperature. Fig. 4 shows λ as a function of the duration of heating of the substances mentioned at 1600 and 2500°C, as well as for coke coal (5000C) and coal of the type ПС (PS) (700°C). In Table 1 the degrees of graphitization γ are given. The results obtained are interpreted. 1) Petroleum coke: slight decrease of c_p below 1800°C by destruction of the side radicals. As a result of recombination of the liberated bindings, the spatial network of bonds, however, remains conserved. At 1800 to 2000°C, a considerable drop of c_p takes place by combination of neighboring carbon layers. Above 2000°C c_p decreases because of orientation of the carbon layers from d_{max} = 3.42 A to d_{min} = 3.35 A in graphitized carbon, γ_{max} = 1. In the case of thermal carbon black crystallization also sets in at 2000°C, graphitization, however, remains incomplete, γ_{max} = 0.77. The uniform course taken by the c_p-curve and the incomplete graphitization is explained by the forming of a spatial network of bonds, which contains

The Thermophysical Properties of the Transition Forms of Carbon

S/020/60/135/001/023/030
B004/B056

thermostable =C=C=C= bonds between the carbon layers up to 3000°C. In channel black, c_p is low up to about 1300°C, it has a maximum at 1700°C, whereas between 2700 and 3000°C, c_p, a and λ fall. Channel black does not crystallize, $\gamma_{max} = 0.09$. Also in this case the cause is a (denser) spatial network of bonds, formed by the splitting off of oxygen-containing radicals and the forming of allene-carbon chains between the carbon layers. In fossile coals, a melting of the spatial network of bonds occurs at low temperatures similar as in the case of organic polymers. The properties of the carbon materials thus depend on the polymeric character of their structure and on the nature of the spatial network of bonds. Only for $\gamma = 1$ there is no spatial network of bonds. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 12 references: 11 Soviet and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

84670
S/020/60/135/001/023/030
B004/B056

The Thermophysical Properties of the Transition Forms of Carbon

PRESENTED: June 10, 1960 by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1960

Card 4/4

USENBAYEV, K., CAND CHEM SCI, "A Study ~~INVESTIGATION~~ OF THE STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF TRANSITION FORMS OF CARBON." Moscow, 1961. (AN USSR. INST OF MINERAL FUELS). (KL, 2-61, 200).

20638

S/020/61/136/006/011/024
B103/B203

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Kasatochkin, V.I. Sladkov, A. M., Kudryavtsev, Yu. P., and Usenbayev, A.

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of polyacetylene

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 6, 1961, 1342-1344

TEXT: The authors produced polyacetylene (PA) and studied its chemical structure and physical properties. They assumed that PA formed in the oxidation of bis-acetylene acetylenides of the type $HC \equiv C - (CH_2)_n - C \equiv CH$ which are said to be among the polymeric products not yet studied. They had already suggested a formation mechanism of PA in Ref. 3. In the present investigation, they produced the required acetylenide by passing acetylene through the ammoniacal solution of a salt of bi valent copper. Subsequently, the acetylenide was oxidized by an aqueous solution of potassium ferricyanide at boiling temperature. The authors assumed that the resulting black powder (containing 98% of C) was a mixture of polymer homologs of polyacetylene. On the basis of the temperature-dependent weight losses

Card 1/2

(Fig. 1) and the electron paramagnetic resonance, they conclude that this product is a polymer with cumulence structure, probably H—(C=C=C=C)$_n$—H.

PA showed high heat resistance, being transformed into graphite only at 2300°C. Below 2300°C, the carbon in PA remains in the form of polyacetylene. conclude that the PA sample investigated is an n-type semiconductor. The copper atoms imbedded in the molecular carbon chain with polyallene structure play the role of the electron donor. This is confirmed by the fact that the of PA samples which were produced with the use of stronger copper-free oxidizers (nitrate ion, H_2O_2) is equal to zero. The change of

the sign of (near zero at 1300 and 1500°C ± above 1500 up to 2300°C corresponds to the transition of the PA sample to a p-type semiconductor. The authors think that this is coupled with the thermal dissociation and the separation of copper- and hydrogen atoms from the carbon chain, and is certainly connected with the acceptor properties of the terminal C atoms. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences USSR)
Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

ZAPLAVNYY, A.Ya.; USENBEKOV, A.P.

Potential production capacity increase at the Ust-Kamenogorsk zinc plant. Trudy Alt. GMNII no.2:155-163 '55. (MLRA 10:1)
(Ust-Kamenogorsk--Zinc industry)

Usenbekov, A. P.

137-1958-2-2632

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zaplavnyy, A. Ya., Usenbekov, A. P.

TITLE: The Cost of Producing Lead at the Plants in Kazakhstan (Sebestoimost' svintsa na zavodakh Kazakhstana)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Altaysk. gornometallurg. n.-i. in-ta, 1957, Vol 4, pp 160-171

ABSTRACT: This is an analysis and break-down of the net cost of smelting lead and its associated metals at plants in Kazakhstan. It includes recommendations for cutting costs and for increasing the volume of treatment of Pb concentrates with the aid of the reserves existing at the Ust'Kamenogorsk plant.

B. Z.

1. Lead--Production--Cost analysis

Card 1/1

USENKO, A.; MERKIN, A.

Preventing axial displacements of bottom rolls in the ZM roller mill. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.12:21-22 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Sorochanskaya mel'nita No.16 Vinnitskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Usenko). 2. Upravleniye mukomol'nokrupyanykh i kombikormovykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva khleboproduktov SSSR (for Merkin).
(Milling machinery)

USENKO, A., insh.

The Jaro device for cleaning and checking spark plugs used for checking armature winding of generators. Avt. transp. 36 no.3: 13 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Automobiles--Electric equipment--Testing)

USENKO, Anatoliy Fedorovich

[Auxiliary groups of the party and state control at work] Gruppy sodeistviia partgoskontroliu za rabotoi. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 33 p. (MIRA 17:9)

BOBROV, P.S., polkovnik med.sluzhby; USENKO, A.G., kapitan med.sluzhby

Dosimetric control of protection agains X rays by means of the "DKZ" dosimetric device. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kiev,okruzh.voen.gosp., no.4:345-352 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(RADIATION--DOSAGE) (X RAYS)

USENKO, A.I.

Surgical treatment of acute cholecystitis in elderly senile patients. Zdravookhraneniye 6 no.2: 24-26 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.V. Ryzhov) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TSIULIN, Vladimir Andreyevich;POZDNEYEV, M.L., red.; USENKO, A.L., red.izd-va; AKOPOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Reference book on internal combustion engines for a mechanic in lumber floating] Posobie po dvigateliam vnutrennego sgoraniia mekhaniku lesosplava. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 160 p. (MIRA 17:3)

UMANETS, P.V.; USENKO, A.N.

