GERINCSKI, Ferenc

Heavy industry as the basis of light industry. Veszprem vegyip egy koml 4 no.4:317-318 '60

1. Szombathelyi Pamutipar, Szombathely.

GERENCSER, Ferenc, dr.

Experiences with ephedrine dihydrooxydodeinon-scopolamine injections in 850 otorhinolaryngological operations. Fulorrgegegyogyaszat 9 no.1:43-45 Mr '63.

1. Orszagos Reuma- es Furdougyi Intezet Ful- orr- gegeosztalya.
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) (EPHEDRINE) (SCOPOLAMINE)
(CODEINE) (ANESTHESIA) (INJECTIONS, SUBCUTANEOUS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

GERENCSER, Ferenc, dr.

Data to the relation of smoking to cancer of the respiratory tract. Fulorrgegegyogyaszat 10 no.2:78-83 Je'64

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet (Budapest) Ful-orr-gege-osztalyanak (Foorvos: Kratochwill, Ede, dr.) kozlemenye.

The Production of 99·99% (Super-Purity) Aluminium. [illegible] Gerencsér (Aluminium (Budapest), 1952, 4, (3), 69– [illegible]). A brief review of the prodn., pr[illegible] [illegible]es, and appn. of super-purity Al.—I. S. M.

KALAN, Tibor; JANIK, Jozsef; KURUCZ, Imre; STEINGRUBER, Istvan; GERENCSER, Jozsef; OROS, Gyula; KOLLAR, Medard

Diemaking by hot impression. Koh lap 9 no. 9: 390-399 S '54.

GERENCSER, Jozsef, okl[illegible] kohomernok

Examination of the continuous annealing furnace of the Csepel Iron and Steel Works. Koh lap 93 no.12: Suppl: Ontode 11 no.12:277-283 D '60.

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

Gerencser, J. ; Kun, L.

The small-grain heat-exchanger Kun system. p. 573.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 9, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

GERGACSEK, M.

Additive optical copying of colored lantern slides on the basis of measuring the average permeability of negatives. p.139

KEP ES HANG TECHNIKA. (Optikai es Kinotechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 5, no.5, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no.12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

GERENCSER, Miklos, egyetemi tanarseged

Additive optical duplication of color diapositives on the basis of measuring the average permeability of negatives. Kep hang 5 no.5: 138-141 O '59.

TH[redacted]S, Geza; GERENCSER, Miklos

Some photographic conditions of the qualitative improvement of serial photos. Geod kart 13 no.2:120-123 '61.

GERENCSER, Miklos, mernok, tanarseged

Subtractive copying of color paper pictures on the basis of measuring the average permeability of negatives. Kep hang 6 no.4:97-102 Ag '60.

1. Erdomernoki Foiskola, Sopron.

GEREMCSER, Miklos

Density extent measurement of photogrammetric negatives.
Geod kart 15 no.3:188-194 '63.

GERENCSER, Miklos, egyetemi adjunktus

Subtractive lamp house with continuous filtration and its simple solution by means of a comparator. Kep hang 10 no. 1:15-18 F '64.

1. Erdeszeti es Faipari Egyetem, Sopron.

GERENCSER, Nandor, dr.

Exanthematogenous role of certain detergents. Borgyogy. vener. szemle. 8 no.3:91-93 May 54

1. Tanacskorhaz, Sopron. Bor- es Nemibetegosztalya, Vezeto: Gerencser Nandor dr., foorvos)
(SKIN, diseases,
caused by detergents)
(DETERGENTS, injurious effects,
skindis.)

GERENCSER, Nandor; MEDGYESI, Gyorgy

Effect of substances with auxin-like action on pathogenic thread-like fungi. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.4:143-147 Aug 57.

1. A Sopron Varosi Korhaz kozlemenye.
(PLANT HORMONES, eff.
chlorophenoxyacetic acids, on growth of thread-like pathogenic fungi (Hun))
(FUNGI, eff. of drugs on
same)

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

19363

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR : Gerencser, P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Experience Gained in Starting Up a Desulfurization Plant Operating on the Thylox Process

ORIG. PUB. : Kohasz Lapok, 14, No 5, 220-223 (1959)

ABSTRACT : Results from the operation of the soda-arsenic desulfurization process at the recently completed gas purification plant of the Danube Metallurgic Trust with a throughput of 360,000 m³/day are described. The H_2S content in the gas is reduced from 15-18 gms to 0.02-0.05 and sometimes 0.01 gm/m³. Carelessness of the maintenance of the optimal pH of the wash liquor (7.0-8.2) caused high As losses. It is proposed to carry out the aging of the fresh liquor in separate equipment. The

CARD: 1/2

GERENCSER, Pal

Experiences in putting into operation a Thylox type gas desulfurization plant. Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 4 no.4:319-321 '60

1. Dunai Vasmu, Sztalinvaros.

GERENCSER, V.;NAGY, N.

GERENCSER, V.; NAGY, N. Producing farm animals in poultry husbandry by crossbreeding. p. 216

Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956
AGRA TUDOMA NY
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

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

GERENDAS, GY.

Wage accounting cannot be simplified in itself. p. 31.

TOBBTERMELES, VOL. 5, NO. 7, July 1955

(Uzemi Tergazdasagi es Szervezesi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

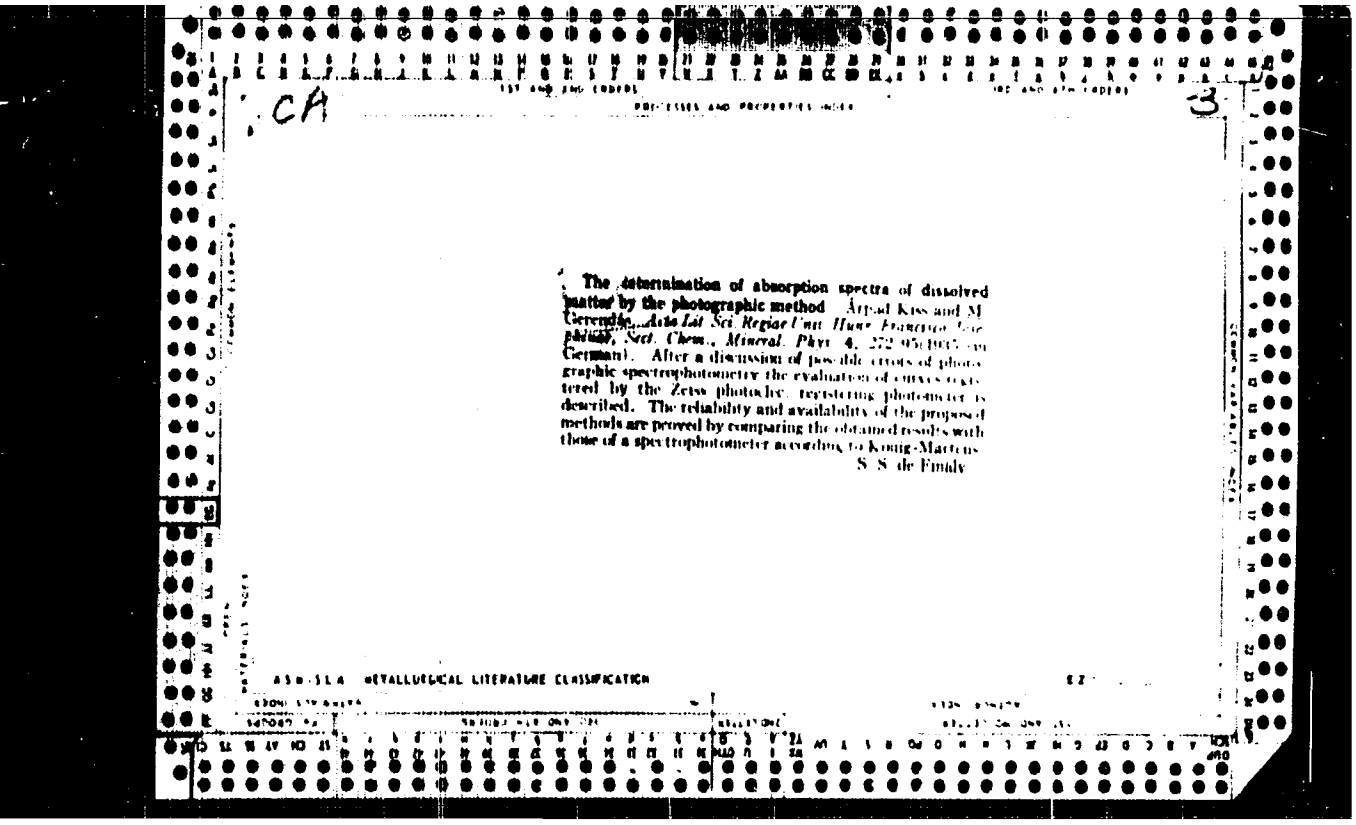
GERENDAS, Istvan

Problems of vocational training in architecture. Magy tud 68 no.1:29-42 '61. (EEAI 10:8)
(Architecture)

GERENDASH, I.[Gerendas, I.], prof. (Vengriya)

Further improvement in the qualifications of scientific workers, engineers and teachers. Mir nauki no.1:13-16 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Rukovoditel' stroitel'nogo fakul'teta Tekhnicheskogo universiteta stroitel'stva i svyazi v Budapeshte.
(Hungary--Technical education)
(Hungary--Teachers, Training of)



CA

3

The determination of absorption spectra of dissolved matter by the photographic method Árpád Kiss and M Gerendás. *Acta Lit. Sci. Regiae Univ. Hung. Francisco-Josephinae, Sect. Chem., Mineral. Phys.* 4, 272-95(1933) (in German). After a discussion of possible errors of photographic spectrophotometry the evaluation of curves registered by the Zeiss photoelectric registering photometer is described. The reliability and availability of the proposed methods are proved by comparing the obtained results with those of a spectrophotometer according to Konig-Martens.
S. S. de Finály

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Photography of the ultraviolet absorption spectra of dissolved substances. Á. Kiss and M. [illegible] *Acta Lit. Sci. Regiae Univ. Hung. Francisco-Josephinae, Sect. Chem. Mineral. Phys.* **5**, 153 [illegible] The [illegible] method previously described (C. A. 30, [illegible]) [illegible] adapted for use in the ultraviolet. The condensed spark between W electrodes from a 12000-v. transformer was used as light source. The value *p* of the [illegible] equation (cf. C. A. 23, 30) was found to be [illegible] between 240-420 mμ for Agfa diapositive plates. The limit of error of the photographic registering method [illegible] 1%. [illegible]

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

/1A

The absorption spectrum of Hungarian insulin preparations. M. Gerendás and B. Bugyi. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 39, 330(1938). J. Borek

