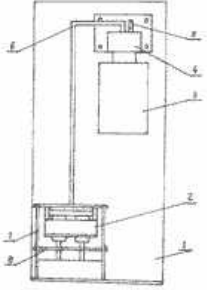
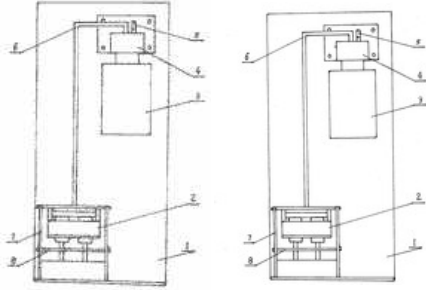
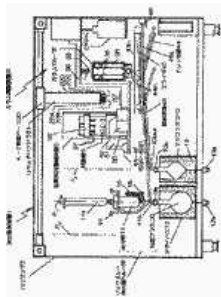
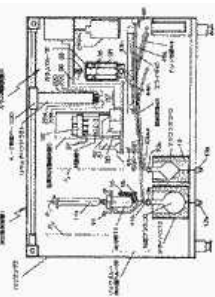


17 results for ((bottle 0w position) and wash and pipe and stainless)/CLMS/TI/AB/IW/TX - Collection: FAMPAT

#	 Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Pedal compressing quantitative sterilizer	CN2291154	1997-05-30	LI JINZHU	1998-09-16	1998-09-16
The utility model belongs to a pedal compressing quantitative sterilizer, characterized in that a presser uses a foot pedal air pipe; the foot pedal air pipe is fixed inside a frame, and the pedal travel of the air pipe is provided with gag lever posts. The gag lever posts are fixed on a left side frame and a right side frame, and the air pipe is connected with a bottle cover. The bottle cover is assembled with a liquid outlet pipe and is fixed on adjustable supports or walls. The lower screw thread matches with a liquid bottle and is sealed via a gasket. The pressurizer of the sterilizer has long service life. Liquid feed quantity and liquid bottle position can be adjusted. The utility model has the advantages of quantitative liquid feed, sterilizing liquid saving, and low cost.						
						
						
2.	Apparatus for extracting and refining for chemical substances with very small quantity and soxhlet extractor	JP2003254880	2002-02-28	MORITEX*	2003-09-10	2003-09-10

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable the pre-treatment of a plurality of samples in parallel with automating the pre-treatment when analyzing chemical substances with a very small quantity such as dioxins.
SOLUTION: When concentrating the sample including the chemical substances with a very small quantity such as the dioxins and thereafter refining the concentrated liquid thereof in a column by sucking and discharging it with dispensing needles (22A, 22B), the dispensing needles (22A, 22B) are attached to the top ends of liquid accumulators (27A, 27B) comprised of a **stainless** steel rudder **pipe** where the sample hardly adsorbs and an injection port (37) dropping the concentrated liquid discharged from the dispensing needles (22A, 22B) to columns (7A-7F) is installed at a position lower than an opening at the upper end of the column. Then an inclined passage (43) guiding a fraction discharged from the columns (7A-7F) to flasks (9, 10) at a position separated from them is installed.
COPYRIGHT: (C)2003,JPO



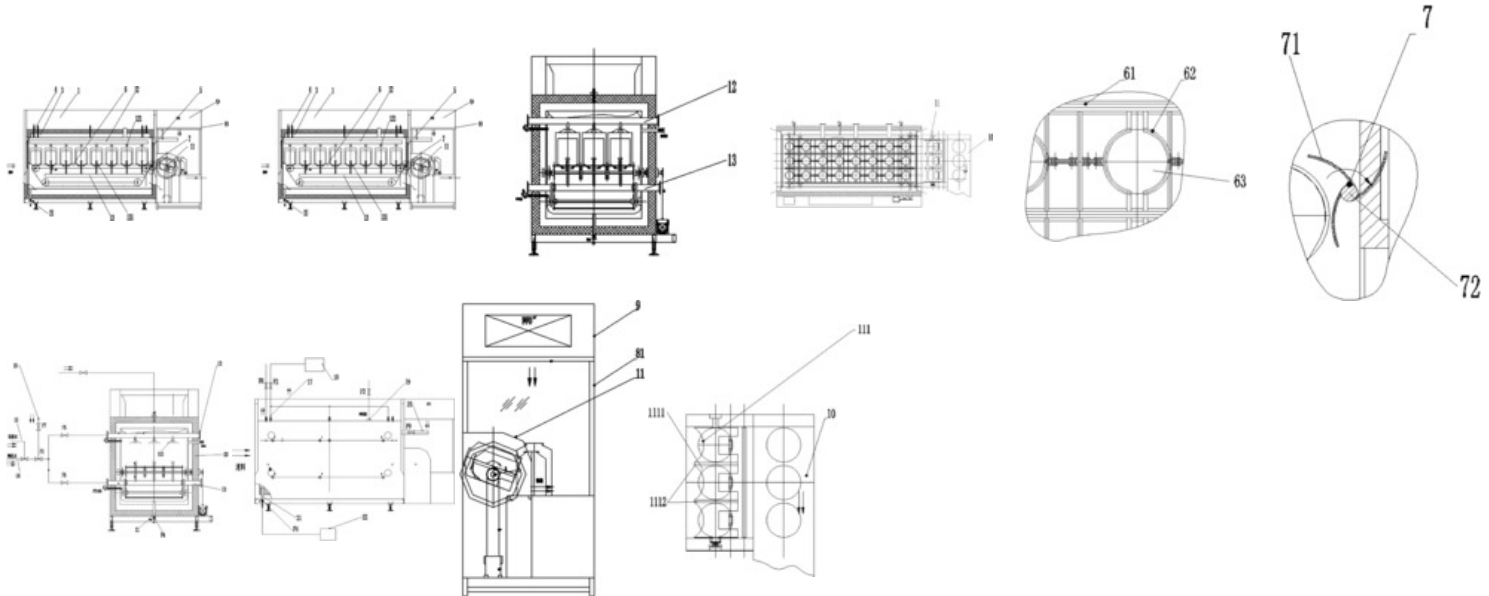
3. Multi -functional aluminum bottle cleaning machine CN204657060

2015-04-01

SHANGHAI TOTAL MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT*

2015-09-23 2015-09-23

The utility model discloses a multi -functional aluminum bottle cleaning machine, including a work box, carry laminar flow system and a control after one work the box with after carry the controller of laminar flow system work, wherein, the work box includes that one has heating jacket's washing cavity and locates preceding floating gate and back floating gate before rinsing the cavity after, **wash** and to be equipped with the conveying mesh belt that carries the aluminum bottle and washing, sterilization, drying system in the cavity and one to locate the device is expected to the clamp of preventing that conveying mesh belt is terminal, after carry the laminar flow system to include a frame, one locate laminar flow device in the frame, a back ejection of compact conveyer belt and one locate the institute and prevent pressing from both sides material device right side with the butt joint the aluminum bottle turn over bottled putting. The utility model has the advantages that: the non - artificial intervention of whole production process changes the preface, no cross contamination, and operating personnel is few, and the production place is little, and the energy consumption is low, and short purpose of production time accords with the requirement of GMP to aseptic drug manufacturing.



