

[SS 1] ..fi epodoc

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] Method and device and fault* and detection

Results in EPODOC 0

EPODOC: term 'FAULT*' not found in index 'BI'. WARNING(1)

[SS 2] Method and device and fault+ and detection

Results in EPODOC 6.174

[SS 3] ss2 and power

Results in EPODOC 124

[SS 4] ss3 and distribution

Results in EPODOC 14

[SS 5] ..li



1/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN105808692](#) A 20160727

PR - CN20161120929 20160303

AP - CN20161120929 20160303

DT - I

CNOI - [G06F17/30241](#) ; [G06F17/30994](#)

PA - STATE GRID JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY ELECTRIC POWER RES INST; STATE GRID CORP CHINA

TI - WebGIS based local discharge data management method for gas insulated switchgear

AB - The invention discloses a WebGIS based local discharge data management method for a gas insulated switchgear. The method is characterized by comprising the following steps of step SS1, establishing a WebGIS platform; step SS2, acquiring local discharge spatial position coordinates; step **SS3**, performing local discharge spatial autocorrelation analysis; step SS4, drawing a local discharge intensity spatial **distribution** thematic map; and step SS5, performing local discharge data query management. The method has the beneficial effects that (1) a spatial position characteristic of a local discharge phenomenon is fully considered, the WebGIS platform is established based on the consideration, the local discharge data is displayed based on the map, the graphic and visual local data query management can be realized, an original attribute relationship based general query management method

is changed, and the data management efficiency is improved; and (2) after the local discharge data is endowed with a spatial position attribute, a local part can be subjected to spatial analysis by virtue of a geoanalysis method, a spatial **distribution** law of the local discharge phenomenon can be mined, and a support can be provided for comprehensively diagnosing a state of an electric power device.

2/14 © EPODOC / EPO

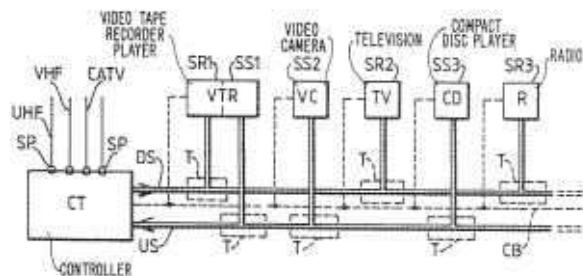
PN - [CN104617579](#) A 20150513
PR - CN20141734432 20141204
AP - CN20141734432 20141204
DT - I
CT - || STSE (A)
[CN104242307](#) A 20141224 [E] (STATE GRID CORP CHINA, et al)
[E] 1-2
* 说明书第0007-0050段, 图1-9 *;
[CN201036134Y](#) Y 20080312 [A] (FUSHENG LIU [CN])
[A] 1-2
* 全文 *;
[CN102185321](#) A 20110914 [A] (UNIV HUAZHONG SCIENCE TECH)
[A] 1-2
* 全文 *;
[CN102934311](#) A 20130213 [A] (ABB TECHNOLOGY AG)
[A] 1-2
* 全文 *
CNOI - [H02J3/01](#)
CNOA - [H02J3/382](#)
PA - STATE GRID CORP CHINA; JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER CO; ELECTRIC POWER SCIENCE RES
INST OF JIANGSU ELECTRIC POWER CO
TI - Harmonic suppression method in alternating-current and direct-current hybrid power
transmission mode
AB - The invention discloses a harmonic suppression method in an alternating-current and
direct-current hybrid power transmission mode, and belongs to the technical field of
power transmission and transformation. The method comprises the following steps of:
S1, injecting a direct current generated by distributed generation in a
power **distribution** network to an alternating current network by using an alternating
current system transformer neutral point to form a direct-current hybrid power
transmission mode; S2 with AC and DC power transmission system using inductive
filtering transformer, the three winding transformer induction filter structure, the
induction of three taps of the transformer windings structure of the filter is connected
to the filter means, respectively, to provide a short circuit path for the system harmonic
current; **S3** filtering parameters of the device according to the load current harmonic
Wave, harmonic characteristics generated by the core magnetic saturation tuning
configured such harmonics are fully compensated. The invention is applied to the
sensor filter AC-DC transformer mode hybrid transmission, which can effectively shield
the harmonic currents, reduce noise and loss of the transformer.

