BUSHIN, Pavel Mikhaylovich

[Irrigation of vineyards] Polivy vinogradnikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 87 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Viticulture)

BUSHIN, V., inzh.; YEFREMOV, A., inzh.; DMITRIYENKO, A., inzh.

Precast tile floors. Stroitel' no.5:10 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Tiles) (Floors)

BUSHIN, V. N.

"High-Speed Method for the Determination of the Moisture in Moisture-Containing Materials." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst, Khar'kov, 1954. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

YESYUTIN, Leonid Sergeyevich; BUSHIN, V.P., retsenzent; ZOTOV, V.A., retsenzent; MEDVEDEV, P.I., retsenzent; EYZERMAN, V.L., retsenzent; REGEL'SON, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; DOZORTSEVA, Ch.I., red.

[Elements of antenna and wave-guide systems] Elementy antenno-volnovodnykh ustroistv. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1964. 102 p. (MIRA 17:11)

84673

9.4300 (1043, 1138, 1143)
5.2610 only 1273, 1228, 1043

S/020/60/135/001/026/030
B016/B067

AUTHORS: Natanson, E. M., Kozachek, N. N., and Bushin, V. V.

TITLE: Electrolytic Method of Producing the Highly Disperse Intermetallic Compound MnBi

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 1, pp.137-139

TEXT: Intermetallic compounds of many metals are effective semiconductors, and have valuable magnetic properties, especially in the highly disperse state. The ferromagnetic properties of manganese-bismuth alloys have long been known (Ref. 1). They are caused by the formation of the intermetallic MnBi compound (Ref. 2). The manganese-bismuth alloys which contain a large amount of MnBi have a high coercive force and other valuable properties which increase with increasing dispersity of the alloys (Ref. 3). In the present paper, the authors give the results of investigations made by applying the electrolytic method in a two-layer bath (Ref. 6). The lower layer of the bath consisted of a hydrochloric solution of manganese- and bismuth chloride. The solution contained ammonium chloride (25 g/l) and urea (30 g/l). The upper layer consisted of a 0.2-0.7% solution of oleic

Card 1/3

Electrolytic Method of Producing the Highly Disperse Intermetallic Compound MnBi

S/020/60/135/001/026/030
B016/B067

acid in xylene. Fig. 1 shows the MnBi content in the cathode deposit as a function of the atomic ratio of the components in the electrolyte. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of this content on the current density. With the same current density, the ratio manganese : bismuth in the highly disperse cathode alloy deposit of these metals is smaller than in the corresponding electrolytes. The disperse cathode manganese-bismuth deposit was subjected to magnetic separation. In this connection, a small amount of ferromagnetic fraction was obtained. The presence of glycerin in the electrolytic bath raised the yield in this fraction (see Table 1), especially when the atomic ratio manganese : bismuth in the electrolyte was 85 : 15. This ratio was then 1 : 1 in the cathode deposit. Table 2 shows the results of the X-ray analysis. They indicate that the magnetic fraction of the disperse cathode MnBi deposit consists of metallic Bi, of the γ-modification of manganese, and of the intermetallic MnBi compound. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references: 4 Soviet, 2 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

84673

Electrolytic Method of Producing the Highly Disperse Intermetallic Compound MnBi

S/020/60/135/001/026/030
B016/B067

PRESENTED: July 18, 1960, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

Card 3/3

BUSHIN, V.; YEFREMOV, A.

Suggestions by finishers of the Cherepovets Trust for the Construction of Metallurgical Plants. Stroitel' no.11: 18-20 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener stroitel'nogo upravleniya Spetsstroy tresta Cherepovetsmetallurgstroy (for Bushin). 2. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Montazhzhilstroy (for Yefremov). (Building--Tools and implements)

BUSHIN, V., inzh.; YEFREMOV, A., inzh.

Precast concrete porches with mosaiclike surfaces. Zhil.stroi. no.12:16 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Porches)

BUSHIN, V.; YEFREMOV, A.; STOUMOV, V., inzh.

Using assembly-line methods in building large-panel houses. Stroitel' no.12:7,10-11 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Spetsstroy (for Bushin).
2. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Montazhspetsstroy (for Yefremov).
3. Trest Cherepovetsmetallurgstroy, Cherepovets, Vologodskaya oblast' (for Stoumov).
(Assembly-line methods) (Leningrad--Apartment houses)

BUSHIN, V.V.; YEFREMOV, A.P.; STOUMOV, V.K.; YERMOLAYEV, G.I., red.

[Large-panel housing construction; practices of the "Cherepovetsmetallurgstroi" Trust] Krupnopanel'noe domostroenie; iz opyta raboty tresta "Cherepovetsmetallurgstroi." Vologda, Vologodskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 39 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Apartment houses) (Precast concrete construction)

S/137/62/000/001/064/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Natanson, E. M., Bushin, V. V., Shevtsova, A. F.

TITLE: Thermal reduction method for obtaining intermetallic compounds on manganese base

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 41, abstract 10314 ("Poroshk. metallurgiya", 1961, no. 3, 29-34, English summary).

TEXT: A study was made of the conditions for reducing Bi oxide by metallic Mn at various ratios of the components in the charge. The maximum thermal effect was obtained at the ratio Bi_2O_3 : Mn = 1 : 5. At the same ratio of the components one also observed the maximum output of the magnetic fraction (MnBi), 37.5%. The characteristics of the MnBi compound obtained by the manganese thermal reduction method are investigated. H_c turned out to be equal to 700 oersteds. There are 9 references.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

NATANSON, E.M.; BUSHIN, V.V.; KOZACHEK, N.N.

Conditions for the formation of colloid particles of intermetallic compounds [with summary in English]. Koll. zhur. 23 no.4:442-447 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR, Laboratoriya kolloidnykh metallov, Kiyev.
(Manganese--Bismuth alloys) (Colloids)

35667

S/020/62/143/001/022/030
B106/B138

5.2100

AUTHORS: Natanson, E. M., Bushin, V. V., and Shevtsova, A. F.

TITLE: A manganothermal method for producing the intermetallic compound manganese-bismuth

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 1, 1962, 126 - 129

TEXT: The method involves the thermal reduction of bismuth oxide with highly disperse metallic manganese. Mixtures of pulverized bismuth oxide and manganese powder in various molar proportions (Bi_2O_3:Mn from 2:1 to 1:8) were heated after careful mixing and sifting (200 mesh) in inert atmosphere until the reaction $Bi_2O_3 + 5Mn = 2MnBi + 3MnO + 134$ kcal (1) took place. Typically metallothermal processes like these are designated by the authors manganothermal method. The reaction was carried out in poorly meltable vessels 40 - 50 cm high and 2 - 2.5 cm diameter. The apertures of these vessels were locked by thick-walled rubber tubes with oblique incisions which served as safety valves for the escape of gases during the reaction and isolated the reaction products from atmospheric oxygen. All experiments were carried out in an electric furnace at an

Card 1/3

initial temperature of 600°C and under identical conditions. The error in measurement was ±15°C. It is not possible in the example to calculate the rate of the reduction of bismuth oxide with metallic manganese, because the formation reaction of MnBi coincides with this reaction. The specific heat effects calculated for the reaction $Bi_2O_3 + 3Mn = 2Bi + 3MnO$ do not agree with the values obtained experimentally. This is due to the fact that 4 kcal/g mole of heat are liberated in the formation of MnBi. The reaction products were subtly pulverized, sifted, and brought into a rotating magnetic field of a permanent magnet to determine the MnBi yield. The magnetic particles (MnBi) were separated from the nonmagnetic ones and weighed. It was not possible to separate chemically the manganese oxides from the magnetic fraction since the powder lost its magnetic properties when the reaction products were treated with organic acids. Obviously, manganese is also separated from the intermetallic compound when MnO is dissolved in organic acids. The optimum conditions for the formation of MnBi are observed in mixtures with a molar ratio of Bi_2O_3:Mn = 1:5 because the yield of the magnetic fraction is a maximum in these cases. Following Eq. (1), the MnBi yield should be 71.5% of the reaction products. The yield in practice is considerably lower, (37.5%)

since other products (manganese oxides, pure bismuth, eutectic Bi-MnBi) are formed during this reaction. The MnBi powders obtained by the manganothermal method showed the following properties: microhardness = 148 kgf/mm^2 at a load of 50g (determined in a ПМТ-3 (PMT-3)) device. Thermal coefficient of electric resistance = $4.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Constants of crystal lattice a = 4.26 Å, c = 6.15 Å. Coercive force = 700 oe. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references: 7 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A. Goldmann, G. J. Post, J. Appl. Phys., 30, No. 4, 204 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: August 3, 1961, by I. V. Tananayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1961

36616
S/020/62/143/004/020/027
B101/B138

N. 8050

AUTHORS: Bushin, V. V., Dumanskiy, I. A., and Dumanskiy, A. V., Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of a polyamide melt

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 4, 1962, 894-895

TEXT: Results are given of the investigation of electrical conductivity of capron polyamide at 230-290°C. The specific conductivity σ was measured as a function of temperature (Fig. 1) and of holding time at constant temperature. The fusion was carried out in vacuum for 50 min, to eliminate moisture. Measurements were made in argon atmosphere. It was found that (1) gamma irradiation of solid capron has little effect on σ; (2) σ is not linearly dependent on holding time at a given temperature, it falls with soaking time. This is attributed to the evaporation of residual moisture and low-molecular compounds; (3) on heating, the σ of capron varies from dielectric (solid sample) to values characteristic of semiconductors. There are 2 figures.

