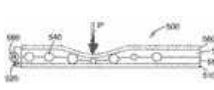
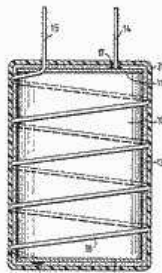
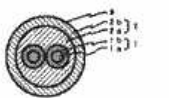
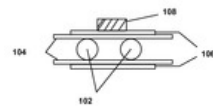
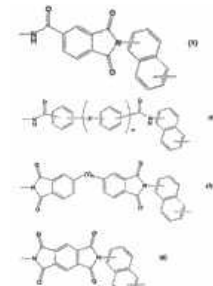
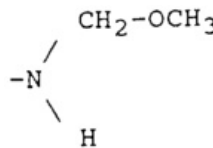
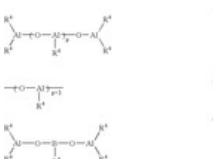
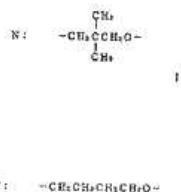
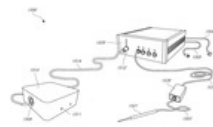
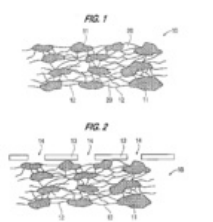
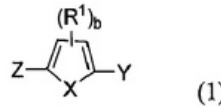


#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	D1370 r radiation curable secondary coating for optical fiber	WO2008076286	2007-12-13	DSM DSM IP ASSETS*	100 %
A Radiation Curable Secondary Coating comprising V, A) a Secondary Coating Oligomer Blend, which is mixed with B) a first diluent; C) a second diluent; D) an antioxidant; E) a first photoinitiator; F) a second photoinitiator; and G) optionally a slip additive or a blend of slip additives; wherein said Secondary Coating Oligomer Blend comprises: a) an Alpha Oligomer, which is non-urethane; β) a Beta Oligomer; which is a urethane or non-urethane. ?) a Gamma Oligomer; wherein said Gamma Oligomer is an epoxy diacrylate.					
2.	Method for producing electrically conducting surfaces	WO2011026760	2010-08-24	BASF*	98 %
The invention relates to a method for producing structured or full-surface electrically conductive surfaces on a substrate (1), comprising the following steps: (a) transferring particles that can be coated galvanically and/or without current or a dispersion (3) containing particles that can be coated galvanically and/or without current from a transfer medium (5) onto the substrate (1), (b) fixing the particles that can be coated galvanically and/or without current onto the substrate (1), wherein the particles are magnetic or can be magnetized in order to support the transfer in step (a), or magnetic or magnetizable particles are present in the dispersion if a dispersion is transferred, and a magnetic field (9) is applied.					
3.	Polyetherester elastomer	WO200114447	1999-08-19	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ASAHI KASEI* ASAHI KASEI CHEMICALS SHIMIZU ATSUSHI	98 %
A polyetherester elastomer containing, based on the elastomer, 10 to 90 wt.% polyoxytetramethylene glycol units which have a number-average molecular weight of 500 to 4,000, a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of 2.0 or less, a content of high-molecular polyoxytetramethylene glycol units of 10 wt.% or lower, and a heteropolyacid content of 10 to 900 ppb by weight.					
4.	Resin composition for a coating for an optical fiber, and coated optical fiber and optical fiber unit using the same	EP1361240	2003-03-26	DAINIPPON INK & CHEMICALS DIC*	97 %
A resin composition for a coating for an optical fiber which comprises a radical polymerizable oligomer (A) and a radical polymerizable monomer (B), wherein (A) comprises a radical polymerizable oligomer (A1) with Mn of 600 to 1600 formed by reacting compounds (1) to (3) below: (1) an aliphatic polyol compound with Mn of 50 to 600, (2) a polyisocyanate compound with a ring structure, and (3) a compound with a hydroxyl group and a radical polymerizable unsaturated group; and a radical polymerizable oligomer (A2) formed by reacting compounds (4) to (6) below: (4) an aliphatic polyol compound with Mn of 800 to 10,000, (5) a polyisocyanate compound, and (6) a compound with a hydroxyl group and a radical polymerizable unsaturated group; a mass ratio (A1) / (A2) is 20/80 to 80/20, and a concentration of urethane linkages within the resin composition is 1.85 to 3.00 mol/kg.					
5.	Coaxial cable	JP2008140664	2006-12-01	SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES*	96 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a coaxial cable whose jacket layer is easily removed, which is excellent in twisting characteristics as PFA resin, and which can be made extremely thin. SOLUTION: The coaxial cable 10 is provided with a center conductor 12 covered by an insulation body 14, an external conductor 16 around an outer periphery of the insulation body 14, and further, a jacket layer 18 made of an UV-curing resin around an outer periphery of the external conductor 16. The UV-curing resin structuring the jacket layer 18 contains a predetermined volume of at least either of following additives: (1) a polymer swelling agent containing neither Si atoms nor F atoms of a molecular weight distribution peak from 1,000 to 6,000, (2) a polymer additive containing Si with an average molecular weight of 8,000 or more. COPYRIGHT: (C)2008,JPO&INPIT					
6.	Lubricous coatings, medical articles containing same and method for their preparation.	CA2028167	1990-02-01	BECTON DICKINSON BECTON DICKINSON & COMPANY*	95 %
An article which becomes lubricious when wet includes a base polymer and a coating composition thereon. The composition includes a lubricating polymer and a matrix polymer which adheres to the base polymer and serves as a carrier for the lubricating polymer. The composition may also include a homogenizing polymer to enhance the compatibility of the matrix and lubricating polymer. The invention includes a method to make the article of the invention by coextruding the base polymer and the coating composition.					
7.	Polyurethane compositions and articles prepared therefrom, and methods for making the same	WO2008057886	2007-10-31	DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES*	95 %
The invention provides a composition comprising the following: at least one olefin multi-block interpolymers, at least one thermoplastic polyurethane, and at least one polydiene-based and/or polydiol-based polyurethane. These compositions are well-suited for promoting the adhesion between polar (for example, polyester, polycarbonate and polylactic acid) and non-polar materials and for the manufacture of, among other things, films, fibers, sheets and tie layers , tubes, adhesives, dispersions, protective apparel, footwear, coatings , laminates and foams.					
8.	Thermoplastic polyester resin, and insulated wire, electrically insulated cable and heat-shrinkable tube each made with the resin	EP0989147	1998-09-24	NIPPON SYNTHETIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY* SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES*	95 %
A thermoplastic polyester resin represented by general formula (1) or (2) which has a melt index of from 1 to 50. The polyester resin is excellent in flexibility, flame retardancy, and thermal aging resistance. The electric wire, insulated cable , and heat-shrinkable tube obtained with the resin are excellent also in abrasion resistance: <CHEM> <CHEM> wherein Ra1 is an aromatic and/or aliphatic hydrocarbon group; Ra2 is a hydrocarbon group; Ra3 is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having a C bond; Rb is a hydrocarbon group; and l, m, n, p and q each is a positive integer.					

