

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO	
RAD: 14-139642- -4	FECHA: 2015-07-02 09:31:54
DEP: 2020 DIRECCION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES	EVE: 379 FASE NACIONAL INCLUIDO CAPITULO II
TRA: 11 PCT-PATENTE DE INVENCION CAPITULOS I Y II	FOLIOS: 8
ACT: 430 REQUERSOLICITA	

DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Abogado(a)/Señor(a)
LUZ CLEMENCIA DE PÁEZ

Asunto: Radicación: 14-139642- -4
 Trámite: 11
 Evento: 379
 Actuación: 430
 Oficio: 7351
 Folios: 8

Patente de Invención	X			Patente de Modelo de Utilidad	
Vía Nacional					
Vía PCT (Fase Nacional)	X	Capítulo I		Capítulo II	X
No. Solicitud Internacional	PCT/AU2012/001505				
Fecha de Presentación Internacional	06/12/2012				

Como resultado del Examen de Fondo realizado, con fundamento en el Artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

Descripción:	Rad. N° 14-139642-00000-0000	27/junio/2014
Reivindicaciones:	Rad. N° 14-139642-00000-0000	27/junio/2014
	Rad. N° 14-139642-00001-0000	04/julio/2014
Dibujos:	Rad. N° 14-139642-00000-0000	27/junio/2014
Prioridad:	AU 2011905070	06/diciembre/2011

2. Análisis de la Prioridad

Se acepta la reivindicación de prioridad porque ésta solicitud fue presentada dentro del plazo establecido (Art. 9 D 486) y su contenido técnico corresponde con el de la prioridad reivindicada

3. Objeto de la invención

De acuerdo con lo establecido en el numeral 1.2.2.2 del Capítulo Primero del Título X de la Circular Única para efectos del examen de patentabilidad, se tendrá en cuenta la tasa

pagada por el solicitante al momento de comenzar el examen para las reivindicaciones adicionales; esto es que cuando la solicitud contenga más de diez (10) reivindicaciones y no se haya pagado la tasa complementaria, sólo se estudiarán las cubiertas por la tasa pagada. Por lo tanto, se estudiarán las reivindicaciones 1 a 36.

Título de la solicitud: “Cuerpo de un camión”.

El problema planteado en esta solicitud consiste en proveer un tanque para almacenar líquidos que se instala en un camión, adaptable a varios casos en donde se requiere un solo líquido o varios, y que permita contener una pluralidad de cámaras, además de facilitar el mantenimiento.

Para resolver este problema técnico, la solicitud en estudio plantea un tanque para almacenar al menos un fluido que comprende una cámara principal y al menos una sub-cámara que tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno de la al menos una sub-cámara, donde la al menos una sub-cámara está dispuesta con respecto a la cámara principal de manera que al menos una primera ubicación de la superficie exterior puede accederse desde el interior de la cámara principal y al menos una segunda ubicación de la superficie exterior puede accederse desde una ubicación exterior a la cámara principal.

El objeto de la presente Solicitud se relaciona con la Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (CIP): B 60 P 03/24.

4. De la Solicitud de Patente

Titulo

El título no es claro y no corresponde con la materia reivindicada, se sugiere modificarlo a “Un tanque para almacenar líquidos en un camión”, o a un título que incluya alguna característica propia de la invención.

Reivindicaciones (Art 30 D 486, Art 22 PCT)

El capítulo reivindicatorio no es conciso, y contiene un número excesivo de reivindicaciones independientes en donde se reclama básicamente las mismas características esenciales, lo cual hace difícil distinguir la material que se desea proteger.

En la reivindicación 1 los fragmentos *“adaptado para recibir un primer fluido”, “donde la primera ubicación está adaptada para ser selectivamente desplazada entre una condición abierta y una condición cerrada ya sea para permitir o impedir el flujo del primer fluido en el volumen interno de la sub-cámara y la segunda ubicación que está adaptada para ser selectivamente desplazada entre una condición abierta y una condición cerrada para permitir el flujo de un segundo fluido en el volumen interno de la sub-cámara, donde la sub-cámara está dispuesta con respecto a la cámara principal de manera que se puede acceder a la primera ubicación desde una ubicación dentro de la cámara principal y se puede acceder a la segunda ubicación desde el exterior de la cámara.”* están descritos como resultados a obtener, funcionalidades o ventajas, lo cual no se permite en las reivindicaciones, puesto que incluiría no solo la solución propuesta por el solicitante, sino todas las alternativas futuras que lleguen a esos resultados. Se sugiere omitirlas o reemplazarlas por las características esenciales, estructurales o geométricas que permiten la obtención de dichos efectos.

En la reivindicación 2 la frase *“adaptada para recibir la segunda ubicación de la superficie exterior de la sub-cámara”*, en la reivindicación 8 la frase *“para permitir la comunicación de fluido entre la cámara principal y la al menos una sub-cámara”*, en la reivindicación 9 la

frase “para permitir la comunicación de fluido entre una fuente de fluido exterior a la cámara principal y la al menos una sub-cámara”, en la reivindicación 10 la frase “adaptados para desplazarse selectivamente entre una condición abierta y una condición cerrada, donde la cámara interna está dispuesta dentro del volumen interno de la cámara principal de manera que se pueda acceder al primer extremo y a la segunda ubicación desde el exterior de la cámara principal”, en la reivindicación 11 los fragmentos “de manera que la al menos una primera ubicación de la superficie exterior pueda accederse desde el interior de la cámara principal y la al menos una segunda ubicación de la superficie exterior pueda accederse desde una ubicación exterior a la cámara principal” y “para permitir el acceso del fluido en la al menos una sub-cámara donde la al menos una abertura se puede proporcionar ya sea en la al menos una primera ubicación para permitir el acceso de fluido de la cámara principal en la sub-cámara de manera de permitir que el tanque incorpore un solo fluido o la al menos una segunda ubicación para permitir el acceso de fluido desde una fuente de fluido externo a la cámara principal de manera de permitir que el tanque incorpore una pluralidad de fluidos”, en la reivindicación 14 la frase “adaptados para estar conectados de manera fluida con la al menos una segunda ubicación de la superficie exterior y donde el accesorio define un área de servicio adaptada para estar en comunicación fluida con el colector de manera de suministrar y recibir fluido.”, en la reivindicación 15 los fragmentos “adaptado para recibir el fluido” y “adaptados para desplazarse selectivamente entre una condición abierta y una condición cerrada, donde la al menos una sub-cámara está dispuesta dentro del volumen interno de la cámara principal de manera que se pueda acceder al primer extremo y al segundo extremo desde el exterior de la cámara principal.”, en la reivindicación 16 la frase “adaptada para desplazarse selectivamente entre una condición abierta y una condición cerrada ya sea para permitir o impedir el fluido en el volumen interno de la sub-cámara.”, en la reivindicación 20 las frases “adaptado para recibir un primer fluido” y “un medio para reducir el movimiento del fluido dentro de la cámara principal”, en la reivindicación 28 los fragmentos “que define un volumen interno adaptado para recibir el único primer fluido”, “que define un volumen interno adaptado para recibir ya sea el único primer fluido o el uno o más segundos fluidos, donde la sub-cámara está dispuesta con respecto a la cámara principal de manera que la al menos una primera ubicación de la superficie exterior de la sub-cámara se pueda acceder desde el interior de la cámara principal y al menos una segunda ubicación de la superficie exterior de la sub-cámara se puede acceder desde una ubicación exterior a la cámara principal”, “adaptada para desplazarse selectivamente entre una condición abierta para permitir el acceso del único primer fluido en la sub-cámara y una condición cerrada para impedir el acceso del único primer fluido y donde la segunda ubicación comprende al menos una segunda abertura adaptada para desplazarse selectivamente entre una condición abierta y una condición cerrada para permitir el acceso de fluido desde la fuente de fluido externa a la cámara principal de manera de permitir al tanque incorporar un fluido del uno o más fluidos.” en la reivindicación 31 el fragmento “adaptados para estar conectados de manera fluida con la al menos una segunda ubicación de la superficie exterior y donde el accesorio define una área de servicio adaptada para estar en comunicación fluida con el colector de manera de suministrar y recibir fluido.” están descritas como resultados a obtener, funcionalidades o ventajas, lo cual no se permite en las reivindicaciones, puesto que incluirían no solo la solución propuesta por el solicitante, sino todas las alternativas futuras que lleguen a esos resultados. Se sugiere omitirlas o reemplazarlas por las características esenciales, estructurales o geométricas que permiten la obtención de dichos efectos.

