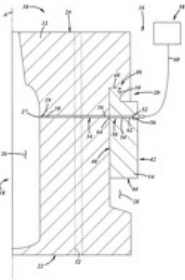
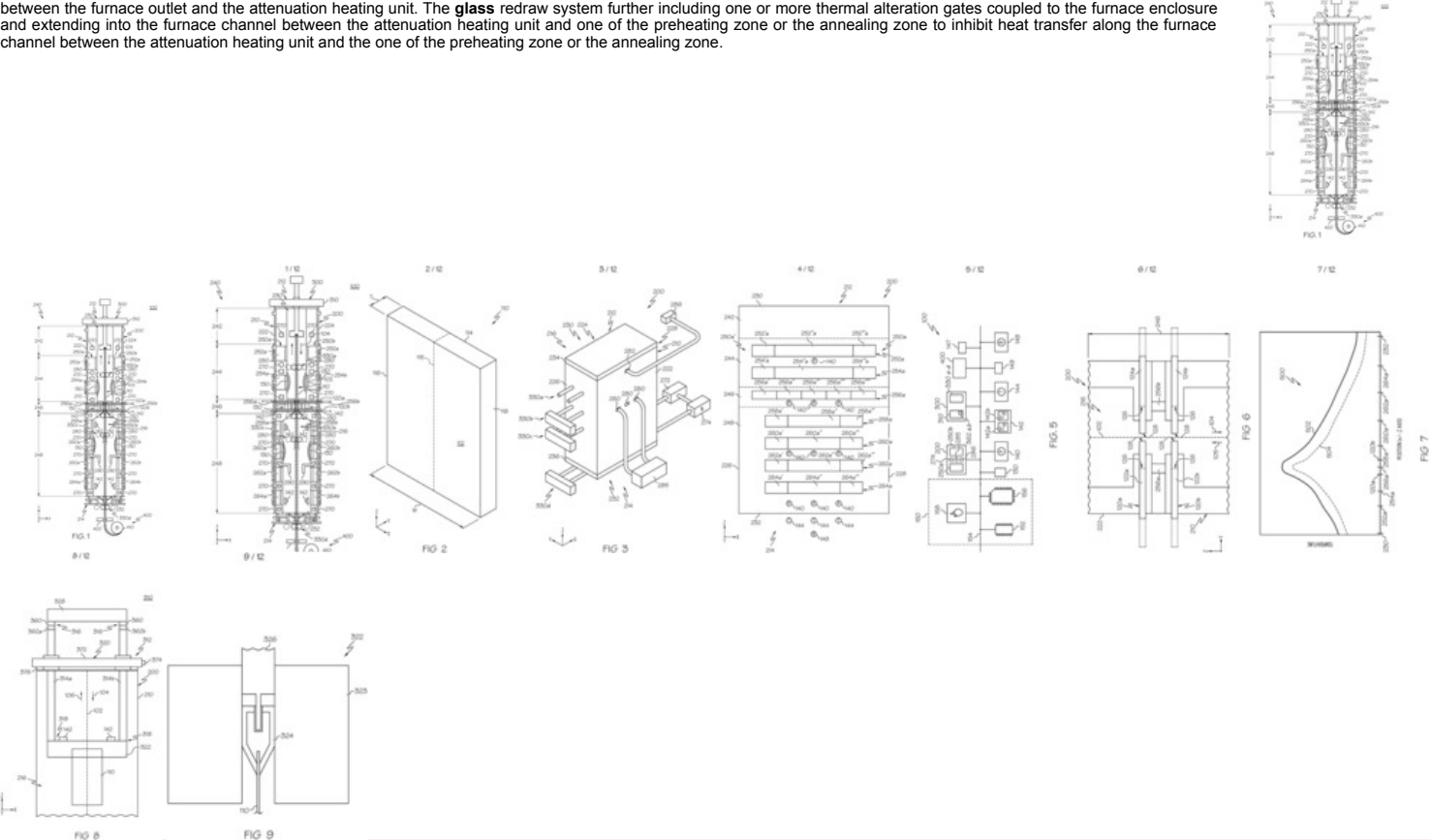
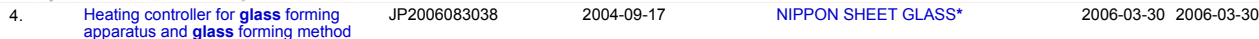