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

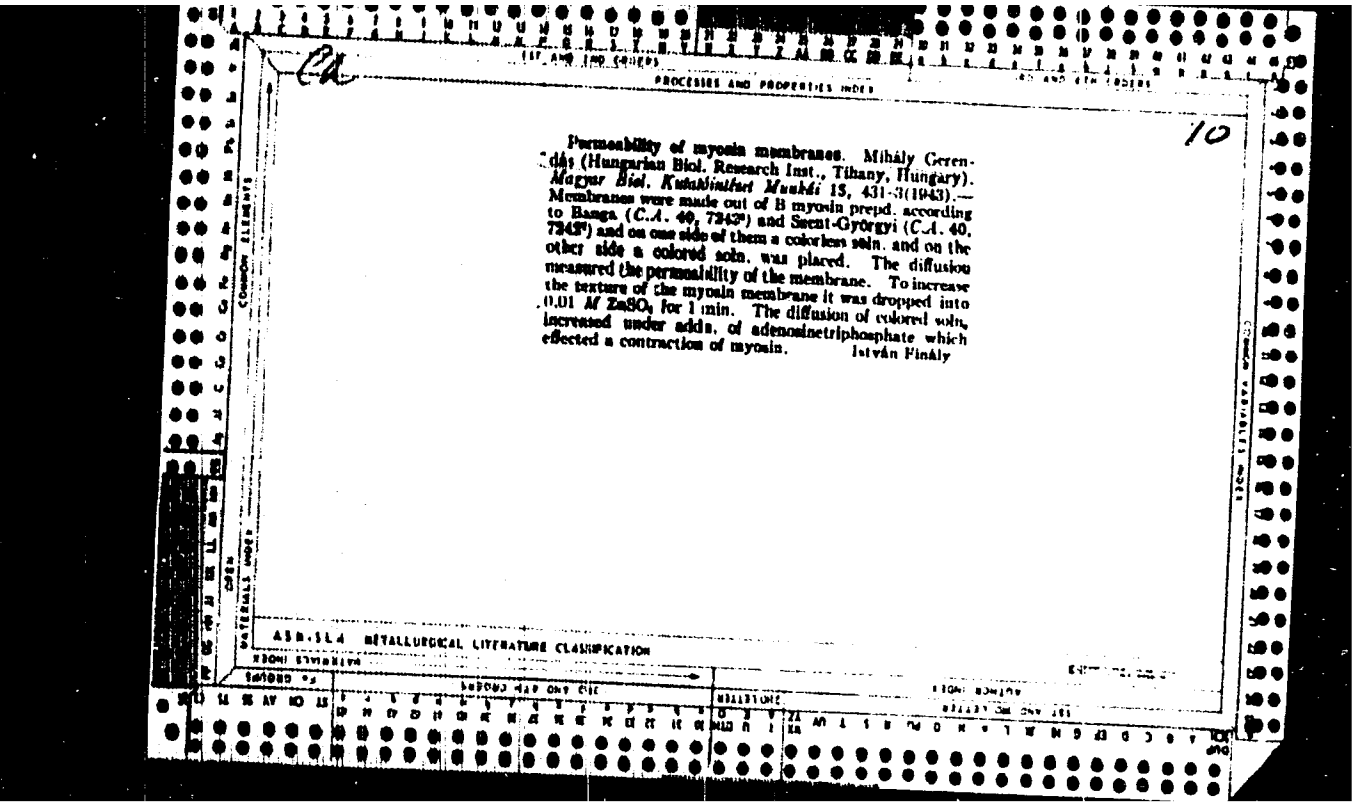
CA

11A

Technical data on myosin threads with some observations on their contraction. M. Gerendás. *Studies Inst. Med. Chem., Univ. Szeged, Hung.* 1, [illegible] (1941–1942); cf. C.A. 36, 788. Myosin threads can be easily made from a 24-hr. ext. dild. with salt soln. in the ratio 1:4 and centrifuged. Myosin exts. and threads can be stored at 0° for a week without any loss of activity. Myosin threads seem to contract isodiametrically. Fixed threads in which the myosin micelles were arranged coaxially to the thread axis showed an anisodiametric contraction; they become simultaneously shorter and thicker. Double refraction disappears in threads as in original muscle during contraction. Li, Na, K, Mg, and Mn ions did not diminish thread contraction and did not increase elasticity. Ca ions increased elasticity but at the same time stopped activity. Zn, Al, Fe, Co, and Ni ions increased elasticity at given concns. and diminished activity in low ratio only. Mn and Co have the same effect as Mg on contraction.

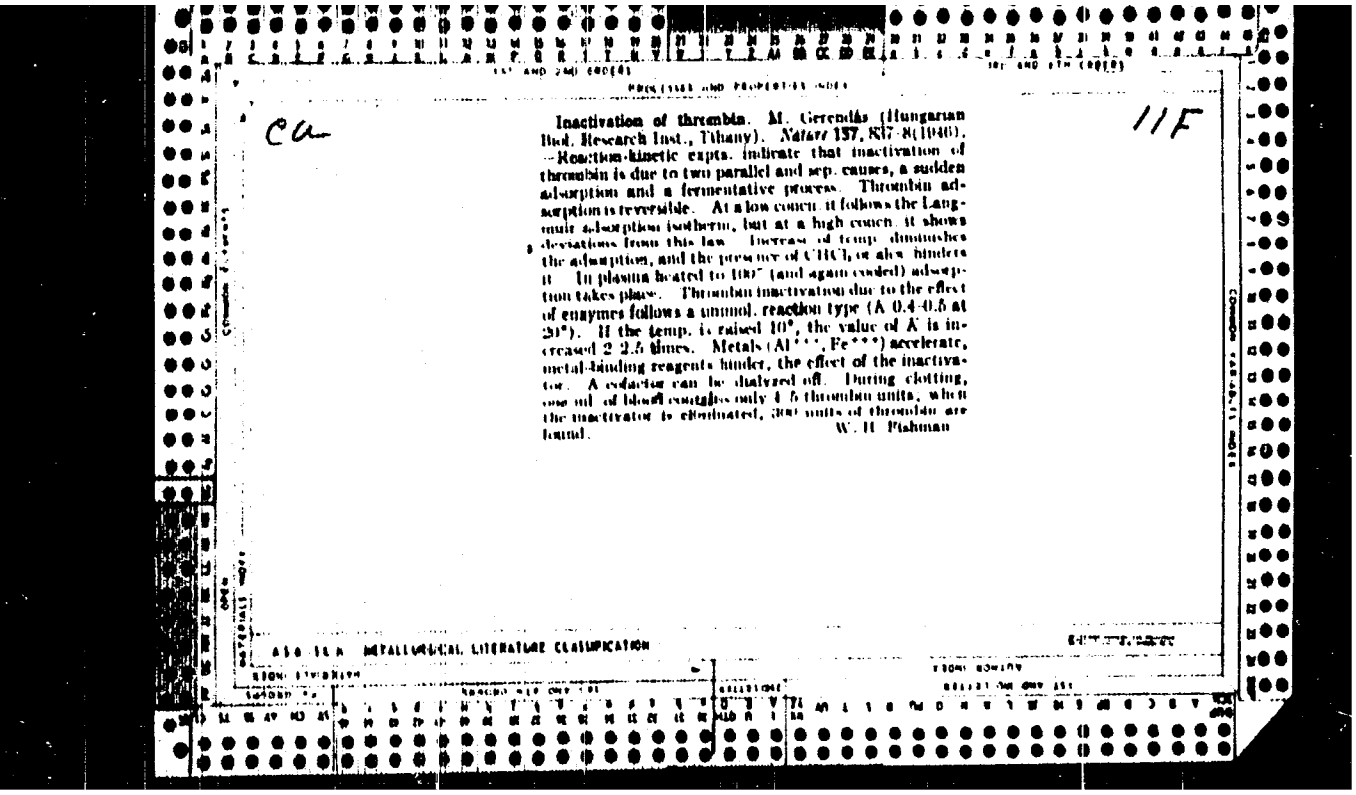
Istvan Finaly

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



10

Permeability of myosin membranes. Mihály Gerendás (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany, Hungary). *Magyar Biol. Kutatóintézet Munkái* 15, 431-3(1943).—Membranes were made out of B myosin prepd. according to Banga (*C.A.* 40, 7342[9]) and Szent-Györgyi (*C.A.* 40, 7343[1]) and on one side of them a colorless soln. and on the other side a colored soln. was placed. The diffusion measured the permeability of the membrane. To increase the texture of the myosin membrane it was dropped into 0.01 *M* $ZnSO_4$ for 1 min. The diffusion of colored soln. increased under addn. of adenosinetriphosphate which effected a contraction of myosin. István Finály



Ca

11F

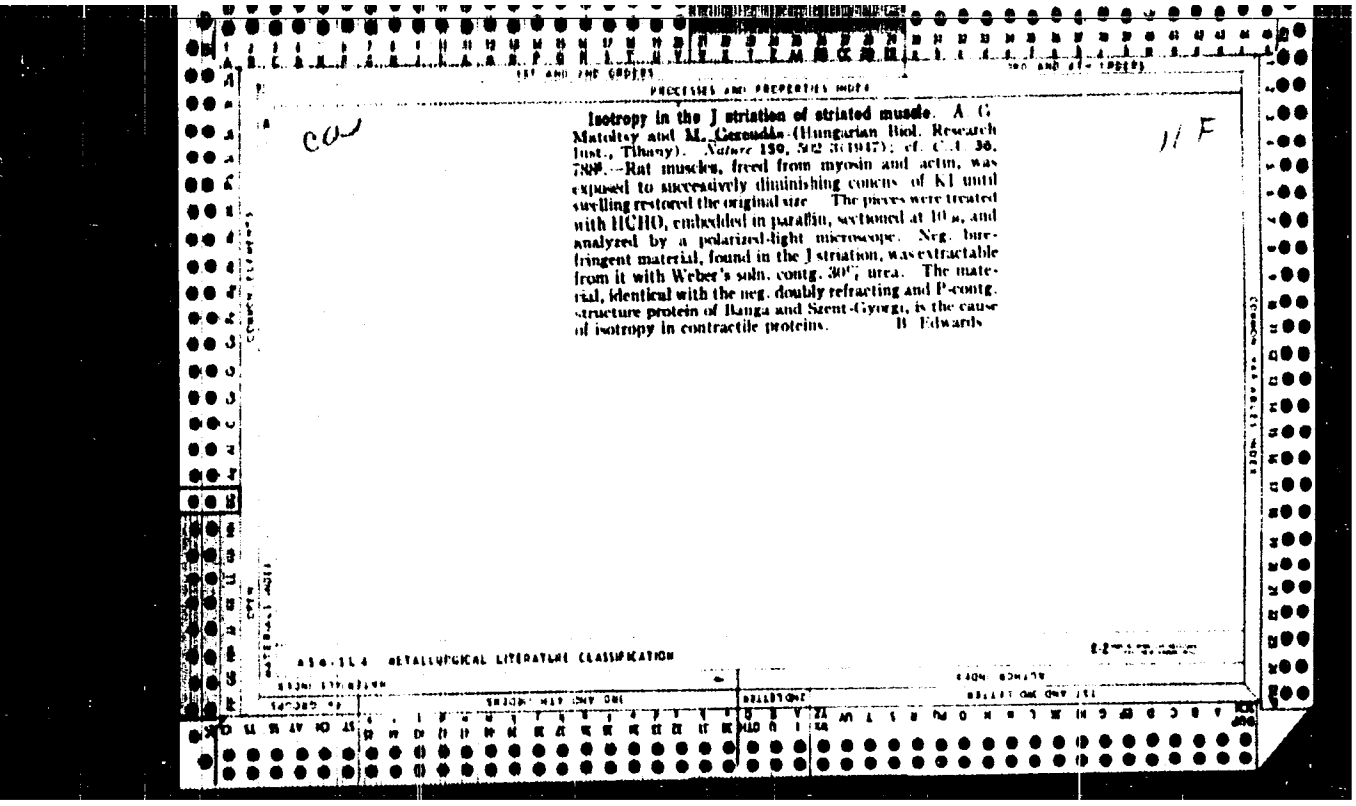
Inactivation of thrombin. M. Gerendás (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany). *Nature* **157**, 817–8(1946).—Reaction-kinetic expts. indicate that inactivation of thrombin is due to two parallel and sep. causes, a sudden adsorption and a fermentative process. Thrombin adsorption is reversible. At a low concn. it follows the Langmuir adsorption isotherm, but at a high concn. it shows deviations from this law. Increase of temp. diminishes the adsorption, and the presence of $CHCl_3$ or alkali hinders it. In plasma heated to 100° (and again cooled) adsorption takes place. Thrombin inactivation due to the effect of enzymes follows a unimol. reaction type (A 0.4–0.5 at 20°). If the temp. is raised 10°, the value of K is increased 2–2.5 times. Metals (Al^{+++}, Fe^{+++}) accelerate, metal-binding reagents hinder, the effect of the inactivator. A cofactor can be dialyzed off. During clotting, one ml. of blood contains only 4–5 thrombin units, when the inactivator is eliminated, 300 units of thrombin are found.

