

Search history

Search 1: pav* and test* (Results 5542)
Search 2: apparatus (Results 1000000)
Search 3: 1 and 2 (Results 917)
Search 4: transducer (Results 217168)
Search 5: 3 and 4 (Results 49)
Search 6: strain (Results 220627)
Search 7: 5 and 6 (Results 8)

1) Family number: 6372160 (SU855384T)

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Title: STRAIN-GAUGE TRANSDUCER

Abstract: Source: SU855384T 1 Invention relates to the measurement of electrical quantities of non-electric methods using tenzorezistornyh sensors and may be utilized for measuring force, pressure, torque, movement, acceleration in the test equipment and measurement system manufacturing process parameters. Known tepzopreobrazovateli containing gages and re-fitting. resistor forming circuit sheet. One tensoconverters contains strain gauge, made in bridge DC on strain gage block balancing initial unbalance and termostabilizanii 1. Umenschenie initial unbalance the bridge and its temperature errors is achieved by the proximity parameters gages monolithic pavement structure. While full compensation initial unbalance and its temperature error can not be achieved. closest to the technical nature of the proposed is tenzopreobrazogichtel containing strain gauge, made in the form of a bridge on the DC strain gage block balancing initial unbalance and termostabiliza shek with termokompensiruyuschim element 2. balancing and zero temperature drift compensation of the bridge circuit is effected by means of two fitting stable resistors, one of which is connected in series with one of the strain gages, and the second and untiruet other gage. Such compensation is characterized ne10 stability and complexity in implementation, as for a precise fit requires knowledge of the nominal resistance of the strain gauge and temperature changes its resistance. object of the invention - increasing reli 5 minute conversion. The goal is achieved in that unit balancing initial unbalance and thermal stabilization is designed as a two resistor divider potenikometriches30 who type whose outputs are connected to a power source and to the diagonal bridge DC, and the conclusions of the midpoints dividers connected to the output diagonal bridge d.c. one - through the sensing element and another - by introducing a thermostable element. The drawing shows a functional diagram of the device ma. tenzopreobrazovatel deformation sensor 1 comprises, formed as a bridge on the d.c. strain gage resistors 2 and 3 are divisors of potentiometric type, additional resistors 4 and 5. Resistor 4 - thermosensitive resistor 5 - thermostable. apparatus operates as follows. connect a sensor 1 strain designed as a bridge for DC strain gage to the power supply to the measuring diagonal of the bridge is on the output voltage of a willow.. If elastic element sensor 1 does not apply mechanical force, resistance strain gages bridge are approximately equal value. The difference in resistance values of strain gages aligned variation of the additional resistor 4 or 5 to give zero signal at the output of the bridge on the STRAIN. When the resistor divider 2 and 3 consist of equal resistance, the change signal is determined by the minimum value of n resistors scatter shoulder monolithic bridge strain gages sensor 1. In the case where the resistance is not, then the variation of the additional resistor 4 or 5 compensate initial ra5g6alans bridge circuit one or drugogo.znaka. Inequality divisors resistors 2 and 3 is achieved by the fact that they have multiple outputs and in dependence on the sign and magnitude of the sensor output signal I informatin configured as a monolithic bridge strain gage, additional resistors 4 and 5 are connected to one or the other output. Temperature change beginning imbalance sensor 1 configured as a monolithic bridge strain gages, is about to change UBWX. the temperature, while it does not depend on the magnitude 1a of the initial unbalance and independently compensated. When divider 2 is on thermostable resistors, the adjustment thermosensitive additional resistor 4 and the input selection 2 splitter for connecting resistor 4 is provided temperature compensation Turna tenzopreobrazovatel If the divisor contains two temperature sensing resistance, the coefficient re cottages divider varies with temperature; and to the extent that additional resistor 4 of its effect on the bridge tenzorezi tori varies and is set so as to at a given increased (reduced) temperature variations,. were equal to zero. Sign compensation of the output voltage is determined by what NZ resistance divider 2 is temperature-sensitive. proposed device reduces the complexity of the compensation process, since the process of independent compensation initial unbalance and its temperature variation is performed by two separate chains - 2 divider resistors and additional heat-sensitive resistor 4, 3 divider resistors n additional thermostable resistor 5. This compensated for sufficiently small changes in the resistance tensor monolntngo bridge history, factors 2 and 3 can be compared to the high-impedance bridge and hence stability requirements divisors 2, 3 and quality of internal connections significantly attenuated. This 5 provides higher compensation precision high stability converting n thermally stabilized tenzopreobrazovatel. claims tenzopreobrazovatel containing sensor, strain, made in Bidet bridge DC on strain gage block initial unbalance and balancing with termokompensiruyuschim thermal stabilization element, characterized in that in order to increase the accuracy of the conversion unit and balancing the unbalance of the initial heat setting is made in the form of two types of potentiometric resistor divider whose outputs are connected to a power supply and the DC diagonal of the bridge current terminals and the middle points are connected to the output divisor diagonally mosla d.c. one - through the sensing element and another - by introducing a thermostable element. Sources of information received into account in the examination 1. USSR Author's Certificate number 323676, cl G 01 B 7/18 20.03.70. 2. U.S. Patent number 3,447,362, Cl. 73 - 88.5, published. 1969.

