

DOBRZYNSKI, Zbigniew; BAZYLEWICZ, Tadeusz; KOKOCZA, Barbara;
WARTESIEWICZ, Irena; WOJTAŁ, Stanisław; ZALESKA, Barbara

Comparison of the early and late results of pneumothorax
treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruslica 24 no.8:
719-724 Aug 56.

1. Z Państwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgrusliczego w Tuszynku
Dyrektor: dr. med. M. Czkwianianc.
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL, statist.
comparison of early & late results)

DOBRZYNSKI, Zbigniew; BAZYLEMICZ, Tadeusz; KOKOCHA, Barbara;
WARTERESIECICZ, Irena; WOJTAL, Stanislaw; ZALESKA, Barbara

Pneumothorax treatment in cases of bilateral tuberculosis.
Gruslica 24 no.8:725-728 Aug 56.

1. Z Panstwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w Tuszynku
Dyrektor: dr. med. M. Czkwianianc.
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL
in bilateral pulm. tuberc.)

PAZYLEWSKI, M.

Notes on directing fighter planes at high altitudes. p. 28.

WOJSKOWY PRZEGLAD LOTNICEY. (Dowództwo Wojsk Lotniczych) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

VUL, A.I., starshiy inzh.; BAZYLOV, K.B.

Engineering department of the Karaganda Post Office.
Vest. svyazi 22 no.1:20 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Pochtovoye upravleniye Ministerstva svyazi Kazakhskoy SSR
(for Vul).

(Karaganda—Postal service)

UMINSKI, Jerzy; TOS-LUTY, Sabina; STROCZYNSKA, Maria; BAZYLSKA, Danuta

Studies on the animal toxoplasmosis reservoir by means of the complement fixation test, Wiadomosci parazyt. 7 no.2:413-416 '61.

1. Zaklad Parazytologii Wiejskiej I.M.P.H.W., Lublin.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS immunol) (COMPLEMENT)

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2143

Abstract: multiplying of the xerophilous species - a process also helped by the several warm and dry spring-summer periods. The author considers dryness and warmth to be the fundamental cause of the mass appearance of the orthopters, and the general increase in warmth in recent years to be the condition determining the widening of the ranges in Poland of warmth-loving species.

Card 3/3

BAZYLUK, Wladyslaw

Materials on Palaearctic Blattodea. I-IV. Annales zool 19 no.11:
417-435 J1 '61.

BAZYLYUK, V.

POLAND/Special and General Zoology - Insects.

0-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 69704 K.

Author : Bazylyuk, V.

Inst :

Title : Key to the Insects of Poland, Collected Works. Part II, Orthoptera (Saltatoria).

Orig Pub : Warszawa, Panstw. Wydawn. Nauk, 1956, 165

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 12 -

BAJYLUK, Wladyslaw

Material on the Orthoptera Palaearctic. Pts. 1-2. Annales zool 20
no.11:207-212 '62.

BAZYNSKI, J.; MALINOWSKI, J.; TUREK, S.

"Aims of Hydrogeology in Poland." p.14
(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954, Uncl.

BAZYNSKI, J.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1958.

BAZYNSKI, J. The application of photogrammetric pictures taken from the air or land in geologic research. p. 74.

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

BAZYNSKI, Josef

Węgry, Encyklopedia Geologiczna, Vol. X, No. 3 (1957), Warsaw 68

(15) (246)

1. "Opis i rozwój i perspektywy of the Geological Enterprise of Cracow," Laboratory of the Geological Enterprise of Cracow, Director Pracownia Geologiczna (Warsaw), pp. 1-15.
2. "New Studies on Ore-bearing Deposits," Stefan Bazyński, of the Geological Enterprise of Cracow, Pracownia Geologiczna, pp. 151-153.
3. "Characteristics of Mineralization of the Deposits in the Silesian Massif," Stefan Bazyński, of the Geological Enterprise of Cracow, Pracownia Geologiczna, pp. 153-154.
4. "Deposits of Chromites at Szamka (Lower Silesia)," Stefan Bazyński, of the Geological Enterprise of Cracow, Pracownia Geologiczna, pp. 144-150.
5. "Preliminary Results of Study on the Utility of Barren Paleozoic Shales (Dolomites) from Lower Silesia," Stefan Bazyński, of the Geological Enterprise of Cracow, Pracownia Geologiczna, pp. 150-155.
6. "Activities of the Geological Institute in Vahadology and Scientific-Technical Information," Jan Kozłowski, of the Geological Institute (Instytut Geologiczny), pp. 150-157.
7. "New Trends in the Construction of Modern Spinale Rigs," Stefan Bazyński, of the Instytut Geologiczny, pp. 157-161.
8. "Work and Results of Applied Geophysics in Engineering Geology," Stefan Bazyński, of the Geological Institute, pp. 156-159.
9. "Cretaceous Period and Cretaceous Vertebrates of 'Góra Ślęcka'," Stefan Bazyński, of the Geological Institute, pp. 169-172.

BAZYNSKI, Josef

Application of geophysics in engineering geology. Kwartalnik geol
6 no.2:424-425 '62.

1. Zaklad Geologii Inzynierskiej, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

BAZYNSKI, Josef

Geological structure of the Chelmno region. Kwartalnik
geol 6 no.4:773-774 '62.

1. Zaklad Geologii Inzynierskiej, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

BAZYNSKI, Jozef

Tasks and effects of applying geophysics in engineering geology. Przegł geol 10 no.3:162-165 Mr '62.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

BAZYNSKI, Jozef; MALINOWSKI, Jan

Significance of basic geological- engineering research in the Geological Institute. Przegł geol 11 no 140-143 Nr '63.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

BAZYNSKI, Jozef

POLAND

BAZYNSKI, Jozef

Department of Geological Engineering of the Geological
-Institute (Zaklad Geologii Inzynierskiej Instytutu
Geologicznego)

Warsaw, Kwartalnik geologiczny, No 3, 1963, pp 521-522.

"Geological and Engineering Conditions of the Area of
the Planned Water Degree in Chelmo".

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112

Limiting factors in photosynthesis. V. A. CUSUMANOV AND R. N. BALVININA
Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. No. 8, 192-4 (1954A) - Ch. and R. analyze the theory
of Blackman (Ann. Botany 19, 29 (1903) and Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) B76, 42 (1915))
 on the influence of direct and indirect factors on photosynthesis as it is based on the
 Liebig law of minima. They question the character of the optimum curve as expounded
 by Blackman. An increase in the temp. of the medium which surrounds the leaf,
 according to Blackman, causes a series of changes in photosynthesis. Two groups of
 changes are noted, one corresponds to an increase in photochem. activity following the
 van't Hoff reaction. The other one has to do with some processes in the plasma.
 Both influences take place simultaneously and the curve is a result of that. They
 point out that the temp. of the leaf itself and not the external temp. of the medium is
 responsible for the thermal increase in reactivity. In general they consider that all
 the factors in photosynthesis are nothing more than indirect factors. From the expts
 of Warburg and Negishi (cf. C. A. 16, 3623-31) it is apparent that the curve of utiliza-
 tion of light is very high even with a small light intensity, which shows that light
 influences other processes which in turn change the velocity of photochem. reactions.
 As an increase in the temp. of the leaf takes place, there is an increase in transpiration,
 dehydration of the plasma, a change in the penetration of CO₂ in the plasma, etc.
 The only rational way of investigating external factors is to det. the direct limiting
 factors. Such factors may be found in the internal system of the plant. They criticize
 the work of Lundegårdh on the effect of CO₂ concn. and intensity of light on photo-
 synthesis. They do not consider the CO₂ or light as the limiting factors. It is the ve-
 locity of the penetration of CO₂ in the plasma that is responsible for the changes observed.
 They explain Lundegårdh's expts. as follows: Under the influence of light an increase
 in the penetration of CO₂ in the protoplasm takes place. This causes the chloroplastids
 to take up more concn. of CO₂ and photosynthesis is speeded up. The same takes place
 with an increase in the concn. of CO₂. Thus the min. is the CO₂ entrance in the plastids.
 They prove their point with the results described by Warburg. They conclude that
 Lundegårdh's new theory does not overthrow the fundamentals of Blackman, if the
 latter's theories are analyzed in the light of the authors' contention that it is the internal
 influences which are responsible for the behaviors noted. J. S. JOYNS

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11D

The transfer of the products of photosynthesis. V. A. CHESNOKOV AND E. N. SAURINA. *Bull. acad. sci. union rep. soviet. serial, Class sci. phys. math.* 1936, 409-511. Sachs' method of measuring the energy of photosynthesis by detn. the increase in dry wt. of a given leaf is criticized. C. and B. combine Sachs' method with the direct detn. of photosynthesis in a current of air. The increase in dry wt. was detd. by using not less than 80 half-leaves with an av. area of 300 sq. cm. Photosynthesis was detd. (cf. preceding abstr.) in the daylight hrs., exposures lasting 3-4 hrs. The assimilated CO₂ was calcd. to sugar, and the increase in dry wt. of the remaining half of the leaf so calcd. The difference gave the value for the transference. Expts. with *Solenum tuberosum* continued over 30 hrs., the change in dry wt. being detd. over 4 hrs. and the figures for photosynthesis were likewise calcd. for this period. The increase in dry wt. continued up till 4-6 p. m. when transference began to exceed photosynthesis. The max. assimilation is in the 2 hrs. just before noon, and transference does not appear till the evening hrs. after which it continues all night. The photosynthetic curve has 1 max. With the pea, similar expts. show that assimilation occurs only in the morning, and the ratio between the increase in dry wt. and the intensity of assimilation is less than with the potato. In the pea the photosynthetic max. corresponds to the point of max. transference. Toward evening the amt. of transference decreases, but a small transference continues throughout the night. In the morning it again increases. The cause for the different daily courses of assimilation and transference in the potato and the pea is uncertain. They may be assoc. with the difference in compn. of the leaf carbohydrates, those of the pea being predominantly sol., and those of the potato insol.

