

Search query (5): [SP]: anti-vandalism padlock anti-vandalism padlocks are used to secure chains, latches or similar elements, consisting of two coupling armours, with a particular geometry according to their application, with a tumbler cam lock. this padlock does not have an exposed shackle nor any other similar element which may be subject to violation either by cutting, lever movements or the like.

Results: 6

Search history

Search FT=(CAPSULE~ AND DRY~ AND INHALER~ AND CUT~ AND FRACTURE~ AND MESH~ AND GRID~ AND BUTTON~) (Results 23)

1:

Search FT=(CAPSULE~ AND DRY~ AND INHALER~ AND CUT~ AND FRACTURE~ AND MESH~ AND GRID~ AND BUTTON~) (Results 23)

2:

Search [SP]: related applications[0001] this application claims priority to u.s. provisional application no. 61/104,575, filed oct. 10, 2008. this application also claims priority to u.s. provisional application no. 61/104,568, filed oct. 10, 2008. this application is also a continuation-in-part of u.s. patent application ser. no. 11/582,135, filed oct. 16, 2006, which claims priority to u.s. provisional patent application ser. no. 60/727,312, filed on oct. 15, 2005. this application is also a continuation-in-part of u.s. patent application ser. no. 11/237,264, filed sep. 28, 2005, which claims priority to u.s. provisional application no. 60/613,808, filed sep. 28, 2004. this application is also a continuation-in-part of u.s. patent application ser. no. 11/236,908, filed sep. 28, 2005, which claims priority to u.s. provisional application no. 60/613,745, filed sep. 28, 2004. the entire contents of these previously filed applications are hereby incorporated herein by reference. background of the invention[0002] vascular interventions, such as vascular reperfusion procedures, balloon angioplasty, and mechanical stent deployment, can often result in vascular injury following mechanical dilation and luminal expansion of a narrowed vessel. often, subsequent to such intravascular procedures, neointimal proliferation and vascular injury remodeling occurs along the luminal surface of the injured blood vessel more specifically, remodeling occurs in the heart, as well as in vulnerable peripheral blood vessels like the carotid artery, iliac artery, femoral and popliteal arteries. no known mechanical suppression means has been found to prevent or suppress such cellular proliferation from occurring immediately following vascular injury from mechanical reperfusion procedures. left untreated, restenosis commonly occurs following a vascular intervention within the treated vessel lumen within weeks of a vascular injury. restenosis, induced by localized mechanical injury, causes proliferation of remodeled vascular lumen tissue, resulting in re-narrowing of the vessel lumen, which can lead to thrombotic closure from turbulent blood flow fibrin activation, platelet deposition and accelerated vascular flow surface injury. restenosis pre-disposes the patient to a thrombotic occlusion and the stoppage of flow to other locations, resulting in critical ischemic events, often with morbidity.[0003] restenosis initiated by mechanical induced vascular injury cellular remodeling can be a gradual process. multiple processes, including fibrin activation, thrombin polymerization and platelet deposition, luminal thrombosis, inflammation, calcineurin activation, growth factor and cytokine release, cell proliferation, cell migration and extracellular matrix synthesis each contribute to the restenotic process. while the exact sequence of bio-mechanical mechanisms of restenosis is not completely understood, several suspected biochemical pathways involved in cell inflammation, growth factor stimulation and fibrin and platelet deposition have been postulated. cell derived growth factors such as platelet derived growth factor, fibroblast growth factor, epidermal growth factor, thrombin, etc., released from platelets, invading macrophages and/or leukocytes, or directly from the smooth muscle cells, provoke proliferative and migratory responses in medial smooth muscle cells. these cells undergo a change from the contractile phenotype to a synthetic phenotype. proliferation/migration usually begins within one to two days post-injury and peaks several days thereafter. in the normal arterial wall, smooth muscle cells proliferate at a low rate, approximately less than 0.1 percent per day.[0004] however, daughter cells migrate to the intimal layer of arterial smooth muscle and continue to proliferate and secrete significant amounts of extracellular matrix proteins. proliferation, migration and extracellular matrix synthesis continue until the damaged endothelial layer is repaired, at which time proliferation slows within the intima, usually within seven to fourteen days post-injury. the newly formed tissue is called neointima. the further vascular narrowing that occurs over the next three to six months is due primarily to negative or constrictive remodeling.