BORMÉSZI, Gv.; SEILÁGYI, I.; KISS, A.; PÁRKAS, L.

Homotransplantation of bones preserved by adsorptive lyophilisation.
Acta med. hung. 9 no.1-2:55-66 1956

1. Institute of surgical anatomy and operative surgery, University medical school, Debrecen and antibiotics department, Institute of experimental medicine, Hungarian/Academy of Sciences.
(BONES, transplantation
  homograft preserv. with adsorptive lyophilization)
(TRANSPANTATION
  bones, homograft preserv. with adsorptive lyophilization)
BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, dr.; BAKO, Geza, dr.

Properties of polymerized methyl methacrylate (artificial resin) and
polyamide (nylon) and experimental results in their surgical
application. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.2:104-110 Apr 56

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebeszeti Anatomiai és
Mutattani Intézeténak közléséncre. Tanszékevezető: Bornemisza
Gyorgy dr.

(ACRYLIC RESINS
polymethylmethacrylate, surg. uses & properties (Hun))
(NYLON
surg. uses & properties (Hun))
BORNEHISZA, Gyogy, dr.; SANDOR, Istvan.

New vascular straightening instruments. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.3: 170-174 June 56

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebeszeti Anatomiai és Mutattnal Intezetenek közleménye. Tanszkvezetől Bornemisza Gyorgy dr.

(BLOOD VESSELS, surg.
new vasc. straightening instruments (Hun))
Animal experiments were made in order to investigate the possible use of lyophilized fascia in surgery. Dogs were used, in which flaps of varying size were resected from the layers of the abdominal wall (not of the peritoneum) and replaced by lyophilized fascia soaked, before application, for 10 minutes in a warm solution of physiological saline containing penicillin. Favourable results were seen. No herniations were seen in any animal. The animals were sacrificed at various intervals after the operation and the changes in the fascia were submitted to histological examination. It is believed that homografting with lyophilized fascia can be used for a variety of surgical purposes.
BORITESZA, Gyorgy, dr.


1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebeszeti Anatómiai és Mutattani Intézeténk. (tanszövkézto: Borneiszsa, Gyorgy dr.)

(KOSZLEMÉNYE.

(TRANSPLANTATION)

preservation of organs & grafts, methods & problems.

(Hun))
BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, dr.; BAKO, Géza, dr.; PANKAS, László, dr.

Homotransplantation of preserved bradytrophic tissues.
Magy. sebészeti 10 no.1:21-29 Mar 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebészeti Anatomiai és
Mutattani Intézetének Transzplanteselo: Bornemiszsa, Gyorgy, dr.

(TRANSPLANTATION
homotranspl. of lyophilized bradytrophic tissues (Run))
Experimental choledochus replacement with a narrowed segment of the small intestine and temporary polyethylene prosthesis. Magy. sebeszet 10 no.5-6:296-304 Oct-Dec 57.


(BILE DUCT, COMMON, surg. 
exper, replacement with transpl. of segment of small intestine & temporary polyethylene prosthesis in dogs (Hun))

(INTESTINE, SMALL, transpl. 
exper, replacement of common bile duct by segment of small intestine & temporary polyethylene prosthesis in dogs (Hun))
Myocardial revascularization with the aid of plastic material. Nagy, sebeszet 11 no.2;92-99 Apr-June 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebeszeti Anatomia és Mutottani Intézetnek közleménye. Tanszakvezető: Bornemisza Gyorgy, Dr.

(HEART, surg.
caRdiopericardiopexy, revascularization with polymethyl methacyrlylate powder & nylon net (Hun))

(ACRYLATES
polymer methacyrlylate powder for revascularization in cardiopericardiopexy (Hun))

(NYLON
net for revascularization in cardiopericardiopexy (Hun))
Experimental and clinical results with preserved dural homotransplants.
Ideg. szemle 11 no. 3: 81-86 June 58.

1. Debrenyi Orvostudományi Zgyetem Sebeszeti Anatomiai és Mátéttani
Intezete, Debrecen (Tanacszezeto: Dr. Bornemiszza Gyorgy) és Grazagos
Idegsebeszeti Tudománynos Intezet, Budapest (igazgato: Dr. Zoltan Laszlo)
közleménye.

