A Photo-Electric Device for the Study of the Luminescence of Walls of a Bore Hole

SOV/132-59-7-9/17

of the valve of the preamplifier, and from there - to the multivibrator, where the second 12P4C valve acts as an amplifier of the intensity of impulses. From the cathode of this valve, and passing through a condenser, these impulses are transmitted to the surface station where they are registered on the counter or on the integrating apparatus of the radioactive core-sampling installation. Thus registered curves show largest deviations when the luminograph passes through the oil bearing bed of the bore-hole. The luminograph is fed by direct current of 150v intensity for feeding the incandescent and anode valves. The high 950v intensity indispensable for the photomultiplier is created by an RC-generator and rectifier. Experiments made with this device in oil wells of Bashkiriya, Tatariya, in

Card 2/3

SOV/132-59-7-9/17

A Photo-Electric Device for the Study of the Luminescence of Walls of a Bore Hole

East-Siberia and in the city of Ramenskoye (Moskovskaya Oblast') gave very good results. There are 3 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIGeofizika

Card 3/3

GASANOV, D.A.; USHAKOV, A.V.

Luminescence methods of studying wells. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.10:9-12 O '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Gas well logging) (Luminescence)

KABANOV, P.I., doktor ist. nauk; YERMAN, P.K., kand. ist. nauk; KUZNETSOV, N.V., kand. ist. nauk; USHAKOV, A.V., kand. ist. nauk; ANTONOV, V., red.; ZAKHAROVA, G., mlad. red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn.red.

[Outline of the history of the Russian proletariat, 1861-1917] Ocherki istorii Rossiiskogo proletariata; 1861-1917. [By] P.I.Kabanov i dr. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 388 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Labor and laboring classes)

LAZORENKO MANYUK, R.M.; USHAKOV, A.V.

"Suspension" electrode. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:156-159 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. Submitted August 5, 1964.

DOTSENKO, N.; USHAKOV, B.

Card file on exchange of experience on operating and repairing automobiles. Avt. transp. 34 no.8:38-39 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Automobile--Repairing)

USHAKOV, B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Organizing alternating assembly lines for automobile maintenance.
Avt.transp.34 no.11:22-26 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Automobiles--Maintenance)

USHAKOV, B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Methods for loading the stations of a continuous maintenance line. Avt. transp. 41 no.12:11-15 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GAL'PERIN, V.G.; LYZHIN, O.V.; USHAKOV, B.A., otv.red.

[Aerodynamic calculation of high-speed wind tunnels] Gazodinamicheskii raschet aerodinamicheskikh trub bol'shikh skorostei. Moskva, Izd-vo Biuro novoi tekhniki, 1948. 20 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Aerodynamics) (Wind tunnels)

USHAKOV, B.A., red.

[Collection of workks on the theory of aerodynamics] Sbornik teoreticheskikh rabot po aerodinamike. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1957. 509 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskii institut.
(Aerodynamics)

86-58-4-12/27

AUTHOR: Ushakov, B. A., Engr-Lt Col

TITLE: The Use of Lights for Safe Night Landing of Aircraft Under Adverse Weather Conditions (Svetotekhnicheskoye obespecheniye nochnoy posadki samoletov v slozhnykh meteousloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 4, pp 41-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the problem of airfield illumination for safe night as well as day landings of aircraft under adverse weather conditions. For night landings both under favorable and unfavorable weather conditions the same landing lights system is used, only the intensity of lights is adjusted in accordance with the horizontal visibility. At present the airfields are equipped with stationary or mobile landing light systems. Because of the many inadequacies in the old lighting systems the new system, according to the author, is much safer. The new landing light system has the following improvements: The length of approach lights (red) on both sides of the approach path is extended to 1000 m. and the lights on the left side consist of two lines of lights 10 m. apart. Along the extended axis of the runway a central line of approach lights (red) is set up on the section between the outer and boundary marker beacons. For daylight orientation a number of triangle

Card 1/2

panels at a distance of 200 m. apart are set up between the outer and boundary marker beacons. The panels have white and black stripes. the number of entrance lights and their intensity are increased. Instead of a "T" shaped landing mark, 5 green lights for "landing permitted" and 5 red lights for "landing not permitted" are used. Six boundary lights form a distinctly visible light horizon. Blue lights mark the taxiways. The author suggests that the airfield landing lights should also be used for daytime landings under unfavorable weather conditions (fog, haze, snow, rain). APM-90 landing-beacon stations on automobiles are very effective for landing safety under daytime fog conditions. Two such stations are set up in the form of a gate at a distance of 300 - 400 m from the approach end of the runway and at an interval of 100 - 150 m. between them. If more than two landing-beacon stations are available, then the third and the fourth station are set up in alignment with the runway, but not closer than 600 m. from the approach end of the runway. Four diagrams.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Night landings - Hazards 2. Landing fields - Lighting systems

Card 2/2

S/089/61/010/004/002/027
B102/B212

26.2253

AUTHOR: Ushakov, B. A.