[0005] simultaneous with local proliferation and migration, inflammatory cells derived from the medial layer of the vessel wall continually invade and proliferate at the site of vascular injury as part of the healing process. within three to seven days post-injury, substantial inflammatory cell formation and migration have begun to accumulate along the vessel wall to obscure and heal over the site of the vascular injury. in animal models, employing either balloon injury or stent implantation, inflammatory cells may persist at the site of vascular injury for at least thirty days. inflammatory cells may contribute to both the acute and protracted chronic phases of restenosis and thrombosis.[0006] today, a preferred approach to the local delivery of a drug to the site of vascular injury caused by an intravascular medical device, such as a coronary stent, is to place a drug eluting coating on the device. clinically, medical devices coated with a drug eluting coating comprised of either a permanent polymer or degradable polymer and an appropriate therapeutic agent have shown angiographic evidence that vascular wall proliferation following vascular injury and/or vascular reperfusion procedures can be reduced, if not eliminated, for a certain period of time subsequent to balloon angioplasty and/or mechanical stent deployment. local delivery of a single sirolimus or taxol compound via a drug eluting medical device has been shown to be effective at minimizing or preventing cellular proliferation and cellular remodeling when applied immediately after vascular injury. various analogs of these two anti-proliferative compound examples have also been shown experimentally and clinically to exhibit similar anti-proliferative activity with similar drug eluting coatings. however, anti-proliferative compounds such as sirolimus and taxol, together with a polymeric drug eluting coating have also been shown clinically to exhibit a number of toxic side effects, during and after principal drug release from the drug eluting coating. these chronic and or protracted side effects place limits on the amount of drug that can actually be delivered over a given period of time, as well as challenge the compatibility of the polymer coatings used to deliver a therapeutic agent locally to the site of the vascular injury when applied directly to a site of inflammation and or cellular remodeling. in addition, local overdosage of compounds like sirolimus and taxol can prevent, limit or even stop cellular remodeling or proliferation in and around the localized tissue area of the medical device. for example, a lack of endothelial cell coverage during the interruption of cell proliferation throughout the vascular injury healing process exhibits a high potential for luminal thrombosis whereby fibrin and a constant deposition of platelets blanket the exposed and non-healed medical device and/or damaged vascular wall. without uninterrupted systemic support or administration of an anti-platelet medication like clopidogrel combined with an anti-clotting agent, such as asa, prior to and following deployment of a drug eluting medical device, such devices have been shown clinically to thrombose and occlude within days of deployment. in addition, although these commercially available drug eluting polymer coatings employed on medical devices are generally characterized as being biocompatible, the lack of chemical hydrolysis, degradation and absorption of these polymer-based chemistries into smaller, easier to metabolize chemical components or products have now been clinically demonstrated to initiate a protracted localized inflammatory response at the site of the vascular injury, which may lead to unexpected thrombotic occlusion within days of stopping anti-platelet medication.[0007] wound healing or response to in-vivo injury (e.g., hernia repair) follows the same general biological cascade as in vascular injury (see, e.g., y. c. cheong et al. human reproduction update. 2001 vol. 7, no. 6, pgs 556-566). this cascade includes inflammation of native tissue followed by migration and proliferation of cells to mitigate the inflammatory response, including platelets and macrophages, and a subsequent healing phase which includes fibrin deposition and the formation of fibrin matrix followed by tissue remodeling. in the case of hernia repair, abnormal peritoneal healing can occur when there is the expression of inflammatory cytokines from macrophages (e.g., a-tnf) that can result in an inability of the fibrin matrix to be properly broken down and can result in the formation of adhesions (y. c. cheong et al., 2001). abdominal adhesions formed after hernia repair can result in pain, bowel strangulation, infertility and in some cases death (y. c. cheong et al., 2001). [0008] the sustained nature of the thrombotic and inflammatory response to injury makes it desirable to provide a biomaterial that can reduce the incidence of inflammatory and foreign body responses after implantation. it would also be preferable to have a biomaterial that provides release of one or more therapeutic agents over a period of time in order to minimize such cell activated responses. additionally, such a biomaterial would also preferably be metabolized via a bioabsorption mechanism. summary of the invention[0009] what is desired is a biomaterial (e.g., a coating or stand-alone film) that can be utilized alone or as a drug delivery carrier that prevents or diminishes chronic inflammation due to either the therapeutic agent or components of the coating. furt (Results 542)

