

100 Documents

Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
EP-719585 A1	Agitator mill with separator for retaining milling beads	OMYA
EP2646160 A2	Dynamic element for the separating device of a stirring ball mill	NETZSCH FEINMAHLTECHNIK
EP3081305 A1	High power annulus basket mill with rotating separator screen with seal element for sealing a gap	WILHELM NIEMANN
EP-983802 A2	Classifying rotor for a centrifugal pneumatic separator	HOSOKAWA ALPINE
DE2750821 A1	Centrifugal separator with rotatable phase flow splitter - located adjacent a vortex tube inlet and heavy phase outlet	CANARCO
RU2143570 C1	Engine, power-generating unit of thermoelectric power plant, fuel preparation set, centrifugal gas separator , centrifugal steam-gas separator and tubular heat exchanger	POLJAKOV VIKTOR IVANOVICH
CN105433433 A	Method for extracting tobacco aromatic components through water jet smashing and centrifugal membrane microwave distillation	WUHAN NEWWAY CHENCHUANG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
CN105249527 A	Method for extracting tobacco aroma component through water jet comminution and centrifugal membrane vacuum low-temperature distillation	WUHAN NEWWAY PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY
EP1545742 A2	Compressor systems for use with smokeless lubricant	JOHNSON CONTROLS
JP2014155893 A	Disk-type centrifugal separator	MITSUBISHI CHEMICALS
EP2604346 A1	Grinding facility	HOLCIM TECHNOLOGY
EP-858839 A1	Cement clinker grinding method using vertical roller mill and apparatus thereof	KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, ...
KR20010096022 A	Apparatus for separating and collecting of the particle using the centrifugal force and inertia	YU MYONG
CN110341229 A	Soft-extrusion screw solid- liquid separator	MAE WELLFUL INDUSTRIES
US2787374 A	Centrifugal classifier	CENTRICLONE
DE3940906 A1	Method and apparatus for continuously grinding at high performance	SNAM PROGETTI
US2574948 A	Rotary beater mill and classifier for producing sieve range sized chocolate products	PAUL F BEICH
EP1992422 A1	Method of designing a centrifugal air classifier	TAIHEIYO CEMENT
KR19990003369U U	Dehydration method Zeuw centrifugation tank structure of clerk	DAE WOO ELECTRONICS
US4432748 A	Centrifuge apparatus and method of operating a centrifuge	JOY TECHNOLOGIES
RU2051009 C1	Method and device for manufacturing copper or copper containing scaled powder from copper or copper containing	SVERDLOVSKIJ NII KHIM MASH, ...

Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
	powder with globular-shaped particles	
WO201270410 A1	Methane fermentation pretreatment device	MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES ENVIRONMENTAL & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
CN101928436 A	Method for producing silica dispersing element, energy-ray curable resin composition, and film	DIC
US3867416 A	Continuous process for drying and extracting oils from solid materials	FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY
US3817461 A	Agitator mill	GEBRÜDER NETZSCH MASCHINENFABRIK
US4730789 A	Agitator mill	BUEHLER
CN105249526 A	Method for extracting tobacco aroma component through water jet comminution and entrainment-type microwave distillation	WUHAN NEWWAY CHENCHUANG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
DE4309882 A1	Screen-basket mill with separating blades	PALLMANN MASCHF
CN1830570 A	Media-stirring type wet pulverizer	MITSUI MINING
US4169603 A	Shaft packing, in particular for use in colloid mill	MEYER ZUCHWIL
EP2327479 A1	Stirring ball mill	BACHOFEN WILLY A
EP2393911 A2	Method of preparing a liquid extract of cereal grain and apparatus suitable for use in such method	HEINEKEN SUPPLY CHAIN
EP1925217 A1	Unit for cold pressing the flesh of olives	OURANOS EMMANUEL
EP2125230 A1	Method for the continuous dry milling process of a vertical grinding mill and vertical grinding mill	GUSTAV EIRICH
US4117104 A	Novel lead monoxide and process for preparation thereof	MIZUSAWA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
WO2017152882 A1	Industrialised production process of total nutrient pure powdered sugar and liquid syrup and equipment	GUANGXI YEMAO DRINKING & FOOD
EP--19834 A1	Method of deaerating viscous grindable material, use of an agitator mill for carrying out that method and agitator mill	DRAISWERKE
CN105341997 A	Method for extracting tobacco aroma components through water jet smashing and traction net film microwave distillation	WUHAN NEWWAY CHENCHUANG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
CN207751240U U	Tea seed drying -machine	ZHEJIANG OLD ROOT OF CAMELLIA OLEIFERA DEVELOPMENT
CN108168228 A	Drying method of tea seed drying machine	ZHEJIANG OLD ROOT OF CAMELLIA OLEIFERA DEVELOPMENT

Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
EP3256270 A2	A novel method and an apparatus in converting unsorted municipal solid waste into geo-polymer pellets/briquettes and geo-polymer bricks/paver blocks	NEWAY MSW IP HOLDING
EP1852397 A2	Method for the industrialised production of olive oil mill by-products and product thus obtained	BIOLIVES COOP V
EP1127895 A1	Process for producing powdery water soluble cellulose derivatives	DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES
EP2867378 A2	Processing biomass	XYLECO
JP2007334329 A	Method of manufacturing coating liquid for forming under coating layer, electrophotographic photosensitive body, image forming apparatus and electrophotographic cartridge	MITSUBISHI CHEMICALS
EP1569887 A1	Process for the purification of a crude carboxylic acid slurry	PETROTEMEX
EP2224835 A2	Liquid extractor	PHILIPS
CN107940926 A	Tea seed drying machine and method	ZHEJIANG OLD ROOT OF CAMELLIA OLEIFERA DEVELOPMENT
JP2017181796 A	Filter cloth, filter press machine using the same and centrifugal separator	MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL
EP3357934 A1	Polymer particles and use thereof	SEKISUI PLASTICS
EP1829920 A1	Apparatus and method for producing raw material for recycled resin composition	SUMITOMO BAKELITE
EP3290443 A1	Hypromellose phthalate and method for producing hypromellose phthalate	SHIN ETSU CHEMICAL
EP3290444 A1	Hypromellose acetate succinate and method for producing hypromellose acetate succinate	SHIN ETSU CHEMICAL
CN108658631 A	Production equipment of poultry manure organic fertilizer	NANYANG TAIDU ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY
EP-403237 A2	Process for de-oiling mill scale	NALCO
CN107230765 A	Lithium ion battery separator	MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS
EP2961533 A1	Continuous contained-media micromedia milling process	SUN CHEMICAL
EP1961486 A2	Dispersing or milling apparatus, and dispersing or milling method using same	NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE, ...
KR101794628 B1	Absorption tower apparatus for desulfurization facility	KOREAPLANTSERVICE
EP2398937 A1	Apparatus and method for controlling nucleation during electrolysis	ADVANCED GREEN INNOVATIONS, ...
FR2596620 A1	Installation for the continuous production of grain-based food drinks	STOUTZ JEAN CHRISTIAN
US3454263 A	Process and apparatus for agglomerating particulate	PILLSBURY

Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
	materials and high speed mixer therefor	
JP2005066423 A	Pyrolysis residue separator	TAKUMA
US3915731 A	Aqueous composition containing color former for pressure-sensitive production	MIZUSAWA KAGAKU KOGYO OSAKA
EP2331308 A2	Dryer system with improved throughput	GALA INDUSTRIES
EP2500111 A2	Sieving device and powder-charging device	RICOH
GB-491112 A	Arrangement for separating mixtures by centrifuging	RUDOLF MAIER
FR2198706 A1	Animal manure recycle as feed supplement - after sepn and removal of waste by slurring/sepg. system	CERES LAND
EP1813991 A1	Coating liquid for undercoating layer formation, and electrophotographic photoreceptor having undercoating layer formed by coating of said coating liquid	MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL
CN207057262U U	Domestic waste squeezes categorised separating treatment system	QUJING YUNNENGTOU NEW ENERGY POWER GENERATION
EP3019276 A1	Stirred ball mill having axial ducts	NETZSCH FEINMAHLTECHNIK
EP2301667 A2	Low pressure grinding method	EVONIK DEGUSSA
JP2002254430 A	Installation for recycling used pet bottle	MIKE IRON WORKS, ...
US4164429 A	Process and installation for the production of selected crystallization seeds for use in a sugar refinery	FIVES
JP2002254431 A	Waste plastic recycling equipment	OIMI IRON WORKS
EP-439826 A1	Stirring mill .	DRAISWERKE SPECKWEG 43 59 D 6800 MANNHEIM 31 FEDERAL REP OF GERMANY, ...
EP-997202 A2	Method and system for carrying out treatment of granular substances with pollutants adhered	KUMAGAI GUMI, ...
CN203899296U U	Swill treating machine	SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY (CHONGQING CHINA)
EP3070202 A1	Sheet manufacturing apparatus and sheet manufacturing method	SEIKO EPSON
EP-647291 A1	A gas compressor	INNOGY
EP1888243 A2	Device for manufacturing dispersed mineral products	OMYA
EP1574487 A1	Cement kiln chlorine/sulfur bypass system	TAIHEIYO CEMENT
EP3533760 A1	Fumed silica and production method therefor	TOKUYAMA
EP2254708 A2	Process for sifting a mixture of a milled material and a fluid, and mill sifter	LOESCHE
JP2014125691 A	Method of manufacturing fine cellulose fiber	OJI HOLDINGS
US4455148 A		

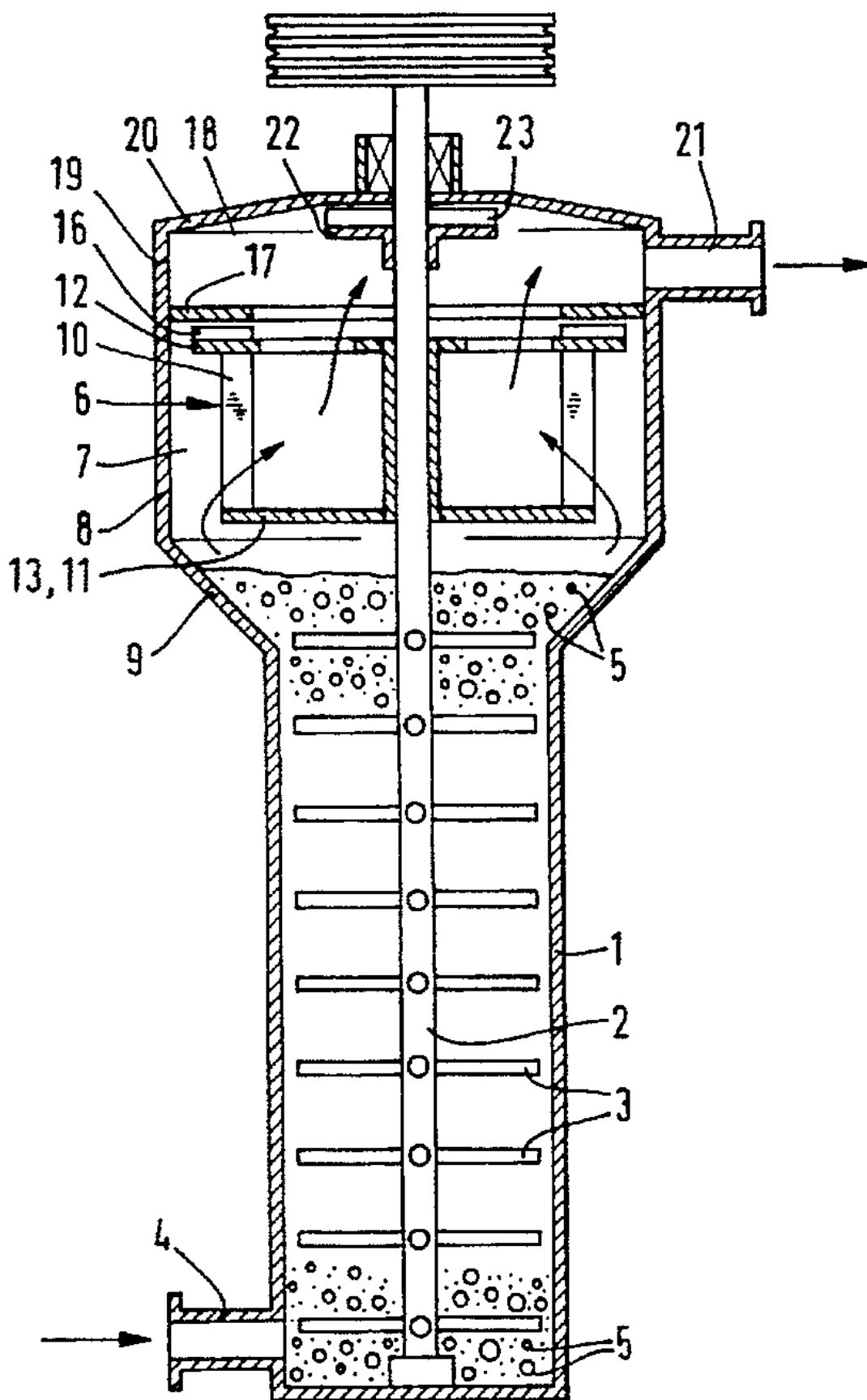
Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
	Method for de-ashing and transportation of coal	MITSUI ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING
CN2565610U Y	Air circulation refrigerating device for preparing powder material	FEILINING CRYOGENIC ENGRG
EP2694558 A1	Process for reducing the amount of water-insoluble fibers in a water-soluble cellulose derivative	DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES
JP2000051723 A	Vertical roller mill	BABCOCK HITACHI
EP2147036 A1	Process and apparatus for the cleaning of a resorbable polyester	EVONIK ROHM
CN1260247 A	Spiral grading sieve	LIANG GUOQIANG
CN207567187U U	Coal slime thick liquid production system	CCTEG CLEAN ENERGY
CN1212182 A	Drum spiral-tube sieve	LIANG GUOQIANG
EP1730218 A1	Particulate water absorbing agent with irregularly pulverized shape	NIPPON SHOKUBAI
EP-665059 A1	Agitator ball mill	HOSOKAWA ALPINE
WO2007135985 A1	Coating liquid for forming foundation layer, photosensitive body having foundation layer obtained through application of the coating liquid, image forming device using the photosensitive body, and electrophotographic cartridge using the photosensitiv	MITSUBISHI RAYON
US20160016176 A1	Continuous contained-media micromedia milling process	SUN CHEMICAL
EP3075901 A1	Sheet manufacturing apparatus, sheet manufacturing method, and sheet	SEIKO EPSON
EP1589147 A1	Waste paper fibrous material utilization system and waste paper disintegration apparatus	TAMAPACK
DE4401576 A1	Impurity separator for solid, liquid or gaseous materials	BIELOMATIK LEUZE

Family 1/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-719585)

Agitator mill with separator for retaining milling beads

Images

Publication numbers with kind code & date

CA2165886	C	2001-10-09	CA2165886
DK0719585	T3	1999-12-06	DK-719585T
ES2135648	T3	1999-11-01	ES2135648
GR3030663	T3	1999-10-29	GR3030663
JP2929078	B2	1999-08-03	JP2929078
DE4447321	C2	1999-07-22	DE4447321
DE59506233	D1	1999-07-22	DE59506233
AT181258	T	1999-07-15	ATE181258
EP0719585	B1	1999-06-16	EP-719585
US5630557	A	1997-05-20	US5630557
JP08229419	A	1996-09-10	JP08229419
DE4447321	A1	1996-07-04	DE4447321
EP0719585	A1	1996-07-03	EP-719585
CA2165886	A1	1996-07-01	CA2165886

**Abstract**

(EP0719585)

Stirred grinding **mill** with continuous flow between inlet(4) and outlet (21) includes a rotating shaft carrying agitators (3). The **mill** vessel (1) is charged with grinding beads, which are retained by a rotary **separator** located on the shaft, in advance of the outlet. The **separator** has radial openings which extend from an annular, internal region about the shaft, through to an outer, annular space forming part of the main grinding volume. In this novel design, the rotary (6) **separator** is designed to classify by **centrifugal** force. The radial openings are formed by gaps between adjacent rotor **blades** (10). The finest particles achieve the outlet by axial travel, but coarse material is flung outwards to return to the **mill**. Also claimed is a grinding circuit, in which the **mill** described, has a centrifuge (or similar) at the outlet, to return any oversize to the lower input of the **mill**, and deliver the fines as product.

Inventors

BARTHELMESS ULRICH

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

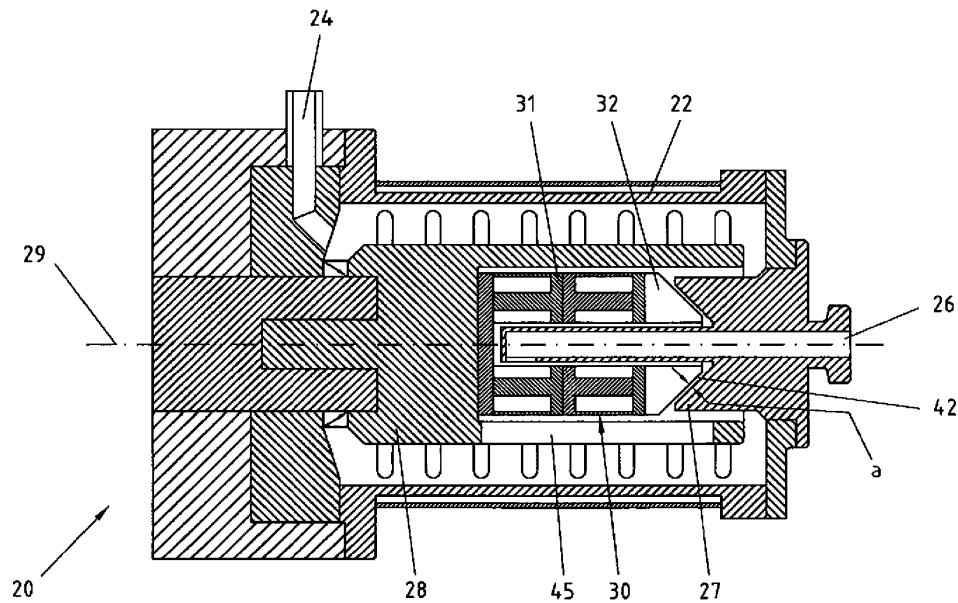
OMYA

Family 2/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2646160)

Dynamic element for the separating device of a stirring ball **mill****Images**



Publication numbers with kind code & date

KR101769656	B1	2017-08-18	KR101769656				
BR112013013770	A2	2016-09-13	BR112013013770				
BR112013013770	A1	2016-03-08	BR112013013770				
EP2646160	B1	2016-02-03	EP2646160				
JP5875595	B2	2016-01-29	JP5875595				
CN103298561	B	2015-08-26	CN103298561B				
RU2555915	C2	2015-07-10	RU2555915				
RU2013130294	A	2015-01-10	RU2013130294				
US8876028	B2	2014-11-04	US8876028				
US8794558	B2	2014-08-05	US8794558				
IN1748/KOLNP/2013	A	2014-03-28	IN2013KN01748				
US20140048632	A1	2014-02-20	US20140048632				
JP2013544187	A	2013-12-12	JP2013544187				
KR20130135279	A	2013-12-10	KR20130135279				
US20130264402	A1	2013-10-10	US20130264402				
EP2646160	A2	2013-10-09	EP2646160				
CN103298561	A	2013-09-11	CN103298561				
WO2012/083915	A4	2012-10-26	WO201283915				
WO2012/083915	A3	2012-08-23	WO201283915				
WO2012/083915	A2	2012-06-28	WO201283915				
DE102010053484	A1	2012-06-06	DE102010053484				

Abstract

(EP2646160)

The invention relates to a stirring ball mill (20) having a cylindrical milling container (22). The milling container (22) has at least one inlet for material to be ground (24) and at least one outlet for material to be ground (26). A stirring shaft (22) connected to a drive is arranged in the milling container (28). The stirring shaft (28) transmits part of the drive energy of the drive to the milling aid elements. The milling aid elements are loosely distributed in the milling container (22). Furthermore,

the stirring ball **mill** (20) has a separating device (30) associated with the outlet for material to be ground, wherein the separating device (30) is arranged about a rotational axis and/or rotates about said rotational axis. The separating device (30) comprises at least two components, of which one component is at least one separating device (31) and a second component is a dynamic element (32) for creating a material flow.

Inventors

PAUSCH HORST

WOLFRUM JAN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

NETZSCH FEINMAHLTECHNIK

Family 3/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3081305)

High power annulus basket **mill** with rotating **separator** screen with seal element for sealing a gap**Images**

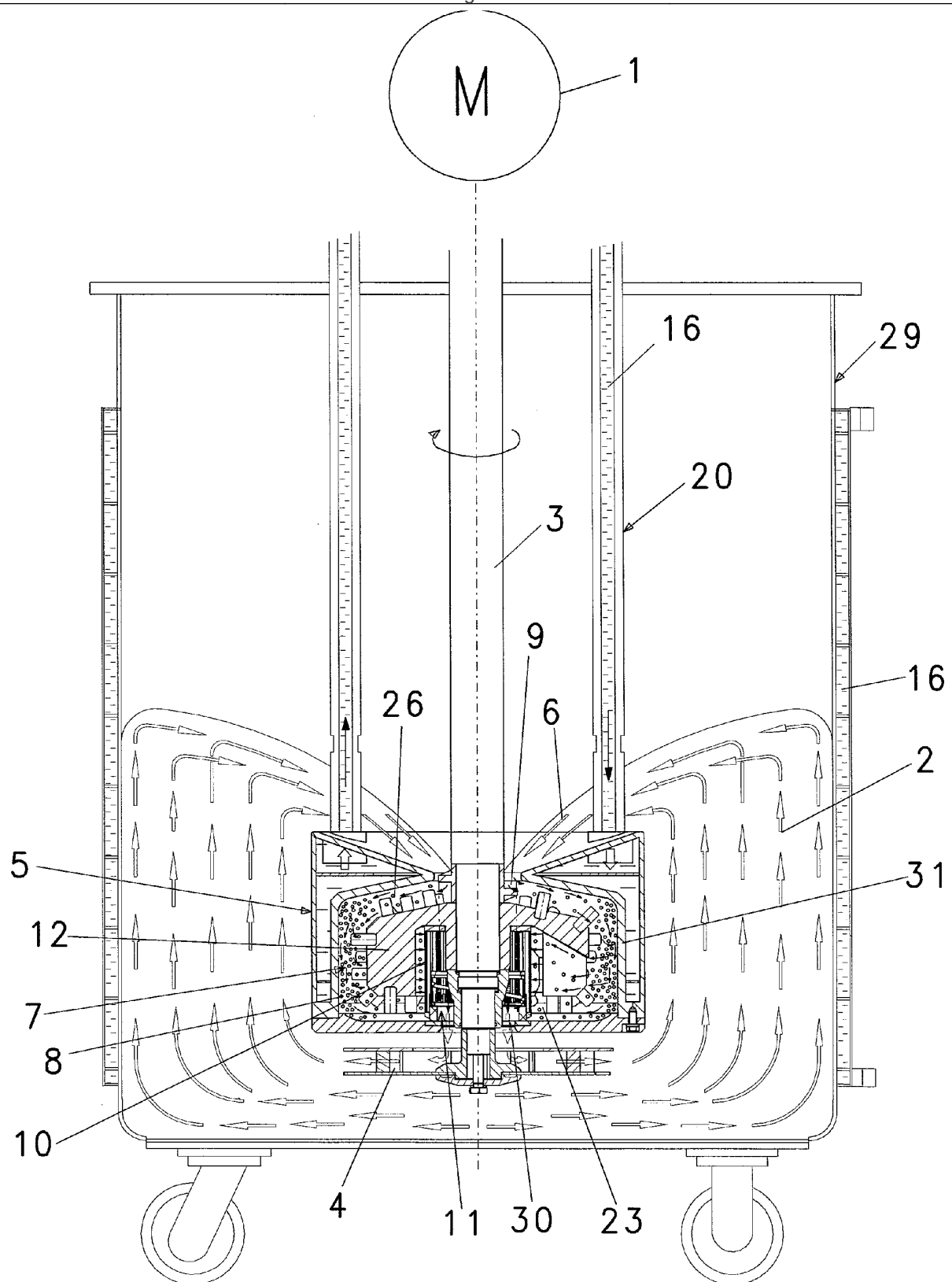


Fig. 1

Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP3081305	B1	2019-06-12	EP3081305
EP3081305	A1	2016-10-19	EP3081305
DE102015105815	B3	2016-06-16	DE102015105815

**Abstract**

(EP3081305)

Immersion mill for the treatment (5) of flowable grinding (2) stock means for fastening portions of the immersion mill to a

vertical stirring (3) shaft of a Dissolver or the Dissolver itself, with a milling chamber (7, 23, 26) limiting grinding container (31) and the stirring (3) shaft drivable, in the grinding container (31) located rotor (12), wherein between the grinding container inner wall (14) and the outer circumference of (12) the rotor ring cylindrical milling (7) chamber construction, and within the rotor (12) an inner annulus (19) construction, located within the annular cylindrical grinding chamber (7), wherein the grinding chamber (7, 23, 26) construction, taking the milling media (8) -to, said milling chamber a grinder access (9) and a grinding material output (30) region, wherein a separation of a screen (10), departure from (30) the grinding beads (8) mill-to separate milling (2), with the rotor (12) tools (13), milling (7) beads in the (8) grinding stock (2) and to continue-to, characteristic in, the rotor (12) apertures, allows the grinding (7) chamber and the inner annular (19) communicate with one another, wherein in the inner annulus (19) the separator screen (10) tubular are the stirring (3) shaft is connected to a stirring (3) shaft is directly connectable or via the rotor 12 thereto, rotatable shaft and (3) the so.

Inventors

NIEMANN FRANK

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

WILHELM NIEMANN

Family 4/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-983802)

Classifying rotor for a centrifugal pneumatic separator

Images

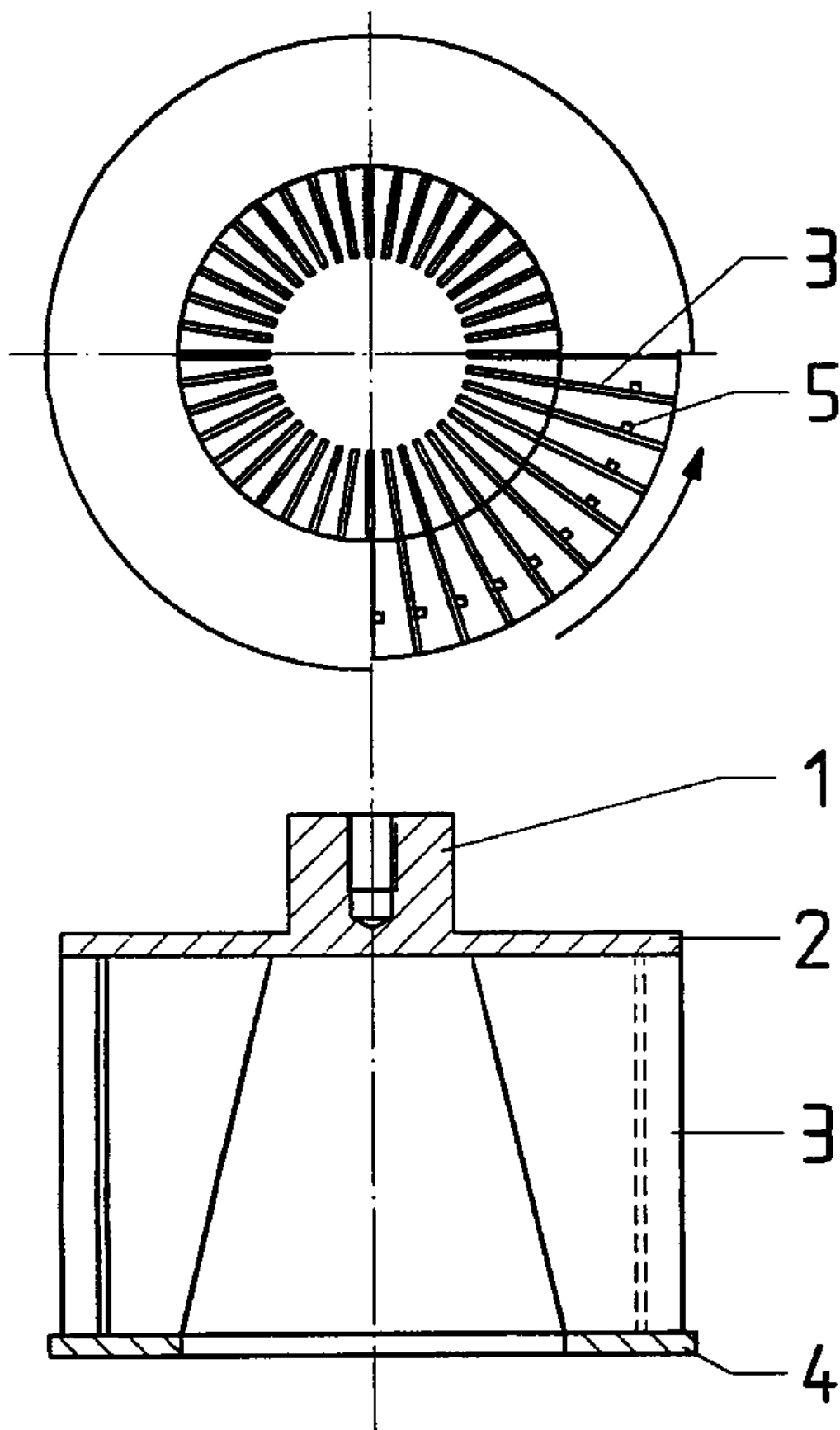


Fig. 1

Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP4763111	B2	2011-06-17	JP4763111
ES2245064	T3	2005-12-16	ES2245064
DE59912352	D1	2005-09-08	DE59912352
AT301007	T	2005-08-15	ATE301007
EP0983802	B1	2005-08-03	EP-983802
CN1103253	C	2003-03-19	CN1103253C
DE19840344	C2	2002-04-04	DE19840344
EP0983802	A3	2000-07-19	EP-983802
DE19840344	A1	2000-05-04	DE19840344
CN1248498	A	2000-03-29	CN1248498
JP2000084490	A	2000-03-28	JP2000084490
EP0983802	A2	2000-03-08	EP-983802

**Abstract**

(EP0983802)

The **blades** (3) are tapered, with their outer edges defining a cylinder and their inner edges defining a cone. The broad edges of the **blades** are fastened to a solid disc (2) mounted on a hub (1) attached to a drive shaft. The narrow edges of the **blades** are attached to a ring (4) whose width is equal to the width of the narrow ends of the **blades**.