TITLE: Thermionic energy converters

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1961, 343-346

TEXT: The present paper deals with the problem of converting nuclear energy directly to electric energy by means of thermionic devices. A discussion of experimental data is also presented. The present problem in part consists in things as compensation of the electronic space charge in the converter diode by suitable positive ions or in other technical questions, such as finding materials having optimum properties as fuel elements and also as thermionic emitters. A dual-purpose fuel material should not only be able to withstand high temperatures (about 2000°C) but should also have good emission properties which should not change even under intensive irradiation. Tests have shown that uranium and thorium carbides, and also mixtures of uranium and zirconium carbides are very well suited for that purpose. The test results of a number of American studies are discussed: Ref. 2: Nucleonics, 18, no. 8, 84 (1960); Ref. 3: R. Fox, W. Gust, Bull. Amer.

Card 1/3

Thermionic energy ...

Phys. Soc., 4, 322 (1959); R. Pidd et al. J. Appl. Phys., 30, no. 11, 1575 (1959); G. Kuczynski, J. Appl. Phys., 31, no. 7, 1500 (1960); G. Haas, J. Jensen, J. Appl. Phys. 31, no. 7, 1231 (1960). A Russian paper is also reviewed (N. D. Morgulis, Yu. P. Korchevoy, Atomnaya energiya, 9, vyp. 1, 49 (1960)); here, the properties of ThC have been investigated, and the following emission constants were measured: φ = 3.2v, A = 200 a/cm^2·deg^2. The saturation current has been calculated from Richardson's equation $I = AT^2e^{-\varphi/kT}$; the maximum power obtained has been 16 w/cm^2 with an efficiency of 10-15%. The compensation of the space charge encounters certain difficulties. Above all, the decrease of the electrode spacing (to ~0.001 cm) is technically very difficult. The application of cesium vapor seems to be promising in order to create a low-pressure plasma (G. Hatsopoulos, MIT Ph. D. Thesis, 1956) or a high-pressure plasma (RCA Review, 19, 244 (1958); G. Grover et al. J. Appl. Phys. 29, 1611 (1958)) in the electrode space. However, this method shows two disadvantages: 1) Cesium vapors cannot be put in advance into the converter; 2) no cathode material having a high real work function can be used. F. Jablonski (J. Appl. Phys. 30, 2017 (1959)) has suggested to utilize uranium fission fragments found in

the cathode to create an inert-gas plasma in the electrode space. Furthermore, analyses of F. Jamerson (IRE International Convention Record, Part 9, 1960, p. 66) are described, who worked with a UC cathode (inert-gas converter). The following fact seems to be promising for the construction of thermionic energy converters: About 5% of the elements produced during U^{235} fission are cesium, which certainly evaporate into the electrode space at $\sim 2000^{\circ}C$, i.e., the Cs vapor pressure will show a steady increase when operating such a converter: At a thermal output of 80 w/cm^2, cathode area of 8 cm^2, and a volume of the system of 400 cm^3, the Cs pressure will already be $\sim 10^{-3}$ mm Hg after one hour. This corresponds to a low-pressure diode. It is expected that both inert-gas and vacuum converters will, after some time, operate as cesium converters. It seems possible to increase the efficiency of such a reactor-converter system to 40-45%. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications are all mentioned in the abstract.

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1960

Card 3/3

USHAKOV, B. I.
USSR/Who's Who - Economic 7322.
Legislation 3122.0400

19 Sep 1947

"123. Concerning the Confirmation of N. V. Smirnov and B. I. Ushakov as Deputy Chairman and Members of the Directorate of the State Bank" ½ p

"Sobraniye Postanovleniy Sovmin SSSR" No 6

Decree No 2649, 26 Jul 1947, complete.

10G93

LC

KRYLOV, A.A., kand.med.nauk; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, I.F.; USHAKOV, B.N.; POLOZHENSTSEV, S.D.

Pathogenic and clinical significance of quantitative and qualitative changes of proteins in the blood serum in peptic ulcer. Terap.arkh. 31 no.12:16-21 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii No.2 (nachal'nik - prof. I.T. Teplov [deceased]) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(PEPTIC ULCER blood)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

KIRIK, V.S.; USHAKOV, B.N.

Inoculation against yellow fever with D-17 vaccine. Voen.-med.zhur. no.4:89 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(YELLOW FEVER)

MIRONOV, G.S.; USHAKOV, B.N.; SHVAYKO, M.K.

Effect of chlortetracycline on blood protein fractions in patients with mild forms of acute bacillary dysentery. Antibiotiki 5 no.6: 41-45 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (nachal'nik - prof. P.A.Alisov), kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii No.2 (nachal'nik - prof.A.L.Landa) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (DYSENTERY)
(AUREOMYCIN)

USHAKOV, B. N., KOMYAKOV, K. M., KRYLOV, A. A.

"Some Epidemic and Clinical-Laboratory Characteristics of Outbreaks of Influenza in 1959"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

USHAKOV, B. N., (Captain of the Medical Service); MIRONOV, G. S., (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service); SHVAYKO, M. K., (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service)

"The Effect of Chlortetracycline on the Content of Blood Protein Fractions in Patients with Acute Bacterial Dysentery"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

USHAKOV, B. N., KLEKOV, YU. D., KRIK, V. S.

"Medical Examination of Crews of Expeditionary Boats"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

KRYLOV, A. A.; USHAKOV, B. N.; KOMYAKOV, K. M.

Some epidemic, clinical, and laboratory characteristics of the influenza outbreak in 1959. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:62 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(INFLUENZA)

MIRONOV, G. S., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SHVAYKO, M. K., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; USHAKOV, B. N., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Influence of chlortetracycline on the quantity of blood protein fractions in patients with acute bacillary dysentery. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:63-64 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(DYSENTERY)

KIRIK, V. S.; USHAKOV, B. N.; KLEKOV, Yu. D.

