



New connection on: : 17-11-2017 : 15:20:23 - Last disconnection on: : 16-11-2017 : 20:13:14

V 4.0.0.44176(LP,U,linux) (Rev:41675 2016-01-15 13:33:59 +0100#(D201713)) (RPM D201713)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[No database/cluster active] ..fi epodoc

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] (trim or base) and swithc+

Results in EPODOC 22

[SS 2] * and PD<2014-07-21

Results in EPODOC 21

[SS 3] ..li



1/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [US2012244865](#) A1 20120927

PNFP - US8457638 B2 20130604

PR - US201213492292 20120608; JP20080243404 20080922; US20110989798 20110208; WO2009JP66426 20090918

AP - US201213492292 20120608

DT - **

CT - || R141 (A1)
[US2010002883](#) A1 20100107 [] (SAMMOUR MOHAMMED [CA], et al);
[US2011116629](#) A1 20110519 [] (FORSBERG DAN LARS ANDERS [FI], et al);
[US8072939](#) B2 20111206 [] (IWAMURA MIKIO [JP], et al);
[US8213939](#) B2 20120703 [] (IWAMURA MIKIO [JP], et al);
[US8218505](#) B2 20120710 [] (IWAMURA MIKIO [JP], et al)

- || STSE (B2)
[US8072939](#) B2 20111206 [] (IWAMURA MIKIO [JP], et al);
[US8213939](#) B2 20120703 [] (IWAMURA MIKIO [JP], et al);
[US8218505](#) B2 20120710 [] (IWAMURA MIKIO [JP], et al);
[US2010002883](#) A1 20100107 [] (SAMMOUR MOHAMMED [CA], et al);
[US2011116629](#) A1 20110519 [] (FORSBERG DAN LARS ANDERS [FI], et al)

CCI - [H04W12/04](#) ; [H04W12/06](#) ; [H04W36/0055](#)

CCA - [H04W36/0038](#) ; [H04W36/08](#) ; [H04W48/20](#) ; [H04W76/028](#) ; [H04W92/20](#)

PA - (A1 B2)
IWAMURA MIKIO [JP]; HAPSARI WURI ANDARMAWANTI [JP]; ZUGENMAIER ALF [DE]; NTT DOCOMO INC [JP]

TI - (A1)
MOBILE COMMUNICATION METHOD

- (B2)
Mobile communication method

AB - (A1 B2)
In a mobile communication method according to the present invention includes the steps of: transmitting, from a handover source radio **base** station to a **switching** center, a handover request including an NCC, a PCI and a KeNB*; changing, at the **switching** center, the NCC, changing, at the **switching** center, the KeNB* on the basis of the PCI, and transmitting, from the **switching** center to the handover target radio **base** station, the handover request including the changed NCC and the changed KeNB*; generating, at the handover target radio **base** station, a first key on the basis of the KeNB*; and generating, at the mobile station, the first key on the basis of the NCC and the PCI included in a handover command.

2/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN102204313](#) A 20110928

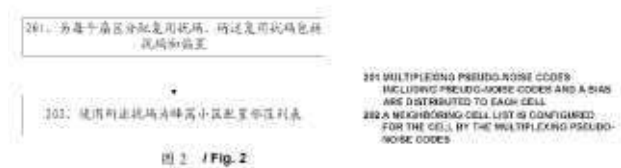
PNFP - CN102204313B B 20131204

PR - WO2011CN74346 20110519

AP - CN2011800577 20110519

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[CN101119575](#) A 20080206
[A] (CHINESE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY [CN])
[A]
[CN101137173](#) A 20080305
[A] (ZTE CORP [CN])
[A]
[CN101677450](#) A 20100324
[A] (HUAWEI TECH CO LTD)
[A]
[CN1357208](#) A 20020703
[X] (NORTEL NETWORKS CORP [CA])
[X]
[CN1565138](#) A 20050112
[A] (QUALCOMM INC [US])
[A]
[CN1317903](#) A 20011017
[A] (UNIV QINGHUA [CN])
[A]



CCI - [H04W36/0061](#)

PA - (A B)
HUAWEI TECH CO LTD

TI - (A B)
Resource multiplex method and device & **switching** method and device thereof

AB - (A)
The invention discloses a resource multiplex method and a device thereof, and a switching method and a switching device thereof to save scramble resource and lessen resource pressure of neighboring district planning. The resource multiplex method includes the steps of allocating multiplex scramble to every cell, wherein the multiplex scramble includes scramble and bias; using the multiplex scramble to allocate a neighboring district list for the cell. By the invention, the scramble resource is saved, and the resource pressure of the neighboring district is lessened. The products in the invention can be applied to indoor covering systems such as micro cells, pico **base** stations, femto **base** stations and the like.

