



New connection on: : 30-06-2017 : 15:08:47 - Last disconnection on: : 29-06-2017 : 17:55:11

V 4.0.0.43847(LP,U,linux) (Rev:41675 2016-01-15 13:33:59 +0100#(D201706)) (RPM D201706)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[No database/cluster active] ..fi

Select a database: ..FI EPODOC

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] **body and rubber and brick**

Results in EPODOC **227**

[SS 2] **structure and rubber and resistant**

Results in EPODOC **4.721**

[SS 3] **1 and 2**

Results in EPODOC **4**

[SS 4] ..li



1/4 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN205295157U](#) U 20160608

PR - CN20152834156U 20151022

AP - [CN20152834156U](#) 20151022

DT - I

PA - UNIV NANJING AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS

TI - Modular glass fiber device of jetting

AB - The utility model relates to a modular glass fiber device of jetting comprises three group's kilns, bushing, **rubber** roll, combustion chamber, the cotton room of collection. The kiln constitute by furnace **body**, electrical heating assembly and bushing, the furnace **body** is formed by the manufacturing of temperature **resistant brick**, has the **structure** of furnace cavity, the material of bushing be pt rh alloys or nickel cadmium alloy, the combustion chamber constitute by nozzle, breather pipe, hybrid tube, anemostat, metal inner shell, refractory material and metal casing. The utility model discloses a burner blowing process preparation glass fiber can prepare the glass fiber

that the homogeneity is better, the diameter is littleer and intensity is higher, preparation multi layered glass cellucotton felt guarantees that it has good heat preservation sound -proofing properties on building application, multi layered glass cellucotton felt and compound filtering material filtration efficiency height, the long service life of forming of non -woven fabrics, the range of application is wide.

2/4 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN201228459Y](#) 20090429
- PR - CN20082126371U 20080704
- AP - [CN20082126371U](#) 20080704
- DT - I
- PA - HONGYI QIAN [CN]
- TI - Civil anti-shock house of **rubber**-plastic hollow **brick** and thin shell wall surface
- AB - The utility model relates to a residential earthquake-**resistant** building comprising **rubber**/plastic hollow bricks and thin-shell walls. The residential earthquake- **resistant** building mainly comprises a foundation (1), a steel framework (2), a wall **body**, a roof (4), a suspended ceiling (5) and a floor (6), wherein a steel column (21) and a steel beam (22) are in welded connection and placed in the foundation (1) to form the steel framework (2), and walls sandwiched with **rubber**/plastic hollow bricks (31) and a latticed cement framework (33) are laid inside the steel framework (2) to form the earthquake-**resistant** building. The residential earthquake-**resistant** building has the advantages of light weight, high rigidity, simple **structure**, low manufacturing cost, and convenience to use, maintain and repair.

3/4 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN201158713Y](#) 20081203
- PR - CN2008255744U 20080226
- AP - [CN2008255744U](#) 20080226
- DT - I
- PA - BAOSTEEL GROUP CORP [CN]
- TI - Silicon steel pickling bath **structure**
- AB - A silicon steel pickling bath **structure** comprises a bath **body**, and an acid **resistant** hard **rubber** layer, a daub layer, acid **resistant** bricks, an acid **resistant** soft **rubber** layer and rectorite which are arranged in the bath **body**, wherein the inner walls of the bath **body** are provided with a first and a second acid **resistant** hard **rubber** layers, the daub layer and the acid **resistant** bricks are arranged on the second acid **resistant** hard **rubber** layer, the acid **resistant** bricks can form a groove **structure**, the rectorite is arranged in the groove **structure** formed by the acid **resistant** brick, and the acid **resistant** soft **rubber** layer is laid between the rectorite and the acid **resistant** brick. The utility model cancels an original positioning plate, and simplifies the bottom of the pickling bath as easy as possible. A **rubber** layer on the steel surface of the bath **body** is changed into double layers which are arranged in staggered joint, thereby reducing the leakage at a maximum degree, and increasing the anticorrosion property. The groove **structure** is formed on the bottom of the bath **body** through building two layers of the acid **resistant** bricks to form a layer of acid **resistant** bricks on the bottom of the rectorite, and to increase the impact property of bath **rubber** lined. The fixation of the rectorite can be realized through the expansion of **rubber**, and the **rubber** layer has the shock-absorbing effect.

