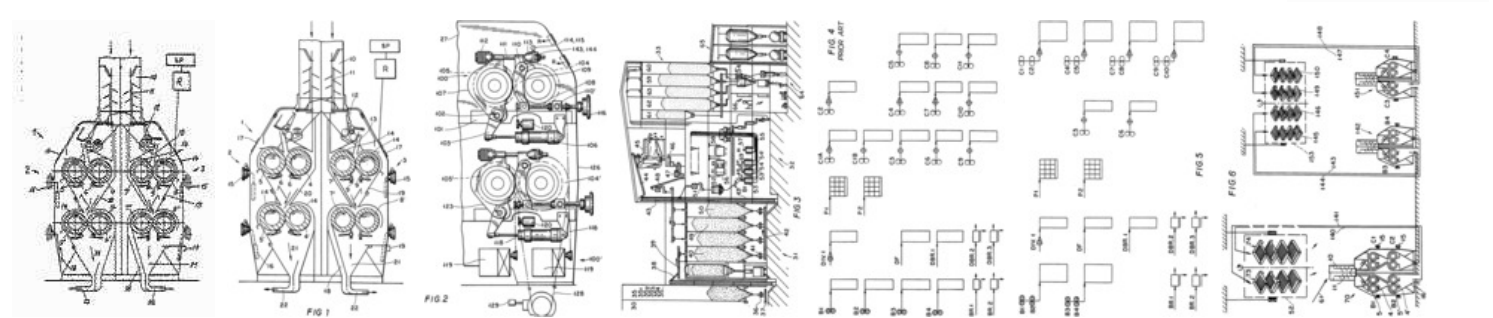
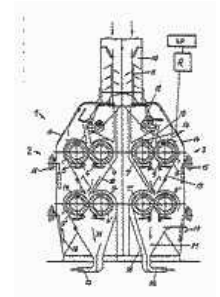


29 results for ((Crush+ or grind+)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ICLM/ADB/KEYW/TX AND (blade+)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (electric 3d (motor or engine))/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (heating)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (pressure 5d control)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (hopper)/TI/AB/IW/OBJ/ADB/ICLM AND (particle+)/TI/AB/IW/OBJ/ADB/ICLM) - Collection: FAMPAT

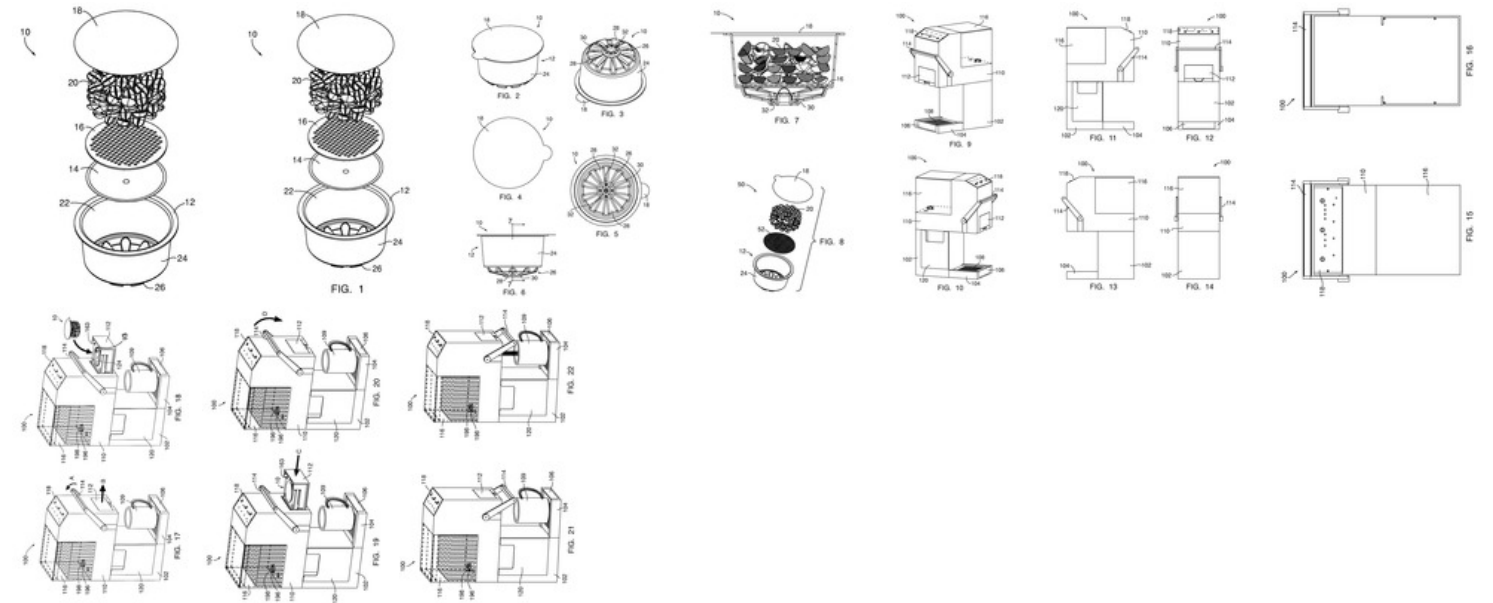
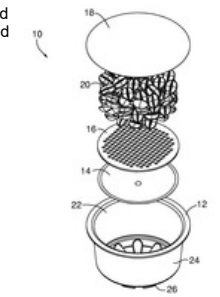
#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Process for manufacturing a raw starch material and starch mill	WO8903247	1988-10-03	BEBRUDER BUHLER BEHLER BUHLER*	1989-04-20	1989-04-20

The invention is directed to a new method for producing milled grain products such as flour, semolina, middlings, etc., wherein the material is repeatedly ground by means of rolls and sifted with the system of advanced milling. It is suggested that the material be guided again at least twice via double-roll **grinding** stages with sifting between the double **grindings**, wherein the material is sifted in each instance following the double **grinding**. In an especially preferred manner, a corresponding new mill with at least two double-**grinding** passes is preferably constructed as an 8-roll mechanism (70). In an especially preferred manner. The new mill comprises a combination of eight- (70) and four-roll mechanisms (142, 151). A screening surface which is at least 20 to 50% larger is used for the double **grinding**. (From US5303870 A)

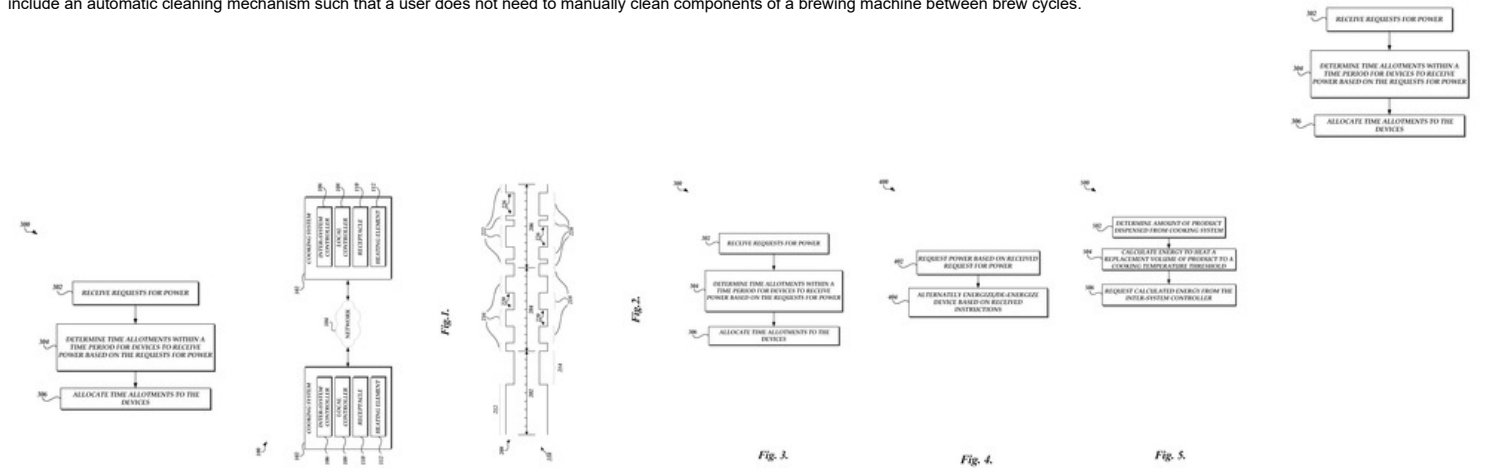


2. Container for brewed beverage appliance US20120121780 2011-09-13 CONAIR*
CONEER
CONNELL

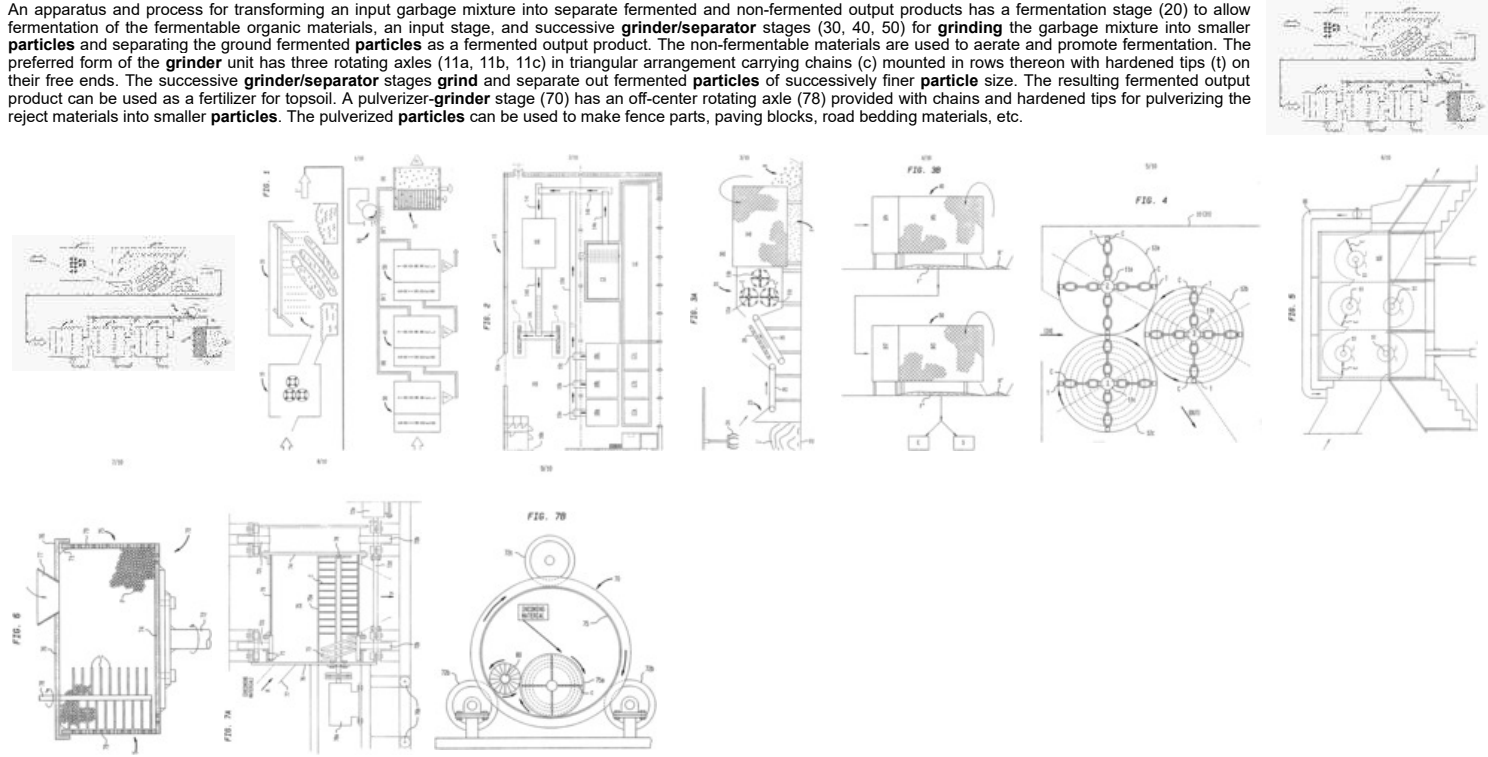
The invention refers to a reusable filter container (900) for use with a beverage brewing appliance, comprising a cup-shaped body (902) having a floor, a circumferential wall, and a top opening; a filter element (904) positioned above the floor. Said container further comprises at least one aperture formed in the floor and a cover (908) releasably attached to the cup body and covering the top opening.