Inventors

ZAMPINI STEFANO DIPL-ING

ADAM MARCUS DIPL-ING

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

HOSOKAWA ALPINE

Family 5/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(DE2750821)

Centrifugal separator with rotatable phase flow splitter - located adjacent a vortex tube inlet and heavy phase outlet

Images

- M -

Anmeldetag:
Offenlegungstag:14. November 1977
17. Mai 1979

2750821

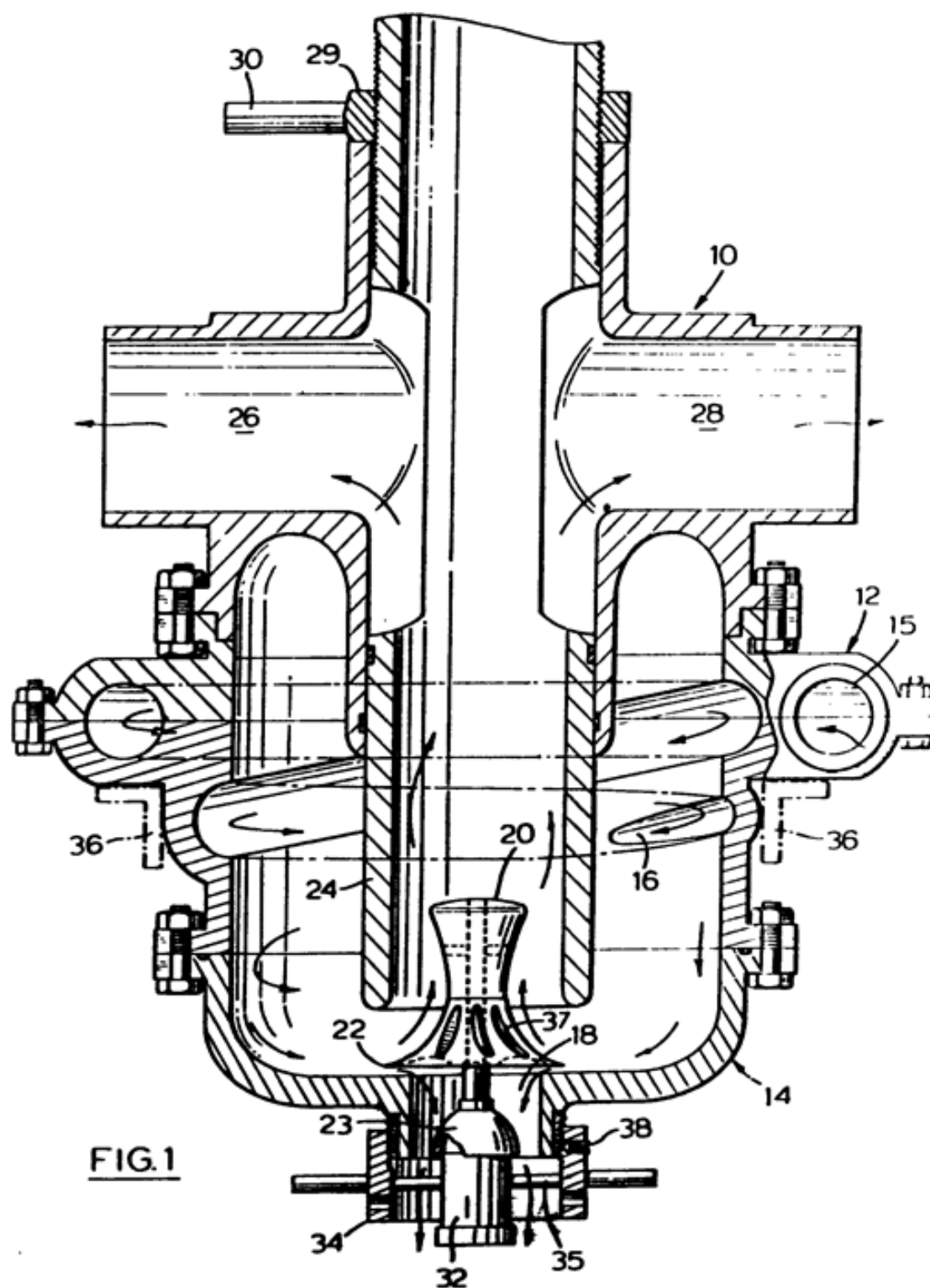


FIG. 1

909820/0302

Publication numbers with kind code & date

[DE2750821](#)

A1 1979-05-17 DE2750821



Abstract

(DE2750821)

A **centrifugal separator** comprises a housing having a spiral flow inducing inlet, a central vortex tube and a rotatable flow splitter located adjacent the inlet of the vortex tube and a central discharge port in the housing bottom. Grooves in the flow splitter may form vanes which cause the splitter to be rotated by the feed. Alternatively, the splitter may be motor drive. The **separator** is esp. used for separating heavy minerals from mine **mill** tailings. The rotation of the flow splitter allows the heavy and light fractions to be separated without clogging.

Inventors

DUESLING CLARENCE LEHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CANARCO

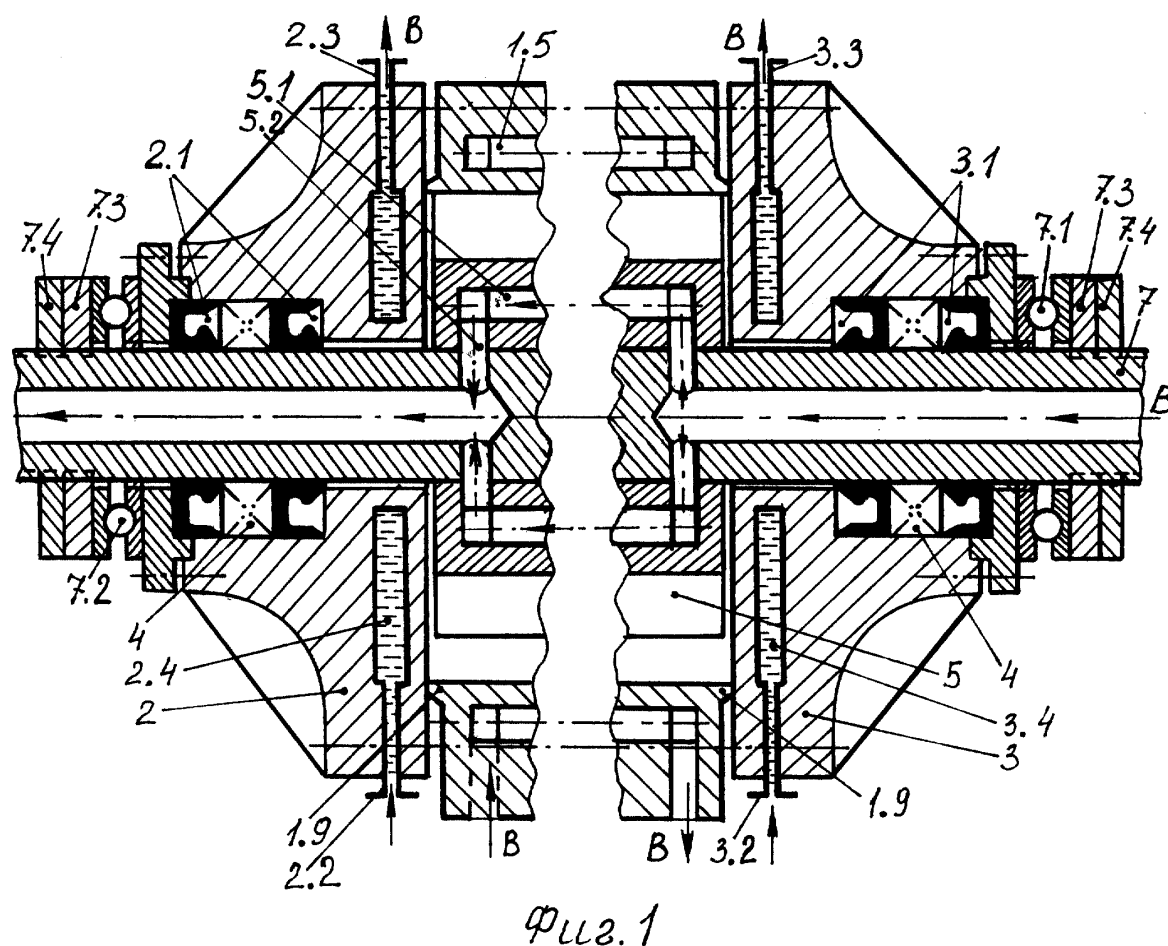
Family 6/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(RU2143570)

Engine, power-generating unit of thermoelectric power plant, fuel preparation set, **centrifugal** gas **separator**, **centrifugal** steam-gas **separator** and tubular heat exchanger

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

[RU2143570](#)

C1 1999-12-27 RU2143570



Abstract

(RU2143570)

FIELD: mechanical engineering; engines for driving electric generators at thermoelectric power plants. SUBSTANCE: engine for power-generating units has cylindrical housing end face covers with seals in form of cylinders resting on rotor ribs, and on housing. Engine has housing cooling jackets. Power-generating unit has several series-connected and installed in parallel unified engines - steam generators, expanding gas, steam-gas and steam engines, each containing units and parts similar to those of engine. Power-generating unit uses gas, fuel oil, crushed coal, shavings and waste

materials for its operation. It uses also hot smoke from industrial flame furnaces and waste heat boilers. Power-generating unit includes fuel preparation set, engine-steam generator, expanding and delivering machines, gas and steam-gas separators and heat exchanger. EFFECT: increased unit power and fuel serviceability owing to increased combustion temperature of fuel-air mixture. 7 cl, 10 dwg

Inventors

POLJAKOV V I

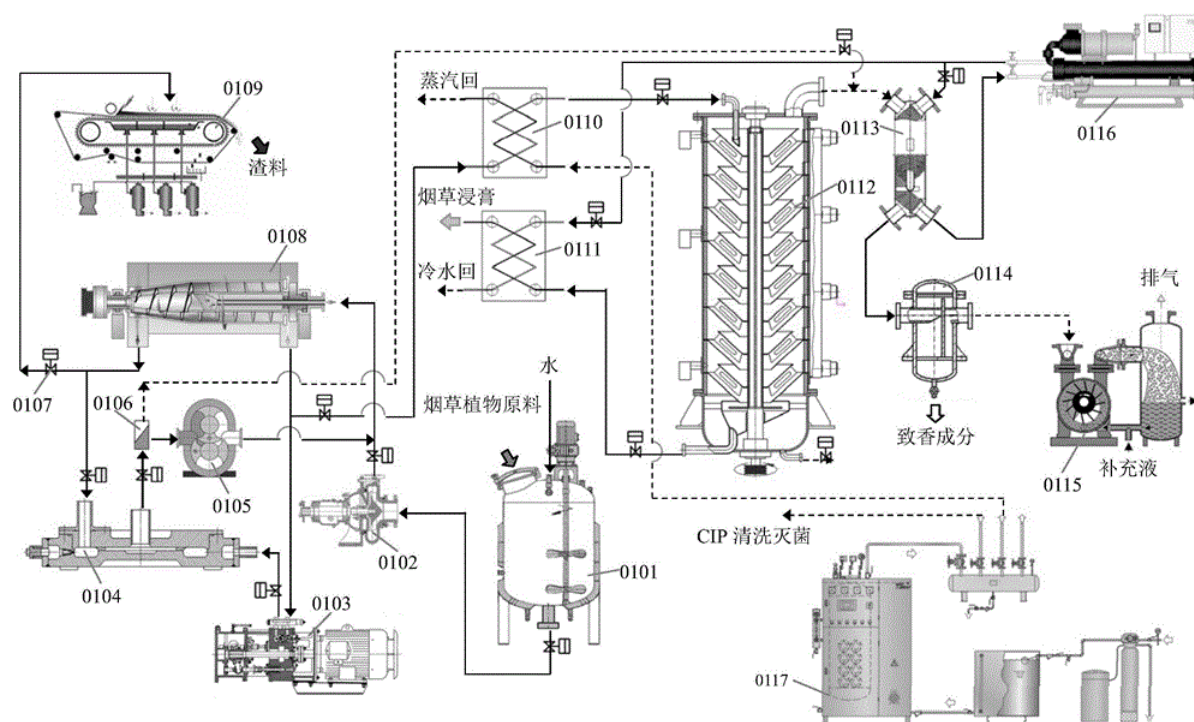
Family 7/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN105433433)

Method for extracting tobacco aromatic components through water jet smashing and **centrifugal** membrane microwave distillation

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN105433433	B	2017-03-22	CN105433433B
CN105433433	A	2016-03-30	CN105433433



Abstract

(CN105433433)

The invention relates to a method for extracting tobacco aromatic components through water jet smashing and **centrifugal** membrane microwave distillation. The method includes the following steps of firstly, adding a smashed tobacco aromatic component extraction raw material to a stirring tank, adding water, stirring the raw material, and sending the material to a **centrifugal separator**; secondly, conveying separated heavy substances to a water jet **mill** to be subjected to water jet smashing; thirdly, conveying a light solution obtained in the second step to a feed port in the upper end of a multi-layer disc type centrifugation and gravity film formation microwave evaporation device, wherein the microwave evaporation device comprises rotating conical face discs and fixed conical face discs, the rotating conical face discs and the fixed conical face discs are coaxially arranged in a laminated mode alternately, and the rotating conical face discs are fixed to a central shaft and rotate; fourthly, sucking gas-phase aroma source substances into a condenser together with steam, and condensing gas-phase aroma source substances and water steam into **liquid** together, separating aroma source substances from condensate water through a **separator**, and obtaining **liquid** tobacco aromatic components. By means of the method, high-quality tobacco aromatic components are extracted through cell wall breaking and distillation extraction by means of a pure physical method.

Inventors

YE JING

HU HANHUA

SUN CHUNYI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

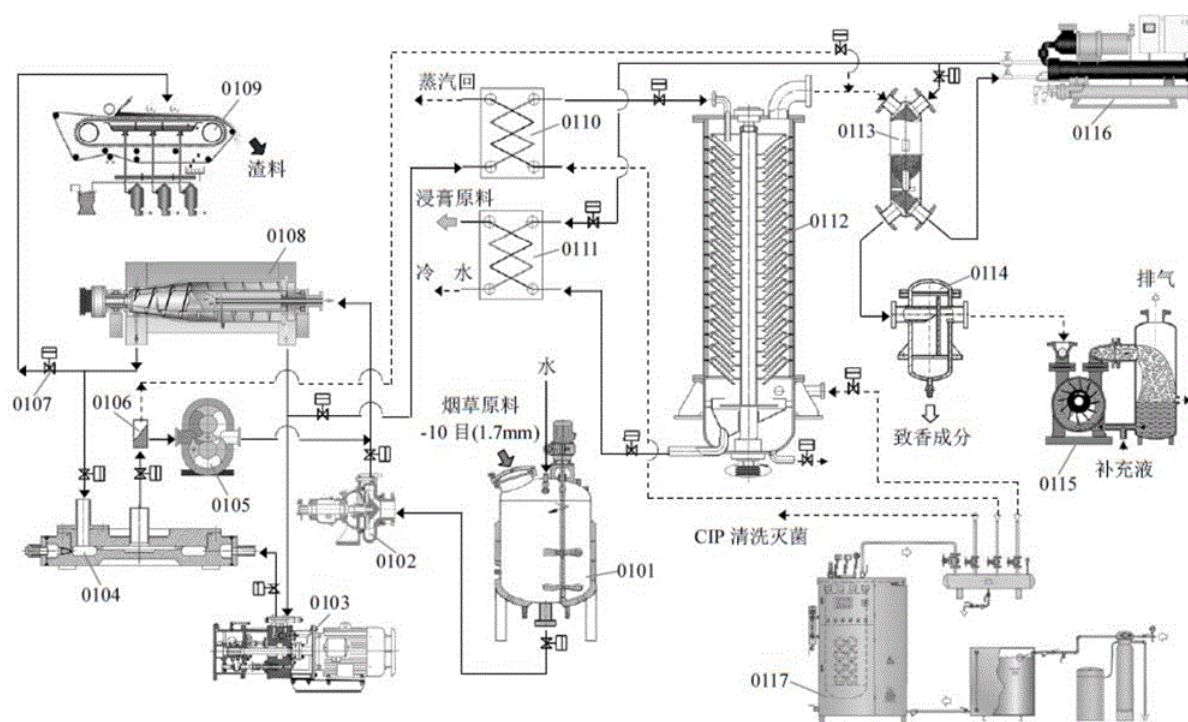
WUHAN NEWWAY CHENCHUANG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Family 8/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN105249527)

Method for extracting tobacco aroma component through water jet comminution and **centrifugal** membrane vacuum low-temperature distillation

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

[CN105249527](#) B 2017-01-04 CN105249527B

[CN105249527](#) A 2016-01-20 CN105249527

**Abstract**

(CN105249527)

The invention relates to a method for extracting a tobacco aroma component through water jet comminution and **centrifugal** membrane vacuum low-temperature distillation. The method comprises the following steps: S1, adding comminuted raw materials used for extraction of the tobacco aroma component into a stirring tank, adding water, stirring the mixture, and conveying the stirred mixture to a **centrifugal separator**; S2, conveying a heavy component separated out from the mixture to a water jet **mill** for water jet milling; S3, conveying a light component solution obtained in step S2 to a feed opening in the upper end of a multi-layer disc-type **centrifugal** and gravitational film-forming and differential vacuum low-temperature evaporation device, wherein the low-temperature evaporation device comprises rotary cone discs and fixed cone discs, wherein the rotary cone discs are fixed on a central shaft and perform rotary motion; S4, sucking a gas-phase aroma-source substance together with steam into a condenser, condensing the gas-phase aroma-source substance together with steam into a **liquid**, and then separating the gas-phase aroma-source substance from condensation water by utilizing the **separator**, so as to obtain the **liquid** tobacco aroma component. The method is a pure physical method capable of extracting the high-quality tobacco aroma component through comminution and distillation.

Inventors

Abstract

(EP1545742)

A compression system including a compressor driven by a motor, an optional accumulator, a liquid/gas separator, heat exchangers in the form of a condenser and an evaporator, expansion valves and conduit in the form of piping to connect these components together. The liquid/gas separating means is a lubricant separator, typically a cylindrical horizontal or vertical vessel used in conjunction with a gas compressor. The lubricant separator accepts discharge flow from the compressor which includes a mixture of a "smokeless" lubricant and refrigerant gas in a range of particle sizes forming a fluid stream, separates the refrigerant gas from the lubricant and collects the lubricant for reuse in the compressor. Because the lubricant used in the lubrication system rapidly agglomerates into a larger size droplets and does not produce the aerosol, the separator does not require a coalescer element to coalesce aerosol and does not require a manway for serving the coalescer element. The coalescer element is replaced with a more reliable and durable mesh pad to agglomerate the larger sized droplets. The overall size and space requirements associated with the separator are reduced.

Inventors

BARRATT THOMAS

MCQUADE WILLIAM

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

JOHNSON CONTROLS

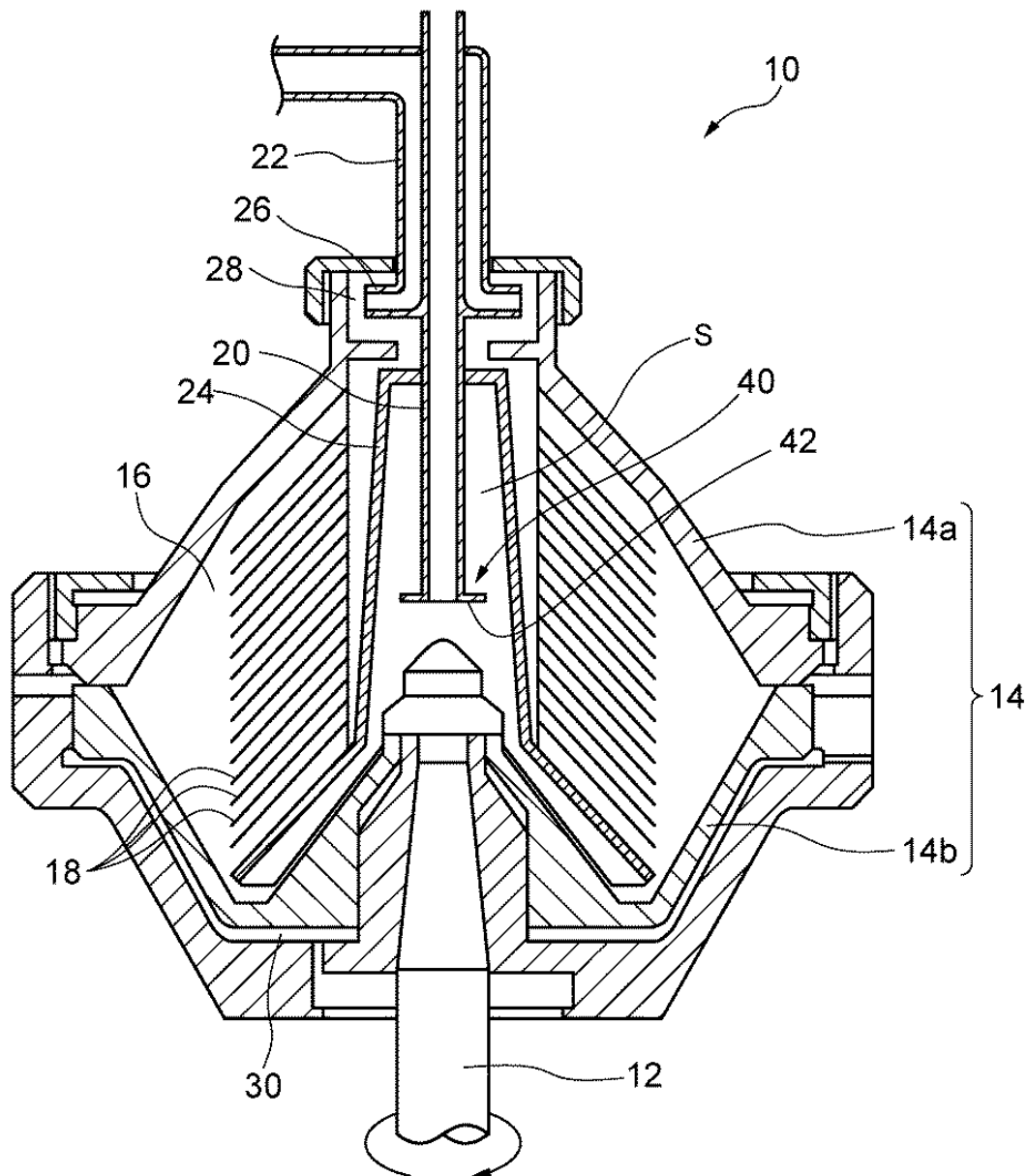
Family 10/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2014155893)

Disk-type centrifugal separator

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

[JP2014155893](#)

A 2014-08-28 JP2014155893



Abstract

(JP2014155893)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a disk-type **centrifugal separator** capable of more efficiently separating toner base particles from toner-containing slurry.

SOLUTION: A disk-type **centrifugal separator** 10 for separating toner base particles from toner-containing slurry includes: a body part 14 that is rotated by being attached to a rotating shaft 12; a supply pipe 20 for supplying the toner-containing slurry into the body part 14; and a foaming suppression mechanism 40 for suppressing foaming of the toner-containing slurry within the body part 14. Preferably, the foaming suppression mechanism 40 comprises a bent part 42 that is provided at a lower end of the supply pipe 20.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2014,JPO&INPIT

Inventors

ISHIYAMA SHINGO

UBUKAWA YUKI

TOKUNAGA TOMOHIKO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

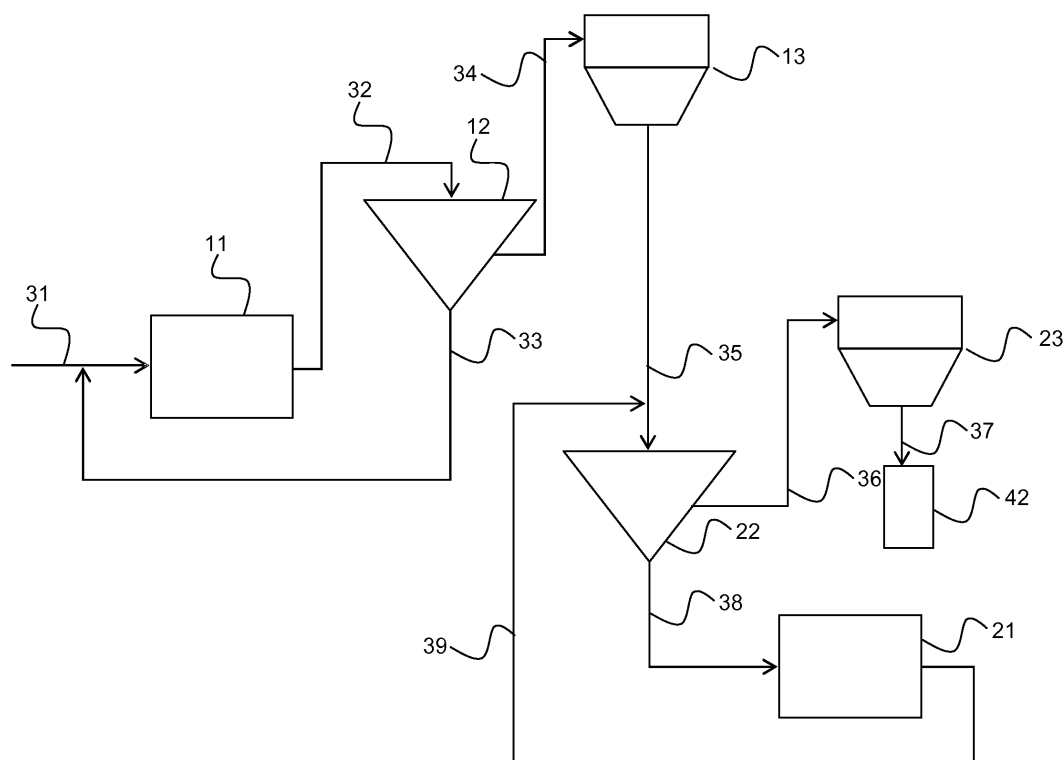
MITSUBISHI CHEMICALS

Family 11/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2604346)

Grinding facility

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

EP2790837	B1	2019-06-12	EP2790837
EP2604346	B1	2018-06-20	EP2604346
CN103998136	B	2016-04-06	CN103998136B
US9114401	B2	2015-08-25	US9114401
IN4078/DELNP/2014	A	2015-02-20	IN2014DN04078
JP2015501720	A	2015-01-19	JP2015501720
US20140345497	A1	2014-11-27	US20140345497
EP2790837	A1	2014-10-22	EP2790837
CN103998136	A	2014-08-20	CN103998136
CA2859455	A1	2013-06-20	CA2859455
WO2013/087421	A1	2013-06-20	WO201387421
EP2604346	A1	2013-06-19	EP2604346

**Abstract**

(EP2604346)

The installation has a workshop including a ball mill (11) and a separator (12), where an output of the ball mill is connected to an input of the separator. Another workshop includes another separator (22) and another ball mill (21), where the latter separator is supplied with a material from the former separator. The former separator operates at a tangential velocity of 15-25 meters per second (m/s) and a radial speed of 3.5-5 m/s. The latter separator operates at a tangential velocity of 20-50 m/s and a radial velocity of 2.5-4 m/s. Independent claims are also included for the following: (1) a method for grinding a

raw material (2) a method for manufacturing a hydraulic binder.

