

Search history

Search 1: FT=(STEAMER~ AND LOCK~ AND PUMP~ AND HEATER~) (Results 19051)

Search 2: FT=(STEAMER~ AND APPARATUS~ AND LOCK~ AND PUMP~ AND HEATER~ AND OUTPUT~ AND LIQUID~) (Results 4297)

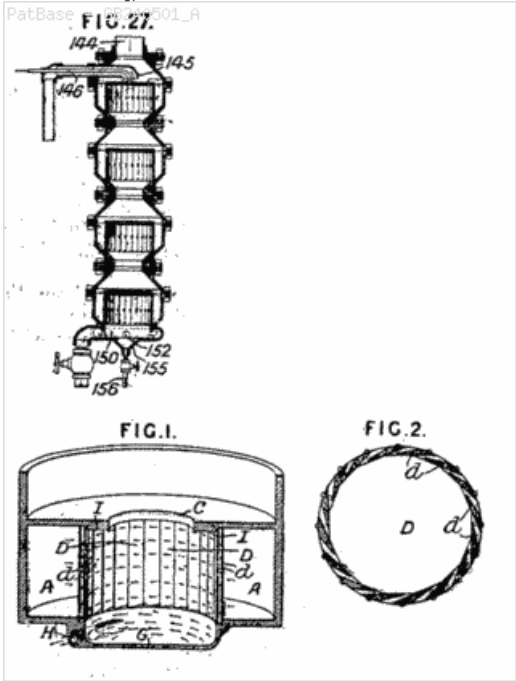
Title:	Making cartons.			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	 GB1050816 A	00000000		00000000
International class (IPC 8-9):	B65B3/02 (Advanced/Invention); B65B3/00 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	B65B3/02			
CPC:	B65B3/025			
European class:	B65B3/02C			
Classification Explorer				
Forward Citations:	US5069021, EP0413927, EP0092053,			

Abstract:

1,050,816. Making cartons. FMC CORPORATION. Aug. 6, 1963 [Aug. 10, 1962], No. 30931/63. Heading B5D. [Also in Divisions B8, G4 and H5] A machine for producing sealed cartons filled with **liquid** comprises means to set up collapsed tubular carton blanks, including folding in and securing their bottom closure flaps, means to invert the cartons during transfer to the filling and closing **apparatus** and to turn the cartons through 90 degrees about their longitudinal axis during such transfer, means to sterilize the cartons and then to fill and seal them. General description. Figs. 2, 6, 7, 9a. The machine operates on two lines of cartons simultaneously, the various devices being duplicated throughout. Stacks of collapsed cartons, Fig. 6, in a magazine 54 are urged towards setting up means 57 and forced on to mandrels of an intermittently rotatable turret 51 with their bottom closure flaps radially outermost. The mandrels are indexed past bottom flap **heating**, folding and sealing means and the cartons ejected from them through guides 68 which turn them through 90 degrees and deposit them open side uppermost in holders on intermittently moving conveyers 52a, 52b. Means 71 partially folds in the top closures, ultra-violet sterilizing devices 73 enter the cartons, the cartons are filled by means 76, tabs 116, 117, Fig. 9a, are bent outwardly and the surfaces to be sealed **heated** by elements 77, 78 and folded down and secured by means 82. A coding device 83 marks the cartons and an ejector 84 pushes them transverse to the conveyers 52a, 52b on to discharge conveyers 86. Cartons, Figs. 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9a. The cartons may be of laminated board, coated on both sides with thermoplastic material. The bottom closure flaps 102, 103, 106, 108 are conventional and include an overlap portion 107. The top closure includes tabs 116, 118 to which portions 119, 121 of the sides from which they extend are sealed, lips 122, 123 extending from the other sides being secured in overlapping relation on to the portions 119, 121 to complete the closure, Figs. 7, 9a. Crease lines 96, 97 in the front wall 91 facilitate slight bending during pouring. The cardboard, but not the coatings, is perforated along a score line 114 on flaps 112, 113 and along scores on the flap 109 to assist opening. Feeding and setting up collapsed cartons, Figs. 2, 6, 30, 31, 34, 38a, 42, 43. The carton stack for each production line is supported on rails 512 at station 1 and urged forward by weight actuated pushers 514, Figs. 30, 31, these engaging the stack by retractable latches 522 which enable fresh stacks to be loaded behind the pushers and the latter drawn back by handles 516. A buzzer (not shown) indicates depletion of supplies. The magazines are vibrated to assist the carton forward movement. The foremost carton abuts fingers 531, 532, Fig. 34, which engage edge portions of the rearwardly facing closure flaps, and a pivoted gate 571 and an abutment 568 on a fixed plate 662. The gate 571 pivots to square the opposed carton edge against the abutment and spring the forward panels slightly outwards and a suction head 588 on parallel linkage, Figs. 38a, 42, engages a leading panel to square the carton, oversquare it to break the creases and return it to square. Pivoted plates 636, 637, Fig. 42, at station 2 then close in against the carton sides to maintain squareness. An ultra-sonic detector, Figs. 42, 43, is provided to initiate machine stoppage in the event that a carton instead of squaring should assume the L-shape shown in dashed lines. A transmitter 667 (not detailed) is connected to an adaptor 671, the opening of which is normally covered by a set-up carton so that signals are passed on to a receiver 668. An L-shaped carton leaves the opening free and the lack of signal at the receiver stops the machine. Forming carton bottom closures, Figs. 8a, 8b, 11, 52, 67. A vertically reciprocating pusher (not shown) forces each erected carton on to one of a series of mandrels 58 on the turret 51 through guides 699, 701, Fig. 11, at station 3. The mandrels index to a position, station 4, where a folding head 62 advances inward radially so that initially cam-operated pivoted fingers 728, Fig. 52, press in part way flaps 102, 103, Fig. 8a, and then converging walls 717 partially fold in flaps 106, 108. At station 5, a **heater** 64 blows hot sterile air on the closure flaps. It approaches radially so that a central portion 774, Fig. 57, enters the carton end, while outer chambers 766 pass externally of flaps 102, 103. The air is blown through a chamber 791 containing an electric **heating** coil and escapes through perforations 779. In transit to station 6, a plate 817 completes the folding down of the closure and a watercooled sealing head 822, Fig. 11, presses the closure against the mandrel end. The head and mandrel end have projections 829, 168 and the head a groove (not shown), the projections blocking by crushing potential flow passages and the groove accommodating the overlapping lip 107, Fig. 8b. Station 7 may accommodate bottom marking **apparatus** (not described) and at station 8 compressed sterile air passing along the hollow mandrels, blows off the cartons, through the guides 78 on to the conveyers 52a, 52b.

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB240501 A	00000000		00000000
International class (IPC 1-7):	F04D29/44			
Forward Citations:	US4255410, US4062663,			

Abstract:
240,501. Marks, E. C. R., (Peoples Savings and Trust Co. of Pittsburgh). March 25, 1924. Jet condensers; progressive evaporators; separate heater and evaporator apparatus.- Relates to non- rotary apparatus for the centrifugal treatment of fluids, and its applications include separating, condensing, and distilling. The liquid or gas to be treated is led from a space A, Fig. 1, through a ring of long, narrow, overlapping blades d, Fig. 2, which give it a whirling movement in the space D. The contained solids or heavier components are reeetived by the fixed bowl G and discharged through a tangential duct H, while the lighter constituents are delivered through an outlet C in a cover I, the opening C having a smaller diameter than the bowl G. Fig. 27 shows four superimposed units acting as a jet condenser with pipes 144, 145 for admitting steam and condensing water respectively. Water is expelled through an opening 152 in the bowl 150, exhaust air through a pipe 146, and any separated oil is discharged through a cone 155 and pipe 156. For distilling liquids, a unit with a closed casing is used, the liquid being introduced at a high temperature and pressure in the form of a jet which vaporizes, the vapour being freed from solids as already described. For distilling petroleum oils, steam may be used to pick up a shower of oil in the devices, and to carry off the lighter vaporized constituents of the oil, the oil residue being centrifugally discharged from the bowl and passed to the next centrifugal unit. Specifications 24253/06, 6206/12, and 203,395, [Class 23, Centrifugal machines and c.], are referred to.

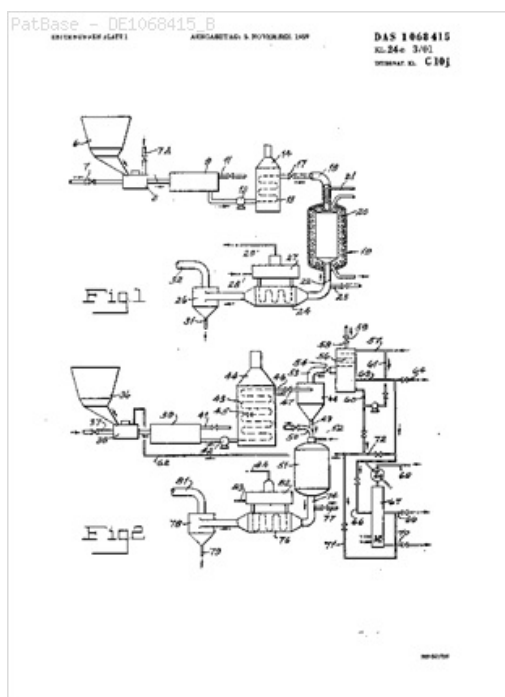


Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	 DE1068415 A	00000000		00000000
	 DE1068415 B	00000000		00000000
International class (IPC 8-9):	C10J3/46 (Advanced/Invention); C10J3/46 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	C01B3/00 C10J3/10			
CPC:	C10J3/485 C10J2300/0933			
European class:	C10J3/46 C10J3/48D M10J300/09D6B			
Classification Explorer				
Forward Citations:	DE2167090,			

Abstract:

Source: DE1068415A [DE] (Claim1) Verfahren zur Erzeugung von Synthese- oder Brenngasen durch Vergasen fester Brennstoffe, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass feste Brennstoffteilchen in einer verdampfenden Flüssigkeit suspendiert werden, die Suspension in stetigem Strom durch eine Heizzone geleitet und dabei so erhitzt wird, dass die Flüssigkeit verdampft, wobei eine in starkem Wirbel fließende Dispersion der Brennstoffteilchen in dem Dampf der Flüssigkeit entsteht, und schliesslich die Brennstoffteilchen zusammen mit dem Dampf und gegebenenfalls den in der Heizzone entstehenden Destillationsprodukten oder nur mit einem Teil des Dampfes und der Destillationsprodukte oder auch nach Trennung von dem Dampf und den Destillationsprodukten in eine Vergasungszone geleitet und dort mit Sauerstoff vergast werden.

Machine translation: Are (Claim1) A process for producing synthesis or fuel gases by gasification of solid fuels, characterized in that solid fuel particles in a volatile liquid suspended in the sugar suspension, passed the suspension in a constant current through a heating zone and yet so heated is that the liquid evaporates, wherein a current flowing in a strong vortex dispersion of the fuel material particles in the vapor of the liquid escapes stands, and finally to gather the fuel particles with the steam and optionally the resulting in the heating zone Distillation products or with only part of the steam and the distillation products or even after separation directed opening of the steam and the Distillation products in a gasification zone and gassed with oxygen.



Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE1050956 A	00000000		00000000
	DE1050956 B	00000000		00000000

International class
(IPC 8-9): F04F5/26 F04F5/46 (Advanced/Invention);
F04F5/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): F04F5/12

CPC: F04F5/26 F04F5/466 F04F5/467

European class: 27D5B F04F5/26 F04F5/46P F04F5/46S

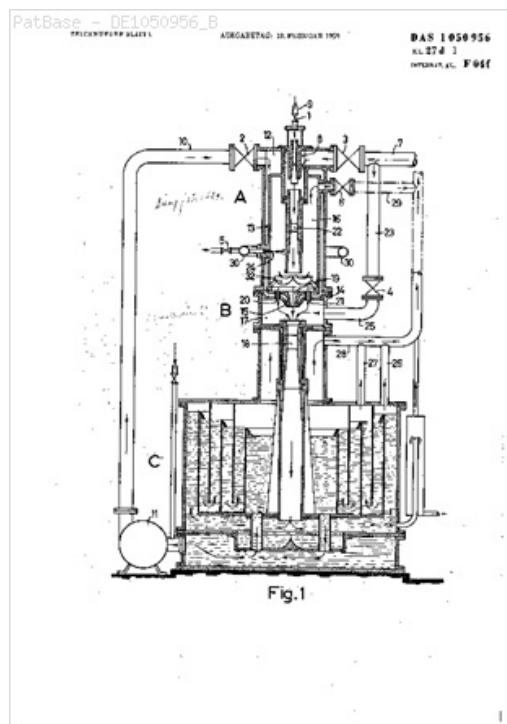
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: DE1120065, DE1087748,

Abstract:

Source: DE1050956A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. Pumpenaggregat, insbesondere Vakuum **pumpe**, bestehend aus einem mit von aussen zu gefuehrtem Dampf betriebenen Dampfstrahler und einem mittels einer vorzugsweise durch einen die Entlueftung ermoeoglichenden Sammelbehaelter um gewaelzten Fluessigkeitsmenge betriebenen Fluessig keitsstrahler, welche zu einer Baueinheit zusam- inengefasst sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass durch Verstellen von Absperrorganen (1 bis 6) wahlweise jeder der beiden Strahler(A, B) fuer sich unabhaengig vom anderen oder nach Belieben beide Strahler in Reihen- oder Parallelschaltung gemeinsam betreibbar sind.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 **Pump** unit, in particular vacuum **pump**, comprising the outside of a with of at operated **steam**-powered **steam** radiator and a means of a preferably keitsstrahler through a vent ermoeoglichenden collection container to gewaelzten flow of **liquid** driven **Liquid**, which are to form a unit inengefasst together, characterized in that by adjusting of shut-off (1-6) either each of the two emitters (A, B) are independent for common operated by the other or both as desired emitters in series or parallel connection.



Title: 29090/51. Classes 94 (1) and 125 (2). Relates to machines for forming and applying end closures to open-ended cartons of...

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB700586 A	00000000		00000000

International class (IPC 8-9): B31B17/00 B31F1/00 B65B7/28 (Advanced/Invention);
B31B17/00 B31F1/00 B65B7/28 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): B65B7/28

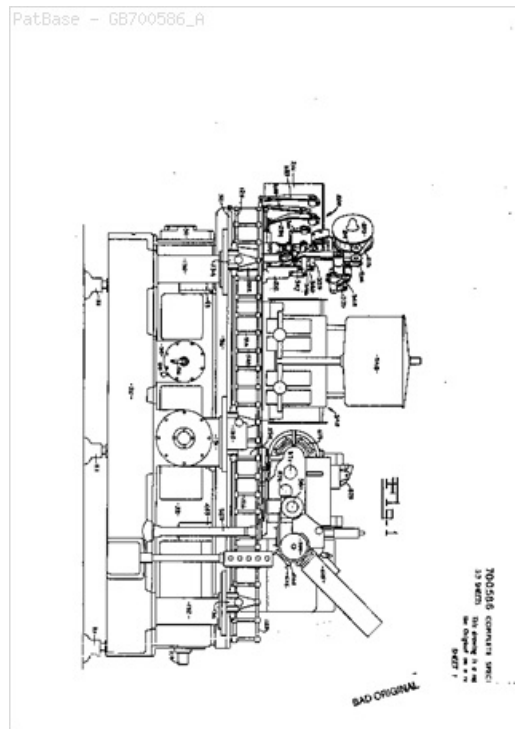
CPC: B65B7/285 B31F1/0083 B31B2105/00 B31B2105/0022 B31B2110/30

European class: B31B17/00 B31F1/00C4 B65B7/28F1 L31B217/06E1 L31B217/08A

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

700,586. Closures cartons. OSWEGO FALLS CORPORATION. Dec. 12, 1915, No. 29090/51. Classes 94 (1) and 125 (2). Relates to machines for forming and applying end closures to open-ended cartons of rectangular cross-section in which one corner of the carton has applied to it a strip 427 of e.g. foil to prevent sealing of the closure at that corner and then a closure blank 614 is so applied to the filled carton that a depressed central part lies below the top of the carton and the peripheral part forms an inverted channel 900, 901 over the side walls of the carton after which the closure is sealed to the carton. The carton may be that described in Specification 669,369, the closure being weakened at 1070 to form a pouring aperture at the corner to which the strip 427 is applied. In its broadest aspect, the invention resides in the device, described below, for applying the closure blank to the carton. General description: (Figs. 1, 3, 4). A base 20 is supported on feet 21 and carries a housing 22 containing a main cam-shaft 24 driving the various units of the machine. Empty cartons are fed into the machine at 193 and split into two streams 192, the streams passing along two parallel guide rails 32, being traversed intermittently by fingers carried on a reciprocating frame 125, 126. The rails 32 can be set at one of three heights to accommodate quart, pint or half-pint cartons. Firstly cartons are deposited on elevators 248 which raise them to, a unit 200 which applies to one corner the foil strip 427 cut from a reel 203. Secondly the cartons pass beneath a filler unit 548 forming no part of the present invention. Thirdly they are raised by elevators 523 and have there applied the closures 614 which are withdrawn from a magazine 615 conveyed through a **heated** chamber, pushed into the applying head and applied. Fourthly, the cartons are raised by elevators 512 to have the closures sealed to the cartons by **heated** sealing heads of a unit 911. Fifthly, the cartons are raised by elevators 522 to repeat the sealing by further heads in unit 911 to ensure perfect sealing. Carton detector fingers are associated with the conveyer rails 32, so that the unit 200 and the closure-applying unit are inoperative if a carton is missing from the procession. Conveyer rail elevating mechanism (Figs. 3, 6, 18). The rails 32 are mounted on inverted channels 36 having, at each end, depending sleeves 44 surrounding vertical shafts 33 which are threaded at their lower ends and can therefore be elevated by rotation of geared nuts 50 which mesh with gears 51 rotated by a gear 53 carried at each end of a shaft 54 extending longitudinally of the machine. Shaft 54 is geared to a transverse shaft 65 having a gear 64 driven from above by a gear in a housing 58. This housing contains reduction gear between a hand-operable crank 56 and the drive to gear 64. Detent means within the housing prevent operation of the crank 56 unless the prime mover for the machine is at rest and also prevent restarting of the prime mover by knob 99 unless the rails 32 are set in one of the three positions for quart pint or half-pint cartons. A slight trimming adjustment can, however, be effected. Carton feeding mechanism (Figs. 1, 3 and 21). The frame 125, 126 carries three sets of fingers 127, 128, 129, all of which engage quart cartons, the two uppermost of which engage pint cartons, and the uppermost of which engages half-pint cartons. The frames are carried each on three shafts 175 having rack portions 176 engaging geared parts 153 of a longitudinally extending shaft 143. This shaft is mounted in housings 134, 135, 136 slidably carried on the tops of pillars 130, 131, 132. Shaft 143 is rotated to advance and retract the shafts 175 by its geared part 153 meshing with a rack 154 reciprocated vertically through connectors 155, 156, 157, the latter of which is connected to a cam roller (not shown) co-operating with a cam track 162 in a cam disc 163. This disc is driven by a shaft 164 driven by the main shaft 24 through gearing 168, 169. Shaft 164 also carries a cam disc 180, the cam track 181 c.f. which co-operates with a roller connected to a lever 187 having a gear segment 190 meshing with a gear 185 driving a rack 183 fixed to the housing 135 which is thus reciprocated longitudinally of the machine, the carton traversing fingers being similarly reciprocated as a result. The cam tracks 162, 181 are so disposed that the fingers move in a rectangle, transversely to engage the cartons, longitudinally forwards to advance them, transversely to disengage the cartons and longitudinally backward to complete the cycle. Carton elevators (Figs. 69, 72, 78). A slider 473 is reciprocated longitudinally in guides 471 in the base of the housing 22 by a cam-roller 474 co-operating with a cam track 475 in a cam disc 470 mounted on shaft 24. Arms 478 are oscillated about their pivots 479 by rollers 482 carried thereby engaging a groove 483 in the slider and are formed with racks 484 which oscillate vertically extending shafts 486 coupled to shafts 490 which are square in cross-section. Shafts 490 are slidably fitted in squared sleeves 501 which drive shafts 495 journaled in blocks 494 fitted in the channels 36 beneath rails 32. Shaft 495 carries a gear 496 meshing with a rack 505 which is clamped to a longitudinally extending rod 506 which is thus reciprocated to and fro. Rod 506 carries between abutments 527, 529 (Fig. 78) a sleeve 526 which is loaded by a spring 528 and has a rack driving a gear 531 meshing with a rack 533 on the stem 524 of the elevator 248. The other elevators 512, 522, 523 are similarly actuated by reciprocation of the rod 506. Foil strip applicator 200 (Figs. 26, 28, 39, 59, 63, 65). This device is mounted on a pillar 202 supported on the housing 22 and comprises a mechanism casing 201 on the front end of which are arranged a pair of applicator heads 212 one over each stream of cartons. The housing (Fig. 28) lies at 45 degrees to the line of the machine so that the applicators are in correct position to apply the foil to the corners of the cartons. Casing 201 contains a cam shaft which drives various shafts and is driven through a shaft 208 in pillar 202 and gearing 209, 210 by the main shaft 24 (Fig. 4). Each applicator comprises the elements shown in Fig. 39, and has a base plate 224 secured to the casing 201. In operation, a carton is raised by an elevator 248 so that a corner enters between members 240, 241 which are V-shaped in cross-section to fit the corner. Member 241 is then moved about its pivot 243 by descent of a rod 227 having a portion camming on a boss 249, to clamp the carton against member 240. A slider 259 is simultaneously moved forward to cause a knife 258 to cut off a piece 257 from the foil strip 213 (Fig. 59). Slider 259 also carries a cutter 261 to pierce a notch in the next strip section in the position which will ultimately be in the corner of the carton. Next a slider 251 is advanced against the action of a spring 253 to clamp the piece 257 of foil against the 'outside' of the carton. Next (Fig. 63) a slider 264 is advanced to fold the upstanding part of the strip piece over the carton edge, the slider having a leading finger 265 which forms a tuck in the part which will lie in the corner. Next (Fig. 650) the sliders 259, 264 are retracted and a member 266 is lowered by a rod 268 to press the strip piece against the inner wall of the carton. The member 241 is then retracted and the carton descends. The sliders 251, 259, 264, are reciprocated by connectors 284, 290, 295 actuated by shafts 282, 287, 293. Rods 227 and 268 are reciprocated by linkages 346, 347 and 339, 340 respectively. In the applicator, the strip 213 is fed down a channel 238 which is straight at the top but develops into a right angled cross-section at the bottom to shape the strip to the carton corner. It is fed down the channel by a roll 220 acting against an adjustable pressure roll 221, and carried on a shaft 310 rotated step by step by a pawl 317 operated by shaft 299 through a linkage 300, 303, 301, 304, 306. This linkage also operates a further linkage 314, 331, 330, 328 to cause a feed roller 215 to reciprocate vertically to draw the strip 213 from a spool 203. During descent of the roller 215 the strip is held against backward motion by a device 367. If no carton is present at this stage, the detectors energize a solenoid in a casing 397 to cause a plunger to rise to contact a roller 429 carried by pawl 317 to disengage the latter and so interrupt the strip feed. The solenoid also moves a link 454 (Fig. 26) to disengage a link 448 connecting the connector 290 to the slider 259 so that the strip cutters do not operate. The carton detectors are described in detail. Closure feed and conditioning **apparatus** (Fig. 93). After passing the filling **apparatus**, the closures are applied by applicators 750 (Fig. 86) one above each guide rail 32, the closures being fed thereto from conditioners disposed outside the rails 32 one on each side. These units are supported on a central pillar 554 and on side pillars 559 supported on the base 20. Each conditioner comprises a base 556 and contains a driven shaft 579 which rotates intermittently through a Geneva mechanism and gear train (not shown) a pair of chain: sprockets 563, the chains 605 of which are led over further spring-stressed sprockets 999. The chains carry closure carriers 608 comprising side members and two cross pieces 609 on which are mounted resilient holders 612. The closure magazine 615 is mounted adjacent sprockets 599 and, during a still period of the chains, a suction head 618 is advanced and retracted by a link 626 connected to an arm 624 having a roller 623 following a cam 622 on shaft 579. Plunger 618 is connected to a vacuum pipe 633 but, when the plunger is retracted, a ball valve 637 is unseated by a stationary pin 642 so that the section is vented. During retraction, the plunger draws



Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE891910 A	00000000		00000000
	DE891910 C	00000000		00000000

International class
(IPC 8-9): C07C7/11 (Advanced/Invention);
C07C7/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): C10K1/18

CPC: C07C7/11

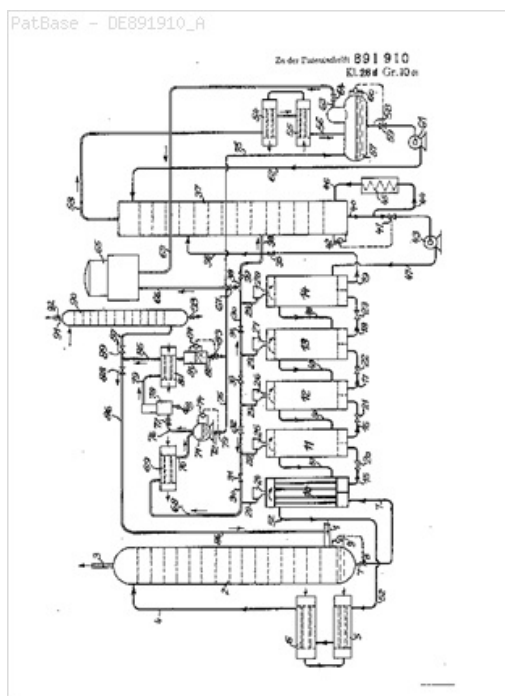
European class: C07C7/11

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE891910C [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE: z. Verfahren zur Gewinnung niedrigsiedender, normalerweise gasfoermiger Kohlenwasserstoff., insbesondere von aethylen und aefhan, aus Gasen durch Absorption mittels fluessiger Waschmittel unter erhoehtem Druck und Entfernung aus den selben durch Druckminderung und nachfolgende, bei erhoehter Temperatur stattfindende Ab treibung, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das be ladene Waschmittel in einer Mehrzahl hinter einander folgender Waermeaustauscher stufen weise durch das heisse abgetriebene Waschmittel erwaermt und in Verbindung damit, gegebenen falls auch stufenweise, entspannt wird und daB die Verfluechtigungs- und Entspannungsgase der letzten Stufe oder wahlweise zusammenfaBbaren Gruppe von Stufen mit den Abtriebserzeug- nissen vereinigt, dagegen die Verfluechtigungs- und Entspannungsgase aller uebrigen vorherigen Stufen fuer sich abgeleitet oder nach Druck erhoehung in das Ausgangsgas zurueckgefuehrt werden.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 CLAIMS: For method of obtaining niedrigsiedender, usually of gaseous hydrocarbon., Particularly ethylene and aefhan, from gases by absorption using **liquid** detergent under elevated pressure and distance from the same by pressure reduction and subsequent, with raised temperature which takes place from abortion, characterized by that the be as gradual overloaded detergent in a plurality in a row following **heat** exchangers by the hot aborted detergent **heated** and in connection therewith, given appropriate, also stepwise, is expanded and that the volatilisation and relaxing gases of the final stage or optionally zusammenfaBbaren group of stages with the be united Abtriebserzeug-Nissen, however, the volatilisation of all the rest and relaxation gases are derived for previous levels or raising pressure partially ascribed to the initial gas.

