



New connection on: : 09-02-2018 : 05:31:40 - Last disconnection on: : 09-02-2018 : 04:47:06

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[No database/cluster active] ..fi epodoc

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] (container+ or receptacle) and valve

Results in EPODOC 90.149

[SS 2] * and PD<2017-10-22

Results in EPODOC 89.786

[SS 3] * and (bag+ or pocket+)

Results in EPODOC 3.813

[SS 4] 2 and two 1d (pocket+ or compartment+)

Different expressions or operators have been used without brackets. *ERROR(-50002)*

[SS 4] 2 and (two 1d (pocket+ or compartment+))

Results in EPODOC 229

[SS 5] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 5] * and expan+

Results in EPODOC 8

[SS 6] ..li



PN - [GB2515405](#) A 20141224

PNFP - GB2515405 B 20151202

PR - GB20120016928
20120921; GB20130016705
20130920

AP - GB20140011374 20130920

DT - **

CT - || STSE (A B)
[GB2452393](#) A 20090304 [] (HILL
DAVID [GB], et al)
[WO9925398](#) A1 19990527 [] (REDMOND ANTHONY DAMIEN
[GB])
[US2007179460](#) A1 20070802 [] (ADAHAN CARMELI [IL])

CCI - [A61M1/0031](#) ; [A61M1/0088](#) ;
[A61M1/0092](#) ; [A61M1/0096](#)

CNOI - (A)
[A61M1/0001](#) ; [A61M1/0019](#) ;
[A61M1/0023](#) ; [A61J1/10](#) ;
[A61J1/14](#) ; [A61J1/2075](#) ;
[A61J1/2079](#)
(B)
[A61M1/0001](#) ; [A61M1/0019](#) ;
[A61M1/0023](#)

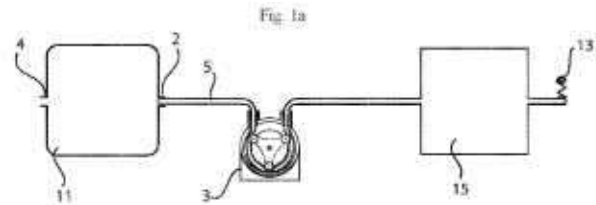
CCA - [A61M2205/3331](#)

CUA - [A61M2205/8206](#) ;
[A61M2209/088](#)

PA - (A B)
I2R MEDICAL LTD [GB]

TI - (A B)
Portable medical device system

AB - (A)
Disclosed is apparatus
comprising a wound dressing 15
connected to a fluid **container** 11
via a pump 3, wherein the wound
dressing is in communication
with a mechanical pressure
control **valve** 13, the
fluid **container** is provided with
an inlet 2 and a vent outlet 4, see
figure 1. The fluid **container** is a
flexible fluid **container**
comprising at least two layers of
film 21, 23 with an integrated



vent 29, preferably a microporous fluid separator or hydrophobic membrane, which divides the **container** into at least **two** internal **compartments**, permitting gas flow between the compartments from the inlet 19 to the outlet 31 but preventing fluid flow. Absorbent polymeric material 25, 27 may act as a spacer. Other apparatus provided comprises a means for detecting the level of fluid within a wound fluid **container**, comprising a restraining strap, plate or rigid housing. In particular the strap may comprise a pressure sensitive switch, with electrical contacts which break a detection circuit on **expansion** of the **container**.

2/8 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [US3741400](#) A 19730626
- PR - US19700046168 19700615
- AP - USD3741400 19700615
- DT - *
- CT - [US1528480](#) A []; [US2963162](#) A [];
[US2995253](#) A []; [US3300051](#) A [];
[US3508653](#) A []; [US982328](#) A [];
[US3583230](#) A []
- CCI - [B01L3/5021](#)
- CCA - [B01L2300/0681](#) ;
[B01L2400/0633](#)
- PA - DICK J
- TI - BLOOD SAMPLE **CONTAINER**
- AB - A generally tubular shaped **container** includes an **expandable** head **valve** member and retaining clip assembly therewithin. On centrifuging the clip is disengaged from the valving member, permitting it to **expand**

toward the inner walls of the **container** to form **two** separate **compartments**, one for the blood cells and one for the serum. During centrifuging, the **valve** member head is temporarily deformed at its edges an amount sufficient to allow the cells to move therepast, and at the conclusion of centrifuging the head resumes sealing engagement with the **container** wall. The serum may then be simply poured out of the **container** for testing.