21 results for (pyrometer and mold and glass and hanger)/CLMS/DESC/ODES/TI/AB/IW/TX - Collection: FAMPAT

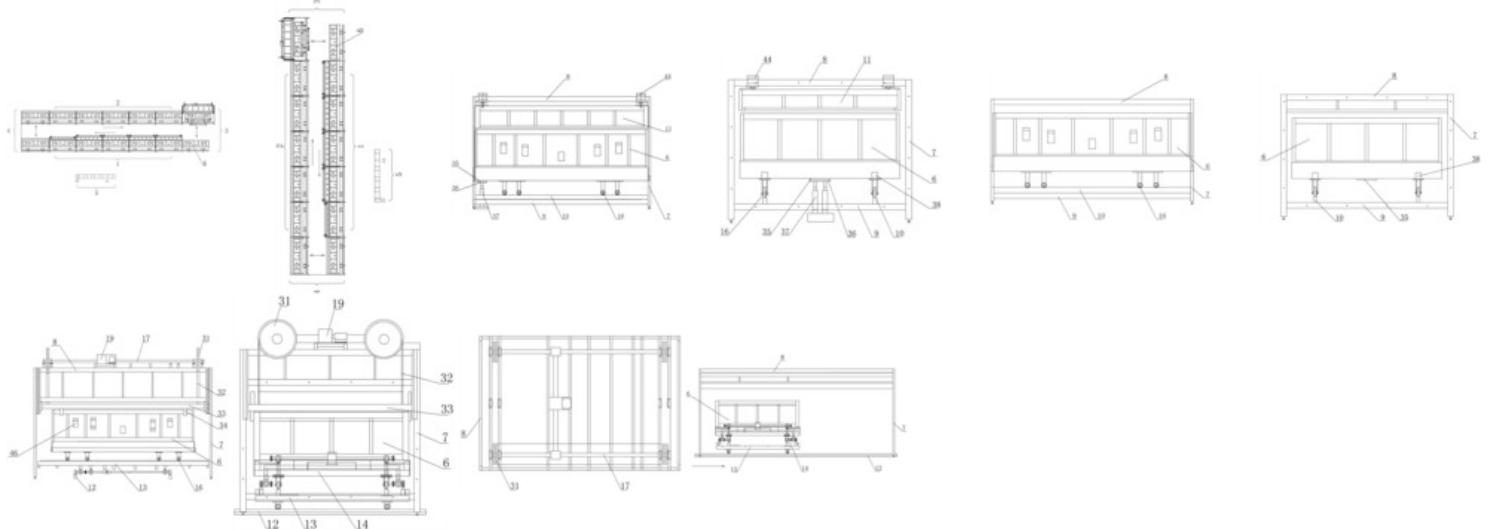
#	 Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	 Glassware mold pyrometry	CA2970785	2014-12-17	OWENS BROCKWAY GLASS CONTAINER*	2016-06-23	2016-06-23
An apparatus to sense temperature in a glassware forming machine. A mold body (12) includes an exterior surface (20), a mold cavity (26) having an interior mold surface (27), and a blind hole (34) having a closed end (38) including a closed end surface (39) adjacent to and spaced outwardly from the interior mold surface, wherein the blind hole extends outwardly from the closed end surface toward the exterior surface. The mold body is removably carried on a mold hanger (14), and a light collector (54) is carried by the mold hanger to collect infrared light emitted within the blind hole.						
						
2.	 Glass redraw system and methods of forming a thin glass sheet using a glass redraw system	WO2017095791	2016-11-29	CORNING*	2017-06-08	2017-06-08
A glass redraw system including a redraw furnace having a furnace enclosure with a furnace channel extending between a furnace inlet and a furnace outlet, an attenuation heating unit coupled to the furnace enclosure, a preheating zone positioned between the furnace inlet and the attenuation heating unit, and an annealing zone positioned between the furnace outlet and the attenuation heating unit. The glass redraw system further including one or more thermal alteration gates coupled to the furnace enclosure and extending into the furnace channel between the attenuation heating unit and one of the preheating zone or the annealing zone to inhibit heat transfer along the furnace channel between the attenuation heating unit and the one of the preheating zone or the annealing zone.						
						