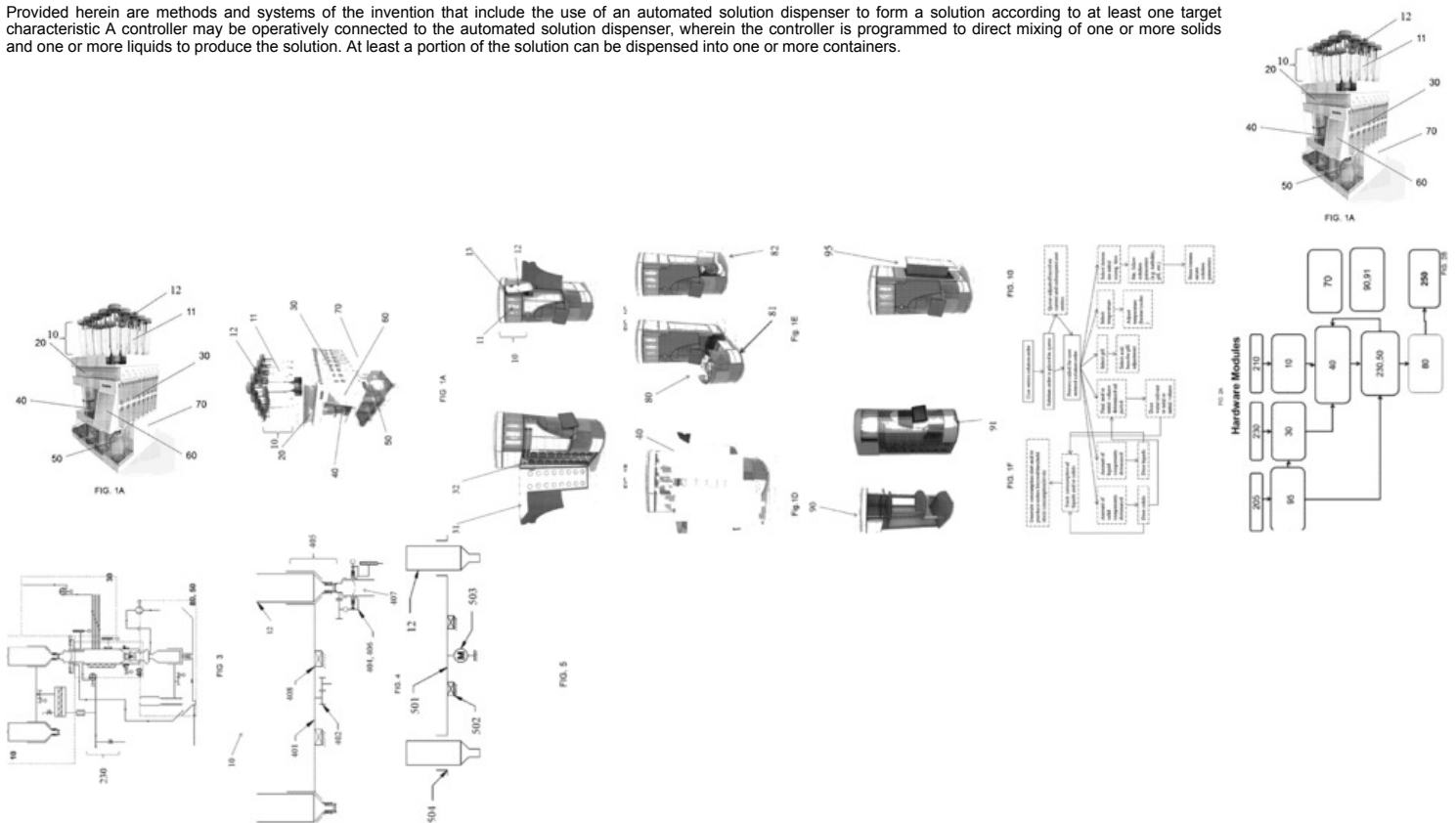
4. Automated solution dispenser WO2016125027

2016-02-04

LABMINDS*

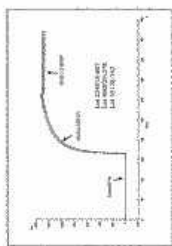
2016-08-11 2016-08-11

Provided herein are methods and systems of the invention that include the use of an automated solution dispenser to form a solution according to at least one target characteristic A controller may be operatively connected to the automated solution dispenser, wherein the controller is programmed to direct mixing of one or more solids and one or more liquids to produce the solution. At least a portion of the solution can be dispensed into one or more containers.

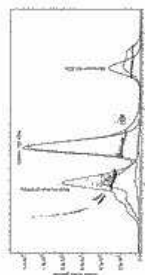


[illegible][illegible]

FIG. 3.4

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ETC-10

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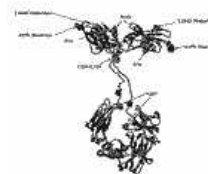
WHEEL



PAC, 1994 and 1995.

[illegible]

