[SS 1] ..fi epodoc

Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 1] voltage and ource and (deuterium w lamp)

Results in EPODOC **0**

[SS 2] deuterium and lamp

Results in EPODOC **456**

[SS 3] ss2 and voltage

Results in EPODOC **101**

[SS 4] ss3 and source

Results in EPODOC **24**

[SS 5] ..li

1/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JP2016191505 A 20161110

PR - JP20150071396 20150331

AP - JP20150071396 20150331

DT - I

FI - F24F1/24; F24F1/50; F25B49/02&520M

FT - 3L054/BA01; 3L054/BB01; 3L054/BF02; 3L054/BG08

PA - DAIKIN IND LTD

TI - HEAT **SOURCE** UNIT OF REFRIGERATION DEVICE

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a heat **source** unit of a refrigeration device of high safety.SOLUTION: Fans 61, 62 generate airflow so that the air passed through a third space **SS3** is sucked to a first space SS1 from a first suction port 40a and passed through a refrigerant gas sensor 42, and the air passed through a forth space SS4 is sucked to a second space SS2 from a second suction port 40b. The first space SS1 and the second space SS2 of an electric component box are separated from each other. A casing 50 includes the third space **SS3** in which a heat **source**-side refrigerant circuit exists, and a forth space SS4 separated from the third space **SS3** and free from the heat **source**-side refrigerant circuit. A refrigerant gas sensor 42 for detecting a refrigerant leaking from the heat soure-side refrigerant circuit is accommodated in the first space SS1, and at least a part of the plurality of electric components for driving an actuator is accommodated in the second space SS2.SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 10

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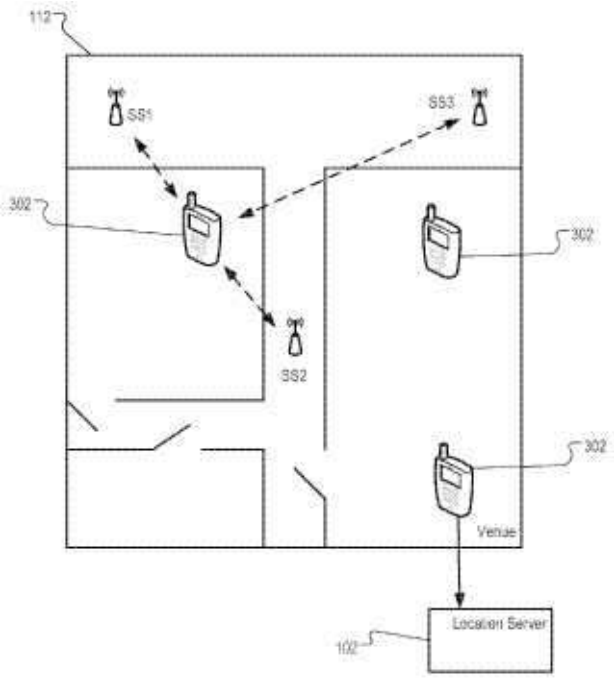

PN - WO2014093001 A1 20140619

PR - US201213715627 20121214

AP - WO2013US71742 20131125

DT - **

CT - |EP| ISR (A1)
US2009310585 A1 20091217
[I] (ALIZADEH-SHABDIZ FARSHID [US])
[I] 1-21
* paragraph [0010] *
* paragraph [0084] - paragraph [0086] *
* paragraph [0015] *
* paragraph [0017] *
* paragraph [0023] *
* paragraph [0062] *;
WO2007056738 A2 20070518
[A] (QUALCOMM INC [US], et al)
[A] 1-21
* paragraph [0072] - paragraph [0074] *
* paragraph [0089] - paragraph [0102] *;
CA2628121 A1 20091017
[A] (LEPINE BRUNO [CA], et al)
[A] 1-21
* abstract *
* A.4 IDENTIFYING ANOMALOUS NODES *
* claims 11, 12 *;
US2008004037 A1 20080103
[A] (ACHLIOPTAS DIMITRIS [US], et al)
[A] 1-21
* paragraph [0058] - paragraph [0059] *

CCI - G01S5/0242 ; G01S5/0252

CUI - H04W24/00

CCA - H04W64/003

PA - APPLE INC [US]

TI - MONITORING A LOCATION FINGERPRINT DATABASE

AB - Methods, program products, and systems for monitoring a

location fingerprint database (104) are described. A location fingerprint database can store location data associated with multiple signal sources (SS1, SS2, **SS3**). A mobile device (114) can use signals of the signal sources and the location data to determine a current location. A location server (102) can monitor the location fingerprint database, including detecting if any one of the signal sources has moved or otherwise becomes unsuitable for location determination. The location server can prevent location data associated with the unsuitable signal **source** from being used by the mobile device to determine the current location of the mobile device.

3/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - US2009176498 A1 20090709

PNFP - US8315611 B2 20121120

PR - US20080058953 20080331; FR20080050079 20080108; US20080025360P 20080201

AP - US20080058953 20080331

DT - **

CT - || R141 (A1)
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US7995506 B2 20110809 [ ] (KALISH DANNY [IL]);
US8095658 B2 20120110 [ ] (ASHLEY PAUL ANTHONY [AU], et al);
US2002010746 A1 20020124 [ ] (JILK DAVID J [US], et al);
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US2009031244 A1 20090129 [ ] (BREZINA MATTHEW [US], et al);
US2011016512 A1 20110120 [ ] (COLON FRANCOIS [FR]);
US5870605 A 19990209 [ ] (BRACHO RAFAEL [US], et al);
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US2006085355 A1 20060420 [ ] (COLEY CHRISTOPHER D [US], et al);
US7032030 B1 20060418 [ ] (CODIGNOTTO JOHN DAVID [US]);
US7353016 B2 20080401 [ ] (ROUNDTREE BRIAN [US], et al);
US2009112988 A1 20090430 [ ] (COLON FRANCOIS [FR]);
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US2004086100 A1 20040506 [ ] (MOORE RICHARD G [US], et al);
US2008120387 A1 20080522 [ ] (WERNDORFER SCOTT M [US], et al);
US2009125591 A1 20090514 [ ] (KIRKPATRICK FICUS [US]);
US2003105873 A1 20030605 [ ] (YE ZHOU [US], et al);
US2005144587 A1 20050630 [ ] (BRYANT JEFFREY F [US]);
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US2006194596 A1 20060831 [ ] (DENG LI [US]);
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US5991407 A 19991123 [ ] (MURTO JUHANI [US]);
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US2008126492 A1 20080529 [ ] (GUIDI JARNO [NL], et al);
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- || STSE (B2)
US7995506 B2 20110809 [ ] (KALISH DANNY [IL]);
US8095658 B2 20120110 [ ] (ASHLEY PAUL ANTHONY [AU], et al);
US2003105873 A1 20030605 [ ] (YE ZHOU [US], et al);
US2005021526 A1 20050127 [ ] (BAZOT PHILIPPE [FR], et al);
US2009125591 A1 20090514 [ ] (KIRKPATRICK FICUS [US])

