



New connection on: : 12-06-2018 : 22:14:22 - Last disconnection on: : 12-06-2018 : 22:09:16

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 19] ..fi EPODOC

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 19] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock)

Results in EPODOC 1.049

[SS 20] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock) AND ((pressureAND (air OR gas)) OR temperature)AND inject+

An operator is missing. *ERROR(-101310)*

[SS 20] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock) AND (pressureAND (air OR gas)) OR temperature AND inject+

An operator is missing. *ERROR(-101310)*

[SS 20] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock) AND (pressureAND (air OR gas))

An operator is missing. *ERROR(-101310)*

[SS 20] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock) AND (pressure AND (air OR gas)) OR temperature AND inject+ (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock)

An operator is missing. *ERROR(-101310)*

[SS 20] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock) AND (pressure AND (air OR gas)) OR temperature AND inject+

Different expressions or operators have been used without brackets. *ERROR(-50002)*

[SS 20] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock)

Results in EPODOC 1.049

[SS 21] (pressure AND (air OR gas))

Results in EPODOC 940.558

[SS 22] (manufactur+ OR production OR fabrication)AND(mold OR plastic)AND(Tap OR Faucet OR Spigot OR Silcock) AND (pressure AND (air OR gas)) AND inject+

Results in EPODOC 9

[SS 23] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 23] ..li



1/9 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN107052236](#) A 20170818

PR - CN20171133491 20170308

AP - CN20171133491 20170308

DT - I

CNOI - [B22C7/023](#)

PA - NANCHONG HUIHUANG MOULD CO LTD

TI - Combined steam-**pressure** forming method for small-dimension casting white mould

AB - The invention discloses a combined steam-**pressure** forming method for a small-dimension casting white mould. The combined steam-**pressure** forming method is characterized in that cavities of combined steam-**pressure** forming upper and lower mould frames are divided into several to more than ten module cavities; steam inlet and outlet channels and **plastic** uptake tube channels are arranged on division bodies and separately communicate with steam input tubes and **plastic** uptake tubes; the white mould of each module cavity is in pipeline communication with the corresponding **plastic** uptake tube (11); each mould cavity communicates with the corresponding steam inlet and outlet channel; a near-the-port end of each **plastic** uptake tube is fixedly connected with a forming mould frame through a **plastic** uptake tube fixing plate (12); after the combined steam-**pressure** forming upper and lower mould frames are **manufactured**, compressed **air** of a steam-**pressure** former sucks stuffing into the white mould of each mould cavity through a **plastic** uptake tube opening; after filling is completed, each **plastic** uptake tube opening is plugged with a sealing plug (13); steam is **injected** into each mould cavity through a circulating steam tube to perform thermochemical foaming forming; **tap** water is used for cooling to the normal temperature; and compressed **air** of the steam former is utilized for drawing.

2/9 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN103171077](#) A 20130626
- PR - CN20111433504 20111221
- AP - CN20111433504 20111221
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[JPH0929774](#) A 19970204 [A] (JAPAN STEEL WORKS LTD)
[A]
[EP0627292](#) A1 19941207 [A] (MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL CO [JP])
[A]
[CN1990212](#) A 20070704 [X] (HAN GUOHAI [CN])
[X]
- CTNP - || STSE (A)
[YX] "新型注塑成型及其装备简介", 刘廷华等, <<聚合物成型机械>>
[Y]
[X]
[YX] "气辅注塑成型",
陈为等,
<<塑料模具结构与制造>>
[Y]
[X]
[A] "中空制件的注塑成型", 吴智华等, <<高分子材料成型工艺学>>
[A]
- PA - YIN YUXIU
- TI - System and method for producing **faucet** by **injection** molding machine
- AB - The invention is applicable to the field of an **injection**-molding technology, and provides a system and a method for producing a **faucet** by an **injection** molding machine. The **gas** in a **gas** source can be pressurized by a pressurizing device; the **pressure** and the volume of the **gas** input into a mould can be controlled and adjusted by an auxiliary control device; in an **injection** molding **production** process of a sanitary appliance, high temperature molten **plastic** raw material is firstly **injected** into the mould by the **injection** molding machine; before the molten **plastic** raw material is cooled and cured, a certain proportion of **gas** or water is **injected** into the molten central part by the auxiliary control device; before the mould is opened, the **gas** or water is discharged outside, so that the sanitary appliance is locally hollow or completely hollow, and the **plastic** sanitary appliance which is locally hollow or completely hollow can be produced for once; and therefore, the raw material can be saved, the **production** cycle is shortened, and the design and development costs of the mould can be reduced. The system is simple in structure, reliable in performances, low in cost, safe and high in efficiency.