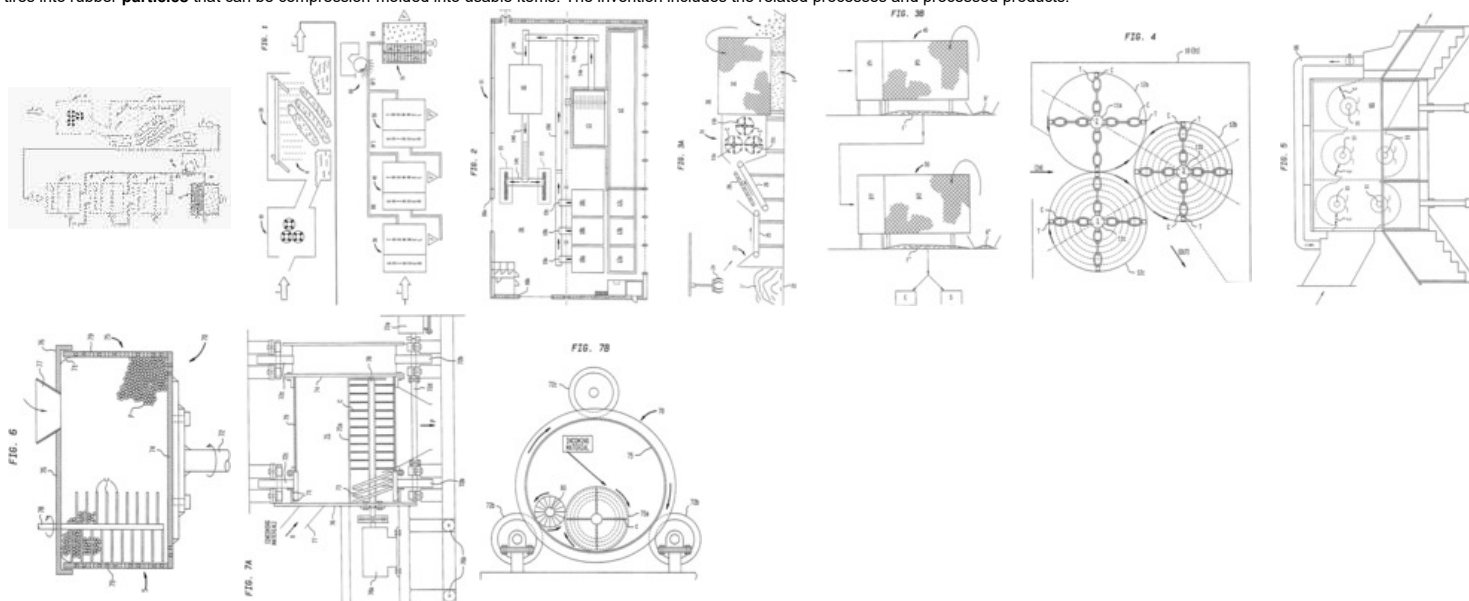
Apparatuses, systems, and methods for brewing a desired portion of a beverage, such as a single-cup portion of coffee, are provided. The system can include one or more **hopper** assemblies configured to provide a controlled dose of beverage material to a brew chamber. The system can also include a water input system configured to wet the ground beverage material as the **grinds** enter the brew chamber and substantially prevent steam from reaching **grinder** components of the system. Further, the system can include an automatic cleaning mechanism such that a user does not need to manually clean components of a brewing machine between brew cycles.



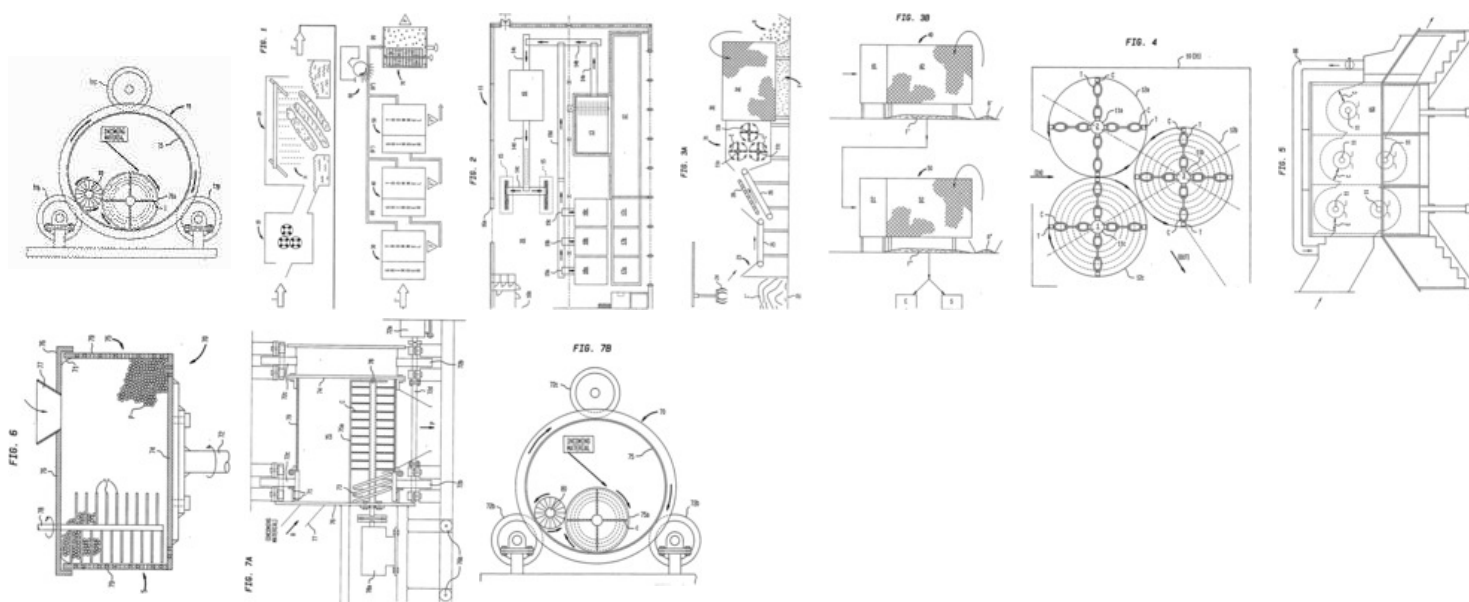
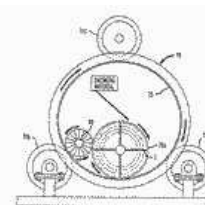
An apparatus and process for transforming an input garbage mixture into separate fermented and non-fermented output products has a fermentation stage (20) to allow fermentation of the fermentable organic materials, an input stage, and successive **grinder/separator** stages (30, 40, 50) for **grinding** the garbage mixture into smaller **particles** and separating the ground fermented **particles** as a fermented output product. The non-fermentable materials are used to aerate and promote fermentation. The preferred form of the **grinder** unit has three rotating axes (11a, 11b, 11c) in triangular arrangement carrying chains (c) mounted in rows thereon with hardened tips (t) on their free ends. The successive **grinder/separator** stages **grind** and separate out fermented **particles** of successively finer **particle** size. The resulting fermented output product can be used as a fertilizer for topsoil. A pulverizer-**grinder** stage (70) has an off-center rotating axle (78) provided with chains and hardened tips for pulverizing the reject materials into smaller **particles**. The pulverized **particles** can be used to make fence parts, paving blocks, road bedding materials, etc.



An apparatus for transforming an input garbage mixture into separate fermented and non-fermented output products has a fermentation stage for depositing an input garbage mixture into non-compacted swathes to allow fermentation of the fermentable, organic waste materials therein, an input stage for loading the garbage mixture, and at least one **grinder/separator** stage having a **grinder** for **grinding** the garbage mixture into smaller **particles** and a separator with a screen of a selected mesh size for separating ground waste **particles** up to the selected mesh size as a fermented output product, and conveying the remainder of the **particles** to a reject output as a non-fermented output product. Fermentation of the input garbage mixture allows for organic maturation of the fermentable, organic waste materials in the mixture, as well as softening and rendering the fermented materials more susceptible to being broken up into small **particles** in the **grinder/separator** stage. The input stage is equipped with a **hopper**, a pulsed air dryer, and a magnetic drum for picking off ferrous materials. In a preferred configuration, the **grinder** has three rotating axes in triangular arrangement carrying chains mounted in rows thereon with hardened tips on their free ends. Successive **grinder/separator** stages are used to reduce the **particles** to the desired output size, with the separator of each subsequent stage having a progressively finer mesh size. A pulverizer/**grinder** stage pulverizes the reject output (mostly plastics) into smaller **particles**. The pulverized **particles** can be compressed and heat molded to form fence parts, paving blocks, road bedding materials, etc. A modified version of the **grinder** is used for shredding old tires into rubber **particles** that can be compression-molded into usable items. The invention includes the related processes and processed products.