CCI - H04L67/2823 ; G06F17/30861 ; H04L51/04 ; H04L67/28 ; H04L69/18 ; H04L67/2838

CCA - H04L51/38 ; H04M2203/4509

PA - (B2)
COLON FRANCOIS [FR]; MIYOWA [FR]

TI - (A1)
COMMUNICATION NETWORK FOR TRANSFERRING INFORMATION BETWEEN A MOBILE TERMINAL AND **SOURCE** SERVERS, AND TERMINAL AND METHOD FOR MANAGING THE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION IN SUCH A NETWORK

- (B2)
Communication network for transferring information between a mobile terminal and **source** servers, and terminal and method for managing the transfer of information

in such a network

AB - (A1)
The invention aims to reduce the number of computer applications to be integrated in a mobile terminal in order to implement the functionalities offered to a user: IM, MAIL, BLOG, etc. The invention also aims to simplify the communication networks, the exchanges between mobile terminals and **source** servers, and also the management of formats. A communication network comprises at least one mobile terminal (TM) designed to receive information in a target format, and **source** servers (SS1, SS2, **SS3**, SS4) designed to deliver information in **source** formats. According to the invention, an intermediate server (SPV), which is independent of the **source** servers (SS1, SS2, **SS3**, SS4), is arranged between the mobile terminal (TM) and said **source** servers so that the information destined for said mobile terminal passes via the intermediate server. The intermediate server (SPV) is designed to receive information in the **source** formats from the **source** servers (SS1, SS2, **SS3**, SS4). The intermediate server (SPV) is designed to convert to the target format the information received in the **source** formats, and the intermediate server (SPV) is designed to transmit to the mobile terminal (TM) the information in the target format.

- (B2)
A communication network includes a mobile terminal designed to receive information in a target format, **source** servers designed to deliver information in **source** formats, and an intermediate server that is independent of the **source** servers. Information destined for the mobile terminal goes through the intermediate server. The intermediate server is designed to receive information in the **source** formats from the **source** servers, convert to the target format the information received in the **source** formats, transmit the information in the target format to the mobile terminal, analyze an initial request sent by the mobile terminal, use a memory zone of the intermediate server to identify one of the **source** servers in response to the initial request, and transmit a request relay to the identified **source** server to receive information in **source** formats from the identified **source** server.

4/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - **US6233168** B1 20010515

PR - JP19980228972 19980813

AP - US19990371834 19990811

DT - *

CT - **US5132933** A [ ]

CCI - **G11C16/0491**

PA - OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [US]

TI - Non-volatile semiconductor memory capable of reducing parasitic current

AB - A non-volatile semiconductor memory decreases a parasitic current as much as possible without using an electric separation means. This nonvolatile semiconductor storage apparatus has multiple memory cells rows having multiple memory cell transistors M1, M2 . . . whose gates are connected to word lines WL1, WL2 . . . , respectively, and whose sources and drains are serially connected. This non-volatile semiconductor storage apparatus also has multiple column lines SBL0, SVL0, SVL1, SBL1 . . . which connect the connection nodes between the sources and drains of the memory

cell transistors M1, M2 . . . in the column direction, a power **source** line PV1 which supplies a prescribed electric potential to these column lines, first and second sense amplifiers which detect the electric potential level of the column lines or a current that flows through the column lines, sense column line selection means SS2, **SS3**, SS02, SS03, and 100 which connect column lines SBL3 and SBL5 connected to one terminal of selected memory cell M6 and one terminal of selected memory cell M11, respectively, to the first and second sense amplifiers A0 and A1, respectively. In this case, the memory cell M6 is separated from the memory cell M11 by a prescribed number of memory cells on the same memory cell row. This nonvolatile semiconductor storage apparatus further has power **source** supply column line selection means DS0, DS1, DS00, DS01 . . . which connect the column lines connected to the other terminals of the two selected memory cells to the power **source** line.

5/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - US4935924 A 19900619

PR - GB19880001440 19880122

AP - US19890296461 19890112

DT - **

CT - || STSE (A)
US4488179 A 19841211 [ ] (KRUEGER H ECKHARD [DE], et al);
US4527204 A 19850702 [ ] (KOZAKAI DAISUKE [JP], et al);
US4656629 A 19870407 [ ] (KONDOH YOSHIYUKI [JP], et al);
US4698670 A 19871006 [ ] (MATTY THOMAS C [US]);
US4787085 A 19881122 [ ] (SUTO KOHICHI [JP], et al);
US4808992 A 19890228 [ ] (BEYERS JR BILLY W [US], et al)

CCI - H04B1/205 ; H04H60/97 ; 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.

6/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - US4746982 A 19880524

PR - DE19863612276 19860411

AP - US19870037390 19870408

DT - **

CT - US4218709 A [ ]; US4456928 A [ ];
US4647973 A [ ]; EP0024618 A1 [ ];

EP0063639 A2 [ ]; EP0130036 A2 [ ];
DE3303011 A1 [ ]; NL8400115 A [ ]

CTNP - [ ] Japanese Patent 55 1111750, vol. 5, No. 181, (3 83 (853), Nov. 20, 1981, Publication of Video Handbuch, Ru van Wezel
[ ] 1982, SID International Symposium Digest of Technical Papers
[ ] ICC 84, Links for the Future, IEEE International Conference on Communications, May 14 17, 1984

CCI - H04N5/268 ; H04B1/207 ; H04N7/10 ; H04N7/102 ; H04N7/147

PA - SIEMENS AG [DE]

TI - Equipment for through-connecting color television signals

AB - Equipment for the through-connection of color television signals between a broadband network BN and video sources and video using equipment including a first video bus VB1 to which a plurality of **source** connection assemblies QAB1 through QAB3 can be connected with switching sets S1 throgh S3 is provided. A second video bus VB2 to which a plurality of using equipment connection assemblies SAB1 through SAB2 are connected and including a switch-over assembly UB which has input lines LE and output lines LA which are connected to the broadband network BN and are connectible to the video buses through interface switch sets SS1, SS2 and comprising a first interface switch set SS1 which is connected between the input lines and the second video bus and also including a second interface switch SS2 which is connected between the first video bus and the output lines and also including a third interface switch **SS3** which is connected between the first video bus VB1 and the second video bus VB2 such that any **source** of television signals can be connected to any user equipment or sync of television equipments.

