

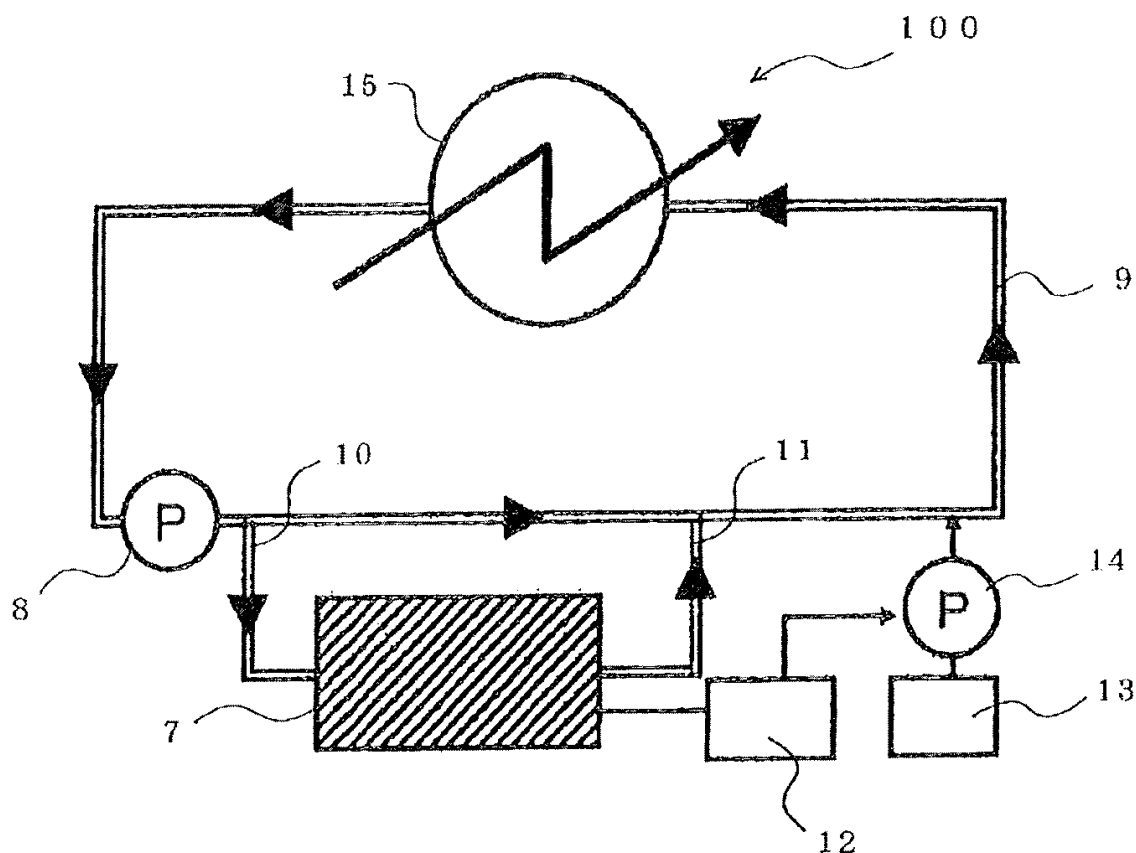
21 Documents

Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
WO201365207 A1	Corrosion prevention performance degradation detection sensor , hot -water supply heating system, and equipment	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC
WO2013182687 A1	Cooling circuit for fuel cell	MICHELIN
US20030062149 A1	Electroosmotic pump apparatus	LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY
US20080277270 A1	Water cooling system and heat transfer system	SDC MATERIALS, ...
WO200042931 A1	Leak detection system for catheter based medical device	MEDTRONIC CRYOCATH
CN101290280 A	Tepid environment universal sheet shaping test machine	BEIHANG UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS
CN103331099 A	Automatic heat dissipation type free-flow electrophoresis separation chamber device	SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY
WO9810106 A1	Method for producing brass	TOTO
DE102014003438 A1	Electrohydrodynamic bilaterally dyopolare energy conversion method, conversion devices and device assembly	TSCHERSICH ALF HOLGER
WO9727964 A1	Apparatus and method for producing a thin solidified alloy	SANTOKU
AU2003267863 A1	Plasma-assisted melting	BTU INTERNATIONAL
CN104266899 A	Device and method for simulating crack formation of initial solidified blank in continuous casting crystallizer	CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY
CN1576740 A	Constituting method and equipment for overall cooling and heating installation	LAI YONG
JP2001208335 A	Liquid fuel combustion device	SHARP
US20130146472 A1	Dual diaphragm electrolysis cell assembly and method for generating a cleaning solution without any salt residues and simultaneously generating a sanitizing solution having a predetermined level of available free chlorine and ph	AQUAOX
WO201020870 A2	System and method providing combined virtual reality arc welding and three-dimensional (3d) viewing	LINCOLN GLOBAL
WO2010120944 A2	Inductively heated surgical tool	DOMAIN SURGICAL
CN101101937 A	Integrated processing method for cotton cutting of solar silicon and its device	NANJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS (NUAA)
CN104460776 A	Multi-physical field coupling environment simulation device	BEIHANG UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS
CN102756805 A	Traction energy transmission type duct rotor wing fly lifter	Zheng Peng
US6551309 B1	Dual action cryoprobe and methods of using the same	NUVUE THERAPEUTICS

Family 1/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2775297)

Corrosion prevention performance degradation detection **sensor**, hot-water supply heating system, and equipment**Images****Publication data including kind & date**

WO2013065207	A1	2013-05-10	WO2013065207
CN103917863	A	2014-07-09	CN103917863
EP2775297	A1	2014-09-10	EP2775297
US20140326340	A1	2014-11-06	US20140326340
JPWO2013065207	A1	2015-04-02	JP2013065207W
EP2775297	A4	2015-06-17	EP2775297
JP5818907	B2	2015-11-18	JP5818907
CN103917863	B	2016-04-27	CN103917863B
US9677992	B2	2017-06-13	US9677992
EP2775297	B1	2017-12-20	EP2775297

**Abstract**

(EP2775297)

A corrosion protection performance degradation detection **sensor** (7) detects a change in concentration of a corrosion inhibitor, which inhibits corrosion of a corrosion protection object material, added and contained in a solvent. The corrosion protection performance degradation detection **sensor** (7) includes a detection **electrode** (1) that reacts with the corrosion inhibitor dissolved in the solvent and forms on a surface thereof an **electrode** surface film which inhibits corrosion, a counter **electrode** (2) that is disposed so as to face the detection **electrode** (1) with a predetermined distance therebetween, and an AC power supply (3) that applies an AC voltage with a predetermined frequency and a predetermined voltage between the detection **electrode** (1) and the counter **electrode** (2). A change in concentration of the corrosion inhibitor in the solvent is detected, on the basis of a change in impedance of the **electrode** surface film formed on the surface of the detection **electrode** (1) at the time when the AC voltage with the predetermined frequency and the predetermined voltage is applied

between the detection **electrode** 1 and the counter **electrode** (2).

Inventors

KURIKI HIRONORI

MORIMURA HIDEYUKI

MIYA KAZUHIRO

FURUKAWA SEIJI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

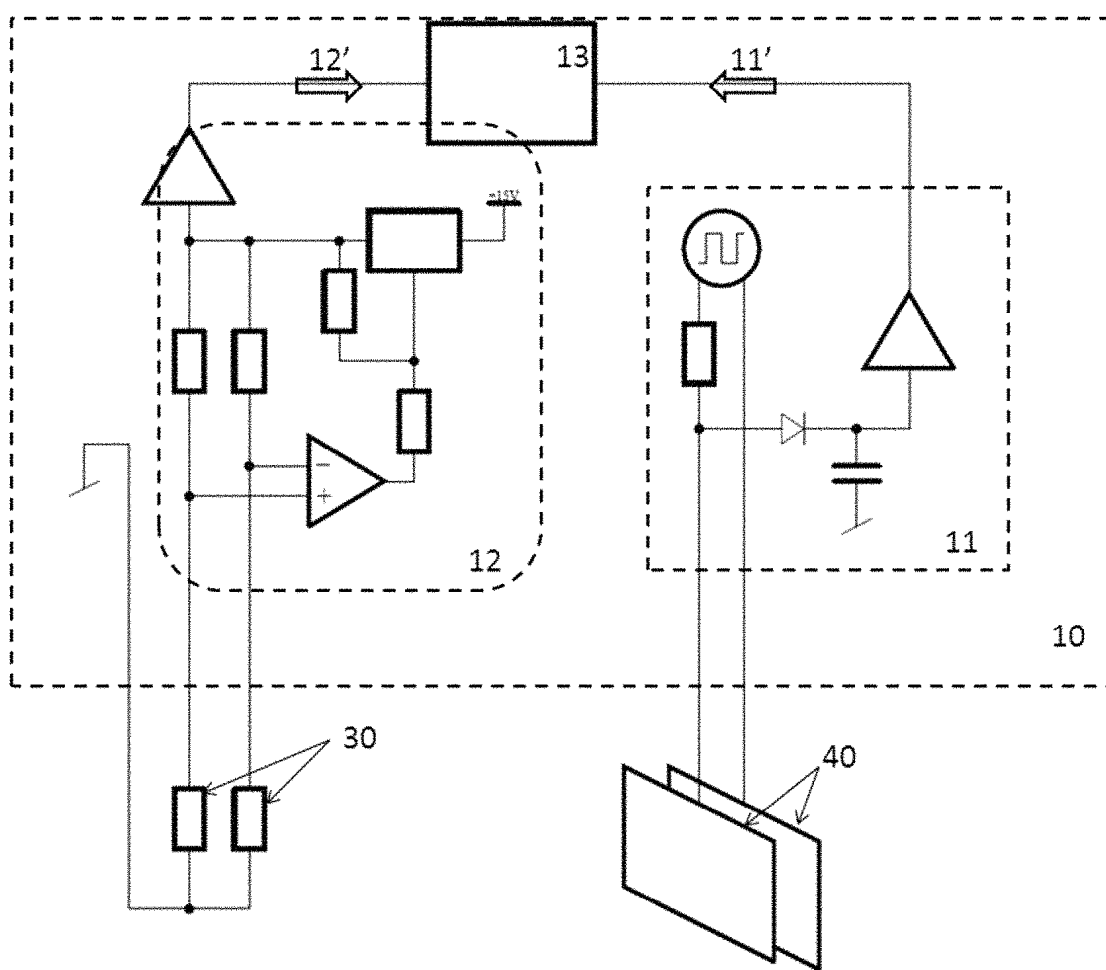
Family 2/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2859609)

Cooling circuit for fuel cell

Images



Publication data including kind & date

WO2013182687	A1	2013-12-12	WO2013182687
FR2991814	A1	2013-12-13	FR2991814
FR2991814	B1	2014-06-06	FR2991814
KR20150018619	A	2015-02-23	KR20150018619
CN104396071	A	2015-03-04	CN104396071
EP2859609	A1	2015-04-15	EP2859609
US20150136352	A1	2015-05-21	US20150136352
JP2015522917	A	2015-08-06	JP2015522917



[EP2859609](#)

B1 2016-03-30 EP2859609

[CN104396071](#)

B 2016-09-28 CN104396071B

[US9837672](#)

B2 2017-12-05 US9837672

**Abstract**

(EP2859609)

The present invention relates to a **cooling** circuit for a fuel cell, said circuit comprising at least one channel made in a bipolar plate of the fuel cell, able to allow a **cooling fluid** to circulate, and furthermore comprising a **cooling fluid** flowrate **sensor**, the circuit being characterized in that it furthermore comprises a **cooling fluid** electrical conductivity **sensor** installed on the same mechanical support as the flowrate **sensor**. It also relates to a method of managing a fuel cell, and a fuel cell.