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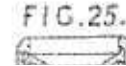
- PN - [US4889189](#) A 19891226
- PR - US19880194697
19880516; US19830546267
19831028
- AP - US19880194697 19880516
- DT - *
- CT - [US637250](#) A []; [US1338778](#) A [];
[US1825922](#) A []; [US2253601](#) A [];
[US2557957](#) A []; [US2579100](#) A [];
[US2804929](#) A []; [US2808114](#) A [];
[US3211348](#) A []; [US3319420](#) A [];
[US3327906](#) A []; [US3401750](#) A [];
[US3408731](#) A []; [US3915237](#) A [];
[DE3006519](#) A1 []; [GB191302173](#) A []
- CCI - [A62C35/02](#) ; [A62C13/68](#)
- PA - ROZNIECKI EDWARD J [US]
- TI - Fire suppressant mechanism and method for sizing same
- AB - Disclosed is a fire extinguisher comprising a **container** separated into **two compartments**, one compartment containing



pressurized gas and the other containing an extinguishant. The **container** has a **valve** to release the extinguishant, which is forced from the **container** when the bladder is **expanded** by the pressurized gas. The center of the bladder has a force absorbtion means for protection against the impact of the bladder striking the inner wall of the **container**. The force absorbtion means has two disks clamped together to retain an annular bead of the bladder.

4/8 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB190313237](#) A 19040602
 PR - GBT190313237 19030613
 AP - GBD190313237 19030613
 DT - I
 PA - LAWRENCE WILLIAM HENRY;
 KENNEDY ROBERT
 TI - Improvements in Milking
 Apparatus.
 AB - 13,237. Lawrence, W. H., and
 Kennedy, R. June 13. Cow-milkers.
 -Three methods of milking cows
 and other animals by means of
 special apparatus of the type
 described in Specifications Nos.
 6129 and 14,619, A.D. 1896, No.
 8846, A.D. 1897, No. 21,738, A.D.
 1898, and No. 23,353, A.D. 1901,
 are described. In the first
 method, pulsations of vacuum or
 pneumatic pressure are effected
 in the outer chambers of double-
 chambered teat cups and the
 degree of vacuum in the inner
 chambers is regulated, while air
 is admitted intermittently to the
 milk conductor to assist the flow
 of milk. A pulsator similar to
 that described in Specification
 No. 23,353, A.D. 1901, is
 mounted on a base, which serves



as a cover for the milk **receptacle** and is arranged with ports and passages leading from the **valve** seating of the pulsator to the vacuum pipe, the atmosphere, the milk **receptacle**, and the teat cups of one or more animals. The vacuum in the milk **receptacle** is regulated by means of an adjustable spring-controlled reducing-**valve**. A doubleseated screw **valve** is provided so that air may be drawn into the apparatus from the **receptacle** or from the atmosphere. The milk passes through special vertical inspection devices, and air is admitted behind it through a spring-controlled **valve** in the double claw, the movements of the **valve** synchronizing with those of the pulsator. When the air supplied to the outer chambers is taken direct from the atmosphere, this **valve** establishes communication between a restricted opening in the milk conductor and an opening in the air conductor, the head of the **valve** forming a piston working in a chamber but provided with clearance or passages so that a limited amount of air may pass. When the air supply is taken from the milk **receptacle**, the **valve** is modified in form and admits air from the atmosphere. In the second method of milking, pulsations of vacuum or pneumatic pressure are produced in both the inner and outer chambers of the teat cups, either simultaneously or alternately according to whether both walls of the teat cups are flexible or only the inner one. This is accomplished by means of a modification of the

apparatus described in Specification No. 23,353, A.D. 1901. The piston of the pulsator is caused to operate a similar piston by means of a pendulum lever, so that pulsations are produced in two sets of ports and passages. The claw used may be of the form shown in Fig. 22. The milk conductor 47 and air conductor 48 are provided with four branches 33, 32 respectively, and the milk conductor 47 with a special double spring-controlled **valve**. When the vacuum in the conductor 47 is near its maximum, the small **valve** 59 opens and air is drawn in through the aperture 63, which may be provided with means for regulating its area, until the vacuum is so reduced that the **valve** closes. The larger **valve** 61 is open to the atmosphere and acts as a piston in the chamber 62. One pulsating piston may be used instead of two, and the apparatus may be used in connection with single-chambered teat cups, two cups in each set of four being connected so that the contraction of one pair takes place simultaneously with the **expansion** of the other. In the third method of milking, variations of vacuum or pneumatic pressure are effected in the outer chambers of the teat cups and the vacuum is periodically partially or entirely cut off from the inner chambers in synchronism with the variations in the outer. This is preferably done by means of a modification of the differential pulsating piston or **valve** described in Specification No.