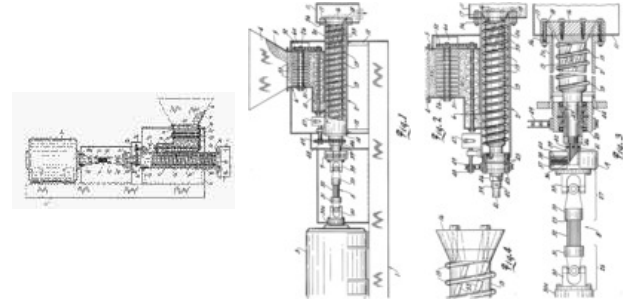
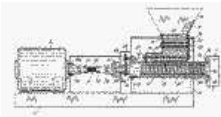


An apparatus for transforming an input garbage mixture into separate fermented and non-fermented output products has a fermentation stage for depositing an input garbage mixture into non-compacted swathes to allow fermentation of the fermentable, organic waste materials therein, an input stage for loading the garbage mixture, and at least one **grinder/separator** stage having a **grinder** for **grinding** the garbage mixture into smaller **particles** and a separator with a screen of a selected mesh size for separating ground waste **particles** up to the selected mesh size as a fermented output product, and conveying the remainder of the **particles** to a reject output as a non-fermented output product. Fermentation of the input garbage mixture allows for organic maturation of the fermentable, organic waste materials in the mixture, as well as softening and rendering the fermented materials more susceptible to being broken up into small **particles** in the **grinder/separator** stage. The input stage is equipped with a **hopper**, a pulsed air dryer, and a magnetic drum for picking off ferrous materials. In a preferred configuration, the **grinder** has three rotating axes in triangular arrangement carrying chains mounted in rows thereon with hardened tips on their free ends. Successive **grinder/separator** stages are used to reduce the **particles** to the desired output size, with the separator of each subsequent stage having a progressively finer mesh size. A pulverizer/**grinder** stage pulverizes the reject output (mostly plastics) into smaller **particles**. The pulverized **particles** can be compressed and heat molded to form fence parts, paving blocks, road bedding materials, etc. A modified version of the **grinder** is used for shredding old tires into rubber **particles** that can be compression-molded into usable items. The invention includes the related processes and processed products.



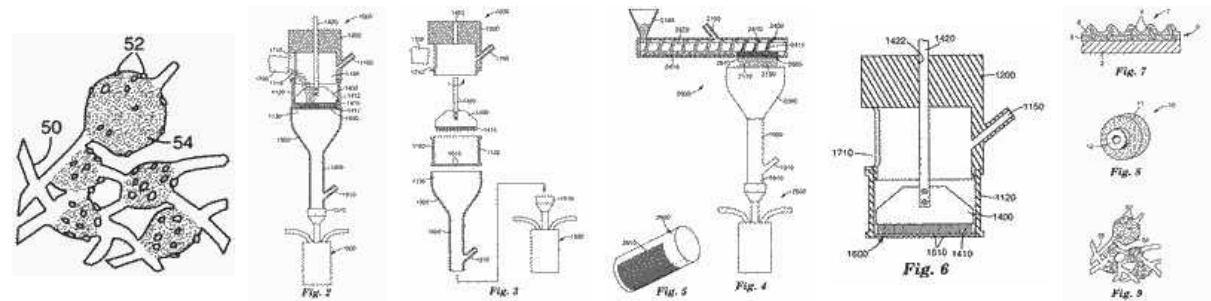
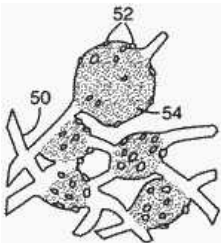
7.	Rice bran processing apparatus	CN86107712	1986-05-05	BRADY INTERNATIONAL BRIDY INTERNATIONAL XTEC*	1987-11-18	1987-11-18
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A rice bran extruder apparatus maintains a continuous flow of bran with appropriate **heating** to stabilize the bran to prevent information of free fat acid and rancid oil. A supply **hopper** includes a rotating paddle to stir the bulk bran for continuous gravity feed of the bran into a feed conveyor mounted immediately beneath the **hopper**. The feed conveyor is aligned with the bran extruder to supply bran to the inlet opening. The extruder includes a flighted rotor and terminates in a conical discharge nozzle. Extrusion of the bran results in **heating** of the bran to stabilize the lipase, destroy bacteria and produce a stable bran providing oil and an edible end product. The flighted rotor has closely spaced flighting and at least 12 agitator elements secured between the flights for at least the last four flights to establish a continuous movement of the powdery rice bran through the extruder and positively prevents blow back of the bran. The extruder is directly connected to a universal voltage and frequency **motor** which operates at 885 RPM and produces 75 horsepower with widely differing A.C. voltages and/or frequencies. A slipping clutch is provided in the direct drive connection to prevent damage if the extruder is overloaded.

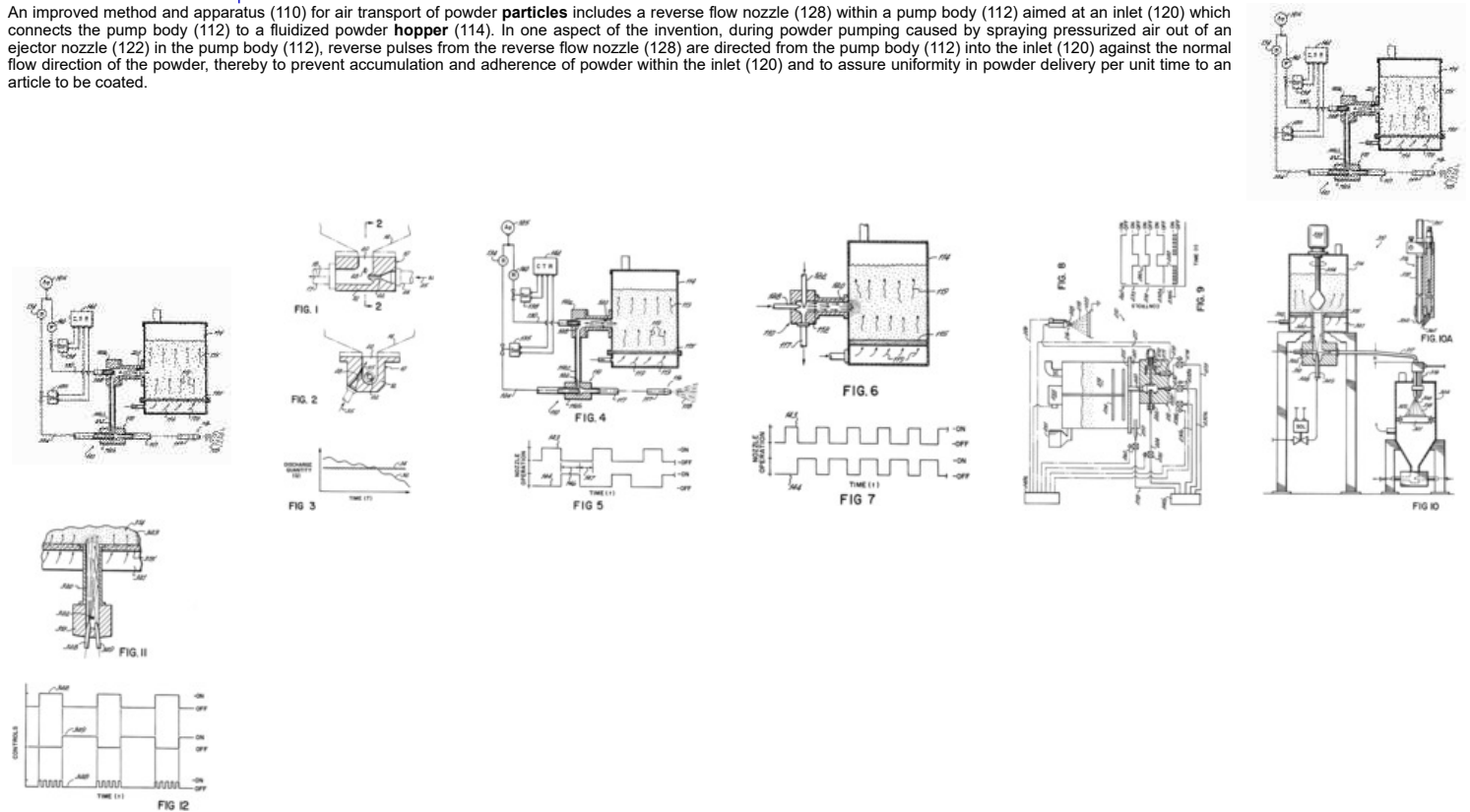


8.	Ceramics, and methods of making and using the same	US20060021285	2004-07-29	3M* GENOA*	2006-02-02	2006-02-02
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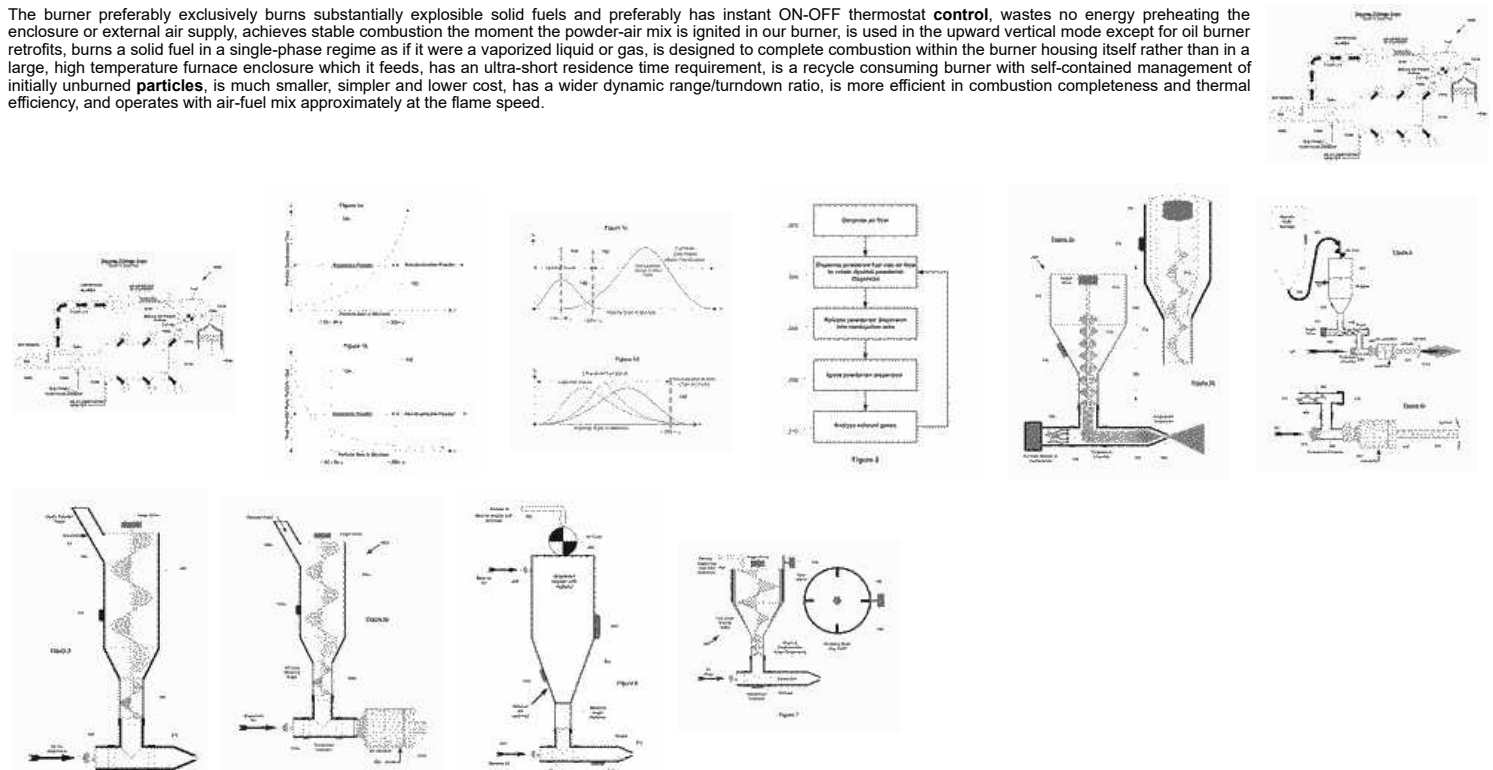
Ceramics (including glasses and glass-ceramics) comprising nitrogen, and methods of making the same.