W. H. Pishman

GERE' DAS, K. 1947

"Microscopic Investigation of Muscle Fibril Turned on its Longitudinal Axis."

Arch. Biologica Hung, 1947, 17 (186-192)
Abst: Exc. Med. 1, Vol. 111, No. 12, p. 462



Isotropy in the J striation of striated muscle. A. G. Matoltsy and M. Gerendás (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany). *Nature* 150, 502-3(1947); cf. C.A. 36, 789.—Rat muscles, freed from myosin and actin, was exposed to successively diminishing concns. of KI until swelling restored the original size. The pieces were treated with HCHO, embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 10 μ, and analyzed by a polarized-light microscope. Neg. birefringent material, found in the J striation, was extractable from it with Weber's soln. contg. 30% urea. The material, identical with the neg. doubly refracting and P-contg. structure protein of Banga and Szent-Györgyi, is the cause of isotropy in contractile proteins. B. Edwards

GERENDAS, M.
(3803)

Koltoi-Anna Krankenhaus, Budapest. Die Wirkung des Toluidinblaus and der Thrombokinase auf den Vorgang der Thormbininaktivierung The effect of toluidine blue and thromboplastin upon inactivation of thrombin Experientia 1948, 4/10 (402-403) Graphs 2

It is shown that toluidine blue and thromboplastin strongly reduce the thrombin-inactivating power of heparin in vitro.

Grandjean - Copenhagen

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No 7, Sec. II, July 1949

O. A.

Intravenous thrombin effect. M. [illegible] and A. Campo. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* **18,** 181-8(1948).—In thrombin injections in rabbits there was no lethal dose but there was a lethal concn. and a lethal injection velocity. This seemed to be equal to 20.0 units/cc./min. The blood coagulation period increased from 130 sec. to 12 min. after repeated thrombin infusions. The amt. of the applied thrombin was 2-3 times as high (420 units) as the quantity needed to coagulate the blood of a rabbit *in vitro* within 1 min. The blood fibrin decreased to 49 mg./cc. from 350 mg./cc. The coagulation time and the inactivation of thrombin reached normal about 8 hrs. after the application of thrombin. Thrombin, when appearing in the blood, is inactivated and the organism thus avoids intravasal coagulation. Blood coagulation capacity is regulated by inactivation which is dependent on the amt. of thrombin injected into the blood. Istvan Finaly

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820019-1"

C.A.

114

Thrombokinase-heparin antagonism in vitro I. Csefko, M. Gergudas, and M. D. F. Udvardy. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 186-92(1948).—When dried brain thrombokinase (I) was shaken in Ca-free Ringer soln., two phases were formed. Pouring off the milk-like turbid liquid, undissolved I granules remained in the lower layer. Now to 5 ml. of this layer 1.0 ml. 0.001% toluidine blue and 0.2 ml. 0.2% heparin were added. Heparin disappeared from the soln. until a balance was reached. Further expts. showed that brain tissue must contain heparin or a heparin-like substance sol. in water. I was capable of binding considerable added heparin. Equil. exists between the heparin concn. of I and that of the soln. above this phase. This could be proved in prepns. of human and rat brain. I considerably diminished the thrombin-inactivating velocity; I also decreased the thrombin-inactivation velocity augmented by a simultaneous application of heparin. This shows that I may suspend equally the effect of heparin originally present in the blood and the effect of added heparin. Istvan Fináły

C. A.

116

The role of heparin and histamine in anaphylactic shock. István Csefkó, Mihály Gerendás, and Miklós D. F. Udvary. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 193-9(1948). Rabbits (about 2 kg.) were sensitized by 0.3 cc. horse serum. After 2 weeks 3 cc. horse serum was injected to obtain anaphylactic shock. Blood samples were investigated 3–180 min. after reinjection. The thrombin-inactivating capacity of the serum of rabbits in shock showed considerable increase 3 min. after reinjection and reached a max. in 15 min., then diminished slowly and reached normal values in 1 hr. Then followed a further decrease with a min. value in 200 min. and reaching normal in 300–400 min. The appearance of histamine and heparin in blood seems to be correlated. Excess histamine as a compensation procedure leads to mobilization of heparin and conversely excess of heparin leads to mobilization of histamine. István Finály

C.4

116

The mechanism of peptone shock. István Csefkó,
Mihály Gerendás, and Mikols D. F. Udvardy. *Arch.*
Biol. Hung. 18, 200-4(1948).—Peptone (0.1 g./kg. body
wt.) was injected as a 10% soln. into rabbits and dogs.
Then 3, 15, 30, 60, 120, and 150 min. after this injection
blood samples were taken to det. the velocity of thrombin
inactivation. A rapid increase of inactivation could be
observed which reached its max. value in 10-20 min.
Heparin phase blood coagulation time was then increased.
Inactivation velocity later diminished to normal histamine
phase and remained stationary. *In vitro*, peptone in the
concn. used *in vivo*, 1.6 mg./cc. blood, had no effect on the
inactivation. The increase of inactivation is due to the
appearance of heparin and its decrease to the appearance of
histamine. The shock symptoms seem to take place during
the heparin phase. Later the histamine-heparin balance
of the tissues is upset by excretion of heparin and thus
excess histamine exists which then exerts its pharmacol. ef-
fects.

István Finály

11H

C.A.

Effect of reactor on the thrombin inactivation capacity of blood Mihály Aszmiák, István Csékó, and Miklós D. F. Udvardy. *Arch. Biol. Hung.* 18, 295-12(1948). One cc. of reactor (I) per kg. body wt. was injected into the left ear veins of rabbits and blood samples were taken from the vein of the right ear. In previous expts. *in vitro* I was without effect. Its intravenous dose caused a diminished thrombin inactivation, but this effect differed from that of intravenous histamine injection. I works through the cellular system. The increase of accumulating capacity of the reticulo-endothelial system is based, even in the presence of I, on the reduction of the thrombin-inactivating capacity of blood.

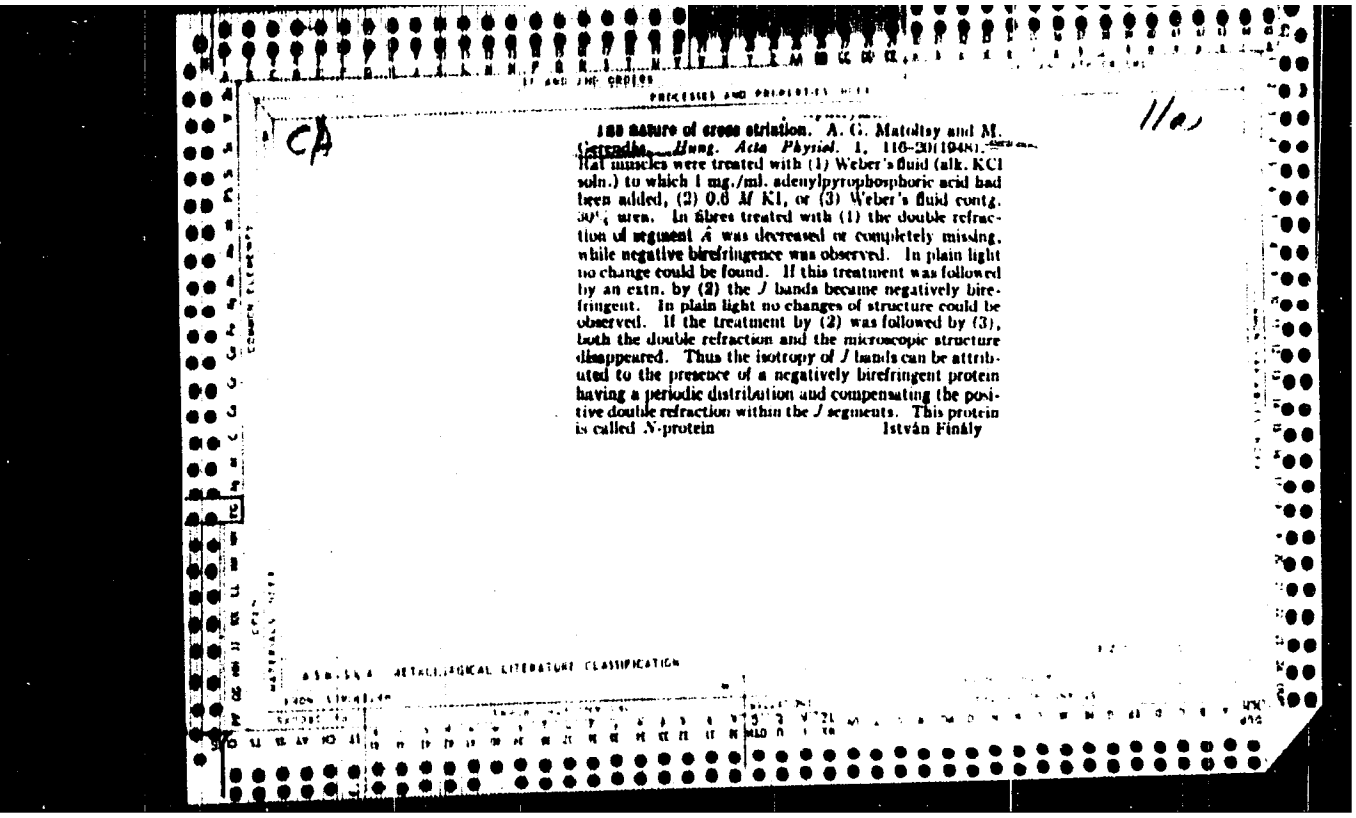
István Finály

GERENDAS M. Biochem. Lab. of the Hungarian Biol. Res. Inst., Tihany, Lake Balation
Inactivation and stabilsation of thrombin Hungarica Acta Physiologica 1948, 1/4-5
(97-115) Graphs 14 Tables 6