(From EP2604346 A1)

Inventors

DUMONT DIDIER

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

HOLCIM TECHNOLOGY

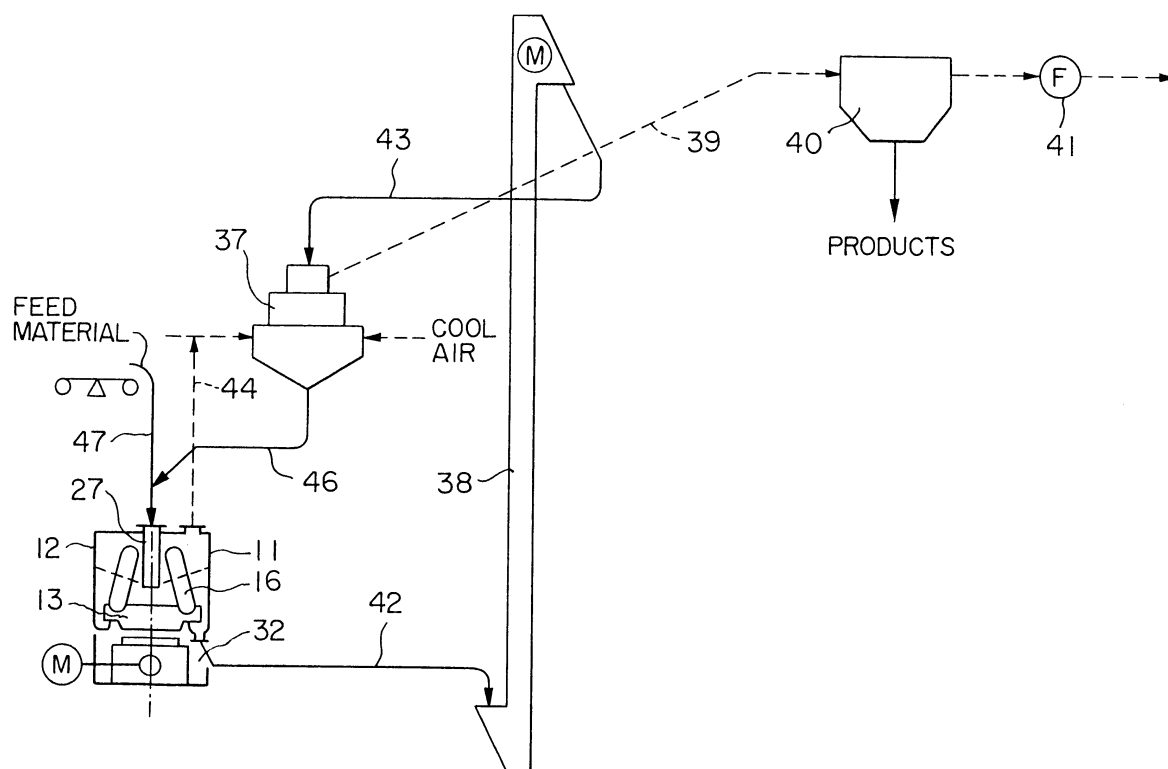
Family 12/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-858839)

Cement clinker grinding method using vertical roller mill and apparatus thereof

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

DE69807268	T2	2003-04-17	DE69807268
DE69807268	D1	2002-09-26	DE69807268
EP0858839	B1	2002-08-21	EP-858839
CN1076223	C	2001-12-19	CN1076223C
US6193176	B1	2001-02-27	US6193176
KR100244003	B1	2000-02-01	KR100244003
TW370473	B	1999-09-21	TW-370473
KR19980071413	A	1998-10-26	KR19980071413
CN1191776	A	1998-09-02	CN1191776
JP10230179	A	1998-09-02	JP10230179
ID19894	A	1998-08-20	ID--19894
EP0858839	A1	1998-08-19	EP-858839



Abstract

(EP0858839)

A method of grinding cement clinkers and a cement clinker grinding apparatus having a vertical roller mill (11) are provided.

In the method, feed material is ground by a table (13) and rollers (16). Next, substantially all the resultant ground material is taken out from an underside of the table and then conveyed to a **separator** (37) for classifying the ground material by a bucket elevator (38). The resultant coarse powder (46) provided by the **separator** is returned to a center of the table. In grinding, an pressing force of each of the rollers onto the table is selected so that a roller pressure per full sectional area of the roller ranges from 10 to 15 kg/cm². Further, a circulation quantity of the coarse powder to be returned to the vertical roller **mill** is selected from 100 to 300 % of the feed material charged into the center of the table. And the **liquid** of 0.5 to 3 % of the feed material to be ground such as water alone or a mixture of water and diethylene glycol is sprayed on the only frictional grinding zone (Z2) which is positioned outside a position where a relative speed between said table and each of said rollers is equal to zero, in the radial direction of said table. By spraying the **liquid** on the only frictional grinding zone (Z2), the materials are involved firmly between the table (13) and the roller (16) to form the layer of the ground materials, so that the vibration of the roller and table are restrained

Inventors

MITSUDA YOSHIHIRO

SAWAMURA SEISUKE

UEDA HIROSHI

ANDO FUMINORI

SUTOH KANZABURO

MURATA MITSUAKI

TAKAYAMA AKIHIKO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

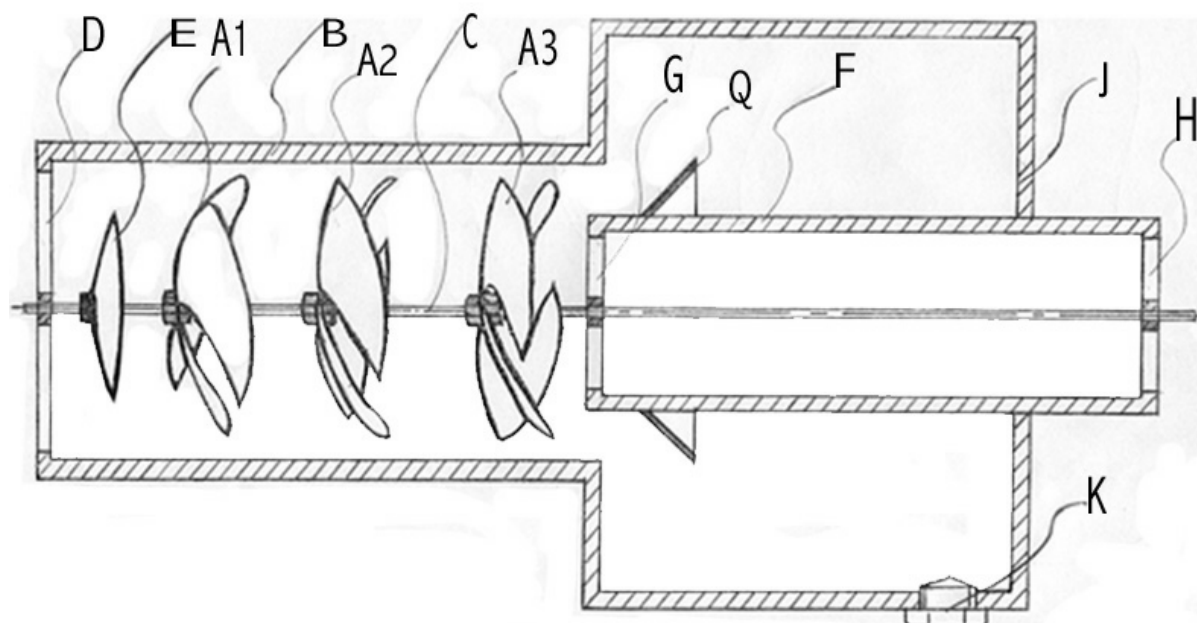
KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES

TAIHEIYO CEMENT

Family 13/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(KR100378881)

Apparatus for separating and collecting of the particle using the **centrifugal** force and inertia**Images****Publication numbers with kind code & date**[KR100378881](#)

B1 2003-04-08

KR100378881

[KR20010096022](#)

A 2001-11-07

KR20010096022



Abstract

(KR20010096022)

PURPOSE: An apparatus for separating/collecting particle using **centrifugal** force and inertia is provided, which can separate a specific particulate matter from a mixture of more than two matters of gaseous, **liquid** and solid state using **centrifugal** separating impellers(A1,A2,A3) without any filter.

CONSTITUTION: The apparatus comprises the parts of a horizontal contour cylinder(B) that has an inlet(D) at one end and is connected at the other end to one end of collecting cylinder(J) of larger diameter; a horizontal collecting cylinder(J) that has a plug(K) at the bottom, in which a separating cylinder(F) is centrally horizontally inserted; a separation cylinder(F) that has an inlet(G) at one end and an outlet(H) at the other end and is inserted into the collecting cylinder(J); and a shaft(C) that is installed rotationally at substantially center part of the two cylinders(B,F) to which a spreading plate(E) and three separating impellers(A1,A2,A3) are fixed.

(C) KIPO 2002

Inventors

YU, MYONG KY

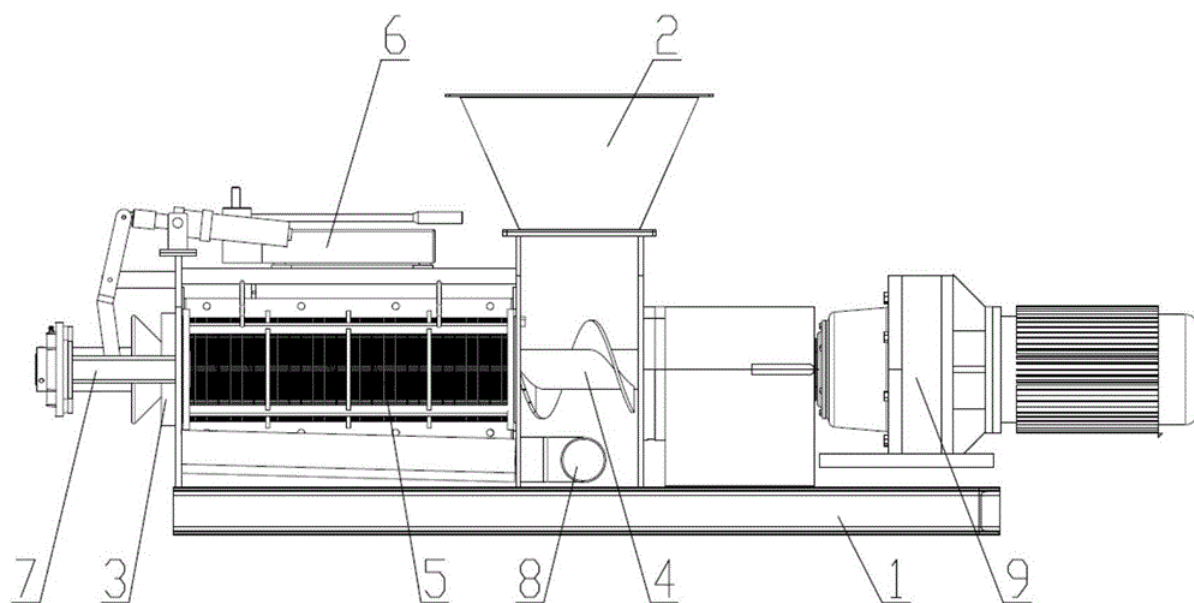
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

YU MYONG

Family 14/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN110341229)

Soft-extrusion screw solid-**liquid** separator**Images****Publication numbers with kind code & date**

CN110341229 A 2019-10-18 CN110341229

**Abstract**

(CN110341229)

The present invention relates to a method disposes of the solids separated from **liquid** to solid-**liquid** separation device soft extruded spirals, different materials may be used for dehydration treatment, moisture content is particularly well suited for separation of 80%-98% of various solid-**liquid** mixture, such as: a seaweed, pulp, sludge, biogas, various animal and poultry dejection, yield solidity can reach 30%-40%, is a farming, sewage treatment plants, paper mills, sugar mills, a biogas plant, there is an ideal choice for organic fertilizer plant.

Inventors

WU DESHENG

LI HUI

BIAN YUAN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MAE WELLFUL INDUSTRIES

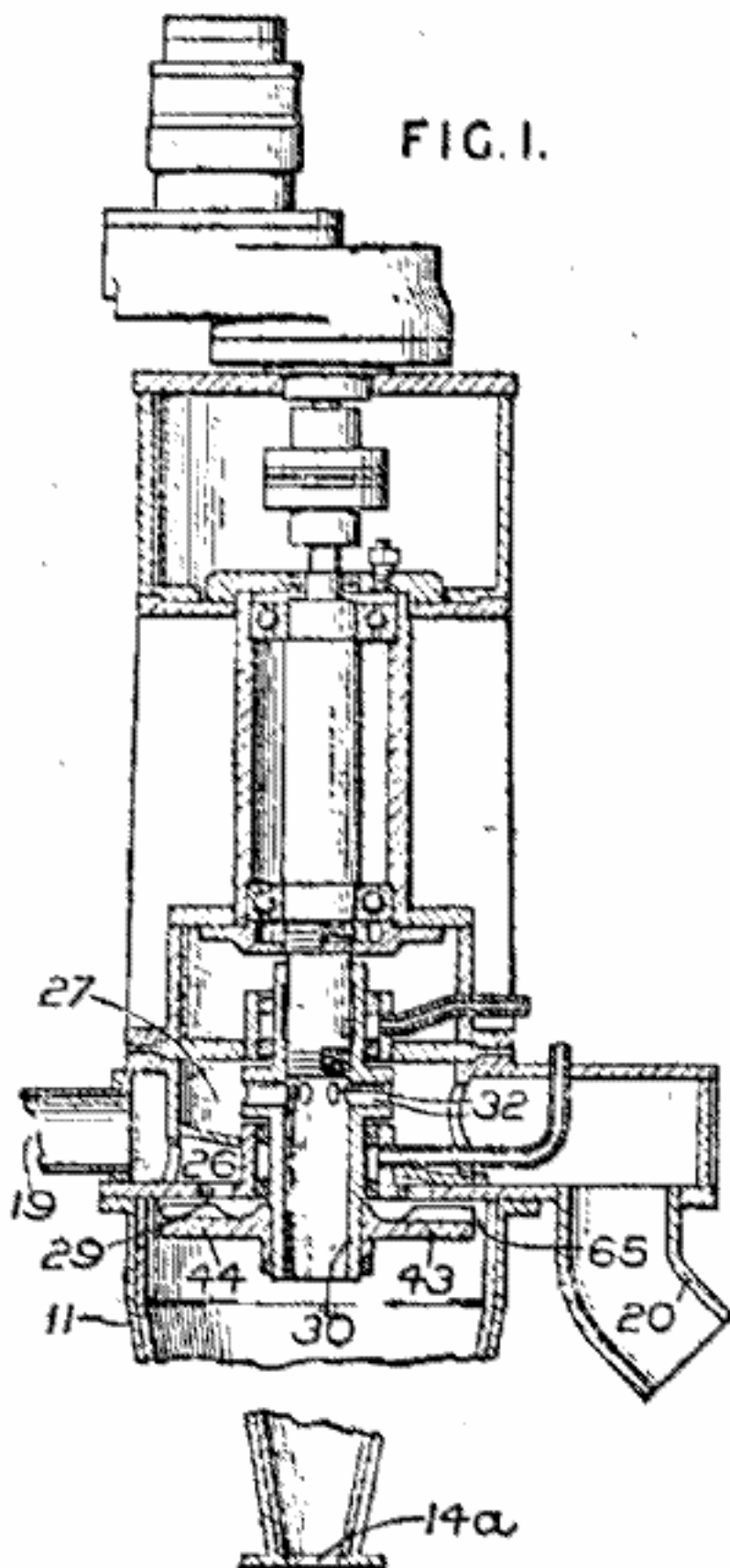
Family 15/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US2787374)

Centrifugal classifier

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

US2787374	A	1957-04-02	US2787374
GB727137	A	1955-03-30	GB-727137
FR1077243	A	1954-11-05	FR1077243



Abstract

(FR1077243)

727,137. **Centrifugal** separators. CHARD, S. P. (Goodwin, N.). Sept. 20, 1951, No. 22088/51. Class 23. Apparatus for

separating or classifying particles contained in a **liquid** comprises a housing 11 and an impeller 43 within the housing and delivering material to be treated through a peripheral passage 65 to an unrestricted separating zone below the impeller. The material to be treated supplied by a pipe 19 passes through a chamber 26 and holes 29 to the interior of the housing. The impeller consists of a vaned disc 44 mounted on a tubular shaft 30 forming the outlet for the light particles from the separating zone. The light particles pass through radial passages 32 in the shaft to a chamber 27 having a discharge pipe 20. The heavy particles are discharged through an outlet 14a. In a modification (Fig. 2, not shown), the vanes extend beyond the periphery of the disc.

(From GB727137 A)

Inventors

KELLOGG KREBS

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CENTRICLONE

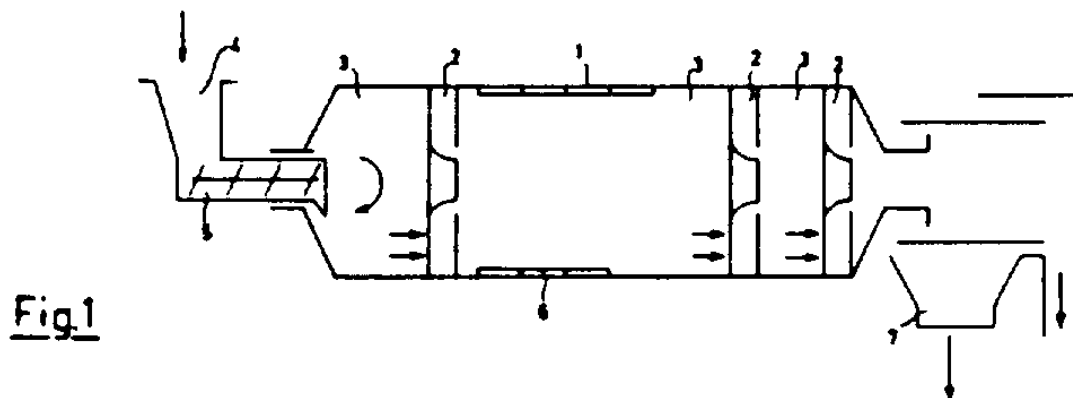
Family 16/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(DE3940906)

Method and apparatus for continuously grinding at high performance

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN1025292	C	1994-07-06	CN1025292C
SU1776199	A3	1992-11-15	SU1776199
GB2229940	B	1992-10-21	GB2229940
AU619369	B2	1992-01-23	AU-619369
IT1228049	B	1991-05-27	IT1228049
GB2229940	A	1990-10-10	GB2229940
CN1044419	A	1990-08-08	CN1044419
AU4684089	A	1990-06-21	AU8946840
DE3940906	A1	1990-06-21	DE3940906
DE8914652	U1	1990-03-22	DE8914652
GB8927959	D0	1990-02-14	GB8927959
IT8822989	D0	1988-12-16	IT8822989



Abstract

(DE3940906)

A continuous wet or dry micronizing **mill** for granular material consisting of a rotary drum with a high length/diameter ratio, divided by **separator** baffles into several grinding chambers in which grinding media having a progressively decreasing body size are placed and in which the ratios of granular material to grinding load may be different, wherein each baffle comprises two walls 12, 13 and solid member 15, and **blades** 16, wall 12 having slots 14 in circular bands. The **mill** may be

rotated at 60-67% of its critical speed, and may be under vacuum.

Inventors

ORLANDI TARCISIO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SNAM PROGETTI

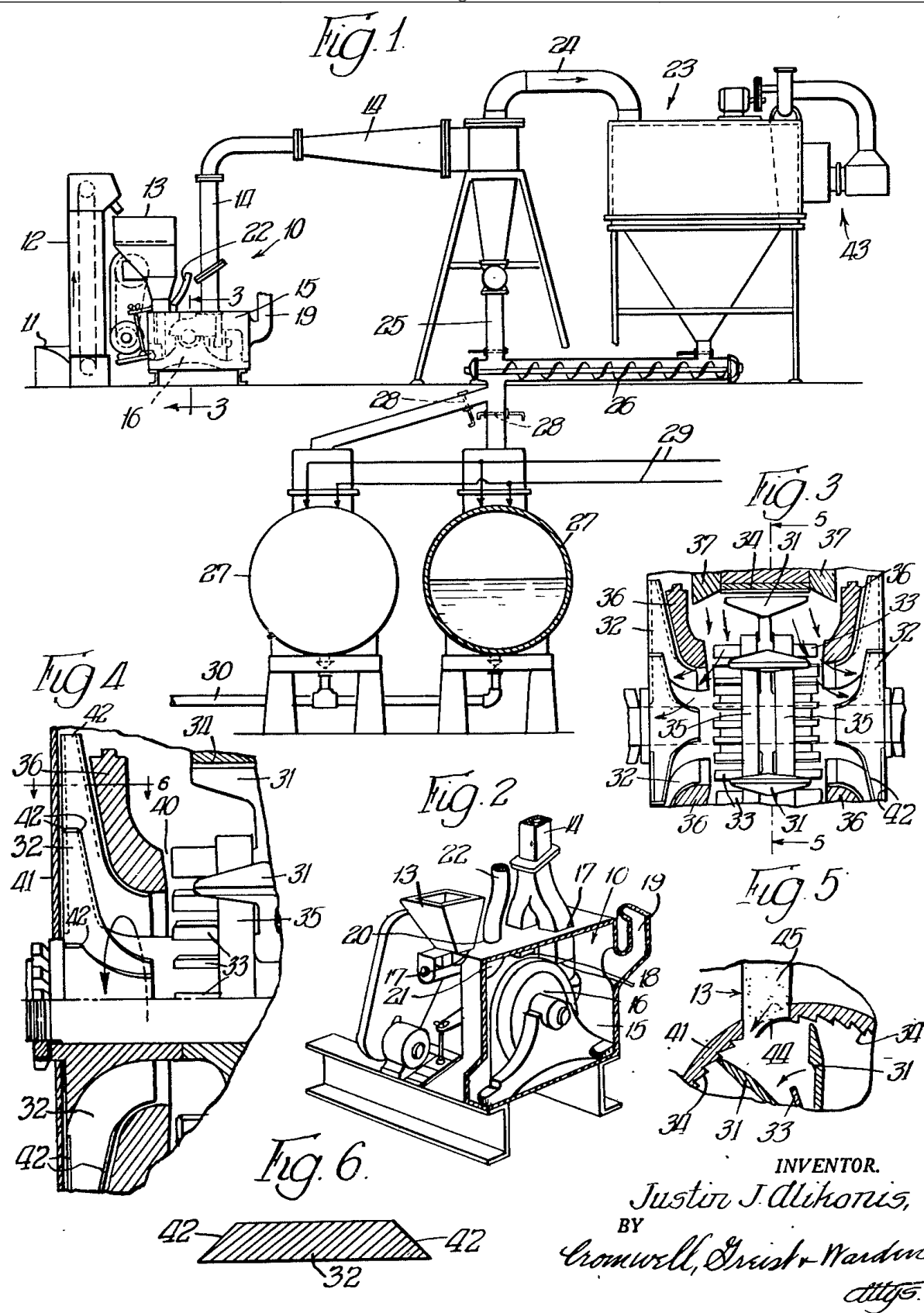
Family 17/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US2574948)

Rotary beater **mill** and classifier for producing **sieve** range sized chocolate products

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

US2574948

A 1951-11-13 US2574948



Inventors

ALIKONIS JUSTIN J

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

PAUL F BEICH

Family 18/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

CN101370600	B	2011-10-05	CN101370600B
US20090065403	A1	2009-03-12	US20090065403
CN101370600	A	2009-02-18	CN101370600
IN3137/KOLNP/2008	A	2009-02-13	IN2008KN03137
KR20080113200	A	2008-12-29	KR20080113200
EP1992422	A1	2008-11-19	EP1992422
CA2642489	A1	2007-08-30	CA2642489
JPWO2007097042	A1	2007-08-30	JP2007097042W
WO2007/097042	A1	2007-08-30	WO200797042



Abstract

(EP1992422)

A **centrifugal** air classifier, in which a relation between an area S1 of a side surface of a cylinder or a truncated cone circumscribed about the rotor **blades**, an axis of the cylinder or a truncated cone being the rotor rotational shaft, and a calculation average value D of a diameter of a circle orthogonal to the rotor rotational shaft and circumscribed about the rotor **blades** is $S1 / D^2 = 0.9$ to 1.6 , and with the S1, a relation between a cross sectional area S2 of inflow of the air for classification and the D is $S2 / D^2 = 0.8$ to 1.4 .

Inventors

ITO MITSUHIRO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TAIHEIYO CEMENT

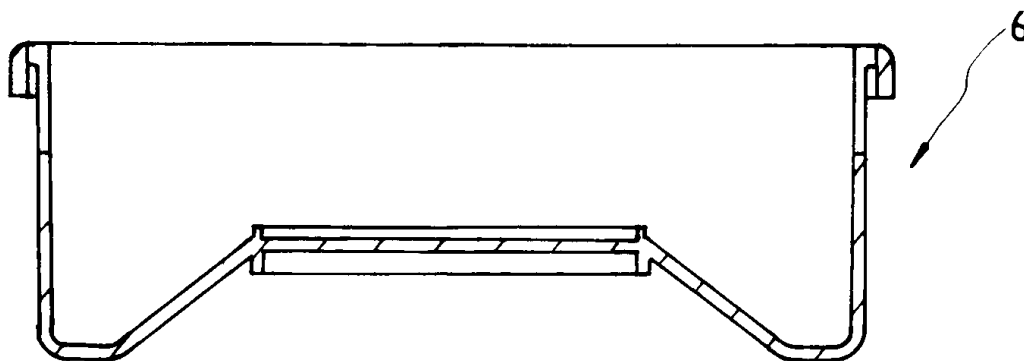
Family 19/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(KR19990003369U)

Dehydration method Zeuw centrifugation tank structure of clerk

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

[KR19990003369](#) U 1999-01-25 KR19990003369U



Abstract

(KR19990003369)

This invention relates to a method of dewatering centrifuge juther as the structure of the tank, an electric motor which rotates around a rotational force received from the rotation center of the bottom surface of the downwardly recessed central portion than the center of rotation on the basis, to balance the weight on the lower side down said depressions in the **centrifugal separator** tank configured to provide a structure, in order to prevent the rotation vibration of the brine is not required to separate the structure and the step of simple centrifugation so that a pair of mold tank (6) also can be easily manufactured, in addition to the simplification and facilitation of a work can be improved while the workability by, receiving a rotational driving force during the rotation of the rotating on a central (4) portion, which is formed at the lower structural

mass balance in a silent state and a stable rotation state of the **centrifugal** separation tank can be ensured ennobling low-vibration noise and high product can be easily manufactured so that the effect can be obtained.

