

10 Documents

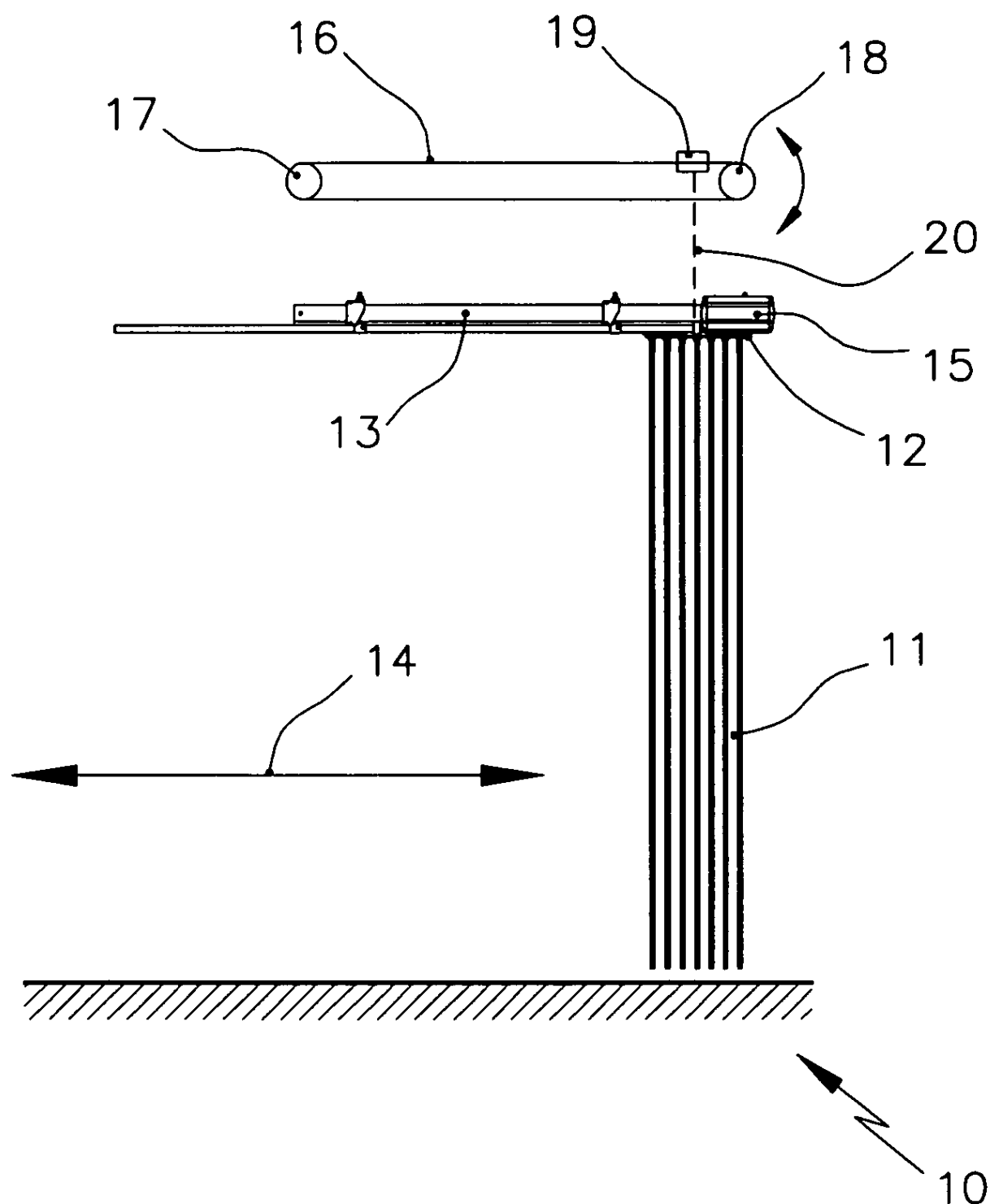
Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
DE102009022409 A1	Lamella curtain for use as limitation between halls in manufacturing plant for preventing spread of smoke and dust, has lamellas fastened at lazy tongs that comprise fastening units provided at shear members for hanging lamellas	EASY HANG
EP-500848 A1	Device for handling healds or drop wires in a warp thread insertion machine	STAEUBLI
EP1518036 A1	Device with shutter winding about a drum	ENTREMATIc BELGIUM
GB200526669 D0	Rail bound vehicle and traffic,mainly as toys	WAGNER WOLFGANG
EP--98305 A1	Panel shutter device	SANWA SHUTTER
CH-292044 A	Krawattennähmaschine.	AMANDA CHRISTENSEN AKTIEBOLAG
IN2006KO00644 A	A method and a device for the rail traffic on multiply,parallel guide-ways also as toys	DR MEDICAL WOLFGANG WAGNER
EP1379401 A1	Slat roof for vehicles	CTS FAHRZEUG DACHSYSTEME
GB9525091 D0	A method and device for diagnosis and injection	WAGNER WOLFGANG
US20070107620 A1	Method and a device for the rail traffic on multiply, parallel guide-ways also as toys	WAGNER WOLFGANG

Family 1/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(DE102009022409)

Lamella curtain for use as limitation between halls in manufacturing plant for preventing spread of smoke and dust, has **lamellas** fastened at lazy tongs that comprise fastening units provided at shear members for hanging **lamellas**

Images**Publication numbers with kind code & date**

[DE102009022409](#) A1 2011-03-31 DE102009022409

**Abstract**

(DE102009022409)

The curtain (10) has lazy tongs (12), and multiple **lamellas** (11) fastened at the lazy tongs in a toolless manner. The lazy tongs comprise hook-like fastening units provided at shear members for hanging the **lamellas**. A drive (15) is coupled in a region at center of the lazy tongs relative to a longitudinal extension, where the lazy tongs are movable in opposite directions. The drive is designed as electrical, hydraulic or pneumatic drive. The fastening units of half of the members

point in a direction, where the fastening units of another half of the members point in an opposite direction.

(From DE102009022409 A1)