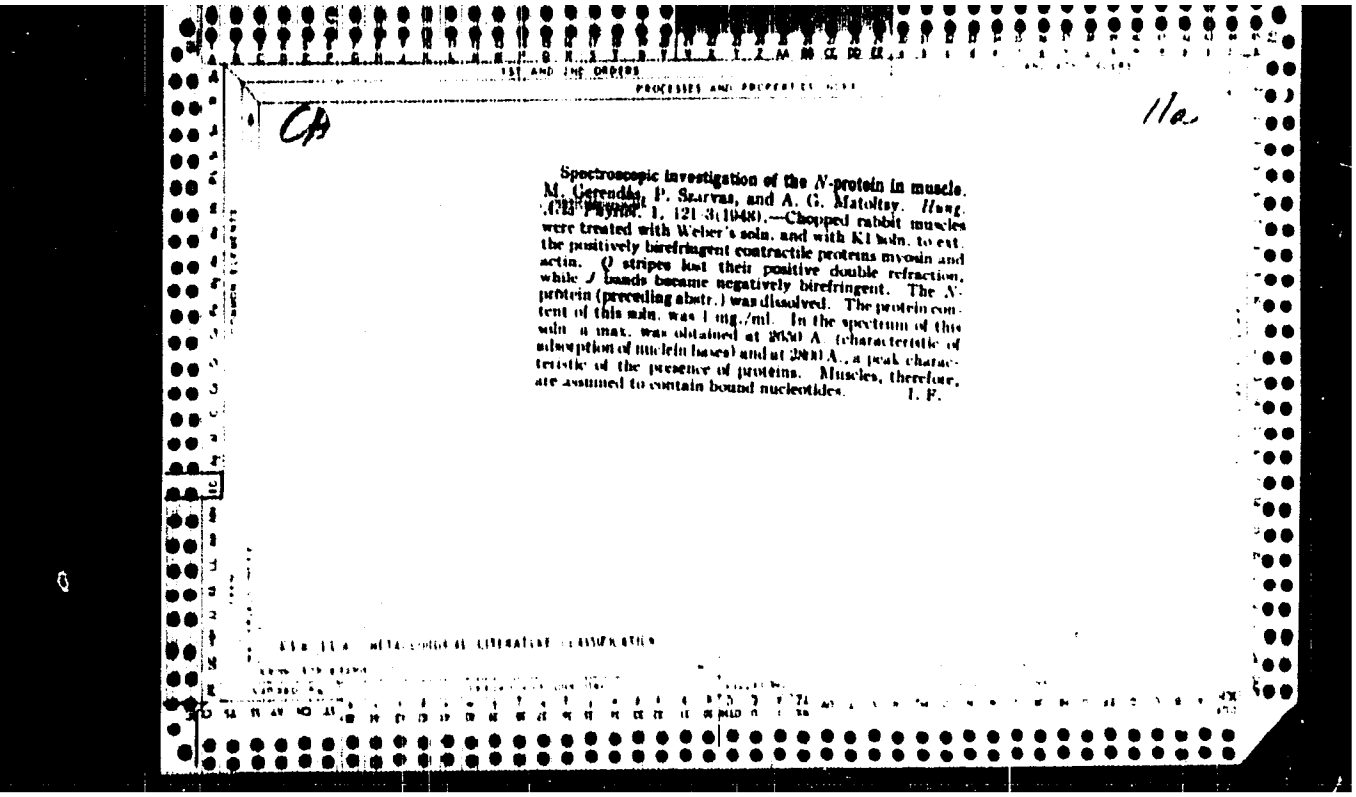
Disappearance of thrombin in the blood is caused by a sudden adsorption and by a progressive inactivating process. The adsorption is reversible, follows the Langmuir adsorption isotherm, and can be inhibited by chloroform. The inactivation is of the monomolecular reaction type (reaction velocity constant k = 0.5) and its velocity can be reduced with metal binding reagents. A humdred times more thrombin can be demonstrated in the blood on cessation of adsorption and inactivation than during normal clotting.

Gerendas - Tihany

SO: Physiology Biochemistry and Pharmacology. Section II, Vol. 2, No. 9.

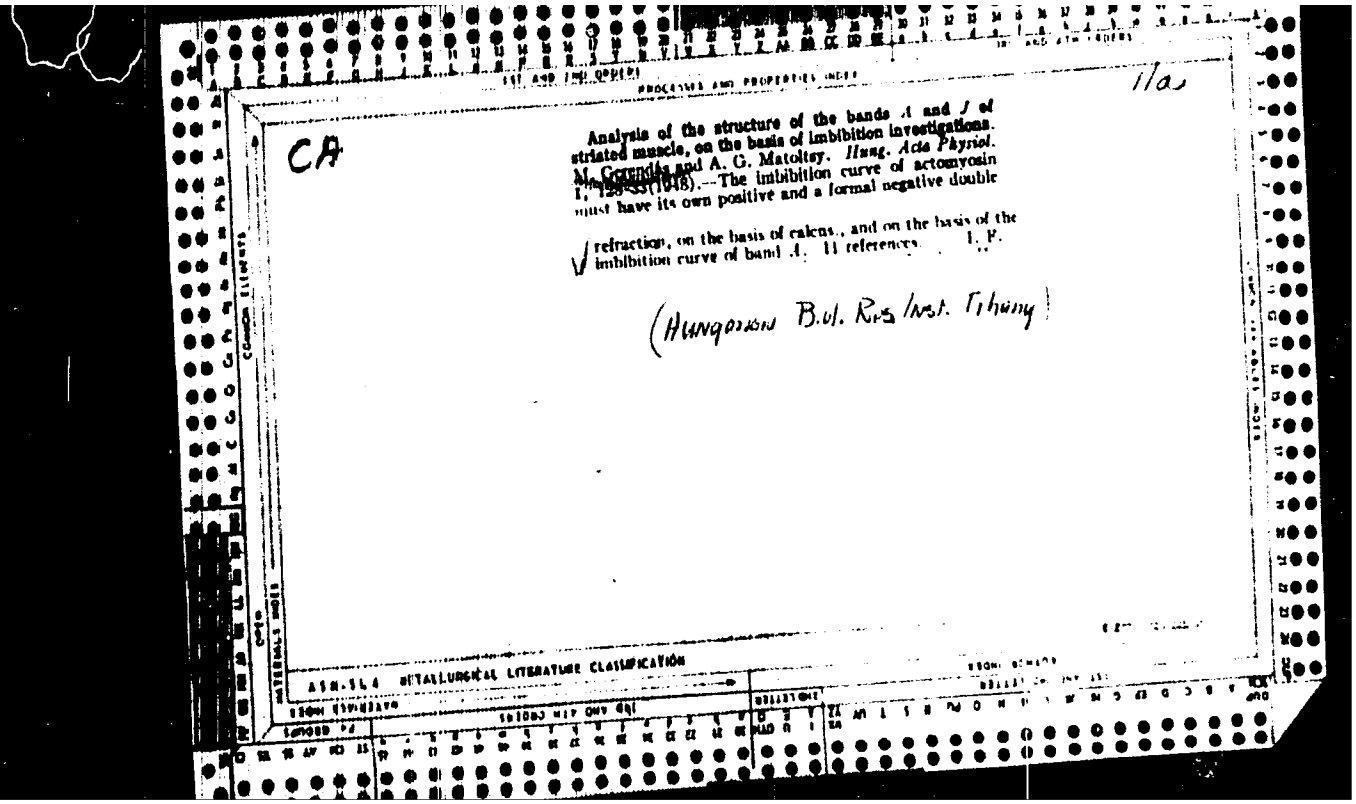


The nature of cross striation. A. G. Matoltsy and M. Gerendás. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 116-30(1948). Rat muscles were treated with (1) Weber's fluid (alk. KCl soln.) to which 1 mg./ml. adenylpyrophosphoric acid had been added, (2) 0.6 *M* KI, or (3) Weber's fluid contg. 30% urea. In fibres treated with (1) the double refraction of segment *A* was decreased or completely missing, while negative birefringence was observed. In plain light no change could be found. If this treatment was followed by an extn. by (2) the *J* bands became negatively birefringent. In plain light no changes of structure could be observed. If the treatment by (2) was followed by (3), both the double refraction and the microscopic structure disappeared. Thus the isotropy of *J* bands can be attributed to the presence of a negatively birefringent protein having a periodic distribution and compensating the positive double refraction within the *J* segments. This protein is called *N*-protein — István Finály



Spectroscopic investigation of the *N*-protein in muscle. M. Gerendás, P. Szarvas, and A. G. Matoltsy. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 121-3(1948).—Chopped rabbit muscles were treated with Weber's soln. and with KI soln. to ext. the positively birefringent contractile proteins myosin and actin. *Q* stripes lost their positive double refraction, while *J* bands became negatively birefringent. The *N*-protein (preceding abstr.) was dissolved. The protein content of this soln. was 1 mg./ml. In the spectrum of this soln. a max. was obtained at 2650 A. (characteristic of absorption of nuclein bases) and at 2801 A., a peak characteristic of the presence of proteins. Muscles, therefore, are assumed to contain bound nucleotides. I. F.

Double refraction of the N-protein. M. Cerenda and A. G. Matoltay. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 124-7 (1948).—Pieces of muscle of rat were kept in Weber soln. for 20 min. to remove the contractile substance, then for 20 min. again in 0.6 *M* KI. The fibers were reduced to their normal sizes, embedded in paraffin, and cut into 10-μ slices then paraffin was dissolved with xylene and the slices were imbibated by (1) xylene, (2) EtOH, (3) water, (4) formaldehyde, (5) water, (6) EtOH, (7) benzyl alc., (8) EtOH, (9) a mixt. of aniline and EtOH, and (10) aniline. This treatment was made on the microscope stage without removing the prepns. from their places. The curves of imbibition showed that the N material has its own negative and a formal "positive" double refraction. Thus a rod-like micellar structure of lamellary mols. is indicated. István Fináły



CA

11a2

Analysis of the structure of the bands *A* and *I* of striated muscle, on the basis of imbibition investigations. M. Gerendás and A. G. Matoltsy. *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 1, 139-55(1948).—The imbibition curve of actomyosin must have its own positive and a formal negative double refraction, on the basis of calcns., and on the basis of the imbibition curve of band *A*. 11 references. I. P.

(Hungarian B.U. Res Inst. Tihany)

ASM-144 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GERENDAS M.
(1862)

Biochemical Laborator, Hungarian Biological Reserch Institute, Tihany Histamine - heparin - thrombin chain nechanism Nature 1948, 162/4111 (257-258) Graphs 1

Heparin increases the reaction velicity of the inactivation of thrombin. Toluidine blue diminishes the velocity of inactivation. Histamine also decreases this velocity both in vitro and in vivo. Presmably an equilibrium between heparin and histamine exists in the blood, and the inactivation of thrombin is dependent upon the relative amounts of these drugs. Grandjean - Copenhagen

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 11, No. 4, Sect. 11 - April 1949

C.A.

Histamine and the coagulation of blood. I. Csefkó, M. [redacted], and M. D. F. Pályady (Tudományegyetem Általános Kórtani Intézet, Budapest). *Orvosi Hetilap* 89, 247-51(1948).—Addn. of 0.003-0.010 mg./cc. histamine (I) to recalcified human plasma contg. 0.2% Na oxalate has no effect on coagulation. Addn. of 0.10 mg. I decreased the coagulation period 60-66%. A I concn. above 0.003 mg./cc. also inhibited coagulation induced by thrombin. The optimal effect was observed with 0.66 mg./cc. I. I had no effect if pure fibrinogen was coagulated by adding pure thrombin. I inhibited the thrombin-inactivating system of normal blood. In rabbits the blood became over-coagulating under the effect of I. This forced the organism to react by an increased inactivating process. In anaphylactic shock rats showed that I and heparin are antagonists of each other. The function of thrombin seems to be not only extravascular coagulation of blood but also regulation of intravascular coagulation by inducing deposition of foreign substances appearing in the blood. 21 references.