(DURA MATER, transpl.
homografts, lyophilized, exper. & clin. value (Hun))


(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, exper)(TRANSAMINASES, blood)

(PROTEASES, blood)
BOROWISZKA G.


1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, University Medical School, Debrecen, Hungary.
   (INTESTINE, LARGE SURG.)
   (FIBRIN ther.)
   (NYLON)
Data on the biological problems of implantation made of synthetic compounds. Crv. hetil. 101 no.42:1477-1481 16 0 '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Sebeszet Anatomiai es Mutettani Intezet.
(PLASTICS)
(FROSTHESES)
BORNEISZA, Gy.; BEREGSZASZI, G.; FURKA, I.; NAGY, Z.


1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, University Medical School, Debrecen (Head: Gy. Bornemisza)

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM) (THORAX surgery) (RESINS) (NYLON)
Experimental substitution of the trachea with the aid of an autoalloplastic method. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.6:357-363 D '61.


(TRACHEA surg)
BCRÁNÉSZA, György

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Medical University of Debrecen (A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebészeti Anatómiai és Műtéttani Intézete)


Data: "Modern Aspects of Tissue Grafting."
BORNEąMISZA, Gy.


1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, (Director: Gy. Bor
emisza) University Medical School, Debrecen.

(LIVER surgery)
BORNEMISZA, Gy.

Experimental repair of thoracic-wall defects by preserved homoplastic dura mater. Acta chir. acad. sci. hung. 3 no.4;315-321 '62.

1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery (Director: Gy. Bornemisza), University Medical School, Debrecen.

(DURA MATER) (THORACIC INJURIES) (TRANSPLANTATION)
BORNEMISZA, Gyorgyne; CSIKAI, Gyula, dr., kandidatus

Investigating the reaction of Be\textsuperscript{7}/n,p/Li\textsuperscript{7} by 14.81 MeV neutrons.
ATOMKI kosz 4 no.2:79-92 Ag '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen,
2. "ATOMKI KOZLEMENYEK" szerkeszo bizottsagi tagja (for Csikai).
BORNEISSZA, Gyorgye

Compilation of the tables of characteristic data on neutron induced reactions. ATOMKI közlem. suppl. 4 no.3/4: unpaged D '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atomag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen.
FURKA, Istvan, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes for Surgery, Anatomy and Surgical Technique (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Sebeszeti, Anatomiai és Nutettani Intezete) (departmental chairman: BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, Dr).

"The Fitting of Experimental Kidney Injuries with a Polyamide Net."


Abstract: [Author's German summary] Artificially inflicted diffuse injuries on the lower pole of the kidney in dogs were repaired with a few cat-gut stitches and the injured area was fitted with a polyamide net. Neither postoperative bleeding, nor urine infiltration, stone formation or hydronephrosis were observed. The experiments indicate that this type of injury can be successfully treated by the method described. 15 Eastern European, 4 Western references.
BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgical Technique (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebeszeti Anatomiai es Mutattani Intezete), (department chairman: BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, Dr).

"Data on the Problems of Selection for Tissue Replacement."


Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The author presents a comparative evaluation of the basic methods for tissue replacement. It is pointed out that the specific combination of autoplasic tissues and alloplastic synthetic materials in a, so-called, auto-alloplastic procedure has been used with success in several fields of experimental surgery. 11 Western, 13 Eastern European references.
BORNEMISZA, Gy.


1. Department of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery, University Medical School, Debrecen (Director: Prof. Vy. Bornemisza).
BORNEMISZA, Gyorgy, dr.

Current problems of alloplasty. Orv. hetil. 105 no.30:1393-1397 26 JI'64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Sebeszeti Anatomiai és Mitettani Intézet (Tanszékvezető: Bornemisza, Gyorgy, dr.)
BORNEMISZA, Gy.; FURKA, I.

Hung. 5 no.2:133-139 '64.