Inventors

EASY HANG GMBH

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

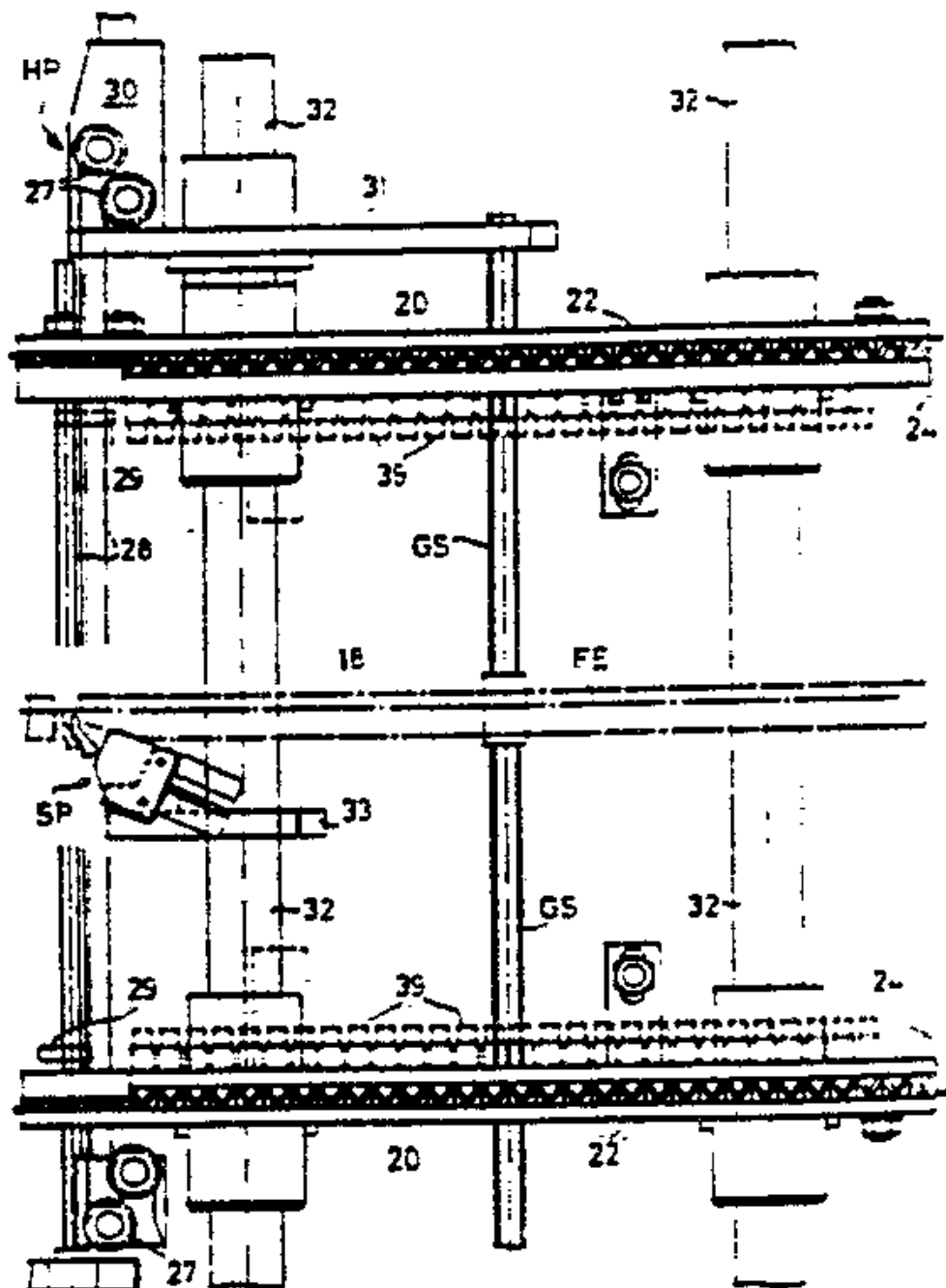
EASY HANG

Family 2/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-500848)

Device for handling healds or drop wires in a warp thread insertion machine

Images

JP3213813	B2	2001-10-02	JP3213813				
KR100202752	B1	1999-06-15	KR100202752				
RU2072010	C1	1997-01-20	RU2072010				
SU2072010	C1	1997-01-20	SU2072010				
CZ281474	B6	1996-10-16	CZ-281474				
ES2084177	T3	1996-05-01	ES2084177				
DE59107583	D1	1996-04-25	DE59107583				
AT135760	T	1996-04-15	ATE135760				
EP0500848	B1	1996-03-20	EP-500848				
AU646496	B2	1994-02-24	AU-646496				
US5287605	A	1994-02-22	US5287605				
PT98983	A	1993-11-30	PT--98983				
CH682577	A5	1993-10-15	CH-682577				
TR25531	A	1993-05-01	TR--25531				
JPH05502072	A	1993-04-15	JP05502072				
KR19927003897	A	1992-12-18	KR19927003897				
EP0500848	A1	1992-09-02	EP-500848				
AU8411091	A	1992-04-15	AU9184110				
WO92/05303	A1	1992-04-02	WO9205303				
CA2066209	A1	1992-03-18	CA2066209				
CS283791	A3	1992-03-18	CS9102837				

Abstract

(EP0500848)

The device is for handling the healds or drop wires from their separation from a stack followed by the insertion of the warp threads to the transfer to carriers designed for setting in a weaving machine and comprises holding means (22, 24) to take the separated healds or drop wires and transport them by positive engagement to an insertion and a transfer station, positioning means (HP, SP) arranged in the region of the insertion station and transfer means (39) arranged in the region of the transfer station to transfer the healds or drop wires having an inserted warp thread to the holding component. Thus only one kind of handling device is needed for handling the healds or drop wires from their separation from a stack to their transfer to carriers. This in turn means a substantial reduction in potential sources of error and thus the time between breakdowns. In addition, only two interfaces, one to the separation station and one to the transfer station for the holders, are needed.

Inventors

BADERTSCHER MARKUS

EGLSEER HERMANN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

STAEUBLI

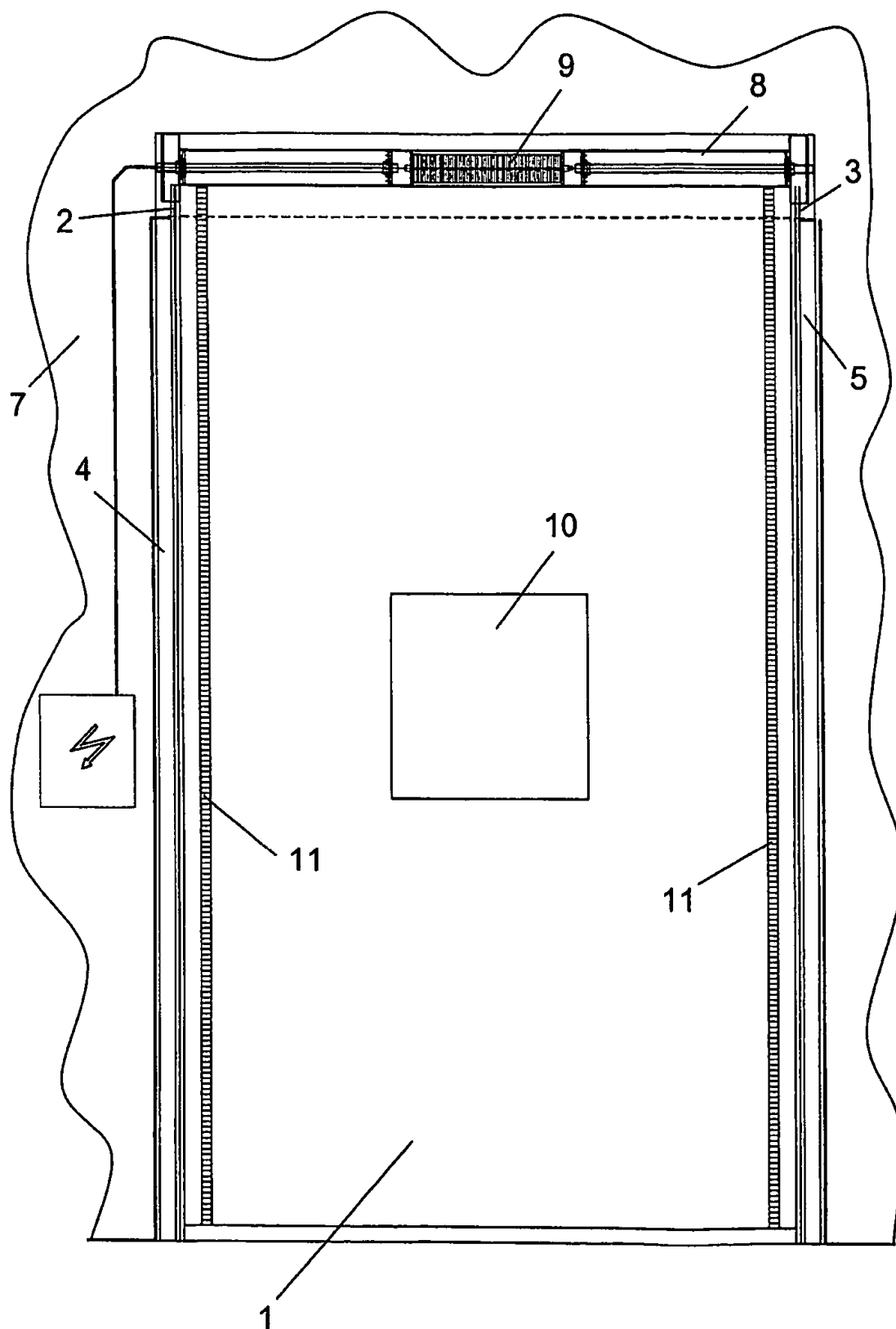
Family 3/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1518036)