Inventors

LEE, WON-IK

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DAE WOO ELECTRONICS

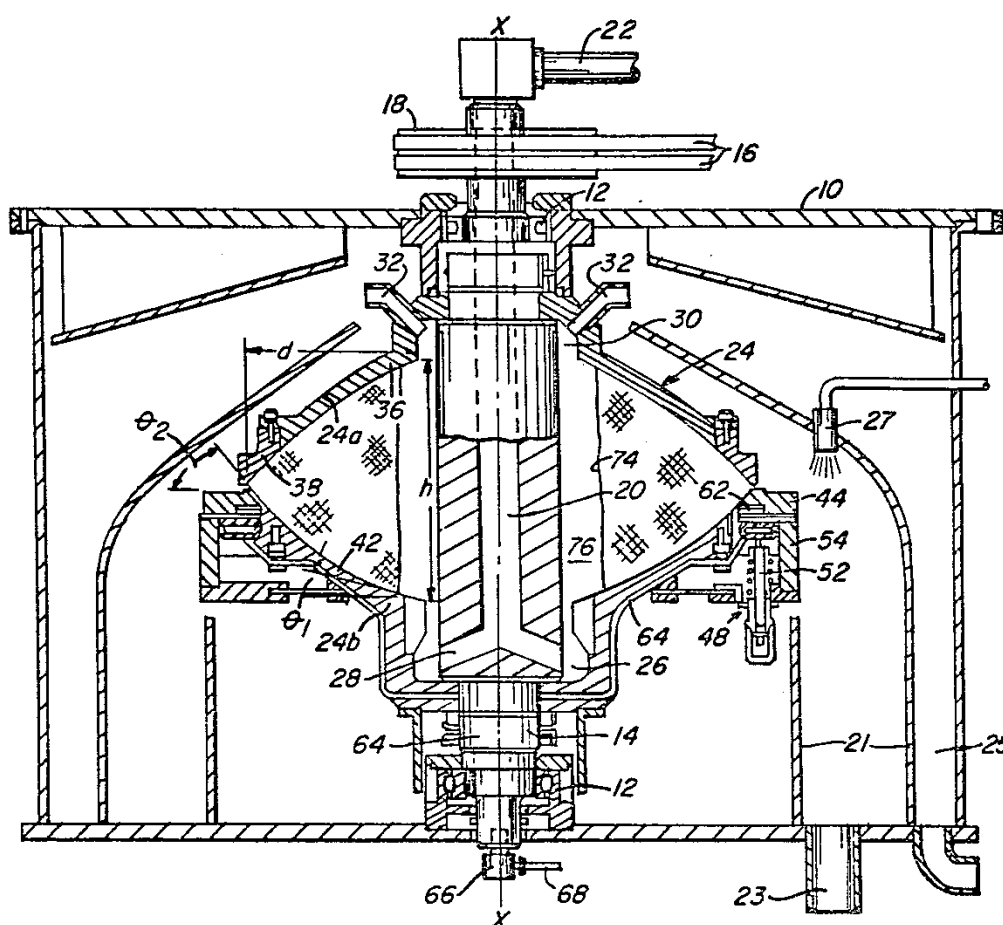
Family 20/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US4432748)

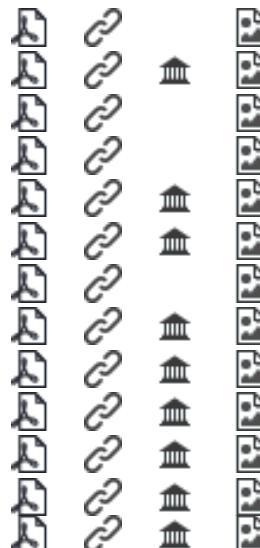
Centrifuge apparatus and method of operating a centrifuge

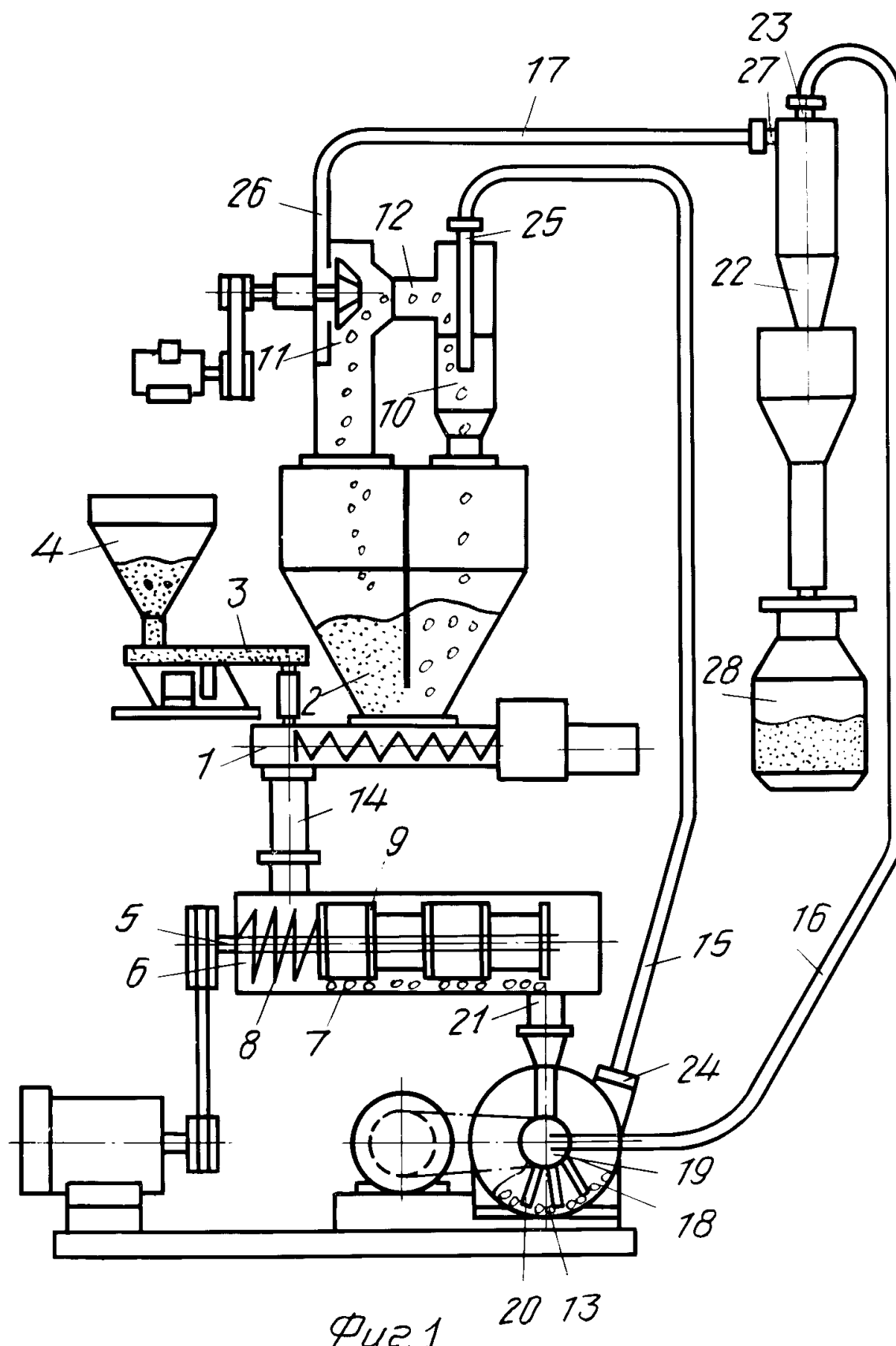
Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

AT381465	B	1986-10-27	AT-381465
JP1332643	C	1986-08-28	JP1332643
YU40680	B	1986-04-30	YU--40680
ATA633277	A	1986-03-15	AT7706332
JPS6059018	B2	1985-12-23	JP85059018
US4432748	A	1984-02-21	US4432748
YU209577	A	1983-04-30	YU7702095
CA1125248	A	1982-06-08	CA1125248
AU516034	B2	1981-05-14	AU-516034
GB1589387	A	1981-05-13	GB1589387
GB1589389	A	1981-05-13	GB1589389
BR7705834	A	1979-03-27	BR7705834





Publication numbers with kind code & date

RU2051009

C1 1995-12-27 RU2051009



Abstract

(RU2051009)

FIELD: powder metallurgy. SUBSTANCE: given method includes supply of inert gas, initial powder and water-repellent lubricant such as zinc stearate for their flattening in **centrifugal** field to receive mixture in the form of scales of initial powder with water-repellent lubricant on the edges of scales. Scaled mixture is classified. Peculiarity of the method consists in

grinding scaled mixture before its classification by impact in **centrifugal** field in direction perpendicular to the scales plane. Device for carrying out the method has an initial powder feeder, lubricant feeder, **centrifugal** ball **mill** with grinding balls mounted on a horizontal shaft, unit for classification of ground powder, unit supplying the inert gas to the hollows of the device and the system of communicating pipes. The device has impact-**centrifugal** **mill** mounted on a horizontal shaft placed between ball **mill** and unit classifying the ground powder. This unit is constructed as linearly inertial and **centrifugal** separators with their hollows communicated with each other and with the hollow of initial powder feeder and cyclone. In this case outlet sleeve for gas exit from cyclone is engaged with the hollow of impact **centrifugal** **mill**. The **mill** discharging hole is connected with the sleeve providing the scale mixture into the linear-inertial **separator**. The sleeve removing highly dispersed fraction of scaled mixture from **centrifugal** **separator** is engaged with the sleeve supplying it to the cyclone. EFFECT: enhanced quality. 2 cl, 4 dwg

Inventors

KOZITSYN ANDREJ A

PLEKHANOV KONSTANTIN A

BUDAKOV OLEG V

VARGASOV DMITRIJ D

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SVERDLOVSKIJ NII KHIM MASH

VITA

Family 22/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

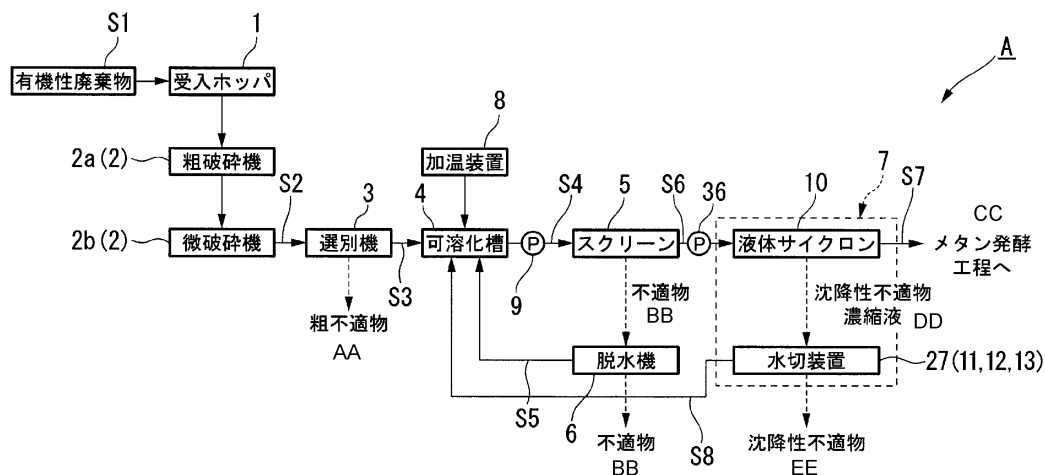
Title

(WO201270410)

Methane fermentation pretreatment device

Images

[図1]



- 1 Input hopper
- 2a(2) Coarse crusher
- 2b(2) Fine crusher
- 3 Separator
- 4 Solubilization tank
- 5 Screen
- 6 Drier
- 8 Heating device

- 10 Liquid cyclone
- 27(11, 12, 13) Drainage device
- S1 Organic waste
- AA Coarse unsuitable matter
- BB Unsuitable matter
- CC To a methane fermentation step
- DD Sedimentary unsuitable matter concentrated liquid
- EE Sedimentary unsuitable matter

Publication numbers with kind code & date

MY161273	A	2017-04-14	MY-161273
CN103209777	B	2015-09-09	CN103209777B



KR101536064	B1	2015-07-10	KR101536064				
JP5758110	B2	2015-06-12	JP5758110				
TH137494	A	2014-10-17	TH-137494				
VN34914	A	2013-08-26	VN--34914				
CN103209777	A	2013-07-17	CN103209777				
SG190374	A1	2013-06-28	SG-190374				
KR20130061765	A	2013-06-11	KR20130061765				
JP2012110833	A	2012-06-14	JP2012110833				
WO2012/070410	A1	2012-05-31	WO201270410				

Abstract

(WO2012/070410)

Provided is a methane fermentation pretreatment device that can remove, from a solubilized **liquid**, small matter unsuitable for fermentation that is made minute by a solubilization treatment and passes through a screen. The methane fermentation pretreatment device (A) comprises a solubilization tank (4) in which a solubilization treatment is performed on organic waste (S3); a screen (5) that is a first solid-**liquid** separation means for removing matter unsuitable for fermentation contained in a solubilized **liquid** (S4) obtained by performing a solubilization treatment in the solubilization tank (4) on the organic waste (S3), by causing the solubilized **liquid** (S4) to pass therethrough; and a second **liquid**-solid separation means (7) having a **liquid** cyclone (10) that receives a solubilized **liquid** (S6) that passed through the screen (5) and separates out the matter unsuitable for fermentation contained in the solubilized **liquid** (S6) by applying a **centrifugal** force on the solubilized **liquid** (S6), the means also having a drainage device (11, 13) that receives the matter unsuitable for fermentation separated by the **liquid** cyclone (10) and dries the same.

Inventors

CHOU KATSUMI

MIZUTANI HIROSHI

MATSUDA TOMONORI

SUGANO MINORU

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES ENVIRONMENTAL & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

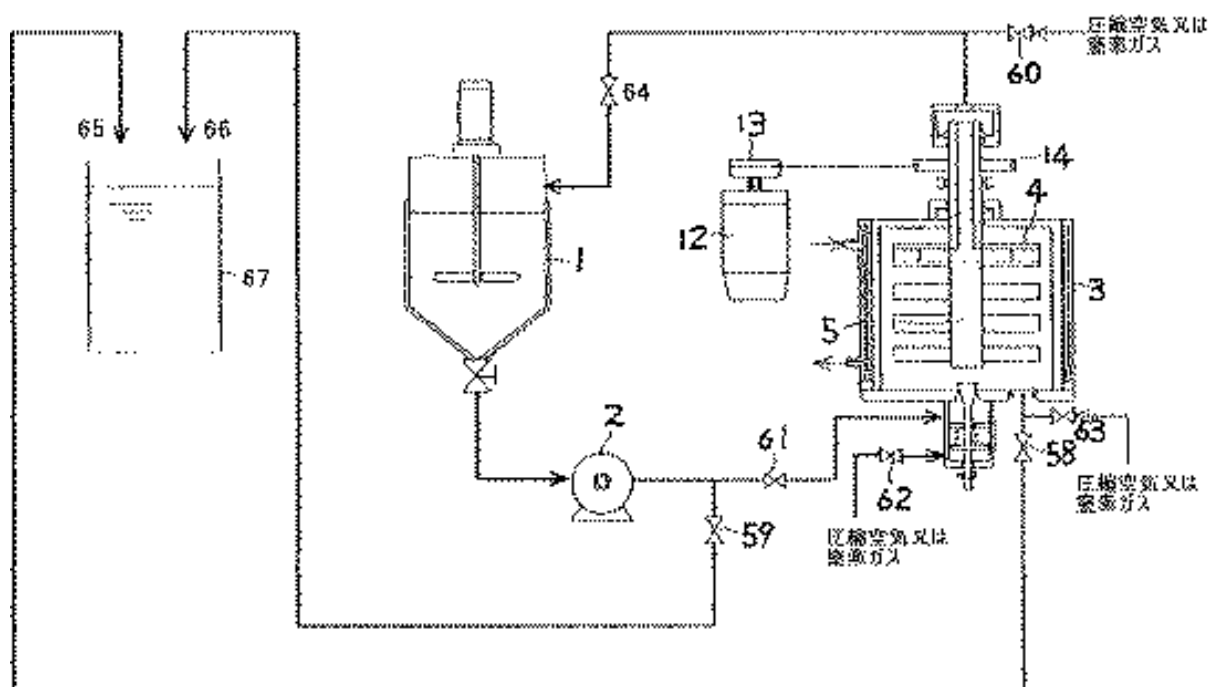
Family 23/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2011026561)

Method for producing silica dispersing element, energy-ray curable resin composition, and film

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN101928436	B	2014-09-24	CN101928436B
TW201127480	A	2011-08-16	TW201127480
JP2011026561	A	2011-02-10	JP2011026561
KR20100138790	A	2010-12-31	KR20100138790
CN101928436	A	2010-12-29	CN101928436



Abstract

(JP2011026561)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for easily and simply producing a silica dispersing element which is excellent in storage stability and is obtained by dispersing silica microparticulates in an active energy-ray curable resin composition.

SOLUTION: The silica dispersing element is produced by dispersing silica microparticulates (F) in a (meth)acrylic polymer (B) having (meth)acryloyl groups and hydroxy groups in the molecular structure, the (meth)acryloyl equivalent being in the range of 200-600 g/eq and the hydroxyl value being in the range of 90-280 mg-KOH/g. In the method for producing the silica dispersing element, a wet ball mill 3 having an impeller-type separator 4 is used; media and slurry are agitated and mixed in the inside of the wet ball mill; the silica microparticulates (F) in the slurry are crushed and dispersed into the (meth)acrylic polymer (B); and the slurry and the media are separated by the action of centrifugal force in an impeller-type separator section.

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Inventors

TANIMOTO YOICHI
WATANABE YASUYUKI
YAMADA MASAO
ARAI HISAYOSHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DIC

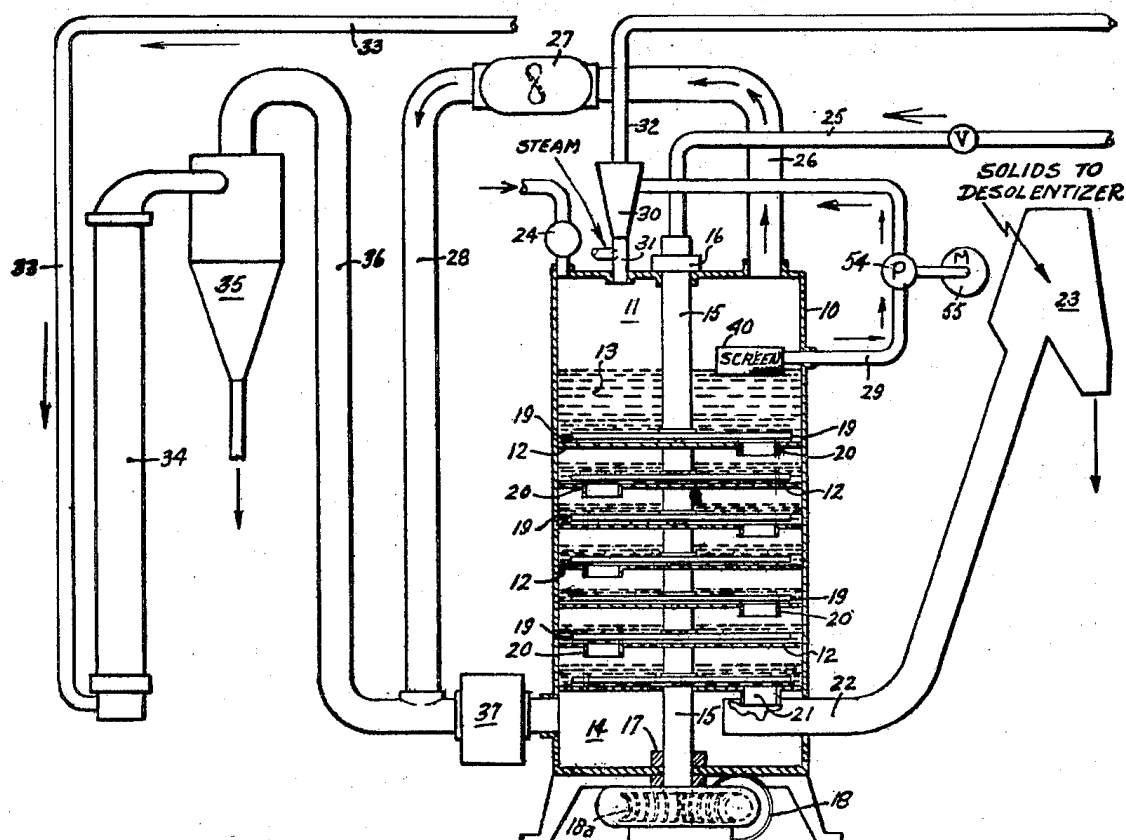
Family 24/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US3867416)

Continuous process for drying and extracting oils from solid materials

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

US3867416

A 1975-02-18 US3867416



Abstract

(US3867416)

A continuous drying and oil extraction process and apparatus wherein counterflow is established between successive vertical beds of stratified oil bearing particles in an extractor and ascending vapor solvent which passes upwardly through the beds agitating the particles therein to produce successive fluidized bed conditions, the vapor carrying liquids upwardly therewith to the top of the extractor.

Inventors

BARNES ROY W

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY

Family 25/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US3817461)

Agitator mill

Images

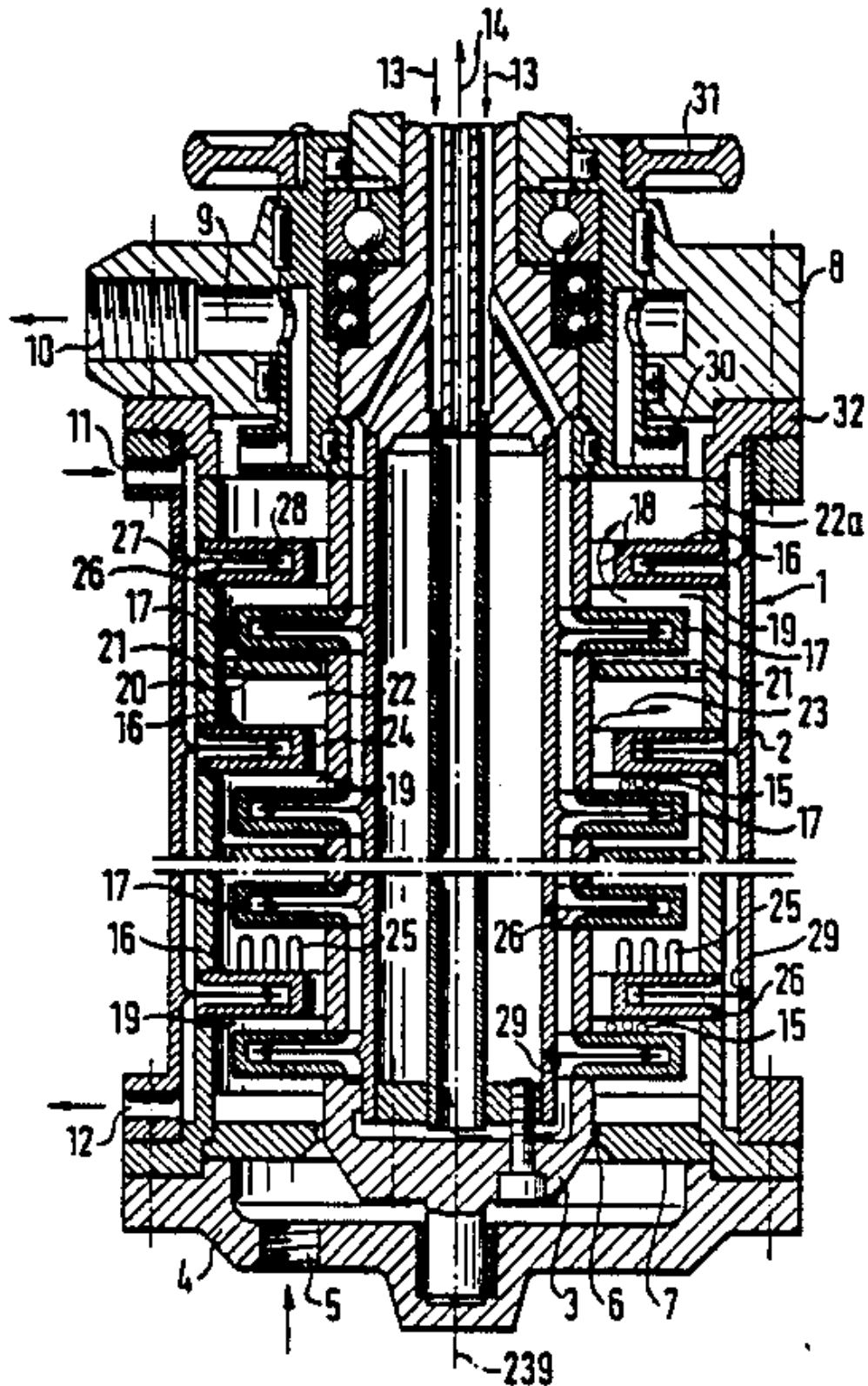
Family 26/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US4730789)

Agitator mill

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

DE3249928

C3 1995-06-29 DE3249928



DE3245825	C2	1994-01-27	DE3245825				
JP1733850	C	1993-02-17	JP1733850				
CH680652	A5	1992-10-15	CH-680652				
CH679748	A5	1992-04-15	CH-679748				
JPH0420670	B2	1992-04-06	JP92020670				
CH679130	A5	1991-12-31	CH-679130				
DE3249964	C2	1991-12-19	DE3249964				
DE3249928	C2	1989-05-18	DE3249928				
US4730789	A	1988-03-15	US4730789				
GB2177023	B	1987-09-23	GB2177023				
GB2131721	B	1987-08-26	GB2131721				
GB2177023	A	1987-01-14	GB2177023				
GB8612397	D0	1986-06-25	GB8612397				
JPS59166253	A	1984-09-19	JP59166253				
GB2131721	A	1984-06-27	GB2131721				
DE3245825	A1	1984-06-14	DE3245825				
GB8330567	D0	1983-12-21	GB8330567				

Abstract

(US4730789)

An agitator **mill** has an arrangement for diminishing the pressure of the attritive elements towards the outlet. This arrangement comprises particularly means for generating a force pointing away from at least one **separator** opening forming a passage for the product, but retaining the attritive elements within the milling container. This force affects substantially selectively only the attritive elements. According to one embodiment, this force acts upon the attritive elements in counter-direction to the direction of flow of the product. The force may either be a **centrifugal** force acting selectively onto the relative large mass of the attritive element or a magnetic force acting selectively upon steel balls, iron balls or the like used as attritive elements. According to a further embodiment the **separator** opening is defined exclusively by surfaces of a rotary body in order to generate a **centrifugal** force, with this opening having a larger cross-section than the corresponding maximum size of the attritive elements. The separating device may have a rotary body within the range of a device for varying the volume of the milling container and therewith the pressure of the attritive elements therein. This rotary body may be supported by the piston of said varying means.