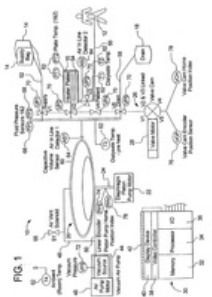
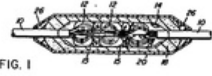
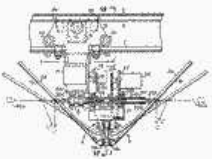
	Cold-proof, anti-freezing and anti-drag power cable	CN105869712	2016-05-19	ANHUI HUAYUAN CABLE	95 %	
The invention discloses a cold-proof, anti-freezing and anti-drag power cable. The power cable comprises a cable core and a protective jacket covering the cable core, wherein the protective jacket is prepared from components of raw materials in parts by weight as follows: 80 parts of ethylene-propylene-diene monomer rubber, 40 parts of nitrile rubber, 5-10 parts of sea-foam stone powder, 2-6 parts of hard pottery clay, 2-4 parts of inorganic potassium salt, 1-5 parts of methylltin, 1-3 parts of polyether glycol, 2-6 parts of nano titanium dioxide, 4-10 parts of butyl methacrylate, 1-3 parts of silicon carbide and 6-12 parts of zeolite powder. The cold-proof, anti-freezing and anti-drag power cable adopts a reasonable and scientific formula, has excellent cold-proof, anti-freezing and anti-drag performance and mechanical damage prevention performance, has wide applications and is mainly applied to the fields such as power generation, metallurgy, chemical engineering petroleum and the like and also has the performance of water resistance, acid-base resistance, corrosion resistance, oxidation resistance, wire breaking prevention and the like.						
10.	High-wear-resistant cable used for electric shovels, and applications thereof	CN107446344	2017-08-18	SHANDONG HUALIAN MINING INDUSTRY*	94 %	改性聚氨酯80-120 份; 三元乙丙橡胶2-6 份; 环氧树脂1-5 份; 聚酯二元醇40-80 份; 甲基二氢氨酸酯10-20 份; 多亚甲基多苯基多异氰酸酯5-10 份; 催化剂3-9 份; 纳米二氧化硅3-5 份; 纳米氧化铝1-4 份; 水玻璃1-5 份; 高岭土1-5 份; 增塑剂2-8 份; 抗氧化剂1-4 份; 促进剂 TMTD0.1-0.5 份;
The invention relates to a cable, and more specifically relates to a high-wear-resistant cable used for electric shovels, and applications thereof. The high-wear-resistant cable comprises a conductor core and a protection layer; the protection layer is prepared from, by weight, 80 to 120 parts of modified polyurethane, 2 to 6 parts of ethylene propylene diene monomer, 1 to 5 parts of epoxy resin, 40 to 80 parts of polyether glycol, 10 to 20 parts of toluene diisocyanate, 5 to 10 parts of polymethylene polyphenyl polyisocyanate, 3 to 9 parts of a catalyst, 3 to 5 parts of nanometer silica, 1 to 4 parts of nanometer aluminium hydroxide, 1 to 5 parts of water glass, 1 to 5 parts of kaolin, 2 to 8 parts of a plasticizer, 1 to 4 parts of an anti-oxidant, and 0.1 to 0.5 part of promoter TMTD. According to a preparation method, water glass and kaolin are added, the strength of the cable protection layer is increased via on-site crystallization of potash water glass on kaolin microspheres, the service life is prolonged to be longer than two times of the service life of common cable under the same running intensity; and cooperation with rotating wheels is capable of prolonging the service life further.						
11.	Elastic memory self-reset headset cable and manufacturing method thereof	CN104008795	2014-06-04	YING TONG ELECTRONIC*	93 %	
The invention discloses an elastic memory self-reset headset cable. The elastic memory self-resetting headset cable comprises an headset cable body and is characterized in that the headset cable body is provided with self-reset structures, and the self-reset structures are two or more elastic structures which are respectively formed by bending a part of the headset cable body into a wave shape and are evenly distributed on the headset cable body at intervals. The invention further discloses a manufacturing method of the elastic memory self-reset headset cable. Due to the self-reset structures evenly distributed on the headset cable body at intervals, the elastic memory self-reset headset cable has the elastic memory set-reset function, meets demands of headsets or some headset products needing to stretch or contract frequently, and overcomes the shortcomings that a traditional spring type telescopic cable can not be contained and a straight cable can not stretch or contract. The manufacturing method of the elastic memory self-reset headset cable is fast to implement and high in efficiency, and can guarantee high-fidelity transmission performance of products with the wave-shaped elastic structures.						
12.	Adhesive membrane for force switches and sensors	US20060141192	2004-12-23	3M*	93 %	
An adhesive membrane comprises (a) a conductor; (b) a composite material comprising conductive particles at least partially embedded in an electrically insulating layer disposed on the conductor; and (c) a pressure sensitive adhesive layer disposed on the composite material, the conductive particles being capable of electrically connecting the conductor to a second conductor under application of sufficient pressure therebetween, the conductive particles having no relative orientation and being disposed so that substantially all electrical connections made between the conductor and a second conductor will be in the z direction, and the combined thickness of the electrically insulating layer and the pressure sensitive adhesive layer being greater than the size of the largest conductive particle when the largest conductive particle is measured in the z direction.						
13.	Polyether-ester block copolymer and its production	JPH07157552	1993-12-03	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*	93 %	CH₃ —CH₂—C(CH₃)₂—O— CH₃ I —CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—O— II
PURPOSE:To produce the subject copolymer of a specific polymerization degree which is useful for motor vehicle parts and electronic parts because of its excellent low-temperature behaviors, elastic recovery and lowered smell by copolymerization of a specific short-chain dicarboxylic acid, a short-chain diol and a long-chain diol. CONSTITUTION:This copolymer is produced by copolymerization of (A) a short chain dicarboxylic acid component of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid or its ester-forming derivative, (B) a short chain diol component of an aliphatic diol or its ester-forming derivative and (C) a long chain diol component of a polyether glycol having 400 to 6,000 number-average molecular weight comprising a structural unit of the neopentyl oxide (N) of formula I and another structural unit of tetramethylene oxide (T) of formula II where the fraction of N is 5 to 100 mole% and both terminals of the chain are alcoholic hydroxyls. The fraction of the polyether glycol units is 5 to 90wt.%, and the melt flow rate is 0.1 to 30g/10min. under 2.16kg load at 230 deg.C.						
14.	Electrical capacitor provided with a current interrupter	EP0233538	1986-11-21	LICENTIA* LICENTIA PATENT VERWALTUNGS	92 %	
An electrical capacitor composed of: a coil composed of metal coatings and having opposed end faces; contact layers applied to the end faces of the coil; a casing enclosing the coil; and a conductor structure including a tearable interrupter conductor connecting the contact layers to external capacitor terminals, the conductor being disposed to rupture, and thus break the connection between the capacitor and one external terminal, in response to enlargement of the coil due to a fault, and the casing being disposed directly against the coil and adhering to the interrupter conductor in such a manner that the casing ruptures in response to such enlargement of the coil and promotes rupture of the interrupter conductor. (From US4747013 A)						
15.	Cable	JPH10269859	1997-03-27	FURUKAWA ELECTRIC*	92 %	
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To keep the airtightness and watertightness between a cable and a molding and prevent damage at a high temperature by extrusion-molding a thermoplastic resin composition mixed with a block copolymer made of polyamide as a hard segment and thermoplastic polyurethane at a specific ratio as a base, and bridging it by electron beam irradiation to form the outermost layer of the covering layers of multi-core twisted wires. SOLUTION: A flexible block copolymer of 100-10 wt.% made of polyamide as a hard segment and thermoplastic polyurethane of 0-90 wt.% are mixed as a base for the resin composition of the outermost layer 2b of multiple covering layers 2 of multi-core twisted wires 1. The inner layer 2a is preferably formed with a thermoplastic polyurethane composition, or an ethylene α olefin copolymer having a prescribed density, or an ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer as a base in view of the adhesiveness to the outermost layer 2b. The heat resistance and a rubber elastic characteristic are improved by the bridging of the covering layers 2, restoring force is generated on a cable 3, and no special sealing countermeasure is required. The outermost layer 2b is not damaged at a high temperature of 200 deg.C or above.						
16.	Thermally cross-linkable heat-sealing adhesive	DE4317470	1993-05-26	HENKEL*	92 %	
Described is a mixture of an adduct of an epoxy resin and a novolak with an acrylic-ester polymer, a modified bisphenol A or a polyol, the mixture giving, with a polyisocyanate or a polyol made from an OH-terminated polyurethane or polyester, a heat-sealing adhesive with high temperature resistance and high resistance to hydrolysis, together with relatively high composite-bonding characteristics. The composition is therefore particularly suitable for use as a substrate material and cover film for printed circuits.						

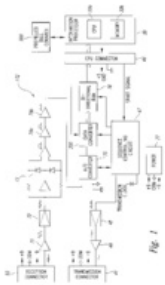
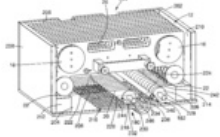
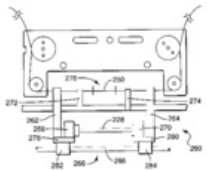
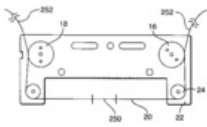
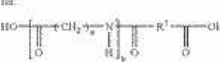
17.	Alkoxysilane/organic polymer composition for thin insulating film production and use thereof	WO9903926	1997-07-15	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY* ASAHI KASEI	91 %
Disclosed is an alkoxysilane/organic polymer composition for use in producing an insulating thin film, comprising (A) a specific alkoxysilane; (B) a specific organic polymer; and (C) a solvent for alkoxysilane (A) and organic polymer (B), wherein solvent (C) comprises at least one organic solvent selected from the group consisting of amide linkage-containing organic solvents and ester linkage-containing organic solvents. Also disclosed are a silica-organic polymer composites thin film which is produced by a process comprising: forming a thin film of the composition of the present invention; subjecting the thin film to a hydrolysis and dehydration-condensation reaction with respect to the alkoxysilane thereof, to thereby cause the alkoxysilane to be gelled in the thin film; and removing the solvent remaining in the thin film by drying, and a porous silica thin film which is obtained by removing the organic polymer from the silica-organic polymer composite thin film. Both of the silica-organic polymer composite thin film and the porous silica thin film have advantages not only in that these thin films have a low dielectric constant suitable for insulating layers for a multilevel interconnect for a semiconductor device, but also in that these thin films can be produced by a method which can be easily performed in the current process for producing a semiconductor device.					
18.	Polyether ester elastomer	JPH06116379	1992-09-07	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*	91 %
PURPOSE:To obtain a new subject elastomer having rubber-like elasticity and excellent in low temperature characteristics, flexing resistance, abrasion resistance and elastic recovery, by using a specific polyether glycol as a soft segment component. CONSTITUTION:The objective elastomer is a polyether ester elastomer obtained by copolymerizing (A) a dicarboxylic (preferably terephthalic acid) consisting of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid or its ester forming derivative with (B) a short-chain diol component (preferably ethylene glycol) consisting of an aliphatic diol or its ester-forming derivative and (C) a long-chain diol component consisting of a polyether glycol expressed by the formula I, composed of a neopentylene oxide unit of formula II and a tetramethylene oxide unit of formula III, having 5-100mol% ratio of the unit II, having alcoholic hydroxyl groups at both ends and having 400-6000 number average molecular weight. This elastomer contains 10-90wt.% unit derived from the component C.					
19.	Production of polyether-ester elastomer	JPH0687951	1992-09-07	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*	91 %
PURPOSE:To obtain a polyether-ester elastomer excellent in low-temperature characteristics, flexural resistance, wear resistance and elastic recovery by copolymerization between an aromatic dicarboxylic acid component, aliphatic short chain diol component and long chain diol component as a specific polyether glycol mixture. CONSTITUTION:The elastomer can be obtained by copolymerization between (A) a dicarboxylic acid component consisting of an aromatic carboxylic acid or an ester-forming derivative therefrom (e.g. dimethyl terephthalate), (B) a short chain diol component consisting of an aliphatic diol (e.g. 1,4-butanediol) or an ester-forming derivative therefrom, and (C) a mixture of (1) a polyether glycol 400-6000 in number-average molecular weight of the formula [a is an integer of >=0; b is an integer of >0; b/(a+b)=0.05-1; n is a number capable of attaining a number-average molecular weight of 400-6000 through the correlation between a and b] and (2) a poly(tetramethyleneoxy) glycol 400-6000 in number-average molecular weight with the component 1 accounting for 10-90wt.% of said mixture.					
20.	Resin composition and adhesive using the same	JP2005255752	2004-03-10	TOYOBO*	90 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide resin compositions excellent in adhesiveness and processability. SOLUTION:The first of the resin compositions comprises a crystalline polyester (A), a polyester (B) made from an acid component comprising at least 40 mol% aliphatic polycarboxylic acid or alicyclic polycarboxylic acid, and a polyolefin (C). The second of the resin compositions comprises a crystalline polyester (A), a polyester made from a diol component comprising at least 1 mol% polyether glycol having a number-average molecular weight of 400 to 10,000 (B), and a polyolefin (C). COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					
21.	Apparatus and method for removing coatings from filaments	WO02073260	2001-03-13	3M*	90 %
A filament coating apparatus comprising a frame for releasably securing a filament, and a carriage mounted on the frame to oscillate between a first position and a second position. There is a first filament holding fixture mounted on the carriage and a second filament holding fixture also mounted on the carriage in axial alignment with the first filament holding fixture to secure a measured filament portion, preferably of an optical fiber, including a bare portion thereof, located inside a first boundary and a second boundary, between the first filament holding fixture and the second filament holding fixture. At least one spray head is attached to the frame at the first position with at least one radiation source attached to the frame at the second position. The measured filament portion moves between the spray head and the radiation source, during oscillation of the carriage between the first position and the second position to place the bare portion to receive a curable coating composition from the spray head, for application from the first boundary to the second boundary, and thereafter to cure the curable coating by exposure to radiation from the radiation source.					
22.	Storing cover for air bag device	JP2001151873	1999-11-25	ASAHI KASEI*	89 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a storing cover for an air bag device, having a safe sureness, an adoptability to a wide range of temperature, a durability and a preferable touch feeling, capable of realizing a high productivity and a low cost and enabling no need of coating. SOLUTION: This storage cover for the air bag is obtained by injection molding a thermoplastic elastomer having a prearranged breaking part having a fragile structure, blending 0.01-5 pt.wt. additive based on 100 pts.wt. polyetherester block copolymer obtained by copolymerizing components (a), (b) and (c), also having 120-400 MPa bending flexibility and 56-70 Shore hardness. (a) A short chain dicarboxylic component is an aromatic dicarboxylic acid or its ester-forming derivative. (b) A short chain diol component is an aliphatic diol and its ester-forming derivative. (c) A long chain diol component consists of a specific neopentylene oxide structural unit (N) and a tetramethylene oxide structural unit (T), and is a polyether having 5-50 mole % ratio of (N) and a polyether glycol having 400-6,000 number-average molecular weight.					
23.	Flexible printed wiring board	JP2005244138	2004-02-27	TOYOBO*	89 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible printed wiring board having an excellent performance in various fields. SOLUTION:The flexible printed wiring board includes a base film layer, a conductor layer, an adhesive layer, and a cover film layer as indispensable components. The adhesive layer contains polyester polyurethane resin crosslinked by epoxy resin. The base film layer is preferably formed of polyamideimide resin, while the cover film layer is preferably formed of polyimide resin. By specifying the adhesive to be used and employing a specific layer structure, the flexible printed wiring board can achieve a high quality even if a fine pattern circuit is formed. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					
24.	Flexible printed wiring board	JP2005244137	2004-02-27	TOYOBO*	89 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible printed wiring board having an excellent performance in various fields. SOLUTION:The flexible printed wiring board includes a base film layer, a conductor layer, an adhesive layer, and a cover film layer as indispensable components. The adhesive layer contains polyester polyurethane resin crosslinked by epoxy resin. The base film layer is preferably formed of polyamideimide resin, while the cover film layer is preferably formed of polyimide resin. By specifying the adhesive to be used and employing a specific layer structure, the flexible printed wiring board can achieve a high quality even if a fine pattern circuit is formed. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					