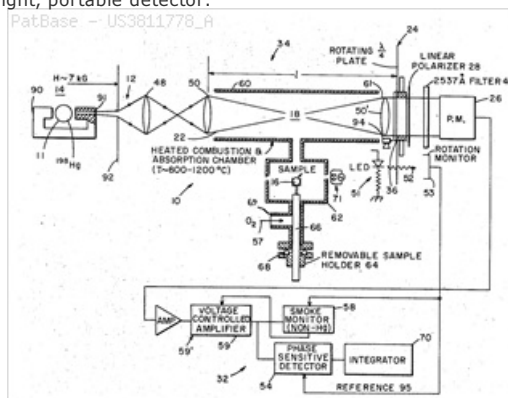


Title: ISOTOPE-SHIFT ZEEMAN EFFECT SPECTROMETER**Priority:** US19720288801 19720913 US19730336579 19730228 US19740442280 19740213
US19740491095 19740723

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	CA999757 A1	19761116	CA19740191628	19740204
	DE2346240 A1	19740328	DE19732346240	19730913
	GB1420044 A	19760107	GB19730037345	19730807
	JP49069389 A2	19740704	JP19730103698	19730913
	US3811778 A	19740521	US19730336579	19730228
	US3914054 A	19751021	US19740442280	19740213
	US3957375 A	19760518	US19740491095	19740723
	US442280 A	18901209		00000000
	USB442280 I	19750128	US19740442280	19740213

Probable Assignee: ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**Assignee(s):(std):** UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH ; U S ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION W ; ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ; US ENERGY RESEARCH DEV ADMINIS ; US GOVERNMENT ; US ENERGY**Assignee(s):** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OF THE OF AMERICA AS REPRESENTED BY THE ; UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OF THE OF AMERICA REPRESENTED BY UNITE D STATES ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AS ; US ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ; UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OF THE OF AMERICA REPRESENTED BY AS ; ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION US ; HADEISHI TETSUO ; OF OF AMERICA RE AS US GOV ; UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ADMINIST ; THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS REPRESENTED BY THE ; U S ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ; UNITED STATES (GOVERNMENT OF THE) OF AMERICA... ; UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ; THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**Inventor(s):(std):** HADEISHI T ; HADEISHI TETSUO**Inventor(s):** HADEISHI T US**International class (IPC 8-9):** G01J3/30 G01J3/42 G01N21/31 G01N33/02 G01N33/12 G02B5/30 G02F1/01 (Advanced/Invention); G01J3/30 G01J3/42 G01N21/31 G01N33/02 G02B5/30 G02F1/01 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** G01J3/30 G01J3/42 G01N21/22 G01N21/31 G01N21/33 G01N21/34 G01N21/56 G01N21/71 G01N33/12 G02F1/29**CPC:** G02B5/3083 G02F1/0131 G01N33/12 B66B9/00 G01N2021/3111 G01N33/02 G01N21/3103**European class:** G01N21/31A G01N33/02 G01N33/12 G02B5/30R G02F1/01M2**US class:** 187/338 250/573 250/575 356/311 356/312 356/316 356/320 356/323 356/364 356/365 356/51 356/85 359/281[Classification Explorer](#)**Cited documents:** US3676004 A, US3544789 A, US3495912 A, US3449565 A, US2753754 A,**Forward Citations:** WO8700272, US9823188, US9581911, US9470982, US9316772, US8861084, US8785209, US8711479, US8482717, US8482201, US8358409, US8320043, US8289623, US8279524, US8270077, US8259393, US6084708, US5679957, US5434665, US4834535, US4718763, US4627014, US4462685, US4415265, US4178102, US4035079, US4032786, US3937577, US2011195519, US2011188019, US2011149279, US2011148294, US2011026020, US2010177293, US2010175534, US2010045957, US2009002675, US2008316598, US2008316459, US2008273204, US2007081114, US2006291057, JP2011129524, GB2178841, EP2337059, EP2336748, EP2282193, DE102009059705, CN102621082,**Abstract:**

Apparatus and method employing a beam containing specific Zeeman components for rapidly and accurately detecting the presence of trace amounts of a specific biologically dangerous metal element, such as Hg, that contaminates a host substance, such as food. In one embodiment for detecting Hg in fish, the **apparatus** comprises first means for **heating** a fish sample containing mercury to 950 DEGREES C to form a vapor, second means for transmitting a focused light beam through the vapor in the form of light spectra produced from a mercury isotope in a magnetic field parallel to the light spectra, said spectra containing 2537 Å light having specific Zeeman components that are equally scattered and differentially absorbed by the Hg in the vapor, comprising a circularly polarized sigma monitoring component that is attenuated by absorption by the mercury in the vapor an amount corresponding to the amount of mercury in the sample and a circularly polarized unabsorbed sigma reference component, said beam then being transmitted through a circular polarization selector for alternately periodically transmitting the respective components passing through the vapor, and a filter for passing only the 2537 Å from the transmitted light beam to means for detecting said remaining components after the beam is so transmitted, as a measure of the mercury in the sample. In practice, a rotating quarter (1/4 lambda) plate and a linear polarizer having a 2537 Å filter alternately periodically transmits the respective components to a single photomultiplier for providing a light-weight, portable detector.



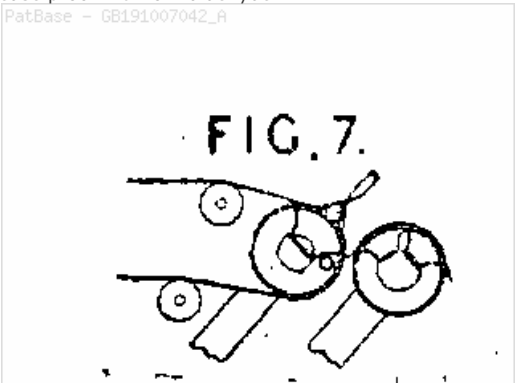
Title: Improvements in Paper Making.
Priority: 19091007

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB191007042 A	19110216		00000000

Probable Assignee: MILLSPAUGH WILLIAM HULSE
Assignee(s):(std): MILLSPAUGH WILLIAM HULSE
Assignee(s): WILLIAM HULSE MILLSPAUGH
Inventor(s):(std): MILLSPAUGH WILLIAM HULSE
Inventor(s): WILLIAM HULSE MILLSPAUGH
International class (IPC 8-9): D21F9/02 (Advanced/Invention);
D21F9/00 (Core/Invention)
CPC: D21F9/02
European class: D21F9/02

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
7042. Millspaugh, W. H. Oct. 7, 1909 [Convention date]. Waterproofing.- Paper may be impregnated with waterproofing solution by means of spray-pipes, rolls, or baths, or other wellknown means mounted over a suction roll such as is described in Specification 16,184/08, [Clas 96, Paper and c.], and may be rendered grease proof with formaldehyde.



Title: Improved Process for the Commercial Utilisation of Peat.

Priority: 19110803

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB191117610 A	19121104		00000000

Probable Assignee: RIGBY THOMAS

Assignee(s):(std): RIGBY THOMAS ; SOEDERLUND OLOF ; TESTRUP NILS

Assignee(s): THOMAS RIGBY ; NILS TESTRUP ; OLOF SOEDERLUND

Inventor(s):(std): RIGBY THOMAS ; SOEDERLUND OLOF ; TESTRUP NILS

Inventor(s): THOMAS RIGBY ; NILS TESTRUP ; OLOF SOEDERLUND

International class
(IPC 8-9): C10F5/00 (Advanced/Invention);
C10F5/00 (Core/Invention)

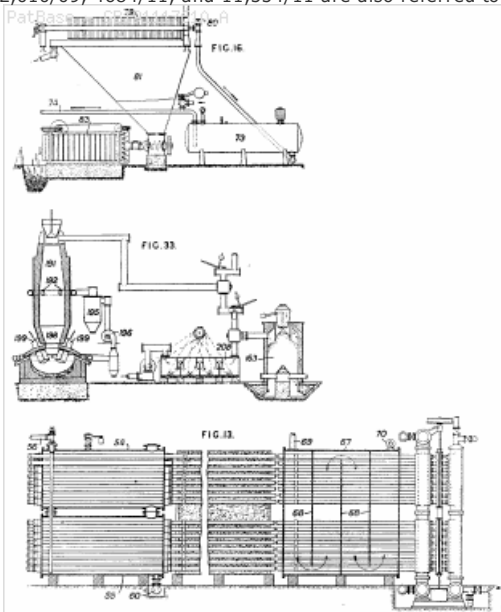
CPC: C10F5/00

European class: C10F5/00

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

17,610. Testrup, N., Rigby, T., and S derlund, O. Aug. 3. Peat, preparing for use as fuel. A process for utilizing peat for the production of ammonia and fuel consists in subjecting the peat to "wet - carbonization," removing the bulk of its accompanying liquid matter by internally transmitted pressure, as in a filter-press, and then removing more water by externally applied pressure. This further quantity of water may alternatively be removed by a wasteheat drying-method employing hot products of combustion from apparatus employed in the process. The peat thus partly dried is used in gas - producers adapted for ammonia recovery, at least such a portion of the peat being so gasified as will supply the fuel needs of the process, and a balance of gaseous or solid fuel being produced. In one modification, the peat, dried to a water content of 55 per cent, is divided into two portions, one being used, either with or without briquetting, in the gas-producer, and the other for making fuel briquettes, the steam and air from the drying in the briquetting process being used in the gas-producer. In another modification, all of the partly dried peat is used in the gas-producer for the production of sulphate of ammonia, tar, and gas for use in the process, as well as for the generation of electricity. In a third modification, the peat, dried to a water content of 68 per cent, is partly delivered directly to the gas-producer and partly to the briquetting-plant, the briquettes being either all used in the producer with the partly dried peat, or partly used in the producer and partly used as fuel elsewhere. Peat is excavated from the bog and introduced into a disintegrator adapted to cut the peat fibres and reduce the mass to a fluid condition to enable it to be pumped through a pipe line to the factory, as described in Specifications 13,391/10 and 13,281/11. It is then, if necessary, further subdivided and forced through the tubes of a wet-carbonizer in the manner described in Specification 6041/10. This apparatus may be heated either by a gas burner or by flue gases as described in Specification 14,131/11, [Class 51 (ii), Furnaces and c. for applying and c.], or by superheated steam. In the last - mentioned case the carbonizer tubes are enclosed in boiler shells 54, 55, Fig. 13, to which steam is admitted through a pipe 56, water of condensation leaving by a pipe 60. The incoming raw peat may be heated by the warm effluent from filterpresses used in a subsequent part of the process, by passing the effluent through a receptacle 67 enclosing the part of the tubes which the peat first enters. The hot liquid enters by a pipe 69 and leaves by an outlet 70, baffles 68 being arranged to prolong its path in contact with the carbonizer tubes. The carbonizer tubes may be cleaned by the means set forth in Specifications 5467/11 and 9105/11, [both in Class 55 (i), Coking and c. The heat necessary for effecting wet - carbonization may be obtained by introducing steam under pressure directly into the material. The pulp from the carbonizer then enters a receiver 73, Fig. 16, by a pipe 74 and passes through a valve 80 to a filterpress 79. The material from the filter - press is thrown into a bunker 81 and conveyed to a press 83 of the band type such as is described in Specification 13,656/10, [Class 46, Filtering and c. For the band press a drier such as that described in Specification 16,958/11 may be substituted, which employs hot flue gases from the carbonizer. Further drying may be effected by reducing the press-cake material to a finely divided condition in a pulverizer and introducing this into a current of heated gas, from which by means of a cyclone extractor the peat dust is finally removed as described in Specification 14,624/11. The dried material can be then subjected to compression in a brick-making machine or the like to convert it into a form suitable for fuel in the producer. Tar such as that obtained as a by-product in the gas-producer plant may be added to the material prior to or during compression to obtain a briquette of higher calorific value. Ammonia-recovery gas-producer plant may be used in conjunction with the drying and briquetting plant as described in Specification 12,013/10, [Class 55 (i), Coking and c.], so that the waste steam from the driers may be employed in the producer blast, or the vapours from the driers may be used to superheat the peat for briquetting before being supplied to the producer. The process may be rendered still more economical by combining an electric smelting-furnace, deriving its energy from the producer gas, with the gas-producer, and utilizing as reducing-agent coke or charcoal obtained either by the coking of the briquettes or press cake in by-product ovens or in the manner described below. The gas from the producer 163, Fig. 33, is drawn into the ammoniarecovery plant 208, into which also pass distillation gases from the shaft 191 of the furnace. As reducing-agent the charcoal obtained by charring peat in the upper part of the shaft may be employed. Passages 192 in the shaft connect with a dust separator 195 and fan 196, by which gases drawn off from the passages 192 are passed into the upper part of the crucible 198 in which the electrodes 199 are situated. Air may be admitted into the shaft to burn the gas therein and so obtain a higher temperature. It may be desirable to use steam for power and heating throughout the process, the producer gas being in this case burned under steam boilers. Specifications 10,834/03, 20,420/03, 12,010/09, 4684/11, and 11,554/11 are also referred to.



Title: Improvements relating to Rotary Air and Gas Compressors.

Priority: 19120729

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB191217538 A	19130729		00000000

Probable Assignee: HAYES ROBIN ARDEN

Assignee(s):(std): HAYES ROBIN ARDEN

Assignee(s): ROBIN ARDEN HAYES

Inventor(s):(std): HAYES ROBIN ARDEN

Inventor(s): ROBIN ARDEN HAYES

International class (IPC 8-9): F04D17/18 (Advanced/Invention);
F04D17/00 (Core/Invention)

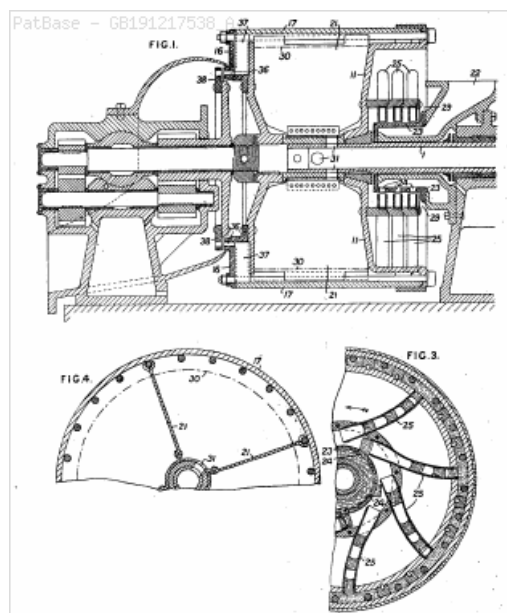
CPC: F04D17/18

European class: F04D17/18

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

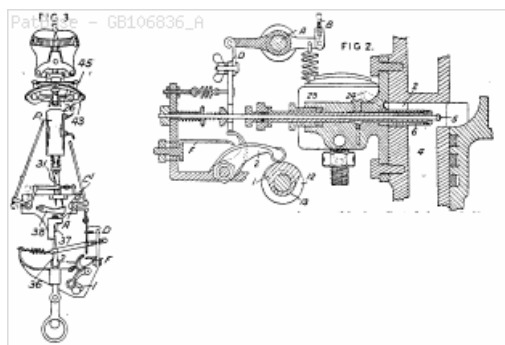
17,538. Hayes, R. A. July 29. Separators for gaseous substances.-In a gascompressor and c. plugs of **liquid** and gas are alternately picked up by rotating channels 25 having preferably a spiral twist and are delivered outwards into a rotating separating- chamber 17 fitted with radial partitions 21. The air is discharged through ducts 31 into a hollow shaft 1 communicating with a receiver. The **liquid**, which forms an annulus with a surface indicated by the line 30, may have its energy utilized by delivering it inwards under the compressed-air pressure through radiating partitions 37 in a chamber 16 and discharging it through nozzles 36 on to a turbine-wheel 38 geared, for example, to the compressor shaft. The turbine-wheel may be dispensed with, and backwardly-directed discharge nozzles may be employed for the **liquid**. In a modification, the separating-chamber 17 may rotate at a slower speed than the member carrying the channels 25, and may receive energy from the **liquid** delivered by the channels 25, into curved channels arranged in this chamber.



Title:	Improvements in Means for Controlling the Speed and Power of Internal Combustion Engines			
Priority:	GB19160003562 19160310			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB106836 A	19170611	GB19160003562	19160310
Probable Assignee:	ILLINGWORTH ALFRED HOLDEN			
Assignee(s):(std):	ILLINGWORTH ALFRED HOLDEN			
Assignee(s):	ALFRED HOLDEN ILLINGWORTH			
Inventor(s):(std):	ILLINGWORTH ALFRED HOLDEN			
Inventor(s):	ALFRED HOLDEN ILLINGWORTH			
International class (IPC 8-9):	F02B69/06 F02B75/02 (Advanced/Invention); F02B69/00 F02B75/02 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	F02D17/00			
CPC:	F02B69/06 F02B75/021 F02B2075/025			
European class:	F02B69/06 F02B75/02C R02B75/02S2			

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

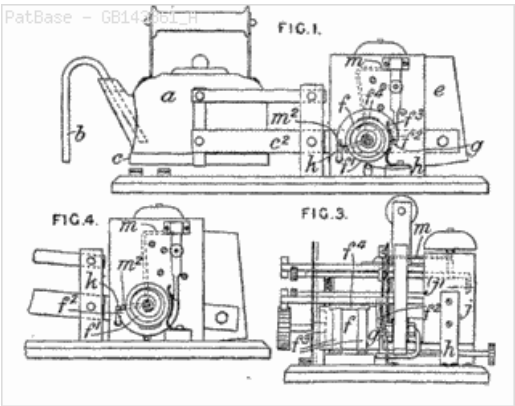
Regulating. - A twostroke-cycle engine is regulated by acting upon the fuel supply so that the piston receives an impulse every fourth stroke only, and then, if necessary, the impulses are made to cease. In multicylinder engines, in order that the torque may be uniform during regulating, the cylinders are acted upon in groups, certain groups being put out of action in succession and the cylinders of the remaining groups made to receive impulses at regular intervals of time once every four strokes. The invention may be used in addition to the method of governing by varying the quality of the charge or its quantity. The invention is described in connexion with engines in which the fuel is admitted to the air-transfer pipe 4, Fig. 2, between the crank case and the cylinder, and with engines in which the fuel is injected into the cylinder by a **pump**, Fig. 3. In the form shown in Fig. 2, the fuel nozzle 6 is normally always open and is supplied with fuel from a float chamber 23, the top of which is open through a passage 24 with the transfer passage 4. When the number of fuel injections is to be halved, the nozzle is closed by a valve 5 on alternate revolutions. As shown, this is effected by a half-speed cam 1 which acts upon the valve spindle through a tappet lever 2 and a distance-piece D interposed in its path by hand or by a governor acting through a link B. An extreme movement of the piece D causes it to engage a hook F which holds the valve closed. A hand-mechanism for **locking** the shaft A and piece D in any one of three positions is described. The lever 2 may engage the valve spindle directly and be controlled by an axially sliding cam with a circular part 12 for holding the valve closed, another circular part 13 for leaving it open, and the part 1 for intermittent opening and closing. The cam is double-ended when alternative fuels are used. The air passage 24 may be controlled instead of the fuel nozzle. Fig. 3 shows the mechanism 1, 2, F, D A just described, as applied to the tappet 36 for working the plunger of a fuel **pump** P. In this case, the governor 45 also serves to regulate the length of the stroke of the plunger by adjusting a strut 31 upon it along the length of a lever 38, which is oscillated by the tappet 36 and slide 37. In an alternative construction, the suction valve of the **pump** may be held open by the governor acting directly upon it or through the half-speed mechanism. The mechanism 1, 2, F, D, A may be **locked** out of action by the bolt C <1> ; the lever 43 is then fixed. and the yoke 26 attached to the governor turns about its end and adjusts the strut 31 only.