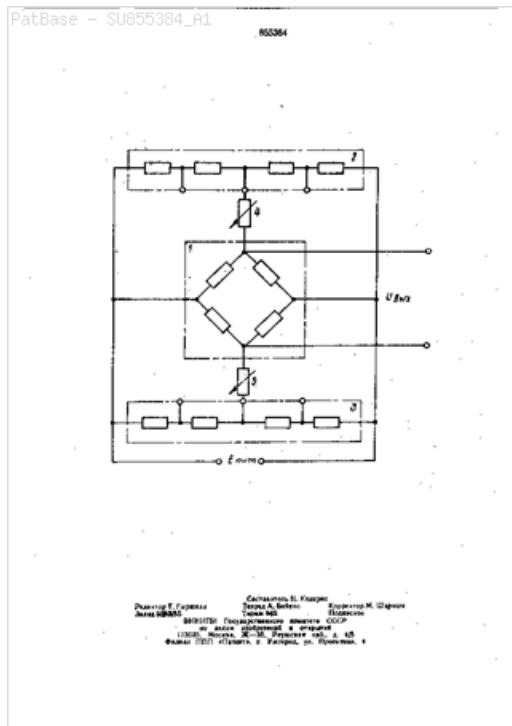
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01B7/16 G01R17/06

G01R17/10 (Advanced/Invention);

G01B7/16 G01R17/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): G01B7/08 G01B7/16 G01R17/06 G01R17/10



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
SU855384 A1	19810815	SU19762433691	19761220
SU855384 T	19810815	SU19762433691	19761220

Priority:

SU19762433691 19761220

Probable Assignee: NI K I ISPYTATELNYKH MASH

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Inventor(s): (std): PARFENOV MIKHAIL M ; TSYVIN ALEKSANDR A

Inventor(s): TSYVIN ALEKSANDR A SU ; PARFENOV MIKHAIL M SU

2) Family number: 3316823 (US4856595A)

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Title: WELL TOOL CONTROL SYSTEM AND METHOD

Abstract: Source: US4856595A In accordance with illustrative embodiments disclosed herein, a formation testing tool suspended in a well on a pipe string includes a valve actuator control system which responds to a command signal having a certain signature. The command signal is applied at the surface to the well annulus, and includes a series of two or more low level pressure pulses which are detected at the downhole tool, each pressure pulse having, for example, a certain peak value which lasts for a certain time. On detection of the command signal, a control system within the testing tool permits selective application of hydrostatic pressure which forces the valve actuator to shift from one position to another, thereby to open or close an associated valve element.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E21B23/04 E21B34/06 E21B34/08