25.	Migration-free, halogen-free, flame retardant thermoplastic polyurethane compositions	CA2845411	2011-08-31	DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES*	89 %
Halogen-free, thermoplastic polyurethane-based compositions having good mechanical and flame-retardant properties are provided. The compositions include flame-retardant aromatic organic phosphate compounds that do not exhibit migration in molded products, such as able and wire jacketing and insulation . The compositions include a continuous resin phase comprising a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer, at least one aromatic organic phosphate flame retardant having a melting point of at least 50					
					
26.	Antistatic carpet composition containing alkali metal carboxylate and polyhydric alcohol	BE757545	1969-10-17	UNIROYAL*	88 %
1335685 Anti-static polymer compositions UNIROYAL Inc 15 Oct 1970 [17 Oct 1969] 49011/70 Headings C3G C3P and C3R [Also in Divisions B2 and D1] Polymer compositions contain as anti-static agent a mixture of (1) an alkali metal C 1-20 carboxylate and (2) a polyol or polyether glycol of M.W. 62-5000. Typical of many exemplified carboxylates are potassium formate, propionate, octanoate, tartrate, lactate, trichloroacetate, cyanoacetate and thiodiglycolate. Typical polyhydric alcohols are glycerine, ethylene glycol , polyethylene glycol of M.W. 600 and polypropylene glycol of M.W. 400 or 3600. In examples, suitable anti-static mixtures are added to (1) aqueous compositions based on carboxylated butadiene/styrene copolymer (60% styrene) and also containing sodium pentachlorophenoxide, alkylated para-cresol, tetrapotassium pyrophosphate, calcium carbonate or whiting, and sodium polyacrylate; (2) a sulphur-cured composition based on a blend of butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymer and a graft copolymer of acrylonitrile-styrene/butadiene-styrene (the total blend containing 58% butadiene) and also containing zinc oxide, titanium dioxide and dibutoxyethoxy ethyl formal; (3) a sulphur-cured composition based on ethylene / propylene / ethylidene norbornene terpolymer and also containing complexed aluminium silicate, hydrogenated naphthenic oil, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide and stearic acid; and (4) an uncured blend of butadiene/acrylonitrile copolymer and a graft copolymer of acrylonitrile - styrene / butadiene - styrene (the total blend containing 18% butadiene). Other polymers which may form the base of the compositions are mentioned, including polyacetates, polyethers, phenol/formaldehyde copolymers, polyesters, polyamides and polysulphones. (From GB1335685 A)					
27.	Polyamide-imide resin, resin composition, and metal-clad laminated body using the same	JP2005325329	2004-08-27	TOYOBO*	88 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To inexpensively produce a two-layer CCL and a two-layer flexible printed board excellent in processability, flexibility, resistance to HAI (high-current arc ignition) and hygroscopic properties, and resins and insulator films used therefor.SOLUTION: A polyamide-imide resin having an amideimide structure represented by general formula (1) and containing another specific imide and amide structure is used. In the formula (1), X is an oxygen atom, CO or SO or a direct bond, and n is 0 or 1.					
					
28.	Aqueous heat curable coating composition, its preparation and use	CA2100493	1993-07-13	HERBERTS*	87 %
Emulsifier-free thermocurable coating (I) in the form of an aq. emulsion comprises (A) 38.5-80 wt. % one or several self-emulsifying copolymers based on esters of unsatd. carboxylic acids with hydrophobic and hydrophilic portions, partially or completely neutralised with bases in which (a) the hydrophobic portion are based on monomeric esters of unsatd. carboxylic acids with secondary OH-gps. which can occur in a mixt. with OH-gp.-free comonomers and; (b) the hydrophilic portion are based on monomeric esters of unsatd. carboxylic acids with primary OH-gps. and monomeric esters of unsatd. carboxylic acids with COOH-gps. which can occur in a mixt. with OH-gp.-free comonomers; where the number ratio of primary to secondary OH-gps. in the copolymer is 1:1.5-1:2.5 and the copolymer has an acid number of 15-60mg KOH/g, OH-number of 60-200mg KOH/g and number average mwt. (mn) of 2000-10000; (B) 3.5-25.5 wt. % one or several polyester oligomers with a calculated mwt. of 200-1000, hydroxy number of 280-600 and acid number 0-1.5; (c) 3.5-28 wt. % one or several water-insoluble amine resin crosslinking agents; (D) 0-4 wt. % one or several water-soluble amine resin crosslinking agents; and (E) 0.5-28 wt. % one or several capped polyisocyanates; in which the sum of the wt. % of (A)-(E) is 100 wt. %. (I) also contains water and opt. one or several organic solvents, pigments, fillers and/or lacquer additives. Also claimed is the prepn. of (I) comprising mixing (A), (B) and (E), neutralising the copolymer with base, adding (C) and (D), and emulsifying in water.					
					
29.	Aqueous polypropylene dispersion, aqueous polypropylene composite emulsion composition, and use thereof	WO03091330	2002-09-19	MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL*	87 %
A polypropylene type aqueous dispersion comprising the following components (a) to (c): (a) a polypropylene type polymer and/or a modified polypropylene type polymer 100 parts by weight (b) a surfactant 1 to 100 parts by weight, and (c) water 100 to 1,000 parts by weight, wherein the component (a) has a main chain having the following features (1) and (2) and dispersion particles in the dispersion have an average particle size of at most 0.5 μm, Feature (1) when observing a peak derived from a carbon atom of a methyl group in a propylene unit chain part comprising a head-to-tail bond by <13>C-NMR and fixing a chemical shift of a peak top at a peak attributable to pentad expressed by mmmm to 21.8 ppm, a ratio (S1/S) of an area S1 of a peak of a peak top at 21.8 ppm to a total area S of peaks at from 19.8 ppm to 22.1 ppm is at least 10% and at most 60%, and when an area of a peak (mmm) of a peak top at 21.5 to 21.6 ppm is expressed as S2, 4+2S1/S2>5, and Feature (2) a content ratio (mol ratio) of propylene unit (A): other olefin unit (B) is from 100:0 to 90:10.					
					
30.	Photosensitive transfer sheet, photosensitive laminate, image pattern forming method and wiring pattern forming method	CN1655059	2004-02-10	FUJIFILM*	86 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a photosensitive transfer sheet and a photosensitive laminate with which desired patterns of different thicknesses can easily be formed within an image. SOLUTION: The photosensitive transfer sheet is obtained by sequentially laminating on a support a first photosensitive layer comprising a photosensitive resin composition containing a binder, a polymerizable compound and a photopolymerization initiator, and a second photosensitive layer comprising a photosensitive resin composition containing a binder, a polymerizable compound and a photopolymerization initiator and exhibiting a relatively higher light sensitivity than the first photosensitive layer , wherein the binder in at least one of the first and second photosensitive layers is a polyurethane resin. In the photosensitive laminate, the second photosensitive layer and the first photosensitive layer are sequentially laminated on a substrate. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					
					
31.	Thermoplastic elastomer composition	JPH07247406	1994-03-11	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*	85 %
PURPOSE:To obtain a thermoplastic elastomer composition which comprises a specific polyether-ester block copolymer and a specific block copolymer, thus is useful for hoses and car interior or exterior articles because it is excellent in balance between moldability, weather resistance, low-temperature properties, mechanical strength and oil resistance. CONSTITUTION:This elastomer composition comprises (a) 5-95wt.% of a polyether-ester block copolymer which is prepared by copolymerization of (i) the dicarboxylic acid component as the short-chain dicarboxylic acid component of an aromatic dicarboxylic acid with the polyether glycol prepared by copolymerization of (ii) an aliphatic diol as the short-chain diol, (iii) the neopentyloxy structural units of formula I and (iv) the tetramethyleneoxy structural units of formula II as the long-chain diol components where the proportion of N is 5 to 100 mole %, both of the chain terminals are alcoholic hydroxy groups and the number-average molecular weight is 400 to 6,000 and (b) 95-5wt.% of a block copolymer which is composed of 2 or more blocks A of vinyl aromatic compound and block B of a terminal olefinic compound of 20% unsaturation and the content of the block A is 10-90wt.%.					
					