[illegible]

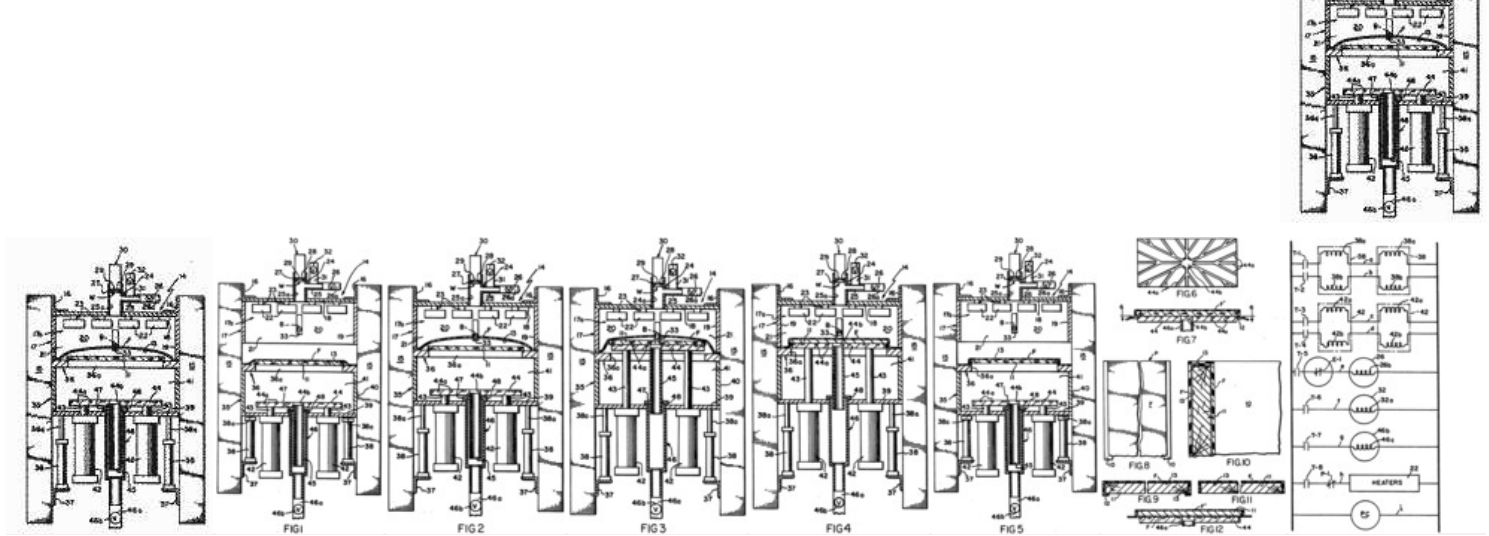
COPYRIGHT: (C)2006 JPO&NCIP



5.	Continuous hot bending furnace for large bus front windshield	CN104773948	2015-04-30	SAFETY GLASS*	2015-07-15	2015-07-15
The invention relates to hot bending furnace equipment, in particular to a continuous hot bending furnace for large bus front windshield. The continuous hot bending furnace is in a circulated rectangular ring shape and comprises a plurality of heating chamber units, cooling chamber units, an upper piece ferry unit, a ferry channel unit, a glass car and an automatic control system, wherein the heating chamber units are transversely arranged side by side, the cooling chamber units are parallel to the heating chamber units, and the upper piece ferry unit and the ferry channel unit are arranged at the two ends of the heating chamber units and the cooling chamber units. The continuous hot bending furnace is reasonable in structural design and is of a rectangular circulated structure on the whole, a ferry carrier vehicle and a traction vehicle are matched for solving the turning problem in the circulated structure, turning movement can be stably and safely achieved, meanwhile, the traction vehicle is the running power of the whole system, the overall structure is reasonable in design, and operation control is convenient.						