Inventors

PAGANELLI GINO

JEANRICHARD LIONEL

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

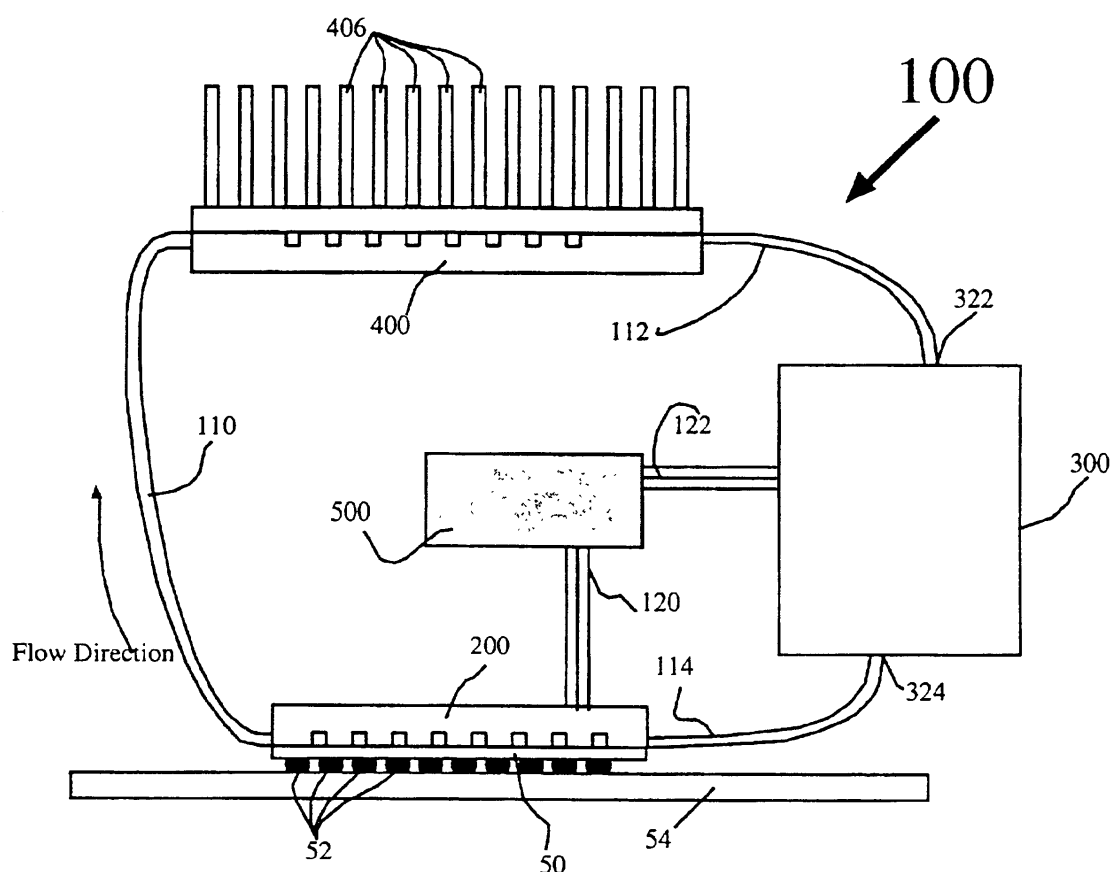
MICHELIN

Family 3/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1811257)

Electroosmotic pump apparatus

Images**Publication data including kind & date**[US20030062149](#)

A1 2003-04-03 US20030062149

[WO03029731](#)

A2 2003-04-10 WO200329731

[AU2002326931](#)

A1 2003-04-14 AU2002326931

[US20030085024](#)

A1 2003-05-08 US20030085024



US20030164231	A1	2003-09-04	US20030164231				
TW560238	B	2003-11-01	TW-560238				
WO2004036136	A1	2004-04-29	WO200436136				
AU2003301337	A1	2004-05-04	AU2003301337				
US20040089442	A1	2004-05-13	US20040089442				
KR20040048907	A	2004-06-10	KR20040048907				
US20050098299	A1	2005-05-12	US20050098299				
CN1636124	A	2005-07-06	CN1636124				
WO03029731	A3	2005-07-28	WO200329731				
JP2005525691	A	2005-08-25	JP2005525691				
US6942018	B2	2005-09-13	US6942018				
EP1576320	A2	2005-09-21	EP1576320				
US20050205241	A1	2005-09-22	US20050205241				
EP1576320	A4	2005-10-05	EP1576320				
AU2002326931	A8	2005-11-17	AU2002326931				
US6991024	B2	2006-01-31	US6991024				
US7131486	B2	2006-11-07	US7131486				
US7134486	B2	2006-11-14	US7134486				
US7185697	B2	2007-03-06	US7185697				
CN1306230	C	2007-03-21	CN1306230C				
EP1811257	A1	2007-07-25	EP1811257				
JP2008042214	A	2008-02-21	JP2008042214				
US7334630	B2	2008-02-26	US7334630				
JP2008072109	A	2008-03-27	JP2008072109				
JP2011101067	A	2011-05-19	JP2011101067				

Abstract

(EP1811257)

An electroosmotic pump apparatus (300) that pumps a **fluid** having a **liquid** phase upon application of a voltage comprising: a **fluid** chamber (312) having a **fluid** inlet (322) and a **fluid** outlet (324); an anode (314) disposed within an anode chamber portion (312b); a cathode (316) disposed within a cathode chamber portion (312a); a porous structure (310) that provides electroosmotic pumping upon application of the voltage between the anode (314) and the cathode (316), the porous structure (310) creating a partition in the **fluid** chamber (312) between the anode chamber portion (312b) and the cathode chamber portion (312a); and a catalytic recombiner (326) integrated with the **fluid** chamber (312).

Inventors

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WANG EVELYN NING-YI

ZENG SHULIN

ZHANG LIAN

CHEN CHUAN-HUA

LASER DANIEL J

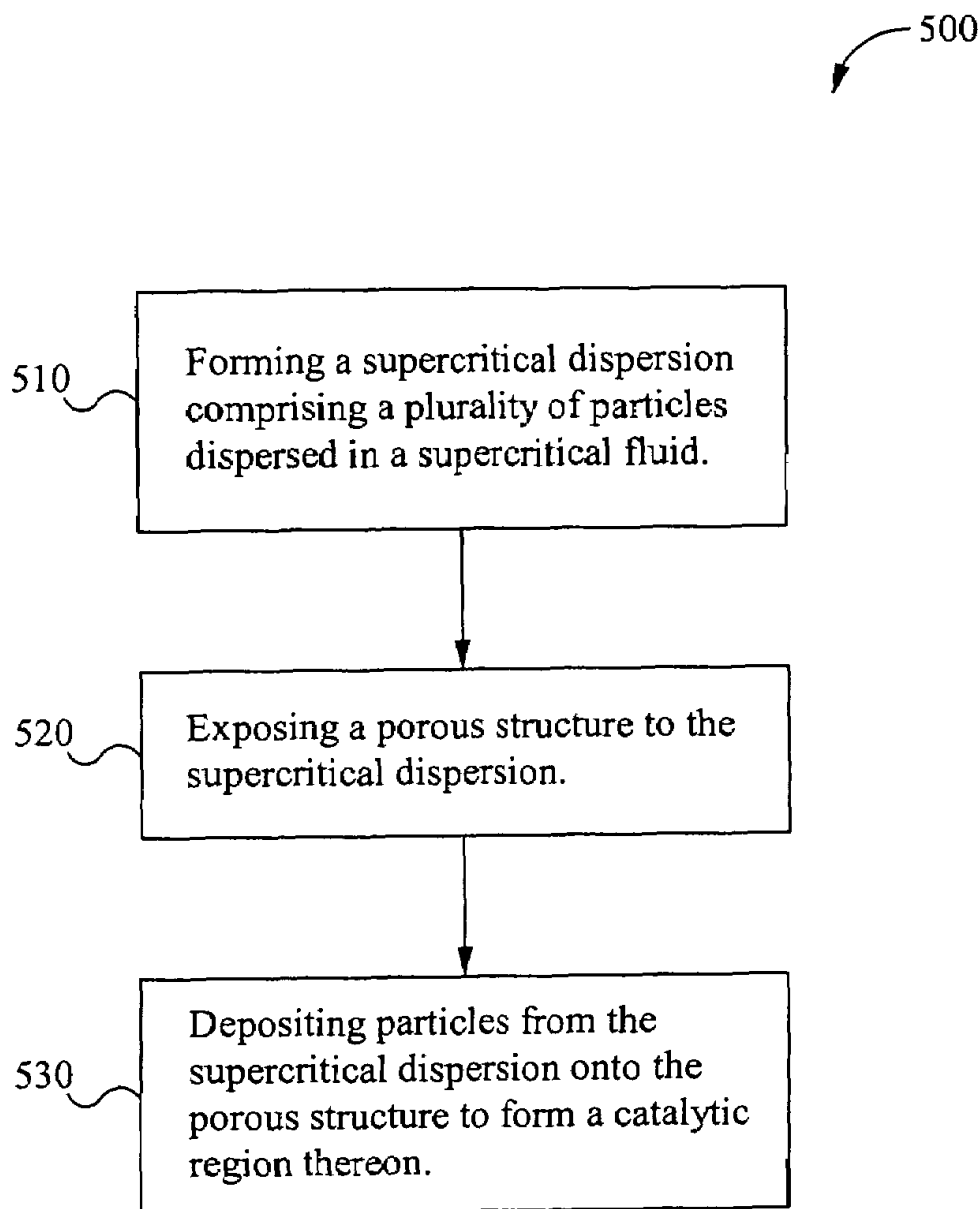
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

Family 4/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2153157)

Water **cooling** system and heat transfer system**Images****Publication data including kind & date**

US20080277270	A1	2008-11-13	US20080277270
US20080280756	A1	2008-11-13	US20080280756
US20080277269	A1	2008-11-13	US20080277269
US20080277268	A1	2008-11-13	US20080277268
US20080277266	A1	2008-11-13	US20080277266
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WO2008140819	A1	2008-11-20	WO2008140819
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WO2008143793	A1	2008-11-27	WO2008143793				
WO2008143792	A1	2008-11-27	WO2008143792				
EP2150641	A1	2010-02-10	EP2150641				
EP2150971	A1	2010-02-10	EP2150971				
EP2152442	A1	2010-02-17	EP2152442				
EP2152453	A1	2010-02-17	EP2152453				
EP2152399	A1	2010-02-17	EP2152399				
EP2153157	A1	2010-02-17	EP2153157				
US7678419	B2	2010-03-16	US7678419				
JP2010526664	A	2010-08-05	JP2010526664				
JP2010526663	A	2010-08-05	JP2010526663				
JP2010526661	A	2010-08-05	JP2010526661				
JP2010526986	A	2010-08-05	JP2010526986				
JP2010526662	A	2010-08-05	JP2010526662				
JP2010537796	A	2010-12-09	JP2010537796				
US20110006463	A1	2011-01-13	US20110006463				
US7897127	B2	2011-03-01	US7897127				
US7905942	B1	2011-03-15	US7905942				
US8007718	B1	2011-08-30	US8007718				
US8051724	B1	2011-11-08	US8051724				
US8076258	B1	2011-12-13	US8076258				
US20120045373	A1	2012-02-23	US20120045373				
US8142619	B2	2012-03-27	US8142619				
US20120285548	A1	2012-11-15	US20120285548				
EP2152399	A4	2013-05-01	EP2152399				
EP2150641	A4	2013-05-01	EP2150641				
EP2150971	A4	2013-05-01	EP2150971				
JP5275342	B2	2013-08-28	JP5275342				
US8524631	B2	2013-09-03	US8524631				
US8574408	B2	2013-11-05	US8574408				
US8604398	B1	2013-12-10	US8604398				
JP2014000571	A	2014-01-09	JP2014000571				
EP2153157	A4	2014-02-26	EP2153157				
US8663571	B2	2014-03-04	US8663571				
JP2014061518	A	2014-04-10	JP2014061518				
US20140151939	A1	2014-06-05	US20140151939				
JP2014139509	A	2014-07-31	JP2014139509				
US8893651	B1	2014-11-25	US8893651				
US8906316	B2	2014-12-09	US8906316				
JP2014240077	A	2014-12-25	JP2014240077				
US8945219	B1	2015-02-03	US8945219				
US8956574	B2	2015-02-17	US8956574				
DE102014119275	A1	2015-07-30	DE102014119275				
DE102014119275	A8	2015-09-24	DE102014119275				
JP5792776	B2	2015-10-14	JP5792776				

US9173967	B1	2015-11-03	US9173967				
JP2015231626	A	2015-12-24	JP2015231626				
JP2016027943	A	2016-02-25	JP2016027943				
JP2016027940	A	2016-02-25	JP2016027940				
JP6069454	B2	2017-02-01	JP6069454				
JP6174635	B2	2017-08-02	JP6174635				
JP6174639	B2	2017-08-02	JP6174639				
EP2152442	A4	2017-08-02	EP2152442				
EP2152453	A4	2017-08-02	EP2152453				

Abstract

(EP2153157)

A heat exchanger comprising: a gas transport conduit providing a channel through which a **fluid** mixture can flow; an outer conduit disposed around the gas transport conduit, the outer conduit having a first cap covering a first end and a second cap covering a second end, the gas transport conduit passing through the outer conduit; and a conductive tube passing through the outer conduit, providing a channel through which a circulating **fluid** can flow through the outer conduit, wherein a static **fluid** chamber is formed between the conductive tube and the gas transport conduit, the static **fluid** chamber configured to house a static **fluid**, wherein the gas transport conduit is configured to conduct heat from the **fluid** mixture in the gas transport conduit to the static **fluid** and the conductive tube is configured to conduct heat from the static **fluid** to the circulating **fluid**.

