

Search history

Search 1: FT=(PORTABLE~ AND MOBILE~ AND LABORATORY~) (Results 57180)
Search 2: FT=(MOBILE~ AND RESEARCH~ AND LABORATORY~) (Results 32741)
Search 3: FT=(LABORATORY~ AND MOBILE~) (Results 71620)
Search 4: (3) AND IPC=(A61 OR C07 OR G01 OR G06 OR H04 OR G05 OR B65) (Results 53322)

Title: ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPE WITH OPTIONAL REPLACEABLE FLUID CELL
Priority: US19890322001 19890313 EP19900301688 19900216 EP19940118110 19900216
US19920895984 19920604

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	AT125934 E	19950815	AT19900301688T	19900216
	AT172536 E	19981115	AT19900118110T	19900216
	AT384245 E	20080215	AT19900201015T	19900216
	DE69021235 D1	19950907	DE19906021235	19900216
	DE69021235 T2	19960104	DE19906021235	19900216
	DE69032714 D1	19981126	DE19906032714	19900216
	DE69032714 T2	19990602	DE19906032714	19900216
	DE69034251 D1	20080306	DE19906034251	19900216
	EP0388023 A2	19900919	EP19900301688	19900216
	EP0388023 A3	19920102	EP19900301688	19900216
	EP0388023 B1	19950802	EP19900301688	19900216
	EP0650029 A2	19950426	EP19940118110	19900216
	EP0650029 A3	19960828	EP19940118110	19900216
	EP0650029 B1	19981021	EP19940118110	19900216
	EP0862045 A2	19980902	EP19980201015	19900216
	EP0862045 A3	20001004	EP19980201015	19900216
	EP0862045 B1	20080116	EP19980201015	19900216
	JP2140858 C3	19990709	JP19900052871	19900306
	JP2284015 A2	19901121	JP19900052871	19900306
	JP7076696 B4	19950816	JP19900052871	19900306
	US34489 A	18620225		00000000
	US4935634 A	19900619	US19890322001	19890313
	USRE34489 E	19931228	US19920895984	19920604
	USRE34489 F1	19991214	US19920895984	19920604

Probable Assignee: UNIV CALIFORNIA

Assignee(s):(std): UNIV CALIFORNIA

Assignee(s): UNIV ; THE UNIV OF CALIFORNIA OAKLAND CALIF ; OF CALIFORNIA UNIV ; THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ; THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OAKLAND CALIF US ; THE UNIV OF CALIFORNIA

Inventor(s):(std): BAANII DOREIKU ; DRAKE BARNEY ; HANSMA PAUL K ; HOORU KEI HANSUMA ; POORU KEI HANSUMA

Inventor(s): HENRY HALL ; DRAKE BARNEY SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA 93111 US

Agent(s): POULIN GERARD ET AL

Designated states: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

International class (IPC 8-9): B01L7/00 G01B11/24 G01B21/30 G01B7/34 G01L5/00 G01N21/88 G01N37/00 G01Q30/02 G01Q30/14 G01Q60/00 G01Q60/24 G01Q60/38 G01Q70/02 G01Q70/04 H01J37/20 (Advanced/Invention); G01N21/88 G01Q30/00 G01Q60/24 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): G01B11/24 G01B21/30 G01B7/34 G01L5/00 G01N21/86 G01N27/00 G01N37/00 H01J37/20

CPC: G01Q30/025 Y10S977/863 Y10S977/87 A47G1/06 B22C9/22 B22D19/0045 B22D19/04 G01Q60/38 G01Q30/14 G01Q70/02 G01Q70/04

European class: B82Y15/00 B82Y35/00 G01Q30/02 G01Q30/14 G01Q60/24 G01Q60/38 G01Q70/02 G01Q70/04 G12B21/08

US class: 249/168 250/306 250/559.06 250/559.23 250/560 40/700 850/21 977/863 977/870

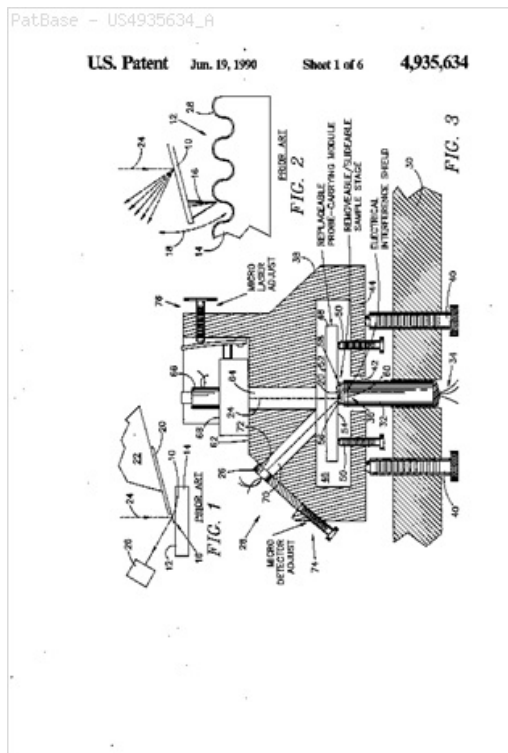
[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US4823004 A, US4785177 A, JPS63236992, JPS62212507, JPS62130302, JP63236992 A2, JP62212507 A2, JP62130302 A2, EP0296262 A1, EP0223918 A2,

Forward Citations: WO9624946, WO16085989, WO14144496, WO09012765, WO09012765, WO08089889, WO08031618, WO07079269, WO07079269, WO05003821, WO03038409, WO03019107, WO02084210, WO0106205, WO0019166, USRE37299, USRE36488, USRE35514, USRE35317, US9739799, US9689890, US9581616, US9291639, US9244096, US9213047, US9097737, US9063042, US9052336, US8925376, US8904560, US8881311, US8782811, US8713711, US8613418, US8595860, US8524501, US8505109, US8443459, US8434161, US8434160, US8356714, US8332960, US8214917, US8205488, US8196458, US8166567, US8136385, US8050802, US7958776, US7937991, US7908909, US7823216, US7794657, US7770439, US7770231, US7759631, US7757544, US7748260, US7709791, US7694346, US7685869, US7684956, US7665349, US7617719, US7607342, US7596990, US7578176, US7574903, US7555941, US7545508, US7521257, US7513142, US7478552, US7459904, US7429732, US7421370, US7372254, US7278298, US7271582, US7262592, US7260980, US7253408, US7234342, US7233140, US7204131, US7168301, US7155964, US7107694, US7076996, US7017398, US6912892, US6910368, US6871527, US6779387, US6694817, US6649902, US6603239, US6590703, US6455838, US6441371, US6389886, US6189373, US6185992, US6138503, US6134955, US6093930, US6038916, US6021665, US6008489, US5992226, US5958701, US5939623, US5877891, US5874669, US5874668, US5866807, US5866805, US5861550, US5847387, US5831153, US5825020, US5821545, US5821409, US5763767, US5760396, US5760300, US5753814, US5750989, US5714682, US5705814, US5675154, US5672816, US5654546, US5621210, US5612491, US5587523, US5581082, US5560244, US5553487, US5519212, US5515719, US5508517, US5496999, US5476006, US5467642, US5466935, US5463897, US5440920, US5412980, US5400647, US5394741, US5376790, US5357105, US5347854, US5329808, US5319960, US5317153, US5291775, US5260577, US5254854, US5245863, US5245688, US5237859, US5224376, US5193385, US5193383, US5157251, US5144833, US5103095, US5047633, US3082559, US2012181416, US2011003718, US2010333240, US2010306887, US2010300942, US2010263096, US2010180356, US2009205092, US2009184242, US2009064772, US2009031792, US2008223119, US2008179206, US2008154521, US2008149829, US2008127722, US2008121813, US2008087077, US2008085212, US2008078240, US2008011067, US2008011065, US2008006083, US2007251305, US2007249059, US2007227236, US2007220958, US2007208533, US2007200559, US2007119241, US2007067140, US2007033991, US2006257286, US2006231757, US2006230474, US2006192551, US2006191329, US2006186878, US2006112760, US2006043289, US2006000263, US2005241392, US2005212529, US2005199047, US2005164299, US2005066714, US2005028583, US2005009197, US2004250608, US2004206166, US2003233870, US2003200798, US2003185444, US2003041657, US2003015653, JP4233404,

Abstract:

An atomic force microscope which is readily useable for researchers for its intended use without extensive lost time for setup and repair. The probe (10,20) used therein is a cantilevered optical lever which imparts surface information in a gentle and reliable manner by reflecting an incident laser beam (24). The probe is carried by a replaceable probe-carrying module (48) which is factory set up and merely inserted and fine tuned by the user. The probe-carrying module also includes the provision for forming a fluid cell (124) around the probe. Fluid can be inserted into and/or be circulated through the fluid cell through incorporated tubes (126,128) in the probe-carrying module. Electrodes (164) are also provided in the fluid cell for various uses including real-time studies of electro-chemical operations taking place in the fluid cell. The piezoelectric scan tube (32) employed includes a voltage shield (60) to prevent scanning voltages to the tube from affecting data readings. Samples (14) are easily mounted, replaced, and horizontally adjusted using a sample stage (58) which is magnetically attached to the top of the scan tube. Calibration tools are provided to make initial set up and fine tuning of the microscope a simple and straightforward operation requiring little or no technical talent.



Title:	Method for producing oncolysis			
Priority:	US18890302466 18890308	US19820419324 19820917	CA19830436633 19830914	
	US19840634267 19840724	US19840634267 19840725	CA19850487234 19850722	
	US19850792257 19851028	US19880234036 19880822	EP19890307874 19890802	
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	CA1262864 A1	19891114	CA19830436633	19830914
	CA1263086 A1	19891121	CA19850487234	19850722
	EP0412211 A1	19910213	EP19890307874	19890802
	US419324 A	18900114		00000000
	US419324 A	18900114	US18890302466	18890308
	US4724230 A	19880209	US19840634267	19840725
	US4724234 A	19880209	US19850792257	19851028
	US4935450 A	19900619	US19880234036	19880822
Probable Assignee:	THERAPEUTICAL SYSTEMS CORP			
Assignee(s):(std):	CONE CLARENCE D ; FISH JOHN E ; THERAPEUTICAL SYSTEMS CORP			
Assignee(s):	THERAPEUTICAL SYSTEMS 104 HARBOUR DRIVE YORKTOWN V ; THERAPEUTICAL SYSTEMS 104 HARBOUR DRIVE YORKTOWN VIRGINIA 23690 A CORP OF VA CORP ; JOHN E FISH ; CONE CLARENCE D JR			
Inventor(s):(std):	CONE CLARENCE D ; CONE CLARENCE D JR ; CONE JR CLARENCE D ; FISH JOHN E			
Inventor(s):	JOHN E FISH			
Agent(s):	SIM AND MCBURNEY			
Designated states:	AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE			
International class (IPC 8-9):	A61K31/00 A61K31/045 A61K31/055 A61K31/06 A61K31/195 A61K31/20 A61K31/275 A61K31/415 A61K31/445 A61K31/47 A61K38/24 A61K38/28 A61K45/00 (Advanced/Invention); A61K31/00 A61K31/045 A61K31/185 A61K31/275 A61K31/415 A61K31/445 A61K31/47 A61K38/24 A61K38/28 A61K45/00 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	A61K31/00 A61K31/045 A61K31/05 A61K31/06 A61K31/195 A61K31/20 A61K31/275 A61K31/35 A61K31/415 A61K31/45 A61K37/26 A61K45/00			
CPC:	Y10S70/59 A61K31/573 Y10T70/8622 A61K31/00 A61K31/055 A61K31/06 A61K31/195 A61K31/20 A61K31/275 A61K31/415 A61K31/445 A61K31/47 A61K38/24 A61K38/28			
European class:	A61K31/00 A61K31/055 A61K31/06 A61K31/195 A61K31/20 A61K31/275 A61K31/415 A61K31/445 A61K31/47 A61K38/24 A61K38/28			
US class:	250/466.1 514/558 514/561 514/728 70/454 70/DIG.59			
Classification Explorer				
Cited documents:	US4724234 A, US4724230 A, US4196300 A, JP63079824 A2, JP57128633,			
Forward Citations:	WO9936537, WO9936537, WO9746228, WO9630003, WO9427584, WO9427584, WO9115200, WO9115200, WO11123788, WO06024491, WO06024489, WO06024489, WO06014529, WO04050054, WO04026405, WO03024442, WO03024442, WO02065120, WO0152868, WO0050021, WO0050021, WO0021506, WO0021506, USRE40792, US9578892, US9468625, US9226915, US9226898, US9205071, US9139519, US9133150, US9073985, US9000036, US8927527, US8865646, US8728815, US8664247, US8530681, US8501243, US8471041, US8450090, US8394377, US8377918, US8293240, US8211700, US8183283, US8178698, US8071645, US7973076, US7927612, US7816319, US7799803, US7763666, US7705016, US7691578, US7655696, US7635722, US7610153, US7540965, US7528168, US7514500, US7510710, US7390782, US7381413, US7345174, US7291272, US7199134, US7160921, US7126001, US7045155, US7033772, US6992106, US6811788, US6657049, US6511990, US6348321, US6300096, US6288213, US6284487, US6121172, US6017958, US5985927, US5922775, US5739171, US5736576, US5432199, US5330744, US5145871, US5102912, US4935450, US4280348, US2632266, US2629057, US2016311764, US2013171292, US2012039995, US2011230555, US2010330087, US2010210695, US2010104660, US2010056643, US2010004309, US2009258064, US2009093540, US2008262093, US2008242638, US2008182329, US2007254037, US2007156453, US2007155785, US2007093434, US2007032383, US2007026079, US2007010536, US2006283803, US2006247199, US2006241129, US2006189680, US2006178912, US2006147398, US2006120971, US2006058383, US2006011550, US2005281892, US2005158333, US2005074882, US2005042224, US2005020682, US2004266818, US2004198821, US2004176448, US2004132633, US2004131568, US2004005291, US2003232363, US2003165430, US2003138433, US2002193362, EP2156188, EP2156188, EP1556056, EP1477178, EP1477178, EP1472403, EP1293205, EP1098641, EP1098641, EP1068870, EP1068870, EP1045904, EP0817623, EP0656786, EP0412211, AU730261,			

Abstract:

An improved method is described for producing oncolysis, including regression of malignant tumors or other malignant conditions, without adverse effects upon normal body cells. In addition to a calorically and compositionally defined nutritional regimen providing a minimum of amino acids and fatty acids and a maximum of carbohydrate, administered concurrently with a drug regimen of an agent or agents that uncouple oxidative phosphorylation (most preferably 2,4-dinitrophenol), there is also concurrently administered a selected amount of a substantially non-toxic fatty acid oxidation inhibitor capable of effectively lowering the mitochondrial beta -oxidation rate of fatty acids.

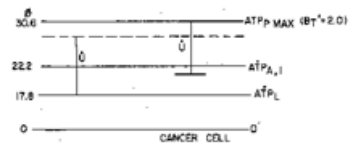
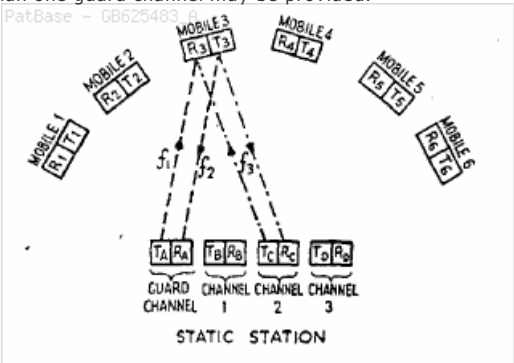


FIG. 1

Title:	Improvements in or relating to electrical signalling systems			
Priority:	GB19470010866 19470423			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB625483 A	19490628	GB19470010866	19470423
Probable Assignee:	LUIS CHARLES STENNING			
Assignee(s):(std):	GEN ELECTRIC CO LTD ; LUIS CHARLES STENNING			
Assignee(s):	THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED			
International class (IPC 8-9):	H04W84/02 (Advanced/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	H04Q7/00			
CPC:	H04W84/02			
Classification Explorer				
Forward Citations:	JP50153505, DE932072, DE1069709,			

Abstract:
625,483. Radio signalling. GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Ltd., and STENNING, L. C. April 23, 1947, No. 10866. [Class 40 (v)] Relates to a radio signalling system, in which communication between two of a given number of stations is established over a selected channel, the number of available channels being less than the number of stations. Means are provided at a first station, whereby on receipt of a signal from a second station, a channel identifying signal is transmitted which conditions the second station for communication over the selected frequency channel. The Figure shows six **mobile** stations, each comprising a transmitter and a receiver, and a static station having a transmitter and receiver associated with a guard channel, and with each of three communication channels. If say, **mobile** station 3 wishes to communicate with the static station, the receiver R3 monitors the guard channel on frequency f1, and if this is free, transmitter T3 transmits a tone modulated signal characteristic of **mobile** station 3 at frequency f2. On receipt of this signal, the static station transmitter Ta retransmits this tone modulation at frequency f1 to indicate to the **mobile** station that its first transmission was received, and this is used to condition the **mobile** station for the next signal from the static station, which indicates the channel to be used for communication. This channel identifying signal may consist of a number of impulses which automatically operate the tuning means of the **mobile** transmitter T3 and receiver R3' as described in Specification 572,918. Communication may then be established at frequency f3 between T3,R3 and Tc,Rc. If the various controlling signals are not correctly received, the **mobile** station apparatus recommences the sequence of operations. Means such as a uniselector device, may be used to indicate engaged channels at the static station. If the static station wishes to call say, **mobile** station 3, transmitter Ta first transmits a tone on frequency f1 which operates means at all the **mobile** stations to prevent them from initiating calls. This tone is then interrupted to form the impulse signal characteristic of **mobile** station 3, and means such as a. uniselector are provided so that the selected **mobile** station is conditioned to receive the next channel identifying signal while the remaining **mobile** stations revert to their normal stand-by condition. A calling device may be operated at the required **mobile** station.' The equipment at the static station may be extended to a telephone exchange, and the **mobile** stations may then be provided with dialling equipments for use after a channel has been allocated. The invention may be applied to the case of an aircraft wishing to communicate with a number of ground stations in different areas. The guard channel frequency is made common to all the ground stations, and the system is used to set the aircraft equipment to the particular frequency which the ground station is using at that time. More than one guard channel may be provided.

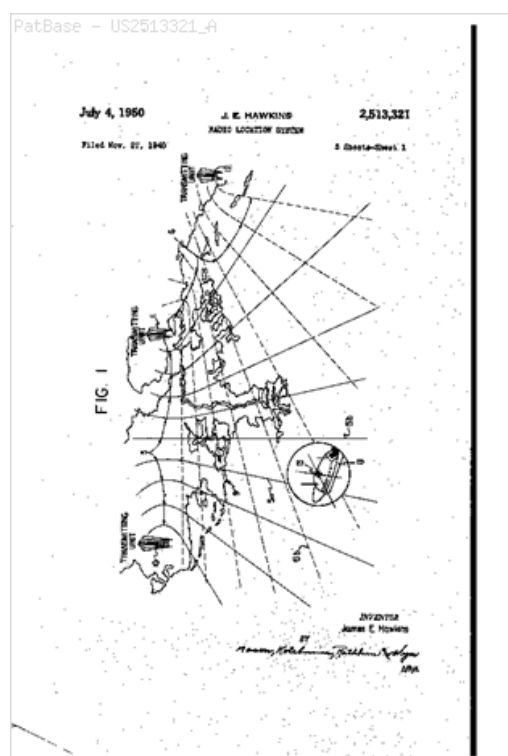


Title: RADIO LOCATION SYSTEM**Priority:** US19480062367 19481127

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB686389 A	19530121	GB19490028383	19491105
	US2513321 A	19500704	US19480062367	19481127

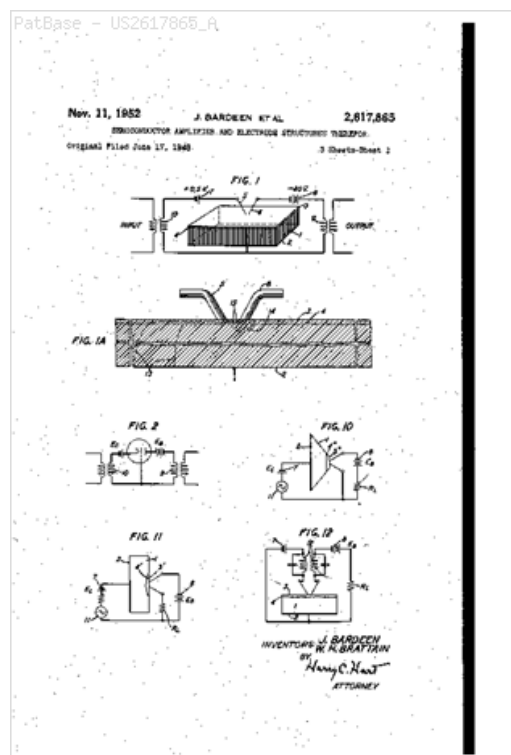
Probable Assignee: SEISMOGRAPH SERVICE CORP**Assignee(s):(std):** SEISMOGRAPH SERVICE CORP**Inventor(s):(std):** HAWKINS JAMES E**International class (IPC 8-9):** G01S1/30 (Advanced/Invention);
G01S1/00 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** G01S1/32 G01S5/10**CPC:** G01S1/304**European class:** G01S1/30C**US class:** 342/387 342/394[Classification Explorer](#)**Forward Citations:** US3015097, US2728909, US2724114, US2652562, US2652560,**Abstract:**

686,389. Radio navigation. SEISMOGRAPH SERVICE CORPORATION. Nov. 5, 1949 [Nov. 27, 1948], No. 28383/49. Class 40 (vii). In a hyperbolic radio navigation system in which wave pulses are radiated from spaced points, means are provided at the **mobile** receiver for producing separate indications of the pulse transit time difference and the R.F. phase difference of the received signals. The invention is described as a means of resolving phase ambiguities in a beat-frequency phase system of the type disclosed in Specification 663,775, in which two intersecting families of donfocal equi-phase hyperbolic contours are produced sequentially by means of a master station 11 radiating alternately frequencies of 1700 kc/s. and 1900 kc/s. from transmitters 20, 21 and two spaced slave stations 10 and 12 radiating continuously frequencies of 1740 and 1960 kc/s., respectively, from transmitters 15 and 18. When transmitter 20 is operative, the signals radiated from transmitters 15 and 20 are received by receiver 27 on the **mobile** unit 13 and heterodyned to give a 40 kc/s. beat frequency which is applied through filter 29 and delay network 33a to a phase meter 30 where it is compared in phase with a reference 40 kc/s. signal produced by heterodyning the signals received from transmitters 15 and 20 at receiver 19 located at station 12, applying the resultant 40 kc/s. beat frequency through filter 19a and delay network 19b to modulate transmitter 18, receiving and demodulating the resultant modulated signal at receiver 26 on the **mobile** unit and applying the 40 kc/s. modulation signal to phase meter 30. Similarly when transmitter 21 is operative, the signals radiated from transmitters 18 and 21 are heterodyned at receiver 26 (**mobile** unit 13) and 16 (slave station 10) to produce 60 kc/s. beat frequencies and the beat frequency produced at station 10 is applied to modulate transmitter 15, the resultant modulated signal being received at receiver 27 (**mobile** unit 13) and the detected 60 kc/s. modulation signal being compared in phase with the 60 kc/s. beat frequency from receiver 26 in the meter 31. In accordance with the present invention, when transmitter 20 is operative the time interval TD between the leading edges of the pulsed 40 kc/s. wave trains P2 and P1, Fig. 3, from receivers 26 and 27, is measured by applying them in rapid alternation to the vertical deflecting members of the cathode-ray tube 35a by means of an electronic switch 36 which also shifts the vertical position of the beam in synchronism so that the two wave-trains are displayed as vertically displaced dotted waveforms but due to the high speed of switch 36, e.g. 1 Mc/s., the waveforms appear substantially continuous. The repetition rate of the sweep voltage applied to the horizontal deflection member of the cathode-ray tube is made equal to twice the switching rate of transmitters 20 and 21 so that substantially the whole of the pulses are displayed. When transmitter 21 is operative the time interval TD1 between the leading edges of the pulsed 60 kc/s. wave trains P3 and P4 is measured in a similar manner, the displayed waveforms P3 and P4 being displaced to the right of waveforms P1 and P2 by applying to the horizontal deflection coils 35b and 35c a square wave from oscillator 39 of recurrence frequency equal to the switching rate of transmitters 20 and 21. The loci of constant time differences TD and TD1 will be identical in shape with the equiphase contours and the locus of a particular time interval having stations 11 and 12 as foci may be adjusted to coincide with a particular equi-phase contour by adjusting the delay network 19b at station 12, an identical delay being provided by the delay network 33a in the **mobile** unit so that the positions of the equi-phase contours are independent of the above adjustments; delay networks 16b and 32a are provided at stations 10 and 13 for a similar purpose. Specification 452,235 also is referred to.



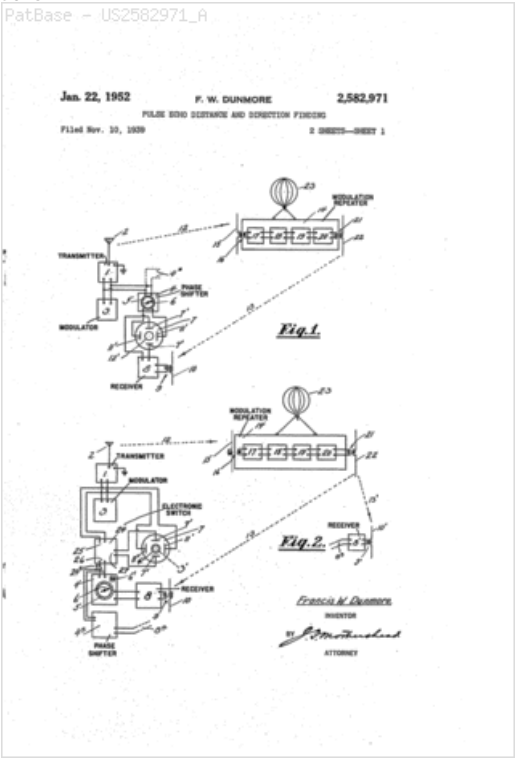
Title:	Semiconductor amplifier and electrode structures therefor																																																																																															
Priority:	US19480011166 19480226 US19490115838 19490915		US19480011168 19480226 US19490115836 19490915																																																																																													
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Assignee(s):(std):	BELL TELEPHONE LABOR INC ; BELL TELPHONE LAB INC ; WESTERN ELECTRIC CO																																																																																															
Assignee(s):	WESTERN ELECTRIC CO INC ; BELL TELPHONE LABORATORIES INC ; BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES INC																																																																																															
Inventor(s):(std):	BRATTAIN WALTER H ; GIBNEY ROBERT B ; JOHN BARDEEN ; WESTERN E CO INC ; MERCIER ROBERT MAURICE ; BRATTAIN WALTER HAUSER ; BOET ANDRE OVIDE ADOLPHE ; BARDEEN JOHN ; BAHUAUD ADRIEN AUGUSTE ; COMPANY INCORPORATED WESTERN E																																																																																															
Inventor(s):	INCORPORATED WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY ; WESTERN ELECTRIC CO INC ; INC WESTERN E CO																																																																																															
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third and second electrodes, an input signal applied to the first electrode results in an amplified signal in the output circuit including the third electrode. The device may be used for amplifying or generating electric oscillations. In Figs. 1 and 1A, a block of N-type germanium is provided with a low resistance base electrode contact 2, and two rectifier contacts 5 and 6, a rectifier contact being regarded as a high resistance contact, the effective resistance of which varies according to the direction of the applied voltage. The two rectifier contacts are placed close together, the "emitter" electrode 5 being biased a fraction of a volt in the direction of easy current flow, and the "collector" electrode 6 being biased between - 5 and - 50 volts in the reverse direction. If - a signal is applied between the emitter 5 and the base electrode 2, an amplified signal output appears in the load circuit connected between the collector 6 and the base electrode 2. A table of operating characteristics is given. The functional similarity between the emitter, base and collector electrodes and the cathode, control grid and anode respectively of a thermionic valve is discussed and reference made to circuits corresponding to "grounded grid," "cathode follower," and to oscillator circuits. Alternative constructions are described in which the collector electrode may comprise two or more elements symmetrically disposed about the emitter, or be in the form of a ring or two semi-circular metal spots, or may consist of the plated surface of a cone. Alternatively, the emitter and collector electrodes may consist respectively of the two plated sides of a wedged-shaped piece of insulating material providing contacts of linear form. The semi-conducting block 1 of N-type material is regarded as having a thin P-type layer 3 on the surface of the block, the two layers being separated by a high resistance barrier 4. The thin layer may be a "chemical" layer produced by variations in the impurity content, or a "physical" layer in a block having a uniform concentration of donor impurities, due to the conditions at the surface. Reference is made to the use of silicon, germanium, cuprous oxide or silicon carbide as the basic semi-conducting material, and the use of impurities such as phosphorus, antimony, arsenic, boron or aluminium to provide desired N or P characteristics. A block of silicon material suitable for the device and having a thin layer of opposite conductivity type may be prepared as described in Specifications 592,260, 592,303 or 669,399, [all in Group XXXVI], or a block of N-type germanium may be prepared as described in Specification 632,942, [Group XXXVI]. After being plated to provide the low resistance contact, the block of N-type germanium may be subjected to anodic oxidation treatment in which the surface to be treated is covered with polymerized glycol borate, and then subjected to electric currents. When assembled with the contact arrangement as shown in Fig. 1, an electrical forming process may be carried out in which a potential in excess of the peak back voltage is applied between one or both of the electrodes 5 and 6 and the base electrode 2. The effective resistance of the barrier 4 may be increased by restricting the area of the block subjected to the anodic oxidation treatment to provide a bowl-shaped barrier (Fig. 11), or by machining the block (Fig. 10). The points of contacts 5 and 6 may be prepared as described in Specification 595,601, [Group XXXVI], or the contacts may consist of evaporated gold metal spots. Preferably the area of these point contacts is large compared with the depth of the P layer. The block may consist of P-type material with a thin N-type layer, or may comprise different basic materials for the N and P-type layers respectively. The theoretical aspect is discussed in the Specification. A substantial proportion of the current from emitter 5 consists of positive holes which tend to flow along the P layer 3 before finally penetrating the barrier 4 to reach the base electrode 2. Current in the N portion of the block may consist of electrons flowing towards the barrier 4 to neutralize the positive holes. The current spreading from emitter 5 tends to be collected by the electrode 6 due to the strong field across the layer and barrier in the region of this electrode. The current from emitter 5 is materially affected by changes in the potential of this electrode, but the proportion of emitter current collected by the electrode 6 (i.e. positive holes) is not greatly affected by changes in the potential of the collector electrode. Consequently signals applied to the low impedance emitter circuit appear in amplified form in the high impedance collector circuit. The increase in the number of positive holes at the collector tends to increase the other component of the collector current consisting of electrons flowing from the base electrode 2. Diagrams of electron energy throughout the P layer are given, and factors relating to the optimum thickness of the P layer are discussed. Specification 694,023 and U.S.A. Specification 2,402,839 also are referred to.