1. Department of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Director: Prof. 
Gy. Bornemisza), University Medical School, Debrecen.
The use of the "auto-alloplasty" principle in experimental kidney surgery. Orv. Hetil. 105 no.31:1456-1460 2 Ag '64.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Sebeszeti Anatomiai és Műtöttani Intézet.
BORNEMISZA, Gy.; GYURKO, Gy.

Thrombus formation in experimentally constricted vascular anastomoses. 
Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 5 no.4273-280 '66.

I. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Directors Gy. Bornemisza), 
University Medical School, Debrecen.
BORNEMISZA, Gy., prof.

Repair of diaphragmatic defect by the auto-alloplastic method.

1. Department of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Director: Prof.
Gy. Bornemisza), University Medical School, Debrecen.
FURMA, L.; BOROMINISZA, Gy.

Urethral substitution by the auto-alleplastic method.

1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Head: Prof. Gy. Borominisz), University Medical School, Debrecen. Submitted September 16, 1964.
BORNEMISZA, Gy.; GYURKO, Gy.

Constriction of Vessels caused by longitudinal sutures.

1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Head: Prof. Gy. Bornemiszla), University Medical School, Debrecen.
Submitted November 2, 1964.
BORNEMISZA, Gy.; GYURKO, Gy.; NAGY, Z.

Experimental cardiac tamponade. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.4:397-405 '65.

1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Head: Gy. Bornemisza)
University Medical School, Debrecen. Submitted December 24, 1964.
HUNGARY

BORNY-MISZIA, Gyorgy, candidate of medical sciences, docent; Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem).

"The Use of Synthetic Materials in Medicine."


Abstract: The definition of synthetic material (polymers) is followed by a discussion of their properties and the advantages of their use in implantations instead of certain metals. The fields in which they are currently used include bone and joint surgery, vascular and cardiac surgery, thoracic and urological surgery and ophthalmology. Surgical adhesives, synthetics used to stop hemorrhage, the hemodialysis machine and prostheses are also discussed in some detail. The use of ion exchange resins and plasma substitutes are a few more of the modern advances in medicine listed in the article, which is a rather general summary of the subject. No references.
Two methods are described in some detail: (1) By a side suture, a tube is shaped from the parietal peritoneum and the adhering fascia, and this is provided with a pre-formed nylon mesh sheath. With time, the internal surface of the autoplast peritoneum becomes similar to intima and the nylon sheath ensures elasticity and resistance of the implant. Fourteen out of 18 experiments were successful. (2) A polymethyl-methacrylate cylinder in a nylon mesh sheath is implanted into the s.c. connective tissue. After removal one month later the cylinder is pulled out and the nylon mesh complete with the connective tissue sheath formed around it is used for repairing the vascular defect. Seventeen of 20 experiments were successful.

(1, 9, 18)

A few cm. of the upper jejunum provided with a satisfactory mesenteric vascular supply were isolated. The jejunal continuity was restored by a side-to-side anastomosis and the isolated piece of intestine was narrowed over a polyethylene tube with a diameter corresponding with that of the common bile duct. This intestinal loop was used to replace the removed median and distal portion of the common bile duct. In the latter case the connection was made between the graft and the duodenum in the area of Vater's papilla. The grafted jejunum adapted itself gradually to its new function. Out of 25 experiments, 20 were essentially successful. Surgical results, autopsy findings and histological studies led to the conclusion that the method may be used - with some modifications - in practice.
3245. REvascularization of the myocardium by means of plastics -
RevasculaRization des Myokards mittels Kunststoffen - Bötmisza G,
Univ. Inst. für Chir. Anat. und Operationslehre, Debrecen, Ungarn - BRUNS' 
BETH, KLIN. CHIR. 1958, 196/2 (138-149) Illus. 9
Experimental infarct was produced by vascular ligature. Revascularization of the 
infarcted area was attempted by the use of methyl-methacrylate powder or nylon 
tissue. Both of these materials were well tolerated and well vascularized tissue 
grew around them. The powder was easier to apply and provoked a better vascular 
response. Both these products are more efficacious than the usual talcum as 
they induce a more abundant vessel growth and longer lasting and less rigid 
adhescions.
FURKA, I.; BORNEMISZA, Gy.

