



New connection on: : 27-12-2017 : 22:42:45 - Last disconnection on: : 26-12-2017 : 20:27:45

V 4.0.0.44164(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201714)) (RPM D201714)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[No database/cluster active] ..fi

Select a database: ..FI EPODOC

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] illumination and microscope

Results in EPODOC 5.058

[SS 2] ss1 and backscattering

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 3] ss1 and reflection

Results in EPODOC 12

[SS 4] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 4] ..stat cci



..STAT CCI

#	FREQ	/CCI	DESCRIPTION
1	2	G02B6/0031	G02B6/0031 {Reflecting element, sheet or layer}
2	2	G02B6/0046	G02B6/0046 {Tapered light guide, e.g. wedge-shaped light guide}
3	2	G02B6/005	G02B6/005 {provided by one optical element, or plurality thereof, placed on the light output side of the light guide}
4	2	G02B6/0053	G02B6/0053 {Prismatic sheet or layer; Brightness enhancement element, sheet or layer}
5	2	G02B6/0071	G02B6/0071 {with elongated shape, e.g. tube}
6	1	B82Y10/00	B82Y10/00 Nanotechnology for information processing, storage or

			transmission, e.g. quantum computing or single electron logic
7	1	G01B11/272	G01B11/272 ... {using photoelectric detection means}
8	1	G01N21/51	G01N21/51 inside a container, e.g. in an ampoule
9	1	G01N21/645	G01N21/645 {Specially adapted constructive features of fluorimeters}
10	1	G01N33/1893	G01N33/1893 .. {using flow cells}
11	1	G02B3/0068	G02B3/0068 {arranged in a single integral body or plate, e.g. laminates or hybrid structures with other optical elements}
12	1	G02B5/0833	G02B5/0833 {comprising inorganic materials only}
13	1	G02B5/0883	G02B5/0883 .. {with a refractive index gradient}
14	1	G02B5/0891	G02B5/0891 .. {Ultraviolet [UV] mirrors}
15	1	G02B5/126	G02B5/126 .. including curved refracting surface

REMARKS

- Per default, a list of maximum 15 terms is displayed. Execute **..STAT CCI NUM 20** if you wish to display maximum 20 terms per list.

[EPODOC: SS 4] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 4] ..li



1/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JP2010177047](#) A 20100812

PR - JP20090018488 20090129

AP - JP20090018488 20090129

DT - I

FI - F21S2/00&431; F21V5/00&530; F21V5/02&100; F21Y101/02; F21Y115/10; G02B5/02&C; G02F1/13357

FT - 2H042/BA04; 2H042/BA14; 2H042/BA15; 2H042/BA20; 2H191/FA38Z; 2H191/FA54Z; 2H191/FA71Z; 2H191/FA82Z; 2H191/FA85Z; 2H191/FB02; 2H191/FB04; 2H191/FB14; 2H191/FC26; 2H191/FC33; 2H191/FD17; 2H191/LA24; 2H191/LA32; 2H391/AA15; 2H391/AB04; 2H391/AC23; 2H391/AC53; 2H391/AD27; 2H391/DA07; 3K244/AA01; 3K244/BA07; 3K244/BA11; 3K244/BA48; 3K244/CA03; 3K244/DA01; 3K244/DA08; 3K244/EA02; 3K244/EA12; 3K244/ED17; 3K244/ED19; 3K244/ED25; 3K244/GA01; 3K244/GB02; 3K244/GB08; 3K244/GB13

PA - HITACHI MAXELL

TI - BACKLIGHT UNIT, PRISM SHEET AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY UNIT

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an edge light type back light unit which can improve a front brightness.

- SOLUTION: An incident surface 151 of a prism sheet 15 faces a light guide plate of a backlight unit. The incident surface 151 has a plurality of linear prisms LP. Respective liner prisms LP includes: inclined surfaces **SS1** which are close to a light source; and inclined surface SS2 which are away from the light source. Emitted light from the light guide plate has a brightness peak in the direction that is inclined at a prescribed angle A0(°) from the normal of the light guide plate. The inclined surface SS2 receives the

optical beam proceeding in the direction that is a half power angle $A1(^{\circ})$ ($A1 < A0$) or more among the emitted light from the light guide plate, and total **reflection** is carried out.