6.	Apparatus for forming synthetic-plastic-covered exterior building siding	US5201981	1991-08-16	CITADEL ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS* WEYERHAUSER	1993-04-13	1993-04-13
A method and apparatus for forming a plastic film-protected external siding board in a molding press having an upper normally closed heating box open at its lower end, and a support system below the upper box which supports a board core with a plastic film draped over it to project beyond its side and end edges. The upper clamp box and film are brought into engagement to close the heating chamber with the film which is then billowed upwardly in the heating chamber to prevent it from sagging while heat is applied to raise the film to molding temperature. A differential pressure is then applied to the film to mold it to the core.						



7.

A rapid thermal processing apparatus for processing semiconductor wafers

WO9417353

1993-01-21

MOORE EPITAXIAL*
MOORE TECHNOLOGIES SAN JOSE

1994-08-04 1994-08-04

A structure for use in a reactor for processing a substrate, the structure comprising: a susceptor having a first surface adapted for mounting a substrate thereon; a second surface; and a plurality of openings extending through said susceptor from said first surface to said second surface wherein each opening in said plurality of openings extending through said susceptor from said first surface to said second surface has a surface; and a plurality of substrate support pins; wherein a substrate support pin is movably mounted in each of said plurality of openings and in a first position said substrate support pins are seated in said susceptor when said substrate is supported by said susceptor, and in a second position said substrate support pins hold said substrate above said first surface; and each substrate support pin in said plurality of substrate support pins has a surface wherein said first position, the surface on the substrate support pin mates with the surface of the opening so as to inhibit gas flow through said plurality of openings in said susceptor during processing. <IMAGE>

8.

Method of making retroreflective sheeting and articles

US2004174602

2003-04-01

3M*

2004-09-09 2004-09-09

The invention relates to a method of making retroreflective sheeting and other articles prepared from casting a moldable synthetic resin onto a tool having a microstructured surface.

9.

Improvements in or relating to refractory compositions and processes of preparing the same