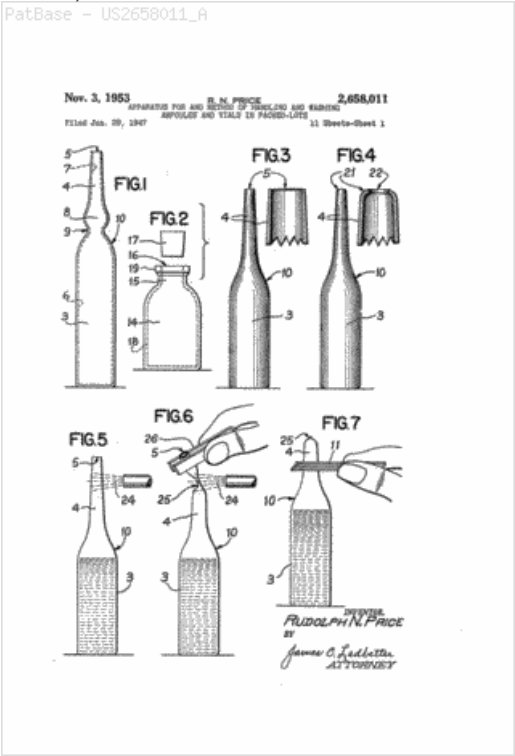
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Priority:	US19390303798 19391110			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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Probable Assignee:	DUNMORE FRANCIS W			
Assignee(s):(std):	DUNMORE FRANCIS W			
Inventor(s):(std):	DUNMORE FRANCIS W			
International class (IPC 1-7):	G01S13/74			
CPC:	G01S13/84			
US class:	342/125 342/142 342/394			
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Cited documents:	US2423023 A, US2189549 A, US2151917 A, US2150857 A, US2143035 A, US2134716 A, US2059315 A, US2012480 A, US1924156 A, US1750668 A, FR784425 A,			
Forward Citations:	US7104108, US4170773, US4035760, US3905007, US3197775, US3144645, US3063048, US3051945, US3015096, US2655649, US2640191, US2004159141,			

Abstract:
(Claim 1) A method for determining direction and distance between two relatively ambulant stations which comprises transmitting a signal from one of said stations as a station of origin, intercepting and retransmitting the signal at the other of said stations as a repeater station, and receiving the repeated signal by directional reception at said station of origin where the portion of said signal travelling a direct path will be received ahead of the portion thereof travelling an indirect path, establishing the elapsed time between transmission of the original signal and first reception of the retransmitted signal for a known distance separation of the station of origin and the repeater station, determining changes in said elapsed time with relative change in position of said stations, and determining the azimuthal direction of directional reception of the first received retransmitted signal, thereby determining changes of distance separation of the two stations and the azimuthal direction of one relative to the other as indicated by the signal travelling the most direct path between the two stations.



Title:	APPARATUS FOR AND METHOD OF HANDLING AND WASHING AMPOULES AND VIALS IN PACKED-LOTS									
Priority:	US19470725126 19470129									
Family:	Publication number		Publication date		Application number		Application date			
	US2658011 A		19531103		US19470725126		19470129			
Probable Assignee:	PRICE RUDOLPH N									
Assignee(s):(std):	PRICE RUDOLPH N									
Inventor(s):(std):	PRICE RUDOLPH N									
International class (IPC 8-9):	B08B9/28 B08B9/34 B08B9/42 (Advanced/Invention); B08B9/20 (Core/Invention)									
International class (IPC 1-7):	A61J5/00									
CPC:	B08B9/28 B08B9/34 B08B9/42									
European class:	B08B9/28 B08B9/34 B08B9/42									
US class:	134/171 134/22.1 134/25.4 134/30 134/88 134/91 134/92 414/405									
Classification Explorer										
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Forward Citations:	US9162780, US8100263, US7963396, US7428807, US5360309, US3421840, US3353545, US3013570, US2811975, US2691381, US2671742, US2671457, US2015096268, US2009288977, US2009100802, US2007157564, US2006016156,									

Abstract:
(Claim 1) A method of handling open-mouth containers of the ampul and vial types for cleansing them such containers being packed as unified-lots and in upright contiguous-body relation within original-shipping packages, comprising manually removing a said unified-lot of containers in inverted position from a said originalshipping,a package while maintaining said contiguous-body relation, then subjecting the unified-lot of removed containers to a cleansing treatment while still inverted and in said contiguous-body relation, and removing the cleansed containers from the cleansing treatment while still inverted as a unified-lot and in said contiguous-body relation to deter recontamination, all without hand contact at any time.



Title: PROCESS FOR PROSTAGLANDIN INTERMEDIATE

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Probable Assignee: UPJOHN CO**Assignee(s):**(std): THE UPJOHN COMPANY ; THE UPJOHN COMPANY KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN VER ST V AM ; UPJOHN CO ; J A RAYMAKERS AND CO S NV ; UPJOHN COMPANY THE**Assignee(s):** UPJOHN CY ; N V J A RAYMAKERS AND CO S ; THE UPJOHN CO ; UPJOHN CO US**Inventor(s):**(std): BUNDY GORDON LEONARD ; PIKE JOHN E ; PIKE JOHN EDWARD ; SCHNEIDER W ; SCHNEIDER WILLIAM P ; SCHNEIDER WILLIAM PAUL ; WHITE DAVID RAYMOND ; WHITE D R ; SCHNEIDER W P ; PIKE J E ; BUNDY G L ; WHITE D ; RAYMAKERS JOHANNES LEONARDUS J ; PIKE J**Inventor(s):** RAYMAKERS JOHANNES LEONARDUS JACOBUS MARIA ; PAUL SCHNEIDER WILLIAM ; LEONARD BUNDY GORDON ; EDWARD PIKE JOHN ; RAYMOND WHITE DAVID ; PIKE J US ; SCHNEIDER W US ; WHITE D US

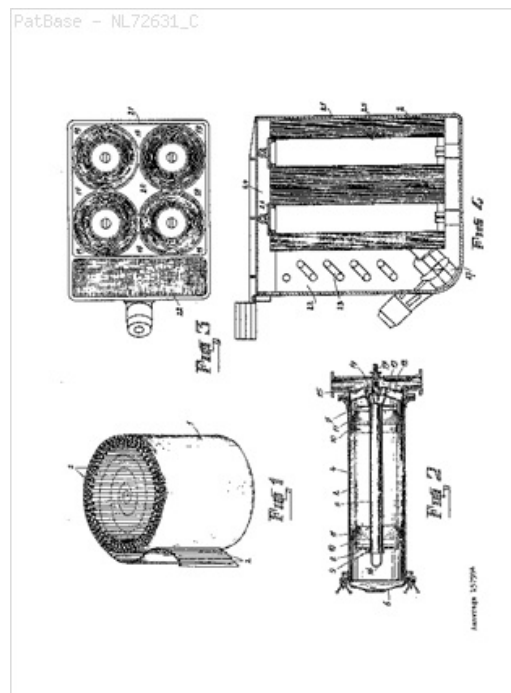
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 C07C405/00 C07D303/00 C07F7/00 D06B5/00 (Core/Invention);
 A61K31/185 A61K31/21 C07F7/00 (Core/Non-invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): A61K27/00 A61K27/06 A61K31/20 A61K31/215 A61K31/557 C07C177/00 C07C51/00 C07C61/00
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CPC: D06B5/00 D06B5/22 D06B2700/14 Y10S514/927 Y02P20/582 C07F7/1896 C07C405/00 C07D303/40**European class:** 124ME3D C07C405/00 C07D303/40 C07F7/18D D06B5/00 D06B5/22 N06B700/14**US class:** 260/34.8.5L 260/348C 260/44.8.8R 260/468D 260/488R 260/514D 514/927 536/55.2 544/107 544/403 549/215 549/529 549/531 549/546 556/441 560/121 560/231 560/234 562/503[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US3804879 A, US3796740 A, US3795697 A, US3749741 A, US3736336 A, US3718667 A, US3706789 A, US3651116 A, US3598858 A, FR906832 A, DE114664 A,**Forward Citations:** WO8903384, US6096783, US5296964, US5118822, US4737590, US4564637, US4133829, US4115580, US4096343, US4096342, US4084063, US4003946, US4001306, US3987085, US3983165, US3979439, US3979438, US3979435, US3978114, US3978113, US3978112, US3978111, US3978110, US3975426, US3969396, US3922301, FR2219146, FR2209739, FR2166194, DE2319017, DE2319017,**Abstract:**

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE Epoxidation of prostaglandin A2 compounds with hydrogen peroxide or an organic tertiary hydroperoxide in the presence of a base consisting of lithium hydroxide, or a lithium or magnesium alkoxide in a temperature range of -60 degrees C. to -10 degrees C. yields an intermediate useful for the preparation of prostaglandin E2 compounds. The prostaglandin products have pharmacological utility. HAOH Another, prostaglandin F2a (PGF2J, has the formula: COOH pentane ring. Heavy solid line attachments to the cyclopentane ring indicate substituents in beta configuration, i.e., above the plane of the cyclopentane ring. The side-chain hydroxy at C-15 in Formulas II to IV is in S (alpha) configuration. That configuration is shown by attachment of said side-chain hydroxy to C-15 with a dotted line and hydrogen with a heavy solid line. The alternative configuration for the side-chain hydroxy at C-15 is known as R or epi (beta), and is shown when necessary by

attachment of said side-chain hydroxy to C-15 with a heavy solid line and hydrogen with a dotted line, thus DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

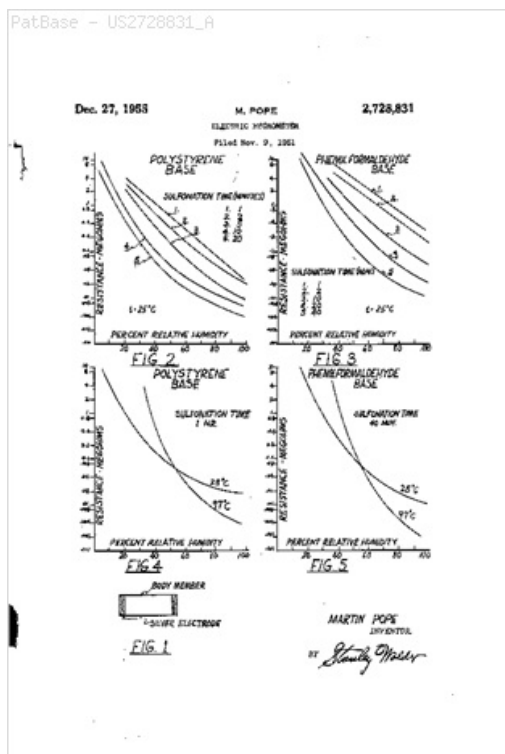


Title: ELECTRIC HYGROMETER**Priority:** US19510255596 19511109 GB19550037001 19551223**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CH357887 A	19611031		19551223
FR1138142 A	19570611		00000000
GB822808 A	19591104	GB19550037001	19551223
US2728831 A	19551227	US19510255596	19511109

Probable Assignee: PHYS CHEMICAL RES CORP**Assignee(s):(std):** JOHN OSWALD FARRER ; PHYS CHEMICAL RES CORP ; PHYS CHEMICAL RESEARCH CORP**Inventor(s):(std):** MARTIN POPE ; POPE MARTIN**International class (IPC 8-9):** G01N27/12 (Advanced/Invention);
G01N27/12 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** G01N27/12 G01N27/22 G01N27/62**CPC:** G01N27/121**European class:** G01N27/12B**US class:** 338/35 73/335.05[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US2613302 A, US2500149 A, US2466675 A, US2446536 A, US2435895 A, US2424735 A, US2400720 A, US2377426 A, US2295570 A, US2285421 A, GB645946 A,**Forward Citations:** US5222388, US5112768, US4696796, US4642601, US4562725, US4520341, US4496931, US3703696, US3607350, US3458845, US3315518, US3167734, US3102051, US2937524, US2011024043, EP0033520, DE1292882,**Abstract:**

822,808. Measuring humidity. FARRER, J. O. (Phys-Chemical Research Corporation). Dec. 23, 1955, No. 37001/55. Drawings to Specification. Class 40 (1). A humidity sensitive element consists of a solid electrically insulating material, preferably a cross-linked polymer having fixed polar groups bonded to the polymer in a thin layer over part or whole of the surface to form an integral material and ions of an opposite charge to that of the polar group and associated with the latter by electrostatic forces, which ions become **mobile** in the presence of water. The polymer may be cross-linked phenol formaldehyde, resorcinol formaldehyde, phenol furfural, cresol formaldehyde, xylenoformaldehyde, divinyl benzenepolystyrene co-polymer c. In an example, a thermoset copolymer of vinyl benzene and ethylvinylbenzene in which from 3 to 6% by weight of divinylbenzene is used is employed. The ion-exchange surface of the element is formed by dipping a rod of the desired dimensions in concentrated sulphuric acid at 100° C., using 5% dry weight silver sulphide as a catalyst and maintaining the sulphuration for from 1 to 60 minutes. Sulphur trioxide or chlorosulphuric acid may be used, for sulphuration. As an alternative, the polar groups may be carboxylic, or phosphoric groups. The electrodes which may be in the form of rings or interweaving spirals may be of silver, gold, palladium or platinum and may be applied as a paint or by evaporation.

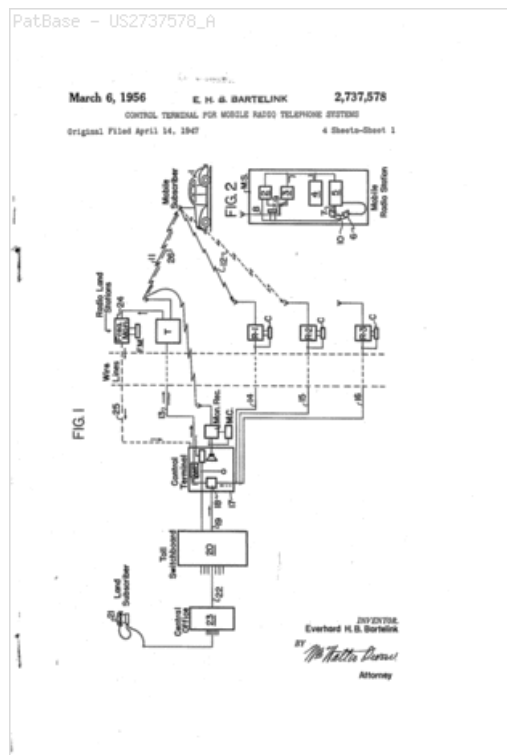


Title: CONTROL TERMINAL FOR MOBILE RADIO TELEPHONE SYSTEMS**Priority:** US19510222877 19510425

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	US2737578 A	19560306	US19510222877	19510425

Probable Assignee: AUTOMATIC ELECT LAB**Assignee(s):(std):** AUTOMATIC ELECT LAB**Assignee(s):** AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LABORATORIES INC**Inventor(s):(std):** BARTELINK EVERHARD H B**International class** H04W24/00 (Advanced/Invention);
(IPC 8-9): H04W24/00 (Core/Invention)**International class** H04Q7/04
(IPC 1-7):**CPC:** H04W24/00**US class:** 455/524 455/561[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US2575358 A, US2475675 A, US2383908 A, US2265056 A, US2190546 A, US2183389 A, US2171348 A, US2064958 A, US1592613 A, US1472987 A,**Forward Citations:** US3819872, US3764747, US2985755, US2966585, US2896072,**Abstract:**

(Claim 1) 1. In a radio communication system: a radio transmitter and receiver, first relay means responsive to cam'er current incoming to said receiver, a first signaling device actuated by said first relay means, second relay means actuated responsive to actuation of said first relay i-peans, a second signaling device actuated by said second meap s, third relay means for energizing said transmitter, switching means for actuatiniz said third relay means, and means responsive to actuation of said third relay means for extinguishing said second signaling device, said actuation of said second relay means establishing a path to said transmitter for signals received by said receiver, said signals re-broadcast by said transmitter upon said ener.-' ization of said transmitter.



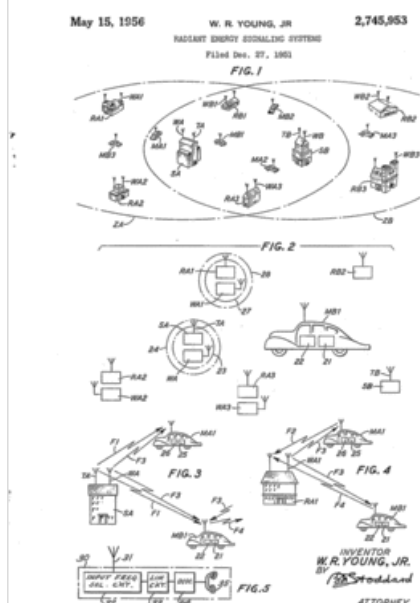
Title: RADIANT ENERGY SIGNALING SYSTEMS**Priority:** US19510263561 19511227

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	US2745953 A	19560515	US19510263561	19511227

Probable Assignee: BELL TELEPHONE LABOR INC**Assignee(s):(std):** BELL TELEPHONE LABOR INC**Assignee(s):** BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES INC**Inventor(s):(std):** YOUNG JR WILLIAM R**Inventor(s):** JR WILLIAM R YOUNG**International class**
(IPC 8-9): H04B7/26 (Advanced/Invention);
H04B7/26 (Core/Invention)**International class**
(IPC 1-7): H04B7/26 H04Q7/00**CPC:** H04B7/26**European class:** H04B7/26**US class:** 455/443[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US2545511 A, US2530142 A, US2476337 A,**Forward Citations:** USRE37787, USRE37685, USRE36079, USRE36078, USRE36017, US4408179, US3539924,**Abstract:**

(Claim 1) 1, What is claimed is: I. A multichannel frequency modulation radio communication system comprising in combination, a first fixedly located radio transmitter operating on a carrier frequency F₁, a second radio transmitter fixedly positioned at a location different from that of said first transmitter and operating on a carrier frequency F₃ closely spaced in the frequency spectrum to F₁, a **mobile** radio station including a radio receiver having frequency selective circuits tuned to provide a maximum response when energy of said first carrier frequency F₁ is received by said receiver and an attenuated response when energy of said second carrier frequency F₃ is received by said receiver, said attenuated response having a value which when expressed in decibels is N decibels lower than said maximum response when said receiver is subject to equal field strengths at said carrier frequencies F₁ and F₃, said **mobile** radio receiver also having a limiter circuit designed to discriminate in favor of the current of higher level between two simultaneously applied currents of different frequencies, warning means for warning an operator at said **mobile** station that the operation of his station should be discontinued when his station has moved away from said first transmitter and into an interference area constituted by the immediate vicinity of said second transmitter, said warning means including a third radio transmitter fixedly positioned at the same location as said second transmitter and operating continuously on said carrier frequency F₁, the power of said third transmitter being equal to P + (S - N) wherein P is the value of the power of the carrier waves radiated by said second transmitter and S is the power equivalent of the value expressed in decibels of an arbitrary safety factor which is smaller than the value of N so that the expression (S - N) represents a negative quantity whereby energy from said warning transmitter dominates the limiter circuit of said **mobile** receiver only when said **mobile** station is in said interference area.

PatBase - US2745953_A

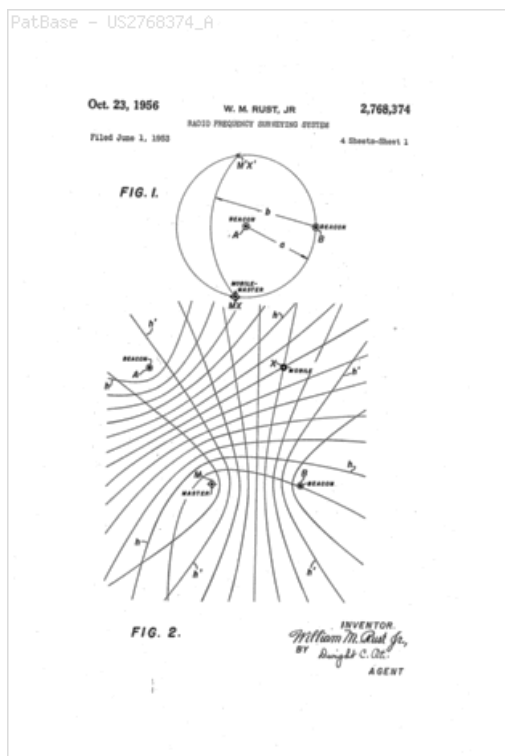


Title: RADIO FREQUENCY SURVEYING SYSTEM**Priority:** US19530358764 19530601

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	US2768374 A	19561023	US19530358764	19530601

Probable Assignee: EXXON MOBIL CORP**Assignee(s):(std):** EXXON MOBIL CORP ; EXXON RESEARCH ENGINEERING CO**Assignee(s):** ESSO RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING CO ; ESSO RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY**Inventor(s):(std):** RUST JR WILLIAM M**Inventor(s):** JR WILLIAM M RUST**International class (IPC 8-9):** G01S1/02 G01S19/44 (Advanced/Invention);
G01S1/00 G01S19/00 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** G01S5/10**CPC:** G01S1/02**European class:** G01S1/02**US class:** 3 342/393[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US2531919 A, US2502662 A, US2490394 A,**Forward Citations:** US3445845, US3388397, US3380056, US3206752, US3111665,**Abstract:**

(Claim 1) 1. A radio frequency navigation or surveying system comprising: a first station which includes means for continually generating a first continuous wave signal having a single predetermined radio frequency, means for radiating said first continuous wave signal, and a first timed keying means associated with said radiating means for causing said first signal to be radiated throughout only a first fixed portion in each of a plurality of successive cycles of operation; and a second station spaced at a substantial distance from said first station, said second station including means for receiving successive signals radiated by said first station, means for continually generating a second continuous wave signal having said predetermined radio frequency, means for shifting the phase of said second signal to a predetermined phase difference relative to the phase of said first signal as received at the second station, means for radiating the resulting phaseshifted second continuous wave signal, a second timed keying means associated with the last-mentioned radiating means for causing said phase-shifted second signal to be radiated throughout only a prearranged fixed portion other than said first portion in each of said cycles of operation, and means responsive to intelligence carried by the signal radiated from said first station for synchronizing said second timed keying means in prearranged relation to said first timed keying means.



Title: TWO-PHASE SYSTEM FOR CARRYING OUT ENZYMATIC REACTIONS

Priority: US19590798791 19590311

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2924555 A	19600209	US19590798791	19590311

Probable Assignee: REESE ELWYN T

Assignee(s):(std): REESE ELWYN T

Inventor(s):(std): REESE ELWYN T

International class (IPC 8-9): C12P1/00 C12P19/14 (Advanced/Invention);
C12P1/00 C12P19/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): C07G7/00

CPC: Y10S435/803 Y10S435/813 Y10S435/816 C12P1/00 C12P19/14

European class: C12P1/00 C12P19/14

US class: 435/105 435/156 435/200 435/74 435/803 435/813 435/816

[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US2717852 A,

Forward Citations: US5510247, US5288619, US4275081, US4268527, JP59500649, FR2617501, EP0074775, EP0058364, EP0022492, DE2705608,

Abstract:

(Claim 1) 1. I claim: Method of carrying out an enzymatic reaction, comprising dissolving an enzyme in an aqueous phase, retaining said aqueous phase on a hydrophilic solid as the stationary phase, dissolving a substrate in a non-aqueous phase, Example I was repeated, substituting cellobiose (glucose solvent having not more than limited water solubility and cello-beta-glucoside) in lieu of salicin. 839. hydrolysis 75 in which said enzyme is not substantially soluble, passing said non-aqueous solvent phase as a **mobile** phase through said stationary aqueous phase, whereby said substrate diffuses from said non-aqueous solvent phase into said aqueous phase into reaction with said enzyme, and separating the reaction product of said enzyme and substrate from said aqueous phase by diffusing said reaction product into said nonaqueous **mobile** phase.

Title:

BALANCE DE TORSION POUR LA DETERMINATION DE TRES FAIBLES VARIATIONS DE POIDS SUR DES ECHANTILLONS
BALANCE OF TWIST FOR DETERMINING VERY SMALL CHANGES IN WEIGHT SAMPLE
(Machine translation)

Priority:

FR19590790522 19590326

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
FR1219174 A	19600516	FR19590790522	19590326

Probable Assignee:

MINISTERUL IND PETROLULUI

Assignee(s):(std):

MINISTERUL IND PETROLULUI

Assignee(s):

MINISTERUL INDUSTRIEI PETROLULUI SI CHIMIEI

Inventor(s):(std):

BALTAC MIHAIL ALEXANDRU

International class
(IPC 8-9):

G01G3/10 (Advanced/Invention);
G01G3/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7):

G01G3/10

CPC:

G01G3/10

European class:

G01G3/10

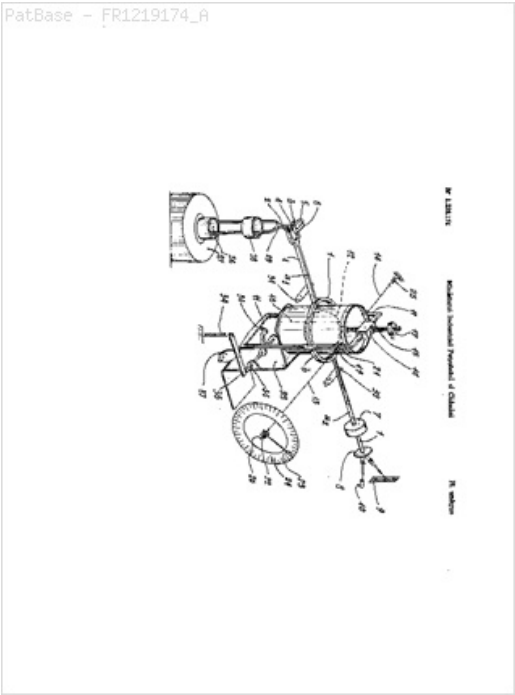
[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1219174A [FR] (Claim 1) **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. d'equilibre, et l'on note l'indication correspondante sur l'echelle 24. L'on engendre ensuite un champ magnetique en faisant passer un courant electrique par la bobine 27. DU a la susceptibilite magnetique de l'echantil.

Machine translation:

(Claim 1) CAUTION ** ** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC **. Equilibrium, and we denote the corresponding indication on the scale 24. It then generates a magnetic field by passing an electric current through the coil 27. OF a magnetic susceptibility of the samples.



Title: GRAPHIQUE MEDICAL CIRCULAIRE DE LA GESTATION MEDICAL CHART FLYER PREGNANCY (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19591318470 19590521

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1224720 A	19600627	FR19591318470	19590521

Inventor(s):(std): GELLER SACHA

International class (IPC 8-9): A61B10/00 G09B29/00 (Advanced/Invention); A61B10/00 G09B29/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): G06G1/02

CPC: A61B10/0012 A61B2010/0093 G09B29/00

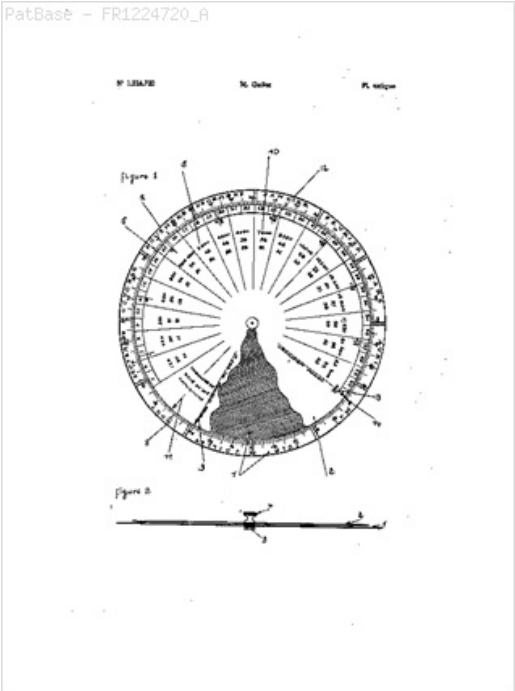
European class: A61B10/00D G09B29/00 K61B10/00Q2

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: WO8904140, FR2617618, FR2408186,

Abstract:
Source: FR1224720A [FR] (Claim 1) 1 **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. Ainsi sur l'exemple donne (fig. V la fleche 9 est pointee sur le 30 juillet, si un prelevement a ete pratique le il janvier par exemple, on voit en regard de cette date, sur le disque **mobile**

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1 ** WARNING ** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC **. Thus the example given (Fig. 9 V the arrow is pointed to on July 30, if a levy has been practicing it in January for example, is seen next to that date, the **mobile** disk



Title: PGE2 AND PGE3

Priority: US19580738514 19580528 GB19620012139 19620329 US19620199209 19620409
 US19620203752 19620620 DE1963B096206 19630326 DK19630001424 19630328
 DK19640001308 19630328 US19710115109 19710212 US19710115108 19710212
 US19710115110 19710212 US19710115113 19710212 US19710115111 19710212
 US19720268587 19720703 US19720268456 19720703 US19720268455 19720703
 US19720268439 19720703 US19720268442 19720703 US19720282952 19720823
 US19720283045 19720823 US19720282951 19720823 US19730367678 19730606

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE1160981 B	19640109	DE1959B053207	19590512
DE1160981 C	19640109	DE1959B053207	19590512
DE1443474 A1	19681114	DE19631443474	19630326
DE1643738 A1	19720629	DE1968B096205	19630326
DE1643738 B1	19720629	DE19631643738	19630326
DE1643738 C2	19730208	DE1968B096205	19630326
DE1643739 B1	19720629	DE19631643739	19630326
DE1643739 C2	19730208	DE1968B096206	19630326
DE1643740 A1	19720531	DE1968B096207	19630326
DE1643740 B1	19720531	DE19631643740	19630326
DE1643740 C2	19730104	DE19631643740	19630326
DK126106 B	19730612	DK19640001310	19640313
DK129336 B	19740930	DK19640001309	19640313
DK129336 C	19750401	DK19640001309	19640313
DK130067 B	19741216	DK19640001308	19640313
DK130067 C	19750526	DK19640001308	19640313
DK131462 B	19750721	DK19720005130	19721017
DK131462 C	19751208	DK19720005130	19721017
GB1040544 A	19660901	GB19620012139	19620329
GB1040545 A	19660901	GB19660011792	19620329
GB851827 A	19601019	GB19590014641	19590429
SE305868 B	19681111	SE19630014918	19630326
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SE305870 B	19681111	SE19630014920	19630326
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SE323473 B	19700504	SE19630003301	19630326
SE337887 B	19710823	SE19590015331	19590525
SE339531 B	19711011	SE19630014917	19630326
US3069322 A	19621218	US19580738514	19580528
US3598858 A	19710810	US19620203752	19620620
US3691216 A	19720912	US19710115112	19710212
US3706789 A	19721219	US19710115111	19710212
US3776938 A	19731204	US19710115109	19710212
US3776939 A	19731204	US19720268587	19720703
US3795697 A	19740305	US19720283045	19720823
US3796740 A	19740312	US19720268456	19720703
US3796741 A	19740312	US19720268455	19720703
US3796743 A	19740312	US19720282951	19720823
US3804879 A	19740416	US19720268439	19720703
US3804880 A	19740416	US19720268442	19720703
US3839409 A	19741001	US19730367678	19730606
US3852337 A	19741203	US19720282952	19720823

Probable Assignee: KEMISKA INST KAROLINSKA I

Assignee(s):(std): BERGSTROEM K ; BERGSTROEM S ; BERGSTROEM S SW ; BERGSTROEM SUNE ; BERGSTROM S ; BERGSTROM S SW ; JAN SJOVALL ; KEMISKA INST ; KAROLINSKA INST ; KEMISKA INST KAROLINSKA I ; KEMISKA INSTITUTIONEN KAROLINS ; JAN STOVALL ; JAN SJOEVALL ; SJOEVALL JAN ; STOCKHOLM ; SJOEVALL J ; SJOVALL J ; SUNE BERGSTROM ; SJOVALL J SW ; SJOEVALL J SW ; SUNE BERGSTROEM

Assignee(s): KEMISKA INSTITUTIONEN SW ; KEMISKA INST KAROLINSKA INST SW ; KEMISKA INSTITUTIONEN KAROLINSKA INST SW ; KAROLINSKA INST SW ; KEMISKA INST SW

Inventor(s):(std): BERGSTROEM S SW ; BERGSTROM S SW ; CHAPMAN ANTHONY CHARTERS ; JAN SJOVALL ; SJOEVALL J SW ; SJOVALL J SW ; STOCKHOLM ; SUNE BERGSTROM ; SJOVALL JAN ; SJOVALL J ; SJOEVALL JAN ; SJOEVALL J ; BERGSTROM SUNE ; BERGSTROM S ; BERGSTROEM SUNE ; BERGSTROEM S ; BERGSTROEM K

Inventor(s): SUNE BERGSTROEM ; JAN SJOEVALL

International class B01J23/42 C07C35/06 C07C405/00 C12P31/00 (Advanced/Invention);
 (IPC 8-9): B01J23/42 C07C35/00 C07C405/00 C12P31/00 (Core/Invention)

International class A61K17/00 A61K31/557 A61K35/48 C07C177/00 C07C35/06 C07C61/06 C07C61/32 C07C61/36
 (IPC 1-7): C07C69/16 C07C69/20 C07C69/28 C07C69/32 C07C69/74 C07C69/78

CPC: Y10S514/935 Y10S514/843 Y10S514/927 C12P31/00 B01J23/42 C07C405/00 C07C405/0016**European class:** 124CB5A 30H17C2 30H8 B01J23/42 C07C405/00 C07C405/00B2 C12P31/00

US class: 260/211R 260/247.2R 260/268R 260/293.65 260/326.3 260/410 260/429.9 260/430 260/439 260/448
 260/46.8 260/46.8D 260/468 260/468R 260/48.8R 260/488D 260/488R 260/501.1 260/501.15
 260/501.17 260/501.2 260/514D 435/63 514/843 514/927 514/935 536/55.2 544/107 544/403 554/217
 554/228 560/121 560/231 562/503 568/838

[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** GB851827 A, CH91825 A,

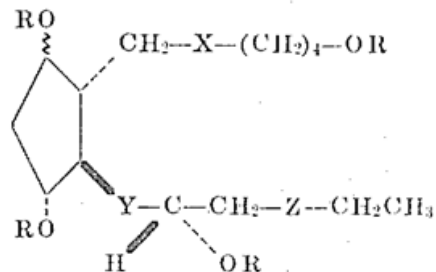
Forward Citations: WO9210473, WO9210473, WO9004046, WO8503441, WO12044761, WO10095940, WO08036682,
 WO06116718, WO06052864, USRE43372, US9707169, US9675539, US9655833, US9579270,
 US9346837, US8906962, US8722739, US8642644, US8623918, US8618086, US8541466, US8470882,

US7407987, US7388029, US7115659, US7074942, US6894175, US6825234, US6586463, US6486207, US6444840, US6410780, US6066751, US6048895, US5977173, US5480648, US5380760, US5057630, US4739078, US4710321, US4684633, US4673535, US4564637, US4338325, US4256745, US4213903, US4198405, US4163108, US4130721, US4035360, US4009196, US4005133, US4001306, US3987067, US3965148, US3962218, US3929861, US3928425, US3927075, US3925459, US3922293, US3920726, US3919293, US3919285, US3903131, US3880912, US3853963, US3852316, US3725469, US2010105775, US2010105771, US2009318542, US2008241078, US2007254920, US2007191320, US2007092466, US2006135609, US2005222232, US2005124588, US2005124587, US2002037914, US2002013294, FR2312240, FR2305972, FR2305972, FR2092048, FR2034951, FR2016596, FR2014972, EP2392258, EP2147679, EP1980535, EP1503264, EP1025053, EP0410786, DE2736320, DE2126127, DE1643740, DE1643739, DE1643738,

Abstract:

The prostaglandins PGF2 alpha and PGF2 beta, and their salts, esters, and alkanoates are disclosed. These novel compounds are useful for a variety of pharmacological purposes, including use as smooth muscle stimulants and as cardiovascular agents.