Inventors

LAYMAN FREDERICK P

BIBERGER MAXIMILIAN A

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SDC MATERIALS

UMICORE

Family 5/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1887957)

Leak detection system for catheter based medical device

Images

US6592577	B2	2003-07-15	US6592577				
AT243982	T	2003-07-15	ATE243982				
AT243981	T	2003-07-15	ATE243981				
DE60003635	D1	2003-08-07	DE60003635				
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EP1357847	A1	2003-11-05	EP1357847				
US6682525	B2	2004-01-27	US6682525				
US20040049178	A1	2004-03-11	US20040049178				
US6733494	B2	2004-05-11	US6733494				
DE60003635	T2	2004-06-03	DE60003635				
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US6761714	B2	2004-07-13	US6761714				
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US6887234	B2	2005-05-03	US6887234				
US20050228367	A1	2005-10-13	US20050228367				
EP1357847	B1	2006-03-22	EP1357847				
AT320766	T	2006-04-15	ATE320766				
CA2361093	C	2006-05-09	CA2361093				
DE60210046	D1	2006-05-11	DE60210046				
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WO2006124177	A1	2006-11-23	WO2006124177				
CA2607209	A1	2006-11-23	CA2607209				
CA2361098	C	2007-03-27	CA2361098				
US7207986	B2	2007-04-24	US7207986				
US20070093799	A1	2007-04-26	US20070093799				
CA2361097	C	2007-05-29	CA2361097				
US20070161974	A1	2007-07-12	US20070161974				
US20070233055	A1	2007-10-04	US20070233055				
US7303554	B2	2007-12-04	US7303554				
US7318821	B2	2008-01-15	US7318821				
EP1887957	A1	2008-02-20	EP1887957				
US20080077124	A1	2008-03-27	US20080077124				
US7404816	B2	2008-07-29	US7404816				
EP1887957	B1	2009-06-17	EP1887957				
AT433722	T	2009-07-15	ATE433722				
DE602006007344	D1	2009-07-30	DE602006007344				
CA2435429	C	2010-01-05	CA2435429				
US7780657	B2	2010-08-24	US7780657				
CA2638741	C	2010-09-07	CA2638741				
CA2607209	C	2011-10-11	CA2607209				
USRE43007	E1	2011-12-06	USRE43007				
CA2707199	C	2012-04-03	CA2707199				
US8361059	B2	2013-01-29	US8361059				
CA2651835	C	2013-03-26	CA2651835				
US8454587	B2	2013-06-04	US8454587				

CA2651832

C 2013-06-25 CA2651832

Abstract

(EP1887957)

The present invention provides a medical device having an elongate body, which includes an injection lumen, an exhaust lumen, and a guidewire lumen. The medical device further includes a first pliable element defining a **cooling** chamber, and a second pliable element at least partially enclosing the first pliable element, defining a junction between the first and second pliable element. Moreover, a first leak detector is provided in **fluid** communication with the **cooling** chamber, while a second leak detector is in **fluid** communication with the junction, hi addition, the medical device may be in communication with a control console, a **fluid** supply, or a vacuum source.

Inventors

LEHMANN JOHN W

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ABBOUD MARWAN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

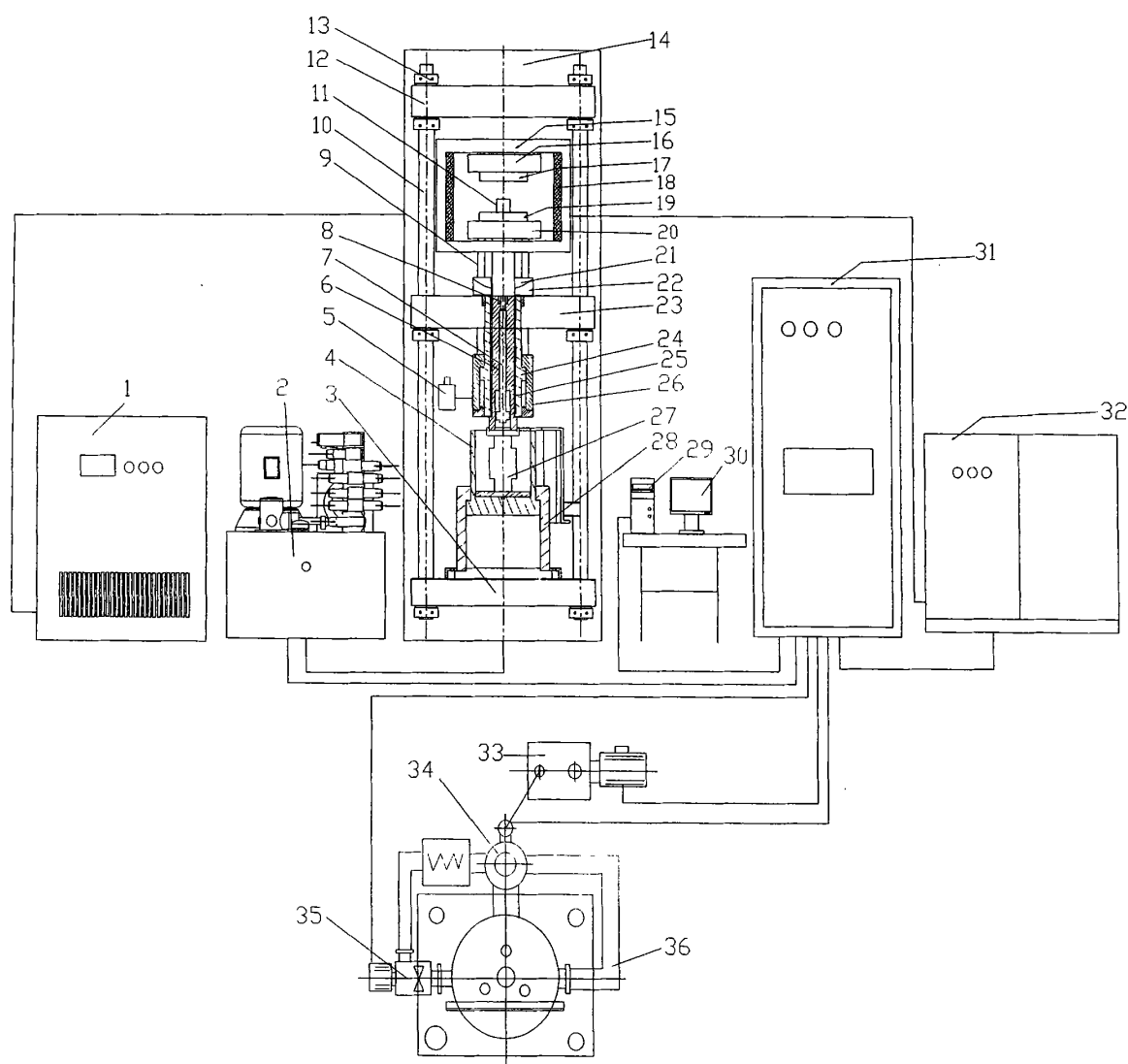
MEDTRONIC CRYOCATH

Family 6/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN101290280B)

Tepid environment universal sheet shaping test machine

Images

Publication data including kind & date

CN101290280	A	2008-10-22	CN101290280
CN101290280	B	2011-01-12	CN101290280B

**Abstract**

(CN101290280B)

The invention provides a device of performing various simulative **forming** performance tests to a panel under warm and vacuum state, consisting of a mechanical system, a hydraulic station, a heating furnace, a **cooling** system, a vacuumizing system and a detection control system. A host system adopts a three-beam four-column structure, the heating furnace not only guarantees vacuum inside the furnace during testing, but also heats a mould and a check bar; a force plug and a beading rod adopt moving seal with the bottom of the heating furnace to guarantee that the vacuity inside the furnace chamber is not reduced during actuating; the **cooling** system can guarantee that temperature of a furnace mantle, the force plug, the beading rod, an **electrode** and other positions do not rise along with the rising temperature inside the heating furnace; the detection control system is responsible for acquiring every parameter in a test and controlling the test to automatically perform at the same time. The device can complete a cupping test, a drawing test, a drifting test, a conical cup test, an earing test, a rigid die bulge test and so on under the room temperature of 1311 DEG C below zero and the working pressure with the vacuity reaching 10 $\times 10^{-3}$ Pa.

Inventors

WU XIANGDONG

WAN MIN

ZHOU YINGKE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BEIHANG UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS

Family 7/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(WO2014205952)

Automatic heat dissipation type free-flow electrophoresis separation chamber device

Images

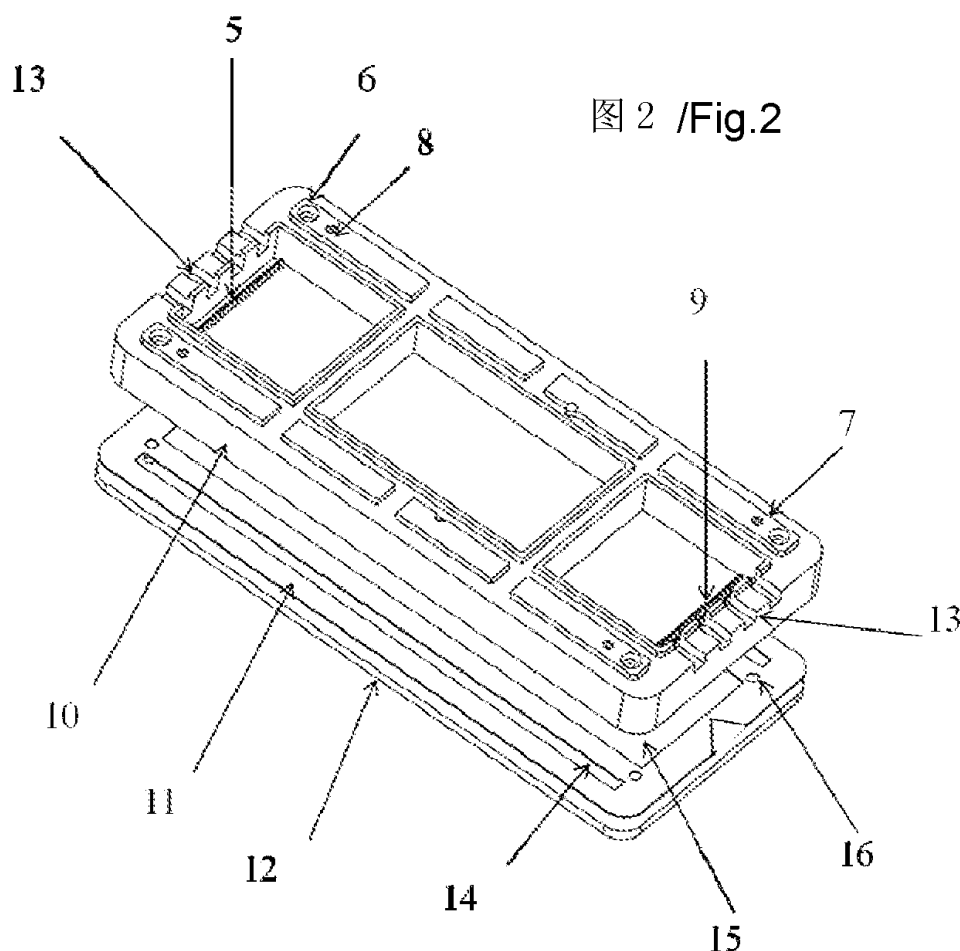


图 2 /Fig.2

Publication data including kind & date

CN103331099	A	2013-10-02	CN103331099
WO2014205952	A1	2014-12-31	WO2014205952
CN103331099	B	2015-04-01	CN103331099B

**Abstract**

(WO2014205952)

A free-flow electrophoresis separation chamber device comprises an organic glass plate (10), a ceramic plate (12), an ionic membrane (11), an electrophoresis chamber, an **electrode** chamber, a fastening seal structure and an automatic semiconductor refrigerating heat dissipation device. The ionic membrane (11) is located between the organic glass plate (10) and the ceramic plate (12), and meanwhile the ionic membrane (11) is hollowed in the center and on two sides, and forms the electrophoresis chamber and the **electrode** chamber with the organic glass plate (10) and the ceramic plate (12). A **liquid** inlet (5) and a **liquid** outlet (9) are provided on two ends of the organic glass plate (10) respectively, thus **forming** a lane. The device can effectively solve the problem that the separation chamber is liable to leak, effectively eliminate joule heat from the separation chamber, improve the stability of flow pattern of the **fluid** in the separation chamber, and is easy to be assembled.