Lewis W. Butz

ADD. S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

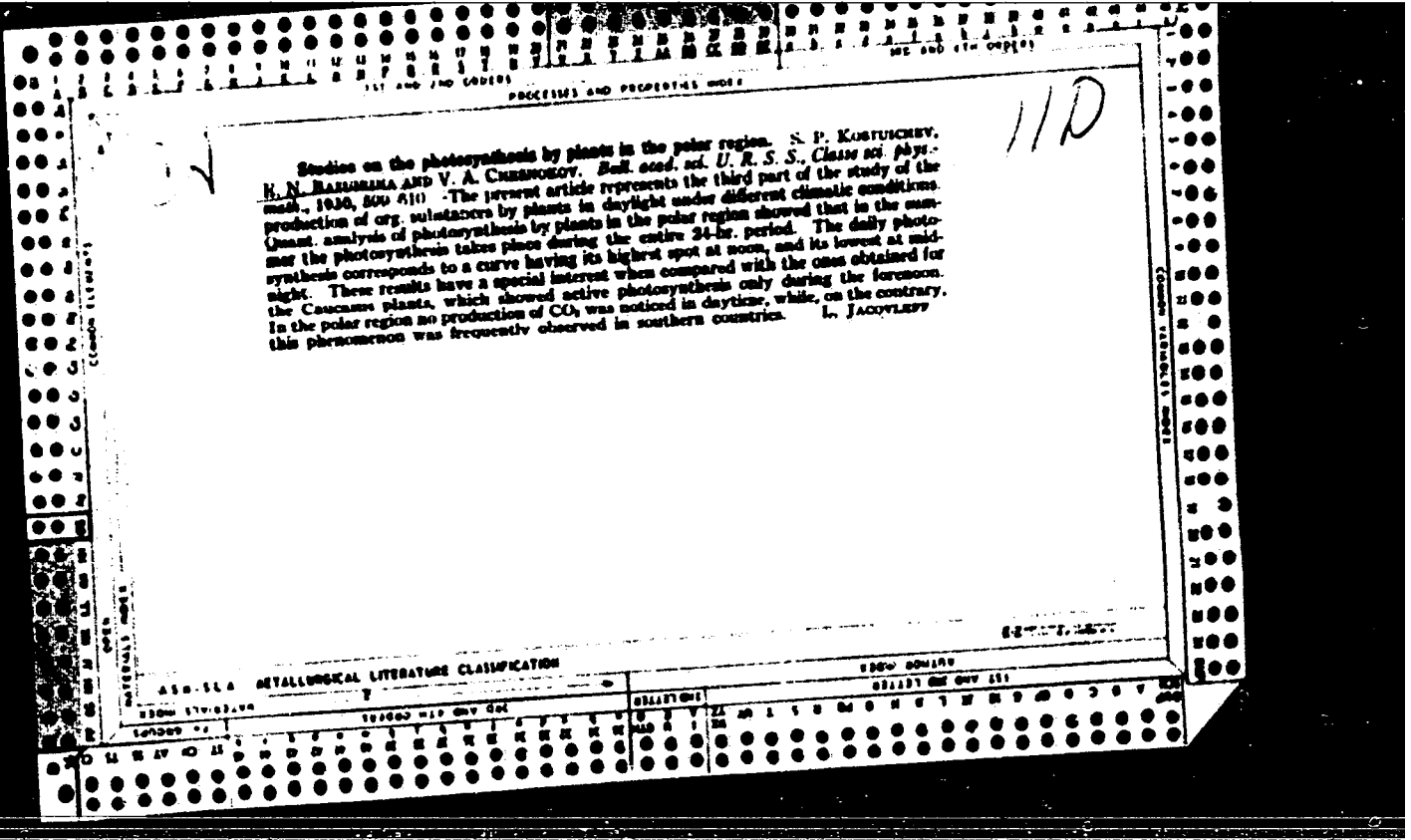
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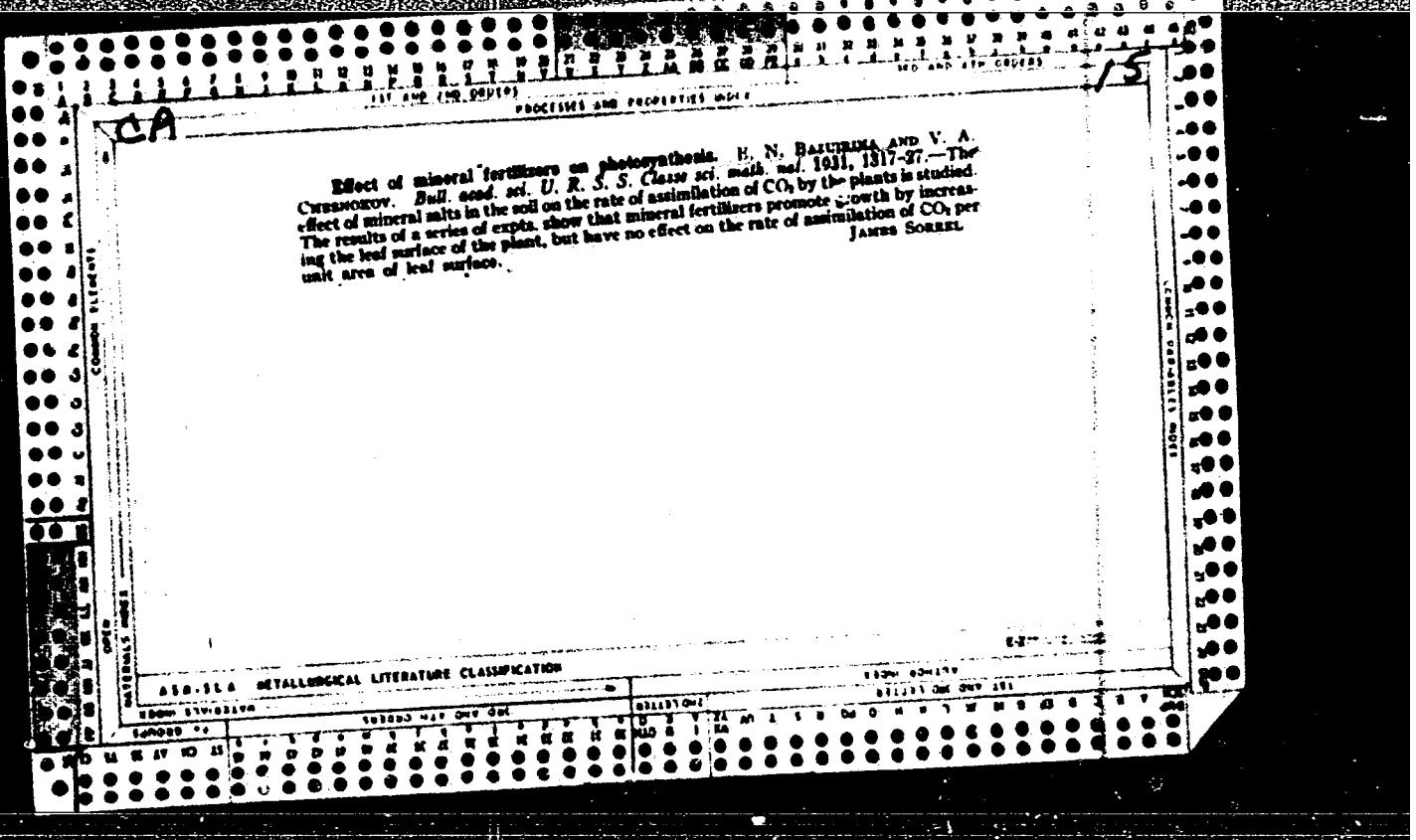
The influence of aerial fertilizer on plants. E. N. BAPURINA AND V. A. CUMANOVICH. *Dokl. akad. nauk SSSR, ser. zeml. vodn. resur. i klimat. resur.* 1958, 113-84. --Aerial fertilizer directly increases the daily productivity of the photosynthesis but no proportionality can be noticed between the amount of CO₂ on the one hand, and the energy of the photosynthesis, on the other. The action of the aerial fertilizer upon the daily productivity of the photosynthesis may vary considerably. E. g., with the onion the percentage of increase of productivity is proportional to the intensity of the work done by the plant under normal conditions, while with beans, the increase of the CO₂ content in the air only compensates the lack of assimilators and its action is in inverse proportion to the work done by the plant under normal conditions. I. JACOVLEV