PatBase - US3852337_A



Title: ALPHA-6-DEOXYTETRACYCLINE DERIVATIVES AND PROCESS

Priority: US19600031236 19600523 US19600038414 19600629 US19600072857 19601201
 US19600072875 19601201 US19600076441 19601219 US19610087059 19610206
 US19610076441 19610206 US19610106146 19610505 FI19610001002 19610523
 FR19610862592 19610523 NL19610265048 19610523

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	BE603760 A	19611113	BE19610603760	19610512
	CH434238 A	19670430	CH19610005983	19610523
	CH444853 A	19671015	CH19660007628	19610523
	CH459189 A	19680715	CH19660007629	19610523
	CY365 A	19670202	CY19670000365	19670202
	CY366 A	19670202	CY19670000366	19670202
	CY381 A	19670308	CY19670000381	19670308
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	DE1283834 B	19681128	DE1961P031281	19610519
	DE1298522 B	19690703	DE1961P027203	19610523
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	DE1768971 A1	19720113	DE19611768971	19610519
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	DE1768971 C3	19760916	DE19671768971	19610519
	DE1793176 A1	19730208	DE19611793176	19610523
	DE1793176 B1	19730208	DE19611793176	19610523
	DE1793176 C2	19830324	DE19611793176	19610523
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	DE1793556 C2	19820616	DE19611793556	19610519
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	FR1430859 A	19660525		00000000
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	GB995032 A	19650610	GB19610018544	19610523
	GB995033 A	19650610	GB19630036489	19610504
	GB998294 A	19650714	GB19630036490	19610504
	MY6700047 A	19671231	MY19670000047	19671231
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	MY6900209 A	19691231	MY19690000209	19691231
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	NL6713970 A	19671227	NL19670013970	19671013
	NL6713971 A	19671227	NL19670013971	19671013
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	SE302119 B	19680708	SE19610005116	19610516
	US2984686 A	19610516	US19600076441	19601219
	US3200149 A	19650810	US19610106146	19610505

Probable Assignee: PFIZER AND CO C**Assignee(s):(std):** CHAS PFIZER AND CO INC ; CHAS PFIZER AND CORP INC ; PFIZER ; PFIZER AND CO C**Assignee(s):** PFIZER CORP ; PFIZER INC ; PFIZER INC NEW YORK N Y V ST A ; PFIZER INC NEW YORK ; PFIZER INC 10017 NEW YORK N Y US ; CHAS PFIZER AND INC CORP ; CHASPFIZER AND CO INC ; CHAS PFIZER AND CO**Inventor(s):(std):** STEPHENS JUN CHARLES ROBERT ; RENNARD HANS HEINRICH ; BEEREBOOM JOHN JOSEPH ; STEPHENS JR CHARLES R ; STEPHENS C R JR ; STEPHENS C ; ROBERT STEPHENS JUN CHARLES ; BLACKWOOD ROBERT KEITH ; ROBERT KEITH BLACKWOOD ; RENNARD HANS H ; RENNARD H H ; RENNARD H ; JOSEPH BEEREBOOM JOHN ; JOHN JOSEPH BEERSBOOM ; JOHN JOSEPH BEEREBOOM ; KEITH BLACKWOOD ROBERT ; HEINRICH RENNARD HANS ; HANS HEINRICH RENNARD ; CHARLES ROBERT STEPHENS ; CHARLES ROBERT JR STEPHENS ; CALES FERRY ; BLACKWOOD ROBERT K ; BLACKWOOD R K ; BLACKWOOD R ; BEEREBOOM JOHN J ; BEEREBOOM J J ; BEEREBOOM J ; GALES FERRY**Inventor(s):** FERRY GALES ; FERRY CALES ; C R STEPHENS JR ; H H RENNARD ; JR CHARLES R STEPHENS ; JOSEPH BEERSBOOM JOHN ; J J BEEREBOOM ; R K BLACKWOOD ; ROBERT JR STEPHENS CHARLES ; BEEREBOOM JOHN JOSEPH OLD LYME ; ROBERT STEPHENS JUN ; ROBERT STEPHENS CHARLES ; CONN ; BLACKWOOD ROBERT KEITH GALES FERRY ; RENNARD HANS HEINRICH LYME ; STEPHENS JUN ; RK BLACKWOOD ; RENNARD HANS HEINRICH LYME CONN ; JJ BEEREBOOM ; HH RENNARD ; CR STEPHENS JR ; BLACKWOOD ROBERT KEITH GALES FERRY CONN ; BEEREBOOM JOHN JOSEPH OLD LYME CONN

International class (IPC 8-9): A61K31/16 A61K31/65 A63H11/10 B29D23/00 B65D30/24 B65D33/00 C07C233/00 F16L11/04 (Advanced/Invention);
 A61K31/16 A61K31/65 A63H11/00 B29D23/00 B65D30/24 B65D33/00 C07C233/00 F16L11/04 (Core/Invention);
 C07C (Subclass/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): A61K21/00 A61K31/16 A61K31/65 A63H11/10 B29D23/00 B65D30/24 B65D33/00 C07C103/00 C07C103/19 C07C135/00

CPC: A61K31/16 A61K31/65 B29D23/00 B65D33/00 C07C233/00 F16L11/04

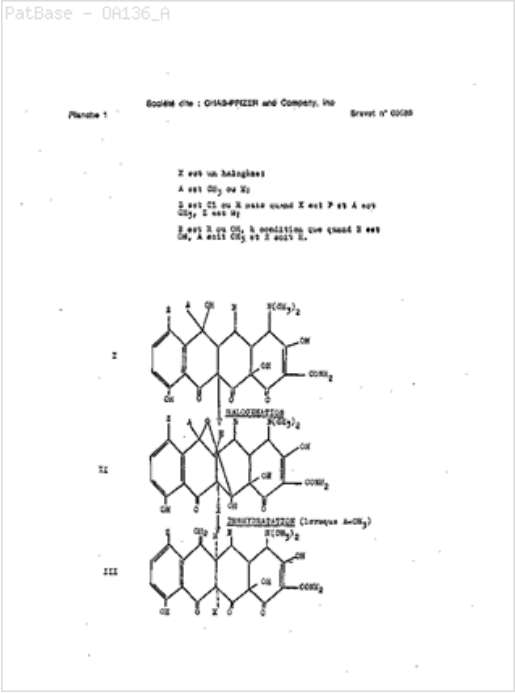
European class: 124JC3B7B5 124JC3B7D 124JC3B7D3 124JC3B7D4 124JC3B7D4B 124PB2 A61K31/16 A61K31/65 A63H11/10 B29D23/00 B65D30/24 B65D33/00 C07C233/00 F16L11/04

US class: 504/336 552/203 552/204 552/205 552/207 562/114 562/493 562/584 562/590 562/594 562/607[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: ZA51358 A, US3036129 A, US3019260 A, US3005023 A, US2976318 A, US2878289 A, US2731497 A, PE5618, GB845649 A, DE932670 A, DE1132918 A, DE1131608 A, DE1117567 A, DE1082905 B, DE1076676 B, DE1076675 B, DE1073482 B, DE1011417 B, DE1007775 B, BE572584 A, BE572236 A, BE566456 A, BE565025 A,

Forward Citations: WO17089809, USRE40183, USRE40086, US9533943, US9314475, US8383610, US8168810, US8106225, US8101590, US7851460, US7820641, US7812008, US7696187, US7521437, US7365087, US7176225, US5686634, US5639742, US5567692, US5538954, US5530117, US5529990, US5495030, US5494903, US5466684, US5430162, US5420272, US5401863, US5401729, US5386041, US5380888, US5371076, US5328902, US5284963, US5281628, US5049683, US4997959, US4987242, US4973719, US4659515, US4597904, US4089900, US4001321, US3954862, US3907890, US3674859, US3446841, US3444198, US3341586, US3183267, US3165551, US3159542, US3155587, US3155586, US3140232, US3109007, US2010249076, US20101113399, US2010056638, US2009258842, US2008233206, US2008177080, US2008064667, US2007155708, US2007049564, US2007049563, US2007049562, US2007049560, US2006287283, US2006166946, US2006089336, US2005250744, US2005187198, US2005143352, JP57149284, JP53005299, JP52048982, JP50041848, FR2550788, FR2070666, FR2068473, FR2053034, EP2157085, EP1529179, EP1503981, EP1503981, EP1496742, EP0535346, EP0391005, EP0137661, DE3009063, DE2427420, DE2418499, DE2308227, DE1668583, CN102086165, CN101967108, AU2003218243,

Abstract: 995,031. Feed supplements. PFIZER CORPORATION. May 4, 1961 [May 23, 1960; June 29, 1960; Dec. 1, 1960 (2); Dec. 19, 1960; Feb. 6, 1961], No. 16158/61. Heading A2B. [Also in Division C2] Tetracycline compounds of formula: - wherein X 4 is H, C1, Br or I, X 5 is H or NH 2, Z is C1, Br or H and X 6 and X 7 are H, C1, Br, I or NH 2 provided that only one of X 6 and X 7 is amino and when X 6 is H, X 7 is H and when X 6 is NH 2, X 7 is H, are used in animal feedstuffs as growth stimulants. Specifications 952,656 and 995,033 are referred to.



Title: VISCOMETER
Priority: US19590856962 19591203 FR19600845812 19601202
Family:

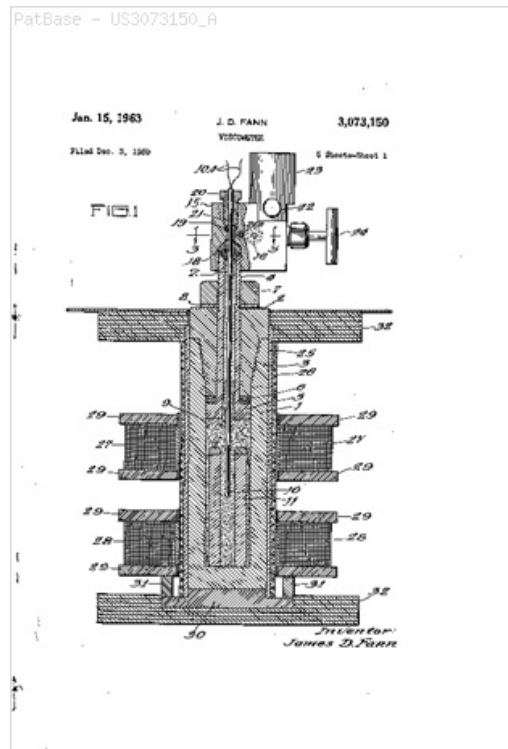
Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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CH411399 A	19660415	CH19600013525	19601202
FR1280150 A	19611229	FR19600845812	19601202
GB903884 A	19620822	GB19600040923	19601129
NL258633 A	00000000		00000000
US3073150 A	19630115	US19590856962	19591203

Probable Assignee: GREAT LAKES CARBON CORP
Assignee(s):(std): GREAT LAKES CARBON CORP
Inventor(s):(std): JAMES D FANN ; FANN JAMES D
Inventor(s): D FANN JAMES
International class
(IPC 8-9): G01N11/12 (Advanced/Invention);
G01N11/10 (Core/Invention)
International class
(IPC 1-7): G01N G01N11/12 G01N11/16 G01N25/02
CPC: G01N11/12
European class: G01N11/12
US class: 73/54.23

[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US2607217 A, US2320218 A,
Forward Citations: WO8603297, US9562840, US5394739, US4918984, US4627272, US4612799, EP2219769, EP0036801, AU2008321620,

Abstract:
903,884. Viscometers. GREAT LAKES CARBON CORPORATION. Nov. 29, 1960 [Dec. 3, 1959], No. 40923/60. Class 106 (2). [Also in Group XL (c)] Apparatus for determining the viscosity of a fluid X, e.g. concrete slurry at high temperatures and pressures, comprises a well 9 in a body of non-magnetic material containing the fluid and an iron bob 11 which may be acted on by an electromagnet 27 and which (when it hits the top or bottom 13, 14 of cavity 9) produces a sound wave picked up by a transducer 23. The fluid is subjected to pressure medium Z through valve 24B and is surrounded by a heater 26. In operation, electromagnet 27 is energized at regular intervals causing bob 11 to rise and then fall again due to gravity. When the bob ceases to hit the lower surface, i.e. when the viscosity has reached a predetermined level, a mark is made on a recorder and a second lower electromagnet 28 of the same ampere turns/inch is energized alternately with electromagnet 27. When the bob fails to hit the top surface 13 another mark is made on the recorder and when viscosity has increased sufficiently to prevent the bob 11 hitting either surface a final mark is made on the recorder.



Title: CARD PROCESSING APPARATUS**Priority:** US19550529886 19550822 US19550540826 19551017 FR19610856204 19610320
FR19610857229 19610329

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1292268 A	19620504	FR19610856204	19610320
	FR1293096 A	19620511	FR19610857229	19610329
	GB876630 A	19610906	GB19580002411	19580124
	US2988215 A	19610613	US19550529886	19550822
	US2997173 A	19610822	US19550540826	19551017

Probable Assignee: MAGNAVOX CO**Assignee(s):(std):** MAGNAVOX CO**Assignee(s):** THE MAGNAVOX COMPANY**Inventor(s):(std):** NELSON ALFRED M ; STERN HANS M ; WIENER JEROME B**International class** G06F7/06 G06K13/07 G06K13/08**(IPC 1-7):****US class:** 209/553 209/569 209/657[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US2795328 A, US2752154 A, US2712898 A, US2686052 A, US2620924 A, US2539998 A, US2379828 A, US2369794 A, US1710691 A,**Forward Citations:** US4250806, US3324459, US315805, US3224578, US3149720, US3067871, US2736301, DE1247711,**Abstract:**

876,630. Record-card machines. MAGNAVOX CO. Jan. 24, 1958, No. 2411/58. Class 106 (1). Apparatus for sorting a plurality of stacked record cards includes a series of drums 16-26, Fig. 1, all except the first having collecting stacks to receive cards travelling on the drums and a deflector associated with each such drum for intercepting a card before it reaches the collecting stack and for transferring it to the next drum in the series. The deflectors are magnetically controlled from data sensed on the cards to allow each card to pass to the appropriate stack, the operation of a deflector being delayed until the card arrives on the associated drum. Card feeding.-The cards are caused to adhere to the drums by vacuum for which purpose the drums are hollow and have circumferential slits. The interior of each drum is connected to a vacuum pump and any card coming into contact with a drum tends to be drawn into engagement with it and to be moved with it. Between each pair of drums is a deflector which has blades or fingers adapted to fit into the slits in the periphery of a drum to lift any card thereon and transfer it to the next drum. The deflector 100 is fixed in this position so as always to transfer cards from drum 16 to drum 18 but the other deflectors 108, 110, 154, 160 are pivotable to an inoperative position by energization of associated solenoids. Drums 18, 20, 22, 24, c., have collectors 106, 152, 158, c., with fingers engaged in the peripheral slits of the drums adapted to strip off cards and pass them into the collecting stacks 104, 150, 156, c. Operation.-Cards are fed one at a time from input stack 12 by drum 16 and read at a sensing station 92, the data being used to set the deflectors 108, 110, 154 and 160 to determine to which output stack each card shall pass. The sensing station has four reading heads 92-98, Fig. 5, each for a separate magnetic track on the card 10. The lowest track contains clock signals which pass from head 92 to a counter 188. The other three tracks contain digit signals relating to three binary denominations, the signals of each column being taken together to give a binary number. The column upon which sorting is to be performed is chosen by setting up a number on switches in selector 187 a comparator 186 detecting when the numbers in the selector and the counter are equal and providing a signal to enable gates 183, 184, 185. Data signals from heads 94-98 are amplified and used to set flip-flops 175-177 which are reset before the next column is read. The outputs of these flip-flops are applied to a decoding network 182 and converted to a decimal value. The output, on ten leads, is taken to gates, such as gates 183, 184, 185 which open when the counter 188 reaches the predetermined column number to allow the value sensed to set flip-flops 200, 202, 204, c. These are reset when the counter 188 reaches a full count by signals through gates 208, 210, 212. This signal, via gate 208, also sets flip-flop 215 which is connected to And gate 216 also connected to counter 188. The signal from gate 216 resets flip-flop 215 and sets flip-flop 218. The flip-flop 218 is connected to And gate 219 also enabled by the full count of counter 188, and to relay coil 220 adapted to close contacts 221. The relay energizes coil 222 which displaces deflector 108, Fig. 1. The output signals from And gate 210 similarly operate a chain of flip-flops 224, 226, 228 interconnected by And gates each of which opens at the end of a full count of counter 188. Relay 232 energizes coil 144 controlling deflector 110, Fig. 1. In the same way the signal from gate 210 operates a chain of flip-flops 240, 244, 247 and 249 interconnected by And gates and controlling via relay 252 the coil 256 of deflector 154, Fig. 1, with the coils of deflectors 108, 110, 154, 160 unenergized the card passes along the line of drums being transferred by each deflector to the next drum. If the coil of a deflector (e.g. 108) is energized the card remains on its drum 18 and passes to the output stack 104 thereof. According to the value sensed in the pre-selected column of the card one of the flip-flops 200, 202, 204, c., is set corresponding for example to digits "1," "2," "3," c., respectively. Suppose the first card has a value "1" so that flip-flop 200 is set. Gate 208 is enabled to set flip-flop 215 at the end of the card sensing; the front of the card is then approaching the deflector 100 for transfer to drum 18. The next card is now under the sensing heads and at the end of the clock track the counter 188 again enables all the And gates connected thereto including gate 216 which passes a signal from flip-flop 215 to flip-flop 218 to pick up relay 220 and energize coil 222 this displaces deflector 108 to the inoperative position and the card remains on the drum 18 until it is stripped off and received in stack 104. The "1" value therefore causes the card to pass to the first stack. If the value on the card had been "2" the flip-flop 202 would have been set and this would have caused the deflector 110 to have been rendered inoperative after two succeeding cards had been read, i.e. when the card was on drum 20 so that the card passes to the second stack 150. Each deflector is operated by a signal sensed from the record and transmitted through a chain of flip-flops the number of which is one more than the number of drums to the left of the deflector. This ensures that a deflector is operated when a card bearing the corresponding value arrives at the associated drum, so that the card is allowed to pass to the output stack. The cards are passed through the apparatus once for each denomination of the number upon which sorting is taking place. In the apparatus described the cards in alternate stacks 104, 150, 156, 160, c., are facing in opposite directions. In subsequent passes through the apparatus the reversed cards are placed in a stack coacting with an extra drum co-operating with drum 16. The reversed cards in the stack are turned again in the transfer to drum 16 so that they are facing the correct way when they pass under the sensing heads. Blank cards may be used after the last record card to make sure it reaches the appropriate stack.

Aug. 22, 1961

A. N. NELSON ET AL
CARD PROCESSING APPARATUS

2,997,173

Filed Oct. 17, 1959

5 Sheets-Sheet 1

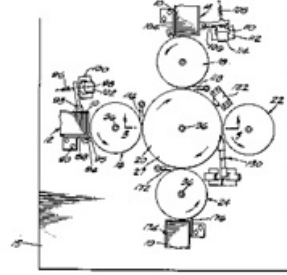


FIG. 1.

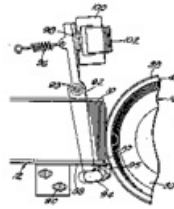


FIG. 2.

ALFRED N. NELSON
AND AL STEEN
JULIUS S. JOHNSON
INVENTORS

BY
CLEMENT R. KATZ
ATTORNEY

Title: Thermoplastic film tape recorder

Priority: US19590835210 19590821 FR19600836250 19600819 US19640413103 19641123
US19640413031 19641123

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
FR1268057 A	19610728	FR19600836250	19600819
US3283310 A	19661101	US19640413103	19641123
US3328776 A	19670627	US19640413031	19641123

Probable Assignee: GEN ELECTRIC

Assignee(s):(std): GEN ELECTRIC ; THOMSON HOUSTON COMP FRANCAISE

Assignee(s): GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY ; COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE THOMSON HOUSTON ; FRANCAISE THOMSON HOUSTON COMP

Inventor(s):(std): HUGHES WILLIAM C ; RIEKE RICHARD J ; WOLFE JOHN E

International class (IPC 8-9): G06K1/12 G11C13/04 H04N5/82 (Advanced/Invention);
G06K1/00 G11C13/04 H04N5/80 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): G11C11/46 H04N5/82

CPC: G06K1/126 G11C13/048 H04N5/82

European class: G06K1/12D G11C13/04F H04N5/82

US class: 346/77E 346/77R 347/113 347/121 347/129 369/126 369/13.01 369/13.32 369/13.37 369/154 369/97
386/127 386/E05.057 386/E5.057

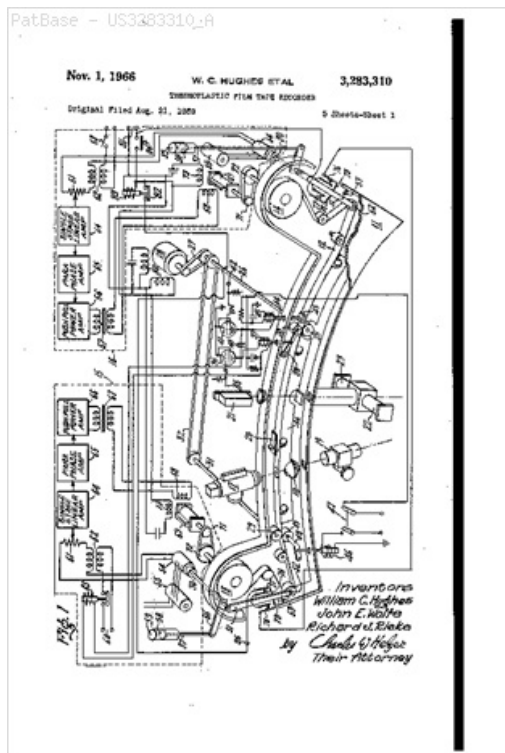
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Cited documents: US2985866 A, US2853357 A, US2391451 A, US1891780 A,

Forward Citations: US5373500, US5307332, US5182743, US5132952, US4989193, US4868808, US4856108, US4346449, US4300147, US4205387, US4025731, US3897247, US3719951, US3618048, FR2212070, FR2212070, FR2197495, FR2197495, DE2463376,

Abstract:

(Claim 1) 1. A data storage device including in combination a tape of solid impress-ionable t_ hermoplastic ffm recording medium, an electron beam writ_ing apparatus for impressing electrons on said tape in desired intelligence conveying pattetns comprising a series of spaced apart marks extending alon[g the tape transverse to the longitudinal axis of the tape, said electron beam writing apparatus includin.- modulating nicans for laterally inodulating the sides of the transversely extending series of spaced apart marks to thereby record the data to be stored, tape drive nleans for moving said tape in the direction of its longitudinal axis past said electron beam writin.- appapat_us and for acotirately positioning any desired point along the tape with respect to said electron beam writing apparatlis, and setvo control m,,-ans for accurately icon- trolling the operation of said tape drive means.



Priority: US19570687257 19570930

Probable Assignee: RAMSEY MCDONALD

Inventor(s):(std): RAMSEY MCDONALD

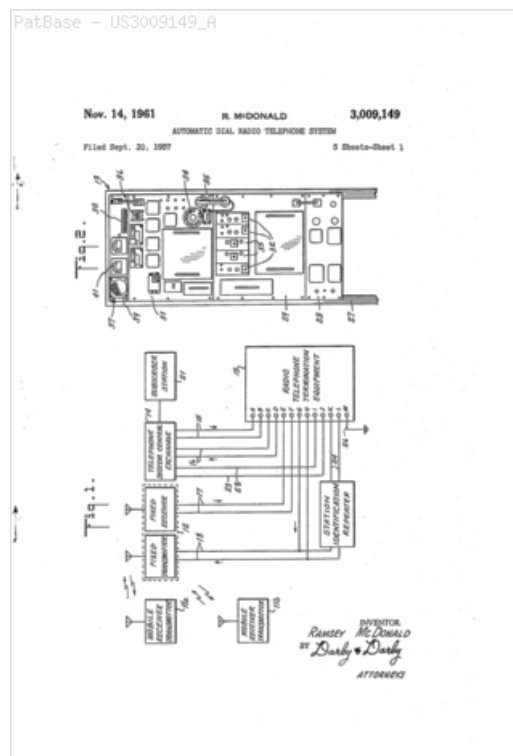
International class (IPC 8-9):	H04W84/02 (Advanced/Invention); H04W84/02 (Core/Invention)
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US class: 379/246 455/403 455/560

Cited documents: US2731514 A, US2722598 A, US2616032 A, US2523914 A, GB570415 A, DK80088 A,

Forward Citations: USRE32789, US3431363,

(Claim 1) 1. An automatic radio telephone system for signaling radio subscriber stations comprising a radio receiver tuned to a first predetermined frequency at each of said subscriber stations, a radio transmitter tuned to a second predetermined frequency and a dial signal generator at at least one of said subscribers stations, a base station having a radio transmitter tuned to said first frequency and a receiver tuned to said second frequency, each adapted to communicate with said subscriber stations, means for activating said base station transmitter and causing said base station transmitter to re-transmit dial signals received by said base station receiver, said last means to be actuated upon reception of a first predetermined signal by said base station receiver from a radio subscriber station transmitter, means at a second of said subscriber stations for causing a signal to be given at said second subscriber station in response to a second predetermined signal transmitted by the first said subscriber station, relayed by said base station and received by said second subscriber station.