Las expresiones “al menos” en las reivindicaciones 1 a 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14 a 16, 18, 20 a 22, 28, 31 y 32 son imprecisas, y no limitan de forma clara la invención, se sugiere reemplazarlas por un término preciso o rango concreto.

Las reivindicaciones 5, 7, 12, 17, 21, 27, 29 y 32 están descritas enteramente como una serie de ventajas y funcionalidades, por lo cual no se permite en el capítulo reivindicatorio,

ya que incluiría no solo la solución propuesta por el solicitante, sino todas las alternativas futura que lleguen a esos resultados. Se sugiere omitirlas o reemplazarlas por las características esenciales, estructurales o geométricas que permiten obtener dichos efectos.

Las reivindicaciones 34 a 36 no describen ninguna característica esencial o estructural, solo se menciona la relación con otras reivindicaciones, figuras o partes de la descripción, lo cual no es válido en el capítulo reivindicatorio, se sugiere omitirlas.

Se recomienda incluir en las reivindicaciones los números de referencia entre paréntesis () de acuerdo a los números indicados en los dibujos, para aclarar mejor la materia reivindicada.

5. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

El estado de la técnica se determinó con base en la fecha de prioridad de la solicitud, es decir 06 de diciembre de 2011, y se encontró el siguiente documento que anticipa el objeto de esta solicitud:

Ítem	Documento	Título	Fecha de Publicación
D1	FR2797236	“Transporter tank, for liquids, has series of internal compartments, with dividing walls formed by two parallel hemispherical walls, which are both concave in the same direction”	09/febrero/2001

El documento D1¹ revela un tanque de transporte de líquido consiste en una serie de compartimentos internos (4 a 8), separados por tabiques dobles, que están formadas por dos paredes contiguas, hemisféricas, que son cóncavas en la misma dirección. (Resumen).

6. Examen de Patentabilidad (Art 14 D486)

Novedad (Art 16 D486)

La reivindicación 1 consiste en *“Un tanque para almacenar al menos un fluido, caracterizado porque comprende:...”* (Ver página 3 del radicado No 14-139642-00000-0000).

Comparación de las características técnicas esenciales, con las del estado de la técnica:

Características esenciales	D1
Un tanque para almacenar al menos un fluido, caracterizado porque comprende una cámara principal que tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno	Tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular tanque de termoaislamiento de semi-remolque, del tipo que comprende una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles, caracterizado porque los tabiques están formados por dos pared semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección.(Reiv. 1)
Y al menos una subcámara que tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno, donde la al menos una subcámara tiene al menos una primera y segunda ubicación.	Una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles.(Reiv. 1)

De acuerdo a lo anterior, las características esenciales de la reivindicación 1 están ya

¹http://worldwide.espacenet.com/publicationDetails/biblio?CC=FR&NR=2797236A1&KC=A1&FT=D&ND=&date=20010209&DB=&locale=en_EP

anticipadas por el documento D1, que muestra un tanque para camiones que cuenta con un cuerpo que tiene una pluralidad de compartimientos para transporte de líquidos.

Las reivindicaciones dependientes de la reivindicación 1 se encuentran afectadas de la siguiente manera:

- Reivindicaciones 2 y 9: El documento D1 divulga la geometría de la abertura como un concavidad así: *“tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular tanque de termoaislamiento de semi-remolque, del tipo que comprende una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles, caracterizado porque los tabiques están formados por dos paredes semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección.”* (Reiv. 1)
- Reivindicaciones 3, 4 y 6: El documento D1 tambien anticipa la cama interna: *“una zona circundante de la pared hemisférica de mayor diámetro está soldada sobre la superficie interior del tanque.”* (Reiv. 4)
- Reivindicación 8 y 10: La geometría y conexión de superficies entre las cámaras también las anticipa D1: *“tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular semirremolque tanque de aislamiento de calor de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1 caracterizado porque una zona circundante de la pared semiesférica de menor diámetro está soldada sobre la superficie interior de la zona circundante de la pared semiesférica más de gran diámetro”* (Reiv 5)

La reivindicación 11 consiste en *“Un método para montar un tanque adaptado ya sea para incorporar un solo fluido o para incorporar una pluralidad de fluidos:...”* (Ver página 4 del radicado No 14-139642-00000-0000).

Comparación de las características técnicas esenciales, con las del estado de la técnica:

Características esenciales	D1
Un método para montar un tanque adaptado ya sea para incorporar un solo fluido o para incorporar una pluralidad de fluidos, caracterizado porque el método comprende los pasos de:	Tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular tanque de termoaislamiento de semi-remolque, del tipo que comprende una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles, caracterizado porque los tabiques están formados por dos pared semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección.(Reiv. 1)
proporcionar una estructura de tanque que tiene una cámara principal y la al menos una sub-cámara que tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno de la al menos una sub-cámara, donde la al menos una sub-cámara está dispuesta con respecto a la cámara principal	Una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles.(Reiv. 1)
y proporcionar al menos una abertura dentro de la superficie exterior	Los tabiques están formados por dos paredes semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección. (Reiv. 1)

De acuerdo a lo anterior, las características esenciales de la reivindicación 11 está ya anticipada por el documento D1, que muestra un proceso de filtración que emplea tanque para camiones que cuenta con un cuerpo que tiene una pluralidad de compartimientos para transporte de líquidos.

Las reivindicaciones dependientes de la reivindicación 11 se encuentran afectadas de la siguiente manera:

- Reivindicaciones 13 y 14: El documento D1 divulga también este tipo de elementos prefabricados para el manejo del flujo así: *“tanque para el transporte de líquidos, en particular semirremolque tanque de aislamiento de calor de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1 caracterizado porque comprende al menos un tubo insertado pasando a través de la carcasa del tanque y la apertura en el espacio entre dos paredes (13, 14) semiesférica adyacente.”* (Reiv. 6)

La reivindicación 15 consiste en *“Un tanque para almacenar al menos un fluido, caracterizado porque comprende:...”* (Ver página 5 del radicado No 14-139642-00000-0000).

Comparación de las características técnicas esenciales, con las del estado de la técnica:

Características esenciales	D1
Un tanque para almacenar al menos un fluido, caracterizado porque comprende	Tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular tanque de termoaislamiento de semi-remolque, del tipo que comprende una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles, caracterizado porque los tabiques están formados por dos pared semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección.(Reiv. 1)
Una cámara principal y al menos una sub-cámara, donde la cámara principal tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno adaptado para recibir el fluido, donde la sub-cámara tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno de la sub-cámara,	Una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles.(Reiv. 1)
Donde la superficie exterior de las sub-cámara comprende un primer y segundo extremo.	Los tabiques están formados por dos paredes semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección. (Reiv. 1)

De acuerdo a lo anterior, las características esenciales de la reivindicación 15 están ya anticipadas por el documento D1, que muestra un tanque para camiones que cuenta con un cuerpo que tiene una pluralidad de compartimentos para transporte de líquidos.

Las reivindicaciones dependientes de la reivindicación 15 se encuentran afectadas de la siguiente manera:

- Reivindicación 16, 18 a 20: El documento D1 divulga la geometría de la abertura como un concavidad así: *“tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular tanque de termoaislamiento de semi-remolque, del tipo que comprende una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles, caracterizado porque los tabiques están formados por dos paredes semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección.”* (Reiv. 1)
- Reivindicaciones 22 a 26: Dichos elementos resistivos para el flujo y la disposición de placas se anticipa en D1 como las paredes curvas: *“Las dos paredes hemisféricas (13, 14) tienen concavidades dirigidas en el mismo sentido y diferentes radios de curvatura. La pared (14) de mayor diámetro tiene una superficie circunferencial (15) cuyo radio de curvatura corresponde al radio de la curva envolvente (16) del depósito.”* (Pág. 2, líneas 28 a 35)

La reivindicación 28 consiste en *“Un tanque adaptado ya sea para incorporar un único primer fluido o para incorporar el único primer fluido y uno o más segundos fluidos”* (Ver página 7 del radicado No 14-139642-00000-0000).