Experimental auto-alloplastic revascularization of the kidney.

1. Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Head: Gy. Bornemisza),
University Medical School, Debrecen.
(RENAL ARTERY) (RENAL VEINS) (KIDNEY)
(SURGICAL MESH)
BORNEMISZA, G.

Auto-, homo-, hetero- or alloplasty? Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 30 no. 5:379-382 0*63.

I. Universitní ústav pro chirurgickou anatomii a nauku o operacích v Debrecine, prednosta prof. dr. G. Bornemisza.
BORNEISZA, Paul, dr.


1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de boli interne a Spitalului din Lupeni. (DIABETES MELLITUS complications) (INSULIN therapy)
CSIKAI, J.; BORNEMISZA, P. (Mrs); HUNYADI, I.

Nuclear recoil in 14, 8 MeV energy neutron reactions.
ATOMKI kozl 5 no. 3/4 1-5 D '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen.
MIKHAYLOV, Yu.A.; BORNIKOVA, R.M.

Heat and mass transfer during a constant drying speed. Inzh.-
Fiz. Zhur. 6 no.10:45-52 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut energetiki AN Latviyskoy SSR, Riga.
Control of Scraper Working

For this purpose, the scraper is divided into several sections, each section being equipped with a control valve. The control valves are actuated by air pressure from a central pneumatic cabinet. The air pressure is adjusted to provide the necessary reaction force for the scraper blades to maintain the desired position. The air pressure is monitored and controlled to ensure consistent performance. The scraper blades are made of durable materials and are designed to withstand the wear and tear of the conveyor system. Regular maintenance and inspection are performed to ensure the scraper's efficient operation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimya, No 18, 1958, 63055.

Author : Boleslaw Hłosiański, Jan Borninski.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Experiments of Preparing Chemical Wood Pulp for Newsprint.


Abstract: Wood parboiling was carried out in the solution of Na₂SO₃ and NaHCO₃ in the proportion of 4 to 1. The pressure of 550 mm of mercury column was used in the 1st stage of impregnation. The solution was introduced under the pressure of 11 atm and at 70° in the 2nd stage, the pulp was parboiled 4 hours at 135°, after which it was washed twice with water.
POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its Derivatives, P. per.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Chimiya, No 18, 1958, 63055.

Abstract: The productivity of the defibrator in creased twice at that occasion. The chemical wood pulp was milled together with cellulose to 54° Sb R. Newsprint made of the composition consisting of 30% of chemical wood pulp, 60% of white wood pulp and 10% of cellulose was mechanically stronger than newsprint made of the usual composition (18% of cellulose and 82% of white wood pulp), its tensile strength was 3400 m (in the longitudinal direction) against 2800 m, and its fracture strength was 12 against 6. About 9 tons of cellulose are saved per 100 tons of newsprint under these conditions.
BORNITSKIY, S. A.

Pine

Spot-seeding pine along with birch. Les. khoz. no. 5, 1952

Decarburizing the bath of a large electric furnace. Stal' 23 no.10:911-914 0'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chelyabinskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut metallurgii.

Temperature conditions for the resistance of the lining of large capacity electric furnaces at the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no. 4:324-328 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneporov i Chelyabinskyy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
GAKICHKO, S.; kand. tekhn. nauk; PENISKAYA, K.; BORODIN, V.; BORNOVALOVA, A.

Thawing out of blocks of small fish. Khok. techh. 35 no. 3:39-44
My-Je '58.

1. Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

(Fish, Frozen)
SHELAPUTIN, V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMINARSKAYA, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARADUDINA, N., inzh.; BORNOVALOVA, A., inzh.; ODINTSOV, A., kand. sel' skokhozoyastvennykh nauk

Frozen prepared foods. Khel. tekh. 37 no. 5:39-42 S=0 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Food, Frozen)
PISKAREV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BORNOVALOVA, A.P., inzh.;
LUK'YANITSA, L.G., inzh.