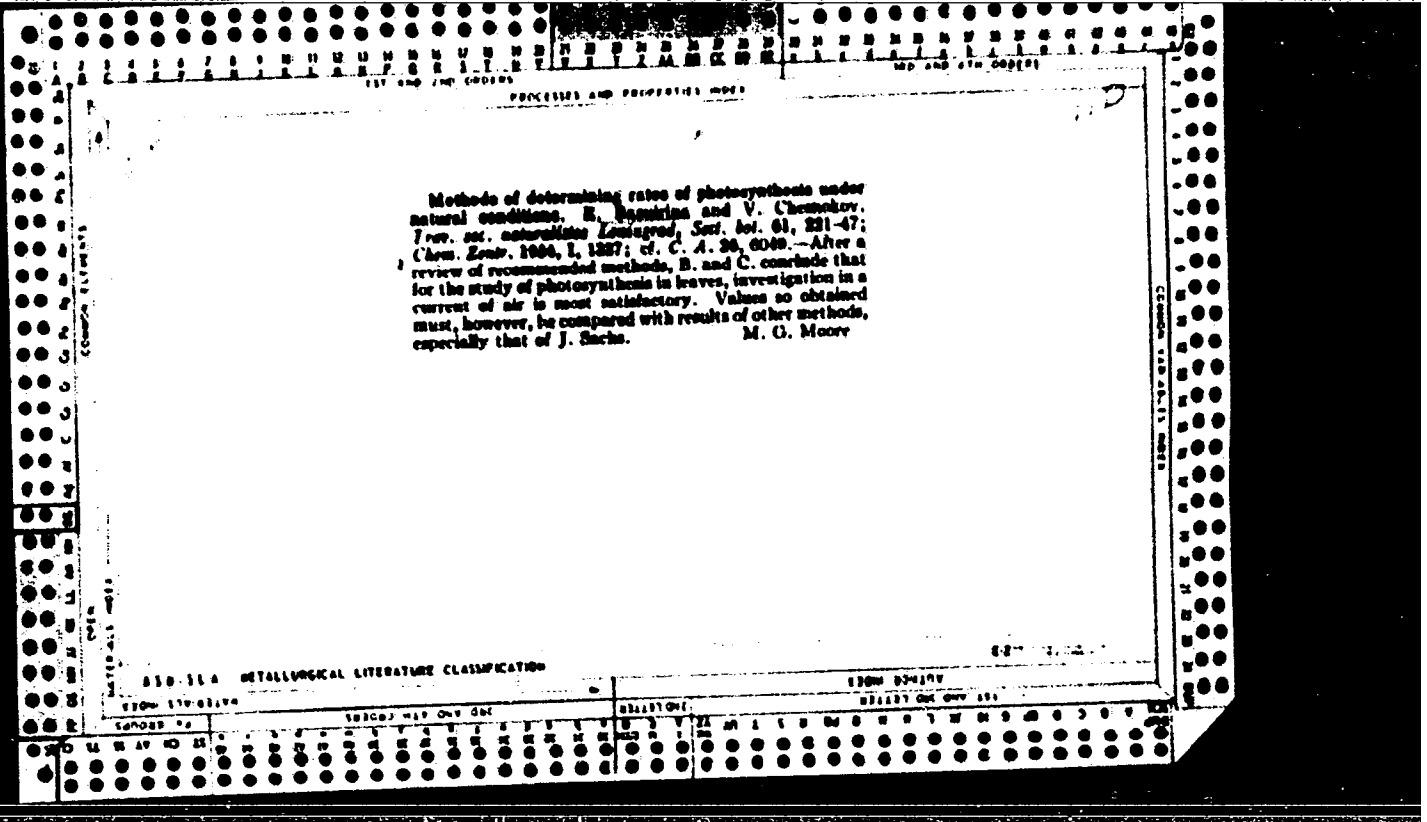
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

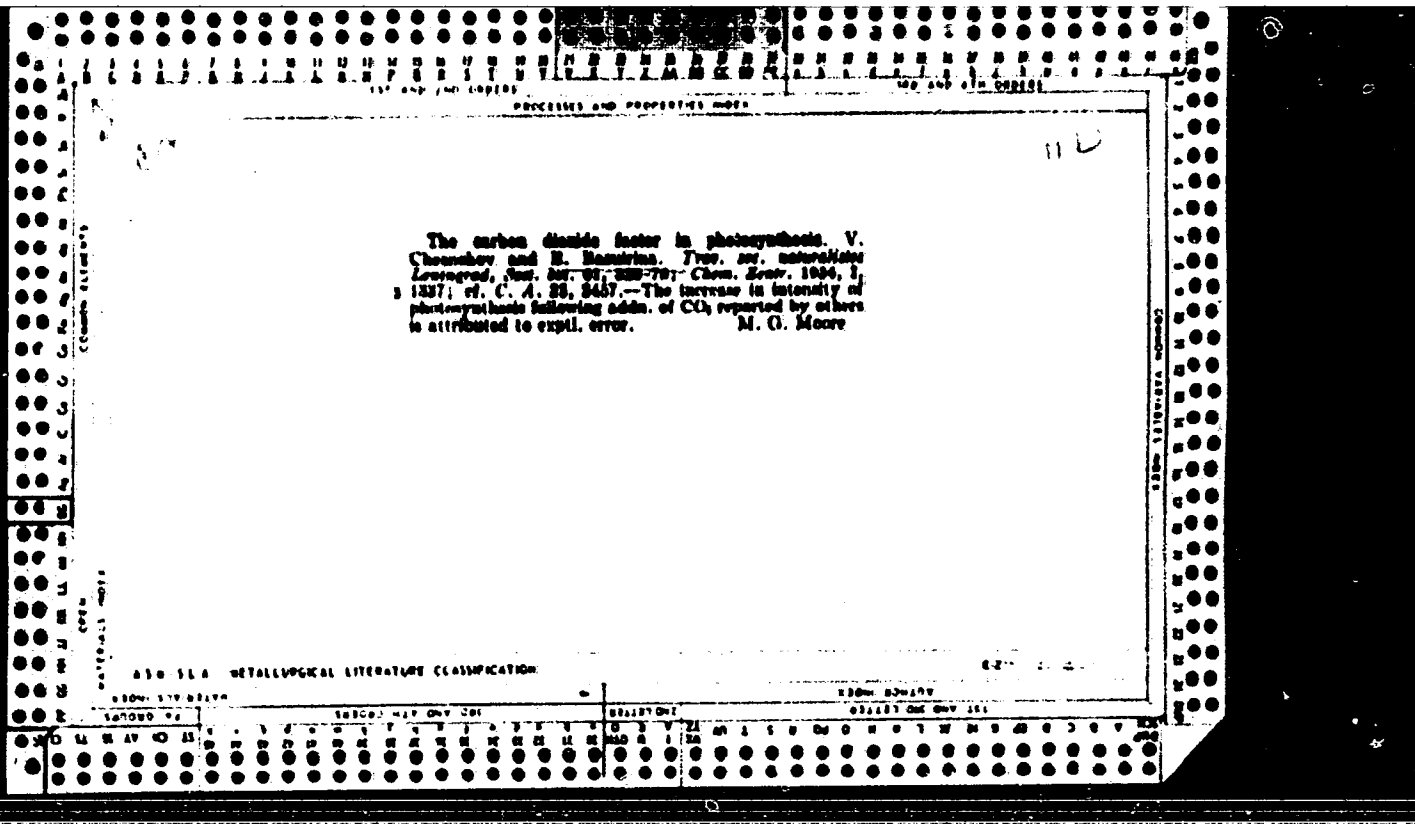
EDITION SYMBOLS

EDITION SYMBOLS









BAZYRINA, E. N.