Medical examination of the crews of expeditionary ships. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:73 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(MERCHANT SEAMEN—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

KRYLOV, A.A.; CHIGIRINSKIY, A.N.; USHAKOV, B.N.

Case of nonspecific agglutination of erythrocytes in β-plasmocytoma. Probl. gemat.i perel. krovi 6 no.1:57-59 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(TUMORS) (HEMAGGLUTINATION)

USHAKOV, B.N.

Buffer solution for paper electrophoresis. Lab. delo 7 no.5:22-23 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii No.2 (nachal'nik - prof. A.L.Landa) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS)

USHAKOV, B.N.; POLOZHENTSEV, S.D.

Determination of lipoproteids by means of paper electrophoresis in serum previously stained with sudan black. Lab.delo 7 no.7: 12-15 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii No.2 (nachal'nik - prof. A.L. Landa) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS) (LIPOPROTEINS)

USHAKOV, B.N., inzh.

Using the moire method in investigating elastoplastic bending of plates. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:33-40 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

USHAKOV, B.N., aspirant

Using the moire method in investigating elastoplastic bending of a circular plate. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.5:18-25 '65. (MIPA 18:11)

SUKHAREV, I.P., inzh.; USHAKOV, B.N., inzh.

Using the moire method in investigating the bending of elastic plates. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.10:39-41 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

USHAKOV, B.N. (Moskva); SHACHNEV, V.A. (Moskva)

Solution of the two-dimensional problem of plasticity. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.5:124-125 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Effect of excitation on vital staining of the nerve cells of spinal ganglia in frogs. Uch. zap. Len. un. no.99:114-123 '49. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii kletki Fiziologicheskogo instituta Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))
(SPINAL CORD)

CH

Changes of the sorptive properties of the nerves of the crab Hyas araneus on stimulation. B. P. Ushakov (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 205-8 (1950). The extirpated specimens of the leg nerves of the crab were stimulated by elec. impulses (variable frequency) and the sorptive ability was detd. by immersion in 0.005% soln. of neutral red in sea water. The amt. of dye retained was detd. by extn. with EtOH acidified with H_2SO_4, followed by colorimetry. With the control specimen (unexcited) as the reference (100%) for sorption, the following values were found with specimens excited by various frequencies: −2% at 5 impulses per sec., 4.2% at 17, 8.9 at 45, 15.5 at 88, and 11.4 at 117. Microscopic examn. failed to reveal structural differences between excited and normal specimens and diffuse fiber pigmentation was observed, indicating an actual denaturational alteration of the neuroplasm by the impulses. The point of highest sorption lies at a frequency which is within the range of normal spontaneous rhythmic activity of the species (50–100). G. M. Kosolapoff

USHAKOV, B.P.

Development of parabiotic block of the skeletal muscle produced by potassium chloride, ethyl alcohol, and hydrochloride. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no.3:297-302 May-June 1952. (CIML 23:2)

1. Department of General and Comparative Physiology, Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov.

1. IL'INSKAYA, N.B., USHAKOV, B. P.

2. USSR 600

4. Salt - Physiological Effect; Muscle

7. Peculiarities of salt parabiosis (local stimulation) of retractors of Phascolosma margaritaceum. Dokl. AN SSR 83, No. 6, 1952 Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova Zoologicheskiy Institut Akademii Nauk SSSR rcd. 6 Feb. 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

USHAKOV, B.P.

Correlation of thresholds of parabiotic block and contractions of somatic fibers of the muscle. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 85 no. 3: 673-676 21 July 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Presented by Academician Ye. N. Pavlovskiy 3 May 1952. 2. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

USHAKOV, B.P.; AVERBAKH, M.S.; SUZDAL'SKAYA, I.P.; TROSHINA, V.P.; CHEREPANOVA, T.N.

Parabiotic nature of physiological electrotonus. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 39 no.2:218-225 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Laboratory of Histophysiology of the Institute of Physiology imeni A. A. Ukhtomskiy, Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov.

USHAKOV, B.F.

(1)

Temperature coefficient of thermonarcosis of somatic muscle. B. P. Ushakov and S. V. Gasteva (*C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1953, 88, 1071—1074).—An investigation of the length of time for which a no. of cold-blooded vertebrate and invertebrate muscles remain excitable in appropriate salt solutions at different controlled temp. From the temp. coeff., it is concluded that the loss of excitability at high temp is due to denaturation of muscle proteins.

G. S. BRINDLEY.

USHAKOV, B.P.

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Pharmacology

The dependence of narcotic action of thiol poisons on their concentration. B. P. Ushakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 193-6(1953).—Expts. with muscle specimens from frogs and leeches in which $CdSO_4$, Na iodoacetate, $HgCl_2$, and malachite green were employed as thiol poisons (i.e., substances interacting with SH groups in proteins) showed that $CdSO_4$, Na iodoacetate, and malachite green give straight-line plots, when logarithmic plotting of drug concn. against rapidity of narcosis is made. The $HgCl_2$ action, particularly with frog specimens, is more complex; under 0.0016% its toxicity declines abnormally rapidly. All these substances have a low value of n (0.4–0.8) in the formulation $v\text{-}KC^n$. Other inhibitors show n values going into thousands. Thus thiol poisons are characterized by slow increase of the rate of narcosis with increase of concn. of the drug.