6129, A.D. 1896. Fig. 10 shows the apparatus in section. In the position shown, the vacuum has access from the milk **receptacle** by the passage 70, **valve** cavity 69, port 71, and pipe 72 to the teat cups, and also from the teat cups by way of the **valve** in the claw, the pipe 78, port 77, and passage 75 to both ends of the cylinder 68. When the combined force, due to the vacuum and to the pressure of the air on the small ends 65, is sufficiently great to overcome the adjustable pull of the spring 80, the piston 67 moves inwards and opens the port 83<a>, thus admitting air to the annular area 66. This forces the piston against the adjustable stop 79 and partially or completely closes the ports 70, 71, thus cutting off the vacuum from the teat cups. In this position, the cups are in communication with the atmosphere through the ports 83<a>, 77, and the vacuum falls till the spring 80 moves the piston back. The outer end of the piston is surrounded by a flanged leather 73 held against it by an endless spiral spring or elastic ring 74. The passage 75 is furnished with a regulator screw or **valve** 76. In claws for use with single-chambered teat cups, the milk conductor forms a continuation of the air conductor and no **valve** is used. In a modified form, this differential device may be made to actuate the pulsator described in relation to the first method of milking. In this form, the piston at the junction of the smaller and larger parts forms a **valve** which closes against a seat. It is provided with cavities and

passages, which alternately connect each end of the pulsator cylinder with the vacuum and the air supply. The air for reducing the vacuum in the teat cups is obtained from the **valve** chamber by means of a pipe, a blind port, and a restricted passage. The areas of the passages in the **valve** casing are regulated by screws. Fig. 6 shows a special form of inspection device, in which the transparent portion 110 is held vertical by a screw cap 114 and surrounds a hollow stem 111, up the outside of which the milk rises till it reaches the apertures 113, when it flows out through the duplex stop-cock 117. A small hole 112 constitutes a bypass, through which all the milk passes when the quantity falls below a certain amount. In another arrangement, the glass cylinder 110 is surrounded by a spiral spring or by a metal case having apertures, and the milk flows over the top of the stem 111. In another arrangement, vertical inspection glasses are fitted below the cocks 117 and are jammed up tight by screw nozzles. Fig. 25 shows a teat cup having both walls 122, 123 flexible and a cup end or junction 127 with a nozzle 25 and a screwed end 128 coned to receive the lower end of the inner wall which is held between it and the conical end of a nozzle 124 forced upwards by a screw cap 130. Other forms of cups with rigid outer casing and modified means of connecting it to the inner flexible lining are described. The lining may be grooved and graduated in thickness, and may be stretched

by means of a screwed nozzle in which is a small aperture leading from the inner to the outer chamber. In one form, the lower end of the lining is moulded to fit elastically over a bead on a nozzle and the outer casing is shaped to correspond. In another form, a plain lining is employed, the lower end being drawn through a sleeve and waist on the outer case and **expanded** and secured by a cone sliding on a nozzle and forced upwards by a nut. The Provisional Specification states that the pulsations in the outer chambers of the teat cups may be produced by connecting them with the passage leading from the **valve** to the cylinder end of the mechanism described in Specification No. 23,353, A.D. 1901. It also states that the inner lining of teat cups with flexible outer casings squeezes the milk from the teat by its own resiliency, which may be increased by means of springs or elastic material, and that the claw may be constructed with one body piece divided into **two compartments** communicating with the inner and outer chambers of the teat cups.