Title: DISPOSITIF POUR LA DETECTION ET LA MESURE DES RADIATIONS IONISANTES DEVICE FOR THE DETECTION AND MEASUREMENT OF RADIATION (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19600845531 19601125

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1281399 A	19620112	FR19600845531	19601125

Inventor(s):(std): ROULLEAU JEAN GABRIEL MAXIME

International class H01J47/04 (Advanced/Invention);
(IPC 8-9): H01J47/00 (Core/Invention)

International class G01T1/14
(IPC 1-7):

CPC: H01J47/04

European class: H01J47/04

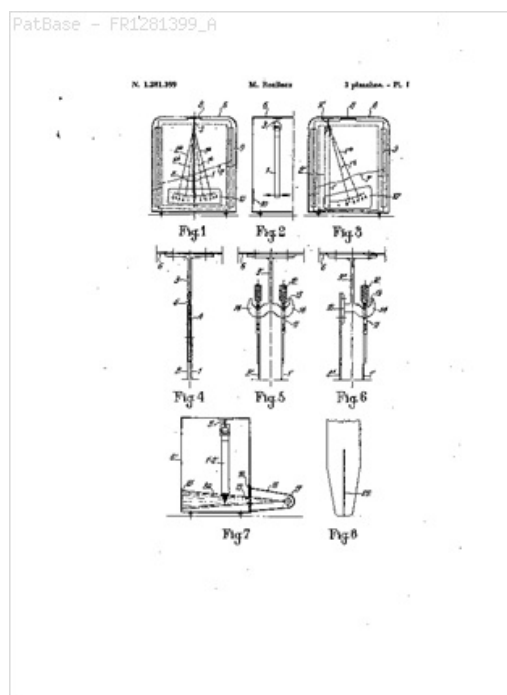
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: FR2446490,

Abstract:

Source: FR1281399A [FR] (Claim 1) 1 Le dispositif inspire de l'invention comporte deux elements complementaires en matieres non- conductrice, empruntant, le plus generalement, la forme de deux lames minces et qui, electrisees par simple frottement, se chargent ensemble de quan tites egales d'electricites de meme signe, les condui sant a manifester, par effet de repulsion, un cer tain ecartement initial que reduira progressivement la reception par lesdites lames de toutes radiations ionisantes;

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1 The device based on the invention comprises two complementary elements in non-conductive materials, borrowing, most generally, the form of two thin sections and, electrified by simple friction, take care of all quantities Titus being equal to electrics same sign, the pipes should manifest ing has, by operation of repulsion, a cer tain initial spacing that will reduce gradually the reception by said blades of all ionizing radiation;



Title: MOBILE LABORATORY
Priority: US19590833768 19590814
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US3041957 A	19620703	US19590833768	19590814

Probable Assignee: LAB FURNITURE CO INC
Assignee(s):(std): LAB FURNITURE CO INC ; LAB FURNITURE COMPANY INC
Assignee(s): LABORATORY FURNITURE CO INC ; LABORATORY FURNITURE COMPANY INC
Inventor(s):(std): LIPTAY JOHN M
International class (IPC 8-9): A47B37/00 B01L1/04 B01L9/02 B01L99/00 (Advanced/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): G01M17/00
CPC: A47B37/00 B01L1/04 B01L9/02 B01L9/54
European class: A47B37/00 B01L1/04 B01L9/02 B01L9/54
US class: 312/209 312/228 312/229 312/300 4/516 454/56 D24/232

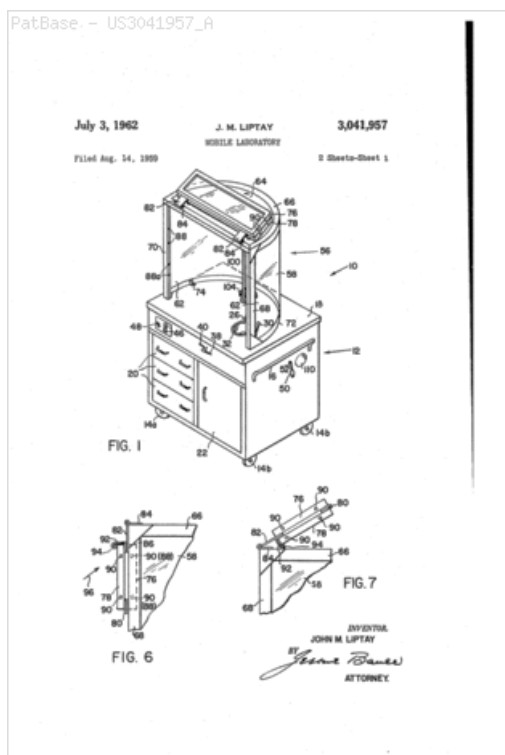
[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US775594 A, US566010 A, US464521 A, US2819666 A, US2692016 A, US2602015 A, US2600240 A, US2568493 A, US2567622 A, US2334776 A, US2185935 A, US1800863 A, US1643101 A, US1582573 A,

Forward Citations: WO15027097, WO04085066, WO04071659, USRE28994, USD740784, USD706948, USD507903, USD507131, US9560442, US9084047, US8968061, US8752910, US8628388, US7954183, US7731308, US7013902, US6836910, US6427259, US5997397, US5570939, US5526539, US5407389, US5399007, US5257423, US5083558, US4915460, US4860643, US4690100, US4681043, US4632022, US4618067, US4505190, US4478467, US4440185, US4252054, US4162814, US4148533, US4095859, US3969006, US3828695, US3771847, US3684341, US3665917, US3645594, US3458242, US2013160229, US2013035025, US2011214383, US2009215376, US2006150317, US2006137379, US2006024212, US2004154648, FR2637793, FR2473150, EP2878372, EP2878371, EP1797958, EP1603675, EP1561510, EP1561510, EP1232805, EP1232805, EP0882525, DE19601468, CN105848794, CN105797802, AT409707,

Abstract:

(Claim 1) 1. A **mobile laboratory** for conducting experiments comprising a cabinet, rollable means on said cabinet by which the same may be moved, said cabinet havin_ a table top, a transp,_rent uninterrupted enclosure on soaid top defining an unobstructed work area in which experiments may be conducted and viewed fron-i without, said eiiclosi-ire having an entranceway to said work area defined therein, door means on said enclosure variable in size movable to variably reduce the size of the enclosure entranceway, a constantly open air inlet defined between said door means and the top of said enclosure entranceway when said door means is moved to reduce the size of the enclosure entranceway, and mcaais on said **mobile laboratory** to cause the movement of air through said air inlet.



Title:

DISPOSITIF PYROMAGNETIQUE PYROMAGNETIQUE DEVICE (Machine translation)

Priority:

FR19610865679 19610622

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
FR1300288 A	19620803	FR19610865679	19610622

Inventor(s):(std):

SPONCET GASTON EUGENE HENRI

International class (IPC 8-9):

G01J5/10 G08B17/06 H01F1/03 H01H37/58 (Advanced/Invention);
G01J5/10 G08B17/06 H01F1/03 H01H37/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

G01J5/10 G08B17/06

CPC:

G01J5/10 G08B17/06 H01F1/0306 H01H37/58

European class:

G01J5/10 G08B17/06 H01F1/03B2 H01H37/58

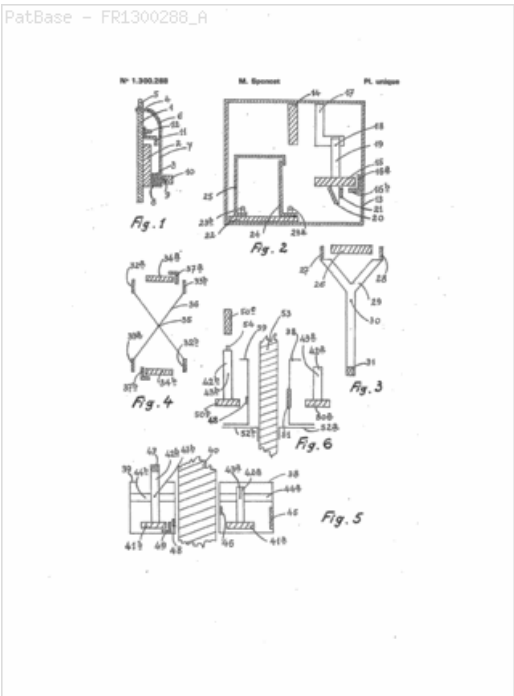
[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1300288A [FR] (Claim 1) 1 **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. petit element augmente le mouvement de l'ai mant 41a.

Machine translation:

(Claim 1) 1 ** WARNING ** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC **. small element increases the movement have ming 41a.



Title: SEARCHING SELECTOR
Priority: US19580709340 19580116
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US3066280 A	19621127	US19580709340	19580116

Probable Assignee: WESTERN RESERVE UNIV
Assignee(s):(std): WESTERN RESERVE UNIV ; WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
Inventor(s):(std): PERRY JAMES W
International class (IPC 8-9): G06F17/30 G06F7/02 (Advanced/Invention);
 G06F17/30 G06F7/02 (Core/Invention)
CPC: G06F7/02 G06F17/30985
European class: G06F17/30Z2P5 G06F7/02
US class: 235/434 707/E17.039 711/111

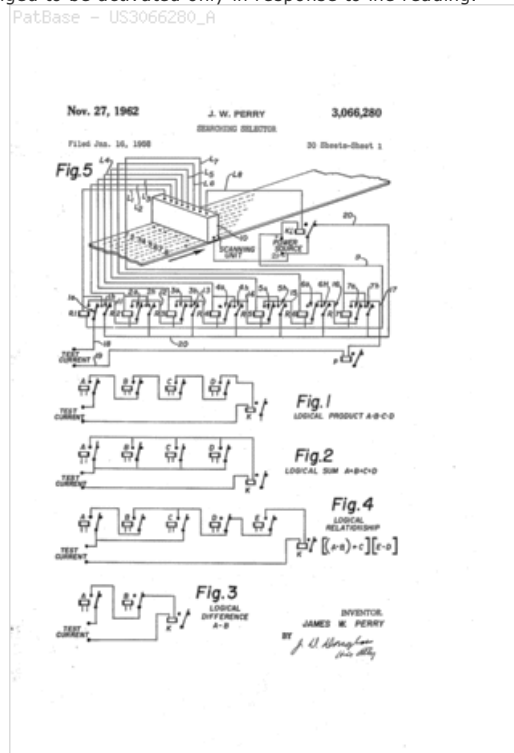
[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US2940065 A, US2918659 A, US2905927 A, US2830759 A, US2819841 A, US2785388 A, US2783454 A, US2623694 A, US2604262 A,

Forward Citations: US4408181, US3409882, US3307153,

Abstract:

(Claim 1) I claim: A searching selector system comprising a record medium having recorded thereon information data arranged in groups at successively higher combinational levels, each higher level group of recorded data being composed of a plurality of lower level groups of data arranged in accordance with logical relationships, means for reading the information data from the record medium, a discriminator having a plurality of units arranged to be activated only in response to the reading.

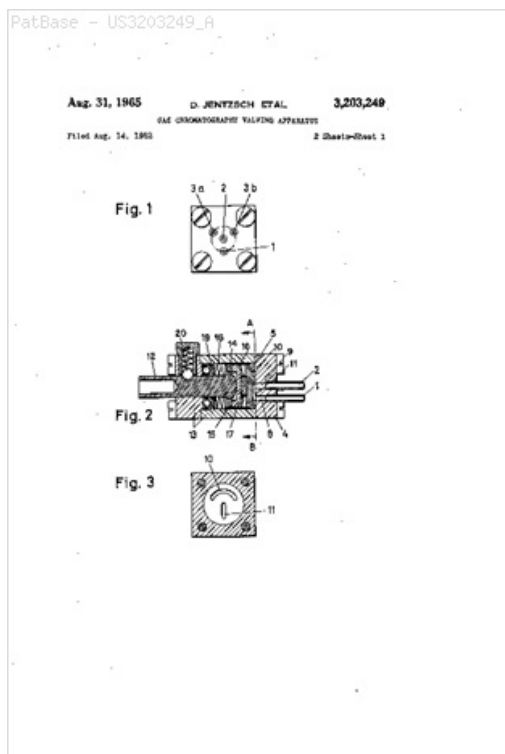


Title: GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY VALVING APPARATUS**Priority:** DE1961B063704 19610818

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	CH406675 A	19660131	CH19620009180	19620731
	DE1171177 B	19640527	DE1961B063704	19610818
	FR1331114 A	19630628	FR19626707493	19620813
	GB962936 A	19640708	GB19620031688	19620817
	US3203249 A	19650831	US19620216807	19620814

Probable Assignee: BODENSEEWERK PERKIN ELMER CO**Assignee(s):(std):** BODENSEEWERK PERKIN ELMER CO**Assignee(s):** BODENSEEWERK PERKIN ELMER AND CO ; BODENSEEWERK PERKIN ELMER AND CO G M B H ; BODENSEEWERK PERKIN ELMER AND CO GMBH**Inventor(s):(std):** WEBER HORST ; JENTZSCH DR DIETRICH ; JENTZSCH DIETRICH DR ; HORST WEBER ; DIETRICH JENTZSCH**Inventor(s):** JENTZSCH DIETRICH**International class**
(IPC 8-9): G01N30/20 G01N30/40 (Advanced/Invention)**International class**
(IPC 1-7): F16K1/36 F16K11/08 G01N31/08**CPC:** G01N30/20 G01N30/40 Y10T137/86638**European class:** G01N30/20 G01N30/40 S01N30/20**US class:** 137/625.21 251/180 251/304 73/23.35 73/23.42[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US804909 A, US2972888 A, US2972246 A, US2841005 A, US2696219 A, US1014241 A, FR1228167 A, FR1168644 A, DE1083575 B,**Forward Citations:** WO15103086, WO13120208, US9400265, US9388908, US9377444, US9297790, US9234608, US9063114, US8905075, US8876081, US7503203, US6227034, US5219148, US5197514, US4997006, US4865071, US4454749, US4444066, US3810602, US3807455, US3339582, US3330300, US3297053, US2016377184, US2014042351, US2014042350, US2014042349, US2011006237, US2006042686, JP6124492, JP2016532092, DE102011000104, DE102011000104, CN105518453,**Abstract:**

962,936. Sampling liquids. BODENSEEWERK PERKIN-ELMER and CO. G.m.b.H. Aug. 17, 1962 [Aug. 18, 1961], No. 31688/62. Heading B8N. [Also in Division F2] A selector valve for use in gas chromatography comprises a stationary member 4 having a flat seat with three flow ports 1, 3a, 3b at the comers of an equilateral triangle and a fourth port 2 equidistant from the other three, and a rotary valve disc 5 rotatable on the seat and having one channel 10 for interconnecting any two of the first three ports and a second channel 11 for interconnecting the fourth port and the remaining one of the first three ports. As applied in known manner to elution chromatography, a small volume of sample fluid is entrained in an inert carrier gas and directed in one position of the valve from the inlet 1 through a separating column connected at 3a, 3b, to the outlet 2. The column contains a partitioning agent which has different affinities for the various sample components so that they elute from the column at different times and are passed to a detector. In another position the high boiling components which normally take a long time to pass through the column, can be back-flushed from the entrance of the column by reversing the flow, or in the third position the column is by-passed.

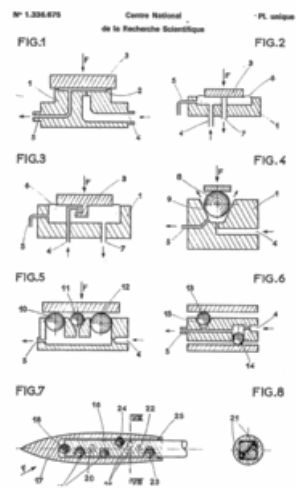


Title:	DISPOSITIF DYNAMOMETRIQUE TORQUE DEVICE (Machine translation)			
Priority:	FR19620891486 19620319			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1336675 A	19630906	FR19620891486	19620319
Probable Assignee:	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE			
Assignee(s):(std):	CENTRE NAT RECH SCIENT			
Assignee(s):	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE			
Inventor(s):(std):	DUCASSE MARC			
International class (IPC 8-9):	G01L1/02 (Advanced/Invention);			
	G01L1/02 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	G01L1/02			
CPC:	G01L1/02			
European class:	G01L1/02			

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1336675A [FR] [Source: Claim 1] 1. Dispositif dynamometrique du type hydraulique pour la mesure et eventuellement l'enregistrement de forces et/ou de couples caracterise essentiellement par le fait qu'il comprend une chambre formee par un bati et par au moins un organe pouvant se deplacer legerement par rapport a ce bati et sur lequel s'exerce l'action a mesurer, ladite chambre recevant a travers un premier orifice un fluide sous pression elevee et etant munie d'un deuxieme orifice pour l'evacuation dudit fluide, et le deplacement de l'organe ci-dessus produisant une variation des dimensions de l'orifice d'evacuation et 'ou de l'orifice d'admission, variation ayant pour effet d'accroitre la pression interieure de la chambre et d'equilibrer les actions interieures et exterieures s'exercent sur ledit organe, le dispositif comprenant en outre des moyens pour mesurer et eventuellement enregistrer la pression dans la chambre. Le dispositif vise peut presenter de plus les caracteristiques suivantes prises separement ou selon les diverses combinaisons possibles: a. Le fluide utilise est un fluide de faible compressibilite et peut etre constitue par de l'huile; b. L'orifice d'evacuation est forme par un espace de faibles dimensions menage entre le bati et l'organe **mobile**, cet orifice etant de preference nul ou sensiblement nul au repos; c. En cours de fonctionnement la distance entre le bati et l'organe **mobile** demeure inferieure a un dixieme de millimetre; d. L'organe **mobile** est relie de facon etanche au bati, au moyen d'elements d'elasticite convenable ayant de preference une raideur nulle et pouvant etre des membranes de type connu et le deplacement dudit organe **mobile** sous l'action de la force a mesurer avant pour effet de reduire les dimensions de l'orifice d'evacuation et/ou d'accroitre les dimensions de l'orifice d'admission du fluide de mesure; e. L'organe **mobile** est constitue par une bille situee en regard d'un siege spherique ou conique, a une distance variable dudit siege; /. Le dynamometre comprend un bati et plusieurs billes en contact avec un fluide unique et fonctionnant en parallele, lesdites billes se deplacant dans des orifices cylindriques, ou coniques avec de preference des sieges spheriques obtenus notamment par ecrasement ou rodage, et chaque conduit d'amenée de fluide a un orifice conique comportant un limiteur de debit tel qu'un gicleur; g. Le dynamometre comprend un bati et deux billes ayant des surfaces portantes egales et soumises a la meme pression, lesdites billes se deplacant dans leurs alesages respectifs. suivant des directions paralleles et de sens contraires en vue de mesurer un couple pur; h. Le dynamometre comprend plusieurs billes fonctionnant simultanement sous la meme pression, une bille seulement jouant le role de bille pilote en produisant par ses deplacements dans un orifice conique les variations desirées de la pression de fluide; **Machine translation:** [Source: Claim 1] 1. Dynamometric device of the hydraulic type for measuring and possibly recording forces and / or torques essentially characterized by the fact that it includes a chamber formed by a bati and at least one member that can move slightly relative to this bati and over which it exercises the action measure, said chamber receiving through a first fluid orifice under high pressure and being provided with a second opening for the evacuation of said fluid, and the displacement of the above body producing a variation of the evacuation orifice dimensions and 'or the intake port, change has the effect of increasing the inner pressure of the chamber and to balance the domestic and external actions are exerting on the said body, the device further comprising means for measuring and possibly record the pressure in the chamber. The device aims may present more of the following characteristics taken separately or in various combinations: a. The fluid used is a low-compressibility fluid and can be constituted by oil; b. The orifice of evacuation is formed by a space of small dimensions struck between the bati and the movable member, this hole being preferably zero or substantially zero at rest; c. During operation the distance between the bati and the movable member is still lower tenth of a millimeter; d. The **mobile** device is connected to waterproof year bati way, by means of suitable elasticity Elements having preferably zero stiffness and may be of known type membranes and the displacement of said movable member by the action of the force to be measured before the effect of reducing the size of the evacuation port and / or to increase the size of the inlet of the measuring fluid e. The movable member is a ball is situated opposite a spherical or conical seat, has a variable distance from said seat; /. The dynamometer includes a frame and a plurality of balls in contact with a single fluid and operating in parallel, said balls moving in cylindrical orifices, with conical or preferably of spherical seats obtained in particular by crushing or grinding, and each supply duct fluid has a conical hole with a flow restrictor such as a nozzle; g. The dynamometer includes a frame and two beads having bearing surfaces being equal and subjected to the same pressure, said balls moving in their respective bores. following the directions parallel and opposite directions to measure a pure torque; h. The dynamometer includes more balls running simultaneously under the same pressure, only a ball playing the ball pilot role by producing its displacements in a conical hole DESIRED variations of the fluid pressure;



Title: DISPOSITIF POUR ENREGISTRER LE VOLUME DU DEGAGEMENT D'AU MOINS UN GAZ CONTENU DANS UN MELANGE GAZEUX ET CHROMATOGRAPHE FAISANT APPLICATION DE CE DISPOSITIF DEVICE TO RECORD THE VOLUME OF CLEARANCE OF AT LEAST ONE GAS CONTENT IN A GAS MIXTURE AND CHROMATOGRAPH APPLYING THE DEVICE (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19620906398 19620808

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1342796 A	19631115	FR19620906398	19620808

Probable Assignee: GAZ DE FRANCE

Assignee(s):(std): GAZ DE FRANCE

Inventor(s):(std): PERROTEAU ANDRE

International class (IPC 8-9): G01N30/86 (Advanced/Invention); G01N30/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): G01N31/08

CPC: G01N30/8651

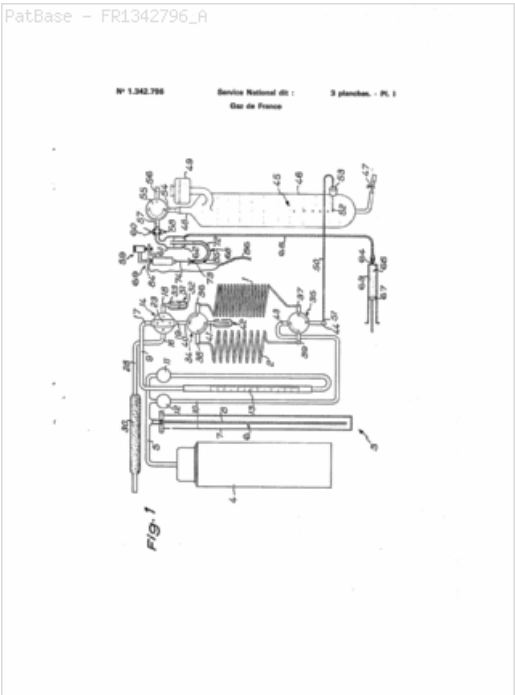
European class: G01N30/86C

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1342796A [FR] (Claim 1) 1. **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. qui s'ecoule entre les emergences consecutives de deux phases gazeuses constituant le melange. Les paliers 111 a 114 concernent les degagements respectifs de l'hydrogene, du melange d'azote et d'oxygene, de l'oxyde de carbone, du methane. Ils sont inclines: leur longueur projetee sur la direction du deroulement F correspond a la difference des temps d'emergence entre les composants, tandis que leur longueur projete perpendiculairement a cette direction de deroulement, correspond a la course du style enregistreur 71, course qui est proportionnelle au volume de la phase gazeuse degagee. La lecture de la courbe (fig. 4) permet donc, apres conversion, de determiner d'une part, le volume des degagements successifs des phases gazeuses et, d'autre part, en fonction des temps d'emergence, la nature desdites phases gazeuses. Au-dela du ressaut 119, on enregistrerait les autres phases constitutives du melange gazeux, mais apres un temps d'emergence trop long, incompatible avec une duree normale d'analyse. Des que la courbe de la figure 4 est enregistree, on tourne les deux robinets a quatre voies 34 et 35 d'un quart de tour, pour mettre la colonne d'alumine 2 en position d'analyse et on tourne le robinet 55 pour que le reservoir 61 et l'element absorbant 45 soient mis a l'air libre. Les gaz recueillis precedemment sont donc chasses. On ramene ensuite le style enregistreur 71 au zero et on procede comme precedemment, tout d'abord, pour prelever un echantillon de melange gazeux et, ensuite, pour entrainer cet echantillon au moyen d'un gaz eluant vers la colonne

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1. CAUTION ** ** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC **. which flows between the emergences of two consecutive gas phases constituting the mixture. Levels 111 to 114 relate to the respective outbursts of hydrogen, the mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, carbon monoxide, methane. They are inclined: their length projected onto the direction of unwinding F corresponds to the difference of time between emergence of the components, while their projected length perpendicular to the unwinding direction, corresponds to the stroke style recorder 71, which is run proportional to the volume of the gas phase clear. Reading of the curve (Fig. 4) thus allows, after conversion, to determine the one hand, the volume of successive outbursts of gas phases and, secondly, according to the time of emergence, the nature of these phases drinks. Beyond the projection 119, it would register the other constituent phases of the gas mixture, but after a too long time to emergence, incompatible with a normal length analysis. Of the curve 4 is registered, turn the two four-way valves 34 and 35 a quarter turn, to bring the alumina column 2 in position analysis and turning the valve 55 that the reservoir 61 and the absorbent element 45 are placed in the open air. The gas collected previously are hunting. It then brings back the style recorder 71 to zero and we proceed as before, first, to remove a sample of gas mixture and then to drive the sample through a gas to the column eluent

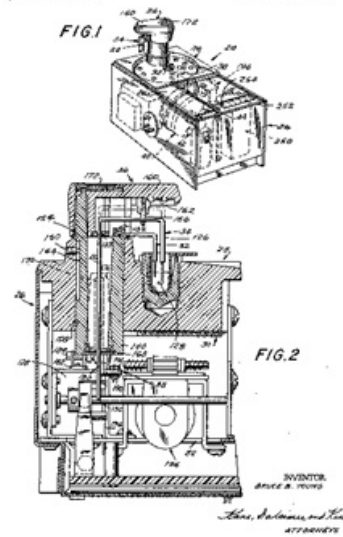


Title:	ELECTRODE CARRIER DELAY RELEASE MECHANISM IN A SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING THE COAGULATION PROPERTIES OF BLOOD			
Priority:	US19620188354 19620418 US19620188355 19620418		US19620188934 19620418 FR19630931952 19630418 US19620188485 19620418	
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	CH428274 A	19670115	CH19630012805	19631017
	DE1498574 A1	19690410	DE19631498574	19630417
	DE1498574 B2	19720720	DE19631498574	19630417
	DE1498574 C3	19730215	DE1963B071540	19630417
	FR1361563 A	19640522	FR19630931952	19630418
	GB985893 A	19650310	GB19630013927	19630408
	NL298730 A	00000000		00000000
	US3267362 A	19660816	US19620188354	19620418
	US3267363 A	19660816	US19620188485	19620418
	US3267364 A	19660816	US19620188934	19620418
	US3268804 A	19660823	US19620188355	19620418
Probable Assignee:	BECTON DICKINSON CO			
Assignee(s):(std):	BECTON DICKINSON CO			
Assignee(s):	BECTON DICKINSON AND CO ; BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY			
Inventor(s):(std):	B YOUNG BRUCE ; BRUCE B YOUNG ; D PAGE PHYLLIS ; PAGE PHYLLIS D ; PHYLLIS D PAGE ; YOUNG BRUCE B			
International class (IPC 8-9):	G01N15/06 G01N33/49 G04F8/00 (Advanced/Invention); G01N27/07 (Advanced/Non-invention); G01N15/06 G01N33/49 G04F8/00 (Core/Invention); G01N27/06 (Core/Non-invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	G01N25/02 G01N33/16 G01N33/86 G04F9/00			
CPC:	G01N15/0656 G01N27/07 G01N33/4905 G04F8/00			
European class:	G01N15/06D G01N33/49B G04F8/00 S01N27/07			
US class:	235/104 324/149 324/168 324/429 324/434 324/446 324/450 324/692 324/71.1 361/170 422/73 436/69 600/368 600/369 600/372 73/64.41 968/837 D24/169			
Classification Explorer				
Cited documents:	US3127542 A, US3077106 A, US3041146 A, US3040578 A, US3020748 A, US3002384 A, US2931977 A, US2770531 A, DE1022822 B,			
Forward Citations:	US6702987, US5958716, US5888826, US5854076, US5602037, US5491408, US4936682, US4900679, US4814247, US4797369, US4705756, US4416736, US4319194, US4303887, US4204917, US4172777, US4034601, US3967934, US3963349, US3790346, US3726132, US3649205, US3648159, US3635678, US3605010, US3527569, US3524727, US3518057, US3503862, US3499733, US3458287, US3440866, EP0365722, EP0010526,			

Abstract:

985, 893. Measuring coagulation time electrically. BECTON, DICKINSON and CO. April 8, 1963 [April 18, 1962], No. 13927/63. Heading G1N. In an arrangement for determining the time required for changes in certain physical properties of a fluid, e.g. coagulation time of blood, or blood samples treated with anti-coagulants, a pair of electrodes 32, 34 (Fig. 1), one of which is turned at right angles at its tip, are mounted to be dipped periodically, e.g. at 30 second intervals, into the sample and withdrawn, and a source of potential is arranged to be applied to the electrodes through a cam-operated switch when one electrode has been lifted clear of the surface of the sample. The withdrawal of blood in fibrillious condition indicative of coagulation produces a conductive path for the applied potential, which short-circuits and releases a relay 266 to interrupt the generation of a sequence of timing pulses applied to a counter. The apparatus is housed in a container having recesses 90 in a heating block 28 for a number of samples, and the electrodes are mounted in a head 36 which is lifted and rotated to cause the electrodes to drop into a particular sample in response to this actuation of a start button 44, latch being provided to hold the head in its rest position. A fixed delay enables the operator to move his hands clear. The movement of the electrodes and the actuation of the timing mechanism is effected by a drive unit 40, wherein a synchronous motor 200 drives electrode lifting cams and a reed switch pulse generator. The temperature of the heating block 28 is controlled within fine limits of two heaters 20 each having its own thermostat, one providing a coarse control for rapid initial heating. The heaters are relay-controlled through a transistor switching circuit (Fig. 12). The arrangement may be associated with one or more centrifugal separators.