Cold storage of *codfish* and *bass*. Khol. tekh. 38 no.3:39-43
My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vesecyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti im. A.I. Mikoyana.

*codfish*

*Bass*
A high-frequency amplifier. Radio no. 12:34-37 D '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Radio)
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)
BORNKOLOKOV, E., inah.

Frequency converters. Radio no.1:30-34 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Radio—Diagrams) (Frequency changers)
Rectifiers for radio power supply systems. Radio no. 731-34 J1 '63.
(MIRA 167)

(Electric power supply to apparatus)
(Electric current rectifiers)
From the Leningrad Institute for Communications

Abstract: The Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute for Communications im. Prof. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich builds small series of excellent instruments for special uses. Such is, e.g., the stereo-color industrial television equipment which is actually a closed three-channel television circuit with consecutive projection of stereo-pictures and simultaneous three-component color information transmission. The stereo-color receiver consists of two kinescopes 53 LR rTs. The complex picture is generated on a semitransparent screen. Further, the Institute designed and produced recently a grid bias regulator for final amplifier stages up to 5 kV (resulting in a 20% increase in efficiency), a complete television teaching laboratory, and various specialized computers. The electronic computer department maintains also a computer center which is kept continuously busy (among other "home-made" computers it operates also the "Hinsk" computer). Many of the 250-300...
Students at the Institute work actively in the students' laboratory. They constructed, e.g., electronic "tutors" which check the students' knowledge of the subject matter in various courses. At students' inter-institutional scientific meetings they exchange experiences and report on achievements. (The most recent, ninth, was attended by more than 600 students. Corr. Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, V. I. SIFOROV introduced them to the modern state of the communication sciences). The teaching staff sponsors conferences of their own, and at the most recent one (March 1964) 1,600 representatives from 163 institutes and establishments discussed 125 papers.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS
How to design transformers. Fiz. v shkole 15 no.5:79-82 8-0 '55.
(Electric transformers) (MLRA 9:1)
BORKHOLOKOV, E.

Readers of "Massovaia radiobiblioteka" hold conference. Radio
no.9:16 8:55. (WIRA 8:11)

(Radio--Periodicals)
BORNOVOLOKOV, B. (Moskva)


(Pioneers (Communist youth)) (Krasnoyarsk--Radio clubs)
A machine is described for producing sleep in as many as four patients at the same time, by subjecting the central nervous system of each to one to forty-five week electrical impulses per second, the machine being so constructed that the voltage and rate of impulses can be different for each patient. The layout of the circuit and other technical features of the machine are presented. Illustration; circuit diagram.
BORNVOLOKOV, E.

Electronic photographic equipment. V pam. radiolub. no.13
11-59 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Photography—Electronic equipment)
[Radio engineering (a manual for amateur radio operators); a bibliography] Radiotekhnika (v pomoshch' radiolubitelyu); rekomendat'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, Gen. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I. Lenina, 1956. 57 p. (MLRA 10:4) (Bibliography—Radio)
Soldering wires without a soldering iron, Radio no. 7: Supp. 27 JL '57.
(Solders and soldering) (Radio—Repairing) (MLRA 10:8)
Enthusiasts of Radio Competition: The Kolesnikovs in the Ether
(Entuziasty radiosporta: V efire - Kolesnikovy).

Tells the story of the Kolesnikov family in which father, daughter and one son are radio operators and the mother and other son are radio fans.

The Kolesnikovs are the most active ultra-short wave amateurs of Novosibirsk. During only 5 months of the last year, they succeeded in establishing about 2,700 communications.

According to their opinion, the most difficult and interesting communications are those with YAKUTSK and KOMSOMOL'SK-on the Amur.

Institution: None
Presented By: None
Submitted: None
Available: At the Library of Congress
Card 1/1
BORNVOLOKOV, E. (Moskva)

Thirteenth All-Union Radio exhibition. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.1;
93-94 Ja-F '57.

(Kiev--Radio--Exhibitions)
The Radio Exhibition of the Technical Schools of Communications (Radiovytavka tekhnikumov svyazi)

This article deals with the results of an exhibition of radio equipment designed by amateur designers. Some of these exhibits are described in this article. The first prize was given for a small accessory unit of the "Elfa" tape recorder, which will answer telephone calls and record a message of the caller in the absence of a subscriber.