FIG. 3



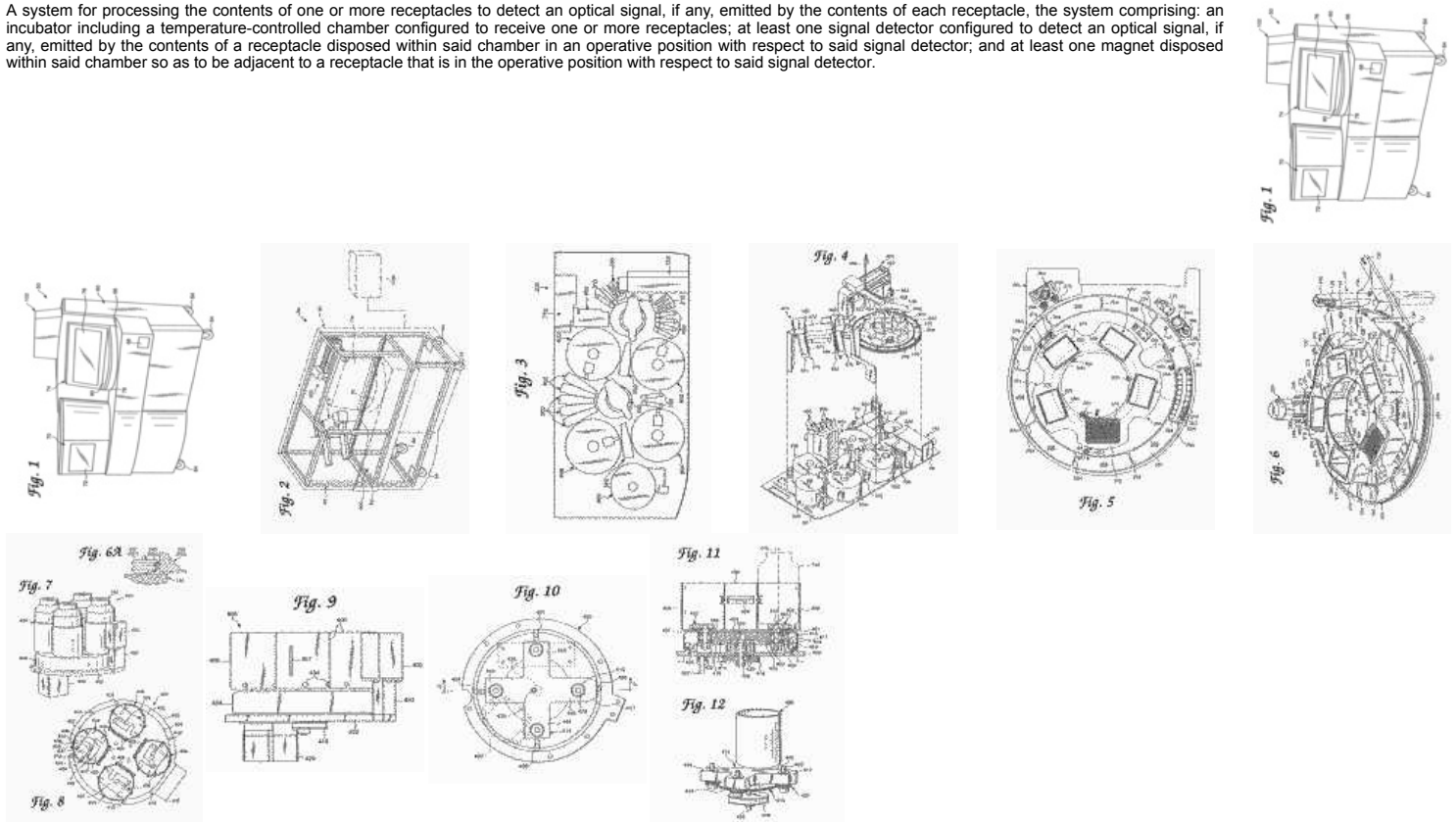
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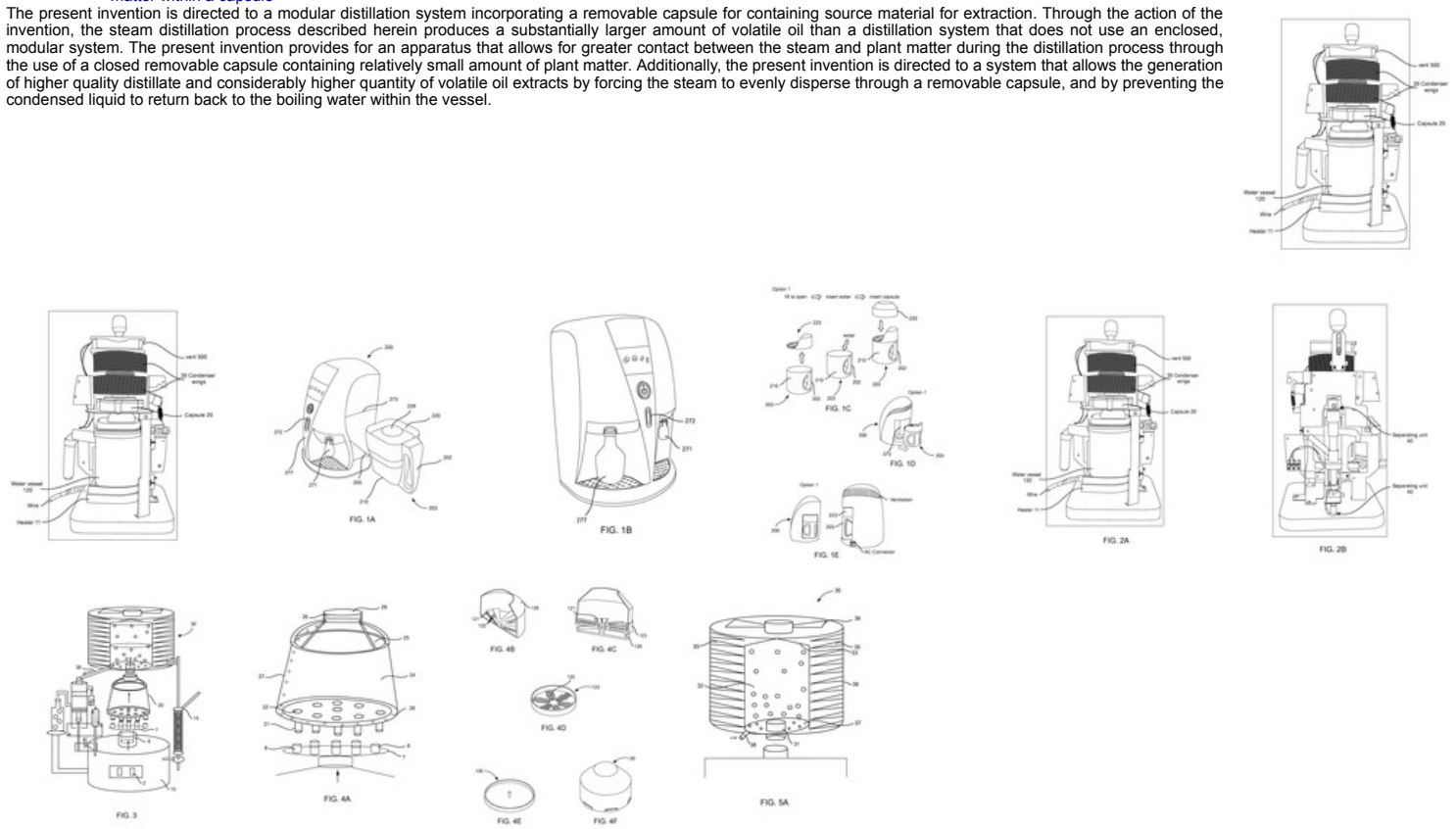
6.	System and methods to perform assays for detecting or quantifying analytes within samples	US2006204997	2006-03-10	BIOLUCENT CAMBRIDGE CONSULTANTS CYNOSURE* CYTYC SURGICAL PRODUCTS DIRECT RADIOGRAPHY GEN PROBE* GENERAL PROBE PRODESSE HOLOGIC* JEN PRO NAIVE THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES	2006-09-14	2006-09-14
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A system for processing the contents of one or more receptacles to detect an optical signal, if any, emitted by the contents of each receptacle, the system comprising: an incubator including a temperature-controlled chamber configured to receive one or more receptacles; at least one signal detector configured to detect an optical signal, if any, emitted by the contents of a receptacle disposed within said chamber in an operative position with respect to said signal detector; and at least one magnet disposed within said chamber so as to be adjacent to a receptacle that is in the operative position with respect to said signal detector.