7/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JP2002250975 A 20020906

PR - JP20010048293 20010223

AP - JP20010048293 20010223

DT - I

FI - G03B27/32&H

FT - 2H106/AA18; 2H106/AA33; 2H106/AB35; 2H106/AB99

PA - NORITSU KOKI CO LTD

TI - ADJUSTING TOOL OF IMAGE PROCESSING DEVICE

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an adjusting tool of an image processing device which is usable for adjusting the fanning of a film supporting section and a photoelectric converter as the adjusting tool of the image processing device which is used for adjusting the image processing device having the film supporting section for supporting a photosensitive film and the photoelectric converter for receiving the transmitted light transmitted through the photographic film irradiated from a light **source** and capturing the image data of the photographic film and is capable of picking up the image by the photoelectric converter. SOLUTION: This adjusting tool has two resolution decision pattern SS1 and **SS3** arranged to part from each other in a horizontal scanning direction and reference patterns LS1 and LS4 arranging adjacent to each other as pattern for adjusting the fan. The resolution decision patterns have a width sufficiently smaller than one pixel of a line CCD and the reference patterns have a

width corresponding to the plural pixel components of the line CCD.

8/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPH09237953 A 19970909

PNFP - JP2877111B B2 19990331

PR - JP19960340787 19961220

AP - JP19960340787 19961220

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
JPH01106426 A 19890424 [ ] (CANON KK);
JPH0194618 A 19890413 [ ] (HITACHI LTD);
JPS6370522 A 19880330 [ ] (NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE)

FI - B23K26/00&H; G03F7/20&521; H01L21/30&515; H01S3/00&B; H01S3/101; H05K3/00&N

FT - 4E068/AB01; 4E068/AH00; 4E068/CA01; 4E068/CA03; 4E068/CA04; 4E068/DA11; 4E168/CA02; 4E168/CA07; 4E168/CA13; 4E168/CB01; 4E168/CB07; 4E168/DA25; 4E168/DA37; 4E168/DA38; 4E168/EA02; 4E168/EA07; 4E168/EA13; 4E168/EA19; 4E168/EA22; 4E168/KA01; 4E168/KA06; 5F072/AA06; 5F072/GG01; 5F072/GG03; 5F072/GG05; 5F072/GG07; 5F072/HH02; 5F072/HH03; 5F072/HH05; 5F072/HH07; 5F072/HH08; 5F072/JJ03; 5F072/JJ05; 5F072/JJ12; 5F072/JJ13; 5F072/KK05; 5F072/KK06; 5F072/KK07; 5F072/KK08; 5F072/KK15; 5F072/KK18; 5F072/KK30; 5F072/MM05; 5F072/MM08; 5F072/MM09; 5F072/MM17; 5F072/SS06; 5F072/YY09; 5F146/BA03; 5F146/CA04; 5F146/CB42; 5F146/DA01; 5F146/DB01; 5F146/DC01; 5F172/NN24; 5F172/NP04; 5F172/NP16; 5F172/NQ13; 5F172/ZZ02

PA - (A)
NIKON CORP

TI - (A)
MANUFACTURE OF CIRCUIT PATTERN

AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent deterioration of the life of a laser light **source**, by judging quality of a pulse beam, making a processing using the pulse beam await until the judgement result becomes acceptable, and returning the beam quality to the original state in a short time without damaging the laser light **source**. SOLUTION: When the system is in a self-oscillation mode wherein a signal STEP. ST. is high level, a shutter position is close and STEP. ST. is low level, an oscillation circuit 122 generates a trigger signal SG at a low frequency. During the mode, when an abnormality detection circuit 123 detects abnormality in one of signals SS1, SS2, **SS3**, a signal BEAM RDY turns over from OK to NG. When the signal BEAM RDY turns to NG, the oscillation circuit 122 is switched so as to generate the trigger signal SG at a previously set high frequency, e.g. the maximum oscillating frequency of 200Hz, so that high speed return of beam quality is enabled.

9/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPH03143265 A 19910618

PR - JP19890279642 19891030

AP - JP19890279642 19891030

DT - I

FI - H02M5/27&P

FT - 5H750/BA01; 5H750/BA06; 5H750/BB02; 5H750/BB25; 5H750/CC03; 5H750/DD05; 5H750/EE02; 5H750/FF02; 5H750/FF05; 5H750/GG04; 5H750/HH01

PA - TOSHIBA CORP

TI - STARTER FOR HIGH FREQUENCY POWER **SOURCE**

AB - PURPOSE:To prevent a rush current at the time of starting by providing an input controller between a circulating current type cycloconverter for forming a high frequency power **source** with a high frequency transformer, a high frequency phase advancing capacitor, and a power **source**. CONSTITUTION:An input controller OB2 in which reactors Lr-Lt and switches SWr-SWt are connected in parallel is provided between an AC power **source** BUS or a DC power **source** (AC power **source** is shown in the drawing) and a -type circulation type cycloconverter CC1 consisting of thyristors SS1-**SS3** and reactors L1-L3. The switches SWr-SWt are opened at the time of starting to limit input currents Ir-It to the CC1. The output voltages Va-Vc of the CC1 are input to a phase advancing capacitor CAP through an insulating transformer TR, and a capacitor voltage Vcap is gradually raised. When the voltage Vcap reaches a reference voltage Vcap*, a circuit ASE outputs to short-circuit the switches SWr-SWt. Thus, a rush current to the capacitor CAP is prevented.

10/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - **JPH02112191** A 19900424

PNFP - JP2652430B B2 19970910

PR - JP19880265520 19881021

AP - JP19880265520 19881021

DT - I

CT - (A)
JPS62195879 A [ ]

FI - F24D13/02&G; H05B3/00&320B; H05B3/00&370

FT - 3K058/AA00; 3K058/AA13; 3K058/AA91; 3K058/BA02; 3K058/CA03; 3K058/CA04; 3K058/CA23; 3K058/CA24; 3K058/CA33; 3K058/CA56; 3K058/CA59; 3K058/CA78; 3K058/CA92; 3K058/CB02; 3K058/CB27; 3K058/CB34; 3K058/CD04; 3K058/CD06; 3K058/CE12; 3K058/CE19; 3K058/CE24; 3K058/CE29; 3L072/AA01; 3L072/AB04; 3L072/AC02; 3L072/AD13; 3L072/AD16; 3L072/AE06; 3L072/AF00; 3L072/AF07; 3L072/AG07

PA - (A)
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD

TI - (A)
MULTI-FACETED HEAT-SENSITIVE HEAT GENERATOR

AB - (A)
PURPOSE:To make possible the free selection of heating electrodes, stabilized temperature control, and prevention of abnormal temperature rise at the time of circuit failure by detecting a leak current by linking go- and return-sides of a plurality of heating electrodes to a current transformer and detecting the energization and heating by detecting the voltage change in the current. CONSTITUTION:Three heating electrodes

2-1, 2-2, 2-3 for example are respective ly provided with heating area selection switches SS1-**SS3** and connected in paral lel. A temperature detection electrode 3 is disposed to face the heating electrodes via a heat sensitive plastic member 1 and one end of the electrode 3 is con nected to a power **source**. The go-side and the return side of the heating electrodes are linked to a current transformer CT. The current transformer CT detects the changes in the leak currents L1-L3. The presence of currents in the heating electrodes is detected with resistance R1-R3 in respective circuits separately from the switches SS1 and others. Heating output is controlled by leak current detection output and heating electrode energization detection output through a switching circuit 12 and others.