First coat of paint based on magnesium. Mashinostroitel' no.7:40 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Painting, Industrial)

FILIPPOVA, Ye.S.; YASOV, V.G.; MUSIYENKO, I.A.; ARTSIMOVICH, G.V.; EPSHTEYN, Ye.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; USENKO, A.P.; SIRIK, V.F.; SMIRNOV, L.V., otv. red.; KOSTON'YAN, A.Ya., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Combination drilling of holes with hydraulic drills] Udarno-vrashchatel'noe burenie skvazhin gidroudarnikami. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 83 p. (Boring) (MIRA 16:5)

YASOV, V.G.; USENKO, A.P.; BESSONOV, Yu.D.; SIRIK, V.F.

Influence of certain parameters on the characteristics of direct-action jet bit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.10:19-23 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

SOLNTSEV, A.M., inzh.; USENKO, A.S., inzh.

Rapid vertical shaft sinking in the Kuznetsk Basin. Shakht.stroi. 7 no.5:17-19 My '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. KuzNIIshakhtostroy (for Solntsev). 2. Stroitel'noye shakhtoprokhodcheskoye upravleniye No.1 tresta Prokop'yevskshakhtostroy (for Usenko).

USENKO, D.N., dotsent; KRYUKOV, B.I., inzh.

Basic principles in desigining systems of resonance screens with nonlinear vibration absorbers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. gor. zhur. no. 4:98-105 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy i teoreticheskoy mekhaniki Dnepropetrovskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornogo instituta.
(Screens (Mining))

KRYUKOV, B.I.; LYAKHOVITSKIY, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; USENKO, D.N., kand.-tekhn.nauk

Designing resonance conveyers. Vop. rud. transp. no.6:136-141 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Conveying machinery)

STOVAS, M.V.; USENKO, I.N.

Briefly about the forces of gravity and inertia of our planet. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.11:101-102 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Gravitation)

USENKO, F.

Works of the Central Peat Experimental Station. (Min. of Agri, RSFSR)

Volume 9, 1939, 91 pages.

"The Drying, Collection and Storage of Peat Stable litter." by F. Usenko, A. P. Glukhareva, A. M. Mitorfanova.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimonthly, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

USENKO, F. I.

Isenko, F. I. - "Mechanization of the extraction of peat for fertilizer, " In symposium: Torf v nar. khoz-ve Belorus, SSR, Minsk, 1948, p. 219-22

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

USENKO, G.

Alfalfa.

Summer sowing of grasses and legumes. Kolk.proiz. 12 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 Unclassified.

USENKO, G.

Grasses.

Summer sowing of grasses and legumes. Kolkh. proiz., 12, no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953/2 Unclassified.

1. USENKO, G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wheat
7. 200 poods of winter wheat per hectare. Kolkh.proiz. 12 no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

LIVCHAK, I.F., doktor tekhn. nauk; USENKO, I.F., inzh.; BEREZIN, M.D.; inzh.;YEVSEYEV, B.S., inzh.; IL'YUSHIN, L.M., inzh.

Using water heating systems with plinth convectors without casing. Vod. i san. tekh. no.3:18-21 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

USENKO, I.K.; ZHIKHAREVA, K.D.; RODOVA, F.Z.

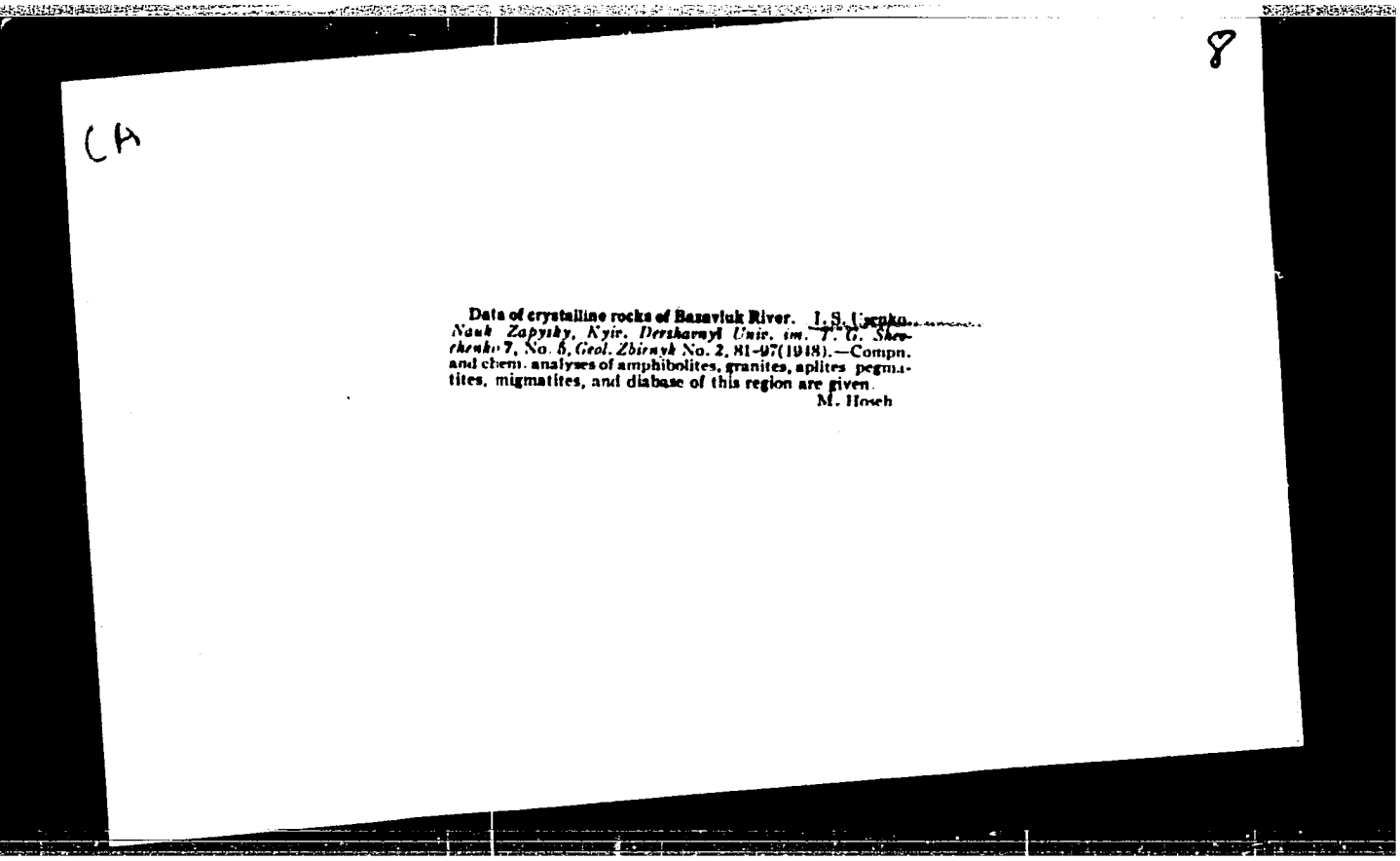
Polymethine dyes containing ferrocene residues. Part 1: Synthesis of ferrocenylbenzothiazoles and preparation of thiacyanines. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:798-804 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Donetskogo instituta sovetskoy torgovli i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Ferrocene) (Benzothiazole)
(Dyes and dyeing)

USENKO, I.M.; VOROB'YEV, V.G.