3/21 © EPODOC / EPO

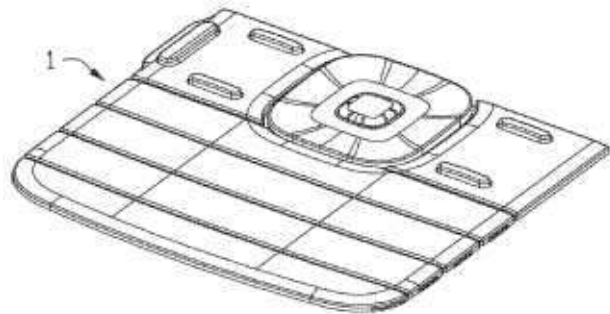
PN - [US2011142523](#) A1 20110616

PR - CN20091311152 20091210

AP - US20100959379 20101203

DT - *; Rep

CT - || R141 (A1)
[US2010187079](#) A1 [];
[JPH0516581](#) A [];
[JP2004126409](#) A [];
[US2008035460](#) A1 [];
[US5894039](#) A [];
[US2002063109](#) A1 [];
[US2009114516](#) A1 [];
[US2009129050](#) A1 [];
[US5911317](#) A [];



[US2012171414](#) A1 [];
[US7414213](#) B2 [];
[US2012211342](#) A1 [];
[US2011223352](#) A1 [];
[US2004211656](#) A1 [];
[US6326569](#) B1 [];
[US7857474](#) B2 [];
[US8080753](#) B2 []

CTNP - || R141 (A1)
 [] C. Maier and T. Calafut,
 "18.2.5 Printing", Polypropylene:
 The Definitive User's Guide
 and Databook, William Andrew
 Inc., 1998, pp. 267

CCI - [H01H13/88](#) ; [H04M1/23](#)

CCA - [H01H2009/187](#) ;
[H01H2209/016](#) ; [H01H2219/03](#) ;
[H01H2221/07](#) ; [H01H2229/058](#) ;
[Y10T29/49105](#)

PA - HON HAI PREC IND CO LTD [TW]

TI - KEY TOP MEMBER FOR PUSH
 BOTTOM **SWITHC**STRUCTURE

AB - A key top member used in an
 input device includes a **base**
 sheet, a lower colored layer
 coated on the **base** sheet and
 coated with a transparent
 protecting layer thereon, an
 upper layer coated on the
 protecting layer, and a top layer
 coated on the upper layer. The
 top layer and the upper colored
 layer are pierced with open
 indicating an displaying symbol.

4/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CA2725473](#) A1 20100325

PNFP - CA2725473 C 20130917

PR - JP20080243404 20080922; WO2009JP66426 20090918

AP - CA20092725473 20090918

DT - I

CCI - [H04W12/04](#) ; [H04W12/06](#) ; [H04W36/0055](#)

CCA - [H04W36/0038](#) ; [H04W36/08](#) ; [H04W48/20](#) ; [H04W76/028](#) ; [H04W92/20](#)

PA - (A1 C)
 NTT DOCOMO INC [JP]

- TI - (A1 C)
MOBILE COMMUNICATION METHOD
- AB - (A1)
In a mobile communication method according to the present invention includes the steps of: transmitting, from a handover source radio **base** station to a **switching** center, a handover request including an NCC, a PCI and a K eNB*; changing, at the **switching** center, the NCC, changing, at the **switching** center, the K eNB* on the basis of the PCI, and transmitting, from the **switching** center to the handover target radio **base** station, the handover request including the changed NCC and the changed K eNB* ; generating, at the handover target radio **base** station, a first key on the basis of the K eNB*; and generating, at the mobile station, the first key on the basis of the NCC and the PCI included in a handover command.
- (C)
In a mobile communication method according to the present invention includes the steps of : transmitting, from a handover source radio **base** station to a **switching** center, a handover request including an NCC, a PCI and a K eNB *; changing, at the **switching** center, the NCC, changing, at the **switching** center, the K eNB * on the basis of the PCI, and transmitting, from the **switching** center to the handover target radio **base** station, the handover request including the changed NCC and the changed K eNB * ; generating, at the handover target radio **base** station, a first key on the basis of the K eNB *; and generating, at the mobile station, the first key on the basis of the NCC and the PCI included in a handover command.

5/21 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [EP2271145](#) A1 20110105
- PNFP - EP2271145 A4 20110420
- PR - WO2009JP66426 20090918; JP20080243404 20080922
- AP - EP20090814689 20090918
- DT - **
- CT - || STSE (A4)
[XP002626085](#) A[Y];
[XP002626086](#) A[Y];
[XP002626087](#) A[Y];
[XP002626088](#) A[IP]
- CTNP - || STSE (A4)
[Y] - NTT DOCOMO, INC., "KeNB handling at handover", 3GPP TSG RAN WG2 63; Tdoc-R2-084419, Jeju, Korea, (20080822), pages 1 - 8, URL: <http://www.3gpp.eu/ftp/specs/html-info/TDocExMtg--R2-63--26794.htm>, XP002626085
[Y] 1,2
* paragraph [02.2] *
[Y] - Rajavelsamy R., "Response LS to RAN2 on Authentication at RRC Connection Re-establishment", 3GPP TSG SA WG3 Meeting 50, (20080229), pages 1 - 2, URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_SA/WG3_Security/TSGS3_50_Sanya/INBOX/DRAFTS/Draft-S3-080226-v1-RRC-Reestablishment.doc, XP002626086
[Y] 1,2
* page 1, paragraph 1 *
[Y] - Mikio Iwamura, "LS on KeNB handling at handover", (20080822), pages 1 - 2,

URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_63/Docs/, XP002626087

[Y] 1,2

* the whole document *

[IP] - "Multi-KeNB* forwarding for RRCConnectionRe-establishment", 3GPP TSG SA WG3 Security - S3 54, S3-090036, Florence, Italy, (20090123), URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_sa/wg3_security/TSGS3_54_Florence/Docs/, XP002626088

[IP] 1,2

* paragraph [7.4.3] *

CCI - [H04W12/04](#) ; [H04W12/06](#) ; [H04W36/0055](#)

CCA - [H04W36/0038](#) ; [H04W36/08](#) ; [H04W48/20](#) ; [H04W76/028](#) ; [H04W92/20](#)

PA - (A1 A4)
NTT DOCOMO INC [JP]

TI - (A1 A4)
MOBILE COMMUNICATION METHOD

AB - (A1)
In a mobile communication method according to the present invention includes the steps of: transmitting, from a handover source radio **base** station to a **switching** center, a handover request including an NCC, a PCI and a K eNB *; changing, at the **switching** center, the NCC, changing, at the **switching** center, the K eNB * on the basis of the PCI, and transmitting, from the **switching** center to the handover target radio **base** station, the handover request including the changed NCC and the changed K eNB *; generating, at the handover target radio **base** station, a first key on the basis of the K eNB *; and generating, at the mobile station, the first key on the basis of the NCC and the PCI included in a handover command.

6/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN101588607](#) A 20091125

PNFP - CN101588607B B 20120627

PR - CN20091107881 20090617

AP - CN20091107881 20090617

DT - I

PA - (A)
HUAWEI TECH CO LTD [CN]
- (B)
HUAWEI TECH CO LTD

TI - (A B)
Data retransmission method, wireless entity and **base** station in switching process

AB - (A)
Embodiment of the invention discloses a data retransmission method, s wireless entity and a **base** station in switching process, wherein the method includes: a second wireless entity receives a request of data transmission from a first wireless entity, or the second wireless entity receives a notice of data transmission from data buffer control unit, the second wireless entity reads data from a common transmission data buffer pool of the first wireless entity and the second wireless entity, and the obtained data is transmitted to service **base** station of the second wireless entity. A back-up wireless entity can replace wireless entity to receive data when the wireless entity

switches by application of the invention disclosed method, wireless entity and **base** station, which can reduce data loss in **switching** process, and reduce time delay of receiving or sending data in wireless entity switching process, and reduce affects to business performance brought by the switching process.

- (B)

Embodiment of the invention discloses a data retransmission method, s wireless entity and a **base** station in switching process, wherein the method includes: a second wireless entity receives a request of data transmission from a first wireless entity, or the second wireless entity receives a notice of data transmission from data buffer control unit, the second wireless entity reads data from a common transmission data buffer pool of the first wireless entity and the second wireless entity, and the obtained data is transmitted to service **base** station of the second wireless entity. A back-up wireless entity can replace wireless entity to receive data when the wireless entity switches by application of the invention disclosed method, wireless entity and **base** station, which can reduce data loss in **switching** process, and reduce time delay of receiving or sending data in wireless entity switching process, and reduce affects to business performance brought by the switching process.

7/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [KR100269645B](#) B1 20001016

PR - KR19980013292 19980414

AP - KR19980013292 19980414

DT - I

PA - DAEWOO TELECOM LTD [KR]

TI - METHOD FOR CONTROLLING HARD HANDOFF CONTINUED BETWEEN BSC AND BSC
IN **SWITHCING** SYSTEM

AB - PURPOSE: A method for controlling hard hand-off is provided to control continuous hard hand-off when continuous hand-off is generated between two MSs(Mobile Stations) progressing calls in an identical **base** station controller in the switching system based on a next-generation high-capacity exchange. CONSTITUTION: If the connection of a space switch(310) is requested by forward hand-off of an MS(Mobile Station)-B, the first space switch(S-SW1,1) is connected. One idle link channel in a time switch(302) of a serving ASS-W(Access Switching Subsystem-Wireless) is allocated as the first hand-off channel(CH1,2) and connected with the first space switch(S-SW1,1). The first time slot(TS0) for an MS-A is stored in the first VTS(Virtual Time Slot). The second time slot(TS1) for the MS-B and the first hand-off channel(CH1) are stored in the second VTS. The MS-B allocates one idle link channel(321) on a time switch(320) of a target ASS-W as the first speech channel(3), to be connected with the first space switch(S-SW,1). One idle time slot(TS1',4) of the time switch(320) is allocated as the third time slot(TS1'), and connected with the first speech channel(3). If a hand-off completion message is delivered, one idle time slot of a serving time slot is allocated as the fourth time slot(TS2), and information on the fourth time slot(TS2) is stored in the first VTS. The first and second time slots(TS0,TS1) are released from an intra-junctor(303). The fourth time slot(TS2) is connected with the first hand-off channel(CH1), to form a speech path. If the connection of a space switch is requested by hand-off of the MS-A, continuous hard hand-off is performed in the same manner as the hand-off of the MS-B.