Zool. Inst., AS USSR

USHAKOV, B. P.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology FD 248

Card 1/1

Author : Ushakov, B. P. and Korolenko, S. A.

Title : Comparative study of the toxicity of monoiodoacetate (MIA) for the musculature of vertebrate and invertebrate animals

Periodical : Fiziol.zhur. 2, 208-215, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : The speed of disappearance of excitability of somatic masculature during faradic stimulation with various concentrations of MIA was studied. Experiments were conducted on nine species of vertebrate animals: testudo horsefieldi, Rattus norvegicus, Hyas araneus, Helix vulgaris, Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis, Priapulus caudatus, Phascolosoma margaritaceum, Hirudo medicinalis, and Arenicola marina. The muscles of the crustacean and vertebrate animals were more sensitive to MIA in weak concentrations, and significantly less sensitive to high concentrations as compared to the muscles of the lower, invertebrate animals. Ten graphs and three tables. Nine references, eight Soviet.

Institutions : Laboratory of General and Cellular Physiology, Zoological Institute Academy of Sciences USSR; and Laboratory of the Histophysical Institute imeni A. A. Ukhtomskiy

Submitted : April 28, 1953

USHAKOV, B.P. (Leningrad)

Parabiosis of muscle and the problem of the correlation of functional and substantive modifications during activation. Usp. sovr. biol. 38 no.3:294-318 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:3)

(MUSCLES, physiology,
parabiotic therapy, eff. of stimulation on funct. & substantive changes)

USHAKOV, B. P.

(3)

Peculiarities of parabiosis of the somatic muscle of frog caused by the action of iodoacetate. B. P. Ushakov and T. A. Dzhamusova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94, 803-5(1954).—Monoiodoacetate ion in the concn. range of 0.00004 to 0.52% alters the speed of contractural response of frog somatic muscle according to the previously established law of behavior of narcotic agents, i.e., the rate of development of narcosis depends on concn. of the poison according to a parabolic function. Thus narcosis and contracture are simply different aspects of the same parabiotic process. The lowest concn. of iodoacetate does not cause specific contractions but slightly raises the amplitude of contractions which occur in the absence of iodoacetate; this effect reaches max. at 0.00064% concn. Higher concn. of the drug probably act as coagulants on the muscle matter.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Zoology Inst AS USSR

USHAKOV, B.P.; CHERNYAKOVA, T.N.

Effect of a thermal excitant on the somatic muscles of the leach Haemopis sanguisuga. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.164:308-327 '54.
(MLRA 10:3)

(MUSCLE) (TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LEECHES)

USHAKOV, B. P.

USHAKOV, B. P.--"Investigation of Certain Problems of the Organization of the Technical Maintenance of Automobiles According to the Continuous Method." *(Dissertations For Degrees In Science And Engineering At USSR, Higher Educational Institutions). (34). Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Engineering-Economic Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 34, 20 August 1955

* For the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

USHAKOV, B. P.

USHAKOV, B. P. -- "Investigation of the Heat Resistance of the Musculature of Poikilothermic Animals in Connection with the Conditions of Existence of the Species." Zoological Inst of the Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955*(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 3 September 1955

*For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences

USHAKOV, B.P.

Thermal stability of somatic musculature of amphibians in relation to the habitat of the species. Zool.zhur.34 no.3:578-588 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey i kletochnoy fiziologii (zav.-chlen-korr. AN SSSR prof. D.N.Nasonov) Zoologicheskogo instituta Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Amphibia) (Muscle)

USHAKOV, B.P.

//Temperature inactivation of adenosinetriphosphatase in muscle of the grass and the lake frog. A. I. Komkova and B. P. Uslukov (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 102, 1185-8(1955).—*Rana ridibunda* and *R. temporaria* were exam'd. The adenosinetriphosphatase (I) activity rises sharply after heating the muscle specimens to 38° (60% rise), but at 40° the activity declines and stimulability vanishes. At 42° complete inactivation occurs with *R. temporaria*. In *R. ridibunda* I activity did not decline at 40°, a decided drop coming only at 48°, and complete inactivation at 50°. Both species contain similar amts. of labile P of adenosinetriphosphate in the muscle tissues. Thus, the above differences are due to the different nature of the enzyme rather than to a concn. factor. G. M. Kosolapoff

(1)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Heat resistance of the muscles of crustaceans in connection with the habitat of the species. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.5:67-75 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(MUSCLE) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CRUSTACEA)

USHAKOV, B. P.

Heat stability of cell proteins of cold-blooded animals in relation to adaptation to external temperature changes. B. P. Ushakov. *Zhur. Obshchei Biol.* 17, 154-60(1956).—Frogs (*Rana temporaria* and *R. ridibunda*) were the exptl. objects in the study of stability of muscle tissue to overheating, comparing the results with heat stability of the whole organism and individual cells with stability to heat of the component proteins. Lake frog is more stable to heat than the grass frog, and the muscle tissue, particularly the proteins thereof, of lake frog is more stable to heat than that of the grass frog. Greater stability of tissues and proteins to heat in heat-loving cold-blooded animals reflects a mechanism of adaptation to heat in these species. I. A. Stekol

USHAKOV, B.P.