Experience in studying fundamentals of industrial production.
Politekh.obuch. no.12:24-27 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.45, st.Kavkazskaya Severo-Kavkazskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(Technical education) (Field work (Educational method))



8

CA

Data of crystalline rocks of Bazaviuk River. I. S. Usenko. *Nauk Zapysky, Kyiv. Derzhavnyi Univ. im. T. G. Shevchenka* 7, No. 6, *Geol. Zbirnyk* No. 2, 81–97(1948).—Compn. and chem. analyses of amphibolites, granites, aplites pegmatites, migmatites, and diabase of this region are given.

M. Hoseh

USENKO, I. S., YAMNICHENKO, I. M.

Petrology - Donets Basin.

Traces of Jurassic volcanism in the northwestern part of the Donets Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 85, no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.

1. USENKO, I. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Azov Sea Region - Geology, Structural

7. Formation of the crystallic foundation of western Azov Sea region. Dokl. AN SSR 87 no. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

USENKO, I.S.; RODIONOV, S.P., redaktor; MUSNIK, N.I., redaktor; SIVACHENKO, Ye.K., tekhredaktor

[Precambrian metabasites and ultrabasites of the Ukrainian Crystalline Massif] Arkheiskie metabazity i ul'trabazity Ukrainskogo kristallicheskogo massiva. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Ukr.SSR, 1953. 100 p. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Rodionov)
(Ukraine--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

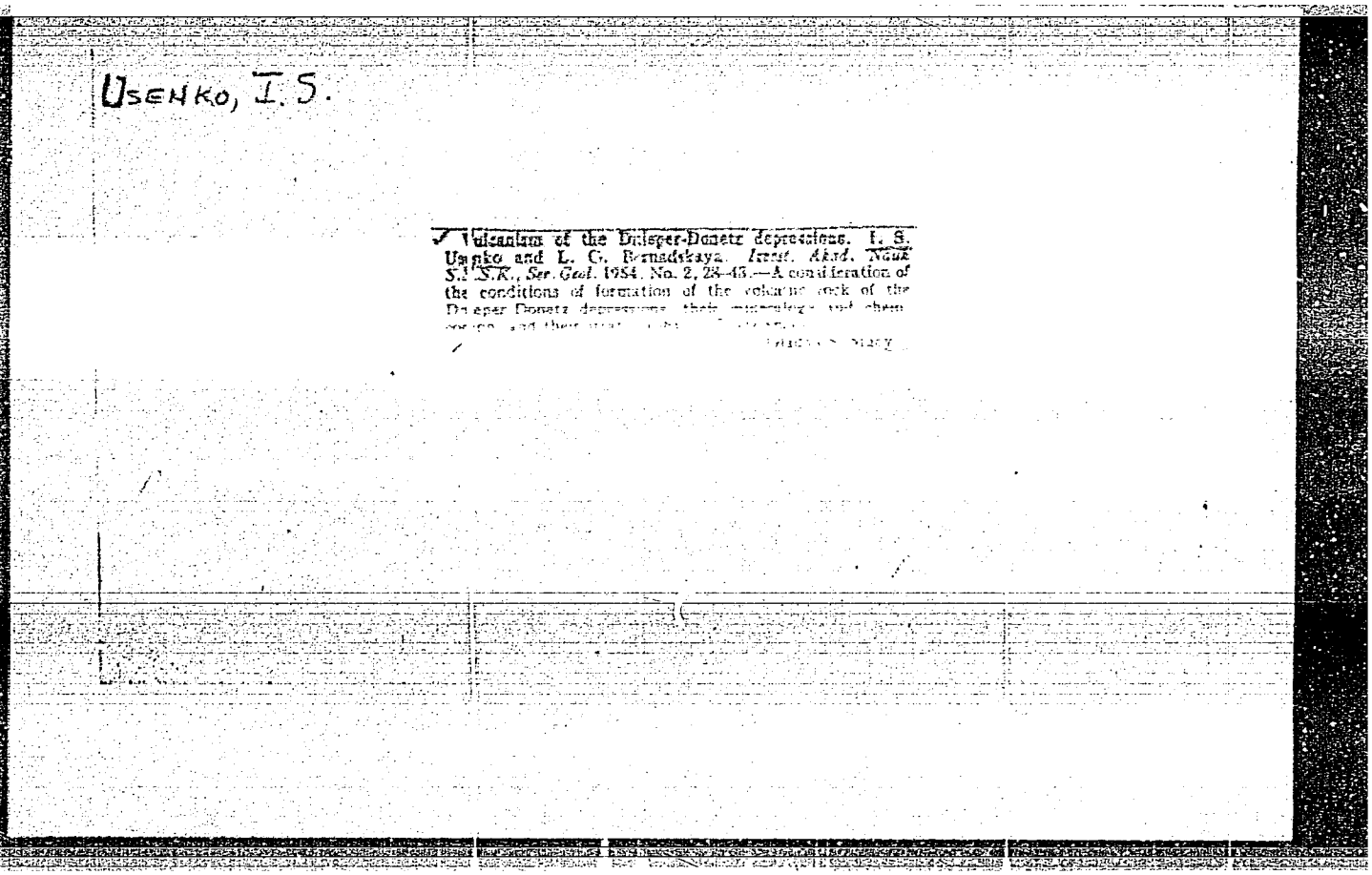
1, USENKO I.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Ukraine-Geology, Structural

7. Age relations of dike-effusive rocks of the Ukrainian crystalline massive. Dokl. AN SSSR 88 no.3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



USENKO, I.S.

Volcanism of the Dnieper-Donetz depression. I. S. Usenko and L. G. Bernadskaya. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol.* 1954, No. 2, 28–43.—A consideration of the conditions of formation of the volcanic rock of the Dnieper Donetz depression, their mineralogy and chem[illegible]

USENKO, I.S.