4/4 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH11193503](#) A 19990721
PR - JP19970368056 19971226
AP - [JP19970368056](#) 19971226
DT - I
FI - E01C5/22
FT - 2D051/AA06; 2D051/AB03; 2D051/AF03; 2D051/AF07; 2D051/AF12; 2D051/AG03; 2D051/AG12; 2D051/AG13; 2D051/AH03; 2D051/DA01; 2D051/DA11; 2D051/DA16; 2D051/DB02; 2D051/DC09
PA - KAWASAKI REFRACTORIES CO LTD
TI - ELASTIC COMPOSITE PAVEMENT MATERIAL, AND EXECUTION OF WORK THEREWITH
AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make pavement materials walkable with easiness satisfying feeling of walk to some extent and also to make the pavement materials durable.
SOLUTION: The pavement material is in a three-layer **structure** constructed of a surface-side layer 2 that satisfies feeling of walk to some extent, a middle layer 3 and a bottom layer 4. The surface-side layer 2 is made of hard, strong, less elastic and heat-**resistant** material such as **brick** or concrete so that load received at the surface-side layer can be transmitted uniformly to the middle layer and the middle layer 3 is made of **rubber** material, foamed material or springs, or elastic **body** made up by combining the aforementioned three materials having cushioning property so that load transmitted from the surface- side layer can be deformed moderately while the bottom layer 4 is made up of a bearing material such as **brick**, concrete material or synthetic resin plate having no cushioning property for receiving cushioning load from the middle layer and no liableness to becoming deformed.

[SS 4] ..v

A command starts with 2 dots. [More info](#) ERROR(-104001)

[SS 4] 3

Results in EPODOC 4

[SS 5] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 5] 4

Results in EPODOC 4

[SS 6] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 6] rubberandasotropic

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 7] asotropic

Results in EPODOC 1

[SS 8] 7 and 1

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 9] 7

Results in EPODOC 1

[SS 10] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 10] material and asotropic

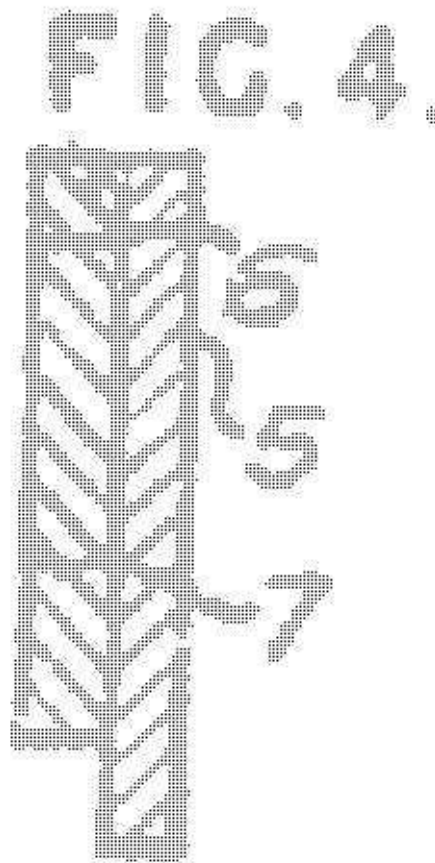
Results in EPODOC 1

[SS 11] ..li



1/1 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB875646](#) A 19610823
- PR - DEX875646 19571220
- AP - [GB19580041122](#) 19581219
- DT - *
- CCI - [B41B1/18](#)
- PA - DEUTSCHE EDELSTAHLWERKE AG
- TI - Printing supports and a method of producing them
- AB - 875,646. Magnets. DEUTSCHE EDELSTAHLWERKE A.G. Dec. 19, 1958 [Dec. 20, 1957], No. 41122/58. Class 35. [Also in Group XVI] A magnetic element from which magnetic printing plate supports are formed comprises a bar 5 preferably of soft iron, to which permanent magnet plates 7 are bonded, e.g. cemented, being recessed from one edge to receive non-magnetic bars 6. The plates 7 are magnetized across their thickness before or after attachment to the bars 5 and are preferably of oxidic **material** based on ferric oxide or barium oxide either in **asotropic** or anisotropic form, and preferably comprise a number of thinner plates cemented together.



Specification 789,632 is referred to.

[SS 11]