X

Card 1/3

S/020/62/143/004/020/027
B101/B138

Electrical conductivity of a...

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1961

Fig. 1. Specific conductivity, σ, of fused capron versus 1/T. (1) non-irradiated sample, activation energy $\Delta E = 0.40$ ev; (2) irradiated with 302.5 krad γ; (3) irradiated with 1.21 Mrad γ.

Card 2/3

S/183/63/000/001/003/004
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Bushin, V. V., Dumanskiy, I. A.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of molten polycaprolactam

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 1, 1963, 23-25

TEXT: The conductivity of polycaprolactam (caprone) was measured between 230 and 290°C in argon atmosphere. Results: (1) The conductivity of polycaprolactam changes during heating, probably due to evaporation of residual water and low-molecular degradation products. The higher the temperature, the faster the conductivity approaches values characteristic of semiconductor polymers. (2) The temperature dependence of the conductivity is also similar to that of semiconductor polymers. (3) Gamma irradiation of solid polycaprolactam with 302.5 krad to 1.21 Mrad had little effect on the conductivity of the melt. The activation energies of irradiated and of non-irradiated polycaprolactam were 0.35 - 0.32 ev and 0.40 ev. The small difference is due either to the small radiation dose or to the fact that high temperature affects the electrical properties of polycaprolactam more intensely than gamma radiation. There are 2 figures.

S/183/63/000/001/003/004
Electrical conductivity of molten ... B101/B186

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

Card 2/2

VDOVENKO, I.D.; BUSHIN, V.V.

Corrosion resistance of indium-tin alloys in sulfuric acid.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.11:1222-1223 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

BUSHIN, V.V., inzh.

Polishing machine. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.10:21-22 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

ACC NR: AP7000264 SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/011/1256/1257

AUTHOR: Tkachuk, B. V.; Bushin, V. V.; Smotankina, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Polymerization of siloxanes on a metal surface under the influence of a glow discharge

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 11, 1966, 1256-1257

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, glow discharge, organosilicon compound, polymerization

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the formation of polymer films in an atmosphere of hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, and hexadecamethylheptasiloxane on the surface of aluminum under the influence of a glow discharge. The latter was produced with a current having a frequency of 1000 cps at a voltage of 500-700 V. The thickness of the polymer film was found to increase linearly with the polymerization time. IR spectra of the initial organosilicon compounds and polymer films obtained and ultimate analysis of the polymer films show that the structure of the polymer is independent of the chain length in the initial organosilicon compounds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun66/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 537.525+678.84

BUSHINA, A., kand. biolog. nauk

Wood pests of fruit trees. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.1:34-35 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

K

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48789

Author : Dushina, A.I.
Inst : Acad. Sci. Uzbek SSR
Title : Dynamics of the Growth of Hickory During the Initial Period of Development.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN UzSSSR, 1957, No 7, 55-59

Abstract: This article cites comparative data from studies on the dynamics of the growth of seedlings of Carya pecan, C. aquatica, C. cordiformis, C. ovata, C. alba and C. laciniosa in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbek SSR. It is noted that during the first year of life the stems

Card : 1/3

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures. K

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48789

of hickory plants covered by the study grow very rapidly and that their growth is completed in 7-10 days. In subsequent years, the growth of the seedlings is drawn out over a longer interval. With the exception of the pecan, the growth increment of the 2-year old seedlings does not attain a great size. The growth of the pecan seedlings ends later than in other species - at the end of September - which explains its origin in localities with a long (6-8 months) vegetation period. In the case of the pecan transplanted at the age of 3 years, the growth increment increases greatly in its 5th year in comparison with the specimens which were not transplanted. In general, all seedlings and

Card : 2/3

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

K

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48789

transplants of all hickory varieties produce a small growth increment during the first 3-4 years. This increment increases in subsequent years. With the exception of the pecan, the growth of the hickory seedlings and transplants proceeds very slowly during the first 4-5 years. -- L.V. Nesmelov

Card : 3/3

BUSHINA, A.I., Cand Bio Sci --(diss) " Biology of initial age of certain species of genus Carya Nutt, and biology of flowering and fertility of the oil-bearing nut Carya pecan Engl." Tashkent, 1958. 18 pp (Acad Sci UzSSR. Botanical Garden). 200 copies (KL,20-58, 95)

BUSHINELLI, A. [Buschinelli, A.]

Experiments on vegetative hybridization in birds. Selskostop nauka [2] no. 2: 261-264 '63.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Rio Claro, S. P. Brazil.

BUSHINOV, M.A.

Improving SPLU and DK veneer cutting machines. Der.prom.4 no.7: 25 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Spichechnaya fabrika "Mayak"
(Veneers and veneering)

BUSHINSKAYA, A.N.

BUSHINSKAYA, A.N.

"Manual for the medical personnel in children's homes;" a collection. Pediatriia no.2:86-87 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Orphans and orphanages) (Children--Care and hygiene)

BUSHINSKAYA, A. V., GUL'DIN, I. G., BARINOVA, V. P. and KUPPUL, V. K.

"Electrolytic Production of Lead by Electrolytes of Fused Salts"

Gentsvetmet

report submitted at a conference on new methods of lead production from concentrates, Gintsvetmet (State Inst. Non-Ferrous Metallurgy), Moscow 22-25 June 1958.

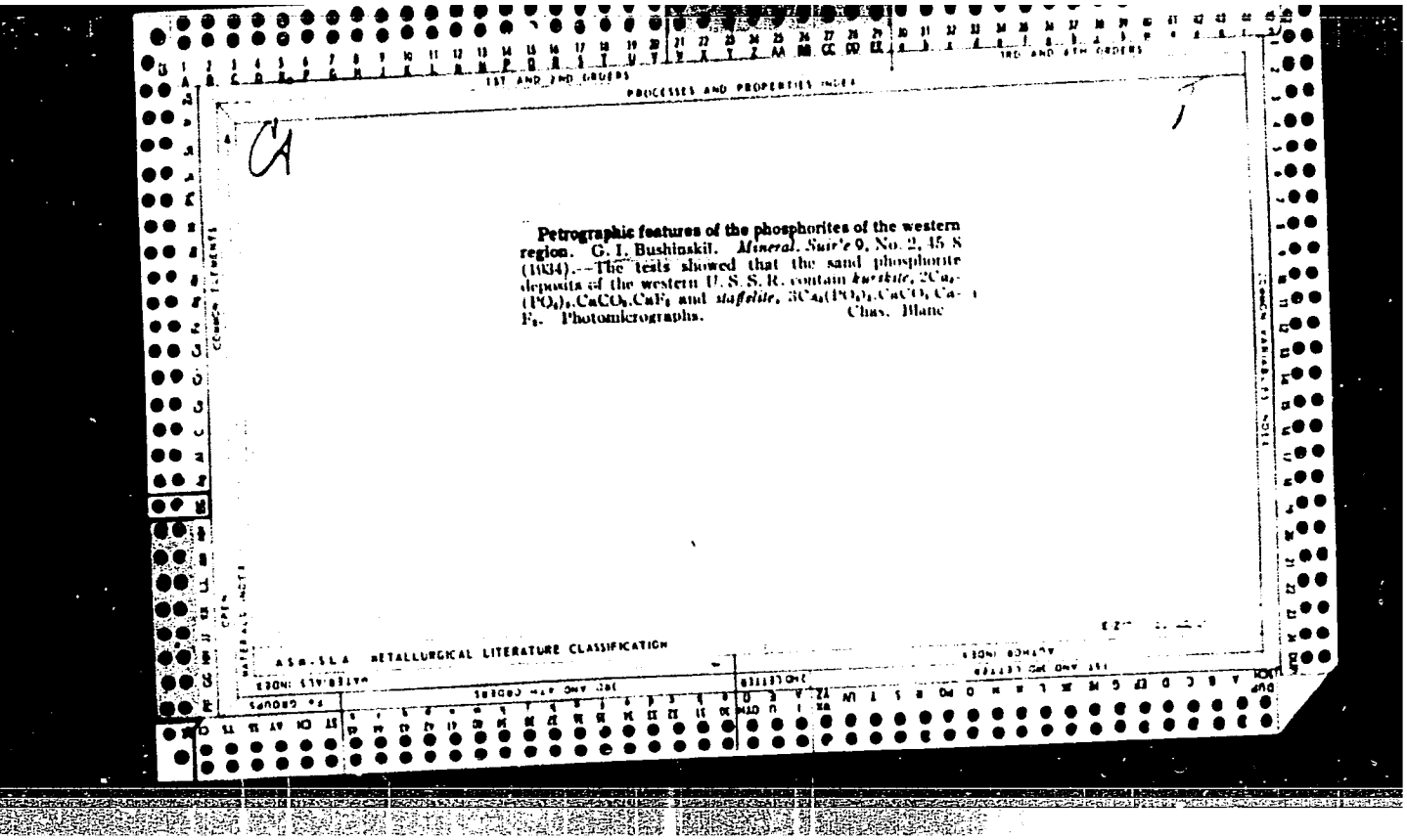
(for entire conf. see card for LIDOV, V. P.)