Early stages of the Ukrainian crystalline massive formation. Dokl.AN SSSR 95 no.5:1067-1070 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk USSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.
(Ukraine--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)
(Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic--Ukraine)

USENKO, I. S.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1

Author : Bernadskaya, L. G.; Lapchik, F. E; and Usenco, I. S.

Title : Effusers of Chernigov region (Dneper - Don depression)

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 95, 6, 1279 - 1282; 21 Apr 54

Abstract : The article tells about a lately discovered effusive stratum of soil under Dneper-Don river basin. The stratum rests on the pre-Cambrian crystallic base; its effusive thickness lies 1587-2751 meters deep. Petrographic and petrochemical analyses show the stratum to have great similarity with an Upper-Devonian stratum of the river Mokraya Volnovakha. This indicates that both strata formed about the same time.

Institution : ....

Submitted : 16 Feb 54

USENKO, I. S.

GP

Amphibole asbestos from Krivoi Rog. Ya. N. Belevtsev, L. G. Bernadskaya, and I. S. Usenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 470–3(1955).—Veinlets of cummingtonite-riebeckite fibers of 1 to 2 mm. length are abundantly developed in the amphibole-magnetite rocks of the Krivoi Rog Fe ore deposits. Real asbestos is locally observed in veinlets with fibers of 5–15 mm. rarely up to 25 or even 50 mm. length. The mineral is of silver-gray or somewhat yellowish color, sporadically interspersed with blue riebeckite. The fibrous aggregates show apparently linear extinction. Quartz is often intergrown parallel to the fibers, and also idiomorphic crystals of magnetite are typical. D. of the amphibole is 3.34; $\gamma = 1.698$ to 1.702; $\alpha = 1.674$ to 1.678; $\gamma - \alpha = 0.024$; optically neg. The analysis corresponds to the crystallochem. formula $(Na_{0.1}Ca_{0.9})(Mg_{1.6}Fe^{II}_{4.6}Fe^{III}_{1.8})(Al_{0.6}Si_{7.8}Fe^{III}_{0.6}O_{22}(O_{1.8}OH_{0.2})$, i.e. of an Fe-rich cummingtonite. The low content in alkalies (only 0.23%) is in contrast to the high contents in riebeckite, a typical Na-Fe^{III} amphibole. The spectrochem. examn. established as accessory and trace elements: Cu, Zn, Ni, Ga, Sn. The x-ray analysis of powder diagrams of the cummingtonite asbestos is different from that for other cummingtonites from Krivoi Rog and from Uttersvik. The differential-thermal analysis curves show exothermic effects at 620 and 910°. The latter effect is evidently caused by an intense oxidation of the FeO in the silicate. The metasomatic-hydrothermal genesis of the asbestos of Krivoi Rog is evident. W. E.

(2)

USENKO, I. S.

Genesis of the old granitoids of the Ukrainian crystalline shield. I. S. Usenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 835–8(1955).—The complex nature of the Ukrainian shield is characterized by the very old formation of cryst. schists and the much younger formation of highly metamorphic schists. It is combined with a multiple tectonic folding and faulting of granitoids, gneisses, and migmatites. In the latter group the sediments and effusives are widely developed in ortho and para gneisses with cordierite, sillimanite, and graphite and with dolomitic limestones or magnesites with silicates and aluminosilicates. On the other hand there are amphibolites, pyroxene-plagioclase gneisses, actinolite-tremolite rocks, talc-chlorite schists, and talc-carbonate rocks, similar to listvanites, all derived from ultrabasics. Granitization of the hybrids to granitoids is generally observed, especially in the transitions between the granites of Berdichev and the migmatites. These transitions are illustrated by chem. analyses of av. rock groups, showing the coincidence of the av. Berdichev granite with the chem. compn. of an av. of a hybrid calcd. from 15 gneisses, 1 amphibolite, and 1 or 2 quartzites, as representatives of the sediment-effusive complex. K_2O was evidently introduced into the hybrid by the granitization solns. The petrochem. relations between the large granitoid massives of Berdichev, Kirovograd, and Zhitomir are well seen from a projection of the Zavaritskii parameters. Only the granodiorites and plagioclase-granites are anomalous by their higher contents in CaO and lower contents in K_2O; this fact is explained by the assimilation of calcareous material in higher levels. The granitoids of Kirovograd and Zhitomir are higher in K_2O than that of Berdichev. They are, however, consanguineous as is seen from the very uniform type of their primary zircons. W. Eitel

Inst. Geol. Sciences, AS USSR

15-57-4-4482

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 67-68 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Usenko, I. S.

TITLE: Amphibolites in the Basin of the Gornyy Tikich and Gniloy Tikich Rivers (Amfibolity basseyna rek Gornogo Tikicha i Gnilogo Tikicha)

PERIODICAL: Nauk zap. Kiyivs'k. un-t, 1956, Vol 15, Nr 2, pp 67-86

ABSTRACT: The amphibolites were formed in the first (Archean) stage of development of the Ukrainian crystalline shield. They are metamorphosed basic magmatic rocks, predominantly volcanic. This opinion is attested by the petrochemical features of the rocks and by the correspondence between the mineral paragenesis of the amphibolites and the paragenesis of the basic rocks: pyroxene (hornblende in the amphibolites), basic plagioclase, magnetite, ilmenite, pyrrhotite, the presence of diabase and gabbro-diabase relict structures

Card 1/2

Amphibolites in the Basin of the Gornyy Tikich (Cont.)

and the presence of Ga, Ni, Cr, Cu, and other elements in the amphibolites. A paragenetic study of the metabasites reveals their relationship to three metamorphic stages: 1) the highest temperature stage with unstable mineral association--pyroxene, hornblende, plagioclase; 2) a somewhat lower temperature stage with a stable association--hornblende, plagioclase; and 3) a low-temperature stage with hornblende and albite-epidote minerals. The rocks may be divided into gabbro-amphibolites (hypersthene, diopside, and hypersthene-diopside) and amphibolites (plagioclase-hornblende, biotitized, epidotitized, and albitized). The amphibolites belong to the same group as the amphibolites on the Yuzhnyy Bug River, those in the western Azov region, and those in neighboring areas. The author supplies data on the chemical composition of the hypersthene-diopside amphibolites, amphibolites, biotitized amphibolites, and foliated amphibolites.