István Finály

CA

11B

A method to investigate the procedure of thrombin inactivation. Mihály Gerendás. *Orvosi Hetilap* 90, 98-104 (1949).—A blood sample (2–3 cc.) is taken from the vena cubitalis of a person or of the ear vein of an anima. After 30 min. the blood is centrifuged for 5–7 mins. and the serum used for the examn. Now 0.4 cc. of a thrombin soln. with a coagulating capacity of 10 sec. is added to 0.4 cc. of the serum at exactly the 30th min. after sample taking and the changes of blood-coagulation rate are detd. at intervals of 1–2 min. The decrease of thrombin activity is calcd. from the results obtained. 27 references. I. F.

Biochemical Lab. of Hung. Biol. Inst., Tihany

C.A. 11 6

The explanation of shock symptoms on the basis of thrombin inactivation. Istvan Cselko, Mihaly Gerendas, and Miklos Udvardy. (Orvosi *Hetilap* 90, 106-8(1949). — Shocks were instigated in rabbits by injection of 0.5 mg histamine or 100.0 mg. peptone/kg. body wt. For sensitization 0.3 cc. horse serum was given intravenously followed by 3 cc. 14 days later. Thrombin inactivation was detd. before shock and 3, 15, 30, 60, 90, 120, 180, 240, 300, and 360 mins. after the histamine or peptone injections. With histamine thrombin inactivation diminished in 3 min. and this continued until 60 min., then showed a rise and reached normal values at about 100 min. From here to 3 hrs. the blood showed a very long coagulation time. Then the values decreased below normal and this happened several times before reaching normal. Shock symptoms were strongest in the animals during the steep fall of the curve in the first few min. In anaphylactic shock inactivation of thrombin increased vigorously in the 3rd min. and reached very high values. Normal values were obtained at about 1 hr. and then subnormal values appeared which reached normal after several hrs. Shock symptoms occurred in the first few min. Peptone injections also increased thrombin inactivation. A normal value was reached in 1 hr. and a steady state was obtained after several waves which, however, were always above normal. Shock symptoms occurred also in the first few min. The observed phenomena are explained by a disturbance of the heparin-histamine balance of the tissues. Istvan Finaly

Budapest. Egy. Kórélettani Intézet és a Tihany Biol. Kutató Intézet Biochem. Lab.

MERLENDAS, M.
(6510)

Kozlemeny a Tihanyi Biologiai Kutatointezet Biokemiai Laboratoriumabol es Budapesti Pazmany Peter Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos Kortani Intezetebol. A thrombinin-activalas szerepe a veralvadasban The role of inactivation of thrombin in the coagulation of blood Orvosi Hetilap 1948, 4/27 (241-245) Graphs 5

Inactivation of thrombin increases in presence of heparin and decreases when substances binding heparin (toluidene blue) are added. The inactivating system operates only in presence of heparin and heparin inactivates thrombin only in presence of a plasma-factor. The rate of inactivation in vivo is determined by the amount of free heparin. The organism regulates the rate of inactivation of thrombin and therefore the coagulability of blood by an equilibrium of heparin and kinase-like substances. The disappearance of thrombin is of major importance in the coagulability of blood and inactivation must be considered a defensive and regulating mechanism of the organism.

Straub-Szeged

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No. 12, Sec. II, December 1949

GERENDAS, M. 1951

(Allg. Biol. Inst. U. of Budapest)

"Thrombinase. "

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl. (20-21)
No. abst. in Exc. Med.

BARDY, D.; GEREBTDAS, M.; WINTER, L.; BENEDEK, T.

Application of bovine foam and of a mixture of thrombin and fibrin powders as hemostatic agents. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:493-504 1951. (CIML 22:1.)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmaceutical Industrial Research, Budapest, and of the First Surgical Clinic of Budapest University.

BAGDY, D.; AFRA, D.; GERENDAS, M.

Utilization of bovine plasma fibrin products. III. Use of fibrin film in animal experiments for trachea defects. Kiserlates Orvostud. 3 no. 5:373-378 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Third Department of Drug Industry Research Institute and Institute of Histology and Embryology of Budapest Medical University.

BAGDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.; WINTER, L.; BENEDEK, T.; MARTON, G.

Utilization of the products of fibrin made from bovine plasma; fibrin powder as a thrombin vehicle in experimental hemostasis. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no.30:953-956 29 July 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Third Department (Head -- Dr. Mihaly Gerendas), Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute; First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Gyula Sebesteny), Budapest Medical University.

GERENDAS, M. AND OTHERS.

"Electron-misroscopic Examination of the Transversely Striated Muscles." p.34
(Acta Physiologica. Supplement to v. 4, 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, No. 6
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

GERENDAS M.

KINNER, Nandor, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.; BIRO, Tibor, dr.

A new method in arthroplasty. Orv. hetil. 95 no.34:932-934 22 Aug 54.

1. Az OKFI. (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr.) II. Orthopaed osztalyanak (foorvos: Kinner Nandor dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) es az Orszagos Verellato szolgalat (igazgato: Sores Balint dr.) kutato-osztalyanak (vezeto: Novak Erno dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye

(JOINTS, surgery
fibrin & vitallium arthroplasty)
(FIBRIN
arthroplastic use
(VITALLIUM
arthroplastic use)

ZINNER, N.; GERENDAS, M.; RIRO, T.

A new method of arthroplasty. Acta med. hung. 7 no.1-2:217-222 1955.

1. II.Department of Orthopedics, State Institute for Rheumatic Diseases and Balneology; Research Department for the National Blood Donor Service.

(HIP, surgery,
arthroplasty with fibrin cup in dogs)
(FIBRIN,
fibrin cup in arthroplasty in dog)

AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Use of fibrin from cattle plasma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:97-99 23 Jan 55.

1. Az Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Anatomiai Intezete, a Honhadsereg Egeszegugyi Szolgalata es Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet kozlemenye.
(FIBRIN,
cattle plasma fibrin, use)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.11/3 Internal Med. Mar 57

1873. GERENDÁS M. Centr. Res. Inst., Hungarian Blood Transf. Serv., Budapest. *The coagulogram. An aid in the evaluation of disorders in blood clotting THERAPIA HUNG. 1956, 1 (3-11) Graphs 1 Illus. 8

Review of the present state of the mechanism of coagulation and its disorders. Presentation of a rather ingenious star-shaped diagram for the recording of the results of 12 different coagulation tests in the study of thrombosis and haemorrhagic diathesis.

Frick - Washington, D.C.

GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Inhibition of heparin effects by protamine sulfate. Orv. hetil. 97 no.5:113-118 29 Jan 56.

1. Az Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kozponti Kutato Intezete (igaz. Soros Balint dr.) Kutato Osztalyanak kozl.

(HEPARIN, antag.
protamine sulfate, in blood coagulation, mechanism of action. (Hun))
(PROTAMINES, eff.
protamine sulfate, heparin antag. in blood coagulation, mechanism of action. (Hun))
(BLOOD COAGULATION, eff. of drugs on
heparin, antag. by protamine sulfate. (Hun))

GERENDAS, M., Prof.

Studies on coagulation disorders with the aid of a coagulogram. Khirurgiia, Sofia 10 no.11:969-986 1957.

1. Tsentralen izsledovatelski institut na ungarskata kruvodaritelna sluzhba-budapeshcha. Director: B. Suores.
(BLOOD COAGULATION, determ. (Bul))

GERENDAS, M.

AFRA, D.; BAGDY, D.; GERENDAS, M.

Experimental studies on the absorption of fibrin films, and their use in neurosurgical practice. Acta med. hung. 11 no.1:1-29 1957.

1. Staatliches Institut fur Neurochirurgie, Forschungsinstitut der Arzneimittelindustrie und Staatlicher Blutversorgungsdienst, Budapest.

(HEMOSTATICS
fibrin films & tubes, exper. studies on absorp. & tissue reactions & use in neurosurg. (Ger))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, surg.
fibrin films & tubes in (Ger))

PATAKY, Zsigmond; MEREI, Gyula; CSILLAG, Antal; GEREBES, Mihaly

Experimental studies on the surgical use of fibrin tubes. Kiserletes orvostud 9 no.5-6:462-465 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz Sebesuzeti Klinikaja es II. sz. Korbonctani Intezete, valamint az Orszagos Verellato Szolgalat.

(BILE DUCT, COMMON, surg.
exper. repair with fibron tubes in dogs (Hun))
(FIBRON,
tubes in exper. repair of common bile ducts in dogs (Hun))

GERENDAS, M., prof.

Bioplasts and their use in surgery. Ther.hung. 7:8-16 '59.

1. From the Central Research Institute of the National Blood Donor Service (Director: Dr. Z.Hollan), Budapest.
(PLASTICS)
(SURGERY PLASTIC)

KOVACS, Pal, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Arthroplasty with fibrin cap in tuberculous coxitis. Orv.hetil. 101 no.39:1387-1389 25 S '60.

1. Hodmezovasarhelyi Varosi Tanacs Korhaz, Kakasszeki Csont- es Tudosebeszeti Osztalya es Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kozponti Kutatointezete.
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR surg.)

MAGYAR, Miklos; GERENDAS, Mihaly

Kinetics of enzyme catalysis.III. Inactivation mechanism of thrombin. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.6:276-277 Je '61.

1. Vegyipari Egyetem Fizikai-Kemiai Tanszeke, Veszprem, es Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kutato Osztalya, Budapest.

BODZA, Zsuzsa, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Data on the diagnosis and therapy of congenital afibrinogenemia.
Orv. hetil. 102 no.45:2129-2133 5 N '61.

1. Fovarosi Janos Korhaz, Gyermekosztaly es Orszagos Verellato Szolgalat, Kozponti Haematologiai Intezet, Veralvadaskutato Laboratorium.

(AFIBRINOGENEMIA in inf & child)

[illegible], Mihaly, dr.

Experiences in applying bioplast in surgical operations. Musz elet 19 no.9:15 23 Ap '64.

HUNGARY

[illegible], Sandor, Dr, [illegible], Dr, [illegible], Miklos, Dr, [illegible]; University of Budapest, I. Surgical Clinic [illegible] Professor [illegible] (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. [illegible] Klinika es [illegible] Transzfuzios Szolgalat).

"New Liver Resection Technique."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 13, 31 Mar 67, pages 606-60[illegible].

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors report a new technique for liver resection. The liver tissue is cut by plexi-knives. The form of the knives corresponds to that of the resection surface which is covered by it and bleeding is controlled by pressing the tissue against the knife. While the knife is gradually retracted, the bleeding is stopped by tieing off the vessels and suturing the liver tissue between buttons. Two left sided hepatolobectomies were done by the new technique, the patients are well, the operation was significantly shortened and the danger of hemorrhage decreased to a minimum. The method is recommended for hepatolobectomies and resections due to tumors and injuries. 4 Western, 11 Eastern European references.

1/1

- END -

2254, 2473
CSO: 2000-N

ISTVAN, Lajos, dr.; FESZLER, Gyorgy, dr.; SZTUDINKA, Gyula, dr.; GERENDAS, Mihaly, dr.