GB723924

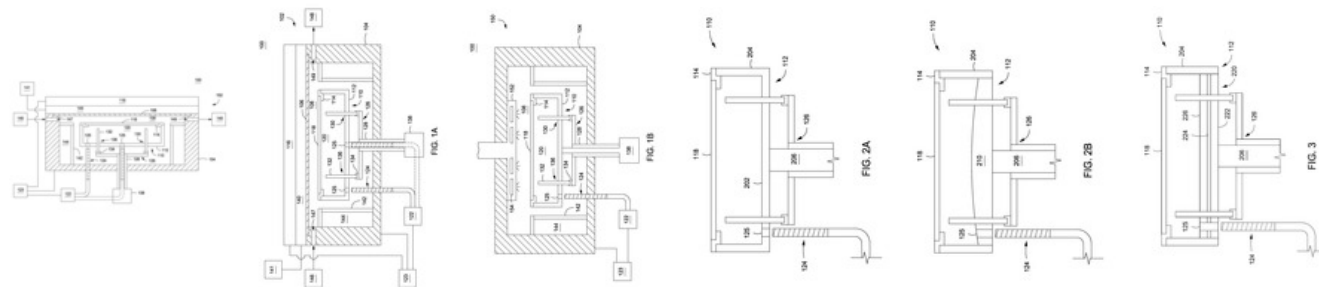
1952-05-23

KAISER ALUMINIUM CHEMICAL*

1955-02-16 1955-02-16

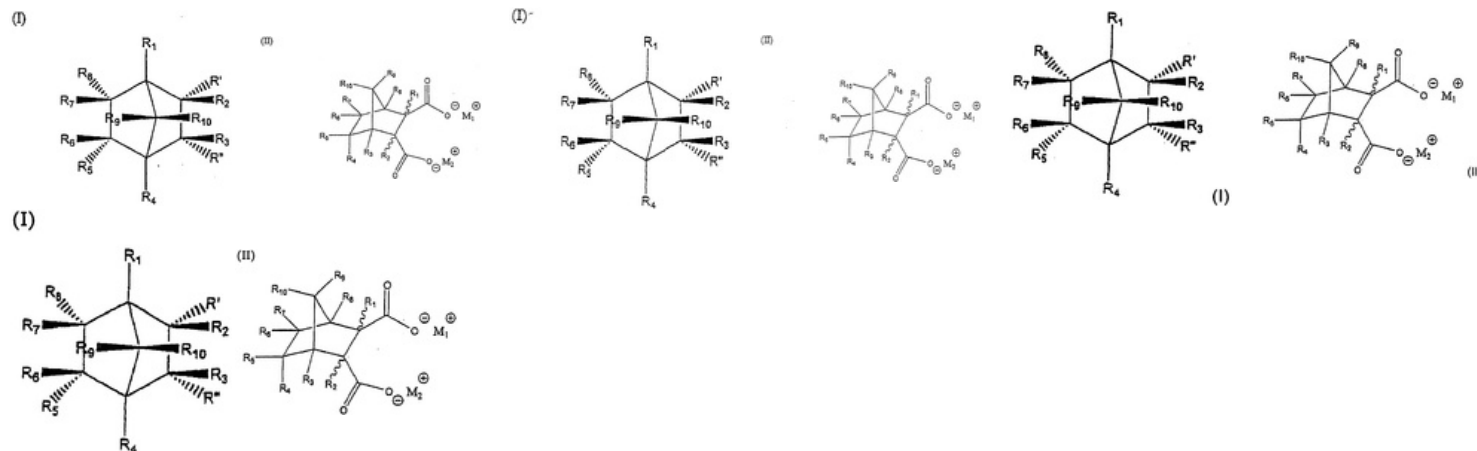
A cementitious refractory composition comprises fine magnesia, 0.25 to 5 per cent. of a boron compound calculated as B₂O₃ and a chromium compound, soluble in the tempering liquid in a ratio, calculated as CrO₃, of from 3 to 1 to 1 to 1.5 with respect to the B₂O₃ component. The composition can bond acid or non-acid refractory aggregate, e.g. chrome ore, periclase, olivine, scrap brick, alumina, spinels, iron ore, graphite, singly or in admixture. A composite product is obtained by placing a mixture of a porous insulating grain bonded by the composition in a mould on top of a layer of a mixture of dense grain bonded by the composition before the lower layer has set. A shaped refractory can be cast in a metal mould and, after setting, remain bonded to the metal. Specification 698,797 is referred to.