Title:	IMPROVEMENTS IN MEANS TO GENERATE GAS FROM COAL AND/OR THE LIKE			
Priority:	GB19190009361 19190412			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB143361 A	19200527	GB19190009361	19190412
Probable Assignee:	JULES HIPPOLYTE CORTHESY			
Assignee(s):(std):	JULES HIPPOLYTE CORTHESY ; SAVERIO THOMAS STEPHEN CASTELL			
Assignee(s):	SAVERIO THOMAS STEPHEN CASTELLI			
International class (IPC 8-9):	C10J3/46 (Advanced/Invention);			
	C10J3/46 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	C10J3/46			
CPC:	C10J3/487 C10J2300/0936			
European class:	C10J3/46 C10J3/48D2 M10J300/09D6D			

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
143,361. Smith, J. A. Manners-. April 2, 1919. Tea and like infusions, apparotus for making.-In **apparatus** for boiling water electrically at prearranged times the movements of a spring-actuated rotary switch are controlled by two stops, one of which is operated by a clock to allow the switch to close the **heating** circuit, and the other is operated by movement of a kettle when the water boils, to allow the switch to open the circuit; an alarm is also provided. As shown in Figs. 1 and 3 the switch f, actuated by a spring f<1>, has a contact f<4> and a projection f<2>, the edge of which engages with a catch g, which is released by a clock j through a rod j<1> and allows the switch to turn. so that the contact f<4> bridges two fixed contacts f' to close the circuit of a **heater** in the kettle a. The switch is held in the closed position by the engagement of the projection f<2> with a second stop h mounted on arms c<2> carrying a platform c and a counterbalance weight e. The water, when boiling, siphons out through a tube b, and the consequent movement of the platform causes the catch h to release the switch, which then rotates in the same direction as before and opens the circuit. As shown in Fig. 4, at the second movement of the switch, the projection f<2> engages with and moves one end of a lever m<2> and releases the other end m, which is forked, from engagement with the bell hammer of an alarm; or an electric bell may be used. A stop k is then withdrawn by hand from the projection f<2>, and allows a small movement of the switch and lever m so as to **lock** the bell hammer by means of the fork. An additional stop may be provided to prevent the spring f<1> exerting pressure on the hammer. The switch is reset by turning in the reverse direction, thereby rewinding the spring. The stops may be arranged as an escapement. In a modified arrangement the platform is arranged directly over the switch. An additional switch may be provided which is closed by movement of the counterweight. Specification 28116/19 is referred to.



Title: IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO TURBINE WHEELS
Priority: GB19200036588 19201231

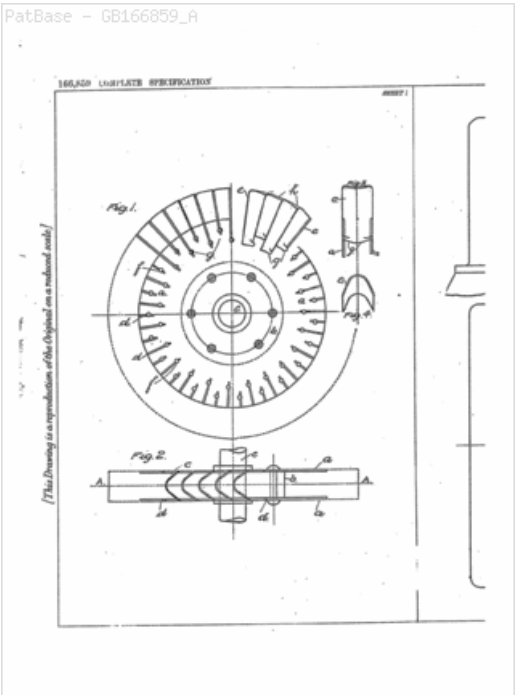
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB166859 A	19210728	GB19200036588	19201231

Probable Assignee: CHARLES JAMES WALDIE
Assignee(s):(std): CHARLES JAMES WALDIE ; JAMES WILLIAM BRADBEER STOKES
International class (IPC 8-9): F01D5/30 (Advanced/Invention); F01D5/00 (Core/Invention)
CPC: F01D5/3007
European class: F01D5/30B

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: US2948506, US2843356, US2656146,

Abstract:
166,859. Stokes, J. W. B., and Waldie, C. J. Dec. 31, 1920. Blades etc.; axial-flow type; motor power plant. -A turbine wheel adapted to withstand high strains and temperatures, driven for example by the exhaust gases of an internal-combustion engine, comprises two discs a secured to a boss b and provided with slots d for receiving the blades e. The blades are stamped from sheet metal, and are alternately long and short. After they have been placed in the slots d, a drift tool is inserted in holes f, giving the blades the looking formation g. The blades are then welded together at the tips h. The exhaust gases from an internalcombustion engine J, Fig. 6, may be led by nozzles L to opposite sides of the turbine wheels N, the nozzles being so arranged that the gases flowing in opposite directions do not meet. The turbines may drive a turbo-blower for supplying the charge to the engine at a pressure above atmospheric.



Title: VORRICHTUNG ZUM EXTRAHIEREN VON OEL- ODER FETTHALTIGEN STOFFEN DEVICE FOR EXTRACTING OEL OR GREASY SUBSTANCES (Machine translation)

Priority: 19190829

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE347394 A	19220116		19190829

Probable Assignee: SCHLOTTERHOSE AND CO

Assignee(s):(std): SCHLOTTERHOSE AND CO

International class (IPC 8-9): C11B1/10 (Advanced/Invention);
C11B1/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): C11B1/10 C12C9/00

CPC: C11B1/10

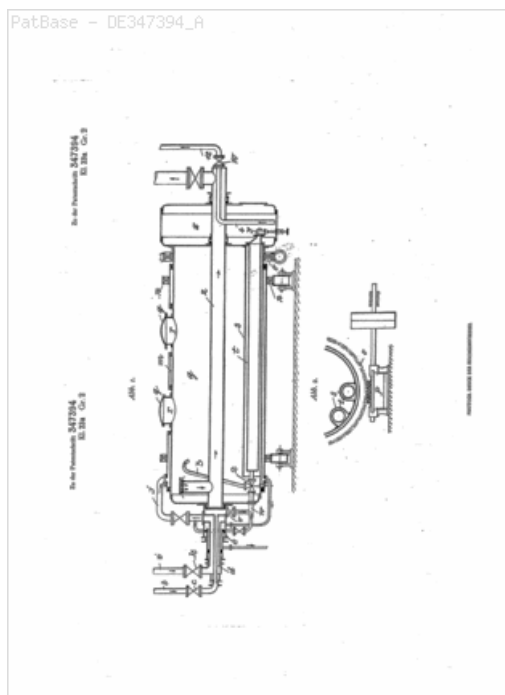
European class: C11B1/10

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE347394A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENT-ANSPRUCH: i. Vorrichtung zum Extrahieren von oel- oder fetthaltigen Stoffen mittels geeigneter Loese- und Extraktionsmittel nach dem Wasch- oder Diffusionsverfahren, gekennzeichnet durch die Anordnung einer oder mehrerer in dem Extraktionsbehälter vor gesehener Filtervorrichtungen, welche beim Ablassen oder Abrutschen der mit oel an gereicherten Extraktionsflüssigkeit so ein gestellt werden koennen, dass sie von der Extraktionsflüssigkeit oder dem Extraktions- gut vollstaendig bedeckt werden, so dass nicht nur die dekantierte, sondern auch die dem Extraktionsgut anhaftende Flüssigkeit ab gesaugt wird. -9. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch z, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass bei umlaufendem Extraktionsgefäß die Filtervorrichtungen mit einer mit dem Extraktionsgefäß umlaufenden Kammer in Verbindung stehen, in welcher die aus den Filtern austretende Extraktionsflüssigkeit gesammelt und durch fest angeordnete Heber- oder Saugevorrichtungen abgezogen werden kann.

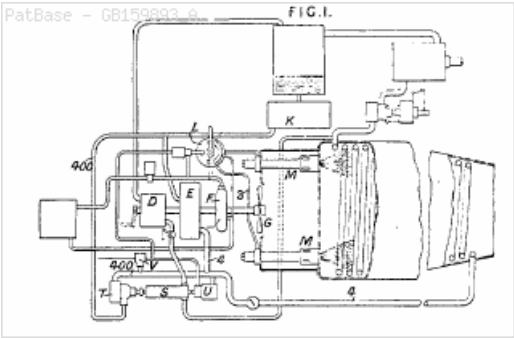
Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 PATENT CLAIMS: i **apparatus** for extracting oil-or fat-containing materials by means of suitable solvents and extractants after washing or diffusion process, marked by the arrangement of one or more in the Extraktionsbehälter before seen filtering devices, which when releasing or slipping with oel on gereicherten Extraktionsflüssigkeit Sun can one be found that they traktionsflüssigkeit of the former or the extraction well will be completely covered, so that not only the decanted, but also the extraction of the brake fluid is drawn from adhering. -9. The **apparatus** of claim z, characterized in that with rotating Ex the filter devices traktionsgefäß with a revolve with the Extraktionsgefäß the chamber in communication, in which the exiting from the filters extraction collected tionsflüssigkeit and by fixedly arranged lifter or Saugevorrichtungen are deducted can.



Title:	Improvements in steam generating systems			
Priority:	19200311			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB159893 A	19220803	GB19210007011	19210303
Probable Assignee:	FRANK MCDOWELL LEAVITT			
Assignee(s):(std):	EARLE ROTH NEWTON ; FRANK MCDOWELL LEAVITT			
International class (IPC 8-9):	F22B35/00 (Advanced/Invention);			
	F22B35/00 (Core/Invention)			
International class (IPC 1-7):	F22B35/00			
CPC:	F22B35/005			
European class:	F22B35/00F			

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
Water-tube boilers; feed-water, supplying. Relates to a steamgenerator having (1) means for controlling the feed-supply, (2) means for controlling the fuel and air supplies to the burners, and (3) means such as a throttle valve for allowing **steam** to pass to the engine only when a predetermined pressure is reached, and relates more particularly to a generator of the kind described in Specification 145,707. The **heating** is controlled by regulating the supply of **liquid** fuel under pressure in turn to one, two, or more of a group of, say, ten burners. The fuel and feed **pumps** are driven at a uniform speed, the surplus fuel and water being by-passed to the tanks. The feed **pump** E, Fig. 1, the fuel **pump** t, and the air fan G of the coiled-tube flash generator shown are driven by a motor D, and the **steam** outlet is controlled by a throttle valve, as described in the Specification referred to. The valve mechanism controlling the supply of fuel to the burners M comprises a number of D-shaped sliding valves, which are so operated by cam surfaces on a plate rotated by a handle that one, two, or more of the fuel-supply pipes 3 are placed in turn in communication with the fuel-inlet chamber, or with an exhaust passage. A valve operated by fluid pressure closes the fuel inlet when either a safetyvalve V in the feed by-pass pipe 400, or a valve U operated by a thermostat S exposed to the **steam** are opened. Expansion of the tubular elements of the thermostat first closes a by-pass valve T in the by-pass pipe between the **pump** outlet 4 and feed tank K. Further expansion of the elements opens the valve U.



Title: VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUR VERARBEITUNG VON KOHLENWASSERSTOFFEN METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PROCESSING OF HYDROCARBONS (Machine translation)

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE382430 A	19231002		00000000

Probable Assignee: COLONIAL OIL AND ASPHALT CO

Assignee(s):(std): COLONIAL OIL AND ASPHALT CO ; COLONIAL OIL AND ASPHALT COMPANY

Assignee(s): COLONIAL OIL AND ASPHALT COMPANY LIMITED ; COLONIAL OIL AND ASPHALT CO LTD

International class (IPC 8-9): C10G7/00 (Advanced/Invention);
C10G7/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): C10G7/00

CPC: C10G7/00

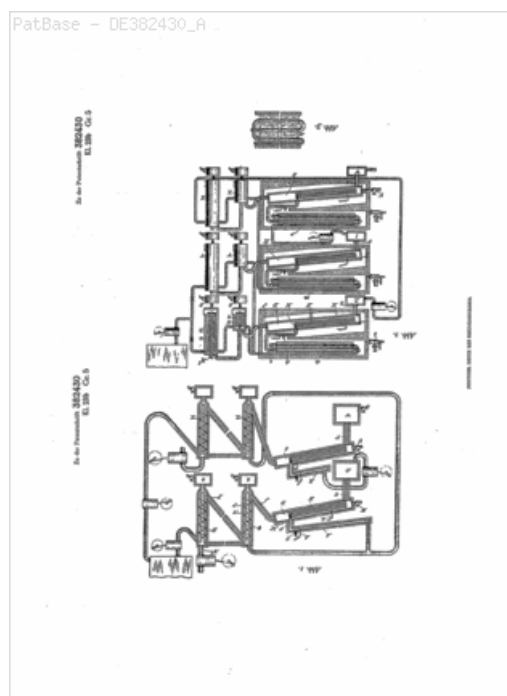
European class: C10G7/00

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE382430A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. P, percent TRNT-ANSPRUECHR: i. Verfahren zur Verarbeitung von Kohlenwasserstoffölen, bei dem das Öl zuerst unter Druck erhitzt wird und alsdann unter einem geringeren Druck expandiert, worauf das sich ergebende Dampfgemisch der fraktionierten Kondensation unterworfen wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Expansion des unter Druck erhitzten Öles bei einem unterhalb der Atmosphärendruck liegenden Druck erfolgt, so dass Schwer- und Leichtöle zugleich verdampft werden und die Destillation ohne Zersetzung der hochsiedenden Bestandteile erfolgt.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 P percent, TRNT-ANSPRUECHR: i method for processing of hydrocarbon oils, wherein the oil is first **heated** under pressure and then expands at a lower pressure, whereupon the resulting vapor mixture the fractional condensation is subjected under, characterized in that the expansion of the **heated** pressurized oil at a place below the atmospheric pressure pressure lying, so that heavy and light oils be evaporated simultaneously **locked** and the distillation takes place without decomposition of the heavies.



Title: VERFAHREN UND ANLAGE ZUR BEHANDLUNG VON ROSSKASTANIEN ZUM ZWECK DER SPIRITUSHERSTELLUNG METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF BUCKEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ALCOHOL PRODUCTION (Machine translation)

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE396029 A	19240526		00000000

Probable Assignee: BONI FABRIKSHOF U LANDW LICH
Assignee(s):(std): BONI FABRIKSHOF U LANDW LICH ; BONI FABRIKSHOF UND LANDW LICH
Assignee(s): BONI FABRIKSHOF UND LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE AKT GES ; BONI FABRIKSHOF U LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE AKT GES

International class (IPC 8-9): C12P7/06 (Advanced/Invention); C12P7/02 (Core/Invention)

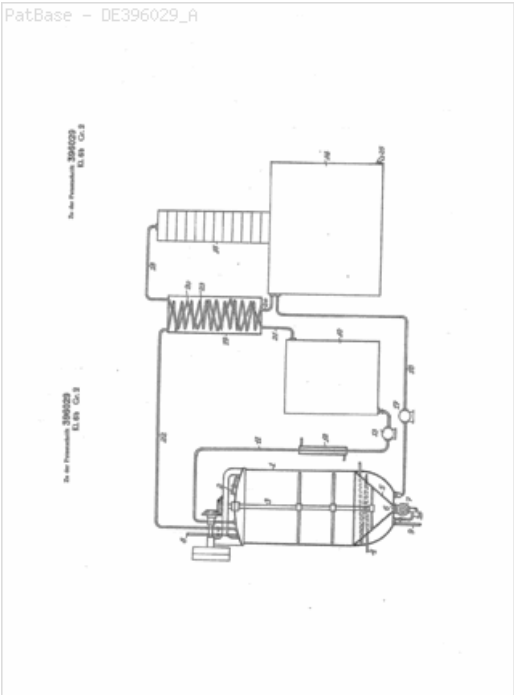
International class (IPC 1-7): C07G17/00 C12C7/02

CPC: C12P7/06 Y02E50/17

European class: C12P7/06 Y02E50/17

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
Source: DE396029A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE: i. Verfahren zur Behandlung von Ross-.kastanien zum Zwecke der Spiritusherstel- lung mit Entb:itterung der Kastanien durch alkoholische Extraktion; , dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Auslaugung und Aufschliessung der Kastanien in einem ge schlossenen Arbeitsgang in ein und dein selben geschlossenen Gefaess (Extrakteur) erfolgt in.der Weise, @dass das Extraktions mittel nach erfolgter Extraktion: zwecks Abscheidung des Extralots in eine Destil lierblase,gedrueckt, hierauf das extrahierte Material im Extrakteur mit Wasser be deckt und unter stetiger Umruehrung und,Dampfeinfuehrung unter Druck aufge schlossen wind, wonach die Verzuckerung und die Vergaerung mittels der in der Spiritusfabrikation ueblichen Arbeitsmetho den erfolgen kann. **Machine translation:** (Claim 1) 1. PATENT CLAIMS: i. Procedures for the treatment of Ross .kastanien for the purpose of the Spiritusherstel lung with Entb: itterung the Kastanien by alcoholic extraction: , by the fact characterized that the leaching and unlocking of the Kastanien takes place into ge schlossenen processing step in and your same closed container (Extrakteur) in that way, @dass extractions the means after extraction: for separation extra-guide into a Destil lierblase, pressed, on that the extracted material in the Extrakteur with water covers and under constant agitating and, steam introduction under pressure aufge closed wind, according to which the Verzuckerung and the fermentation can take place by means of the Arbeitsmetho usual in the white spirit production.



Title: VORRICHTUNG ZUM UNUNTERBROCHENEN BREITBLEICHEN UND BAEUCHEN VON GEWEBEN DEVICE FOR CONTINUOUS AND WIDE BLEACH bellies TISSUE (Machine translation)

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE410769 A	19250319		00000000

Probable Assignee: CAMILLE RINGENBACH

Assignee(s):(std): CAMILLE RINGENBACH

International class D06B3/16 (Advanced/Invention);
(IPC 8-9): D06B3/00 (Core/Invention)

International class D06B3/16
(IPC 1-7):

CPC: D06B3/16 D06B2700/095

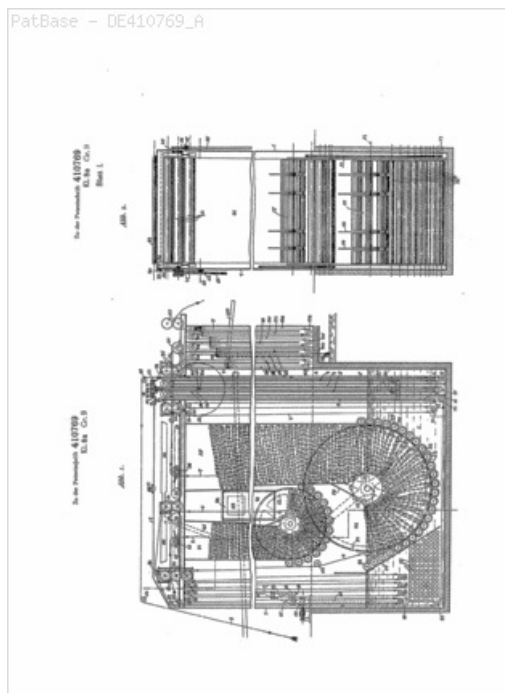
European class: D06B3/16 N06B700/09C

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE410769A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENT-ANSPRUEHE: i. Vorrichtung zum ununterbrochenen Breitbleichen und Baeuchen von Geweben, bei welcher die Gewebe in einer durch mehrere aus Fluessigkeitssaeulen bestehen den und finit ke,duzierventilen versehenen l,' liissigkeitsverschlues:se dampfdicht ge- schlossenen Arbeitskammer unter Hoch druck und unter entgegengesetzter Bewe gung der ein- und der auslaufenden Ge webebahn mehrmals durch das Laugen bad gefuehrt und in mehreren senkrechten, unten durch eine Wendetrommel abge schlossenen Lagerschaechten mittels be sonderer Ablegevorrichtungen in Falten aufgeschichtet und berieselt werden, da durch.gekennzeichnet, dass die Aufrecht erhaltung.des in der Arbeitskammer (i) mit den Lagerschaechten erforderlichen Hochdrucks waehrend des Arbeitsganges dadurch erzielt wird, dass die an die Hauptkammer (i) angeschlossenen Flues sigkeitsschaechte (2 bis 6) fuer den Flues- sigkeitsverschluss abwechselnd am un teren und, am oberen Ende miteinander in Verbindung stehen und dass von den so gebildeter. Doppelschaechten (6, 5, d., 3) im oberen Teil der erste (6, 5) mit der Hauptkammer (i) und der zweite (q., 3).111t dem ersten (6, 5) durch je ein Redu- zierventil (t13 bzw. 19) und die einzelnen Schaechte jedes Doppelschachtes mit ihren Wassersaeulen (6, 5, d., 3) im unteren Teil unter sieh durch mit Schwimmern ver sehene Ausgleichventile (2o und 21) ver bunden sind, wcxlurch bei ueberschreitung eines bestimmten Betriebsdruckes die un- terbrochene Fluessigkeitssaeule im Fluessig- keitsvcrschluss selbsttaetig im Gleichge- wicht und auf gleicher Hoehe gehalten wird, waehrend die von den Geweben mit gefuehrte sauerstoffhaltige Luft durch im oberen Teil der Doppelschaechte (6, 5,.4, 3) angeordnete, besonders gesteuerte Sicherheitsventile (2a. 23) abgeblasen wird.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 PATENT CLAIMS: i **apparatus** for continuously broad-bleaching and bellies of tissues, in which the tissue in a consist by several from Fluessigkeitssaeulen the and finitely ke, duzierventilen provided l, 'liissigkeitsverschitlues: se vapor tight the closed working chamber under high pressure and under the opposite movement account the incoming and the outgoing health webebahn several times by the alkaline bath led, and in several vertical, down by a beater completed closed bearing damage genuine means be Sonderer place devices are in folds piled up and showered because durch.gekennzeichnet that the maintenance erhaltung.des in the working chamber (i) with the bearing saddle rights required high-pressure during the working cycle is achieved in that the to the main chamber (i) connected Flues sigkeitsschaechte (2 to 6) for Teren the Flues- sigkeitsverschluss alternately on un and, at the upper end with each other in are connected and that of the so-educated. Double- skin Echten (6, 5, d, 3) in the upper part of the first (6, 5) with the main chamber (i) and second (q., 3).111 t the first (6, 5), each by one Redu- reducing valve (t 13 and 19) and the individual damage Genuine each double shaft with their water-**pumps** (6, 5, d, 3) in the lower part below is see through Ver with floats down balancing valves (2o and 21) connected ver, wcxlurch at about exceeded one certain operating pressure, the un-terbrochene Fluessigkeitssaeule in **Liquid**-keitsvcrschluss selbsttaetig in equilibrium and kept at the same height is, while arranged by the tissues with guided oxygen-laden air through the upper part of double damages True (6, 5,.4, 3), is particularly controlled safety valves (2a, 23) called off.



Title: VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUR ARBEITSUEBERTRAGUNG MITTELS KOMPRESSORS UND DRUCKLUFTMASCHINE METHOD AND DEVICE FOR PROCESSING ARBEITSUEBERTRAGUNG COMPRESSOR AND AIR MACHINE (Machine translation)

Priority: DE1924W066869 19240819 DE1924W066869 19240819

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE430449 A	19260616	DE1924W066869D	19240819

Probable Assignee: EMIL WURMBACH

Assignee(s):(std): EMIL WURMBACH ; PAUL WURMBACH

International class (IPC 8-9): F01B17/00 F01B17/02 (Advanced/Invention); F01B17/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): F02G1/02

CPC: F01B17/02 F01B17/00

European class: F01B17/00 F01B17/02

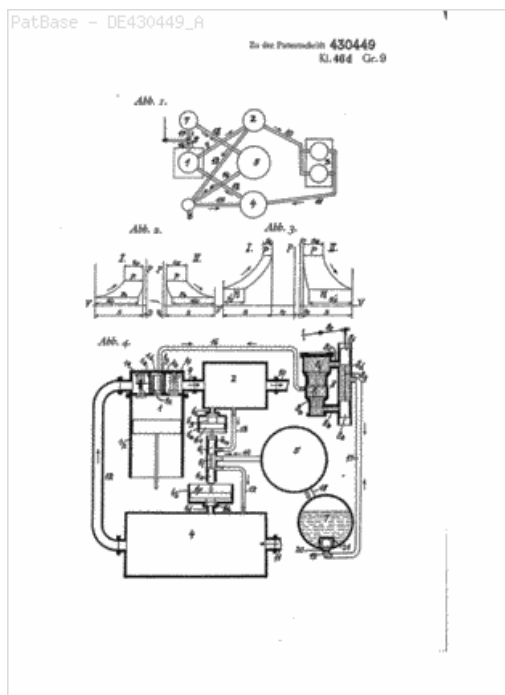
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: EP0062933,

Abstract:

Source: DE430449A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE: i. Verfahren zur Arbeitsuebertragung mittels Kompressors und Druckluftmaschine, wobei die Abluft der Druckluftmaschine vom Kompressor wieder ange saugt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass zwecks Aufrechterhaltung eines guten Wirkungsgrades Druckverluste in der Druckluftmaschine infolge von Spannungs abfall zwischen der Endspannung und der Aufnehmerspannung vermieden werden, und zwar dadurch, dass bei unveraenderlicher Fuellung der Druckluftmaschine ein bestimmtes, dem Fuellungsverhaeltnis der Druckluftmaschine entsprechendes Verhaeltnis zwischen Eintritts- und Abluft aufnehmerspannung durch Zufuehrung von aufgespeicherter Druckluft in den Kreislauf bei wachsendem Widerstande oder durch Abfuehrung von Druckluft aus dem Kreislauf in den Luftspeicher bei abnehmendem Widerstande mittels selbsttaetiger Regelung aufrechterhalten wird.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 Claims: i method for Arbeitsuebertragung means of compressor and Druckluftmaschine, wherein the exhaust air from the compressed air engine from the compressor sucked in again, characterized in that in order to maintain a good efficiency, pressure losses in the compressed air engine as a result of voltage drop between the terminal voltage and the pickoff be avoided, and indeed in that at immutability Licher filling of the compressed air machine a particular, corresponding to the Fuellungsverhaeltnis the compressed air machine Ver ratio between the inlet and exhaust air pickoff by feeding of stored pressurized air into the circulation with increasing resistance or by discharge of pressurized air from the circuit into the air storage at decreasing mendum resistance is maintained by means selbsttaetiger scheme.