Comparación de las características técnicas esenciales, con las del estado de la técnica:

Características esenciales	D1
Un tanque adaptado ya sea para incorporar un único primer fluido o para incorporar el único primer fluido y uno o más segundos fluidos, caracterizado porque el tanque comprende	Tanque para el transporte de líquido, en particular tanque de termoaislamiento de semi-remolque, del tipo que comprende una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles, caracterizado porque los tabiques están formados por dos pared semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección.(Reiv. 1)
Una estructura del tanque que tiene una cámara principal que comprende una superficie externa que define un volumen interno y al menos una subcámara que tiene una superficie exterior que define un volumen interno adaptado,	Una pluralidad de compartimentos (4 a 8) delimitada por paredes internas con paredes dobles.(Reiv. 1)
Donde la primera ubicación comprende al menos una primera abertura y donde la segunda ubicación comprende al menos una segunda abertura	Los tabiques están formados por dos paredes semiesférica adyacentes las concavidades están dirigidas en la misma dirección. (Reiv. 1)

De acuerdo a lo anterior, las características esenciales de la reivindicación 28 están ya anticipadas por el documento D1, que muestra un tanque para camiones que cuenta con un cuerpo que tiene una pluralidad de compartimentos para transporte de líquidos.

Las reivindicaciones dependientes de la reivindicación 28 se encuentran afectadas de la siguiente manera:

- Reivindicación 30, 31 y 33: El documento D1 divulga también este tipo de elementos prefabricados para el manejo del flujo así: *“tanque para el transporte de líquidos, en particular semirremolque tanque de aislamiento de calor de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1 caracterizado porque comprende al menos un tubo insertado pasando a través de la carcasa del tanque y la apertura en el espacio entre dos paredes (13, 14) semiesférica adyacente.”* (Reiv. 6)

Las reivindicaciones 5, 7, 12, 17, 21, 27, 29, 32 y 34 a 36 se encuentran objetadas en el numeral 4 del presente oficio.

7. Conclusión

Los requisitos de Patentabilidad de la presente Solicitud están afectados así:

Ítem	Documento	Reivindicaciones afectadas	Requisito que afecta
D1	FR2797236	1 a 4, 6, 8 a 11, 13 a 16, 18 a 20, 22 a 26, 28, 30, 31 y 33	Novedad/nivel inventivo

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta (60) días contados a partir del día siguiente de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Se invita al solicitante se sirva indicar, si así lo considera, su renuncia al término faltante de sesenta (60) días para dar respuesta a este requerimiento y presentarla por escrito.

Finalmente, se le recuerda al solicitante que si como respuesta a este requerimiento llegara a modificar el capítulo reivindicatorio y éste contenga más de diez (10) reivindicaciones, no pagará la tasa de modificación voluntaria pero sí la correspondiente al pago por reivindicación adicional.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única No. 10 de 2001.



JOSÉ LUIS SALAZAR LÓPEZ
Director de Nuevas Creaciones (c)

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha 2015-07-07

Elaboró: Julian Felipe Mora Nova
Revisó: Rachid Ponce Vergel

julian

Search history

Search 1: TAC=(truck and tank and camera and liquid) (Results 34)

Search 2: TAC=(truck and tank and camera and liquid and tube) (Results 12)

Title: APPARATUS FOR HEAT TREATMENT OF FOOD PRODUCTS BY STEAM

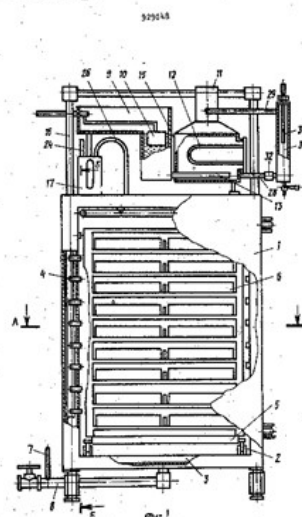
Abstract: Source: SU929048T 1. shows the device, general view; Fig. 2 - means for controlling the vapor pressure, the cross-section; Fig. 3 - connecting hub, incision; Fig. 4 - an apparatus for steam generation chamber; Fig. 5 - section A-A in Fig. One; Fig. 6 - section B-B in Fig. 1. Apparatus for heat treatment of food products, advantageously tively fish comprises a chamber 1, located inside the two roller conveyors formed as two parallel rows of rollers mounted on the bottom of the chamber 1, the container 3 for collecting condensate and broth nozzles k, located vertically on the sides of the chamber 1 so that every Russian shelf with pans 5 E 6 pair of jet nozzles k directed towards each other and shahmatfoM order in both the horizontal and vertical planes (see Fig. 2 and 3). This arrangement allows spel significantly intensify the process of heat treatment of the product and improve its quality. In this case, for each tier rack 5 diameter nozzle A is selected from the formula CTF, 5 p M, g nozzles at different rusah rack 5 are unequal and a section of the passage in connection with this number on every pa na rus enters unequal, the lower is Russian, the greater the amount of vapor that enters the pyc allowing the product to reach ravymernogo warm throughout the entire volume of the chamber 1. adapted to broth condensate, and has an appearance of CG-shaped tube 7 having one end connected to the drain Patent wheelhouse 8, and communicates with other atmospheric feroiy. The camera 1 (Fig. 6) is arranged for steam generation unit consisting of two communicating vessels, one of which is T-shaped receptacle 9, in which the vertical portion is float regulator 10 of the liquid level, and the other two in the vessel 11 rows mounted one above the other nagrevatelnye elementy 12, e.g. heating elements and is located beneath the perforated pipe 13, is a guide extension of the lower connecting tube 1 of the containers 9 and 11 are also connected perilivnym nozzle 15 disposed above the heating elements 12. upper sosuda11 part is narrower for drained steam and direct it on the steam pipes to the nozzles 16 k. The camera 1 is also mounted for adaptation. Adjusting the pressure in the chamber 1. It is made in the form dvuhpolostnoy tank 17 divided by a partition 18 on the cavity 19 and 20, the cavity 19 deviated septum 18 is mounted to the second grated perforated bottom 21 and upper sensors placed 22 and 23 and con ciency layer pipe 2 connected with the atmosphere. For visually observing the liquid level in one of the walls of the cavity 19 there is a window covered with transparent material 25. Cavity in the upper part 2b is connected to pipe 20 with the chamber 1 at this dvuhpolostna container 17 filled with liquid, such as water level 27 above the perforated bottom 21. - In order to protect the heating element 12 (FIGS. 1 and 6) on the container blown from 11c by means of conduits 28 and 29 are mounted prispo soblenie protector 30 formed as a cylinder with prozrachyogo placed in the upper part of the electrode 31 for disconnecting the heating elements 12, the on- pipe 28 there is the connecting hub 32, in which there are 33 filter and washer SW orifice. An apparatus for heat treatment of food fumes, preferably fish, is as follows. T-shaped container 9, and the vessel 11 to the steam generating apparatus are filled with water to the original level, the float-controlled regulator 10. The chamber 1 through the roller table roll 2 laid with the rack 5 on trays 6 product and sealed door (not shown). Then include the grid heating elements 12. After boiling water starts steaming-intensive in the vessel 11 and the steam pipes for steam flows through the nozzle 1b U chamber 1 and is uniformly distributed on the area of each tier rack pans over 5 E 6. According to the consumption of steam through nozzle into an L-shaped receptacle dolivaets water from the water main, water addition is controlled by a float regulator 10. cold water from vessel 9 through conduit I falls into the perforated tube 13 is broken into fine streams which are rapidly mixed with the hot water in the vessel 1 January and surface 12, the heater elements do not nyh Tyudvergayuts quenched, thus eliminating the pressure decrease in the batch vessel 1 1. With the onset of vaporization pressure in the apparatus to generate steam is gradually increased and the water is displaced from the vertical part of the L-shaped container 9 at the wide upper part. In the initial period of the heat treatment cycle rate of vapor condensation in the chamber 1 exceeds the speed and pressure of vaporization chamber 1 is atmospheric. Subsequently the rate of condensation decreases and the pressure in chamber D gradually rises until the calculated 50-150 mm water column An increase in the chamber 1 above patchetnogo pressure latter through the conduit 26. (FIGS. 1 and 2) in the device 17 acts to regulate the pressure on the liquid 27 which is displaced from cavity 20 into cavity 19. Liquid reaches the level of 27 races position sensor 23 of the upper electrode layer, an electrical circuit is closed and the sensor signal is provided to turn off the heating elements 12. After their trip, some cooking time continues products by heat nakyplennogo chamber 1, the pressure of reduced before the specified minimum of 10-50 mm of water column, the liquid level in the cavity 19 is no otpuskaets lower electrode 22, whereupon the level sensor provides a signal to activate the disconnected elements of the heater groups 12. Further products pulping process continues cyclically. An abnormal increase in the pressure vessel 11, the excess steam is removed via the upper pipe 15 in a double container 9 and then, under a protective device 30 performs the role of a control device. The water level in the tube indicates the level of pressure in the vessel 11. Electrode sensor 31 disposed in the tube 30, provides for the issuance of la signal off heating elements 12 in position avariynoy liquid level 27. Reliable operation of guard 30 is provided by the filter 33 and the orifice plate 3. hole 3 is selected so that the alignment of the water level in the tube 27 of the guard 30 and the container 11 takes place in relatively small but the time, which obviates the intensive heat transfer between vessel 11 and pipe 30. Due to this electrode 31 is not deposited scum forming with the vessel 11, and resistance to electrical circuit, to toruyu included electrode 31 does not vary substantially over time During the Cooking Product arr zuets broth, which, together with a con -) condensate drains into a collection vessel 3 as it accumulation is removed through a drain pipe 8 and G-tube 7. After a period of heat treatment, the duration of which is mounted on a timer, automatically are turned off the heating elements 12 and a signal is sent (sound and light) to notify the end of the cooking process of the product. Open the door of the chamber 1, a rack 5 to roll out the finished product on the transport truck and drove t product to further processing. As compared with known objects for cooking food is steamed arrangement enables to improve the quality of the processed product, facilitate maintenance of the device, to reduce its size and improve reliability. This is achieved by the fact that the heat treatment ppodykJa vedets overpressure 30-150 mm water column while allowing the temperature uniformly over the volume chamber floor. This mode enables the processing of products to minimize wasteful heat loss and increase the efficiency of the device is 1.5 times as compared with the apparatus of the atmospheric pressure. At the specified pressure kvaziatmosfernom special strength is not required the device compared with devices operating at an excess pressure of 0.05-0.15 MPa (0.5-1.5 kg / cm), and does not require locking and securing the headset. The device can be used as a part of technological lines, and separately, such as passenger ships, railroad restaurants annual economic effect from the operation of one device is approximately more than 1300 rubles. CLAIMS 1. Apparatus for steam cooking foodstuffs, mainly fishes comprising a camera arranged inside it a nozzle roller for inputting and outputting a shelf pans E, eskost for collecting condensate and broth apparatus for generating steam in a chamber V prisposobMH. HUI-UU tion for controlling the vapor pressure in the chamber, safety and signaling fixture, chayuschees differ in that, in order to improve the quality of treatment and increase the reliability of the device, the device. For generating steam comprises two z communicating vessels, one of which is formed z-shaped G in 99290 parts 8 which is vertkalnoy regulytor float liquid level, and in another vessel is mounted heating element, said tube connecting the blood vessels, the perforated portion has \$ located under the heating element, and both vessels are connected by further overflow pipe, and means for controlling the vapor pressure in the chamber holds the SE as dvuhpolostnoy container in one of the cavities is mounted obliquely relative to the partition wall and a perforated bottom arranged level sensors, and in the upper part of the mouth, 15 stalled pipe connected to the atmosphere, and the other cavity capacitance connected at the top of pipe with a camera pans located 1 enes on stelae Lager in several tiers and rows with per-m zorami and nozzle located inside the camera vertically above each light brown trays towards one another in a staggered, with the passage section C-25 is selected depending on their height located voltage according to the formula diameter nozzles on K-th ruse, cm; Virus room with the top down; h for ne pa for you then but neither on the forward P to device performance, kg / h; J P vapor density, kg / m; Steam velocity V at the exit from the nozzle, m / sec; With the number of nozzles on a ruse; , l8-0, 28 coefficient dependent extending from telofizicheskikh product properties, its level of heating and heat loss in the processing of the product; number of tiers in the stack; 5 - exponent of K. 1,5