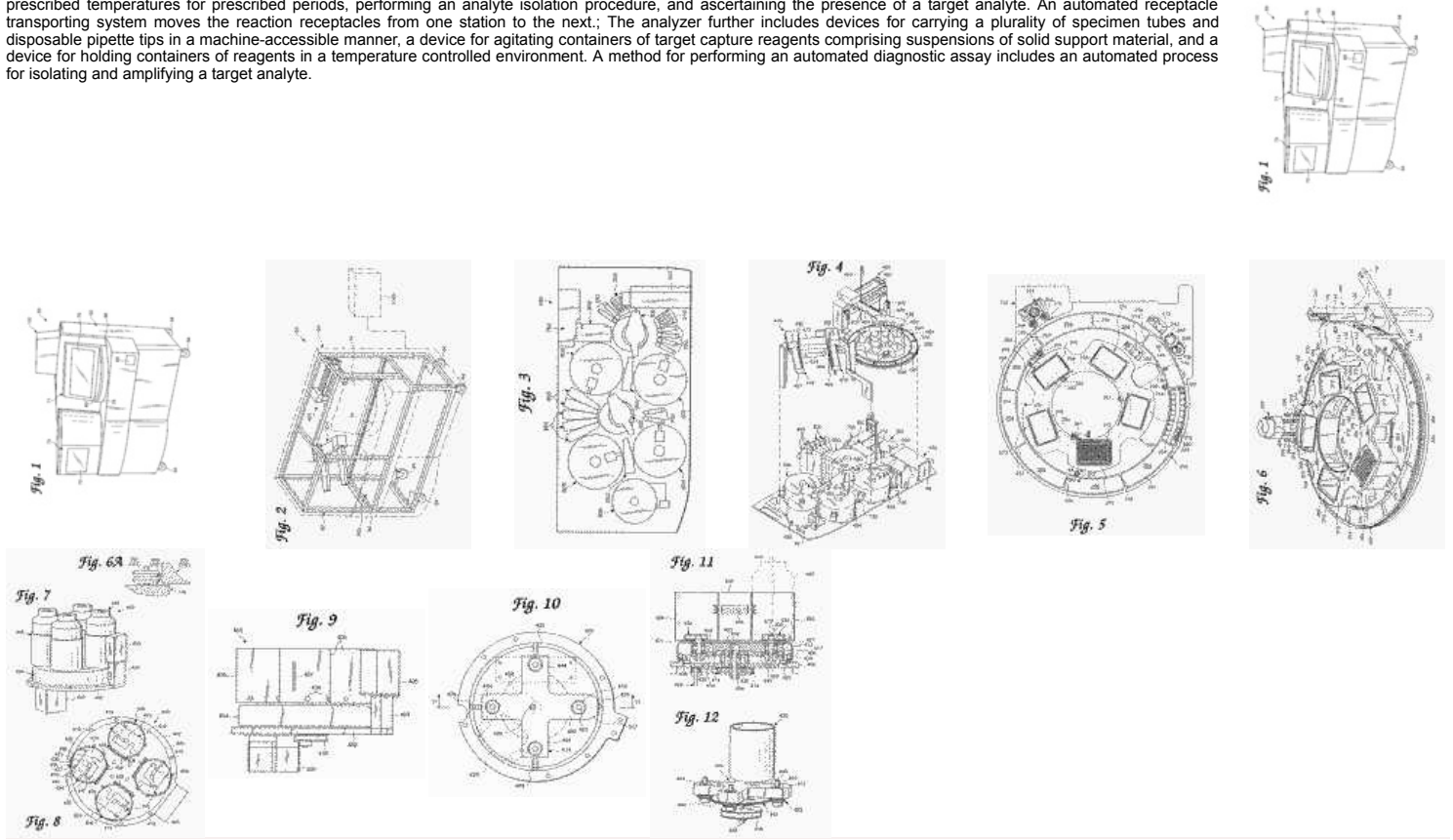


7.	Distillation apparatus for extraction of essential oils and hydrosols from plant matter within a capsule	WO2013192415	2013-06-20	AROMATASE AROMATOR*	2013-12-27	2013-12-27
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The present invention is directed to a modular distillation system incorporating a removable capsule for containing source material for extraction. Through the action of the invention, the steam distillation process described herein produces a substantially larger amount of volatile oil than a distillation system that does not use an enclosed, modular system. The present invention provides for an apparatus that allows for greater contact between the steam and plant matter during the distillation process through the use of a closed removable capsule containing relatively small amount of plant matter. Additionally, the present invention is directed to a system that allows the generation of higher quality distillate and considerably higher quantity of volatile oil extracts by forcing the steam to evenly disperse through a removable capsule, and by preventing the condensed liquid to return back to the boiling water within the vessel.