32.	Housing cover for air bag device	JPH07246901	1994-03-11	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY*	85 %
PURPOSE: To enhance the safety, reliability, applicability in a wide temperature range and the like by forming the cover of an injection molded body of thermoplastic elastomer composition containing a specific polyether ester block copolymer and an additive and having a specific hardness. CONSTITUTION: An air bag device housing cover is obtained by injection molding a thermoplastic elastomer having Shore hardness 25-55 composed of 100 parts by weight of polyether ester block copolymer made by copolymerization of dicarboxylic acid component, short chain diol component and long chain diol component, blended with 0.01-5 parts by weight of an additive agent. Here, the long chain diol component is polyether composed of neopentylene oxide structural unit (N) and tetramethylene oxide structural unit (T) expressed respectively by the formulas I and II wherein a ratio of N is 5-50 mole %, and polyether glycol of which both ends are alcohol hydroxyl groups and number average molecular weight is 400-6000 is used.					
 					
33.	Production of in situ crosslinkable polyisobutylene-polyurethane nanofibers and coatings	US20170106124	2016-10-14	CARDIAC PACEMAKERS*	84 %
A method for making a device including a polyisobutylene-polyurethane block copolymer. The method includes polymerizing a polyisobutylene diol, a diisocyanate, and a chain extender within a solvent system to form a polyisobutylene-polyurethane block copolymer solution, depositing the polyisobutylene-polyurethane block copolymer solution onto at least a portion of the device, and evaporating the solvent system from the deposited polyisobutylene-polyurethane block copolymer solution.					
					
34.	Electromagnetic shielding light-transmitting member and method for manufacturing same	WO2006129765	2006-06-01	TOPPAN PRINTING* TOYO INK MANUFACTURING	79 %
Disclosed is an electromagnetic shielding light-transmitting member having an adhesive (2) and an electromagnetic shielding material (3) between two release films (1) and (4). By removing one of the release films (1) and (4) from the electromagnetic shielding light-transmitting member and bonding the member to an optical filter or a plasma display panel, there can be obtained an optical filter or a display panel having an electromagnetic shielding layer of excellent transparency.					
					
35.	Tape for press-winding electric cable and electric wire	JP2003263927	2002-03-12	ASAHI KASEI*	78 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a tape having proper winding/fastening property for press-winding an electric cable, and an electric wire having proper appearance and high quality. SOLUTION: The tape is disposed between the electric cable and a sheath covering the cable, and press-wound on the cable, where the tape is composed of a polytrimethylene terephthalate long-fiber nonwoven fabric. The electric wire has the cable tightly wound with the tape, and the tape is coated with a synthetic resin. COPYRIGHT: (C)2003,JPO					
36.	Heat resistance, flexing resistance, abrasion resistance cable for a painting robot	JPH0523325	1991-09-05	TATSUTA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE*	77 %
(correction possession) PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: Without impairing flexibility, resistance thinner quality and Heat resistance and elasticity are improved. SOLUTION: First, in flexible conductor a, Zr0.01-0.05 weight %, Cr0.01-0.05 weight %, remainder substance It consists of Cu in the mark, to be superior in elasticity, in comparison with the pure copper electric conduction The copper alloy wire which does not have inferiority in characteristic is used. That flexible conductor a Poly- ether or polycarbonate [poriureta] [nerasutoma] and the poly- conversion vinylidene are designated as the base Fluorine elastomer and, at weight ratio 30/70-70/ Mixing to do to knead in the range of 30, in this building a bridge medicine 3-7PHR attachment Adding doing, the insulated core P which covered the resin composition a which becomes the twist combination [wa] The [se], providing cover layer 5 around that, it makes cover core 6. It is dense Cover core 6 in twist adjusting and around that thermoplastic poly- s With the resin composition which designates Telecom elastomer as subject cover 8 It provides.					
37.	Systems and methods for locating and/or characterizing intragastric devices	WO2015085011	2014-12-03	OBALON THERAPEUTICS* OVALON THERAPEUTICS	77 %
Devices and methods for treating obesity are provided. More particularly, intragastric devices and methods of fabricating, deploying, inflating, locating, tracking, monitoring, deflating, and retrieving the same are provided.					
					
38.	A reusable, selectively conductive, z-axis, elastomeric composite substrate	US5731073	1996-10-01	W L GORE & ASSOCIATES*	74 %
The invention relates to an open cell, porous, selectively conductive member containing an elastomer which member is reusable in use and preparation. The scaffold for the elastomer has conductive areas through conductive, z-axis pathways are provided which are electrically isolated from adjacent z-axis conductive pathways. The elastomer is non-adhesive and/or non-tacky and allows for temporary connection of electronic components.					
					
39.	Composition and method for forming electroactive polymer solution or coating comprising conjugated heteroaromatic polymer, electroactive polymer solution, objects comprising the electroactive coating, and solid electrolytic capacitor and m...	CN108504261	2018-02-26	POLYM TECHNOLOGY* POLYMER TECHNOLOGY	73 %
A composition for forming an electroactive coating is described, including an acid as a polymerization catalyst, at least one functional component, and at least one compound of formula (1) as a monomer: wherein X is selected from S, O, Se, Te, PR 2 and NR 2, Y is hydrogen (H) or a precursor of a good leaving group Y - whose conjugate acid (HY) has a pK a of less than 45, Z is hydrogen (H), silyl, or a good leaving group whose conjugate acid (HY) has a pK a of less than 45, b is 0, 1 or 2, each R 1 is a substituent, and the at least one compound of formula (1) includes at least one compound of formula (1) with H and Y%o H.					
					
40.	Coating compositions for master media for anhysteretic recording	EP0550351	1991-12-20	KODAK* PAKON	73 %
A coating composition is provided for master media for anhysteretic transfer of magnetically recorded information to a copy medium which comprises from about 59 to about 69% of a magnetic pigment, from about 2.95 to about 6.90% of an abrasive powder, from 0 to about 5.4% of a colloidal inorganic powder, from about 2.9 to about 4.5% of a wetting agent, from about 0.7 to about 3.1% of a lubricant, from about 14.1 to about 33.6% of a binder, at least 85% of which is a polyurethane and from 0.05 to about 15% of which is a polyisocyanate crosslinking agent. The composition is preferably disposed on a substrate backcoated with a composition containing from about 15 to about 25% of carbon black, from about 15 to about 25% of an inorganic filler, from about 0.5 to about 2% of an abrasive, from about 20 to about 30% of a vinyl copolymeric binder, from about 15 to about 25% of a polyurethane binder, from about 7.5 to about 17.5% of an NCO terminated crosslinking agent, from about 0.9 to about 2% of a lubricant, and from about 0.06 to about 0.6% of a coating aid. Master media for anhysteretic recording containing the coating composition of the invention and an anhysteretic duplicating system are also provided as are processes for preparing the coating compositions and master media and for anhysteretic duplication.					
					