- COPYRIGHT: (C)2010,JPO&INPIT

2/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [WO2010135024](#) A2 20101125
 PNFP - WO2010135024 A3 20110224
 PR - US20090469121 20090520
 AP - WO2010US28575 20100325
 DT - **
 CT - |EP| ISR (A3)
[US2003174978](#) A1 20030918
 [XYI] (VELIGDAN JAMES T [US])
 [X] 1,2,4,6,12,14,17-
 26,28,33,34,36,38
 * paragraphs [0043] - [0047];
 figure 6 *
 [Y] 13,15,16,29-32
 [I] 3,5,7,27,35,37,39;
[US4714308](#) A 19871222
 [XI] (SAWAMURA MITSU HARU
 [JP], et al)
 [X] 1-4,12,14,17,18,24-28,33-36
 * column 3, lines 25-40; figure 3
 *
 [I] 5,40;
[EP0939467](#) A2 19990901
 [X] (NIPPON KOGAKU KK [JP])
 [X] 1,24,33
 * paragraphs [0015] - [0020] *;
[EP1965229](#) A2 20080903
 [X] (CORNING INC [US])
 [X] 1,24,33
 * paragraphs [0031] , [0032] *;
[US2003077036](#) A1 20030424
 [X] (TANAKA HIROYUKI [JP], et al)
 [X] 1,8-11
 * paragraphs [0035] - [0042];
 figures 4,5 *;
[EP0821254](#) A1 19980128
 [Y] (HELLA KG HUECK & CO [DE])
 [Y] 13
 * page 3, lines 23-31; figure 2 *;
[EP1308717](#) A1 20030507
 [Y] (KUMAKHOV MURADIN
 ABUBEKIROVICH [RU])



[Y] 15,16,29-32
 * paragraphs [0024] - [0038];
 figures 2-4 *;
[WO2009076111](#) A2 20090618
 [AP] (GEN ELECTRIC [US], et al)
 [AP] 1-40
 * pages 7-29 *

- CCI - [B82Y10/00](#) ; [G02B5/0833](#) ;
[G02B5/0883](#) ; [G02B5/0891](#) ;
[G02B6/102](#) ; [G21K1/062](#)
- CCA - [G02B6/0283](#) ; [G02B6/03638](#) ;
[G02B6/03661](#) ; [G02B6/03688](#) ;
[G21K2201/064](#) ; [G21K2201/067](#)
- PA - (A2 A3)
 GEN ELECTRIC [US]; LEE SUSANNE
 MADELINE [US]; EDIC PETER
 MICHAEL [US]
- TI - (A2 A3)
 OPTIMIZING TOTAL
 INTERNAL **REFLECTION**
 MULTILAYER OPTICS THROUGH
 MATERIAL SELECTION
- AB - (A2 A3)
 An optic device includes a
 multilayer zone forming a
 redirection section for
 redirecting and transmitting
 photons through total
 internal **reflection**, each
 multilayer zone including a high
 index material having a first real
 refractive index n_1 and a first
 absorption coefficient β_1 , a low
 index material having a second
 real refractive index n_2 and a
 second absorption coefficient
 β_2 , and a grading zone disposed
 between the high index material
 and the low index material and
 including a grading layer having
 a third real refractive index n_3 ,
 and a third absorption
 coefficient β_3 , wherein $n_1 > n_3$
 $> n_2$.

PNFP - JP5215044B B2 20130619

PR - JP20080146811 20080604

AP - JP20080146811 20080604

DT - I

FI - B65H7/14

FT - 3F048/AA01; 3F048/AB01; 3F048/BA02; 3F048/BA11; 3F048/BB10; 3F048/CB03; 3F048/CB12; 3F048/CB13; 3F048/DA01; 3F048/DB06; 3F048/DC13; 3F048/EB38