3/14 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [JP2010197350](#) A 20100909
- PNFP - JP5280890B B2 20130904
- PR - JP20090045788 20090227
- AP - JP20090045788 20090227
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[JPH0540032](#) A 19930219 [] (HITACHI CABLE);
[JPS62162908](#) A 19870718 [] (SUMITOMO METAL IND);
[JPS63111410](#) A 19880516 [] (ZEISS CARL FA);
[JP2008008879](#) A 20080117 [] (KIYONO SATOSHI);
[JP2000009402](#) A 20000114 [] (MISAWA CERAMICS CORP)
- FI - G01B21/00&L; G01B21/30&101F
- FT - 2F069/AA51; 2F069/AA66; 2F069/CC04; 2F069/DD12; 2F069/EE09; 2F069/EE23;
2F069/FF01; 2F069/FF07; 2F069/GG04; 2F069/GG50; 2F069/GG64; 2F069/HH09;
2F069/JJ13; 2F069/MM04; 2F069/MM23; 2F069/NN15; 2F069/NN26
- PA - (A)
NAGASE INTEGREG CO LTD; SHIMADA SHOICHI; UDA YUTAKA; KIYONO SATOSHI
- TI - (A)
SENSOR HOLDER AND SENSOR SUPPORT DEVICE
- AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress displacement of a vertical direction in three sensors attached to a rod-like sensor holder.
- SOLUTION: Since a deflection quantity of the sensor holder SH is calculated by considering a concentrated mass and a **distribution** mass of a beam of two-point support when the sensors SS1-SS3 are fixed in previously determined holes HL1-HL3 to direct a direction of a detection axis to a vertical direction, the displacement of the vertical direction of the sensors SS1-SS3 is zero only by arranging the sensors SS1-SS3 in the holes HL1-HL3 since a position where deflections due to gravity of fixed positions of the three sensors SS1-SS3 are equal is determined. Thereby accurate measurement is enabled.
- COPYRIGHT: (C)2010,JPO&INPIT

4/14 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [US4935924](#) A 19900619
- PR - GB19880001440 19880122
- AP - US19890296461 19890112
- DT - **
- CT - [US4488179](#) A []; [US4527204](#) A [];
[US4656629](#) A []; [US4698670](#) A [];
[US4787085](#) A []; [US4808992](#) A []
- CCI - [H04H60/97](#) ; [H04B1/205](#) ;



[H04J1/12](#) ; [H04N7/106](#)

- PA - PHILIPS CORP [US]
TI - Signal **distribution** network
AB - A signal **distribution** cable network in which a plurality of information channels are defined by respective carrier frequencies and serve a plurality of local signal sources (SS1, SS2, **SS3**) and signal destination receivers (SR1, SR2, SR3) connected to the network. The network has a channel allocation controller (CT) which operates on request to allocate temporarily an unused channel for transporting signals from a local signal source (SS1, SS2, **SS3**) to a signal destination receiver (SR1, SR2, SR3). The controller (CT) transmits tuning signals to the local signal source and the signal destination receiver to tune them to the carrier frequency of the allocated channel. The channel allocation excludes channels which normally carry signals from external signal sources.

5/14 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [JP2003281248](#) A 20031003
PR - JP20020345325 20021128; JP20020011754 20020121
AP - JP20020345325 20021128
DT - I
FI - G06F17/60&122C; G06Q50/00; G06Q50/16; G06Q50/16&102; G06Q50/16&300
FT - 5L049/CC29
PA - SOWA KENCHIKU JIMUSHO KK
TI - COMPREHENSIVE BUILDING ASSET DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM
AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a building assets diagnostic system for obtaining diagnostic information necessary for maintenance coming across in the whole life of a building.
- SOLUTION: This comprehensive building assets diagnostic system is provided with a comprehensive building assets main system MS having a start processing subsystem SS1 encoding the names of components of the building and the names of parts to be used and registering a grade coefficient according to diagnosis serviceable life data of

the components of the building and using conditions and a determination coefficient of the computation results, a document diagnosis subsystem SS2 calculating basic points by amount **distribution** ratio of the components, a visual observation diagnosis subsystem **SS3** correctively calculating the calculation of the document diagnosis subsystem based on the visual observation data, and a repair degree evaluation subsystem SS4 evaluating the repair degree based on the calculation of the visual observation diagnosis subsystem. This system evaluates the assets of the building based on the data of the components.

- COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO

6/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS62177462](#) A 19870804

PNFP - JPH0756500B B2 19950614

PR - JP19860020633 19860130

AP - JP19860020633 19860130

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[JPS5946867](#) A 19840316 [] (HITACHI LTD)
[JPS55155261](#) A 19801203 [] (FUJI ELECTRIC CO LTD)
[JPS4743940](#) A 00000000 []

FI - G01R31/08; H02H3/26&L

FT - 2G033/AA01; 2G033/AB02; 2G033/AB03; 2G033/AC01; 2G033/AC02; 2G033/AC04; 2G033/AD18; 2G033/AD21; 2G033/AE07; 2G033/AG13; 5G047/AA01; 5G047/BB04; 5G047/CA01; 5G047/CB07; 5G147/AA01; 5G147/BB04; 5G147/CA01; 5G147/CB07

PA - (A)
MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP

TI - (A)
DECIDING DEVICE FOR POWER **DISTRIBUTION** LINE FAULT SECTION

AB - (A)
PURPOSE: To securely decide a fault section and to recover the fault section speedily by comparing the level of the passing current of each section switch, the direction to a voltage, or position relation and detecting the abrupt variation of a current **distribution**.
CONSTITUTION: Pieces of current information detected by current transformers CT1-CT3 are processed by section switch controllers C1-C3 to obtain pieces of information on the levels, directions to voltages, or position relation. The pieces of information on the currents are sent to a master station deciding device 9 through transmission terminals T0-T3 and a communication line 7. The device 9 compares the pieces of current information on respective section switches SS1-**SS3** to decide a fault section. An opening signal is sent to section switches adjoining to the fault section to make a disconnection from the power **distribution** line and in another way, a turn-on lock signal is sent out to perform a process in which turn-on operation is inhibited after power reception, thereby refeeding electric power to only necessary sections. Further, the fault section is displayed at a master station 8 to enable early recovery activity.

7/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS62177461](#) A 19870804

PR - JP19860020632 19860130

AP - JP19860020632 19860130

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[JPS5946867](#) A 19840316 [] (HITACHI LTD)
[JPS4839945](#) A 19730612 []

FI - G01R31/08; H02H3/26&L

FT - 2G033/AA01; 2G033/AB02; 2G033/AC01; 2G033/AC02; 2G033/AC04; 2G033/AD18;
2G033/AD21; 2G033/AE07; 2G033/AG14; 5G047/AA01; 5G047/BB04; 5G047/CA01;
5G047/CB07; 5G147/AA01; 5G147/BB04; 5G147/CA01; 5G147/CB07

PA - MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP

TI - DECIDING DEVICE FOR POWER **DISTRIBUTION** LINE FAULT SECTION

AB - PURPOSE: To securely decide a fault section and to recover the fault section speedily by comparing passing currents of respective section switches and detecting the abrupt variation of a current **distribution**. CONSTITUTION: Pieces of current information detected by current transformers CT1-CT3 are processed by section switch controllers C1-C3 to obtain pieces of information on levels of currents. Those pieces of information on the levels of the currents are sent to a master station deciding device 9 through a communication line 7. This device 9 compares the pieces of current information of the respective section switches SS1-SS3 to decide a fault section. An opening signal is sent to section switches adjoining to the fault section to disconnect the switch from a power **distribution** line and in another way, a turn-on lock signal is sent out to perform a process in which the switch is inhibited from being turned on after receiving electric power, thereby applying electric power to only necessary sections. Further, the fault section is displayed at a master station 8 to enable early recovery activity.

8/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH027687](#) A 19900111

PR - GB19880001441 19880122

AP - JP19890008766 19890119

DT - I

CCI - [H04N7/106](#) ; [H04B1/207](#) ; [H04H60/97](#) ; [H04J1/16](#)

FI - H04J1/00; H04N7/10; H04N7/16&Z

FT - 5C064/BA02; 5C064/BB05; 5C064/BC16; 5C064/BD01; 5C064/BD02; 5C064/BD07;
5C064/BD08; 5C064/BD09; 5K022/AA03; 5K022/AA07; 5K022/AA08; 5K022/AA11;
5K022/AA17; 5K022/AA42