8/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH10177313](#) A 19980630

PNFP - JP3537276B B2 20040614

PR - JP19960336672 19961217

AP - JP19960336672 19961217

DT - I

FI - G03G15/01&K; G03G15/20&102; G03G15/20&107; G03G15/20&109; G03G15/20&510; G03G15/20&535; G03G15/20&555; G03G21/00&370; G03G21/00&500

FT - 2H027/DD05; 2H027/EB04; 2H027/ED25; 2H027/FA28; 2H030/AD04; 2H030/AD06; 2H033/AA09; 2H033/AA11; 2H033/BA58; 2H033/CA01; 2H033/CA39; 2H270/KA18; 2H270/KA19; 2H270/KA20; 2H270/KA22; 2H270/KA28; 2H270/KA72; 2H270/LA90; 2H270/MA38; 2H270/MB04; 2H270/MB36; 2H270/MC44; 2H270/PA50; 2H270/PA51; 2H270/ZC03; 2H270/ZD01; 2H300/EA11; 2H300/EB12; 2H300/ED12; 2H300/EF03; 2H300/EF06; 2H300/EF14; 2H300/EG03; 2H300/EJ11; 2H300/EJ13; 2H300/EJ30; 2H300/EJ31; 2H300/EJ34; 2H300/EJ47; 2H300/EJ51; 2H300/EK03; 2H300/EK07; 2H300/EK09; 2H300/EK10; 2H300/FF02; 2H300/FF03; 2H300/FF07; 2H300/GG01; 2H300/GG43; 2H300/GG48; 2H300/HH17; 2H300/HH32; 2H300/HH33; 2H300/HH35; 2H300/HH38; 2H300/KK13; 2H300/NN04; 2H300/QQ04; 2H300/QQ20; 2H300/QQ22; 2H300/QQ29; 2H300/QQ32; 2H300/RR10; 2H300/RR19; 2H300/TT03

PA - (A)
RICOH KK

TI - (A)
FIXING DEVICE

AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent the phenomena of down time, and cold offset or hot offset from occurring by selectively switching the pressing force of a pressing roller in accordance with the kinds of toner having different color tone to be fixed by means of a **switching** mechanism. SOLUTION: As to a pressing lever 26; its **base** end is rotatably and pivotally supported on a side board 33 by a pivot 27, and its free end is combined to the lower end of the elastic member 31 of the mechanism 28 for switching the pressing force of the pressing roller. In the case of using black toner, a cam 37 is on a first pressing position; in the case of two-color mode for simultaneously using the black toner and red toner, the cam 37 is on a second pressing position; and in the case of using the red toner, the cam 37 is on a third pressing position. The pressing condition of the pressing roller 24 need not be changed in the case both black and red toner have the same fixing property however, the fixing property of the used toner is different, so that large pressing force is set in the case of the red toner.

9/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH07212141](#) A 19950811

PR - KR19910022926 19911213

AP - JP19920331748 19921211

DT - I

CT - [JPS63306705](#) A []; [JPH0479407](#) A []

FI - H03F1/56; H03F3/343&A

FT - 5J091/AA01; 5J091/AA11; 5J091/AA43; 5J091/CA00; 5J091/CA33; 5J091/CA72;
5J091/FA10; 5J091/FA20; 5J091/HA02; 5J091/HA04; 5J091/HA08; 5J091/KA03;
5J091/KA05; 5J091/KA09; 5J091/KA12; 5J091/MA01; 5J091/MA22; 5J500/AA01;
5J500/AA11; 5J500/AA43; 5J500/AC00; 5J500/AC33; 5J500/AC72; 5J500/AF10;
5J500/AF20; 5J500/AH02; 5J500/AH04; 5J500/AH08; 5J500/AK03; 5J500/AK05;
5J500/AK09; 5J500/AK12; 5J500/AM01; 5J500/AM22

PA - KOREA ELECTRONICS TELECOMM

TI - **BASE** CURRENT CANCELLING CIRCUIT

AB - PURPOSE: To reduce the error of offset currents, and to increase an output voltage **switching** level by providing a current mirror circuit which supplies bias current to a transistor for buffering an input signal and a current mirror circuit for offsetting **base** currents. CONSTITUTION: When the magnitude of the collector current of a main transistor Tr21 is defined as I_c , **base** current 213 is represented by $I_c/[\beta]$ (above $[\beta]$ is the current gain of Tr), and emitter current 211 by $I_c([\beta]+1)/[\beta]$. Current 211 is the collector current of a Tr22, and the magnitude of **base** current 212 is equal to $I_c([\beta]+1)/[\beta]<2>$. On the other hand, Tr22 and Tr23 are of the same size to form a current offsetting circuit, and the **base** currents of the Tr23 and the Tr22 are the same. The magnitude of emitter current 214 of a Tr24 which supplies the **base** currents of the Tr22 and 23 is $2 \cdot I_c([\beta]+1)/[\beta]<2>$, and collector current 215 is $2 \cdot I_c/[\beta]$. At this time, the ratio of surface area of the Tr 25 and 26 of a mirror circuit 29b is 2:1, and the ratio of input and output currents 215:216 is 2:1, and output current $216=I_c/[\beta]$ is applied to the **base** of the T21, and offset to be the same magnitude of the current 213.