E21B34/10 E21B34/16 E21B41/00 E21B47/06 E21B47/18

E21B49/04 (Advanced/Invention);

E21B34/00 (Advanced/Non-invention);

E21B23/00 E21B34/00 E21B41/00 E21B47/06 E21B47/12

E21B49/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): E21B34/08 E21B34/10 E21B34/16

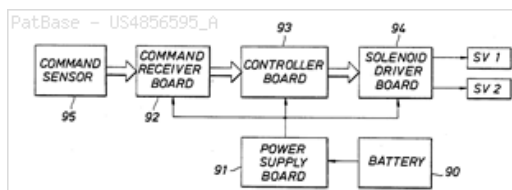
E21B41/00 E21B44/00 E21B47/00 E21B47/06 E21B47/12 E21B49/08

E21B7/00

CPC: E21B34/06 E21B34/10 E21B34/16 E21B41/00 E21B47/18 E21B2034/002 E21B23/04

European: E21B23/04 E21B34/06 E21B34/10 E21B34/16 E21B41/00 E21B47/18 P21B34/00B

US: 16/625 16/625. 166/250 166/250.15 166/250.17 166/264 166/319 166/374 166/375 166/53 166/64 166/65.1 166/66.4 166/66.6 166/66.7



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BRPI8902380 A	19900116	BR1989PI02380	19890524
DE68929040 D1	19990909	DE19896029040	19890524
DE68929040 T2	20000224	DE19896029040T	19890524
DK173333 B1	20000731	DK19890002518	19890524
DK251889 A	19891127	DK19890002518	19890524
DK251889 A0	19890524	DK19890002518	19890524
DZ1342 A1	20040913	DZ19890000081	19890525
EP0344060 A2	19891129	EP19890401409	19890524
EP0344060 A3	19920708	EP19890401409	19890524
EP0344060 B1	19990804	EP19890401409	19890524
MX166363 B	19930105	MX19890016127	19890519
NO302630 B1	19980330	NO19890002038	19890522

US5620003 A	19970415	US19950367349	19950315
WO9406348 A1	19940331	WO1993FI00370	19930915
WO9521567 A1	19950817	WO1994FI00057	19940214

Priority:

FI19920004117 19920915 WO1993FI00370 19930915 WO1994FI00057 19940214

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Inventor(s): SEPPONEN ULLA KAARINA FIN 00530 HELSINKI FI

Designated states: AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR BY CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CZ DE DK ES FI FR GA GB GN GR HU IE IT JP KR KZ LI LK LU LV MC MG ML MN MR MW NE NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK SN TD TG UA US VN

4) Family number: 30161462 (US2002018009A)

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Title: System and method of preventing aircraft wing damage