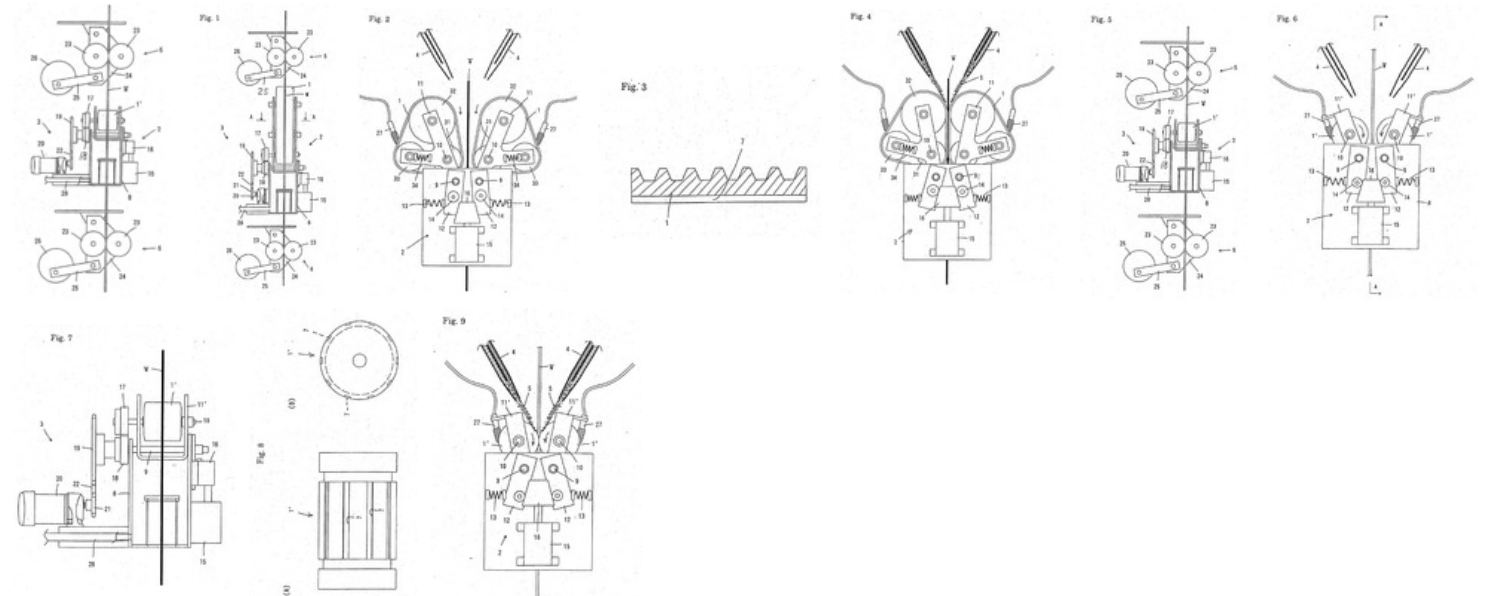
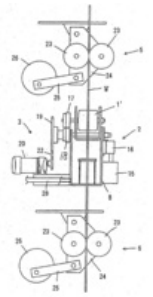
An improved method and apparatus (110) for air transport of powder **particles** includes a reverse flow nozzle (128) within a pump body (112) aimed at an inlet (120) which connects the pump body (112) to a fluidized powder **hopper** (114). In one aspect of the invention, during powder pumping caused by spraying pressurized air out of an ejector nozzle (122) in the pump body (112), reverse pulses from the reverse flow nozzle (128) are directed from the pump body (112) into the inlet (120) against the normal flow direction of the powder, thereby to prevent accumulation and adherence of powder within the inlet (120) and to assure uniformity in powder delivery per unit time to an article to be coated.



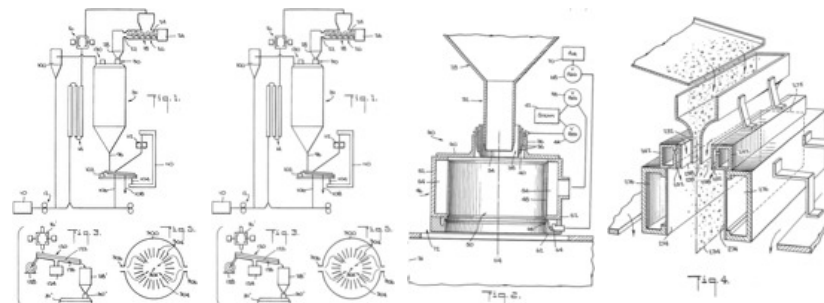
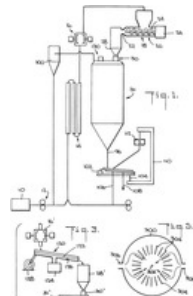
The burner preferably exclusively burns substantially explosible solid fuels and preferably has instant ON-OFF thermostat **control**, wastes no energy preheating the enclosure or external air supply, achieves stable combustion the moment the powder-air mix is ignited in our burner, is used in the upward vertical mode except for oil burner retrofits, burns a solid fuel in a single-phase regime as if it were a vaporized liquid or gas, is designed to complete combustion within the burner housing itself rather than in a large, high temperature furnace enclosure which it feeds, has an ultra-short residence time requirement, is a recycle consuming burner with self-contained management of initially unburned **particles**, is much smaller, simpler and lower cost, has a wider dynamic range/turn-down ratio, is more efficient in combustion completeness and thermal efficiency, and operates with air-fuel mix approximately at the flame speed.



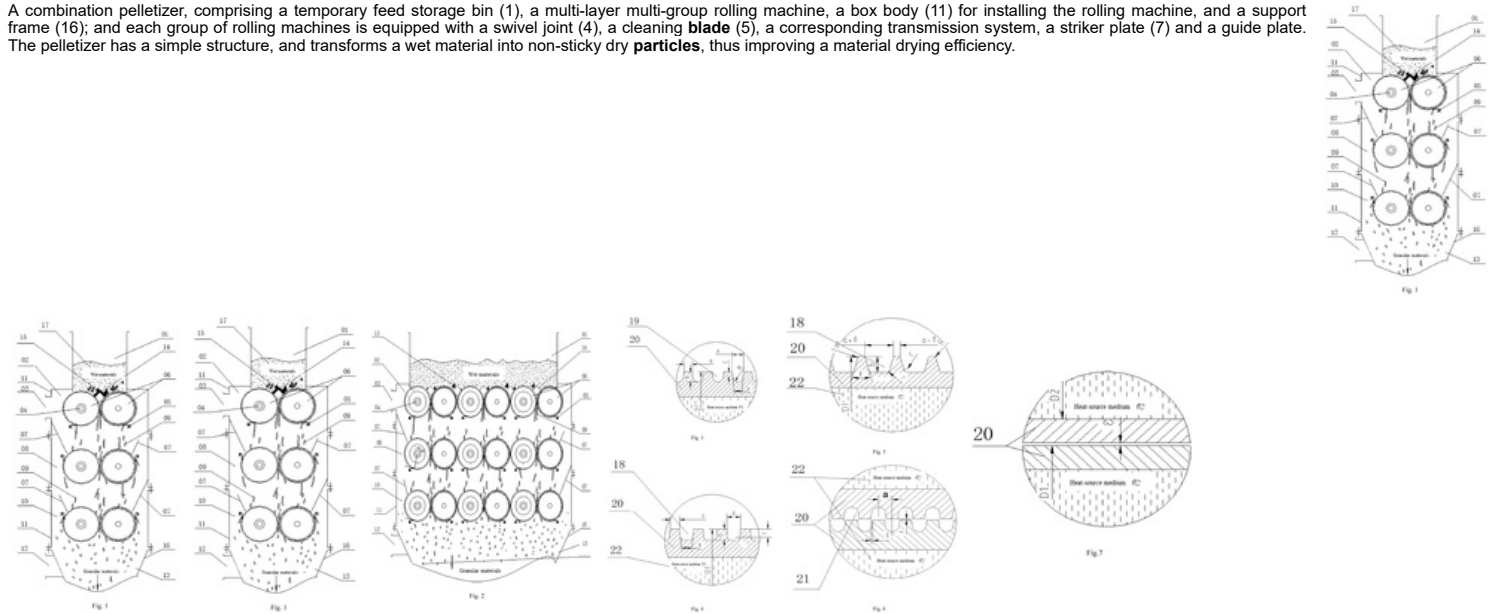
An inline-ready method of finishing the surface of a long material (W) capable of preventing any environmental problem from occurring and the mechanical properties of the long material from deteriorating, comprising the steps of holding the long material (W) by two or more elastic endless belts (1) with a specified force, rotating the elastic endless belts (1) in the same direction as or in the reverse direction to the moving direction of the long material by moving the long material (W) and increasing or decreasing the rotating speed of the elastic endless belts (1) more than or less than the moving speed of the long material, and loading powder and granular **grinding** material (S) between the elastic endless belts (1), characterized in that the **grinding** material (S) is moved relative to the long material (W) to rub the **grinding** material (S) against the long material (W); so as to finish the surface of the long material (W).



A pulverulent, water soluble material is agglomerated by projecting the material in a stream through a moistening zone, directing steam or mist towards the stream in the moistening zone so that the stream is surrounded by steam or mist flowing inwardly towards the stream, thereby moistening and fusing the **particles**, and then drying the material. **Particles** of the material may be engaged with one another to form chunks before moistening.