4/9



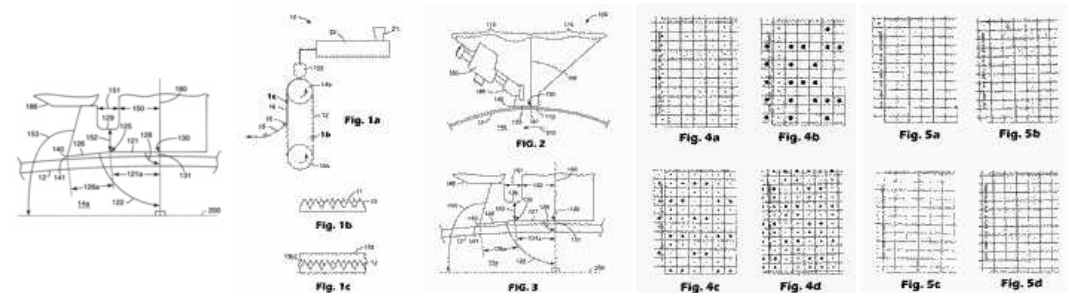
1975-05-06 1975-05-06

2005-05-06 2005-05-06

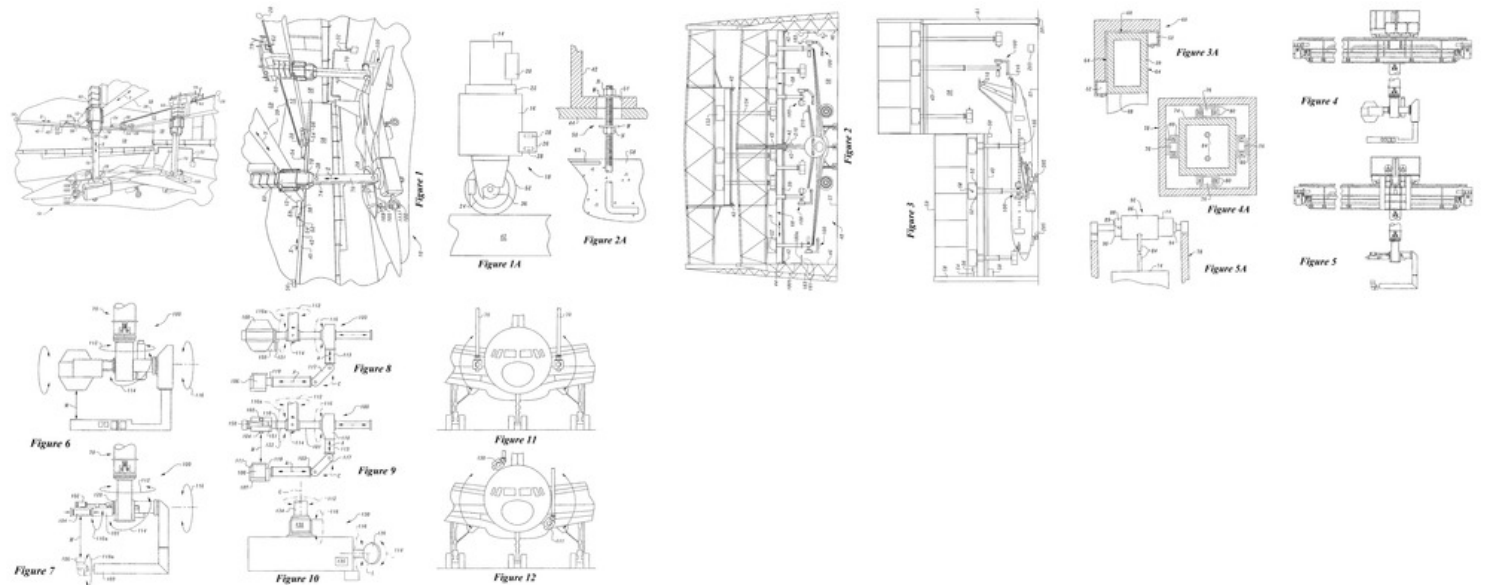


2004-09-09 2004-09-09

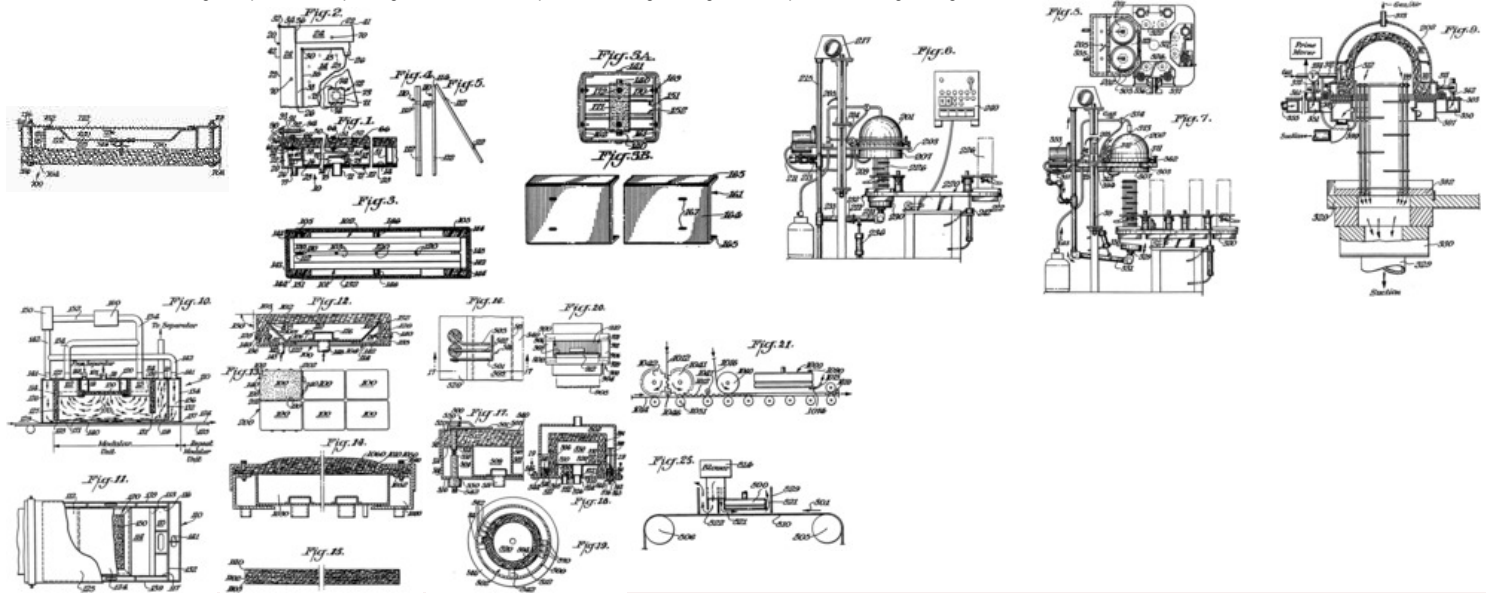
A schematic diagram of a vehicle chassis or body-in-white. It shows a side profile of a car-like structure with various parts labeled with numbers: 108 (front fender), 109 (hood), 110 (roof), 111 (rear window area), 112 (rear bumper area), 113 (lower rear section), 114 (lower front section), 115 (lower middle section), 116 (lower rear section), 117 (lower front section), 118 (lower middle section), 119 (lower rear section), 120 (lower front section), 121 (lower middle section), 122 (lower rear section), 123 (lower front section), 124 (lower middle section), 125 (lower rear section), 126 (lower front section), 127 (lower middle section), 128 (lower rear section), 129 (lower front section), 130 (lower middle section), 131 (lower rear section).