Exhibits for which second prizes were given, were among others: A carrier frequency generator; a model of a rhombic antenna and an installation for keeping a cable under pressure.

A model of an automatic amplifier unit and a radio relay station with remote control received the third prize.

Many exhibits were built with the application of transistors and diodes, for instance, a small-size cable finder, a sound generator for learning the Morse alphabet and others. It has been stated that the quality of exhibits had improved compared to 1956, but the exterior form of many exhibits was still very poor. Many of them were presented in a semi-finished state.
The Radio Exhibition of the Technical Schools of Communications

The documentation of many exhibits was not carefully prepared. Some items had not even the shortest description. Very few instruments were designed for industrial use.
The article contains 6 photos.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2
BORKOVOLOKOV, E. (Bortnychi, Kiyevskoy oblasti); GRIF, A. (Bortnychi, Kiyevskoy oblasti)

Entertaining competitions. Radio no. 10: 28-30 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Radio, Shortwave--Competitions)
[Portable ultrashort wave radio stations] Perenosnye UKV radio-
stantsii, Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958, 47 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Radio, Shortwave)
The radio-phonograph described was built around an UP-1 record player. Either the 127v or 220v grid or 20v battery may be used as the power source. The set consists of three sections - a two-station receiver for local reception, an AF amplifier and a rectifying unit. All three units are assembled separately on panels and may be fitted into a phonograph case. The record-player would be driven by a spring motor. The receiver lay-out is l-V-o, using a transistor triode for the RF amplifier and a germanium diode for the detector. Station selection is achieved by switching from one condenser to another. The AF amplifier consists of 4 transistor triodes, 2 working as voltage amplifiers and 2 in push-pull as power amplifiers. The circuit
A Radio-Phonograph Using Transistor Triodes

and details of the rectifier and power pack are given. There are 3 circuit diagrams, 3 wiring diagrams and 1 drawing.

1. Radio-phonographs--Design  2. Transistors--Applications
The author describes the career and present activities of Petr Smel'ter, in charge of radio communications and amateur radio activities at the "Uglovskiy" Grain Sovkhoz. There is 1 photo.

1. Radio operators--USSR
The article describes how the Barnaul DOSAAF Radio Club established radio communications in the Altay and fostered interest in amateur radio there. The club now has 530 members. There is 1 photo.
BORISOLOKOV, E.P., red.; VASILEV, A.A., red.; GERSIMOV, V.N., techn. red.

[Electronic devices for the domestic economy] Elektronnye pribory
(Biblioteka zhurnala "Radio," no.3) (MIRA 12:12)
(Radio—Equipment and supplies)
BORNOVOLKOVA, B.P.: red.; VASIL'YEV, A.A., red.; BŁAŻIEWSKA, G.I.,
techn. red.

[Ultrasound waves] Ul'trakorotkie volny. Moskva, Izd-vo
DOSAAF, 1959. 30 p. (NIRA 12:12)
(Microwaves)
BORMOLOKOV, B.P., red.; VASIL'YEV, A.A.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

31 p. (Biblioteka zhurnala "Radio," no.2) (MIRA 12:12) (Radio, Short wave)
BORTNOVEY, Genrikh Aleksandrovich; BORHOVOLOKEV, E.P., red.; VOHNIN, K.P., tekhn. red.


(MIKA 13:1) (Radio circuits)
AUTHOR: Shur, A. & Bornovolokov, E.

TITLE: Intercom Circuits (A Review of Foreign Designs)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 7, pp 55-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe in detail an intercom device without indicating its origin. They mention in this connection that Soviet made intercom devices DKZ-40 and DKZ-70 have electronic commutators switching the units automatically to transmission as soon as the first word is spoken. The intercom device described in this article is built of four tubes. There are three DF 191 for which the Soviet 1K1P tube is recommended. The DF 192 has the 2P1P as an equivalent. An amplifier station used with intercom devices consists of tubes: DO-11, one DF-11 and two DL-11. The Russian equivalents of these tubes are 1K1P, 1K1P, 1K1P, and 2P1P, respectively. Wiring and transformer core data were also converted to Russian designations.

