Discovery of the $K^*(1400)$

The observation of this $J^p = 2^+$ strangeness 1 state in 3.5 GeV/c $K^-p$ interactions helped to complete a new nonet of meson states and contributed to the establishment of the SU(3) quark--antiquark model for meson constituents.
The $\Omega^-$ Hyperon

This event, produced by a 6 GeV/c $K^-$ meson in the 1.5m British National Hydrogen Bubble Chamber at CERN, provided the first confirmation of the discovery of the Strangeness $-3$ $\Omega^-$ hyperon at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in the US. The existence of the $\Omega^-$ was the 'key-stone' firmly establishing the Gellmann–Zwieg quark model of hadron structure. The sequence of events shown in the picture is:

$$K^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + K^+ + \Omega^-$$
$$\Omega^- (\text{track 2}) \rightarrow \Xi^0 + \pi^-; \quad \Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda^0 + \pi^-$$
$$\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^- \text{ and } K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$$
The figure above is taken from one of several papers in a programme of high statistics bubble chamber experiments looking at hadronic states and production mechanisms. The data are from the interaction $K^+d \rightarrow K^+\pi^- p(p)$ at 5.4 GeV/c, used to study $K^+\pi^-$ scattering. The figure shows one example of the detail obtained for the moments of spherical harmonics. All aspects of the data up to 2 GeV/c$^2$ were explained using s,p,d and f-waves, including evidence for an f-wave resonance at $\sim 1.76$ GeV/c$^2$. 
Properties of Charm Hadrons

This experiment used the high-resolution Little European Bubble Chamber (LEBC), followed by the European Hybrid Spectrometer (including Oxford’s ISIS) in a study of Charm hadrons produced by 400 GeV/c protons in hydrogen. At a time when information on charm particles was still very limited, a harvest of new, accurate data was obtained on masses, lifetimes, decay modes, cross-sections and production mechanisms.