PA - (A)
CANON DENSHI KK

TI - (A)
SHEET FEEDER

AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a sheet feeder capable of detecting with excellent accuracy whether or not sheets are stacked on a stacking part by using an inexpensive sheet detection means not in contact with the sheets, and enhancing the durability of electric wires of the sheet detection means.
- SOLUTION: The sheet feeder 101 comprises a stacking part 1 with sheets being stacked thereon, a paper feed means 4 for feeding the sheets stacked on the stacking part 1, a sheet detection means for detecting presence/absence of sheets stacked on the stacking part 1, and a light emitting unit **SS1**-a for abnormality detection and a light receiving unit **SS1**-b for abnormality detection which detect buckling of the sheet when feeding the sheet by the paper feed means 4. The sheet detection means has a reflecting surface 30a for guiding the light irradiated from the light emitting unit **SS1**-a for abnormality detection in the passing direction of the stacking surface of the stacking part 1 by the **reflection**, and a light receiving unit 12 for sheet detection which receives the light passing through the stacking surface.
- COPYRIGHT: (C)2010,JPO&INPIT

4/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [US2002102087](#) A1 20020801

PNFP - US6746130 B2 20040608

PR - JP20000392846 20001225

AP - US20010020280 20011218

DT - *

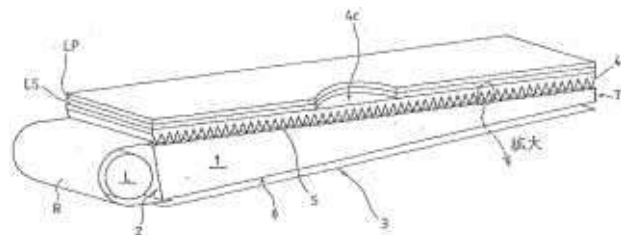
CT - (B2)
[US6222689](#) B1 []; [US6467925](#) B2 []

CCI - [G02B6/0031](#) ; [G02B6/0046](#) ;
[G02B6/005](#) ; [G02B6/0053](#) ;
[G02B6/0071](#)

CCA - [G02B6/0001](#) ; [G02B6/4298](#)

PA - (A1 B2)
ENPLAS CORP [JP]

TI - (A1 B2)



Light control sheet, surface light source device and liquid crystal display

AB

- (A1 B2)

A light control sheet suitable for direction-controlling an angularly extending oblique input light, surface light source device and LCD using the light control sheet. A light control sheet is disposed along an emission face of a light guide plate direction-controls main and subsidiary light fluxes to cause them to be emitted toward a desired direction. Main beam S1 emitted from the emission face transmits (with a small refraction) through a first face, being inner-reflected (total **reflection**) by a first slope region and then outputted from a light output face (**SS1**). First subsidiary beam T1 transmits (with a small refraction) through the first face, being inner-reflected (total **reflection**) by a second slope region and then outputted from the light output face (TT1).

PN - [WO2008024058](#) A1 20080228

PR - SE20060001726 20060822

AP - WO2007SE50524 20070712

DT - *; Rep

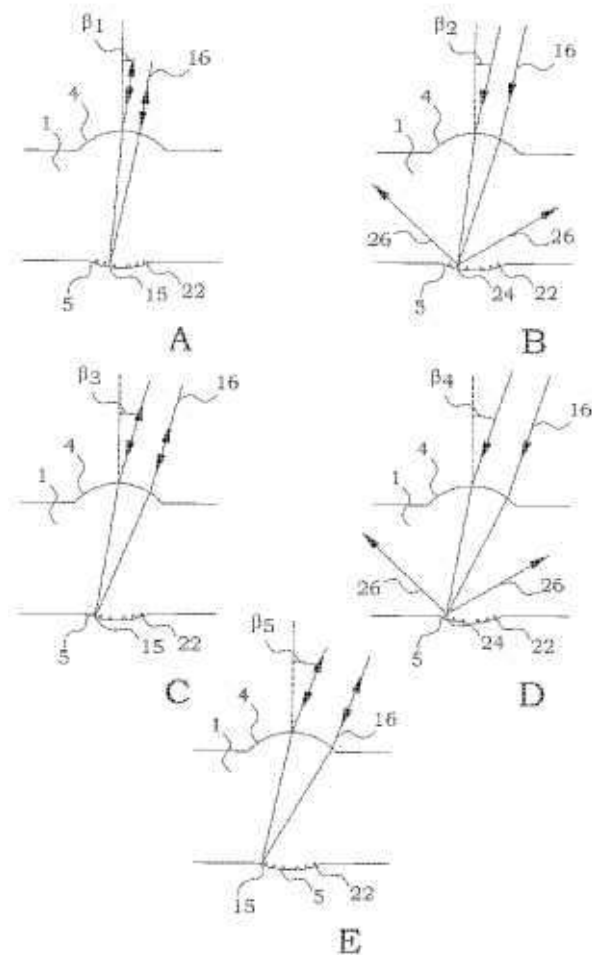
CT - |SE| ISR (A1)
[US6995836](#) B1 20060207
 [A] (TONDORF SEBASTIAN [DE], et al);
[WO9534006](#) A1 19951214
 [A] (INDUSTRIMATERIEL AB [SE], et al);
[WO0034807](#) A1 20000615
 [A] (EAST OF SWEDEN AB [SE], et al)