Inventors

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YAN JIAN

LIU XIAOPING

KONG FANZHI

YANG CHENGZHANG

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

Images

Type	Final Crystal Structure at Room Temperature	Crystal Structure in Hot Working	Composition	
			Apparent Zn Content	Sn
$\alpha + \gamma$	α -phase ratio: 97 - 76% (95 - 70) γ -phase ratio: 3 - 30% (5 - 30) Grain size of α -phase: 15 μ m or less (10 μ m or less) Minor diameter of γ -phase grains: 8 μ m or less (5 μ m or less) Sn in γ -phase: 8% by wt. or more	$\alpha + \beta$ 2-phases β -phase ratio: 30 - 80% Grain size: 15 μ m or less (10 μ m or less)	37 - 46% by wt. (38 - 46)	0.9 - 7% by wt.
$\alpha + \beta + \gamma$	β -phase ratio: 3 - 30% γ -phase ratio: 3 - 30% Grain size of α - and β -phase: 15 μ m or less (10 μ m or less) α -phase ratio: 40 - 94% Minor diameter of γ -phase: 8 μ m or less (5 μ m or less) Sn in γ -phase: 8% by wt. or more			
$\alpha + \text{Normal } \beta$	β -phase ratio: 20% or more (25% or more) Grain size of α - and β -phase: 15 μ m or less (10 μ m or less)		37 - 44% by wt. (38 - 44)	Less than 0.5% by wt. 0.5 - 7% by wt.
$\alpha + \text{Reinforced } \beta$	β -phase ratio: 15% or more (20% or more) Grain size of α - and β -phase: 15 μ m or less (10 μ m or less) Sn in β -phase: 1.5% by wt. or more			

Fig. 30

A 1998-07-09 ID--19391



ID21785	A	1999-07-22	ID--21785				
CN1230230	A	1999-09-29	CN1230230				
EP0947592	A1	1999-10-06	EP-947592				
EP0947592	A4	2000-03-22	EP-947592				
JP2000199021	A	2000-07-18	JP2000199021				
KR20000068520	A	2000-11-25	KR20000068520				
JP2000355746	A	2000-12-26	JP2000355746				
JP3303878	B2	2002-07-22	JP3303878				
JP3303301	B2	2002-07-22	JP3303301				
JP2002235131	A	2002-08-23	JP2002235131				
JP3322258	B2	2002-09-09	JP3322258				
EP1270758	A2	2003-01-02	EP1270758				
CN1100152	C	2003-01-29	CN1100152C				
EP1270758	A3	2003-03-05	EP1270758				
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AT235573	T	2003-04-15	ATE235573				
DE69720261	D1	2003-04-30	DE69720261				
DE69720261	T2	2003-11-27	DE69720261				

Abstract

(EP1270758)

A method is disclosed for producing brass, which comprises the step of producing brass extrusions by **hot** extrusion of brass on the conditions: (1) that apparent Zn content (AZC) in the material composition is 37-46% by wt. wherein $AZC = \frac{A + B + t \cdot Q}{A + B + t \cdot Q} \times 100$ in which: A=Cu content in wt%, B=Zn content in wt%, T=Zn equivalent (wt%) of an added third element, Q=third element content in wt%; (2) that the temperature at the time of extrusion is in the range of 480-650 DEG C; and (3) that the sectional reduction ratio at the time of extrusion is 90% or more. The extrusion temperature is lower than the temperatures usually employed. The resulting brass extrusions exhibit useful improvements in the balance of corrosion resistance, machinability, ductility and strength. <IMAGE>

Inventors

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HAMASAKI MASANAO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TOTO

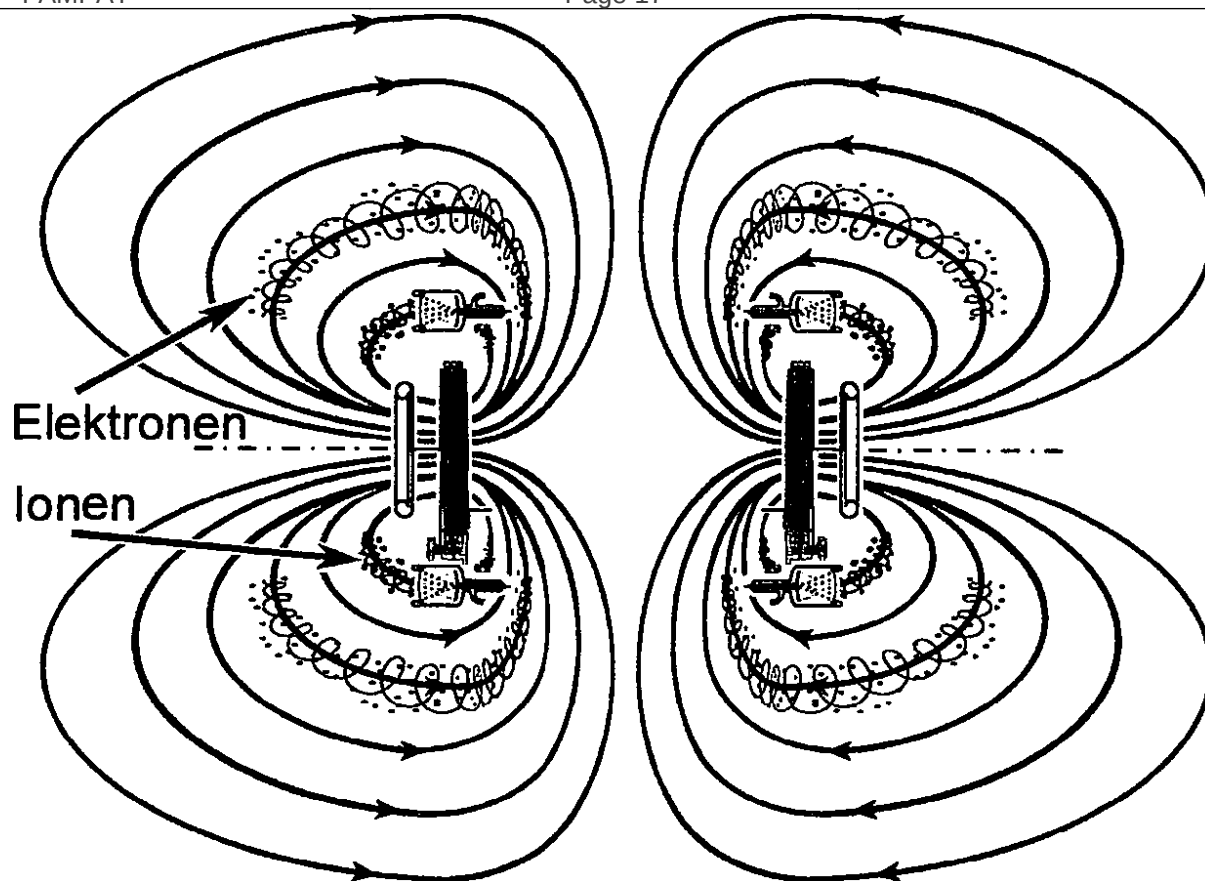
Family 9/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(DE102014003438)

Electrohydrodynamic bilaterally dyopolar energy conversion method, conversion devices and device assembly

Images



Publication data including kind & date

DE102014003438

A1 2014-11-13

DE102014003438



Abstract

(DE102014003438)

The invention relates to the method the principles, and the generic device assemblies based devices the electrohydrodynamic conversion technology. Of a carrier are electro-hydrodynamically, a **fluid** (Inert) Medium, both types of charge carriers separate spiegelungsgleicher circuit devices bilaterally, subatomic and atomic charges, accumulated and systematically stepped circular Device configurations rectified **cooling** technology, quasi-electrostatic charge carrier structure very large electrical quantity, is constructed. The bilateral media into separate circuits, the outer surfaces of the respective media are, alternately linked mechanically **forming** processes, and ac-type connections, by generating negative pressure vacuum determined, electrically, inductive and radio radiation technology (input) effects, the established electrical quantity, as needed, very high, and extremely high, voltages, to generate at high current densities. Cross-linking, the bilaterally be separately stepped device assemblies, a pendulum-type Multi-resonators respectively, is produced, which low to very high (pulse) frequencies, resonant energy converted and amplified systems now very high energy fluxes, to be generated. Generally, the operating circuit device and bottle-like magnetic fields generated in the same direction (cages) stored-up carriers, an external Resonator System action, are various interactions, similar wireless energy systems, regardless of their location and transmit great distances, electrohydrodynamic motors, transformers, energy carrier recovery method, etc., high power, is operated.

Inventors

TSCHERSICH ALF HOLGER

Family 10/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-878254)

Apparatus and method for producing a thin solidified alloy

Images

Fig. 1

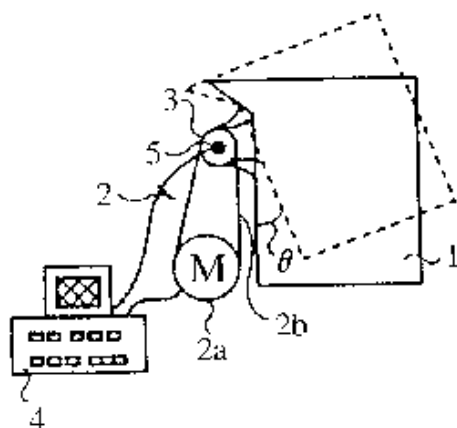


Fig. 2

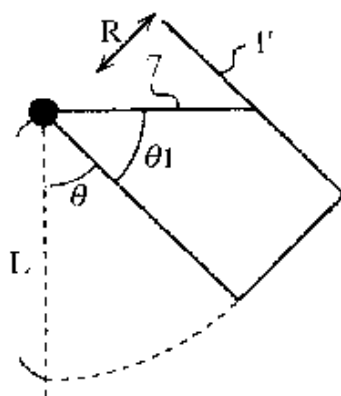


Fig. 3 (A)

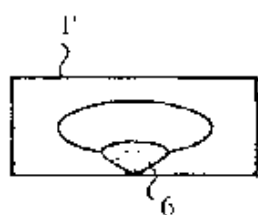


Fig. 3 (B)

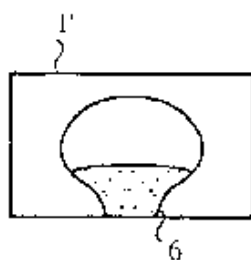
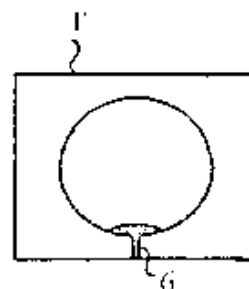


Fig. 3 (C)



Publication data including kind & date

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US6026995	A	2000-02-22	US6026995
CN1072052	C	2001-10-03	CN1072052C
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DE69726119	D1	2003-12-18	DE69726119
DE69726119	T2	2004-09-09	DE69726119

**Abstract**

(EP-878254)

An apparatus for producing thin solidified alloy pieces having a container 53 for accommodating an alloy melt 57, the container having an opening in an upper portion of the container, drive means 2 for titling the container for providing a flow of the alloy melt from the container, control means 4 for controlling the drive means, a **cooling** roll 55 for **cooling** and solidifying the alloy melt from the container into thin pieces, and flow stabilizing means 54 for guiding the alloy melt from the container onto the **cooling** roll in a substantially constant flow, wherein the control means includes memory means for storing tilting angular velocity commands for tilting the container, and commanding means for reading the tilting angular velocity commands in the memory means and for activating the drive means in accordance with the commands so read, wherein the tilting angular velocity commands in the memory means have been pre-set based on theoretical quantity of the alloy melt remaining in the container at each of a plurality of tilt angles selected so that the flow of the alloy melt from the container is substantially constant, and a method for producing thin solidified alloy pieces with this apparatus. <IMAGE>

Inventors

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SASAKI SHIGEZI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SANTOKU