Device with shutter winding about a drum

Images



ES2593004	T3	2016-12-05	ES2593004
DK1518036	T3	2016-11-07	DK1518036T
PT1518036	T	2016-10-04	PT1518036T
EP1518036	B1	2016-07-27	EP1518036
BR0305067	B1	2012-10-02	BR200305067
PL212432	B1	2012-09-28	PL-212432
KR101059049	B1	2011-08-24	KR101059049



JP4806186	B2	2011-08-19	JP4806186				
JP2011144630	A	2011-07-28	JP2011144630				
CA2487812	C	2011-01-11	CA2487812				
VN0007972	B	2009-10-26	VN---7972B				
CN100449106	C	2009-01-07	CN100449106C				
AU2003242062	B2	2008-10-02	AU2003242062				
RU2326225	C2	2008-06-10	RU2326225				
UA82844	C2	2008-05-26	UA--82844				
US7275581	B2	2007-10-02	US7275581				
NZ536843	A	2007-09-28	NZ-536843				
ZA200409818	B	2006-07-26	ZA200409818				
BE1016275	A3	2006-07-04	BE1016275				
US20060037718	A1	2006-02-23	US20060037718				
IL165733	A	2006-01-15	IL-165733				
RU2005100506	A	2005-11-10	RU2005100506				
JP2005529262	A	2005-09-29	JP2005529262				
CN1659356	A	2005-08-24	CN1659356				
PL373138	A1	2005-08-22	PL2003373138				
EP1518036	A1	2005-03-30	EP1518036				
MXPA04012385	A	2005-02-25	MX2004PA012385				
KR20050010852	A	2005-01-28	KR20050010852				
BR0305067	A	2004-11-09	BR200305067				
NO20040628	A	2004-03-25	NO200400628				
NO20040628	L	2004-03-25	NO20040628				
AU2003242062	A1	2003-12-31	AU2003242062				
CA2487812	A1	2003-12-24	CA2487812				
WO03/106801	A1	2003-12-24	WO2003106801				

Abstract

(EP1518036)

The invention concerns a device with a shutter co-operating with driving means for moving the shutter (1) between an opening position and a closing position, said shutter (1) being guided by a guide path (4, 5) and being designed for closing an aperture (6) or any other opening, said device comprising a drum (8) about which the shutter is wound in the latter's opening position forming a roll (31) consisting of coils formed by several layers of the shutter (1), and from which the shutter (1) can be unwound to its closing position, wherein confinement means are provided for preventing the coils from forming creases when the shutter is being moved (1) towards its closing position and/or from sliding relative to one another.