PA - PHILIPS NV

TI - SIGNAL **DISTRIBUTION** CABLE NETWORK SYSTEM

AB - PURPOSE: To make it possible to transmit information from a video tape recorder(VTR) /player by the use of another information channel by generating a carrier signal in response to a synchronizing command signal related to selected carrier frequency and generating a carrier signal modulated in response to the received carrier signal and a base band video/audio signal. CONSTITUTION: A coaxial cable to be a transmission medium transfers an information signal from a controller CT to plural signal destination receivers SR1 to SR3, etc., and receives the transfer of signals from local

signal sources SS1 to **SS3**. A request signal Rq transmitted to receive a program to be used for the signal source SS1 is received by an interface IF in the controller CT and a dead channel is allocated from a memory RM to the signal Rq. A video signal VS and its relative audio signal AS are supplied to a modulator MOD, a generated modulation output signal ms is supplied to the upstream part US of the network coaxial cable through a voltage controlled amplifier(VCA) and a tuning signal is supplied to a channel frequency selector(CFS) in response to the signal ms. Consequently information from the VTR/player can be transferred by another information channel.

9/14 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [JPH027686](#) A 19900111
- PR - GB19880001440 19880122
- AP - JP19890008765 19890119
- DT - I
- CCI - [H04H60/97](#) ; [H04B1/205](#) ; [H04J1/12](#) ; [H04N7/106](#)
- FI - H04J1/00; H04N7/10; H04N7/16&Z
- FT - 5C064/BA02; 5C064/BB05; 5C064/BC16; 5C064/BC20; 5C064/BD01; 5C064/BD02; 5C064/BD07; 5C064/BD08; 5C064/BD09; 5K022/AA03; 5K022/AA07; 5K022/AA08; 5K022/AA09; 5K022/AA42
- PA - PHILIPS NV
- TI - SIGNAL **DISTRIBUTION**NETWORK
- AB - PURPOSE: To advantageously allocate information channels by temporarily allocating unused channels to local, signal sources and signal destination receivers to transmit information signals and sending signals tuned in the carrier frequency of the channels. CONSTITUTION: A signal **distribution** cable circuit network regulating plural information channels by respective carrier frequency bands and allowed to be used for plural local signal sources SS1 to **SS3** and signal destination receivers SR1 to SR3 connected to the circuit network is provided with a channel allocation controller CT. The controller CT temporarily allocates unused channels for transmitting signals from the signal sources SS1 to **SS3** to the receivers SR1 to SR3 based on requests, transmits tuning signals to the signal sources SS1 to **SS3** and the receivers SR1 to SR3 to tune these elements SS1 to **SS3** and SR1 to SR3 in the the carrier frequency of the allocated channels. Consequently all available dead channels are allocated as local channels and the allocation of information channels can be advantageously executed.

10/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB602462](#) A 19480527

PR - GB19450004485 19450222

AP - GB19450004485 19450222

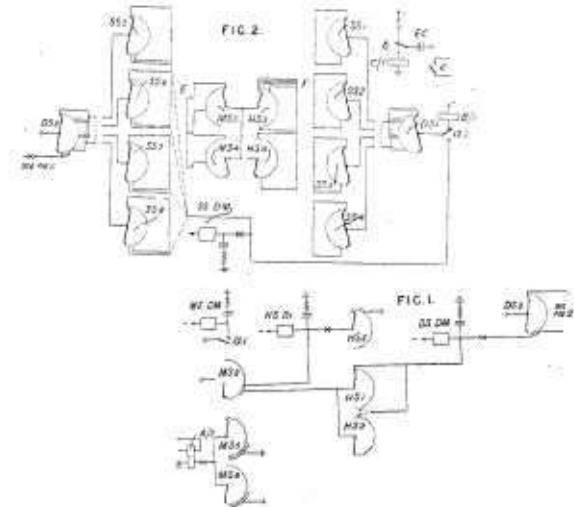
DT - *

CCI - [G04C21/30](#) ; [G04C23/345](#)