Search FT=(PADLOCK~ AND ANTI~ AND VANDALISM~) (Results 163)

4:

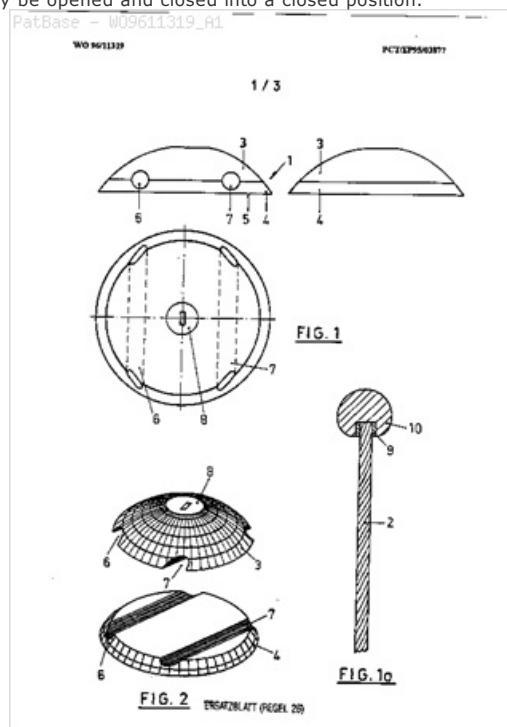
Search [SP]: anti-vandalism padlock anti-vandalism padlocks are used to secure chains, latches or similar elements, consisting of two coupling armours, with a particular geometry according to their application, with a tumbler cam lock. this padlock does not have an exposed shackle nor any other similar element which may be subject to violation either by cutting, lever movements or the like. (Results 6)

Title: OBJECT SECURING DEVICE**Priority:** DE19944436053 19941010 WO1995EP03877 19950930**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU199538028 A1	19960502	AU19950038028	19950930
DE4436053 A1	19960418	DE19944436053	19941010
WO9611319 A1	19960418	WO1995EP03877	19950930

Probable Assignee: WIESHOFF JUERGEN 64291 DARMSTADT DE**Assignee(s):(std):** JURGEN WIESHOFF ; WIESHOFF JUERGEN**Assignee(s):** WIESHOFF JUERGEN 64291 DARMSTADT DE**Inventor(s):(std):** WIESHOFF JUERGEN ; WIESHOFF JURGEN**Inventor(s):** JURGEN WIESHOFF**Designated states:** AM AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR BY CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GA GB GE GN GR HU IE IT JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX NE NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SN SZ TD TG TJ TT UA UG US UZ VN**International class (IPC 8-9):** E05B67/36 E05B73/00 (Advanced/Invention); E05B67/00 E05B73/00 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** E05B67/36 E05B73/00 G06F1/16**CPC:** E05B67/36 E05B73/0005 E05B73/0082**European class:** E05B67/36 E05B73/00A P05B73/00D[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US5349834 A, US5197706 A, US5076079 A, US4733840 A, US4300371 A, US4212175 A, DE9404326 U, DE4341622 A1, DE3407723 A1,**Forward Citations:** WO16029991, NL1035268, EP3037610,**Abstract:**

An object securing device, in particular for computers and associated equipment (24, 25), has a cable (2) threaded through eyes on securing means (21, 22, 26) that may be fixed to the objects (24, 25) to be secured. At least one end of the cable (2) has a thickening (10) that is larger than the openings of the eyes. The eyes may be opened and closed into a closed position.