Title: Improved method and apparatus for the treatment of milk powder

Priority: GB19250029689 19251124

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB265323 A	19270210	GB19250029689	19251124

Probable Assignee: MERRELL SOULE CO

Assignee(s):(std): MERRELL SOULE CO

Assignee(s): MERRELL SOULE COMPANY

International class
(IPC 8-9): A23C3/00 (Advanced/Invention);
A23C3/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): A23C1/00

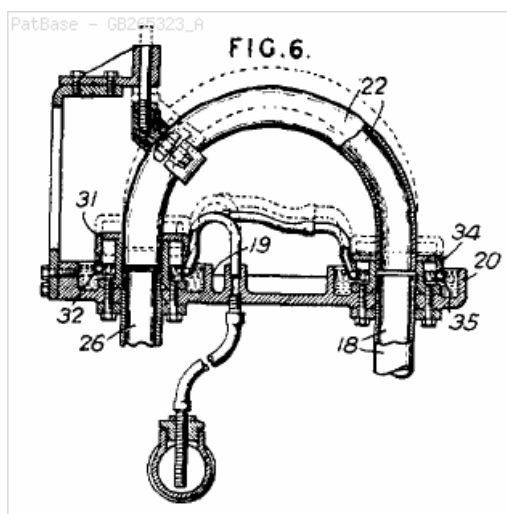
CPC: A23C3/005

European class: A23C3/00B

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

265,323. White, A. E., (Merrell-Soule Co.). Nov. 24, 1925. Joint-making packing. - In the treatment of milk powder pipes 18 leading to containers are put singly into communication with the suction pipe' 26 of a **pump** by means of a swivelling pipe 22. The ends of the pipe 22 are formed with angular flanges 31, 34, dipping into troughs 19, 20 containing sealing-materials, such as a mixture of paraffin and beeswax. Round the edges of the flanges 31, 34 are disposed pipes 32, 35 through which **steam** can be passed to soften the sealing- mixture. and cold water to harden it. The lids f the containers are provided with similar sealing-arrangements.



Title: VERFAHREN ZUR FOERDERUNG DER VERBRENNUNG BZW. VERGASUNG BEI FEUERUNGEN, INSBESONDERE VON GASERZEUGERN METHOD FOR PROMOTION OF BURNS OR GASIFICATION AT FEUERUNGEN, ESPECIALLY GAS PRODUCERS (Machine translation)

Priority: 19220121 DE1922D042346 19220906

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE458044 A	19280329	DE1922D042346D	19220906

Probable Assignee: JULES JEAN DESCHAMPS

Assignee(s):(std): JULES JEAN DESCHAMPS

International class (IPC 8-9): C 10J3/72 (Advanced/Invention);
C 10J3/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7): C 10J3/06 C 10J3/46 C 21B5/00 C 21B9/10 C 22B1/02 F23C3/02

CPC: C 10J3/72

European class: C 10J3/72

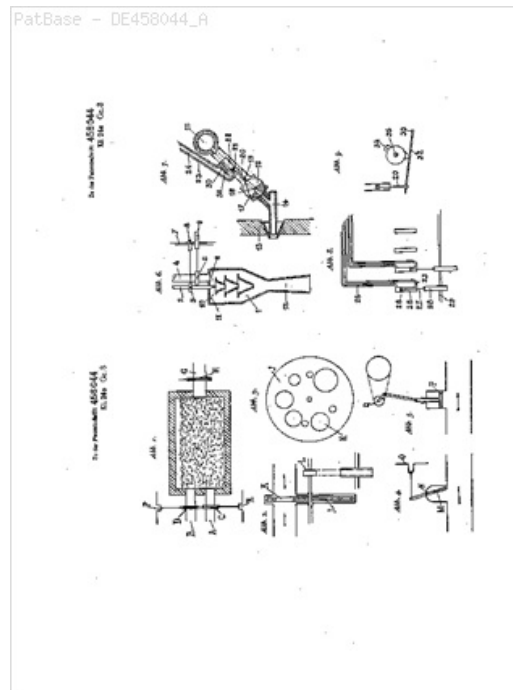
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: DE1157133,

Abstract:

Source: DE458044A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATI:NTANSi'tzi;crii,: r. Verfahren zur Foerderung der Ver brennung bzw. Vergasung bei Feuerun gen, insbeso-idere von Gaserzeugern, bei dein der Druck der zugefuehrten Gase periodisch geaendert wird, dadurch gekenn- zeichnet, dass die Gasstroeme durch meh rere Leitungen (A. B) in den den Brenn- stoff enthaltenden Behaelter eingefuehrt werden, und dass der Druck dieser Gas stroeme mittels Schwingungen erzeugender Glieder periodisch so geaendert wird, dass die verschiedenen Gasstroeme verschiedene Frequenz oder Schwingungsamplitude oder eine Phasenverschiebung gegeneinander haben. z. Verfahren nach Anspruch r, insbe sondere fuer Heuhoefen, die durch mehrere Zufuehrungsleitungen gespeist werden, oder fuer grosse Gaserzeuger, bei denn die Luft oder der Dampf durch mehrere Zu fuehrungsleitungen eingefuehrt wird, da durch gekennzeichnet, dass die Zufue hrungsleitungen nacheinander pzriodisch derartig geschlossen werden, dass die Zu fuhr durch einen Teil der Leitungen unter- 1-,rochen ist. waehrend die Zufuhr durch die anderen Leitungen stattfindet. 3. Verfahren nach Anspruch r fuer Gas erzeuger, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass in rascher Aufeinanderfolge abwechselnd Luft allein und darauf ein Gemisch aus Luft und Dampf oder Dampf allein in den Gaserzeuger eingefuehrt wird, waehrend zeitweilig die Zufuhr von Luft und Dampf vollstaendig unterbrochen wird.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 Pati: NTANSi'tzi; CrII,: r. Procedures for promotion of combustion or gasification at Ver Feuerun gene insbeso idere-gas producers in the printing of your supplied gases is changed periodically, thus marked, that the several Gasstroeme by several lines (A, B) in the fuel containing container will be introduced, and that the pressure of this gas flows by means of vibration-generating members periodically changed so that the various Gasstroeme different frequency or vibration amplitude or have a phase shift relative to each other. r such method of claim particular, in particular for Heuhoefen, which are fed by several Zufuehrungsleitungen, or for large gas generator, wherein for the air or **steam** through a plurality of inserted leads to fuehrungsleitungen is, as characterized by that the supply is approximately lines successively closed pzriodisch such be that drove to a part of the conduits in-1 -, is smelled. takes place during delivery through the other lines. Third A method generator according to claim r for gas, characterized in that alternately in rapid succession air alone and then a mixture of air and **steam** or **steam** is executed only in the gas generator, while temporarily the supply of air and **steam** is completely interrupted.



Title: OIL-BURNING APPARATUS
Priority: US19250039236 19250624

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	US1688435 A	19281023	US19250039236	19250624

Probable Assignee: PERFECTION STOVE CO
Assignee(s):(std): PERFECTION STOVE CO
Assignee(s): PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY
Inventor(s):(std): ALGER DAHLSTROM JOHN ; MARC RESEK
Inventor(s): RESEK MARC ; DAHLSTROM JOHN ALGER
International class (IPC 8-9): F23N1/00 (Advanced/Invention); F23N1/00 (Core/Invention)
CPC: F23N1/00
European class: 24B11 F23N1/00
US class: 431/38 431/41

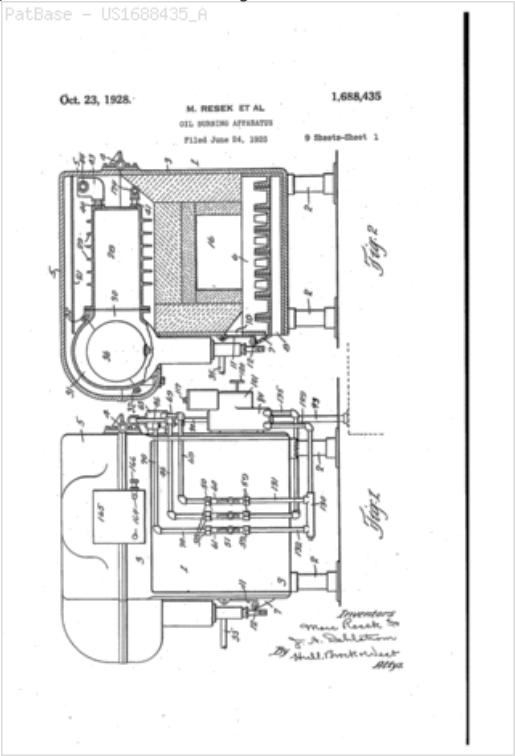
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: US2714286, US2673558, US2504250, US2483737,

Abstract:

we Claim is 1- f ~» 1. In oil bl,11'D11'lg **apparatus**, t11e'combinn,- tion of a burner of the injector type, a **steam** Q€IC1'\$Jf0l' subjected to the **heat** of the burner flume, pressure actuated means operated by **steam** from the generator for maintaining the pressure therein substantially constmt, a conduit leading from the **steam** generator to the burner, an oil tank, an oil reservoir having an overflow that drains into said tank, ll **pump** operated by **steam** from the generator for **pumping** oil from t11e"tar1k to the reservoir, fmzl t11e1'111osta.tic:1.lly controlled means subjected to the **heat** produced by the **apparatus** for changing the relation between the burner and the oil level in the reservoir. In oil burning iI,JJ)(1!.'2\tlS, the L' 0lll,)l1l).- tion 0 f IL l"l' lS].II11b11' l1l)I' z111;ls1n auxiliary bU1'l1QI' , said burilcrls being of the inje for typo, 21 source of pressure fluid, conduits le=:1f1i11;; from said source to the b\I' l' U31' S, the _lt;»o11duil; leading to the auxiliary l7I11' l1l(\$l\$ having a Valve, an oil r_lt;_s1_gt;1~voi1', means for siipplying saxicl wscrvoir with oil in :1111o1111t oqluxl to Qt in eX~ coss of the r11axim11111 (l('D'l1111' l of the burners, mul 111011113 for Cl11lllglllg The relation between the mniu b\1'11EI' :md the oil level of the reservoir nud t-11'l'Ol\$!;\ wxivlx means the aforesaid valve is opend wxvu thc oil level l'eac11cs il p1~0d_lt;_gt;te1'11111ed hcighl with respect to the 11111111 1111'11e1' _3. lin oil l) l' l'11111' _\$ z1'111:11':1111s, the c'o1111b11alziouoi'n112111111111'u1~:md:1111111xili:u'y11\11~11e1', said lJ111' l1D1' S lacing of tlw. i11juct111' type, Ll sto:1111 gu11o1':1t_lt;_gt;1' S111j1'('l' l lo ll so1'1' 'O of llbil. Counluits lvz1_lt;111g l' l'Ol\ lhw \$Ql'HL'l'i' L1LOl' io the l)111'10' | S, il)l' co111111it. l'1'11(l11Q to the auxiliary b111'n01'11:1vi11;_ { 11 \':11'0' lll oil 1' l'SL1' \'(711' , 1111111115 for supplying suisl l'('SOl' \ 'Ull' with oil in amount equal to or in excess of the maximum U5 demand of the burners, the reservoir having an overilo\v, means for changing the height of the overflow with respect to the burners, and connections throughl which the aforesaid valve is opened when the overflow reaches a predetermined height. 4. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a main burner and an auxiliary burner, said burners being of the injector type, a **steam** generator subject-ed to a source of **heat**, conduits leading from the generator to the burners, the conduit leading to the auxiliary l)111' l' l'f1' il1g2' |. valve, an oil reservoir, means tor supplying said reservoir with oil in au1ou11tequai to or in excess of the niiaxiim demand of the burners, the reservoir having an t)\ (' l' ilf)\', means affected by the i1Q3-iZ1' l' l' lJ~ duced hy the burners for automatically changing the height at the overflow with respect to the burners, and connections through which the aforesaid valve is opened when the overflow reaches a predetermined elevation. 5. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a main burner and an auxiliary burner, said burners being of the injector type, a **steam** generator subjected to a source of **heat**, conduits leading from the generator to the burners, the conduit leading to the auxiliary burner having a valve, an oil reservoir, means for supplying said reservoir with oil in amount equal to or in excess of the maximum deniad of the burners, .the reservoir having an overflow, and means responsive to changes in temperature For varying L-he height of the overtiow with respect to the burners and for opening the aforesaid valve when the said overflow attains aprcdetermined elevation. 15. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a main burner and an auxiliaryyburner, said burners beingss of the injector type, a source of pressure fluid, conduits leading from said source to said burners, a valve in the conduit leading to the auxiliary burner, an oil reservoir, means for supplying oil to the freeervoir in amount equal to or in excess of the `1naXimim demand of l211C-l)111' l1€1' S, the reservoir having an overilow, -and means for clianging the height of the overflow with respect to the burners and for opening the aforesaid valve when the overflow attains a predetermined height. ` 7. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a main burner and a plurality of auxiliary burners, said burners being of the injector type, a source of pressure fluid, conduits leading from said source to said burn~ ers, valves in the conduits, leading to the auxiliary lourners, an oil reservoir, means tor supplying oil _to the reservoir in amount equal to or in excess of the maximum demand of the burners, the reservoir having an overHow. and means affected by the **heat** produced lay the **apparatus** for changing the height of ,the o'eri1o\y With respect to the burners and ifor opening the aforesaid valves successively i\heu the OV61' i'l(lV attains predetermined heights. 8. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a burner of the injector type, a **steam** generator supported in operative relation to the burner, a conduit leading from the generator to the burner, means responsive to the St-eaui pressure within the generator for governing the amount- of **heat** delivered to the generator, an oil reservoir having an overflow, and mea~ns responsive to teniperatuc _lt;hangeS and subjected to11eat produced by the **apparatus** 'tor varying t11e l1E5lgllSi(): the overflow with respect to the lzurner. E). In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a lourneljo1 the injector type, a sterun generator for supplying **steam** thereto and s.tuated in operative relation to the burner, means responsive to the **steam** pressure in the generator for maintaining the pressure substantially constant, an oil reservoir, a. co11- duit leading from the reservoir to the burner, the reservoir having an overflow, and means responsive to temperature changes for varying the height- of the overliow with respect to the burner. lO. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a burner of the injector type, a **steam** generator for supplying **steam** thereto and situated in operative relation to the burner, means responsive to the **steam** pressure in the generator ior maintaining the pressure S1111stantially constant, an oil reservoir, a conduit leading from the reservoir to the burner, and means responsive to temperature changes for varying the oil level in the reservoir thereby to regulate the burner flame. 11. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a burner of the injector type, a source of pressure fluid, a conduit leading from said source to the burner, an .oil reservoir, a conduit leading from the oil reservoir to the hurner, said reservoir having an oveilow. mechanism that is operable in one direction to elevate the overflow and in 'another direction to lower the overflow with respect to the burner, electromagnetic inoans for operating said mechanism in each oi' the aforesaid directions, a source of electric current. a branched circuit including said source, each branch including one of the said electromagnetic means, a thermostat-ic switch in said circuit for selecting one of the other of said branches, and an intermittently acting switch in the circuit. i 12. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a main burner and an auxiliary burner, both burners being of the injector type, a source of pressure' fluid, conduits leading from said source to said burners, a valve included in t11e conduit leading to the auxiliary burner, an oil reservoir, 21. conduit leading from said reservoir to the burner, means for delivering oil to the reservoir in amount equal to or in excess of the maximum demand of the loo 1111 1 it f?~ i,ess,4s5 burners, means for vertically adjusting the overilow, and 'connections through which the aforesaid valve is opened When the overflow has attained a prerleterined elevation. 13. In oil burning apps;-ratus, the combination of :L main burner and an uuziliziry burner, both burners being ofthe injector type, an source of pressure fluid, conduits learling from said source to said bu1'ne1's, SJ, valve inolurled in the conduit leading to the auxiliary burner, an oil reservoir, ir conduit leading from said reservoir to the burner, means for clelivcring oil to the reservoir in amount equal to or in excess of the maximum rleinunrl of the liuriers, nieams responsive-to temperature clmngges and sulojceeterl to the **heat** proriuccd by the **apparatus** for vertically adjusting the overflow, and connections through which the zrforesair valve is opened when the overflow has attained ei. prerloterninerl elevation. 14. lin oil burning zippziratiis, the eombinof tion of il mein burner and gin auxiliary burner, both burners being ol' the injector type, :iv source ot pressure Huief, eonrluils leading; from said source to suicl burners, EL valve in the conduit lending 1.0 the auxilizry burner, an oil reservoir liziving two eoinpartments, means for delivering oil to the first of said eoinlmrtnients and from which roinpzirtiiont the oil. overflows into the second cornpurtment, the

seronrl compartment lmvinfr ii. vertically urliiistable 0\7GI`iI0\\', ii. conrluit leicling from the first- of said _lt;roinpni'tinents to the uuxiliury burner, fi. eonrluit lesirling from the seconrl of said coinpnrtnients 'to the xniin burner, means for vertirally neluisting the overflow, enrl con nections through which the aforesncl valve is opened when ssiel overflow has athinorl a inelletrninerl elevation. _ 15. In oil burning sppmmus, the unnibinrlilon ol' FL mein burner :incl an auxiliary burn~ er, beth burners being of the injector type, u **steam** generator situated in operative rela~ lion to the burner, ineans responsive to-the **steam** pressure in the generator for governing the amount of **heat** delivered to the generator, conrluits leading from the **steam** generator to the burners, a valve in the conduit loading to the auxiliary burner, an oil reservoir having two compo.:~Lments, an oil tank, a, **pump** operated by **steam** from the generator for punping oil from the tink to the first com= pai-tment of the reservoirl, the said hrst com- jnu~trnen1; overflowing into the second coinpurtment, u, vertically adjustable overflow for the seconel coinpirtment- which discharges into the tank, a. conduit leading from the first compartment Lo t-he auxiliary burner, si conduit learling; from the second compartment to the main burner, means responsive to texnpernture changes and subjected to the **heat** produced by the uppzirutiis for raising and lowering the said overflow, und connections throu;;fh which the 2\,foi'esaid valve is opened when the overflow has attained sr given elevation. '' 16. In oil burning **apparatus**, the combination of a burner of tho injector type, sr **steam** §191'l.Sl'SLlfO1' suloj ected to at source of **heat**, means for meintziininga siibstantially constant **steam** pressure in the generator, a, conduit leading i'roin the **steam** generator to the burner, an oil reservoir, ii. eonoluit leaclng from the reservoir to the burner, and therniostatic means su hjected to the **heat** produced loy the apparatus for automatically varying the oil level of the reservoir with respect to the burner. , 17. In oil burning zipparatiis, the combination of a **steam** generator subjected to a source oi' **heat**, an oil lmrner of the injector type, ai conduit learling from the **steam** generator to the burner, an oil reservoir, 9. conduit leading from said reservoir to the b\lrner,'meens 'For varying the **steam** pressure in the generator, anol inenns operaterl by the variable pressure in the generator -for raising the oil level of the reservoir with respect to the burner us the **steam** pressure Within the genenrtor increases. ' . In- testimony whereof, we hereunto ali fix our signatures



Title:

MINUTE DISINTEGRATION OF SUBSTANCES

Priority:

19220308 US19230679748 19231210 US19260094349 19260312

US19280257079 19280225

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US1690667 A	19281106	US19230679748	19231210
US1690668 A	19281106	US19260094349	19260312
US1690669 A	19281106	US19280257079	19280225

Probable Assignee:

EDWIN CHINA FREDERICK JOHN

Assignee(s):(std):

EDWIN CHINA FREDERICK JOHN

Inventor(s):(std):

EDWIN CHINA FREDERICK JOHN

Inventor(s):

CHINA FREDERICK JOHN EDWIN

International class

B02C2/10 B02C4/00 B02C7/08 (Advanced/Invention);

(IPC 8-9): B02C2/00 B02C4/00 B02C7/00 (Core/Invention)

International class

B02C2/10

(IPC 1-7):

CPC:

B02C2/10 B02C4/00 B02C7/08

European class:

B02C2/10 B02C4/00 B02C7/08

US class:

106/484 241/21 241/253 241/258 366/145 366/149 366/170.3 366/176.1

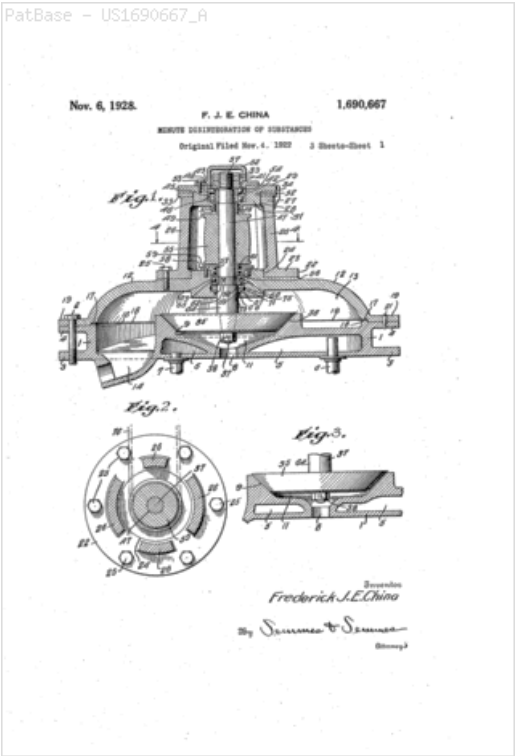
Classification Explorer

Forward Citations:

US8568019, US6264357, US5205488, US5099667, US4092738, US3039703, US2654541, US2652202, US2014096436, US2012281496, US2004160855, EP0855220,

Abstract:

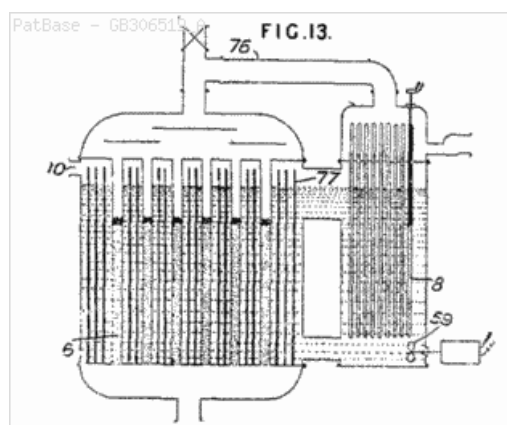
1. An apparatus for disintegrating particles, liquid or solid, suspended in a liquid comprising, closely adjusted adjacent surfaces relatively movable one ast the other at high velocity, means for hlding the surfaces tixedly spaced, means for causing such movement of said surfaces, and means for introducing the Huid in a film between saidss surfaces whereby the particles are disintegrated by reason of the disruptive forces within thc Elm.