Relation between the production of carbon dioxide and formation of citric acid in *Aspergillus niger*. E. N. Bazyrina and V. A. Chesnokov. *Trudy Zinatograd. Otdel. Khim. i Mikrobiologii* 69, No. 3, Otdel. Botani., 63-66 (1949). — *A. niger* was grown in Erlenmeyer flasks in a medium consisting of NH_4NO_3 0.3, KH_2PO_4 0.1, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.1, ZnSO_4 0.02, and sugar 15-20 g./100 ml. water and also in the same medium containing $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$), $\frac{1}{3}$ ($\frac{1}{3}$), and 2 times (2x) this concn. of nutrients at 24° for 24-60 hrs. The mycelia obtained was transferred into another Erlenmeyer flask contg. 100 ml. 15-20% sugar soln. and incubated for an addnl. 24 hrs. under a stream of CO_2 -free air (water-said). The liberated CO_2 was absorbed by dil. alkali and the mycelium was removed, washed out, and the fermentation broth and washing examined for residual sugar, total acidity, and citric (I) and oxalic (II) acids. The formation of II depended on the concn. of nutrients in the media (approx. 85% on 1 n and 65% on $\frac{1}{2}$ n of the total acidity). I was formed up to 9.3 g./culture/day. The formation of I, CO_2 , and wt. of the mycelium ran parallel to each other, increasing continuously. The ratio I/CO_2 was relatively const. (1.2-1.9). There was a direct relation between biochem. activity of the fungus and surface area of the mycelium with an optimum around 250 sq. cm. Under proper conditions the activity did not change with increasing mass of the mycelium: 3379 mg. CO_2 and 3997 mg. I, I/CO_2 1.18 when grown on 1 n; 4384 CO_2 (-30%) and 5202 mg. I (+32%), I/CO_2 1.19 when grown on $\frac{1}{2}$ n medium resp. In order to prove whether I is an intermediary product in the oxidation of sugar to CO_2 according to the presumed scheme for *A. niger*, gluconic acid \rightarrow II \rightarrow I \rightarrow CO_2 , the activity of the mycelium was studied in 15% sugar soln. in 0.1% HCl (an inhibitor of I formation) and in water (control). The result revealed no II, a great decrease of I, while CO_2 production remained nearly unaffected. I increases with sucrose concn. up to 20%, at a very rapid rate from 2.5 to 10%. An optimum for II was around 2-5%. The CO_2 production did not change from 2.5 to 20% sugar concn. I is not an intermediary product in the oxidation of sugar to CO_2 and H_2O , but the formation of I is an independent side-reaction in the process which can start only at sugar concn. not lower than 2.5%.
E. Wierbicki

BAZYREVA, Ye. N.,

BAZYREVA, Ye. N., POKHOTINA, I. G. and KOVALEVA, V. I. "The growth of tubers in connection with the nitrate nourishment of leguminous plants," Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta s.-kh. mikrobiologii, Issue 1 (for 1941-1945), 1949, p. 113-119

SO: U-5240 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

Country : USSR I
Category : Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition.
Abs Jour. : *Vestn. Zool.-Biologiya* No. 11, 1958. No. 48544
Author : Chesnokov, V.A.; Bazyrina, Ye.N.
Institute : Not given
Title : Soilless Plant Cultures on Synthetic Media

Orig. Pub.: *Vestn. s.-kh. nauki*, 1957, No. 4, 1212128

Abstract : A description is given of the apparatus employed and the technique for growing plants in gravel and asbestos-cement tubes in a circulating nutrient solution. Grown on gravel, tomatoes yielded 18-20 kg/m², cucumbers 40 kg. The tube cultures did not always provide positive results. The composition of a nutrient solution of pure salts and fertilizer for tomato and cucumber gravel cultures is given.--A.P. Agafonova

Card: 1/1

BAZYUK, G.P. (Frunze)

Device for determining the direction of the nap in fabrics.
Shvein. prom. no.6:27 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BAZYUK, G.P. (Frunze)

Reorganization of the cutting shops. Shvein.prom. no.1:24-27 Ja-F
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

BAZYUK, Gennadiy Pavlovich; BAZYUK, Klara Fedorovna; KUDRIN,
I.G., red.

[Use of synthetic materials in the clothing industry of
Kirghisistan] Primenenie sinteticheskikh materialov v
shveinoi promyshlennosti Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo
"Kyrgyzstan," 1964. 32 p. (MIRA 18:3)

BAZYUK, Gennadiy Pavlovich; BAZYUK, Klara Fedorovna; KUDRIN,
I.G., red.

[Use of synthetic materials in the clothing industry of
Kirghizistan] Primenenie sinteticheskikh materialov v
shveinoi promyshlennosti Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo
"Kyrgyzstan," 1964. 32 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GNEZDILOVA, Ye.A.; BAZYUK, M.T.; GORCHAKOVA, N.Ye.

Urine color sediment reaction in determination of the activity of tuberculous changes in the lungs. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:89-90 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy institut tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii imeni akademika F.G. Yanovskogo i protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser Zheleznodorozhnogo rayona, Kiyev.

ACC NR: AP7005763

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/67/023/001/0179/0182

AUTHOR: Pines, B. Ya.; Bazyura, R. I.; Khizhkovyy, V. P.

ORG: Khar'kov State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Concentration dependence of the limit of linear increase in creep of Cu-Ni alloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 23, no. 1, 1967, 179-182

TOPIC TAGS: binary alloy, copper, nickel, creep mechanism

ABSTRACT: Previous studies of the kinetics of high-temperature creep in pure metals (Pines, B. Ya., et al. FTT, 1963, 5, 2859; Pines, B. Ya., Khizhkovyy, V. P. FMM, 1966, 22, 82) established that the rate v of steady-state creep depends on stress p : at temperatures $T > 0.5 T_{m.p.}$ and low values of p creep rate linearly increases with p and exponentially with T . Once p exceeds certain critical limit (the so-called "limit p_0 of linear increase in creep"), creep rate begins to sharply increase. It was found that p is proportional to the modulus of elasticity. Now the authors investigate the effect of soluble impurities on the magnitude and temperature dependence of p_0 with respect to alloys of the Cu-Ni system forming a continuous series of solid solutions (Cu + 5, 19, 15, 30, 40, 70, and 90% Ni). Findings: p_0 and the modu-

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.3:539.5

. ACC NR: AP7005763

lus E of elasticity increase with increase in the Ni concentration of the alloy. In all cases p_0 (i. e. the limit of linear increase in creep) linearly decreases with increase in $T/T_{m.p.}$ and reaches 0 when $T = T_{m.p.}$. Nevertheless, p_0 cannot be regarded as an analogue of yield point at high temperatures at which diffusion creep occurs, because the values of p_0 in cold-worked metals and alloys are lower than in specimens annealed at high temperatures. At medium temperatures preliminary cold working causes hardening of the metal and retardation of creep rate, whereas at temperatures close to the melting point preliminary cold working leads to "softening" of the metal and increase in creep rate. There is as yet no unambiguous explanation for this phenomenon. It may be associated with the enhanced (non-equilibrium) concentration of vacancies occurring in the presence of a large number of dislocations which results in an accelerated climb of dislocations." The authors are grateful to S. S. Avotin for participation in preparing specimens of the alloys." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: ¹¹ 20/ SUBM DATE: 31May66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

S/124/62/000/002/004/014
D234/D302

10.1220

AUTHOR: Bazhin, A.P.

TITLE: Determining stream in front of a blunt-nosed body of revolution having an angular point

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 2, 1962, 25, abstract 2B145 (Inzhenernyy zh., 1961, 1, no. 1, 154-159)

TEXT: The numerical method of integral relations (A.A. Dorodnitsyn, Tr. 3-go Vses. matem. s'yezeda, 1956, 3. M., AN SSSR, 1958, 447-453 - RZhMekh. 1959, no. 11, 13184; O.M. Belotserkovskiy, Prikl.matem. i mekhan, 1960, 24, no. 3, 511-517 - RZhMekh. 1961, 2B133) is applied to determining the flow behind a shock wave moving away, in a supersonic flow past a blunt body of revolution, whose outline possesses an angular point. The case of axially symmetric flow is considered, the gas is assumed to be perfect. In formulating the approximating equations the author uses two systems of coordinates: at the nose part of the body $s, t = 2\sqrt{r/p_\infty v_\infty}$ R^2 (s being the distance along the outline of the body, the stream function

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Card 1/2

Determining stream in front of a ...

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D234/D302

R the distance from the axis of the body to a certain point on the shock wave), and at the angular point θ , t (θ being the polar angle). An example is given - the calculation of the flow past a body of revolution with flat nose part at $M_\infty = 5.8$. The solution is here constructed in the first and second approximation respectively, with linear and quadratic approximation of the functions across the shock layer. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] .