Thermostability of muscles in mussels and leeches in relation to the environment of the species [with English summary in insert]. Zool. zhur.35 no.7:953-964 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Laboratoriya obshchey i kletochnly fiziologii Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR.
(Mussels) (Leeches) (Muscles)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Comparison of inactivation temperatures of adenosinetriphosphatase on muscle of the typical and the Caucasian subspecies of the gray toad. N. S. Putileeva and B. P. Ushakov (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). 2

USSR / General Biology. Evolution. B-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 81112.

Author : Ushakov, B. P.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Labile and Stable Signs of the Species.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1957, No 21, 153-154.

Abstract: It is proposed to distinguish two types of adaptability of organisms to changing conditions - the cellular and the systemic. In the cellular type of adaptability, certain changes in the properties of albumin take place. In the systematic type, adaptation achieves a reorganization of the animal behavior, conditioned by some functional changes in the organs and the systems of the organs (biological cycles are displaced, thermoregulation

Card 1/2

USHAKOV, B.P.

Conservativeness of protoplasm of the species in poikilothermic animals [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.5:693-706 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Heat--Physiological effect) (Altitude, Influence of)
(Animals, Cold-blooded)

BRONSHTEYN, Lev Abramovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., kand.ekon.nauk, retsenzent; USHAKOV, B.P., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.S., prof., doktor ekon.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, obshchiy red.; IOFFE, M.L., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Organization and planning of automotive transportation units] Organizatsiia i planirovanie avtotransportnykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 439 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Ushakov).
(Transportation, Automotive)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Cell physiology and the species problem in zoology. TSitologiia 1 no.5: 541-565 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(CELLS) (SPECIES)

ALEKSANDROV, L.A.; AKSENOVA, Z.I.; ARTEM'YEV, S.P.; AFANAS'YEV, L.L.; BONSHTEYN, L.A.; BURKOV, M.S.; BUYANOV, V.A.; VELIKANOV, D.P.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.A.; GOBERMAN, I.M.; DAVIDOVICH, L.N.; DEGTEREVA, G.N.; ZEMSKOV, P.F.; KALABUKHOV, F.V.; KOLESNIK, P.A.; KOZHIN, A.P.; KRAMARENKO, G.V.; KHUZE, I.L.; KURSHEV, A.N.; OSTROVSKIY, N.B.; PASHINA, S.N.; SEMIKIN, N.V.; TARANOV, A.T.; TIKHOMIROV, A.K.; ULITSKIY, F.S.; USHAKOV, B.P.; FILIPPOV, V.K.; CHERNYAVSKIY, L.M.; CHUDINOV, A.A.; SHUPLYAKOV, S.I.; TIKHOMIROV, N.N.

Petr Valerianovich Kaniovskii; obituary. Avt.transp. 37 no.4:57 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Kaniovskii, Petr Valerianovich, 1881-1959)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Heat resistance of tissues as a specific character in poikilothermic animals. Zool.zhur. 38 no.9:1292-1302 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad)
(Animals, Cold-blooded)
(Heat--Physiological effect)

17(4)

AUTHORS: Ushakov, B. P., Gasteva, S. V. SOV/20-128-3-57/58

TITLE: A Comparative Cytophysiological Analysis of the Responsiveness of Muscular Fibers to the Action of Potassium Chloride

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 638-640 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The appearance of a nonexcitability of muscular fibers under the action of fermentative toxins on muscles is determined by one single cause, namely by the interaction of the exchange inhibitor with the muscle proteins (ferments)(Ref 1). Although it really occurs in the final effect, the interaction of all stimulating substances investigated - in contrast with the response to fermentative toxins and some other agents - is mostly complicated by the adaptation process (Ref 5). This reduces the toxic effect of the agent in the range of low intensities of stimulation. The existing parabolic dependence of the n-order

($V = kC^n$, Refs 1-3) is only disturbed in the range mentioned. In relatively high concentrations, there is always a range in which this dependence remains untouched. This makes possible a separate quantitative estimation of the responsiveness of muscle

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proteins and of the adaptation process mentioned (Ref 5). The degree of deviation quantitatively characterizes the adaptation process. The experiments were carried out on isolated muscles of 12 animal species: medusae, worms, leeches, holothuriae, snails, crabs, frogs, lizards, and white rats. The authors thank I. P. Suzdal'skaya and A. V. Zhirmunskiy for carrying out some experiments. The point of time of the appearance of nonresponsiveness of the isolated muscle to induction current was determined in KCl-solutions of different concentration. Figure 1 shows the logarithmic diagrams of the dependence of the appearance of nonresponsiveness on the KCl-concentration. Already superficial observation shows that the muscle proteins of vertebrates show a responsiveness to low KCl-concentrations which is by several dozens higher, with a lower threshold, than those of invertebrates. In figure 1, the respective curves are arranged in a series according to the decrease in the constant n. Due to a higher value of this constant in lower invertebrates, their responsiveness rises much faster than that of vertebrates. Therefore, the reverse relation often applies to the range of high KCl-concentrations: the muscle proteins of lower animals

are more responsive than those of crustaceae and vertebrates. Hence it appears that, in the course of phylogenesis, the responsiveness of the protein substrata of the muscles increases in the range of low KCl-concentrations while it decreases in the range of high concentrations. Smooth muscles have a higher value of the constant n than transversely striated muscles (Fig 1) (in agreement with Ref 7). No adaptation could be found in 2 species of maritime worms. In other invertebrates, it is distinctly to be seen, though not so distinctly as in vertebrates. Thus, the cells acquired, in the course of evolution, an active regulating capacity with respect to the amount of response. The appearance of this function in the cellular plane is of principal importance since it distinguishes the response of the cell as a whole from the responsiveness of its protein complex. There are 1 figure and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