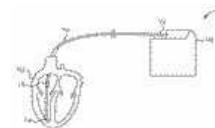
41.	Hardening mass containing urethane groups comprising silylated polymers and the use of same in sealants and adhesives, binding and/or surface modification agents	CA2713384	2009-08-19	EVONIK DEGUSSA* EVONIK GOLDSCHMIDT	72 %
Hardenable materials (I) containing urethane group-containing products (II) obtained by the reaction of (a) compound(s) with one or more isocyanate groups with (b) compound(s) with one or more alkoxyisilyl groups plus at least one hydroxyl group, optionally in presence of (c) catalyst(s), (d) other component(s) which react with the reaction products, especially compounds with functional groups with protic hydrogen, and (e) other component(s) which do not react with the products or the starting materials. Independent claims are included for (1) a method (M1) for bonding surfaces together by applying (I) to at least one of the surfaces or between both surfaces and then hardening the material (2) a method (M2) for sealing, bridging or filling surfaces, cracks or gaps by applying (I) and hardening the material (3) a method (M3) for the surface-modification of particles or sheet materials by adding crosslinking catalysts to (I), applying to the particles or surface (in the pure state or from a suitable solvent, or from emulsion) and then reacting with covalent or physical bonding. (From EP2289972 A1)					
42.	Flame-retardant resin composition and coated electrical wire	WO2009110230	2008-03-07	WINTech POLYMER*	71 %
Disclosed is a flame-retardant resin composition exhibiting high heat resistance and flame retardancy, while having excellent workability and excellent flexibility or toughness. The flame-retardant resin composition is particularly useful for coating electrical wires and the like. Specifically, the flame-retardant resin composition contains, per 100 parts by weight of (A) a polybutylene terephthalate resin, 25-150 parts by weight of (B) a thermoplastic polyester elastomer, 5-40 parts by weight of (C) at least one phosphinic acid having an average particle diameter of not more than 10 μm which is selected from phosphinates, diphosphinates and polymerized products of phosphinates or diphosphinates, 0.5-20 parts by weight of (D) an epoxy compound and 0.1-5 parts by weight of (E) an antioxidant. The antioxidant (E) contains a phenolic antioxidant (e-1) as an essential ingredient, while additionally containing at least one antioxidant selected from a phosphite antioxidant (e-2), a phosphonite antioxidant (e-3) and a thioether antioxidant (e-4).					
43.	Filament recoating apparatus and method	WO02072496	2001-03-13	3M*	70 %
A filament coating apparatus comprising a frame for releasably securing a filament (250), and a carriage mounted on the frame to oscillate between a first position and a second position. There is a first filament holding fixture mounted on the carriage and a second filament holding fixture also mounted on the carriage in axial alignment with the first filament holding fixture to secure a measured filament portion, preferably of an optical fiber, including a bare portion thereof, located inside a first boundary and a second boundary, between the first filament holding fixture and the second filament holding fixture. At least one spray head (322, 326) is attached to the frame at the first position with at least one radiation source (324, 328) attached to the frame at the second position. The measured filament portion moves between the spray head and the radiation source, during oscillation of the carriage between the first position and the second position to place the bare portion to receive a curable coating composition from the spray head, for application from the first boundary to the second boundary, and thereafter to cure the curable coating by exposure to radiation from the radiation source.					
44.	Resin composition for optical fiber coating, optical fiber using the same, and unit	JP2005139017	2003-11-05	DIC*	70 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resin composition for optical fiber coating, which is excellent in anti-tearing strength when being notched and in water-loss resistance. SOLUTION: A radical-polymerizable oligomer (A) contains a polymerizable oligomer A1 having an Mn of 600-1,600 obtained by reacting (1) an aliphatic polyol having an Mn of 50-600 and a chain structure, (2) a polyisocyanate having a cyclic structure, and (3) a compound having a hydroxy group and a radical-polymerizable unsaturated group, and a polymerizable oligomer A2 obtained by reacting (4) an aliphatic polyol having an Mn of 800-10,000 and a chain structure, (5) a polyisocyanate and (6) a compound having a hydroxy group and a polymerizable unsaturated group in the same molecule. A radical-polymerizable monomer (B) contains a polymerizable monomer (B1) having two or more polymerizable unsaturated bonds and an alicyclic structure. The resin composition for optical fiber coating contains the radical-polymerizable oligomer (A) and the radical-polymerizable monomer (B), and in the composition, the mass ratio of A1 to A is 20/80 to 80/20, and the content of urethane bond is 1.85-3.00 mol/kg. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIP					
45.	Expandable catheter having hydrophobic surface	EP0472413	1990-08-22	BECTON DICKINSON & COMPANY KENDALL MEDTRONIC SUPERIOR HEALTHCARE* SUPERIOR HEALTH CARE	70 %
A catheter of a thermoplastic elastomeric hydrophilic polyurethane is coated on at least the outside surface with a hydrophobic polymer and expands to a larger lumen size in about 3 to 15 minutes when contacted with an aqueous liquid. The hydrophilic polyurethane may be synthesized by one-shot bulk polymerization, and may be melt extruded into a base tubing and dip coated with the hydrophobic polymer, or the hydrophilic polyurethane and hydrophobic polymer may be coextruded. The catheter may have multiple lumens and may include an antithrombogenic agent, antiinfective agent and radiopaque agent.					
46.	Resin composition and multi-layer structures	WO03072653	2003-02-20	KURARAY*	69 %
A resin composition obtained by mixing 100 parts by mass of a modified ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (C) containing 0.3-40 mol% of a following structural unit (I), 5-900 parts by mass of an elastomer (J) having a functional group capable of reacting with the following crosslinking agent (K) and 0.05-30 parts by mass, based on 100 parts by mass of the elastomer (J), of a crosslinking agent (K) under melt condition and performing a dynamic crosslinking treatment: wherein R 1 , R 2 , R 3 and R 4 denote a hydrogen atom, an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alicyclic hydrocarbon group having 3-10 carbon atoms or an aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6-10 carbon atoms; R 1 , R 2 , R 3 and R 4 may be the same group or may differ; R 3 and R 4 may be combined together; and R 1 , R 2 , R 3 and R 4 may have a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group or a halogen atom.					
47.	Intragastric device	WO2010045482	2009-10-15	OBALON THERAPEUTICS*	69 %
An implant configured for ingestion by a patient. After the implant has been swallowed by the patient and is disposed within the target location, e.g. the patient's stomach, an inflation subcomponent causes the implant to expand from a compact delivery state to an expanded, volume-occupying, deployed state. In the deployed state the implant creates a sensation of satiety in the patient stomach and thereby aids in limiting food intake and obesity. After a predetermined time a deflation subcomponent is actuated and the implant reduces in size so as to allow it to pass through the remainder of the patient's digestive track. The device may further incorporate tracking and visualization subcomponents, as well as pharmaceutical delivery subcomponents. In a preferred embodiment, a swallowable, intragastric volume-occupying device is provided comprising a compacted balloon 445 having therein a silicone head 441 with radiopacity ring 442, a silicone septum 443, an inoculation spacer 444, an inner container 446, and outer container 447.					

48.	Improvements to textile yarns of polyamides	BE623763	1962-10-18	DU PONT DE NEMOURS*	68 %
A uniformly dyeable "jet-bulked" polyamide multifilament yarn containing 3% to 25% by weight of a poly(alkylene ether) of molecular weight at least about 1000 (e.g. a polyethylene glycol of molecular weight 6000 to 30,000) uniformly distributed throughout the filaments may be produced by mixing the polyether with the monomeric constituents of the polyamide prior to polymerization or, preferably, by melt blending the polyether with a preformed polyamide, and, in either case, melt spinning the blend and drawing and jet-bulking the filaments thus formed. "Jet-bulking" comprises passing a multi-filament yarn or a continuous filament bundle through a confined zone of turbulent steam or hot air, for example, the filament bundle or yarn may first be fed to a preheater at e.g. 140-160 DEG C., and then fed at a speed of e.g. 50 to 1200 yards per minute with an overfeed of e.g. 30% to 100% to a bulking jet the body of which may be maintained at a temperature of e.g. about 180 DEG to 300 DEG C., and steam may be introduced into the jet at a pressure of e.g. 40 to 260 p.s.i.g. Polyamide yarns, before bulking, dye uniformly with both premetallized and acid dyes, but variation in dye level is found when the yarns are first bulked and then dyed. Thus when the yarns issuing from the bulking jets are tufted into carpets and dyed with premetallized or acid dyes, a streaked appearance may be presented. The self-levelling disperse dyes hitherto used have poor lightfastness. In the example, a bulked 1040 denier yarn consisting of 95% of polyhexamethylene adipamide mixed with 5% of a polyethylene ether glycol of 20,000 mol. wt. is bulked with a steam bulking jet and after twisting is tufted into a loose pile carpet using a jute backing. The carpet is scoured at 180 DEG F. with 0.25% "Tide" detergent solution and dyed in a described manner with C.I. Acid Red 182 in the presence of surface active agents. ALSO: A uniformly dyeable "jet-bulked" polyamide multifilament yarn containing 3% to 25% by weight of a poly(alkylene ether) of molecular weight at least about 1,000 (e.g. a polyethylene glycol of molecular weight 6,000 to 30,000) uniformly distributed throughout the filaments may be produced by mixing the polyether with the monomeric constituents of the polyamide prior to polymerization or, preferably, by melt blending the polyether with a preformed polyamide, and, in either case, melt spinning the blend and drawing and jet-bulking the filaments thus formed "jet-bulking" comprises passing a multifilament yarn or a continuous filament bundle through a confined zone of turbulent steam or hot air, for example, the filament bundle or yarn may first be fed to a preheater at e.g., 140 DEG -160 DEG C., and then fed at a speed of, e.g., 50 to 1,200 yards per minute with an over-feed of, e.g. 30% to 100% to a bulking jet the body of which may be maintained at a temperature of, e.g., about 180 DEG to 300 DEG C. and steam may be introduced into the jet at a pressure of, e.g., 40 to 260 p.s.i.g. Polyamide yarns, before bulking, dye uniformly with both premetallized and acid dyes, but variation in dye level is found when the yarns are first bulked and then dyed. Thus when the yarns issuing from the bulking jets are tufted into carpets and dyed with premetallized or acid dyes, a streaked appearance may be presented. The self-levelling disperse dyes hitherto used have poor lightfastness. In the example, a bulked 1040 denier yarn consisting of 95% of polyhexamethylene adipamide mixed with 5% of polyethylene ether glycol of 20,000 mol. wt. is bulked with a steam bulking jet and after twisting is tufted into a loose pile carpet using a jute backing. The carpet is scoured 180 DEG F. with 0.25% "Tide" detergent solution and dyed in a described manner with C.I. Acid Red 182 in the presence of surface active agents. (From GB1016562 A)					
49.	Polytrimethylene ether ester amide and use thereof	WO200227788	2000-09-28	DU PONT DE NEMOURS INTEL*	68 %
Polytrimethylene ether ester amide and use thereof. 					
50.	Dialysis system comprising a display device	WO03099355	2003-05-15	BAXTER HEALTHCARE* BAXTER INTERNATIONAL* BAXTER Å HEALTH CARE Å SOCIETE Å ANONYM BAXTER HEALTHCARE	67 %
A dialysis system (10, 100) for a user to run a dialysis therapy over a therapy session is described. The system comprises: a display device (40) and a processor (34). The processor is operable with the display device (40) to: display a plurality of dialysis therapy set-up procedure screens; require an input by the user to proceed through the dialysis therapy set-up procedure screens; after a dialysis therapy set-up procedure is complete, display a plurality of dialysis treatment screens that graphically illustrate steps in the dialysis therapy and that do not require an input by the user to proceed through the dialysis treatment screens; and after the therapy session is complete, display a plurality of dialysis therapy disconnection screens and require an input by the user to proceed through the dialysis therapy disconnection screens. 					
51.	Telephone cable splices	EP0062992	1981-04-15	NORTEL NETWORKS*	67 %
A splice between ends of a pair of telecommunications cables is encapsulated in a thermoset foam. To encapsulate the splice it is positioned within a mold with the cables extending through apertures in the mold. At the apertures the cables are wrapped with an open cell foam material to block the cavity ends. Chemical reagents which undergo a foaming reaction, before solidifying, are then mixed, the mixture is deposited within the mold, and the mold closed. The mixture then foams to fill the mold with a closed cell foam which rapidly cures. The resulting joint is light, durable, waterproof and can be made re-enterable. 					
52.	Corona-resistant electrically insulating organic polymeric compositions	US3742084	1971-03-04	3M*	66 %
Organic, polymeric, electrically insulating compositions having high corona resistance comprising a base organic electrically insulating material and, in an amount equaling 1-10 percent of the weight of the base material, a silicone resin. A typical silicone resin is a hydrolyzate type of branched silicone resin prepared by condensation of mixed methyl and phenyl chlorosilanes.					
53.	Light reflecting device with symmetrically disposed light reflecting plates	FI900819	1989-07-31	KEI MORI;MORI GEI;MORI KEI;MORI TAKASHI	66 %
A light reflecting device capable of independently or synthetically using light rays delivered by at least two light-guide cables and of selectively changing the amount of light rays in accordance with the conditions of the object to be radiated, is described. The device has a pair of light-reflecting plates disposed symmetrically about the center axis and facing in opposite directions. Each of the plates are inclinably, rotatably and integrally mounted. Furthermore the device has a driving means for moving the pair of reflecting plates back and forth in the direction of their reflecting surfaces and a pair of mounting means for mounting the corresponding light sources for radiating parallel light rays toward the corresponding reflecting surfaces of the reflecting plates and along the reflecting plates' shifting axis. 					
54.	Flexible printed-wiring board	JP2005244139	2004-02-27	TOYOBO*	65 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible printed-wiring board having various kinds of improved performance. SOLUTION: In the flexible printed-wiring board with a base film layer, a conductive layer, an adhesive layer, and a cover film layer as essential components, a polyesterpolyurethane resin that is crosslinked to an adhesive layer by an epoxy resin is contained. The base film layer is preferably a polyamide resin. The cover film layer is preferably a polyimide resin. The flexible printed-wiring board for achieving high quality is provided even if a fine-pattern circuit is formed, by specifying the adhesive and adopting a specified layer configuration. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					
55.	Flexible printed-wiring board	JP2005244136	2004-02-27	TOYOBO*	65 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible printed-wiring board having various kinds of improved performance. SOLUTION: In the flexible printed-wiring board with a base film layer, a conductive layer, an adhesive layer, and a cover film layer as essential components, a polyesterpolyurethane resin that is crosslinked to an adhesive layer by an epoxy resin is provided. The base film layer is preferably a polyamide resin. The cover film layer is preferably a polyimide resin. The flexible printed-wiring board for achieving high quality is provided even if a fine-pattern circuit is formed, by specifying the adhesive and adopting a specified layer configuration. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					
56.	Flexible printed-wiring board	JP2005244135	2004-02-27	TOYOBO*	65 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible printed-wiring board having various kinds of improved performance. SOLUTION: In the flexible printed-wiring board with a base film layer, a conductive layer, an adhesive layer, and a cover film layer as essential components, a polyester polyurethane resin that is crosslinked to an adhesive layer by an epoxy resin is provided. The base film layer is preferably a polyamideimide resin, and the cover film layer is preferably a polyimide resin. The flexible printed-wiring board capable of achieving high quality even if a fine pattern circuit is formed is provided by specifying an adhesive and adopting a specified layer configuration. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					
57.	Flexible printed-wiring board	JP2005244134	2004-02-27	TOYOBO*	65 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible printed-wiring board having various kinds of improved performance. SOLUTION: In the flexible printed-wiring board with a base film layer, a conductive layer, an adhesive layer, and a cover film layer as essential components, a polyester polyurethane resin that is crosslinked to an adhesive layer by an epoxy resin is provided. The base film layer is preferably a polyamideimide resin, and the cover film layer is preferably a polyimide resin. The flexible printed-wiring board capable of achieving high quality even if a fine pattern circuit is formed is provided by specifying an adhesive and adopting a specified layer configuration. COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI					