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A47J27/04 (Advanced/Invention);
A47J27/04 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): A47J27/04

PatBase - SU929048_R1



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
SU929048 A1	19820523	SU19802908291	19800408
SU929048 T	19820523	SU19802908291	19800408

Priority:

SU19802908291 19800408

Probable Assignee: GPKI RYBOPROMY FLOTA

Assignee(s): (std): GPKI RYBOPROMY FLOTA

Assignee(s): G PK I RYBOPROMYSLOVOGO FLOTA

Inventor(s): (std): PEKLO LEONID M ; SHVAKOV VALERIJ E ; TARELKINA MARGARITA B

Inventor(s): TARELKINA MARGARITA B SU ; SHVAKOV VALERIJ E SU ; PEKLO LEONID M SU

Title: HIGH DEFINITION/VERY HIGH DEFINITION SCREEN TELEVISION RECEIVER SET WITH MEMORY AND MIKROTELEC TELEVISION ENVIRONMENT SYSTEM

Abstract: The invention concerns assemblies consisting of colour television receiver sets designed for world intercommunication and with multiple functions and/or other audio-visual appliances equipped with high definition and/or very high definition digital and/or analog television screen with memory combined with audio-visual appliances equipped with TVCOM wave transmitters and/or receivers and with MIKROTELEC technology television environment systems designed for UNICOM. The inventive concepts and inventions are characterised in that they also include the complex MIKROTELEC technology concerning the additions or novel creations and improvements of the inventions described by Antoine MIKRUT in the French patents n 7725774 publication 2 401 589 and n 8712986 publication 2 620 888 applicable in particular in all state-of-the-art industries and fields and used in all places of recreation, residence as well as in vehicles on land, at sea and in the air. Said inventions provides the solution to problems encountered by users, in front of their (very high definition) colour television receiver set, equipped with MIKROTELEC wave-transceivers with their pre-programmed and/or programmable software in micromodules or microcomputers with remote control functions, and also equipped with television environment multipin connections connected to the audio-visual appliances themselves provided with MIKROTELEC wave-transceivers...

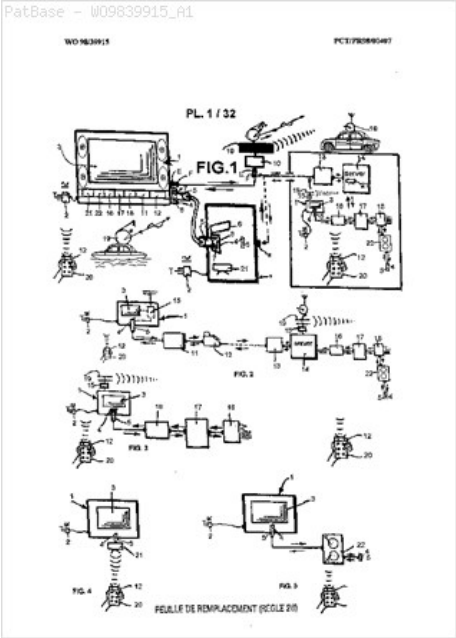
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): H04N11/18 H04N5/44 (Advanced/Invention);
H04N11/18 (Advanced/Non-invention)

International (IPC 1-7): H04N5/00 H04N5/222 H04N5/44 H04N7/00 H04N9/64

CPC: H04N5/44 H04N11/18

European: H04N5/44 T04N11/18



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU199868373 A1	19980922	AU19980068373	19980302
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FR2760306 B1	20030711	FR19970002484	19970303
WO9839915 A1	19980911	WO1998FR00407	19980302

Priority:

FR19970002484 19970303 WO1998FR00407 19980302

Probable Assignee: MIKRUT ANTOINE

Assignee(s): (std): MIKRUT ANTOINE

Assignee(s): ANTOINE MIKRUT

Inventor(s): (std): MIKRUT ANTOINE

Inventor(s): ANTOINE MIKRUT

Designated states: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BY CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GA GB GE GH GM GN GR GW HU ID IE IL IS IT JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX NE NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL SN SZ TD TG TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Title: Multiple media high definition television reception system

Abstract: The system integrates every possible type of TV reception and has an antenna with selectable position and polarisation to allow use on boats aircraft and cars. The integrated remote control allows selection of the language received.