PRESENTED: June 1, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

17(4)

AUTHORS: Ushakov, B. P., Darevskiy, I. S. SOV/20-128-4-55/65

TITLE: A Comparison Between Heat Resistance in Muscular Fibres and Temperature in Two Sympatric Species of Lizards Living in Semi-desert

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 833-835 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heat resistance of tissue in cold-blooded animals of closely related species is not always the same, but varies with the temperature of the species' habitat (Refs 1-7). This property is regarded as a cytophysiological criterion of the species (Ref 8). From this point of view a comparison between ecology and heat resistance of cells is very interesting in sympatric species of animals living in the same area and under the same climatic conditions. Lizards living in Transcaucasia: Eremias pleskei Bedr. and Er. strauchii Kessler from the semi-desert of the Araks valley in Armenia are objects well suited for comparison. The resistance mentioned in the title was found by determining the time interval within which isolated muscles are not excitable. The muscles of either species were examined in a Ringer's solution

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A Comparison Between Heat Resistance in Muscular Fibres and Temperature in Two Sympatric Species of Lizards Living in Semi-desert

at five different temperatures from 44 to 49°. Average results are given in figure 1. This shows that the muscular tissues of each of the mentioned species are of a different resistance. The whole curve characterizing Er. strauchii's resistance, is shifted into the range of low temperatures. The statistical truth of the differences in the mentioned period shows that heat resistance is higher in Er. pleskei than in Er. strauchii. This difference corresponds to the temperature of the habitat of these two species. Although they live in the same area, their activity develops at different hours of the day. Figure 2 shows the number of lizards of the two species which were found at different times of the day. In spring (April to June) Er. pleskei, however, appears only at about 3-4 p.m., when the ground has been warmed thoroughly by the sun. When the summer heat starts, Er. strauchii preferring cooler temperatures, leaves its hiding place only for a short time in the morning and at night, while Er. pleskei remains active (Fig 2b) also during the greatest heat. On cool and cloudy days, Er. strauchii appears already with the first sun rays. This

A Comparison Between Heat Resistance in Muscular Fibres and Temperature in Two Sympatric Species of Lizards Living in Semi-desert

lizard awakes from hibernation earlier in spring and goes to its place of hibernation later in the year than the other species. These differences are also true for the time of oviposition: Er. strauchii starts three weeks earlier. The totality of these differences is expressed also by the difference of the body temperature of these two species: 36-38.6° in Er. strauchii and 39-41.5° in Er. pleskei during their active period. Table 4 also gives data regarding the northern and the altitude borderline of their occurrence which corresponds to the above mentioned facts. Furthermore experimental results are given with regard to the occurrence of heat-stroke caused by direct insolation (Ref 9). This shows that Er. pleskei not only likes heat better than Er. strauchii, but also has a higher resistance to it. The differences in the resistance mentioned in the title prove that during the development of these two species, an adaptive transformation of their cell proteins took place which played a decisive part in the divergence and development of these species. These adaptations warrant a specific and optimal microclimate for

A Comparison Between Heat Resistance in Muscular Fibres and Temperature in Two Sympatric Species of Lizards Living in Semi-desert

SOV/20-128-4-55/65

the closely related species of one biotope. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Cytology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR).
Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk ArmSSR (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Armyanskaya SSR)

PRESENTED: May 25, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 4/4

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I., otv.red.; ALEKSANDROV, V.Ya., red.; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., red.; ZHUKOV, Ye.K., red.; ZHIRMUNSKIY, A.V., red.; KARASIK, V.M., red.; KIRO, M.B., red.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K., red.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N., red.; PARIBOK, V.P., red.; ROMANOV, S.N., red.; SVETLOV, P.G., red.; SOKOLOV, I.I., red.; TROSHIN, A.S., red.; USHAKOV, B.P., red.; SHERSTOBITOV, O.Ye., red.izd-va; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhn.red.

[Problems in cytology and general physiology] Voprosy tsitologii i obshchei fiziologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 398 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut tsitologii. 2. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Ginetsinskiy). 3. Fiziologicheskiy institut im. A.A.Ukhtomskogo pri Leningradskom universitete im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Zhukov). 4. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Leningrad (for Karasik). 5. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Kiro, Paribok, Sokolov). 6. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Romanov). 7. Laboratoriya embriologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad (for Svetlov). 8. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Troshin). 9. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Ushakov).
(CYTOLOGY) (PHYSIOLOGY)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Relation between the force of stimulation and the development rate of the parabiotic process. Nerv. sist. no.1:44-55 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki, Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(MUSCLE)

USHAKOV, B.P.; KUSAKINA, A.A.

Lability and conservatism of the adaptation of animal cells revealed at the protein level. TSitologiia 2 no.4:428-441 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY)) (LEECHES)

USHAKOV, B.P.; KORLENKO, S.A.