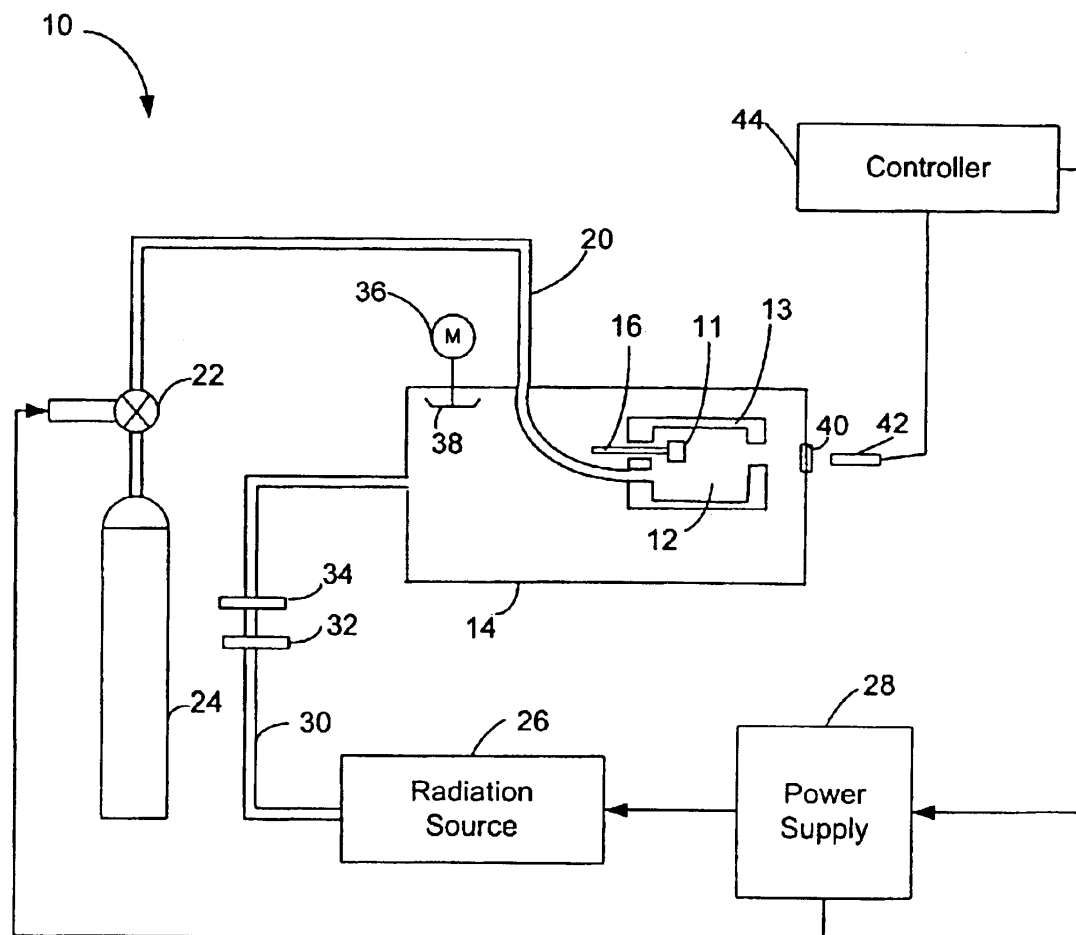
Family 11/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1579023)

Plasma-assisted melting

Images



Publication data including kind & date

AU2003267863	A1	2003-11-11	AU2003267863
AU2003267860	A1	2003-11-11	AU2003267860
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EP1502489

B1 2013-10-23 EP1502489

Abstract

(EP1579023)

Apparatus and methods for plasma-assisted melting are provided. In one embodiment, a plasma-assisted melting method can include: (1) adding a solid to a melting region (505), (2) forming a plasma in a cavity (510) by subjecting a gas to electromagnetic radiation having a frequency less than about 333 GHz in the presence of a plasma catalyst, wherein the cavity has a wall (525), (3) sustaining the plasma in the cavity (510) such that energy from the plasma passes through the wall (525) into the melting region (505) and melts the solid into a liquid (530), and (4) collecting the liquid. Solids that can be melted consistent with this invention can include metals, such as metal ore and scrap metal. Various plasma catalysts are also provided.

Inventors

KUMAR SATYENDRA

KUMAR DEVENDRA

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

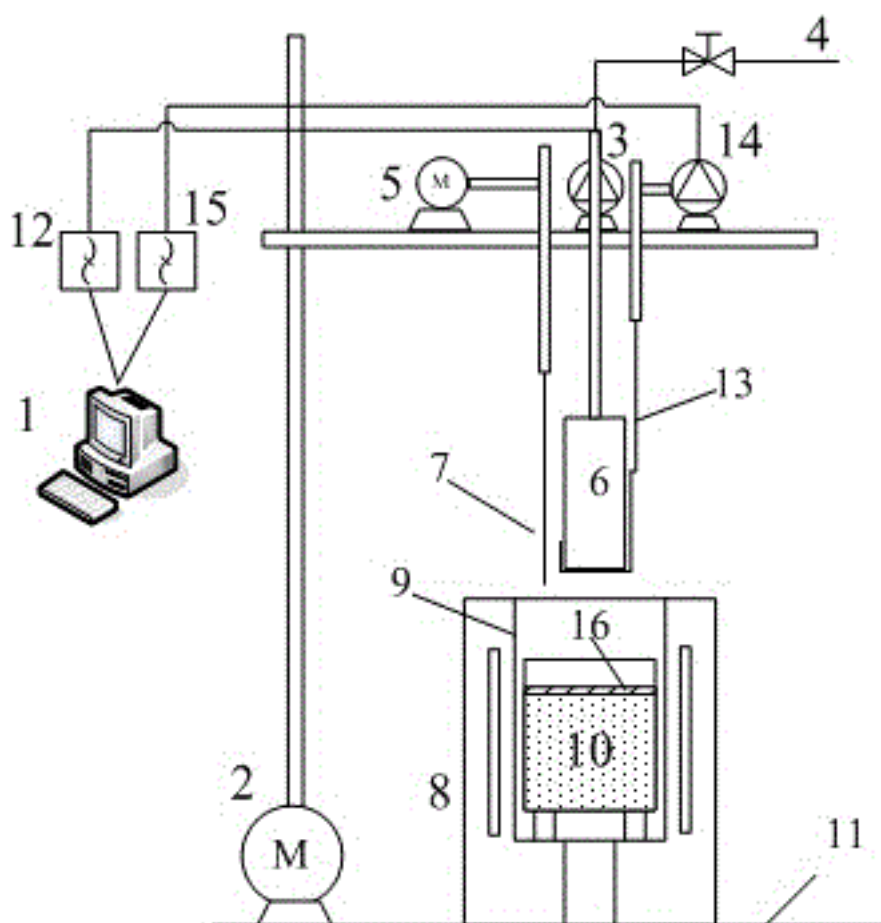
BTU INTERNATIONAL

Family 12/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN104266899)

Device and method for simulating crack formation of initial solidified blank in continuous casting crystallizer

Images**Publication data including kind & date**

CN104266899

A 2015-01-07

CN104266899



CN104266899

B 2016-09-28

CN104266899B

Abstract

(CN104266899B)

The invention discloses a device and method for simulating crack formation of an initial solidified blank in a continuous casting crystallizer. The method comprises the following steps: melting steel to be tested in an induction furnace; adding crystallizer casting powder matched with the steel onto the liquid surface of a melting tank, and measuring the temperature of the casting powder and the temperature of molten steel after the casting powder is completely molten so as to ensure that the temperature of the molten steel is kept at a casting temperature; inserting a copper mould simulating the crystallizer into the melting tank, and quickly cooling the casting powder on the copper mould to form a casting powder film; after solidifying an initial solidified blank shell with a certain length on the copper mould, stopping downward movement of the copper mould, and several seconds later, driving the solidified blank shell by the copper mould to upwards move out of the melting tank, driving the just-solidified initial solidified blank shell by a blank pulling device to move downwards; moving the initial solidified blank shell downwards relative to the copper mould, and ejecting the initial solidified blank shell by a lug boss on the copper mould to form a crack on the surface of the initial solidified blank shell. By adopting the method, the formation of cracks on the surface of the initial solidified blank shell under different stress conditions can be accurately controlled, stress data of the initial solidified blank shell can be measured in real time and the data accuracy is high.

Inventors

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MA FANJUN

LÜ PEISHENG

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ZHOU LEJUN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

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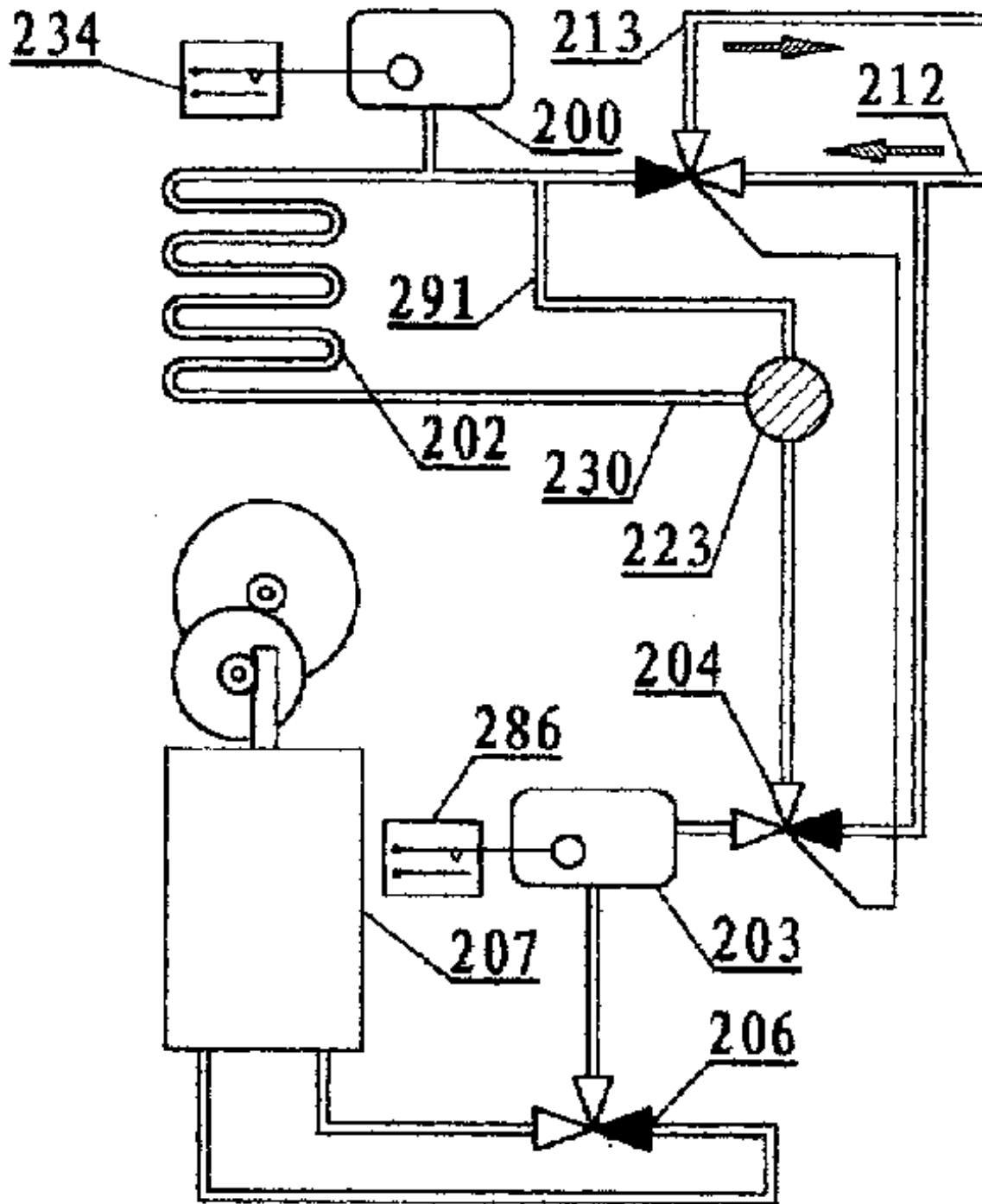
Family 13/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN1576740)

Constituting method and equipment for overall cooling and heating installation

Images

**Publication data including kind & date**

CN1576740

A 2005-02-09 CN1576740

**Abstract**

(CN1576740)

The present invention is one comprehensive facility with functions of refrigerating, heating, temperature regulating, cold and heat metering, etc. The present invention relates to heat extracting utilization, cold source constitution, and refrigerator utilizing cold source; solves the heat load problem of **cooling** air conditioner and refrigerator; reaches the reasonable cold and heat metering for concentrated supply mode; eliminates the self-control breaking point of heating and **cooling** equipment; and utilizes solar energy and other energy sources.