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Card 2/2

L 11093-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000711

KFA(b)/EWT(1)/BDS--AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC--Pc-4--WW

S/0258/63/003/002/0222/0227

AUTHOR: Bazhin, A. P. (Moscow)

58

TITLE: On the calculation of supersonic flow around a flat plate with detached shock wave

SOURCE: Inzhenerny zhurnal, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 222-227

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic flow, detached shock, integral correlation

ABSTRACT: A study is presented of the flow past a flat plate at angle of attack with detached shock in the entire subsonic region and in a part of the supersonic. An approximate solution of the flow-field problem is obtained by using the method of integral correlations for calculation of flow parameters. The location of the critical point on the plate is examined under certain conditions. Numerical calculations were made at $M = 5, 6.85, 10,$ and 20 and at angles of attack of $90^\circ, 75^\circ,$ and $65^\circ,$ and 45° ; studies at $M = 4$ and angles of $90^\circ, 75^\circ,$ and 65° were also made, for comparison with available experimental data. Pressure and velocity distribution and the variation of C_n (coefficient of a force normal to the plate) and of the critical point location with angle of attack and Mach number are given in graphs. The analysis of the results and their comparison with theoretical data

Card 1/2

L 11093-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000711

show that by using the method of integral correlations, it is possible to obtain a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of forces acting on a plate at angles of attack not too close to those at which the attachment of the front shock wave takes place. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Nov62

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Law/Wm
Card 2/2

BAZZHIN, A.P., (Moskva); GLADKOV, A.A. (Moskva)

Solution of the inverse problem by the series-expansion method.
Inzh. zhur. 3 no.3:517-518 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Series) (Aerodynamics)

Pavlovskiy, Yu.N.; BAZZHIN, A.P.; ANISHCHENKO, P.M.

Symposium on the Use of Analog and Digital Computer Techniques
in Aeronautics. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 2:101 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1 6/92-65 FS(n)/EWT(1)/EPA(b)/EWS(v)/T-2/FCS(k) Pd-4/Pe-5 AFTC(a)/SSD/
 AFWL/AEDC(a)/ASD(b)/ASD(p)-3/AFETR/ASD(f)/BSD/AFIDC S/0259/6A/004/002/0242/0246 63
 ACCESSION NR: AP4037095

AUTHOR: Bazhin, A. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Flow calculations around the lower surface of delta wing at large angles of attack

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 242-246

TOPIC TAGS: delta wing, supersonic flow, angle of attack, shock wave, leading edge, elliptic conical flow, velocity gradient, ideal gas, integral relation method

ABSTRACT: The method of integral relations in first approximation has been used to calculate the flow in the vicinity of a delta wing surface in supersonic flow at large angles of attack. The regime of flow is considered where the bow shock wave is detached from the leading edge but remains in contact with the sharp tip of the wing and is similar to an elliptic conical flow. The flow is restricted to the lower surface of the wing of infinite span and is represented by Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The conical flow equations (momentum, energy, and the equation of state) are written for a perfect gas $\gamma = 1.4$, and the boundary conditions at

Card 1/3

L 6790-65

ACCESSION NR: AP#037095

the wing surface and the bow shock specified. The solution is carried out by integrating the three momentum equations in θ across the shock layer from the body surface $\theta_0(\psi)$ to the bow shock $\theta_b(\psi)$. Numerical results are obtained for two plane delta wings with 33° and 34° wing tip angles at Mach 6 and 50° angle of attack. Lowering the wing tip angle causes the flow to spread out toward the plane of symmetry, simultaneously decreasing the velocity and pressure gradients in its vicinity. Orig. art. has: equations and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep63

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 001

SUB CODES: AC, ME

Card 2/3

L 6790-68

ACCESSION NR: AF4037095

ENCLOSURE: 01

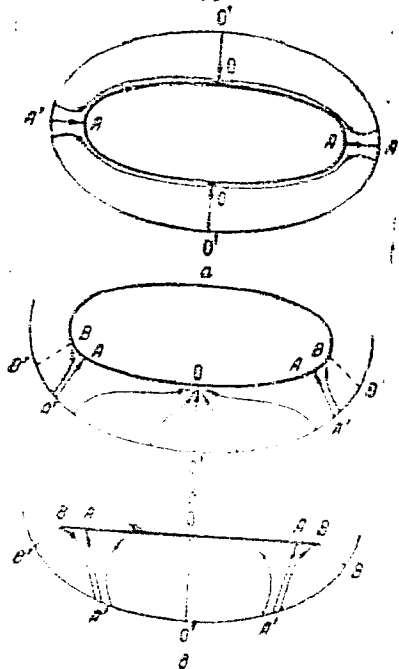


Fig. 1.

Card 3/3

L. 08/11-67 EWT(d)/ES(m)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k) WW/EM
 ACC NR: AP6034545 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/005/0104/0105

AUTHOR: Bazhin, A. P. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculating the flows over plane ¹⁰ delta wings at large angles of attack 51
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 5, 1966, 104-105

TOPIC TAGS: hypersonic aerodynamics, delta wing, aerodynamic force, similarity theory, lift

ABSTRACT: This paper reports systematic calculations of hypersonic flows about the lower surface of a plane delta wing over the largest possible ranges of Mach numbers, angles of attack, and angles of sweep. Wings with 70 to 85° angles of sweep at angles of attack α from 30 to 60° were considered in the Mach range from 4 to 10. The coefficient of normal force C_n as a function of α at $M = 6$ and also the distributions of other parameters for various regimes are given in graphs from which the pattern of streamlines on the wing surface can be deduced. The possibility of utilizing the results obtained here to check the validity of the similarity law of the theory of small disturbances generalized by Sychev for thin bodies at arbitrary angles of attack (Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 24, no 2, 1960) with limitation to the transverse dimensions are discussed. It is concluded that the similarity law is valid with

Card 1/2

L 08114-67

ACC NR: AP6034545

regard to the coefficient of normal force of a plane delta wing even when the limiting condition for the transverse dimension is transgressed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 2/2 1e

Temperature Compensation of Dynamometric
Pickups With Helical Strain Gauges

S/119/60/000/012/004/015
B012/B063

of the dynamometric element in the given temperature range; α is the coefficient of thermal expansion of R_k ; Δt is the temperature range. The metals and alloys used for the manufacture of compensating resistors must have a high and stable coefficient of thermal expansion, and a high resistivity. The latter requirement can be met by the use of high-impedance alloys, such as nickel alloys. The alloy H 50 K 10 (N50K10) proved to be most favorable for this purpose. There are 2 figures.



Card 2/2

BAZZHIN, Yu.M.

Variations of readings of dynamometric pickups with wire converters. Priboestroenie no.8:3-4 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Strain gauges)

RUMANIA

POPESCU, C., Professor; BRAILEANU, CL., MD, Pharmacist; BEAGA
Marieta, Pharmacist; PISLARASU, Nadejda, Pharmacist.

School of Pharmacy in Bucharest, Department of Galenic Pharmacy
(Facultatea de farmacie Bucuresti, Catedra de farmacie
galenica) - (for all)

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 5, May 1963, pp 293-300

"The Use of Tension-Active Agents in the Preparation of
Pharmaceutical Products. Note I. Solutions."

4

ROMANIA

LONGHIN, S., Professor; POPESCU, A., MD; ANTONESCU, St., MD;
BRAILEANU, Cl., MD, Pharmacist; BEACA, Marieta, Pharmacist;
PISLARASU, Nadejda, Pharmacist.

1. Clinic for Dermatology (Clinica de dermatologie) (for Longhin, Popescu, and Antonescu); 2. Galenic Pharmacy, Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy (Farmacia galenica, I.M.F.), Bucharest (for Brailcanu, Beaca, and Pislarasu).

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 9, Sep 63, pp 527-537

"The Use of Tensionactive Agents in the Preparation of Pharmaceutical Formulae. Note IV. Ointments."

(6)

L 33721-66

ACC NR: AP6025157

SOURCE CODE: RU/0012/65/061/004/0591/0603

AUTHOR: Lorghin, S. (Doctor; Professor, Lieutenant general, Corresponding member
ARPN); Popescu, A. (Doctor, Colonel, Candidate of medical sciences); Popescu, C.
(Professor, Pharmacist, Doctor); Braileanu, S. (Pharmacist, Doctor); Fica, G. (Pharma-
cist); Beaca, M. (Pharmacist); Georghiu, E. (Pharmacist)

Orig: news

TITLE: Protective ointments

SOURCE: revista sanitara militara, v. 61, no. 4, 1965, 591-603
TOPIC TAGS: skin physiology, allergic disease, drug, drug treatment, dermatology
SUMMARY: A report on a study of protective ointments used in the prophylaxis and
treatment of occupational dermatoses. Two types of hydrophobic and one hydrophilic one
were studied. The hydrophilic ointment was found to have good cutaneous tolerance
for persons with normal cutaneous reactions, but gave weak positive reactions in
allergic individuals. Physical-chemical characteristics of the ointments and the
optimal proportion of the ingredients were also determined. Orig. art. has: 12 tables.
[JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1

0516

0516

BEAKA, HRISTO M.