Comparative cytophysiological analysis of the reactivity of muscle fibers to the action of urea. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3: 726-729 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(UREA) (MUSCLE)

USHAKOV, B.P., KUSAKINA, A.A., (USSR)

"Change in the Cholinesterase Activity of the Muscle Tissue of Leeches Kept at Various Temperatures.

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

USHAKOV, B.P.

Some controversial problems of cytoecology. TSitologiia 3 no.4: 455-466 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CELLS)

USHAKOV, B.P.; GLUSHANKOVA, M.A.

Lack of definite correlation between the iodine number of protoplasmic lipids and the heat resistance of cells. TSitologiia 3 no.6:707-710 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(LIPIDS) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

USHAKOV, B.P.; ZANDER, N.V.

Thermal adaptation of muscle fibers of the lake frog (Rana ridibunda) inhabiting warm springs. Biofizika 6 no.3:322-327 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A.Zhdanova i Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(MUSCLE) (TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(FROGS)

USHAKOV, B.P.; GLUSHANKOVA, M.A.

Iodine number of lipids and heat resistance of the muscle tissue of lake frogs (Rana ridibunda Pall.) inhabiting cold and warm springs. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:437-440 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.

(TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(FROGS LIPIDS)

USHAKOV, B.P.; VINOGRADOVA, A.N.; KUSAKINA, A.A.

Cytophysiological analysis of the interspecific differentiation of whitefish and grayling in Lake Baikal. Zhur. ob. biol. 23 no.1:56-63 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(BAIKAL, LAKE--WHITEFISHES)
(BAIKAL, LAKE--GRAYLING)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Cytophysiological analysis of the intraspecific differentiation of Phrynocephalus helioscopus (Pall.). Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1178-1180 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(BALKHASH REGION--LIZARDS) (CYTOLOGY)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Classification of animal and plant adaptations and the role of cytological ecology in developing problems of adaptation. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.6:5-20'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY)) (CYTOLOGY)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Changes in cellular heat resistance in ontogenesis and the problem of the concervatism of cells in higher cold-blooded animals. Sbor.rab. Inst. tsit. no.6:21-42'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CELLS)
(ANIMALS, COLD-BLOODED)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Changes in the heat resistance of muscular tissue of reptiles as related to the season and reproduction cycle. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.6:51-61'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(LIZARDS) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MUSCLE)

USHAKOV, B.P.

Cytophysiological analysis of intraspecific divergence in Rana ridibunda Pall. Sbor. rab. Inst. taxit. no.6:145-157'63. (MIRA 16:8)

(FROGS) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MUSCLE)

TROSHIN,A.S., otv. red.; ARRONET,N.I., red.; BEYYER,T.V., red.; ZHIRMUNSKIY,A.V., red.; KUSAKINA,A.A., red.; PROSSER, K.L., red.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY,L.K., red.; POLYANSKIY, Yu.I., red.; SUKHANOVA,K.M., red.; USHAKOV,B.P., red.; FEL'DMAN,N.L., red.; ALEKSANDROV, V.Ya., red.

[Cell and the temperature of the medium; transactions] Kletka i temperatura sredy; trudy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 303 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. International Symposium on Cytoecology, Leningrad, 1963. 2. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Troshin, Arronet). 3. Laboratoriya kosmicheskoy biologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Lozina-Lozinskiy).4. Laboratoriya tsitofiziologii i tsitoekologii Botanichskogo instituta im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Aleksandrov). 5. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Zhirmunskiy, Kusakina, Ushakov). 6. Laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Sukhanova). 7. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Arronet).

USHAKOV, B.P.

Problem of related protein changes in the process of speciation.
TSitologiia 7 no.4:467-480 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

USHAKOV, B.P.

Present state of the problem of the mechanism of heat injury and the causes of the change in thermostability of cells. Sbor.rab. Inst. tsit. no.8:5-54 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

USHAKOV, B. S. USSR

RSFSR -19- 4 Apr 63

First Session, Sixth Convocation of the Sup Sov RSFSR
The following were elected Mbrs, Commission for Trade, Public Nutrition, and Public Services:

[Cont from card 18, see DEMENT'YEVA, R. F., same date]

OSHMARINA, T. A., Dep from Kanskiy e. o. Krasnoyarsk Kray;
PANASENKO, L. I., Dep from Ussuriyskiy gorodskoy e. o., Primorye Kray;
PAUZIN, N. I., Dep from Ardatovskiy e. o., Gor'kiy Oblast;
PRUSHINSKIY, Ya. A., Dep from Gvardeyskiy e. o., Kaliningrad Oblast;
TITOVA, G. I., Dep from Shakhtinskiy-Leninskiy e. o., Rostov Oblast;
USHAKOV, B. S., Dep from Michurinskiy gorodskoy e. o., Tambov Oblast;
FILATOVA, R. A., Dep from Groitskiy e. o., Chelyabinsk Oblast;
KHOKHLOV, M. M., Dep from Oboyanskiy e. o., Kursk Oblast;
CHASHCHINA, V. V., Dep from Osinnikovskiy e. o., Kemerovo Oblast;
SHESTERIKOVA, F. N., Dep from Saranskiy e. o., Mordovian ASSR.