11/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPH08107424 A 19960423

PR - JP19940243000 19941006

AP - JP19940243000 19941006

DT - I

FI - H04H1/00&674; H04H1/00&688; H04H60/04; H04H60/79; H04H60/93; H04H7/00; H04L11/00&330; H04L12/43

FT - 5K031/AA06; 5K031/AA14; 5K031/CA10; 5K031/CC04; 5K031/DA02; 5K031/DA12; 5K031/DB04; 5K031/DB12

PA - TOSHIBA CORP

TI - INFORMATION TRANSMISSION SWITCHING DEVICE FOR INSIDE OF BROADCASTING STATION

AB - PURPOSE: To facilitate a cable laying construction and to reduce a cable laying space by eliminating necessity to pull many cables for connecting an information generating **source** and the information supply destination while not centralizing them to one part. CONSTITUTION: Plural master stations MS1 and MS4 and slave stations SS2, **SS3**, SS5 and SS6 are distributedly arranged inside a broadcasting station house A, these stations are connected by using duplexed optical loop transmission lines OPa and OPb, and information transmitting terminals IT and information receiving terminals OT are connected to these respective stations for each of floors 1F, 2F and 3F. Then, the information transmitted from the information transmitting terminal IT is transmitted from the transmission side station through the optical loop transmission lines OPa and OPb to the reception side station and transferred from the reception side station to the information receiving terminal OT at the information supply destination.

12/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPS5960619 A 19840406

PNFP - JPH0152993B B2 19891110

PR - JP19820171820 19820930

AP - JP19820171820 19820930

DT - I

CCI - G05F1/70

FI - G05F1/70&L; G05F1/70&M; H02J3/18&C; H02J3/18&142; H02M5/27&G

FT - 5G066/FA07; 5G066/FB12; 5G066/GA02; 5G066/GC01; 5H420/BB02; 5H420/BB12;

5H420/BB16; 5H420/BB18; 5H420/CC05; 5H420/CC09; 5H420/DD04; 5H420/DD06; 5H420/EA03; 5H420/EB05; 5H420/EB26; 5H420/EB39; 5H420/FF03; 5H420/FF04; 5H420/FF17; 5H420/FF19; 5H420/FF22; 5H420/FF23; 5H420/FF26; 5H420/GG04; 5H420/HJ08; 5H420/HJ09; 5H420/LL04; 5H750/AA02; 5H750/AA04; 5H750/BA01; 5H750/BA06; 5H750/BB02; 5H750/BB25; 5H750/CC03; 5H750/CC11; 5H750/CC14; 5H750/CC16; 5H750/CC20; 5H750/DD05; 5H750/EE01; 5H750/FF02; 5H750/FF05; 5H750/JJ03

PA - (A)
TOSHIBA KK

TI - (A)
ELECTRIC POWER ADJUSTING DEVICE

AB - (A)
PURPOSE:To obtain an electric power adjusting device which can excute the balancing of a polyphase power and compensation of a reactive power with separately excited converters, whose number is reduced to half from conventional devices, by providing a high-frequency reactive power **source** composed of a condenser or a condenser and AC reactor, and others. CONSTITUTION:A high-frequency reactive **source** composed of a condenser or a condenser and AC reactor, and others are provided. For example, compensating currents Icu, Icv, and Icw are supplied to a 3-phase AC power **source** through AC reactors AL1, AL2, and AL3 and a power transformer TRs from the center tap of the DC reactors L1, L2, and L3 of a circulating current type cyclo converter composed of separately excited converters SS1, SS2, and **SS3** and DC reactors L1, L2, and L3. The AC-side terminals of the separately excited converters SS1, SS2, and **SS3** are connected to a phase advance capacitor CAP which is the high-frequency reactive power **source**. The circulating current of the cyclo converter flows so that the advanced reactive power of the phase advance capacitor CAP and the delayed reactive power of the cyclo converter are faded out by each other.

13/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - **JPS5860328** A 19830409

PNFP - JPH0221220B B2 19900514

PR - JP19810158692 19811007

AP - JP19810158692 19811007

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
JPS5858621 A 19830407 [ ] (TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO)

CCI - **G05F1/70**

FI - G05F1/70&H; G05F1/70&M; H02M5/27&G; H02M7/515&E

FT - 5H007/AA00; 5H420/BB02; 5H420/BB11; 5H420/BB13; 5H420/BB16; 5H420/CC05; 5H420/CC09; 5H420/DD04; 5H420/DD06; 5H420/EA03; 5H420/EB05; 5H420/EB38; 5H420/FF04; 5H420/FF07; 5H420/FF22; 5H420/FF25; 5H420/FF26; 5H750/AA04; 5H750/AA10; 5H750/BA01; 5H750/BA06; 5H750/BB02; 5H750/BB25; 5H750/CC03; 5H750/CC11; 5H750/CC14; 5H750/CC20; 5H750/DD05; 5H750/FF02; 5H750/FF05; 5H750/FF09

PA - (A)
TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO

TI - (A)
REACTIVE POWER CONTROL TYPE CYCLO CONVERTER DEVICE

AB - (A)
PURPOSE:To remove the reactive power variation of a receiving end and keep a fundamental wave power factor ''1'' by composing the titled device of three AC/DC power converters and a reactor with an intermediate tap, making one- way circulating current flow into the DC side and controlling the current. CONSTITUTION:A reactive power operator VAR connected to an 3phi AC power **source** operates its reactive power Q. The command value Q* of reactive power is ordinarily set to ''0'' and a comparator CQ outputs the deviation epsilonQ between the operated value and the command value. A controlling and compensating circuit H(S) generates an output I0* to set up the deviation epsilonQ to ''0'' and the output I0* is used as a the command value of circulating current I0. The deviation epsilon0 between the I0* and I0 is found by a comparator C0, amplified by an amplifier K0 and applied to adders A1-A3. These adders A1-A3 add the deviation epsilon0 to respective phase current deviation and the added values are supplied to converters SS1-**SS3** through phase control circuits PH1-PH3, so that current I0 flows through DC reactors L1-L3. The current I0 increases the invalid component of the whole input current ICC of a converter. Consequently the fundamental wave power factor of an receiving end can be kept ''1'' by controlling the current I0.