There are 5 circuit diagrams.
AUTHOR: Bornovolokov, E.

TITLE: The Elimination of Radio Noise Caused by Internal Combustion Engines

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 8, pp 32 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author explains the causes of radio noises created by automobile engines and stationary gasoline engines. Some methods of noise suppression are outlined briefly. There are 3 graphs and 1 circuit diagram.

Card 1/1
MATLIN, Semen L'vovich; BORNOVOLOKOV, E.P., red.; KONYUSHENKO, I.A., red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn. red.


(Radio circuits)
DORNOVOLODOV, Z.

Creativeness of the students of technical schools. Radio no. 9:7 S
160. (MIRA 13:10) (Radio—Study and teaching) (Radio—Exhibitions)
After discussing briefly the advantages of time relays using transistors the author describes such a transistorized relay the cct diagram of which is shown in Figure 1. The relay operates as follows:

With SW₂ open, the voltage at C₁ is zero, the transistor is nearly cut off. Relay R₁ does not work, the projector bulb is out.

With SW₂ closed, C₁ nearly instantaneously charges up to the full supply voltage, the base becomes negative with respect to the emitter, collector current sharply increases.
A transistorized time relay and closes the relay $R_1$ for the time until the capacitor $C_1$ discharges down to a certain value of voltage. Owing to the decreasing collector current and the relay $R_1$ opens. The operation of the relay $R_1$ is determined by the time constant $C_3 R_3$, much smaller than the time constant of the parallel discharge path formed by $R_2$, emitter base junction of $T_1$ and $R_2$. Since $R_1$ is variable, the time constant is determined by the value of $R_1$ and the relay can be calibrated in terms of the value of $R_1$. The supply is formed by diode $D_1$ and capacitor $C_2$. The relay does not require any adjustments except that choosing $R_2$ and $R_3$ should provide a current large enough to operate the relay $R_1$. With components as shown, the time of operation of the relay can vary between fractions of a second up to 20 sec. Besides the transistor type $\eta 13(P13)$ shown, the following transistors, among many others, could be used: $\eta 1(P1), \eta 6(P6), \eta 14(P14), \eta 15(P15)$. The relay $R_1$ used can be of the type $PCM(RSM)$, with the proviso that the collector current is
A transistorized time relay

too small, transformer Tr1 should have the following specification: Core-laminations \( \mu = 20 \times 14 \) (Sh-20x14). Winding 1:1500 + 1500 turns of \( \Phi = 0.12 \) (PB-0.12) wire, winding 11-280 turns of the same wire. The overall dimensions of the relay are determined by those of transformer Tr1 and/or relay R1. The main two disadvantages of the above relay are: Comparatively short operating time and instability due to power supply variations and charges in the \( C_1 \) capacity. The stability can be improved by using in the power supply two silicon voltage reference diodes type \( \Phi = 811 \) (D-811) Fig 2. The above disadvantages can nearly be eliminated by using another transistor as in the circuit of Fig 2. The operation of this circuit is basically the same but since the collector current in transistor No 2 depends on the discharge of \( C_1 \), indirectly through the amplifying action of transistor T1 complementary to transistor T2, the collector current of T2 which controls
A transistorized time relay

the operation of relay \( R_1 \) is much larger, and less sensitive relays can be used so that no rewinding of the relay is required. The resistance \( R_1 \) limits the charge current of \( C_1 \) which could be excessive for proper operation of \( T_1 \) at short operation settings. Transistors with small zero-emitter-collector currents should be used. If this is not possible, the base of \( T_2 \) should be connected to its emitter through a resistance of the order of 200KΩ. Other components are as in the cct of Fig 1. If a relay with several pairs of contacts is to be used, these should be connected in parallel to avoid burn-out due to the considerable current taken by the projector bulb. In automatic photo-printing installations the red light is connected across the normally closed relay contacts while the bulb of the projector is connected to the pair of contacts normally open (that is if a relay with two pairs of contacts is available). The value of \( C_1 \) should not be increased beyond certain limits, as it would lead to excessive currents through the contacts of switch \( S_{w_2} \). Instead of transistor \( \|\| 13(P 13) \) any small power transistor with \( \|\| 9 \) \( (P 9) \) could be replaced by any other transistor of com-