10/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH07202882](#) A 19950804

PNFP - JP2879814B B2 19990405

PR - EP19930480210 19931203

AP - JP19940255414 19941020

DT - I

CCI - [H04L9/0844](#) ; [H04L9/0891](#)

CCA - [H04L2209/80](#)

FI - G09C1/00; G09C1/00&640Z; G09C1/00&660Z; H04J13/00; H04J13/00&Z;
H04J13/00&100; H04L11/00&310B; H04L12/28&300Z; H04L9/00&611A; H04L9/00&643;
H04L9/00&663Z; H04L9/00&675A; H04L9/02&Z; H04Q7/00&182; H04W12/04

FT - 5J104/AA07; 5J104/AA18; 5J104/AA34; 5J104/AA38; 5J104/AA41; 5J104/EA23;
5J104/EA26; 5J104/EA31; 5J104/JA03; 5J104/JA05; 5J104/KA01; 5J104/KA04;
5J104/KA06; 5J104/KA10; 5J104/KA21; 5J104/NA02; 5J104/NA37; 5J104/PA07;
5K013/FA02; 5K013/FA06; 5K013/GA01; 5K013/GA07; 5K013/HA04; 5K022/EE01;
5K022/EE14; 5K033/AA08; 5K033/CB01; 5K033/DA17; 5K033/DA20; 5K033/DB10;
5K033/EB01; 5K033/EB06; 5K067/AA30; 5K067/BB21; 5K067/CC10; 5K067/DD11;
5K067/EE02; 5K067/EE10; 5K067/EE37; 5K067/HH22; 5K067/HH23; 5K067/HH36

PA - (A)
IBM

TI - (A)
COMMUNICATION METHOD

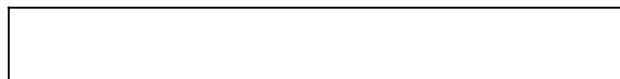
AB - (A)
 PURPOSE: To simply protect communication from a wiretapper or an intruder by encryption-based connection of various elements for exchange certification through safety protection devices. CONSTITUTION: Safety protection devices for executing encryption and decoding are arranged in a **base** station 26 and a mobile station 10 respectively. A 1st communication session identified by a 1st inherent session freshness proof N2 known by both stations 26, 10 is started by a common secret key S. The station 26 transmits a field M1 including the key S and the variable value K' of a 1st value K to the station 10. The station 10 decodes the field M1 and transmits a field M2 including the key S, the variable value K', the proof N2, and a **switching** counter C1 controlled by the station 10 to the station 10. These fields M1, M2 are functions which can not solve the K' without using the knowledge of the key S. Data communication between the stations 26, 10 can be executed by executing the exchange certification of the K'. When K' values are different, A or B is a potential wiretapper or intruder, so that communication is interrupted.

11/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS6059971](#) A 19850406
 PR - JP19830166990 19830909
 AP - JP19830166990 19830909
 DT - I
 CT - || STSE (A)
[JPS58121682](#) A 19830720 [] (MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP)
 CCI - [H02M3/155](#)
 FI - H02M3/155&S
 FT - 5H730/AA02; 5H730/AA04; 5H730/AA15; 5H730/BB11; 5H730/BB57; 5H730/DD02; 5H730/DD28; 5H730/FG01
 PA - MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
 TI - SWITCHING REGULATOR
 AB - PURPOSE:To perform the stable **switching** with an OFF signal unnecessary by providing a switching transistor which becomes ON when an output transistor becomes OFF between the **base** and the emitter of the output transistor. CONSTITUTION:An output transistor 23 and a load 25 are connected to a power source 31, an ON transistor 22 is connected to the **base**, and an OFF transistor 30 connected to the **base** with a parallel circuit of a resistor 28 and a diode 29 and a series circuit of a capacitor 26 and a resistor 27 is connected between the **base** and the emitter. The transistor 23 is turned ON by the transistor 22, the transistor 30 is turned ON through the capacitor 26 and the resistor 27 at OFF time, and the transistor 23 is abruptly turned OFF. Accordingly, the transistor 30 is turned ON and OFF by utilizing a signal from the transistor 23, thereby simplifying the circuit configuration.

12/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS5482157](#) A 19790630
 PR - JP19770149228 19771214
 AP - JP19770149228 19771214