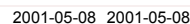


A method for managing an airplane fleet is described. The method includes: (i) developing a gold body database for an airplane model for each non-destructive inspection system implemented to detect defects; (ii) inspecting, over a period of time, a plurality of candidate airplanes of the airplane model, using different types of non-destructive inspection systems and the gold body database associated with each of the different types of non-destructive inspection systems, to identify defects present on the plurality of candidate airplanes; (iii) repairing or monitoring defects detected on the plurality of candidate airplanes; (iv) conducting a trend analysis by analyzing collective defect data obtained from inspecting of plurality of candidate airplanes; and (v) maintaining the airplane fleet, which includes plurality of candidate airplanes, by performing predictive analysis using results of trend analysis.



Fibrous mat type burners with elongated mats can be packaged strapped together in pairs face-to-face and enclosed in telescoping carton halves that allow for packaging burners of different lengths. Mat edges can be impregnated to block escape of combustion mixture. Burners with hat-shaped mats for enveloping and brazing heat-exchange tubes to tube sheet can be used individually or in pairs to effect such brazing on rotating table and indexed into position under burners. Substrates can be heated by gas-fired burners with or without the added heating effects of the hot combusted gases generated by the burners, and with or without the flushing effects of separate gas streams. Burners can have ceramic fiber mat held over shallow combustion mixture plenum essentially completely spanned by baffle. Mats can have folded-in edges to permit close packing. Plenum can have partition forming small ignition compartment with igniter against covering portion of mat.





18.

Method of vacuum decarburization/refining of molten steel and apparatus therefor

WO9822627

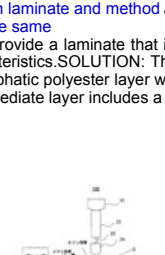
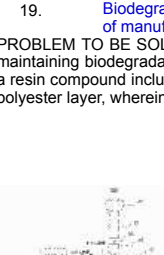
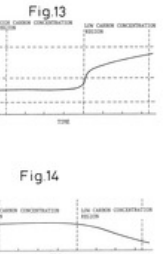
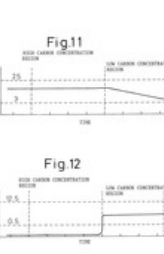
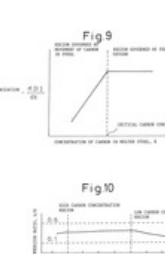
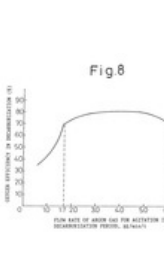
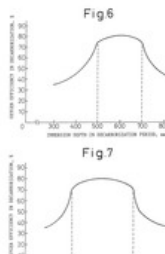
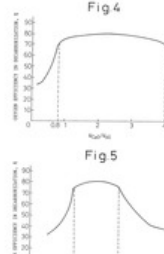
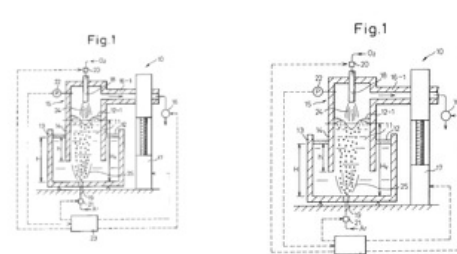
1996-11-20