BUSHINSKAYT[illegible], L.V.

New type EKIM machine for measuring stiff leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.6:24-25 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Symposium on bauxites, oxides and hydro-oxides of aluminum.
Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.5:127-129 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)



Petrographic features of the phosphorites of the western region. G. I. Bushinskiĭ. *Mineral. Sur'e* 9, No. 2, 45–8 (1934).—The tests showed that the sand phosphorite deposits of the western U. S. S. R. contain *kurskite*, $2Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaCO_3.CaF_2$ and *staffelite*, $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2.CaCO_3.Ca$-F_2. Photomicrographs. Chas. Blanc

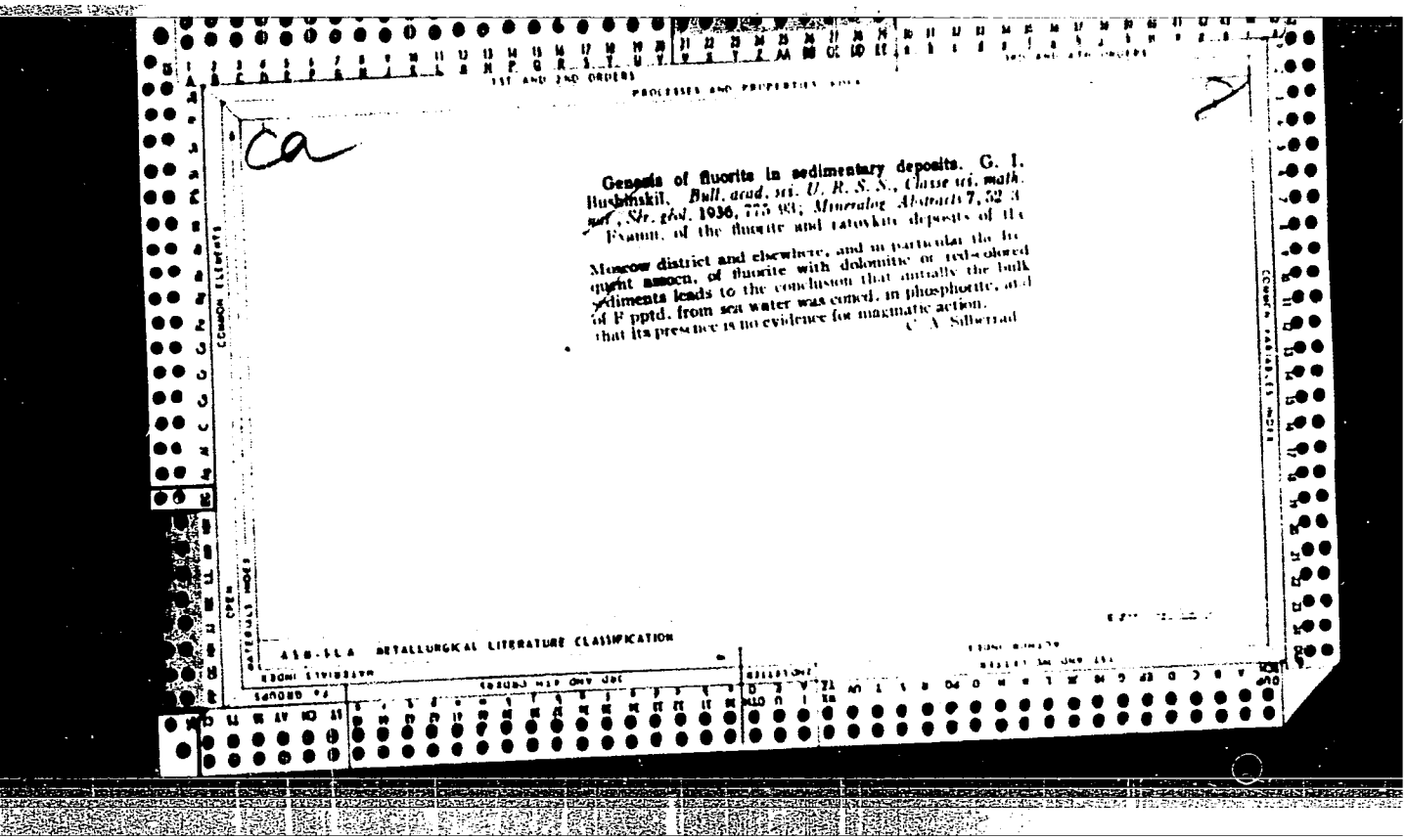
CA

1B

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

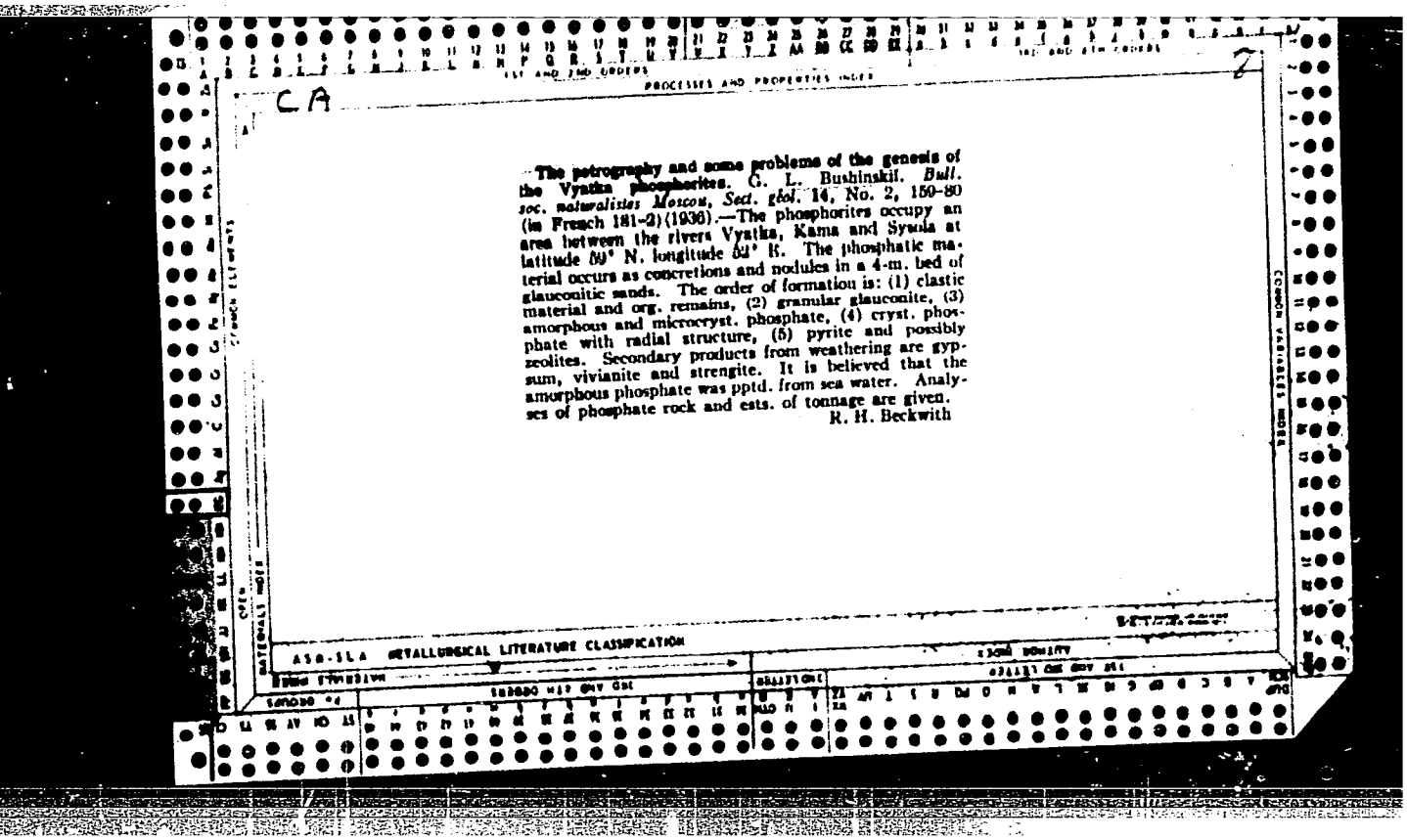
Determining gypsum and anhydrite. G. Bushinskii. *Mineral'nue Udobreniya Insektofungisidui* 1, No. 3, 98(1935). —The presence of gypsum and anhydrite in their mixts. can be detected by optical means. The *n* of gypsum is 1.5208 to 1.5305 and of anhydrite 1.5693 1.6138, while the double refraction (measured with a Berek compensator) is 0.0097 for gypsum and 0.0437 0.0428 for the anhydrite. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Genesis of fluorite in sedimentary deposits. G. I. Bushinskii. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. géol.* 1936, 775-93; *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 52-3 (1937). Examn. of the fluorite and rauvkite deposits of the Moscow district and elsewhere, and in particular the intimate assocn. of fluorite with dolomite or redcoloured quartz leads to the conclusion that initially the bulk of the sediments leads to the conclusion that initially the bulk of F pptd. from sea water was concd. in phosphoritic strata that its presence is no evidence for magmatic action.