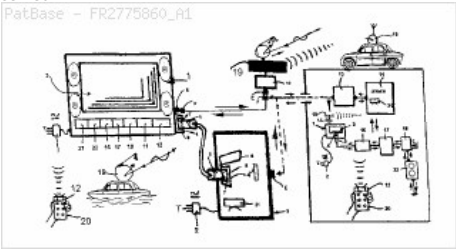
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): H04N5/782 H04N7/10 H04N7/14 H04N7/173 (Advanced/Invention);
H04N5/44 (Advanced/Non-invention)

International (IPC 1-7): H04N5/00

CPC: H04N5/44 H04N5/782 H04N7/10 H04N7/147 H04N7/17309

European: H04N5/782 H04N7/10 H04N7/14A3 H04N7/173B T04N5/44



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
FR2775860 A1	19990910	FR19980002517	19980303

Priority:

FR19980002517 19980303

Probable Assignee: MIKRUT ANTOINE

Assignee(s): (std): MIKRUT ANTOINE

Inventor(s): (std): MIKRUT ANTOINE

Title: FIRE-FIGHTING-RESCUE COMPLEX

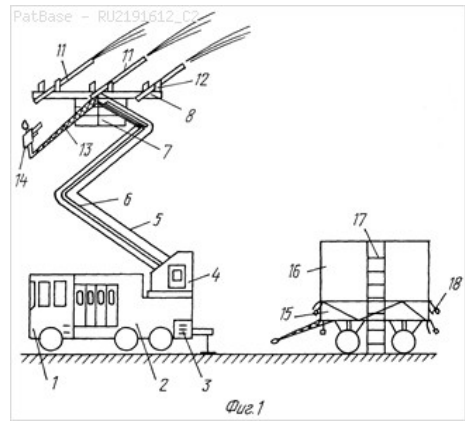
Abstract: Source: RU2191612C

FIELD: fire-fighting and rescue equipment. SUBSTANCE: complex has **tank** adapted for storage of fire-suppressing substance and mounted on vehicle and lifting device. **Tube** located on lifting device has distributing unit for supplying fire-suppressing **liquid** to fire guns fixed on controllable movable platforms mounted on single bracket. Cantilevered arm attached to bracket has video **camera** and projector. Vehicle has **truck** completed with rescue mats, ladder and tightening straps. Compressor for emergency inflating of mats is mounted on vehicle. Complex allows fire to be suppressed simultaneously in several fire zones of object and people to be actively rescued in extreme situations. EFFECT: increased efficiency and enhanced reliability in operation. 5 dwg

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A62C27/00 (Advanced/Invention);
A62C27/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): A62C27/00



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
RU2191612 C2	20021027	RU20010100129	20010103

Priority:

RU20010100129 20010103

Probable Assignee: ROSTOVSKIY G STR NYJ UNIVERSIT

Assignee(s): (std): ROSTOVSKIY G STR NYJ UNIVERSIT ; ROSTOVSKIY GOSUDARSTVENNYJ STROITEL NYJ UNIV

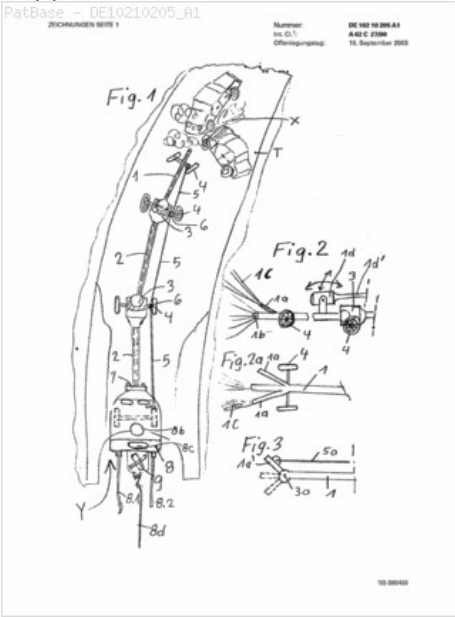
Assignee(s): ROSTOVSKIY GOSUDARSTVENNYJ STROITEL'NYJ UNIVERSITE ; ROSTOVSKIY GOSUDARSTVENNYJ STROITEL'NYJ UNIVERSITET

Inventor(s): (std): BOGUSLAVSKIY E I ; BOGUSLAVSKIY EI ; IVANOV V D ; IVANOV VD

Title: Universal extinguisher for difficult fire locations has heat resistant, mainly metal spraying hose in one piece of different lengths of from 50 to several hundred meters or with extension hoses (2) supported on wheels (4) at defined intervals for applying the extinguishing medium directly to the seat of a fire (X), e.g. in a tunnel (T), and a motorized special vehicle (8).

Abstract: The universal fire extinguisher consists of a heat resistant, mainly metal spraying hose (1) in one piece of different lengths of from 50 to several hundred meters or with heat-resistant extension hoses (2) supported on wheels (4) at defined intervals for applying the extinguishing medium directly to the seat of a fire (X), e.g. in a tunnel (T), and a motorized special vehicle (8).

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): A62C27/00 A62C3/02 A62C99/00 (Advanced/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): A62C27/00
CPC: A62C3/0221 A62C3/0292 A62C27/00 A62C99/00 A62C99/009
European: A62C27/00 A62C3/02F A62C3/02R A62C99/00 A62C99/00F



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE10210205 A1	20030918	DE20021010205	20020301

Priority:

DE20021010205 20020301

Probable Assignee: LAMPART DIETER

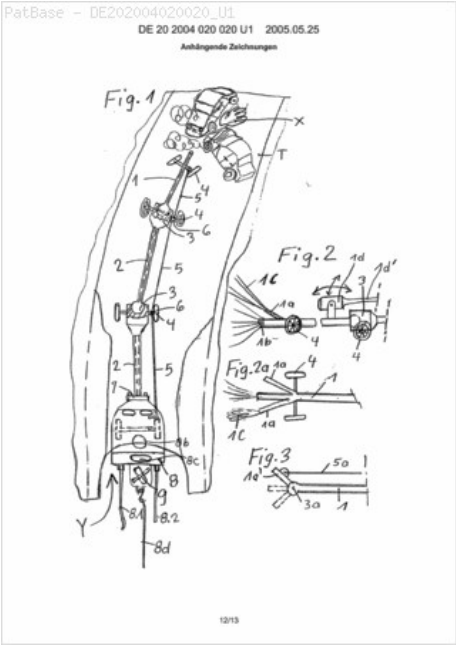
Assignee(s): (std): LAMPART DIETER

Inventor(s): (std): LAMPART DIETER

Title: FIRE EXTINGUISHER VEHICLE E.G. HELICOPTER, FOR USE IN E.G. SKYSCRAPER, HAS ARMORED STEEL VEHICLE WITH STEERING LINKAGE TO STEER WHEELS HOLDING PIPES, ALONG CURVES BASED ON OVERVIEW OF BURNING ACCIDENT PLACE OUTPUT BY DISPLAY TERMINAL

Abstract: The vehicle has pipes (2) serially connected by couplings (3), and placed on wheels (4) of an armored steel vehicle (8) by a screw flange (7). A display terminal with a picture-transferring cable provides an overview of a burning accident place. A steering linkage (5) of the vehicle (8) steers the wheels along curves based on the terminal output. A fireproof rope is fixed to the tail of the armored vehicle.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): A62C27/00 A62C3/00 A62C31/07 A62C31/22 A62C31/24 (Advanced/Invention);
A62C27/00 A62C3/00 A62C31/00 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): A62C27/00 A62C31/07 A62C31/22 A62C31/24
CPC: A62C3/00 A62C27/00 A62C31/22 A62C31/24
European: A62C27/00 A62C3/00 A62C31/22 A62C31/24



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE202004020020 U1	20050421	DE200420020020U	20041227

Priority:
DE200420020020U 20041227
Probable Assignee: LAMPART DIETER
Assignee(s): (std): LAMPART DIETER

Title: SYSTEM AND DEVICES FOR COLLECTING AND TREATING WASTE WATER FROM ENGINE WASHING

Abstract: Source: US2006081521A The present invention relates to the field of washing engines, particularly using washing **liquids** such as water and detergent or water only, and more specifically to systems, apparatus and a mobile cart comprising such a system for collecting and treating the waste water from engine washing operations. The system comprises a collecting device for collecting waste **liquid** during a washing operation of the engine and a treatment device for treating waste **liquid** collected during said washing operation. According to an embodiment, the system is arranged on a mobile cart (50) for serving an engine (1) during a washing operation of the engine (1) comprising a chassis provided with wheels. The mobile cart also includes adjusting means (73) for adjusting the vertical position of the **liquid** separating means (31) and/or adjusting means for adjusting the vertical position of the **liquid** collecting means (302, 36) relative the engine (1).