Title:	Catalytic apparatus			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB306519 A	19290502	GB19280012378	19280427
Probable Assignee:	SELDEN CO			
Assignee(s):(std):	SELDEN CO			
Assignee(s):	THE SELDEN COMPANY			
International class	B01J8/06 (Advanced/Invention);			
(IPC 8-9):	B01J8/02 (Core/Invention)			
International class	C07B29/00			
(IPC 1-7):				
CPC:	B01J8/06			
European class:	B01J8/06			

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

Catalytic **apparatus** for gas reactions.-A converter having a number of catalyst chambers immersed in a bath of normally non-boiling **liquid** is provided with temperature regulating elements. immersed in the bath so as to prevent undue rise in temperature either locally or generally. The elements may be solid rods of metal and c., or tubes containing **liquid**, particularly **liquid** boiling just above the temperature of the reaction. They preferably project into a. space traversed by cooling gas, which may or may not be fresh or recirculated reaction gas, or **liquid**. They may be distributed among the catalyst tubes or may be located in a separate part of the bath, the contents of which may be circulated either by convection or by mechanical means. Fig. 13 shows a typical embodiment of the invention. Solid metal **heat** equalizing elements 77 are placed in the bath among The catalyst tubes 6, and tubes containing **liquid** 8 are situated in a separate portion of the bath. The upper ends of both sets of elements are cooled by reaction gas entering at 10 and circulating around them before passing into the converter proper by the pipe 76. A screw propeller 59 circulates the contents of the bath. Many types of reactions to which the invention is applicable are mentioned, including organic oxidations, reductions, hydrogenations, dehydrations, decompositions, condensations, polymerizations; ammonia synthesis and oxidation, and sulphur trioxide production.



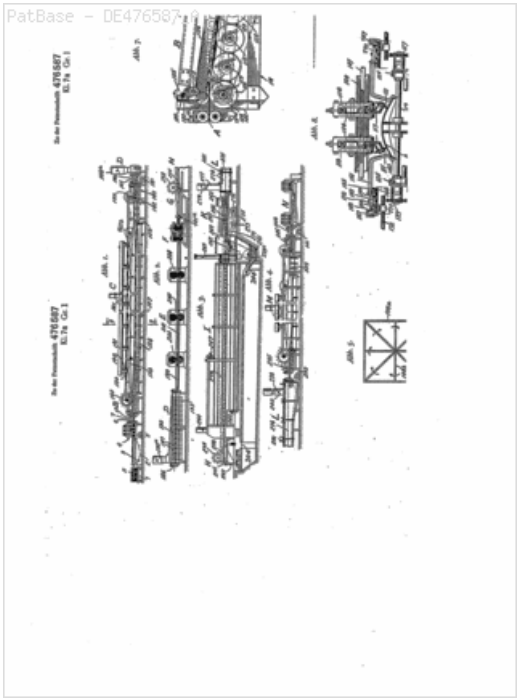
Title:	VERFAHREN ZUR BEHANDLUNG GEWALZTER BLECHE DURCH BEIZEN UND AUSGLUEHEN METHOD FOR TREATING ROLLED PLATES BY PICKLING AND annealing (Machine translation)			
Priority:	19260616	DE1926W073282 19260803		
Family:	DE476587 A	Publication number	Publication date	Application number
		19290531	DE1926W073282D	Application date
				19260803
Probable Assignee:	WILLIAM EWART WATKINS			
Assignee(s):(std):	WILLIAM EWART WATKINS			
International class (IPC 8-9):	B21B45/08 (Advanced/Invention); B21B45/04 (Core/Invention)			
CPC:	B21B45/08			
European class:	B21B45/08			

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE476587A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE: __. Verfahren zur Behandlung gewalzter Bleche durch Beizen und Ausgluehen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Bleche in bei Muffel oefen bekannter Weise um ihre Laengsachse gewoelbt und in ununterbrochenem Durch gang, gegebenenfalls unter Geraderichten zwischen einzelnen Arbeitsgaengen, gebeizt und gegluelt werden.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 CLAIMS: __. A method for treating rolled plates by pickling, annealing, characterized in that the sheets in a muffle furnace at a known manner to its longitudinal axis, and through arched in an uninterrupted transition, where appropriate, straightening between individual Arbeitsgaengen be pickled and annealed.



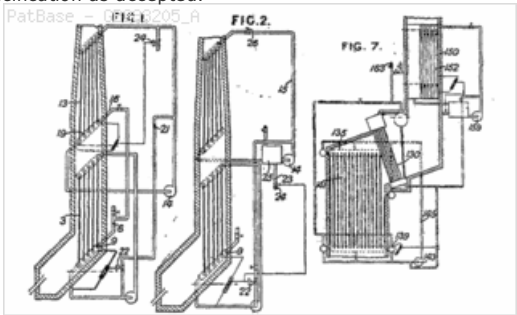
Title: La Mont Corporation, (Assignees of La Mont, W.
Priority: 19270107
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB283205 A	19290628	GB19270035167	19271228

Probable Assignee: LA MONT CORP
Assignee(s): LA MONT CORP
International class (IPC 8-9): F22D1/02 (Advanced/Invention); F22D1/00 (Core/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): F22D1/02
CPC: F22D1/02
European class: F22D1/02

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
Compotind boilers; instantaneous generators.- The feed supply to a staeam boiler is heated in an economizer in which a positive independent water circulation is maintained. Feedwater is circulated through a film-tube heater 13, Fig. 1, of the kind described in Specifications 171,735 and 252,314 by a pump 14, and the heated water is supplied to the film-tube boiler 3 through a pipe 21 fitted with supply control valve 22 operated in accordance with the water level in the lower header 9 of the boiler. The supply of water to the heater is controlled by a valve 24 operated in accordance with the water level in the lower header 19 of the heater. Steam generated in the heater is led off through a pipe 16 into the main steam pipe 6. The heated water may flow from the heater into a purifier 25, Fig. 2, to which the fresh feed is supplied through a pipe 23. The pressure in the heater is much lower than the boiler pressure, a throttle valve 26 being fitted in the pump delivery pipe 15. The supply valves 22, 24, are both controlled in accordance with the water level in the lower header 9 of the boiler. The heater may be separately fired or it may be heated by waste gases from a water gas plant or other source. The heater may be arranged in the uptake of or water-tube boiler of the vertical or horizontal tube type, the supply of water from the heater circuit to the boiler being controlled in accordance with the boiler water level. A heater may be arranged in the common uptake of two independently fired water-tube boilers, the feed supply from the heater to each boiler being controlled separately in accordance with the level in the boilers. Feedwater heated in a heater 150, Fig. 7, traversed by smoke-tubes 152 is supplied to a water-tube boiler 130 and to steam generating tubes 141 around the sides of the combustion chamber. The tubes 141 are connected to upper and lower headers 135, 139. A circulation pump 143 takes water from the lower headers and distributes it to the upper headers through a branched pipe 145. Water supplied to the upper part of the heater by the circulation pump 159, trickles down over the outer surfaces of the smoke-tubes and collects in the bottom of the heater. Steam generated in the heater may be led into the main steam pipe 163. In another modification, Fig. 8, (not shown) the water from the lower header of a film tube heater passes into a separator from which it passes into a chamber in which the water is purified and heated by direct contact with steam tapped from a turbine. The supply to the boiler is taken from the separator. According to the Specification as open to inspection under Sect. 91 (3) (a), a boiler having inclined tubes connected to upper and lower drums serves as a heater from which water is supplied to another water-tube boiler. This subject-matter does not appear in the Specification as accepted.



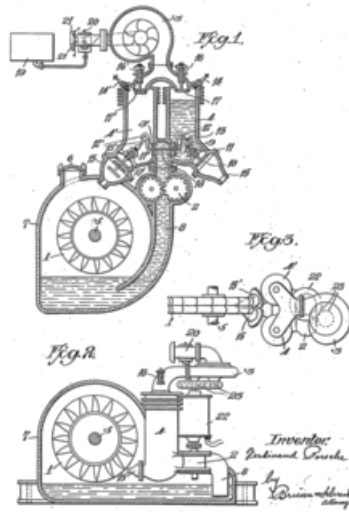
Title: APPARATUS FOR OPERATING LIQUID TURBINES BY MEANS OF COMBUSTION MACHINES**Priority:** US19240697445 19240307

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	US1725881 A	19290827	US19240697445	19240307

Probable Assignee: DAIMLER BENZ AG**Assignee(s):(std):** DAIMLER BENZ AG**Assignee(s):** DAIMLER BENZ AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT**Inventor(s):(std):** FERDINAND PORSCHE**Inventor(s):** PORSCHE FERDINAND**International class (IPC 8-9):** F02C 1/00 (Advanced/Invention);
F02C 1/00 (Core/Invention)**CPC:** F02C 1/00**European class:** 46F14 F02C 1/00**US class:** 417/73[Classification Explorer](#)**Forward Citations:** US3589604, US2662487, US2463820,**Abstract:**

I claim; _ 1. In an explosion engine of the class described, the combination of two internal combustion chambers, a plurality of discharge nozzles, one for each of said chambers, a water supply conduit and one of said nozzles in communication with each chamber, an admission valve for each of said chambers mounted in said conduit to be closed directly by the increase of pressure due to the combustion in said chamber, an outlet valve in each of said chambers to be opened directly by the increase of pressure due to the combustion in said chamber and controlling the water discharge through said nozzle, and means for locking said outlet valve in open position when the admission valve is in closed position. 2. In an explosion engine of the class described, the combination of two internal combustion chambers, a plurality of discharge nozzles, one for each of said chambers, a water supply conduit and one of said nozzles, in communication with each chamber, an admission valve mounted in said conduit to be closed directly by the increase of pressure due to the combustion in said chamber, an outlet valve controlling the water discharge through said nozzle, and mounted to be opened directly by said pressure increase, and yielding means tending to close said outlet valve and so designed as to keep said valve closed against the compression pressure but to permit it to open under the combustion and expansion pressures, and means operatively associated with said admission valve and controlling the movement of said outlet valve so as to prevent the closing of the latter until said admission valve is opened. ~ 3. An explosion engine of the type set forth in claim 1 in which a common water supply line is provided for the two explosion chambers. ~ 4. An explosion engine as set forth in claim 1 in which a common water supply line and a common water supply pump is provided for said two chambers. ~ 5. In an explosion engine of the type described, the combination of two combustion chambers having water discharging nozzles, a water admission valve for each chamber, a common spindle connecting said valves to cause the valve of one chamber to be open when the valve of the other chamber is closed, an outlet valve controlling each of the aforesaid discharge nozzles, a spring for normally holding said outlet valve in closed position, and a lever operatively associated with the water inlet valve of each chamber and movable into the path of movement of said outlet valve to hold such outlet valve open against the action of said spring when said admission valve is closed. 6. In an explosion engine of the type described, the combination comprising an explosion chamber, a discharge nozzle communicating therewith, a water admission valve mounted in said chamber to be shifted directly by increase of pressure due to the explosion of the driving medium, a water outlet valve controlling said nozzle, a spring for normally holding said valve closed, and means operatively associated with said admission valve and movable into the path of movement of said outlet valve to cause the latter to be held open against the action of said spring when said admission valve is closed. ~ 7. In an explosion engine of the type described, the combination of an explosion chamber, a discharge nozzle communicating therewith, a water-inlet valve, a spring-pressed water-outlet valve arranged to be opened under the pressure due to the explosion of the charge in the chamber, a gas-inlet valve connected to a source of air under pressure, a lock for said water-outlet valve to maintain the same in open position while the pressure in said chamber is reduced below that of the compressed air, said reduction in pressure causing said gas-inlet valve to be automatically opened to admit a charge of scavenging air, a timed control for opening said water-inlet valve and means operable upon the opening of said last-mentioned valve to release said lock to permit said outlet valve to close. ~ 8. In an explosion engine of the type described, the combination of an explosion chamber, a discharge nozzle communicating therewith, a water-inlet valve mounted in said chamber to be closed directly by increase of pressure due to the explosion in said chamber, a water-outlet valve for said chamber, synchronized valve-operating means for opening said water-inlet valve, and a locking member, operatively associated with said inlet valve so as to be released upon opening of the latter, for preventing the closing of said outlet valve until said inlet valve is opened. 9. In an explosion engine of the type described, the combination of an explosion chamber provided with a nozzle for discharging a stream of fluid under pressure, a source of supply of water under pressure for said chamber, a water-inlet valve arranged to be closed by the increase in pressure due to the explosion of a charge in the chamber, a spring-pressed outlet valve arranged to be opened by said increase in pressure, a lock for maintaining said outlet valve in open position against the action of its spring during the escape of the expanding driving gases from said chamber, whereby both the water and the gases under pressure are completely discharged from said chamber, a timed control for opening said water-inlet valve, and means operated upon the opening of said last-mentioned valve to release said lock to permit said outlet valve to close. 1111 testimony whereof I affix my signature.

Aug. 27, 1929. F. PORSCHE 1,725,881
 APPARATUS FOR OPERATING LIQUID TORNERS BY MEANS OF COMBUSTION ENGINES
 Filed March 7, 1924



Title:

VERFAHREN ZUM SCHWEISSEN MITTELS ELEKTRISCHEN LICHTBOGENS METHOD FOR WELDING BY MEANS OF ELECTRIC ARC (Machine translation)

Priority:

192508261925082619250826

DE1926A04859919260826

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE484090 A	19291019	DE1926A048599D	19260826

Probable Assignee:

AEG

Assignee(s):(std):

AEG

Assignee(s):

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITAETS GES ; ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITAETS GESELLSCHAFT

International class (IPC 8-9):

B23K28/02 B23K35/38 (Advanced/Invention);
B23K28/00 B23K35/22 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

B21C37/08 B23K35/00 B23K37/00 B23K9/16

CPC:

B23K35/38 B23K28/02

European class:

B23K28/02 B23K35/38

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations:

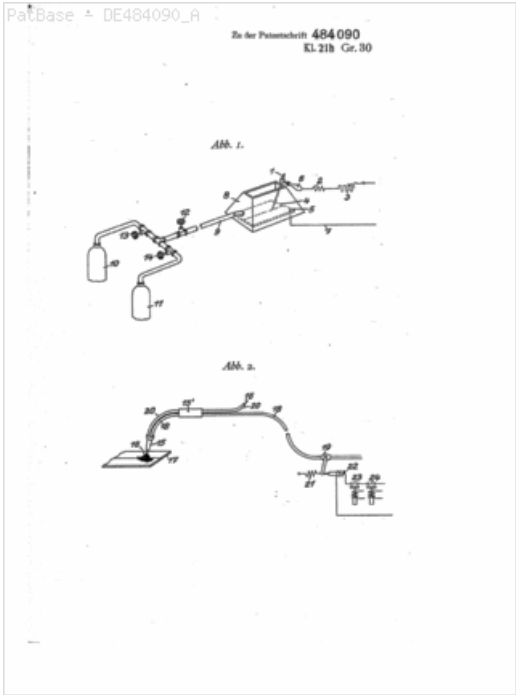
DE1039675,

Abstract:

Source: DE484090A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRECHE i. Verfahren zum Schweißen mittels elektrischen Lichtbogens, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Lichtbogen und die Schweissstelle in eine in ihrer Gesamtwir- kung reduzierende Atmosphaere eingehuellt werden, die Kohlenmonoxyd enthaelt.

Machine translation:

(claim 1) 1 I PATENTANSPRECHE method for using electric arc welding, characterized in that the arc and the weld are eingehuellt into their overall impact in reducing atmosphere, which contains carbon monoxide.



Title: Improvements in or relating to cooling systems for internal combustion engines
Priority: GB19280012829 19280501

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	GB321193 A	19291101	GB19280012829	19280501

Probable Assignee: CLINTON ROOT FOUTZ
Assignee(s):(std): CLINTON ROOT FOUTZ
International class (IPC 8-9): F01P3/20 (Advanced/Invention);
F01P11/02 (Advanced/Non-invention);
F01P3/20 (Core/Invention);
F01P11/00 (Core/Non-invention)

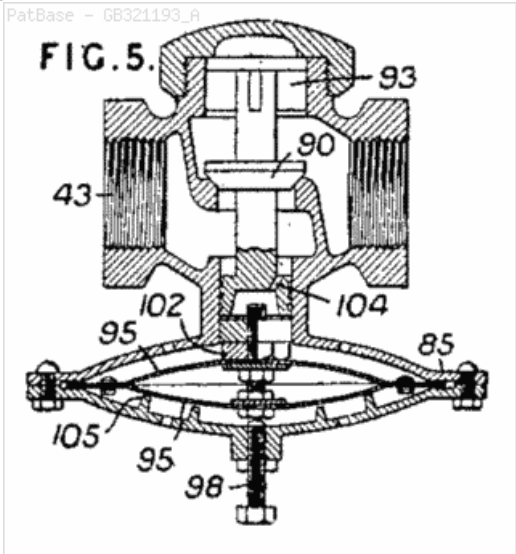
International class (IPC 1-7): F01P3/22

CPC: F01P3/207 F01P11/0295 F01P2050/02 F01P2050/06 F01P2060/16

European class: F01P3/20C

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
Thermostats.-The capsule of the thermally-operated valve 43 comprises two plates 95 of spherical contour which have flat riveted edges, slidable between flanges 85 of a perforated casing having annular supporting ribs 105. The capsule contains water and air. The spindle of the valve 90 has a spider 93 and a packed piston with a pressure equalizing vent 104 and is operated by a thrust block 102 from the capsule the height of which is adjustable by a screw 98.



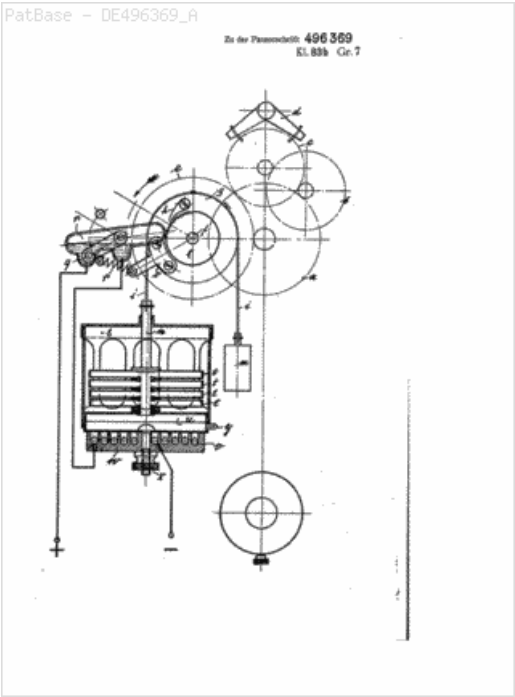
Title:	DURCH ELEKTRISCHE HEIZUNG BETRIEBENE AUFZUGSVORRICHTUNG FUER UHREN BY ELECTRIC HEATER POWERED LIFT DEVICE FOR WATCHES (Machine translation)			
Priority:	DE1926N026667 19261204	DE1926N026667 19261204	DE1926N026667 19261204	
Family:				
	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE496369 A	19300417	DE1926N026667D	19261204

Probable Assignee: AUGUST NICOL
Assignee(s):(std): AUGUST NICOL
International class (IPC 8-9): G04C1/00 (Advanced/Invention); G04C1/00 (Core/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): G04C1/00
CPC: G04C1/003
European class: G04C1/00B

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
Source: DE496369A [DE] (Claim 1) 1.PATENTANSPRUCH: Durch elektrische Heizung betriebene Aufzugsvorrichtung fuer Uhren, bei -der die durch das Temperaturgefaele hervor gerufenen Volumenuend.erungen eines Flues sigkeit, Dampf oder Gas enthaltenden, elastischen Systems zur mechanischen Ar beitsleistung ausgenutzt werden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das elastische System (t, n) bis zu einem bestimmten Grade eva kuiert ist.

Machine translation: (Claim 1) 1.PATENTANSPRUCH: By means of electrical **heating** powered lift device for watches, for the fluid through the Temperaturgefaele caused Volumenuend.erungen a Flues, **steam** or gas containing elastic system for the mechanical Ar be exploited beitsleistung, characterized characterized in that the elastic system (t, n) up to a certain degree is eva kuiert.



Title: Cirkulationsanordning, saerlig til Absorptionskoelemaskiner uden ydre mekanisk Drivanordning. The Circulation device, and in particular to the absorption refrigeration equipment without outer Mechanical Drive Device. (Machine translation)

Priority: 19271020

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	 DK42230 C	19300512		00000000

Probable Assignee: MUNTERS ANDERS JOHAN E SON

Assignee(s):(std): MUNTERS ANDERS JOHAN E SON

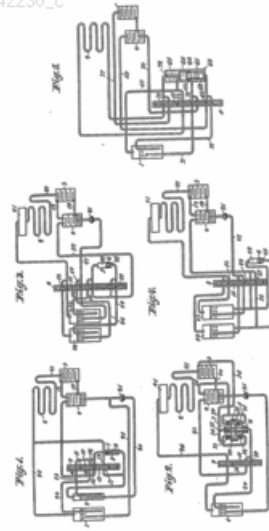
Assignee(s): ANDERS JOHAN E SON MUNTERS

Inventor(s):(std): MUNTERS ANDERS JOHAN E SON

Inventor(s): ANDERS JOHAN E SON MUNTERS

Abstract:

Source: DK42230C [DA] [Source: Claim 1] 1. sammenkoblet med Stemplet 147, som er det egentlige Drivstempel. Dette Stempel paaavirkes af en Fjeder 131 og er forbundet med et som Pumpestempel arbejdende Stempel 148 ved en Stang 132. Glideren 14g bestaar i dette Tilfaelde af en cylindrisk Stang, der har inddrejede Spor 133,154 degrees g x55> som er indrettede til at samvirke med Kanaler 156-160 i Stempelhuset. Kana- lerne 136 og 157 staar paa den ene Side af Glide- ren i stadig Forbindelse med Stempelrummet i6i, som ved Hjaelp af Glideren skiftevis kan saettes i Forbindelse med Roerledninger 162 og 163. Kanalerne 158 og 13g staar paa den ene Side af Glideren i stadig Forbindelse med Stempelrum- met 164, som ved Hjaelp af Glideren skiftevis kan saettes i Forbindelse med Ledninger 165 og 166. Kanalen 160 er ved den ene Side af Glide- ren gennem et Roer 167 tilsluttet til Trykbehol- derens oeverste Del og ved den anden Side, som det fremgaar af Fig. 13, ved et Roer 168 tilsluttet til Kogerens oeverste Del. Stemplet 147's Ar- bejdsrum i6g staar gennem en Ledning 170 i stadig Forbindelse med den oeverste Del af Tryk- beholderen, Stemplet 147 bliver som Foelge heraf drevet oefter under Trykstigningsperioden og nedeftter ved Indvirkning af Fjederen i51 under Tryksaenkingsperioden. Det oeverste Stempel- rum 171 staar gennem en Aabning 172 i Forbin- delse med Rummet 173, som optager Skifteme- kanismen, hvilket Rum atter ved et Roer 174 staar i Forbindelse med Absorptionsapparatet. De til Cirkulationsanordningen tilsluttede Roerledninger er fastsvejsede paa et med til- svarende Kanaler 173 forsynet Daeksel 176, som er fastskruet paa Stempelhuset. Mellem Daekslet og Stempelhuset er der indlagt en Pakning 177. Forbindelsen mellem Kanalerne i Stempelhuset og Kanalerne i Daekslet tilvejrbringes ved Hjaelp af Roerstykker 178, som er inddrevne i Daekslet og passer i tilsvarende Udboringer i Stempelhu- set. Denne Anordning af Forbindelserne mellem Ledningerne og Cirkulationsanordningen goer det muligt at loesgoere Stempelhuset med Glideren fra Maskinen, uden at Roerforbindelserne behoeer at flyttes. Daekslet kan eventuelt vaere forsynet med Anordninger til Afspaerring af Kanalerne 173, for at det skal vaere muligt at aftage Stem- pelhuset, uden at Trykket i Maskinen forandres, eller der bringes Forstyrrelser i Systemet; ved at Indholdet af Vaedsker eller Luftart flyttes. Kogerens oeverste Del staar gennem en Yaed- skeudskiller 17g i Forbindelse med en Konden- sator 180, der ved den anden Ende er tilsluttet til den overste Del af Kuldegeneratoren 3. Denne bestaar ligesom Absorptionsapparatet 4 ved denne Udfoerelsesform af med Fordelings- skiver 181 forsynede Beholdere, som forneden staar i Forbindelse med hinanden gennem en Roerledning 182. Foroven er Beholderne for- bundne med hinanden gennem en Roerledning 183 og en i denne indsat dobbeltvirkende **Pumpe** 184, som virker paa lignende Maade som Luft- artpumpen i Fig. **Machine translation:** [Source: Claim 1] 1. coupled with the Plunger 147, which is the real driving stamp. This stamp is affected by a spring 131 and is connected with a as the **pump** piston working Piston 148 by a rod 132. Spool 14g consists in this case of a cylindrical rod, who indredejed Track 133,154 degrees g x55> which are decorated to interaction with Channels 156-160 in piston housing. Qana- formulas 136 and 157 may participate on one side of the Slip- clean in constant liaison with Piston Compartment in6in which, by means of the spool alternately can be set in the context of pipeline 162 and 163. The channels 158 and 13g is at one side of the spool in constant liaison with Stempelrum- met 164 which, by means of the spool alternately can be set in connection with wires 165 and 166. The channel 160 is at one side of the Slip- clean through a tube 167 connected to Trykbehol- derens upper part and by the other side, as it is clear from Fig. 13 BY A TUBE 168 connected to boiling the top Share. The piston 147's ar- bejdsrum i6g is through a wire 170 in constant liaison with the upper part of the Pressure- reservoir, Stamped 147 will be as a result the drive up Under Pressure Increase Period and below at the impact of the spring in51 Under Pressure Lowering Period. The board of Piston- Room 171 is through an opening 172 in Forbin- accession with the Room 173, which concerns Skifteme- kanismen, which Space again by a tube 174 shall deal with the absorption Appliance. The Circulation Device connected pipes are welded on the one with the corresponding Channels 173 fitted cover 176, which is screwed on the Piston Housing. Between the cover and Piston Housing contains a Seal 177. The connection between the channels in the Piston Housing and the channels in the cover provided by means of beet pieces 178, which is recovered in cover and fit into the corresponding bores in the Stempelhu- seen. This device of the relations between the wires and circulation device makes it possible to make porous piston housing with spool from the machine without tubes relations need to be moved. The cover may be fitted with devices to shut-off of the Channels 173, so that it must be possible to remove the brace- pelhuset, without the pressure in the machine changes, or brought to disturbances in the System: by the content of the Vaedsker or gas moved. Boiling the top part is through a Yaed- skeudskiller 17g in connection with a Konden- sator 180 by the other end is connected to the overste part of Cold Generator 3. This shall be composed as well as the absorption Appliance 4 by this performance the form of with load-washers 181 sourced Containers which at the bottom are related to each other through a pipeline 182. The top is the containers for- tied with each other through a pipeline 183 and one in this inserted double-acting **Pump** 184, which works in a similar way as the air- artpumpen in Fig.



