

Search history

Search 1: TAC=(asa and triple and botella) (Results 0)
Search 2: TAC=(asa and botella) (Results 237)
Search 3: (2) AND IPC=(B65 OR B67) (Results 168)
Search 4: TAC=(asa and botella and plastic*) (Results 73)
Search 5: (4) AND PD>1994 (Results 61)
Search 6: FT=(ground road and coar) (Results 0)
Search 7: TAC=(ground road and coat) (Results 0)
Search 8: TAC=(ground rod and coat) (Results 3)
Search 9: TAC=(ground rod) (Results 953)
Search 10: TAC=(ground rod and aluminium) (Results 6)
Search 11: TAC=(ground rod and sleeve) (Results 83)
Search 12: FT=(varilla polo a tierra) (Results 0)
Search 13: FT=(varilla puesta a tierra) (Results 1)
Search 14: FT=(ground rod and aluminium) (Results 39)

Title: Improvements in barometric capsules

Abstract: Source: GB505885A 505,885. Barometers. LAURET, M. A. Oct. 8, 1938, No. 29224. [Class 106 (ii)] A barometric capsule comprises means for ensuring a mutual longitudinal guiding of the two ends through antifriction means without play and with minimum friction. In the form shown one end part 9 has rigidly secured thereto a rod 10 hardened and ground which is slidable between two sets of hardened rollers 11 loose on axles mounted on a socket 12 connected to the other end part 13. In a similar form the rod is engaged by balls carried on a tube between the rod and socket which is hardened and ground on the inside. In a still further form, the capsule is strengthened by an internal spring between the ends and balls are carried in recesses in a light metal cage between the rod and socket.

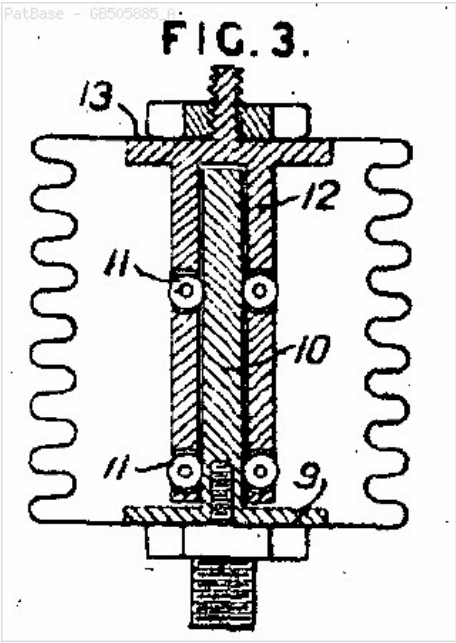
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01L7/00 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): G01L7/06

CPC: G01L7/00

European: G01L7/00



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB505885 A	19390518	GB19380029224	19381008

Priority:

GB19380029224 19381008

Assignee(s): (std): MARIN ANDRE LAURET

Title: Improvements in wire and like grinders and to a method of abrasively processing wire and the like therein