Card 2/2

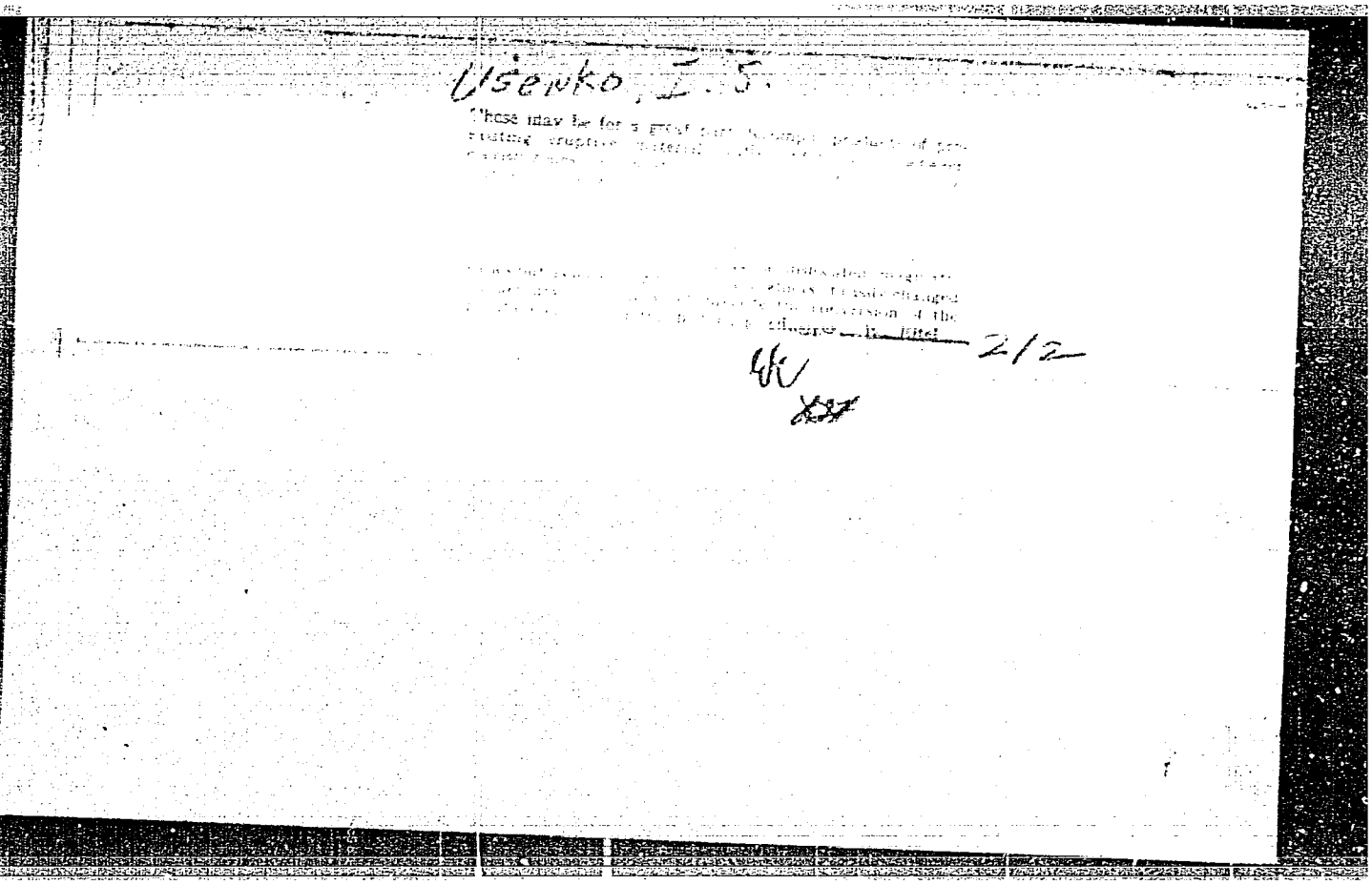
S. P. B.

USENKO, I. S.

Genesis of the charnockites of the Ukrainian crystalline shield. I. S. Usenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 107 [illegible] thousands of sq. km. are covered with charnockite rocks [illegible] but may be more than 100 m. [illegible] compn. is plagioclase, pyroxene (hypersthenic, with 44-55% $FeSiO_3$), quartz, accessorial garnet, biotite, amphibole, [illegible] plagioclase is usually oligoclase or [illegible]

[illegible] charnockites [illegible] assumed to be [illegible] granites in pyroxene-plagioclase rocks, [illegible] these hypotheses [illegible] bodies are [illegible] are always [illegible] with banded metamorphic sediments and effusives, gneisses with aluminate, cordierite, graphite, or [illegible] pyroxene-plagioclase gneisses, all [illegible] together in one tectonic cycle. U. explains the genetic conditions by an intense regional granitization process of original sediments.

Inst. Geol. Sci., AS USSR



Usenko, I. S.

2/2

USENKO, Ivan Stepanovich; LICHAK, I.L., otv.red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.izd-va.; BOGDANOV, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Basic and ultrabasic rocks in the southern Bug Basin] Osnovnye i ul'traosnovnye gornye porody basseina IUzhnogo Buga. Kiev, izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1958. 142 p. (Akademiia nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut geologicheskikh nauk. Seriia petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.5) (MIRA 11:7)

(SouthernBug Valley--Rocks, Siliceous)

USENKO, I. S.

AYZENVERG, D.Ye., geolog; BALUKHOVSKIY, N.F., geolog; BARTOSHEVSKIY, V.I., geolog; BASS, Yu.B., geolog; VADIMOV, N.T., geolog; GLADKIY, V.Ya., geolog; DIDKOVSKIY, V.Ya., geolog; YERSHOV, V.A., geolog; ZHUKOV, G.V., geolog; ZAMORIY, P.K., geolog; IVANTISHIN, M.N., geolog; KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O.K., geolog; KLIMENKO, V.Ya., geolog; KLUSHIN, V.I., geolog; KLYUSHNIKOV, M.N., geolog; KRASHENINNIKOVA, O.V., geolog; KUTSYBA, A.M., geolog; LAPCHIK, F.Ye., geolog; LICHAK, I.L., geolog; MAKUKHINA, A.A., geolog; MATVIYENKO, Ye.M., geolog; MEDYNA, V.S., geolog; MOLYAVKO, G.I., geolog; NAYDIN, D.P., geolog; NOVIK, Ye.O., geolog; POLOVKO, I.K., geolog; RODIONOV, S.P., geolog; SEMENENKO, N.P., akademik, geolog; SERGEYEV, A.D., geolog; SIROSHTAN, R.I., geolog; SLAVIN, V.I., geolog; SUKHAREVICH, P.P., geolog; TKACHUK, L.G., geolog; USENKO, I.S., geolog; USTIMOVSKIY, Yu.B., geolog; TSAROVSKIY, I.D., geolog; SHUL'GA, P.L., geolog; YURK, Yu.Yu., geolog; YAMNICHENKO, I.M., geolog; ANTROPOV, P.Ya., glavnyy redaktor; FILIPPOVA, B.S., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology of the U.S.S.R.] Geologiia SSSR. Glav. red. P.IA.Antropov. Vol.5.[Ukrainian S.S.R., Moldavian S.S.R.] . . Ukrainskaia SSR, Moldavskaia SSR. Red. V.A. Ershov, N.P. Semenenko. Pt.1.[Geological description of the platform area] Geologicheskoe opisanie platformennoi chasti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1958. 1000 p. [___ Supplement] ___Prilozhenila.