PN - [GB1526140](#) A 19780927

PR - SE19750014651 19751223

AP - GB19760053839 19761223

DT - **

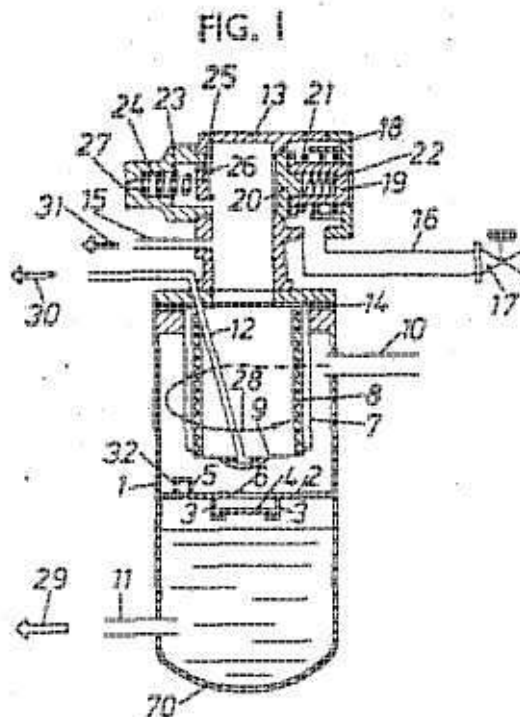
CCI - [B01D53/26](#)

CCA - [Y10S55/25](#)

PA - ATLAS COPCO AB

TI - SEPARATION OF LIQUID FROM
LIQUID-CONTAINING
COMPRESSED GA

AB - 1526140 Liquid particle
separator ATLAS COPCO AB 23
Dec 1976 [23 Dec 1975]
53839/76 Headings BIT B2P An
apparatus for separating liquid
(e.g. oil) from compressed gas
comprises a **container** separated
into **two compartments** by a
non- return valved plate 2, into
the upper compartment of which
gas is admitted (e.g. tangentially)
so that liquid particles are
deposited and flow downwardly
through opening 6 into lower
compartment 70, and partly
cleaned gas is then passed
through a filter element 8. Gas
may then exit through a head
piece 13 by way of a pressure
check **valve** 20 and passage 16.
On decompression of the upper
chamber oil containing
compressed gas bubbles is
prevented from **expanding** into
the upper chamber by the
closure of non return **valve** piece
4. Oil may be drained from
compartment 70 and through
tube 9 for reuse. A fine bleed
aperture e.g. 32 equalizes
pressure slowly.



PN - [GB1120889](#) A 19680724

PR - GB19660045483 19661011

AP - GB19660045483 19661011

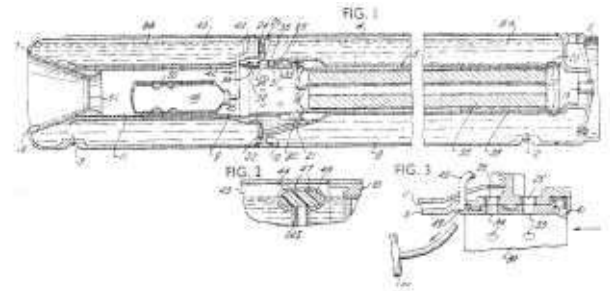
DT - *

CCI - [F02K9/50](#) ; [F02K9/566](#) ;
[F02K9/605](#) ; [F02K9/68](#)

PA - THIOKOL CHEMICAL CORP

TI - Rocket motor construction

AB - 1,120,889. Rocket motors.
 THIOKOL CHEMICAL CORP. 11
 Oct., 1966, No. 45483/66.
 Heading F3A. [Also in Division
 F1] In a rocket motor comprising
 a combustion chamber and a
 tank for storing at least one
 propellant liquid which tends to
 decompose and so produce a
 high pressure in the tank, a
 connection is provided between
 a point in the tank where gas
 collects and the exterior of the
 tank, the connection extending
 through the wall of the tank and
 being sealed thereto, there being
 a gas permeable, liquid
 impermeable filter in the
 connection whereby gas may be
 vented from the tank. The rocket
 motor shown comprises inner
 and outer walls 5, 4 which define
 an annular space 8 which is
 divided by a partition 10
 into **two compartments** 8A and
 8B which are utilized for liquid
 propellant storage, the
 compartment 8A being for
 storage of liquid oxidizer such
 as inhibited red fuming nitric
 acid, and compartment 8B for
 storage of liquid fuel such as
 unsymmetrical dimethyl
 hydrazine, the compartments
 being filled through openings 12,
 13 which are then sealed. The
 inner wall 5 defines a
 combustion chamber 9 to the
 rearward end of which is