14/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPH02261057 A 19901023

PNFP - JPH0691749B B2 19941114

PR - JP19890078409 19890331

AP - JP19890078409 19890331

DT - I

FI - H02M5/27&E; H02M5/27&G; H02M5/27&H

FT - 5H750/AA04; 5H750/AA10; 5H750/BA01; 5H750/BA06; 5H750/BB02; 5H750/BB27; 5H750/BB30; 5H750/CC03; 5H750/CC11; 5H750/CC16; 5H750/DD05; 5H750/DD25; 5H750/EE03; 5H750/FF02; 5H750/FF05

PA - (A)
TOSHIBA CORP

TI - (A)
DELTA CONNECTION CYCLOCONVERTER

AB - (A)
PURPOSE:To eliminate the voltage drop of a DC reactor and impress the output voltage of a converter on a load terminal as it is by winding the coils of 3 sets of DC reactors around a same core to connect them magnetically. CONSTITUTION:The title device is provided with the electric wire passage BUS of 3-phase AC power **source**, a power **source** transformer TR, separately excited converters SS1-**SS3**, DC reactors L1-L3 wound around a same core and an AC motor M. The boils of three sets of the DC reactors L1-L3 are wound around the same core whereby the self inductance of one winding is equalized to the mutual inductance of the other two windings and affections due to the output currents I1-I3 of three sets of converters SS1-**SS3** are equalized. According to this method, the output voltage of the converters SS1-**SS3** may be designed without considering the voltage drop of the AC reactors L1-L3 and an AC voltage may be reduced

by an amount corresponding to the voltage drop.

15/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPH05241884 A 19930921

PR - JP19920041530 19920227

AP - JP19920041530 19920227

DT - I

FI - G06F11/22&360K; G06F11/22&684

FT - 5B048/AA00; 5B048/CC02; 5B048/CC13; 5B048/CC17; 5B048/DD01

PA - MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP

AB - PURPOSE:To obtain the testing device of computer which is capable of detecting the error in an IPL and the hung during the execution of a diagnosis in the resistance environmental test of a computer system and storing the working information in the resistance environmental test by the power **source** disconnec tion of the computer system without losing the information. CONSTITUTION:An execution counter provided on the specific area of an external storage device is made +1 increment every time power **source** is turned on at the time of executing a test by a diagnostic program (S1 to S6). The value is compared with a preliminarily set value and the error at the time of an initial program load is detected at the time of the coincidence (S11, S12). Date and time are set to a testing execution time table at the stipulated time interval (SS1 to **SS3**). Whether the elapsed time of the set time is the stipulated execution time or not is judged and a hung state is detected (S14, S15).

PN - JPH01206875 A 19890821

PR - JP19880030789 19880215

AP - JP19880030789 19880215

DT - I

FI - H02M5/27&P

FT - 5H750/AA09; 5H750/AA10; 5H750/BA01; 5H750/BA06; 5H750/BB02; 5H750/BB25; 5H750/BB30; 5H750/CC03; 5H750/CC11; 5H750/CC14; 5H750/CC16; 5H750/CC20; 5H750/DD05; 5H750/DD25; 5H750/EE01; 5H750/FF02; 5H750/FF05; 5H750/FF11; 5H750/GG01; 5H750/GG02

PA - TOSHIBA CORP

TI - CONTROLLER FOR POWER CONVERTER

AB - PURPOSE:To prevent breakage of load, by detecting the maximum applied voltage of a phase advance capacitor to be charged with regenerative power and controlling the regenerative power such that the charging voltage of the phase advance capacitor is lower than the maximum level. CONSTITUTION: The current circulation cyclo-converter in a high frequency power **source** equipment employs a delta-connection current circulation cyclo-converter CC-1, where a delta-connection current circulation cyclo-converter CC-2 is employed as the load power converter therefor in order to supply variable voltage and variable frequency power to an AC motor M. The converter CC-1 comprises separately excited converters SS1-**SS3**, DC reactors L1-L3 and an insulation transformer TR1, and the converter CC-2 is constituted similarly. A control

circuit comprises a DC current detector CT, an automatic voltage regulator AVR, a speed controller and the like. Since power regeneration through the **source** side converter CC-1 is disabled upon instantaneous power interruption, the power capacitor is charged based on a maximum voltage command.

17/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - JPS55106003 A 19800814

PNFP - JPS602844B B2 19850124

PR - JP19790008873 19790129

AP - JP19790008873 19790129

DT - I

CCA - Y02T10/7258

FI - B60L13/00&C; B61L23/14&E

FT - 5H115/BA02; 5H115/BB01; 5H115/BC03; 5H115/CA03; 5H115/CA40; 5H115/CB02; 5H115/CB07; 5H115/CB25; 5H115/EE03; 5H115/EE05; 5H115/EE10; 5H115/FB33; 5H115/FC06; 5H115/FC12; 5H115/FC18; 5H115/FC27; 5H115/FC30; 5H115/JB08; 5H115/JC12; 5H115/PC02; 5H115/PG01; 5H115/PI03; 5H115/PU03; 5H115/PU30; 5H115/PV02; 5H115/PV07; 5H115/PV25; 5H115/QI01; 5H115/QI04; 5H115/QI07; 5H115/RB19; 5H115/SF06; 5H115/SF12; 5H115/SF18; 5H115/SF27; 5H115/SF30; 5H115/TD08; 5H115/TO12; 5H125/AA05; 5H125/AC02; 5H125/BE01; 5H125/CA14; 5H125/CB02; 5H125/EE12; 5H161/AA01; 5H161/DD02; 5H161/DD41; 5H161/EE01; 5H161/EE07

PA - (A) FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO LTD

TI - (A)

SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING OPERATION OF MOVING BODY

AB - (A)
PURPOSE:To smoothly stop a vehicle at a station by employing predetermined power supply circuit configuration in the vicinity of the station where the vehicle sholud stop at.
CONSTITUTION:The feeder section t23 installed with a station S having a vehicle stop controller BA is divided via segmented insulating section G into a stop, acceleration and starting feeder section t2 at preceding DC constant current supply **source** SS2 side and an ordinal deceleration feeder section t3 of the following DC constant current supply **source SS3** side. At the insulating section G is connected in parallel a diode D23 for feeding the current in one direction from the section t3 to the section t2. In case that the vehicle M2 is located in the feeder section t23 between the constant current supply sources SS2 and **SS3**, when the preceding vehicle M1 is located at the preceding adjacent feeder section t12, the normally closed contact Sd of the current relay Id is opened upon energization through the circuit of SS2-Id- D21-t12-P-M1-P'-T. Thus, even if a start signal Sp is applied, the vehicle M2 stopping is not energized from the **source** SS2, and the vehicle M2 is not accordingly started.