Inventors

GEIGER ARMIN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BUEHLER

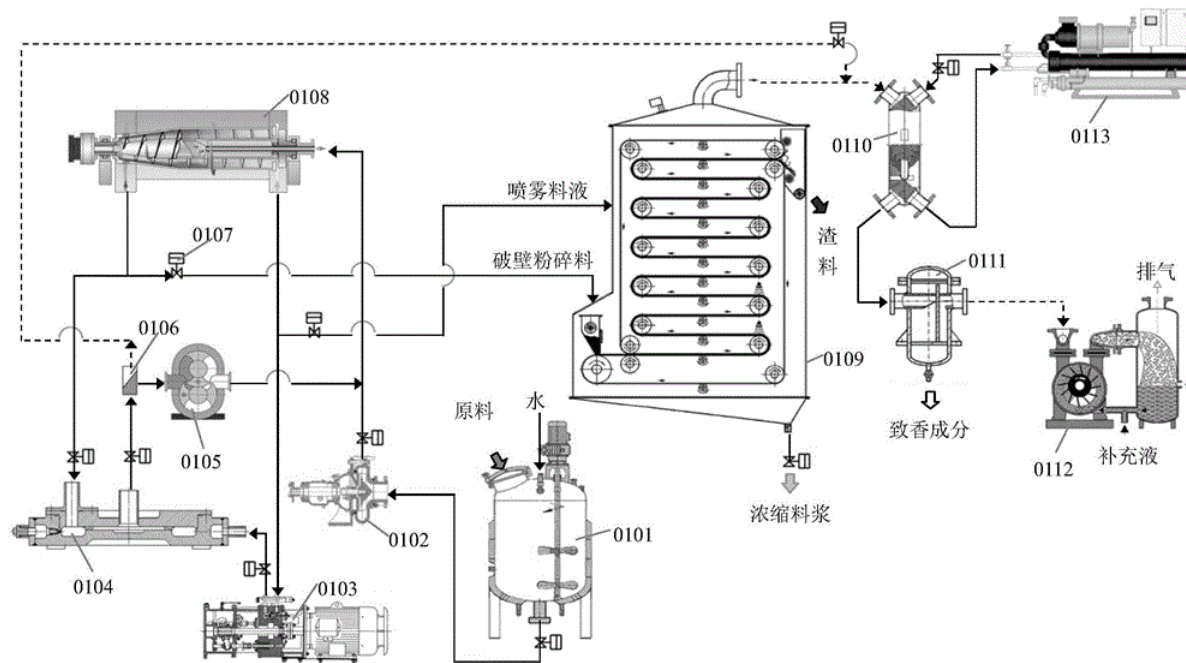
Family 27/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN105249526)

Method for extracting tobacco aroma component through water jet comminution and entrainment-type microwave distillation

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN105249526	B	2017-03-22	CN105249526B
CN105249526	A	2016-01-20	CN105249526



Abstract

(CN105249526)

The invention relates to a method for extracting a tobacco aroma component through water jet comminution and entrainment-type microwave distillation. The method comprises the following steps: S1, adding comminuted raw materials used for extraction of the tobacco aroma component into a stirring tank, adding water, stirring the mixture, and conveying the stirred mixture to a **centrifugal separator**; S2, conveying a heavy component separated out from the mixture to a water jet **mill** for water jet milling; S3, conveying a light component solution obtained in step S2 to a feed opening in the upper end of a continuous entrainment-type thin-material-layer microwave evaporation device, and then conveying the light component solution through a microwave resonant cavity in a horizontal back-and-forth and layer-by-layer rising manner, wherein an upper filter screen belt-solid/**liquid** mixed material layer-lower filter screen belt wafer material layer structure is formed through two filter screen belts; S4, sucking a gas-phase aroma-source substance together with steam into a condenser, condensing the gas-phase aroma-source substance together with steam into a **liquid**, and then separating the gas-phase aroma-source substance from condensation water by utilizing the **separator**, so as to obtain the **liquid** tobacco aroma component. The method is a pure physical method capable of extracting the high-quality tobacco aroma component through cell disruption and distillation.

Inventors

YE JING
HU HANHUA
SUN CHUNYI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

WUHAN NEWWAY CHENCHUANG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Family 28/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(DE4309882)

Screen-basket **mill** with separating **blades**

Images

[DE4309882](#)

A1 1994-09-29 DE4309882

Abstract

(DE4309882)

The invention relates to screen-basket mills as are used for separating pre-comminuted waste paper into fibres. According to the invention, the screen basket 11 is set with separating **blades** 25 projecting from the inner surface of the screen. Thus the foreign bodies, such as plastic films and threads, which are normally added to the waste paper and tend to form roller-shaped agglomerates on the screen surface are severed so that they can pass the screen basket. The separating **blades** 25 are advantageously interchangeably arranged in the wedge strips 19 which join together the individual screen segments 11' to make a closed screen basket 11.

Inventors

PALLMANN WILHELM

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

PALLMANN MASCHF

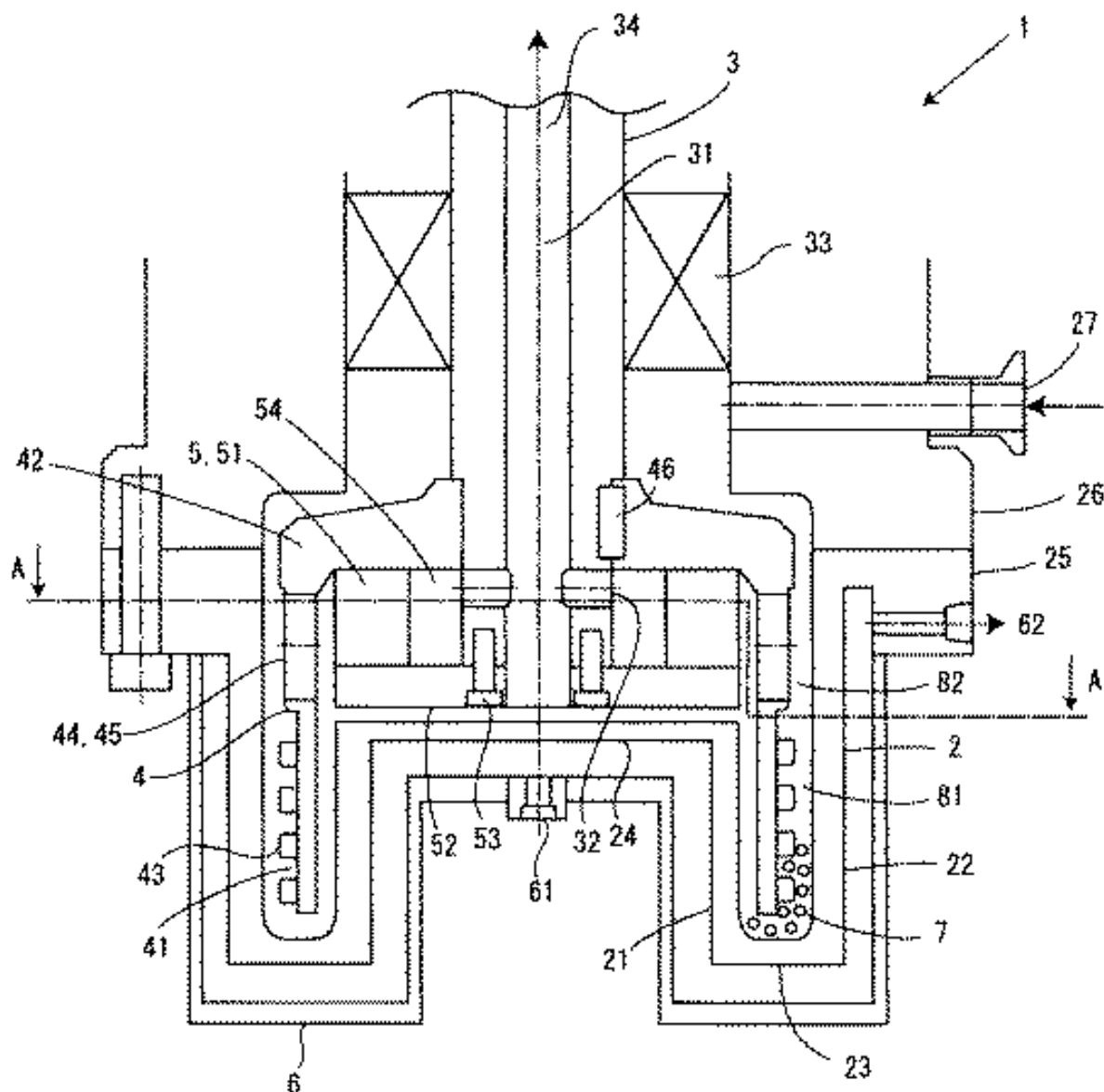
Family 29/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2006239577)

Media-stirring type wet pulverizer

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP4918226	B2	2012-02-03	JP4918226
CN100448546	C	2009-01-07	CN100448546C
JP2006239577	A	2006-09-14	JP2006239577
CN1830570	A	2006-09-13	CN1830570



Abstract

(JP2006239577)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a media-stirring type wet pulverizer capable of carrying out pulverization in nano-meter order and having high classification capability in a large quantity.

SOLUTION: The pulverizer is provided with a pulverization tank 2 composed of a pulverization chamber 81 with a ring-like cross section and a separation chamber 82 with a round cross section, a hollow rotary shaft 3, a cylindrical pulverization rotor 4, a **centrifugal separator** 5, and a plurality of **blades** 44 for generating **centrifugal** power by rotation and a plurality of apertures 45 installed in the portion where the pulverization rotor 4 is placed in the separation chamber 82. An object to be treated is circulated inside and outside of the pulverization rotor 4, so that the classification capability can be remarkably improved.

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Inventors

GUNJI SUSUMU

material having a hardness of 100 Shores at the most. In particular the surfaces in contact with each other are cooled and lubricated by a **liquid**. In order to further increase the life of said packing, the counter ring is displaceable and adjustable from the outside without being dismantled and the sliding ring holder is provided with **centrifugal blades** for keeping the material to be milled and milling bodies away from the contact surfaces of said rings. The construction of said shaft packings allows its use in a horizontally arranged colloid **mill**, wherein the material being milled flows in the direction of the widening cone.

Inventors

FUNK FRIEDRICH

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MEYER ZUCHWIL

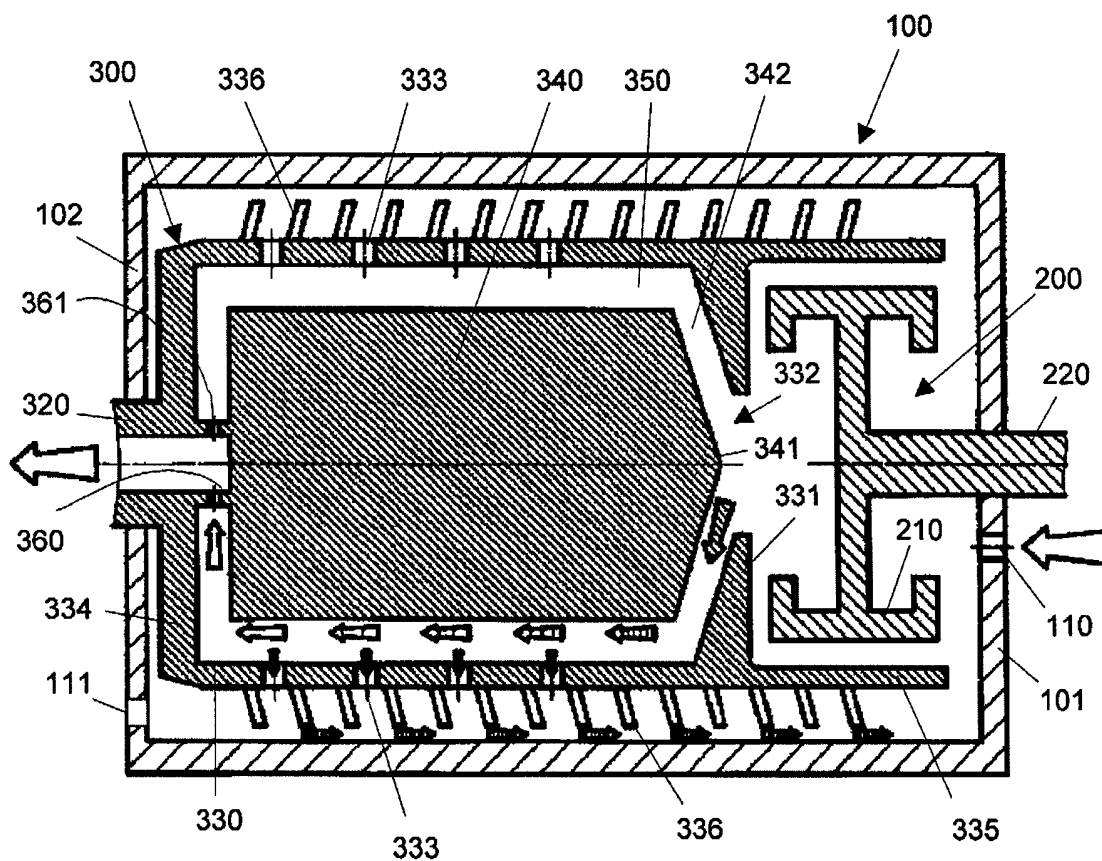
Family 31/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2327480)

Stirring ball **mill**

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

IN2746/DEL/2010	A	2016-04-29	IN2010DE02746
JP5921807	B2	2016-04-22	JP5921807
CN102069025	B	2014-08-20	CN102069025B
EP2327479	B1	2014-01-22	EP2327479
JP2011110555	A	2011-06-09	JP2011110555
EP2327479	A1	2011-06-01	EP2327479
EP2327480	A1	2011-06-01	EP2327480
KR20110058721	A	2011-06-01	KR20110058721
US20110121115	A1	2011-05-26	US20110121115



CN102069025

A 2011-05-25 CN102069025

**Abstract**

(EP2327480)

The **mill** has a separating arrangement i.e. sedimentation centrifuge (300), for separating off multiple grinding bodies from a ground or dispersed material e.g. nanosuspension. A product outlet for the material that has been ground or dispersed and freed from the grinding bodies is provided. The ground or dispersed material passes through the separating arrangement into the outlet. The separating arrangement has an axial centrifuge entrance (332) or entrance in vicinity of an axis for the material intermixed with the grinding bodies.

Inventors

LANG FRANK RONALD DR

HABEGGER ROGER

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

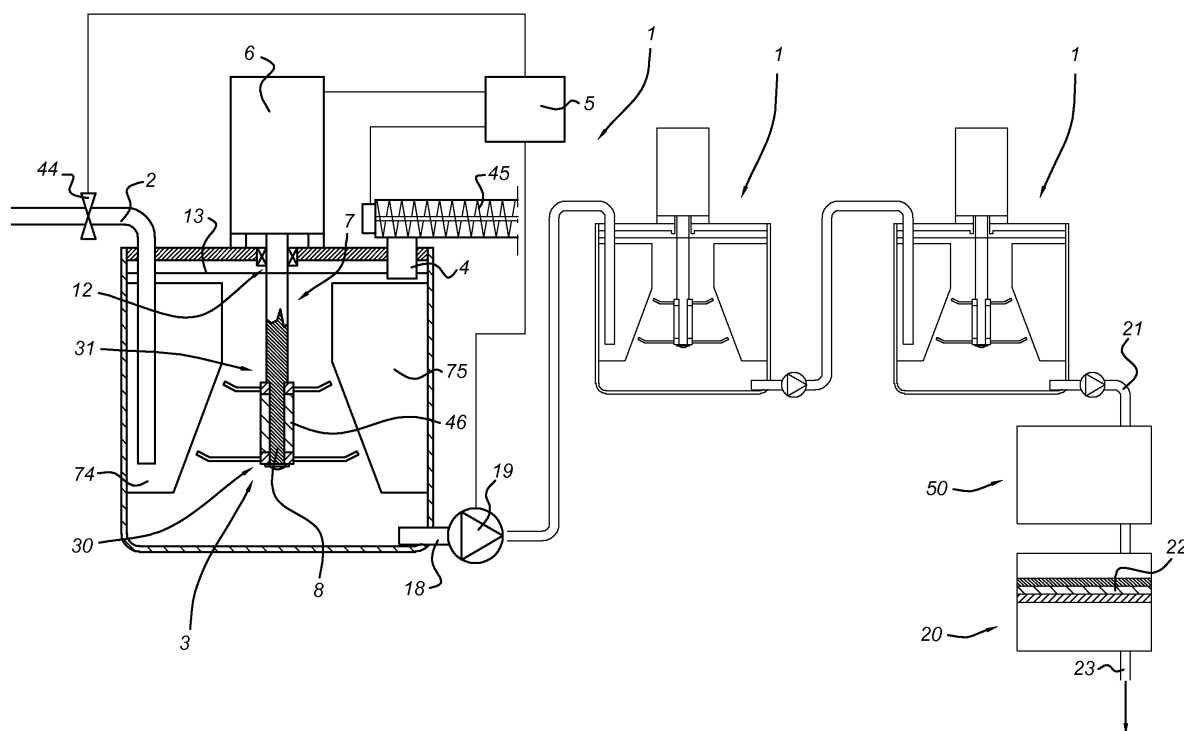
BACHOFEN WILLY A

Family 32/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2393911)

Method of preparing a **liquid** extract of cereal grain and apparatus suitable for use in such method

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

KR101770357	B1	2017-08-22	KR101770357
US9180462	B2	2015-11-10	US9180462
BRPI1008871	A2	2015-08-25	BR201008871
JP5599825	B2	2014-08-22	JP5599825
EA018932	B1	2013-11-29	EA--18932
CN102307982	B	2013-10-16	CN102307982B
ES2402710	T3	2013-05-08	ES2402710
SI2393911	T1	2013-04-30	SI2393911T
PT2393911	E	2013-04-23	PT2393911



DK2393911	T3	2013-04-15	DK2393911T				
HRP20130104	T1	2013-02-28	HRP20130104				
EP2393911	B1	2013-01-16	EP2393911				
IN5542/CHENP/2011	A	2012-11-30	IN2011CN05542				
BRPI1008871	A1	2012-11-27	BR201008871				
JP2012516696	A	2012-07-26	JP2012516696				
ZA201105583	B	2012-04-25	ZA201105583				
US20120032007	A1	2012-02-09	US20120032007				
EA201171003	A1	2012-01-30	EA201171003				
CN102307982	A	2012-01-04	CN102307982				
EP2393911	A2	2011-12-14	EP2393911				
KR20110127184	A	2011-11-24	KR20110127184				
MX2011008274	A	2011-09-22	MX2011008274				
WO2010/090522	A3	2011-04-07	WO201090522				
AR075502	A1	2011-04-06	AR--75502				
CA2751428	A1	2010-08-12	CA2751428				
WO2010/090522	A2	2010-08-12	WO201090522				
CL2010000103	A1	2010-05-14	CL201000103				

Abstract

(EP2393911)

The present invention provides a continuous method of preparing a **liquid** extract of cereal grain by comminuting cereal grain at a rate of at least 100 kg of dry cereal grain per hour and extracting the comminuted cereal grain with a **liquid**, said 5 method comprising: -continuously combining cereal grain with a **liquid**; -continuously disintegrating the grain particles contained within the **liquid** by colliding freely suspended grain particles with one or more rotating **blades**, thereby producing a milled suspension;10 -continuously transferring at least a part of the milled suspension, optionally after further treatment, to a separation device for separation into spent grain and **liquid** extract; wherein the one or more rotating **blades** are rotating at a tip speed of at least 10 m/s; the total mechanical energy transferred into the milled suspension by the one or more 15 rotating **blades** is in the range of 5-1000 k J per kg of dry cereal grain; and the distance between a tip of said one or more rotating **blades** and the axis of rotation is in the range of 2-25 cm. The invention also provides a system for comprising a milling apparatus and a separation device suitable for use in the aforementioned method.20 The present method and system offer several advantages, including savings on capital expenditure and maintenance, short milling times and hygienic design.

Inventors

MULDER HENDRIKUS

VAN RIJN CORNELIS

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

HEINEKEN SUPPLY CHAIN

Family 33/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

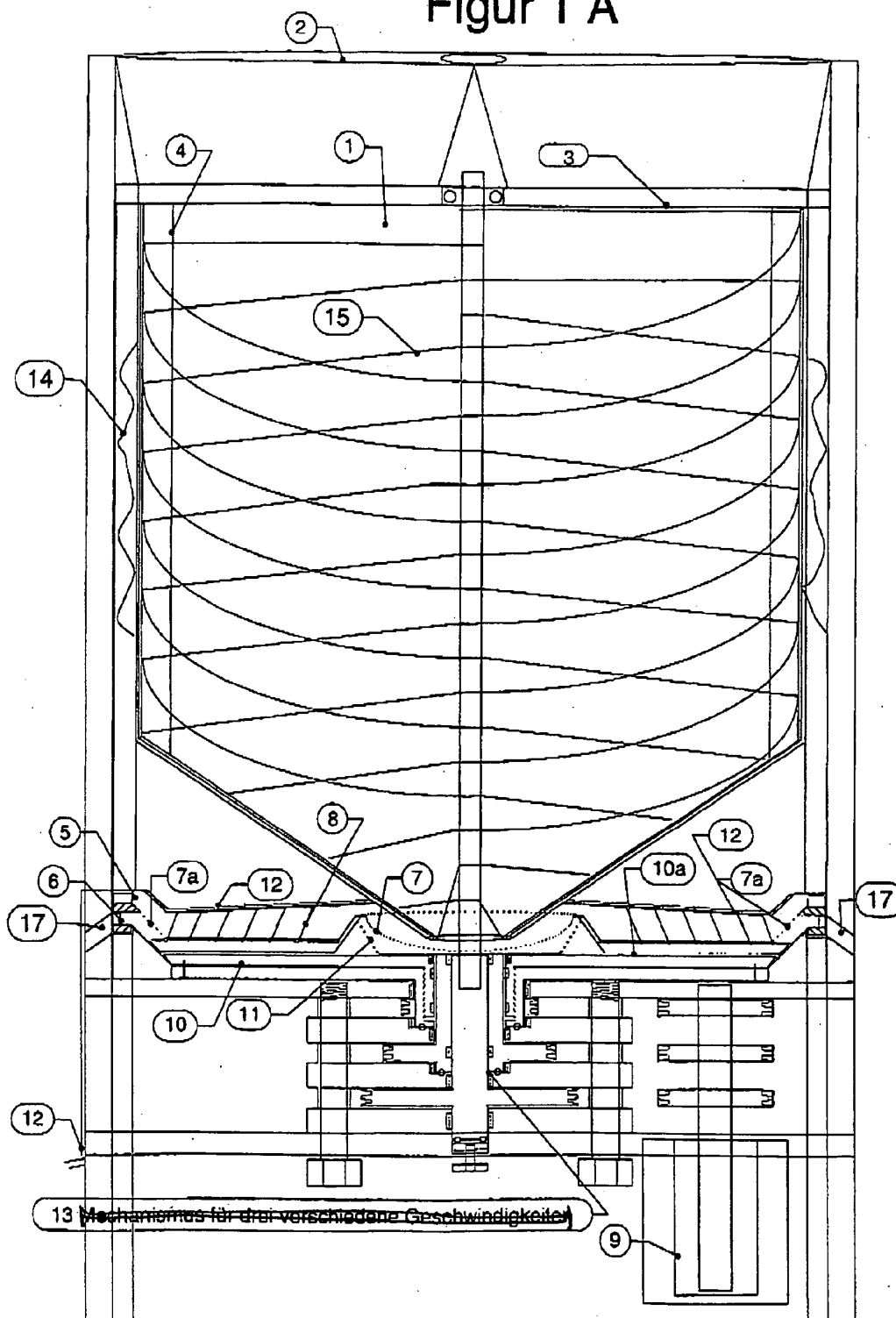
Title

(EP1925217)

Unit for cold pressing the flesh of olives

Images

Figur 1 A



Publication numbers with kind code & date

AT520319	T	2011-09-15	ATE520319
EP1925217	B1	2011-08-17	EP1925217
EP1925217	A1	2008-05-28	EP1925217
DE102006055594	B3	2007-12-06	DE102006055594



Abstract

(EP1925217)

The plant for cold pressing for olive flesh after previous removal of olive kernel, has a core removing machine that includes electric motor that works with a mechanism for three speeds, a pressurized water, a **sieve** and circularly running shovel. The core removing machine during the separation of the kernel and the olive flesh fills a cylindrical, double walled container

with olive flesh and oil must at the same time, over which during the filling a plate loading machine is found that lets down a circular, perfectly fitting plate into the container till the container is completely filled. The plant for cold pressing for olive flesh after previous removal of olive kernel, has a core-removing machine that includes electric motor that works with a mechanism for three speeds, pressurized water and a **sieve**. The machine during the separation of the kernel and the olive flesh fills a cylindrical, double walled container with olive flesh and oil must at the same time, over which during the filling a plate loading machine is found, which according to weight of the mass of a determined filling quantity automatically at intervals lets down a circular, perfectly fitting plate into the container till the container is completely filled. The container is present on a pressing station with a conveyer belt. The container is shuffled on the place of the press centrifuge by the succeeding container and is hydraulically lowered on to the floor of the press centrifuge by a rail mechanism. Before and during the compressing and centrifugation, valves of the container are opened and the fluid (oil must) that is collected between the outer and inner wall of the container is let into a canal system, is caught by a container and then directed to a separating filter. The pressed olive mass is transported to the plate. The machine after taking the olives in the olive basket with an olive flush outlet (6) that is opened and closed according to size and quantity of the olives through a rotation of its spindles with the knives beats the olives, to separate the kernel and the olive flesh. The flesh falls on a **sieve** centrifuge (7), through a suction propeller (11) under the **sieve** to the horizontally turning grinding stones (10) sucks with the **centrifugal** force and pulverizes and then conveys to the olive-flesh outlet. The nozzles are fed through the water feeding line into the machine and moisten the walls and the knives from time to time. The cylindrical loading machine with its guiding rod is formed telescope like. On the floor of the press centrifuge, two parallel female indentations are present, and in the floor of these indentations two rails are elevated, whose upper part is feminine, so that the male rails fit under the floor of the container and are hydraulically elevated or brought down, so that if the container is positioned itself in the middle of the press centrifuge, the hoisting device automatically hydraulically sinks down, so that the rails of the container sits exactly in the middle of the press centrifuge. The floor of the press centrifuge has a circumferentially running collecting duct for the oil must, in which the confluence of the four discharges of the container gushes out during the opening of the valves. The press centrifuge in its middle has a pressing rod and in its deepest place, a circular press punch, which is constructed in such a manner, that it does not allow any fluid to climb upwards. The floor plate of the press-centrifuge with the outer- and inner wall and the floor of the container during the compressing and the centrifugation are firmly closed. The floor-plate of the container, before leaving of the press floor, is closed again, outer and inner walls are erected and the firmly pressed material on the plates on the container floor are removed, by two forks of a forklift mechanism. The machine works on many divided levels of spindle with knives, with a blade wall cleaner (4), which collects the chipped material from the upper level and forwards it down into the middle of the funnel like opening to the next level, and with two exhaust fans, which transport the olive flesh under the **sieve** to two outlets right and left, under the grinding stone. The machine sucks the olive flesh with the movable grinding stone by **centrifugal** force and then grinds it, and fills the ground olive flesh after outlet with a pout in the funnel like widening of the inner upper boundary of the container. The machine in canal for the kernel for the outlet of the kernel has semi-circular uprisings in the **sieve** for removing the rest of the olive flesh. The machine before the kernel outlet has a circularly running shovel, which is connected to the exhaust fan. The machine in the canal has the **sieve** for the kernel for the olive flesh still fallen away from the kernel, from where it is collected by a scrapper and transported down through ventilators to the remaining olive flesh. The machine has two grinding zones. The lower grinding stone is faster than the upper grinding stone. The container is found between an inner circle and an outer circle of the pressing station. The machine is located in the middle of the inner circle and turns on its axes to the nearest container. Each container is equipped on its floor interior with a circular sheet without a hole in the middle, so that the first portion of the filling product is assimilated during the filling. Each container has two male rails and four effluences in its floor for the discharge of fluid from the hollow space. The floor of the base has a hollow canal and outer double circular indentations, which fit into the inner wall and are protected by gaskets against the fluid discharge. On the base of the press **centrifugal** floor, four pillars of the press centrifuge are anchored, on which the cover of the total press-installation sits, which holds the container in the centrifuge and the press-centrifuge stable. The container holder holds the container in its position, so that it turns along, when the centrifuge is in motion.

Inventors

OURANOS EMMANUEL

EP2125230	A1	2009-12-02	EP2125230				
IN4541/CHENP/2009	A	2009-11-20	IN2009CN04541				
KR20090115160	A	2009-11-04	KR20090115160				
MX2009007307	A	2009-08-07	MX2009007307				
AU2008210059	A1	2008-08-07	AU2008210059				
CA2677268	A1	2008-08-07	CA2677268				
WO2008/092542	A1	2008-08-07	WO200892542				
DE102007005250	B3	2008-01-17	DE102007005250				

Abstract

(EP2125230)

The invention relates to a vertical grinding **mill**, comprising a closed vertical milling container (1), in which a screw conveyor (2) is arranged so that it can be rotationally driven, conveying grinding bodies (17) to the top. The package of grinding bodies (17) adjusts itself during operation such that the surface (29) thereof is configured to slope radially outward and downward and to end in the region of the bottom edge (18) of an outlet for grinding material (11). Gas is introduced into the milling container (1) above the package of grinding bodies. The gas and grinding material (22) is removed from the milling container (1) via the outlet for grinding material (11).