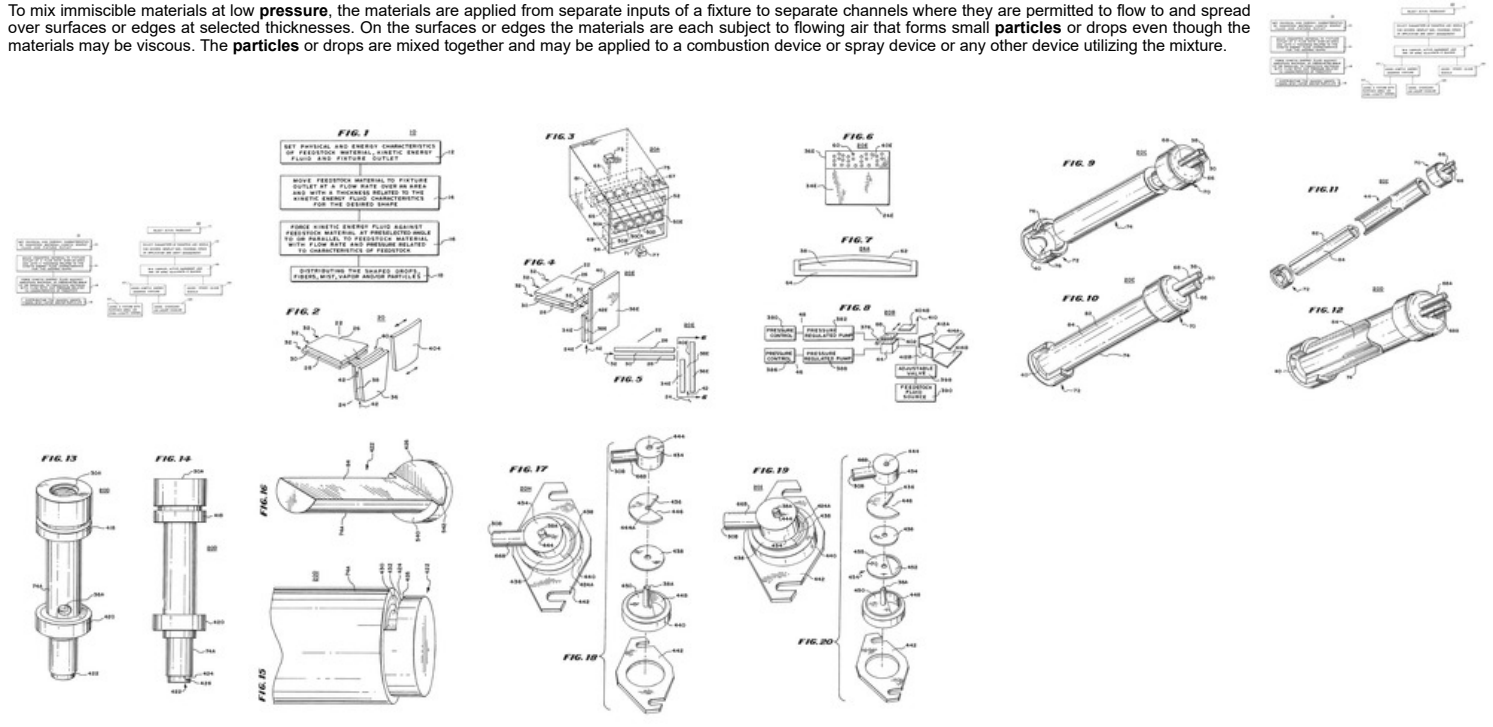


A combination pelletizer, comprising a temporary feed storage bin (1), a multi-layer multi-group rolling machine, a box body (11) for installing the rolling machine, and a support frame (16); and each group of rolling machines is equipped with a swivel joint (4), a cleaning **blade** (5), a corresponding transmission system, a striker plate (7) and a guide plate. The pelletizer has a simple structure, and transforms a wet material into non-sticky dry **particles**, thus improving a material drying efficiency.

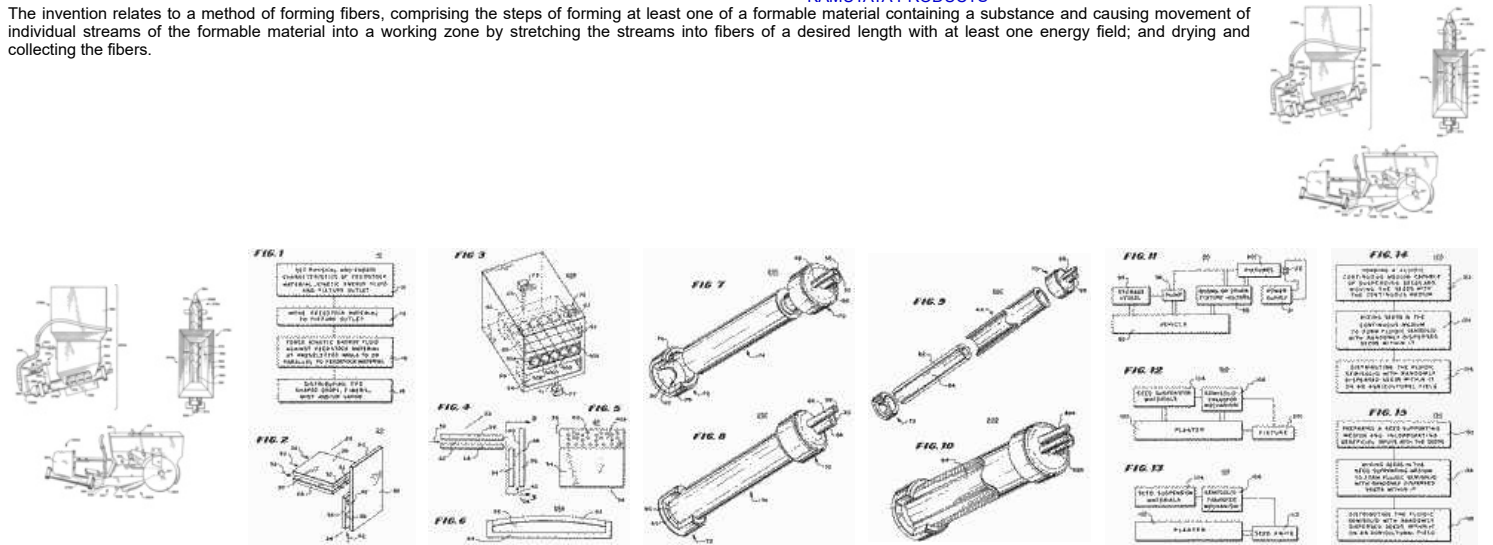


14.
- Systems for the control and use of fluids and particles
- US20090241817
- 2009-04-08
- KAMTERTER II
KAMTERTER II L L C
KAMTERTER PRODUCTS*
- 2009-10-01
- 2009-10-01

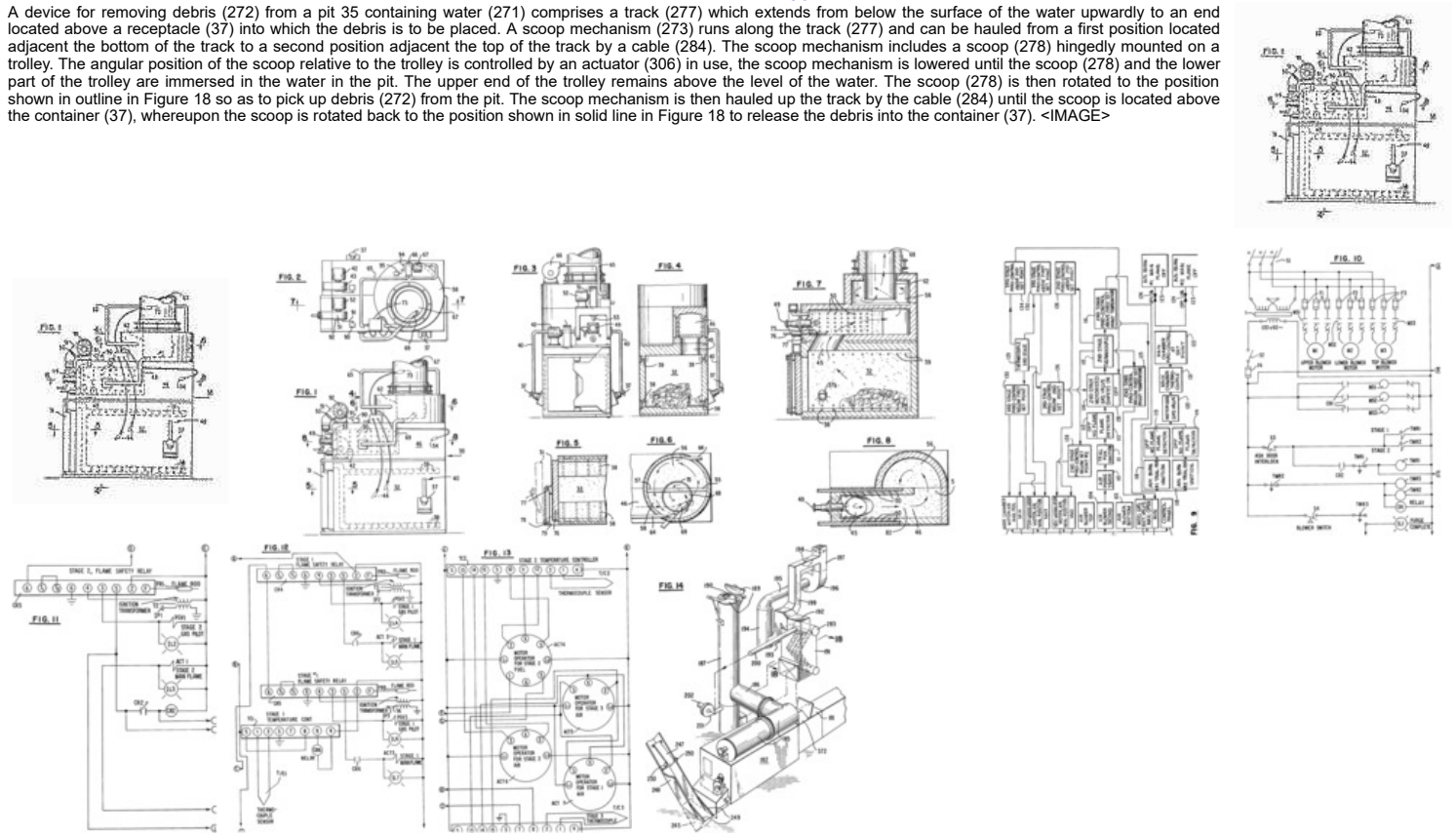
To mix immiscible materials at low **pressure**, the materials are applied from separate inputs of a fixture to separate channels where they are permitted to flow to and spread over surfaces or edges at selected thicknesses. On the surfaces or edges the materials are each subject to flowing air that forms small **particles** or drops even though the materials may be viscous. The **particles** or drops are mixed together and may be applied to a combustion device or spray device or any other device utilizing the mixture.