3/9 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN202581995U](#) U 20121205
- PR - CN20122121981U 20120328
- AP - CN20122121981U 20120328
- DT - I

PA - CHENGDU XHHC BIOTECHNOLOGY CO LTD

TI - Ice bag with automatic sealing water **injection** opening

AB - The utility model discloses an ice bag with an automatic sealing water **injection** opening. The ice bag with the automatic sealing water **injection** opening comprises a water **injection** opening body, wherein the water **injection** opening comprises a water inlet and a water outlet, the water inlet and the water outlet are **manufactured** by two pieces of **plastic** films in a pressing mode, the water inlet is installed outside the ice bag, and the water outlet is installed inside the ice bag. When the ice bag with the automatic sealing water **injection** opening is used, the **plastic** films of the water **injection** opening are sleeved outside a water **tap**, the **plastic** film of the water outlet is opened through **pressure** of water, and the water enters the inside of the ice bag. At this moment, the **plastic** films inside the ice bag float on the water, are hang in the **air** inside the ice bag, and can not be opened, and therefore the water can not seep from the water outlet. The ice bag with the automatic sealing water **injection** opening is simple in structure, safe and convenient to use, and low in cost.

4/9 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN101376260](#) A 20090304

PR - CN2007130027 20070831

AP - CN2007130027 20070831

DT - I

PA - JIAHE PAN [CN]

TI - Technique for producing single-handle washbowl **plastic tap** main body

AB - The invention relates to a **production** process of a single-handle basin **plastic tap** main body. The process comprises the following steps: placing an insert, folding a model, **injecting** materials, **injecting air**, keeping the **pressure**, releasing the **air**, cooling, unfolding the **mold** and taking out a part. Through the above procedures, the produced **plastic tap** can not pollute water quality. The **injection** process does not need too high **pressure**. Therefore the module has a simple structure and long service life, needs no large **injection** machine, and has low loss. Since part high **pressure air** is discharged in the **injected** part, the material is saved and the construction cost is low.

5/9 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS6153021](#) A 19860315

PR - JP19840175373 19840823

AP - JP19840175373 19840823

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[JPS5413567](#) A 19790201 [] (ASAHI DOW LTD)

CCI - [B29C49/0005](#) ; [B29C49/06](#)

CCA - [B29K2105/04](#)

FI - B29C44/00; B29C44/00&Z; B29C44/02; B29C44/34; B29C49/06; B29C49/08; B29C49/42

FT - 4F208/AA24; 4F208/AB02; 4F208/AE02; 4F208/AG07; 4F208/AG20; 4F208/AG22; 4F208/AG23; 4F208/AH55; 4F208/LA02; 4F208/LA04; 4F208/LB01; 4F208/LG03; 4F208/LG11; 4F208/LG28; 4F208/LH02; 4F208/LH07

PA - MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL CO

TI - **MANUFACTURE** OF FOAMED CONTAINER

AB - PURPOSE:To obtain a foamed container high in mechanical strength, heat insulating property, and rigidity wherein the **tap** section is substantially unfoamed, and is excellent in strength and dimensional accuracy and the thin-walled section is orientated at least in one direction, by heating an unfoamed parison except the plug section thereof to cause to foam, and stretching, and blow molding the parison while the heated part is still softened. CONSTITUTION:First, using an **injection** molding machine, a thermoplastic melted resin containing a foaming agent is **injected** by an **injection** cylinder into a **mold**, is then cooled to be solidified, and the **mold** is opened to take out the parison. Then the parison except the plug section thereof is heated by a heater. As the parison is softened due to the heating, the cells are generated due to the foaming agent dissolved in the resin under elevated **pressure**. Then while the parison is still softened, it is transferred into a blow **mold**, a high **pressure gas** is introduced into the parison to shape and cool the parison, and then the foamed container is removed from the **mold**.