[Cont on card 20, see KREST'YANINOV, V. I., same date]

Sovetskaya Rossiya, 5 Apr 63 57 (10)

(P)

USSR

KiSSR

Rpt 3 Sept 65

USHAKOV, B. S., Min, Maintenance of Public Order, KiSSR, participated in a plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kirgiz Republic which was held recently to consider the question of sentences for juvenile crimes.

Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 3 Sept 65

(1) 12

PA 54/49T52

USSR/Engineering
Publications
Aerial Radio-Navigation

Jun 49

"New Books on Electricity, Electrical Engineering, and Power Engineering," 2 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 6

Books published in 1949 include "Structural Characteristics of Automatic Regulation Systems," edited by B. V. Ushakov, and No 14 of "Suggestions for Greater Efficiency." Books published in 1948 include B. I. Stanislavskiy's "Theoretical Principles of Electrical Counting-Resolving Units," A. Ye. Probst's "Utilizing the Power Resources of Eastern Siberia," and "Work of the Conference on Aerial Radio-Navigation," edited by A. I. Berg.

mm

54/49T52

USHAKOV, D.

Structure of trenches. Voen. znan. 25 no.4:8 Ap '49.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Intrenchments)

USHAKOV, D.A., slesar'-santekhnik

The need of a good textbook for plumbers ("Fundamentals of plumbing in water supply" by M.M.Sapozhnikov. Reviewed by D.A.Ushakov). Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:40 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Stroytel'no-montazhnyy uchastok-10 Ukrvodstroya, Simferopol'.
(Plumbing) (Sapozhnikov, M.M.).

E 63317-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(t)/ETI/ERO(b)-2/EWP(b) Pq-4 IJP(c)
GG/JAJ/NH
ACCESSION NR: AR5018406 UR/0081/65/000/011/B069/B070

31
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, 11B457

AUTHOR: Ushakov, D. F.

TITLE: The effect of crystallization on the properties of glasses of the Li_2O-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2 system

CITED SOURCE: Steklo, Inform. materialy Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 3, 1964, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, glass, glass crystallization, chemical stability, thermal expansion

TRANSLATION: The effect of volumetric crystallization on the chemical stability and thermal expansion of glasses of the Li_2O-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2 system with TiO_2 added was studied. Glasses of the Li_2O-MgO-SiO_2 system with 5 molecular % of TiO_2 were crystallized by volume. Glasses with an Al_2O_3 content of 7.5-20 molecular % were also crystallized. The introduction of Al_2O_3 in lesser quantities caused surface crystallization. Chemical stability was studied according to the crystallization temperature at a constant time lag and according to time lag at a constant temperature.

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L 63317-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5018406

0

The chemical stability of glasses of the Li_2O-MgO-SiO_2 system in both cases passed through the maximum. For glasses with an Al_2O_3 content of 7.5-20 molecular % the nature of the relation remained the same in the first case. In the second case the chemical stability after a 1-2 hour time lag reached a maximum value and subsequently did not change particularly. Possible explanations of the observed facts are given. V. Pavlovskiy.

SUB CODE: ENCL: 00

dm

Card 2/2

SHAVRIN, S.V.; CHENTSOV, A.V.; ZAKHAROV, I.N.; PASHKEYEV, G.G.; USHAKOV, D.I.; BANNYKH, S.S.; LEKONTSEV, Yu.A.

Blast furnace smelting of high basicity sinter. Stal' 24 no.8:680-684 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut metallurgii v g. Sverdlovske i Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

USHAKOV, D.M.

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1591

Kozak, Filipp Grigor'yevich, and Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Ushakov

Avtomaty dlya rezki keramicheskikh materialov (Automatic Machines for Cutting Ceramic Materials) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1958. 141 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: D.V.Savkevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed.: B.V. Bessonov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: M.S. Soroka; Chief Ed. (Ukrainian Division, Mashgiz): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians of the building industry, particularly those concerned with brick manufacture.

COVERAGE: Rapid development of the building industry in the USSR constantly requires new methods and new machinery to keep up with the demand. The introduction of special machinery has reduced the amount of manual labor involved and has increased efficiency. The present trend is reported to be towards mechanization and automatization of the basic processes in the building trades. The book describes automatic machines used for cutting and stacking raw brick, roof tile, and building blocks. The text contains performance data and operating instructions for these machines and provides numerous graphs and illustrations. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/6

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Automatic Machines for Cutting Ceramic Materials SOV/1591

PART III. AUTOMATIC TRANSFER AND STACKING MACHINE

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/mas
5-21-59

Card 6/6

USHAKOV, D. N.

Sbornik uprazhneniy po pravopisaniyu (Collection of exercises for spelling, by) D. N. Ushakov, N. N. Shchepetova, S. P. Redozubov. Izd. 12. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1952. 111 p.

ACCESSION NR: AP4046988 S/0286/64/000/017/0109/0109

AUTHOR: Ushakov, D. V.

49

TITLE: Detonator for land mines. Class 72d, No. 67197

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 17, 1964, 109

TOPIC TAGS: land mine, mine fuze

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a detonator for land mines which is provided with a firing pin. A liquid-filled bottle with elastic sides and elongated neck is used to disclose the firing pin. The rear part of the firing pin transmits the pressure to the [illegible] shaft, ejecting it from the lock. As a result, the [illegible] pressure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Jun41 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: WA NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

USHAKOV, E. I.

"Higher Drilling Rates," Neft. khoz., No.3, 1955

Translation D 197011