PN - JPH027687 A 19900111
PR - GB19880001441 19880122
AP - JP19890008766 19890119
DT - I

CCI - **H04B1/207** ; **H04H60/97** ; **H04J1/16** ; **H04N7/106**

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.

19/24 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - GB1489191 A 19771019

PR - NL19730011429 19730820

AP - GB19740036188 19740816

DT - **

CCI - G11C19/186 ; G11C19/188 ; G11C27/04 ; H01L27/14831 ; H04N5/37213

PA - PHILIPS ELECTRONIC ASSOCIATED

TI - RADIATION PICK-UP ARRANGEMENT COMPRISING A SERIES OF RADIATION-RESPONSIVE CHARGE STORAGE ELEMENTS INTERCOUPLED TO FORM AN INFORMATION SHIFT REGISTER

AB - 1489191 Television PHILIPS ELECTRONIC & ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES Ltd 16 Aug 1974 [20 Aug 1973] 36188/74 Heading H4F An analogue information pick-up arrangement comprises a series of pick-up elements D each associated with a respective stage P of a charge-transfer shift-register PP1 from which information may be shifted into a further (reversible) shift-register SS1 where it is shifted in one direction during an input period and in the opposite direction during an output period, the two shift-registers being designed such that the information undergoes degradation which is uniform and independent of place of origin. Thus, if the register PP1

operates with a total number n of different switching operations (two per stage), the information (Px) originating in the stage Px undergoes 2(n + 1 - x) switching operations before application to the terminal K1 The information is applied to register SS1 and is shifted therein to the stage Sx and then back to the terminal K1, thus undergoing (2x-1) switching operations. If the degradation factor in register PP1 is a, and that in register SS1 is b, the total degradation of information (Px) is: and this can be made independent of x by arranging that b = a/2. This is possible to arrange in practice, since the register SS1 is without the pick-up elements which constrain the design of register PP1. The register PP1 shown comprises five stages P1... P5, containing odd and even series of capacitors C1... C9; C2 ... C10, odd and even series of transistors T1 ... T9; T0 ... T10, and odd and even series of photo-diodes (pick-up elements) D1... D9; D2...D10. The transistors are of the isolated-gate type. The register SS1 has similar odd and even series of elements, but the mode of interconnection of the elements (evident from the Figure) differs in the two registers such that the register SS1 may be reversed under control of a clock-pulse **source** G1 common to both registers. Information is read out under control of clock pulses during successive periods w, z, Fig. 2, which recur periodically and are spaced by much longer periods w<SP>1</SP> during which the diodes D acquire information in the form of

negative changes. At the end of each period w<SP>1</SP>, signal F triggers a counter G1 which delivers two series A, B of 2n pulses to terminals w, z of switches Q1, Q2, Q3 (the last receiver only pulses A). The switches are actuated by pulses H (from counter G2) which changes the movable contacts between terminals w and terminals z at the ends of periods w<SP>1</SP>, w and z. The circuits T1, C2, &c. of register PP1 receive the signal A, O and the circuits T0, C1, T2, C3, &c. the signal B, O, through switch Q1, both these signals being zero during periods z and w<SP>1</SP>. Thus, the information is shifted through successive stages P to the terminal K1 during periods w as is indicated by the voltages U1, U2, U9, U10, Fig. 2. Control signals A, A and B, B are fed to the register SS1 directly from the counter G1 and control signals A, B and B, A through the switch Q2. These cause the register to shift the information originating at terminal K1 forward during periods w and backwards during periods z whereby the signal U11, Fig. 2, appears at terminal K1. Switch Q3 is actuated at the end of periods w and causes transistors T21 and T22 to conduct during the periods z wherein the output signal UK10 of the device appears at terminal K10. During periods w, the transistors T21, T22 are cut off by virtue of the earth connections made by the switch Q3. The invention may be applied to a bank of shift registers PP1, PP2, ... PPm (see Fig. 4, not shown) which are read

out in turn. Two reversible registers SS1, SS2 are employed and are connected to the outputs of the bank PP1 ... PPm by a commutator switch actuated in such a manner that reversible register SS2 is being fed with information from an even numbered member of the bank PP whilst information previously derived from an oddnumbered member of bank PP is being read out of register SS1, and vice versa, the registers SS1, SS2 operating in opposite directions at any one moment. Fig. 5 shows an arrangement in which three shift registers PR1, PR2, PR3 associated respectively with pairs of reversible registers SS1, SS1<SP>1</SP>; SS2, SS2<SP>1</SP>; **SS3**, **SS3**<SP>1</SP>. In the shift registers PR the diodes are separated from the shift elements when the information is being fed out. Each register is read out without information being transferred from pick-up to shift elements and subsequently with such information being thus transferred. Each pair of reversible registers SS is connected to a respective subtraction circuit L which produces the difference of the two read-out signals whereby correction of the registers PR is achieved. A commutator switch Q4<SP>1</SP> is so actuated that information is being fed into one reversible register as it is being fed out of the next one.

PN - GB485580 A 19380520

PR - GBX229089 19361120

AP - GB19360031807 19361120

DT - *

CCI - **H04M15/38**

PA - LADISLAS KOZMA

TI - Improvements in or relating to equipment for recording particulars regarding telephone or like calls