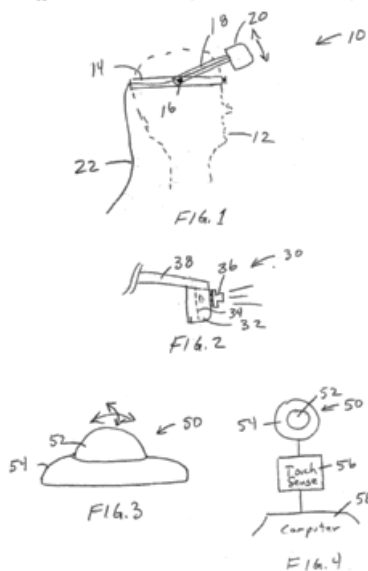
Abstract: Source: US2002018009A An apparatus and method for tracking aircraft wingtip position during taxi operations to prevent collisions with nearby obstructions. A patterned illumination source is attached proximal the wingtips to project a readily discernable target pattern in the direction of taxi travel. At least a portion of the target pattern is reflected off of any obstructions that lie in the straight-line direction of travel, such that the pilot can maneuver to avoid striking the obstruction. By way of example, the patterned illumination source comprises a laser module positioned with the navigation and/or strobe light of the aircraft that is configured to project a circular pattern in front of the wingtip. The device may be retrofitted to existing aircraft without additional wiring with the control of activation being selectable via power cycling of existing aircraft lighting controls.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B41J3/00 B63B22/16 B64D47/04 B65D1/02 B65D5/54 G02B27/01 G06F3/00 G06F3/01 G06F3/02 G06F3/023 G06F3/033 G06F3/048 G06T5/00 G08G5/06 G09B21/00 G09G5/00 G11B27/10 G11B7/24 H04N7/14 (Advanced/Invention); H04N1/10 H04N1/193 (Advanced/Non-invention); B41J3/00 B63B22/00 B64D47/00 B65D1/02 B65D5/54 G02B27/01 G06F3/00 G06F3/01 G06F3/02 G06F3/023 G06F3/033 G06F3/048 G06T5/00 G08G5/00 G09B21/00 G09G5/00 G11B27/10 G11B7/24 H04N7/14 (Core/Invention); H04N1/10 H04N1/191 (Core/Non-invention)
International (IPC 1-7): B64D47/06 G06T11/60 G08B5/22 G08G3/00 G08G5/04 H03K17/94 H03M11/00 H04N7/14
CPC: B64D47/04 G08G5/0021 G08G5/065 G02B27/017 B41J3/4071 B41J3/4076 G09F3/00 B63B22/16 B63B22/163 B63B22/166 G11B27/105 H04N7/147 H04N21/4223 H04N21/4622 H04N21/47205 H04N21/4788 G06F3/002 G06F3/012 G06F3/0202 G06F3/021 G06F3/0219 G06F3/0233 G06F3/03549 G06F3/04892 G09B21/002 G09B21/006 H04N1/1017 H04N1/193 H04N2201/0422
European: B41J3/407C B41J3/407N B63B22/16B B64D47/04 B65D1/02D3 B65D5/54 G02B27/01C G06F3/00B G06F3/00B8D G06F3/01B2 G06F3/023A4 G06F3/023A5 G06F3/023M G06F3/02A G06F3/02A3 G06F3/02A5 G06F3/033Z8D4 G06F3/0354T G06F3/0489C G08G5/00B2 G08G5/06E G09B21/00B2 G09B21/00B4 G09F3/00 G11B27/10A1 H04N21/4223 H04N21/462S H04N21/472E H04N21/4788 H04N7/14A3 T04N1/10F2 T04N1/193 T04N201/04B9
US: 340/435 340/815.45 340/815.450P 340/932.2 340/945 340/946 340/958 340/961 340/981 340/983 340/983S 340/985 341/22 341/22S 341/34 341/34P 345/179 345/632 345/632P 347/4 348/14.01 348/14.010S 348/E7.081 348/E70.81S 362/470 369/275.2 G9B/27.019 G9B/27.019S

PatBase - US2002018009_AA

Patent Application Publication Jan. 8, 2004 Sheet 1 of 51 US 2004/0004559 A1



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2002018009 AA	20020214	US20010854028	20010511
US2004004559 AA	20040108	US20030612777	20030701
US2004012613 AA	20040122	US20030612686	20030701
US2004056779 AA	20040325	US20030612225	20030701
US2005007257 AA	20050113	US20040909106	20040730
US2007140095 AA	20070621	US20070700704	20070130
US6486798 BB	20021126	US20010854028	20010511
US6963293 BA	20051108	US20020245909	20020915
US7198341 BA	20070403	US20030612221	20030701

Priority:

US20000203564P 20000511 US20010854028 20010511 US20030612225 20030701
US20030612221 20030701 US20020245909 20020915 US20020394160P 20020701
US20070700704 20070130 US20030612686 20030701 US20040909106 20040730
US20030612777 20030701

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Assignee(s): (std): RAST RODGER H ; RASTAR CORP