Inventors

GERL STEFAN

SACHWEH JENS

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

GUSTAV EIRICH

Family 35/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US4117104)

Novel lead monoxide and process for preparation thereof

Images

JPS52151697	A	1977-12-16	JP52151697
FR2351056	A1	1977-12-09	FR2351056
DE2720524	A1	1977-12-01	DE2720524
NL7705267	A	1977-11-15	NL7705267
BE854550	A	1977-09-01	BE-854550



Abstract

(US4117104)

A novel lead monoxide having a true density of 8.3 to 9.2 g/cc, a primary particle size not larger than 0.2 μ m, an infrared absorption peak at a wave number of 1400 to 1410 cm^{-1} and a chromic anhydride reactivity of at least 94%.

This lead monoxide is of the ultrafine particulate form excellent in light resistance, hue stability and reactivity and is substantially free of metallic lead. Chrome yellow, tribasic lead sulfate, lead silicate, white lead and the like lead salts can be prepared from this lead monoxide without performing a particular washing operation or using a catalyst.

Inventors

SUGAHARA YUJIRO

NOSHI YOSHIBUMI

NAITO HIROYUKI

SAITO MAMORU

TAKAHASHI AKIRA

TUCHIDA HISASHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MIZUSAWA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Family 36/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(WO2017152882)

Industrialised production process of total nutrient pure powdered sugar and **liquid** syrup and equipment

Images

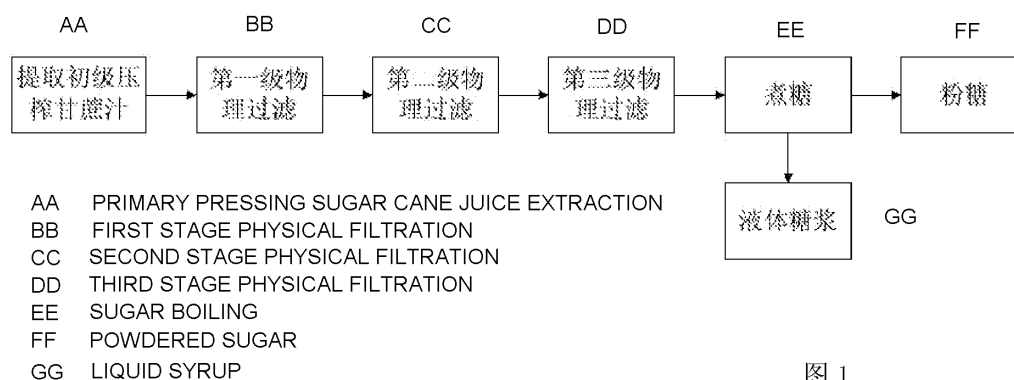


图 1

Publication numbers with kind code & date

AU2017230440	A1	2018-09-27	AU2017230440
WO2017/152882	A1	2017-09-14	WO2017152882
CN105734177	A	2016-07-06	CN105734177



Abstract

(WO2017/152882)

Provided is a production process for powdered sugar and **liquid** syrup, comprising the steps of primary pressing sugar cane juice extraction, three-stage physical filtration and sugar boiling, wherein the step of the three-stage physical filtration

respectively uses a **sieve** plate, a bagasse **separator** and a micro-filtration membrane for filtration. The bagasse **separator** comprises a screen cylinder transversely arranged inside a separation bin. The inlet and outlet of the screen cylinder are respectively connected to a feeding bin and a discharging bin. A juice outlet and a bagasse outlet are respectively provided under the separation bin and the discharging bin. A propeller blade component is provided inside the screen cylinder. The propeller blade component is formed by combining vertical mixing **blades** with helical **blades**.

Inventors

YE LINA

CHEN JIAQUAN

WEI HEGUANG

HUANG HAIXIN

QIN BO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

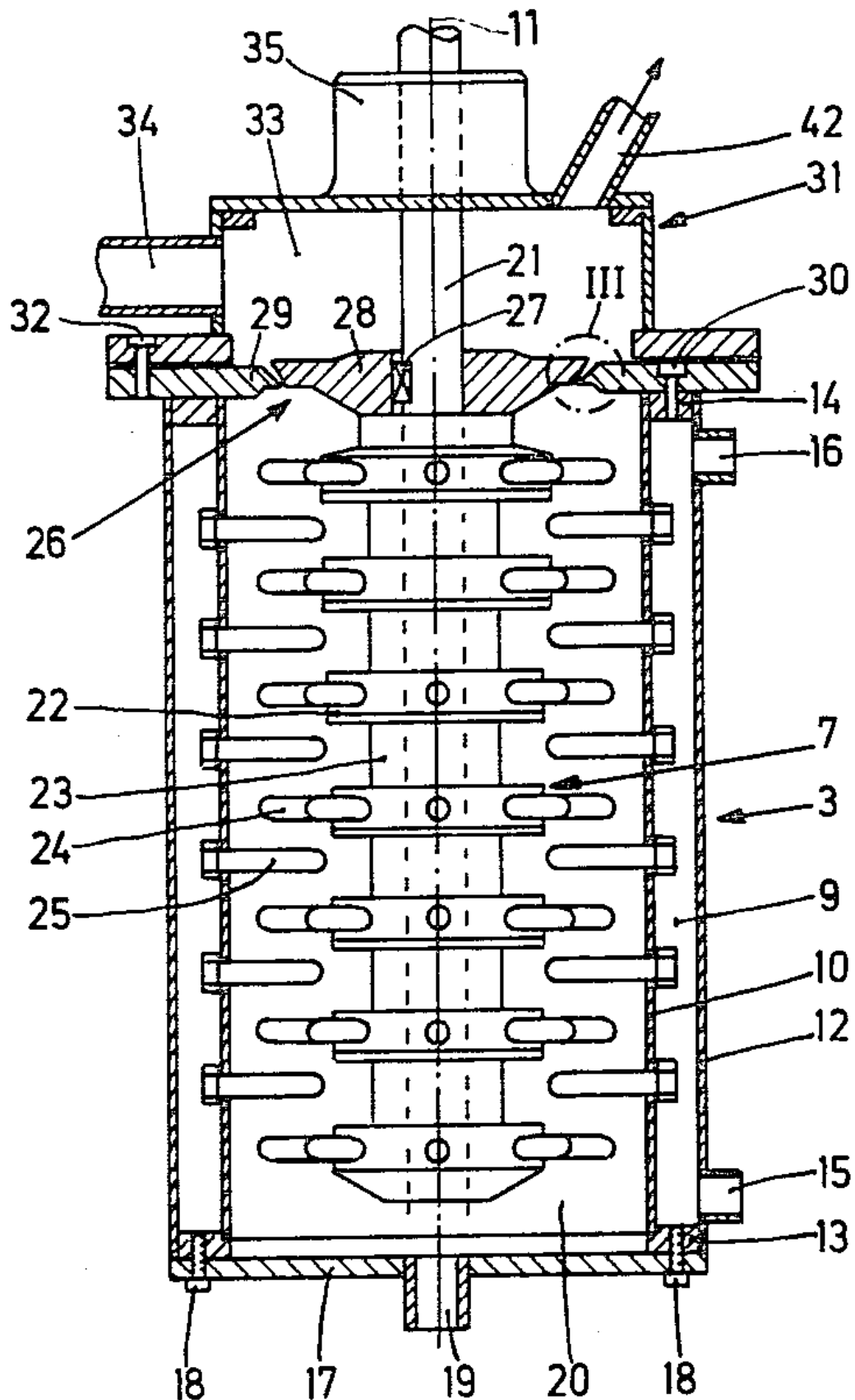
GUANGXI YEMAO DRINKING & FOOD

Family 37/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

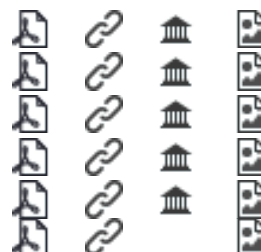
(EP--19834)

Method of deaerating viscous grindable material, use of an agitator **mill** for carrying out that method and agitator **mill****Images**



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP1482512	C	1989-02-27	JP1482512
JPS6329590	B2	1988-06-14	JP88029590
EP0019834	B2	1986-05-14	EP--19834
US4382557	A	1983-05-10	US4382557
DE3060896	D1	1982-11-11	DE3060896



AT1601	T	1982-10-15	ATE001601
EP0019834	B1	1982-09-29	EP--19834
EP0019834	A1	1980-12-10	EP--19834
JPS55157339	A	1980-12-08	JP55157339
DE2921408	A1	1980-11-27	DE2921408



Abstract

(EP0019834)

A de-aerating agitating **mill**, especially for paints, pigments and the like in which the mixing chamber is closed off from a discharge chamber which may be subjected to reduced pressure. The closure is effected by a **separator** device consisting of a central disk which is attached to the stirrer or agitator shaft and rotates in a hole within a stationary part of the casing. A narrow, annular gap between the periphery of the disk and the rim of the hole acts as an outlet channel through which the ground or mixed stock is extruded. The shear stresses exerted on the stock rupture the material and burst any air bubbles which are then removed by the vacuum.

(From US4382557 A)

Inventors

DURR, HERBERT

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DRAISWERKE

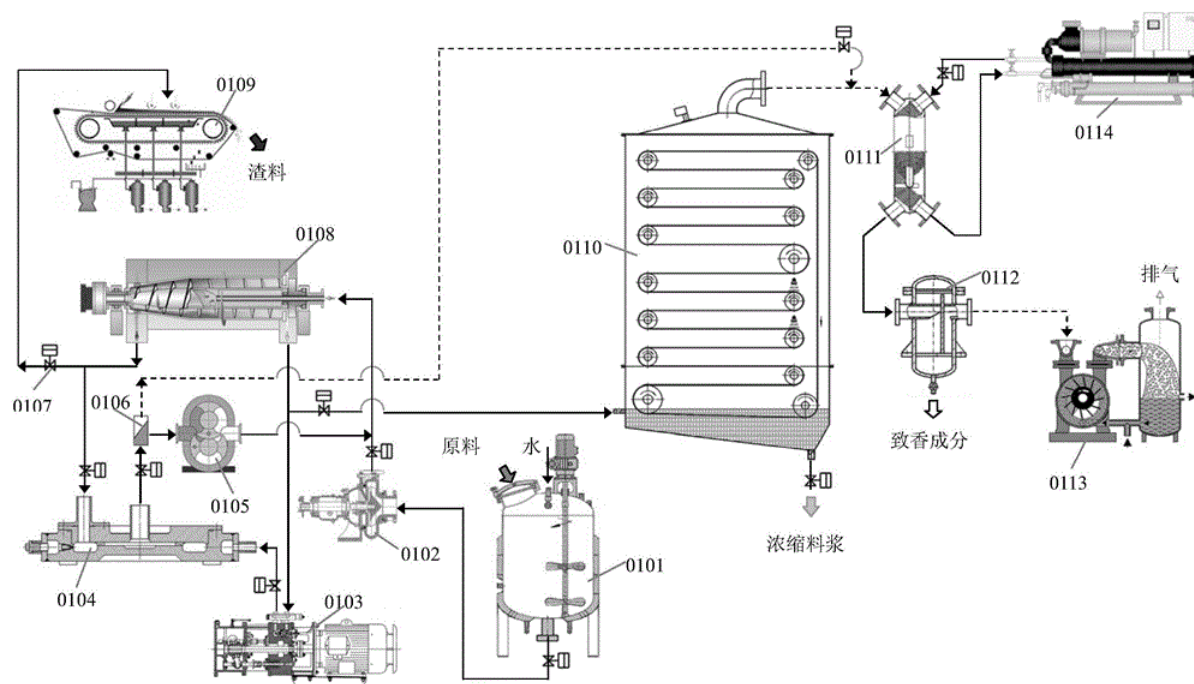
Family 38/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN105341997)

Method for extracting tobacco aroma components through water jet smashing and traction net film microwave distillation

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN105341997	B	2017-03-22	CN105341997B
CN105341997	A	2016-02-24	CN105341997



Abstract

(CN105341997)

The invention relates to a method for extracting tobacco aroma components through water jet smashing and traction net film microwave distillation. The method comprises the following steps: S1, adding smashed extraction raw materials of the tobacco aroma components into a stirring pot; S2, conveying the separated heavy substances into a water jet **mill** for

carrying out water jet smashing; S3, conveying a light substance solution obtained from the S2 into a continuous traction type net film microwave evaporation device, wherein when passing through feed **liquid** through immersion, a net belt moving continuously tracts the feed **liquid** to form a feed **liquid** net film, and passes through a microwave cavity through a horizontal to-and-fro layer-by-layer rising manner, so that the feed **liquid** net film absorbs microwave energy under the uniform lamina state to be heated and evaporated; and S4, sucking gaseous phase aroma resource substances and steam into a condenser, condensing the gaseous phase aroma resource substances and the steam into **liquid**, and separating the aroma resource substances from condensate water through a **separator**, and thus obtaining the **liquid** tobacco aroma components. According to the method provided by the invention, the high-quality tobacco aroma components are obtained through cell disruption and distillation extraction through a pure physical method.

Inventors

YE JING

HU HANHUA

SUN CHUNYI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

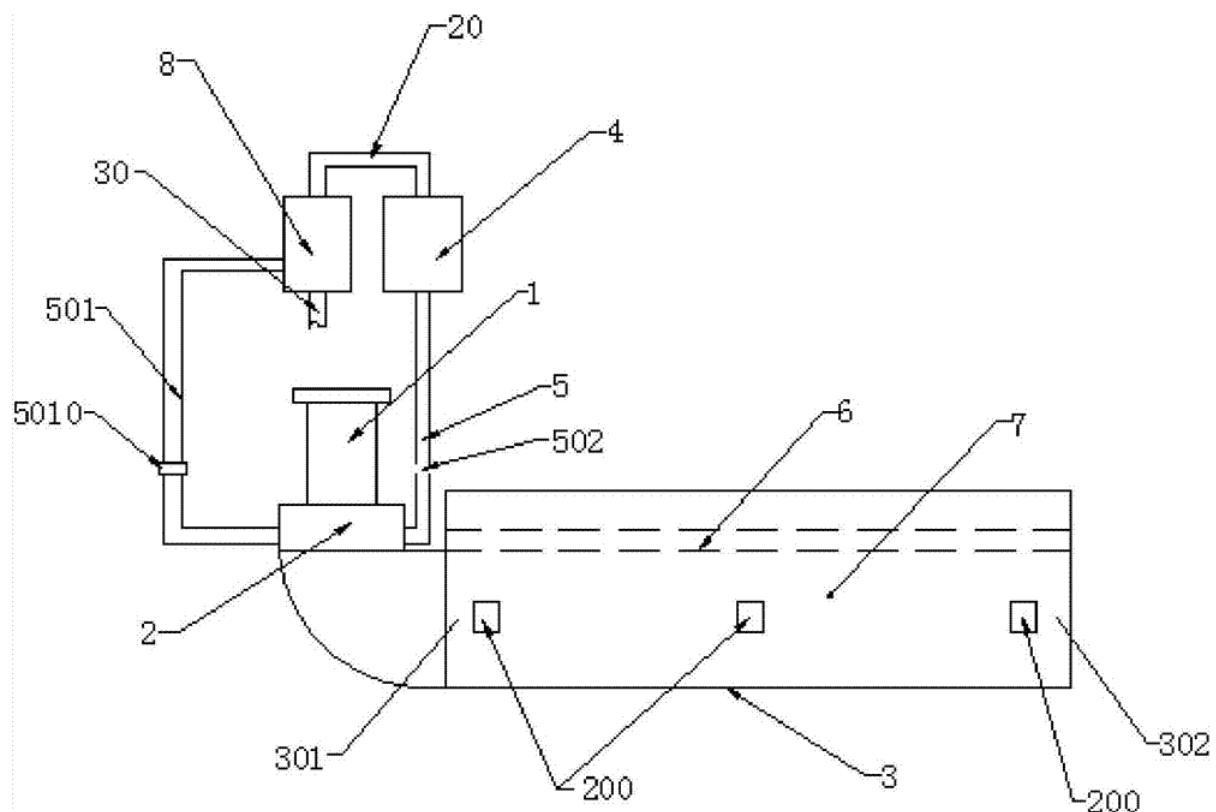
WUHAN NEWWAY CHENCHUANG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Family 39/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN207751240U)

Tea seed drying -machine

Images**Publication numbers with kind code & date**[CN207751240](#)

U

2018-08-21

CN207751240U

**Abstract**

(CN207751240)

The utility model relates to a tea seed drying -machine, including **centrifugal** fan, heat exchanger, have an open -ended stoving case, steam generator and be used for controlling the control system ofcentrifugal fan wind -force, be provided with on the lateral wall of stoving case into the wind gap, the cooling surface of heat exchanger between **centrifugal** fan's air -out end and income wind gap,the heat exchanger advances pipe and steam generator intercommunication through steam,

the inside of stoving case is provided with the **sieve**, and the setting of the bottom gap of this **sieve** and stoving case, and this clearance part constitutes dries by the fire dry channel, goes into the wind gap and dry by the fire dry channel to feed through, the utility model discloses lie in: the copy controlsystem implementation to the tea seed of stoving incasement segmentation drying process, design has like this avoided the tea seed of stoving incasement to be heated inhomogeneously and condition emergence burnt, that stick with paste appears at the stoving in -process, has reduced **centrifugal** fan's energy consumption moreover again, has reduced the manufacturing cost of tea seed to the quality and the taste of finished tea oil have also been guaranteed.

Inventors

YU HONGMING

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

ZHEJIANG OLD ROOT OF CAMELLIA OLEIFERA DEVELOPMENT

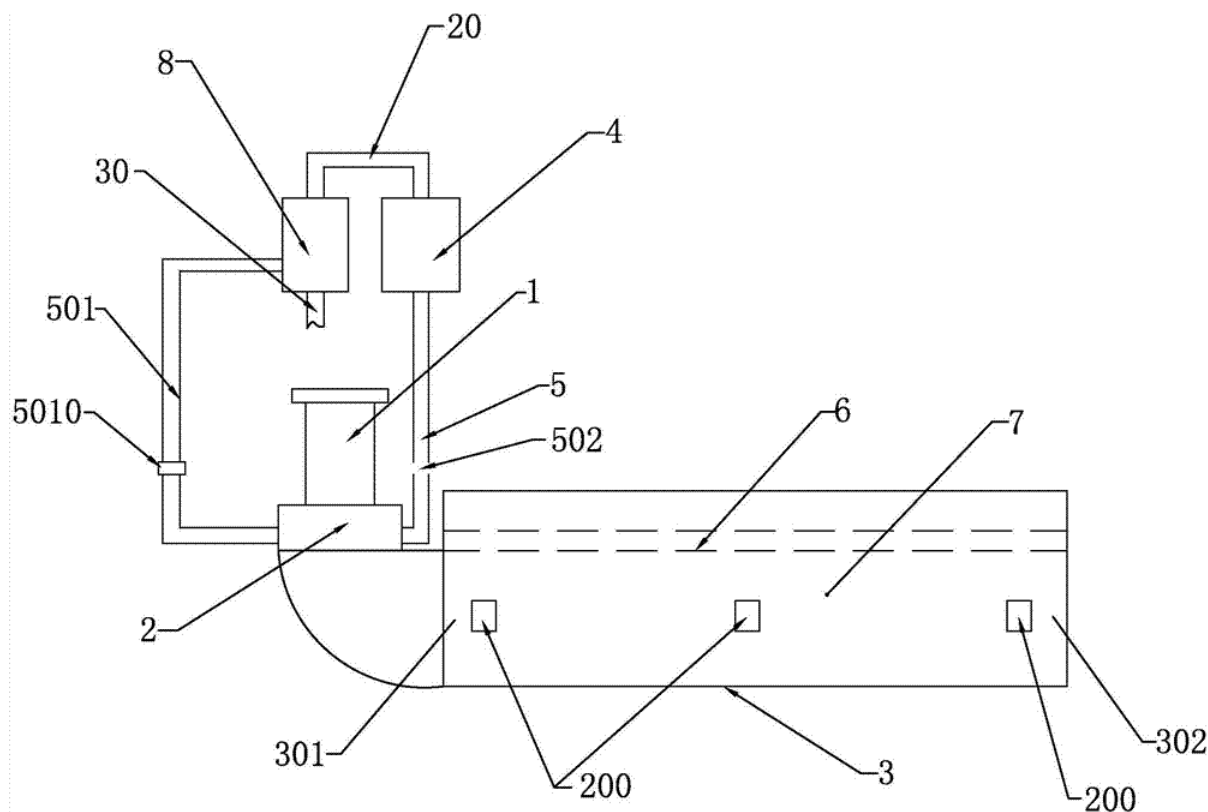
Family 40/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN108168228)

Drying method of tea seed drying machine

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

[CN108168228](#)

A 2018-06-15 CN108168228



Abstract

(CN108168228)

The invention relates to a drying method of a tea seed drying machine. The drying machine comprises a **centrifugal** fan, a heat exchanger, a drying box, a steam generator and a control system, wherein an opening is formed in the drying box, the control system is used for controlling wind power of the **centrifugal** fan, an air inlet is formed in the side wall of the drying box, the cooling surface of the heat exchanger is located between the air outlet end of the **centrifugal** fan and the air inlet, the heat exchanger communicates with the steam generator through a steam inlet pipe, a **sieve** plate is arranged in the drying box, the **sieve** plate and the bottom of the drying box are arranged at an interval which forms a drying passage, and the air inlet communicates with the drying passage. The drying method has the advantages that tea seeds in the drying box are dried by sections by utilizing the control system, by adopting the design, the condition that the tea seeds in the drying

box are not uniformly heated and are scorched and burnt in a drying process is avoided, energy consumption of the centrifugal fan is reduced, and the manufacturing cost of the tea seeds is reduced, so that the quality and mouthfeel of finished tea oil are guaranteed.

Inventors

YU HONGMING

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

ZHEJIANG OLD ROOT OF CAMELLIA OLEIFERA DEVELOPMENT

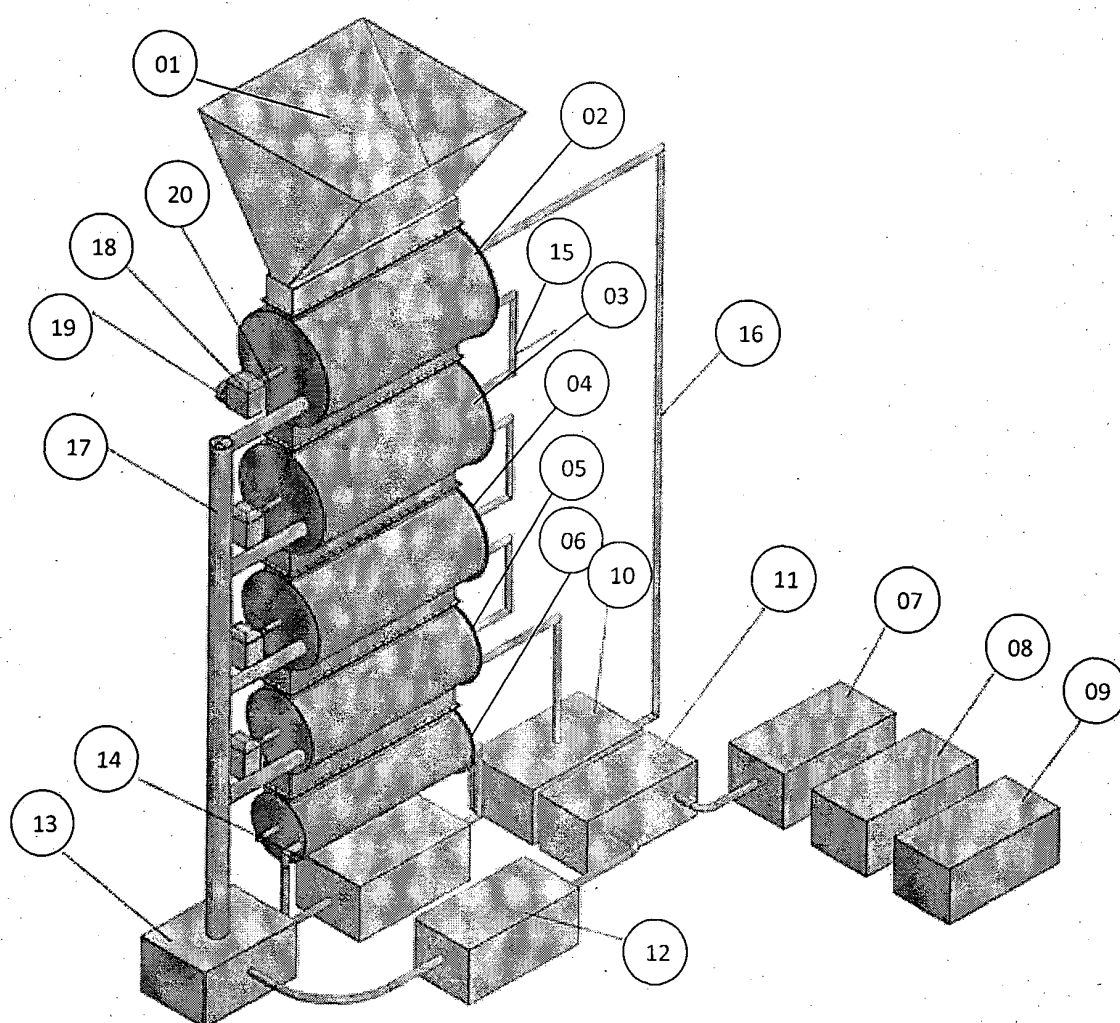
Family 41/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3256270)

A novel method and an apparatus in converting unsorted municipal solid waste into geo-polymer pellets/briquettes and geo-polymer bricks/paver blocks

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP3256270	A4	2019-01-16	EP3256270
US20180015515	A1	2018-01-18	US20180015515
EP3256270	A2	2017-12-20	EP3256270
VN54966	A	2017-11-27	VN--54966
KR20170116086	A	2017-10-18	KR20170116086
CN107249765	A	2017-10-13	CN107249765
WO2016/128994	A3	2016-12-15	WO2016128994



SG11201607307Q	A	2016-09-29	SG11201607307Q
IN0389/CHE/2015	A	2016-08-19	IN2015CH00389
CA2976409	A1	2016-08-18	CA2976409
WO2016/128994	A2	2016-08-18	WO2016128994

**Abstract**

(EP3256270)

Apparatus and method in converting municipal solid waste into geo-polymer briquettes and geo-polymer bricks comprising bag opener cum crushers, magnetic separators for ferrous and eddy current separators for non-ferrous things; squeezer for removing **liquid** content; inter particle collision driers for drying; pulverizer for pulverizing, and devolatilizing carbonization reactor for carbonisation of combustible MSW to produce solid char with low water content. Solid char is mixed with geo-polymer binding agent/starch/tar/ to form combustible pellet/briquette. These highly combustible briquette/pellets have high calorific value. The pellet/briquette is formed by rotating combustible char at high rpm and compaction. Pellet has a water content of less than 5% by weight and fuel value of 5500 to 6500 KCAL This process produces non-combustible geo-polymer brick. The non-combustible MSW separated by a trommel is crushed by inter particle collision crusher and pan mixers mixing with geo-polymer binding agent/fly ash/quarry dust/chips or china clay and moulded.