Inventors

LAI YONG

Family 14/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

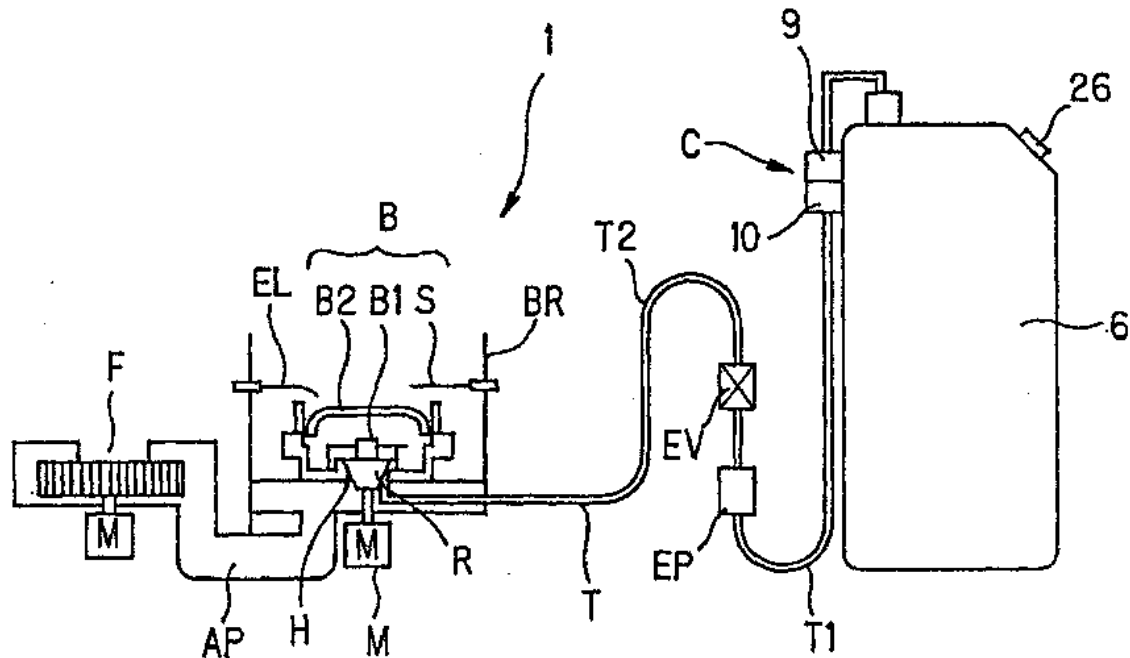
Title

(EP1256762)

Liquid fuel combustion device

Images

FIG. 1



Publication data including kind & date

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Abstract

(EP1256762)

A **liquid** fuel burning apparatus comprising: a fuel supply tank(6) detachably mounted into the main body; a burner unit (B) having a vaporizer(B1) for vaporizing fuel by heating and a burner (B2) for burning the vaporized fuel; and an oil feed pump(EP) for sending fuel from the fuel supply tank to the vaporizer, further includes an oil feed joint (9) provided on the fuel supply tank side and an oil feed joint socket(10) provided on the main body side for detachably receiving the oil feed

joint, in order to create connection of an oil feed passage from the fuel supply tank to the burner unit when the fuel supply tank is mounted to the main body while no container for temporarily holding fuel under the fuel supply tank is used.

<IMAGE>

Inventors

TSUDA TSUTOMU

YAMASAKI KAZUO

GOTOH AKEMI

KITAGAITO HIROSHI

SHIROUCHI TOYOKAZU

GOTO MASAHIKO

KUWAHARA YASUAKI

MORIKAWA MAMORU

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SHARP

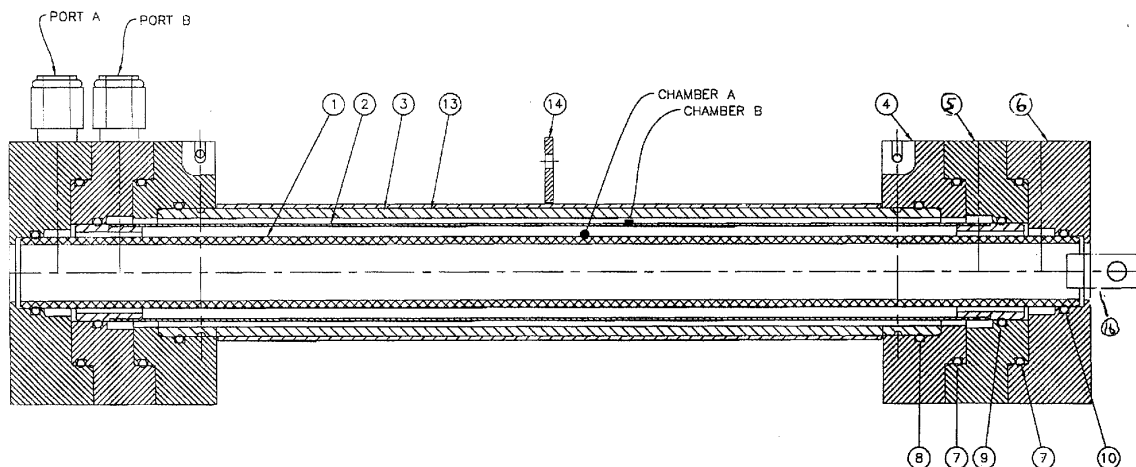
Family 15/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2791393)

Dual diaphragm electrolysis cell assembly and method for generating a cleaning solution without any salt residues and simultaneously generating a sanitizing solution having a predetermined level of available free chlorine and ph

Images



Publication data including kind & date

US20130146472	A1	2013-06-13	US20130146472
US20130146474	A1	2013-06-13	US20130146474
US20130146473	A1	2013-06-13	US20130146473
CA2859367	A1	2013-06-20	CA2859367
WO2013090560	A2	2013-06-20	WO2013090560
WO2013090560	A3	2013-12-19	WO2013090560
EP2791393	A2	2014-10-22	EP2791393
JP2015500402	A	2015-01-05	JP2015500402
US20150176142	A1	2015-06-25	US20150176142



Abstract

(EP2791393)

An Electrolysis cell assembly to produce diluted Sodium Hydroxide solutions (NaOH) and diluted Hypochlorous Acid (HOCL) solutions having cleaning and sanitizing properties. The electrolysis cell consists of two insulating end pieces for a

cylindrical electrolysis cell comprising at least two cylindrical electrodes with two cylindrical diaphragms arranged co-axially between them. The method of producing different volumes and concentrations of diluted NaOH solutions and diluted HOCl solutions comprises recirculating an aqueous sodium chloride or potassium chloride solution into the middle chamber of the cylindrical electrolytic cell and feeding softened filtered water into the cathode chamber and into the anode chamber of the cylindrical electrolysis cell.

Inventors

LAMBERT RALPH A

VAN SCHAİK MICHAEL

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

AQUAOX

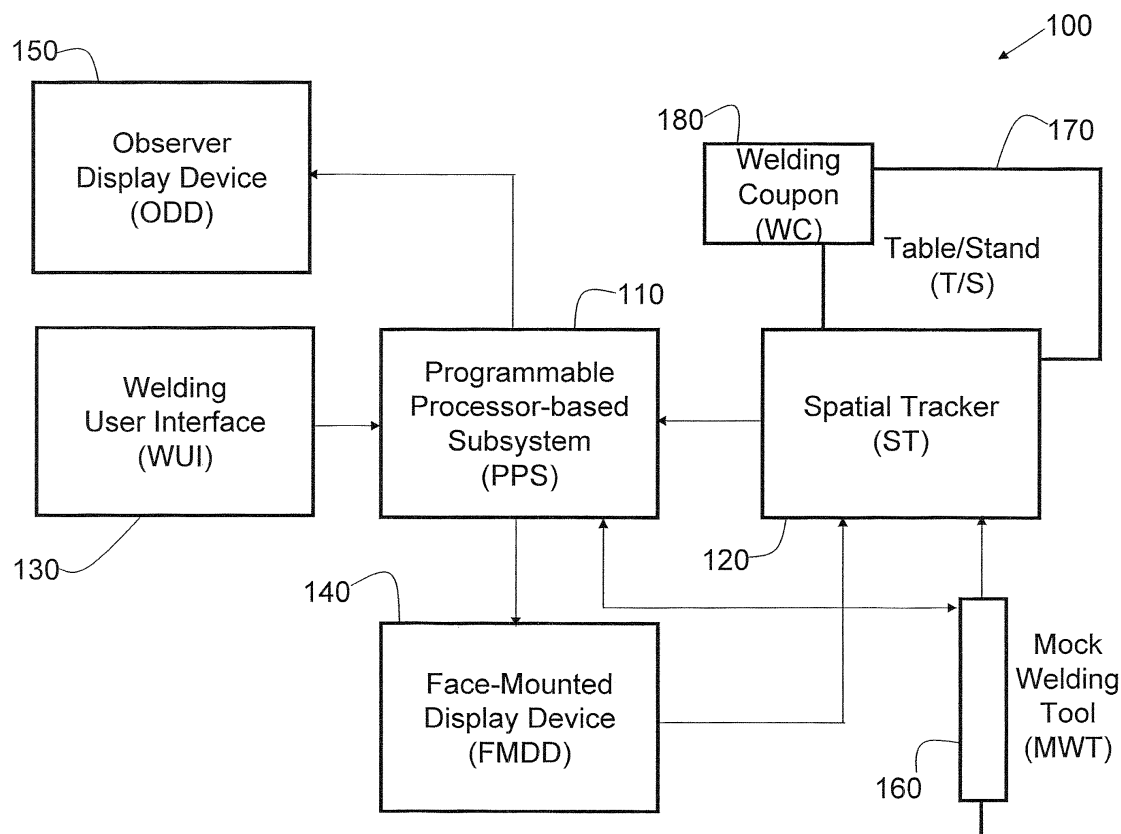
Family 16/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2973514)

System and method providing combined virtual reality arc welding and three-dimensional (3d) viewing

Images



Publication data including kind & date

WO2010020870	A2	2010-02-25	WO201020870
WO2010020869	A2	2010-02-25	WO201020869
WO2010020867	A2	2010-02-25	WO201020867
CA2730545	A1	2010-02-25	CA2730545
CA2728791	A1	2010-02-25	CA2728791
CA2735924	A1	2010-02-25	CA2735924
US20100048273	A1	2010-02-25	US20100048273
US20100062406	A1	2010-03-11	US20100062406
US20100062405	A1	2010-03-11	US20100062405
WO2010020870	A3	2010-04-15	WO201020870



WO2010020869	A3	2010-04-15	WO201020869				
WO2010020867	A3	2010-04-15	WO201020867				
MX2011001224	A	2011-03-15	MX2011001224				
MX2011001223	A	2011-03-15	MX2011001223				
EP2327068	A2	2011-06-01	EP2327068				
EP2329479	A2	2011-06-08	EP2329479				
EP2347401	A2	2011-07-27	EP2347401				
CN102165505	A	2011-08-24	CN102165505				
CN102165504	A	2011-08-24	CN102165504				
CN102171744	A	2011-08-31	CN102171744				
IN0027/MUMNP/2011	A	2011-12-02	IN2011MN00027				
IN0410/MUMNP/2011	A	2011-12-09	IN2011MN00410				
IN2689/MUMNP/2010	A	2011-12-23	IN2010MN02689				
US20120189993	A1	2012-07-26	US20120189993				
RU2011110502	A	2012-09-27	RU2011110502				
RU2011110478	A	2012-09-27	RU2011110478				
RU2011110476	A	2012-09-27	RU2011110476				
BRPI0917270	A1	2012-12-18	BR200917270				
BRPI0917270	A2	2013-05-07	BR200917270				
BRPI0917270	A8	2013-06-18	BRPI0917270				
US20130182070	A1	2013-07-18	US20130182070				
US20130189657	A1	2013-07-25	US20130189657				
US20130196296	A1	2013-08-01	US20130196296				
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RU2491649	C2	2013-08-27	RU2491649				
US20130230832	A1	2013-09-05	US20130230832				
RU2492526	C2	2013-09-10	RU2492526				
WO2014020386	A1	2014-02-06	WO201420386				
US8747116	B2	2014-06-10	US8747116				
US20140205976	A1	2014-07-24	US20140205976				
US8834168	B2	2014-09-16	US8834168				
WO2014140721	A1	2014-09-18	WO2014140721				
WO2014140719	A1	2014-09-18	WO2014140719				
WO2014140682	A1	2014-09-18	WO2014140682				
WO2014140722	A1	2014-09-18	WO2014140722				
WO2014140710	A1	2014-09-18	WO2014140710				
US8851896	B2	2014-10-07	US8851896				
US20140322684	A1	2014-10-30	US20140322684				
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RU2013122563	A	2014-11-27	RU2013122563				
US8911237	B2	2014-12-16	US8911237				
US8915740	B2	2014-12-23	US8915740				
US9011154	B2	2015-04-21	US9011154				
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BRPI0917273	A2	2015-11-10	BR200917273				
KR20150136082	A	2015-12-04	KR20150136082				
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BR112015022890	A1	2015-12-08	BR112015022890				