CCI - [G01B11/272](#) ; [G02B3/0068](#) ;
[G02B5/126](#)

PA - ROLLING OPTICS AB [SE]; LUNDVALL AXEL [SE]

TI - METHOD AND DEVICE FOR ANGLE DETERMINATION AND RETROREFLECTING FOIL

AB - Methods and devices for angle determination, as well as retroreflecting foils (1) are presented. A retroreflecting foil (1) is arranged at a surface, an angle of which is going to be determined. The retroreflecting foil (1) has a lens surface with a plurality of spherical microlenses (4) and a reflecting surface with a plurality of spherical mirrors (5) of a second main radius of curvature. The lens surface of the retroreflecting foil (1) is illuminated, and transitions between darkness and light in radiation reflected from the retroreflecting foil (1), either upon changing a relative angle (β_1 - β_5) between the retroreflecting foil (1) and the illuminating light or spatial transitions over the surface of the retroreflecting foil (1), are observed. An angle measure associated with the transitions is determined. The said spherical mirrors (5) of the



retroreflecting foil present preferably at least one inner point (22) of a spherical mirror surface at which **reflection** according to said second main radius of curvature is prohibited.

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- PN - [JP2005010395](#) A 20050113
- PNFP - JP4512328B B2 20100728
- PR - JP20030173617 20030618
- AP - JP20030173617 20030618
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[JP2002162645](#) A 20020607 [] (SONY CORP);
[JP2000056326](#) A 20000225 [] (SEIKO EPSON CORP);
[JP2003186033](#) A 20030703 [] (KYOCERA CORP)
- FI - G02B5/02&C; G02B5/08&A; G02B5/08&C; G02B5/20&101; G02F1/1335&505; G02F1/1335&520; G03F1/08&D; G03F1/52; G03F1/68; G03F7/20&501; G03F7/20&521; G03F7/40&521; H01L21/30&502P
- FT - 2H042/BA03; 2H042/BA15; 2H042/BA20; 2H042/DA02; 2H042/DA04; 2H042/DA09; 2H042/DA14; 2H042/DA22; 2H042/DC02; 2H048/BA02; 2H048/BA43; 2H048/BB02; 2H048/BB10; 2H048/BB44; 2H091/FA02Y; 2H091/FA03Y; 2H091/FA16Y; 2H091/FA31Y; 2H091/FA32Y; 2H091/FC01; 2H091/FC10; 2H091/FC22; 2H091/FC23; 2H091/FC26; 2H091/KA10; 2H091/LA12; 2H091/LA18; 2H095/BB02; 2H095/BC09; 2H096/AA24; 2H096/AA30; 2H096/HA01; 2H097/GA45; 2H097/LA12; 2H148/BC08; 2H148/BC57; 2H148/BC60; 2H148/BD23; 2H148/BG05; 2H148/BH04; 2H148/BH18; 2H148/BH28; 2H191/FA02Y; 2H191/FA05Y; 2H191/FA22X; 2H191/FA22Z; 2H191/FA33Y; 2H191/FA34Y; 2H191/FB02; 2H191/FB14; 2H191/FC02; 2H191/FC10; 2H191/FC32; 2H191/FC33; 2H191/FD20; 2H191/LA02; 2H191/LA13; 2H191/LA21; 2H191/NA18; 2H191/NA29; 2H191/NA35; 2H191/NA37; 2H195/BB02; 2H195/BC09; 2H196/AA24; 2H196/AA30; 2H196/HA01; 2H197/AA04; 2H197/BA11; 2H197/CA03; 2H197/HA05; 2H197/HA08; 2H197/JA05; 2H197/JA22; 2H291/FA02Y; 2H291/FA05Y; 2H291/FA22X; 2H291/FA22Z; 2H291/FA33Y; 2H291/FA34Y; 2H291/FB02; 2H291/FB14; 2H291/FC02; 2H291/FC10; 2H291/FC32; 2H291/FC33; 2H291/FD20; 2H291/LA02; 2H291/LA13; 2H291/LA21; 2H291/NA18; 2H291/NA29; 2H291/NA35; 2H291/NA37
- PA - (A)
SHIN STI TECHNOLOGY KK
- TI - (A)
PHOTOMASK, DIFFUSE **REFLECTION** PLATE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME, AND COLOR FILTER
- AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a photomask capable of suppressing peeling of a photoresist when a diffuse **reflection** plate is produced using proximity exposure, and to provide a diffuse **reflection** plate, a method for producing the same, and a color filter.