Prakticno tutunoproizvodstvo.

Skopje, Yugoslavia. Narodna zadruga, 1957. 131 p.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEA) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6
June 1959
Uncl.

BEARA, Bosiljka, prof. [translator]; BEARA, Ljubomir, ins. [translator]

Education of welding technicians. Zavarivanje 5 no.4:88-97
Ap '62.

1. Clan Redakcijskog odbora, "Zavarivanje" (for Beara, Ljubomir).

BEARA, Bosiljka, prof. [translator]; BEARA, Ljubomir, ins. [translator]

Education of welding technicians. Zavarivac 5 no.5:116-125
My '62.

1. Clan Redakcijskog odbora, "Zavarivanje" (for Ljubomir Beara).

BEARA, Ljubomir, inz.

Bibliography. Zavarivanje 6 no. 11: 262 N '63.

1. Clan Redakcijskog odbora, "Zavarivanje".

BEARA, Ljubomir, inž.

Competition of welders. Zavarivanje 4 no.5/6:125-126 My-Je '61.

1. Clan Reakcionog kolegija, "Zavarivanje"

BEAKI, Ljubomir, inz.

Education of welding engineers in France. Zavarivanje 4 no.10:
202-205 D '61

1. Clan Redakcionog kolegija, "Zavarivanje".

BEARA, Ljubomir, asistent, inz.

The short-arc process. Zavarivanje 5 no.1:3-11 '62

1. Vis tehnicka skola, Zagreb; clan redakcijskog odbora, "Zavarivanje."

BEARA, Bosiljka, prof. [translator]; BEARA, Ljubomir, inz. [translator]

Education of welding technicians. Zavarivanje 5 no.4:88-97
Ap '62.

1. Clan Redakcijskog odbora, "Zavarivanje" (for Beara, Ljubomir).

BEARA, Bosiljka, prof. [translator]; BEARA, Ljubomir, inz. [translator]

Education of welding technicians. Zavarivac 5 no.5:116-125
My '62.

1. Clan Redakcijskog odbora, "Zavarivanje" (for Ljubomir Beara).

BEARA, Ljubomir, inz.

"Svarochnoe proizvodstvo," no.4, 1963. Reviewed by Ljubomir
Beara. Zavarivanje 6 no.10:238 0'63.

BEARA, Ljubomir, inz.

Bibliography. Zavarivanje 7 no. 2:46-48 F '64.

1. Member of the Board of Editors, "Zavarivanje".

BEAV, KR. K.

Wood Concrete.
TEKHNKA (Engineering), 7-8:27:Oct-Dec 55

BSAV, KR. K.

Rationalization.
TEKHNIIKA (Engineering), 7-8:29:Oct-Dec 55

HEBAK, B.

The histological background of fertility in an intergeneric cross. *Bul Ac Pol biol* 7 no.9:371-375 '59. (EBAI 9:6)

1. Department of Experimental Evolution and Animal Genetics,
Jagellonian University, Krakow.
(Ducks) (Hybridization)

BEBAN, Franjo, ins.

River tugboats for the transport of liquid freight. Brodogradnja 6
no.4:154-158 '55.

Category : USSR/Acoustics - Ultrasound

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2139

Author : Bebchuk, A.S., Makarov, L.O., Rozenberg, L.D.

Inst : Acoust. Inst., Acad. of Science USSR; Scient. Res. Inst. of Min. of Radio-technical Industry, Moscow.

Title : On the Mechanism of Cavitational Destruction of Surface Films in the Sonic Field.

Orig Pub : Akust. Zh., 1956, 2, No 2, 113-117

Abstract : The subject of the study was a thin layer of rosin, coated in the form of an alcohol solution on the surface of a glass plate and then dried out. The better to distinguish the fragments of the film from cavitational bubbles, pulverized graphite was introduced into the layer. The film was placed in a cuvette measuring 4 x 1 x 5 cm, filled with distilled water. The sound pressure was produced in the cuvette with a magnetostriction vibrator operating at 8 kc. The destruction of the film by cavitation was photographed with a motion-picture camera capable of up to 4000 frames per second. A study of the film obtained showed that at least two destruction mechanisms take place. The first is due to the flapping of the bubbles near the surface of the film, and leads to strong local damages; the second is due to the penetration of the bubbles under the film, causing the latter to peel.

Card : 1/1

Bebchuk, A.S.

USSR/Electronics - Electronic and Ionic Emission

H-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12281

Author : Mendeleev, B.G., Bebchuk, A.S., Glukhareva, N.G.

Inst : -

Title : Application of Sonic and Ultrasonic Vibrations in Technology of Manufacture of Cathodes and Heaters (Preliminary Information).

Orig Pub : Tr. N.-i. in-ta. M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, vyp 2-3 (30-31), 71-73

Abstract : It is reported that sonic and ultrasonic oscillations (in most cases 10 kc) have been used to obtain aluminum and carbonate suspensions, for the purification of parts of electro-vacuum tubes, and in particular, for the purification of the internal surface of cathode tubes. The vibrations are produced with the aid of a magnetostriction setup with a nickel vibrator. Good results are obtained in the purification of cathode tubes. After 5 -- 7 minutes

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204120009-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000204120009-3"

AUTHOR: Bebchuk, A.S. 46-1-17/20

TITLE: Problem of cavitation destruction of solids. (K voprosu o kavitatsiyonnom razrusheii tverdykh tel).

PERIODICAL: "Akusticheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Acoustics) 1957, Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 90 - 91 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the mechanism of cavitation destruction of surfaces of solids immersed in liquids subjected to acoustical or ultra-sonic vibrations has been carried out at the Scientific and Research Institute of Radio-engineering Industries in conjunction with the ultra-sonics laboratory of the Acoustical Institute of Ac. of Sciences USSR (N.I.I. Ministerstva Radio-tehnicheskoy Promyshlennosti and Laboratoria Ultrazvuka Akusticheskogo Instituta AN SSSR). An attempt was made to establish criteria for cavitation destruction which could be of interest in surface clearing by ultra-sonics.

The efficiency of destruction was tested in various liquids at different temperatures at 8 kc/s. As samples, aluminium plates 25 x 20 x 4 mm, fixed in a special holder were used. The degree of destructive effect was judged by the difference in weight of the sample, measured with an accuracy of 10^{-5} g. Graphs of results are given. One is relating the intensity

Card 1/2

46-4-12/17

AUTHOR: Bobchuk, A.S.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Cavitation Break-up of Solids (in
voprosu o mekhanizme kavitatsionnogo razrusheniya tverdykh tel)PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. III, Nr 4, pp. 367-371
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author has shown (Ref.1) that there is a connection between the cavitation break-up of solids in a liquid and the temperature of the latter. Fig.1 shows the cavitation break-up as a function of the saturation vapour pressure of the liquid. The cavitation break-up is measured by the difference in weight between non-irradiated and irradiated specimens (ΔG). The curves in Fig.1 all have a maximum at 55-60 mm and fall off on either side of the maximum (1-water, 2-alcohol, 3-acetone, 4-trichloroethylene, 5-carbon tetrachloride). Results of further experiments are now described. Also Fig.2 shows a plot of a cavitation break-up, measured as described above, as a function of time while various gases are blown through the liquid (1-water; 2,3,4-water with nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide blown through it respectively at the rate of 130 litres/hour; 5-nitrogen blown through at the rate of 1000 litres/hour; 6-oxygen at 1000 litres/hour). Similar curves for ethyl alcohol and

Card 1/2

46-4-12/17

On the Problem of Cavitation Break-up of Solids.

curves for carbon tetrachloride are given in Figs. 3 and 4. It is concluded that ΔG depends on the saturation vapor pressure and the amount of gas dissolved in the liquid. The higher the coefficient of solubility of the gas in the liquid the smaller is ΔG . There are 4 figures and 1 table. There are 2 Russian references.

ASSIGNMENT: All-Union State Research Scientific Institute, Moscow.
(Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy N.-I. institut Moskva)

RECEIVED: September 11, 1957.

MAINTAINED: Library of Congress.

Date 2/2 1. Cavitation-Theory

SOV/46-4-4 10/20

AUTHORS: Bebchuk, A.S., Borisov, Yu.Ya. and Rozenberg, L.D.