PA - TELEPHONERENTALS LTD;
FREDERICK ANDREW WILDING;
FRANK WATSON DAVIS

TI - Improvements in time controlled
electric signalling or controlling
systems

AB - 602,462. Switching systems.
TELEPHONERENTALS, Ltd.,
WILDING, F. A., and DAVIS, F. W.
Feb. 22, 1945, No. 4485. [Class
38 (iv)] [Also in Group XXXVIII]
An electric signalling or
controlling system includes a
plurality of " signal " selectors
each adapted to select the
successive signals of a different
programme, a " programme " **selector**, and " signaltime
selectors, with associated circuit
arrangements so that a selected
signal is given only at a selected
time in a selected programme
period. The signal may be the
switching on of apparatus. In the
preferred embodiment described,
eight-bank, twenty-five contact
uni-selectors are used. The
programme period is one day,
and four different programmes
of signals are provided in a
seven-day period at levels SS1
and SS5, SS2 and SS6, **SS3** and
SS7, SS4 and SS8 of the signal
switch. Any of twenty-four
signals can be given at any
minute of a twentyfour hour
programme period. Short current
impulses are delivered by any
known means to relay A (Fig. 1)
to step the minute switch MS
once a minute. Once per
revolution (30 minutes) the



wiper of lever MS2 of the minute switch drives the half-hour switch HS one step via drive magnet HS, DM, and this in turn via level HS1 steps the day switch DS once a day over seven contacts which are multiplied three times. It is arranged that spare contacts on all switches cause rapid selfdrive of the switches. Suppose a signal is required at minute m in h half-hour of d day. Level DS2 (Fig. 2) of the day switch selects at contact d the level of the signal switch corresponding to the programme for day d , say SS5. A signal contact of SS5 is jumpered at frame E to the appropriate contact m of the minute switch, the wiper of which is connected to the wiper of the half-hour switch. Level DS1 of the day switch selects a corresponding signal switch level SS1, a contact of which is jumpered at frame F to the appropriate contact h of the half-hour switch. Thus, at d day, m minute, in h half-hour, a circuit is established between the earth on wiper DS2 and the battery on wiper DS1 to operate relay B. The charge on condenser EC then operates relay C via contact b and initiates the required signal. The duration of the signal is dependent upon the capacity of the condenser EC and the characteristics of the relay C. At the inception of the next $(m+1)$ minute pulse, the signal switch is stepped via contact $a2$ and drive magnet SS, DM, thus breaking the circuit set up above. Various arrangements of uni-selectors are described, varying the programme repeat period, the number of programmes, the number of signals and the unit

time interval. One or more banks of the signal switch can be used to determine the nature and **distribution** of the selected signal (Figs. 7, 7a and 7c, not shown), these arrangements necessitating a reduction in the number of selectable minutes in a programme period.

11/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [WO2006136673](#) A2 20061228

PNFP - WO2006136673 A3 20070315

PR - FR20050006328 20050622

AP - WO2006FR01291 20060607

DT - **

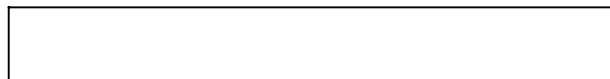
CT - |EP| ISR (A3)
[US2002156310](#) A1 [Y];
[FR2861728](#) A1 [Y];
[FR2861727](#) A1 [A]

CCI - [C07F7/16](#)

PA - (A2 A3)
 RHODIA CHIMIE SA [FR]; COLIN PASCALE [FR]; GARCIA-ESCOMEL CRISTINA [FR]; MASTEAU JEAN-CLAUDE [FR]

TI - (A2 A3)
 ALKYLHALOGENOSILANE DIRECT SYNTHESISING METHOD

AB - (A2 A3)
 A method for preparing alkylhalogenosilane by reacting alkyl halide with a solid contact mass consisting of silicon and catalyst system which comprises (a) a copper catalyst and (ss) a group of promoter additives containing a ss1 additive selected from a metallic zinc, a compound based on zinc and the species thereof, a ss2 additive selected from a tin, a compound based on tin and the species thereof, optionally a **ss3** additive selected from caesium, potassium, rubidium, phosphorus, a compound



derived from said
metals/metalloids and the
mixtures thereof, wherein the
inventive method is
characterised in that the copper
catalyst (a) is embodied in the
form of cuprous halide balls
having a sphericity factor
ranging from 0.6 to 1, a particle
size **distribution** whose D50
value ranges from 50 to 1500
[µm], a porous texture equal to
or less than 0.2 ml/g for a pore
diameter ranging from 0.1 to 10
[µm] and a pourability equal to
or greater than 8.