Inventors

SIVAKUMAR S K

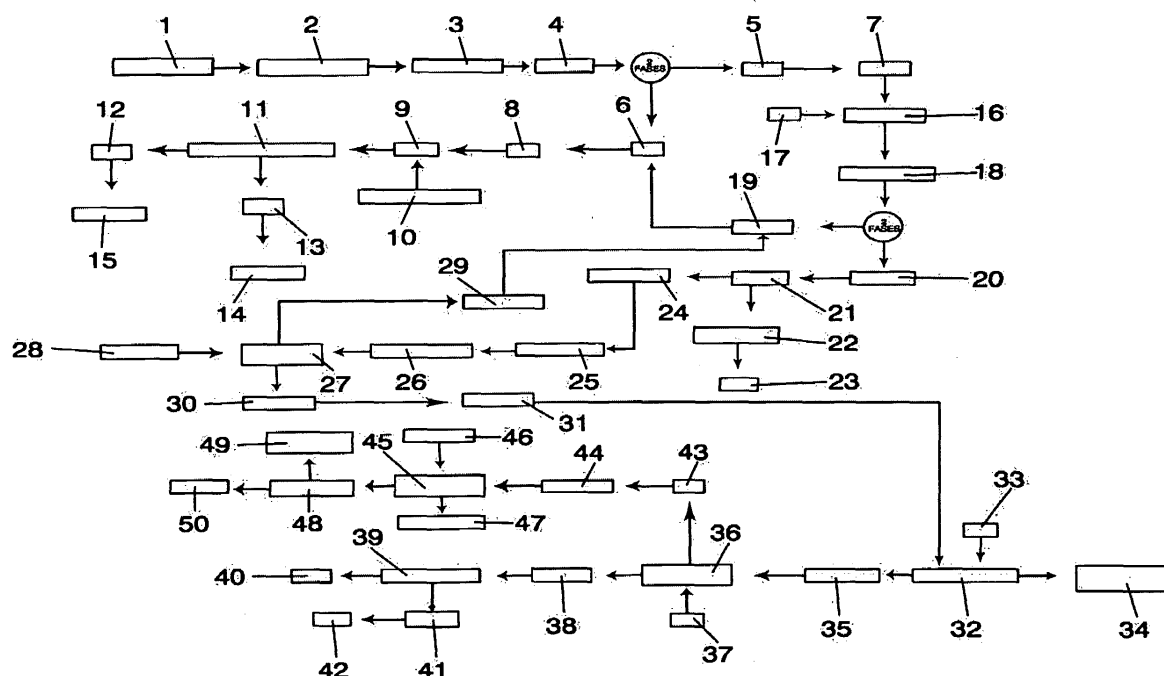
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

NEWAY MSW IP HOLDING

Family 42/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1852397)

Method for the industrialised production of olive oil **mill** by-products and product thus obtained**Images****Publication numbers with kind code & date**

RU2007124368	A	2009-01-10	RU2007124368
TNSN07189	A1	2008-11-21	TN0700189
US20080146828	A1	2008-06-19	US20080146828
ES2277490	B1	2008-05-16	ES2277490
MA29104			



	B1	2007-12-03	MA--29104				
CN101076497	A	2007-11-21	CN101076497				
EP1852397	A2	2007-11-07	EP1852397				
IL183254	A	2007-09-20	IL-183254				
IN3895/DELNP/2007	A	2007-08-31	IN2007DN03895				
WO2006/058938	A3	2007-07-19	WO200658938				
ES2277490	A1	2007-07-01	ES2277490				
WO2006/058938	A8	2006-08-24	WO200658938				
AU2005311203	A1	2006-06-08	AU2005311203				
WO2006/058938	A2	2006-06-08	WO200658938				

Abstract

(EP1852397)

The invention relates to a method for the industrialized production of olive oil **mill** by-products and to the product thus obtained. According to the invention, fresh alpeorujo (1) from the olive oil **mill** is subjected to a series of steps that can be used to obtain valued by-products hitherto regarded as waste. For said purpose, the alpeorujo (1) is dehydrated (4) by means of centrifugation. The solid fraction (6) obtained first is dried (9) for the subsequent separation of the pulp (12) and the stone (13), while the **liquid** fraction (5) is centrifuged (18) in order to separate the solids (19) and to obtain raw vegetable water (20) which, following centrifugation, (21), biological treatment (25), alcoholic fermentation (26) and filtration (27), is concentrated (32) using a multi-effect vacuum evaporator, such as to produce a multipurpose concentrate (34) and condensed water (35) which move to a column used to purify the volatile substances (36) in order to separate the alcohol (38) from the water (43) for the final purification step which is performed using respective purifying columns (39 and 45).

Inventors

CANET BENAVENT MIQUEL

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BIOLIVES COOP V

Family 43/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1127895)

Process for producing powdery water soluble cellulose derivatives

Images

Menge Wasserdampf [kg/h] = eingespeiste Menge Wasser oder Wasserdampf [kg/h]
 + eingetragene Menge Gel [kg/h] * Gew.-% Wasser im Gel / 100 Gew.-% - Durch-
 satz MC-Pulver [kg/h] * Gew.-% Feuchte / 100Gew.-%

Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP5921976	B2	2016-04-22	JP5921976				
DK1127895	T4	2015-06-29	DK1127895T				
EP1127895	B2	2015-06-10	EP1127895				
JP2012229428	A	2012-11-22	JP2012229428				
KR100742030	B1	2007-07-23	KR100742030				
HK1039948	A1	2007-03-16	HK1039948				
RU2291155	C2	2007-01-10	RU2291155				
ES2263520	T3	2006-12-16	ES2263520				
DK1127895	T3	2006-09-11	DK1127895T				
CN1267454	C	2006-08-02	CN1267454C				
AT325818	T	2006-06-15	ATE325818				

DE50109727	D1	2006-06-14	DE50109727				
EP1127895	B1	2006-05-10	EP1127895				
TWI234566	B	2005-06-21	TWI234566				
US6509461	B2	2003-01-21	US6509461				
MXPA01002094	A	2002-10-23	MX2001PA002094				
US20010034441	A1	2001-10-25	US20010034441				
BR0100690	A	2001-10-09	BR200100690				
UA73478	C2	2001-09-17	UA--73478				
PL346108	A1	2001-09-10	PL2001346108				
KR20010085676	A	2001-09-07	KR20010085676				
CN1311258	A	2001-09-05	CN1311258				
JP2001240601	A	2001-09-04	JP2001240601				
DE10009409	A1	2001-08-30	DE10009409				
EP1127895	A1	2001-08-29	EP1127895				
NO20010976	L	2001-08-29	NO20010976				
CA2338120	A1	2001-08-28	CA2338120				
BRPI0100690	A1	2001-03-20	BR200100690				
NO20010976	D0	2001-02-27	NO20010976				

Abstract

(EP1127895)

Production of water-soluble cellulose derivatives as fine powder, for use as e.g. paint binders or thickeners, involves dissolution or swelling in water and drying with heat transfer-carrier gas in a high-speed rotary impact **mill**

Process for production of water-soluble cellulose derivatives (I) in the form of powder involves:

- (a) swelling or dissolving (I) in 50-80 wt% water (based on total weight);
- (b) converting the solution or gel into finely-divided solid particles by vaporising the water in a high-speed rotary impact **mill** with the aid of a heat transfer/carrier gas;
- (c) separating the particles from the gas; and
- (d) optionally, drying.

Independent claims are also included for:

- (i) powdered (I) obtained by this process, comprising less than 5 wt% with a particle size (PD) of less than 15 microns, less than 2 wt% with a PD below 10 microns and less than 1 wt% below 5 microns;
- (ii) powder (I) with less than 20 wt% below 15 microns, less than 10 wt% below 10 microns and less than 2 wt% below 5 microns;
- (iii) powder (I) with six different particle size distributions (A-F) as obtained by **sieve** analysis, e.g. distribution A with 98.5-100 wt% below 0.25 mm (cumulative through fraction), 95-100 wt% below 0.2 mm, 89-98 wt% below 0.16 mm, 79-92 wt% below 0.125 mm, 65-80 wt% below 0.1 mm and 35-45 wt% below 0.063 mm.

Inventors

SCHLESIGER HARTWIG DR

MORNING MARTIN DR

WEBER GUNTER DR

KIESEWETTER RENÉ DR

LELGEMANN RUDOLF DR

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES

Family 44/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2867378)

Processing biomass

Images

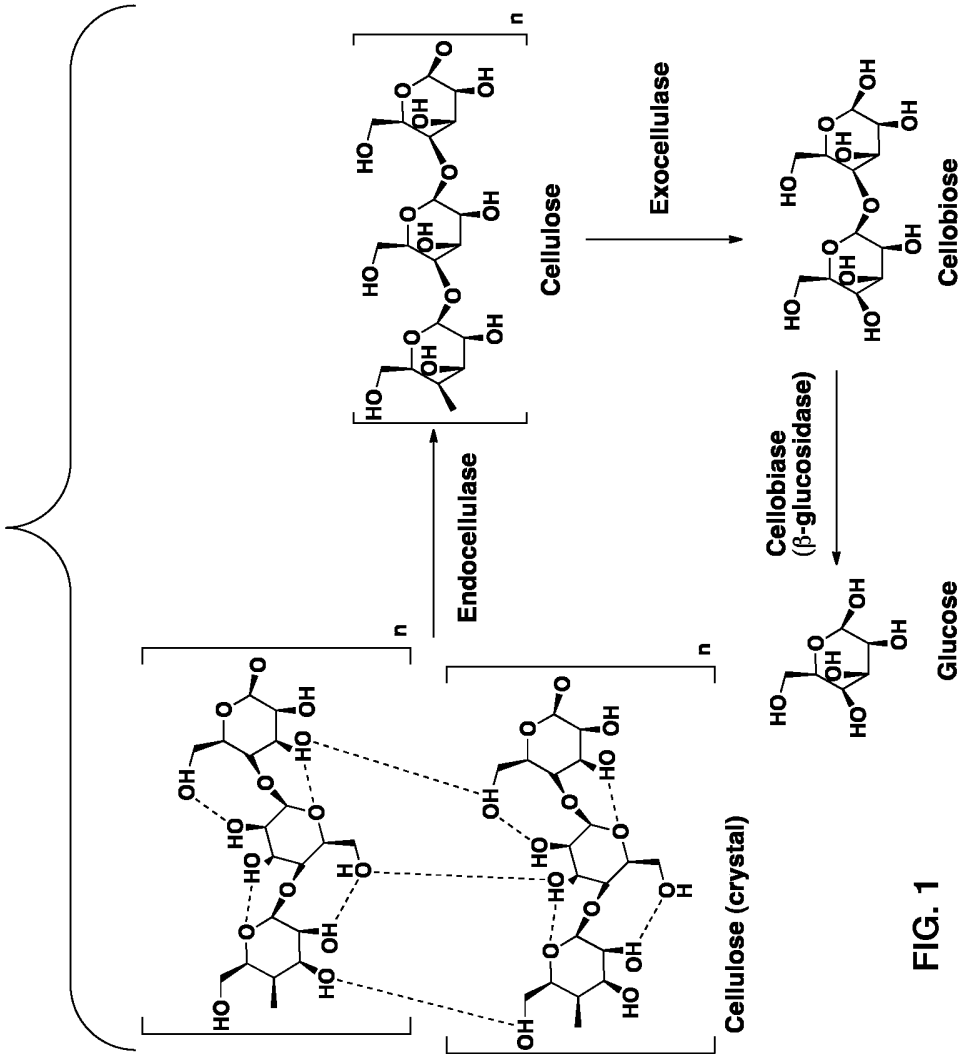


FIG. 1

Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP2019141057	A	2019-08-29	JP2019141057
NZ744040	A	2019-07-26	NZ-744040
NZ742430	A	2019-06-28	NZ-742430
IL262492	A	2018-12-31	IL-262492
UA118174	C2	2018-12-10	UA-118174
AU2018264000	A1	2018-12-06	AU2018264000
IL236538	B	2018-11-29	IL-236538
SG10201710842P	A	2018-02-27	SG10201710842P
BR112014032872	A2	2017-06-27	BR112014032872
AU2017203810	A1	2017-06-22	AU2017203810
BR112014032872	A1	2017-03-14	BR112014032872
TH155643	A	2016-09-06	TH-155643
EP2867378	A4	2016-03-23	EP2867378



IN0215/MUMNP/2015	A	2016-01-01	IN2015MN00215				
JP2015527879	A	2015-09-24	JP2015527879				
EA201492061	A1	2015-07-30	EA201492061				
MX2014015709	A	2015-06-17	MX2014015709				
VN42143	A	2015-05-25	VN--42143				
EP2867378	A2	2015-05-06	EP2867378				
KR20150033639	A	2015-04-01	KR20150033639				
IL236538	A	2015-02-26	IL-236538				
CN104379769	A	2015-02-25	CN104379769				
PH12014502576	A1	2015-01-21	PH12014502576				
AP201408158	A0	2014-12-31	AP201408158				
SG11201407734V	A	2014-12-30	SG11201407734V				
AU2013286900	A1	2014-12-04	AU2013286900				
WO2014/008203	A3	2014-04-24	WO201408203				
CA2874669	A1	2014-01-09	CA2874669				
WO2014/008203	A2	2014-01-09	WO201408203				
US20140004573	A1	2014-01-02	US20140004573				

Abstract

(EP2867378)

Biomass (e.g., plant biomass, animal biomass, and municipal waste biomass) is processed to produce useful intermediates and products, such as energy, fuels, foods or materials. For example, systems are described that can use feedstock materials, such as cellulosic and/or lignocellulosic materials, to produce an intermediate or product, e.g., by enzymatic saccharification in a continuous, semi-continuous or non-continuous fashion.

Inventors

MEDOFF MARSHALL

MASTERMAN THOMAS CRAIG

LAVIGNE RANDY

HUANG JAMIE K

CREASY KAITLYN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

XYLECO

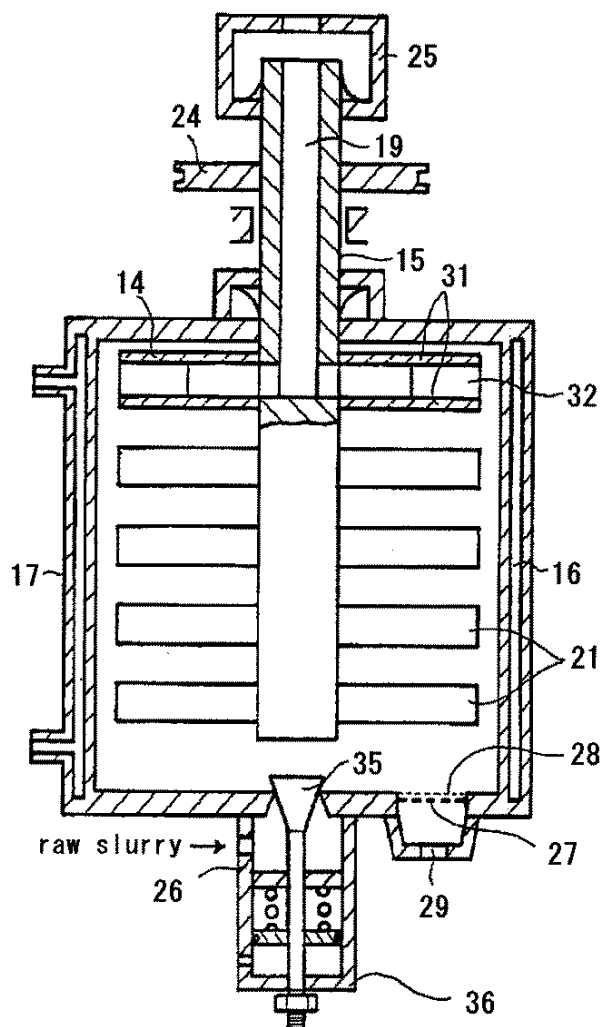
Family 45/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2007334329)

Method of manufacturing coating **liquid** for forming under coating layer, electrophotographic photosensitive body, image forming apparatus and electrophotographic cartridge

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP5067012	B2	2012-08-24	JP5067012
JP2007334329	A	2007-12-27	JP2007334329



Abstract

(JP2007334329)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of manufacturing a coating **liquid** for forming under coating layer which has high stability, to provide an electrophotographic photosensitive body which can form a high-quality image even in various usage environments, moreover, hardly discloses an image defect such as black point and color point and has a high performance, and to provide an image forming apparatus and an electrophotographic cartridge using the electrophotographic photosensitive body.

SOLUTION: In the method of manufacturing the coating **liquid** for forming an under coating layer for the electrophotographic photosensitive body which contains metal oxide particles and a binder resin, the metal oxide particles are dispersed by using a wet-type agitation ball **mill** of which at least one part brought into contact with the metal oxide particles is made of a ceramic material having a Young modulus of 150 to 250 GPa and dispersion media having average particle size of 5 to 200 .mu.m.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2008,JPO&INPIT

Inventors

FUCHIGAMI HIROE

ISHIO KOZO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MITSUBISHI CHEMICALS

EP1786751	A2	2007-05-23	EP1786751				
MX2007002513	A	2007-05-04	MX2007002513				
CN1310866	C	2007-04-18	CN1310866C				
IN1674/DELNP/2005	A	2007-01-05	IN2005DN01674				
IN1746/DELNP/2005	A	2007-01-05	IN2005DN01746				
WO2006/031422	A3	2006-10-12	WO200631422				
US7074954	B2	2006-07-11	US7074954				
US20060128987	A1	2006-06-15	US20060128987				
CA2576341	A1	2006-03-23	CA2576341				
WO2006/031422	A2	2006-03-23	WO200631422				
JP2006509044	A	2006-03-16	JP2006509044				
JP2006509045	A	2006-03-16	JP2006509045				
RU2005121568	A	2006-01-20	RU2005121568				
CN1723183	A	2006-01-18	CN1723183				
CN1723185	A	2006-01-18	CN1723185				
PL375595	A1	2005-12-12	PL2003375595				
PL375596	A1	2005-12-12	PL2003375596				
BR0316450	A	2005-10-11	BR200316450				
BR0316462	A	2005-10-11	BR200316462				
EP1569887	A1	2005-09-07	EP1569887				
EP1569888	A1	2005-09-07	EP1569888				
KR20050085463	A	2005-08-29	KR20050085463				
KR20050085478	A	2005-08-29	KR20050085478				
MXPA05006046	A	2005-08-18	MX2005PA006046				
MXPA05006120	A	2005-08-16	MX2005PA006120				
AR042320	A1	2005-06-15	AR--42320				
AR042321	A1	2005-06-15	AR--42321				
TH68555	A	2005-05-06	TH--68555				
TW200510292	A	2005-03-16	TW200510292				
TW200420534	A	2004-10-16	TW200420534				
WO2004/052820	A8	2004-09-30	WO200452820				
AU2003293250	A1	2004-06-30	AU2003293250				
AU2003293250	A8	2004-06-30	AU2003293250				
AU2003293251	A1	2004-06-30	AU2003293251				
CA2505976	A1	2004-06-24	CA2505976				
CA2505977	A1	2004-06-24	CA2505977				
WO2004/052820	A1	2004-06-24	WO200452820				
WO2004/052821	A1	2004-06-24	WO200452821				
US20040110980	A1	2004-06-10	US20040110980				

Abstract

(EP1569887)

Disclosed is a process to produce a purified carboxylic acid product. The process comprises removing impurities from a crude carboxylic acid slurry in a solid-liquid displacement zone to form a slurry product. The slurry product is further treated in a staged oxidation zone and a crystallization zone to form a crystallized product. The crystallized product is further cooled in a cooling zone and subsequently filtered and dried in a filtration and drying zone. The process produces purified carboxylic acid product having good color and low impurity levels without the use of purification steps like hydrogenation.

Inventors

SUMNER CHARLES EDWAN JR

BOWERS DAVID TAYLOR

GIBSON PHILIP EDWARD

LIN ROBERT

ARNOLD ERNEST WILLIAM III

FUGATE ERIC JACKSON

STEVENSON GEORGE M

MCCLANAHAN WAYNE

CARRELL HARRY LEE

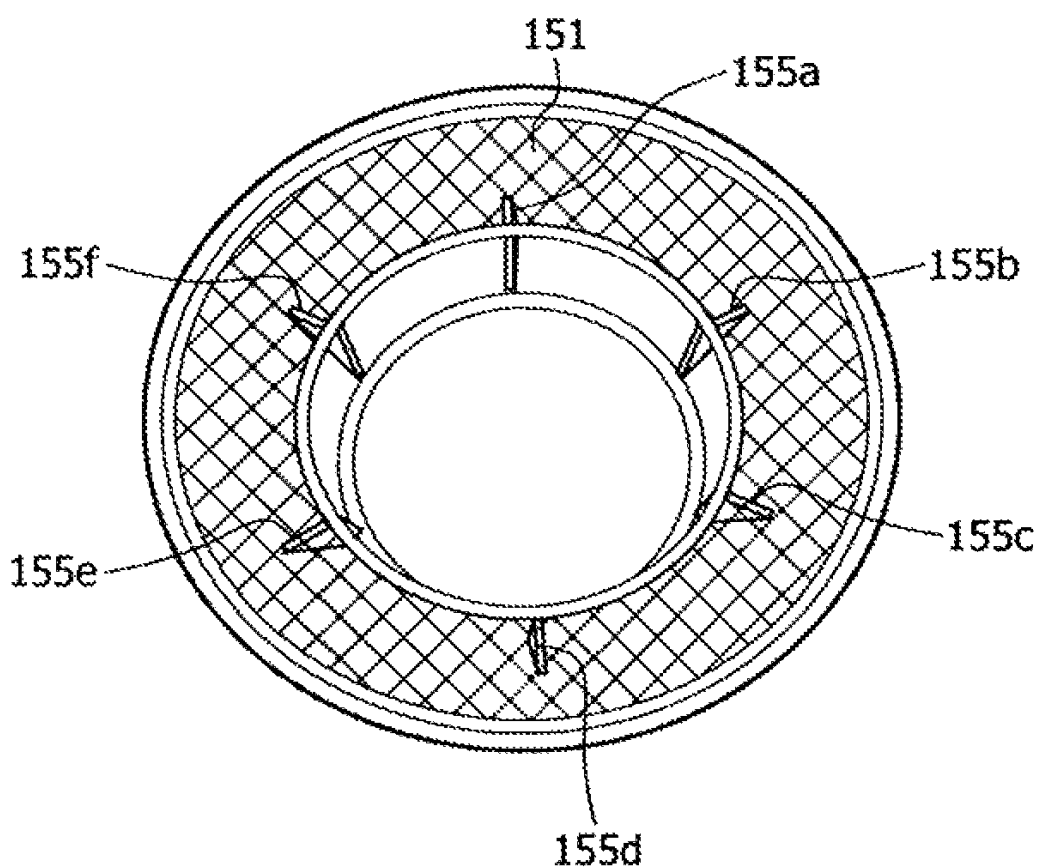
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

PETROTEMEX

Family 47/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2224835)

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

US9254056	B2	2016-02-09	US9254056
BRPI0821013	A2	2015-06-16	BR200821013
US20140147565	A1	2014-05-29	US20140147565
JP5519528	B2	2014-04-11	JP5519528
US8641911	B2	2014-02-04	US8641911
EP2224835	B1	2013-04-17	EP2224835
CN101932267	B	2012-07-04	CN101932267B
JP2012511936	A	2012-05-31	JP2012511936
US20110053752	A1	2011-03-03	US20110053752



CN101932267	A	2010-12-29	CN101932267
IN4341/CHENP/2010	A	2010-11-19	IN2010CN04341
EP2224835	A2	2010-09-08	EP2224835
WO2009/081333	A3	2009-09-03	WO200981333
WO2009/081333	A2	2009-07-02	WO200981333

**Abstract**

(EP2224835)

A **centrifugal** bowl (105) comprises a base (3) that can rotate about an axis of rotation. A filter **sieve** in the shape of a perforated peripheral side **sieve** wall (151) extends from an open end to the base, and a plurality of vanes (155a... 155f) is disposed in a predominantly radial direction on the inner surface of the perforated peripheral side **sieve** wall (151).

Inventors

SCHALLIG MICHIEL ALLAN AURELIUS

STOLK THEODOOR

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

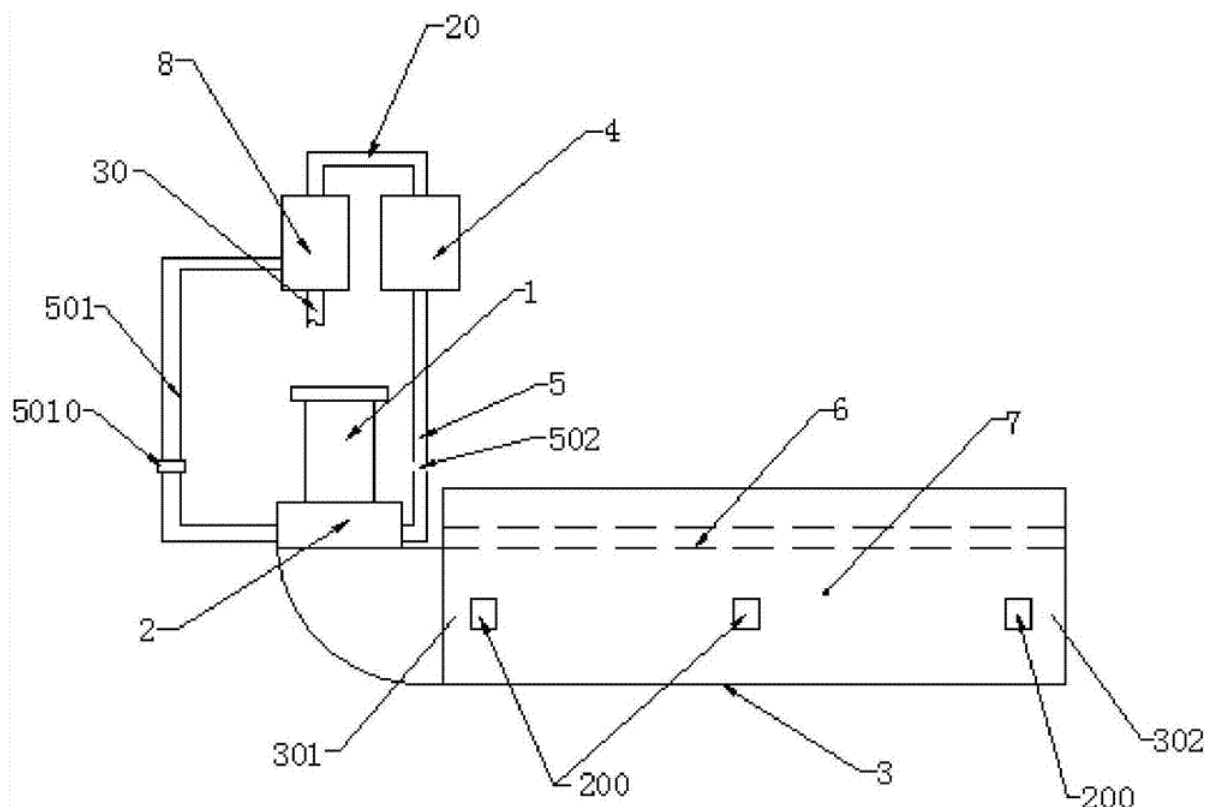
PHILIPS

Family 48/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN107940926)

Tea seed drying machine and method

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

CN107940926	A	2018-04-20	CN107940926
-----------------------------	---	------------	-------------

**Abstract**

(CN107940926)

The invention relates to a tea seed drying machine and method. The tea seed drying machine comprises a **centrifugal** fan, a heat exchanger, a drying box with an opening, a steam generator and a control system used for controlling the wind power of the **centrifugal** fan; an air inlet is formed in the side wall of the drying box, and the heat dissipation surface of the heat exchanger is located between the air outlet end of the **centrifugal** fan and the air inlet; the heat exchanger is

communicated with the steam generator through a steam inlet pipe, and a **sieve** plate is arranged in the drying box; the **sieve** plate is in clearance fit with the bottom of the drying box, the gap forms a drying channel, and the air inlet is communicated with the drying channel. The tea seed drying machine and method have the advantages that tea seeds in the drying box are subjected to segmented drying treatment by utilizing the control system, so that by means of the design, the phenomena that the tea seeds in the drying box are not heated unevenly in the drying process and burnt are avoided; the energy consumption of the **centrifugal** fan is reduced, the manufacturing cost of the tea seeds is reduced, and then the quality and mouth feel of finished tea oil products are also ensured.