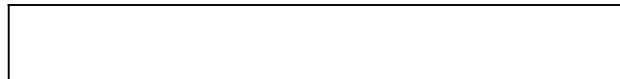


DT	- I
CCI	- H03K17/603
FI	- H03F3/72; H03K17/62&B
FT	- 5J055/AA15; 5J055/BB02; 5J055/DD06; 5J055/EE05; 5J055/EE22; 5J055/EE37; 5J055/GG01; 5J055/GG04; 5J069/AA02; 5J069/AA41; 5J069/AA53; 5J069/AA54; 5J069/AC02; 5J069/CA11; 5J069/CA21; 5J069/CA26; 5J069/CA41; 5J069/FA20; 5J069/HA08; 5J069/HA25; 5J069/HA26; 5J069/HA27; 5J069/HA29; 5J069/HA32; 5J069/HA39; 5J069/KA02; 5J069/KA05; 5J069/KA11; 5J069/KA62; 5J069/MA13; 5J069/MA21; 5J069/SA05; 5J069/TA01; 5J069/TA06; 5J500/AA02; 5J500/AA41; 5J500/AA53; 5J500/AA54; 5J500/AC11; 5J500/AC21; 5J500/AC26; 5J500/AC41; 5J500/AF20; 5J500/AH08; 5J500/AH25; 5J500/AH26; 5J500/AH27; 5J500/AH29; 5J500/AH32; 5J500/AH39; 5J500/AK02; 5J500/AK05; 5J500/AK11; 5J500/AK62; 5J500/AM13; 5J500/AM21; 5J500/AS05; 5J500/AT01; 5J500/AT06; 5J500/CA02
PA	- HITACHI LTD
TI	- ELECTRONIC SWITCH CIRCUIT
AB	- PURPOSE:To eliminate the fluctuation of the output terminal voltage at the control voltage switching time, i.e., the impulse noise by providing the switch circuit which selects only one of the output of the two input amplifying steps and applies the selected output to the output amplifier of the next step. CONSTITUTION:The difference exists in that the switch circuit consisting of transistors Tr36-39

plus constant voltage source 27 is provided between the two output terminals (collector terminals) of two input step emitter-earthed amplifiers 10 and 11 and the input terminal (**base** terminal) of output amplifier 12 in order to apply selectively only one of the output signals of amplifier 10 and 11 to the input terminal of amplifier 12. Even though the output of amplifiers 10 and 11 are switched via the above mentioned switch and with use of the control voltage of control terminal 4, the equal output DC voltage is obtained for output terminal 3 by setting resistance 23 and 24 plus 19 and 21 equal to each other and owing to the fact that the **base** terminals of Tr10 and 11 are biased by common voltage source 28 via resistance 15 and 16. So is for the amplifier by the control voltage at the side non-selected, thus eliminating the voltage fluctuation at the **switching** time.

13/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS5848125](#) A 19830322
 PR - JP19810147645 19810917
 AP - JP19810147645 19810917
 DT - I
 CT - || STSE (A)
 [JPS5091742](#) A 19750722 [];
 [JPS54137621](#) A 19791025 [
] (SONY CORP)
 CCI - [H02M1/10](#)
 FI - G05F1/14&Z; G05F1/56&310Z
 FT - 5H420/BB02; 5H420/BB03;
 5H420/BB12; 5H420/CC02;
 5H420/CC06; 5H420/DD02;
 5H420/DD09; 5H420/DD10;
 5H420/EA11; 5H420/EA30;
 5H420/EA37; 5H420/EA48;



5H420/EB01; 5H420/EB04;
5H420/EB39; 5H420/FF03;
5H420/FF22; 5H420/FF26;
5H420/LL07; 5H430/BB20

PA - MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD

TI - SWITCHING REGULATOR

AB - PURPOSE:To obtain a sufficiently stable DC output over a wide input range by using a coverter transformer having two primary windings, and **swithching** those primary windings which are driven in accordance with a low and a high input. CONSTITUTION: A changeover switch circuit 8 connects the **base** of a transistor (TR) 4b to the output side of a driving circuit 5 normally, and performs a stabilizing function when high inputs are supplied to input terminals 1a and 1b. On the other hand, when the voltage supplied between the input terminals 1a and 1b becomes a low input, a low input detecting circuit 9 operates and the changeover switch circuit 8 performs switching operation to supply a driving signal from the driving circuit 5 to the **base** of TR4a. At this time, the TR4b requires high dielectric strength, but a TR4a with low dielectric strength is usable, and such a TR has a large DC amplification factor generally and operates with a relatively small **base** current.

14/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS627369](#) A 19870114

PNFP - JPH0353866B B2 19910816

PR - JP19850145597 19850702

AP - JP19850145597 19850702

DT - I

FI - H02M3/28&S; H02M3/338&A

FT - 5H730/AA14; 5H730/AA15;



5H730/AS00; 5H730/AS01;
5H730/AS04; 5H730/BB43;
5H730/BB52; 5H730/DD02;
5H730/EE01; 5H730/FD03;
5H730/FF05; 5H730/FG03

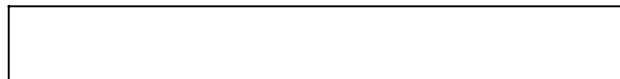
- PA - (A)
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
- TI - (A)
HIGH TENSION POWER SOURCE
DEVICE FOR SWITCHING IN SELF-
OSCILLATION SYSTEM
- AB - (A)
PURPOSE: To reduce a TURN-OFF
loss and stabilize a TURN-OFF
action, by controlling the ON-
period of a main switching
transistor adequately to turn it
OFF before it gets to be short
of **base** current. CONSTITUTION:
DC current from the positive
electrode of a DC low tension
power source device 1 flows to
the **base** of a main switching
transistor 3 via a resistor 4.
When the main switching
transistor 3 is turned ON, then a
switching transformer 2 is
excited and a condenser 9 is
charged at the same time. When
the voltage of the condenser 9
comes to a specified value or
more, then transistors 11, 12 are
turned ON by the output of a
hysteresis comparator 14, and
the main switching transistor 3
is turned OFF. The OFF-period is
kept until the exciting energy of
the **switching** transformer 2 is
discharged as high tension
output through a high tension
output winding 23, and after
that, the main switching
transistor 3 is turned ON again.