- SOLUTION:** A pattern forming region PA of the photomask M is obtained by repeatedly disposing, in a Y direction, a beltlike one-unit region U1 which extends along an X direction. The one-unit region U1 comprises first and second irregularities forming regions **SS1**, SS2 and a slender light transmissive part TS interposed between them. These have a belt shape which extends along the X direction from one end to the other end of the one-unit region U1. The first and second irregularities forming regions **SS1**, SS2 have a plurality of fine light transmissive parts TD in a light shielding region NT. When a photoresist is patterned using the photomask M, a photoresist pattern 2 having beltlike slender openings GS is obtained and fine photoresist parts easy to peel do not remain.

- COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI

PN - [JP2002197908](#) A 20020712

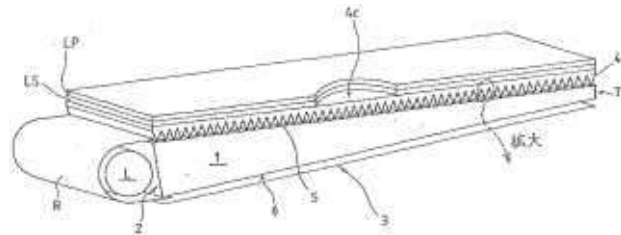
PR - JP20000392846 20001225

DT - 1

CCA - [G02B6/4298](#) ; [G02B6/0001](#)

FT

- 2H042/CA01; 2H042/CA12;
2H042/CA17; 2H091/FA14Z;
2H091/FA21Z; 2H091/FA23Z;
2H091/FD06; 2H091/FD22;
2H091/FD23; 2H091/LA16;
2H191/FA31Z; 2H191/FA52Z;
2H191/FA71Z; 2H191/FD07;
2H191/FD42; 2H191/FD43;
2H191/LA21; 3K244/AA01;
3K244/BA14; 3K244/BA19;
3K244/BA48; 3K244/CA03;
3K244/DA01; 3K244/DA05;
3K244/EA03; 3K244/EA12;
3K244/GA01; 3K244/GA03;
3K244/GB02; 3K244/GB08;
3K244/GB12; 3K244/GB13;
3K244/GB14; 5G435/AA00;



5G435/BB12; 5G435/EE27;
5G435/GG24; 5G435/KK05

PA - (A)
ENPLAS CORP

TI - (A)
LIGHT CONTROL SHEET, SURFACE
LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE, AND
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To
provide a light control sheet
suitable for directional control
of oblique input light having a
spread angle, and to provide a
surface light source device and a
liquid crystal display utilizing
the light control sheet.
SOLUTION: Main and sub
luminous fluxes from the output
surface are directionally
controlled with the light control
sheet 41 arranged along the
output surface of a light guide
plate, and outputted in the
desired direction. Main light
beam S1 is emitted from a light
emitting surface, passing
through a first surface 41a
(small angle refraction),
internally reflected
(total **reflection**) in a first slope
region 41b, and outputted from a
light output surface 41c (**SS1**). A
first light beam T1 passes
through the first surface 41a
(small angle refraction),
internally reflected with a
second slope region 41b
(total **reflection**), and is
outputted from the light output
surface 41c (TT1). Second sub-
light beam T2 is outputted from
the light output surface 41c after
two times of internal **reflection**.