TITLE: On the Problem of Cavitation Erosion (K voprosu o kavitatsionnoy erozii)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1968, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 361-362 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Refs 1-3 it was shown that the magnitude of cavitation erosion depends on the number of bubbles formed and the rate of their collapse, which determines the strength of the shock wave produced on collapse of such bubbles. The mean level of the cavitation noise depends also on the number and rate of collapse of bubbles and there should be, therefore, a relationship between the cavitation noise and the cavitation erosion. The present paper describes the experimental work on the subject of this relationship. The cavitation erosion was observed at the flat end surface of an aluminium sample subjected to 8.1 kc/s acoustic vibrations. Three series of experiments were made: in water, in water with a surface-active substance OP-10 and in acetone. In all cases the time of irradiation was 6 minutes. In each series measurements were made at three distances of the acoustic source from the flat end of the aluminium sample; these distances were 0.5, 1.5 and 2.25 mm. The cavitation erosion was measured by

Card 1/3

SOV/46-4-4-10/20

On the Problem of Cavitation Erosion

determining the loss in weight of the sample. The cavitation noise was measured with a probe (developed by Yu.A. Borisov) consisting of a metal rod with a barium titanate ring pushed onto it. This metal rod had a cross-section similar to that of the aluminium sample and was placed in the same position as the sample, with respect to the acoustic source. Care was taken to eliminate standing waves in the probe and transmission of the acoustic energy through the curved surface of the probe: only the flat end surface of the probe was meant to receive the acoustic energy. Most of the power radiated by the vibrator source was dissipated in cavitation; only a small proportion of the power was spent on producing sound directly. The results are shown in the figure on p 361. The ordinate shows the mass lost by cavitation (in grams), while the abscissa gives the mean square of the cavitation pressure (in atmospheres). The meaning of the experimental points

Card 2/3

On the Problem of Cavitation Erosion

SOV/46-4-4-10/20

in the figure on p 361 is as follows: 3, 2, 1 represent the results obtained in acetone; 8, 7, 5 - in water with OP-10; 9, 6, 4 - in water. Within the ranges of the erosion (1:100) and pressure (1:50) studied by the authors the experimental points lie approximately on a straight line. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut, AN SSSR, Moskva (Acoustical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow)

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1958

Card 3/3

BEBCHUK, A. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the cavitation
disturbance of solids and surface films in an acoustical field (applicable
to an ultrasound purification process)," Moscow, 1960, 13 pp, (Acoustics
Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR)
(KL, 38-60, 107)

S/046/60/006/004/013/022
B019/B056AUTHORS: Bebchuk, A. S., Rozenberg, L. D.TITLE: The Dependence of the Cavitation Erosion on the Solubility of
a Gas Above a Liquid

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 498 - 499

TEXT: One of the authors (Bebchuk) showed in an earlier paper (Ref. 3) that the concentration of a gas dissolved in a liquid may, under some simplifying conditions, be given in the caverns produced by the cavitation with

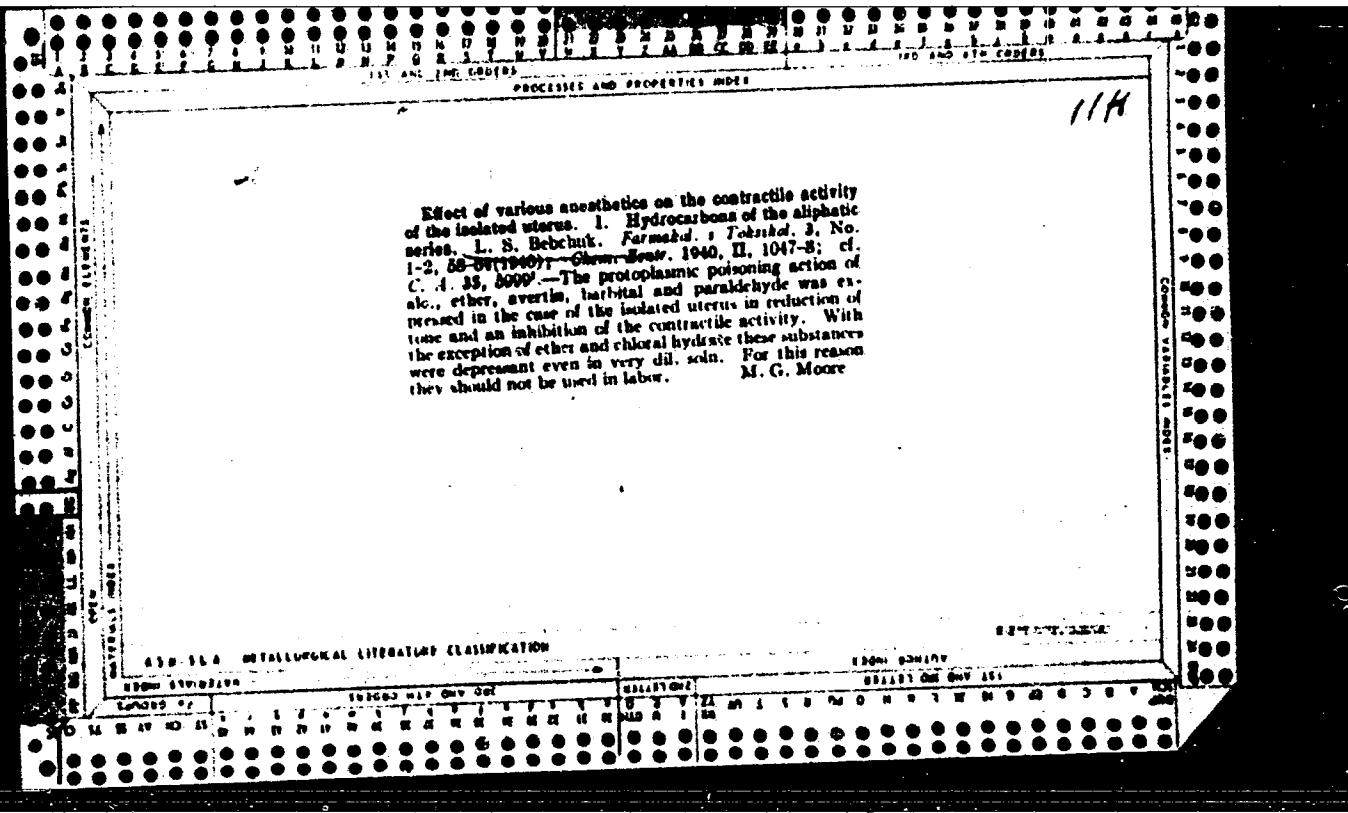
$$N(t) = \frac{6\alpha p_0}{R} \sqrt{\frac{D}{\pi}} t \quad (2) .$$

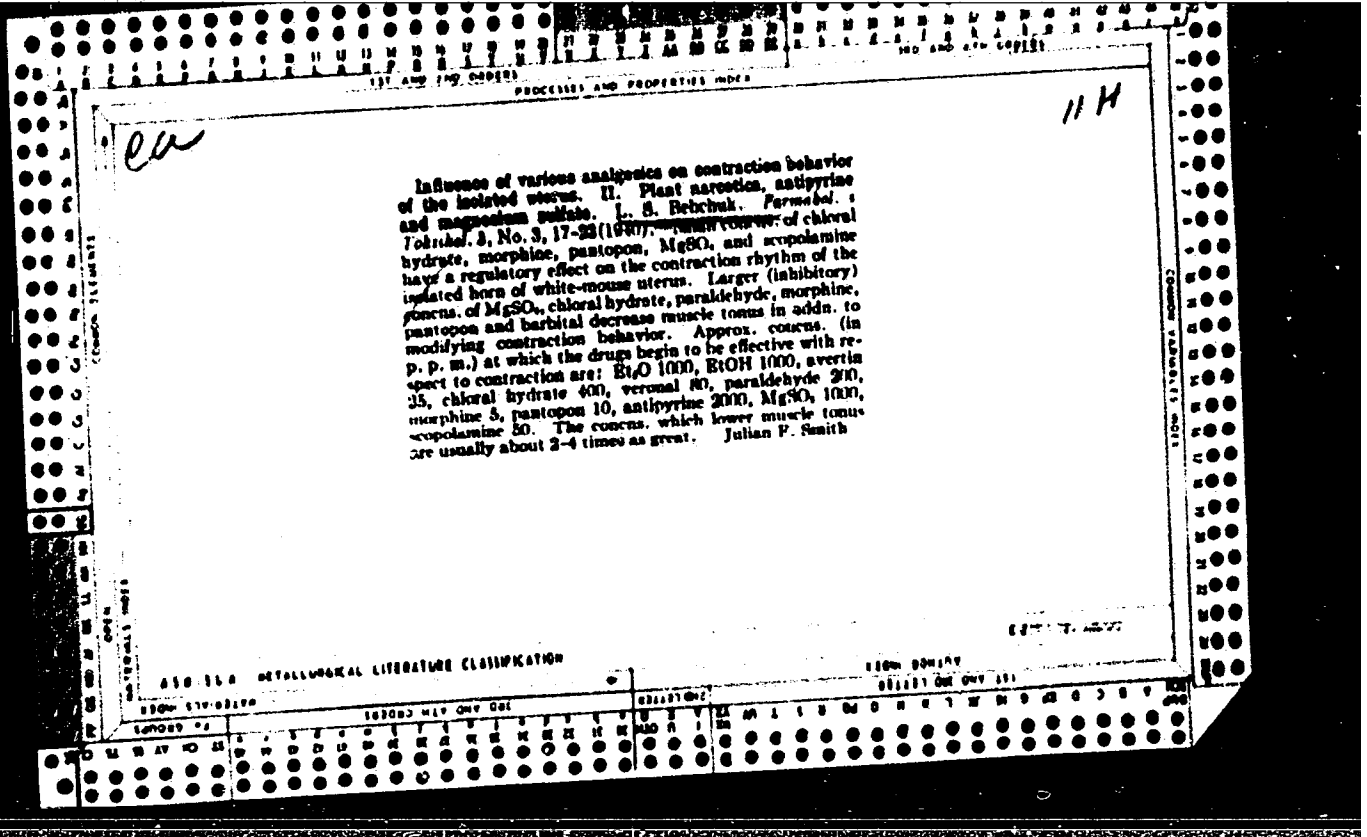
Here, p_0 denotes the hydrostatic pressure, R is the cavern radius, D - the coefficient of the diffusion of the dissolved gas through the liquid surface, and α the solubility of the gas. The experimental determination of the dependence of the cavitation erosion, distilled water, and ethyl alcohol were chosen as liquids and O_2 , N_2 , and CO_2 as gases. The experiments