12/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [EP0325331](#) A2 19890726

PNFP - EP0325331 A3 19910424

- EP0325331 B1 19950712

PR - GB19880001441 19880122

AP - EP19890200095 19890117

DT - *; Rep

CT - || STSE (A3)

[WO8202303](#) A1 19820708

[A] (DELTAKABEL BV [NL], et al);

[EP0213929](#) A2 19870311

[A] (NIPPON TELEGRAPH &
TELEPHONE [JP], et al);

[US4648122](#) A 19870303

[A] (HASEGAWA YONOSUKE [JP],
et al);

[EP0015797](#) A1 19800917

[A] (SCART [FR]);

[FR2530906](#) A1 19840127

[A] (LIGNES TELEGRAPH
TELEPHON [FR])

CCI - [H04B1/207](#) ; [H04H60/97](#) ;
[H04J1/16](#) ; [H04N7/106](#)

PA - (A2)

PHILIPS ELECTRONICS UK LTD
[GB]; PHILIPS NV [NL]

- (B1)

PHILIPS ELECTRONICS UK LTD
[GB]; PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV
[NL]

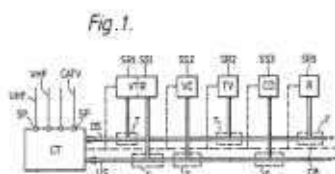
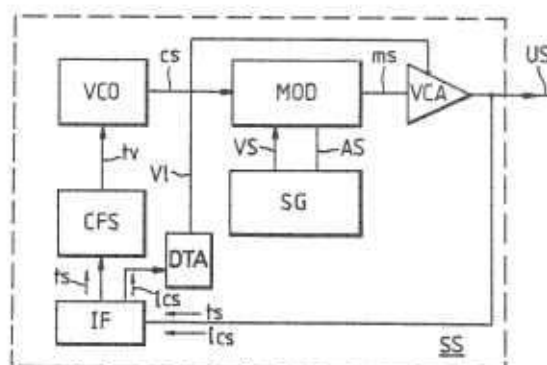


Fig. 3.

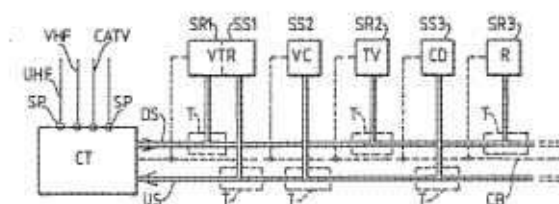


TI	- (A2 B1) Signal distribution network system. - (A3) SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK SYSTEM
AB	- (A2) A signal distribution cable network system in which frequency division multiplexing is employed to provide a plurality of information channels. A channel allocation controller (CT) allocates free channels on request for the transport of signals from a local signal source (SS1, SS2, SS3) to a signal destination receiver (SR1, SR2, SR3) connected to the network. The local signal source includes a programmable modulator (CFS, VCO, MOD) which is set by the channel controller (CT) to operate at the carrier frequency of the selected channel. The signal level of the signals transmitted by the local signal source is measured in the controller and adjusted to compensate for signal attenuation by a command signal sent by the controller to the programmable modulator in the local signal source.

13/14 © EPODOC / EPO

PN	- EP0326205 A2 19890802
PNFP	- EP0326205 A3 19910424
	- EP0326205 B1 19941214
PR	- GB19880001440 19880122
AP	- EP19890200091 19890117
DT	- *; Rep
CT	- STSE (A3) W08202303 A1 19820708 [Y] (DELTAKABEL BV [NL], et al); EP0213929 A2 19870311 [Y] (NIPPON TELEGRAPH &

Fig.1



TELEPHONE [JP], et al);
[US4648122](#) A 19870303
 [A] (HASEGAWA YONOSUKE [JP],
 et al);
[EP0015797](#) A1 19800917
 [A] (SCART [FR]);
[FR2530906](#) A1 19840127
 [A] (LIGNESTELEGRAPH
 TELEPHON [FR])