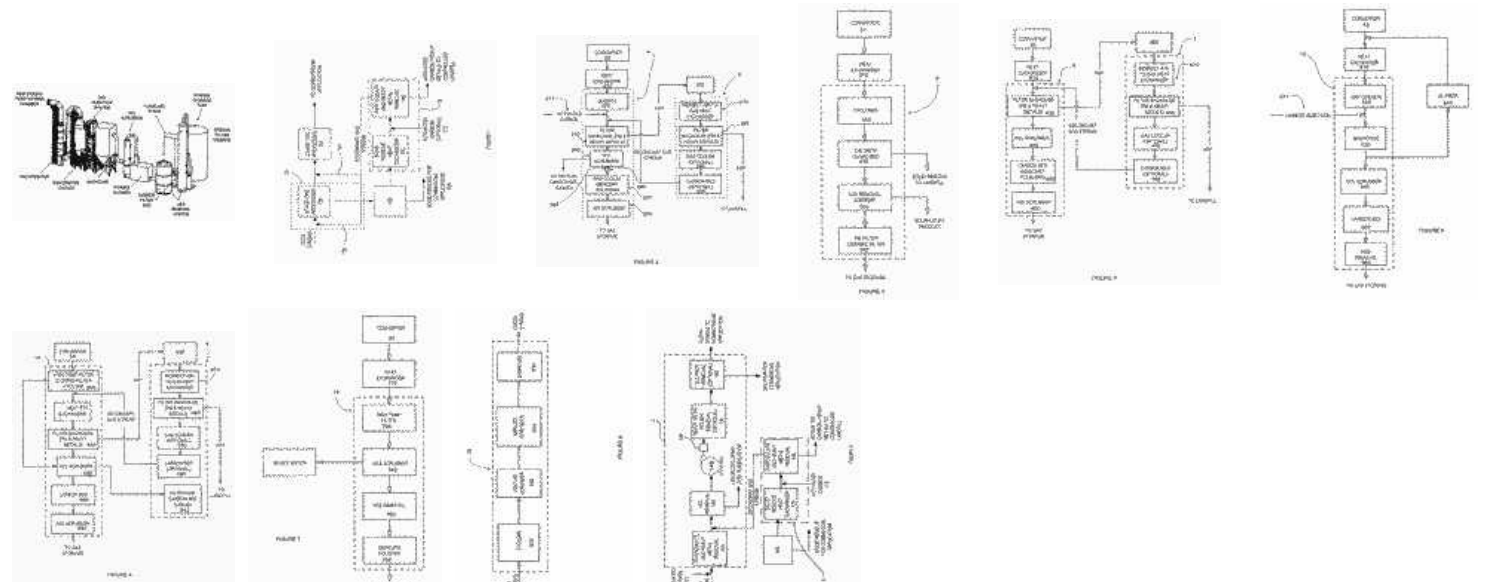
The invention relates to a method of forming fibers, comprising the steps of forming at least one of a formable material containing a substance and causing movement of individual streams of the formable material into a working zone by stretching the streams into fibers of a desired length with at least one energy field; and drying and collecting the fibers.



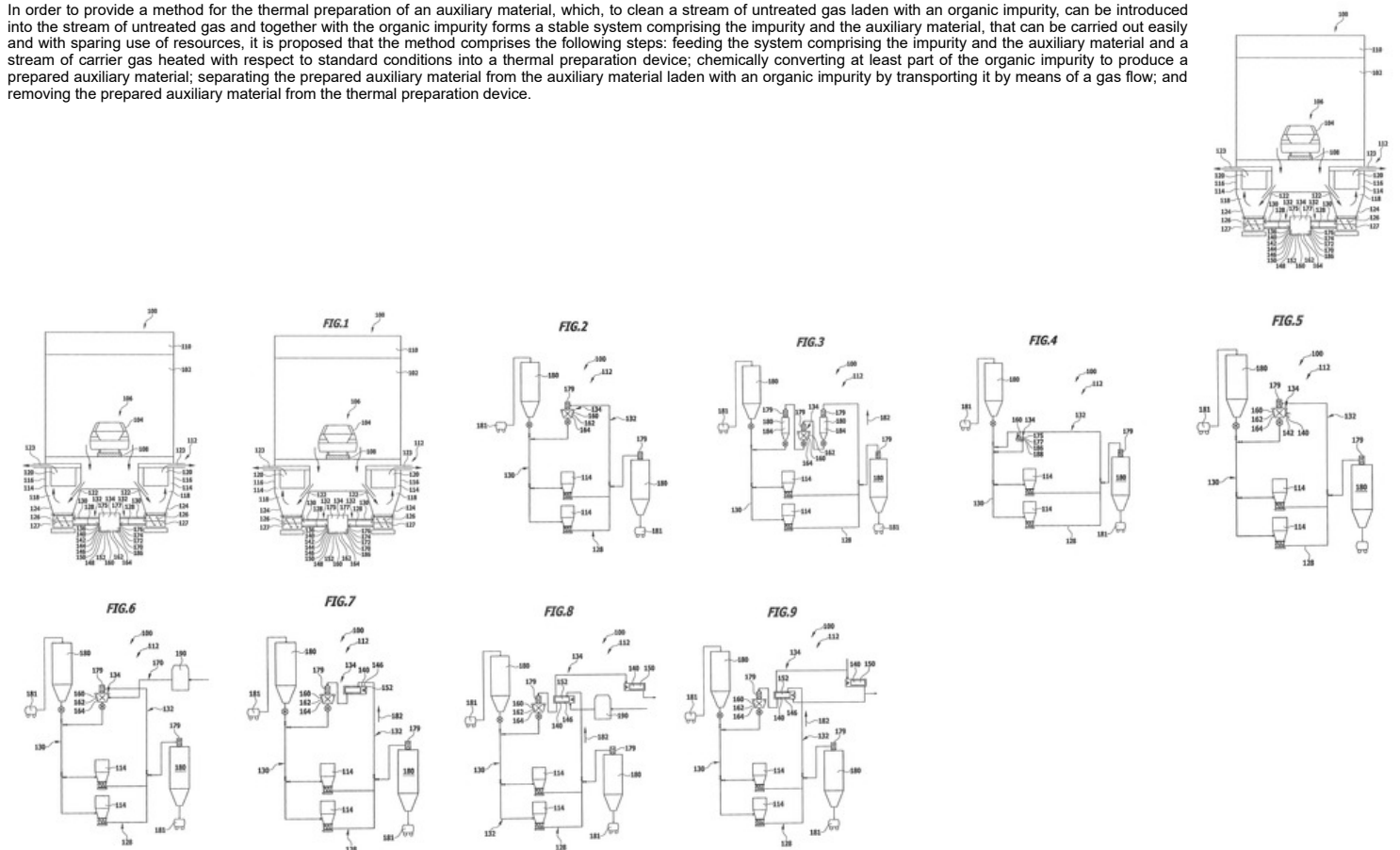
A device for removing debris (272) from a pit 35 containing water (271) comprises a track (277) which extends from below the surface of the water upwardly to an end located above a receptacle (37) into which the debris is to be placed. A scoop mechanism (273) runs along the track (277) and can be hauled from a first position located adjacent the bottom of the track to a second position adjacent the top of the track by a cable (284). The scoop mechanism includes a scoop (278) hinged mounted on a trolley. The angular position of the scoop relative to the trolley is controlled by an actuator (306) in use, the scoop mechanism is lowered until the scoop (278) and the lower part of the trolley are immersed in the water in the pit. The upper end of the trolley remains above the level of the water. The scoop (278) is then rotated to the position shown in outline in Figure 18 so as to pick up debris (272) from the pit. The scoop mechanism is then hauled up the track by the cable (284) until the scoop is located above the container (37), whereupon the scoop is rotated back to the position shown in solid line in Figure 18 to release the debris into the container (37). <IMAGE>



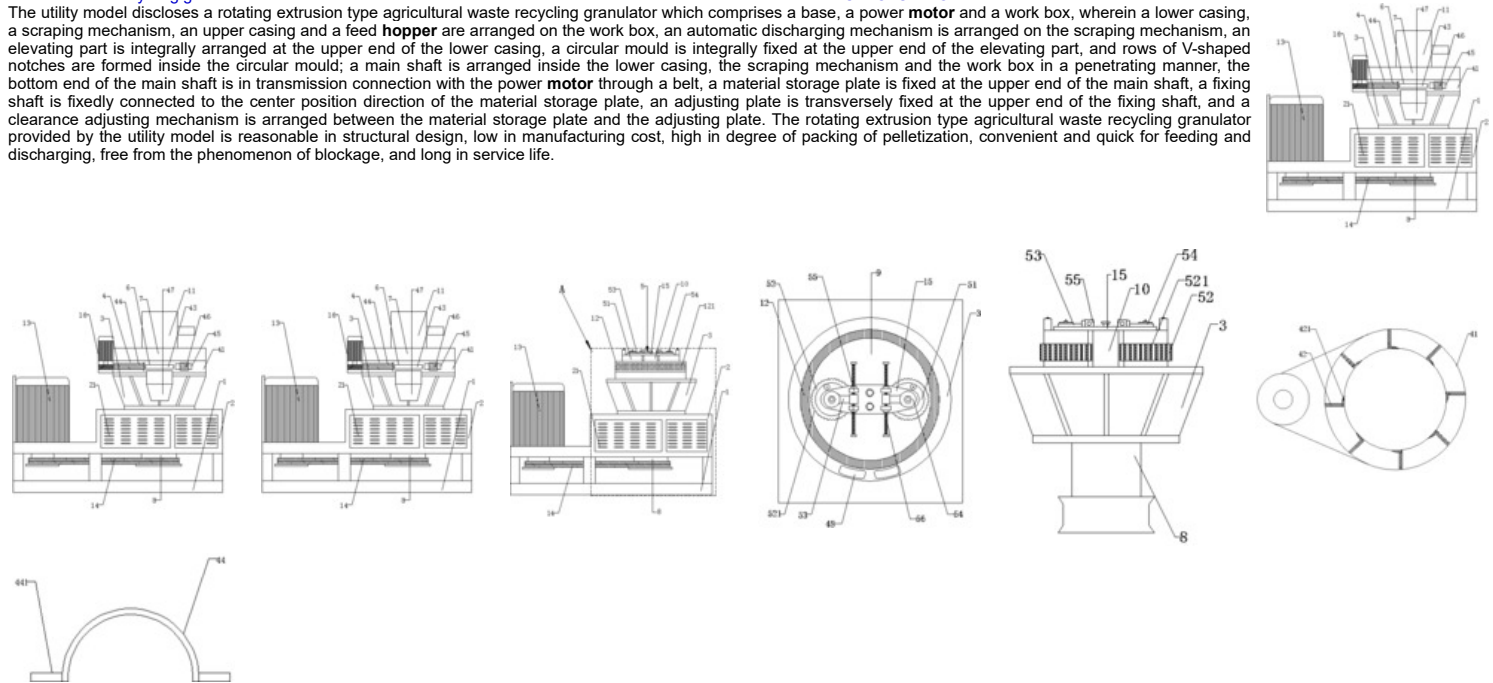
A low-temperature gasification system comprising a horizontally oriented gasifier is provided that optimizes the extraction of gaseous molecules from carbonaceous feedstock while minimizing waste heat. The system comprises a plurality of integrated subsystems that work together to convert municipal solid waste (MSW) into electricity. The subsystems comprised by the low-temperature gasification system are: a Municipal Solid Waste Handling System; a Plastics Handling System; a Horizontally Oriented Gasifier with Lateral Transfer Units System; a Gas Reformulating System; a Heat Recycling System; a Gas Conditioning System; a Residue Conditioning System; a Gas Homogenization System and a **Control System**.