(Continued on next card)

AYZENVERG, D.Ye.---(continued) Card 2.
3 fold.maps (in portfolio) (MIRA 12:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr. 2. Ukrainskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR i Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk USSR (for all except Antropov, Filippova, Gurova). 3.Glavnyy geolog Ukrainskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (for Yershov). 4. AN Ukrainskoy SSR (for Semenenko).
(Ukraine--Geology) (Moldavia--Geology)

USENKO, I.S.; BERNADSKAYA, L.G. [Bernads'ka, L.H.]; KOTLOVSKAYA, F.I. [Kotlovs'ka, F.I.]

New data on the determination of the absolute age of post-Proterozoic effusive rocks. Geol.zhur. 18 no.5:83-88 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Geological time) (Rocks, Igneous)

USENKO, I.S., kand.geol.-miner.nauk, otv.red.; SHKURKO, V.L., red.izd-va; MILEKHIN, I.D., tekhn.red.

[Industrial application of cast stone raw materials of the Ukraine] Promyshlennoe ispol'zovanie petrurgicheskogo syr'ia Ukrainy. Kiev, 1959. 242 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akademiia nauk URSR, Kiev.Rada po vyvchenniu produktyvnykh syl URSR.

(Ukraine--Stone, Cast)

USENKO, I.S.

Genesis of metabasites in the central part of the Southern Bug Basin. Geol. zhur. 19 no.5:17-29 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Southern Bug--Metabasites)

USENKO, Ivan Stepanovich; SOBOLEV, V.S., akademik, otv.red.; OVCHAROVA, Z.G., red.izd-va; KADASHEVICH, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic and ultrabasic rocks of the western Azov Sea region] Osnovnye i ul'traosnovnye porody Zapadnogo Priazov'ia. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1960. 177 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Azov Sea region--Rocks, Igneous)

USENKO, I.S.

Paragenetic analysis of metabasites in the region of the Sea of Azov. Geol. zhur. 20 no. 4:3-13 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Azov Sea region--Rocks, Igneous)

USENKO, I.S.

Criteria of prospecting for nickel-bearing ultrabasites in the Ukrainian Shield and some considerations on prospecting for nickel deposits associated with basic rocks. Geol. zhur. 22 no.3:14-26 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Dnieper Valley--Ultrabasite) (Dnieper Valley--Nickel ores)

OVCHARENKO, F.D., akademik, doktor khim.nauk,orv.red.;GORSHKOV,A.A.,red.; USENKO, I.S., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; DAVYDOV, G.M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KHAN, B.Kh., kand. tekhn.nauk,red.; KORABLIN,V.P.,inzh.,red.; SHTUL'MAN,I.F.,red.; DAKHNO,Yu.B.,tekhn. red.

[Stone casting] Problemy kamennogo lit'ia. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 226 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Rada po vyvchenniu produktyvnykh syl URSR. 2. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Ovcharenko). 3.Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Gorshkov). 4. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Ukr.SSR (for Davydov).

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; SKURIDIN, S.A.; USENKO, I.S.

Concerning A.V. Sidorenko and O.I. Lunevoi's book "Lithologic study of metamorphic layers." Sov. geol. 6 no.7:162-165 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

USENKO, I.S.; KALYAYEV, G.I. [Kaliaiev, H.I.]; LICHAK, I.L. [Lychak, I.L.]; TSAROVSKIY, I.D. [TSarovs'kyi, I.D.]

Formations of the Ukrainian Shield. Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:30-51 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.
(Dnieper Valley--Geology)

BARANOVA, N.M.; BASS, Yu.B.; BOGDANOVICH, V.V.; VIL'GOS, Ye.F.; GRAZHDANTSEV, I.I.; GRYAZNOV, V.I.; GUTOROVA, Ye.D.; KABRIZON, V.M.; MOLYAVKO, G.I.; MOROKHOVSKAYA, M.S.; NOSOVSKIY, M.F.; ROMODANOVA, M.P.; SOSNOV, A.A.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; USENKO, I.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BONDAR', A.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; SACHENKO-SAKUN, V.M., st. topograf; SHELUKHINA, A.V., st. tekhnik-geolog; STOPIK, M.A., st. tekhnik-geolog; REUTOVSKAYA, E.A., tekhnik; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, glav. red.[deceased]

[Nikopol' manganese-ore basin] Nikopol'skii margantsevo-rudnyi bassein. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 534 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Ukr.SSR (for Baranova, Molyavko, Romodanova, Usenko). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Gryaznov, Nosovskiy). 3. Trest "Dneprogeologiya" (for Bogdanovich, Kabrizon). 4. Trest "Kiyevgeologiya" (for Bass). 5. Trest "Nikopol'-Marganets" (for Vil'gos, Grazhdantsev, Sosnov).

USENKO, I.S.; BERNADSKAYA, L.G. [Bernads'ka, L.H.]; LAS'KOV, V.A. [Las'kov, V.O.]

Metallogeny of Paleozoic volcanic formations in the Ukraine. Geol. zhur. 24 no.2:10-17 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR i trest "Artemgeologiya".

USENKO, I.S.

Criteria of prospecting for ultrabasites in the Ukrainian Shield bearing a weathering surface containing nickel. Kora vyvetr. no.9:93-100 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

GRISHCHENKO, A.Z.; USENKO, K.V.; SHAMAN, O.M.

Automatic regulation of the level of caprolactam during continuous polymerization. Khim. volok. no.1:10-11 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

GRISHCHENKO, A.Z.; USENKO, K.V.; SAKHNENKO, O.V.

Dynamics of the automatic control of levels of polycaprolactam in the NP apparatus. Khim.volok. no.3:67-69 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.
(Nylon) (Automatic control)

DUL'SKIY, B.F.; USENKO, K.V.; KORCHAK, A.I.; SHAMAN, O.M.

Automatic low capacity proportioning device for liquids. Khim. prom. no.3:214-215 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.
(Proportioning equipment)

USENKO, K.V.; KORCHAK, A.I.