15/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS5453853](#) A 19790427

PR - JP19770120391 19771005

AP - JP19770120391 19771005



DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[JPS51135355](#) A 19761124 [
] (NIPPON ELECTRIC CO)

CCI - [H03K17/04](#)

FI - H03K17/04&B; H03K17/041;
 H03K17/0412

FT - 5J055/AA03; 5J055/BB02;
 5J055/CC11; 5J055/DD06;
 5J055/EE20; 5J055/EE22;
 5J055/GG01; 5J055/GG04

PA - NIPPON ELECTRIC CO

TI - PULSE DRIVING CIRCUIT

AB - PURPOSE:To shorten the
 accumulation time simply by
 inserting an accumulated charge
 absorbing circuit consisting of
 an accumulated charge
 absorbing transistor and a
 reverse current preventing diode
 between the **base** and the emitter
 of a **switching** transistor.
 CONSTITUTION:In the secondary
 side of driving pulse transformer
 1, accumulated charge
 absorbing circuit 4 consisting of
 accumulated charge absorbing
 transistor Tr2 and reverse
 current preventing diode 3,
 collector cut-off current
 absorbing resistance 5, and
 switch operating Tr6 are
 provided. That is, the
 accumulated charge absorbing
 circuit is inserted between
 the **base** and the emitter of
 switch Tr6, so that the
 accumulation time can be
 shortened simply.

16/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS5510267](#) A 19800124

PR - JP19780083303 19780707

AP - JP19780083303 19780707

DT - I

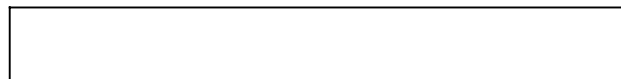
CCI - [H03K17/60](#)



FI	- H03K17/08&B; H03K17/081; H03K17/0812; H03K17/60&A
FT	- 5J055/AA32; 5J055/BB01; 5J055/CC23; 5J055/CC24; 5J055/DD06; 5J055/DD11; 5J055/EE13; 5J055/EE39; 5J055/GG01
PA	- MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP
TI	- SWITCHING CIRCUIT
AB	- PURPOSE:To prevent overloading on a power supply by controlling a load current until the resistance value of a load reaches a stationary value, by using an element with a passive region availavle for the control of a switching current or voltage as a swithcing circuit which drives a lamp or capacitive load. CONSTITUTION:Switching transistor Tr2 with a region which can control a switching current by a control signal is connected to lamp 3 or a capacitive load, the base of this Tr2 is connected to time- constant circuit 6 with resistance 6a and capacitor 6b, and a staircase signal changing Tr2 from the OFF state into the ON state is supplied to circuit 6 from terminal A. Then, the load current until the resistance value of lamp 3 reaches a stationary value is controlled by the time constant of time- constant circuit 6, thereby preventing overloading on power supply 5.

17/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN	- JP2000261843 A 20000922
PNFP	- JP4199873B B2 20081224
PR	- JP19990057404 19990304
AP	- JP19990057404 19990304
DT	- I
FI	- H04B1/7085; H04J13/00&A; H04J13/00&415;



	H04Q7/00&462; H04Q7/00&463; H04Q7/04&K; H04W56/00&130; H04W56/00&150
FT	- 5K022/EE01; 5K022/EE36; 5K067/AA02; 5K067/CC10; 5K067/DD19; 5K067/DD25; 5K067/DD44; 5K067/EE02; 5K067/EE10; 5K067/EE24; 5K067/HH21; 5K067/HH22; 5K067/HH23; 5K067/JJ36; 5K067/JJ39
PA	- (A) HITACHI LTD
TI	- (A) SYNCHRONIZATION TIMING SWITCHING CONTROL METHOD, MOBILE TERMINAL AND MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
AB	- (A) PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the frequency of synchronization timing changeover control by preventing the accumulation of the errors of phase information set at the time of reception switching to keep synchronization so as to reduce the probability of pull out of synchronization. SOLUTION: The system is provided with a cell search module 101 that retrieves a signal sent by a peripheral base station to periodically detect its spread code number, phase information and the intensity of correlation, a reception processing module 104 that simultaneously receives signals from a plurality of base stations by setting the spread code number and the phase information of the cell search module 101 to measure a reception timing, a phase information table processing module 109 that uses the

detection result of the cell search module 101 to handle a phase information table 112 managing the information of the reception timing of the signals from a plurality of **base** stations, and a synchronization timing module 114 that keeps synchronization matched with the reception timing measured by the reception processing module 104.