Aug. 23, 1966
ELECTRON CARRIER CREAT ANIMATE INDICATION OF A STOPPING
FOR OPTIMIZING THE COAGULATION PROPERTIES OF BLOOD
Filed April 20, 1962
3,266,804
2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Title:

BIS(ISOCYANOTOALKYL OR PHENYL) TRANS-9, 10-DIHYDROANTHRACENE 9, 10-ENDO ALPHA, BETA-SUCCINATES

Priority:

US19620212480 19620725 US19630256495 19630125 FR19630942565 19630724
US19640409921 19641109 US19650478400 19650809 US19650485285 19650907
FR19650037714 19651108 US19680718090 19680402 US19680718094 19680402
US19680718080 19680402 US19690849596 19690807 US19690849299 19690807

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	BE635304 A	00000000		00000000
	BE672010 A	19660316		19651108
	DE1493298 A1	19690213	DE19631493298	19630725
	DE1545124 A1	19700409	DE19631545124	19630725
	DE1645562 A1	19700514	DE19651645562	19651109
	DE1795449 A1	19720105	DE19651795449	19651109
	DE1795450 A1	19720127	DE19651795450	19651109
	DE1795451 A1	19720127	DE19651795451	19651109
	FR1370869 A	19640828	FR19630942565	19630724
	FR1461729 A	19660225	FR19650037714	19651108
	GB1056821 A	19670201	GB19630028846	19630722
	GB1139551 A	19690108	GB19650047208	19651108
	GB1139552 A	19690108	GB19680034456	19651108
	GB1139553 A	19690108	GB19680034457	19651108
	NL293726 A	00000000		00000000
	NL295726 A	00000000		00000000
	NL6514554 A	19660510	NL19650014554	19651109
	US3275679 A	19660927	US19630256495	19630125
	US3427346 A	19690211		19641109
	US3505252 A	19700407	US19680718090	19680402
	US3551475 A	19701229	US19650485285	19650907
	US3553249 A	19710105		19650809
	US3567695 A	19710302		19680402
	US3579482 A	19710518		19680402
	US3629200 A	19711221	US19690849596	19690807
	US3677983 A	19720718	US19690849299	19690807

Probable Assignee:

UNION CARBIDE CORP

Assignee(s):(std):

UNION CARBIDE CORP

Assignee(s):

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO ; MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK AND MORGAN BA ; MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK AND MORGAN BANK (DELAWARE) COLLATERAL (AGENTS) SEE RECORD FOR REMAINING ASSIGNEES AS ; MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK AND MORGAN BANK DELAWARE COLLATERAL AGENTS SEE RECORD FOR REMAINING ASSIGNEES AS

Inventor(s):(std):

WENDELL LYNN JOHN ; VA ALBANS W ; LYNN JOHN W ; KNOPF ROBERT J ; KEMPER BROTHERTON THOMAS ; JOHN KNOPF ROBERT ; BROTHERTON THOMAS K

Inventor(s):

ALBANS W VA ; JOHN W LYNN ; THOMAS K BROTHERTON ; ROBERT J KNOPF

International class (IPC 8-9):

B65D8/08 C07C263/10 C07C265/04 C07C265/10 C07C265/14 C07C265/16 C07D493/08 C08F2/38 C08F20/10 C08F20/36 C08F22/22 C08F222/10 C08F222/22 C08F8/30 C08G18/02 C08G18/04 C08G18/70 C08G18/72 C08G18/73 C08G18/75 C08G18/77 C08G18/80 C08G18/81 C08J9/04 C08L75/04 C09D175/00 C09J187/00 D06M15/564 (Advanced/Invention); B65D8/04 C07C263/00 C07C265/00 C07D493/00 C08F2/38 C08F20/00 C08F22/00 C08F222/00 C08F8/00 C08G18/00 C08J9/00 C08L75/00 C09D175/00 C09J187/00 D06M15/37 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

B65D8/08 C07C119/04 C07C119/042 C07C119/045 C07C119/048 C07C119/06 C07C69/74 C08F2/38 C08F20/10 C08F222/10 C08F222/22 C08F27/10 C08F8/30 C08G18/02 C08G18/04 C08G18/75 C08G18/77 C08G18/81 C08G22/18 C08G22/24 C08G22/26 C08G22/28 C08G22/44 C08J9/04 C08L75/04

CPC:

Y10S528/905 Y10S528/906 C07D493/08 C08F22/22 C08G18/02 C08G18/04 C08G18/728 C08G18/75 C08G18/758 C08G18/771 C08G18/773 C08G18/8125 C08G18/8141 C08J9/04 D06M15/564 C07C265/04 C07C263/16

European class:

124BG5B4 124CA5N5D 124CA7 124CA7G 124CB7F1H 124CC1N10G4 124CF53/05HD3C9 124CF6HJ3C9 124CF6NJ5A3 124JA10 124JC3 C07C263/16 C07C265/00 C07D493/08 C08F2/00T C08F22/22 C08G18/02 C08G18/04 C08G18/72P C08G18/75 C08G18/75D C08G18/77D C08G18/77G C08G18/81D C08G18/81K C08J9/04 D06M15/564

US class:

106/252 106/264 106/265 156/307.3 156/331.4 156/331.7 252/3 260/2.5AT 260/468 260/485 260/75 521/127 521/130 521/137 521/144 521/145 521/147 521/148 521/149 521/150 521/155 521/160 521/162 521/172 521/176 525/455 526/230 526/232 526/261 526/268 526/271 526/280 526/281 526/301 526/302 526/310 526/312 528/272 528/288 528/296 528/354 528/44 528/45 528/50 528/53 528/55 528/56 528/57 528/58 528/61 528/63 528/65 528/67 528/70 528/73 528/74 528/74.5 528/75 528/76 528/80 528/85 528/905 528/906 549/463 558/240 560/107 560/120 560/125 560/127 560/128 560/129 560/142 560/146 560/158 560/164 560/171 560/188 560/192 560/193 560/194 560/195 560/196 560/261 560/55 560/80 560/84

Classification Explorer

Cited documents:

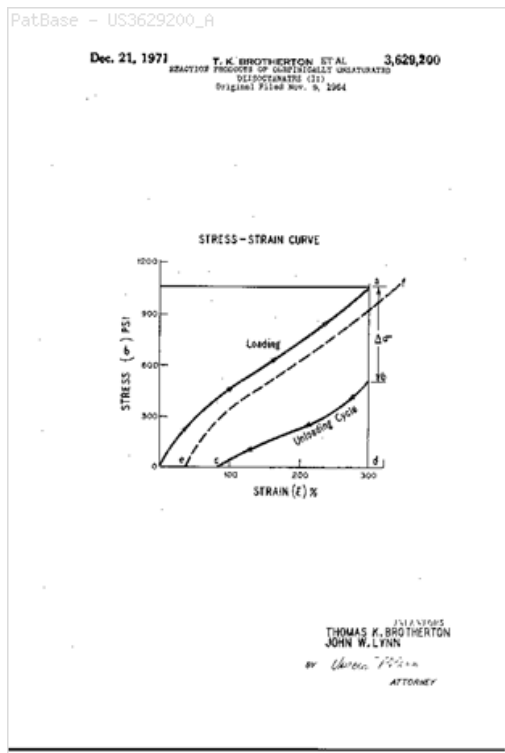
US3299007 A, US3222387 A, US3190905 A, US3188337 A, US3150139 A, US3122550 A, US3108976 A, US3106537 A, US3081282 A, US3072616 A, US3018271 A, US2957906 A, US2951853 A, US2940985 A, US2929800 A, US2877212 A, US2797232 A, US2680131 A, US2680129 A, US2503209 A, US2334476 A, US2327985 A, US2160942 A, BE635304 A,

Forward Citations:

WO8204249, WO8202048, WO11022583, USRE29131, US9926399, US9574043, US9328192, US8962785, US8927660, US8550968, US8529934, US8110650, US8003747, US7785522, US7417094, US7125950, US6376510, US6274757, US6274623, US5328179, US4816537, US4791156, US4659795, US4546110, US4446175, US4436885, US4374969, US4351755, US4320221, US4233425, US4210713, US4190599, US4124552, US4088674, US3996269, US3945875, US3856741, US3691134, US3674837, US3664863, US3655437, US3654021, US3650795, US3627726, US3535287, US3505252, US3468934, US3422165, US3413144, US3345388, US2016289412, US2015259464, US2014163165, US2011045030, US2010303950, US2009230587, US2008287639, US2007270542, US2007179250, US2007111874, US2006173142, US2006106158, US2006079624, US2004242910, GB2248066, GB2248066, FR2366263,

Abstract:

Curable coating compositions are obtained by reacting diisocyanate esters of formula wherein R is a divalent substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aromatic group; and R1 is a divalent group (see Division C2) with a drying oil or a diene of formula where each R6 and R8 is hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic group or one of R6 and R8 together are a methylene or phenylene group or an oxo bridge; and R7 is hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic group or both R7's taken together are part of the same six-membered cycloaliphatic or aromatic group. Diene compounds mentioned are tung, oiticica, corn, linseed, safflower seed, soybean or dehydrated castor oils. The compositions may include driers, e.g. cobalt naphthenate, lead octanoate, dibutyl tin dilaurate, diamines and aminetin complexes, fillers and pigments and yield transparent flexible coatings. Examples describe the reaction of tung oil, oiticica oil or tung oil modified with a pentaerythritol ester of rosin, oiticica oil modified with a rosin acid ester of tricyclo-[4.3.12,5.01,6]-undecane-4,8,9-triol, dehydrated castor, linseed and oiticica oils and bis-(2-iso-cyanatoethyl) fumarate which yield air-drying and moisture cured film coatings. ALSO: The invention comprises ester isocyanates of formula wherein R is a divalent substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or alicyclic group or a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group and R1 is a divalent group of formula wherein B is a divalent organic group containing a 2-butylene group which forms a six-membered ring; R2 is hydrogen or alkyl with the proviso that when both R's are alkylene R1 is not a cis-vinylene group. Particular groups of compounds mentioned are those of formula wherein R3 represents an alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, cycloalkylalkylene, cycloalkenylalkylene, or aralkylene groups with 2-10 C atoms, e.g. bis-(2-isocyanatoethyl), bis-(2,2-dimethyl - 3 - isocyanatopropyl), bis - (9-isocyanatononyl), bis - (5,6,7 - triethyl - 9 - isocyanatononyl), 2 - methyl - 3 - isocyanatopropyl 2-isocyanatoethyl and 4-ethyl-7-isoheptyl 6-isocyanato fumarates; of formula where R4 is a cycloalkylene, cycloalkenylenes, cycloalkynylene, alkylcycloalkylene, alkylcycloalkenylene, alkylcycloalkynylene, or cycloalkylenealkylene group with 4-10 C atoms, e.g. bis-(2-isocyanatocyclobutyl) maleate, bis-(3-isocyanatocyclopentyl) fumarate, bis-(5-isocyanato-6-cycloheptamyl) maleate, bis-(3-isocyanato cyclopentylmethyl) fumarate and bis-(3 - isocyanato - 5 - methylcyclohexyl) fumarate; where R4 represents a divalent substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group with 6-12 C atoms or a fused cycloaliphatic or aromatic ring, e.g. bis-(2-isocyanatoethyl)-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylate or bicyclic or heterocyclic ester isocyanates, e.g. bis-(2-isocyanatoethyl)-5-norbornene - 2,3 - dicarboxylate or bis - (2-isocyanatoethyl) - 3,6 - endo - oxo - 4 - cyclohexene - 1,2 - dicarboxylate; or compounds obtained by the Diels-Alder reaction of a drying oil with an olefinically unsaturated ester isocyanate. The ester isocyanates are prepared by reacting a carbonyl dihalide, e.g. phosgene with the corresponding olefinically unsaturated ester diamines or diamine salts, in an inert liquid organic solvent at between 100 DEG and 225 DEG C. Examples describe the preparation of bis-(2-isocyanatoethyl) fumarate; bis-(a - isocyanatoethyl) fumarate; bis - 2 - isocyanatoethyl - 5 - norbornene - 2,3 - dicarboxylate, bis - (2 - isocyanato) - 4 - cyclohexene - 1,2-dicarboxylate; bis - (2 - isocyanatoethyl)-trans - 9,10 - dihydroanthracene - 9,10 - endo-a,b - succinate; bis - (2 - isocyanatoethyl) - 4-methylcyclo - hex - 4 - ene - 1,2 - dicarboxylate; and bis - (2 - isocyanatoethyl) - 4,5 - dimethylcyclohex - 4 - ene - 1,2 - dicarboxylate. Compounds of the formula are prepared by the additional step of adding a diene to the unsaturated ester isocyanate. Dienes are listed and preferred are the triglycerides of fatty acids with at least one conjugated unsaturation or unsaturation capable of reaction. Examples describe the Diels-Alder reaction of tung oil, oil modified with a rosin-pentaerythritol ester, oiticica oil modified with a rosin acid ester of tricyclo-[4,3,12,5,01,6] undecane - 4,8,9 - triol, dehydrated castor oil and linseed oil with bis-(2-isocyanatoethyl) fumarate and the products yield cured films of improved protective properties.



Title: MONTAGE ELECTRIQUE DE COMPENSATION MOUNT ELECTRIC COMPENSATION (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19640963268 19640211

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1389078 A	19650212	FR19640963268	19640211

Probable Assignee: TOLEDO SCALE CORP

Assignee(s):(std): TOLEDO SCALE CORP

International class
(IPC 8-9): G01G3/145 (Advanced/Invention);
G01G3/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): G01G3/12

CPC: G01G3/145

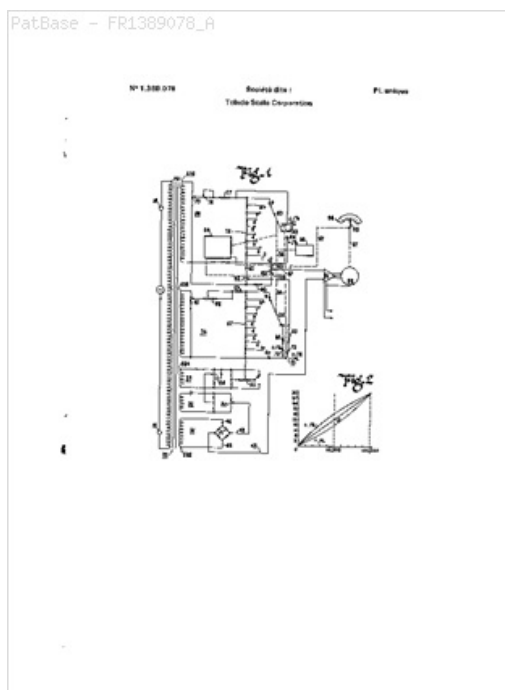
European class: G01G3/145

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1389078A [FR] (Claim 1) 1, puis a la prise

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1, then taking

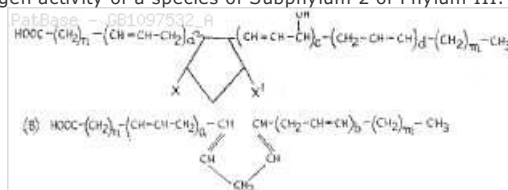


Title: MICROBIOLOGICAL CONVERSION OF UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS**Priority:** US19640345870 19640219

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	AU5357565 A1	19660707	AU19650053575	19650105
	BE659983 A	19650819		00000000
	BR6566770 A0	19730802	BR19650166770	19650129
	CH481860 A	19691130	CH19650001249	19650129
	FR1453266 A	19660916	FR19650006168	19650218
	GB1097532 A	19680103	GB19650001197	19650111
	IL22725 A1	19690129	IL19650022725	19650104
	NL6502097 A	19650820	NL19650002097	19650219
	SE321675 B	19700316	SE19640015276	19641217
	US3290226 A	19661206	US19640345870	19640219

Probable Assignee: UPJOHN CO**Assignee(s):(std):** UPJOHN CO**Assignee(s):** UPJOHN CO ACTUAL INVESTORS PHILIP FRANKLIN BEAL HI GUNTHER SIEFGRIED TONKEN AND JOHN EDWARD PIKE ; UPJOHN COMPANY ; THE UPJOHN CO ; THE UPJOHN COMPANY**Inventor(s):(std):** BEAL III PHILIP F ; BEAL P ; FONKEN G ; FONKEN GUNTHER S ; JOHN EDWARD PIKE ; PHILIP FRANKLIN BEAL ; PIKE J ; PIKE JOHN E ; GUNTHER SIEGFRIED FONKEN**Inventor(s):** III PHILIP F BEAL ; SIEGFRIED FONKEN GUNTHER ; FRANKLIN BEAL PHILIP ; EDWARD PIKE JOHN**International class (IPC 8-9):** C07C405/00 C12P31/00 C12R1/01 C12R1/025 C12R1/07 C12R1/265 C12R1/32 C12R1/365 C12R1/38 C12R1/465 C12R1/645 C12R1/65 C12R1/66 C12R1/77 C12R1/80 C12R1/845 (Advanced/Invention); C07C405/00 C12P31/00 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** C07C177/00 C07C61/00 C07C61/06 C07C61/32 C07C69/74 C12D13/02 G04C3/06**CPC:** Y10S435/866 Y10S435/872 Y10S435/874 Y10S435/886 Y10S435/912 Y10S435/913 Y10S435/933 Y10S435/939 C07C405/00 C12P31/00**European class:** C07C405/00 C12P31/00**US class:** 435/63 435/866 435/872 435/874 435/886 435/912 435/913 435/933 435/939 562/503[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US2890989 A,**Forward Citations:** US5599837, US4069386, US3896156, US3895058, US3855270, US3455785, US2014329324, FR2085652, FR2024837, FR2014972,**Abstract:**

Compounds having prostaglandin-like activity and especially compounds of the formula and their salts and esters wherein X is keto or a -hydroxy and X is a -hydroxy, n is 1-8, a and d are 0, 1 or 2, c is 0 or 1, m is 1-12 provided that (3a + n) is 1-8 and (3c + 3d - m) is 1-12, are prepared by subjecting an unsaturated fatty acid R.COOH wherein R contains at least one 1,4-diene grouping and no elements other than C and H, or a salt or ester thereof, especially an acid or a salt of ester thereof of the formula wherein b is 0, 1 or 2, provided that (3b + m) is 1-12, to the oxygen activity of a species of Subphylum 2 of Phylum III.

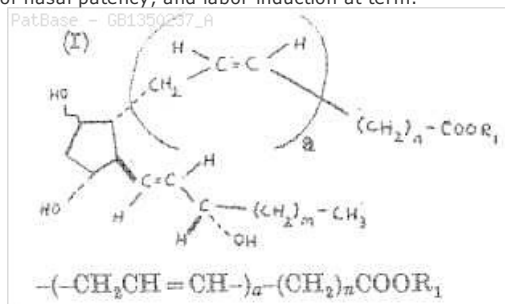


Title: PROSTAGLANDIN F2 {62 {0 ANALOGS**Priority:** US19640345852 19640219 FR19650006167 19650218 US19660606019 19661230
US19700017874 19700309 US19720273316 19720719

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	AU5357465 A1	19660707	AU19650053574	19650105
	BE659984 A	00000000		00000000
	BE764000 A	19710909	BE19710764000	19710309
	BR6566772 A0	19730802	BR19650166772	19650228
	CA927392 A1	19730529	CA19710105135	19710211
	DE1493357 B1	19700402	DE19651493357	19650217
	DE2110938 A1	19710923	DE19712110938	19710308
	FR1453265 A	19660603	FR19650006167	19650218
	FR2085686 A1	19711231	FR19710007981	19710308
	FR2085686 B1	19750117	FR19710007981	19710308
	GB1097531 A	19680103	GB19650001196	19650111
	GB1350237 A	19740418	GB19710022022	19710419
	IL22726 A1	19680425	IL19650022726	19650104
	IL36196 A0	19710428	IL19710036196	19710216
	IL36196 A1	19750313	IL19710036196	19710216
	NL6502019 A	19650820	NL19650002019	19650218
	SE328565 B	19700921	SE19640015275	19641217
	US3296091 A	19670103	US19640345852	19640219
	US3852316 A	19741203	US19720273316	19720719

Probable Assignee: UPJOHN CO**Assignee(s):(std):** UPJOHN CO**Assignee(s):** UPJOHN CO US ; UPJOHN CY ; UPJOHN CY US ; THE UPJOHN CY 301 HENRIETTA STREET KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN E U A ; UPJOHN CY 301 HENRIETTA STREET KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN EUA ; GUNTHER S FONKEN ; JOHN E PIKE ; THE UPJOHN COMPANY ; THE UPJOHN CO ; THE UPJOHN CY ; PHILIP F BEAL III**Inventor(s):(std):** BEAL III PHILIP F ; BEAL P ; BEAL P F ; FONKEN G ; EDWARD PIKE JOHN ; FONKEN G S ; FONKEN GUNTHER S ; FRANKLIN BEAL PHILIP ; FRANKLIN BEAL III PHILIP ; PIKE J E ; PIKE J ; PIKE JOHN E ; SIEGFRIED FONKEN GUNTHER**Inventor(s):** J E PIKE ; P F BEAL ; JOHN E PIKE ; PHILIP F BEAL III ; PHILIP FRANKLIN SEAL M GUNTHER SIEGFRIED TONKEN AND JOHN EDWARD PIKE ; JE PIKE ; PF BEAL ; PIKE J US ; III PHILIP F BEAL ; G S FONKEN ; GUNTHER S FONKEN ; GS FONKEN ; FONKEN G US ; BEAL P US**Agent(s):** EITAN PEARL LATZER AND COHEN ZEDEK**International class (IPC 8-9):** C07C405/00 C12P31/00 (Advanced/Invention);
C07C405/00 C12P31/00 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** A61K27/00 A61K31/557 C07C177/00 C07C61/06 C07C61/32 C07C65/00 C07C69/00 C07C69/74 C12D13/02**CPC:** Y10S435/818 Y10S514/824 Y10S514/826 C07C405/00 C12P31/00**European class:** 124CA7 30H17C2 6H C07C405/00 C12P31/00**US class:** 260/41.3 260/413 435/63 435/818 514/559 514/573 514/824 514/826 544/107 544/403 554/217 560/121 562/503[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US3706789 A, NL6911506 A,**Forward Citations:** US4940581, US4764463, US4431833, US4011338, US3904679, US3888919, US3882245, US3711528, US3504019, FR2010101, DE2258668,**Abstract:**

This invention is a group of new prostaglandin F analogs structurally similar to the natural prostaglandins F but differing therefrom in that the carboxy-terminated side chain of these new compounds contains more or fewer carbon atoms than the corresponding side chain of the natural prostaglandins F. These new prostaglandin F analogs are useful for a variety of pharmacological purposes, including anti-ulcer, inhibition of platelet aggregation, increase of nasal patency, and labor induction at term.



Title: PROCEDE POUR LA DETECTION RAPIDE DES PRODUITS CHIMIQUES ADMINISTRES AUX CHEVAUX DE COURSE EN VUE DE MODIFIER LEUR COMPORTEMENT NATUREL RAPID DETECTION METHOD FOR CHEMICALS ADMINISTERED HORSE RACING FOR CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOUR NATURAL (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19640976545 19640530

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	BE664377 A	19650916		19650524
	FR1431677 A	19660318	FR19640976545	19640530

Inventor(s):(std): ARIES ROBERT

International class (IPC 8-9): G01N30/06 G01N33/487 (Advanced/Invention);
G01N30/00 G01N33/487 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): G01N31/08 G01N33/52

CPC: G01N30/06

European class: G01N30/06 G01N33/487

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: US9592239, US9561233,

Abstract:

Source: FR1431677A [FR] (Claim 1) 1 Tybarnate: carbamate de **Machine translation:** (Claim 1) 1 Tybarnate: carbamate of

Title: DENSIMETRE A LECTURE DIRECTE Hydrometer DIRECT READING (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19640984741 19640810

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1411813 A	19650924	FR19640984741	19640810

Probable Assignee: ROTRON MFG CO

Assignee(s):(std): ROTRON MFG CO ; ROTRON MFG COMPANY

Assignee(s): ROTRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY INC ; ROTRON MFG CO INC

International class
(IPC 8-9): G01N9/26 (Advanced/Invention);
G01N9/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): G01N9/30

CPC: G01N9/26

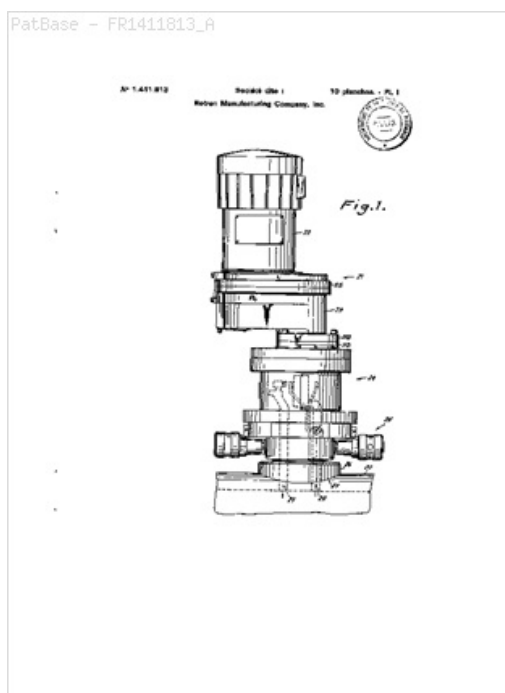
European class: G01N9/26

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1411813A [FR] (Claim 1) **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. La chaleur du moteur est isole par des manchons qui fournissent une isolation et par utilisation d'un ecoulement d'air de refroidissement.

Machine translation: (Claim 1) ** WARNING ** start of CLMS field may contain ** end of DESC. The motor heat is isolated by the sleeves and which provide insulation by use of a flow of cooling air.



Title: DISPOSITIF POUR INDiquer LA VALEUR D'UN COUPLE S'EXERCANT DANS UN ARBRE EN ROTATION
DEVICE TO INDICATE THE VALUE OF A COUPLE GETS ENGAGED IN A TREE IN ROTATION (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19650010073 19650320

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1428830 A	19660218	FR19650010073	19650320

Probable Assignee: REIMERS GETRIEBE KG

Assignee(s):(std): REIMERS GETRIEBE KG

International class (IPC 8-9): G01L3/14 G01L5/12 (Advanced/Invention);
G01L3/02 G01L5/12 (Core/Invention)

CPC: G01L3/1464 G01L5/12

European class: G01L3/14B G01L5/12

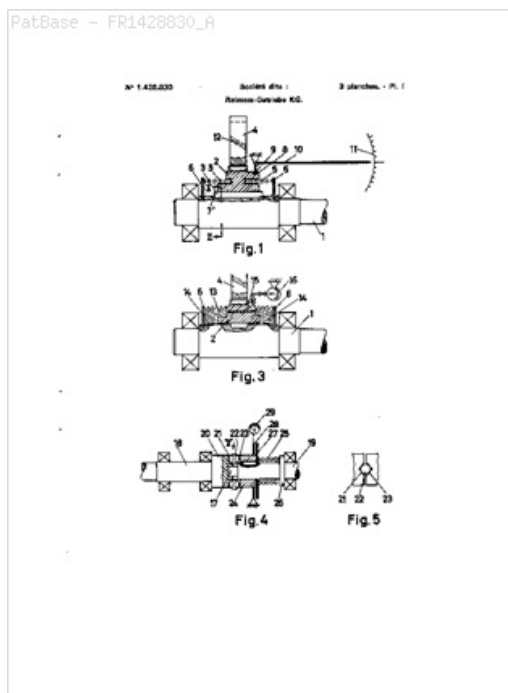
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: US3581562,

Abstract:

Source: FR1428830A [FR] [Source: Claim 1] **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. d'admission 57 et 58 est installe un manometre 75, qui mesure la difference de pression entre les cavite tes 54 et 54'. Cette difference de pression represente donc exactement la valeur de la force de pousse axiale et en mme temps la valeur du couple de rotation qui est introduit dans l'arbre ou en est extrait. Cette disposition elimine les fluctuations eventuelles de la pression d'huile, puisqu'elle ne mesure que la difference des pressions. L'adaptation du dispositif au couple de rotation escompte peut tre realisee par un reglage de la vitesse du moteur d'entrainement 59 ou de la position de la soupape 64, l'un ou l'autre de ces reglages permettant de modifier la pression du liquide hydraulique et, par suite, la valeur de la force de pousse. Dans le cas ou la pression s'effondre, les tubes ondules 53 sont capables d'absorber le deplacement axial maximum de l'element **mobile** 2, lequel ne peut pas venir buter sur des elements de mecanisme fixes, tandis que la force elastique exercee normalement par les tubes ondules 53 n'exerce pas d'influence sur la mesure, eu egard a la faible amplitude des deplacements axiaux de l'element **mobile** 2. Le manometre 75 peut evidemment tre remplace par un instrument electrique convenable et il est possible comme precedemment de grouper en un poste central les couples de rotation determines a des emplacements differents. Il va de soi que des modifications peuvent tre apportes aux modes de realisation qui viennent d'tre decrits, notamment par substitution de moyens techniques equivalents, sans que l'on sorte pour cela du cadre de la presente invention. RESI-NIE La presente invention comprend notamment 10 Un dispositif pour indiquer la valeur d'un couple, s'exercant sur un arbre en rotation, au moyen d'un element, solidaire en rotation de cet arbre ou tournant partiellement avec lui mais susceptible de coulisser axialement sur lui, element par l'intermediaire duquel la charge exercee par le couple peut tre introduite dans l'arbre ou en tre extraite et sur lequel agit en direction axiale une force de deplacement qui correspond au couple et a laquelle s'oppose une pousse axiale allant en augmentant avec la course de l'element **mobile**, et dont la valeur est indiquee ou enregistree comme mesure du couple de rotation utile au moment ou la pousse axiale est en equilibre avec la force de deplacement, valeur qui peut egalement tre utilisee comme grandeur d'influence dans un circuit de regl ation. 2" Des modes de realisation presentant les particularites suivantes prises separement ou selon les diverses combinaisons possibles a. L'element **mobile** axialement est monte sur l'arbre par l'intermediaire d'un filetage, de preference d'un filetage spherique, de maniere a executer sous l'effet d'un couple une rotation limitee. qui correspond a la valeur de ce couple, et un deplacement axial simultane par rapport a l'arbre; b. La transmission du couple de l'element **mobile** axialement a l'arbre ou inversement, et la production de la force de deplacement axiale sont assurees par des chemins de roulement incurves pratiques dans les faces terminales associees de l'arbre et de l'element **mobile**, avec interposition d'organes de roulement; c. L'element **mobile** axialement est constitue par une roue droite ou conique, munie d'une denture helicoidale qui fournit une force de pousse proportionnelle au couple; d. La force axiale antagoniste est fournie par un ressort helicoidal ou un tube ondule elastiquement deformable, et la course elastique du ressort helicoidal ou du tube ondule est utilisee pour determiner la valeur du couple; e. L'element **mobile** axialement est maintenu dans une position mediane par des forces elastiques agis- sant en opposition, aussi longtemps qu'aucun couple n'agit sur l'arbre; f. Le deplacement axial de l'element tournant **mobile** est transmis, a l'aide d'un levier double tourillonnant a poste fixe, a un dispositif indicateur, et l'une des extremités du levier s'engage dans une glissiere de l'element tournant et coulissant axialement; g. Les tubes ondules tournant avec l'arbre delimitent chacun une cavite fermee, ces cavites sont remplies d'un liquide d'amortissement, et communiquent entre elles par un canal d'equilibrage; h. Le canal d'equilibrage est constitue par l'interstice annulaire subsistant entre l'arbre et l'ete ment **mobile** axialement; i. L'element tournant et coulissant axialement est relie, a l'aide d'un palier monte sur un organe transmetteur, a un piston, lui-mme susceptible de coulisser axialement, sans pouvoir tourner, sur le carter du dispositif, ce piston agit sur une membrane elastique obturant une cavite pleine d'un liquide, dont la variation de volume resultant d'une translation axiale de l'element sert de mesure au couple de rotation s'exercant dans l'arbre. par exemple en faisant intervenir un tube gradue pour la mesure du niveau du liquide; j. Le diametre de la cavite est notablement superieur a celui du tube de mesure du niveau; k. Dans le tube de mesure du niveau peuvent tre introduites des barres etalonnees de volumes differents; l. La colonne de liquide indicateur porte un flotteur metallique faisant varier une inductivite; in. La force de pousse axiale de l'element agit a l'encontre d'une force antagoniste axiale d'origine hydraulique, dont la valeur est definie par un distributeur de commande en fonction de la course axiale effectuee par l'element **mobile**, et la pression hydraulique necessaire pour etablir l'equilibre entre la pousse axiale de l'element et la force antagoniste axiale est indiquee ou enregistree comme mesure du couple de rotation transmis par l'element et l'arbre, et/ou utilisee comme grandeur d'influence dans un circuit de regulation; n. L'element **mobile** est constitue par un piston, ou relie a un piston, coulissant axialement dans un cylindre a double effet, et le distributeur de commande est deplace suivant le mouvement axial de l'element ou du piston, sur les deux faces duquel s'exercent des pressions inegales, dont la difference est mise a profit pour la mesure du couple de rotation; o. L'element tournant et coulissant axialement formant piston est relie de part et d'autre par deux tubes ondules assujettis de maniere etanche a la pression et dans lesquels peut tre amene, a travers des canaux de l'arbre, un liquide dont la pression est determinee par un distributeur de commande a double effet, en fonction de la course de deplacement axial de l'element; p. Des moyens sont prevus pour la transmission electrique a distance de la valeur indiquee; q. Le dispositif indicateur est etalonne en d'autres grandeurs physiques quelconques correspondant au couple de rotation, par exemple en valeurs de la traction exercee sur une bande. **Machine translation:** [Source: Claim 1] ** WARNING ** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC **. Admission 57 and 58 is installed a pressure gauge 75 which measures the pressure difference between the cavity 54 and your 54 '. This pressure difference therefore represents exactly the value of the axial thrust force and at the same time the value of the torque which is introduced into the shaft or is extracted. This arrangement eliminates the eventual fluctuations in oil pressure, since it only measures the pressure difference. The adaptation of the device to discount torque can be made by adjustment of the speed of the drive motor 59 or the position of the valve 64, I'un either of these settings to change the pressure of oil and, consequently, the value of the thrust force. or Ie if the pressure falls, the wavy tube 53 can absorb axial displacement maximum of the **mobile** element 2, which can not abut fixed mechanism of the elements, while the force elastic normally exercised by the wavy tube 53 exerts no influence on the measurement, having regard to the low amplitude of the axial displacements of the **mobile** element 2. The manometer 75 can obviously be replaced by a suitable electric instrument and it is possible as previously grouped in a central position torques are determined different locations. It is obvious that modifications may be which have been made to the embodiments which have just been described, in particular by substituting technical means equivalents without thereby going beyond the ambit of the present invention. RESI-NIE The present invention includes 10 A device for indicating the value of a torque exerted on a rotating shaft, by means of an element, integral in rotation with this shaft or partially rotatable therewith but axially slidable thereon, the intermediate element by which the load exerted by the torque can be introduced into the tree or be extracted and which is axially a displacement force which corresponds to the couple and which opposes an axial thrust from increasing with the **mobile** element of the race, and whose value is indicated or registered as a measure of useful torque when the axial thrust is in equilibrium with the displacement force, which value may also be used as influence quantity in a circuit regri population. 2 "Some embodiments presenting the following peculiarities taken separately or as various combinations a. The **mobile** element is axially mounted on the shaft through the intermediary of a thread, preferably a spherical thread to

execute a manner under the effect of a couple a limited rotation. which corresponds to the value of this torque and axial displacement simultaneous relative to the shaft; b. Torque transmission of the **mobile** element axially to the shaft or vice versa, and the production of the axial displacement force are provided by curved raceways practices in the associated end faces of the shaft and the **mobile** element with the interposition of rolling bodies; c. The movable element is axially constitute by a straight or bevel gear, provided with a helical toothing which provides a thrust force proportional to the torque; d. The antagonist axial force is provided by a helical spring or a corrugated tube elastically deformable, and the elastic stroke of helical spring or tube waves is used to determine the torque value; e. The axially movable element is held in a median position by elastic forces acting in opposition, as long as no torque acting on the shaft; f. The axial displacement of the spindle rotating element is transmitted by means of a double lever journaled a landline, a display device, and one of the ends of the lever engages in a chute of the rotating element and axially sliding; g. The wavy tube rotating with the shaft each delimit a closed cavity, these cavities are filled with a damping fluid, and communicate via a balancing channel; h. The balancing is constitutes the annular gap remaining between the shaft channel and the **mobile** was ment axially; i. The rotating element and sliding axially is connected, by means of a bearing fitted on a transmitter body, a piston, which is itself axially slidable non-rotatably on the housing of the device, acts on piston an elastic membrane sealing a cavity full of liquid, the volume change resulting from an axial translation of the element used to measure the torque being exerted in the tree. eg involving a graduated tube for measuring the liquid level; j. The diameter of the cavity is significantly higher than that of the measuring tube level; k. In the measuring tube level can be introduced calibrated bars of different volumes; l. The indicator liquid column carries a metal float varying a inductivite; in. The axial thrust force of the element in question has against an axial counter-force hydraulic origin, whose value is defined by a control valve according to the axial stroke effected by the movable element, and hydraulic pressure necessary to establish the balance between the axial thrust of the element and the axial counterforce is indicated or registered as a measurement of the torque transmitted by the element and the shaft, and / or used as influence quantity in a regulation circuit; No. The movable element is constituted by a piston or connects a piston axially displaceable in a cylinder is double acting and the control valve is moved following the axial movement of the element or of the piston, on both sides which s 'exert uneven pressure, the difference is put has profit for measuring torque; o. The turning and sliding element axialemeent piston is connected on either side by two wavy tubes subject of a sealed manner and in which the pressure can be brings, through the channels of the tree, a liquid whose pressure is determined by a control valve has a double effect, according to the axial displacement stroke of the element; p. Means are provided for the electric transmission distance to the value indicated; q. The indicating device is calibrated in any other physical quantities corresponding to torque, for example in the tensile values exerted on a tape.