Title:

VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUM BAEUCHEN VON GEWEBEN IN STRANGFORM METHOD AND DEVICE FOR bellies TISSUE IN CONTINUOUS FORM (Machine translation)

Priority:

DE1927W074838 19270122

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE500233 A	19300623	DE1927W074838D	19270122

Probable Assignee:

JULIUS GEBAUER DR ING

Assignee(s):(std):

JULIUS GEBAUER DR ING

Assignee(s):

DR ING JULIUS GEBAUER

International class (IPC 8-9):

D06B5/00 (Advanced/Invention);
D06B5/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

D06B3/26

CPC:

D06B5/00 D06B2700/18

European class:

D06B5/00 N06B700/18

Classification Explorer

Forward Citations:

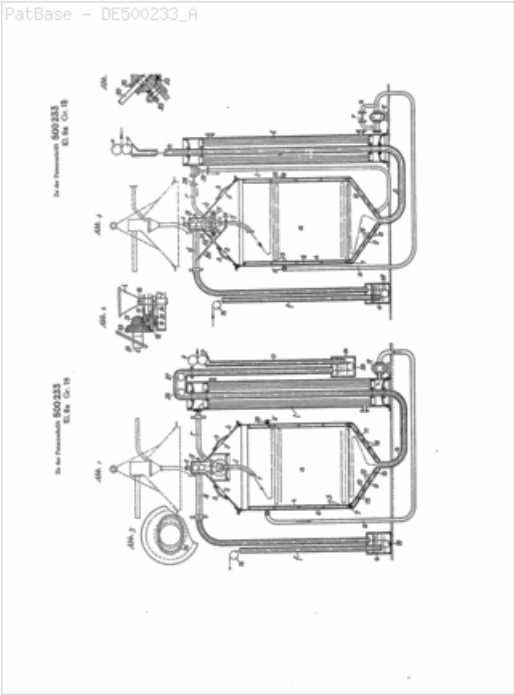
US4873847, DE10349374, DE10349374,

Abstract:

Source: DE500233A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE: i. Verfahren zum Baeuchen von Ge weben in Strangform, dadurch gekenn zeichnet, dass der Warenstrang in einen gegen die Aussenluft auch bei ueberdruck verschliessbaren Kochbehaelter an dessen oberem Ende fortlaufend eingefuehrt, durch einen Strangableger gleichmaessig darin aufgestapelt und waehrend der Be handlung des Stapels am unteren Ende des Kochbehaelters unter Aufrechterhal- tung der Stapelhoehoe mit der Einfuehrungs- geschwindigkeit fortlaufendabgezogenwird.

Machine translation:

(Claim 1) 1 CLAIMS: i. procedures for bellies of Ge weave in rope form, characterized by features that the product line is executed in a sequentially against the outside air at superatmospheric pressure sealable Kochbehaelter at its upper end through a strand offshoot evenly stacked up to and during the loading action of the stack at the lower end of the upright Kochbehaelters under conservation of stack height with the introduction of speed fortlaufendabgezogenwird.



Title:

VERFAHREN ZUR ERHOEHUNG DES FLUESSIGKEITSUMLAUFES IN VERDAMPFERN VON KAELTEMASCHINEN METHOD FOR INCREASING THE FLUESSIGKEITSUMLAUFES IN EVAPORATORS OF chiller (Machine translation)

Priority:

DE1929K114857 19290523

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE501093 A	19300627	DE1929K114857D	19290523

Probable Assignee:

IWAN KUPRIANOFF

Assignee(s):(std):

IWAN KUPRIANOFF

International class (IPC 8-9):

F25B41/00 (Advanced/Invention);
F25B41/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

F25B39/02

CPC:

F25B41/00 F25B2341/0012 F25B2341/0013 F25B2500/18

European class:

F25B41/00 R25B341/0012 R25B341/0013 R25B500/18

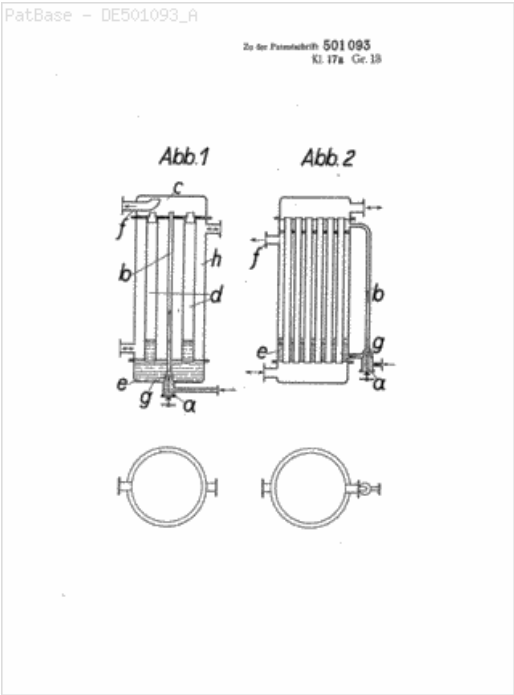
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations:

FR2860186, EP1363090, EP0704663, DE930872, DE3324330,

Abstract:

(Claim 1) 1.PATENTANSPRUECHE: i method: the increase of the Flues-sigkeitsurnlaufs in evaporators of Kaeltemaschinen. where the bell was passing through the regulating GE, **liquid** column manometer with kinetic energy and **steam** ejector-like mixture in the evaporator existing Flues prone fluid in the upper part of the evaporation promotes the auditor, wherein the da.ss Fluessigkeitsdampf-gemisch in a comparable-haeltnismaessig narrow ascending pipe from the regulator valve passes, then enters Idass except the Ej.ektorwirkung also a thermosiphon for conveying **liquid**. such method of claim i, characterized in that the upper to the part of the evaporator Funded **Liquid** speed on vertical, inclined or GE-wundienen evaporator tubes filmlike trickling down and accumulates in the lower part of the evaporator, wherein the formed end to **steam** through free space between the pipes or tubes in the un-hindered deduct up, after which the bottom of the evaporator which collects brake fluid is entrained into the circulation again. Third Embodiment of the method is characterized marked according to claim i and 2, characterized in that the injection of the regulating valve coming **liquid** and vapor mixture into the mixing chamber at the lower end of the narrow ascending paddy rice in a carried by the desired order current quantity related depth im.Verdampfer below cles Fluessigkeitsspiegels and that the mixing chamber with the lower. Part of the evaporator is connected. q.. Embodiment of the method according to claim i and 2, characterized-in that the evaporator will be executed with vertical right double tubes, wherein the evaporating refrigerants flowing into the inner tubes from top to bottom, while the to kuehlende **liquid** in the annular space between the inner and outer pipes is moved, embodiment of the method according to claim labeled i and 2, characterized in that the narrow ascending pipe is arranged in the evaporator itself. 6th Embodiment of the method according to claim labeled i and 2, characterized in that dais close ascending pipe is arranged outside of the evaporator. j. Embodiment of the method according to claim labeled i and 2, characterized in that the regulating valve zusammenfaellt with the injection point. Example embodiment of the method according to claim labeled i and 2, characterized in that the regulating valve is of the injection point spatially separated and arranged at any point of the **liquid** line is.



Title:

Timing Device for Glass Machinery

Priority:

US19290351571 19290401 US19300427750 19300212

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US1772092 A	19300805	US19290351571	19290401
US1932024 A	19331024	US19300427750	19300212

Probable Assignee:

OBEAR NESTER GLASS CO

Assignee(s):(std):

OBEAR NESTER GLASS CO ; OBEAR NESTER GLASS COMPANY ; STUCKEY SAMUEL G

Inventor(s):(std):

STUCKEY SAMUEL G

International class (IPC 8-9):

C03B7/08 C03B7/082 (Advanced/Invention);
C03B7/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

C03B7/00 C03B7/08

CPC:

C03B7/082 Y10T137/7323 Y10T137/7423 Y10T137/86421 Y10T137/86453 C03B7/08 Y10T137/7256 Y10T137/7371 Y10T137/8158 Y10T137/86413

European class:

C03B7/08 C03B7/082

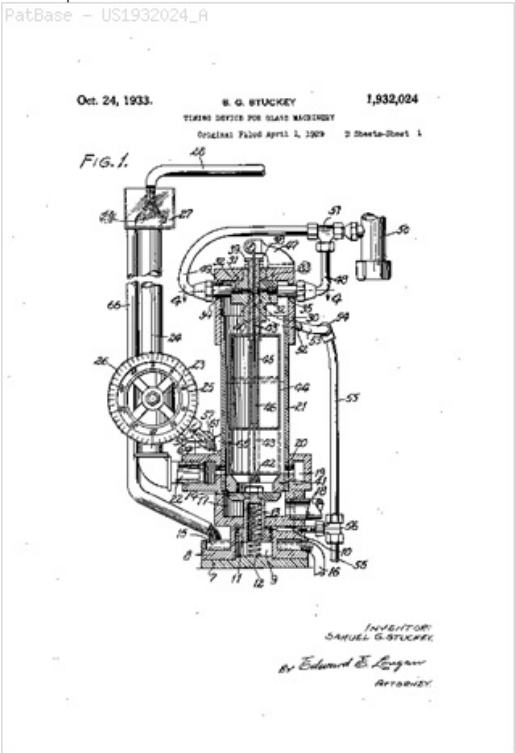
US class:

116/276 137/385 137/398 137/413 137/429 137/551 137/624.14 137/624.15 137/624.19 251/25 251/53 417/401 65/163 65/329 91/189R 91/40

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: US2599458,

Abstract:
1. In a timing device comprising a liquid container having a normally closed bottom, means for admitting liquid to said container, means for regulating the rate of admission of said liquid, a float located in said container, said float being capable of vertical movement, a valve housing carried by the upper end of said liquid container, a conduit carried by said valve housing for delivering air under pressure thereto, an air valve located in said valve housing and adapted to be opened by said float when reaching its uppermost position, a second conduit carried by said valve housing and adapted to receive air therefrom when said valve is opened, and air operated means located below the bottom of the liquid container for opening said bottom and permitting said liquid to drain from the container when said air valve has been opened.



Title: Fremgangsmaade og Apparat til Fremstilling af Gas af tunge Olier. Procedure and apparatus for the manufacture of gas of heavy oils. (Machine translation)

Priority: 19261027

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DK42932 C	19300908		00000000

Probable Assignee: CHILOWSKY CONSTANTIN

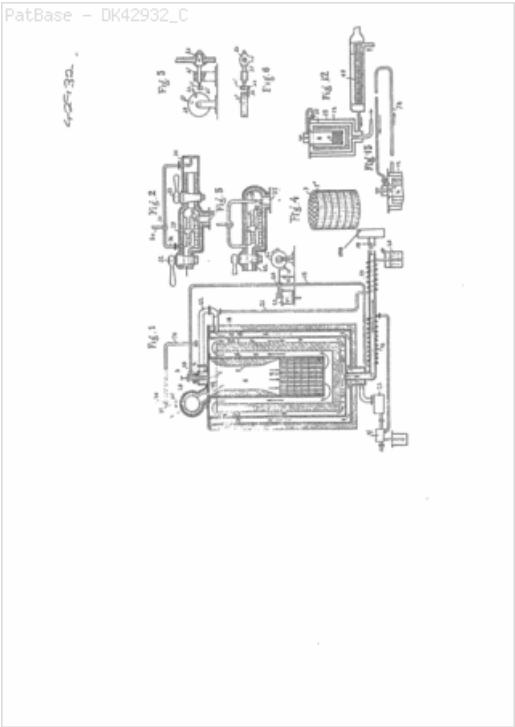
Assignee(s):(std): CHILOWSKY CONSTANTIN

Assignee(s): CONSTANTIN CHILOWSKY

Inventor(s):(std): CHILOWSKY CONSTANTIN

Inventor(s): CONSTANTIN CHILOWSKY

Abstract:
Source: DK42932C [DA] [Source: Claim 1] 1. i Ovnen I2I foregaar under Tryk ved Hjaelp af Olie og Luft, der tilfoeres gennem Roerene hen- holdsvis 122 og 123. Luften er blevet kompri- meret i Kompressoren 23 og ophedet i Spiralen IOI, der ligesom i Fig. 19 er anbragt i Genera- torens Indre. Olien i Roeret 122 staar ligeledes under Tryk. Pumpen IJ har to Funktioner, idet den dels sender en lille Maengde Olie gennem Roeret 122 til Ovnen, dels en stor Maengde Olie, som skal forstoeves og forgasses, gennem Roeret **Machine translation:** [Source: Claim 1] 1. in the oven for2IN takes place under pressure by means of oil and air entering through the tubes toward- holdsvis 122 and 123. The air has been kompri- meret in the Compressor 23 and overheat in spiral IOI, as in Fig. 19 is located in the Genera- torens Internal. The oil in the tube 122 is also under pressure. The **pump** IJ has two functions, since on the one hand sends a small amount of oil through the tube 122 to the oven and a large amount of oil to be atomized and forgasses, through the tube

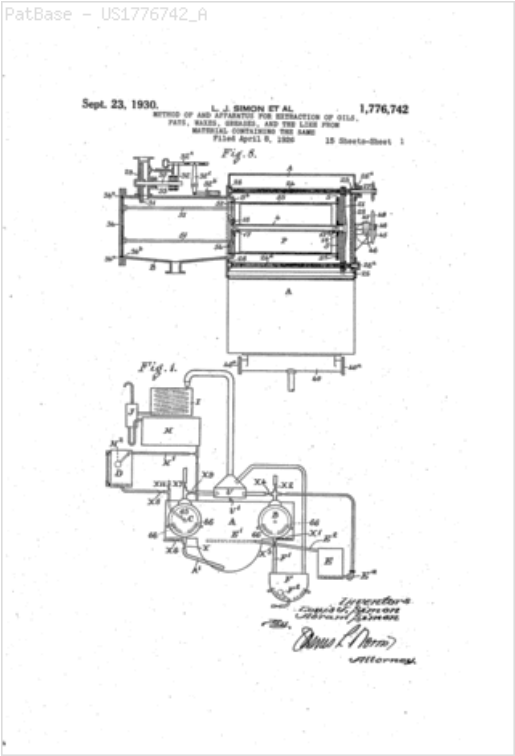


Title:	METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTION OF OILS, FATS, WAXES, GREASES, AND THE LIKE FROM MATERIAL CONTAINING THE SAME											
Priority:	19250420	US19260100658	19260408									
Family:	<table><tr><th>Publication number</th><th>Publication date</th><th>Application number</th><th>Application date</th></tr><tr><td> US1776742 A</td><td>19300923</td><td>US19260100658</td><td>19260408</td></tr></table>				Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date	 US1776742 A	19300923	US19260100658	19260408
Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date									
 US1776742 A	19300923	US19260100658	19260408									
Probable Assignee:	SIMON BROS ENGINEERS LTD											
Assignee(s):(std):	SIMON BROS ENGINEERS LTD											
Assignee(s):	SIMON BROS ENGINEERS LIMITED											
Inventor(s):(std):	ABRAM SIMON ; JOHN SIMON LOUIS											
Inventor(s):	SIMON ABRAM ; SIMON LOUIS JOHN											
International class (IPC 8-9):	C11B1/10 (Advanced/Invention); C11B1/00 (Core/Invention)											
International class (IPC 1-7):	C11B1/10											
CPC:	C11B1/10											
European class:	C11B1/10											
US class:	202/168 210/211 422/268 422/270 99/289R											

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

1. **Apparatus** for extracting oils, fats, 1,776,742, » I ' waxes and the like from materials containing the same includin a closed vessel, a basket insertable in san? vessel for receiving charges of the material to beftreated, said basket having a central conduit passing therethrough and communicating- with the basket; means disposed within said closed vessel for supporting said basket and rotat-` ing the same; means for introducing solvents -and **steam** 'into said basket through the central conduit thereof; zfp plurality of valves for controllingthe admission of the solvents and **steam** to and from the basket and vessel; anda means for operating said valves in cyclic succession.

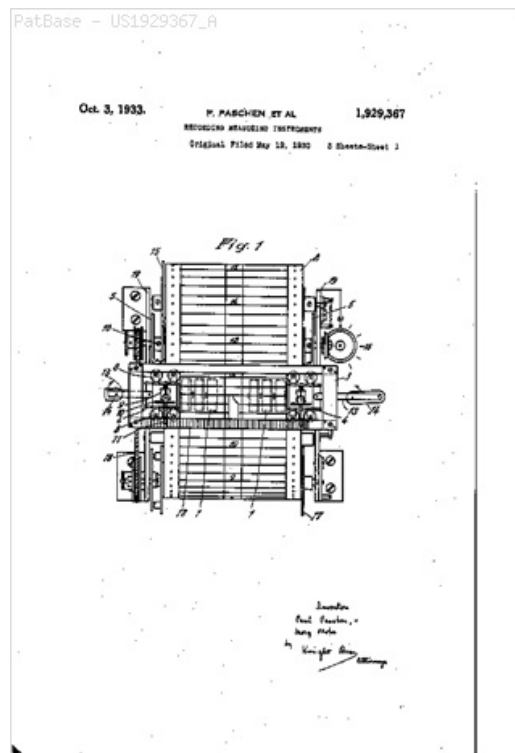


Title: Recording measuring instruments
Priority: US19300453561 19300519 US19310524918 19310324
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
FR694426 A	19301203		19300425
FR694427 A	19301203		19300425
FR694563 A	19301205		19300426
FR696957 A	19310110		19300512
GB353899 A	19310727	GB19300012823	19300425
GB353960 A	19310806	GB19300014235	19300508
GB372097 A	19320505	GB19310013701	19310503
US1906089 A	19330425	US19300453561	19300519
US1929367 A	19331003	US19310524918	19310324

Probable Assignee: SIEMENS AG
Assignee(s):(std): SIEMENS AG
Assignee(s): SIEMENS AND HALSKE AG ; SIEMENS AND HALSKE AKTIEN GESELLSCHAFT ; SIEMENS AND HALSKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT ; SIEMENS SCHUCKERTWERKE AG ; SIEMENS SCHUCKERTWERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inventor(s):(std): GEORG MOHR ; PAUL PASCHEN
Inventor(s): MOHR GEORG ; PASCHEN PAUL
International class (IPC 8-9): G01D4/00 G01D4/02 G01F15/06 G06M3/06 G08C19/26 H01J13/00 H01J13/04 H01J61/52 H02M7/06 (Advanced/Invention); G01F15/06 H02M7/06 (Core/Invention)
International class (IPC 1-7): G01D15/00 G01D15/24 G01D15/28 H01J61/52
CPC: H01J13/04 H01J61/52 H01J2893/0074 H01J13/00 H01J2893/0095 G01D4/00 G06M3/06 G01F15/06 H02M7/06 G08C19/26 G01D4/02
European class: 116A6B16 21C47A5 G01D4/00 G01D4/02 G01F15/06 G06M3/06 G08C19/26 H01J13/00 H01J13/04 H01J61/52 H02M7/06 T01J893/00P1C T01J893/00P5
US class: 101/335 101/75 346/30 346/98
[Classification Explorer](#)
Forward Citations: US4329693, DE746175, DE1123841,

Abstract:
353,899. Regulating air supply to furnaces. SIEMENS AND HALSKE AKT.- GES., Siemensstadt, Berlin. April 25, 1930, No. 12823. Convention date, April 27, 1929. [Class 51 (i).] In means for regulating working values, such as the quantity of air relative to the fuel supplied to a furnace, measuring **apparatus** is employed and an intermittent current is produced the frequency of which is proportional to the value of the quantity to be regulated, and these frequencies are transmitted to a rotating arm, the movement of which is compared with another, comparison member. Fig. 1 shows the **apparatus** applied to regulating the **output** of a generator, 25 being the power lines to which is connected a watt-hour meter 26 driving a commutator 27 supplying current to a Z-armature 31 geared by worm and worm wheel to an intermediate arm 34. A direct current meter 44 is driven from a source of supply 29 and its speed is maintained constant by a brake 47. This meter is similarly coupled to a comparison arm 38, which is forked and carries contacts 35, 36 between which a contact on the arm 34 is positioned.. When the arms get out of phase, current in one direction or the other is supplied to a reversible motor 15 operating a throttle valve 2 on the prime mover. The intermediate member may comprise a number of spring arms which, when contact is made, cuts out resistances in the motor circuit.



Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	US1802317 A	19310421		00000000
International class	F23N5/26			
(IPC 1-7):				
CPC:	F23N1/02 F23N1/025			
US class:	236/14			

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

What I claim is: _ ` 1. In combination, means to move a combustion substance at a variable rate, an electrical circuit, a, source of current therefor, and measuring means responsive to the rate of movement of said substance for changing the rate of flow of current in said circuit an amount dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of motion of the substance. _ ` 2. In combination, means to move a combustion substance, an electrical circuit of variable impedance, and measuring means responsive to the rate of movement of said substance for varying the impedance of said electrical circuit to a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of motion of said substance. 3. In combination, means to move a combustion substance, an electrical circuit including variable resistance, and measuring means responsive to the rate of motion of said substance for automatically varying the resistance of said circuit to maintain said resistance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of motion of the substance. 4. In combination, a stoker, an electrical circuit of variable impedance, and means including a tachometer responsive to the speed of said stoker for varying said impedance, said means being arranged to maintain said impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the stoking speed of said stoker. 5. In combination, a fuel feeding means having a fuel gate, means to vary the opening of the fuel gate, an electrical circuit for automatically controlling the opening of the fuel gate including a variable impedance, and means responsive to movement of said fuel gate for adjusting said impedance to maintain its magnitude at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the opening of said fuel gate. 6. In combination, means to feed a substance at a rate measured by a plurality of factors, an electrical circuit including a plurality of variable impedances, and measuring means for maintaining said impedances each at varying quantitative values dependent respectively upon the logarithms of each of the factors which measure the rate of feed of the substance. 7. In combination, a chain grate stoker, a tachometer responsive to the speed of said stoker, an impedance arranged to be varied by said tachometer to be maintained thereby at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the speed of said stoker, a fuel gate, an element responsive to the opening of said gate, an impedance varied by said element and maintained thereby at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the amount of opening of said gate, and an electrical circuit including said impedances. 8. In an automatic combustion control, a steam boiler, an electric circuit and a source of current therefor, means responsive to the rate of use of steam from said boiler for logarithmically varying the current flow in said circuit, and means responsive to the steam pressure in said boiler for varying the current flow in the same circuit in the opposite direction. 9. In combination, a steam boiler, means responsive to the rate of flow of steam from said boiler, a second means responsive to the steam pressure in said boiler, and an electrical circuit of variable impedance, said flow rate responsive means being arranged to vary the impedance of said circuit in accordance with the logarithm of a number proportional to said steam flow rate, and said pressure responsive means being arranged also to vary the impedance of said circuit. 10. In combination, a steam boiler, means responsive to the rate of flow of steam from said boiler, a second means responsive to the steam pressure of said boiler, an electrical circuit including variable impedances one of which is so varied by said flow rate responsive means as to be dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the steam flow rate, another of which is differently varied by said flow rate responsive means, and another of which is varied by said pressure responsive means. 11. In combination, a fluid conveying conduit, an electrical circuit including two variable electrical impedances connected in series, means responsive to the rate of flow of the fluid for varying one of said impedances, and means responsive to the pressure of said fluid for varying the other of said impedances. 12. Conduit for the flow of fluid, means for producing a pressure differential incident to the flow of fluid in said conduit, an electrical circuit including a plurality of variable impedances, and means responsive to said pressure, differential for varying the quantitative values of said impedances, said means being arranged to maintain the value of one of said impedances at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of flow of said fluid. 13. In combination, a fluid conveying conduit, an electrical circuit including three variable electrical impedances connected in series, means responsive to the rate of flow of the fluid for varying two of said impedances, said means being arranged to maintain one of said two impedances at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the said rate of flow, and means responsive to the pressure of said fluid for varying the third impedance. 14. In combination, a boiler and furnace therefor, an electrical circuit, means responsive to the boiler pressure for varying said electrical circuit, means for varying the rates of supply of fuel and air to the boiler furnace, said last-named means cooperating with said electrical circuit to alter the fuel and air rates to said furnace to tend to keep the fluid pressure in said boiler at a predetermined value, and means responsive to the rate of flow of the fluid from the boiler to automatically vary said predetermined value. 15. Means to maintain at a predetermined value the fluid pressure in a boiler having a boiler furnace comprising an electrical circuit, means to vary the rates of supply of fuel and air to the boiler furnace, said means being responsive to changes in the impedance of said electrical circuit, means responsive to variations in the fluid pressure; of said boiler for varying the impedance of said circuit, and means responsive to the rate of flow of the fluid from said boiler for oppositely varying the impedance of said circuit in logarithmic proportion. 16. Means to vary the fractional portion of a total steam supply generated by one of a plurality of boilers comprising means to maintain a predetermined steam pressure at the said boiler, and means to adjust said predetermined pressure relative to the average pressure so as to vary the apportionment of the load. 17. Means to automatically maintain the steam pressure of a boiler at a pressure varied in a predetermined manner dependent on the rate of use of steam comprising an electrical circuit, means responsive to a change in the impedance of said circuit for varying the rates of supply of fuel and air to the boiler furnace, means responsive to variations in the existing steam pressure of the boiler for varying said impedance, and means responsive to the rate of flow of steam from said boiler for varying said pressure varied impedance. 18. In an automatic combustion control, a network of electrical conductors comprising a plurality of Wheatstone's bridges, logarithmically varied impedances in each of said bridges, and means associated with each of said bridges for automatically varying the impedance of a branch thereof in order to keep them in balance. 19. In an automatic combustion control the operation of which depends on the rate of use of steam, means to make an undesired rise or fall in boiler pressure equivalent respectively in their effects on said control to a decrease or increase in the rate of use of steam comprising an element varied as a logarithmic function of the rate of use of steam, another element varied as a function of the boiler pressure, and means causing said elements to cooperate differentially. 20. In an automatic combustion control the operation of which depends on the rate of use of steam, means to make the steam pressure dependent on the rate of use of steam and to make a change from the desirable steam pressure equivalent in its effect on said control to a change in the rate of use of steam until such pressure change ceases comprising an impedance varied as a function of the rate of use of steam, an impedance varied from a normal value in opposite sense as a function of the boiler pressure, and means to vary said normal impedance value according to the rate of use of steam. 21. In an automatic combustion control, means to obtain boiler operation ratios, means to compare the actual ratios with desirable ratios, means to automatically vary said desirable ratios in a predetermined manner, and means to set corrective means in operation upon deviations for said actual ratios from said desirable ratios. 22. In an automatic combustion control, means to obtain two boiler operation ratios, means to compare the actual ratios with desirable ratios, means to fix one of said desirable ratios at a constant value, means to automatically vary the other of said desirable ratios in a predetermined manner, and means to set corrective means in operation upon deviations of said actual ratios from said desirable ratios. 23. In an automatic combustion control, means to obtain a boiler operation ratio, means to automatically compare the actual ratio with a desirable ratio, means responsive to the rate of flow of steam to automatically vary said desirable ratio in a predetermined manner, and means to set corrective means in operation upon deviation of said actual ratio from said desirable ratio. 24. In combination with a boiler, measuring means responsive to the rate of flow of steam, measuring means responsive to the pressure of the steam, measuring means responsive to the rate of supply of fuel, and measuring means responsive to the rate of supply of air for the combustion of the fuel, a source of current; and a plurality of electrical conductors fed thereby, all of the aforesaid means being adapted to vary the magnitude of the current flow through said conductors as an indication of the magnitude of the quantities to which the said means are responsive. 25. In combination with a boiler, means responsive to the rate of flow of steam therefrom, means responsive to the steam pressure therein, means responsive to the rate of supply of fuel thereto, means responsive to

the rate of supply of combustion air thereto, a source of current, a plurality of electrical conductors fed thereby, said means being adapted to vary the magnitude of the current flow through said conductors, a remote control means responsive to variations of the current flow in said conductors, means to vary the rate of supply of fuel, and means to vary the rate of supply of combustion air, said supply varying means being responsive to said remote control means. ' 26. In combination with a boiler, means responsive to the rate of flow of **steam** therefrom, means responsive to the **steam** pressure therein, means responsive to the rate of supply of fuel thereto, means responsive to the rate of supply of combustion air thereto, means to obtain the **steam**-fuel ratio, means to obtain the fuel-air ratio, means to make a change in **steam** pressure measured by said **steam** pressure responsive means equivalent to a change in **steam** flow rate, means to vary the rate of supply of fuel, and means to vary the rate of supply of air, said supply varying means being responsive to changes in said ratio obtaining means so as to maintain predetermined **steam**-fuel and fuel-air ratios. ' 27. 'In combination with a boiler, means responsive to the rate of flow of **steam** therefrom, means responsive to the **steam** pressure therein, means responsive to the rate of supply of fuel thereto, means responsive to the rate of supply of combustion air thereto, a source of current, a plurality of electrical conductors fed thereby, said means being adapted to vary the magnitude of the currents flowing through said conductors, means responsive to some of said current variations to obtain the **steam**-fuel ratio, means responsive to changes of said ratio from a predetermined ratio to vary the rate of supply of fuel; means responsive to other of said current variations to obtain the fuel-air ratio, and means responsive to changes of said ratio, from a predetermined ratio to vary the rate of supply of air. ' 28. An automatic control for a boiler to determine the pressure therein and means for regulating said control to vary the pressure determined thereby automatically in a predetermined manner in accordance with the rate of use of **steam**. ' 29. In combination, an automatic control for a boiler to determine the pressure therein, means responsive to the rate of flow of **steam** therefrom, and means responsive to said flow responsive means for regulating said control to fix the pressure in said boiler at a value that is a variable dependent in a predetermined manner on the rate of flow of **steam** from the boiler. 30. The combination with a boiler and units supplied with **steam** therefrom, of a boiler pressure control to supply said units with constant pressure **steam** at the unit, said control including means for maintaining the boiler pressure, and means for automatically so varying the maintained pressure in response to the rate of flow of **steam** that the pressure at the units is constant. 31. The method of automatically controlling a **steam** generating plant which consists in metering the **steam** rate and the fuel supply rate, substituting for these rates their logarithmic values, subtracting the logarithmic values, substituting for their difference the antilogarithmic value, or **steam**-fuel ratio, comparing this existing **steam**-fuel ratio to a desirable **steam**-fuel ratio, varying said desirable **steam**-fuel ratio upon variations in the **steam** rate, and varying the fuel supply rate upon deviations of the existing **steam**-fuel ratio from the desirable **steam**-fuel ratio. 32. The method of automatically controlling combustion of a **steam** plant which consists in metering the fuel supply and the air supply rates, substituting for these rates their logarithms, subtracting the logarithms, substituting for their difference the antilogarithm, of fuel-air ratio, comparing this existing fuel-air ratio to a desirable fuel-air ratio, and varying the air rate upon deviations of said existing fuel-air ratio from the desirable fuel-air ratio. 33. In an automatic combustion control for a **steam** generator, electrical circuits including **steam**, fuel, air, and a plurality of ratio impedances, means to maintain the **steam** impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of **steam** flow from said generator, means to maintain the fuel impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of fuel fed to said generator, means to maintain the air impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of air supplied to said generator, and means to maintain the ratio impedances at values dependent upon the differences between the **steam**, fuel, and air impedances, considering two at a time. 34. In an automatic combustion control for a **steam** generator, electrical circuits including **steam**, fuel, air, and ratio impedances, means to maintain the **steam** impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of **steam** flow from said generator, means to maintain the fuel impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of fuel feed to said generator, means to maintain the air impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of air supplied to said generator, means to maintain a ratio impedance at a value dependent upon the difference between the **steam** and fuel impedances and means to maintain another ratio impedance at a value dependent upon the difference between the fuel and air impedances. 35. In an automatic combustion control for a **steam** generator, electrical circuits including **steam**, fuel, and ratio impedances, means to maintain the **steam** impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of **steam** flow from said generator, means to maintain the fuel impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of fuel feed to said generator, and means to maintain a ratio impedance at a value dependent upon the difference between the **steam** and fuel impedances. 36. In an automatic combustion control, electrical circuits including fuel, air, and ratio impedances, means to maintain the fuel impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of fuel feed, means to maintain the air impedance at a value dependent upon the logarithm of a number proportional to the rate of air supplied, and means to maintain a ratio impedance at a value dependent upon the difference between the fuel and air impedances. 37. In combination, a furnace, means to feed fuel to said furnace, means to feed air to said furnace, a scale graduated to numerical values of the combustion ratio, a movable operating element arranged to be set at the numerical value of a desired combustion ratio, and means responsive to the setting of said element to vary the relative rate of feed of fuel and air to keep the actual ratio at the value desired. 38. In combination, a furnace, means to feed fuel to said furnace, means to feed air to said furnace, a scale graduated to numerical values of the combustion ratio, a movable operating element arranged to be set at the numerical value of desired combustion ratio, means to determine the existing ratio, means to compare the existing with the desired ratio, and means to vary the relative rate of feed of fuel and air to tend to correct deviations from the desired ratio. 39. The method of automatically controlling a **steam** generating plant which consists in metering the **steam** rate and the fuel supply rate, substituting for these rates their logarithmic values, subtracting the logarithmic values, substituting for their difference the anti-logarithmic value or **steam**-fuel ratio, comparing this existing **steam**-fuel ratio to a desirable **steam**-fuel ratio, and varying the fuel supply rate upon deviations of the existing **steam**-fuel ratio from the desirable **steam**-fuel ratio. 40. The method of automatically controlling a **steam** generating plant which consists in metering the **steam** rate, the fuel supply rate, and the air supply rate, substituting for these rates their logarithmic values, subtracting the **steam** and fuel logarithms, subtracting the fuel and air logarithms, substituting for the differences the anti-logarithmic values or **steam**-fuel and fuel-air ratios, comparing the existing ratios with the desirable ratios, and varying the fuel supply and air supply rates upon deviations of the existing ratios from the desirable ratios.

April 21, 1931. **M. S. FRANKLIN** 1,802,317

AUTOMATIC COMBUSTION CONTROL
Filed Feb. 12, 1925 6 Sheets-Sheet 1

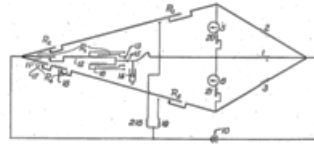


FIG. 1

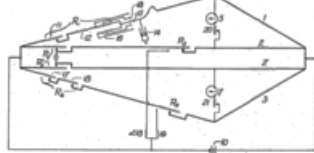


FIG. 2

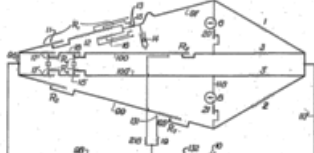


FIG. 3

*Invention
Shown by Franklin.*

Title: SKEIN DYEING MACHINE
Priority: GB19300008285 19300314 US19310531682 19310421
Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB350556 A	19310615	GB19300008285	19300314
GB378614 A	19320818	GB19310019601	19310707
GB423524 A	19350204	GB19330022300	19330809
US1959094 A	19340515	US19310531682	19310421

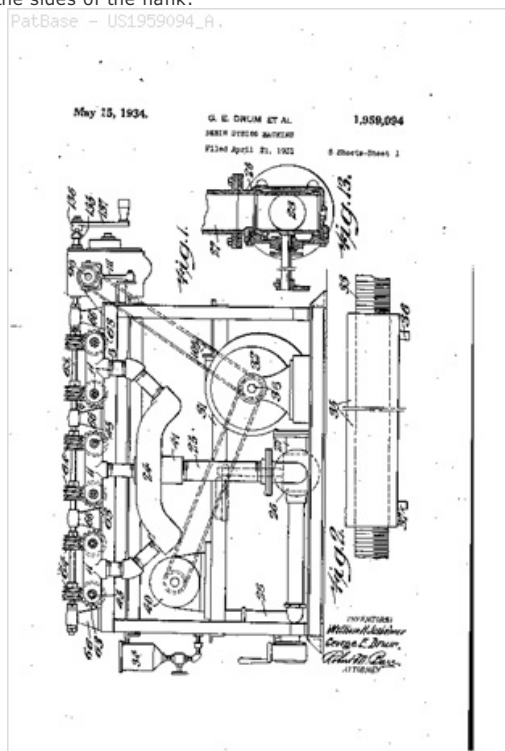
Probable Assignee: SMITH DRUM AND CO
Assignee(s):(std): SMITH DRUM AND CO ; SMITH DRUM AND COMPANY
Inventor(s):(std): DURM GEORGE E ; JAXHEIMER WILLIAM H
International class
(IPC 8-9): D06B5/20 (Advanced/Invention);
D06B5/00 (Core/Invention)
International class
(IPC 1-7): D06B3/08 D06B5/20
CPC: D06B5/20
European class: D06B5/20
US class: 68/206

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: EP2743392, CN103866511,

Abstract:

<PICT:0350556/IV/1> <PICT:0350556/IV/2> In **apparatus** for the wet treatment of textiles, of the kind in which the textile material in the form of hanks, skeins, c., is suspended over a tank of treating **liquid** by means of a hollow tubular support formed with an outlet opening or perforations through which the liquor delivered to the support by a **pump** is discharged against the hanks c. suspended from the support, the support is maintained in a fixed position whilst a movable device is provided for changing the position of the hanks c. relatively to the support. The supporting members 13, preferably formed with the outlet holes 20 in the upper surface, are supplied with liquor through the system 22, 21 by a **pump** 23. The hanks 12, put into position over the end 30, embrace also a member 26, which spaces the sides of the hank apart, being periodically revolved, about the centre of the supporting member as an axis, by the gear 34, 37, thus shifting the position of the hanks. The liquor emerging from the outlet opening or holes flows down the hank enveloping it in a film of liquor. Several alternative forms of supporting members are shown and described. In one form a slot, extending longitudinally of the member, may have its edges turned inwardly to form baffles, a number of other plates being positioned to divide the emerging liquor into a number of streams. Alternatively a perforated hollow tubular member may be contained within the slotted supporting member, the liquor being supplied to the tubular member. To increase the action of the liquor, supplementary spraying means may be employed consisting of a deflector plate 50, Fig. 7, which may be formed integrally with the member 53, which periodically rotates to shift the position of the hanks, the liquor emerging from the holes 48 being deflected outwardly against the sides of the hank.

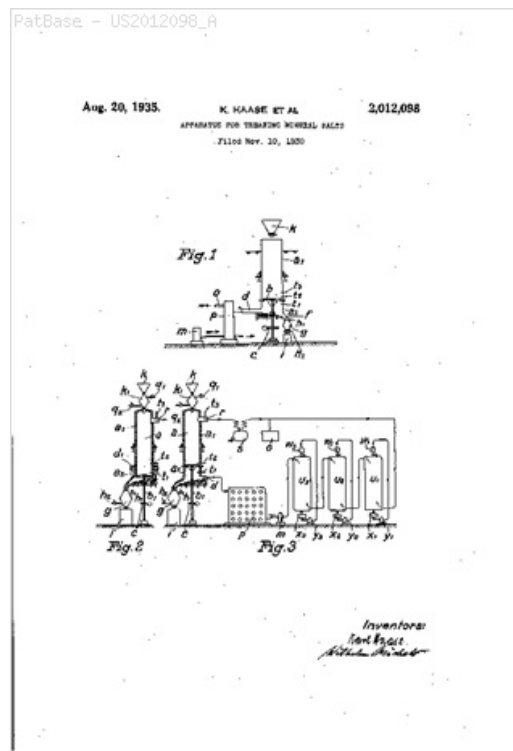


Title: APPARATUS FOR TREATING MINERAL SALTS**Priority:** 19291112 DE1929P061686 19291113 DE1929P061687 19291113
DE1930P062012 19300101 US19300494672 19301110

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE529190 A	19310709	DE1930P062012D	19300101
	DE579460 A	19330626	DE1929P061686D	19291113
	DE631489 A	19360622	DE1929P061687D	19291113
	FR706053 A	19310618		19301112
	US2012098 A	19350820	US19300494672	19301110

Probable Assignee: PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUTT**Assignee(s):(std):** PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUET ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUETTE ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUTT ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUET ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUTT ; ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ U BR ; ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ UND BR**Assignee(s):** ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ UND BRAUNKOHLNWERKE BERGINSPEKTION BLEICHERODE ; ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ U BRAUNKOHLNWERKE BERGINSPEKTION BLEICHERODE ; ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ UND BRAUNKOHLNWERKE BERGI ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUETTEN AKT GES ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ UND BRAUNKOHLN ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUTTEN AKTIENGESellschaft ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUTTEN A G ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUTTEN AG ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUTTEN A G ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS UND HUTTEN AKTIENGESellschaft ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUETTEN AKT GES ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUETTEN AKT GES ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUETTEN AKT GES ZWEIGNIEDE ; PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS U HUETTEN AKT GES ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG SALZ U BRAUNKOHLN**Inventor(s):(std):** HAASE DR KARL ; KARL HAASE ; MICHELS DR WILHELM ; WILHELM MICHELS**Inventor(s):** MICHELS WILHELM ; HAASE KARL**International class (IPC 8-9):** C01F5/34 (Advanced/Invention);
C01F5/00 (Core/Invention)**International class (IPC 1-7):** C01D3/08 C01D5/18 C01F5/34**CPC:** C01F5/34**European class:** C01F5/34**US class:** 34/169 34/448 422/208 422/232[Classification Explorer](#)**Forward Citations:** US4228133, US4030205, US3540841, US2706145, US2605171, US2511290, DE748089,**Abstract:**

Source: DE529190A [DE] 1. L'A7'1:N'CANSL'ItUct1: Entwaesserung von Magnesiumchlorid- hydrat im Chlorwasserstoffstrom, gekenn zeichnet durch die Entlueftung des Mate rials vor der Einfuehrung in den Trocken- raum in eitem geschlossenen Vorraum, der evakuiert oder mit indifferenten Gasen ausgespuelt wird. **Machine translation:** 1 L'A7'1: draws sewage system of magnesium chloride hydrate in hydrochloric power marked by the venting of Mate rials prior to introduction into the drying room in vain closed vestibule, which is evacuated or ausgespuelt with indifferent gases: N'CANSL'ItUct1.