18/21 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB190604773](#) A 19060503
- PR - GBT190604773 19060227
- AP - GBD190604773 19060227
- DT - I
- PA - HOLMES ALFRED; HOLMES JOHN HENRY; HOLMES LEONARD WILLIAM; HOLMES ELLWOOD; RALPH GEORGE JAMES
- TI - Improvements in Starting **Swithces**, Rheostats or Controllers for Electric Motors.
- AB - 4773. Holmes, A., Holmes, J. H., Holmes, L. W., and Holmes, E., [trading as Holmes & Co., J. H.], and Ralph, G. J. Feb. 27. Switches. -In motor starting or controlling switches, a bar or lever hinged to and carried bodily by the advancing arm is constrained to rock or turn backwards and forwards across the direction of movement, thus retarding the advance and causing momentary stoppage of the arm at each contact-step. The shape of the bar or lever is such that it can return freely to the 'off' position. Several modifications are described. In that of Fig. 1, a bar 3, hinged approximately at right-angles to the contact-arm and projecting through a slot 2 in the cover 1 with toothed edges,



carries the handle at the outer end. The rear part of the bar 3 is of rounded section, and the front is horned, as shown, or straight, and so wide that alternate rocking movements must be given in the direction D in order to advance the handle, while it can return unassisted when released from the 'on' position. Other forms of slot involving bars of different sectional shape are shown in Figs. 6 and 8. For the latter case, the bar, Fig. 9, is made partly rotatable about a longitudinal axis 9. In another modification, two raised parallel racks with staggered saw-like teeth lie in the line of advance of a plate carried by the rocking handle, which is moved from side to side in order to clear one tooth from each rack alternately. The plate is spring-mounted so as to yield to reverse movement of the switch and pass over the tops of the teeth. In other modifications, the handle is pierced with a zigzag bore, as in Fig. 15, through which must pass successively the ends of a series of pins fixed on the cover, or on the **base**-plate when there is no cover. The shape of the teeth 15, 16 allows the handle and arm to return freely.

19/21 © EPODOC / EPO
 PN - [EP0597565](#) A1 19940518
 PNFP - EP0597565 B1 19980603
 PR - JP19920075720U 19921102
 AP - EP19930301034 19930212
 DT - *; Rep
 CT - || STSE (A1)
[EP0337184](#) A1 19891018
 [X] (TEIKOKU SEN I CO LTD [JP]);
[GB2135231](#) A 19840830
 [X] (CHEMNITZ CHRISTIAN);

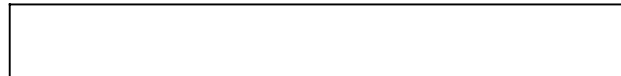
FIG. 1

[US4637525](#) A 19870120
 [A] (MIURA YUKIO [JP], et al);
[US4265316](#) A 19810505 [A] (FEE
 DAVID M)

- CCI - [A62C35/20](#) ; [A62C37/44](#)
- PA - (A1 B1)
 YOKOI MANUFACTURING CO LTD
 [JP]
- TI - (A1)
 Fire hydrant apparatus.
 - (B1)
 Fire hydrant apparatus
- AB - (A1)
 A fire hydrant apparatus
 comprising a fire hose (6), a
 discharge nozzle (8) connected to
 the front of the fire hose (6), an
 electrically operated discharge
 valve (7) for water from a pump
 to which the **base** end of the fire
 hose (6) is connected and a
 discharging switch (9) on or
 adjacent the discharge nozzle
 characterised in that an
 electrical connection along the
 hose is provided between
 discharge switch (9) and valve
 (7) whereby a person holding the
 end of the hose can use **switch**
 (9) to operate valve (7) and
 control the flow of water through
 the hose. <IMAGE>

20/21 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN2261077Y](#) Y 19970827
- PR - CN1995233852U 19950509
- AP - CN1995233852U 19950509
- DT - I
- PA - WANG XUEQING [CN]
- TI - Pullswitch
- AB - The utility model relates to a pull
 switch, which is the
 improvement of an existing pull
 switch. The utility model is
 characterized in that a piece of
 soft material is fixed on the



position with no copper piece of a notch wheel and the contact place of a pull handle and a **base**; when the notch wheel rotates, pawls are contacted with the soft material with no sound, and meanwhile, the switch is switch-off; when the pawls are contacted with copper pieces of the notch wheel, collision can be happened with sound, and meanwhile, the switch is **switch**-on. Therefore, the switch is in the on-position or the off-position can be easily judged through the sound of the switch.

21/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN2036307U](#) U 19890419
PR - CN1988207223U 19880615
AP - CN1988207223U 19880615
DT - I
PA - CHEN FAGEN [CN]
TI - PULL **SWITHC** WITH ON-OFF
DISPLAY
AB - The utility model discloses a pull switch with an on-off display device. The gear type movable contact piece of an ordinary pull switch is altered into an irradiating wheel type movable contact piece provided with curved teeth and impellers. A display board which can freely swing is arranged on a switch **base**. Therefore, the improved pull switch is formed. When the pull switch is used, people can conveniently discern the on-off condition of the switch by the outer sign made by the display board which is exposed outside the switch and is displayed; or recovers into the switch and is not displayed according to the condition of the



force application of the
impellers of the movable contact
piece contact piece for the
display board. The switch can
prevent a lamp from being lit for
a long time. The electrical energy
can be saved. The hidden danger
can be eliminated.

[SS 3]