Title: APPAREIL ET PROCEDE DE RECUPERATION D'INFORMATIONS APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR RECOVERY OF INFORMATION (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19650011823 19650402

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1437724 A	19660506	FR19650011823	19650402

Probable Assignee: OK PARTNERSHIP LTD

Assignee(s):(std): OK PARTNERSHIP LTD

Assignee(s): O K PARTNERSHIP

International class G06K21/02 (Advanced/Invention);
(IPC 8-9): G06K21/00 (Core/Invention)

International class G06K13/07 G06K13/08
(IPC 1-7):

CPC: G06K21/02

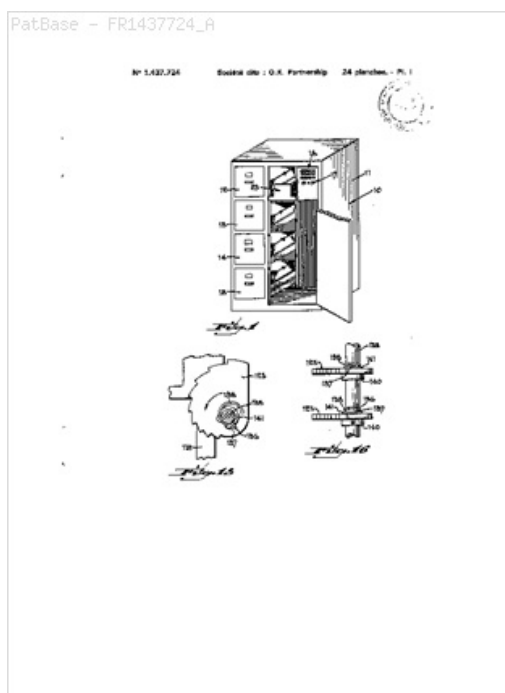
European class: G06K21/02

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1437724A [FR] (Claim 1) RESUME A. Appareil servant a separer mecaniquement des cartes a bords encoches portant un codage pre determine d'une serie de cartes differentes, cha cune de ces cartes comportant une partie sensible a l'attraction magnetique, appareil caracterise par les points suivants, separement ou en combinai sons 1 Il comprend un plateau, une serie de barres de triage espacees portees par ce plateau, un moyen servant a faire allonger selectivement ces barres a l'exterieur du plateau, et un aimant dispose au voisinage de ces barres et servant a attirer les par ties sensibles a l'attraction magnetique de ces cartes; 2 Il comprend un plateau **mobile**, une serie de barres de triage espacees portees par ce plateau, un moyen servant a faire allonger selectivement ces barres a l'exterieur du plateau, et un moyen ser vant a deplacer ce plateau par rapport aux cartes dans une direction parallele a la longueur des bar res de triage; 3 Il comprend un plateau, une serie.

Machine translation: (Claim 1) SUMMARY A. Device used to mechanically separate cards has notched edges with a pre determined encoding a series of different cards, each that each of these cards with a sensitive part of a magnetic attraction, device characterized by the following, separately or in combination sounds It includes a tray, a series of bars spaced litters per yard plateau, has a means for selectively to extend these bars has the outer shelf, and has a magnet in the vicinity of these bars and serving to attract by parties sensitive to the magnetic attraction of these cards, 2 It includes a movable platform, a series of bars spaced litters per yard plateau, has a means for selectively to extend these bars has the outer shelf, and an average service Vant a move that shelf over cards in a direction parallel to the length of the bar of res triage 3 It includes a tray, a series.

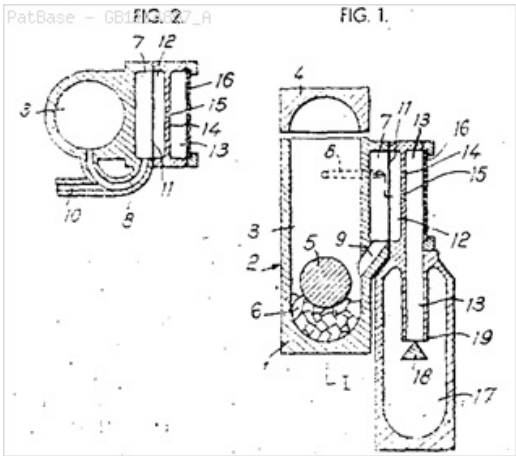


Title: Improvements in or relating to grinding apparatus
Priority: FR19650010366 19650323
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BE676462 A	19660616		19660214
CH443858 A	19670915	CH19660001954	19660211
FR1437561 A	19660506	FR19650010366	19650323
GB1114807 A	19680522	GB19660012891	19660323
LU50730 A	19660523	LU19660050730	19660322

Probable Assignee: AQUITAINE PETROLE
Assignee(s):(std): AQUITAINE PETROLE
Assignee(s): NATIONALE DES PETROLES D AQUITAINE SOC ; SOCIETE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D AQUITAINE
Inventor(s):(std): JEAN SAHORES ; SAHORES JEAN
International class (IPC 8-9): B02C17/14 G01N1/04 (Advanced/Invention); G01N1/28 (Advanced/Non-invention); B02C17/00 G01N1/04 (Core/Invention); G01N1/28 (Core/Non-invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): B02C15/00 B02C17/14 B02C19/16 B07B
CPC: B02C17/14 G01N1/04 G01N2001/2866
European class: B02C17/14 G01N1/04 S01N1/28M1
[Classification Explorer](#)
Forward Citations: WO03066221, WO03066221, US7387267, US6880771, GB2432667, GB2421448,

Abstract:
1,114,807. Ball mills. SOCIETE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D'AQUITAINE. 23 March, 1966 [23 March, 1965], No. 1289/66. Heading B2A. Apparatus 2, Fig. 1, for grinding, e.g. rock samples into grains of similar size, comprises an oscillatable grinding chamber 3 containing one or more beater balls 5 or like members, a sieve 11, a collecting chamber 13, and a source of compressed air connected to an enclosure of the grinder. A selecting chamber 7 is connected to the grinding chamber by input and output or return passages 8, 9 and a duct 10, Fig. 2, is connected to the source of compressed air opening out into the input passage. The sieve 11 separates the selecting chamber 7 from the collecting chamber 13, which is provided with an air-permeable filter 16, and a recuperator-homogenizer 17 is removably mounted on the grinder communicating with a non-return member 18 preventing any return of the material in the homogenizer to the collecting chamber. As described, the collecting chamber may be divided into parts 12, 13 by a diaphragm 14 provided with a hole 15, which prevents lumpy pieces detached from the filter 16 being projected towards the sieve 11. In operation, the powder which falls into the recuperator 17 is violently shaken by the movement of the whole apparatus and is then homogenized. Moving members e.g. discs (not shown), having stiff flexible wires vibrate in the chambers to keep the apparatus from clogging in the selecting chambers 7, the precollecting chamber 12, where provided, and the collecting chamber 13.



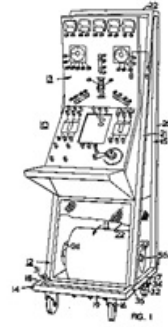
Title:	APPAREIL D'ESSAI ELECTRIQUE ELECTRICAL TEST EQUIPMENT (Machine translation)			
Priority:	FR19650024002 19650708			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1439645 A	19660520	FR19650024002	19650708
Probable Assignee:	STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME CO			
Assignee(s):(std):	STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME CO ; STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME COMPANY			
Assignee(s):	THE STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME COMPANY OF CANADA LIMIT ; THE STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED ; STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME CO OF CANADA LTD			
International class (IPC 8-9):	G01R31/34 G09B23/18 (Advanced/Invention); G01R31/34 G09B23/00 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	G09B23/18			
CPC:	G01R31/34 G09B23/188			
European class:	G01R31/34 G09B23/18F			

[Classification Explorer](#)**Abstract:**

Source: FR1439645A [FR] **ATTENTION** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. ment est representee aux figures 9 et 10. Cet aceou- plement 70 est constitue par une partie centrale flexible 71 portant a chaque extremite un capuchon 72. Chacun des capuchons 72 comprend un manchon exterieur 73 et un manchon interieur 74, une partie de l'une des surfaces adjacentes de l'un des manchons etant percee d'une cavite pour recevoir l'extremite de l'element flexible 71, laquelle vient se coincer dans cette cavite en assurant ainsi la liaison voulue. Le manchon 74 comprend une ouverture centrale et recoit un arbre tronque 75. La partie de l'arbre 75 inseree dans le manchon presente une section generalement circulaire et est retenue en position par une clavette Woodruff 76 et une vis Allen 77. L'arbre 75 comporte une partie qui fait saillie vers l'exterieur et au-dela du capuchon, cette partie en saillie ayant une section non circulaire et etant destinee a s'insérer dans un perçage correspondant menage axialement dans l'arbre du rotor d'un dispositif electrique tournant. Pour relier ensemble une paire d'unites d'essai, les organes d'accouplement 25 sont amenes en prise et les cadres de base des unites d'essai sont ensuite pivotés autour de ceux-ci pour amener les elements de cadre 17 et 18 en position de butee l'un contre l'autre. La figure 7 represente le premier stade dans lequel la jambe 29A de l'accouplement 25 vient s'insérer dans la gorge 27A de l'organe d'accouplement 27. Dans cette position une des extremités de l'organe d'accouplement des rotors est inseree dans la cavite 43 de la cloche portee par l'arbre du rotor de l'unite d'essai 10A et l'autre extremite s'avance dans la cavite 43 de la cloche de l'autre unite. Les unites d'essai 10 et 10A sont ensuite pivotées autour de l'accouplement 25 de facon a amener les elements correspondants 31 et 32 en prise de verrouillage. Pendant ce mouvement de pivotement, l'arbre flexible est guide en position par les parois inclinees de la cavite de la cloche 43 de telle sorte que l'extremite de l'arbre penetre dans la cavite non circulaire et accouple les rotors en relation menante ou menee. Les figures 12 et 13 representent des accessoires assujettis de facon amovible a l'element 17 de la base du chariot, au moyen de boulons, vis ou autres. A la figure 12, une plaque 80 est fixee a l'element 17 par une paire de boulons 81, et a cette plaque est fixe un systeme d'entraînement par roue et vis tangente 82; Une manivelle 83 permet de faire tourner a la main le dispositif electrique rotatif a une vitesse extrmement lente. A la fin 13, un tachymetre 90 est monte sur une console 91 qui peut tre fixee de facon amovible a l'element 17 par des boulons 92 ou tout autre systeme a broches et trous. Ainsi qu'on l'a precedemment mentionne en passant, le carter 13 enfermant les circuits presente une face avant sur laquelle sont montees les bornes de connexion des circuits. La figure 14 montre une petite partie, vue en coupe, de la face avant du boîtier et qui oonstite en une plaque de matiere plastique transparente 100 fixee a un boîtier en metal, et qui constituent ensemble le carter. La plaque 100 est fixee par des boulons 101 et afin d'en rehausser l'aspect exterieur, la surface arriere de la plaque plastique 100 est recouverte d'une couche decorative 102 appliquee par exemple par le procede d'impression a l'ecran de soie et protegee par une pellicule superposee 104. Cette pellicule peut tre une peinture plastique transparente ou coloree appliquee au pinceau, au rouleau ou de toute autre maniere. Afin d'empcher les etudiants ou autres personnes d'essayer de retirer les couches sur les bords, les parois du boîtier metallique sont repliees vers l'arriere pres du bord avant de facon a constituer une bride 105 qui s'engage sous la face avant du carter. La figure 14 montre clairement qu'un tel encastrement protege entierement les couches appliquees sur la face arriere de la plaque en plastique et empche d'y acceder. On voit egalement a la figure 14 une borne 200 constituee par un boulon conducteur avec son ecrou. Le boulon comprend une patte 202 pour faciliter le branchement des conducteurs electriques, par exemple par soudure ou tout autre facon analogue appropriee. Un ecrou isole 203 de grand diametre facilite la connexion des fils a la borne en vue des essais a effectuer, tout en protegeant les parties conductrices de la borne. L'ensemble ci-dessus decrit constitue un tableau de connexion electrique a bornes decouvertes utilisable en toute securite, d'une construction relativement economique tout en presentant un aspect externe agreable. RESUME La presente invention a pour objet 1" Un appareil d'essai electrique de laboratoire comprenant une premiere et une seconde unite d'essai, comportant chacune un dispositif electrique fixe sur une base agencée pour rouler sur un plancher, les rotors de ces dispositifs electriques des unites d'essai respectives etant places dans des positions similaires, et une paire d'organes d'accouplement ayant chacun des elements cooperants disposes sur des bords adjacents de la base des unites d'essai respectives, cette paire d'organes d'accouplement etant disposee le long desdits bords adjacents avec ses elements espaces l'un de l'autre, pour accoupler ensemble, de facon amovible, ces unites d'essai adjacentes; 20 Dans un tel appareil, les caracteristiques complementaires suivantes, considerees separement ou dans leurs combinaisons techniquement possibles a. L'un des accouplements est monte pivotant autour d'un axe vertical pour que, cet accouplement etant d'abord mis en prise, les unites d'essai puissent pivoter autour de celui-ci pour amener en prise les parties cooperantes de l'autre aceouple- ment en vue de relier ces unites entre elles; b. Les rotors des dispositifs electriques sont disposes normalement a un bord des bases respectives; c. Ledit accouplement pivotant consiste en un Eielement faisant saillie lateralement sur l'une des bases vers l'autre base, pres de l'extremite d'un bord de la premiere, cet element en saillie ayant une extremite libre pouvant venir en prise avec l'autre base en position de verrouillage avec celle-ci, de facon a relier entre eux les bords adjacents des bases respectives; d. Ledit accouplement pivotant consiste en un organe presentant une gorge menagee pres de l'une des extremités d'un bord de l'une des bases et une patte en saillie disposee de facon similaire sur l'autre base, une au moins de ces gorges ou pattes faisant saillie lateralement sur leur base respective vers l'autre base, permettant ainsi l'engagement mutuel de la patte et de la gorge; e. Chaque ensemble d'essai comprend un chariot **mobile** sur lequel est monte le dispositif electrique, les parties cooperantes dont est munie la paire d'accouplements etant disposees sur le chariot respectif pour connecter de facon amovible les chariots cote a cote, les rotors des dispositifs electriques respectifs etant sensiblement alignes bout a bout, a une distance donnee l'un de l'autre, l'accouplement d'entraînement entre ces rotors etant fixe de facon amovible aux extremités adjacentes des rotors pour les relier entre eux afin qu'ils puissent tourner conjointement en liaison menante ou menee; . Les chariots des unites d'essai sont accouples entre eux en mme temps que l'on assure l'aceou- plement d'entraînement entre les rotors. 30 Un chariot pour appareil d'essai electrique de laboratoire, comprenant une base agencée pour rouler a la surface d'un plancher, une carcassee fixee a cette base et s'elevant a partir de celle-ci au voisinage de bords d'extremite opposes de ladite base et des moyens d'accouplement pour relier entre eux deux de ces chariots adjacents, ces moyens d'accouplements comprenant une paire d'organes d'accouplement separees fixes a cette base pres de l'un des bords d'extremite, a une certaine distance l'un de l'autre le long de ces bords, et une paire d'organes d'accouplement separees, disposes de facon. analogue sur le bord d'extremite oppose de cette base. 40 Dans un tel chariot, les caracteristiques complementaires suivantes, considerees isolement ou dans toutes leurs combinaisons techniquement possibles a. Les elements d'accouplement de l'un des bords comportent une paire de pattes s'avancant a partir de cette base, l'une de ces pattes presentant une ouverture et l'autre une gorge dirigee verticalement, les elements d'accouplement respectifs sur le bord marginal oppose consistant en une cheville se deplacant verticalement et en une patte en forme de L ayant une jambe en saillie, la cheville de l'un des chariots s'adaptant dans l'ouverture d'un chariot adjacent et la jambe de l'autre s'adaptant dans ladite gorge afin de constituer un premier et un second ensemble d'accouplement pour relier entre eux de facon amovible une paire de chariots adjacents; b. Plusieurs roulettes sont fixees a la base du chariot porte-unite d'essai, la carcassee s'elevant sur ladite base etant constituee par deux paires de montants situees chacune d'un cote de la base; c. Les organes d'accouplement des chariots entre eux presentent les caracteristiques definies a ce sujet au paragraphe 20 ci-dessus; d. La base et le cadre forment un ensemble soude d'elements

creux constituant une base ayant un seul element peripherique; e. Un carter est monte entre les paires de montants; f. Un dispositif electrique est monte sur ladite base et un ecran est fixe au cadre, entourant sensiblement ledit dispositif electrique. 5 Une unite **mobile** electrique d'essai utilisable en laboratoire, comportant un dispositif electrique et un ensemble de circuits electriques associes, ladite unite d'essai comprenant un chariot ayant une base et une carcasse s'elevant a partir de la base, ladite carcasse comprenant au moins une paire de montants fixes aux bords marginaux opposes de cette base et relies entre eux pres de leurs bords superieurs, un carter renfermant lesdits circuits electriques, suspendu a ladite carcasse, et un dispositif electrique monte sur cette base et relie auxdits circuits, un ecran fixe a ladite carcasse et entourant sensiblement le dispositif electrique et des moyens d'accouplement associes a la base du chariot de facon qu'une unite d'essai puisse tre reliee de facon amovible a une unite similaire, cote a cote, comme decrit ci-dessus. 60 Dans une telle unite, le fait que le carter renferme un ensemble de circuits electriques et constitue une monture pour des instruments de mesure associes, ledit carter comprenant au moins une paire de parois laterales opposees et une paroi avant, cette derniere ayant au moins une partie en matiere isolante et des bornes conductrices reliees auxdits circuits electriques et fixees sur cette paroi isolante et a travers celle-ci, ladite paroi isolante etant sensiblement transparente et sa face arriere etant re couverte d'une matiere decorative; lesdites parois laterales comprenant une bride s'engageant derriere les bords de la paroi avant et constituant un moyen de fixation des parois laterales sur la paroi avant et de protection du bord marginal de cette derniere paroi. **Machine translation:** ** WARNING ** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC. ** ment is represented in Figures 9 and 10 . This aceou-ply 70 is is a flexible central portion 71 at each end with a cap 72. Each cap 72 includes a sleeve 73 outside and 74 inside the sleeve, a part of one of the adjacent surfaces of the sleeves being a breakthrough of a cavity for receiving the extremity of the flexible element 71, which is get stuck in the cavity, thus ensuring the desired link. The sleeve 74 includes a central opening and receives a shaft 75 truncates. The portion of the shaft 75 inserted into the sleeve presents a generally circular cross section and is held in position by a Woodruff 76 and 77 Allen screws. The shaft 75 includes a portion that protrudes outward and beyond the cap, said projecting portion having a non-circular cross-section and being destiny has to fit into a corresponding household drilling axially of the rotor shaft an electric rotating device. For interconnecting a pair of test units, the coupling members 25 are brought into engagement and grassroots cadres test units are then pivoted around them to bring the elements of frame 17 and 18 position of abutment against each other. Figure 7 represents the first stage in which the leg 29A of the coupling 25 is s' insert into the groove 27A of the coupling member 27. In this position one of the ends of the coupling of the rotor body is inserted into the cavity 43 of the bell scope by the rotor shaft of units 10A and the other test extremity extends into the cavity 43 of the bell of the other unit. The test units 10A and 10 are then pivoted about the coupling 25 so as to cause the corresponding elements 31 and 32 into locking engagement. During this pivoting movement, the flexible shaft is guided in position by the sloping walls of the cavity of the bell 43 so that the end of the shaft penetrates into the non-circular cavity and drivingly couples the rotors or relationship conducted. Figures 12 and 13 represent accessories subject removable way to the base element 17 of the carriage, by means of bolts, screws or other. In Figure 12, a plate 80 is fixed to the element 17 by a pair of bolts 81, and the plate is fixed by a system of training and worm wheel 82, a crank 83 can be hand turn has the rotary electric device has an extremely slow speed. At the end 13, a tachometer 90 is mounted on a bracket 91 which can be removably attached to the way element 17 by bolts 92 or any other system and a pin hole. As has been previously mentioned in passing, the housing 13 enclosing the circuit presents a front on which are mounted the terminals of the circuits. Figure 14 shows a small part sectional view of the front of the case and oonsiste a plate of transparent plastic material fixed at 100 in a metal box, which together constitute the housing. The plate 100 is fixed by bolts 101 and in order to enhance the exterior appearance, the back of the plastic plate surface 100 is covered with a decorative layer 102 applied for example the printing process of the screen silk and protected by a 104 superimposed film. This film may be a transparent plastic paint or coloree applied by brush, roller or in any other manner. So as to prevent the student or other persons attempting to remove the layers on the edges, the metal walls of the housing are folded back near the edge of a way to be a flange 105 which engages under the front housing. Figure 14 clearly shows that such installation fully protects the layers applied on the back of the plastic face plate and prevents it to enter. We see also in Figure 14 terminal 200 constituted by a bolt with a nut driver. The bolt 202 includes a tab for easy connection of electrical conductors, for example by welding or similar PROPERLY. A nut 203 insulates large diameter facilitates connecting son to terminal for testing was carried out, while protecting the conductive parts of the terminal. All above described is an array of electrical connection terminals discoveries was used safely in a relatively economic construction while presenting a pleasant external appearance.SUMMARY The present invention is one for "An electric **laboratory** test apparatus comprising a first and a second unit test, each having an electrical device fixed on a fitted base to ride on a floor, the rotors of these devices Electric units of respective test being available in similar positions, and a pair of coupling members having each of the elements willing cooperants on adjacent edges of the base of the respective test units, this pair of organs of coupling being disposed along said adjacent edges with spaces Elements of each other for all acacoupler, removable way, the adjacent test units, 20 In such a device, the following complementary characteristics, is regarded separately in their technically possible combinations a. One coupling is mounted to pivot about a vertical axis so that this first coupling being engageable, the test units are pivotable around thereof to bring the engaging Cooperating parties other acecouple-ment to link these units together;. b rotors of electric devices are arranged normally has an edge respective bases;. said swivel coupling c is a Element projecting laterally on one of the bases to the other base, near the end of an edge of the first, the projecting member having a free end engageable with the other base locking position therewith, SO stitching together the respective edges of adjacent bases;. of said coupling comprises a pivot member having a groove formed near one end of an edge of one of the bases and a tab projecting in a similar manner PREPARED on the other base, at least one of these grooves or laterally projecting lugs on their respective bases to the other base, allowing the mutual engagement of the tab and the throat. th Each test kit includes a carriage on which is mounted the eleetrique device, the Cooperating Parties which is provided with a pair of couplings being arranged on the respective carriage way to connect removable carts side by side, the rotors of the respective electrical devices being substantially aligned end to end, is a given distance from each other, the drive coupling between the rotors being removably attached to the adjacent ends of the rotors for interconnecting them so that they can rotate in or conducted jointly driving bond;;, carts test units are coupled together at the same time that it provides acecou-ply training between the rotors 30 A carriage for electric **laboratory** test apparatus, comprising a fitted base, roll on the surface of a floor, one attached to the base frame and rising from it in the vicinity of extremity opposed edges of said base and coupling means for interconnecting two of these trucks adjacent, said means comprising a pair of mating coupling elements fixed in this separated near the base of one of the end edges, at a distance from each other along the edges, and a pair of bodies separated coupling willing to way. similar extremity on the opposite edge of the base. 40 In this slide, the following complementary characteristics, regarded isolation or in any combination is technically feasible. The Elements coupling one edge comprises a pair of legs projecting from the base, one of these lugs comprising an opening and a groove antrum directed vertically, the respective coupling elements on the edge opposed marginal consisting of vertically moving pin and a L-shaped bracket having a protruding leg, ankle of one of the carriages to fit into the opening of an adjacent leg of the carriage and the other fitting into said groove to form a first and a second coupling assembly for interconnecting releasably a pair of adjacent carriers;. Several b castors are fixed to the base of the carriage unit test, the carcass climbing on said base being constituted by two pairs of each LOCATED one side of the base amounts;. c coupling carts then organs show selected characteristics defined in this paragraph 20 above d. The base and frame are welded together form a hollow Elements constituting a base having one peripheral element e A housing is mounted between pairs of uprights,... f An electrical device is mounted on said base and a screen is fixed the frame, substantially surrounding said electrical device.5 A **mobile** electric unit test used in the **laboratory** with an electrical device and all associated electrical circuits, said test unit comprising a carriage having a base and a frame rising from the base, said carcass comprising at least one pair of fixed amounts to the marginal edges of the opposing base and connected together near their top edges, a housing containing said electrical circuits, suspended to said frame, and an electric device mounted on the base and connects said circuits, a screen fixed to said frame and substantially surrounding the electrical device and associates the base of the carriage way that unit testing can be reliee removable way has a similar unit, side by side coupling means, as described above. 60 In such a unit, the fact that the housing contains a set of electrical circuits and provides a mount for measuring instruments associated, said housing having at least one pair of opposed side walls and a front wall, the latter having at least one part of insulating material and conductive terminals connected to said electric circuit and fixed to the insulating wall and has therethrough, said insulating wall being substantially transparent and has a rear face being re covered with decorative matter, said side walls comprising a flange engaging behind the edges of the front wall and forming a fixing means on the side walls and the front wall of the protective marginal edge of the latter wall.