58.	Machine sewing thread	WO200073553	2000-05-26	ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY* ASAHI KASEI ASAHI KASEI FIBERS	64 %
The present invention provides a sewing thread formed from poly(trimethylene terephthalate) multifilament yarns, the sewing thread being characterized in that the sewing thread shows a stress at a 5% elongation of a tensile elongation curve of from 0.4 to 1.2 cN/dtex and a stress at a 30% elongation of from 1.4 to 2.2 cN/dtex, a method of producing the same, and fabric sewn articles prepared using the same. The sewing thread of the present invention is a stretchable one that is excellent in sewing performance, and the seam prepared using the same has a good appearance and shows excellent stretchability. Moreover, the sewn articles thus obtained do not constrain the wearers, and give the wearers a significantly comfortable feel.					
59.	Phosphorus-modified epoxy resins, process for producing them and their use	DE4340834	1993-03-15	EXXON CHEMICAL HOECHST SIEMENS*	62 %
The present invention pertains to phosphorus-modified epoxy resins with an epoxy value of 0 to 1 mol/100 g, containing structural units that derive: (A) from polyepoxy compounds with at least two epoxy groups per molecule and (B) from pyrophosphonic and/or phosphonic acid half esters. The invention further concerns a process for producing these phosphorus-modified epoxy resins and their use in producing moldings, coatings and laminates.					
60.	Stable recoated fiber bragg grating	US20040062480	2002-09-26	3M*	60 %
A sprayable coating composition for a bare portion of an optical fiber that includes a refractive index grating having a characteristic wavelength response. A coating composition comprises a curable composition having a viscosity from 0.05Pa-sec to 0.30Pa-sec for spray application to cover the bare portion of the optical fiber, to protect the refractive index grating. A photoinitiator reacts with actinic radiation in the presence of oxygen to cure the curable composition covering the bare portion of the optical fiber. The characteristic wavelength response of the grating exhibits substantially linear variation between a lower limit of temperature and an upper limit of temperature when the curable composition has a glass transition temperature either above the upper limit of temperature or less than 30 DEG C above the lower limit of temperature.					
61.	Metallic body detecting apparatus	CN1080198	1993-04-28	ACE DENKEN* ACE ELECTRIC WORKS KABUSHIKI KAISHI ACE DENKEN	60 %
There is provided a pinball detecting apparatus capable of detecting pinballs at a board thereof and accurately picking up and detecting the hit pinballs to accurately count the number of hit pinballs. There are provided a hit pinball point storage medium for storing a plurality of detecting positions along a hit pinball guide rail on the board as hit pinball points, a hit pinball counter (300) for storing the number of hit pinballs, and a processor (30) for reading detected data on hit pinball points stored in the hit pinball point storage medium after the lapse of a predetermined stand-by time and counting up values in the hit pinball counter when values of the detected data have changed. <IMAGE> 					
62.	Chemical stripping apparatus and method	WO02073261	2001-03-13	3M*	59 %
A filament coating apparatus comprising a frame for releasably securing a filament, and a carriage mounted on the frame to oscillate between a first position and a second position. There is a first filament holding fixture mounted on the carriage and a second filament holding fixture also mounted on the carriage in axial alignment with the first filament holding fixture to secure a measured filament portion, preferably of an optical fiber, including a bare portion thereof, located inside a first boundary and a second boundary, between the first filament holding fixture and the second filament holding fixture. At least one spray head is attached to the frame at the first position with at least one radiation source attached to the frame at the second position. The measured filament portion moves between the spray head and the radiation source, during oscillation of the carriage between the first position and the second position to place the bare portion to receive a curable coating composition from the spray head, for application from the first boundary to the second boundary, and thereafter to cure the curable coating by exposure to radiation from the radiation source. 					
63.	Apparatus and method for filament tensioning	WO02073259	2001-03-13	3M PROXIMION FIBER SYSTEMS*	58 %
A filament coating apparatus comprising a frame for releasably securing a filament, and a carriage mounted on the frame to oscillate between a first position and a second position. There is a first filament holding fixture mounted on the carriage and a second filament holding fixture also mounted on the carriage in axial alignment with the first filament holding fixture to secure a measured filament portion, preferably of an optical fiber, including a bare portion thereof, located inside a first boundary and a second boundary, between the first filament holding fixture and the second filament holding fixture. At least one spray head is attached to the frame at the first position with at least one radiation source attached to the frame at the second position. The measured filament portion moves between the spray head and the radiation source, during oscillation of the carriage between the first position and the second position to place the bare portion to receive a curable coating composition from the spray head, for application from the first boundary to the second boundary, and thereafter to cure the curable coating by exposure to radiation from the radiation source. 					
64.	Refractive index grating manufacturing process	WO02073258	2001-03-13	3M PROXIMION FIBER SYSTEMS*	58 %
A filament coating apparatus comprising a frame for releasably securing a filament (20), and a carriage (354) mounted on the frame to oscillate between a first position and a second position. There is a first filament holding fixture mounted on the carriage and a second filament holding fixture also mounted on the carriage in axial alignment with the first filament holding fixture to secure a measured filament portion, preferably of an optical fiber, including a bare portion thereof, located inside a first boundary and a second boundary, between the first filament holding fixture and the second filament holding fixture. At least one spray head (322, 326) is attached to the frame at the first position with at least one radiation source (324, 328) attached to the frame at the second position. The measured filament portion moves between the spray head and the radiation source (324, 328), during oscillation of the carriage between the first position and the second position to place the bare portion to receive a curable coating composition from the spray head, for application from the first boundary to the second boundary, and thereafter to cure the curable coating by exposure to radiation from the radiation source. 					
65.	Crosslinkable thermoplastic polyurethane	WO2011091196	2011-01-21	LUBRIZOL ADVANCED MATERIALS*	58 %
The TPU of this invention contains unsaturation in its polymeric backbone. The unsaturation can be present in the soft segment or in the hard segment or in both the soft and hard segments of the TPU. The TPU can be molded like a thermoplastic, and can be subsequently crosslinked. In one embodiment, the TPUs of this invention are the reaction product (1) a hydroxyl terminated intermediate, (2) a polyisocyanate, (3) a saturated glycol chain extender, and (4) a glycol chain extender containing carbon-carbon double bonds. In another embodiment of this invention, the thermoplastic polyurethane which is crosslinkable by e-beam irradiation is comprised of the reaction product of (1) a saturated hydroxyl terminated intermediate, (2) an unsaturated hydroxyl terminated intermediate, wherein the unsaturated hydroxyl terminated intermediate contains carbon-carbon double bonds, (3) a polyisocyanate, and (4) a saturated glycol chain extender. 					
66.	Thermoplastic block copolymers consisting of polyalkyl(meth)acrylate and polyamide segments and the use thereof	DE10136286	2001-07-25	AMS CHEMIE SWITZERLAND SE 7 1 3 3 DUMAT AMS REICH NAUER STRASSÄ@ EMS CHEMIE*	58 %
The invention relates to novel thermoplastic block copolymers that can be produced by condensation polymerisation and consist of poly(meth)acrylate and polyamide segments, to their production and to the use thereof. The inventive copolymers exhibit a unique combination of the characteristics of poly(meth)acrylates (PMMA) and polyamides, can be used as modifying agents both in polyamides and in poly(meth)acrylates, act as compatibility promoters in blends or are tailor-made adhesion promoters in multilayer systems, such as e.g. multilayer polymer pipes. 					

67.	Polyisobutylene urethane, urea and urethane/urea copolymers and medical leads containing the same	US20110054581	2010-05-21	CARDIAC PACEMAKERS*	58 %
-----	---	---------------	------------	---------------------	------

The present invention provides medical devices that contain polyisobutylene urethane copolymers, polyisobutylene urea copolymers and polyisobutylene urethane/urea copolymers. More particularly, the present invention provides medical leads that contain such copolymers.