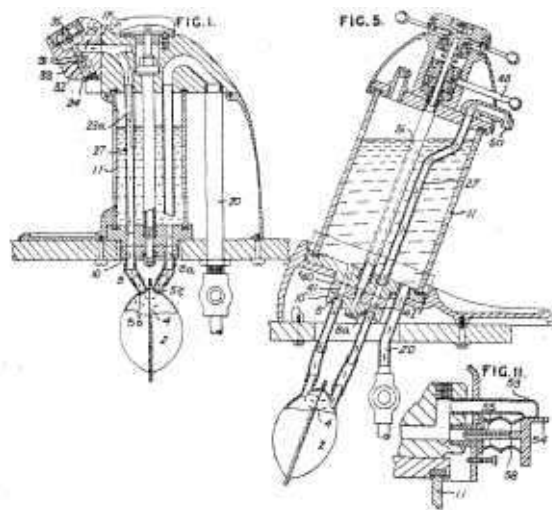


mounted a propulsion nozzle 14. A solid propellant charge 38 is inserted into the forward portion of the combustion chamber and an igniter 15 is provided to fire the charge 38. When the charge 38 is fired, the resulting pressure increase bursts the bands 23 and 24 and the pressure gases pass through ports 20 and 22 to pressurize the oxidizer and fuel storage compartments 8A, 8B respectively. At the same time the pressure gases pass through the perforated end wall 40 and act on the slide **valve** 31 which moves to the left shearing the seal cups 35, 36 and placing the ports 33, 34 in communication with the orifices 25, 26. The pressurized fuel and oxidizer propellants now pass into the combustion chamber where the mixture is ignited by the hot gases from the solid fuel charge 38. The pressure produced in the chamber bursts the closure disc 51 and the gases discharge through the nozzle 14. The fuel flowing to the aligned orifices 26, 34 passes adjacent the wall of the combustion chamber through a space defined by a tubular baffle 11 so as to effect cooling. A device 42 is provided to prevent excessive pressure building up in the fuel storage compartment 8B during storage either in the horizontal position shown or in the vertical position preparatory to firing, the device comprising a collecting head 44 having perforations 47 and containing a suitable gaspermeable, liquid-impermeable material such as a porous fluoro-carbon resin. A tube 45 passes from the head 44 through the wall of the fuel

storage compartment and into combustion chamber 9 where it is connected to an **expansible container** 46 which is disposed within a retainer 50. Any gas collecting in the ullage space 43 will thus pass into the **container** 46 and so prevent excess pressure being created within the fuel storage compartment. The **container** 46 and the retainer 50 are discharged through the nozzle 14 as the rocket is fired, the slide **valve** 30 severing the tube 45 as it moves to the left and then sealing the open end. - Reference has been directed by the Comptroller to Specification 942,047.

7/8 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB909955](#) A 19621107
- PR - GB19590038034 19591110
- AP - GB19590038034 19591110
- DT - *
- CCI - [B67D1/0007](#)
- PA - JOHN WALLACE
- TI - Improved means for dispensing measured quantities of beer and other liquid
- AB - 909,955. Delivering measured quantities of liquid. WALLACE, J. Feb. 8, 1961 [Nov. 10, 1959; April 4, 1960; Aug. 24, 1960], Nos. 38034/59, 11773/60 and 29219/60. Class 106 (5). A dispensing device, particularly for beer or other gas-charged liquids, has a chamber 2 divided into **two compartments** by a flexible diaphragm 4, manually-operated **valve** means for admitting the liquid on one or other side of the diaphragm and a **receptacle** 11 preceding the measuring compartments and serving to trap the free gases