N° 1.439.645. Scilicet 41x. 8 planches. - Pl. I.
The Standard Electric Time Company of Canada Limited



Title: PROCEDE D'ECHANTILLONNAGE DE MELANGES HETEROGENES A L'ETAT GRANULAIRE ET APPAREIL CORRESPONDANT SAMPLING METHOD FOR HETEROGENEOUS MIXTURES IN GRANULAR STATE AND APPARATUS (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19650014049 19650421

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1440785 A	19660603	FR19650014049	19650421

Probable Assignee: COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

Assignee(s):(std): COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

Assignee(s): COMMISSARIAT A L ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

Inventor(s):(std): MERMOUD PAUL ; SARRAT PIERRE

International class G01N1/20 (Advanced/Invention);

(IPC 8-9): G01N1/20 (Core/Invention)

International class G01N1/18

(IPC 1-7):

CPC: G01N1/20

European class: G01N1/20

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: US4946650, US3585864, EP1676115, EP1676115,

Abstract:

Source: FR1440785A [FR] [Source: Claim 1] 1. ****ATTENTION**** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. Le pot de stockage 36 recoit son couvercle et est ensuite place dans un chassis sous critique en vue de son transport. L'appareil a echantillonner a ete etalonne grace a divers melanges de manutention facile et en particulier des melanges de sable de Fontainebleau et de chlorure de sodium. Afin de determiner la reproductibilite de l'echantillonage, on a echantillonne, a plusieurs reprises, au moyen de l'appareil conforme a l'invention, un lot de 4 000 4000 g de sable de Fontainebleau. Les resultats obtenus apparaissent dans le tableau ci-dessous. Poids de Numero des essais l'echantillon preleve g 1 70,81 2... 70,82 3 70,85 4 70,89 Pour determiner la reproductibilite de l'echantillonage de melanges heterogenes, on a echantillonne, a plusieurs reprises, un lot de sable de Fontainebleau a 5 percent de chlorure de sodium. Les resultats obtenus apparaissent dans le tableau ci-dessous. Poids de Pourcentage Numero des essais l'echantillon de NaCl dans preleve reechantillon g 1 71,35 4,98 2 71,38 5,00 3 71,37 5,00 4 71,40 4,98 R va de soi que la presente invention a ete decrite ci-dessus a titre explicatif mais nullement limitatif et que l'on pourra y apporter toutes modifications de detail sans sortir de son cadre. L'appareil a echantillonner selon l'invention peutre concu pour tre utilise, a la sortie de reacteurs de types divers, en continu ou en discontinu. La proportion des poudres recueillies dans le flacon n'est pas necessairement de 1/50. En continu, on peut envisager des debits eleves (par exemple 500 kg a l'heure) et, pour l'echantillonage, une division par 100, voire par 10 000, du debit initial. RHUMEZ A. Procede d'echantillonage de melanges heterogenes a l'etat granulaire ou pulverulent, ce procede consistant a permettre l'etalement naturel d'un melange heterogene sur une surface de revolution par chute libre sur cette surface, et a effectuer au moins, a la partie inferieure de cette surface, le prelevement d'une fraction donnee du melange ainsi etale retombant de cette surface a l'aide d'un recipient presentant une ouverture d'aire horizontale donnee et **mobile** par rapport a ladite surface de revolution. B. Appareil a echantillonner mettant en oeuvre le procede decrit sous A, en particulier appareil a echantillonner sous critique pour l'industrie atomique, permettant de prelever tres rapidement, dans un melange heterogene a l'etat granulaire ou pulverulent, un echantillon constitue par une quantite eventuellement tres faible de ce melange et dont la composition a la plus forte probabilite possible d'tre la composition moyenne dudit melange, ledit appareil etant caracterise par les points suivants pris separement ou en combinaisons 10 Il est constitue au moins par un tube vertical d'arrivee du melange heterogene, par une surface de revolution d'axe vertical sur laquelle s'effectue l'etalement naturel de ce melange heterogene tombant en chute libre dudit tube et d'ou retombe le melange ainsi etale suivant une nappe ayant la forme d'une couronne cylindrique, ladite surface de revolution presentant une pointe situee sous ledit tube vertical, et par un recipient **mobile** par rapport a cette surface de revolution et interceptant partiellement ladite nappe, ce recipient presentant une ouverture dont l'aire horizontale est une fraction donnee de la section horizontale de cette nappe et par laquelle penetre la portion de melange destinee a constituer un echantillon. 20 n est constitue par un tube vertical d'arrivee du melange heterogene, par une surface fixe de revolution, avantageusement conique, d'axe vertical recevant le melange qui tombe dudit tube en chute libre et sur laquelle s'effectue l'etalement naturel de ce melange, par un recipient tournant sous cette surface de revolution fixe, ce recipient prelevant une portion du melange qui tombe en chute libre de ladite surface de revolution fixe suivant une nappe en forme de couronne cylindrique par une ouverture dont l'aire horizontale est la n'seme partie de la section horizontale de cette nappe, par une surface de revolution d'axe vertical et **mobile** autour de son axe, disposee sous ce recipient et sur laquelle s'effectue l'etalement naturel de la portion de melange prelevee par ledit recipient tournant, et par un recipient fixe qui recoit une partie de cette portion de melange qui tombe de ladite surface de revolution **mobile** suivant une nappe en forme de couronne cylindrique par une ouverture dont l'aire horizontale est la pieme partie de la section horizontale de cette derniere nappe et par laquelle la portion de melange destinee a constituer un echantillon penetre a une cadence np fois plus faible, que celle du melange heterogene tombant sur la surface fixe de revolution. 30 Il fonctionne avec un approvisionnement continu de melange heterogene dont on veut prelever un echantillon. 40 Il fonctionne en discontinu. **Machine translation:** [Source: Claim 1] 1. **** WARNING **** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC **. The storage pot lid 36 receives and is then placed in a frame under criticism for its transport. The device was calibrated be sampled thanks to various mixtures of easy manutentcn and particularly sand mixtures Fontainebleau and sodium chloride. To determine the reproducibility of the sampling is applied, sampled was, several times, through the apparatus according to the invention, a batch of 4 000 4000 g of Fontainebleau sand. The results obtained appear in the table below. Test Number Weight 1 g of sample taken... 70.81 2 70.82 3 70.85 4 70.89 To determine the reproducibility of the sampling is applied to heterogeneous mixtures, were sampled, repeatedly a lot of Fontainebleau sand has 5 percent sodium chloride. The results obtained appear in the table below. Percentage of weight Test Number the sample of NaCl in g levied reechantillon 1 71.35 4.98 2 71.38 5.00 3 71.37 5.00 4 71.40 4.98 R goes without saying that the present invention has been described above is illustrative but in no way limiting and that it may make to detail all modifications without departing from its scope. The device according to the invention be sampled peutre designed to be used at the output of various types of reactors, either continuously or batchwise. The proportion of powder collected in the bottle is not necessarily 1/50. Continuous, one can consider students debits (eg 500 kg per hour) and, for sampling, a division by 100, or by 10,000, the initial flow rate. RHUMEZ A. Method for sampling of heterogeneous mixtures in the granular or powdery state, such process consisting in allowing the natural spread of a heterogeneous mixture of a free fall by revolution surface on that surface, and perform at least, to the lower part of this surface, the levy of a given fraction of the mixture and etale falling this surface using a container presenting an opening given and **mobile** horizontal area relative to the said revolution surface. B. Device has be sampled by implementing the process described under A, in particular appliance be sampled under criticism for the nuclear industry, allowing to levy very quickly in a heterogeneous mixture is granular or powdery state, a sample is a very small amount of this mixture and possibly the composition has the highest probability can be the average composition of said mixture, said apparatus being characterized by the following points taken separately or in combination 10 It is at least a vertical tube arrival of the heterogeneous mixture, for a vertical axis of revolution surface on which is carried the natural Spreading this heterogeneous mixture free falling of said tube and the mixture is dropped or so etale following a web having the form of a cylindrical crown, said revolution surface having a point situated under said vertical tube, and by a **mobile** container with respect to this surface of revolution and partially intercepting said web, this container having an opening in which the horizontal area is a given fraction the horizontal section of this sheet, through which penetrates the portion of destiny has mixed up a sample. 20 n is constitutes by a vertical tube of arrival of the heterogeneous mixture, by a stationary surface of revolution, advantageously conical, vertical axis receiving the mixture of said tube falls in free fall and which occurs naturally Spreading this mixture, by a container rotating under this fixed revolution surface, this container removing a portion of the mixture which falls freely from said fixed revolution surface in a shape of cylindrical crown ply by an opening in which the horizontal area is n 'seme horizontale part of the section of this sheet, by a vertical axis of revolution surface and movable about

Title:	VISCOSIMETRE VISCOMETER (Machine translation)			
Priority:	FR19650020658 19650614			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1448141 A	19660805	FR19650020658	19650614
Probable Assignee:	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE			
Assignee(s):(std):	CENTRE NAT RECH SCIENT			
Assignee(s):	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE			
Inventor(s):(std):	MARCELIN ANDRE			
International class (IPC 8-9):	G01N11/14 (Advanced/Invention); G01N11/10 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	G01N11/14			
CPC:	G01N11/14			
European class:	G01N11/14			

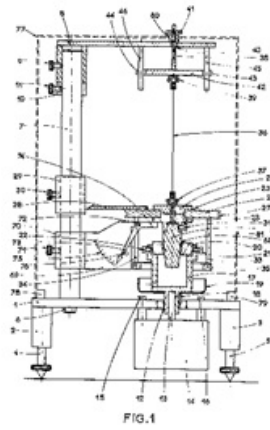
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: EP0215277,

Abstract:

Source: FR1448141A [FR] ****ATTENTION**** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC ******. coefficient de viscosite, a la temperature de 240 pour une huile dont le coefficient de viscosite mesure par les methodes habituelles est de 240 centipoises a cette temperature. La courbe obtenue met en evidence une huile progressive du coefficient de viscosite, depuis 210 centipoises par une epaisseur de 70 ii jusqu'a 50 centipoises pour une epaisseur de l'ordre de 1 a 2 p. On peut attribuer la variation brusque de ce coefficient considere normalement comme constant au glissement relatif de couches stratifiees adherentes aux parois. Il est bien evident qu'un tel appareil n'est nullement limite a l'etude de l'huile et pourrait servir pour n'importe quel liquide et notamment en biologie pour l'etude de liquides vegetaux ou animaux, etc. L'appareil est d'une conception simple et peu couteuse. Il permet l'etude de la viscosite de liquides de maniere tres precise dans une gamme d'epaisseurs tres reduite ou au contraire tres etendue grace a l'interchangeabilite des calibres coniques. Il est d'une grande surete de fonctionnement et ne necessite pas d'organes speciaux pour affecter le centrage des pieces en mouvement relatif grace a la suspension au moyen de cardans. Bien entendu, l'invention n'est pas limitee au mode de realisation decrit et represente qui n'a ete donne qu'a titre d'exemple. RESUME L'invention a pour objet un appareil pour etudier la viscosite - d'un liquide en fonction de l'epaisseur de l'echantillon soumis a la mesure caracterise par les points suivants pris separement ou en combinaisons 10 Il comporte, dispose coaxialement, un plateau muni d'un evidement conique a axe vertical susceptible d'etre entraine en rotation autour de cet axe, un equipage **mobile** comportant une piece conique de meme calibre que ledit evidement. et suspendu a une extremite d'un fil de torsion par l'intermediaire d'un premier cardan, tandis que l'autre extremite dudit fil est fixee a un organe d'accrochage par l'intermediaire d'un second cardan, des moyens pour deplacer en translation ledit organe d'accrochage de maniere a menager entre ladite piece conique et ledit evidement un espace laminaire d'epaisseur variable susceptible d'etre rempli par le liquide a etudier, des moyens pour repérer le déplacement dudit organe d'accrochage, des moyens pour repérer la rotation dudit plateau. 2" Ladite piece conique et ledit plateau portant l'evidement conique sont montes de maniere amovible de facon a permettre leur remplacement par des organes analogues de conicite differente. 3 Lesdits cardans comportent chacun deux etriers dont l'un sert de support a deux blocs metalliques formant machoires fixant l'une des extremités dudit fil de torsion. 40 Ledit equipage **mobile** comporte une surcharge annulaire pour abaisser son centre de gravite. a Ledit organe d'accrochage comporte une tige filee munie d'un bouton molette prenant appui sur une potence fixee au socle de l'appareil. 6" Lesdits moyens pour repérer les déplacements dudit organe d'accrochage comportent d'une part un manchon gradue dispose verticalement en regard de l'equipage **mobile** et d'autre part un dispositif amplificateur mecanique comportant une aiguille indicatrice munie d'une portee au voisinage de son axe sur laquelle est susceptible d'agir l'equipage **mobile**. 7" Lesdits moyens pour repérer la rotation dudit plateau comportent une plaque circulaire graduee se deplacant en regard du manchon servant au repérage des déplacements verticaux de l'organe d'accrochage ledit manchon comportant une ligne verticale repere. S" Ledit appareil est muni d'une cloche amovible en un materiau plastique comportant des ouvertures pour la commande du bouton molette réglant le déplacement dudit organe d'accrochage et pour l'introduction de liquide entre lesdites pieces coniques en mouvement relatif ainsi que pour le passage d'appareils de mesure de temperatures. **Machine translation:** **** WARNING **** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC. ****** Coefficient of viscosity, at the temperature of 240 for an oil whose coefficient of viscosity measurement by conventional methods is 240 cps at this temperature. curve obtained evidence highlights a gradual oil viscosity coefficient from 210 cps by a thickness of 70 ii as 50 cps for a thickness of about 1 to 2 percent. can be attributed to the sudden change coefficient normally regarded as constant relative sliding of stratified layers adherent to flatters. It is obvious that such a device is no limit to the study of oil and could be used for any liquid and especially in biology for the study of plants and animal fluids, etc.. device is a simple design and inexpensive. It allows the study of the viscosity of liquids very precise manner in a range of thicknesses very reduced or otherwise very extended thanks to the interchangeability conical gauges. It is very tart operation and does not require the special organs to affect the balance of parts in relative motion thanks to the suspension by means of universal joints. course, the invention is not limited to the embodiment described and represented who has been given only by way of example. SUMMARY The invention relates to a device for studying the viscosity - a liquid depending on the thickness of the sample subjected to the extent characterized by the following points taken separately or combinaisons It has 10 , willing coaxially, tea with a conical recess has vertical axis may be causes rotation around this axis, a **mobile** crew having a conical piece same size as said recess. and suspended at one end of a torsion wire through the Interagency a first gimbal, while the other end of said wire is fixed to a fastening member with the assistance of a second drive shaft, means for move translationally said coupling member so as to be struck between said conical recess Piece and said laminar space variable thickness may be filled with the liquid to be studied, means to track the motion of said coupling member, the means to locate the rotation of said plate. 2 "Said piece Free conical and said plate carrying the conical recess are mounted in a removable manner of way to allow their replacement by similar bodies conicity different. Such 3 gimbals each have two stirrups of which serves to support two metal blocks forming jaws fixing one of the ends of said wire twisting. 40 crew said **mobile** has an annular overload to lower its center of gravity. Said fastening member has a threaded rod comprises a knurled knob provided with bearing against a portion fixed to the stem base of the appliance. 6 "Said means for registering the movements of said gripping member comprises firstly a graduated sleeve has vertically opposite the moving element and a second amplifier having a mechanical indicator provided with a needle litter in the vicinity of the axis of which is likely to be the **mobile** crew. 7 "The means to locate the rotation of said plate includes a circular plate GRADUATED is displacing next to the sleeve for the identification of vertical displacements of the fastening said sleeve having a vertical line repere. S "The apparatus is provided with a removable bell of a plastic material having openings for controlling the knurled knob REGULATING moving said catch member and for the introduction of liquid between said conical parts in relative movement, and Appliance for measuring the temperature of transition.

N° 1.448.141
Centre National
des Recherches Scientifiques
2 planches - Pl. 1



Title: ELIMINATION DES ECHOS FIXES SUR UN RECEPTEUR RADAR DISPOSAL OF ECHOES FIXED ON A RADAR RECEIVER (Machine translation)
Priority: DE1965ST23919 19650602

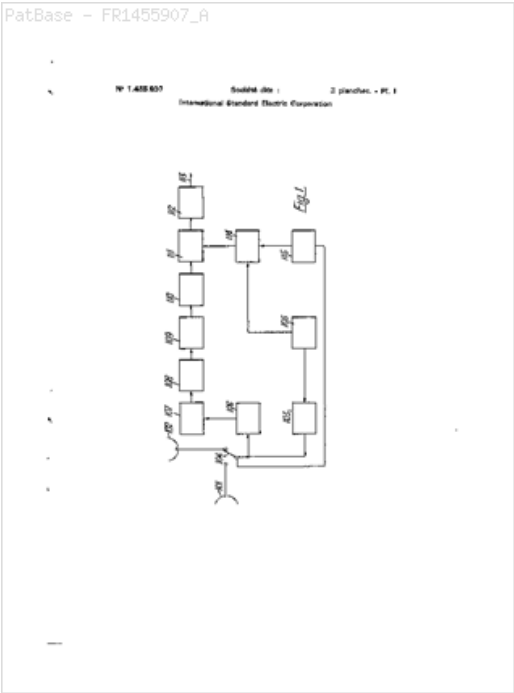
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE1245452 B	19670727	DE1965ST23919	19650602
	DE1245452 C2	19680201	DE1965ST23919	19650602
	FR1455907 A	19661021	FR19650019249	19650602

Probable Assignee: INT STANDARD ELECTRIC CORP
Assignee(s):(std): INT STANDARD ELECTRIC CORP
Inventor(s):(std): CUTLER BURTON
International class (IPC 8-9): G01S13/538 G01S13/91 (Advanced/Invention); G01S13/00 (Core/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): G01S7/28
CPC: G01S13/538 G01S13/913
European class: G01S13/538 G01S13/91B

[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US2751587 A,
Forward Citations: DE2850508,

Abstract:
Source: FR1455907A [FR] (Claim 1) ****ATTENTION**** debut du champ CLMS peut contenir fin de DESC **. Dans la presente invention le faisceau de lecture est module en intensite par l'oscillateur HF 210, dont la frequence est, par exemple, approximativement 30 megacycles. **Machine translation:** (Claim 1) **** ATTENTION **** start of CLMS field may contain end of DESC. ****** In the present invention the read beam is modulated in intensity by the HF 210, whose frequency is, for example, approximately 30 megacycles oscillator.



Title: CHROMATOGRAPHY

Priority: ZA19650002502 19650511 ZA19650005409 19651006 ZA19650006633 19651208
 ZA19660004568 19660802 DE19661598930 19661006 DE19661792701 19661006
 FR19660079020 19661006 ZA19650005409 19661006 FR19670116580 19670802
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 US19700029353 19700402 US19700086621 19701103 US19710118128 19710223
 US19710207880 19711214 US19780884511 19780308

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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	BE690885 A	19670516		19661208
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	CH507724 A	19710531	CH19660017346	19661205
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	DE1598555 C3	19730620	DE1966H059351	19660510
	DE1598930 A1	19720608	DE19661598930	19661006
	DE1598930 B2	19740815	DE19661598930	19661006
	DE1598930 C3	19750417	DE19661598930	19661006
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	LU52522 A	19670207		19661207
	NL152360 B	19770215	NL19660014089	19661006
	NL6614089 A	19670407	NL19660014089	19661006
	NL6617253 A	19670609	NL19660017253	19661208
	SE319923 B	19700126	SE19660013524	19661006
	SE348557 B	19720904	SE19660016862	19661208
	US3493497 A	19700203		19660510
	US3539494 A	19701110		19670802
	US3582475 A	19710601		19670802
	US3594294 A	19710720		19661003
	US3649498 A	19720314		19670802
	US3694335 A	19720926		19700402
	US3725232 A	19730403		19710223
	US3759816 A	19730918		19711214
	US3796657 A	19740312		19701103
	US4208284 A	19800617	US19780884511	19780308

Probable Assignee: PRETORIUS DR VICTOR

Assignee(s):(std): HAHN HANS H ; HAHN HANS HELMUT ; HAHN HANS HELMUT DR ; PRETORIUS DR VICTOR ; PRETORIUS VICTOR ; PRETORIUS V ; PRETORIA SUEDAFRIKA ; HANS HELMUTH HAHN ; PRETORIUS VICTOR PROF DR ; PRETORIUS V ; WATERKLOOF VICTOR PRETORIUS KL ; VICTOR PRETORIUS EN HANS HELMUT HAHN BEIDEN PRETOR ; HAHN DR HANS HELMUT ; HAHN H

Assignee(s): HAHN H ZA ; VICTOR PRETORIUS EN HANS HELMUT HAHN BEIDEN PRETORIA ; VICTOR PRETORIUS AND HANS HELMUT HAHN ; PRETORIUS VICTOR PROFDR ; VICTOR PRETORIUS KLEIN WATERKLOOF ; PRETORIUS V ZA ; PRETORIUS V ZA ; VICTOR PRETORIUS ; HANS HELMUT HAHN

Inventor(s):(std): HAHN HANS H ; HAHN HANS HELMUT DR ; HAHN HANS HELMUTH ; HANS HELMUT DR HAHN ; HELMUT DR HAHN HANS ; PRETORIA ; PRETORIUS V ; DR PRETORIUS VICTOR PROF ; HAHN H ; PRETORIUS V ; PRETORIUS VICTOR PROF DR ; PROF PRETORIUS VICTOR DR ; WATERKLOOF VICTOR PRETORIUS KL ; PRETORIUS VICTOR ; HANS HELMUT HAHN DR ; VICTOR PRETORIUS ; HAHN HANS HELMUT ; VICTOR PRETORIUS DR ; HANS HELMUT HAHN

Inventor(s): PRETORIUS VICTOR PROFDR ; VICTOR PRETORIUS AND HANS HELMUT HAHN ; HELMUT HAHN HANS ; VICTOR PRETORIUS KLEIN WATERKLOOF ; PRETORIUS V ZA ; HAHN H ZA ; PRETORIUS V ZA ; HANS HELMUT HAHN 62 1148661 ; HANS HELMUTH HAHN

International class (IPC 8-9): B01D11/02 B01D11/04 B01D15/00 B01D15/08 B01D17/06 B01D3/14 B01D53/18 B01J19/00 B01J19/30 B01J19/32 G01N27/416 G01N27/447 G01N27/49 G01N30/02 G01N30/06 G01N30/18 G01N30/22 G01N30/34 G01N30/38 G01N30/50 G01N30/52 G01N30/56 G01N30/58 G01N30/62 G01N30/64 G01N30/84 G01N30/88 (Advanced/Invention);

	G01N30/02 G01N30/14 G01N30/32 G01N30/34 G01N30/38 G01N30/42 G01N30/46 G01N30/52 G01N30/62 G01N30/64 (Advanced/Non-invention); B01D11/02 B01D11/04 B01D15/00 B01D15/08 B01D17/00 B01D3/14 B01D53/18 B01J19/00 B01J19/30 B01J19/32 G01N27/416 G01N27/447 G01N27/49 G01N30/00 (Core/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7):	B01D15/08 B01D3/28 B01D53/14 B01D59/40 B01K1/00 B01K3/00 B01K5/00 G01N27/26 G01N27/30 G01N30/48 G01N30/62 G01N31/08
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[Classification Explorer](#)

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Forward Citations:	WO9859238, WO9726532, WO9717606, WO9716724, WO9716724, WO9627793, WO9612543, WO9612541, WO9105084, WO11043687, WO10094434, WO10094433, WO07041315, WO07041315, WO05109007, WO05095935, WO04098759, US9873860, US9815018, US8795529, US8747532, US8733150, US8679233, US8641267, US8524164, US8201696, US7935418, US7922909, US7922908, US7780834, US7749390, US7531075, US7520964, US7473367, US7364646, US7350427, US7303668, US7291263, US7229558, US7074331, US6916421, US6896811, US6875349, US6749749, US6685781, US6663780, US6649066, US6576047, US6572775, US6558551, US6538225, US6482268, US6402958, US6398963, US6325937, US6280616, US6251227, US6235197, US6224776, US6214125, US6207049, US6187204, US6183635, US6149816, US6110362, US6096171, US6093327, US6093326, US5968367, US5935443, US5919368, US5795469, US5776380, US5772875, US5772874, US5770061, US5759405, US5728457, US5719322, US5658800, US5651886, US5626738, US5611904, US5604298, US5585070, US5578111, US5522993, US5497652, US5453185, US5427729, US5346622, US5334536, US5334310, US5275790, US5223114, US5194814, US5174883, US5167810, US5167790, US5139680, US5130062, US5120419, US5116239, US5098563, US5039488, US5032283, US5032156, US4999102, US4976865, US4814125, US4814085, US4780113, US4719738, US4636315, US4634680, US4551251, US4549996, US4537217, US4535977, US4497199, US4481155, US4437937, US4436702, US4413505, US4404065, US4374083, US4333894, US433893, US4323439, US4295949, US4290980, US4254656, US4251239, US4243753, US4239612, US4208284, US4175037, US4169790, US4116836, US4086307, US4036704, US3969218, US3956099, US3956065, US3941678, US3932264, US3927978, US3915827, US3911066, US3869365, US3795600, US3791950, US3706381, US3663263, US3620947, US2015211804, US2015137393, US2015047624, US2013032032, US2012017667, US2010243519, US2010230341, US2010178697, US2010096321, US2009255601, US2009201035, US2009194482, US2009184039, US2009120882, US2008223794, US2008190850, US2008185327, US2008182136, US2008179773, US2008145274, US2008044316, US2007170056, US2007077177, US2006260991, US2006099414, US2005274662, US2005252774, US2005211542, US2005072737, US2005061745, US2004104174, US2004020855, US2003209439, US2003173299, US2003006191, US2003001292, JP61225197, JP52036940, GB2456050, GB2248027, GB2143818, FR2575666, FR2560783, FR2532055, FR2425888, FR2416243, FR2415805, EP1759751, EP1622705, EP1607134, EP1107817, EP0790849, EP0295942, EP0189611, EP0157160, EP0141259, EP0122733, EP0060082, EP0033188, DE3329288, DE2900344, DE2536394, DE2409935, DE102009009703, DE102008016049, AU710548, AU706707, AU699883, AU577915,

Abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In the chromatographic process of the invention, the relative velocity between the forwarding and retarding phases of a chromatographic system is higher than that corresponding to the onset of turbulence in the forwarding phase to decrease the resistance to mass transfer in the forwarding phase. It is also below the value at which the contribution to plate height resulting from the resistance to mass transfer in the retarding phase becomes the overriding factor. In open tube columns the theoretical plate height may thus be lowered to a value about equal to the column diameter; accordingly the invention provides for pipe lines, preferably including turbulence inducing formation to be used for chromatographic separations while substances to be separated are conveyed between two geographically spaced apart localities, such pipe lines for that purpose containing a retarding phase. In the case of packed columns the high velocity of the forwarding phase can also be used to maintain a particulate column packing in an expanded condition offering a lowered resistance to the flow of the forwarding phase. The particulate material may be fully fluidised, porous partitions limiting the movement of the particulate material to a distance not exceeding the theoretical plate height required for the separation, preferably a distance about equal to the column diameter. Alternatively the flow velocity of the forwarding phase is adjusted to a value at which the particulate material is expanded without relative movement between the particles. The free-flowing properties of such expanded bed may be utilised in continuous chromatography wherein the bed is caused to flow uniformly in counter current to the forwarding phase.

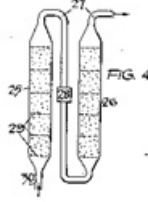
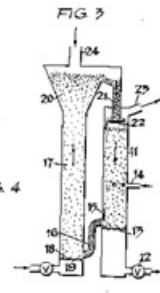
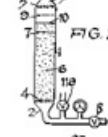
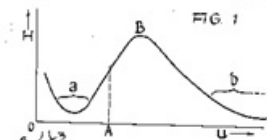
Feb. 3, 1970

V. PRETORIUS ET AL
OBSTETRIC DEAFITY

3,493,497

Filed May 10, 1966

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Title: APPAREIL POUR LA SELECTION D'ELEMENTS CODES ET CLASSES AU HASARD APPARATUS FOR SELECTION OF ELEMENTS AND CLASS CODES TO CHANCE (Machine translation)

Priority: FR19660052772 19660309

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	FR1470926 A	19670224	FR19660052772	19660309

Probable Assignee: RANDOMATIC DATA SYSTEMS

Assignee(s):(std): RANDOMATIC DATA SYSTEMS

Assignee(s): RANDOMATIC DATA SYSTEMS INC

International class (IPC 8-9): G06K21/02 (Advanced/Invention); G06K21/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): G06K17/00

CPC: G06K21/02

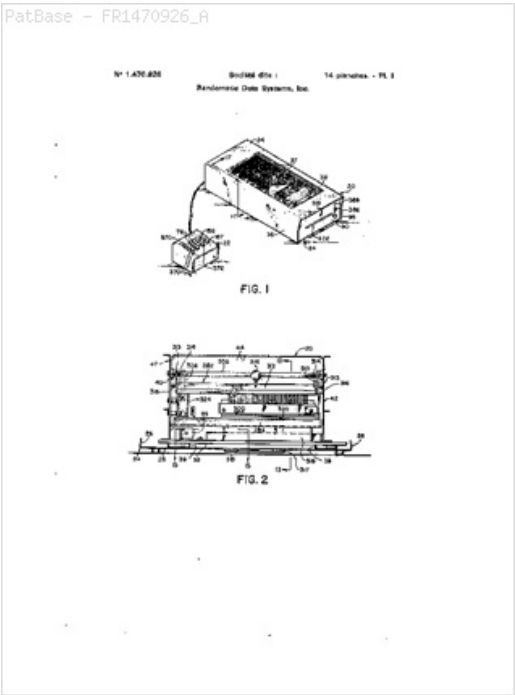
European class: G06K21/02

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: FR1470926A [FR] (Claim 1) 1 Un appareil pour la recherche et l'extraction de certains elements codes desires et classes au hasard parmi une serie d'elements semblables, cet appareil comprenant essentiellement a. Une structure de support; b. Une pluralite d'organes selecteurs montes sur ce support et capables de se mouvoir entre une position de repos et une position de selection des elements; c. Un dispositif faisant mouvoir vers leur position de selection des elements des organes selecteurs correspondant a l'inscription en code portee par les elements desires; et d. Un -dispositif retractable tenant normalement les divers elements a distance des organes selecteurs, lesdits organes selecteurs, lorsqu'ils sont actionnes, deportant les- elements desires par rapport aux elements non desires lorsque ledit dispositif retractable est sur sa position de retrait, une parfile- au moins de ce dernier dispositif pouvant se deplacer a partir d'une position de retrait pour repousser les- elements- desires et deporter vers -une position sur laquelle ils- sont accessibles.

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1 An apparatus for research and extraction of some elements desired and class codes at random from a series of similar elements, said apparatus comprising essentially a. A support structure, b. A plurality of members selectors mounted on this support and able to move between a rest position and a position of selection of elements c. A device by moving toward their position, then selection of the elements of bodies selectors corresponding registration code in scope by the desired elements, and d. A retractable device taking normal-ment the various elements to remote organs selectors, selectors said members, when activated, deporting desires-elements relative to unwanted elements when said device is retractable to its retracted position, a parfile - at least this last device power Vant to move from a retracted position to repel - elements-desires- and deported to a position where they are-accessible.



Title: A MOBILE DENSITY AND MOISTURE CONTENT SENSING DEVICE FOR CONTINUOUS LOGGING OF A TERRESTRIAL SURFACE

Priority: US19630315901 19631014

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE1498697 A1	19690424	DE19641498697	19641014
DE1498697 B2	19700625	DE19641498697	19641014
US3354310 A	19671121	US19630315901	19631014

Probable Assignee: DRESSER IND

Assignee(s):(std): DRESSER IND

Assignee(s): DRESSER IND INC ; DRESSER INDUSTRIES INC

Inventor(s):(std): GILBERT SWIFT ; SWIFT GILBERT

International class
(IPC 8-9): E02D1/00 G01N23/16 G01V5/02 (Advanced/Invention);
E02D1/00 G01N23/02 G01V5/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): E02D1/00 G01N23/08 G01N9/24

CPC: E02D1/00 G01N23/16 G01V5/02

European class: E02D1/00 G01N23/16 G01V5/02

US class: 250/253 250/390.05 378/89

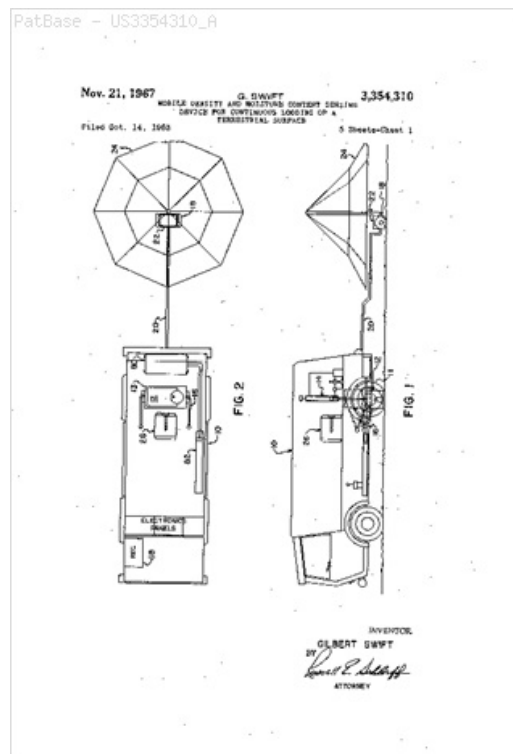
[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US3176134 A, US3124690 A, US3123168 A, US2781453 A, US2712609 A, US2675482 A,

Forward Citations: US5781602, US5539788, US5412206, US5083029, US5029194, US5025150, US4979197, US4581599, US2008087837,

Abstract:

(Claim 1) 1. A **mobile** unit for logging a terrestrial surface to 50 determine the moisture content and density thereof, said unit comprising: a front wheel drive land vehicle having a pair of coaxial rear wheels, each rear wheel being independently, springlessly attached to the frame of the vehicle; 55 a nuclear density sensing device mounted in the vehicle; pivotally attached pairs of parallel bars in the rear portion of the vehicle, the nuclear density device attached to the pivotally attached parallel pairs, and 60 centered between the wheels in the plane of the axles of the rear wheels, the longest effective axis of the nuclear density sensing device aligned with the axis of the axle, said density sensing unit positioned within the vehicle during transport; means in the vehicle attached to the density sensing device to lower the density sensing device a small spaced vertical distance above the terrestrial surface during the logging operation; the pivotally attached parallel bars maintaining the 70 density sensing device substantially parallel to the terrestrial surface being traversed; a coaxial two wheeled trailer spaced from the rear of the vehicle; a nuclear moisture content sensing device mounted in the trailer in the plane of the axles of the wheels with the longest effective axis aligned with the axles; tires on the rear wheels of the vehicle and tires on the trailer having an area of contact commensurate with the effective longitudinal axis of the sensing devices; a rigid tow bar attaching the trailer to the rear of the vehicle thereby spacing the trailer a predetermined distance from the rear of the vehicle; the spacing between the vehicle and the trailer mini-mizing adverse radiation effects from either device; and means to continuously determine and record the responses from the two devices.