Title:

TRANSMISSION LOCK DEVICE

Priority:

US19950413478 19950330 US19970814440 19970310

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US5609049 A	19970311	US19950413478	19950330
US5899100 A	19990504	US19970814440	19970310

Probable Assignee:

BORELL MICHAEL

Assignee(s):

BORELL MICHAEL ; RUNDLE CHRISTOPHER

Inventor(s):(std):

BORELL MICHAEL ; RUNDLE CHRISTOPHER

International class (IPC 8-9):

B60R25/00 (Advanced/Invention);
B60R25/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

B60R25/06

CPC:

Y10S70/58 B60R25/066 Y10T70/5566 Y10T70/558 Y10T70/5735 Y10T70/5929 Y10T70/5934

European class:

B60R25/06D

US class:

70/164 70/167 70/202 70/246 70/247 70/DIG.58

Classification Explorer

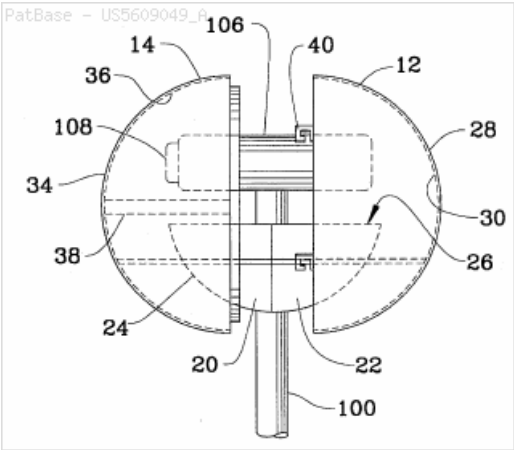
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US5410896 A, US5361613 A, US5239849 A, US5125249 A, US5038667 A, US5020390 A, US3739608 A, US3710606 A, US3556571 A, US1815417 A, US1280896 A, US1247512 A, GB322171 A, FR919367 A, FR603983 A, FR1356917 A, CA473549 A, BE542838 A,

Forward Citations:

WO16029991, USD600999, USD469333, USD456238, US6973811, US6694590, US6382000, US6374978, US6122945, US6000256, US5845520, US2011050829, US2005005657,

Abstract:
Source: US5609049A [EN] The instant invention is a locking mechanism for transmissions having a floor mounted selector switch. The invention utilizes a base member which is attached to a support post of the transmission selector lever. The base member includes provisions for holding loose coins and miscellaneous items. When the vehicle is left unattended, the locking mechanism utilizes a spherical cap which locks to the base member. With automatic transmissions the handle is locked together so as to conceal the handle and prevent access to the actuator button. When used in combination with a manual transmission, the cap engages the base of the transmission housing to prevent depression or movement of the selector handle. In this manner, the vehicle cannot be moved as the transmission is disabled. The spherical shaped cap inhibits cutting, tensile steel bands used on matching caps prevent the mechanism from being pried apart when locked.



Title:

LOCKING DEVICE FOR CONTAINER DOOR

Priority:

JP19950310327 19951129 US19960630504 19960410 US19970884326 19970627

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
JP2724297 B2	19980309	JP19950310327	19951129
JP9144405 A2	19970603	JP19950310327	19951129
US5775747 A	19980707	US19970884326	19970627

Probable Assignee:

NAVARSKY VICTOR

Assignee(s):(std):

NAVARSKY VICTOR

Assignee(s):

NAABAARUSUKII BIKUTAA

Inventor(s):(std):

NAVARSKY VICTOR

Inventor(s):

NAABAARUSUKII BIKUTAA

International class (IPC 8-9):

B65D88/12 E05B13/00 E05B17/20 E05B65/00 E05B65/06 E05B65/16 E05B65/18 E05B67/36 E05B77/44 E05B83/10 E05B83/14 G09F3/03 (Advanced/Invention); E05B13/00 E05B67/00 G09F3/03 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

B65D55/00 B65D88/12 E05B17/20 E05B65/00 E05B65/06 E05B65/18

CPC:

Y10S292/32 Y10T70/5774 Y10T292/48 Y10T292/509 Y10T292/528 E05B13/002 E05B67/36 E05B83/10 G09F3/0317 G09F3/0364

European class:

E05B13/00C E05B67/36 E05B83/10 G09F3/03A2 G09F3/03A7

US class:

292/307.00B 292/307B 292/307R 292/328 292/DIG.32 70/211

Classification Explorer

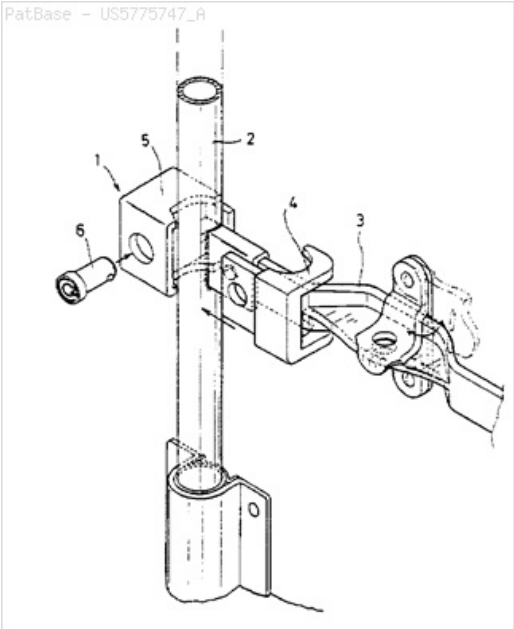
Cited documents:

WO9314956 A1, US5562316 A, US5511399 A, US5388435 A, US5363677 A, US5145222 A, US5064326 A, US5046770 A, US4898008 A, US4895007 A, US4640109 A, US4598562 A, US4493198 A, US4426861 A, US4415190 A, US4377178 A, US4331012 A, US4317346 A, US2742726 A, US1453004 A, US1316450 A, FR2443946 A1, CA960720 A1,

Forward Citations:

WO16029991, WO14060757, WO14060757, WO13148013, WO11158150, WO11145076, WO11071356, WO04055303, WO0121914, US9916743, US9562374, US9528302, US9500003, US8991879, US8353543, US8031069, US8011213, US7543466, US7278663, US7278284, US6886378, US6598433, US6581419, US6553798, US6406074, US6036240, US2015108772, US2013259598, US2012210754, US2012103032, US2010181782, US2009179757, US2007029820, US2007024064, US2006131896, US2006123856, US2006065023, US2005099018, US2004135668, ITTS20090001, GB2492730, GB2364345, GB2364345, GB2337079, FR2881456, FR2881456, EP1539617, EP1195490, DE102006052851, CN104488014,

Abstract:
Source: US5775747A [EN] A locking device prevents a rod for closing a door of a container or truck from being rotated in an unlocking direction so as to keep the container doors locked, even if a control handle of the rod should be cut. The rod has is provided near the surface of the door so as to be rotatable about its axis into and out of engagement with door closing members fixed on the container body. The locking device has a first locking member mounted on the control handle at a base portion thereof, a second locking member mounted at a position opposite to the first locking member across the control handle, and a fixing member for inseparably fixing the second locking member to the first locking member. The second locking member prevents the rotation of the rod in the unlocking direction by abutting the surface of the door when the second locking member and the first locking member are inseparably coupled together around the control handle.