6/9 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH02294403](#) A 19901205

PR - JP19890115596 19890509

AP - JP19890115596 19890509

DT - I

FI - B22F1/00&Z; B22F9/00&A

FT - 4K017/AA02; 4K017/AA03; 4K017/AA04; 4K017/BA06; 4K017/BB04; 4K017/BB06; 4K017/BB07; 4K017/BB08; 4K017/BB16; 4K017/CA01; 4K017/CA07; 4K017/EB00; 4K017/FA06; 4K017/FA11; 4K017/FA17; 4K017/FA18; 4K018/BA17; 4K018/BB04; 4K018/CA08; 4K018/CA29

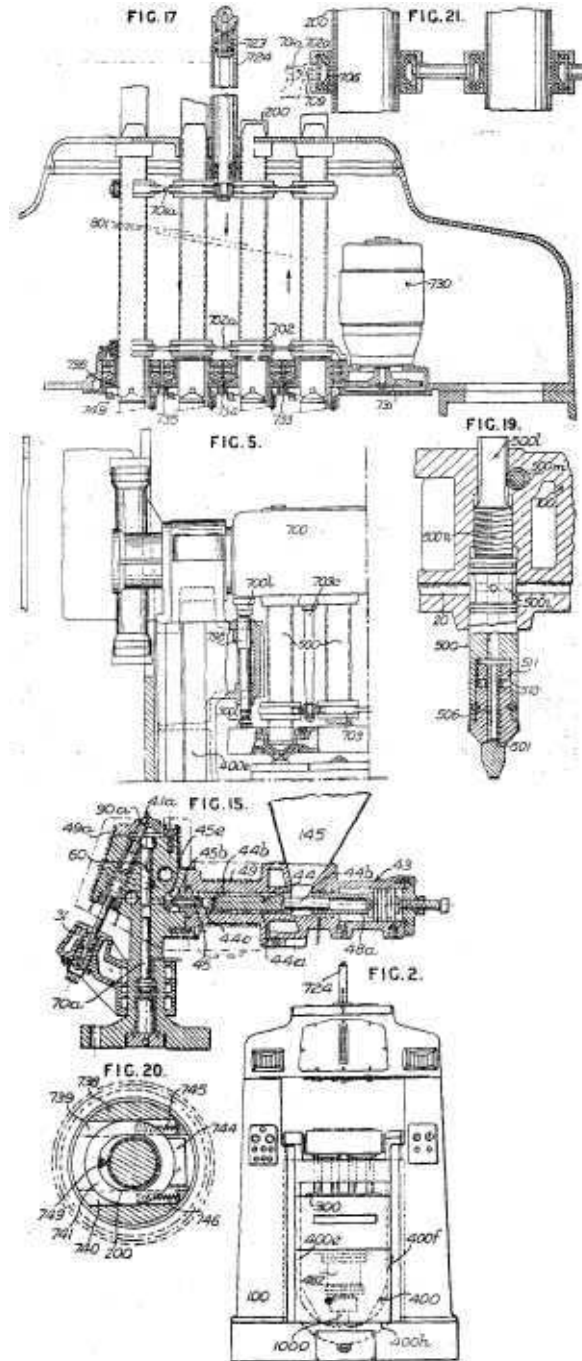
PA - KAWASAKI STEEL CO

TI - METAL POWDER FOR **INJECTION** MOLDING HAVING EXCELLENT **INJECTION** MOLDABILITY AND SINTERING ABILITY AND **MANUFACTURE** THEREOF AND COMPOUND FOR METAL POWDER **INJECTION** MOLDING

AB - PURPOSE:To **manufacture** metal powder as raw material of compound for **injection** molding having excellent **injection** moldability and sintering ability by finely pulverizing the specific composition of molten stainless steel with water atomizing method under the specific condition. CONSTITUTION:The molten stainless steel having $\geq 1.0\text{Mn/Si wt. ratio}$ is produced in a high frequency melting furnace 1 and charged into a tundish 2 and pulverized to the fine powder having $<13\mu\text{m}$ average diameter with the water atomizing method through a water nozzle 3. The ratio of pouring rate of the molten steel per unit time (kg/min) and **pressure** of the water for atomizing (kgg/cm^2) at the time of pulverizing with this water atomizing method is made ≤ 0.007 (cm^2/min). After passing the mixed material of the metal powder and the water through a **gas-liquid** separator 5, this is made as slurry and collected to a tank 6, and after filtering off the water, this is dried to make the atomized powder having $>50\%$ **tap** density. Binder of thermal **plastic** resin, etc., is mixed to this powder to make the compound having excellent **injection** fluidity and after **injection** molding to the desired shape, this is sintered to **manufacture** the high density metal powder sintered product.