Inventor(s): (std): RAST RODGER H

Inventor(s): RAST RODGER

Agent(s): RODGER H RAST; RASTAR CORP; RODGER H

Title: UNA PREPARACION DE VESICULA OBTENIDA POR INGENIERIA GENETICA A PARTIR DE UNA CEPA MODIFICADA DE UNA BACTERIA GRAM-NEGATIVA A vesicle preparation genetically engineered a strain FROM AN AMENDED Gram-negative bacteria (Machine translation)

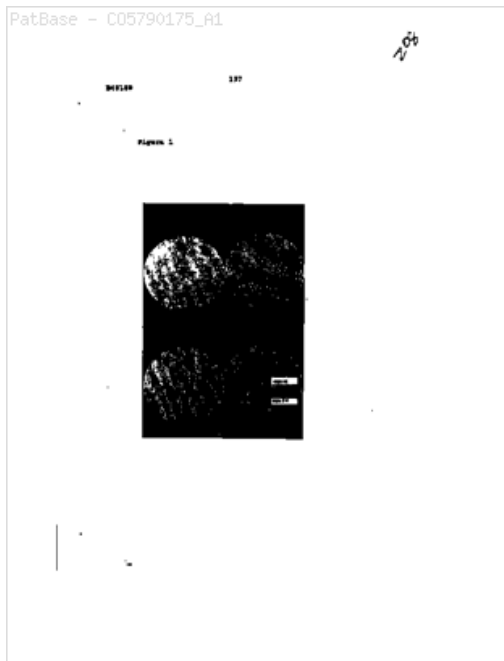
Abstract: Source: CO5790175A ? Una preparacion de vesicula obtenida por ingenieria genetica a partir de una cepa modificada de una bacteria Gram-negativa que se caracteriza porque la mencionada preparacion se puede obtener mediante el empleo del siguiente proceso: a) un proceso de regulacion ascendente de la expresion de antigenos protectores OMP dentro de la preparacion de vesicula que comprende los pasos de identificar a dicho antígeno, modificar mediante ingeniería genética una cepa bacteriana buscando introducir una secuencia promotora rnas fuerte corriente arriba de un gen que codifica al mencionado antígeno de forma que el mencionado gen se exprese a un nivel mas alto que en la vesicula no modificada, y hacer vesiculas a partir de la mencionada cepa. less than EMI FILE="06009341_1" ID="1" IMF=JPEG HE=50 WI=50 greater than ? A vesicle preparation obtained by genetic engineering from a modified strain of a Gram-negative bacteria characterized in that said preparation is obtainable by employing the following process: a) a process of up-regulation of the expression of protective antigens OMP within the vesicle preparation comprising the steps of identifying such antigen, modified by genetic engineering a bacterial strain looking RNAs enter a strong promoter sequence upstream of a gene encoding the said antigen so that said gene is expressed at a higher level than in the gallbladder unmodified, and make vesicles from said strain. less than EMI FILE = "06009341_1" ID = "1" IMF = JPEG HE = 50 WI = 50 greater than

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A61K39/95 A61P43/00

C12N1/21 (Advanced/Invention);

A61P43/00 C12N1/21 (Core/Invention)



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CO5790175 A1	20070831	CO20060009341	20060201

Priority:

CO20060009341 20060201

Probable Assignee: SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOG

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Assignee(s): SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOGICALS S A ; SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOGICALS SA

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Agent(s): GERMAN CASTILLO GRAU