Inventors

COENRAETS BENOÎT

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

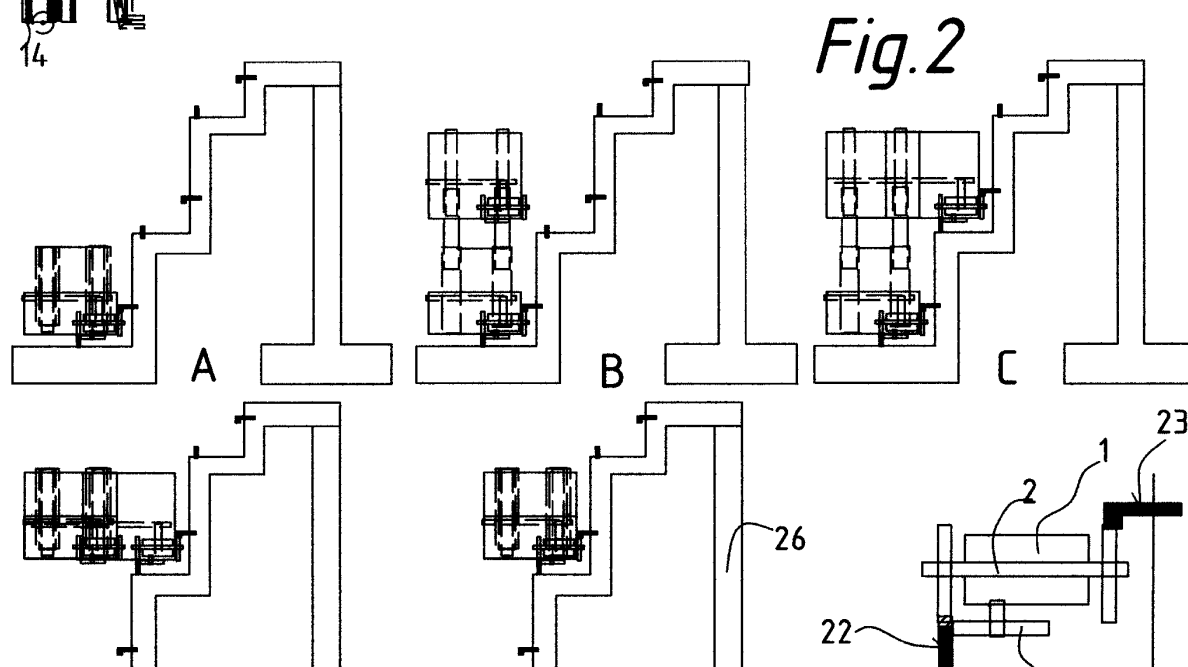
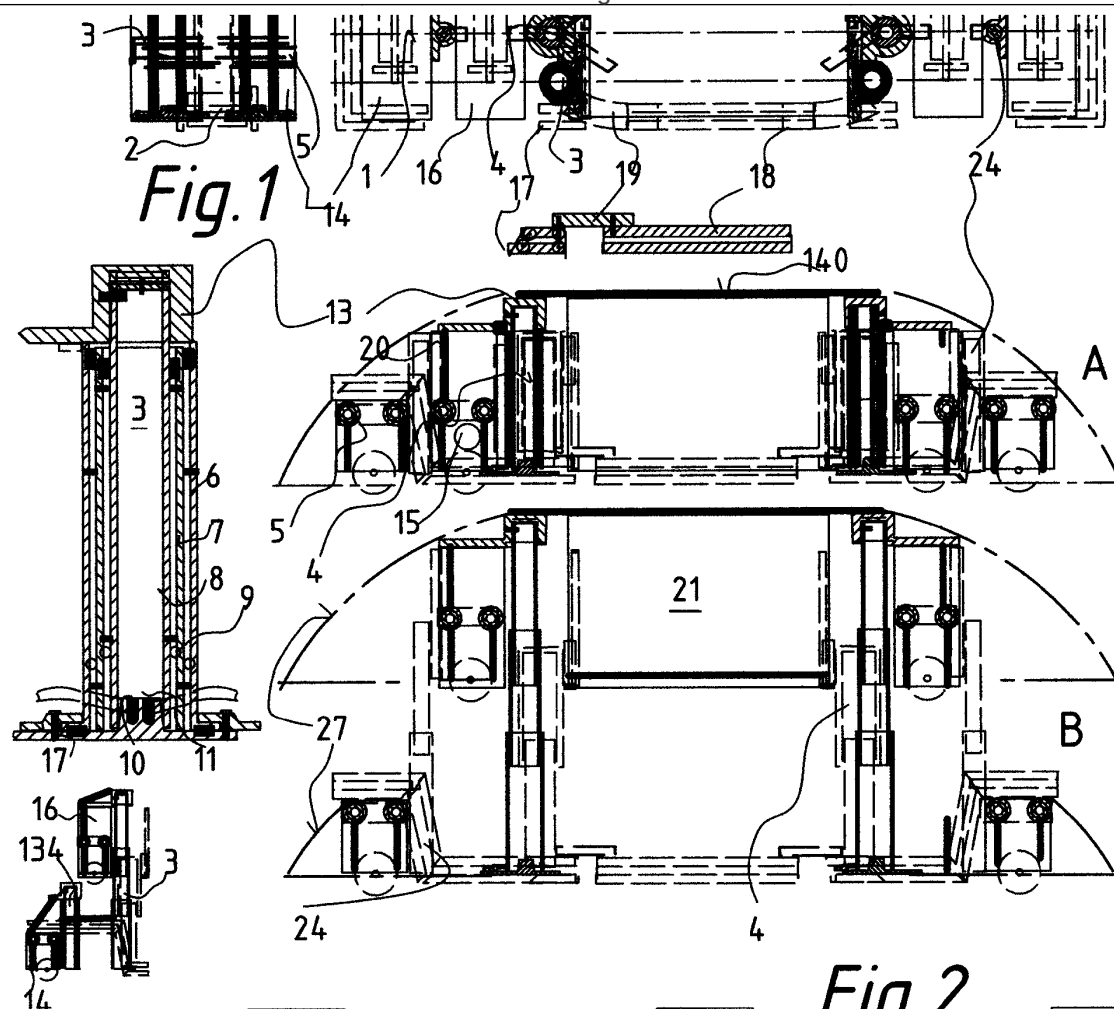
ENTREMATIC BELGIUM

Family 4/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(GB200526669)

Rail bound vehicle and traffic,mainly as toys**Images**



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CA2557554

A1 2007-06-14

CA2557554

GB0526669

D0 2006-02-15

GB200526669



Abstract

(GB0526669)

A Method and a device for a **rail** traffic on parallel guide-way and also as toys which are effected and consist by a vehicle with wheels or linear **motor** sleds which, by means of transport member preferably from a kind of hydraulics (at toys by springs or folded bellows), is able to be lifted from one guide-way across to another neighbouring one without railway switch, whereby the guide-ways preferably are stepped arranged on carrier pillars. An individual **rail** traffic is rendered possible by the one which is not bound by general stops, because the vehicle is able to halt on the lowest gauge even on a

guide--way-free pavement. The average velocity of the vehicle is increased with each **rail** step. The number of the lanes can be largely augmented because the vehicles are also able to run overhanging and partially overlapping and because the narrow gauge is chosen. For the freight traffic, a vehicle is able to use multiply guide-ways, whereby the wheels are held perpendicularly up to the rails during the gradual lowering of the guide-way up to a single guide-way plane. An automation could be caused with automatic distance control between the vehicles, the accident hazard could be lowered though the acceleration of the traffic, but by the avoiding of cross roads combined with an avoiding of exhaust-gas because of the electrification. Biotops could be increased. The transition from the road traffic of today would be possible nearly frictionless. It is especially considered to make a pattern for the use as toy.

(From CA2557554 A1)

Inventors

WAGNER WOLFGANG

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

WAGNER WOLFGANG

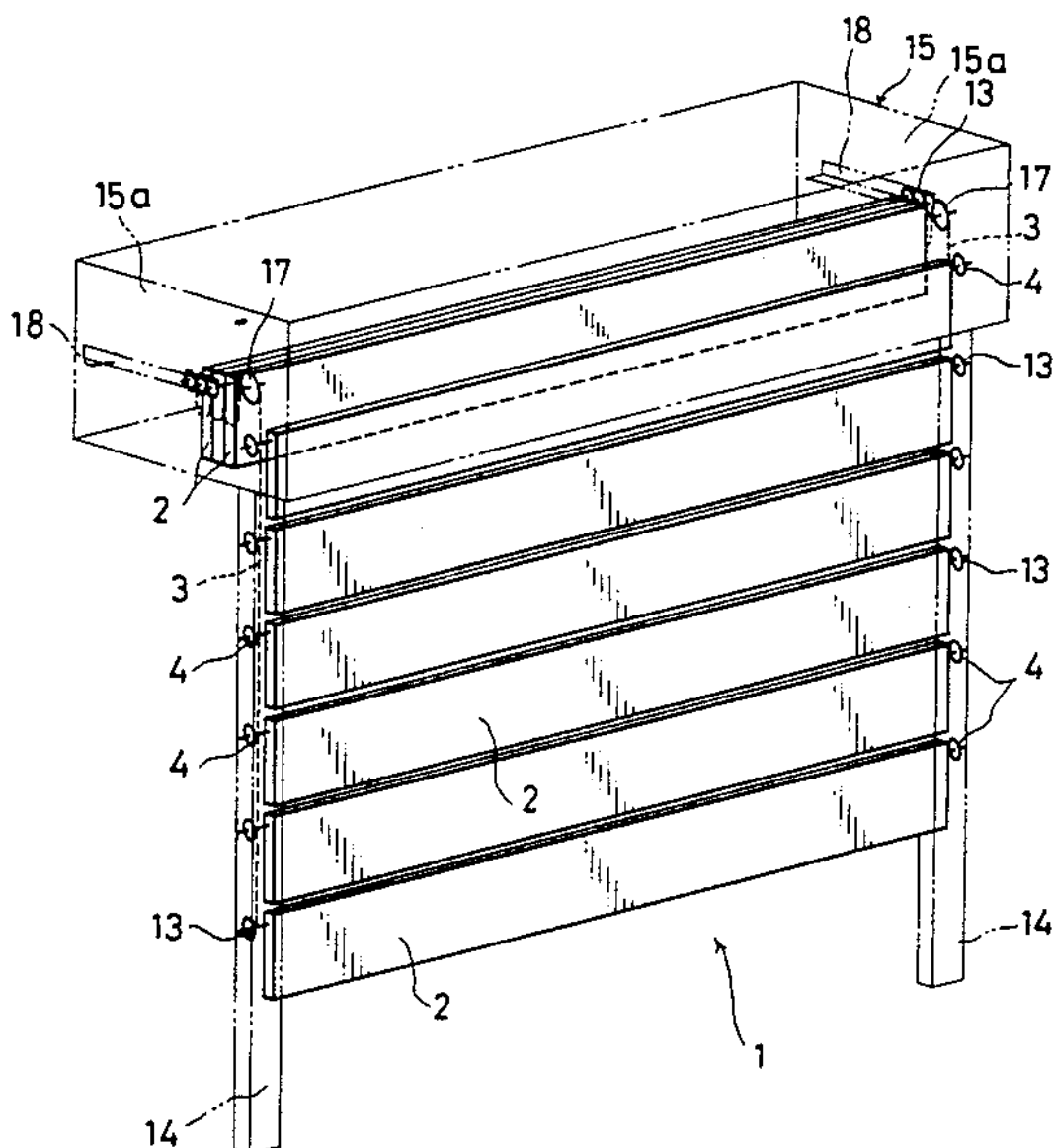
Family 5/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP--98305)