Classifications:

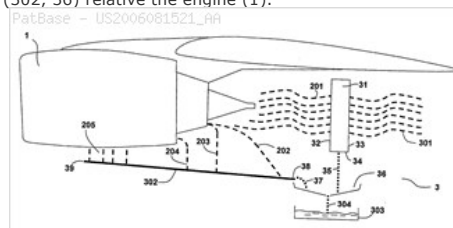
International (IPC 8-9): A47L11/00 A47L23/00 A47L3/00 B01D19/00 B01D35/01 B08B13/00 B08B3/00 B08B3/02 B08B3/04 B08B3/08 B08B3/12 B08B3/14 B08B5/02 B08B6/00 B08B7/00 B08B7/04 B08B9/00 B08B9/032 B64F5/00 C02F1/00 C02F9/00 C02F9/02 D06F15/00 D06F37/00 D06F39/00 F01D25/00 F02B77/04 F02C7/00 F02C7/04 F02D7/00 G01S15/10 (Advanced/Invention); B08B3/02 F01D25/00 F02C7/00 (Advanced/Non-invention); B01D19/00 B01D35/00 B01D35/01 B08B3/00 B08B3/02 B08B3/14 B08B5/02 B08B7/00 B08B7/04 B08B9/02 B64F5/00 C02F1/00 C02F9/00 C02F9/02 F01D25/00 F02B77/04 F02C7/00 F02D7/00 G01S15/00 (Core/Invention); B08B13/00 B08B3/00 B08B3/02 F02C7/00 (Core/Non-invention); B01D B08B F01D F02C (Subclass/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): B01D19/00 B01D35/01 B08B3/00 B08B3/02 B08B3/08 B08B3/14 B64F5/00 C02F1/00 F01D25/00 F02C7/00

CPC: B08B17/00 F01D25/002 B08B9/00 B08B3/02

European: B08B17/00 B08B3/02 B08B9/00 F01D25/00B

US: 134/10 134/104.2 134/105 134/10S 134/113 134/167R 134/169A 134/172 134/174 134/198 134/22.1 134/33 134/33P 134/34 15/3 15/3P 210/171 210/241 210/241S 210/251 210/258 210/258S 210/263 210/266 210/266S 55/440



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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AU2004320619 BB	20101209	AU20040320619	20040614
AU2005251945 AA	20051222	AU20050251945	20050608
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AU2010206085 AA	20100819	AU20100206085	20100730
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AU2011201020 BB	20130124	AU20110201020	20110308
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AU2011202165 BB	20131212	AU20110202165	20110510
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AU2013205492 AA	20130523	AU20130205492	20130429
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CA2506174 AA	20050519	CA20042506174	20040614
CA2506174 C	20120320	CA20042506174	20040614
CA2570243 AA	20061213	CA20052570243	20050608
CA2570243 C	20130730	CA20052570243	20050608
CA2714809 AA	20051222	CA20052714809	20050608
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CA2763088 C	20140805	CA20042763088	20040614
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WO05120953 A1	20051222	WO2005EP52643	20050608
WO05121509 A1	20051222	WO2004SE00922	20040614

Priority:

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KR20057009148	20050520	EP20050753939	20050608	US20050536002	20050520
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Probable Assignee: ECOSERVICES LLC

Assignee(s): (std):	ASPLUND PETER ; ECOSERVICES LLC ; GAS TURBINE EFFICIENCY AB ; GAS TURBINE EFFICIENCY SWEDEN ; GEHZ TERBAJN IFFISHENSI AB ; HJERPE CARL JOHAN ; PRATT AND WHITNEY LINE MAINTENANCE SERVICES INC ; PRATT AND WHITNEY MAINTENANCE SERVICES INC ; PRATT AND WITNEY LINE MAINTENANCE SERVICES INC
Assignee(s):	PRATT AND WHITNEY MAINTENANCE SERVICES INC411 SILVER LANEEAST HARTFORDCT06118US ; PRATT AND WHITNEY LINE MAINTENANCE INC ; GAS TURBINE EFFICIENCY SWEDEN AB ; ECOSERVICES LLC9 FARM SPRINGS ROADFARMINGTONCT06032US
Inventor(s): (std):	JERPE KARL JOKHAN ; PETER HJERPE CARL JOHAN ASPLUN ; PETER ASPLUND ; CARL JOHAN HJERPE ; HJERPE CARL JOHAN ; ASPLUND PETER ; ASPLUND MR PETER
Inventor(s):	ASPLUND PETERSE ; HJERPE, CARL-JOHAN ; MR CARL JOHAN HJERPE ; HJERPE CARL JOHANSE ; HJERPE CARL JOHAN ASPLUND PETER ; JERPE KARL-JOKHAN ; MR PETER ASPLUND ; SPLUND PETER ; WO 2005 121509
Agent(s):	HOLMBERG NILS ANDERS PATRIK; BEIER RALPH; TOMLINSON KERRY JOHN; LINDGREN ANDERS; JACOBSON HOLMAN PLLC; IP GROUP OF DLA PIPER US LLP; DLA PIPER US LLP; KINNEY AND LANGE PA
Designated states:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN SY SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

This family is part of an extended family. Please click here to view the extended family.

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMPROVED ELECTRIC CARS AND/OR ELECTRICCAR BATTERIES AND/OR IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURES FOR RECHARGING ELECTRIC CARS

Abstract: Source: CA2648972A The present invention enables improved and more efficient recharging of electric cars, preferably by using improved batteries and/or improved recharger arrangements in electric cars and/or in infrastructures that are used for recharging electric cars, and/or other improvements in the infrastructures, while preferably also protecting the electric grid from overload. This is preferably done for example by accumulating energy in service stations for example in special preferably high speed capacitors, such as for example one or more super capacitors, and/or for example one or more molten salt accumulators and/or for example in the new M1 batteries developed by A123 Systems or similar batteries or other fast batteries which can be recharged for example to 80 percent capacity within 5 minutes, or for example the similar fast new batteries by Toshiba or for example the BYD Iron Phosphate batteries or for example the Altair Nanotechnologies Nanosafe battery, so that preferably these accumulators can be used for example to recharge cars with M1 batteries or similar fast-recharge batteries, since otherwise the service station would need to have a huge capacity power supply to enable such fast recharges. Other covered variations include for example efficient methods of recharging the batteries preferably serially, either in the service station (based on a model of fast replacement of batteries at the service station), preferably after automatically sorting the batteries into more or less homogenous groups, or in the car itself for example by automatically rerouting the batteries or some of their elements in them during recharge so that they are recharged more serially than during the normal operation of the car, thus enabling recharge with less rechargers and/or at higher voltages and with less current and less problems of heat during recharge. Other described improvements include for example a system wherein when recharging the electric cars, for example rechargers and/or for example one or more central computers for example in the electric grid company and/or in the service provider take into account also car-specific parameters in order to optimize the recharging priorities, for example based on the state of their batteries and/or for example also based on additional parameters and/or heuristics and/or statistics and/or for example automatic repeated identification of cars based for example on a unique preferably digital ID number, so that for example the system can take into account also various regular and/or historical car-specific parameters and/or patterns and/or statistics, such as for example typical arrival and departure times, typical distances traveled, specific needs based on week days, etc. Other features include for example a system and method for alerting users when a parking and/or recharging post becomes available and/or reserving the post in advance. Other features include for example various improvements in the electric cars themselves.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B60L11/18 H01M10/42 H01M10/44

H02J7/00 (Advanced/Invention);

B60L11/18 H01M10/42 H02J7/00 (Core/Invention)

CPC: B60L11/1874 B60L3/0046 B60L11/1818 B60L11/1822 B60L11/1825 B60L11/1838

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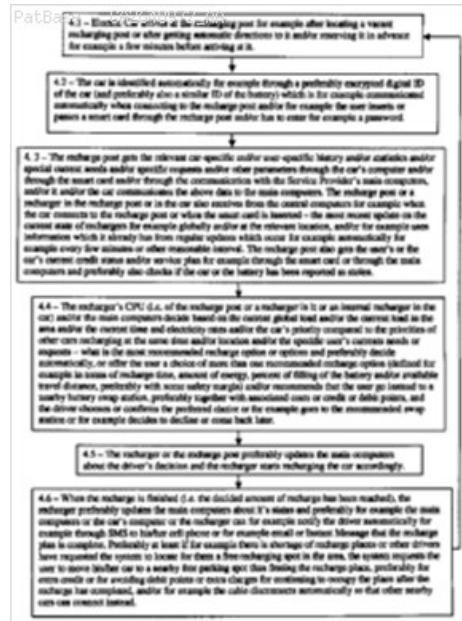
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Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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Priority:

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Probable Assignee: GADASSI HAIM

Assignee(s): (std): GADASSI HAIM ; MAYER YARON

Inventor(s): (std): GADASSI HAIM ; MAYER YARON

This family is part of an extended family. Please click here to view the extended family.