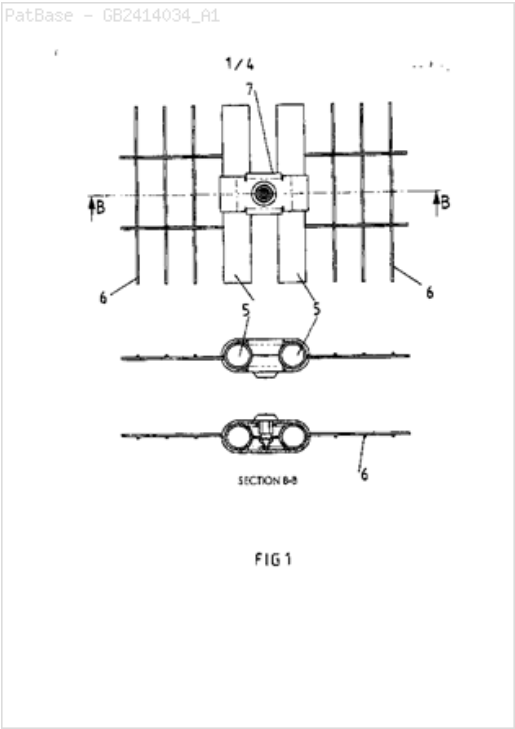


Title: A LOCKING DEVICE FOR TEMPORARY TRANSPORTABLE FENCING ASSEMBLIES
Priority: GB20040004341 20040227
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB200404341 A0	20040331	GB20040004341	20040227
GB2414034 A1	20051116	GB20040004341	20040227
GB2414034 B2	20060510	GB20040004341	20040227

Probable Assignee: FELL JOHN
Assignee(s):(std): FELL JOHN
Assignee(s): JOHN FELL
Inventor(s):(std): FELL JOHN
Inventor(s): JOHN FELL
International class (IPC 8-9): E04H17/16 E05B67/36 (Advanced/Invention); E05B65/00 (Advanced/Non-invention); E04H17/16 E05B67/00 (Core/Invention); E05B65/00 (Core/Non-invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): E04H17/16 E05B67/36
CPC: E04H17/161 E05B65/0007 E05B67/36 E04H17/163
European class: E04H17/16A E04H17/16B E05B67/36 P05B65/00B
[Classification Explorer](#)
Cited documents: JP10176443 A2, GB2391560 A1, GB2342384 A1, GB2158501 A1, DE2903774 A1,
Forward Citations: WO16029991, JP2012188890, EP2439360, EP2251507, CN103899136,

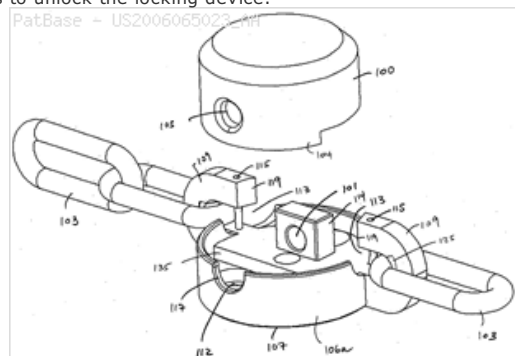
Abstract:
Source: GB2414034A [EN] A locking device for joining temporary transportable fence panels. The device comprises a back section 8 comprising a lock receptacle and a front section 13 with a lock part. When the receptacle and lock are engaged, the front and back sections 8, 13 encompass end members of the fence panels to secure them together forming a temporary fencing assembly. A key 21 may be used to release the locking device and unlock the fencing panels. The front and back sections may form encompassing apertures to hold the end members of the fence panels. The lock assembly (figure 2, 17) may be held in place by a locking ring and lock nut.