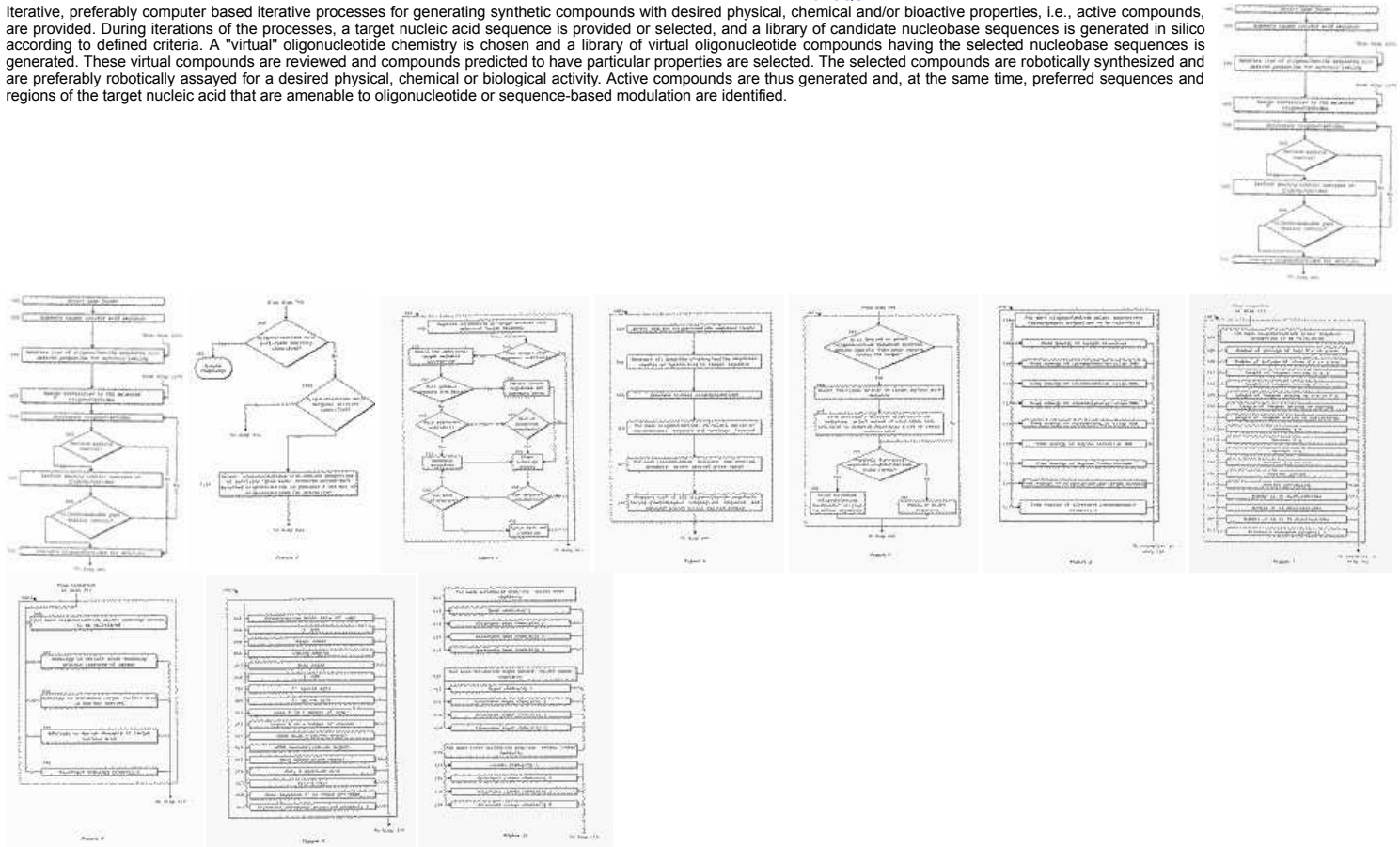


An automated analyzer for performing multiple diagnostic assays simultaneously includes multiple stations, or modules, in which discrete aspects of the assay are performed on fluid samples contained in reaction receptacles. The analyzer includes stations for automatically preparing a specimen sample, incubating the sample at prescribed temperatures for prescribed periods, performing an analyte isolation procedure, and ascertaining the presence of a target analyte. An automated receptacle transporting system moves the reaction receptacles from one station to the next.; The analyzer further includes devices for carrying a plurality of specimen tubes and disposable pipette tips in a machine-accessible manner, a device for agitating containers of target capture reagents comprising suspensions of solid support material, and a device for holding containers of reagents in a temperature controlled environment. A method for performing an automated diagnostic assay includes an automated process for isolating and amplifying a target analyte.



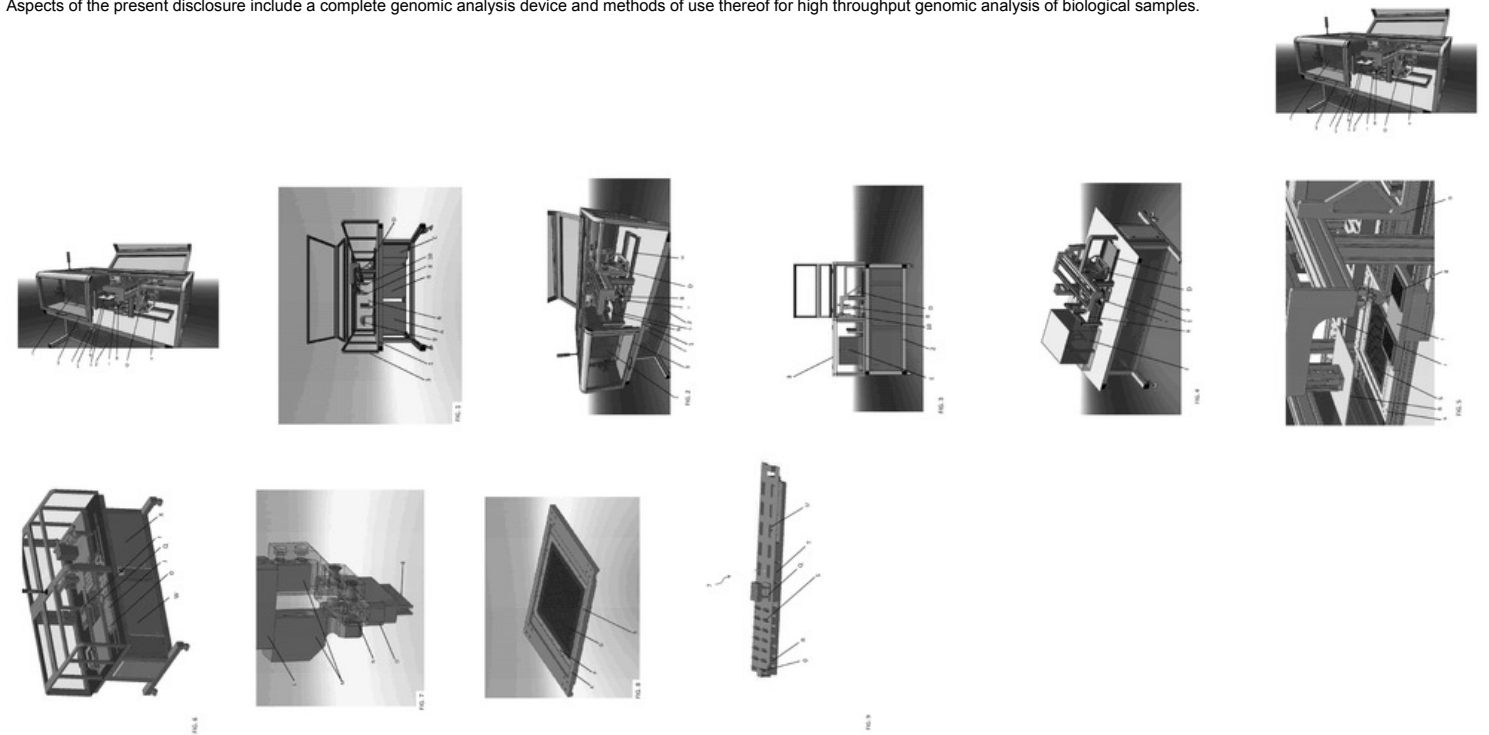
9.	Identification of genetic targets for modulation by oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene modulation	WO9953101	1998-04-28	BAKER BRENDA F. BORCHERS ALEXANDER H. BROOKS DOUGLAS G. COWSERT LEX M. FREIER SUSAN M. IONIS PHARMACEUTICALS* ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS SASMOR HENRI M. UNI ART PRECISE PRODUCTS VICKERS TIMOTHY A. WYATT JACQUELINE R.	1999-10-21	1999-10-21
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Iterative, preferably computer based iterative processes for generating synthetic compounds with desired physical, chemical and/or bioactive properties, i.e., active compounds, are provided. During iterations of the processes, a target nucleic acid sequence is provided or selected, and a library of candidate nucleobase sequences is generated in silico according to defined criteria. A "virtual" oligonucleotide chemistry is chosen and a library of virtual oligonucleotide compounds having the selected nucleobase sequences is generated. These virtual compounds are reviewed and compounds predicted to have particular properties are selected. The selected compounds are robotically synthesized and are preferably robotically assayed for a desired physical, chemical or biological activity. Active compounds are thus generated and, at the same time, preferred sequences and regions of the target nucleic acid that are amenable to oligonucleotide or sequence-based modulation are identified.