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KR20150139526	A	2015-12-11	KR20150139526				
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CN105190725	A	2015-12-23	CN105190725				
CN105210132	A	2015-12-30	CN105210132				
CN105210131	A	2015-12-30	CN105210131				
CN105209207	A	2015-12-30	CN105209207				
US20160012750	A1	2016-01-14	US20160012750				
EP2973513	A1	2016-01-20	EP2973513				
EP2973514	A1	2016-01-20	EP2973514				
EP2973512	A1	2016-01-20	EP2973512				
EP2973511	A1	2016-01-20	EP2973511				
EP2969360	A1	2016-01-20	EP2969360				
CN102171744	B	2016-03-09	CN102171744B				
CN102165505	B	2016-03-16	CN102165505B				
DE202009019018	U1	2016-04-07	DE202009019018				
JP2016511444	A	2016-04-14	JP2016511444				
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JP2016511446	A	2016-04-14	JP2016511446				
US9318026	B2	2016-04-19	US9318026				
US9330575	B2	2016-05-03	US9330575				
US9336686	B2	2016-05-10	US9336686				
JP2016515224	A	2016-05-26	JP2016515224				
JP2016517536	A	2016-06-16	JP2016517536				
US20160189559	A1	2016-06-30	US20160189559				
CN105788409	A	2016-07-20	CN105788409				
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US20160307460	A1	2016-10-20	US20160307460				
US9483959	B2	2016-11-01	US9483959				
US20160321954	A1	2016-11-03	US20160321954				
US20170046982	A1	2017-02-16	US20170046982				
CN106846986	A	2017-06-13	CN106846986				
US9691299	B2	2017-06-27	US9691299				
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BR112015020681	A2	2017-07-18	BR112015020681				
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BR112015022764	A2	2017-07-18	BR112015022764				
BR112015022497	A2	2017-07-18	BR112015022497				
CN106971649	A	2017-07-21	CN106971649				
CN107016893	A	2017-08-04	CN107016893				
US9767713	B2	2017-09-19	US9767713				
CN107256651	A	2017-10-17	CN107256651				
US9792833	B2	2017-10-17	US9792833				

US20170345336	A1	2017-11-30	US20170345336
CN107749212	A	2018-03-02	CN107749212
US9928755	B2	2018-03-27	US9928755
JP2018049291	A	2018-03-29	JP2018049291
US20180096630	A1	2018-04-05	US20180096630
CN108039093	A	2018-05-15	CN108039093
JP6360082	B2	2018-07-18	JP6360082
JP2018124584	A	2018-08-09	JP2018124584
US10056011	B2	2018-08-21	US10056011
EP2969360	B1	2018-08-22	EP2969360



Abstract

(EP2973514)

A real-time virtual reality welding system (100, 2000, 2100) including a programmable processor-based subsystem (110) configured to generate simulation data corresponding to elements of a welding environment in virtual reality space; a three-dimensional (3D) conversion unit (2010) operatively connected to the programmable processor-based subsystem (110) and configured to convert at least a portion of the simulation data, representative of at least a portion of the virtual welding environment, to 3D data in a stereoscopic 3D transmission format; and a 3D display-facilitating device (2110) operatively connected to the 3D conversion unit (2010) and configured to receive the 3D data from the 3D conversion unit (2010) and facilitate displaying of a stereoscopic representation of the 3D data.

Inventors

PETERS CARL

WALLACE MATTHEW WAYNE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

LINCOLN GLOBAL

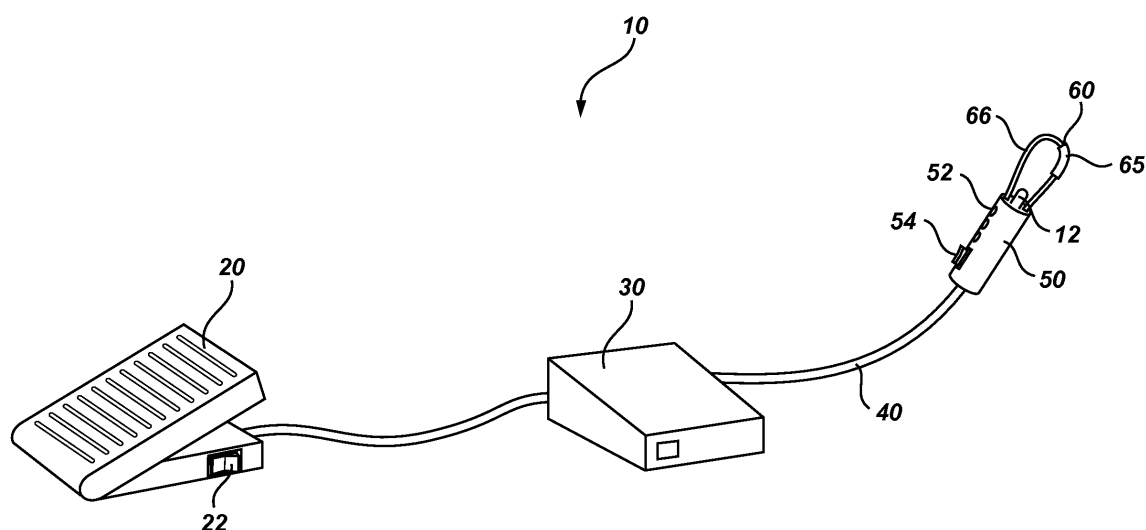
Family 17/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2474279)

Inductively heated surgical tool

Images



Publication data including kind & date

WO2010120944	A2	2010-10-21	WO2010120944
CA2758947	A1	2010-10-21	CA2758947
US20100268216	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268216



US20100268215	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268215				
US20100268208	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268208				
US20100268212	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268212				
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US20100268206	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268206				
US20100268214	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268214				
US20100268213	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268213				
US20100268205	A1	2010-10-21	US20100268205				
WO2010120944	A3	2011-03-17	WO2010120944				
AU2010236417	A1	2011-11-03	AU2010236417				
IN2396/MUMNP/2011	A	2012-02-03	IN2011MN02396				
IN2396/BOMNP/2011	A	2012-02-03	IN2011BN02396				
EP2419037	A2	2012-02-22	EP2419037				
KR20120039522	A	2012-04-25	KR20120039522				
CN102448395	A	2012-05-09	CN102448395				
EP2474279	A2	2012-07-11	EP2474279				
JP2012523923	A	2012-10-11	JP2012523923				
US8292879	B2	2012-10-23	US8292879				
US20120296326	A1	2012-11-22	US20120296326				
US8372066	B2	2013-02-12	US8372066				
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US8414569	B2	2013-04-09	US8414569				
US8419724	B2	2013-04-16	US8419724				
US8425503	B2	2013-04-23	US8425503				
US8430870	B2	2013-04-30	US8430870				
US8491578	B2	2013-07-23	US8491578				
US20130197502	A1	2013-08-01	US20130197502				
US8506561	B2	2013-08-13	US8506561				
US20130218152	A1	2013-08-22	US20130218152				
US20130226165	A1	2013-08-29	US20130226165				
US8523851	B2	2013-09-03	US8523851				
US8523850	B2	2013-09-03	US8523850				
US8523852	B2	2013-09-03	US8523852				
US20130296838	A1	2013-11-07	US20130296838				
US20140012246	A1	2014-01-09	US20140012246				
JP2015091384	A	2015-05-14	JP2015091384				
CN102448395	B	2015-11-25	CN102448395B				
US9220557	B2	2015-12-29	US9220557				
US9265555	B2	2016-02-23	US9265555				
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AU2016200723	A1	2016-02-25	AU2016200723				
AU2010236417	B2	2016-03-03	AU2010236417				
US9320560	B2	2016-04-26	US9320560				
US20160166308	A1	2016-06-16	US20160166308				

US20160192977	A1	2016-07-07	US20160192977				
US20160249971	A1	2016-09-01	US20160249971				
EP2474279	A3	2016-12-14	EP2474279				
EP2419037	A4	2016-12-14	EP2419037				
KR20170030096	A	2017-03-16	KR20170030096				
US20170189094	A9	2017-07-06	US20170189094				
US9730749	B2	2017-08-15	US9730749				
JP2018075385	A	2018-05-17	JP2018075385				

Abstract

(EP2474279)

Oscillating electrical energy is delivered to an electrical conductor, such as a wire or a catheter, which is coated circumferentially with a ferromagnetic material in a selected region. With high frequency electrical energy, the ferromagnetic material has a quick response in heating and **cooling** adjustable by the controllable power delivery. The ferromagnetic material can be used for separating tissue, coagulation, tissue destruction or achieving other desired tissue effects in numerous surgical procedures. Thermal, electrosurgical and mechanical modalities may be combined in a surgical tool. Potentially damaging effects in a first modality may be minimized by using a secondary modality. In one example, thermal hemostasis may thus help electrosurgical applications avoid the adverse tissue effects associated with hemostatic monopolar electrosurgical waveforms while retaining the benefits of using monopolar incising waveforms.

Inventors

MANWARING KIM

MANWARING MARK

MCNALLY DAVID

BITER WILLIAM J

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DOMAIN SURGICAL

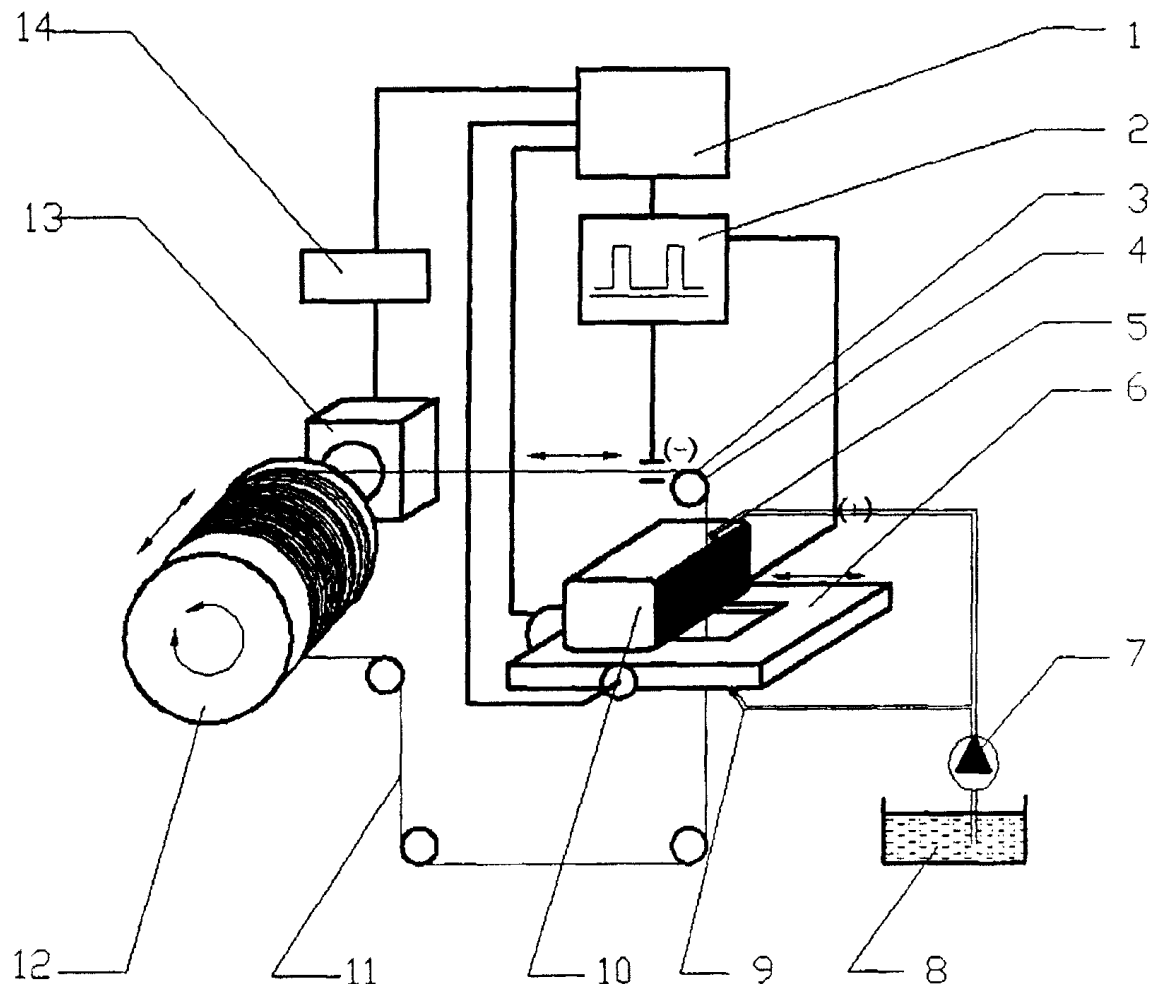
Family 18/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN100433376C)

Integrated processing method for cotton cutting of solar silicon and its device

Images

**Publication data including kind & date**

CN101101937	A	2008-01-09	CN101101937
CN100433376	C	2008-11-12	CN100433376C

**Abstract**

(CN100433376C)

The invention is concerned with the cutting integration manufacture method and the device for solar silicon slice, which aims to the single crystal or multi-crystal silicon ingot with low resistance ($0.01-100\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$), and uses higher conductivity ($0.1-10\text{ms/cm}$) working liquid, based on the electric spark discharge without cutting force and high temperature impulse electrochemical corrosion recombination processing principle, achieves the high effect and low cost cutting make of solar silicon slice, satisfy the manufacturing technique need of solar cell.