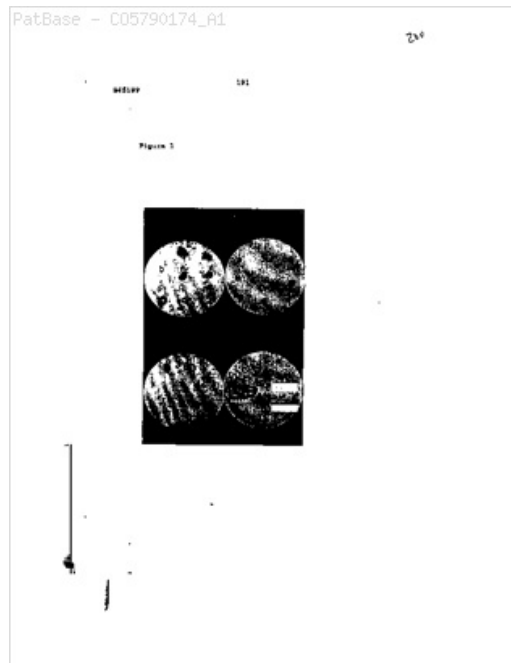
Title: PROCEDIMIENTO PARA LA OBTENCION DE UNA CEPA MODIFICADA DE NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING A modified strain of Neisseria meningitidis (Machine translation)

Abstract: Source: CO5790174A ? Una cepa modificada de Neisseria meningitidis que se caracteriza porque la mencionada cepa se puede obtener mediante el empleo de los siguientes procesos: a) un proceso para detoxificar la porción de lipido A de LPS dentro de la cepa, que comprende los pasos de identificar un gen msbB involucrado en hacer que la porción de lipido A de LPS sea menos toxica, y modificar la cepa con ingeniería genética para reducir o "apagar" la expresión del mencionado gen; y b) un proceso de ingeniería genética de la cepa tal que esta quede desprovista de polisacárido capsular. ? A modified Neisseria meningitidis strain characterized in that said strain is obtainable by employing the following processes: a) a process for detoxifying the lipid A portion of LPS within the strain, comprising the steps of identifying a gene msbB involved in making the lipid A portion of LPS less toxic, and modify the strain genetically engineered to reduce or "turn off" the expression of that gene; b) a process of genetic engineering strain such that this remains devoid of capsular polysaccharide.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A61K39/95 A61P43/00

C12N1/21 (Advanced/Invention);



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CO5790174 A1	20070831	CO20060009340	20060201

Priority:

CO20060009340 20060201

Probable Assignee: GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOG SA

Assignee(s): (std): GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOG SA

Assignee(s): GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOGICALS S A ; GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOGICALS SA

Inventor(s): (std): DALEMANS WILFRIED L J ; DENOEL PHILIPPE ; DEQUESNE GUY ; FERON CHRISTIANE ; LOBET MR YVES ; POOLMAN JAN ; THYR GEORGES ; THONNARD JOELLE ; VOET PIERRE ; JACQUES BERTHET FRANCISCO JAVIER

Inventor(s): JAN POOLMAN ; JOELLE THONNARD ; CHRISTIANE FERON ; WILFRIED LJ DALEMANS ; MR YVES LOBET ; PHILIPPE DENOEL ; PIERRE VOET ; FRANCISCO JAVIER JACQUES BERTHET ; GEORGES THIRY ; GUY DEQUESNE

Agent(s): GERMAN CASTILLO GRAU

7) Family number: 44919557 (WO11062322A1)

Title: ULTRA-HIGH FREQUENCY FATIGUE-TESTING APPARATUS

Abstract: According to the present invention, an ultra-high frequency fatigue-testing apparatus comprises: a first piezoelectric transducer provided at a region on one side of a test piece; a first amplifier horn connecting the first piezoelectric transducer to one end of the test piece, and amplifying vibrations generated by the first piezoelectric transducer and relaying the amplified vibrations to the test piece; a second piezoelectric transducer at a region on the other side of the test piece; and a second amplifier horn connecting the second piezoelectric transducer to the other end of the test piece, and amplifying vibrations generated by the second piezoelectric transducer and relaying the amplified vibrations to the test piece. According to the present invention, fatigue stresses are regularly applied to the test piece, thus improving fatigue-testing reliability.