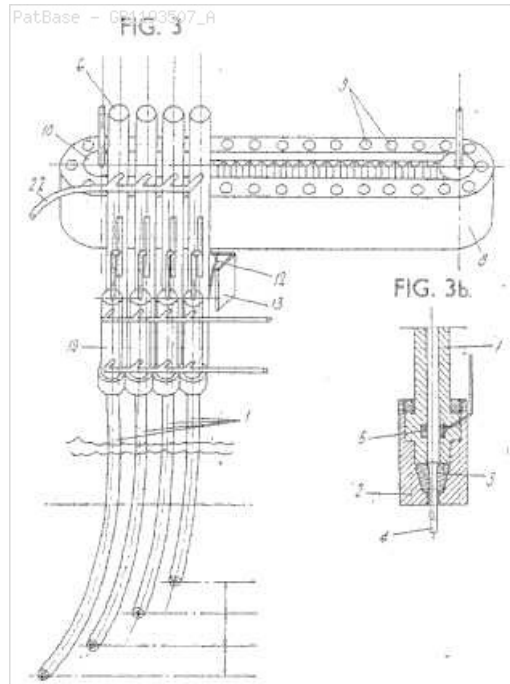


Title: SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC PROSPECTING IN WATER
Priority: FR19660065476 19660614 FR19660069236 19660712
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BE699806 A	19671212		19670612
DE1623462 A1	19710218	DE19671623462	19670613
ES341740 A1	19680701	ES19670341740	19670613
FR1527709 A	19680607	FR19660065476	19660614
FR93402 E	19690328	FR19660069236	19660712
GB1193507 A	19700603	GB19670027528	19670614
GR34501 B	19680518	GR19670134501	19670526
NL6708224 A	19671215	NL19670008224	19670614
NO123016 B	19710913	NO19670168277	19670523
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PL79244 P	19750630	PL19670121146	19670614
SE323815 B	19700511	SE19670008301	19670613
YU118467 A	19731031	YU19670001184	19670613

Probable Assignee: INST FRANCAIS DU PETROLE
Assignee(s):(std): INST FRANCAIS DU PETROL ; INST FRANCAIS DU PETROLE
Assignee(s): INST FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANTS ; INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET L ; INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANT ; INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANTS ; FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET L INST ; FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANT INST ; FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANTS INST
Inventor(s):(std): CHOLET J ; CHOLET JACQUES ; CHOLET JACQUES ; FAIL J ; FAIL J P ; FAIL JEAN PAUL ; FAIL JEAN PIERRE
Inventor(s): FAIL JP ; JACQUES CHOLET ; JEAN PIERRE FAIL
International class (IPC 8-9): G01V1/02 G01V1/157 G01V1/38 G01V1/393 (Advanced/Invention); G01V1/02 G01V1/38 (Core/Invention); H04H (Subclass/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): E21B G01V1/02 G01V1/04 G01V1/12 G01V1/157 G01V1/38 G01V1/393 H04H
CPC: G01V1/393 G01V1/006 G01V1/157 G01V1/3808
European class: G01V1/00B3 G01V1/157 G01V1/38B G01V1/393
[Classification Explorer](#)
Forward Citations: WO9737246, WO8200365, WO11006723, WO10146016, WO0175481, WO0175481, US9864085, US9075166, US7489590, US4721180, US4234938, US4168484, US4146871, US3979713, US3952281, NO337877, GB2424952, GB2424952, GB2376301, GB2376301, GB2233455, GB2233455, GB2148001, GB2132762, FR2553899, FR2473732, EP0219820, EP0219820,

Abstract: 1,193,507. Seismic prospecting. INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU PETROLE DES CARBURANTS ET LUBRIFIANTS. 14 June, 1967 [14 June, 1966; 12 July, 1966], No. 27528/67. Heading H4D. [Also in Division F3] According to one aspect the invention comprises an underwater seismic prospecting system utilizing a plurality of intermittent sources of elastic waves immersed at different depths and with their timing so controlled that watersurface reflections are reduced at submerged receiving means. According to another aspect the invention comprises an underwater seismic prospecting system utilizing receivers at different depths, their outputs being delayed inter se to reduce water-surface reflections, and the or each emitter comprises an exploding cartridge. In one embodiment four explosion generators are utilized, each comprising a flexible tube 1 with a metallic mouth-piece 2 having an insulating seat 3 for a cartridge 4 and a circuit 5 for firing the cartridge; the other end of the tube is connected to a cartridge loading device incorporating a loading tube 6 provided with a pneumatic jack 19 controlling cartridge loading, Fig. 4 (not shown) (see Division F3). The cartridges are housed in a distributor 8. The seismometers are a horizontal spread. In a second embodiment a single explosion generator and four submerged and vertically-spaced seismometer spreads (H1... H4) of spacing e are utilized, the amplified electrical signals from three of the spreads being subjected to delays e/v, 2e/v, 3e/v where v is velocity of wave propagation, and the signals then being added, Figs. 5, 6 (neither shown). Digital processing of the amplified signals may be adopted, Fig. 7 (not shown). The outputs of the seismometers in a spread may be utilized separately, Figs. 9, 10 (neither shown). The wave generators in the first aspect may be spark pulse generators as described in Specification 1,170,536.

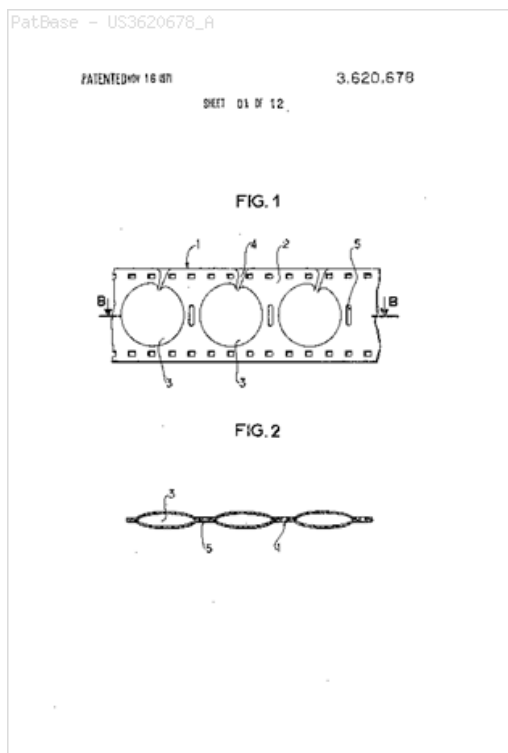


Title:	PROCESS FOR PREPARING 5-PHENYL-3H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2(1H)-ONES			
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Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	AT295892 B	19711215	AT19680007985	19680814
	BE702970 A	19680223		19670823
	BE726974 A	19690716		19690116
	CH487402 A	19700315	CH19670012037	19670828
	CH489002 A	19700415	CH19690000545	19690116
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	JP49027067 B4	19740715	JP19690004785	19690124
	LU54371 A	19690616		19670824
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Probable Assignee:	HOFFMANN LA ROCHE			
Assignee(s):(std):	HOFFMANN LA ROCHE ; GUIGAN JEAN ; AUTOMATISME CIE GLE ; ROBERT LAUCOURNET			
Assignee(s):	CO GENERALE D AUTOMATISME ; COMPAGNIE GENERALE D AUTOMATISME ; F HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AND CO AG ; GENERALE D AUTOMATISME COMP ; F HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AND CO BASEL SCHWEIZ AG ; F HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AND CO AG ; F HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AND CO ; F HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AND CO AG BASEL SCHWEIZ ; GENERALE D AUTOMATISME COMP ; HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC ; JEAN GUIGAN			
Inventor(s):(std):	GUIGAN J ; GUIGAN JEAN ; GUIGAN JEAN DR MED ; JEAN GUIGAN ; LAUCORNET ROBERT ; LAUCOURNET R ; LAUCOURNET ROBERT ; ROBERT LAUCOURNET ; STERNBACH LEO HENRYK ; REEDER EARL ; GUIGAN DR MED JEAN			
Inventor(s):	GUIGAN DRMEDJEAN ; LEO HENRYK STERNBACH ; EARL REEDER ; LAUCOURNET ROBERT L HAY LES ROSES			
Agent(s):	REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS			
International class (IPC 8-9):	A61K31/55 B01L11/00 B01L3/00 B01L99/00 C07C237/00 C07C49/16 C07D239/74 C07D243/20 C07D243/24 G01N1/18 G01N33/48 G01N33/483 G01N35/00 G01N35/04 G01N35/10 (Advanced/Invention); G01N21/03 G01N35/10 (Advanced/Non-invention); B01L11/00 B01L3/00 G01N1/18 G01N33/48 G01N33/483 G01N35/00 G01N35/04 G01N35/10 (Core/Invention); G01N21/03 G01N35/10 (Core/Non-invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	A61B5/14 A61K27/00 A61M5/16 B01L3/02 B65G15/32 B67D5/54 C07D53/06 G01D21/00 G01F11/00 G01F13/00 G01N1/00 G01N1/10 G01N15/04 G01N21/00 G01N21/03 G01N31/00 G01N31/16 G01N33/16 G01N35/00 G01N35/02 G01N35/04 G01N35/06			
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European class:	124BG6B3C5 124HB45B21D2B21 124HB45B4B21D2B1 A61K31/55 B01L3/00C4 B01L3/00E2 B01L3/02H2 B01L3/505 B01L3/545 B01L99/00G2 C07C237/00 C07C49/16 C07D239/74 C07D243/20 C07D243/24 C07D243/26 G01N1/18 G01N35/00B G01N35/10 G01N35/10C3 L01L3/505 L01L300/02 S01N21/03A S01N35/10 S01N35/10C3 S01N35/10C5 S01N35/10P			
US class:	137/209 137/392 137/395 137/577 137/99 222/21 222/400.7 23/253R 232/53R 250/577 260/239.3 4/507 422/66 422/944 422/945 540/504 73/64.56 73/864.24 73/864.91 74/89.2			
Classification Explorer				
Cited documents:	US3476515 A, US3459333 A, US3438071 A, US3418061 A, US3388258 A, US3371083 A, US3368872 A, US3367195 A, US3266298 A, US3261668 A, US3260413 A, US3235922 A, US3036894 A, US3036893 A,			
Forward Citations:	WO9967646, WO9947906, WO9840159, WO9840159, WO8704718, WO8607567, WO8607558, WO8600713, WO8505563, WO8300296, WO16016109, WO15086066, WO05047861, WO05047861, WO04034063, WO04034063, USRE30627, US9874349, US9744506, US9708599, US9662652, US9657938, US9234883, US9179872, US9119581, US9005551, US8986223, US8936933, US8815154, US8784745, US8765367, US8621828, US8491178, US8480976, US8257277, US8196374, US8192372, US8083992, US8052929, US8048375, US7959581, US7833489, US7799521, US7785272, US7780336,			

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Abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE 5 - phenyl - 3H - 1,4-benzodiazepin-2(IH)-ones and 4-oxides thereof are prepared by a variety of routes. These end-products are useful as sedatives, muscle relaxants and anticonvulsants and also as intermediates for the preparation of other 1,4-benzodiazepines. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION A 2-(N-methylacetamido)- or 2-(N-methylamino)-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine or 4-oxide thereof is treated with a hydrohalic acid to produce a 5 - phenyl - 3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(IH)-one or 4-oxide thereof. CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 858,564, filed Dec. 10, 1959, and now abandoned; Ser. No. 858,597, filed Dec. 10, 1959, and now U.S. Patent 3,051,701, issued Aug. 28, 1962, and Ser. No. 75,690, filed Dec. 14, 1960, and now abandoned. It is a division of each of applications Ser. No. 149,527, filed Nov. 2, 1961, and now U.S. Patent 3,136,815, issued June 9, 1964; Ser. No. 154,921, filed Nov. 20, 1961, and now U. S. Patent 3,371,085; Ser. No. 154,926, filed Nov. 20, 1961, and now U.S. Patent 3,270,053, issued Aug. 30, 1966, and Ser. No. 154,927, filed Nov. 20, 1961, and now U.S. Patent 3,239,564, issued Mar. 8, 1966. Other divisions of these applications are Ser. No. 326,336, filed Nov. 27, 1963, and now U.S. Patent 3,311,612; Ser. No. 326,337, filed Nov. 27, 1963, and now U.S. Patent 3,344,183, and Ser. No. 502,510, filed Oct. 22, 1965, and now pending. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION



Title: SENSITIVITY DISC DISPENSER
Priority: US19670616613 19670216 FR19670130628 19671201
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DK128226 B	19740325	DK19730001148	19730302
DK129114 B	19740826	DK19670005741	19671116
DK129114 C	19750113	DK19670005741	19671116
FR1546215 A	19681115	FR19670130628	19671201
GB1190108 A	19700429	GB19670054334	19671129
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SE333825 B	19710329	SE19680001914	19680214
SE381103 B	19751124	SE19700012759	19680214
SE381103 C	19760304	SE19700012759	19680214
US3394846 A	19680730	US19670616613	19670216

Probable Assignee: BALTIMORE BIOLOG LAB INC
Assignee(s):(std): BALTIMORE BIOLOG LAB INC ; LARS GUNNAR KJELLBERG ; BECTON DICKINSON CO
Assignee(s): BALTIMORE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INC ; BECTON DICKINSON AND CO ; BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY
Inventor(s):(std): CARSKI T ; CARSKI T J ; CARSKI THEODORE J ; HYNES J ; HYNES JOHN LESTER JR ; HYNES JR J L ; HYNES JR JOHN LESTER
Inventor(s): JR JOHN LESTER HYNES ; THEODORE JOHN CARSKI ; JOHN LESTER HYNES JR
International class (IPC 8-9): C12M1/20 (Advanced/Invention); C12M1/16 (Core/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): A61J7/00 B65D83/04 C08L61/10 C12K1/10 G01N33/16 G01N35/06
CPC: C12M99/00
European class: C12M1/20B
US class: 221/265 221/277 221/287 221/93

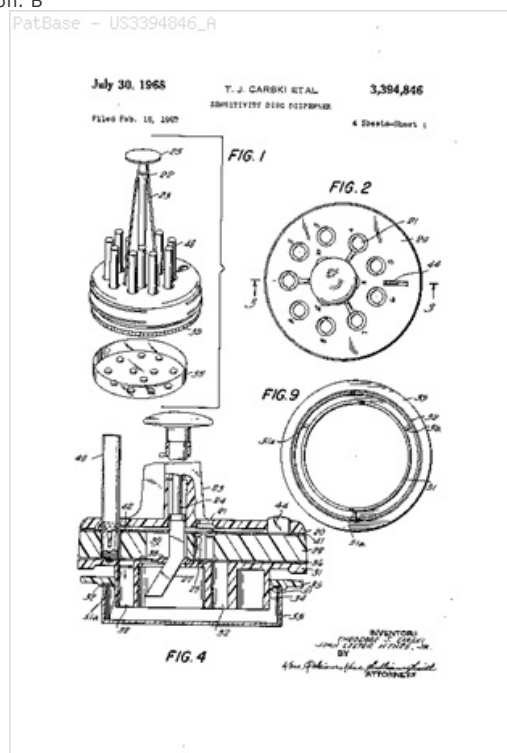
[Classification Explorer](#)

Cited documents: US879133 A, US3300087 A, US2947444 A, US2865156 A, US1771218 A,
Forward Citations: US9557343, US8996163, US7377401, US4643313, US3934753, US3863426, US3836047, US2012277905, US2006000847, FR2297174, FR2281297, DE2649760, DE2508820, DE2503814, DE2344380,

Abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An improved sensitivity disc dispenser having a cylindrical extension depending therefrom with a plurality of holes in the extension aligned with the holes in the dispenser to guide a layer of dispensed disc in a substantially accurate pattern into a receiving dish which contains a culture medium. An adjusting ring is movably exteriorly on the extension so that it may be vertically adjusted. When the adjusting ring is rested on the rim of the receiving dish the distance between the bottom surface of the extension and the culture medium in the dish can be controlled to aid in obtaining an accurate pattern of dispensed discs. One of the embodiments discloses a vertical plunger and cam system to dispense a layer of discs. The plunger is depressed a predetermined distance and a layer of discs is dispensed and then when the plunger is released it will automatically return to its original starting position where it is ready for the next dispensing operation. B

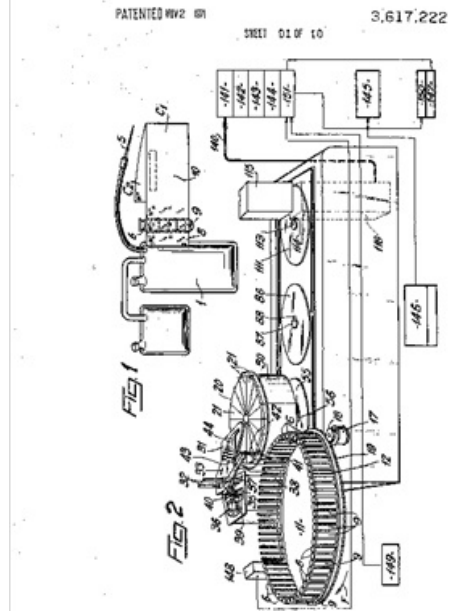


Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ANALYZING LIQUID SUBSTANCES LIKELY TO FORM AGGLUTINATES**Priority:** FR19670106180 19670512 FR19680145043 19680322 US19680728189 19680509
US19710163936 19710719 US19730393996 19730904

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	BE714145 A	19680916		19680424
	CA920929 A	19730213		00000000
	CA920929 A1	19730213	CA19680018873	19680501
	CH505381 A	19710331	CH19680006343	19680429
	DE1773413 A1	19720217	DE19681773413	19680511
	DE1773413 B2	19751120	DE19681773413	19680511
	DE1773413 C3	19760701	DE19671773413	19680511
	FR1539674 A	19680920	FR19670106180	19670512
	FR95147 E	19700724	FR19680145043	19680322
	GB1229971 A	19710428		19680429
	JP51016798 B4	19760527	JP19680031021	19680510
	NL156819 B	19780516	NL19680006681	19680510
	NL6806681 A	19681113	NL19680006681	19680510
	SE364367 B	19740218	SE19680006273	19680509
	US3617222 A	19711102	US19680728189	19680509
	US3883308 A	19750513	US19730393996	19730904

Probable Assignee: CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE**Assignee(s):(std):** CENTRE NAT RECH SCIENT ; CENTRE NAT TRANSFUSION ; RECH SCIENT AND CENTRE NATIONA ; RECH SCIENT ET CENTRE N CENTRE ; REC SCIENT CENTRE NAT ; TRANSFUSION SANGUINE CENTRE NA ; CT NAT DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE**Assignee(s):** CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET CENTRE N ; CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE EN CENTRE NATIONAL DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE BEIDE PARIJS ; CLAUDE MATTE ; CENTRE NAT DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE FR ; CENTRE NAT REC SCIENTIFIQUE FR ; CENTRE NATIONAL DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE ; PARIS ; CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ; CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (C N R S) ; CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS**Inventor(s):(std):** CLAUDE MATTE ; MATTE C ; MATTE CLAUDE**Inventor(s):** MATTE CLAUDE PARIS ; MATTE C FR**International class (IPC 8-9):** G01N21/07 G01N21/25 G01N33/483 G01N33/543 G01N33/80 G01N35/00 G01N35/02 (Advanced/Invention); G01N35/00 G01N35/04 (Advanced/Non-invention); G01N21/03 G01N21/25 G01N33/483 G01N33/543 G01N33/80 G01N35/00 G01N35/02 (Core/Invention); G01N35/00 G01N35/04 (Core/Non-invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** A61B5/00 G01N1/00 G01N1/14 G01N21/24 G01N21/75 G01N31/00 G01N31/02 G01N33/16 G01N33/50 G01N33/54 G01N33/80 G01N35/00 G01N35/04**CPC:** Y10S436/809 G01N35/025 G01N35/00732 G01N21/253 G01N35/02 G01N2035/00495 G01N2035/00544 G01N2035/00772 G01N2035/0415 G01N2035/0441 G01N2035/0444 Y10T436/114165 Y10T436/11666**European class:** G01N21/25B2 G01N35/00G3C G01N35/02 S01N35/00F2 S01N35/00F5B S01N35/00G3C1P S01N35/04A3B S01N35/04B1 S01N35/04B3**US class:** 23/230R 23/259 356/246 356/339 356/39 356/427 356/441 422/64 422/67 422/73 435/7.25 436/45 436/48 436/809[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US3680967 A, US3589867 A, US3565582 A, US3555284 A, US3540858 A, US3532470 A, US3463614 A, US3449959 A, US3432268 A, US3350946 A, US3192968 A,**Forward Citations:** WO9600397, WO9503548, WO8502259, WO8500225, WO8301111, WO8203462, WO8200359, WO8200358, WO8200354, USRE30845, USRE30391, US9823109, US9797916, US9638708, US9116129, US8585989, US8287823, US7678330, US7273591, US7097981, US6819420, US6562298, US6519032, US6149872, US6024883, US5885528, US5856194, US5795784, US5651941, US5631166, US5538691, US5525304, US5447417, US5434083, US5397542, US5350564, US5336467, US5250262, US5215714, US5089229, US4988630, US4879097, US4861554, US4855110, US4837160, US4837159, US4826319, US4801546, US4788150, US4779976, US4738825, US4730921, US4727033, US4725554, US4710874, US4708886, US4687638, US4680164, US4676951, US4670219, US4659550, US4656009, US4604350, US4587103, US4563430, US4556641, US4547070, US4465938, US4457893, US4452759, US4447395, US4431307, US4411518, US4373931, US4298570, US4290997, US4287155, US4259288, US4224032, US4210724, US4197088, US4168955, US4163643, US4148607, US4146364, US4130395, US4111304, US4106911, US4104031, US4079393, US4056361, US4007011, US4003834, US4000974, US4000973, US3955923, US3932131, US3909201, US3900289, US3876379, US3861877, US3853008, US3819271, US3777172, US2015037212, US2010254854, US2007297946, US2007207058, US2005036911, US2003142309, GB2169404, GB2153577, FR2619221, FR2547417, FR2535058, FR2379809, FR2379809, FR2332739, FR2332739, FR2062408, EP1830175, EP0998977, EP0353206, EP0336013, EP0176643, EP0147124, EP0129450, EP0107580, EP0079861, EP0062251, EP0056417, EP0051496, DE3346532, DE3246873, DE3246274, DE3050741, DE3038210, DE3033870, DE3033869, DE3022940, DE2905558, DE2607903, DE2463113, DE2451769, DE19540877, DE19540877, CN106596914, AU567453,**Abstract:**

An apparatus and method of testing and classifying materials which contain agglutinates includes mixing samples of the material with one or more reagents, and subjecting the resulting mixtures to at least two agitation operations in a cup-shaped container. One such operation is carried out at high speed to disperse macroagglutinates and the other at low speed to settle the agglutinates in the center of the cup-shaped container. By inspection of the containers after the agitation operations, and by inspection of comparison samples of the materials in question, properties of the materials under test may be deduced. The principal use of the method is in blood type and group determination. Apparatus is also provided for automatically carrying out the above method.



Title: SAMPLE FLUID DISPENSING APPARATUS FOR CHEMICAL TESTING APPARATUS

Priority: US19680737065 19680614 CH19680014964 19681008 FI19680002940 19681017
 IE19680001299 19681029 MX19690115610 19690604 US19710155154 19710621
 US19710155156 19710621 US19710155152 19710621 US19710155155 19710621
 US19710155153 19710621 AU19740064923 19740129

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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	AU197464923 A1	19740606	AU19740064923	19740129
	BE724838 A	19690516		19681203
	BR6909695 A0	19730111	BR19690209695	19690612
	CH501913 A	19710115	CH19680014964	19681008
	CH504678 A	19710315	CH19700018965	19681008
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	CH514136 A	19711015	CH19700018967	19681008
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	CS163181 B2	19750829	CS19690004039	19690606
	DE1801576 A1	19700219	DE19681801576	19681005
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	IE33037 B	19740306	IE19710001399	19681029
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	JP52013758 B4	19770416	JP19720042572	19720426
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	MX147176 A	19821020	MX19690134957	19690604
	MX147238 A	19821028	MX19690134956	19690604
	NL6815402 A	19691216	NL19680015402	19681029
	NO135550 B	19770110	NO19680003784	19680925
	NO135550 C	19770420	NO19680003784	19680925
	SE361217 B	19731022	SE19680012834	19680924
	SE388041 A	19730101	SE19720007676	19681203
	SE388041 B	19760920	SE19720007676	19680924
	SE388041 C	19761230	SE19720007676	19680924
	SE388048 B	19760920	SE19720007677	19680924
	SE388048 C	19761230	SE19720007677	19680924
	SE388049 A	19730101	SE19720007678	19681203
	SE388049 B	19760920	SE19720007678	19680924

SE388049 C	19761230	SE19720007678	19680924
SE389205 B	19761025	SE19720007680	19680924
SE389205 C	19770210	SE19720007680	19680924
SU549091 D	19770228	SU19731339510	19731228
SU549091 T	19770228	SU19731339510	19731228
TR16573 A	19730101	TR19680016573	19681203
US3622279 A	19711123	US19680737065	19680614
US3716338 A	19730213	US19710155154	19710621
US3723066 A	19730327	US19710155156	19710621
US3728079 A	19730417	US19710155152	19710621
US3728080 A	19730417	US19710155155	19710621
US3762879 A	19731002	US19710155153	19710621

Probable Assignee: HYCEL INC

Assignee(s):(std): HYCEL EUROPA NV ; HYCEL INC ; INMONT CORP ; MORAN J ; MORAN JOHN JOSEPH ; JOHN JOSEPH MORAN ; MORAN

Assignee(s): HYCEL INC US ; HYCEL EUROPA NV NL ; HYCEL EUROPA N V

Inventor(s):(std): JOHN JOSEPH MORAN ; JOSEPH MORAN JOHN ; MORAN J ; MORAN J J ; MORAN JOHN J ; MORAN JOHN JOSEPH

Inventor(s): JOHN J MORAN ; MORAN J J US ; MORAN J US

Agent(s): REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS

International class (IPC 8-9): B01L9/06 B01L99/00 B65G17/42 B65G49/00 F16K15/00 G01F11/02 G01J3/02 G01N1/10 G01N1/14 G01N21/00 G01N21/59 G01N33/48 G01N33/483 G01N35/02 G01N35/10 G05B19/04 (Advanced/Invention); B01L9/00 B01L99/00 B65G17/30 B65G49/00 F16K15/00 G01F11/02 G01J3/00 G01N1/10 G01N1/14 G01N21/00 G01N21/59 G01N33/48 G01N33/483 G01N35/02 G01N35/10 G05B19/04 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): B01L11/00 B01L9/06 B65G17/06 B65G17/42 B65G49/00 B67D5/34 F16K15/00 F16K15/02 G016N1/18 G01F11/02 G01F11/04 G01J3/02 G01N1/00 G01N1/10 G01N1/14 G01N1/18 G01N21/00 G01N21/02 G01N21/11 G01N21/22 G01N3/00 G01N31/00 G01N31/16 G01N31/22 G01N33/00 G01N33/16 G01N35/00 G01N35/04 G01N35/06 G05B19/00 G05B19/02 G05B19/04 G05B19/08

CPC: G01N35/021

European class: G01N35/02B

US class: 141/130 141/82 141/91 141/98 23/259 250/576 356/246 422/64 422/65 422/66 422/67 702/108 702/25 73/863.32 73/864.18 73/864.25

[Classification Explorer](#)

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Forward Citations: WO9610183, WO0218067, WO0218067, WO0128680, WO0128680, USRE30845, USRE30391, US9726551, US9632103, US9598723, US9528660, US9519000, US9513303, US9285382, US9274132, US9150908, US9140715, US9046455, US8996320, US8962308, US8956570, US8794825, US8246751, US8178350, US8058010, US8034610, US7878079, US7838283, US7608466, US7340324, US7115386, US7018587, US6878340, US6841129, US6562298, US6533553, US6296452, US5965447, US5905271, US5856194, US5795784, US5576215, US5350564, US5289385, US5216926, US4879242, US4820497, US4796197, US4664885, US4622208, US4590165, US4543238, US4526046, US4477578, US4459265, US4420254, US4387076, US4366119, US4363782, US4363781, US4359447, US4325910, US4318885, US4318884, US4315891, US4313735, US4297945, US4291986, US4281387, US4276258, US4276051, US4276048, US4271123, US4265855, US4260581, US4259289, US4259288, US4255788, US4236825, US4231989, US4224032, US4200607, US4169125, US4168955, US4166095, US4161508, US4158545, US4155978, US4140488, US4130395, US4115861, US4109314, US4090848, US4086058, US4078895, US4073620, US4070156, US4067694, US4058370, US4058367, US4054415, US4052161, US4046511, US4042338, US4039288, US4039287, US4036590, US4003834, US3985508, US3980433, US3972683, US3969079, US3933436, US3932133, US3932132, US3917455, US3883305, US3880589, US3869252, US3825410, US3822729, US3790346, US3776699, US3753657, US2014090728, US2011113900, US2011033349, US2010231904, US2010178204, US2009126515, US2009009757, US2009004691, US2008286753, US2008213804, US2008194034, US2006118492, US2005233409, US2004092731, US2002073647, US2002048810, US2002018734, JP49053792, JP2012055323, JP2012021894, JP2011078433, FR2412358, FR2387443, FR2066794, FR2066794, EP2199805, EP0289861, EP0037079, DE3344914, DE2841477, DE2710020, DE2514193, DE19542921, DE102004029909,

Abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A sample pick up and dispensing apparatus for picking up samples to be tested from a sample container and dis- ss5 charging them into a plurality of testing containers. A water filled pick up and dispensing conduit actuated by a cylinder and piston assembly for providing accurate handling of the samples. An air interface piston and cylinder assembly connected to the conduit and cleaning means connected to the conduit for flushing water therethrough thereby preventing dilution of the sample and cross-contamination between different samples. Means for expelling a portion of the test sample back into the sample container prior to dispensing samples into the testing con- tamers to insure constant delivery of the samples to the testing containers. CROSS- REFERENCES TO RELATED d0 APPLICATIONS This application is a division of co-pending patent application Ser. No. 737,065 filed June 14, 1968, entitled Automatic Chemical Testing Apparatus, now U.S. Pat.

Feb. 13, 1973

J. J. MORAN

3,716,338

SAMPLE PUSSED DISTILLING APPARATUS FOR CHEMICAL
TESTING APPARATUS

Original Filed June 16, 1966

20 Sheets-Sheet 1

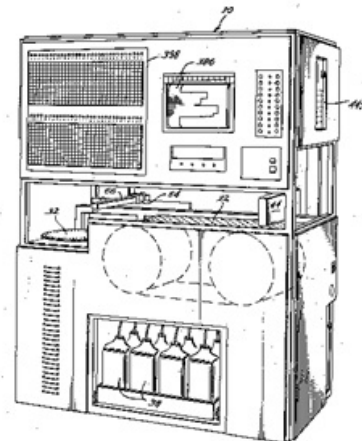


Fig. 1

John J. Moran

INVENTOR

By *James A. Smith*
William L. Smith

ATTORNEYS