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PN - [JPH09147408](#) A 19970606

PR - JP19950310473 19951129

AP - JP19950310473 19951129

DT - I

FI - G11B11/10&586C; G11B11/105&586; G11B11/105&586H; G11B7/135; G11B7/135&Z

FT - 5D075/AA03; 5D075/BB04; 5D075/CC04; 5D075/CC11; 5D075/CC24; 5D075/CD07; 5D075/DD03; 5D119/AA11; 5D119/AA13; 5D119/BA01; 5D119/BB01; 5D119/BB05; 5D119/DA05; 5D119/EB13; 5D119/EB14; 5D119/EC40; 5D119/EC44; 5D119/EC48; 5D119/KA04; 5D119/KA11; 5D119/KA43; 5D789/AA11; 5D789/AA13; 5D789/BA01; 5D789/BB01; 5D789/BB05; 5D789/DA05; 5D789/EB13; 5D789/EB14; 5D789/EC40; 5D789/EC44; 5D789/EC48; 5D789/KA04; 5D789/KA11; 5D789/KA43

PA - MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD

TI - OPTICAL HEAD

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical head capable of high density reproducing even with a laser of a long wavelength. SOLUTION: An emission means constituted of a laser 10 and a polarizing hologram 11 irradiates three pieces of light beams. A track T1 on a magneto-optical disk 1 is irradiated by SP of a P polarization (polarization components parallel to x, y axes are called respectively as an S polarization, the P polarization based on a **reflection** surface of a beam splitter 12 for convenience), and adjacent tracks T2, T3 are irradiated by **SS1**, **SS2** of the S polarization. An analyzer 14 whose bearing is set in 45 deg. for the y axis, and the light is divided to components U, Y orthogonally intersected with each other to be incident on a photodetector 15. The output of the photodetector 15 is received by a differential amplifier 16. Thus, since the information of the adjacent tracks are subtracted from main **reflection** light by differential motion, cross talk is eliminated, and an inexpensive semiconductor laser is used without enlarging a numeral aperture.

9/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS5854737](#) A 19830331

PR - JP19810151993 19810928

AP - JP19810151993 19810928

DT - I

CCI - [H04B17/00](#)

FI - H04B14/00&Z; H04B7/00

FT - 5K041/AA08; 5K041/FF08; 5K041/FF30; 5K041/FF32; 5K059/AA00; 5K059/BB08; 5K159/AA00; 5K159/BB08

PA - FUJITSU LTD

TI - RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

AB - PURPOSE:To transmit a sub-signal from the reception side to the transmission side with a simple method, by providing a **reflection** circuit of the voltage controlled type for the receiver side, in a radio communication system having a transmitter and a receiver. CONSTITUTION:Electromagnetic waves radiated from a transmission antenna 6 are received at a reception antenna 8, a part of the received electromagnetic waves is reflected through the operation of a **reflection** circuit 9 and radiated from the reception antenna 8 and received at the transmission antenna 6. The rest is frequency-converted at a mixing circuit 10 and a local oscillator 11 to be an intermediate frequency signal. On the other hand, the **reflection** circuit 9 is controlled with a sub-signal input **SS1** and

the amplitude or phase of the reflected waves is changed according to the **SS1**. The reflected waves like this are received at the transmission antenna 6 and inputted to a mixer 3 via a directional coupler 2 as the **reflection** signal. At the mixer 3, the signal is mixed with a part of the transmission signal leaked from an FM modulation oscillating circuit 1, the phase difference component of the both is picked up at a filter 4 and a sub-signal output SS0 is obtained at a detection circuit 5.