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMPROVED ELECTRIC CARS AND/OR ELECTRIC CAR BATTERIES AND/OR IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURES FOR RECHARGING ELECTRIC CARS.

Abstract: Source: AU2008264146A 23/12/08 Yaron Mayer and Haim Gadassi 1/1 System and method for improved electric cars and/or electric car batteries and/or improved infrastructures for recharging electric cars. ABSTRACT The present invention enables improved and more efficient recharging of electric cars, preferably by using improved batteries and/or improved recharger arrangements in electric cars and/or in infrastructures that are used for recharging electric cars, and/or other improvements in the infrastructures, while preferably also protecting the electric grid from overload. This is preferably done for example by accumulating energy in service stations for example in special preferably high speed capacitors, such as for example one or more super capacitors, and/or for example one or more molten salt accumulators and/or for example in the new M1 batteries developed by A123 Systems or similar batteries or other fast batteries which can be recharged for example to 80 percent capacity within 5 minutes, or for example the similar fast new batteries by Toshiba or for example the BYD Iron Phosphate batteries or for example the Altair Nanotechnologies Nanosafe battery, so that preferably these accumulators can be used for example to recharge cars with M1 batteries or similar fast-recharge batteries, since otherwise the service station would need to have a huge capacity power supply to enable such fast recharges. Other covered variations include for example efficient methods of recharging the batteries preferably serially, either in the service station (based on a model of fast replacement of batteries at the service station), preferably after automatically sorting the batteries into more or less homogenous groups, or in the car itself for example by automatically rerouting the batteries or some of them or elements in them during recharge so that they are recharged more serially than during the normal operation of the car, thus enabling recharge with less rechargers and/or at higher voltages and with less current and less problems of heat during recharge. Other described improvements include for example a system wherein when recharging the electric cars, for example rechargers and/or for example one or more central computers for example in the electrical grid company and/or in the service provider take into account also car-specific parameters in order to optimize the recharging priorities, for example based on the state of their batteries and/or for example also based on additional parameters and/or heuristics and/or statistics and/or for example automatic repeated identification of cars based for example on a unique preferably digital ID number, so that for example the system can take into account also various regular and/or historical car specific parameters and/or patterns and/or statistics, such as for example typical arrival and departure times, typical distances traveled, specific needs based on week days, etc. Other features include for example a system and method for alerting users when a parking and/or recharging post becomes available and/or reserving them in advance. Other features include for example various improvements in the electric cars themselves. 23/12/08 Yaron Mayer and Haim Gadassi 2/3 Fig. 3 3.1 - Electric Car arrives for recharge service 3.2 - The empty batteries are quickly removed and 4 replaced with recharged batteries 3.3 - The removed empty batteries are quickly examined in order to check if there are batteries which are already at the end of their life or otherwise damaged, and in order to sort them into more or less homogenous groups 3.4 - if the car is not in a battery insurance plan the user has to pay something for the problematic battery or batteries 3.5 - Car leaves 3.6 - The removed empty batteries are automatically sorted into more or less homogenous groups according to various parameters and are moved to the group serial recharger preferably with the help of conveyor belts 3.7 - The empty batteries are recharged preferably at night - preferably serially within each group, and multiple groups are recharged in parallel at the same time 3.8 - When a new set of recharged batteries is requested the system preferably automatically picks up a mix from various groups in order to create a heterogeneous set

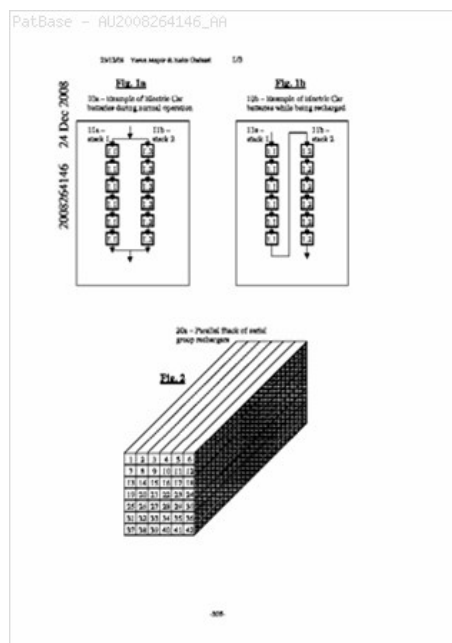
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B60L9/00 H01M10/44 H02J15/00 H02J3/28 H02J3/46 H02J7/00 (Advanced/Invention);

B60L9/00 H01M10/42 H02J15/00 H02J3/28 H02J3/46 H02J7/00 (Core/Invention)

CPC: Y02T10/7005

European: Y02E60/12



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2008264146 AA	20090709	AU20080264146	20081224

Priority:

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Probable Assignee: MAYER YARON MR

Assignee(s): (std): GADASSI HAIM ; MAYER YARON

Assignee(s): MAYER YARON MR ; YARON MAYER ; HAIM GADASSI

Inventor(s): (std): GADASSI HAIM ; MAYER YARON

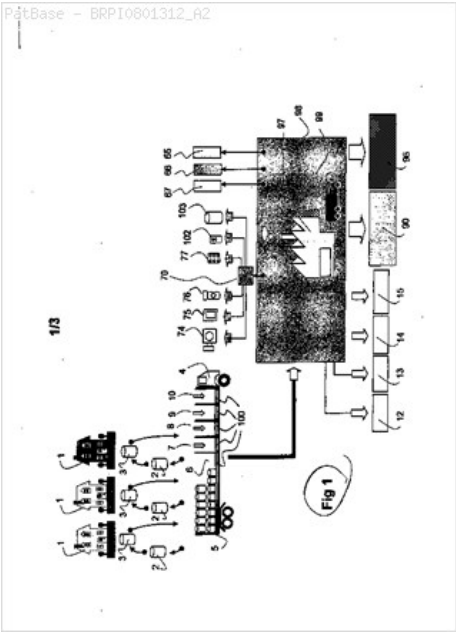
Inventor(s): YARON MAYER ; HAIM GADASSI

Title: sistema modular de coleta, transporte e industrializacao de residuos solidos domesticos Modular system of collection, transportation and industrialization of domestic solid waste (Machine translation)

Abstract: Source: BRPI0801312A SISTEMA MODULAR DE COLETA, TRANSPORTE E INDUSTRIALIZACAO DE RESIDUOS SOLIDOS DOMESTICOS. Patente de invencao referente a um sistema que possibilita a industrializacao de residuos solidos provenientes da atividade domestica da area urbana e/ou rural, abrangendo um metodo diferenciado para a coleta dos residuos solidos da atividade domestica, metodo diferenciado para o transporte dos residuos solidos previamente coletados, metodo/tecnologia diferenciada para o processamento do residuo solido organico, metodo diferenciado para o processamento dos produtos gasosos resultantes do processamento do residuo solido organico, metodo diferenciado para o processamento do material solido resultante do processamento do residuo solido organico e apresentacao de alternativas de aplicacao/uso dos produtos solidos, liquidos e gasosos resultantes dos processos, bem como, de alternativas de uso dos outros materiais que compoem os residuos solidos provenientes da atividade domestica, entre os quais de encontram os materiais reciclaveis. O sistema recebeu original implementacao/montagem/construcao/operacao, com vistas a melhorar a eficiencia, os custos de montagem, construcao, instalacao, operacao, bem como, a reducao do espaco para instalacao, versatilidade de sua aplicacao e principalmente por possuir caracteristicas de sustentabilidade ambiental quando comparado com os processos convencionais.