C. A. Silberrad



CA

The petrography and some problems of the genesis of the Vyatka phosphorites. G. L. Bushinskii. *Bull. soc. naturalistes Moscou, Sect. géol.* 14, No. 2, 159–80 (in French 181–2)(1936).—The phosphorites occupy an area between the rivers Vyatka, Kama and Syuda at latitude 59° N. longitude 52° E. The phosphatic material occurs as concretions and nodules in a 4-m. bed of glauconitic sands. The order of formation is: (1) clastic material and org. remains, (2) granular glauconite, (3) amorphous and microcryst. phosphate, (4) cryst. phosphate with radial structure, (5) pyrite and possibly zeolites. Secondary products from weathering are gypsum, vivianite and strengite. It is believed that the amorphous phosphate was pptd. from sea water. Analyses of phosphate rock and ests. of tonnage are given.
R. H. Beckwith

Petrography and several questions pertaining to the genesis of the Egorov phosphorites in the Moscow region G. I. Bushinskii. [illegible] R. 3 15, [illegible] English [illegible]

The phosphates consist primarily of kurskite with [illegible] 21 25% P_2O_5 and 5 to [illegible] R_2O_3. The kurskite occurs in colloidal, [illegible] form. The mode of formation of the [illegible]. The [illegible] and Aptian [illegible] have [illegible] quartz, calcite, [illegible], org. matter and argillaceous [illegible]. The presence of sea bottom organisms in the phosphorite deposits indicates that the deposition took place under conditions of [illegible]. [illegible] S. [illegible]

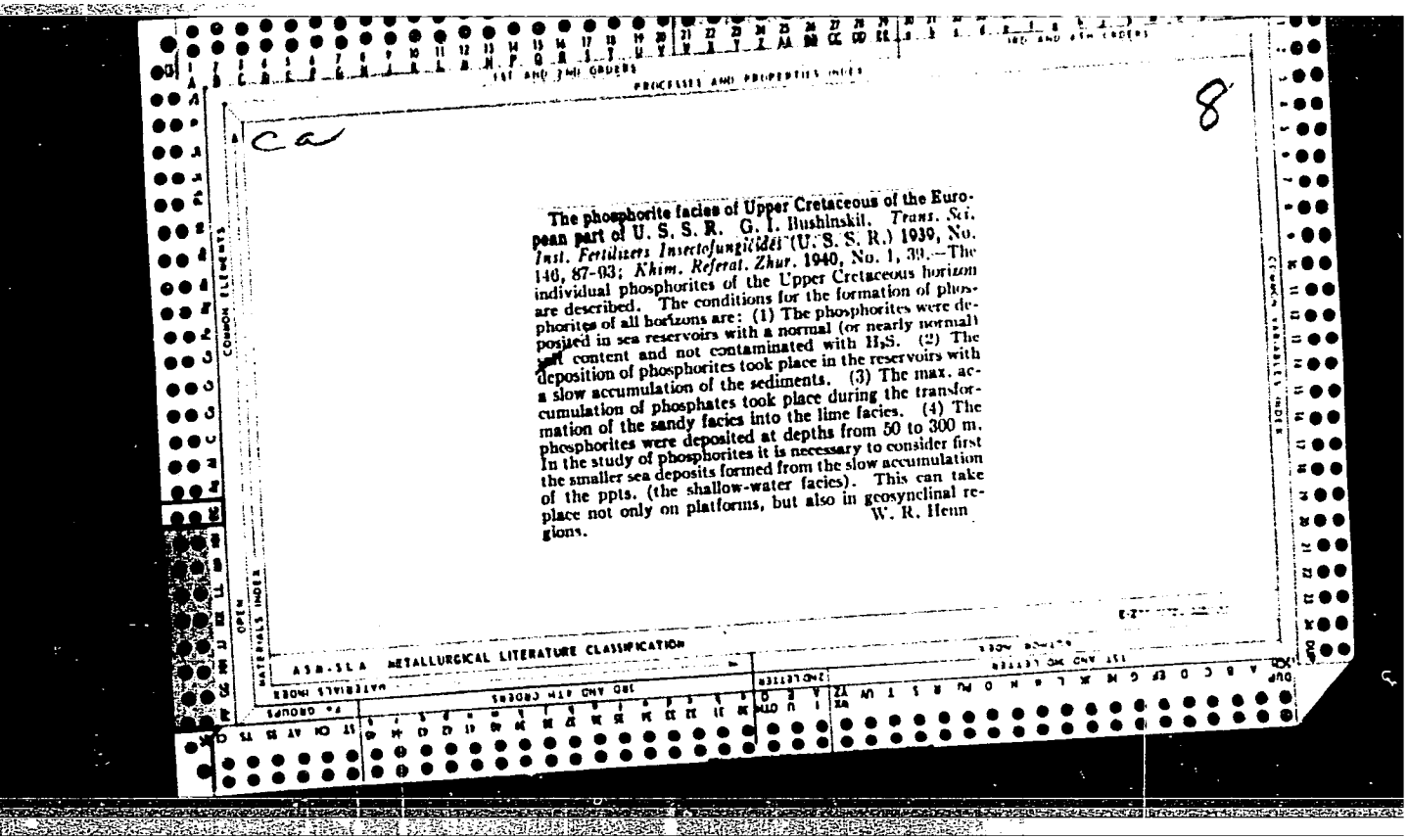
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Petrography and some problems of the genesis of Aktyubinsk phosphorites. G. I. Bushinski. *Bull. soc. naturalistes Moscou*, Sect. géol. 16, 328-42 (in English 342) (1938); cf. C. A. 32, 8... It discusses the conditions of formation of phosphorites of various kinds under various conditions with reference to type of vegetation, animal distribution, depth of water basins, chem. reactions involved, especially the CO_2 and Ca relationships.