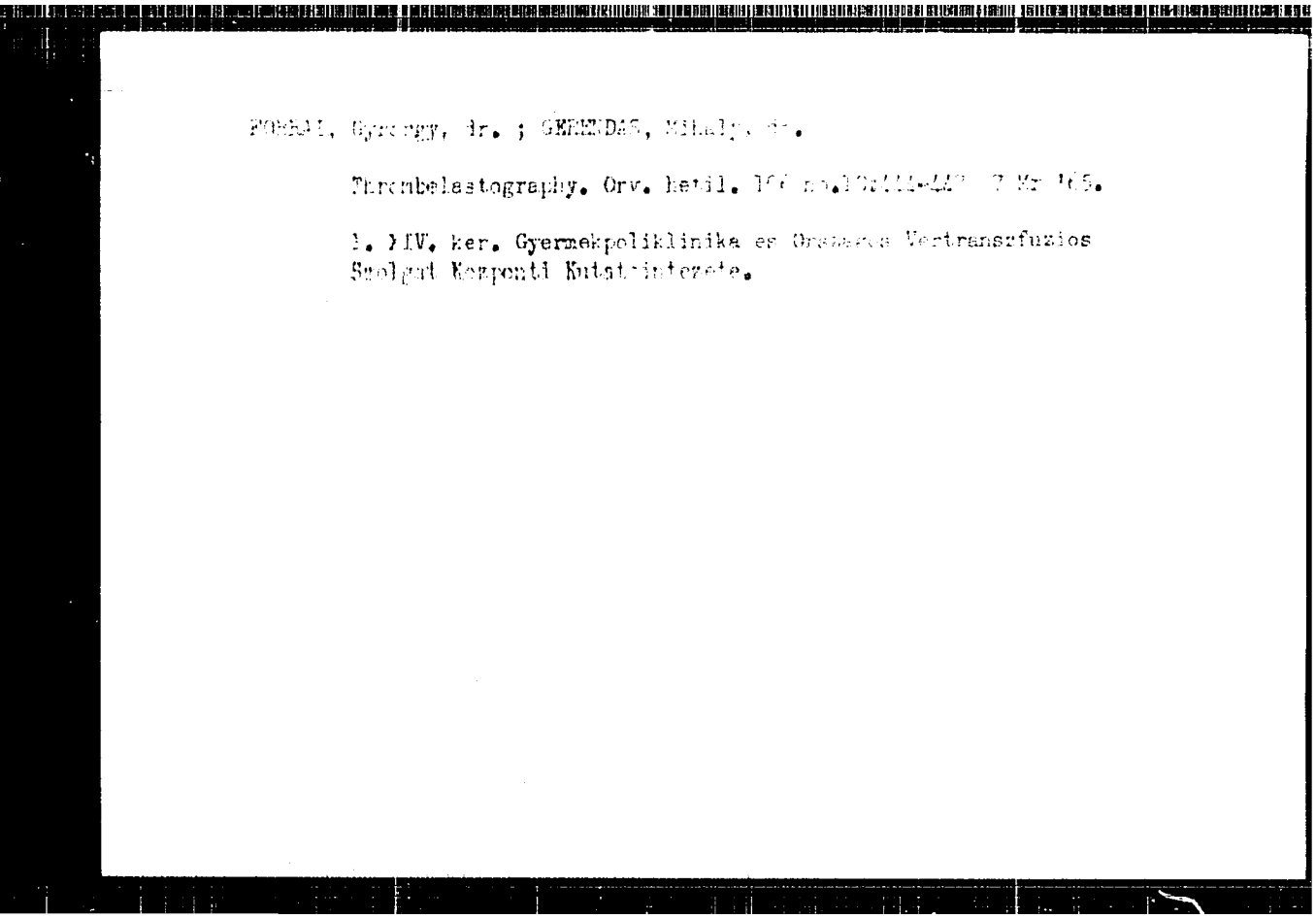
Treatment of gastrointestinal hemorrhages with a thrombin-fibrin combination. Orv.hetil. 105 no.5:219-223 2F '64.

1. Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kozponti Kutatointezete es Szombathelyi Alkozpontja.

KOVACS, A.B.; SOMOGYVARI, K.; GERENDAS, M.

Studies on resorption of bioplast plates. Acta vet. Acad.sci. Hung. 15 no.1:91-103 '65

1. Chirurgische und Ophthalmologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. A.B. Kovacs) der Veterinärmedizinischen Universität und Biochemisches Laboratorium (Leiter: M.Gerendas) im Zentralforschungsinstitut des Staatl. Bluttransfusionsdienstes, Budapest.



FORRAI, Gyorgy, dr. ; GEREBDAS, Mihaly, dr.

Thrombelastography. Orv. hetil. 106 no.19[illegible] 7 My '65.

1. I.IV. ker. Gyermekpoliklinika es Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kozponti Kutatointezete.

L 15427-66 EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AT6007484 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0070/0070

AUTHOR: Gergely, J.; Gerendas, M.; Regoczi, E.

ORG: Central Research Institute, National Blood Donor Service, Budapest (Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat, Kozponti Kutato-intezet); National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London

TITLE: Mechanism of the defibrination syndrome caused by snake venom /This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 70

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, hematology, pathogenesis, rabbit, blood, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: Because it is an excellent model experiment for the study of the pathogenesis of the syndrome, the effect of the venom of Ancistrodon rhodostoma on blood coagulation has been investigated in rabbits. The changes in coagulability were determined by thromboelastography, by the study of thrombin formation, and by the thrombin inactivation method. The results can be outlined as follows. 1) Blood clotting increases immediately after the injection of snake venom, 2) The increase in coagulability leads

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ACC NR: AT6007484

to a significant decrease in the amount of circulating fibrinogen. 3) As a result, the coagulability of the blood decreases (fibrination-defibrination syndrome). 4) A few minutes after administration of the snake venom, fibrinolysis ceases, followed by a great increase in the second hour. The results obtained indicate that, following injection of the Malayan viper venom, the primary phenomenon is an increase in thrombin activity. Fibrinolysis is merely a secondary, compensatory process which leads to lysis of the coagulated fibrin. [JPRS]

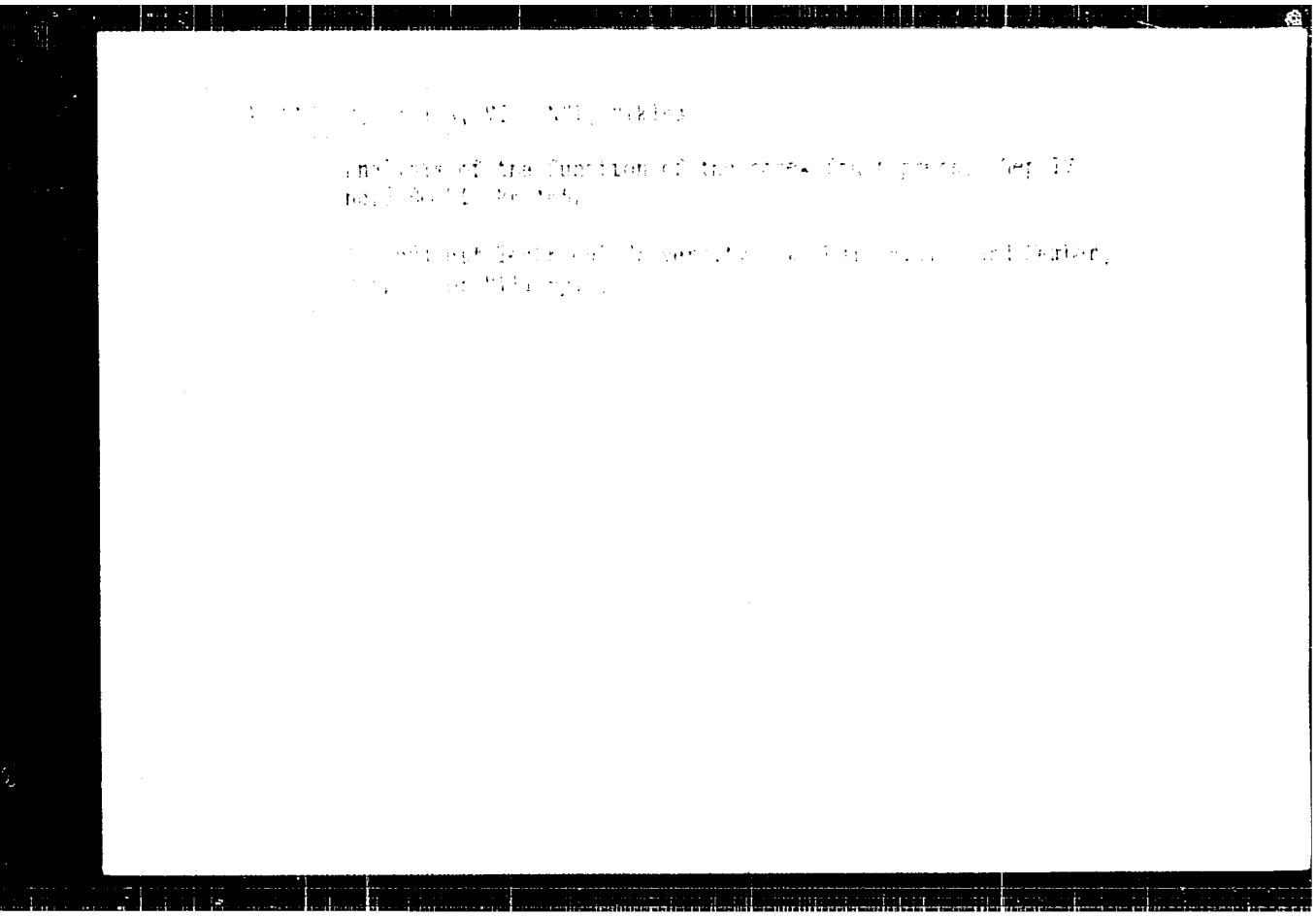
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GERENDAY, Laszlo

Oscillation conditions of transistor oscillators. Magy hir techn 11 no.1:26-31 F'60.

1. Beloiannisz Hiradastechnikai Gyar.



GERENROT, A.B., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Intravenous novocaine injection as a method of preventing traumatic shock. Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:83 Mr'56. (MLRA 9:9)
(NOVOCAINE) (SHOCK)

S/106/61/
A055/A133

9.9300

AUTHOR: Gerenrot, E. L.

TITLE: Noise immunity of telegraph communication through a tropospheric line telephone channel.