Machine translation: MODULAR collection, transportation and industrialization of domestic solid waste. Patent for invention relating to a system that enables the industrialization of solid waste from the urban area of domestic activity and / or rural, covering a different method for collection of solid residues from domestic activities, different methods for the transport of solid waste collected in advance, method / differentiated technology for processing organic solid waste, different methods for processing the gaseous products resulting from the processing of organic solid waste, different methods for processing the resulting solid material of organic solid waste processing and presentation of alternative arrangements for implementing / use of solids, liquids and gases from production processes, as well as alternatives for use of other materials that make up solid waste from domestic activities, including the materials are recyclable. The system received the original implementation / installation / construction / operation, in order to improve efficiency, assembly costs, construction, installation, operation, and the reduction of space for installation, versatility of your application and especially because it has characteristics of environmental sustainability when compared with conventional processes.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): B09B5/00 (Advanced/Invention);
B09B5/00 (Core/Invention)



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BRPI0801312 A2	20091124	BR2008PI01312	20080410

Priority:

BR2008PI01312 20080410

Probable Assignee: SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA CIENCI

Assignee(s): (std): MOREJON CAMILO FREDDY MENDOZA ; SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA CIENCI ; UNIV ESTADUAL DO OESTE DO PARA
Assignee(s): UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO OESTE DO PARANA ; SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA CIENCIA TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR SETI ; CAMILO FREDDY MENDOZA MOREJON

Inventor(s): (std): MOREJON CAMILO FREDDY MENDOZA ; LINDINO CLEBER ANTONIO ; LAUFER ANGELA ; DE LIMA JANDIR FERRERA ; DA ROCHA WEIMAR FREIRE JR ; BARICCATTI REINALDO APARECIDO

Inventor(s): ANGELA LAUFER ; WEIMAR FREIRE DA ROCHA JR ; REINALDO APARECIDO BARICCATTI ; CLEBER ANTONIO LINDINO ; CAMILO FREDDY MENDOZA MOREJON ; JANDIR FERRERA DE LIMA

Title: METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR REMOVAL AND CONTROL OF MATERIAL IN LASER DRILLING OF A BOREHOLE

Abstract: Source: US2010044102A There is provided a system, apparatus and methods for removal of material for the path of a laser beam during laser drilling of a borehole and for removal of displaced borehole material from the borehole during laser drilling. In particular, there are provided paths, dynamics and parameters of fluid flows, and apparatus for obtaining such, for use in conjunction with a laser bottom hole assembly.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B01J19/12 B23K26/00 B23K26/08 B23K26/12 B23K26/14 B23K26/16 B23K26/24 B23K26/38 B23K26/40 B23P11/00 B63B35/28 B63G8/00 B63G8/08 B65H55/00 B65H59/00 E01C23/08 E01C23/12 E21B10/00 E21B10/50 E21B10/54 E21B10/60 E21B17/00 E21B17/20 E21B19/22 E21B21/00 E21B21/10 E21B21/14 E21B21/16 E21B23/00 E21B23/14 E21B29/00 E21B33/12 E21B33/13 E21B4/02 E21B4/04 E21B43/00 E21B43/11 E21B43/14 E21B43/19 E21B43/26 E21B43/267 E21B44/00 E21B47/00 E21B47/113 E21B47/12 E21B7/00 E21B7/14 E21B7/15 E21B7/16 E21C35/00 E21C37/16 E21C37/18 E21C41/00 E21D9/10 F21V15/01 F21V15/06 F21V29/00 F21V8/00 G01J1/04 G02B27/14 G02B6/02 G02B6/36 G02B6/42 G02B6/44 H01J27/24 H01J40/14 H01L21/00 H01L31/00 H01L31/055 H01S3/00 H01S3/30 H02G1/08 H04B10/079 (Advanced/Invention); E21B15/00 E21B43/00 E21B43/16 E21B49/00 E21B7/04 (Advanced/Non-invention); B65H55/00 E21B17/00 E21B7/00 E21B7/14 G02B6/44 (Core/Invention)

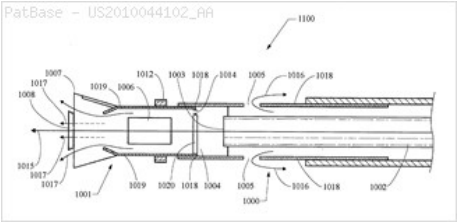
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US: 114/26 114/312 114/337 166/242.2 166/250.1 166/280.1 166/288 166/297 166/376 166/384 166/385 166/55.1 166/55.2 166/65.1 166/65.100S 166/66 166/77.1 166/77.2 175/107 175/11 175/15 175/15P 175/16 175/162 175/16P 175/16S 175/40 175/424 175/57 175/65 175/65S 175/92 175/92S 219/121.61 219/121.67 219/121.670S 219/121.7 219/121.72 219/121.720P 219/121.84 219/60R 219/61 242/159 242/159S 250/215 250/227.11 250/492.1 250/492.100P 254/134.3FT 254/134.3R 254/134.4 29/428 29/428S 299/14 299/29 362/259 362/317 362/553 362/553S 372/14 372/4 385/100 385/104 385/109 385/109P 385/111 385/12 385/13 385/134 385/88 385/89 385/92 385/93 385/94

Family:

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Inventor(s): DEUTSCH PAUL D

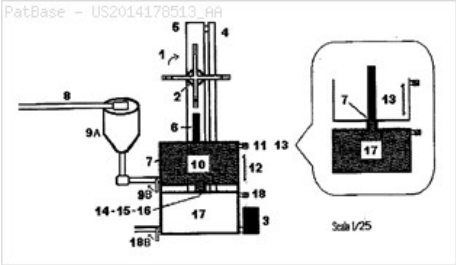
Agent(s): BUNGARTZ KLAUS PETER; TERSTEEGEN FELIX; BRINKS HOFER GILSON AND LIONE; FORO ENERGY/BHGL; FORO ENERGY BHGL; GLEN; GLEN P; STEPTOE AND JOHNSON LLP; STEPTOE AND JOHNSON; BELVIS GLEN P; FREEMAN JOHN C; BELVIS GLEN P ET AL

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK
DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP
KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE
PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ
VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: NON IONIC/ELECTROLYTE, **L** **LIQUID**/GASEOUS, MECHANICALLY REFINED/NANOPARTICLE DISPERSION BUILDING MATERIALS/HIGH WEAR-HEAT RESISTANT PART BRUSHES, WINDINGS, BATTERY CELLS, BRAKE PADS, DIE CAST MOLDING, REFRIGERATION, POLARIZED/INTEGRATED OPTICAL, SPECTROMETRIC PROCESSORS, CENTRAL PROCESSOR UNIT PROCESSORS, ELECTRONIC STORAGE MEDIA, ANALOGOUS SERIES/PARALLEL CIRCUIT GENERATORS/TRANSCIEVERS, PARTICULATE MATTER PM CARBONACEOUS-POLYAMIDE, CRYSTALLINE SILICA, AND CELLULOSIC FILAMENT EXTRACTION/MINERS SUIT

Abstract: Source: US2014178513A The variable hydraulic press and distillation reservoir process scientific formula non ionic or electrolyte mechanically refined and nanoparticle dispersion preform slurry extrusion with or without ionic suspension Preform slurry high wear-heat resistant parts electronic composite coils, windings, annealing, drawn, spun, coils, windings, wire, woven textile mesh, shielding, parts brushes, inductors, antinode couplers, electric rheostats, starters, motors, alternators, generators, ionic suspension enhanced composite coils, composite windings, spun wound coils and windings beryllium Be4, magnesium Mg12, copper Cu29 and carbon nanofoam C6, electronic parts capacitors, ionic suspension circuit battery cells, electronic parts rheostats, resistors, transformers, transducers, rectifiers, power supplies, or heat sinks Preform slurry high wear-heat resistant parts aerospace, automotive, and transportation brake calipers, rotors, pads, and bushings Preform slurry non ionic or electrolyte mechanically refined and nanoparticle high wear-heat resistant parts precision casting molds 2.5 phase die cast molding Building Materials fine concrete, mortar, brick, and tiles.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): B29C47/00 (Advanced/Invention)
CPC: B29C47/0004 B29C47/54
US: 425/6



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2014178513 AA	20140626	US20120726531	20121224

Priority:
US20120726205 20121223 US20120726531 20121224
Probable Assignee: MATTHEWS ROBERT RICHARD
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