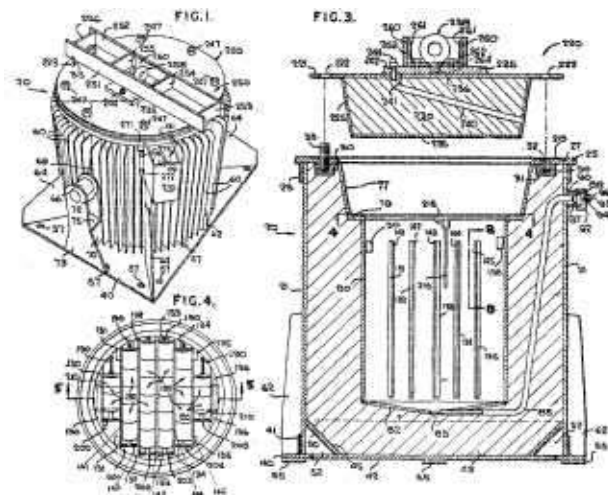


given off by the liquid so that the gases form a cushion for maintaining pressure on the liquid. The chamber 2 may be above or below the **receptacle** 11. In Fig. 1, the beer is admitted to the **receptacle** 11 through a pipe 20 and is directed to one or other side of the diaphragm 4 by a **valve** plate 10 which has two diametrically-opposite ports 8, 8a and is rotatable through 180 degrees by a knob 17. The beer discharged from one side of the diaphragm passes up a pipe 27 and duct 28 to a spring-loaded **valve** 32 which can be lifted from its seat 24 by the lip of a tumbler. The pressure of the beer acts on a diaphragm 35 on the **valve** and adjusts the position of a **valve** member 33 relative to a shoulder 31 so that the rate of flow is substantially constant irrespective of variations in the beer pressure. Grids 5b, 5c are provided at the ports of the measuring compartment to prevent the diaphragm from covering them before a compartment is fully discharged. A bleed-off tube 23a extends into the upper end of the **receptacle** 11 to a predetermined depth and communicates through a **valve** to the duct 28 ; for initial charging of the device, the bleedoff **valve** is opened until beer begins to flow from the outlet 24. In a modification, the outlet and bleed-off valves are mounted adjacent the knob 17 and are of the needle-**valve** type. In the modification shown in Fig. 5, a second **valve** plate 40 rotatable by a spring-loaded handle 48 is provided above the **valve** plate 10 and has a pair of passages

41, 42 corresponding to the **valve** ports 8, 8a and an arcuate groove which can be set so that a bleed-off tube 51 can be connected to the outlet 50 for initial charging of the **receptacle**. The rate of flow can be controlled by turning **valve** plate 40 to mask the foot of the delivery tube 27. The outlet 53, Fig. 11, may be provided with a shutter 54 carried by a grooved spindle 55 which is enclosed by a concertina-like chamber 58. The shutter is pressed back by the rim of a tumbler and, when released, the chamber 58 **expands** and prevents drip by drawing any beer in the outlet back into the chamber.

8/8 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB1046334](#) A 19661019
 PR - US19630270212 19630403
 AP - GB19640013056 19640326
 DT - **
 CCI - [G21F5/012](#) ; [G21F5/005](#) ;
[G21F5/008](#)
 PA - NAT LEAD CO
 TI - **Container** for fuel elements
 AB - 1,046,334. **Containers** for transporting radioactive material. NATIONAL LEAD CO. March 26, 1964 [April 3, 1963], No. 13056/64. Heading B4Q. A transport **container** for nuclear fuel elements has a shielded cavity, for receiving fuel elements, closed by a shielded closure, there being disposed within the cavity to divide it, said plates being of a neutron absorbing material such as to control accidental criticality and which are also good heat conductors. The plates are aluminium clad boron carbide



crystals in aluminium and the **container** is able to be loaded for dry transportation in either a dry or a submerged handling facility. Heat transfer from fuel elements to **container** is by indirect conduction and by air connection; the **container** exterior has cooling fins 60 and supporting trunnions 66; all structural parts are heavy gauge steel. The lid contains lead 230 (Fig. 3), and is retained by bolts 247, and includes a vent conduit 240. The **container** comprises lead shielding 43 between inner and outer welded steel shells 80, 21. A siphon pipe 85 and **valve** is provided for drawing off water from the **container** if it has been loaded underwater. An annular gusset plate 45 contains a plurality of holes closed by a membrane plate 50; if the **container** lead becomes overheated and pressure rises dangerously within the **container**, the membrane plate 50 is ruptured and the lead **expands** into the empty annular region 52. An air venting and automatic pressure relief device 100, 119, is provided, for intentional and automatic air pressure reduction respectively. Both vent through a common filter to avoid any radioactive material escape. The separator plates 141-145 (Fig. 4) are supported in guide rails 131-135 (Fig. 3) so as to allow **expansion** and the irradiated fuel elements 180 are carried in support frames having lifting lugs (two, five or six elements to each frame). The **two** outermost **compartments** (Fig. 4) can receive burst fuel elements pre-packed in sealed **containers**

210, having filtered vents. A thermocouple probe 216 is provided within the **container** (Fig. 3). Any space present between the top of the loaded fuel elements and the closure 220 is filled with aluminium blocks to prevent vertical movement.

[SS 6] ..v 4

[EPODOC: SS 6] 4

Results in EPODOC 229

[SS 7] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 7] * and (gas or air)

Results in EPODOC 92

[SS 8] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 8]