Abstract: Source: GB712579A 712,579. Grinding wire and the like. ILLMER, L. Sept. 27, 1952, No. 24261/52. Class 60 A wire or like grinding machine comprises a tractor reel 10, Fig. 1A, grinding means 32 to treat a reel-oncoming portion of the wire 19, and two stator means 21A, 21B located at opposite ends of the reel 10 to support two series of rollers 20, 27, one roller series serving to thrust the last-laid coil in the axial direction of the reel and the other series being disposed to counteract the thrust imposed by the first series. Work-drive means. The wire 19 is formed into an endless loop with its abutting ends smoothly welded together and travels round a closed circuit including the reel 10, a slewmounted sheave 28, Fig. 1B, a triple-roller straightening device 36 and the grinding means 32. The reel is driven through reduction gearing by an electric motor 15A and has its periphery shaped as shown in Fig. 8, the oncoming wire being first wound on to a raised portion 17D from which the turns are successively displaced by the rollers 20 on to a portion 17H of reduced diameter. This portion may be of **aluminium** to provide low frictional resistance to the axial traverse of the coils towards a conical portion 17F on to which they are driven by a further series of rollers 37 so that the return run to the sheave 28 is tensioned. Two jacks 35 connected for simultaneous adjustment by a remotely-controlled, reversible electric motor displace the sheave 28 to establish any desired tension in the workpiece. The rollers 20 and 37 are held in contact with the reel by spring pressure while the two stators 21A, 21B are connected by rods 31 to form a cradle which may be rotated to bring a particular roller into position for servicing. Wedges (not shown) normally hold the stators against rotation. Grinding means. The means 32 are mounted in pairs on shafts 44 driven by toothed gearing from a shaft 41 directly rotated by an electric motor 43. A second shaft 42 driven by gearing from the shaft 41 is connected through further toothed gearing to an abrasive tape feeding mechanism mounted in each means 32. This mechanism comprises two tape supply reels 57A, 57B, Fig. 3, two tape feed rolls 50, two idler rolls 60 and two take-up reels 58 to drive two abrasive tapes 59 at constant speed. Each roller 50, which controls the tape speed; has a yieldable surface and co-operates with an auxiliary spring-pressed roller 56 to provide an adequate frictional grip on the tape while each take-up reel 58 is driven through a slipping cone clutch and mounted on an inclined axis to equalize the drag tension along both tape edges. Two shaped shoes each provided with tape guide rollers (not shown), a soft rubber cushioning strip 79, Fig. 7, and a thin metallic cover plate (not shown) to prevent wear of the strip are pivotally mounted on trunnions 74 to hold the tapes against the work. One of these trunnions is connected to a spring-loaded piston 73 which applies pressure to the work while the other is connected to a rod 88 which is radially adjustable to keep the work centralized. The whole of the tape feeding mechanism is housed in a drum 45B closed by a circular transparent cover provided with a central replaceable split bushing to guide the wire therethrough. When the drums are opened surplus ground particles may be dumped into storage pans (not shown). The supply and take-up reels are interchangeable to facilitate repeated use of a single tape and timing switch means may be connected to the motor 43 to reverse or stop the tapes when they are approaching their ends. The tapes are soaked in oil before use. Replacement of the workpiece. The renewal batch of wire is placed on a freely-mounted drum 94, the original splice of the prior batch severed by the use of a clamp 36A or the like and one terminal thereof attached to one end of the renewal batch while the other is threaded through a crimper device and attached to a take-off drum 95. The latter is then rotated by a motor 97 to drag the renewal batch through the machine. If the renewal batch is shorter than the original batch, the number of coils on the reel 10 is reduced by stopping the latter when the splice has reached a medial position thereon, clamping the splice to the reel 10 by a T-bolt, severing the original batch and running the motor 97 until the surplus coils have been removed, whereupon re-splicing is effected and the remainder of the original batch wound on to the drum 95. If the renewal batch is longer than the original, extra coils are wound on to the reel 10 by inching the latter over or driving it at reduced speed from an auxiliary motor 16A after severing and clamping have been effected in the manner described above.

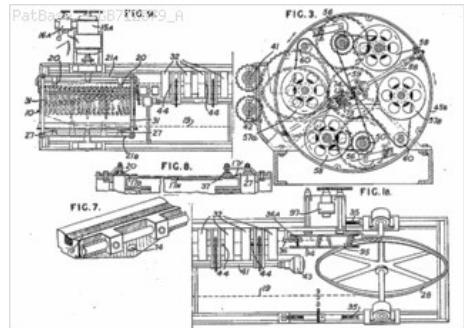
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B24B21/02 (Advanced/Invention);
B24B21/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): B24B21/02

CPC: B24B21/025

European: B24B21/02B



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB712579 A	19540728	GB19520024261	19520927

Priority:

GB19520024261 19520927

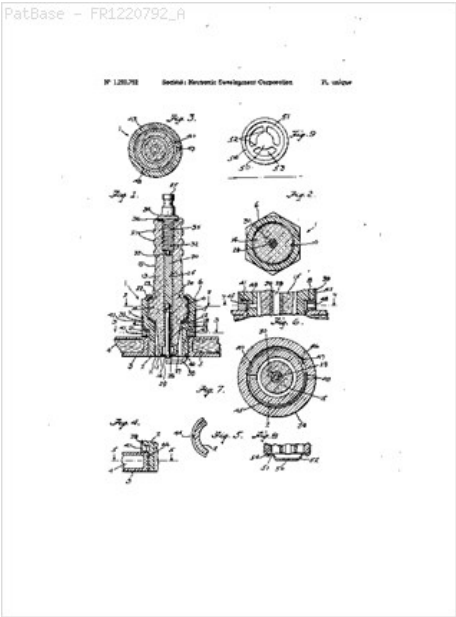
Assignee(s): (std): LOUIS ILLMER

Title: Perfectionnements aux dispositifs d'allumage pour moteurs a combustion interne Improvements to ignition devices for internal combustion engines (Machine translation)