10/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS55150700](#) A 19801122
 PNFP - JPS6013640B B2 19850408
 PR - JP19790058797 19790514
 AP - JP19790058797 19790514
 DT - I
 CCI - [H04S5/02](#)
 FI - H04S1/00&D; H04S1/00&200; H04S5/02; H04S5/02&A; H04S7/00&300; H04S7/00&350
 FT - 5D062/AA22; 5D062/AA25; 5D062/BB05; 5D062/BB06; 5D162/AA06; 5D162/CA01; 5D162/CA21; 5D162/CC37; 5D162/CC39; 5D162/EG02
 PA - (A)
 MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD
 TI - (A)
 STEREOPHONIC REPRODUCING SYSTEM
 AB - (A)

PURPOSE: To make it possible to obtain acoustic effects as great as a large hall with the space of a general room, by forming electrically the support sound of a prescribed time delay and by utilizing two sub-speakers to reproduce the **reflection** sound.

CONSTITUTION: The signals of stereo signal source STG are applied to the main speakers through left and right pre-amplifiers and main amplifiers. Meanwhile, outputs of left and right pre-amplifiers are added in adding circuit MIX1 and are further added in adding circuit MIX2 through attenuating circuit ATT0, delay circuits tau1- and attenuating circuits ATT1-, and the time delay of the **reflection** sound is set to 30-220msec. This output is amplified and supplied to sub-speaker **SS1**, and a signal which is obtained by delaying the output of adding circuit MIX2 by approximately 20msec furthermore and is larger than the signal of speaker **SS1** by approximately 6dB is supplied to the other sub-speaker SS2. These sub-speakers are arranged symmetrically in the left and the right, so that acoustic effects can be obtained as great as a large hall with the space of a general room.

11/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB986729](#) A 19650324

PR - DE1962S081000 19620820

AP - GB19630032628 19630819

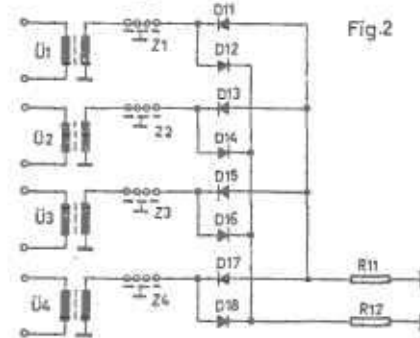
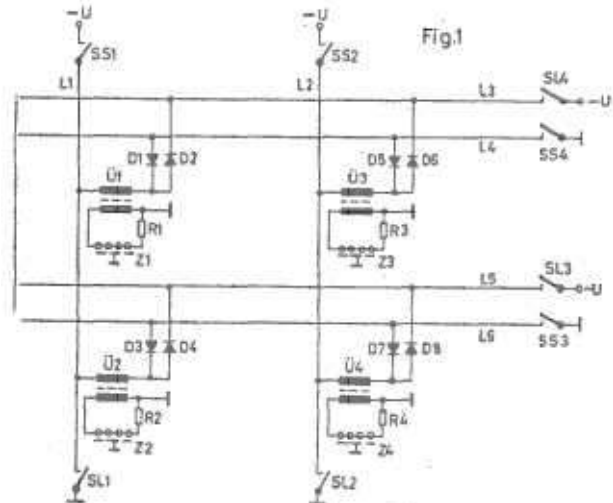
DT - *

CCI - [G11C11/06007](#) ; [G06F7/02](#) ; [H03K17/002](#)

PA - SIEMENS AG

TI - Improvements in or relating to electrical matrix switching systems

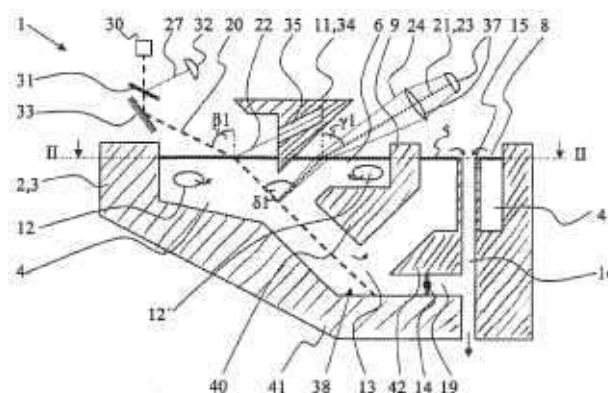
AB - 986,729. Diode switching circuits; circuits employing bi-stable magnetic elements. SIEMENS & HALSKE A.G. Aug. 19, 1963 [Aug. 20, 1962], No. 32628/63. Headings H3B and H3P. In a magnetic storage or relay-operating matrix, each row and column conductor is in the form of a transmission line terminated by a resistance equal to the characteristic impedance and is energized from the secondary winding of a transformer, the primary of which is energized from a diode switching matrix. Fig. 1 shows a ferrite core storage matrix in which each row conductor Z1 . . . Z4 and each column conductor (not shown) is energized by the secondary winding of transformers U1 . . . U4 connected to the cross points of a diode switching matrix. In order to read from one core of the row Z1, switches SL1, SL4 are closed, giving a current via diode D2 in the primary of transformer U1. A pulse is thus induced in the secondary of U1 and transmitted along the row conductor Z1 and dissipated in the termination resistor R1. The appropriate core is selected by switching the appropriate column conductor (not shown). Switches such