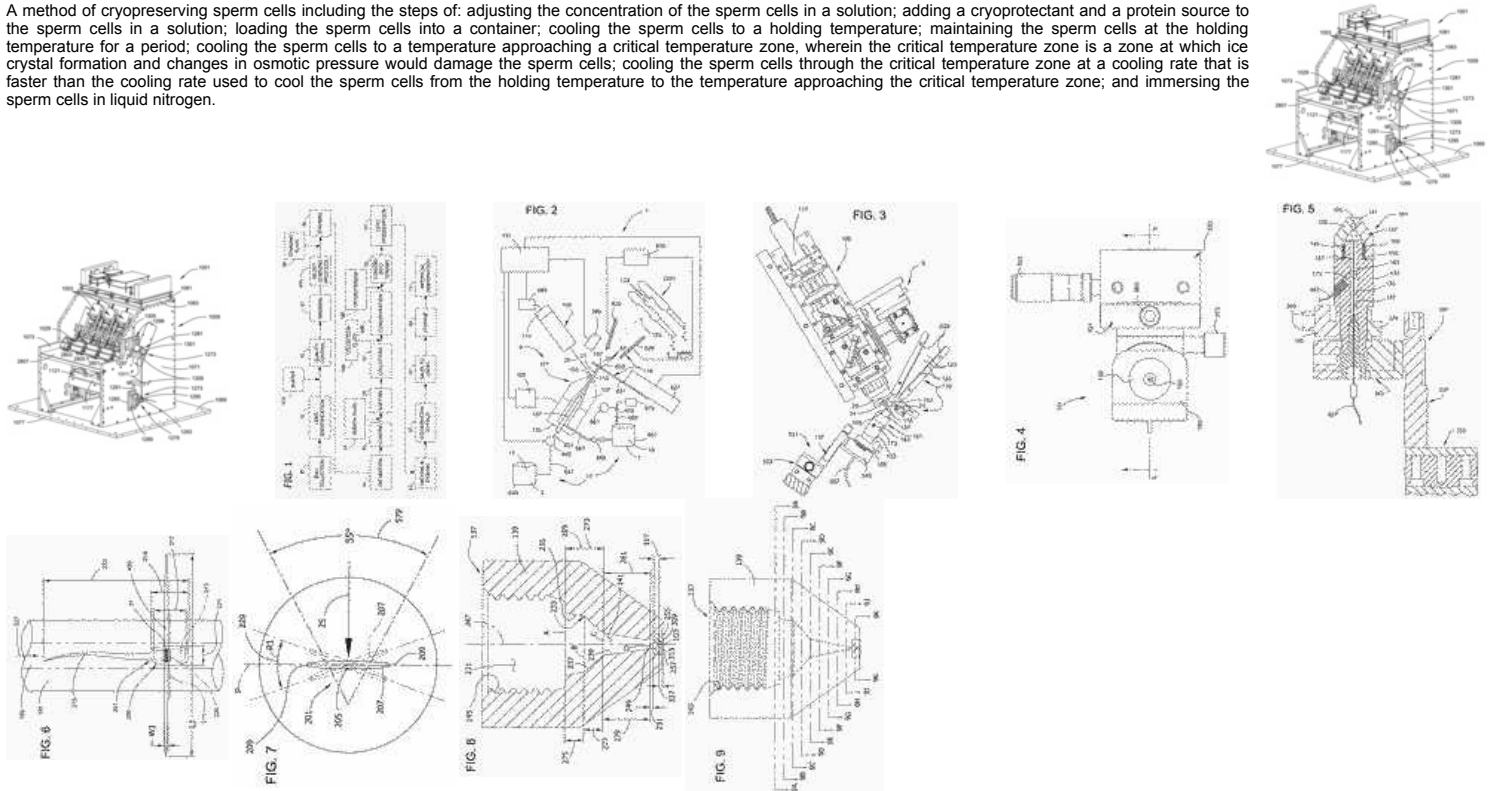


10.	Genomic analysis device and methods of use	WO2016020838	2015-08-03	GENCELL BIOSYSTEMS*	2016-02-11	2016-02-11
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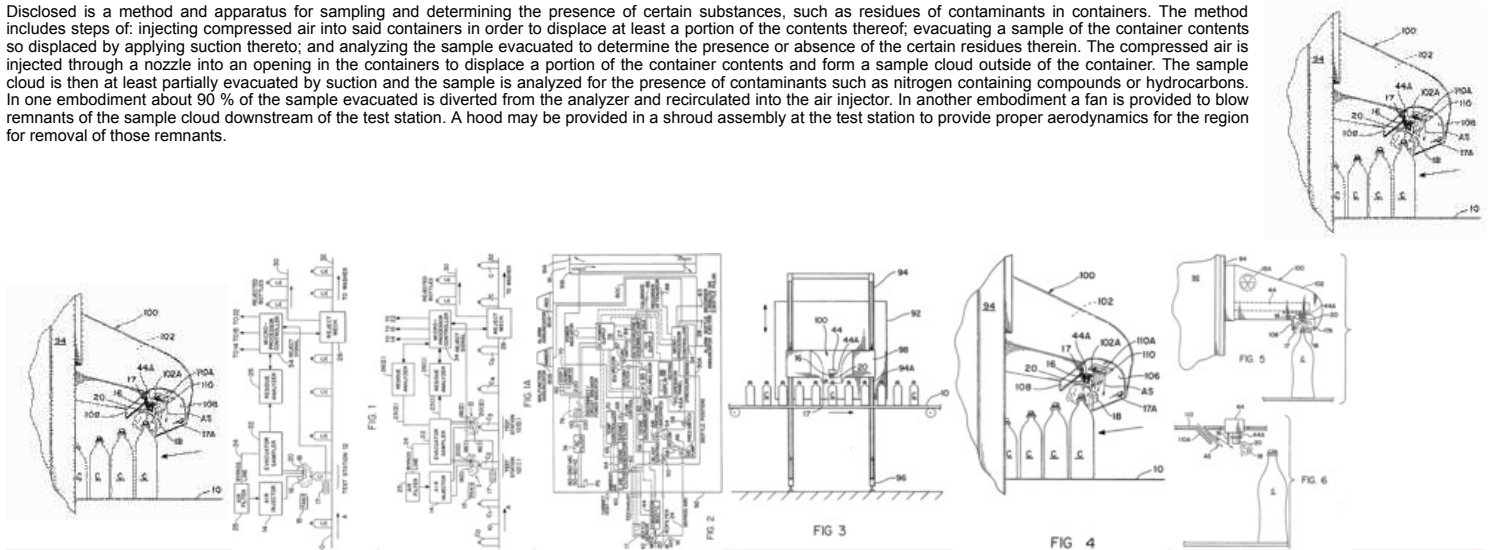
Aspects of the present disclosure include a complete genomic analysis device and methods of use thereof for high throughput genomic analysis of biological samples.