Panel shutter device

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

DE3249091	C2	1993-02-25	DE3249091
JPH0233572	Y2	1990-09-10	JP02033572Y
HK14790	A	1990-03-02	HK9000147
JPS6324778	Y2	1988-07-06	JP63024778Y
CH663063	A5	1987-11-13	CH-663063
SE451614	B	1987-10-19	SE-451614
DE3276764	D1	1987-08-20	DE3276764
EP0098305	B1	1987-07-15	EP--98305
US4662420	A	1987-05-05	US4662420
GB2126278	B	1986-03-05	GB2126278
DE3249091	T1	1984-12-13	DE3249091T
EP0098305	A4	1984-07-04	EP--98305
GB2126278	A	1984-03-21	GB2126278
EP0098305	A1	1984-01-18	EP--98305
GB8327376	D0	1983-11-16	GB8327376
SE8306100	D0	1983-11-07	SE8306100
SE8306100	L	1983-11-07	SE8306100
JPS58156857	U	1983-10-19	JP58156857U
JPS58156864	U	1983-10-19	JP58156864U
JPS58156865	U	1983-10-19	JP58156865U
WO83/01271	A1	1983-04-14	WO8301271
JPS5862273	A	1983-04-13	JP58062273

**Abstract**

(EP0098305)

A shutter for a panel shutter device is composed by aligning a plurality of long panels parallel to each other at predetermined intervals in the elevational direction, and pivotally connecting both of the longitudinal ends of the panels to roller chains in series. A device for opening and closing the shutter has guide rails for elevationally guiding the panels in the orientation, a shutter-containing case connected to the top ends of the guide rails for holding the panels sequentially aligned parallel to each other in the horizontal direction, and guide sprocket wheels rotatably journaled in the case which engage with the roller chains. Thus, merely by rotating guide sprocket wheels, the shutter of this panel shutter device can be **opened** and **closed** by the rotation of the sprocket wheels. This shutter device has latches which engage with latch bearers provided opposite the guide rails on both the right and left sides of suitably selected panels of the panels forming the shutter, thereby enabling the automatic unlocking and locking of the shutter together with the opening and closing operations of the shutter.

Inventors

HIRAO, MASATO SANWA SHUTTER CORPORATION

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SANWA SHUTTER

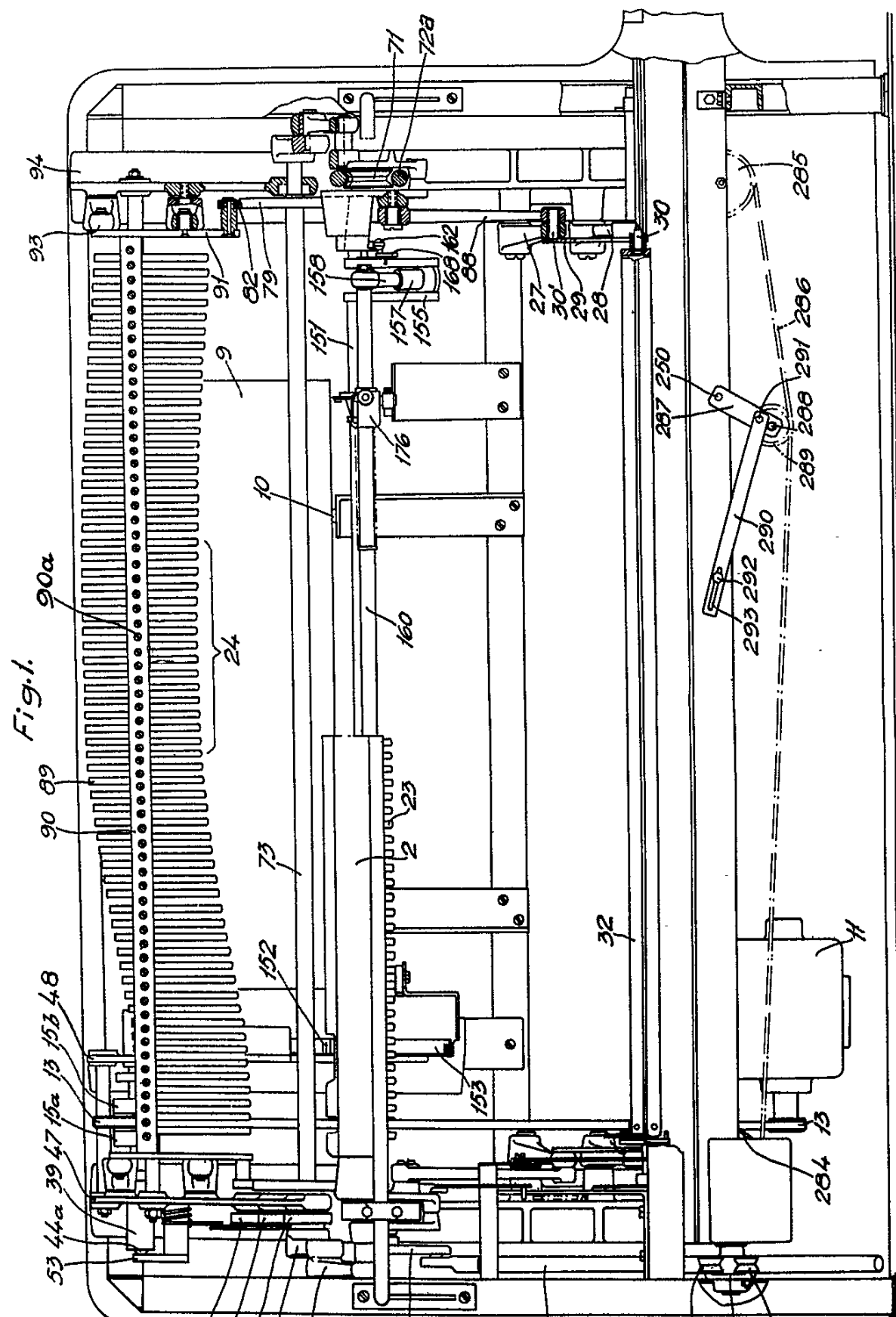
Family 6/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CH-292044)

Krawattennähmaschine.