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1961, 3 - 7

TEXT: Since some of the tropospheric telephone channels may be used for telegraph communication, it is interesting to determine the noise immunity of telegraph communications in this case. The method described in this article is based on the following assumptions: The signal amplitude Vinp at the receiver input is distributed according to the Rayleigh law:

$$W(V_{inp}) = \frac{V_{inp}}{\sigma^2_{inp}} \exp\left(\frac{-V^2_{inp}}{2\sigma^2_{inp}}\right) \quad (1)$$

where $W(V_{inp})$ is the density of the signal voltage amplitude distribution, and σ_{inp} is the RMS value of the input signal voltage. The receiver noise voltage at

Noise immunity of telegraph ....

the channel output is distributed normally. The envelope of this voltage is distributed according to the Rayleigh law:

$$W(V_{noise}) = \frac{V_{noise}}{\sigma^2_{noise}} \exp\left(-\frac{V^2_{noise}}{2\sigma^2_{noise}}\right). \qquad (2)$$

The limiter is ideal, and the detector is linear. V_{outp} remains constant. The signal does not drop below the "sputter point" ("porog uluchsheniya") and the limiting threshold. In the case of double reception, the signals in the antennae of the two receivers are noncorrelated, and the characteristics of both receivers are identical. The level, in telegraphy, is equal to the level of one telephone channel, and the frequencyband is equal to that of the telephone channel. Under such conditions, and in the case of frequency telegraphy, the probability of an malfunction of a telegraph sending, due to receiver noises, can be expressed as follows in the case of single reception:

$$P'_1 = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{V^2_{outp}}{2\sigma^2_{noise}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{V^2_{outp}}{N_0}\right) \qquad (5)$$

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Noise immunity of telegraph ....

where $N_0 = 2\sigma^2_{noise}$. Then the author takes into consideration the rapid fadings of the signal. The frequency of rapid fadings being comparatively low, their effect on the noise immunity can be taken into account in formula (5) by supposing that:

$$N_{noise} = \frac{A}{P_{inp}} \qquad (6)$$

N_{noise} being the noise-power at the channel output, P_{inp} being the input signal power, and:

$$A = 10^{-3}\, nkT\Delta F \left(\frac{F_k}{\Delta f_k}\right)^2$$

where n is the receiver noise-factor, k is the Boltzmann's constant, T is the absolute temperature, ΔF is the telephone channel band-width and Δf_k is the effective deviation in a channel. The probability of malfunction will then be given by the following expression:

$$P_1 = \frac{B}{2\sigma^2_{inp}\, V^2_{outp}} \qquad (10)$$

Card 3/5

Noise immunity of telegraph ....

where: $B = 4\Delta f_{inp} \cdot R_{outp}$, R_{inp} and R_{outp} being the input and the output resistance of the receiver, respectively. For a line consisting of m sections:

$$P_{1\ freq.telegr.} = m \frac{B}{2\sigma^2_{inp} V^2_{outp}} \qquad (11)$$

In the case of double reception, this probability is:

$$P_{2\ freq.telegr.} = 4 \cdot 10^{-6}\ m \left[\frac{2nkT\Delta F \left(\frac{F_k}{\Delta f_k}\right)^2 R_{inp} R_{outp}}{\sigma^2_{inp} V^2_{outp}} \right]^2 \qquad (16)$$

In the case of multiple (ν-fold) diversity reception:

$$P_{\nu freq.telegr.} = m \frac{\nu B}{4\sigma^2_{inp}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{N_0^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(V^2_{outp} + \frac{B}{\sigma^2_{inp}}\right)\frac{1}{N_0}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{B}{2\sigma^2_{inp} N_0}}\right)^{\nu-1} dN_0 \qquad (19)$$

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Noise immunity of telegraph ....

or, the variable $x = 1/N_0$ being introduced for the calculation of the integral:

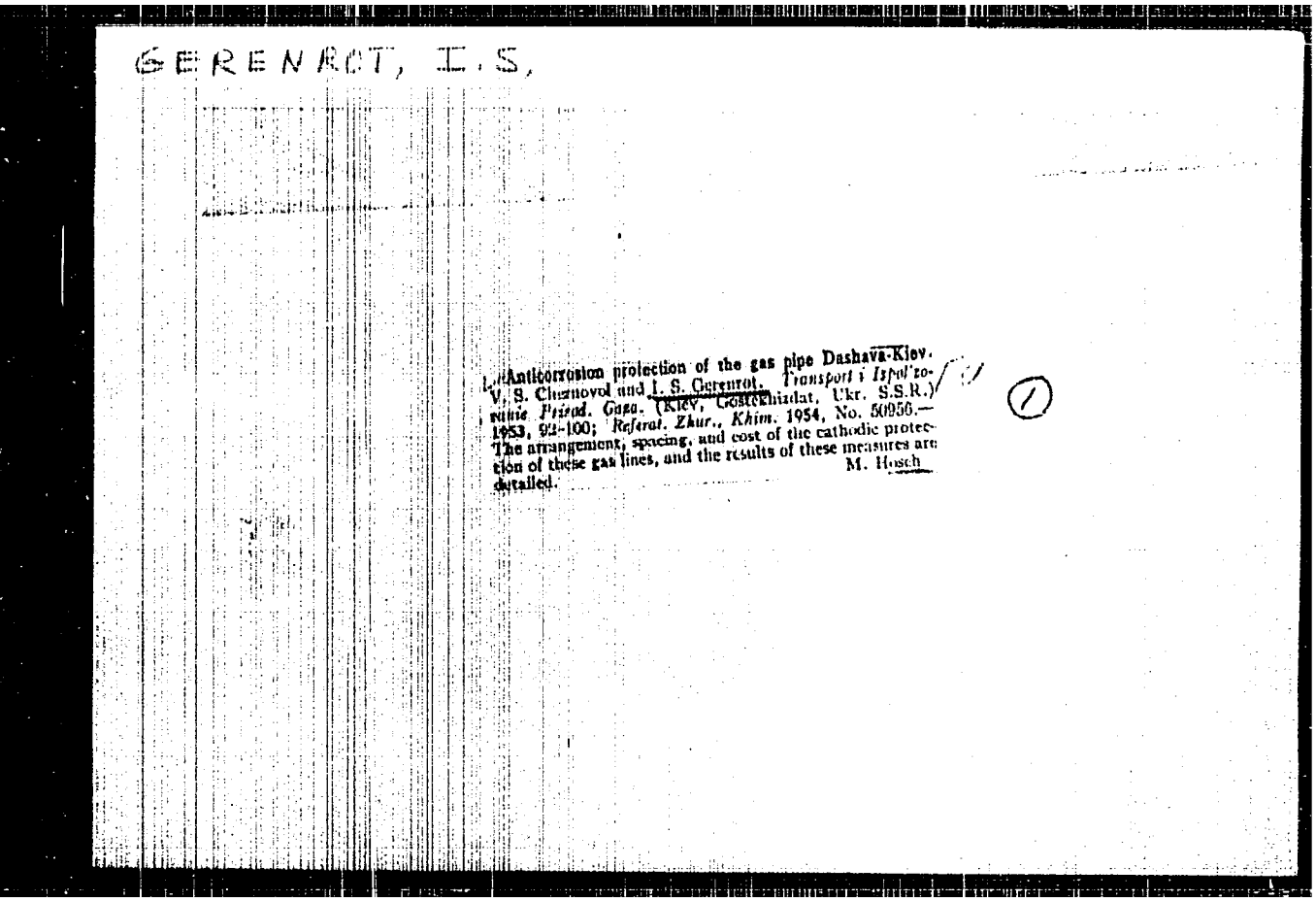
$$P_{\nu \text{ freq.telegr.}} = m \frac{\varphi B}{4\sigma^2_{inp}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(V^2_{outp} + \frac{B}{\sigma^2_{inp}}\right)x} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{Bx}{2\sigma^2_{inp}}}\right)^{\nu-1} dx \quad (20)$$

There are 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Altman, Siehak. "Simplified diversity Communication system for beyond the horizon links". El. Commun., v. 33, No. 2, June 1956.

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1960.

[Abstracter's note: The following subscripts are translated in the text and formulae: noise stands for "ш", inp stands for "вх", outp stands for "вых", freq. telegr. stands for "чт"].

Card 5/5



GERENROT, I. S.

Anticorrosion protection of the gas pipe Dashava-Kiev. V. S. Chernovol and I. S. Gerenrot. *Transport i Ispol'zovanie Prirod. Gaza.* (Kiev, Gostekhizdat, Ukr. S.S.R.) 1953, 92-100; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50956.—The arrangement, spacing, and cost of the cathodic protection of these gas lines, and the results of these measures are detailed.
M. Hosch

(1)

FRANTSEVICH, Ivan Nikitich; CHERNOVOL, Vasiliy Semenovich; OKRENROT, Iosif Samoylovich; PILIPENKO, Nina Alekseyevna; YAGUPOL'SKAYA, Lidiya Naumovna; ZIL'BAN, M.S., redaktor; FEDORCHENKO, I.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Over-all electric controlling of corrosion in the Dashava - Kiev gas pipe line] Kompleksnaia elektrozashchita gazoprovoda Dashava - Kiev ot korrozii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk USSR, 1955. 30 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

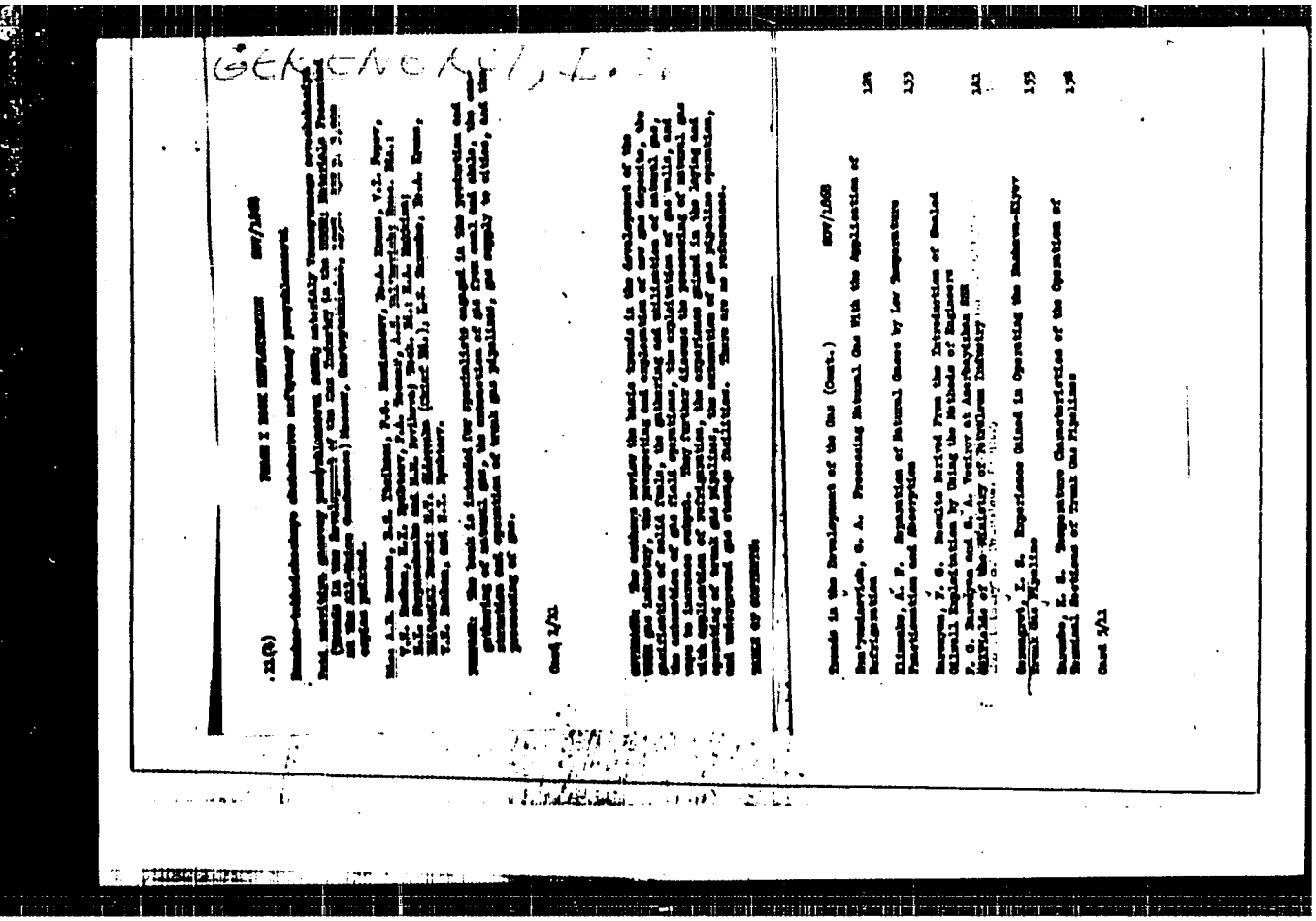
GERENROT, I.S.; YAGUPOL'SKAYA, L.N.