7/9 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB903558](#) A 19620815
- PR - IT19340005798 19570903
- AP - GB19580027270 19580826
- DT - *
- CCI - [B29C45/03](#) ; [B29C45/14598](#) ;
[B29D23/20](#)
- CCA - [B29L2023/20](#)
- PA - TERESAMAINARDI
- TI - A machine for the **manufacture** of containers
- AB - 903,558. **Injection** moulding of containers. MAINARDI, T. Aug. 26, 1958 [Sept. 3, 1957], No. 27270/58. Class 87(2). In the **manufacture** of nozzle-headed containers, tubes 200 are fed along guides 801, Fig. 17, on to mandrels 500 and cut to length, and the nozzle heads are then **injection** moulded on to the ends of the tubes. The guides 801 extend freely through apertures in brackets 701a, 702a and are supported by the mandrels 500 during feeding of the tubes. Disposed within each aperture is an annular diaphragm 706, Fig. 21, which can be contracted to grip the tube 200 by compressed **air** supplied through passages 709 in the bracket 701a. Similar tube-gripping means 702 are provided in the lower bracket 702a, and also at 703, Fig. 5, surrounding the mandrels 500. Feeding of the tubes 200 on to the upwardly directed mandrels 500 is effected by means of a fluid **pressure** cylinder 724 and piston 723 connected to bracket 701a, the gripping means being operative during the downward stroke of the piston 723 and inoperative for its return stroke.

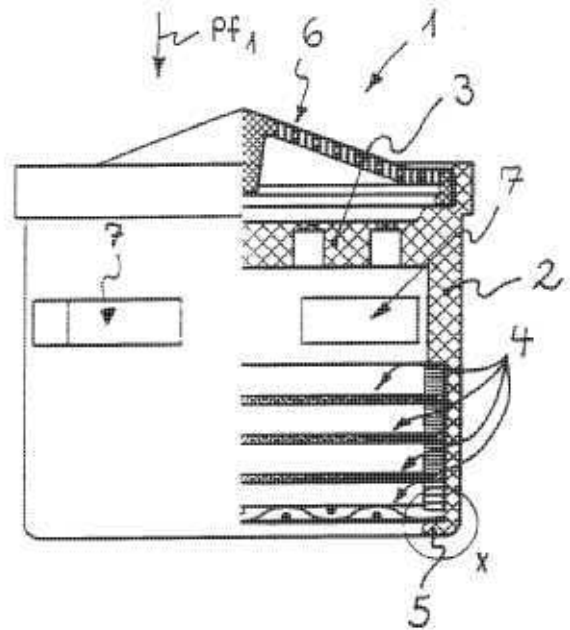


The tubes are cut to length by means of a blade 749, Fig. 20, mounted on an ovalshaped carrier 741 which is slidable in grooves 739, 740 in a housing 738. When the housing 738 is rotated by means of a self-braking electric motor 730, Fig. 17, an eccentric bob weight 744 moves the carrier 741 in its slots so that the blade 749 contacts and cuts the adjacent tube 200. When the motor stops, the blade 749 is moved clear of the tube by means of springs 745, 746. The motor is connected to the housings through a pinion 731 and gear rings 733 . . . 736. While cutting is being effected, the tubes are being held by the gripping means 702, 703. The mandrels 500 project from a cross-bar 700 which also supports the gripping means 703 by means of arms 703c, Fig. 5. The crossbar 700 is pivoted on toothed trunnions in the side arms 400e, 400f of a carrier 400 which is vertically reciprocable in the frame 100 of the machine by means of a fluid **pressure** cylinder 482 and piston 1000. The cylinder 482 is secured to the frame 100 of the machine and its piston rod 1000 to a bridge portion 400h of the carrier. After cutting of the tubes by the blades 749, fluid is admitted to the cylinder 482 to move the carrier 400, cross bar 700 and mandrels 500 (with the cut lengths of tube) away from the guides 801. The mandrels 500 are then rotated through 180 degrees by means of fluid-operated racks, Fig. 6 (not shown) engaging the toothed trunnions of the cross-bar 700. The mandrels then point

downwards towards the mould 300, and cams 700l, Fig. 5, on the cross-bar 700 engage push rods 798. The piston rod 1000 is then moved to the limit of its downward stroke, thus engaging the push rods 798 with mould stops 3001, registering the ends of the mandrels in the dies and depressing the mould against its supporting springs, Fig. 7 (not shown). Granular plastics material (e.g. polyethylene) in a hopper 145, Fig. 15, is forced by a piston 48a into a vertical duct 60 and by a piston rod 70a through a nozzle 41a into a die to form the head and nozzle on the end of each tube 200. The piston 48a has a blind bore which is a sliding fit over a **spigot** 44l formed on a block 44 disposed in a cylinder 43. The block 44 has axial splines 44a connected by inclined passages 44b to a block bore 44c in which is located a slidable non-return valve 45 provided with radial ports 45b and a grooved head 45e. A check valve 90a prevents discharge of **plastic** material through the nozzle 41a until the **pressure** due to piston rod 70a exceeds that produced by a spring 31 on the valve 90a. Thermostat-controlled heaters 49, 49a are provided, and coolant is circulated through the interior of the mould. After **injection**, the cross-bar 700 and mandrels 500 are raised and given a partial rotation to the position seen in Fig. 1 (not shown). The tube-gripping device 703 on the mandrels is relaxed and fluid is forced through a passage 20, Fig. 19, in the cross-bar 700 and through bores 500i into the interior of the mandrels.