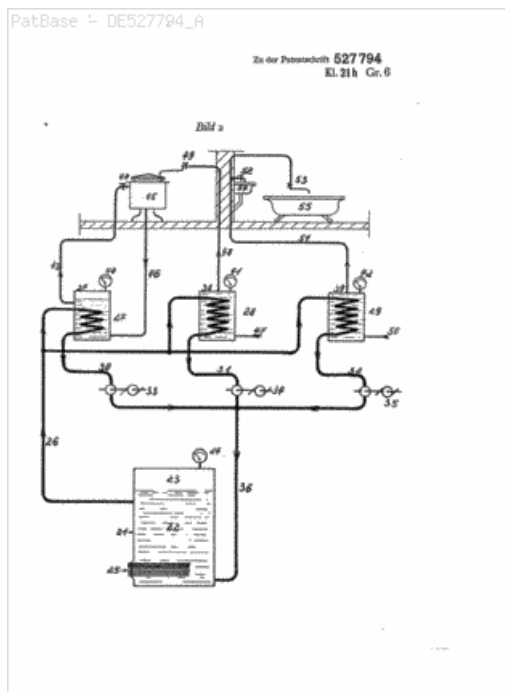


Title:	ELEKTRISCHER WAERMESPEICHER ELECTRIC heat storage (Machine translation)			
Priority:	DE1926M093217 19260207			
Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	 DE527794 A	19310622	DE1926M093217D	19260207
Probable Assignee:	KURT MIRAM			
Assignee(s):(std):	DINSING GEB ; KURT MIRAM			
Assignee(s):	GEBR DINSING			
International class	F24D17/00 (Advanced/Invention);			
(IPC 8-9):	F24D17/00 (Core/Invention)			
International class	F24H7/02 H05B1/02			
(IPC 1-7):				
CPC:	F24D17/00			
European class:	F24D17/00			
Classification Explorer				
Forward Citations:	DE1257401, DE102014118466, DE102014118466,			

Abstract:

Source: DE527794A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATRNTANSPRUEHR: i. Elektrischer Waermespeicher, bestehend aus einem den Verbrauchsapparat speisenden und seine Heizenergie von dem Waerme speicher durch eine Umlaufleitung erhal tenden Zwischenbehälter, dessen Verbrauchs fluessigkeit von derjenigen des Waerme speichers getrennt ist, gekennzeichnet durch ein den Umlauf der Heizfluessigkeit des Waermespeichers selbsttaetig regelndes Organ zur Erhaltung konstanter Temperaturen der Verbrauchsfluessigkeit. 2. Elektrischer Waermespeicher nach An spruch i, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Waermespeicher (21) mit einer Fluessigkeit von sehr hohem Siedepunkt, z. B. Ol oder Glycerin, betrieben wird, um einen hohen Temperaturunterschied gegenueber dem In halt des Verbrauchsapparates zu erhalten. 3. Elektrischer Waermespeicher nach den Anspruechen i und 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Pufferraum (23) des Waermespeichers (21) bei Fuellung mit oel o. dgl. (22) durch ein indifferentes Gas, z. B. Stickstoff, aus gefuellt ist, um die Verunreinigung des oeles durch Verkoken o. dgl. zu vermeiden oder zu verzoegern. q.. Elektrischer Waermespeicher nach den Anspruechen i und 2, dadurch gekennzeich net, dass der Inhalt des Waermespeichers selbst bei nicht erreichtem Siedepunkt unter ueberdruck steht. 5. Elektrischer Waermespeicher nach An spruch i, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass an einem einzigen Waermespeicher (21) mehrere Hilfskessel (37, 38, 39) angeschlossen sind, um verschiedene zu erwaermende Fluessig keiten auf verschiedene fuer die betreffenden Verwendungszwecke in Frage kommende Temperaturen zu bringen.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 PATRNTANSPRUEHR: i Electric **heat** storage, consisting of a consumption **apparatus** feeding and its **heating** energy storage of the **heat** is through a circulation line obtained Tenden Zwischenbehälter whose consumption fluessigkeit separate from that of the **heat** accumulator, characterized by a circulation of the **heating** fluid of the Waermespeichers selbsttaetig regulating organ to maintain a constant temperature of Verbrauchsfluessigkeit. Second Electric **heat** storage according to claim i, characterized in that the **heat** storage (21) with a **liquid** of very high boiling point, is operated for example Ol or glycerol, to a high temperature difference compared to the Receive In content of the consumption **apparatus**. Third Electric **heat** storage in accordance with claims I and 2, characterized in that the buffer space (23) of the Waermespeichers (21) when filled with oil or the like (22) through an indifferent gas, is filled, for example, nitrogen, from to the contamination of the oil by coking or the like to avoid or procrastinate. q.. Electric **heat** storage in accordance with claims I and 2, characterized in net, is that the contents of Waermespeichers even at boiling point not been achieved under excess pressure. 5th Electric **heat** storage according to claim i, characterized in that in a single **heat** storage (21) a plurality of auxiliary boilers are connected (37, 38, 39) for different speeds to be **heated liquid** at different for the respective uses to bring in question temperatures.



Title:

SCHWELVERFAHREN, INSBESONDERE ZUR VERSCHWELUNG STAUBFOERMIGER BRENNSTOFFE
SCHWELVERFAHREN, ESPECIALLY FOR smoldering STAUBFOERMIGER FUELS (Machine translation)

Priority:

DE1929W082297 19290409

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
 DE535844 A	19311019	DE1929W082297D	19290409

Probable Assignee:

ROLAND WASMUHT DR ING

Assignee(s):(std):

ROLAND WASMUHT DR ING

Assignee(s):

DR ING ROLAND WASMUHT

International class
(IPC 8-9):

C10B49/00 (Advanced/Invention);
C10B49/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7):

B01J19/00 C10B49/04 C10B49/08

CPC:

C10B49/00

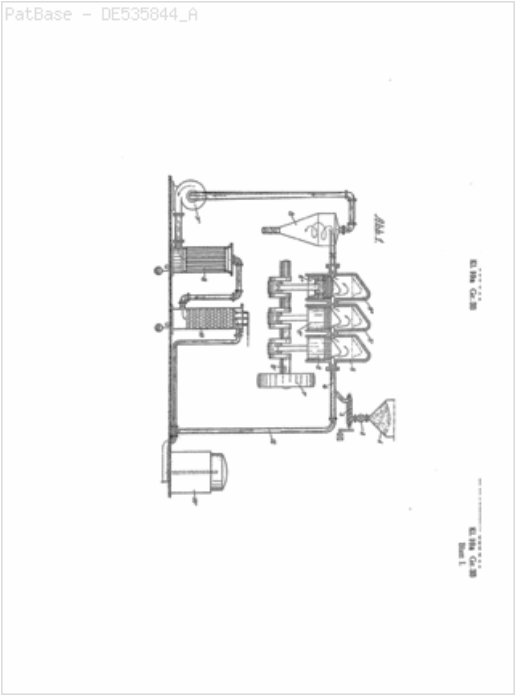
European class:

C10B49/00

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:
Source: DE535844A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE:' i. Schwelverfahren, insbesondere zur Verschwelung staubfoermiger Brennstoffe, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Brenn stoff in an sich bekannter Weise von einem Gasstrom oder Gasluftgemisch ge tragen wird, welches in einem Kompres sor verdichtet wird, derart, dass die Kom pressionswaerme zur Verschwelung des Brennstoffes ausgenutzt wird.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 Claims: 'i Schwelverfahren including, in particular for charring staubfoermiger fuels, characterized in that the fuel in a known manner from a gas stream or gas air mixture GE, which is compressed sensor in a compressor, such that the communication pressionswaerme for charring the fuel is utilized.



Title:

Priority:

Family:

Probable Assignee:

Assignee(s):(std):

Inventor(s):(std):

Inventor(s):

International class (IPC 8-9):

International class (IPC 1-7):

CPC:

European class:

US class:

Classification Explorer

Forward Citations:

MULTIPLE STEAM GENERATOR WITH COMMON WATER CIRCULATION

US19260123407 19260719

Publication number

Publication date

Application number

Application date

US1860364 A

19320531

US19260123407

19260719

LA MONT CORP

LA MONT CORP ; MONT CORP

LA MONT WALTER DOUGLAS

MONT WALTER DOUGLAS LA

F22B29/02 (Advanced/Invention);
F22B29/00 (Core/Invention)

F22B29/02 F22B37/34

F22B29/02

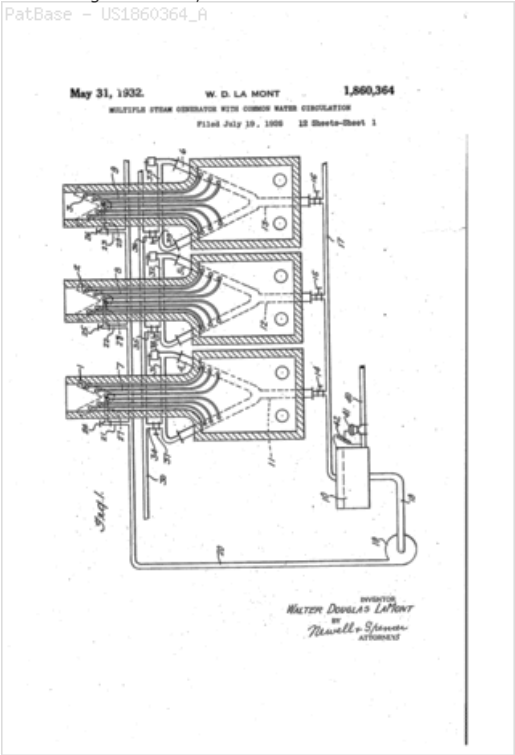
F22B29/02

122/1.00R 122/1R 122/406.1 122/448.3

[Classification Explorer](#)

US9273865, US4694783, US4627386, US3465726, US3144856, US2997032, US2907306, US2856906, US2702026, US2676574, US2011239961,

Abstract:
1. The method of generating **steam** in a plurality of individual **steam** generators each having **heat** transferring tubes which coniprises delivering the Water to be vaporizeol from a. common _source separate from the generators in parallel to the generators, causing tho water to How unidireetionally with the **steam** generated through the tubes uf at least two generators, and returning to said common source at least part of any unevaporated Water from the generators.,



Title: VERFAHREN ZUM KOCHEN VON ZELLULOSEHALTIGEM MATERIAL. METHOD FOR COOKING cellulose-containing material. (Machine translation)

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	CH155133 A	19320615		00000000

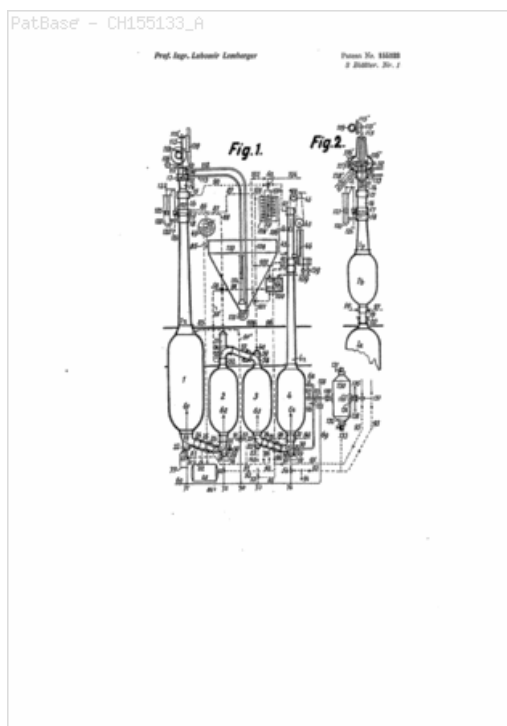
Probable Assignee: LEMBERGER LUBOMIR PROF INGR

Assignee(s):(std): LEMBERGER LUBOMIR PROF INGR

Inventor(s):(std): INGR LEMBERGER LUBOMIR PROF

Abstract:

Source: CH155133A [DE] 1. PATENTANSPRUECFIE I. Verfahren zum Kochen von zellulosehaltigem Material, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das zellulosehaltige Material durch eine Kochgarnitur in ununterbrochenem zusammenhaengendem Durchgang ohne Anwendung von mechanischen Transportvorrichtungen gefuehrt wird. II. Einrichtung zur Ausfuehrung des Verfahrens nach Patentanspruch I, gekennzeichnet durch eine aus einer Anzahl von hintereinander gereihten Kochern bestehende Kochgarnitur, mit Mitteln zur Herbeifuehrung eines fortlaufenden Durchganges des zu kochenden Materials ohne Anwendung von mechanischen Transportvorrichtungen. UNTERANSPRUECHE: I.. Verfahren nach Patentanspruch I, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der erforderliche Druck und damit die erforderliche Temperatur in der ganzen Kochgarnitur durch ein Hochstellen des Zufuehrungs- und des Austrittsendes derselben fuer das Kochgut samt Lauge erzielt wird. **Machine translation:** . 1 I. PATENTANSPRUECFIE method of cooking cellulosehal- microscopic structures, characterized in that the cellulose-containing material is run port devices through a cooking set in continuous zusammenhaengendem passage without the use of mechanical Trans. II. Means for execution of the proceedings according to claim I, marked distinguished by a be of a number of series in rows cookers standing cooking set, with means for Herbeifuehrung a continuous port devices through ganges of the material to be cooked without the use of mechanical Trans. UNTERANSPRUECHE: I.. Method according to claim I, characterized in that the required Liehe pressure and thus the required temperature in the whole cooking set through a high points of the feed and the outlet end of the same is obtained for the cooking liquor together.



Title: Method and apparatus for heating buildings and the like by steam

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
GB378395 A	19320803	GB19310003477	19310203

Probable Assignee: C A DUNHAM CO LTD

Assignee(s):(std): C A DUNHAM CO LTD ; C A DUNHAM COMPANY LTD

Assignee(s): C A DUNHAM COMPANY LIMITED

International class
(IPC 8-9): F24D1/00 (Advanced/Invention);
F24D1/00 (Core/Invention)

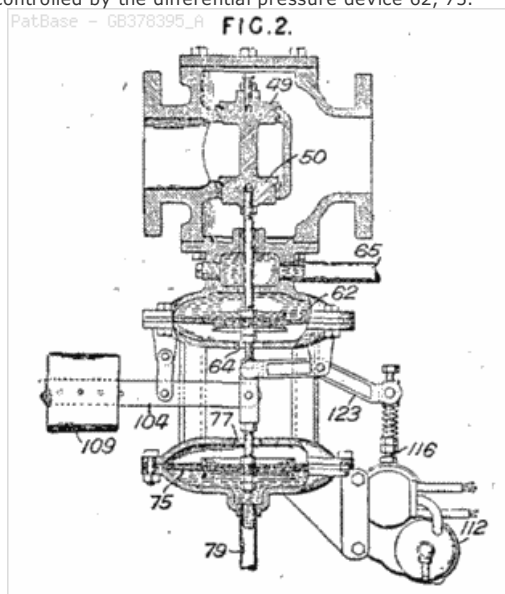
CPC: F24D1/00

European class: F24D1/00

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

[Class 135.] Fluid-actuated valves; electrically-actuated valves.-A double-beat valve actuated by the difference of two pressures comprises balanced valve members 49, 50, the spindle of which carries differential pressure diaphragms 62, 75, each of which is subject on one side to atmospheric pressure through openings 64, 77. The upper side of diaphragm 62 is connected by pipe 65 to a **steam** pipe supplying **heating** radiators and the lower side of diaphragm 65 is connected by pipe 79 to a return pipe. An upward pressure is exerted on the valve assembly by a weight 109 adjustable along the lever 104. The valve casing carries a small electric motor 112 controlled thermostatically so as to move a crank arm through successive arcs of 180 and thereby operate a rod 116 and lever 123 to close the valve or to release it to be controlled by the differential pressure device 62, 75.



Title: DAMPFENTLADUNGSROEHRE FUER LICHTBOGENENTLADUNG MIT KATHODENDRUCKKAMMER
DAMPFENTLADUNGSROEHRE FOR ARC DISCHARGE WITH CATHODE HORN (Machine translation)

Priority: DE1925A044110 19250204

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE564295 A	19321115	DE1925A044110D	19250204

Probable Assignee: AMERICAN APPLIANCE CO

Assignee(s):(std): AMERICAN APPLIANCE CO ; AMERICAN APPLIANCE COMPANY

International class
(IPC 8-9): H01J17/38 H01J3/02 (Advanced/Invention);
H01J17/38 H01J3/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): H01J17/44 H01J17/54

CPC: H01J3/025 H01J17/38 H01J2893/0062

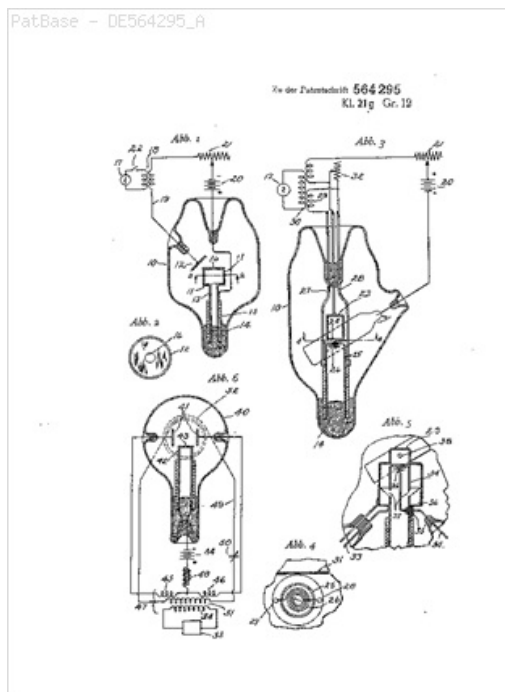
European class: H01J17/38 H01J3/02E T01J893/00K9

[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations: DE962188, DE940180,

Abstract:

Source: DE564295A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATENTANSPRUECHE: i. Dampfentladungsroehre fuer Licht bogenentladung, bei der als Kathode fuer die Entladung eine hohle Kammer dient, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Innere dieser Kammer mit als Kathodenzuleitungen wirkenden inneren metallischen Wandteilen versehen und frei von leicht verdampfenden festen oder fluessigen, als Kathode wirkenden Substanzen ist und eine von ausserhalb der Kammer zuge fuehrte hochoerhitzte, beispielsweise durch den Nutzstrom ionisierte Dampfkatmo sphaere enthaelt. **Machine translation:** (Claim 1) 1. PATENT CLAIMS: i. **Steaming** TLA dung tube for light arc discharge, with which as cathode for unloading a hollow chamber serves, by the fact characterized that also as Kathodenzulei do towards working internal metallic wall parts it provide the inside of this chamber and from easily evaporating solid or **liquid** substances working as cathode is free and one of outside of the chamber course led highly **heated**, for example Dampfatmo sphere ionized by the utilizable stream contains.



Title:

VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUM KOCHEN UND VERDAMPFEN VON FLUESSIGKEITEN, INSBESONDERE MAISCHEN UND BIERWUERZEN METHOD AND DEVICE FOR COOKING AND evaporating liquids, ESPECIALLY MASHING AND BIERWUERZEN (Machine translation)

Priority:

DE1927Q001505 19270621

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
 DE566217 A	19321212	DE1927Q001505D	19270621

Probable Assignee:

RUDOLF QUITT

Assignee(s):(std):

RUDOLF QUITT

International class (IPC 8-9):

C 12C 13/02 (Advanced/Invention);
C 12C 13/00 (Core/Invention)

International class (IPC 1-7):

C 12C 9/00

CPC:

C 12C 3/085 C 12C 7/04 C 12C 7/065 C 12C 7/22 C 12C 7/24 C 12C 13/00 C 12C 13/025 C 12C 13/08

European class:

C 12C 13/00 C 12C 13/02B C 12C 13/08 C 12C 3/08B C 12C 7/04 C 12C 7/06C C 12C 7/22 C 12C 7/24

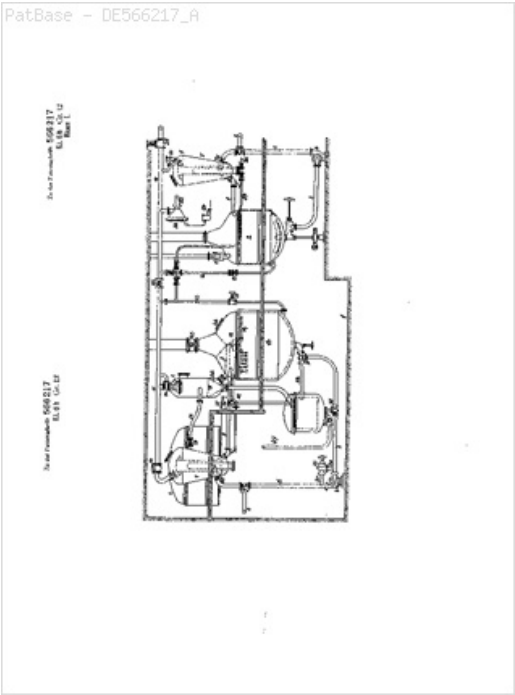
[Classification Explorer](#)

Forward Citations:

EP2206770, DE1227856, DE1171386,

Abstract:

Source: DE566217A [DE] (Claim 1) PATEN TANSPRLC'.HE: i. **Machine translation:** (Claim 1) GODFATHER TANSPRLC'. HE: i.



Title: EINRICHTUNG ZUR VERMINDERUNG DES WAERMEUEBERGANGES DEVICE FOR REDUCING WAERMEUEBERGANGES (Machine translation)

Priority: 19300110

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE566334 A	19321215		19300110

Probable Assignee: SIEMENS AG

Assignee(s):(std): SIEMENS AG

Assignee(s): SIEMENS SCHUCKERTWERKE AKT GES

Inventor(s):(std): ALTENKIRCH DR ING E H EDMUND

International class
(IPC 8-9): F25B15/10 (Advanced/Invention);
F25B15/10 (Core/Invention)

CPC: Y02A30/277 F25B15/10 Y02B30/62

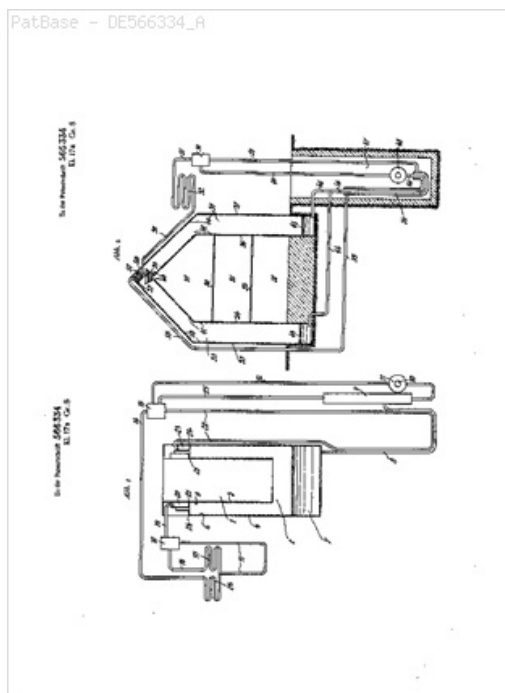
European class: F25B15/10 Y02B30/62

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE566334A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATIENTANSPRUECHE: f. Einrichtung zur Verminderung des Waermeueberganges zwischen zwei Raeumen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die beiden Raeume statt durch waermeisolierende Stoffe durch einen Hohlkoerper voneinander ge trennt sind, der den gemeinsamen Absorp- tions- und Verdampfungsraum einer kon tinuierlich wirkenden Absorptionsmaschine bildet, wobei die Absorptionsflaeche und die Verdampfungsflaeche sich auf der Innenseite der an den einen bzw. anderen Raum unmittelbar angrenzenden Hohl koerperwandung befindet.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 PATIENTANSPRUECHE: F. means for reducing the Waermeueberganges between two spaces, characterized in that the two spaces separated instead by waermeisolierende substances by a Hohlkoerper from one another are forming the common absorption-tion and evaporation space of a constant continuously acting absorption machine, the Absorptionsflaeche and Verdampfungsflaeche on the inside of the one or the other space immediately adjacent hollow body wall is located.



Title: VERFAHREN ZUR DESTILLATION VON OELEN VERSCHIEDENER HERKUNFT UND ZUSAMMENSETZUNG
METHOD FOR DISTILLATION oils of different ORIGIN AND COMPOSITION (Machine translation)

Priority: DE1931I041640 19310524

Family:	Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
	DE571792 A	19330306	DE1931I041640D	19310524

Probable Assignee: IG FARBENINDUSTRIE AG

Assignee(s):(std): IG FARBENINDUSTRIE AG

Assignee(s): I G FARBENINDUSTRIE AKT GES

Inventor(s):(std): HOCHSCHWENDER DR ERNST ; PIER DR MATHIAS

International class
(IPC 8-9): C10G7/00 (Advanced/Invention);
C10G7/00 (Core/Invention)

International class
(IPC 1-7): C10G7/00

CPC: C10G7/00

European class: C10G7/00

[Classification Explorer](#)

Abstract:

Source: DE571792A [DE] (Claim 1) 1. PATRNTANSPRUCH: Verfahren zur Destillation von schmier oelhaltigen Ausgangsstoffen; z. B. von Roh oelen, und schmieroelfreien Produkten, z. B. Druckhydrierungsprodukten, dadurch ge- kennzeichnete dass man aus - dem schmier oelhaltigen usgangsstoff, zweckmaessig durch maessige Erwaermung, die leichter sie denden Anteile ohne scharfe Fraktionie- rung derselben abtrennt und diese zusam men mit den schmieroelfreien Ausgangs stoffen in einer Fraktionierkolonne unter Atmosphaerendruck zerlegt, waehrend die hoehermolekularen Anteile des schmieroel haltigen Ausgangsstoffs fuer sich einer Vakuumdestillation unterworfen werden.

Machine translation: (claim 1) 1 PATRNTANSPRUCH: Methods for distillation of lubricating oelhaltigen feedstock, ting oils such as crude, and schmieroelfreien products, such as Druckhydrierungsprodukten, char-marked that one off the lubricating oelhaltigen usgangsstoff, advantageously by excessive **heating**, the easier it Denden Shares without sharp fractionation separates them and these measures together with the **output** schmieroelfreien dismantled materials in a fractionating column under Atmosphaerendruck, while the shares of hoehermolekularen LUBRICATING containing raw material for a vacuum distillation to be subjected.