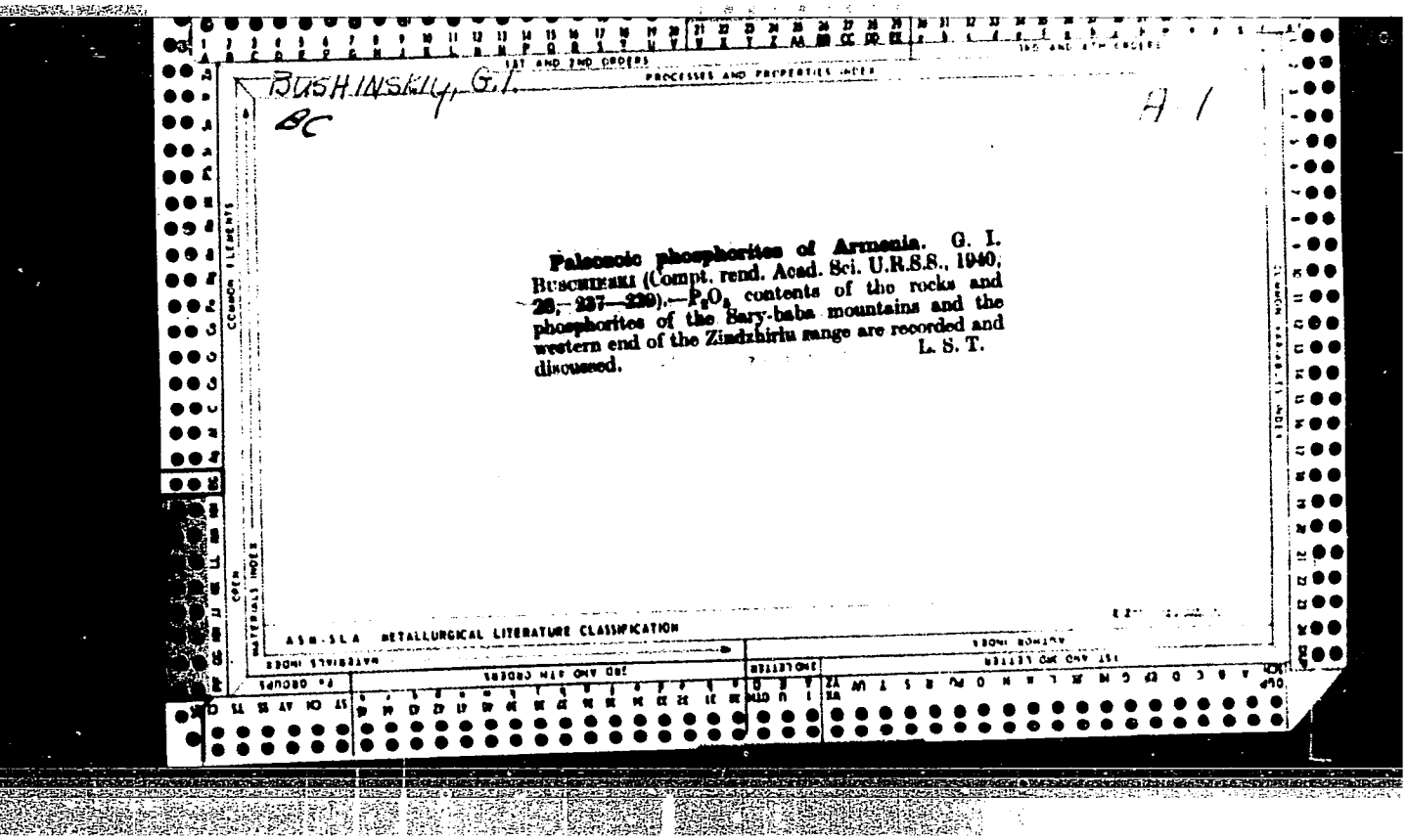
I. S. Jolle

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The phosphorite facies of Upper Cretaceous of the European part of U. S. S. R. G. I. Bushinskii. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 146, 87-93; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 39.—The individual phosphorites of the Upper Cretaceous horizon are described. The conditions for the formation of phosphorites of all horizons are: (1) The phosphorites were deposited in sea reservoirs with a normal (or nearly normal) salt content and not contaminated with H_2S. (2) The deposition of phosphorites took place in the reservoirs with a slow accumulation of the sediments. (3) The max. accumulation of phosphates took place during the transformation of the sandy facies into the lime facies. (4) The phosphorites were deposited at depths from 50 to 300 m. In the study of phosphorites it is necessary to consider first the smaller sea deposits formed from the slow accumulation of the ppts. (the shallow-water facies). This can take place not only on platforms, but also in geosynclinal regions.

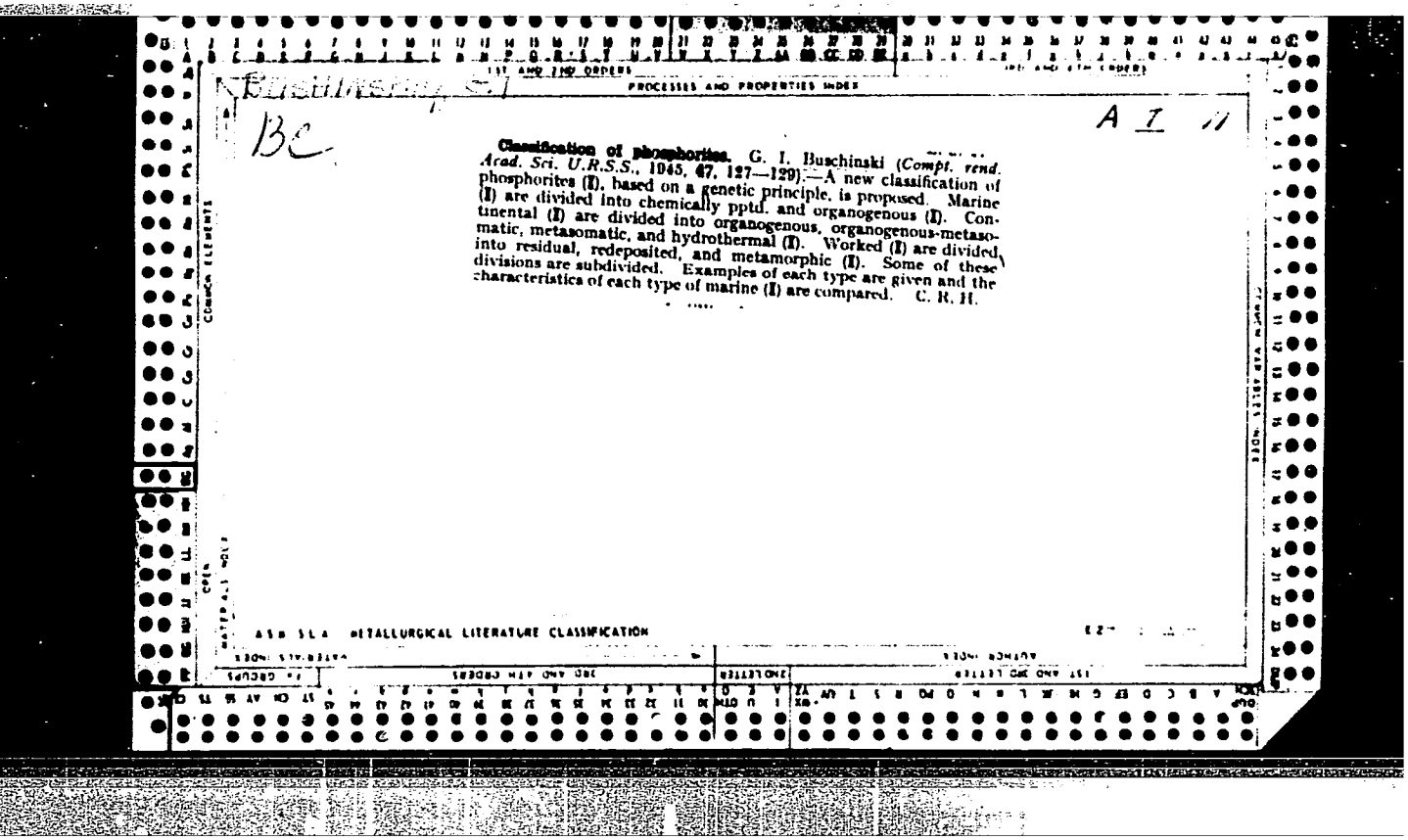
W. R. Henn



BUSHINSKII, G. I.
BC

A 1

Paleozoic phosphorites of Armenia. G. I. Bushinskii (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1940, 28, 237—239).—P_2O_5 contents of the rocks and phosphorites of the Sary-baba mountains and the western end of the Zindzhiriu range are recorded and discussed. L. S. T.



Buschinski, G. I.

BC

A I 11

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Classification of phosphorites. G. I. Buschinski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1945, **47**, 127—129).—A new classification of phosphorites (I), based on a genetic principle, is proposed. Marine (I) are divided into chemically pptd. and organogenous (I). Continental (I) are divided into organogenous, organogenous-metasomatic, metasomatic, and hydrothermal (I). Worked (I) are divided into residual, redeposited, and metamorphic (I). Some of these divisions are subdivided. Examples of each type are given and the characteristics of each type of marine (I) are compared. C. R. H.

A 51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The conditions in the formation of siderites, vivianites, and brown iron ores in the peat bogs of White Russia. O. I. Bushinskii. *Byull. Moskov. Obshchestva Ispytat. Prirody, Otdel Geol.* 21, No. 3, 65–80 (English summary, 81–2) (1946).—The soils in the upper reaches are acid. Drainage H_2O having pH 4.6 and higher leaches glacial deposits contg. Ca, Fe, Mn, and P. In the natural flow the solns. come in contact with spring H_2O of the lowland bogs where pH values are in the range 7–8. Vivianite and siderite lenses form at pH 7.2–7.4 and chalk at pH 7.5–8.0. Brown iron ore deposits result from oxidation of siderite. Several beds of rhodochrosite were found at the base of a vivianite bed.