Inventors

WANG WEI

LIU ZHIDONG

TIAN ZONGJUN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

NANJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS (NUAA)

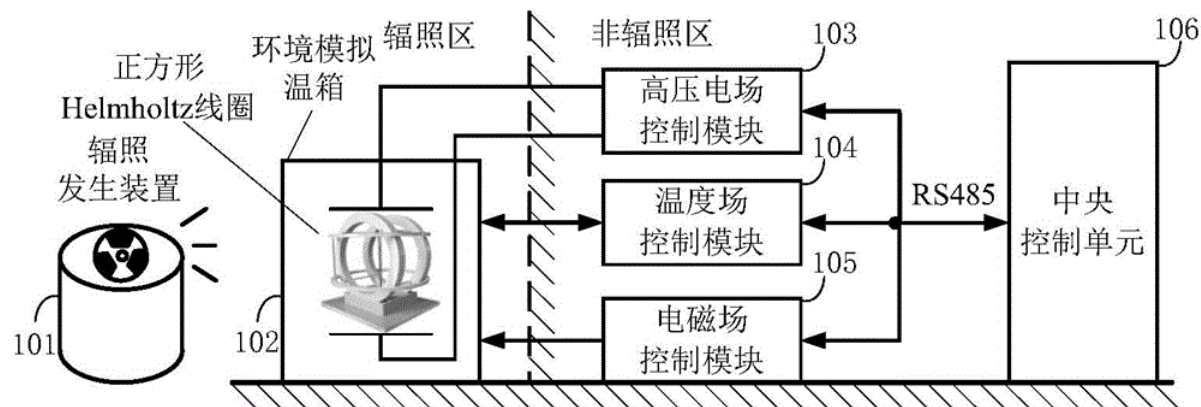
Family 19/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN104460776)

Multi-physical field coupling environment simulation device

Images



Publication data including kind & date

CN104460776	A	2015-03-25	CN104460776
CN104460776	B	2017-01-25	CN104460776B



Abstract

(CN104460776B)

A multi-physical field coupling environment simulation device comprises an irradiation generation device, an environment simulation temperature box, a high-voltage electric field control module, a temperature field control module, an electromagnetic field control module and a central control unit. The irradiation generation device is used for generating an irradiation field, the environment simulation temperature box is placed in the irradiation field, the high-voltage electric field control module, the temperature field control module, the electromagnetic field control module and the central control unit are placed in a non-irradiation area, the environment simulation temperature box is connected with the high-voltage electric field control module and the electromagnetic field control module through cables and connected with the temperature field control module through a gas pipeline, and the high-voltage electric field control module, the temperature field control module and the electromagnetic field control module are in communication with the central control unit through RS485 buses. The multi-physical field coupling environment simulation device is different from traditional environment simulation devices, and can be used for achieving not only an irradiation test of products but also dynamic high-voltage electric field environment simulation, temperature field environment simulation and electromagnetic field environment simulation.

Inventors

ZHANG WEI

QI ZEWU

ZHANG PENGFEI

ZHENG MINXIN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BEIHANG UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS

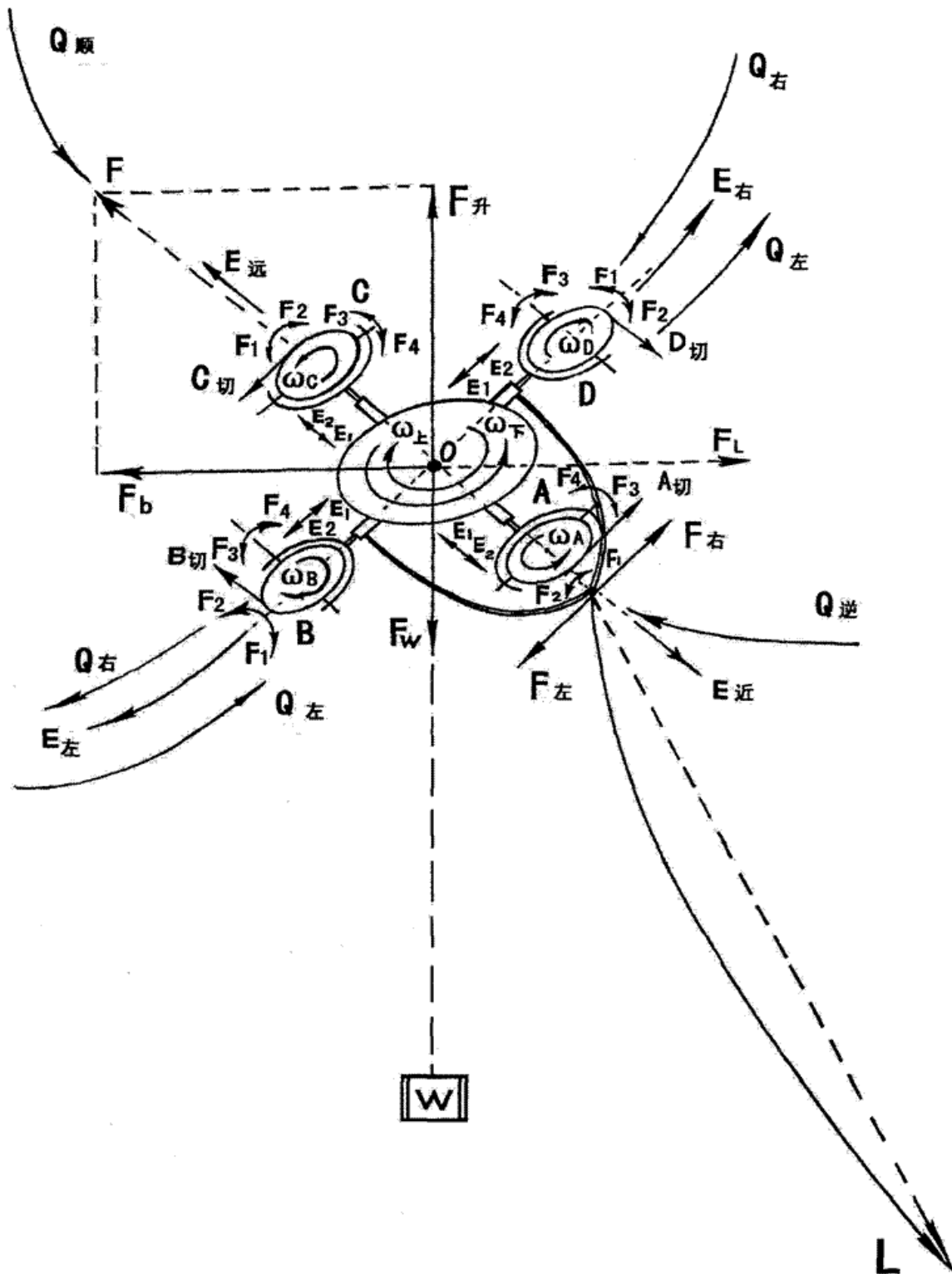
Family 20/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN102756805)

Traction energy transmission type duct rotor wing fly lifter

Images



Publication data including kind & date

CN102756805	A	2012-10-31	CN102756805
CN102756805	B	2018-02-16	CN102756805B



Abstract

(CN102756805B)

The invention relates to a fly lifter, in particular to a duct rotor wing fly lifter mainly used for lifting heavy articles. A pneumatic structure bears the main lifting force by taking a large-diameter main duct coaxial positive and negative rotation dual rotor wing as a center; a variable inertia device is arranged in a rotor wing system, so that the rotor wing system generates differential variable inertia, induces to generate the rigidity of gyroscopic effect and has the capability of resisting turbulence transition wind; a plurality of small-diameter duct rotor wings are arranged outside a multi-ring-layer duct; a connecting arm can do telescopic torsional swing to do four-degree-of-freedom action and bear the auxiliary lifting force, direction and

posture control and vortex ring prevention; a main nozzle is arranged at the lower end of the main duct; side nozzles are arranged at the periphery of lower end of the main duct; a swing wind guide plate is inbuilt and used for regulating and controlling direction and performing active type vortex ring prevention; and a plasma energy wave generator is provided and used for performing active type vortex ring prevention and improving Reynolds number. The fly lifter transmits power or fuel in a wireless traction mode and is driven by a power machine with energy to perform wireless remote control, so that the fly lifter has dead wind resistance and high suspended load capacity and can perform durable operation under severe environment and weather conditions.

Inventors

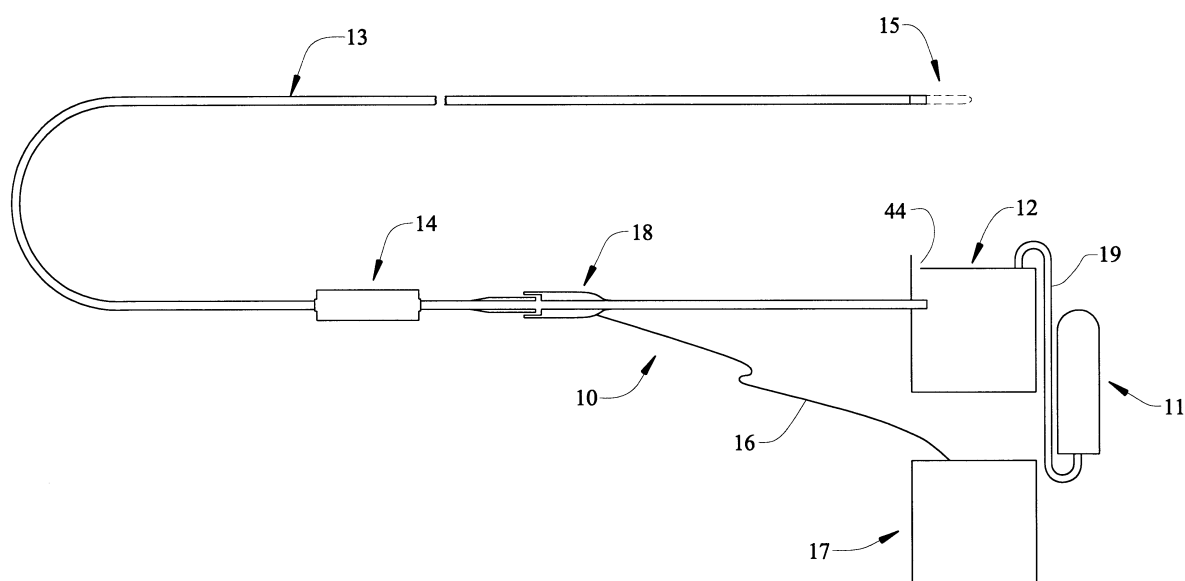
ZHENG PENG

Family 21/21 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US6551309)

Dual action cryoprobe and methods of using the same

Images**Publication data including kind & date**[US6551309](#)

B1 2003-04-22 US6551309

**Abstract**

(US6551309)

Cryosurgery is performed with cryosurgical probe tips either contacting the tissue or by tips which deliver refrigerant onto the tissue. A dual action probe tip can be used to perform either operation separately or may be used for application of both methods. Various method steps define the procedures for use of the probe tips.

Inventors

LEPIVERT PATRICK J M

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

NUVUE THERAPEUTICS