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CH292044

A 1953-07-31 CH-292044



Abstract

(CH292044)

671,007. Sewing-machines. CHRISTENSEN AKTIEBOLAGET, A. Dec. 22, 1949 [Dec. 22, 1948], No. 32813/49. Class 112. [Also in Group XXIV] Machines for stitching neckties: folding devices.-In an automatic machine for making neckties and similar articles which have a lining and are stitched, a member with a curved contour is adapted to **fold** the fabric and

feed it down through a slot in a work table to a depth which at any point is substantially proportional to the width of the fabric at that point. In the machine described, the folding device comprises a number of fingers 89, Fig. 1, adjustably secured to a bar 90; after the folding operation a lining, automatically fed from a container, is applied to the fabric, and the assembled tie is corrugated and stitched together by a running stitch and then ejected from the machine. Means for stopping the machine on failure or breakage of the thread and for tensioning, holding, and cutting the thread are described. The various operations are produced automatically in sequence by mechanism including two shafts which are successively connected by interlocked clutches 15a, 15b with a **motor**-driven member 13 (see Group XXIV). The first of these shafts reciprocates a table 2 backwards and forwards on tracks 72 by means of gears 75, Fig. 2, crank 20 and pitman 21, the movement of the table actuating the folding device and the ejector and effecting translational and work-gripping motions of the pleating or corrugating device; the action of this device to corrugate the work and the operation of the lining feed and stitching mechanisms are produced by rotation of the second shaft. The bar 90 of the folding device is carried by end-pieces 91, Fig. 2, guided by parallel links 93 and resting on cam members 79 on the table 2 so that as the table moves the folder descends through a slot 22 in the table carrying with it the tie fabric, which has initially been laid in a template on the table; interchangeable templates may be used. The table has a set of depending resilient fingers 23, Fig. 1, along each side of the slit to grip the folded fabric. Running-stitch machines; corrugating work.- The corrugating device comprises a bar 31 with bent ends journaled at 30 in plates 29 and carrying a rod 98, Fig. 19, on which are mounted a number of pairs of fingers 95 adapted to be **opened** and **closed** by rotation of a cam-section bar 99 engaging their tails. The plates 29 are mounted on parallel links 28, Fig. 2, and are connected to the table 2 by links 88 so that as the table moves backwards the bar 31 is raised; an arm attached to the bar 31 engages a cam slot Fig. 7, (not shown), in a fixed plate to rotate the bar 31 through a right angle during this movement, thus bringing the fingers 95 to the vertical position, and a linkage connected to the bar 99 is engaged by a member on the table during this movement to rotate the bar to open the fingers, which are held open by a catch. At the end of the rearward movement of the table the tie fabric comes into contact with a lining presented by feed mechanism described below, and a lug on the table trips the catch to allow the fingers 95 to close on the tie and its lining under spring pressure. During the subsequent forward movement of the table the corrugating device moves down to the position shown in Fig. 2, so that the work lies flat just above the path of the stitching mechanism, which comprises two carriages running on tracks carried by bars 218 extending across the machine; the carriages are actuated by a **chain** passing over sprockets 284 geared to a shaft 280 which is oscillated by a toothed pitman 278 from a crank on the second main shaft, and in their position of rest, during the operations described above, they lie at the right-hand end of their travel. The carriages overlap one another, the left-hand or leading one having attached at its right-hand or rear end a lug at the tail of a long eye-pointed needle while the following carriage has a cylindrical needle guide with a slot along the side for the needle lug and a small aperture at the end through which the needle point protrudes; a thread eye is provided on top of the needle guide. Only the leading carriage is connected directly to the **chain**, the following one being connected to it by a catch which is tripped after a predetermined movement; the second carriage has an arm which engages the end pair of fingers of the corrugating device so as to close the fingers up along the rod 98 and thus corrugate the work for the passage of the needle during the second part of the movement of the leading carriage. Proper corrugation of the work is ensured by a comb formed by fingers on a shaft, parallel to the bar 31, which is rocked by connections from a cam on a shaft 151, Fig. 1, to bring its fingers down between those of the corrugating device. The comb is raised and the corrugating device spread during the last part of the return movement of the needle. The fingers of the comb and the upper fingers of the corrugating device have apertures for the passage of the needle; the first few corrugating fingers through which the needle passes have spacers between them so that they do not close up, and they carry cylindrical guides for the needle, the first of these guides having a conical entrance. Thread control; thread-cutters and threadend holders; stopping gear.-Near the left-hand end of the corrugating device is a fixed guide 298, Fig. 32 (rear view), which the needle enters after passing through the corrugations of the work; the aperture of this guide is of such size that the thread end remains in it when the needle retires, and the end is clamped to it by an arm 302 mounted on an oscillating shaft 300 connected at the other end to a lever 307 by which the arm 302 is moved to close the aperture of the guide. The lever 307 is actuated by a spring when a catch 310 is tripped by a member 317 carried by the needle-driving **chain** during the return movement of the needle, and is restored, to free the thread-end for removal of the work, by a member 324 carried by the **chain**. The rear part of the thread is held, during the return of the needle, by a device comprising a pair of jaws 343, Fig. 34, on spring-pressed arms pivoted on a sliding member engaged by the needle-driving **chain** and held apart during the forward movement of the needle by a latch

346 of which the tail has frictional contact with a fixed leaf spring 392, so that on reversal of the movement the latch is **opened**; the jaws are **opened** at the end of the reverse movement by a fixed cam 393. The rear end of the thread is cut, after return of the two carriages to their initial position, by a blade 326, Fig. 19, sliding on the one of the last pair of the non-sliding corrugating fingers 95 to co-operate with a fixed blade 325 thereon, the blade being connected as shown to the co-operating finger so that it is actuated to cut the thread when the fingers are **opened**. The thread passes from the supply through a device for indicating, or stopping the machine, when the thread breaks, and then through a pair of eyes between which it carries a weighted ring to keep it taut. The former device comprises a rigid arm 357, Fig. 36, with a pair of thread eyes 358, between which is an insulated spring arm 363 with a pair of spring shoes frictionally engaging the thread; the arms 357, 363 carry electric contacts 366 included in a circuit for actuating an indicating or stopping device when the contacts are **closed**, the contacts being normally held open by the frictional drag of the thread passing downwards between the shoes on the arm 363. The outer part of the arm 357 and the eyes 358 are slotted to facilitate insertion of the thread. Ejector.-The completed tie is stripped from the corrugating device, after the latter has been **opened** during the initial movement of the table in a new cycle of operation, by a device comprising a set of fingers on a shaft mounted in the frame and actuated by an arm secured to the table. Lining feed.-The tie linings are carried in a magazine 9, Fig. 1, with a narrow slit at the bottom of its front wall through which the linings are withdrawn one at a time by devices 176 carried on a shaft 160. This shaft is slidable parallel to itself, and is connected by pitmans 158 from cranks 155 on a shaft 151 driven from the second main driving shaft to move it backwards and then forwards in the frame while the stitching mechanism is in operation; the pitmans 158 are telescopic and are provided with internal compression springs. The devices 176 are slidable on the shaft 160, and are pressed apart by springs; they are moved a short distance towards each other during the backward motion of the shaft 160 by engagement with fixed cam plates. Mechanism is provided to rock the shaft 160 through 90 degrees during its translational movement, and the devices 176 are rocked with it. Each device 176 carries a lining-engaging member comprising a finger 199 slidable perpendicular to the shaft 160 and to a pin 194 by which the guide for the finger is pivoted to the body of the device 176; the finger is spring-pressed against a jaw 196 fixed to the body of the device. The pin 194 has at one end an arm which is engaged by an arm on the shaft 151 to swing the finger 199 towards the device at the other end of the shaft 160 at the end of the rearward movement of the latter; a cam surface on the body of the device 176 pushes the finger upwards during this movement, so that it enters an aperture in the bottom of the lining magazine and engages the lowest lining therein, moving it until its end drops through the aperture. During the forward movement of the shaft 160 the jaws 199, 196 close to hold the lining, the devices 176 are allowed to move apart under pressure of their springs to stretch it, and the shaft 160 rocks to bring it into a vertical plane ready to meet the folded tie fabric which is brought to it in