Murray Senkus

4/7/55

CA

8

Mordenite in Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Palaeozoic marine sediments. G. I. Bushinskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **73**, 1271–4(1950). Rengarten (*Zapiski Vserossiiskogo Mineral. Obshchestva* **69**, 57(1940)) described analcime in sandstones of the Kazan horizons as a new formation, and later (*C.A.* **40**, 4625[1]) mordenite and similar minerals of the zeolite group (e.g. laumontite) in marine sediments of the western slope of the Urals. Minute crystals (only 1 to 10 μ) of these minerals occur particularly in the lower Turonian of the Bryansk chalks, together with hydromica and kaolinite, little quartz, chalcedony, glauconite, etc. Mordenite shows prismatic forms, with n 1.487; the birefringence is not perceptible. A chem. analysis is given. The wide distribution of mordenite in sediments in all parts of the Russian platform is particularly remarkable. Mordenite has often been mistaken for feldspar. The assocn. with opal is very common in the cements, but at high magnifications the characteristic mordenite prisms are easily identified. The abs. amts. of mordenite may vary from a few % to 20% max. Mordenite was never observed in fresh-water sediments; it is a typical deep-sea marine product, in a late state of the diagenesis. A practical use of the mordenite, perhaps as a base-exchange material, is not yet found because of the extremely fine crystal size of the mineral. W. Eitel

1951

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

[Apatite, phosphorite, vivianite; calcium phosphates, their mineralogy, geology, origin, and methods of studying them] Apatit, fosforit, vivianit; fosfaty kal'tsiia, ikh mineralogiia, geologiia, proiskhozhdenie i sposoby izucheniia. Moskva, Akad. nauk, 1952. (MLRA 7:2)
(Calcium phosphates)

BUSHINSKIY, G. I.

BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

[Origin of minerals] Proiskhozhdenie poleznykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoreticheskoi lit-ry, 1953. 61 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaia biblioteka, no.63) (MLRA 7:5)
(Mineralogy)

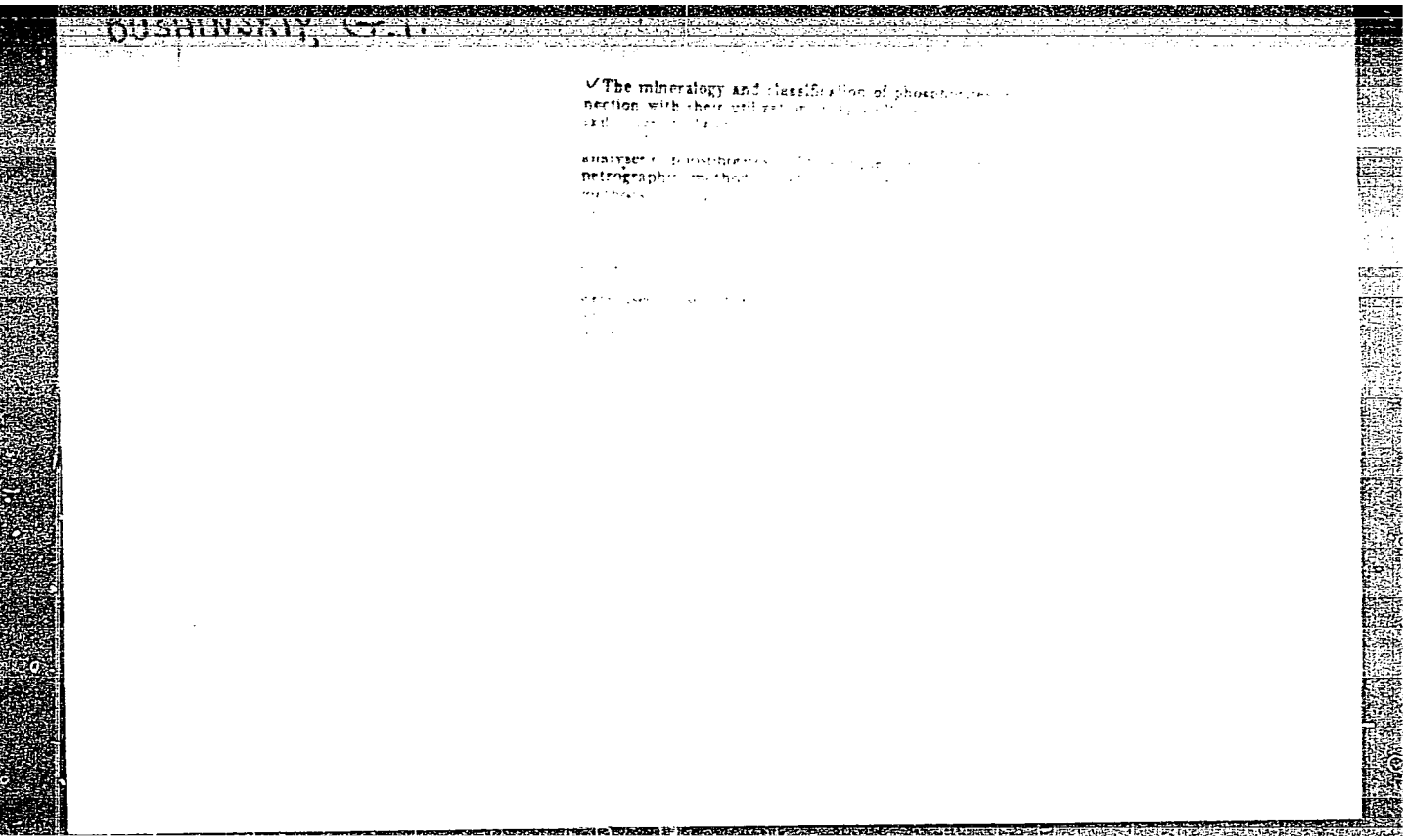
3159 BUSHINSKIY, G. I.

Proiskhozhdenie poleziyykhriga. laggosizdag. 1954. 67 s. s. ill. I Kart. 20 sm (Nauch.-popul. 6-Ka. 7.000 ekz. 95k.-Na Latysh. yaz.-(54-56766) 553.04

BUSHINSKIY, G. I.

165 Litologiya Melovykh Otlozheniy Dneprovsko-donetskoy Vpadiny. M., Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1954 308 s. 8 Ill. I Kart. 26 Sm. (Akad. Nauk SSSR. Trudy In-ta Geol. Nauk. Vyp. 156. Geol. Seriya (no. 67)). 2,000 Ekz. 13 r. 50 K.--Bibliogr: S. 295-305-(54-14318zh) 551.762(47)+(016.3)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955



BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

USSR/ Scientific Organization - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 18/19

Authors : Bushinskiy, G. I.

Title : Conference on the geology of mineral fertilizers (agricultural ores)

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 5, 176 - 178, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : An account is given of a conference attended by 228 persons and held from the 25th to the 29th of May 1954 in Moscow under the auspices of the Department of Geological and Geographic Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, for the purpose of collecting all available information relative to the country's resources in mineral fertilizer (agricultural ores), and finding ways of increasing them for the benefit of agriculture. Nineteen reports were read and discussed.

Institution: .....

Submitted: June 26 1954

Bushinskiy G. I.

USSR/Agriculture - Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 4/26

Authors : Bushinskiy, G. I., Dr. of Geol. Mineral. Sc.

Title : Agricultural ores

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 12, 30-34, Dec 1954

Abstract : Geological data on various agricultural ores, used in the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers, are presented.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

BUSHINSKIY, G. I.

USSR/Geology - Petrography

Card : 1/1

Authors : Bushinskiy, G. I., and Frank-Kamenetskiy, V. A.

Title : Hydraulic activity and roentgenometric characteristic of an opalescent substance of tripolite and diatomite earths

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, 817 - 820, June 1954

Abstract : The hydraulic activity of tripolite and diatomite earths was determined by adding calcium oxide. The diatomites have a lower hydraulic activity, in spite of their high opal content. The chemical composition of the investigated tripolite and diatomite earths is given in table. Nine references. Tables.

Institution : ...

Presented by: Academician N. M. Strakhov, March 19, 1954

[redacted] STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, glavny redaktor; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; NOSOV, G.I., redaktor; NEVRAYEVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Lithology of Cretaceous deposits of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no. 156:3-307 '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Dnieper Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Meeting on the origin of bauxites. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol.20 no.4:174-175 Jl-Ag'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Bauxite)

BUSHINSKIY, G. I

USSR/Minerals - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 23/32

Authors : Bushinskiy, G. I., Dr. of Geol. Mineral. Sc.