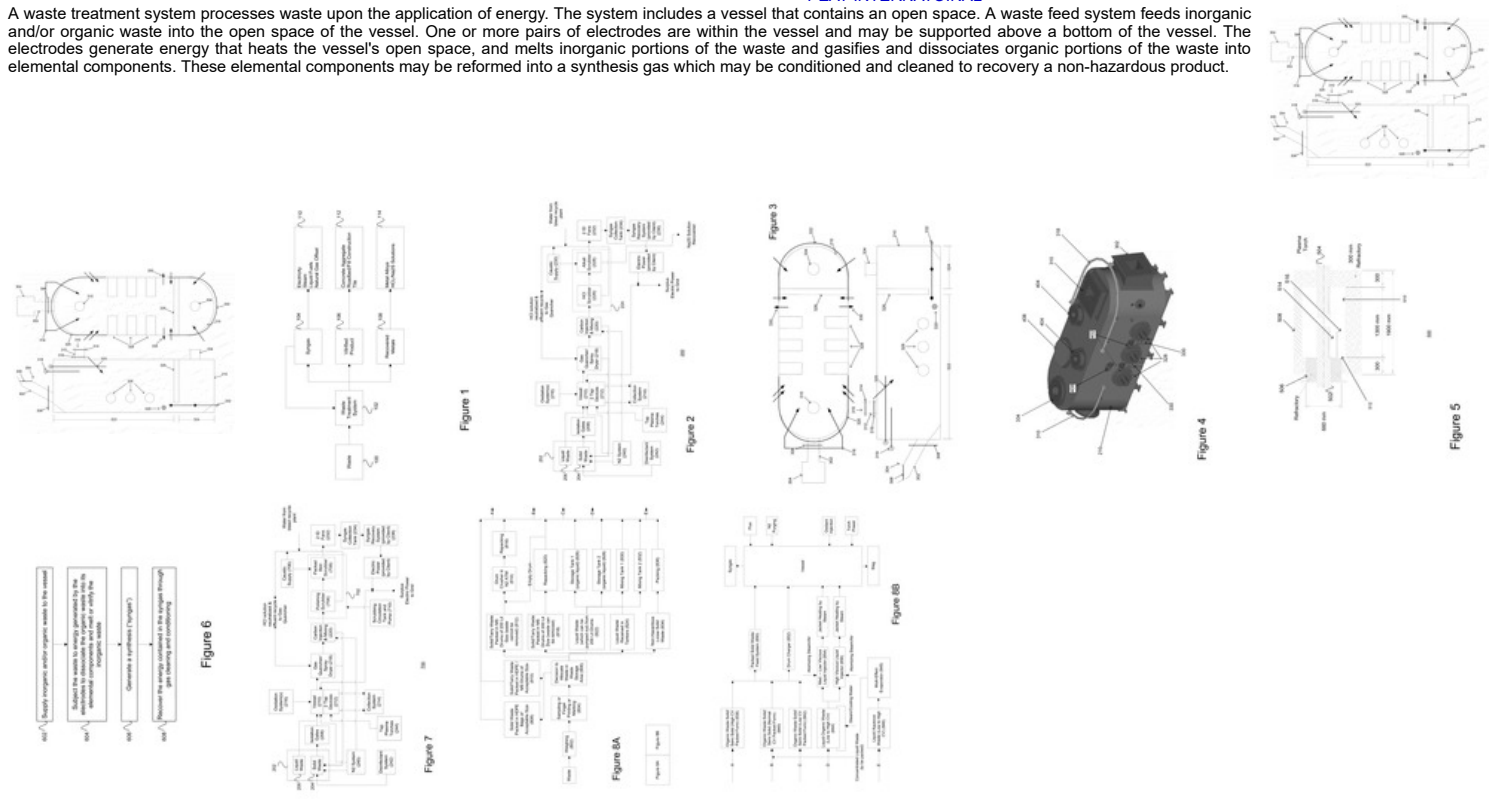
In order to provide a method for the thermal preparation of an auxiliary material, which, to clean a stream of untreated gas laden with an organic impurity, can be introduced into the stream of untreated gas and together with the organic impurity forms a stable system comprising the impurity and the auxiliary material, that can be carried out easily and with sparing use of resources, it is proposed that the method comprises the following steps: feeding the system comprising the impurity and the auxiliary material and a stream of carrier gas heated with respect to standard conditions into a thermal preparation device; chemically converting at least part of the organic impurity to produce a prepared auxiliary material; separating the prepared auxiliary material from the auxiliary material laden with an organic impurity by transporting it by means of a gas flow; and removing the prepared auxiliary material from the thermal preparation device.



The utility model discloses a rotating extrusion type agricultural waste recycling granulator which comprises a base, a power **motor** and a work box, wherein a lower casing, a scraping mechanism, an upper casing and a feed **hopper** are arranged on the work box, an automatic discharging mechanism is arranged on the scraping mechanism, an elevating part is integrally arranged at the upper end of the lower casing, a circular mould is integrally fixed at the upper end of the elevating part, and rows of V-shaped notches are formed inside the circular mould; a main shaft is arranged inside the lower casing, the scraping mechanism and the work box in a penetrating manner, the bottom end of the main shaft is in transmission connection with the power **motor** through a belt, a material storage plate is fixed at the upper end of the main shaft, a fixing shaft is fixedly connected to the center position direction of the material storage plate, an adjusting plate is transversely fixed at the upper end of the fixing shaft, and a clearance adjusting mechanism is arranged between the material storage plate and the adjusting plate. The rotating extrusion type agricultural waste recycling granulator provided by the utility model is reasonable in structural design, low in manufacturing cost, high in degree of packing of pelletization, convenient and quick for feeding and discharging, free from the phenomenon of blockage, and long in service life.



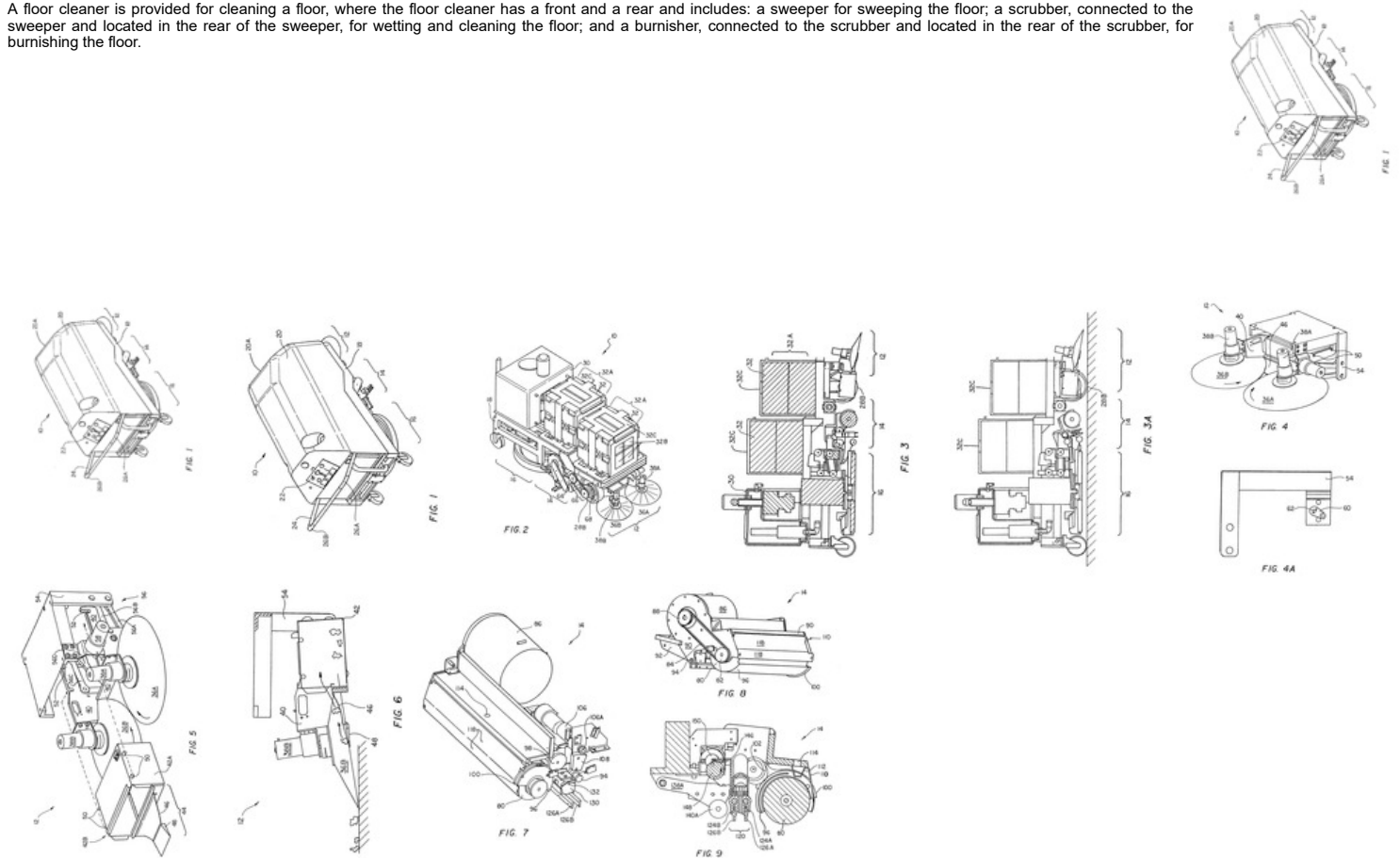
A waste treatment system processes waste upon the application of energy. The system includes a vessel that contains an open space. A waste feed system feeds inorganic and/or organic waste into the open space of the vessel. One or more pairs of electrodes are within the vessel and may be supported above a bottom of the vessel. The electrodes generate energy that heats the vessel's open space, and melts inorganic portions of the waste and gasifies and dissociates organic portions of the waste into elemental components. These elemental components may be reformed into a synthesis gas which may be conditioned and cleaned to recovery a non-hazardous product.