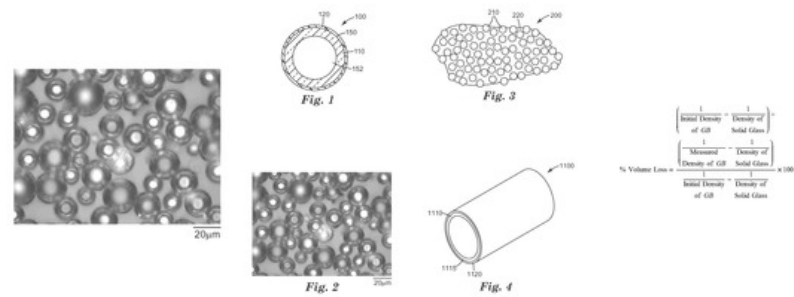
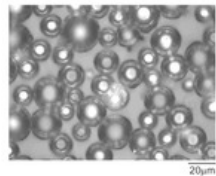
A method of cryopreserving sperm cells including the steps of: adjusting the concentration of the sperm cells in a solution; adding a cryoprotectant and a protein source to the sperm cells in a solution; loading the sperm cells into a container; cooling the sperm cells to a holding temperature; maintaining the sperm cells at the holding temperature for a period; cooling the sperm cells to a temperature approaching a critical temperature zone, wherein the critical temperature zone is a zone at which ice crystal formation and changes in osmotic pressure would damage the sperm cells; cooling the sperm cells through the critical temperature zone at a cooling rate that is faster than the cooling rate used to cool the sperm cells from the holding temperature to the temperature approaching the critical temperature zone; and immersing the sperm cells in liquid nitrogen.



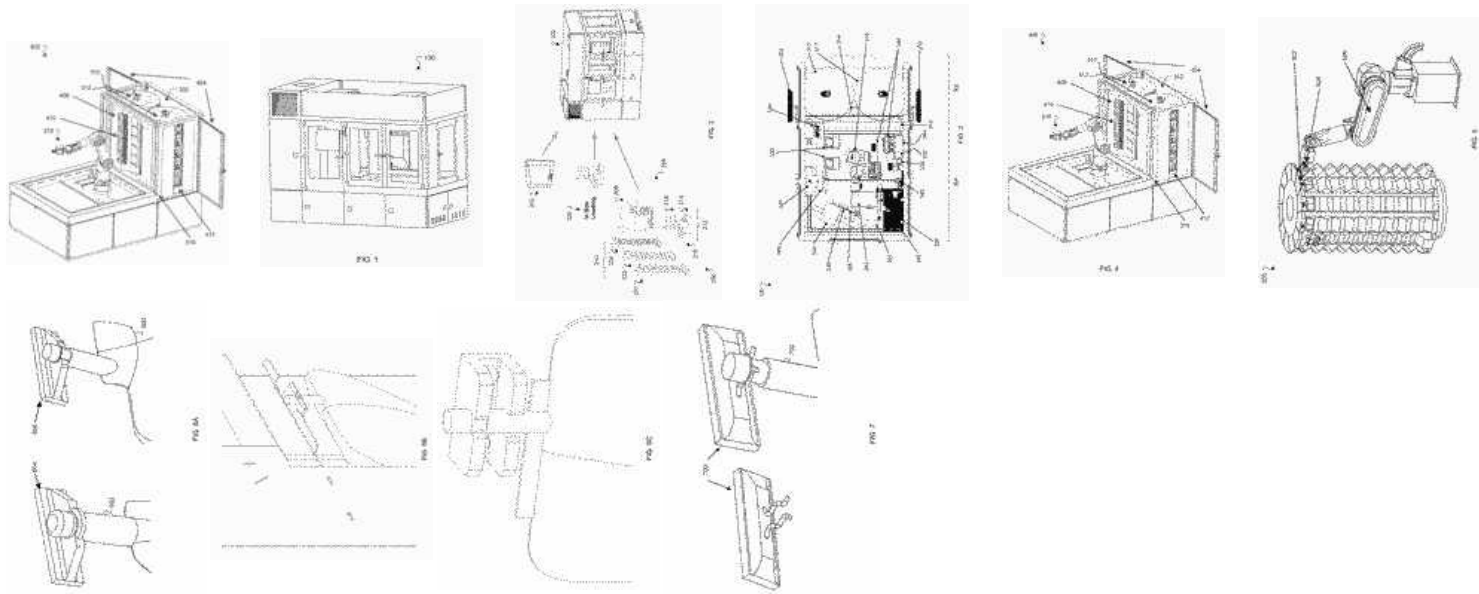
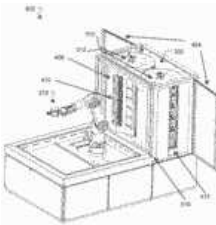
Disclosed is a method and apparatus for sampling and determining the presence of certain substances, such as residues of contaminants in containers. The method includes steps of: injecting compressed air into said containers in order to displace at least a portion of the contents thereof; evacuating a sample of the container contents so displaced by applying suction thereto; and analyzing the sample evacuated to determine the presence or absence of the certain residues therein. The compressed air is injected through a nozzle into an opening in the containers to displace a portion of the container contents and form a sample cloud outside of the container. The sample cloud is then at least partially evacuated by suction and the sample is analyzed for the presence of contaminants such as nitrogen containing compounds or hydrocarbons. In one embodiment about 90 % of the sample evacuated is diverted from the analyzer and recirculated into the air injector. In another embodiment a fan is provided to blow remnants of the sample cloud downstream of the test station. A hood may be provided in a shroud assembly at the test station to provide proper aerodynamics for the region for removal of those remnants.