- CCI - [H04B1/205](#) ; [H04H60/97](#) ;
[H04J1/12](#) ; [H04N7/106](#)
- PA - (A2 B1)
 PHILIPS ELECTRONICS UK LTD
 [GB]; PHILIPS NV [NL]
- TI - (A2 B1)
 Channel allocation controller
 and signal **distribution** network.
 - (A3)
 SIGNAL **DISTRIBUTION** NETWORK
- AB - (A2)
 A signal **distribution** cable
 network in which a plurality of
 information channels are
 defined by respective carrier
 frequencies and serve a plurality
 of local signal sources (SS1,
 SS2, **SS3**) and signal destination
 receivers (SR1, SR2, SR3)
 connected to the network. The
 network has a channel
 allocation controller (CT) which
 operates on request to allocate
 temporarily an unused channel
 for transporting signals from a
 local signal source (SS1,
 SS2, **SS3**) to a signal destination
 receiver (SR1, SR2, SR3). The
 controller (CT) transmits tuning
 signals to the local signal source
 and the signal destination
 receiver to tune them to the
 carrier frequency of the
 allocated channel. The channel
 allocation excludes channels
 which normally carry signals
 from external signal sources.

PN - [EP0419722](#) A1 19910403

PNFP - EP0419722 B1 19921230

PR - EP19890118081 19890929

AP - EP19890118081 19890929

DT - *; Rep

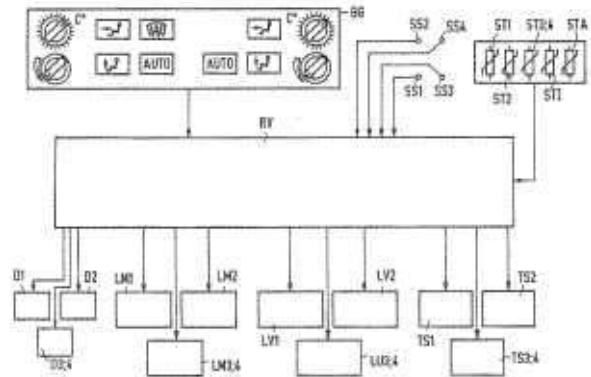
CT - || STSE (A1)
[JP59114110](#) A 00000000 [X];
[JP63219414](#) A 00000000 [X];
[JP59176109](#) A 00000000 [A];
[JP6067213](#) A 00000000 [A];
[US4434932](#) A 19840306
[X] (HARA KIYOSHI [JP], et al);
[US4537245](#) A 19850827
[A] (NISHIMURA MASAO [JP], et al);
[EP0272789](#) B1 19920325 [A];
[DE3730466](#) A1 19890316
[AD] (SIEMENS AG [DE])

CTNP - || STSE (A1)
[X] - PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 8, no. 234 (M-334) (1671) 26 Oktober 1984, & JP-A-59 114110 (NIPPON RADIATOR K. K.) 02 Juli 1984,,
[X] - PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 6 (M-781) (3354) 09 Januar 1989, & JP-A-63 219414 (AISIN SEIKI CO. LTD.) 13 September 1988,,
[A] - PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 9, no. 34 (M-357) (1757) 14 Februar 1985, & JP-A-59 176109 (MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO K.K.) 05 Oktober 1984,,
[A] - PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 9, no. 206 (M-406) (1929) 23 August 1985, & JP-A-60 67213 (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K. K.) 17 April 1985,,

CCI - [B60H1/00742](#)

PA - (A1)
SIEMENS AG [DE]

TI - (A1)
Heating or conditioning installation for the ventilation of a motor vehicle passenger compartment.



- (B1)
HEATING OR CONDITIONING
INSTALLATION FOR THE
VENTILATION OF A MOTOR
VEHICLEPASSENGER
COMPARTMENT

AB

- (A1)
In order, using simple means, to
be able to avoid draft
phenomena for individual
passengers when using an
automatically controlled heating
or air-conditioning system for
the ventilation of a vehicle
passenger compartment with,
inter alia, air flow and
air **distribution**, which can be
controlled in a temperature
dependent manner, via air outlet
openings associated with
different seating positions in the
passenger compartment, and
despite a high air throughput,
according to the invention an
adjustment-dependency of the
closed-loop control device (RV)
on seat occupancy sensors (SS1;
SS2;**SS3**;SS4) associated in each
case with the seating positions
is provided in such a way that
the air outlet openings
associated with the occupied
seating positions are fed with a
respectively passenger-specific
air stream and the air outlet
openings associated with the
non-occupied seating positions
are fed with a passenger
compartment-optimum air
stream; at the same time, it is
expedient that air **distribution** to
the non-occupied seats takes
place to the effect of a maximum
air throughput for the quickest
possible compensation of the
internal temperature between the
desired value and actual value.
<IMAGE>