Title : Development of a theory on the origin of bauxites

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 25/6, 101-102, June 1955

Abstract : Conference was held at the Geological-Geographical Sciences Institution of the Academy of Sciences, USSR where the development of a theory regarding the genesis of bauxite in ores was announced and discussed. Bauxite is an important raw material in the manufacture of Al, and electrocorundum, it is used as a metallurgical flux, and in the manufacture of fast hardening cement, high-quality refractories and absorbents.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

DOLGOPOLOV, N.N.; BEZHUKOV, P.L., redaktor; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., redaktor; GIMMEL'FARB, B.M., redaktor; IVANOV, A.A., redaktor; STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; FESENKO, I.A., redaktor; ASTROV, A.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; AUZAN, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

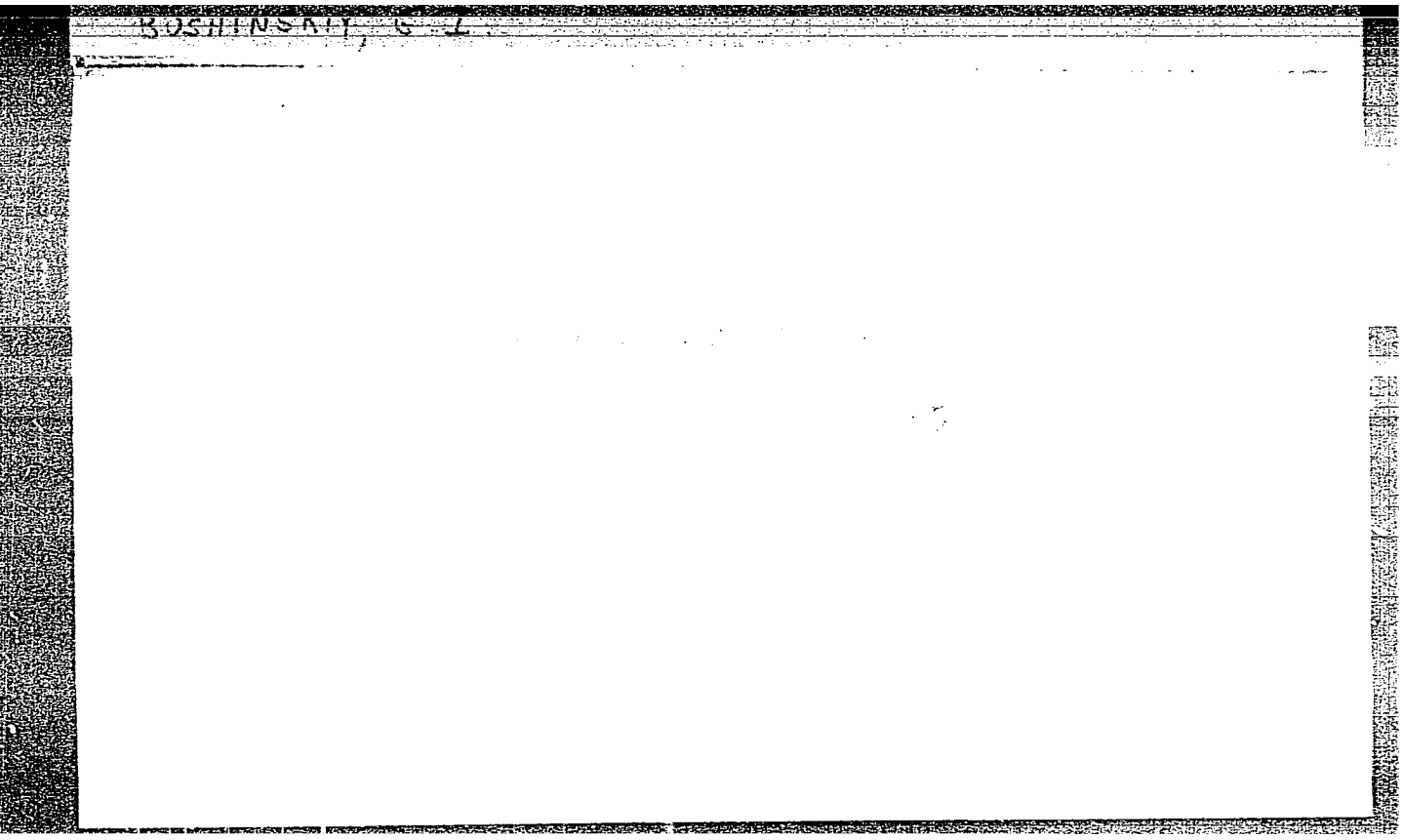
[Problems in the geology of agronomic minerals] Voprosy geologii agronomicheskikh rud. Moskva, 1956. 239 p. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR.Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk
(Geology, Economic) (Fertilizers and manures)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

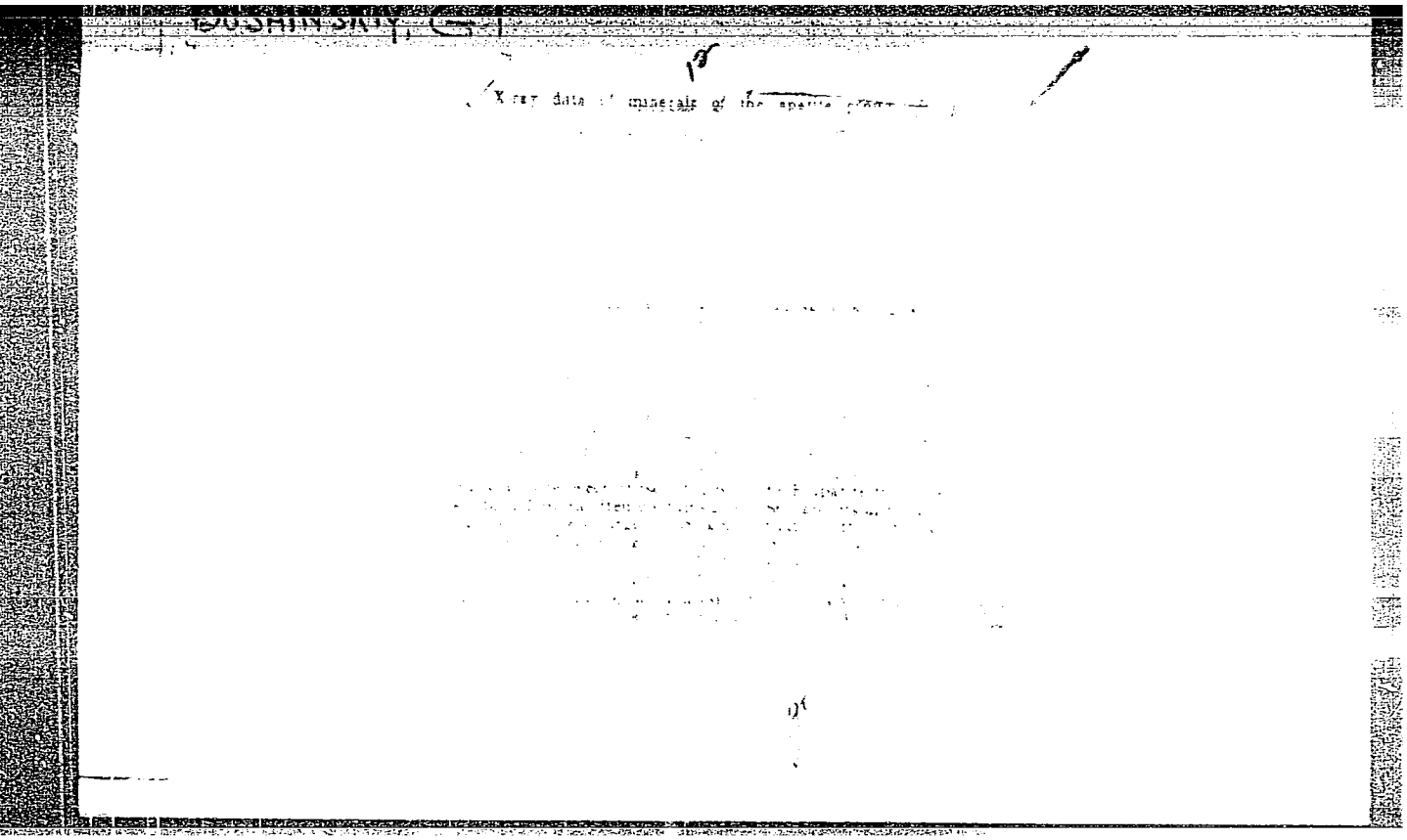
A.D.Arkhangel'skii's work in lithology. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.21 no.8:61-69 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Arkhangel'skii, Andrei Dmitrievich, 1879-1940)



BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Diagenesis in relation to the genesis of refractory clays, sodimentary rion ores, and bauxites. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 31 no.15:125-126 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Bauxite)



and kurskite are also different in their optical properties and ds. As a function of the CO_3 contents, the calcd. and detd. ds. show a rapid decrease with increasing CO_3; the particularly low exptl. ds. indicate structural defects in francolite and kurskite while F apatite is nearly "ideal"

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BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

ZELENOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; STRAKHOV, N.M., glavnyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv. red.; IL'INA, N.S., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Lithology of lower Cambrian deposits in the northern slope of the Aldan massif] Litologiia nizhnekembriiskikh otlozhenii severnogo sklona Aldanskogo massiva. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1957. 121 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy No.8).
(Aldan Highland--Rocks, Sedimentary) (MIRA 11:1)

Bushinskiy, G. I.

STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., kand. geol.-min.nauk, red.; KHVOROVA, I.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk; BABINTSEV, N.I., red. izd-va; KOLOSKOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; ENTIN, M.L., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Methods for studying sedimentary rocks] Metody izucheniia osadochnykh porod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. Vol.2. 1957. 563 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geologicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pustovalov)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

BUSHINSKII, G. I.

STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol-mineral.nauk, red.;PUSTOVALOV, L.V.; KHARAKOV, A.V., kand. geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; KHVOROVA, I.V., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; ENTIN, M.L., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Methods of studying sedimentary rocks] Metody izucheniia osadochnykh porod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. Vol.1. 1957. 610 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pustovalov)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

AUTHOR: Bushinskiy, G.I. 11-9-12/14

TITLE: Some Explanations to Critical Notes of A.K. Gladkovskiy (Nekotoryye raz'yasneniya k kriticheskim zamechaniyam A.K. Gladkovskogo)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 9, p 95-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author answers some critical notes of Gladkovskiy in connection with Bushinskiy's paper "Lithological Works of A.D. Arkhangel'skiy" (Ref. 2). Some of the Gladkovskiy's remarks the author recognizes as correct, but disagrees with others. He points out weak points in Gladkovskiy's argumentation and recapitulates his own viewpoint as follows: modern factual data as to genesis of bauxites have shown some inaccuracies of both theories developed by Arkhangel'skiy and Malyavkin, but the first theory, devised by Arkhangel'skiy, proves to be more useful even up to the present time.
There are 4 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KHVOROVA, Irina Vasil'yevna; STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, glavnyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk, otv. red.; CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.izd-va; MOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of carbonate rocks occuring in the middle and upper Carboniferous of the Russian Platform] Atlas karbonatnykh porod srednego i verkhnego karbona Russkoi platformy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 169 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Russian Platform--Carbonates (Mineralogy))

SHVETSOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., red.; SEMENOVA, M.V., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Petrography of sedimentary rocks] Petrografiia osadochnykh porod. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1958. 415 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Shvetsov).

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

3(5) 15(6) 13 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1254

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk

Boksity, ikh mineralogiya i genezis (Mineralogy and Origin of Bauxites) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 488 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Compiler: Dolgopolov, N.N.; Chief Ed.: Strakhov, N.M., Academician; Resp. Ed.: Bushinskiy, G.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Nosov, G.I.; Tech. Ed.: Polenova, T.P.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists working in geology and associated fields, and managers of industrial and engineering concerns.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles by various authors on the mineralogy and geochemistry of bauxites appeared as a result of a 1955 conference on the origin of bauxite (Chairman, Academician N.M. Stakhov). The conference discussed the genetic theories propounded by various scientists, underlining the weakness of L.S. Berg's biochemical theory and the hydrothermal theories developed by some French scientists. The majority of Soviet geologists appear to be in accord with the sedimentary origin theory. The book discusses problems on the origin of bauxite and describes some deposits found in the USSR. Each article is accompanied by Soviet and other references, photographs, diagrams, tables and maps.

Card 1/14

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Formation and distribution of bauxite deposits. Zakonom. razm. polezn. iskop. 1:426-461 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Bauxite)

STRAKHOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; ZALMANZON, Emma Solomonovna; GLAGOLEVA, Mariya Andreyevna; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv.red.; NOSOV, G.I., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Studies in the geochemistry of upper Paleozoic sediments in humid zones; facies and geochemical research] Ocherki geokhimii verkhnepaleozoiskikh otlozhenii gumidnogo tipa; opyt fatsial'no-geokhimicheskogo issledovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 217 (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut Trudy, no.23).
(MIRA 12:11)

(Sediments (Geology))

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Critical review of the Soviet literature on bauxites published in 1955-1957. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 34 no.4:117-132 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Bibliography--Bauxite)

LISITSYNA, Nadezhda Aleksandrovana; SHATSKIY, N.S, glavnyy red., akademik; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv.red.; ROMANOVA, L.A., red.izd.-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Old weathered surface in the western Kazakh Hills] Drevniaia kora vyvetrivaniia zapadnoi chasti Kazakhskogo nagor'ia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 97 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.11). (MIRA 13:6)

(Kazakh Hills--Weathering)

STRAKHOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv.red.; NOSOV, G.I., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Principles of the theory of lithogenesis] Osnovy teorii litogeneza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [Types of lithogenesis and their occurrences on the earth surface] Tipy litogeneza i ikh razmeshchenie na poverkhnosti zemli. 1960. 209 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Petrology)

STRAKHOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv.red.

[Bases of the theory of lithogenesis] Osnovy teorii litogeneza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.2. [Composition and distribution of humid sediments] Zakonomernosti sostava i razmeshcheniia gumidnykh otlozhenii. 1960. 573 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Petrogenesis)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.; BOGOLYUBOVA, L.I.

Concretions of phosphatized bauxites from the lower Jurassic coal seam near Karpinsk in the Northern Urals. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geol. 25 no.1:49-55 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Karpinsk region--Bauxite)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

"Geology of the Arkansas bauxite region" M.Gordon, J.I.Tracy, and M.W.Ellis. Reviewed by G.I.Bushinskii. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.4:112-115 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Arkansas—Bauxite) (Gordon, M.) (Trach, J.I.) (Ellis, M.W.)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Stylolites. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.8:39-57 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Stylolites)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk (Moskva)

Recent paleoclimatic maps of geological epochs. Priroda 50 no.8: 54-58 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Paleoclimatology--Maps)

STRAKHOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, akademik, Lavreat Leninskoy premii; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv. red.; NOSOV, G.I., red. izd-va; ASTROV, A.V., red. izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the theory of lithogenesis] Osnovy teorii litogeneza. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [Types of lithogenesis and their distribution on the earth's surface] Tipy litogeneza i ikh razmeshchenie na poverkhnosti zemli. 1962. 211 p. Vol.2. [Characteristics of the composition and distribution of aqueous sediments] Zakonomernosti sostava i razmeshcheniia gumidnykh otlozhenii. 1962. 573 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

STRAKHOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv. red.; NOSOV, G.I., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of the theory of lithogenesis]Osnovy teorii litogeneza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.3.[Characteristics of the composition and distribution of arid sediments]Zakonomernosti sostava i razmeshcheniia aridnykh otlozhenii. 1962. 549 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Arid regions) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

BUSHINSKIY, G. I.

TITLE: The Conference on applied karstology

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963, 124 - 126 (authors: Gvozdetskiy, N. A., and Chikishev, A. G.)

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientifical and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Gvozdetskiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karsts for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karsts in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenskiy on problems considering karsts in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Gvozdetskiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginzburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; G. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkopevtseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Role of karst in the formation and distribution of bauxite deposits. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6:143-144 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Titanium in the sedimentation process. Lit.i pol.iskop. no.2:197-217 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

BUSHINSKIY, G.I.

Some problems of bauxite geology. Trudy GIN no.103:5-24 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

LISITSYNA, N.A.; PASTUKHOVA, M.V.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv.red.; YEROFEYEVA, I.M., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Structural types of Mesozoic and Cenozoic bauxites in Kazakhstan and Western Siberia.] Strukturnye tipy mezo-kainozoiskikh boksitov Kazakhstana i Zapadnoi Sibiri. Moskva, 1963. 107 p. illus. [Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.95). (MIRA 17:2)

OREROV, R.P.; GRINSHPAN, L.B.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I.; KUPERMAN, M.Ye.

Composition and structure of naturally occurring calcium phosphates. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 4:716-721 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)