68.	Highly filled ethylene/vinyl ester copolymers	US20050038158	2004-06-23	DU PONT DE NEMOURS*	56 %
-----	---	---------------	------------	---------------------	------

Disclosed are filled and plasticized blends of ethylene/vinyl ester copolymers modified with organic acids, consisting essentially of (a) from about 1 to about 15% by weight of at least one ethylene/vinyl ester copolymer; (b) from about 1 to 5 percent by weight of at least one plasticizer selected from the group consisting of processing oils, epoxidized oils, polyesters, polyethers, and **polyether** esters; (c) from about 80 to about 90% by weight of filler; (d) from about 0.05 to about 5% by weight of at least one organic acid or acid derivative selected from the group consisting of dimer and trimer acids having from 36 to 60 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof; and optionally (e) from 0 to about 5% by weight of tackifier; wherein all weight percents are based on the total weight of components (a) through (e). Also disclosed are sound management sheets that comprise these compositions. Also disclosed are carpets, especially automotive carpets, having backside **coatings** comprising these compositions.

69.	Dispersion for applying a metal layer	WO2009150116	2009-05-25	BASF*	53 %
-----	--	--------------	------------	-------	------

The invention relates to a dispersion for applying a metal **layer** to an electrically non-conductive substrate, said dispersion containing an organic binder component, a metal component and a solvent component. The invention further relates to methods for producing said dispersion, to methods for producing an optionally structured metal **layer** using said dispersion and to the substrate surfaces obtained in said manner and the use thereof.

Vinnol®

70.	Laminate comprising a polyurethane layer	CA2152209	1994-07-01	KURARAY*	49 %
-----	---	-----------	------------	----------	------

A laminate comprising a **layer** formed by melt molding a thermoplastic polyurethane and a fibrous base **layer**, a film or sheet melt molded from the thermoplastic polyurethane, and a thermoplastic polyurethane composition comprising the thermoplastic polyurethane and tin compound in an amount of 0.3 to 15 ppm (in terms of tin atom) based on the thermoplastic polyurethane; the thermoplastic polyurethane being a thermoplastic polyurethane obtained from a polymeric diol (a) having a number average molecular weight of 1,500 to 4,000, an organic diisocyanate (b) and a chain extender (c) and having an inherent viscosity of at least 0.9 d/g and a retention of long-chain hard segments when heat melted of at least 80%, the polymeric diol (a) having a crystallization enthalpy (DELTA H) of not more than 70 J/g and having low molecular diol units comprising at least 30 mole % of 1,9-nonanediol units. These articles are excellent in resistance to abrasion melting and abrasion and resistance to bleed/whitening and also good in tensile strength and like mechanical properties, durability and cold resistance, as well as softness and flexibility, so that they can be used for leather-like products and other various purposes.

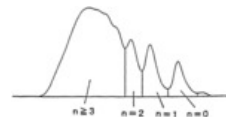
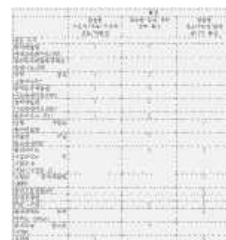


FIGURE 1

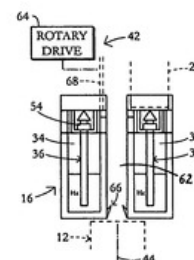
71.	Intragastric device	WO2012099610	2011-01-21	OBALON THERAPEUTICAS OBALON THERAPEUTICS*	48 %
-----	---------------------	--------------	------------	--	------

Devices and methods for treating obesity are provided. More particularly, intragastric devices and methods of fabricating, deploying, inflating, monitoring, and retrieving the same are provided.



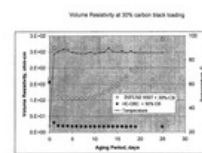
72.	Humectant and dispersant, production and use thereof	WO2009089007	2008-02-22	BEEPSILON CAR HEMY GAZELLEFT MIT BESCHLEUTTER HUFFTUNG BYK CHEMIE* UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION	48 %
-----	--	--------------	------------	--	------

The invention relates to addition compounds and the salts thereof and is characterised in that the addition compounds can be obtained by reacting (a) one or more polyisocyanates comprising at least two isocyanate groups per molecule with (b) one or more compounds of formula Y-(XH)_n and (c) one or more compounds from the group consisting of (c1) compounds M-Q, (c2) a blocking agent for isocyanate groups, and (c3) optionally compounds of general formula Z-Q. In addition the invention relates to the production of addition compounds and to the use thereof as dispersants, humectants and dispersion stabilisers, as well as to solids that are **coated** with the addition compounds.



73.	Electrically conductive, mesophase-separated olefin multiblock copolymer compositions	WO2011159447	2011-05-26	DOW CHEMICAL* DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES*	47 %
-----	---	--------------	------------	---	------

Free radically crosslinked, electrically conductive compositions exhibiting a highly stable volume resistivity comprise an olefin multiblock copolymer (OBC) having a high, e.g., greater than 20 mole percent comonomer content, e.g., butylene or octene, and carbon black. These compositions exhibit a highly stable volume resistivity relative to a composition similar in essentially all aspects save that the high comonomer OBC is replaced with a low comonomer OBC of similar density and melt index.

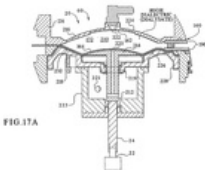
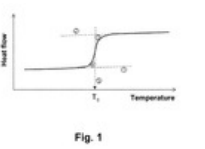
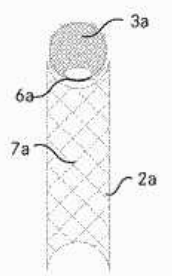


74.	Photocurable water-proofing agent and wire harness	JP2015205943	2014-04-17	AUTONETWORKS TECHNOLOGIES* KYUSHU UNIVERSITY* SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES* SUMITOMO WIRING SYSTEMS*	45 %
-----	--	--------------	------------	---	------

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a photocurable water-proofing agent capable of forming a hardened product which keeps high sealing performance even in a low-temperature environment of -50°C and a high-temperature environment of 120°C.SOLUTION: A photocurable water-proofing agent comprises (A) a di(meth)acrylate, (B) a tri-functional or higher polyfunctional thiol compound, (C) a (meth)acrylate other than (A) and (D) a photopolymerization initiator. (A) is a urethane di(meth)acrylate consisting of a **polyether** urethane, which is a urethane compound having a **polyether** chain, having (meth)acrylate groups at both ends of the **polyether** urethane and has alkyl side chains branched from the **polyether** chain, and the ratio (b/a) of the total number b of thiol groups to the total number 'a' of (meth)acryloyl groups is 3/100 to 20/100.



75.	Polyurethane/polyolefin blends with improved strain and scratch whitening performance	WO2011159435	2011-05-24	DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS & PLASTICS UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS & PLASTICS TECHNOLOGY*	45 %
A composition, preferably a halogen-free, flame retardant composition, comprising in weight percent based on the weight of the composition: A. 1 to 90% TPU polymer, B. 1 to 90% polyolefin polymer, preferably a polar polyolefin polymer, C. 1 to 60% phosphorus-based, intumescent flame retardant, D. 0.5 to 25% liquid phosphate modifier, e.g., bis-phenol-A-polyphosphate, and E. Optional additives and/or fillers. The compositions exhibit excellent strain and scratch whitening performance in combination with excellent burn performance, good flexibility and tensile properties, and good fabrication extrusion characteristics including improved surface smoothness.					
76.	Stamped precision lightguide interconnect centering element.	CA2027476	1990-10-11	3M*	44 %
Elements for making butt splices, in optical fibers, formed of a permanently deformable material, e.g. metal or polymeric material, can be formed to define three surfaces 78, 79, and 86 for contacting the fibers to be spliced. The surfaces are formed between two legs 74 and 75 of an element such that when the legs are closed onto the fibers, the surfaces center the fibers by embedding the fibers into the surfaces and afford a resilient spring compression reserve force on the aligned fibers to maintain them in contact and clamp the fibers in the element.					
77.	Flame-retardant resin composition	EP1935944	2006-12-21	WINTech POLYMER*	44 %
A flame-retardant resin composition comprises 25 to 150 parts by weight of (B) a thermoplastic polyester elastomer, 5 to 40 parts by weight of (C) a phosphinic acid compound comprising a salt of at least one member selected from the group consisting of a phosphinic acid, a diphosphinic acid, and a polymerized product thereof, and 0.5 to 20 parts by weight of (D) an epoxy compound, relative to 100 parts by weight of (A) a polybutylene terephthalate-series resin. Such a flame-retardant resin composition is useful for various molded products and for covering the surface of an electric wire, or the like. The present invention provides a halogen-free flame-retardant resin composition which has a high heat resistance and a high flame retardancy and is excellent in hydrolysis resistance, abrasion resistance, and moldability (e.g., extrusion properties).					
78.	Light-solidified resin and dispersing agent using same	CN102199273	2010-03-25	ADEKA*	44 %
The invention provides a dispersing agent which has the advantages of high dispersibility as well as high light-solidification property and high adhesion on a base material during film coating. In the dispersing agent, a light-solidified resin is used, and the light-solidified resin is obtained by the method as follows: adding a diisocyanate compound (A) into a compound (B) which has one or two hydroxyl groups in the same molecular and has a number-average molecular weight of 300-5000 and a compound (C) which has two hydroxyl groups and two ethylenic bond type unsaturated groups in the same molecular; and then carrying out Michael addition in a compound (D) which has active hydrogen and tert-amino in the same molecular.					
79.	Electrical insulating material and method for fixing formed article	JP2002275360	2001-03-16	TOYOBO*	43 %
An electrical insulating material comprising 100 parts by wt of a thermoplastic polyester elastomer (A) and 1 to 30 parts by wt of a rubbery polymer (B). The material can be used as a formed article, for example, an electrical insulating cover such as a wiring cover, and has the same characteristics as those comprising a conventional thermoplastic polyester elastomer, and also retains good electrical insulating properties even under a circumstance wherein it is exposed to moisture. A method for fixing a formed article comprising a material containing a polyester resin, wherein the formed article is fixed using a fixing member which has a Zn content of 1 wt % or less and/or a Pb content of 0.03 wt % or less at a portion contacting with the formed article. The method allows the deterioration of the formed article at a portion contacting with the fixing member to be suppressed within a slight degree so as not to cause a practical problem.					
80.	Ultrasonic systems and methods for locating and/or characterizing intragastric devices	US20160100970	2015-10-07	OBALON THERAPEUTICS*	42 %
Devices and methods for treating obesity are provided. More particularly, intragastric devices and methods of fabricating, deploying, inflating, locating, tracking, monitoring, deflating, and retrieving the same are provided.					
81.	Point of care heparin determination system	WO2005116623	2005-05-11	MEDTRONIC*	41 %
Methods and devices for point of care determination of heparin concentration in blood. Cartridges (54) including protamine ion sensitive electrodes (ISEs) (62) and reference electrodes (64) and systems for automatically determining heparin concentration in the cartridges are provided. Some systems add blood to a protamine bolus sufficient to bind all heparin, leaving excess protamine. The excess protamine concentration can be determined by measuring the initial slope of the electrode potential rate of change, and comparing the slope to known protamine concentration slope values. In some cartridges, an oscillating pressure source moves the blood-protamine mixture back and forth across the protamine ISE. Some systems also use a second blood sample having the heparin removed or degraded to create a blank reference sample. Protamine ISEs can include polyurethane polymer, DNNS ionophore, and NPOE plasticizer. The polyurethane may include hard segments and soft segments, where both hard and soft segments may include cyclic and straight chain aliphatic moieties having essentially no ester or ether groups. Some hard segments may include methylene diphenyl groups. Some reference electrodes have the same polymer, plasticizer, and ionophore as the measurement electrode, but with a different concentration of ionophore.					
82.	Polyisobutylene urethane, urea and urethane/urea copolymers and medical devices containing the same	WO2009158609	2009-06-26	CARDIAC PACEMAKERS*	41 %
The present invention pertains to polyisobutylene urethane, urea and urethane/urea copolymers, to methods of making such copolymers and to medical devices that contain such polymers. According to certain aspects of the invention, polyisobutylene urethane, urea and urethane/urea copolymers are provided, which comprise a polyisobutylene segment, an additional polymeric segment that is not a polyisobutylene segment, and a segment comprising a residue of a diisocyanate. According to other aspects of the invention, polyisobutylene urethane, urea and urethane/urea copolymers are provided, which comprise a polyisobutylene segment and end groups that comprise alkyl-, alkenyl- or alkynyl-chain-containing end groups.					
83.	Developing roller, electrophotographic processing cartridge, and electrophotographic image forming apparatus	JP2012103581	2010-11-12	CANON*	40 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a developing roller capable of restraining occurrence of binding even when images are output at a high speed for a long period of time and capable of restraining initial fixing of toner and fusion of toner when image output is carried out repeatedly at a low temperature and a low humidity. SOLUTION: In the developing roller having a shaft core body and at least one resin layer provided around the shaft core body, the outermost layer of the developing roller contains a polyurethane resin (A) as a binding resin for forming a continuous layer and polyurethane resin particles (B) dispersed in the polyurethane resin (A). If the loss tangents (tanδ) of the polyurethane resin (A) and polyurethane resin particles (B), obtained at a measurement temperature T(-20°C to 40°C) and at a frequency of 10 Hz are defined as tanδ(A) and tanδ(B) respectively, the developing roller satisfies the following expressions: (1) 0.40≤tanδ(B)≤1.10 and (2) 0.30≤tanδ(B)-tanδ(A)≤0.70.					