Title:	SECURITY LINK																																																			
Priority:	US20040611369P 20040920 US20090362185 20090129 US20130074917 20131108	US20050231210 20050920 WO2005US33533 20050920	US20050651414P 20050209 US20060351136 20060209																																																	
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Probable Assignee:	STANTON CONCEPTS LLC																																																			
Assignee(s):(std):	LOUGHLIN JOHN ; LOUGHLIN ROBERT ; STANTON CONCEPTS INC ; STANTON CONCEPTS L L C ; STANTON CONCEPTS LLC																																																			
Inventor(s):(std):	LOUGHLIN JOHN ; LOUGHLIN ROBERT																																																			
Agent(s):	LERNER DAVID LITTENBERG , KRUMHOLZ AND MENTLIK; LERNER DAVID LITTENBERG KRUMHOLZ AND MENTLIK; DIEHL SERVILLA LLC; DIEHL GLEN M; SERVILLA SCOTT S; GLEN M; SCOTT S; GRAHAM CURTIN PA; CHIESA SHAHINIAN AND GIANTOMASI PC																																																			
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International class (IPC 8-9):	E05B17/00 E05B65/48 E05B67/00 E05B67/08 E05B67/22 E05B67/36 E05B67/38 E05B73/00 E05C19/18 (Advanced/Invention); E05B13/00 E05B83/10 (Advanced/Non-invention); E05B17/00 E05B65/00 E05B67/00 E05B73/00 (Core/Invention)																																																			
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Classification Explorer																																																				
Cited documents:	USD627632 S1, USD351984 S1, US8851535 BB, US8245546 BB, US8181496 BB, US8020414 BB, US7891219 BA, US7520151 BA, US7272962 BB, US7096696 BB, US7047774 BA, US6997420 BB, US6983629 BA, US6983629 A, US6925842 BA, US6915670 BB, US6834896 BB, US6829916 BA, US6823701 BA, US6766671 BB, US6766671 A, US6755054 BB, US6734896 BB, US6467317 BA, US6263709 BA, US62636 A, US6244614 BA, US6109077 A, US6092402 A, US6012739 A, US5956980 A, US5953941 A, US5775747 A, US5481888 A, US5469722 A, US5442941 A, US5419165 A, US5284036 A, US5219384 A, US5146771 A, US5145222 A, US5070712 A, US4998423 A, US4977763 A, US4956982 A, US4779432 A, US4754626 A, US4704881 A, US4694667 A, US4389862 A, US4372136 A, US4347720 A, US4286444 A, US4269048 A, US4183235 A, US4118961 A, US4112716 A, US4102162 A, US4057982 A, US4043159 A, US3939677 A, US3901058 A, US3835675 A, US3817064 A, US3808847 A, US3769821 A, US3664164 A, US3617064 A, US3101695 A, US3017678 A, US2825218 A, US2104981 A, US2011174023 AA, US2011120197 AA, US2007234764 AA, US2006272365 AA, US2006107707 AA, US2005099018 AA, US2005088018 AA, US1845354 A, US1814356 A, US1792403 A, US1788396 A, US1689437 A, US1487258 A,																																																			
Forward Citations:	WO16029991, WO12038758, USD773280, USD677144, USD608617, US9623838, US9512646, US9446280, US9243431, US9184573, US9169670, US9133651, US9091099, US8938997, US8839729, US8640509, US8186187, US2016340934, US2016076281, US2016002956, US2015080196, US2014326026, US2014165895, US2013174617, US2012293655, US2012210754, US2012103032, US2011283750, US2011179692, US2010231388, ITBS20130025, FR2973416, EP2201544, CN103485612, CN103485611.																																																			

Abstract:

Source: US2006065023A [EN] A link for connecting at least one securing member, such as chain, with a locking device having a body and a shackle, where the link comprises a base having a through hole adapted to receive the shackle of a locking device and a first securing element associated with the base, the first securing element adapted to receive a first securing member, wherein the shackle of a lock may be inserted through the through hole such that the lock blocks the first securing member from being separated from the securing element. Also disclosed is a system for securing a locking device having a handle hinged to a vertical lockrod, where the system comprises a strap and a link adapted to be installed upon the vertical lockrod and handle such that the handle is prevented from being manipulated in such a manner as to unlock the locking device.



Title: ANTI-VANDALISM PADLOCK
Priority: AR2014P103255 20140829 WO2015EP01622 20150806
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AR097513 AA	20160323	AR2014P103255	20140829
AU2015309262 AA	20160303	AU20150309262	20150806
AU2015309262 AB	20170518	AU20150309262	20150806
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Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

International class (IPC 8-9): E05B47/00 E05B63/04 E05B67/00 E05B67/06 E05B67/36 E05B67/38 E05C7/04 (Advanced/Invention); E05B47/00 E05B63/04 E05C7/04 (Advanced/Non-invention)

CPC: E05B2047/0094 E05B2047/0095 E05B67/06 E05B47/00 E05B67/36 E05B63/042 E05B67/00 E05C7/04

[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US5899100 A, US5775747 A, US2006123856 AA, GB2414034 A1, DE4436053 A1,

Abstract:

Source: US2017284133A [EN] Anti-vandalism padlocks are used to secure chains, latches or similar elements, consisting of two coupling armours, with a particular geometry according to their application, with a tumbler cam lock. This padlock does not have an exposed shackle nor any other similar element which may be subject to violation either by cutting, lever movements or the like.

