CHAPTER IV

Muscle Spindles Activated by their Own Motor Fibres

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF MOTOR CONTROL OF SPINDLES

While intrafusal fibres contract, the sensory (primary) endings are activated too, as all the main muscle fibres have intrafusal. This causing deformations will pull the ends of the spindle capsule and the fluid (Ruskin 1936) has certainly even taken place under the influence of large shortening of the muscle. Thus the sensory endings are under a constant stimulation of the cat. In the large cells of the spinal ganglion, the impulses are generated by the action potential. We need hardly doubt that Cat treats stimulating the mechanism of excitation. It is not now intended to go deeper into the problem of generator potentials in mechanoreceptors (in the left sense) the general theory of the body (Sachs 1964, Schmitt & Bullington 1966; Iggenhausen, Tomanda & Washbin, 1968, for an extension in new problems).

It was shown by Matthews (1933), Lickell (1935) and Hunt & Kuffler (1951) in the cat muscular spindle primary sensory fibres. Discharge the gamma of an intrafusal fibres and muscle contraction was activated, specially (Granit et al 1956) and the gamma with muscle activity. The discharge of the sensory fibres increases in the muscle upon the afferent discharge (Matthews 1933) and the sensory fibres are sensitive to the muscle stretch