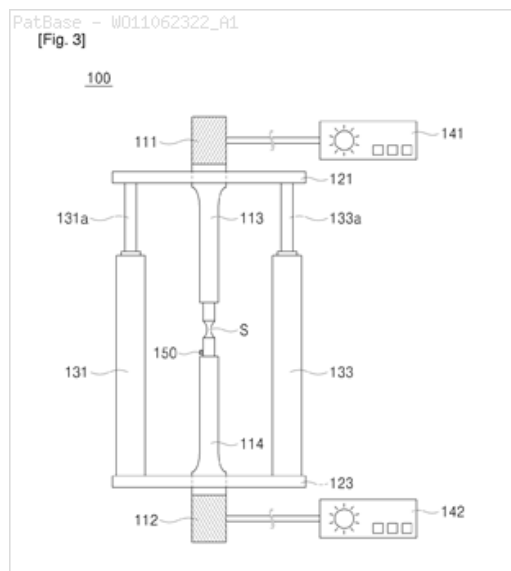
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01M7/02 G01N3/38 (Advanced/Invention);
G01M7/00 G01N3/32 (Core/Invention)

CPC: G01N3/38 G01N2203/0008 G01N2203/0051 G01N2203/0073

European: G01N3/38 S01N203/00A2B S01N203/00G3B

S01N203/00P2F S01N3/00A2B S01N3/00G3B S01N3/00P2F



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
KR100943199 B1	20100219	KR20090110794	20091117
WO11062322 A1	20110526	WO2010KR00082	20100106

Priority:

KR20090110794 20091117

Probable Assignee: UNIV SOGANG IND UNIV COOP FOUN

Assignee(s): (std): LEE CHANG SOON ; PARK IN GYU ; PYOUN YOUNG SIK ; UNIV SOGANG IND UNIV COOP FOUN ; CHO IN SIK ; COOPERATION FOUNDATION SUNMOON IND UNIV

Assignee(s): INDUSTRY UNIVERSITY COOPERATION FOUNDATION SUNMOON UNIVERSITY

Inventor(s): (std): CHO IN SIK ; LEE CHANG SOON ; PARK IN GYU ; PYOUN YOUNG SIK

Agent(s): HAN SEUNG BEOM

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ 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 IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KZ LA LC 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 PE PG PH PL PT RO RS RU 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

8) Family number: 52074302 (US2012253704A)

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Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FATIGUE AND VISCOELEASTIC PROPERTY TESTING OF ASPHALT MIXTURES USING A LOADED WHEEL TESTER

Abstract: Source: US2012253704A A loaded wheel tester for testing asphalt mixtures comprises a loaded wheel tester having additional means for attachment to specimens under test to provide a measurement of tensile strain and for attachment between a frame of the loaded wheel tester and the loaded wheel to determine position of the loaded wheel over time. Output results demonstrate that viscoelastic and fatigue properties of asphalt mixtures are obtained in equivalent or improved format using a modified loaded wheel tester when compared with known pavement test apparatus and methods.

Classifications:

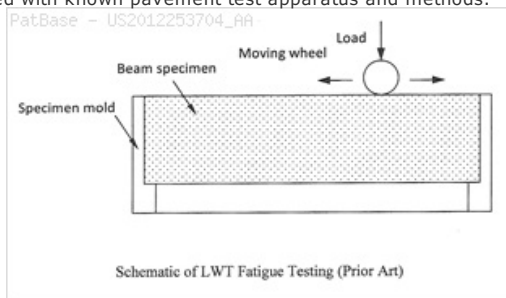
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G06F19/00 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: G01N3/32 G01N33/42 G01N2203/0073 G01N2203/0094

European: G01N3/32 S01N203/00P2F S01N203/00P8V

US: 1/1 702/42 702/43



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2012253704 AA	20121004	US20120433465	20120329
US9234825 BB	20160112	US20120433465	20120329

Priority:

US20110468912P 20110329 US20120433465 20120329

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Inventor(s): (std): HUANG BAOSHAN ; SHU XIANG ; WU HAO