21.	Processing biomass by electron beam irradiation	CA2993072	2009-04-03	XYLECO*	2009-11-19	2009-11-19
The invention relates to a method comprising treating a biomass feedstock, the feedstock comprising a blend of a starchy material with another material selected from the group consisting of sugarcane, sugarcane extract, sugar beets, paper, paper products, paper waste, wood, particle board, sawdust, agricultural waste, sewage, silage, grasses, rice hulls, bagasse, cotton, jute, hemp, flax, bamboo, sisal, abaca, straw, corn cobs, corn stover, switchgrass, alfalfa, hay, coconut hair, cotton, synthetic celluloses, seaweed, algae, and mixtures thereof, to change the molecular structure and/or supramolecular structure of the starchy material and/or the other material using an electron beam; and saccharifying the treated feedstock to produce sugars.						
22.	Heating device by fluids	FR915280	1945-10-03	BABCOCK & WILCOX*	1946-10-31	1946-10-31
No abstract available						
23.	2K mica flake paint composition forming breathable layer structure, preparation method thereof, and functional film and functional board using the same and forming method thereof	WO2016186354	2015-05-20	IM GI TAE;IM GI-TAE	2016-11-24	2016-11-24
The present invention relates to a 2K mica flake paint composition forming a breathable layer structure, a preparation method thereof, and a functional film and a functional board using the composition and a forming method thereof. The present invention provides an aqueous 2K mica flake paint composition and a functional film and a functional board using the composition, wherein the film forms a breathable layer structure through the surface, the inner face and the bottom face thereof, and a "sand polishing process," a "peeling process of a mica flake thin film from the film surface", and a "shaping process using reflected light" can be carried out on the film. In addition, the film has the dual functions of light reflection and absorption with respect to light, and can form a carbonized structure film having a fire prevention function. The film is of a new design aspect, and is a "horizontally stacked mica flake bridge structure" film in which mica flakes cross horizontally. In addition, the present invention also provides a functional board having the functional film as a surface layer.						

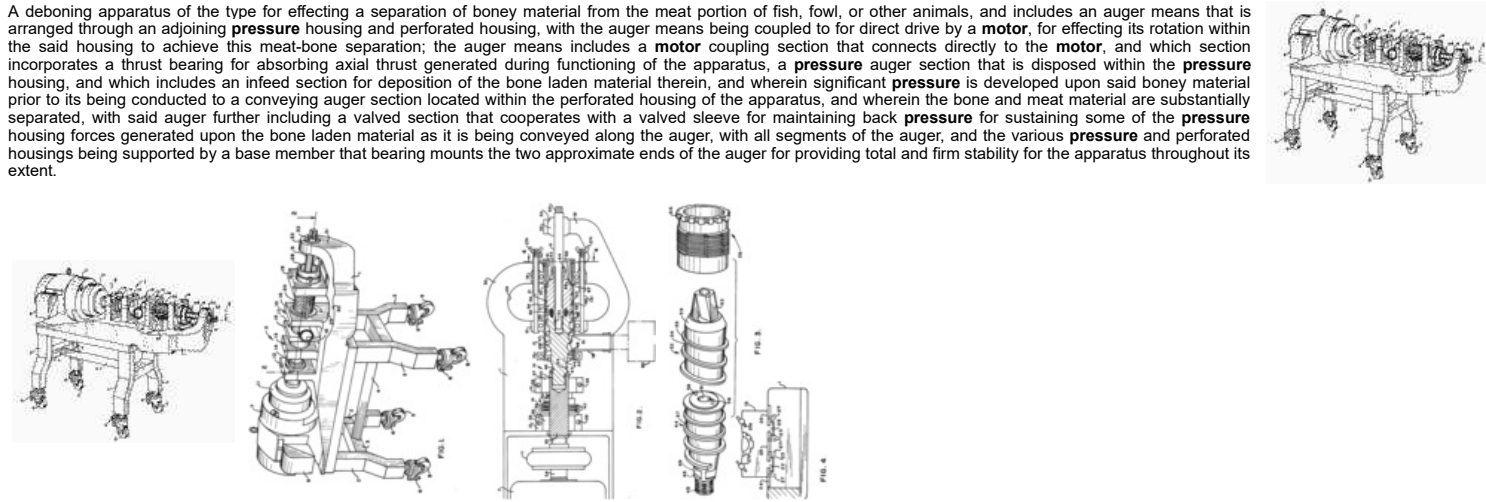
24.	Floor cleaning apparatus	WO200074549	2000-06-06	CONNORS ROBERT A. DIVERSEY* JOHNSON COMMERCIAL MARKETS JOHNSON DIVERSEY JOHNSON DIVERSEY WISCONSIN USA 5 3 1 7 7 0 0 2 STARTER BAND SIXTEEN STREET 8 3 1 0 JONES JOSEPH L. KAY ROBERT K. MASS PHILLIP R. O'BRIEN JOHN P. S C JOHNSON & SON SANDIN PAUL E. SWORD LEE F. THOMAS VICTOR W. WIRZ BENJAMIN L.	2000-12-14	2000-12-14
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A floor cleaner is provided for cleaning a floor, where the floor cleaner has a front and a rear and includes: a sweeper for sweeping the floor; a scrubber, connected to the sweeper and located in the rear of the sweeper, for wetting and cleaning the floor; and a burnisher, connected to the scrubber and located in the rear of the scrubber, for burnishing the floor.



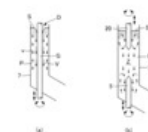
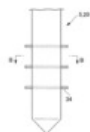
25.	Deboning apparatus and method	US4042176	1976-03-31	BWI KARTRIDGPAK* KARTRIDG PAK MEAT SEPARATOR	1977-08-16	1977-08-16
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A deboning apparatus of the type for effecting a separation of boney material from the meat portion of fish, fowl, or other animals, and includes an auger means that is arranged through an adjoining **pressure** housing and perforated housing, with the auger means being coupled to for direct drive by a **motor**, for effecting its rotation within the said housing to achieve this meat-bone separation; the auger means includes a **motor** coupling section that connects directly to the **motor**, and which section incorporates a thrust bearing for absorbing axial thrust generated during functioning of the apparatus, a **pressure** auger section that is disposed within the **pressure** housing, and which includes an infeed section for deposition of the bone laden material therein, and wherein significant **pressure** is developed upon said boney material prior to its being conducted to a conveying auger section located within the perforated housing of the apparatus, and wherein the bone and meat material are substantially separated, with said auger further including a valved section that cooperates with a valved sleeve for maintaining back **pressure** for sustaining some of the **pressure** housing forces generated upon the bone laden material as it is being conveyed along the auger, with all segments of the auger, and the various **pressure** and perforated housings being supported by a base member that bearing mounts the two approximate ends of the auger for providing total and firm stability for the apparatus throughout its extent.

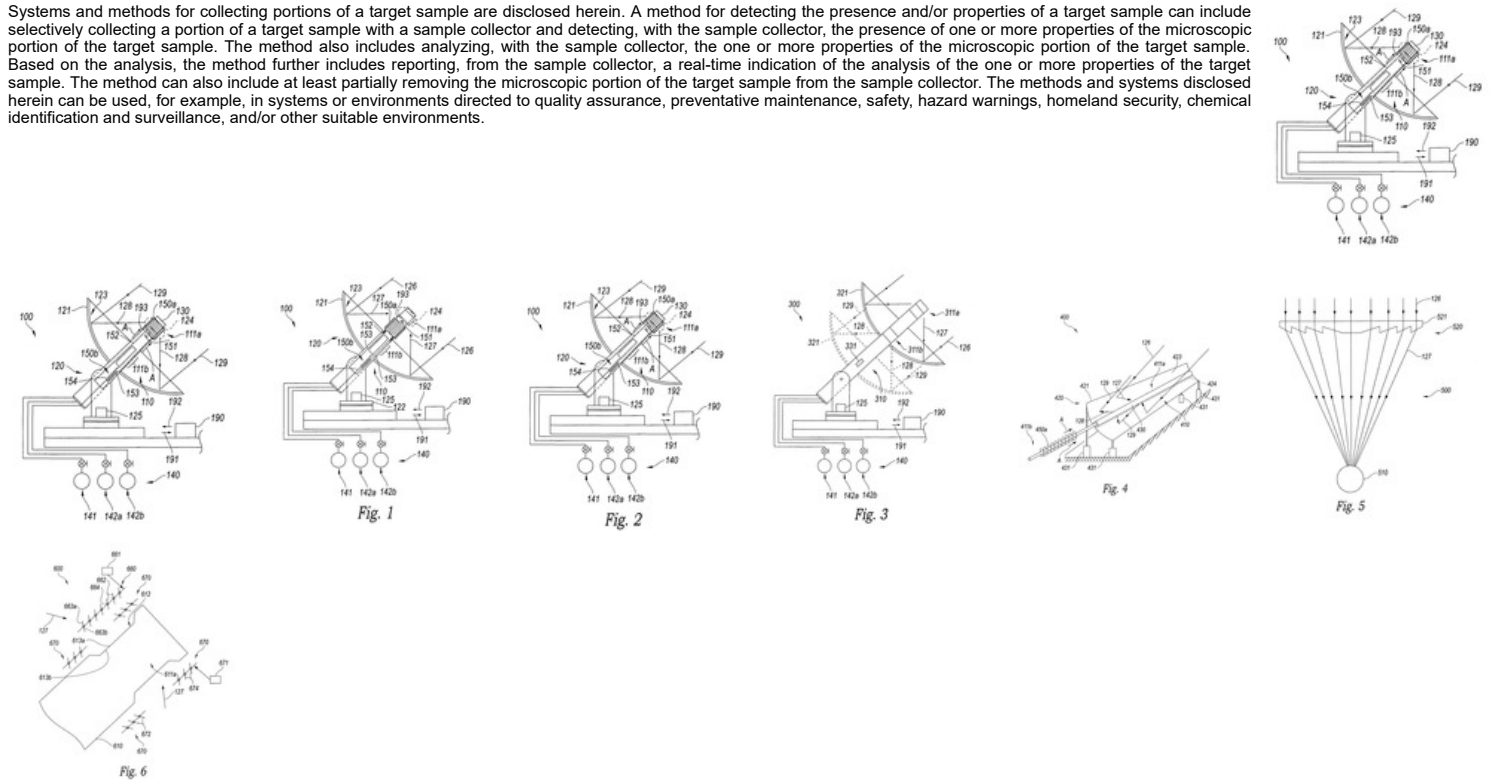




The diagram shows a vertical assembly. At the top, a funnel (1) leads into a chamber (2). Inside the chamber, there's a piston or plunger mechanism (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The chamber is connected at the bottom to a horizontal tube (101) which has a valve or stopcock (102). The tube leads to a U-shaped manometer or gas trap (103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200).



Systems and methods for collecting portions of a target sample are disclosed herein. A method for detecting the presence and/or properties of a target sample can include selectively collecting a portion of a target sample with a sample collector and detecting, with the sample collector, the presence of one or more properties of the microscopic portion of the target sample. The method also includes analyzing, with the sample collector, the one or more properties of the microscopic portion of the target sample. Based on the analysis, the method further includes reporting, from the sample collector, a real-time indication of the analysis of the one or more properties of the target sample. The method can also include at least partially removing the microscopic portion of the target sample from the sample collector. The methods and systems disclosed herein can be used, for example, in systems or environments directed to quality assurance, preventative maintenance, safety, hazard warnings, homeland security, chemical identification and surveillance, and/or other suitable environments.



The present invention relates to a sliding member formed of a synthetic resin composed mainly of a polyethylene, said sliding member comprising a molded piece of a polyethylene having a viscosity-average molecular weight of 500,000 to 6,000,000 inclusive, having a low coefficient of friction and excelling in both its own wear resistance and its property of preventing the abrasion of an associated member. <IMAGE>