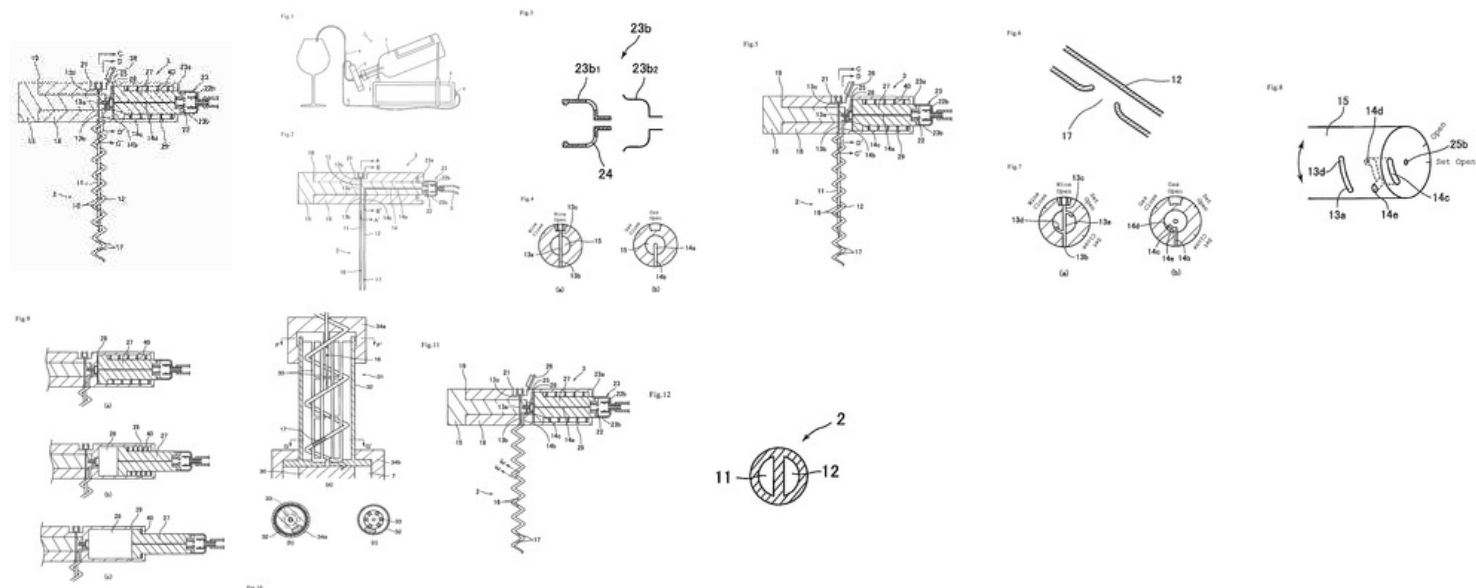


A composite particle includes a discrete, hollow, ceramic spheroid and a fluoropolymer layer disposed thereon. The fluoropolymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of a perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether; a perfluoroalkoxy vinyl ether; at least one fluoroolefm independently represented by formula C(R)2=CF-Rf, wherein Rf is fluorine or a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and R is hydrogen, fluorine, or chlorine; or a combination thereof. Methods of making the composite particles, composite materials, and articles including them are also disclosed.

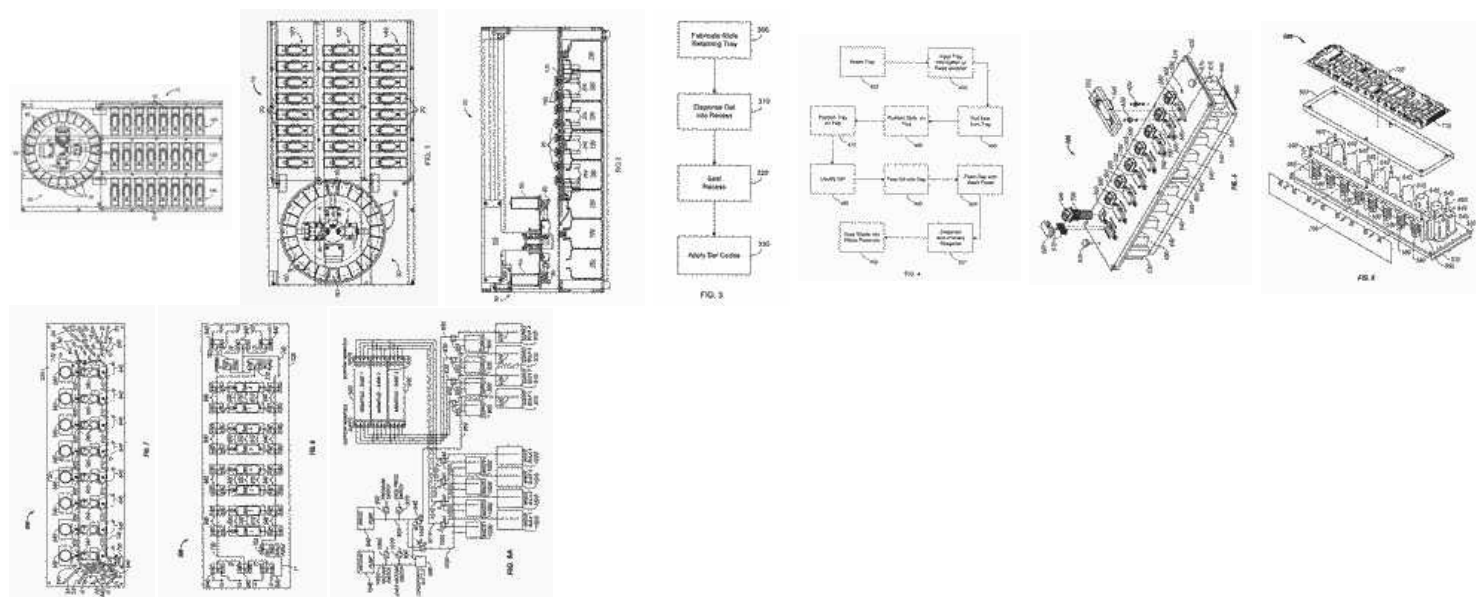


In a preferred embodiment, an automated Pharmacy Admixture System (APAS) may include a manipulator (322) system to transport medical containers such as bags, vials, or syringes in a compounding chamber regulated to a pressure below atmospheric pressure. In a preferred implementation, the manipulator system is configured to grasp and convey syringes (1106), IV bags (1102), and vials (1104) of varying shapes and sizes from a storage system in an adjacent chamber regulated at a pressure above atmospheric pressure. Various embodiments may include a controller adapted to actuate the manipulator system to bring a fill port of an IV bag (1102), vial (1104), or syringe (1106) into register with a filling port at a fluid transfer station in the chamber. A preferred implementation includes a sanitization system that can substantially sanitize a bung on a fill port of a vial (1104) or IV bag in preparation for transport to the fluid transfer station.





2006-04-04 2006-04-04



Disclosed is a photocatalyst comprising a photocatalytically active base, and a silicon oxide film covering the base and substantially having no pores. The alkali metal content of the photocatalyst is not less than 1 ppm but not more than 1,000 ppm. Also disclosed is a method for producing such a photocatalyst wherein when a photocatalytically active base present in an aqueous medium is coated with a silicon oxide film by using a silicate, the pH of the aqueous medium containing both the photocatalytically active base and the silicate is maintained at 5 or below.