Instrument for measuring the pressure of polycaprolactam in the melt feeder. Khim. volok. no.3:31-32 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.
(Nylon) (Pressure—Measurement)

KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRONOV, K.A., inzh.; LEVIN, B.M., inzh.; LIBMAN, G.M., inzh.; YERSHOV, Ye.F., inzh.; PANCHENKO, P.M., inzh.; BOLYCHEV, N.G., mashinist elektrovoza; ZOLOTAREV, V.N., mashinist instruktor; YANIN, I.A., inzh.; BOVE, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Electric networks and maintenance of the equipment of electric locomotives] Elektricheskie skhemy i ukhod za oborudovaniem elektrovozov. [By] V.K.Kalinin i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electric locomotives)

69081

9.4160

S/120/60/000/01/019/051
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Usenko, L.D. and Uvarov, N.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers 25

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1, pp 69 - 73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transit time of the electrons in photomultipliers of several types was measured by the "electron-current control" method which was devised by the authors and the results were compared with the measurements obtained by the spark method (Ref 2). The current-control method permits application of a fixed light source and is based on the following principle. When the cathode of the multiplier is illuminated, a current is produced in the tube. However, if a sufficient negative voltage is applied to the diaphragm of the system the electrons can be "held" between the cathode and the diaphragm so that the tube produces no current. If a positive pulse is then applied to the diaphragm, the normal operating voltage between the electrodes of the system is restored

Card1/5

4

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

and an output pulse is obtained. The time interval from the instant of the application of the control pulse to the diaphragm to the instant of the appearance of the output pulse permits the determination of the transit time t_1 of the electrons. The measurement circuit based on the above principle is shown in Figure 3. The light source is situated in the vicinity of the photo cathode. Normally, the diaphragm is at a negative potential of about 100 V with respect to the cathode. The thyratron (the second tube in Figure 3) is triggered by a pulse generator and produces a pulse which is applied to the diaphragm. Simultaneously, a pulse is applied directly to the plates of a double-beam oscilloscope. The pulse from the collector of the photo-multiplier is amplified and is registered by the second beam of the oscillograph. The amplifier employed in the measurements had a rise time of 3×10^{-8} sec and and output amplitude of 60 V. The rise time of the pulse applied to the diaphragm of the tube under test was $(5\text{-}10) \times 10^{-9}$ sec. The amplitude of the control pulse was

Card2/5

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

variable. The measurement of the t_{Φ} by the spark method was carried out by the circuit shown in Figure 4. A spark gap discharging the capacitor C (see Figure 4) was used as the light source. The electrical pulse produced by the condenser discharge was used as the trigger pulse of the oscillograph and was also applied to the deflection plates of the oscillograph through a delay line. The light produced by the spark resulted in an output pulse at the collector of the multiplier and this was applied to the second pair of the deflection plates. The transit time t_{Φ} as a function of the supply voltage was investigated for the photomultipliers with various dynode systems. The following photomultipliers were used:

1) FEU-1V with a circular dynode system;
2) FEU-12 with "shutter"-type dynode system;
3) FEU-19M with a linear dynode system;
4) FEU-33 with a linear dynode system and auxiliary electrodes.

Card3/5

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

In each case the transit time was measured by both the above methods. The results obtained by those methods are in close agreement, as can be seen from Figure 7, which gives the transit time as a function of the supply voltage. The transit times of all the four photomultipliers are compared in this figure. The overall error of the measurements does not exceed $(4-5) \times 10^{-9}$ sec. It was found that the transit time as the function of the operating voltage could be expressed by:

$$t_{\Phi}^{-1} = (a\sqrt{V} + b)10^{6} \text{ sec}^{-1} \qquad (2)$$

where V is the operating voltage and
a and b are the constant coefficients.
The validity of this formula is corroborated by the straight line of Figure 8, where $1/t_{\Phi}$ is plotted as a function of $\sqrt{V}$. The authors express their gratitude to Yu.S. Zamyatnin for his constant interest in this work, Yu.A. Barashkov for participating in the

4

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Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

initial stages of the investigation and V.N. Malyshkin and V.A. Skachkov for their help in the measurements.
There are 8 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 2 of which are English and 7 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1958

Card 5/5

9,4150 (1138)

27705
S/120/61/000/003/017/041
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Uvarov, N.A. and Usenko, L.D.

TITLE: Raster Time Base Without Dead Time

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 3, pp. 93 - 95

TEXT: Physical processes of comparatively long duration can be observed by means of a cathode-ray tube provided with a scanning (or raster) time-base system which deflects the ray both vertically and horizontally. In general, the horizontal or line deflection system is based on a symmetrical triangular waveform generator. This system suffers from the disadvantage that the end of the forward line and the start of the return line tend to overlap, so a portion of the line is lost. On the other hand, if the return line is suppressed, the system possesses a dead time during which the signal cannot be observed. A time-base system free from the above disadvantages was therefore devised. This is based on a double-beam cathode-ray tube (Ref. 1 - the authors - Authors Certificate No.127324, 4.1.1960). Continuous observation of the signal in the system

Card 1/4

is ensured by applying the investigated signal successively to one or the other beam of the tube. The investigated signal is applied to both the deflection plates simultaneously but one of the beams is suppressed while the other is operative. A detailed description of the time-base system is given. The driver for the line time-base is in the form of a symmetrical multivibrator operating at a frequency of 1 Mc/s. This is followed by forming or shaping stages, which produce sawtooth pulses having a good linearity over their operating range. These pulses are amplified to about 400 V and are then applied to the horizontal deflection plates of a two-beam cathode-ray tube (type 18L047 (18L047)). During their flyback, each of the rays is suppressed while in the forward direction they form a linear scanning system where the length of a line is equal to the oscillation period of the multivibrator. The frame-scanning deflection is produced by a triggered linear voltage oscillator and the flyback suppression is effected by employing pulses from the driver multivibrator. The time difference between the end of one line and the start of the

next is determined by the rise time of the blanking pulses and can be very short. The overlap time, which is due to finite rise time of the pulses, can be reduced by increasing the steepness of the pulse fronts. It is possible, for this purpose, to shape the pulses by means of transmission lines or to employ secondary emission pentodes. The authors improved the shape of the pulses by diode-limiting of the multivibrator pulses so that the overlap time between the rays was 6×10^{-8} sec. In the experimental system used by the authors, the time base operated with three fixed lengths: 100, 500 and 1 000 μs, corresponding to 3, 10 and 20 μs line duration, respectively. The oscilloscope based on the above raster time base and the tube, type 18Lo47, had a writing speed of up to 0.015 μs/mm, the number of lines being 100 and the length of line 100 mm. The maximum duration of the investigated process was 2 000 μs. An oscillogram illustrating the recording of the pulses of a scintillation counter is shown in Fig. 2. The authors express their gratitude to Yu.S. Zamyatnin for his interest in this work.