AB - 485,580. Automatic exchange systems. STANDARD TELEPHONES & CABLES, Ltd. (Kozma, L.) Nov. 20, 1936, No. 31807. [Class 40 (iv)] Automatic ticketing equipment comprises one or more mechanisms for recording information such as the identity of the calling and called sub-stations together with the tariff rate, associated with a larger number of mechanisms for recording duration and, if desired, the date and the time of commencement and termination of conversation although this information is as shown recorded by the identity recorder. The identity recording mechanisms are released for use in further calls after performing their functions. As described, a single identity recording mechanism is associated with a number of duration recording mechanisms. Circuit arrangements, Fig. 1. An idle printer having an idle duration recorder is connected to the trunk circuit over switch PRF, the printer being tested over bank B8, EPK, CS3, **SS3** and the front contact of relay BR operated by ticket-controlled contacts SCC if a duration recorder is idle. Release control relay RR operates to battery in the trunk circuit. Switch TURF now hunts for the next idle duration recorder under control of a circular marking circuit T3,

contact of cam DS3 or DS4 of sequence shaft DCS stepped once per ticket, independent **source** of potential comprising transformer T and rectifier CR, wire W7, bank of PRF and test relay TR. Impulses over W1 set the digit wheel and a clutching impulse over W3 operates magnet CM which clutches shaft MCS to shaft TUS clutched to the main driving shaft by magnet TSM operated by CM. The wanted number, tariff digits and calling number are printed substantially as described in Specification 472,434, the circuits being similar except that fewer contact controlling cams are required on shafts CS and SS. Shaft CS is now in position 22 and escapement magnet EM allows SS to go to position 2 in which the printing cam 13 is declutched from shaft MCS and date and hour cam 22 is clutched. Clutch magnet CM operates in a local circuit to print the date &c. (without the perforations used in the prior Specification), CS steps to position 23 and SS to position 3 in which the serial number printing cam 19 is clutched to MCS. Clutch magnet again operates, the serial number is printed, CS goes to position 24 and SS to 4 in which no recording cam is clutched. The clutch magnet CM is now operated up to position 30 of CS to feed out a ticket of normal length and when CS arrives at position 31, SS goes to position 5 in which paper severing cam 16 is clutched. Clutch magnet CM operates, the ticket is severed and CS goes to 34 in which SS goes to position 6 to clutch the ticket driving gear 31, CM being

energized in position 34 to 36 of CS so that CS goes to position 1 and the revolutions of shaft MCS drive the ticket over deflector DF into the duration recorder. Shaft SS goes to position 1 and reconnects battery on contact of relay BR to the test circuit if a further idle duration recorder remains. When the ticket arrives in the duration recorder, it changes over the corresponding contacts SCC and magnet DSM operates the escapement of spring driven shaft DCS a cam DC on which moves deflector DF in front of the next idle recorder, DSM being operated over cams DS1, DS2 until an idle recorder is reached. If there is no idle recorder, the circuit of DSM is open at the contact of BR. The trunk circuit sends duration impulses over wiper T1 to the recording unit TUP and when conversation is finished, an impulse over wiper T2 operates magnet TUM which clutches to shaft TUS a series of cams for printing the record, restoring the recording unit and ejecting the ticket. Magnets TEG and TSM are operated, TSM clutching shaft TUS to the driving shaft and TEG clutching a ticket driving gear TCG to shaft TUS, TCG being maintained operated for some revolutions of shaft TUS by an off-normal contact of TCG. As soon as the ticket is ejected, however, clutch magnet TUM is released at springs SCC. Machine construction. The number printer is shown in Fig. 2a, and the five associated duration recorders in Fig. 2b. The main shaft MCS of the number printer is driven by clutch 27, operated by magnet CM, from the main driving shaft

59 driven by flexible gear wheel 62, controlled by magnet TSM, from gear 63 on the bay shaft. Shaft MCS carries a series of cams operating the number printing members and clutched to the shaft as required by cam discs 55 on sequence shaft SS which also carries contact controlling cams. The counting shaft CS also carrying contact cams 1-3 is housed within the shaft SS and is driven one step per revolution of MCS by ratchet wheel RW and pawl controlled by cam 26 on MCS. The shaft SS is driven by a spring in casing 48 and wound up by shaft CS, control of SS being by escapement 56, 57 operated by magnet EM. The printing members comprise digit wheel 12 and fixed-digit type 15 engaged by the paper by printing hammer 14 and cam 13, serial number wheels 21 and printing hammer controlled by cam 19, date and hour wheels 24, 25 and printing hammer controlled by cam 22. The fixed digit type 15 is moved aside, after printing, by linkwork 50.. 53 controlled by cam 49 on CS. The paper tape 137 is fed from drum 138 along a channel 139 by feed wheels driven by ratchet mechanism bv bar 5 and cam 4 and the ticket is cut off by member 17 reciprocated against blade 18 by cam 16. The severed ticket is taken over by roller 34 and deflecting plate DF to an idle channel 77 ... 81 of one of the duration recorders into which it is propelled by rollers 35 ... 39. The rollers are driven by skew gear from shaft 33 chain driven at 32 from main shaft MCS under control of clutch disc 55 on SS.

The deflector DF is controlled by cam DC on shaft 117 escapement-controlled by magnet DSM, the circuit of an idle recorder being determined by contact cams DS1, 2 and ticket-controlled contacts SCC. After the duration recording wheel 89 has been set by impulses, the end of conversation signal operates magnet TUM which operates magnet TEC and main clutch magnet TSM. Magnet TUM causes shaft TUS to make one revolution so that a cam operates printing lever 88, a second cam 91 actuates a lever with a toothed segment to restore the recording wheel, and a third cam 94 operates lever 95 which opens the bottom of the ticket channel and ejects the ticket which falls on to a conveyer band 101 moved by roller 102 driven by gearing under control of clutch magnet TEC which together with main clutch magnet TSM is maintained energized for several revolutions of shaft 59 by an off-normal contact 114 controlled by gear-wheel 112. The ink ribbon 125 is carried from spool 126 along the ticket channel of the digit printer and thence past all the duration printing wheels, returning to spool 127, the ribbon being fed by ratchet mechanism driven by cams 2 on shaft MCS.

PN - GB543841 A 19420316

PR - US19390296893 19390928; US19390296890 19390928; US19390296891 19390928; US19390296892 19390928

AP - GB19400011628 19400712

DT - **

CCI - H03F1/542 ; H04B1/74 ; H04J1/16

PA - STANDARDTELEPHONESCABLES LTD

TI - Improvements relating to electrical communication systems

AB - 543,841. Repeating systems. STANDARDTELEPHONES& CABLES, Ltd. July 12, 1940, No. 11628. Convention date, Sept. 28, 1939. [Class 40 (iv)] In a transmission system having regular and spare sections associated with a common circuit at each end, these sections are conjugate at either or both ends.. In some arrangements both circuits may be operative together. Conjugacy may be obtained in known manner by means of hybrid coils, e.g. as shown at the right hand end of Fig. 8, in which the points B, D are conjugate, At the other end it is arranged that points F and A are conjugate with the switch at C open. In another arrangement, Fig. 9 (not shown), a similar effect is produced with the aid of impedance bridges. In a further modification, Fig. 10, the points B, D are made conjugate by the provision of an impedance Z2 equal to the impedance ZA looking towards amplifier 8, the transformer having unity ratio. Switching may be controlled by a pilot current so that the spare section is cut in automatically. Preferably the switching is effected by a relay associated with an impedance network as shown in Fig. 4 since at high frequencies direct switching is unsatisfactory because an open