NIPPON STEEL*

1998-05-28 1998-05-28

In a straight barrel type vacuum refining apparatus, use is made of a combination of: a decarburization method wherein the flow rate of oxygen fed into a vacuum tank and the flow rate of an inert gas fed into the vacuum tank are regulated and, at the same time, the flow rate of oxygen gas blown is reduced at a rate of 0.5 to 12.5 Nm³/h/t/min in a low carbon concentration region having a carbon concentration of not more than the critical carbon concentration; a refining method wherein, in an aluminum temperature elevation period, the atmosphere in the vacuum tank is regulated to a value of not more than -20 in terms of G value determined by the equation (1), and, in a decarburization refining period, decarburization is carried out while regulating the atmosphere in a high carbon concentration region having a carbon concentration of not less than the critical carbon concentration to a G value of -35 to -20; and regulation of slag, conditions for blowing of an inert gas from the low portion of a ladle in an oxygen blowing decarburization period/degassing period and a reduction period by addition of aluminum, or a vacuum refining apparatus provided with dust accumulation preventing means: <MATH> wherein <MATH> P < 760 wherein T represents a molten steel temperature, K, and P represents the degree of vacuum in the tank, Torr.

<IMAGE>



19.

Biodegradable resin laminate and method of manufacturing the same

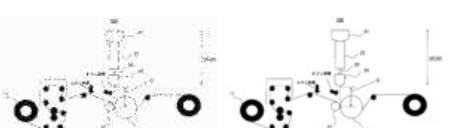
JP2012030547

2010-08-02

MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL*

2012-02-16 2012-02-16

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a laminate that includes a biodegradable resin superior in an actual use as a container, a packing material or processability while maintaining biodegradable characteristics.SOLUTION: The laminate includes: a base material layer composed of a plant originated material; a polyester layer composed of a resin compound including an aliphatic polyester layer whose melting point is 80-180°C; and an intermediate layer that is provided between the base material layer and the polyester layer, wherein the intermediate layer includes a thermoplastic resin that is different from the aliphatic polyester included in the polyester layer.



20.

Cellulose ester film, retardation film, polarizing plate and liquid crystal display device

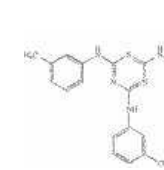
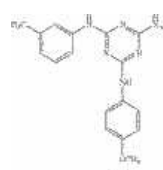
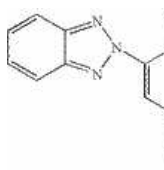
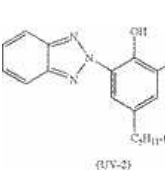
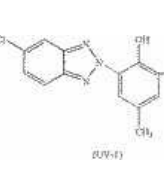
US2009286016

2009-05-14

FUJIFILM*

2009-11-19 2009-11-19

Provided is a cellulose ester film including a polycondensed ester which is obtained from a mixture containing an aromatic dicarboxylic acid, an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid, an aliphatic diol having an average carbon atom number of from 2.0 to 3.0 and a monocarboxylic acid, and both terminals of which are a monocarboxylic acid ester derivative.



A polarizing plate comprising a protective film provided on the both sides of a polarizer, wherein the polarizing plate has an adhesive layer provided on at least one side thereof, which adhesive layer comprising a (meth)acrylic copolymer composition composed of (A) a specific (meth)acrylic copolymer reactive with the following polyfunctional compound (B) and (B) a polyfunctional compound and having a specific gel fraction.