Card 3/4

27705
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Raster Time Base Without Dead Time

There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1960

Fig. 2:

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Card 4/4

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E192/E382

9,1400

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Uvarov, N.A. and Usenko, L.D.

TITLE: Distortion of nanosecond pulses during their transmission by cables

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, vol.7 no. 2, 1962, 92 - 94

TEXT: The problem was investigated experimentally and analytically. Experimentally, the study of the transient response of the cables was carried out directly by taking the oscillograms of the pulses at the output of a section of a cable. A rectangular pulse with an amplitude of 100 V, a duration of 50×10^{-9} sec and a rise time of $< 1 \times 10^{-9}$ sec was produced by a generator, type ГКИ-4А (GKI-4A). This was applied to a line 100 m long and the output pulses were recorded on an oscillograph, type ОС-6 (OS-6) having a bandwidth of 3 000 Mc/s. Analytically, the response to a unit step of a coaxial cable terminated with a matched load can be expressed as:

Card 1/[illegible] 3

Distortion of ....

$$U(\ell, t) = 1 - F(M\ell/2\sqrt{\tau}) \equiv 1 - F(x) \qquad (2)$$

where ℓ is the length of the cable and

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(x - \frac{x^3}{1!3} + \frac{x^5}{2!5} - \ldots\right), \qquad (3)$$

where $\tau = t - \ell/v$, $v = 1/\sqrt{L_o C_o}$.

The attenuation coefficient in Eq. (2) is expressed as:

$$M = \frac{1}{4\pi}\,\frac{C_o}{L_o}\left[\frac{k_1\sqrt{\mu_1\varrho_1}}{r_1} + \frac{k_2\sqrt{\mu_2\varrho_2}}{r_2}\right] \qquad (4)$$

Card 2/4

Distortion of ....

where L_o and C_o are the inductance and capacitance of the cable per unit length,
μ is the permeability,
ρ is the resistance of the cable per unit length, and
r is the radius of the conductor.

The index "1" in Eq. (4) refers to the parameters of the internal conductor, while the index "2" indicates the parameters of the external conductor. The twist factor k_1 in Eq. (4) takes into account the change in the resistance of the internal conductor due to its stranded form; the coefficient k_2 is the braiding factor, which takes into account the increase in the resistance of the external conductor due to its braiding. The response of a 100-m cable calculated from Eq. (2) is illustrated in Fig. 3. Curves II and III correspond to two different types of cable, while the circles represent the experimental points; it is seen that the theory is in good agreement with experiment. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/3

RASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; MOZHAROVA, T.V.; USENKO, L.T.

Study of the system NaCl - RNH_2 - CO_2 - H_2O at 25°. Ukr.khim. zhur. 28 no.2:162-167 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
(Sodium salts) (Amines) (Systems (Chemistry))

RASHKOVSKAYA, Ye. A.; LOMAKINA, A. K.; USENKO, L. T.

Solubility isotherms of the systems KBr - KNO_3 - H_2O and KI - KNO_3 - H_2O at 25 C. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.5:574-577 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.

(Systems(Chemistry)) (Solubility)

[illegible], prof.; [illegible], I.V., kand. med. nauk; ZHUKOVA, [illegible]; [illegible], Ye.M.

Organization of a specialized department and therapeutic results in tetanus cases treated there. Klin. khir. no.3:70-74 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii 1 (zav. - prof. N.Ya. Kharchenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i anesteziologicheskoye otdeleniye Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

USENKO, L.V. (Dnepropetrovsk, prospekt Gagarina, d.78, kv.14)

Comparative characteristics of the state of oxidation-reduction processes in some types of anesthesia. Vest. khir. 89 no.10:93-98 O '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz 1-y gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.Ya. Khoroshmanenko) na baze khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.I. Mechnikova (glavnyy vrach - F.A. Lyubin).

USENKO, N.A.; IOSIFOV, P.A., inzhener.

What prevents the over-all mechanization of lumbering. Mekh.trud. rab. 11 no.1:22-25 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Nachal'nik kombinata Kirles (for Usenko).
(Lumbering--Machinery)

USENKO, N.A., inzh.

Investigating an electromagnetic drive for vibratory bunker-type feeding and orienting units. Trudy TMI no.16:109-122 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

Condensation of quaternary salts of heterocyclic bases with aromatic ketones. [illegible] *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 16, 411 [illegible]. A mixt. of 0.6 g. 2-methyl-6-nitrobenzothiazole EtI, 0.3 g. *p*-$Me_2NC_6H_4Ac$, and 3 ml. Ac_2O was boiled 1.5 hrs. and treated with $NaClO_4$ to give 45% *2-(p-dimethylamino-α-methylstyryl)-6-nitrobenzothiazole-EtClO*$_4$, m. 244° (decompn.), abs. max. 569 mμ. The following new dyes were similarly prepd. (yield, m.p., and abs. max. are given): *2-(p-dimethylamino-α-phenylstyryl)-6-nitrobenzothiazole-EtI*, 42%, 202°, and 570 mμ; *2-(p-dimethylamino-3-methylstyryl)-6-nitrobenzothiazole-EtClO*$_4$, 62%, 190°, 516 mμ; *2-(p-dimetaylaminostyryl)-5-methoxybenzothiazole-EtClO*$_4$, 60%, 236°, 535 mμ; *2-(p-dimethylamino-α-methylstyryl)-5-methoxybenzothiazole-EtClO*$_4$, 20%, 216°, 544 mμ; *2-(p-amino-α-methylstyryl)benzothiazole-EtClO*$_4$, —, 208°, 500 mμ. All the compds. decompd. on melting. G. Megerian

USHNIKO, N. V.

23520 DAL'NEVOSTOCHNYYe KARBONOSY -- V DRUGIYe RAYONY SSSR. POKLOVOBSTVO, 1949, No. 7, c. 41-42

So: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

USENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich

[Fruit and berry plants in the forests of the Far East] Plodovye i iagodnye rasteniia lesov Dal'nego Vostoka. [Khabarovsk] Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1953. 131 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Soviet Far East--Fruit)

USENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich

[Honey plants of Khabarovsk Territory and their utilization] Medonosnye rasteniia Khabarovskogo Kraia i ikh ispol'zovanie. [Khabarovsk] Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 143 p. (MIRA 10:9)
(Khabarovsk territory--Honey plants)

USENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KLIPEL', V.I., red.

[Pictures of our country's nature] Kartinki rodnoi prirody. Khabarovsk, Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:12)

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PA 39/49T110

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39/49T110

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39/49T110

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