(From GB671007 A)

Inventors

CHRISTENSEN AKTIEBOLAG AMANDA

Family 7/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(IN2006KO00644)

A method and a device for the **rail** traffic on multiply,parallel guide-ways also as toys

Publication numbers with kind code & date

[IN0644/KOL/2006](#) A 2007-06-29 IN2006KO00644



Abstract

(IN0644/KOL/2006)

Method and device for a **rail** traffic on parallel guide-way and also as toys which are effected and consist by a vehicle with wheels or linear **motor** sleds which, by means of transport member preferably from a kind of hydraulics (at toys by springs or folded bellows), is able to be lifted from one guide-way across to another neighboring one without railway switch, whereby the guide-ways preferably are stepped arranged on carrier pillars. An individual **rail** traffic is rendered possible by the one which is not bound by general stops, because the vehicle is able to halt on the lowest gauge even on a guide-way-free pavement. The average velocity of the vehicle is increased with each **rail** step. The number of the lanes can be largely augmented because the vehicles are also able to run overhanging and partially overlapping and because the narrow gauge

is chosen. For the freight traffic, a vehicle is able to use multiply guide-ways, whereby the wheels are held perpendicularly up to the rails during the gradual lowering of the guide-way up to a single guide-way plane. An automation could be caused with automatic distance control between the vehicles, the accident hazard could be lowered though the acceleration of the traffic, but by the avoiding of cross roads combined with an avoiding of exhaust-gas because of the electrification. Biotops could be increased. The transition from the road traffic of today would be possible nearly frictionless. It is especially considered to make a pattern for the use as toy.

Inventors

WAGNER DR MED WOLFGANG

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DR MEDICAL WOLFGANG WAGNER

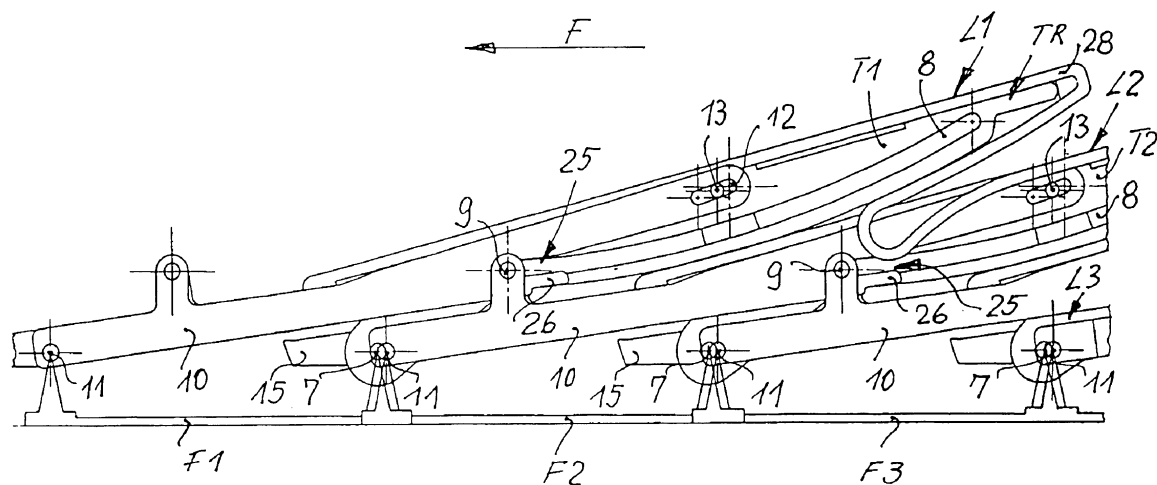
Family 8/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1379401)

Slat roof for vehicles

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

US6874848	B2	2005-04-05	US6874848
DE50200546	D1	2004-07-29	DE50200546
EP1379401	B1	2004-06-23	EP1379401
US20040075303	A1	2004-04-22	US20040075303
EP1379401	A1	2004-01-14	EP1379401
DE10119667	A1	2002-10-31	DE10119667
WO02/085654	A1	2002-10-31	WO200285654



Abstract

(EP1379401)

An improved support of the segments is achieved in a vehicle segment roof, the segments of which are supported in the open position by means of control rockers, whereby the control rockers of adjacent segments are supported against each other.