Card 1/2

BEBCHUK, L.G., inzh.; OZHEREL'YEV, A.Ya., inzh.

Reducing the effect of the secondary spectrum on the quality
of an image. [Trudy] MVTU no.102:66-69 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Aberration)





БЕЧУК, Л. С.

Бечук, Л. С. "Some ways of reducing the number of miscarriages and stillbirths under conditions of medical dispensaries for women", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost. ob). nauch-issled. akushersko-ginekol. in-t), Issue 8, 1948, p. 105-10.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

Babchuk, L. S.

Babchuk, L. S. "The maternal death rate in permanent delivery stations in Rostov Oblast during 1947" (Author's summary of the paper), Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost. obl. nauch.-issled. akushe.sko-ginekol. in-t), Issue 8, 1948, p. 210-12.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

BEALNIG, L.S.

БЕБЧУК, Л.С.

Method for a physiological investigation of uterine contractions
in animals. *Fiziol.zhur.* 44 no.1:73-76 Ja '58 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii i Kafedra patologicheskoy
fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta, Rostov n/D.

(UTERUS, physiology,
contractions, technic of investigation in animals (Rus)

ACC NR: AP7011367

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/011/1913/1920

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Kuznetsova, I. K.; Bebchuk, T. S.; Kolchina, A.; Shaipova, I.

ORG: Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR
(Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Poly(diorganophosphonyl)titanoxane oligomers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1913-1920

TOPIC TAGS: oligomer, organic chemical synthesis, titanium oxide, polymer stability

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: This report examines the synthesis and properties of compounds with the molecular chains Ti-O-Ti framed by different alkyl (aryl) phosphonyl groups. The basis of the synthesis of oligomers with titanoxane chains were reactions of hydrolytic polycondensation of bis(diorganophosphonyl)dibutyltitanates and reactions of replacement of butoxy-groups in polybutyltitanate with the residues of alkyl(aryl)phosphinic acids. The synthesis of the original titanophosphororganic compounds was accomplished through heating of ortho-butyltitanate with alkyl(aryl)phosphinic and

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP7011367

phosphoric acids, taken in 1:2 molar ratio at a temperature of 130-140°C. The titanophosphorganic compounds obtained are solid or resinlike products readily soluble in most organic solvents. Investigation of the stability of poly(diorganophosphonyl)titanoxane oligomers to the action of high temperatures in the presence of air oxygen established that thermooxidative destruction up to 450°C occurs chiefly in the direction of the oxidation of organic groups near the phosphorus atom framed by the titanoxane chain. No destruction at the Ti-O-P bond, and also at the Ti-O-Ti bond at this temperature is observed. Destruction of the Ti-O-Ti bond, that is the main chain of the molecule of poly(diorganophosphonyl)titanoxane upon heating oligomers to 800°C was not observed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 formulas and 6 tables. JPRS: 40,351

Card 2/2

BEBCHUK, YA S

H/5
611.91
.B3
1954

Uchet, kal'kulyatsiya i tekhnicheskaya, otchetnaya mashinostroitel'nogo predpriyatiya (Registering, calculation, and technical accounting in machine-building enterprises) Izd. 2, perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1954.

195 p. Diagr., Tables.

"Ispol'zovannaya literatura i istochniki": p. 191.

MUNTEANU, Romeo; IONESCU-TIU, C.; IACOB, E. St. (Brazov);
BEBEA, N. (Tirgoviste); VIOREL, Grigore (Eforie)
Capitan, Gh. I. (Anina).

Exercises and problems proposed for grades 5-8.
Gaz mat B 15 no. 6:270-272 Je '64.

1. Pedagogic Institute, Bucharest (for Munteanu).

BEBAK, Barbara; LUKACZYNSKA, Krystyna; MEDREK, Danuta.

Observations on the symptoms of competition in mutated forms of *Drosophila melanogaster*. Prace zool no.6:81-94 '62.

1. Institute of Animal Genetics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow.

BOZOKI, Gyorgy; DOMOKOS, Gabor; FENYVES, Ervin; FRENKEL, Andor; GOMBOSI, Eva; BEBEL, D.; LANIUS, K.; MEIER, H.W.

Further investigation of high-energy jet. Koz fiz kozl MTA 7 no.6:
374-377 '59. (ERAI 9:8)

1. Kozmikus Sugarzasi Laboratorium, Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia (for Bozoki, Domokos, Fenyves, Frenkel, Gombosi). 2. Nemet Tudomanyos Akademia Magfizikai Intezete, Zeuthen (for Bebel, Lanus, Meier)
(Particles) (Photons) (Cascades)

REBEL, I.

Political agitation work during long voyages. Blok. agit. vod.
transp. no.19:17-24 0 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Pervyy pomoshchnik kapitana teplokhoda "Admiral Ushakov."
(Communist education) (Merchant marine)

BEBEL', I.K.; NESHCHADIMOV, N.M.

Tanker "Dzhuzeppe Garibal'di." Biml. tekhn.-ekon. inform.
Tekhn. upr. Min. mor. flota 7 no.4:12-18 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Kapitan tankera "Dzhuzeppe Garibal'di" (for Bebel').
2. Starshiy mekhanik tankera "Dzhuzeppe Garibal'di" (for Neshchadimov).

(Tank vessels--Design and construction)

BEBEN, A.; ONDERKA, Z.

BEBEN, A.; ONDERKA, Z. The drilling of deep holes in quarries. p. 171.

Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1956
DROGOWNICTWO
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

BEBER, A.

Cutting speed and the arrangement of picks in cutters with intermittent feed.

p. 294 (Przeglad Gorniczny. Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1956. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

BEBEN, A.

BEBEN, A. Handling of the compressed- air pipes in quarries. p. 273

Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1956

CEMENT, WAPNO, GIPS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Warszawa, Poland

So: East European accession Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

EBEN, A.

A comparison between deephole quarry blasting and blockholing. p. 45
(DROGOWNICTWO, VOL. 12, No. 2, Feb. 1957 Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, NO. 9, Sept 1957
Uncl.

BEBEN, Artur, mgr., inz. (Krakow); ONDERKA, Zbigniew, mgr., inz. (Krakow)

Economics of firing explosives in quarries. Cement wapno gips 16 no.11:
356-358 '61.

ONDERKA, Zbigniew, mgr., ins., (Krakow); BEBEN, Artur, mgr., ins., (Krakow)

The danger of accidents at firing explosives in quarries. Cement wapno
gips 16/26 no.8/9:281-283 '61.

(Quarries and quarrying)
(Industrial accidents)

BEBEN, Artur, mgr.inz.; LOSIAK, Stanislaw, mgr.inz. (Krakow)

Problems of labor mechanization in small quarries. Cement wapno gips
17 no.4:106-108 Ap '62