relay contact has a comparatively low impedance. The Specification as open to inspection under Sect. 91, comprises also an arrangement in which the two transmission sections are permanently coupled to the common circuits, at both ends and signals are kept 120 degrees apart in phase so that the resultant current in the common circuit has the same value as the component in either of the single circuits. In another arrangement, Fig. 8 (Cancelled) (not shown), the single circuits are connected alternately to the common circuit by a differential relay controlled by pilot current. In another arrangement, Fig. 14 (Cancelled), the spare circuit is associated at the sending end through a high loss network 10 and a compensating amplifier A7. A hybrid coil is used at the receiving end and is so arranged that with the switch at D open, points B and G are' conjugate. At the sending end, the normal circuit is replaced by a network Z4 when the spare circuit is used. In other arrangements, disablement of valves is used instead of switching. In one of these, Fig. 15 (Cancelled) (not shown), the common circuits are associated at each end by hybrid coils and amplifiers in the normal and spare paths are controlled so that either can be disabled under pilot current control by disconnecting the anode battery or applying a paralysing grid bias. Both may transmit together, the messages being 120 degrees apart in phase, or the spare may be normally disabled. In another arrangement, Fig. 16 (Cancelled),

the receiving-end hybrid coil is replaced by the arrangement shown in which one valve is normally disabled by the disconnection of its anode supply at S3. The. latter is preferably an arrangement including a gaseous discharge tube so that the spare circuit remains connected up indefinitely after switching has occurred although the reception of pilot current is resumed. In a similar arrangement, Fig. 17 (Cancelled) (not shown), the valves are disabled by a paralysing bias and in another, Fig. 18 (Cancelled) (not shown), the hybrid is omitted at the transmitting end. Other arrangements have one spare circuit common to several regular circuits. As shown in Fig. 19 (Cancelled) the upper valves in each of the pairs feed or are fed by the normal transmission circuits N1...N3 respectively and the lower valves are all coupled as shown to a common spare circuit S. The condition of ,the valves is controlled by switching apparatus SW1, SW2, the latter being responsive to pilot currents and the former to a signal from the latter. In another arrangement, Fig. 24 (Cancelled), if the pilot on No. 3 channel fails, the relays PC3 on the receiving side of the fault fall back and that nearest to the fault completes a circuit over **SS3**, SL3 at the station on the transmitting side of the fault, PS3, PL3 at its own station and back to battery on bus A at the first-mentioned station. **SS3** and PS3 perform the necessary switching to the spare circuit and SL3, PL3 lock them in a circuit in series with CL which

prevents the association of the spare circuit with another channel. Operation of reset key RES when the fault has been cleared restores normal conditions. Another circuit involves a switching arrangement, Fig. 22 (Cancelled), using " thermistors." While normal pilot current is being received, R is energized and a silver sulphide " thermistor " T1 connected in the normal transmission path and also in a bridge network including an A. C. **source** e is heated to its low resistance condition. When R3 falls back on the failure of the pilot, the element T1 assumes its high-resistance condition, blocking the normal path and increasing the current through the heater H2 of a " thermistor " T2 in the spare path. This subject-matter does not appear in the Specification as accepted.

PN - EP0325331 A2 19890726

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- 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]

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 controlle to the programmable modulator in the local signal **source**.

PN - EP0326205 A2 19890802

PNFP - EP0326205 A3 19910424
- EP0326205 B1 19941214

PR - GB19880001440 19880122

AP - EP19890200091 19890117

DT - *; Rep

CT - || STSE (A3)
WO8202303 A1 19820708
[Y] (DELTAKABEL BV [NL], et al);
EP0213929 A2 19870311
[Y] (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 - H04B1/205 ; 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.

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PN - EP0064093 A1 19821110

PNFP - EP0064093 B1 19850213

PR - DE19813116393 19810424

AP - EP19810108644 19811021

DT - *; Rep

CT - || STSE (A1)
DE1264580 B 19680328 [AD] (SIEMENS AG);
DE2753659 A1 19790607 [A] (RUHRTAL GMBH)

CCI - H02B1/24 ; H02J13/0086

CCA - Y02B70/3266 ; Y04S20/242

PA - (A1)
SIEMENS AG [DE]

TI - (A1)
Electric commutation device for the representation of a bus-bar system with a failure recorder.

- (B1)
ELECTRIC COMMUTATION DEVICE FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF A BUS-BAR SYSTEM WITH A FAILURE RECORDER

AB - (A1)
1. An electric circuit arrangement for the representation of a bus-bar system with a failure recorder, whose bus-bar lines are formed from a number of bus bars (SS1, SS2, **SS3**) corresponding to the type of system, and which are assigned branches (A1, A2, A3) each provided with a respective

voltage transformer (T1, T2, T3) to be connected to the assigned bus-bar lines by means of isolating switches (Q1, Q2, Q3) and power switches (Q0), and the present voltage transformers (T1, T2, T3) being employed for the purpose of the voltage measurement of the interconnected component of the bus-bar system, which forms a switching complex in each case, by assigned switching relays (BC171, K1, K2, K3) connecting a measuring line of the circuit arrangement to a voltage transformer of the bus-bar system and each bus-bar line (SS1, SS2, **SS3**) of each represented branch assigned control relays (K1, K2, K3) operated by auxiliary contacts of the isolating and power switches and which, when superimposing a plurality of branches upon a bus-bar line, control the switching relays (BC171, K1, K2, K3) in accordance with the connection of only one signal voltage transformer with the representation of the respective bus-bar line of the circuit arrangement, where the control relays assigned to the individual bus-bar lines (SS1, SS2, **SS3**) and the control relays of different branches are combined to form relay groups (BC3, BC33, CC3) characterised in that each of the control relays (K1, K2, K3) of each of the relay groups (BC3, BC33, CC3) is assigned two changeover contacts, whose normally-open contacts are mutually connected and arranged in the energisation circuit of the switching relays (BC171, K1, K2, K3), whereas the normally-closed contacts of the

first changeover contacts form a common series connection (AK1-AK11) and the normally-open contacts of the second changeover contacts form a further series connection (AK2-AK12) parallel to the first one, and that both series connections are connected to one another at their one ends (AK11, AK12) and the ends (AK1) of the first series connections remote from the mutually connected ends (AK11, AK12) commonly connected to a pole (+) of an energising current **source**, and those of the second series connections (AK2) are each connected to a control means (V1, V2, V3) for triggering a switching means (K2) which in the rest position operates a failure recorder (R1, R2, R3) and in the energised state a time switch (T), which interrupts the switching means (K2) after a lapse of time greater than the time required for the change-over process from a branch of the bus-bar system to another branch.

[SS 5]