Inventors

SALZ WOLFRAM

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

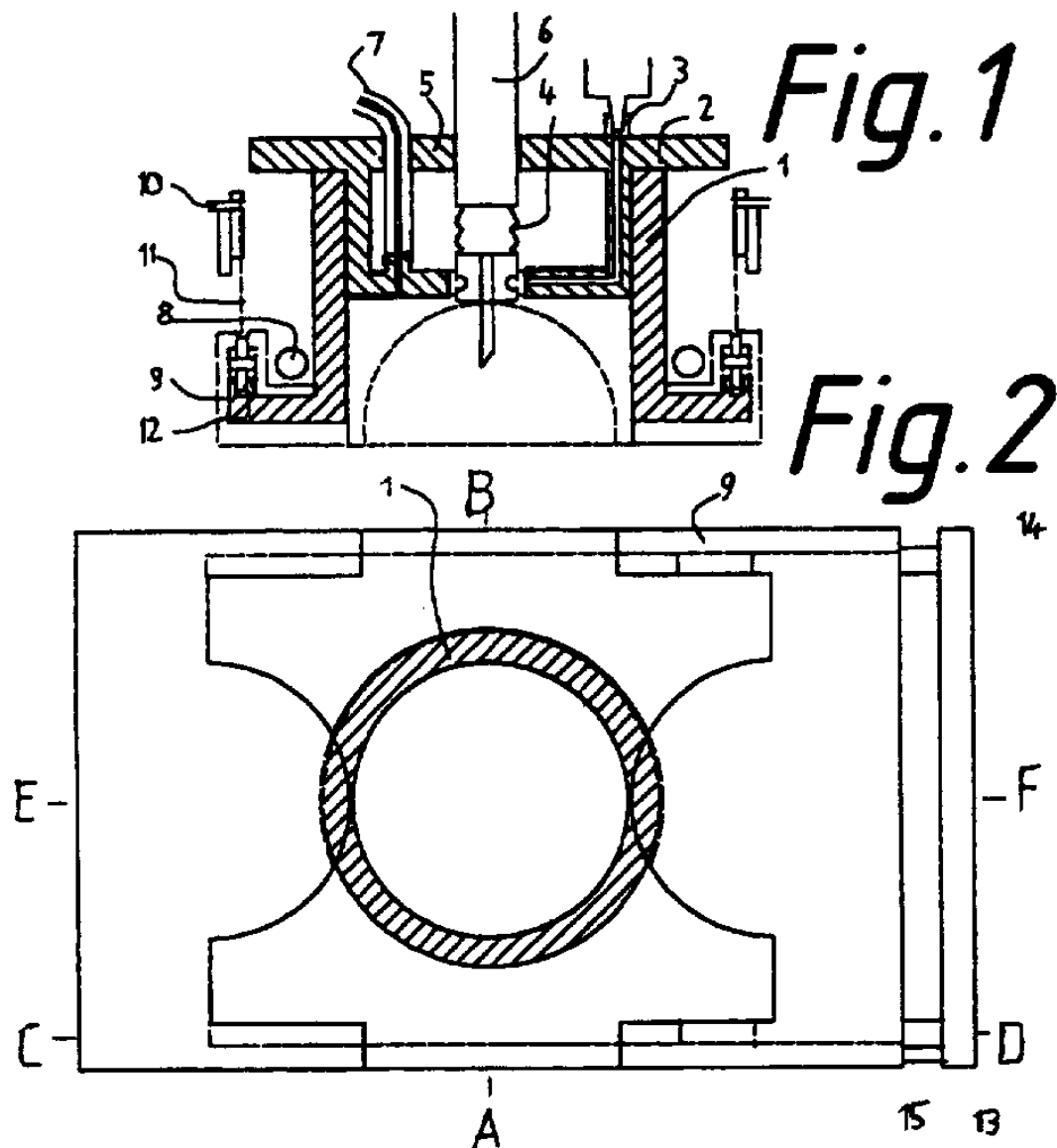
CTS FAHRZEUG DACHSYSTEME

Family 9/10 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(GB2309644)

A method and device for diagnosis and injection

Images**Publication numbers with kind code & date**

GB2309644	B	2000-05-31	GB2309644
GB2309644	A	1997-08-06	GB2309644
GB9525091	D0	1996-02-07	GB9525091

**Abstract**

(GB9525091)

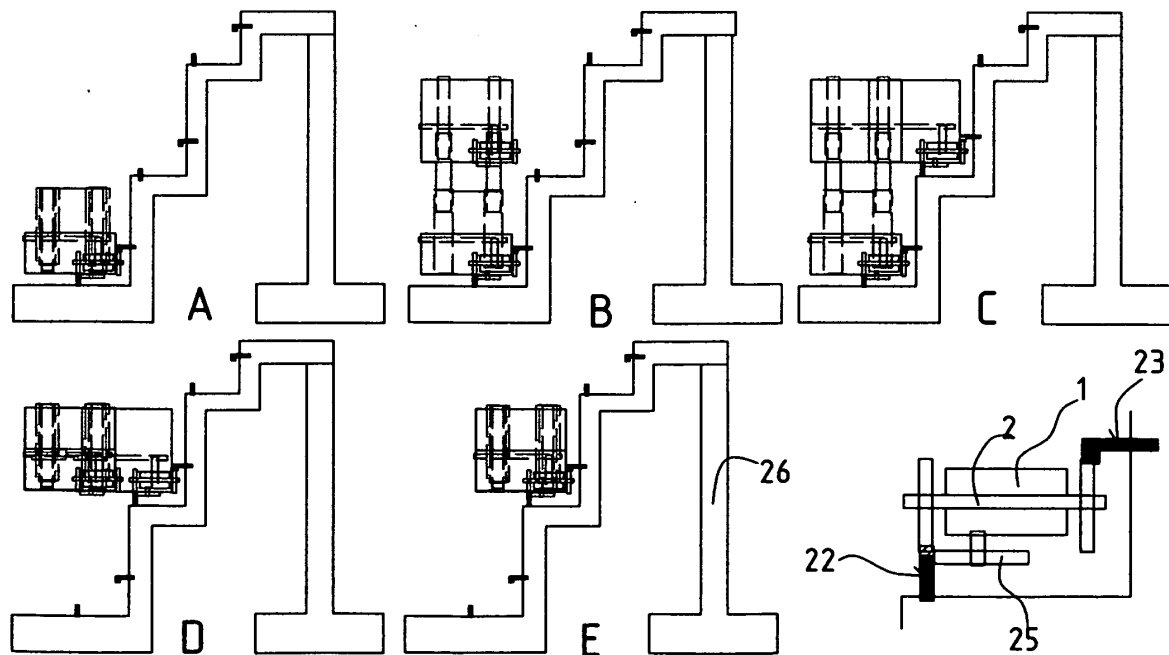
The device, which is particularly for insulin measurement/injection, comprises a housing having means such as a suction cup or springs 8/sliding sheets 9 for producing and maintaining a skin **fold**, a cannula and sensor/probe for metabolic measurement, means for moving the cannula etc. towards and away from the skin **fold**, a measuring device consisting of a light source, light receiver and control unit, and an injection/metering device. A solenoid or **motor** may serve to move the cannula etc. and the sensor may include a light conducting fibre leading to a colour changing reaction layer. The cannula may be so arranged as to engage the skin **fold** on a slant.

Inventors

WAGNER WOLFGANG

Title

(US20070107620)

Method and a device for the **rail** traffic on multiply, parallel guide-ways also as toys**Images****Publication numbers with kind code & date**

US20070107620 A1 2007-05-17 US20070107620

**Abstract**

(US20070107620)

A Method and a device for a **rail** traffic on parallel guide-way and also as toys which are effected and consist by a vehicle with wheels or linear **motor** sleds which, by means of transport member preferably from a kind of hydraulics (at toys by springs or folded bellows), is able to be lifted from one guide-way across to another neighbouring one without railway switch, whereby the guide-ways preferably are stepped arranged on carrier pillars. An individual **rail** traffic is rendered possible by the one which is not bound by general stops, because the vehicle is able to halt on the lowest gauge even on a guide-way-free pavement. The average velocity of the vehicle is increased with each **rail** step. The number of the lanes can be largely augmented because the vehicles are also able to run overhanging and partially overlapping and because the narrow gauge is chosen. For the freight traffic, a vehicle is able to use multiply guide-ways, whereby the wheels are held perpendicularly up to the rails during the gradual lowering of the guide-way up to a single guide-way plane. An automation could be caused with automatic distance control between the vehicles, the accident hazard could be lowered though the acceleration of the traffic, but by the avoiding of cross roads combined with an avoiding of exhaust-gas because of the electrification. Biotops could be increased. The transition from the road traffic of today would be possible nearly frictionless. It is especially considered to make a pattern for the use as toy.

Inventors

WAGNER WOLFGANG