92.	Automated dialysis system	WO03099353	2003-05-15	BAXTER HEALTHCARE* BAXTER INTERNATIONAL* BAXTER A· HEALTH CARE A· SOCIETE A· ANONYM BAXTER A· HEALTH CARE A· SOCIETE A· ANONYM BAXTER HEALTHCARE	36 %
A peritoneal dialysis system comprising a housing, a stepper motor housed by the housing, a pump head in operable communication with the stepper motor, a disposable unit operable with the housing and an encoder operably coupled to the stepper motor. The disposable unit includes a membrane operable with the pump head and wherein the housing and the disposable unit are configured to allow a negative pressure to be applied to the pump head and the membrane. The stepper motor is configured to move the pump head towards and away from the disposable unit. The encoder is operable with a position detection apparatus located to detect a position of the pump head relative to a reference position.					
					
93.	Water-tight electric cable	US4308416	1980-12-17	RHEOX*	35 %
Insulated electrical devices protected against entry and migration of water, said electrical devices containing solid water-swellaable, water-insoluble polymers prepared by crosslinking an olefinically-unsaturated carboxylic acid with an alkyl acrylate.					
					
94.	Products comprising at least one synthetic-rubber pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising bio-based adhesive resins and production process for these	DE102013205673	2013-03-28	TESA*	34 %
The invention relates to a pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising at least one synthetic rubber based on at least one vinylaromatic (A) and on at least one diene (B) and comprising block copolymers or else mixtures of these with a structure A-B-A and/or (A-B) n and derivatives thereof, where n is an integer which is at least 2, A is a polymer block comprising at least one vinylaromatic and B is a polymer block comprising at least one diene, and the proportion of the synthetic rubbers in the entire composition of the pressure-sensitive adhesive is at most 45% by weight, at least one bio-based adhesive resin and/or adhesive-resin mixture based to an extent of at least 85% by weight on renewable raw materials and having a softening point of at least 80°C and at most 110°C and making up a proportion of at least 35% by weight to at most 64% by weight of the entire composition of the pressure-sensitive adhesive, and at least one bio-based soft resin and/or soft-resin mixture based to an extent of at least 85% by weight on renewable raw materials and making up a proportion of at least 1% by weight to at most 25% by weight of the entire composition of the pressure-sensitive adhesive, where the entire pressure-sensitive adhesive without solvent corresponds to 100% by weight.					
					
95.	Flame-retardant resin composition	JP2006152122	2004-11-29	WINTech POLYMER*	34 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a non-halogen-based flame-retardant resin composition having high heat resistance and flame retardancy and excellent in hydrolytic resistance, abrasion resistance, and moldability (such as extrudability). SOLUTION: This flame-retardant resin composition is composed of (A) a polybutylene terephthalate (PBT)-based resin (such as a PBT-based resin having intrinsic viscosity of 0.8-1.3), (B) a thermoplastic polyester elastomer, (C) a phosphazene compound, (D) an epoxy compound, and (E) a polyorganosiloxane. The resin composition preferably contains the polyester elastomer (B), the phosphazene compound (C), the epoxy compound (D), and the polyorganosiloxane (E) in amounts of 25-150 pts.wt., 5-40 pts.wt., 0.5-20 pts.wt., and 0.1-10 pts.wt., respectively, based on 100 pts.wt. of the PBT-based resin (A). The resin composition is useful for covering an electric wire, etc. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
96.	Traction member having traction control	US20130037353	2011-08-09	BRUGG DRAHTSEIL*	32 %
A traction member for use with driving pulleys, consisting of one or more load-bearing elements and a plastics part which is arranged between the load-bearing elements and a force-transmission surface of the traction member. The overall friction value results from the fact that the force-transmission surface, which comes into contact with the driving pulley, has at least two regions, and that these regions are formed from different materials A and B having different coefficients of friction. The regions are in the form of strips in the longitudinal direction of the traction member. The carrier material A is softer and has a higher coefficient of friction and the further materials B1, B2, B3 etc. are each harder and each have a lower coefficient of friction. Preferably, the materials A, B1, B2, B3 etc. are applied in one work step by extrusion.					
					
97.	Polymer materials containing dispersed carbon nanotubes	WO2006106214	2005-03-31	ARKEMA* CNRS - CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE*	32 %
The invention relates to a polymer material comprising 99-20 parts by weight polymer(s), 0.1-80 parts by weight carbon nanotubes, 0.05- 80 parts by weight at least one type of dispersant selected from A-B-C, B-C and/or C-B-C block copolymers, wherein each block is bonded to the other by means of a covalent bond. C is a chemical and/or physical interaction with the polymer material and in preferably is miscible therewith, B is not miscible with the polymer material and with the block B and the glass transition temperature thereof Tg is less than the polymer material use temperature, A is not miscible with the polymer material and with the blocks B and C and the Tg or the fusion temperature thereof Tf is greater than the Tg of B.					
					
98.	Thermoplastic adhesive composition and laminate using the same	JP2006083263	2004-09-15	TOYOBO*	30 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a thermoplastic adhesive composition that has excellent adhesiveness to a plastic film and a metal, excellent hydrolytic resistance and film forming properties. SOLUTION: The thermoplastic adhesive composition comprises (A) a crystalline polyester and (B) a compound having -N- structure and satisfies that (a) (A) the crystalline polyester has 60-150°C melting point and -100 to 30°C glass transition temperature, (b) the amount of (B) the compound having -N- structure is 0.05-10 parts wt. based on 100 parts wt. of (A) the crystalline polyester, (c) the thermoplastic adhesive composition has <30 equivalents/ton acid value and (d) the ratio of (reduced viscosity of the thermoplastic adhesive composition)/(reduced viscosity of (A) the crystalline polyester) is 1.01-1.05. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
99.	Adhesive composition and laminated body using the same	JP2006057043	2004-08-23	TOYOBO*	29 %
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an adhesive composition that has excellent adhesion to plastic film and metal and shows excellent extrusion film-forming properties. SOLUTION: The adhesive composition comprises (A) a crystallin polyester having a melting point of 200°C or lower, (B) a thermoplastic resin, and (C) polytetrafluoroethylene and satisfies all of (a) to (c): (a) the amount of (B) the thermoplastic resin is 0.5 to 110 pts.wt., when (A) the crystalline polymer melting at 200°C or lower is used, based on 100 pts.wt.; (b) the amount of (C) the polytetrafluoroethylene is 0.0001 to 10 pts.wt., when (A) the crystalline polymer melting at 200°C or lower is used, based on 100 pts.wt.; (c) the adhesive composition has a melt-viscosity of from 500 dPa s to 50,000 dPa s at 200°C under a shear rate of 50 s<sup>-1</sup> or more. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
100.	Peptide nucleic acid conjugates	WO9611205	1995-10-06	ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS*	29 %
A novel class of peptide nucleic acids are described which include a conjugate attached thereto. The peptide nucleic acids generally comprise ligands such as naturally occurring DNA bases attached to a peptide backbone through a suitable linker.					