Card 4/5
A transistorized time relay

Exampleary symmetry such as P 8 (P 8), P 10 (P 10), P 11 (P 11), P 101-P 103 (P 101-P 103). The range of operation for the set of components of cct in Fig 2 can be varied between 0.5 and 30 seconds. There are 4 figures.
BORNOVOLOKOV, E.

Feeding of an impulse flash-bulb from a commercial network.
Radio no. 8;24-26 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Photography, Flash-light)
BORNHOLOKOV, Eduard Pavlovich; VEYKMANNIS, Avgust Yakubovich; ROMANOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; SHUR, Anatoliy Abelevich; SOBOLEVSKII, A.G., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.


(Intercommunication systems)
BORNOVOLOKOV, E.

Electronics should help agriculture. Radio no.1:7-8 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Automatic control) (Electricity in agriculture)
(Collective farms--Electronic equipment)
BORNOVOLOKOV, E., inzh.


(MIRA 15:12)
(Radio—Receivers and reception)
BORKHOLOKOV, E., inzh.

Gang tuning of stages. Radio no.2:31-35 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Radio—Receivers and reception)
VIKUCHAROV, Leonid Nikolaevich; BABBIN, K.I., otv. red.;
POPOVICHLOV, E.I., red.; VIYTSMAN, G.I., red.

[Learn how to repair your own television receiver]
Uchites' remontirovat' svoi televizor. Izd.2., dop. ko-
skva, Sviaz', 1964. 222 p. (Biblioteka "Televiszionnyi
prim," no.13)
KRENKEL', E., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; VISHNEVETSKIY, P.; TARIVERDIYEV, D., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARAYANIY, V.; TOVMASYAN, L., nauchnyy rabotnik (Yerevan); ROBUL, B.; VOZNYUK, V.; YEREMIN, N., radioizubitel' (Moskva); MATLIN, S., inzh.; BORNOVOLOKOV, F., inzh.; GONCHAROV, V.; GRIF, A.; MSTISLAVSKIY, A.  

Works and needs of radio amateurs. Radio no.7:3-1 '64.  

(MIRA 1:1)

1. Predsedatel' prezidiuma Federatsii radioisporta SSSR (for Krenkel').  
2. Chlen Bol'sheggvo redaktor zhurnala "Radio" (for Vishnevetskiy).  
3. Chlen Bol'sheggvo redaktor zhurnala "Radio" (for Vishnevetskiy).  
7. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent "Pravda" (for Goncharov).  
8. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent "Pravda" (for Goncharov).
Borningolokov, E., inzh.

In the Leningrad Telecommunication Institute. Radio no. 10:51-52 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)
BORNOVOLOKOV, E.

Use of gas-discharge devices in the national economy. Radio no.2:36-37 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)
BORNOLVEISK, E.

How to read radio circuits. Radio no.1:47-49 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)
BORNISCHEIN, G.

Data on the state of the sintering section of rotary furnaces. Epitoanyag 14 no.5:161-164 My '62.
The origin, separation, and processing of the flue dust of the cement industry rotary furnaces. Epitecanyag 12 no.8:278-282 Ag '60.
Forging of the front axles. p. 123.


Monthly List of East European Accession (E&AI) LC Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.
BORNSZTAJN, M.


(CIHL 21:4)

Abstract: In August 1956, at a temperature of 21-24°C, nine colonies of bees, composed of 9 to 13 frames each, in Dadan hives, were transported by truck for a distance of 60 km. The hives were packed almost hermetically in flat sheets of felt in which peepholes were cut, and sealed with cellophane, for observing behavior of the bees; besides, 24 holes were made to permit the introduction of thermometers and of Sunte's pipettes for sampling air in regard to the content...