as **SS1**, SS4 are closed to provide a writing current via diode D1. Terminating resistors R1 . . . R4 prevent spurious pulses in the various conductors due to **reflection** at mismatched terminations. In Fig. 2, two terminating resistors R11, R12 are used for all the row conductors Z1 . . . Z4, R11 being connected in circuit by diodes such as D11, D13 during readout and R12 being connected by diodes such as D12, D14 during writing pulses.

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[US3364812](#) A 19680123
 [XAY] (EWING JAMES H)
 [X] 1-3,6,7,11,17,20,23,25-28,31
 * column 2, line 12 - column 4,
 line 75; figure 1 *
 [A] 5,18,19,21,29,30
 [Y] 1,25,28;
[JPS5171186](#) A 19760619
 [YA] (NIPPON STEEL CORP)
 [Y] 1,25,28
 * figures 1,5 *
 [A] 8;
[US4943370](#) A 19900724
 [A] (GORTOWSKI EDMUND P [GB])
 [A] 1,25,28
 * column 5, line 3 - line 39;
 figure 6 *;
[WO0216917](#) A1 20020228
 [A] (LATTICEINTELLECTUAL
 PROPERTY [GB], et al)
 [A] 1,25,28
 * page 8, paragraph 3 -
 page 10, paragraph 3; figures 2-
 4 *;
[US3065665](#) A 19621127
 [A] (MOHD AKHTAR, et al)



[A] 1,25,28

* column 1, line 36 - column 2,
line 25; figure 1 *

- CCI - [G01N33/1893](#) ; [G01N21/51](#) ;
[G01N21/645](#)
- CUI - [G01N15/10](#) ; [G01N21/53](#) ;
[G01N21/532](#)
- CCA - [G01N2021/6482](#)
- CUA - [G01N21/05](#) ; [G01N2015/0693](#)
- PA - SWAN ANALYTISCHE INSTRAG
[CH]; WAGNER HEINZ [CH]
- TI - PHOTOMETRIC METHOD AND
APPARATUS FOR MEASURING A
LIQUID'S TURBIDITY,
FLUORESCENCE,
PHOSPHORESCENCE AND/OR
ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT
- AB - The apparatus for deriving at
least one property like turbidity
or fluorescence of a sample
liquid from measuring emitted
light emitted from said sample
liquid upon irradiation of said
sample liquid with a probe light
beam comprises a container for
containing said sample liquid,
said sample liquid forming a
sample surface. It furthermore
comprises a light source for
generating said probe light beam
directed, in an angle $\beta_1 \geq 0^\circ$ with
respect to a sample surface
normal, at said sample surface,
and a detector adapted to
detecting an intensity of said
emitted light emitted through
said sample surface out of said
sample liquid generally along a
first detection axis, said first
detection axis forming an angle
 $\gamma_1 \geq 0^\circ$ with a sample surface
normal. It also comprises an
optical barrier arranged between
said probe light beam and said
first detection axis adapted to
blocking a propagation of light
originating from **reflection** or

scattering of said probe light beam at said sample surface generally along said first detection axis. The apparatus may comprise an outlet section for removing sample liquid from said container, having at least one opening to said main section located beneath said sample surface and a first separating member for substantially separating a portion of said sample surface belonging to said outlet section from a portion of said sample surface belonging to a main section, where said light enters and exits the sample liquid.

[SS 4]