Abstract: Source: FR1220792A (Claim 1) 1. Le dispositif d'allumage comprend un corps tubulaire metallique muni de moyens a une extremite pour le fixer sur un moteur a combustion interne, un isolant possedant un alesage central dans ledit corps et ayant une extremite substantiellement alignee avec ladite extremite dudit corps et l'autre extremite faisant saillie hors de l'autre extremite dudit corps, ledit isolant etant conique a ladite extremite pour former un espace entre l'isolant et les parois internes du corps, ladite extremite de l'isolant formant une jupe, et des conducteurs traversant ledit alesage, caracterise en ce qu'un etrangement est prevu dans l'alesage adjacent a ladite jupe, et que les conducteurs comprennent une tige ajustee dans ledit etrangement et faisant legerement saillie au-dela de ladite jupe pour former une des electrodes du dispositif, un element poreux conducteur de l'electricite en contact electrique avec ladite tige ajustee etroitement dans ledit alesage et remplissant ledit alesage jusqu'a un point proche de l'autre -extremite dudit isolant, ledit element ayant un coefficient eleve de conductibilite thermique, et des moyens d'arret pour retenir ledit element poreux dans ledit alesage en effectuant la connexion electrique audit dispositif;

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1. The ignition device includes a tubular metal body having means at one end to attach it to an internal combustion engine, an insulator having a central bore in said body and having one end substantially aligned with said extremity of said body and the other end protruding from the other end of said body, said insulator to said end being tapered to form a space between the insulation and the inner walls of the body, said end of the insulator forming a skirt, and conductors passing through said bore, characterized in that a choke is provided in the bore adjacent to said skirt, and that drivers comprise a rod fitted in said choke and projecting slightly beyond said skirt to form one of the electrodes of the device, an element porous conductive electricity in electrical contact with said rod closely fitted in said bore and filling said bore to a point near the other end of said insulation-, said element having a high coefficient of thermal conductivity, and means for 'stop for retaining said element in said porous bore by making the electrical connection to said device;

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): H01T13/08 (Advanced/Invention);
H01T13/00 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): F25D27/00
CPC: H01T13/08
European: H01T13/08



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
FR1220792 A	19600527	FR19590793641	19590430

Priority:

FR19590793641 19590430

Assignee(s): (std): NEUTRONIC DEV CORP
Assignee(s): NEUTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CORP

Title: Micro-image viewer

Abstract: Source: GB1022300A 1,022,300. Optical-projection apparatus. NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. Oct. 15,1964 [Dec. 11,1963], No. 42097/64. Heading G2J. In a micro-image viewer, heat is dissipated from a film 24, at the focus of a high intensity microscope illumination system, by suction induced, intimate contact with a glass object stage 22. The optically flat surface of stage 22 has a peripheral groove, underlying the margin of film 24, which is connected by duct 54 to suction pump 50. The microscope is raised bodily by means of a conventional coarse adjustment, on operating lever 37, to allow the film to be changed. On returning lever 37 to its previous position, it closes a switch which energizes suction pump motor 49. On setting up a vacuum in the groove and in ducts 54 and 99, a pressure transducer, connected to the latter, removes an obturator disc from the path of a light beam of a Xenon arc lamp 16. A loss of vacuum, indicating that thermal contact between film 24 and stage 22 has been broken, leads to immediate re-obturation of the light beam before the film is damaged by heat. The light passes normally through lens and diaphragm 18 and is reflected by mirror 20 to condenser lens system 21 which focuses the image of the diaphragm aperture in the object plane of microscope objective 26. The position of the object stage 22 is controlled by two handles, such as 85. These operate screw-threaded rods to move carriages 48 and 72 in mutually perpendicular directions, thus bringing the selected micro-image on film 24 in the projection position. A final image is received on ground glass plates 15a, b after reflection at 27, 28 and 29. Plate 15a has a continuous orbital motion imparted to it by motor 103 to eliminate scintillation.

Classifications:

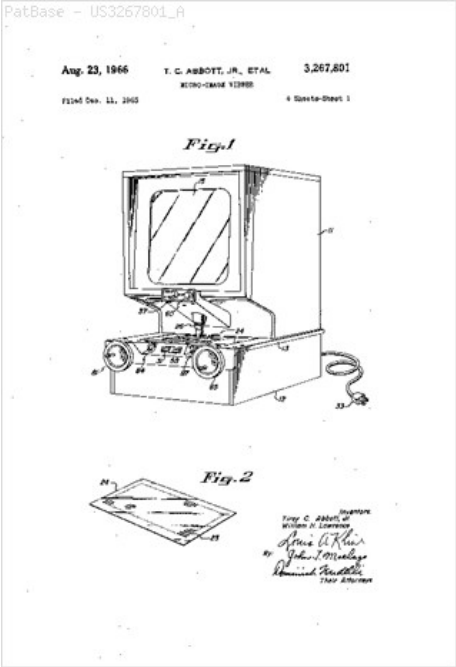
International (IPC 8-9): G03B21/10 G03B21/11 G03B21/16 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): G03B21/11 G03B23/08 G03B27/32