Use of wind motors for stations of cathodic protection on the Dashava-Kiev gas pipeline. Gaz.prom.no.3:32-34 Mr '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Wind mills)

GRENROT, I.S.

Means for further increasing the capacity of the Danhava-Kiev gas pipeline. Gaz.prom. no.8:34-35 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)



GERENROT, Iosif Samoylovich; NOVIKOVA, N.M., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of main gas pipelines] Remontno-avariinaia sluzhba na magistral'nykh gazoprovodakh. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 165 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Natural gas--Pipelines)

USSR/Electronic - Pulse detection

Card 1/1 : Pub. 90-10/13 FD-534

Author : Gerenrot, Ye. L.

Title : Transient processes during pulse detection

Periodical : Radiotekhnika 9, 74-76, May/Jun 1954

Abstract : Examined transient processes in single-tube and push-pull detector circuits for non-linear approximations of their characteristics. Derived formulas for the dc voltage component for a load when detecting rectangular and exponential radio and video pulses. Analysis was also conducted by slowly varying the amplitude of the rectified voltage. Three references: 3 USSR.

Institution :

Submitted : October 30, 1952

GERENHOF, Ye.L.

A photoelectric comparator. Zav.lab. 21 no.4:495-496 '55.
(MLRA 8:6)

1. Odesskoye vysshoye morekhodnoye uchilishche
(Photoelasticity)(Strains and Stresses--Measurements)

GERENROT, YE. L.

I-7

USSR / Radio Physics. Reception of Radio Waves.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 3, 1957, No 7337

Author : Gerenrot, Ye. L.
Title : Detection of Pulses of Complex Waveform

Orig Pub : Radiotekhni. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 4, 436-442

Abstract : Analysis of the transients in the circuit of an ideal detector used in a circuit where the internal impedance of the source cannot be neglected. A general method is given for the calculation of the voltage across the load in the detection of pulses of arbitrary waveform. The damping time of the voltage across the load is established.

Card : 1/1

- 52 -

GERENROT, Ye.L.

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1594

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR GERENROT,E.L.
TITLE An Impulse Detector with an Inductive Capacitive Filter.
PERIODICAL Radiotechnika, 11, fasc. 10, 30-37 (1956)
Issued: 11 / 1956

This work describes a method of computing transition processes on the occasion of the rectification of radio impulses of any form in a detector scheme with an inductive capacitive filter. The interior resistance of the current source is here taken into account. At first the rectification equation is derived. For practical purposes the rectification of strong signals is of great interest, and therefore the present work confined analysis to such signals and the occasionally linear approximation of the detector characteristic is employed. Analysis is carried out by the method of slowly modifying amplitudes. The equations finally obtained are linear differential equations with constant coefficients which can be integrated in a general form in the case of any form of voltage amplitude (at the tube, which slowly changes in the course of time) of the radio impulse at the input of the amplifier. These equations may be used for the determination of the voltage when the impulse rectifier is under load by means of an inductive-capacitive filter on the occasion of the rectification of any form of radio impulses.
If impulses occur in any of the forms most frequently encountered in practice (rectangular, exponential, sinusoidal, etc.), the integrals of the equations obtained can easily be computed. Utilization is easiest in the case of a

rectangular impulse. The formulae for this case are derived. Next, the voltage output is dealt with, which is due to the inductivity and capacity present in the detector filter. Investigation shows that voltage on the load must, as a result of output, be greater than the steady voltage. The formula for the time of tuning is then derived. As it is possible for each concrete task to find out whether coupling is necessary or not, and, if so, at what time such coupling is necessary, it is shown how to find the rectifying angle, and cases in which coupling is necessary or not are enumerated. In conclusion the results of investigations of the same processes carried out by GUTKIN and KULIKOVSKIJ are studied, and the results of both methods are found to be in good agreement.

A comparison of the theoretical results obtained in connection with the present work with those obtained by experiments shows good agreement and proves the usefulness of the suggested method for practical purposes.

INSTITUTION:

GERENROT, YE. L.

109-5-9/22

AUTHOR: GERENROT, Ye.L.

TITLE: The general Method of Investigation in Detecting Impulses. (Obshchiy metod issledovaniya perekhodnykh protsessov pri detektirovanii impul'sov, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 597-600 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A method, which is of a more general character than those hitherto published, is given for the analysis of transition processes connected with the detection of impulses of any form in a detector system with a load LCR. The presence of inductivity in the detector load and the transition processes in the feed circuit are taken into account. For this purpose a linear equation with constant coefficients, which can be integrated in the general form and with any form of the exterior EMF, is then derived. This is the general solution of the problem under investigation. In conclusion the results obtained are compared with one another. (With 1 Illustration and 6 Slavic References).

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: 14.3.1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

S/136/60/000/006/006/013
A169/A026

6.9400

AUTHOR: Gerenrot, Ye.L.

TITLE: The Calculation of Noises in Channels of a Radio Relay Line in Case of Introducing Predistortions

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1960, No. 6, pp. 28 - 32

TEXT: The author discusses the noises of nonlinear transitions in the telephone channels of a radio relay line with frequency modulation and frequency condensation. The application of predistortions will considerably increase the capacity of a radio relay line system, since telephone channels can be established at the upper frequencies of the group spectrum, at which an admissibly high noise level would be created without predistortions. He presents graphs and formulas for converting the noise power of nonlinear transitions in the absence of predistortions to the analogous noise power after the introduction of predistortions. For this purpose, the author used the graphs and formulas for determining the spectral densities of nonlinearity products of the second and third order in the absence of predistortions, which were given by S.V. Borodich (Ref. 2) and V.A. Smirnov (Ref. 3). He does not consider the waveguide noises in his calculations, since an accounting of noises in long waveguides would pre-

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S/106/60/000/006/006/013
A169/A026

The Calculation of Noises in Channels of a Radio Relay Line in Case of Introducing Predistortions

sent considerable difficulties. He established that the ratio of the noise power of nonlinear transitions after introducing predistortions to the analogous noise power without the application of predistortions, is identical for the noises caused by the nonlinearity of the group channel (gruppovoy trakt) and for the noises caused by the high-frequency channel. The graphs given by the author can be used for calculating the noise power of nonlinear transitions caused by the nonlinearity of the group and the high-frequency channels during the operation with predistortions recommended by the IRCC. There are 4 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 American.

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1959

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S/106/62/000/002/001/010
A055/A101

6.4200

AUTHOR: Gerenrot, Ye. L.

TITLE: Interference-immunity of a telegraph channel of a tropospheric radio-relay line with linear addition

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 2, 1962, 3 - 9

TEXT: This article is an analysis of the interference-immunity of the telegraph channel of a FM radio-relay line with frequency multiplexing in the case of diversity reception with linear intermediate-frequency and group-frequency addition of signals. Formulae are derived for the probability of error. The analysis is carried out on the following assumptions: 1) The signals at the inputs of both receivers are not correlated, and their amplitudes are distributed according to the Rayleigh law. 2) The noise voltages in each receiver following the mixer, and also at the channel output, are distributed normally. 3) The signal does not drop below the FM threshold. 4) The signal amplitude at the frequency discriminator output and also at the channel output remains constant. 5) The characteristics of both receivers are identical. Linear intermediate-frequency addition. - He states that the whole h-f part of the addition system can be replaced by the

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Interference-immunity of a telegraph channel of ....

h-f circuit of an equivalent receiver, having a normal noise distribution and where the signal is distributed according to the convolution of two functions of density distribution. He examines the probability of error at the output of this equivalent receiver and derives formulae giving the error probability, first in the absence of fading and then in the presence of fading. Linear group-frequency addition. - Here also, the author uses an equivalent receiver having at its output a signal with constant amplitude and with a normally distributed noise voltage. A formula is deduced for the probability of error in the presence of fading. This probability is determined approximately. This approximate calculation shows that the interference-immunity is considerably lower with the linear group-frequency addition than with other addition methods. A particular case of group-frequency addition (called "rational" addition) is examined. At the end of the article, the author compares the error probabilities of different addition methods. He finds that the error probability with linear low-frequency addition is smaller than in the case of automatic selection ("avtovybor"). The automatic selection case was examined by the author in an earlier article, published in Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1961. There are 3 figures, and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference reads as follows: Barrow, Error probabilities for telegraph signals transmitted on a fading FM carrier.

B

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S/106/62/000/00 /00 /010
Interference-immunity of a telegraph channel of A055/A101

Proc IRE, v 48, no. 9, 1960. The Soviet authors and scientists mentioned in the article are: V.I. Buntmovich, N.I. Chistyakov, V.M. Siderov, V.S. Mel'nikov, I.M. Ryzhik, I.S. Gradshteyn and R.O. Kuz'min

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1961

B

Card 3/3

GERENROT, Ye.L.

Interference rejection of quadrupled frequency phy FM signals.
Elektrosviaz' 17 no.10:10-19 O 63. (MIRA 17:1)

POLOVINCHIK, D.; GERSHKOT, Yu., uchenyy sekretar' (Kiyev); LOZANSKIY, M.

Efficient promotion of technological knowledge. NTO no.11: 46-47 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva zavoda "Stroydormash," Kiyev (for Polovinchik). 2. Chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva zavoda "Stroydormash," Kiyev (for Lozanskiy). (Technical education)

GERENROT, Yu.Ye.; GOL'DFAIN, A.I.

High-frequency hardening of rings used in supporting and turning devices. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.12:26-27 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Induction heating) (Metals--Hardening)

18 (5, 7)

AUTHORS: Gerenrot, Yu.Ye. and Pilipenko, I.A., Engineers

SOV/128-59-11-18/24

TITLE: Castings of Steel Blocks with External Chills

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When casting blocks of steel, Type 20L and 25 L, the raw molding was originally used at the plant. The dead heads were located on the rim. The castings obtained possessed sand blisters and shrink holes. Later on, the process of casting in dry molds was developed; along the groove surface, external chills were applied. The molds were cast through a spray gate system. Application of chills considerably speeds up the solidification of castings; it permits diminishing the block disc thickness from 20-22 mm to 10 mm; the allowance for machining the hub bore was decreased from 16-20 mm to 7 mm; the dead head weight from 25 kg to 12 kg. Metal savings of 12% were attained. There are 2 diagrams.

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GERENROT, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Molding steel blocks using exterior coolers. Stroi.i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.1:30 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Excavating machinery)