This fluid moves a piston 511 and hollow spindle 506 outwardly against the action of a spring 510 so as to displace the containers along the mandrels. When orifices 501 in the hollow spindle 506 are uncovered fluid passes to the space between the containers and mandrels to force the containers off the mandrels and into a receptacle. The effective length of the mandrels 500 can be varied by means of a worm 500m engaging a worm gear portion 5001 of the mandrel which is screwthreaded into the cross-bar 700 at 500n. The tubes 200 may be fed to the machine from spools, or direct from an extrusion machine. Figs. 11... 14 (not shown) illustrate different types of nozzle heads. Where the nozzle is screw-threaded, the die is formed with a corresponding but deformed tapping so that axial extraction of the moulded threads will rectify the deformation produced by the die. The threaded nozzles are tapered to assist extraction. In Fig. 13 (not shown) a closure plug is moulded with the head of the container and subsequently cut off and reversed for insertion in the nozzle.

PN - [DE19647798](#) A1 19980520
 PNFP - DE19647798 C2 19990408
 PR - DE1996147798 19961119
 AP - DE1996147798 19961119
 DT - *
 CT - (A1)
 [DE3543553](#) C3 []; [DE1984091U](#)
 U []
 - (C2)
 [DE3543553](#) C3 []; [DE3000799](#)
 C3 [];
 [DE1984091U](#) U []
 CCI - [E03C1/08](#)
 PA - (A1 C2)
 WILDFANG DIETER GMBH [DE]
 TI - (A1)
 Production of tap aerator with
 perforated plate by one-
 piece **pressure injection**
 moulding in **plastic**
 AB - (A1)
 This new method **manufactures**
 a **tap aerator** (1), of the type used
 to moderate flow by
 incorporating a loose foam of
 sparkling **air** bubbles. It casing
 (2) includes a jet splitter
 comprising a perforated plate
 (3), with one or more flow-
 regulating sieves (4)
 downstream. The novel method
 forms the **plastic** casing (2) and
 perforated plate (3) in unitary
 construction by **pressure**
 injection moulding. The sieve(s)
 (4) are then inserted into the
 casing from the outlet side, and
 joined to it. Also claimed is the
 corresponding **tap aerator**.
 Preferably once inserted, the
 sieves are fixed to the casing by
 ultrasonic-, friction- or thermal
 welding. The sieve(s) may be
 solvent welded at the edges. The
 outlet edge (5) of the casing may
 be thermally-shaped to retain
 the sieve(s) following insertion.



- PN - [CN1883912](#) A 20061227
- PNFP - CN100436095C C 20081126
- PR - CN2006114057 20060606
- AP - CN2006114057 20060606
- DT - I
- PA - (A C)
UNIV TIANJIN POLYTECHNIC [CN]
- TI - (A C)
Method for producing sealing rubber **air**-bag male die and resin transfer molding method therefor
- AB - (A)
Disclosed are a preparation method for sealed rubber **air** bag positive **mold** and a novel method for resin delivery **mold** formation, and the former comprises **manufacturing** a negative **mold** using metal material, putting filling material having a thickness equal or more than composite material product into the negative **mold**, spreading two or more than two pieces of rubber sheets overlapping each other for 20-30mm, one of the rubber sheets having a **air faucet**, sealing and fixing the negative **mold**; filling compressed **air** into the **air faucet** projecting out of the negative **mold**, sticking the rubber sheets behind the filling material, putting them into the bake oven to heat them up at a temperature of 150-160 DEG.C and holding a **air pressure** at 0.2-0.3Mpa for 10-20min, to make the sheet overlapping binding and sealed; cooling down, detaching the negative **mold**, and taking seal rubber **air** bag positive **mold** out. The latter method comprises further using the positive **mold** and metal **mold manufactured** by the former method, embedding a composite material precast product, filling compressed **air** into the positive **mold**, **injecting** resin, curing, degassing and demoulding, and obtaining the composite material.