CPC: G03B21/10 G03B21/11 G03B21/115 G03B21/16

European: G03B21/10 G03B21/11 G03B21/11C G03B21/16

US: 352/104 352/222 353/24 353/27R 353/39 353/55 353/60 353/75 353/78 353/85 353/88



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BR6465001 A0	19730517	BR19640165001	19641203
GB1022300 A	19660309	GB19640042097	19641015
US3267801 A	19660823	US19630329743	19631211

Priority:

US19630329743 19631211

Assignee(s): (std): NCR CO

Assignee(s): THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

Inventor(s): (std): ABBOTT JR TIREY C ; LAWRENCE WILLIAM H ; LAWRENCE W ; ABBOT F

Inventor(s): JR TIREY C ABBOTT

Title: Plant-manufactured building structure

Abstract: Source: GB1048639A 1,048,639. Prefabricated room units; foundations; roofs. RICHARDSON HOMES CORPORATION. Oct. 21, 1963 [March 1, 1963], No. 41416/63. Headings E1A, E1S and E1V. A frame truss for use in a prefabricated room unit consists of a horizontal, continuous floor joist, upstanding side columns 49 and a pair of roof truss arms 50 all rigidly interconnected. The trusses are spaced apart by T-section beams which are positioned in aligned holes in the trusses and releasably secured thereto by wedges, see Figs 35 and 36 (not shown). The joists of the trusses are of C-shaped crosssection and the floor joists thereof rest on foundation beams 46 which in turn are mounted on reinforced concrete footings, an earth connection extending from the floor joists to a **ground rod** through the reinforcements in the footings, see Figs. 29 and 30 (not shown). The ceiling panels are supported on the upturned lip of the arms 50 and are made of acoustic insulating material. Each roof section consists of a plywood panel covered by an insulation panel and an **aluminium** sheathing-adjacent flanged edges of which are interconnected by sealing caps, see Figs. 33... 39 (not shown). The room units are provided with furniture, fittings and finishes as desired. For details concerning expansion and other joints between various members, shapes and forms of sealing caps, materials employed and other details the Specification should be referred to.

Classifications:

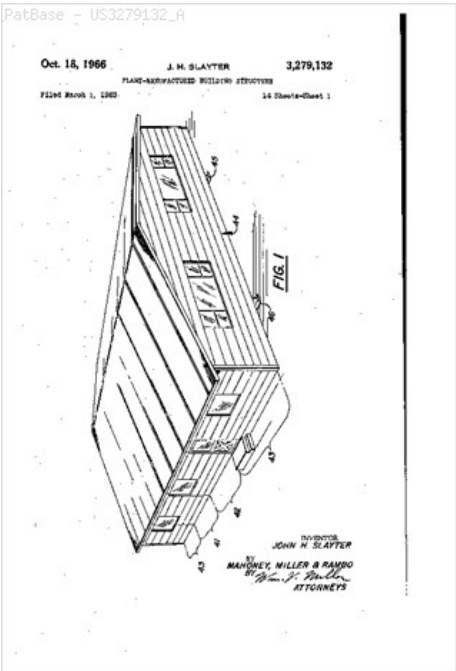
International (IPC 8-9): E04B1/00 E04B1/24 E04B1/348 (Advanced/Invention); E04B1/00 E04B1/24 E04B1/348 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): E04B1/00 E04B1/02 E04B1/343 E04H15/04

CPC: E04B1/0007 E04B1/24 E04B1/348 E04B1/3483 E04B2001/2433 E04B2001/2445 E04B2001/2448 E04B2001/2463 E04B2001/2472 E04B2001/2481 E04B2001/2484 E04B2001/2487

European: E04B1/00B E04B1/24 E04B1/348 E04B1/348C3 P04B1/24B11 P04B1/24B22 P04B1/24B40 P04B1/24B52 P04B1/24C3 P04B1/24D P04B1/24E P04B1/24P

US: 52/238.1 52/299 52/467 52/470 52/643 52/73 52/79.7 52/79.9 52/93.1 D25/61



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB1048639 A	19661116	GB19630041416	19631021
US3279132 A	19661018	US19630262148	19630301

Priority:

US19630262148 19630301

Assignee(s): (std): RICHARDSON HOMES CORP

Inventor(s): (std): SLAYTER JOHN H