Inventors

YU HONGMING

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

ZHEJIANG OLD ROOT OF CAMELLIA OLEIFERA DEVELOPMENT

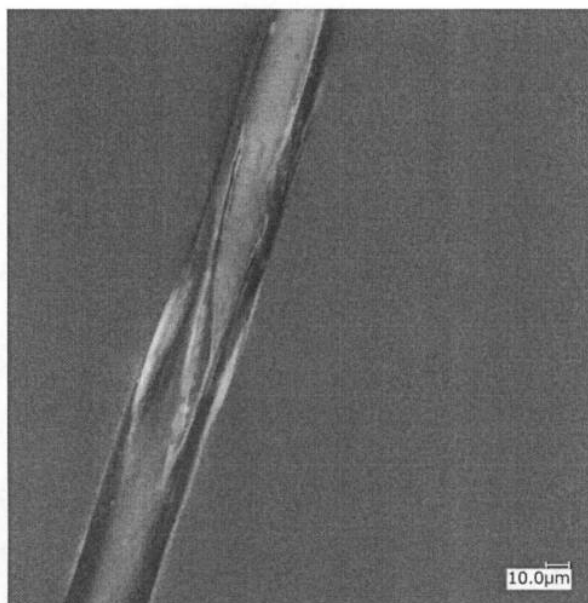
Family 49/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

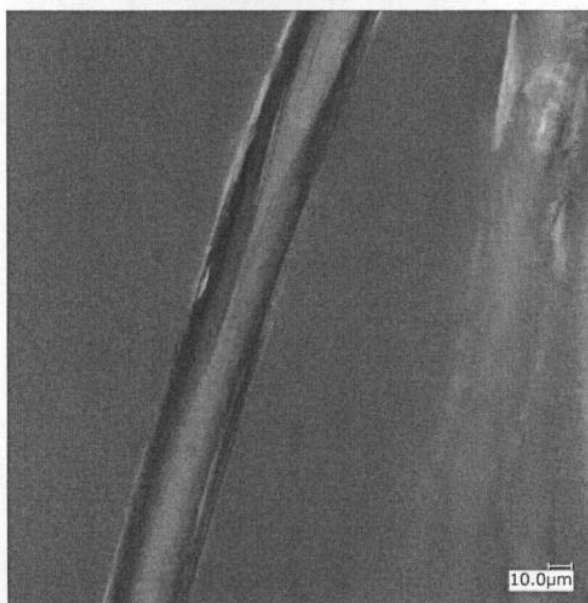
(JP2017181796)

Filter cloth, filter press machine using the same and **centrifugal separator****Images**

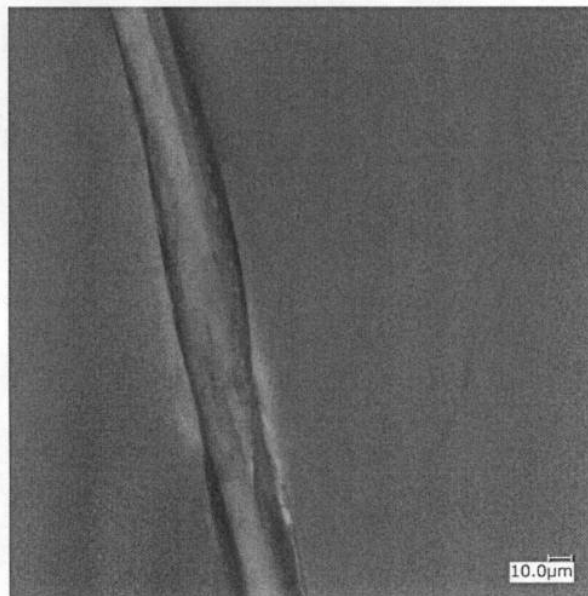
(a)



(b)



(c)

**Publication numbers with kind code & date**[JP2017181796](#)

A 2017-10-05 JP2017181796

**Abstract**

(JP2017181796)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a filter cloth capable of maintaining a relatively large amount of running water for

long period of time by means of washing processing and superior in repetitive use cycle.

SOLUTION: The filter cloth, which is used for filtering or cleaning toner particles contained in toner particle dispersion **liquid**, includes a plurality of melt spun filaments. The melt spun filament has a distortion part in at least a part thereof, in which the outline thereof changes with respect to an axial direction.

SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 1

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Inventors

TOKUNAGA TOMOHIKO

ISHIYAMA SHINGO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

mitsubishi chemical

Family 50/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3357934)

Polymer particles and use thereof

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP3357934	A4	2019-05-01	EP3357934
US20180273696	A1	2018-09-27	US20180273696
EP3357934	A1	2018-08-08	EP3357934
JPWO2017056529	A1	2018-07-26	JP2017056529W
CN108137719	A	2018-06-08	CN108137719
KR20180061289	A	2018-06-07	KR20180061289
WO2017/056529	A1	2017-04-06	WO201756529



Abstract

(EP3357934)

Polymer particles excellent in uniform dispersibility and the use thereof are provided. The polymer particles contain a surfactant, and have a coefficient of variation in the volume-based particle diameter distribution in the range from not less than 13.0% to not more than 25.0%. When 15.0 g of water is added to 5.0 g of the polymer particles so as to disperse the polymer particles in the water by performing a dispersion treatment for 60 minutes using an ultrasonic cleaner, and furthermore when an obtained dispersion **liquid** is put into a centrifuge tube with an inside diameter of 24 mm so as to be centrifuged, by a **centrifugal separator**, under conditions that K factor is 6943 and a rotating time is 30 minutes to recover a supernatant, a concentration of non-volatile components in the obtained supernatant is less than 3.5 wt. %.

Inventors

GOTO TAKASHI

TAKAHASHI TOMOYUKI

MATSUMOTO SATORU

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SEKISUI PLASTICS

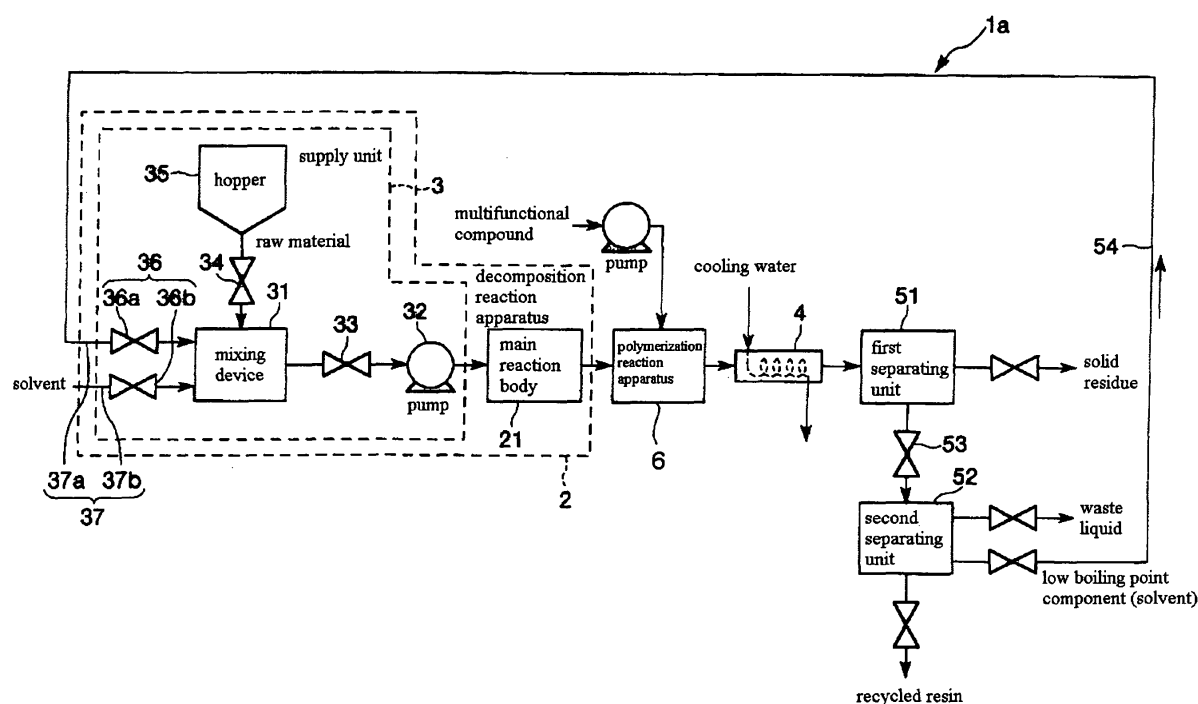
Family 51/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1829920)

Apparatus and method for producing raw material for recycled resin composition

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP2894192	B9	2017-11-15	EP2894192
EP2894192	B1	2017-08-02	EP2894192
EP1829920	B9	2017-01-04	EP1829920
EP1829920	B1	2016-03-30	EP1829920
EP2894192	A3	2015-08-12	EP2894192
EP2894192	A2	2015-07-15	EP2894192
KR101318495	B1	2013-10-16	KR101318495
US8188154	B2	2012-05-29	US8188154
CN101056923	B	2011-06-01	CN101056923B
CA2587038	C	2011-05-31	CA2587038
US20090215912	A1	2009-08-27	US20090215912
EP1829920	A4	2008-09-03	EP1829920
JPWO2006051663	A1	2008-05-29	JP2006051663W
CN101056923	A	2007-10-17	CN101056923
EP1829920	A1	2007-09-05	EP1829920
KR20070085373	A	2007-08-27	KR20070085373
CA2587038	A1	2006-05-18	CA2587038
WO2006/051663	A1	2006-05-18	WO200651663



Abstract

(EP1829920)

A decomposition reaction apparatus for the decomposition treatment of a thermosetting resin, which comprises a reaction apparatus comprising an introduction section for introducing a resin composition containing the thermosetting resin and a solvent containing a monomer component of the thermosetting resin or a component similar to the monomer component, a decomposition reaction section for heating and pressuring the resin composition and the above solvent so as for the solvent to have a supercritical state or a subcritical state, to thereby prepare a treated and recovered product containing a recycled resin formed by the reduction of the molecular weight of the above thermosetting resin, and a discharge section for discharging the treated and recovered product. In the above reaction apparatus, the introduction of the resin composition and the solvent, the decomposition treatment of the thermosetting resin in the decomposition reaction section and the discharge of the treated and recovered product from the discharge section are all carried out continuously, and

therefore, a raw material for a recycled resin composition using an industrial or general waste containing a thermosetting resin as the above resin composition can be produced continuously.

Inventors

GOTO JUNYA

MIYAKE SUMIYA

ISHIKAWA MASAKI

SHIMOYACHI KAZUNORI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SUMITOMO BAKELITE

Family 52/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

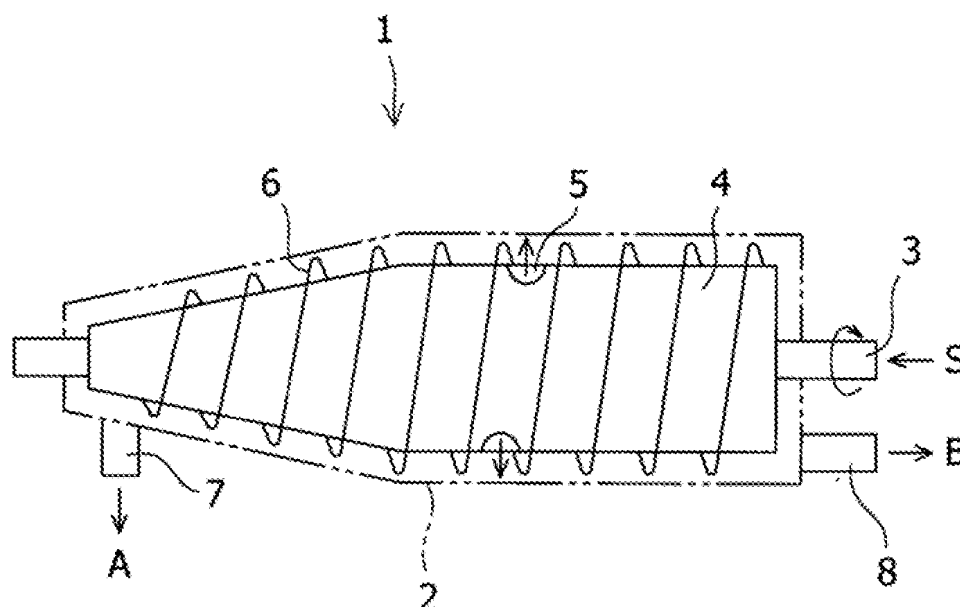
Title

(EP3290443)

Hypromellose phthalate and method for producing hypromellose phthalate

Images

FIG.1

**Publication numbers with kind code & date**

TW201825527	A	2018-07-16	TW201825527
CN107793487	A	2018-03-13	CN107793487
JP2018035216	A	2018-03-08	JP2018035216
KR20180025208	A	2018-03-08	KR20180025208
EP3290443	A1	2018-03-07	EP3290443
US20180057613	A1	2018-03-01	US20180057613

**Abstract**

(EP3290443)

Provided is a method for producing HPMCP capable of reducing the average particle size of HPMCP particles to an intended range without a pulverization step. Specifically provided is a method for producing hypromellose phthalate, comprising an esterification step of reacting hypromellose with an esterification agent in the presence of a catalyst to obtain a reaction solution containing crude hypromellose phthalate, a precipitation step of mixing the reaction solution with water

to precipitate the crude hypromellose phthalate, thereby obtaining a hypromellose phthalate suspension, a **liquid** removal step of removing a **liquid** from the hypromellose phthalate suspension with a **centrifugal** decanter to obtain **liquid**-removed hypromellose phthalate, and a drying step of drying the **liquid**-removed hypromellose phthalate.

Inventors

YOSHIDA MITSUHIRO

MATSUBARA JUNICHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SHIN ETSU CHEMICAL

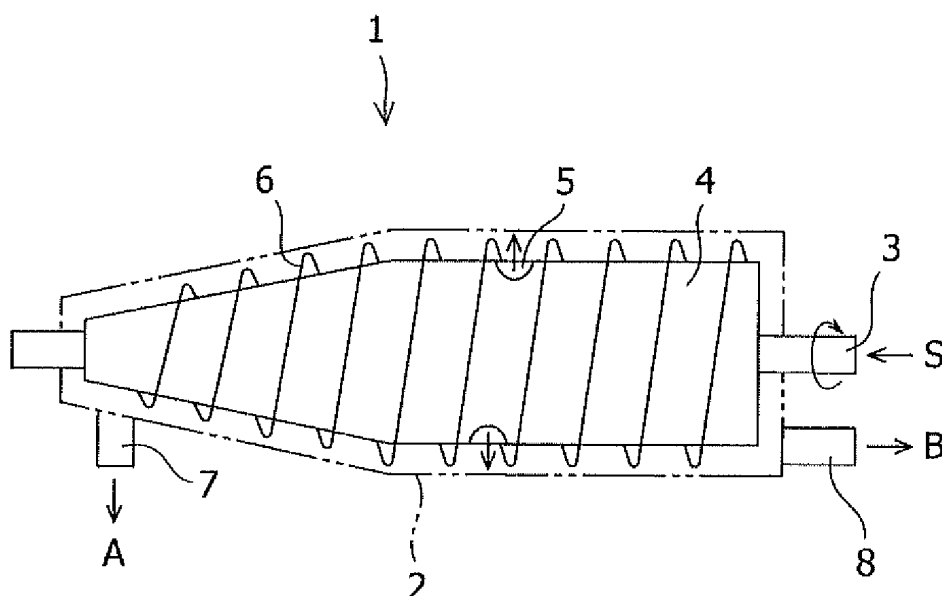
Family 53/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3290444)

Hypromellose acetate succinate and method for producing hypromellose acetate succinate

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

TW201821439	A	2018-06-16	TW201821439
CN107793486	A	2018-03-13	CN107793486
JP2018035215	A	2018-03-08	JP2018035215
KR20180025207	A	2018-03-08	KR20180025207
EP3290444	A1	2018-03-07	EP3290444
US20180057612	A1	2018-03-01	US20180057612



Abstract

(EP3290444)

Provided is a method for producing HPMCAS capable of reducing the average particle size of HPMCAS particles to an intended range without a pulverization step. Specifically provided is a method for producing hypromellose acetate succinate, comprising an esterification step of reacting hypromellose with an esterification agent in the presence of a catalyst to obtain a reaction solution containing crude hypromellose acetate succinate, a precipitation step of mixing the reaction solution with water to precipitate the crude hypromellose acetate succinate, thereby obtaining a hypromellose

acetate succinate suspension, a **liquid** removal step of removing a **liquid** from the hypromellose acetate succinate suspension with a **centrifugal** decanter to obtain **liquid**-removed hypromellose acetate succinate, and a drying step of drying the **liquid**-removed hypromellose acetate succinate.

Inventors

YOSHIDA MITSUHIRO

MATSUBARA JUNICHI

KIKUCHI KAZUKI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

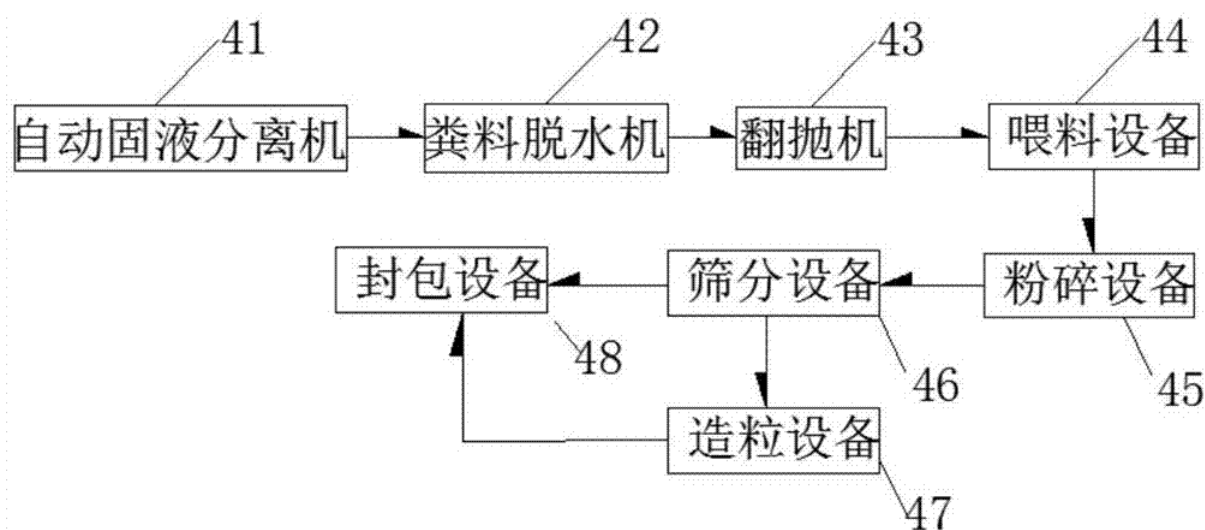
SHIN ETSU CHEMICAL

Family 54/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN108658631)

Production equipment of poultry manure organic fertilizer

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

CN108658631 A 2018-10-16 CN108658631

**Abstract**

(CN108658631)

The invention belongs to organic fertilizer manufacturing technology fields, More particularly to a kind of production equipment of excrement fowl organic fertilizer, It include the automatic solid-**liquid separator** being sequentially connected by transmission device, Excrement material dewaterer, Turner, Feeding equipment, Disintegrating apparatus, Screening plant and package equipment, Or, It include the automatic solid-**liquid separator** being sequentially connected by transmission device, Excrement material dewaterer, Turner, Feeding equipment, Disintegrating apparatus, Screening plant, Granulation Equipments and package equipment, The production equipment of birds organic muck of the present invention is to feeding equipment, Disintegrating apparatus, Screening plant, Granulation Equipments and package equipment are improved, Each equipment is designed for the material characteristics of birds organic muck, It is simple in structure, It is easy to operate, It crushes and screening is thorough, It is granulated uniform, Can fast accurate it is quantitative and be packaged, Realize the large-scale production of organic fertilizer production process.

Inventors

MA SHILONG

WANG AFANG

MA YIWEN

MA ZIBO

CHEN-MEI TIANYE

YANG KESHUAI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

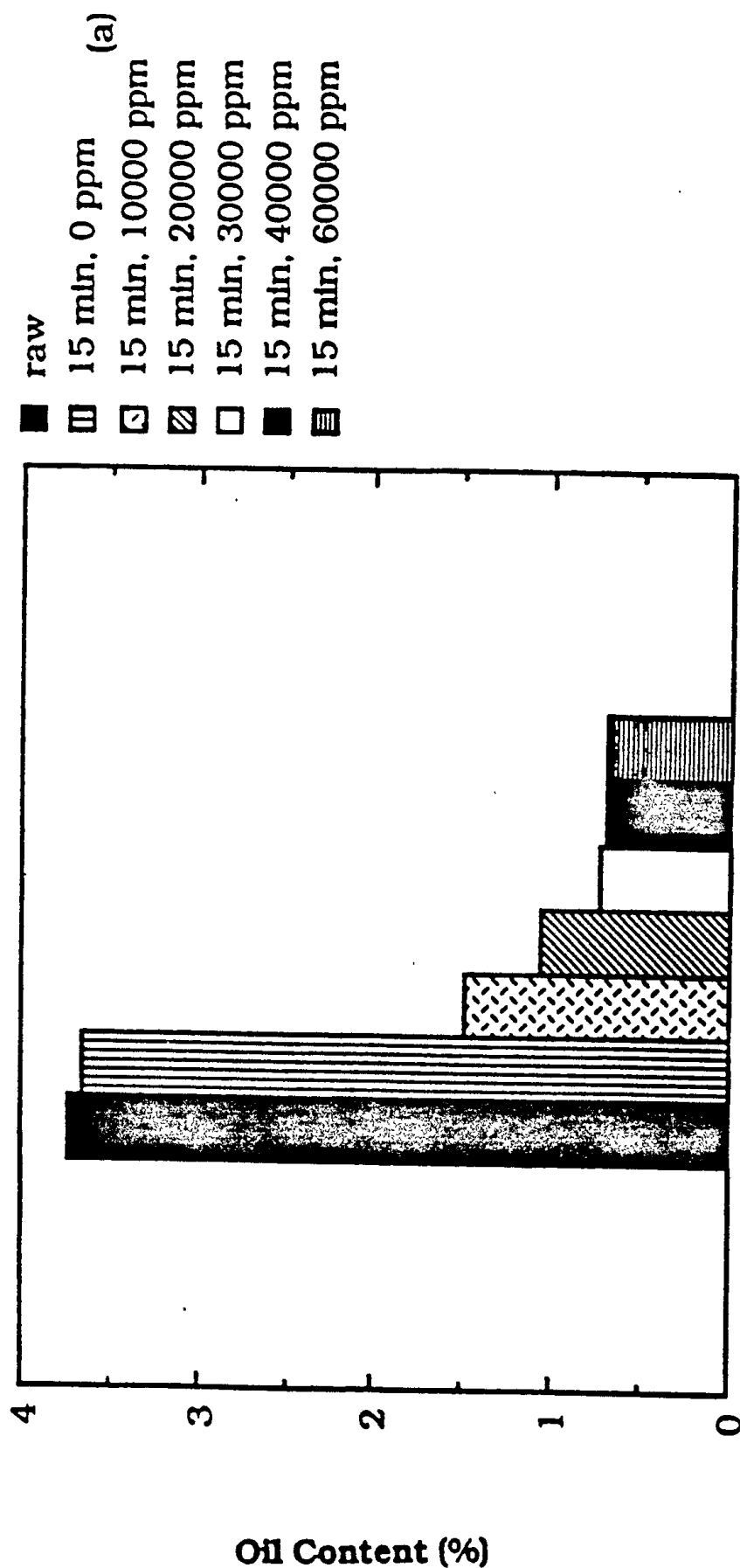
NANYANG TAIDU ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY

Family 55/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-403237)

Process for de-oiling **mill** scale**Images**

Fig. 1

(a) Surfactant was Product "A" from Table X

Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP0403237	A3	1993-01-20	EP-403237
US5047083	A	1991-09-10	US5047083
JPH03131315	A	1991-06-04	JP03131315
EP0403237	A2	1990-12-19	EP-403237

**Abstract**

(EP0403237)

A process for de-oiling mill scale which comprises (a) collecting mill scale and analyzing for oil content; and then (b) slurring the portion of mill scale containing more than 0.5 weight percent oil in water to achieve an aqueous mill scale slurry having at least 25 weight percent solids content; and then (c) high shear agitating the aqueous mill scale slurry to form a reduced oil mill scale suspension in an oily water emulsion; and then (d) phase separating the reduced oil mill scale from the oily water emulsion forming a reduced oil mill-scale and an oily water emulsion; and then (e) fresh water rinsing the reduced oil mill scale to form an oil-free mill scale and a waste wash water; and then (f) recycling the waste wash water to form at least a portion of the aqueous mill scale slurry of step b; and then (g) repeating steps (a) through (f) until the oil-free mill scale contains less than 0.5 weight percent oil; and then (h) drying the oil-free mill scale for use to form sinter plant feed in the steel making process. e

Inventors

BLAKE, NATALIE R.

SIEFERT, KRISTINE S.

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

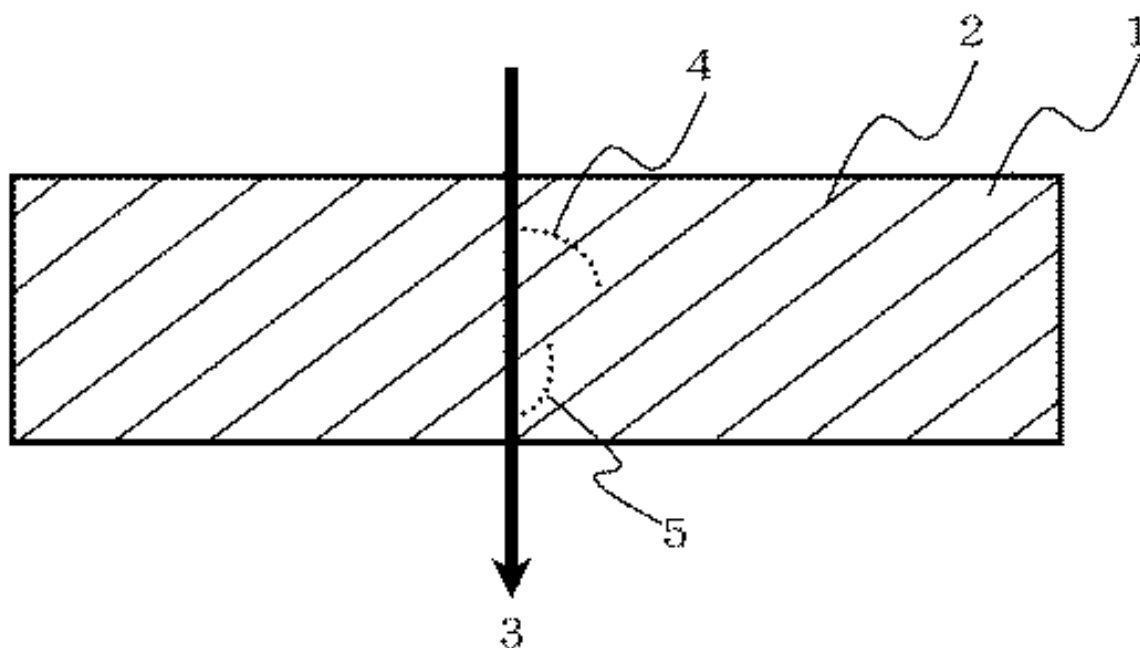
NALCO

Family 56/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2018125272)

Lithium ion battery separator

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

JP2018125272	A	2018-08-09	JP2018125272
CN207009527	U	2018-02-13	CN207009527U
CN107230765	A	2017-10-03	CN107230765

**Abstract**

(JP2018125272)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a lithium ion battery **separator** which can be fabricated without using a complicated process, which is superior in the property of absorbing an electrolyte solution, and which can increase the efficiency of **liquid** injection when using the **separator** to fabricate a battery.

SOLUTION: A lithium ion battery **separator** has grooves in its surface and comprises a nonwoven fabric base material, and an inorganic particle layer deposited on the nonwoven fabric base material. The inorganic particle layer has grooves in the surface thereof. It is preferable that the angle between the grooves and a **liquid** injection direction when injecting an electrolyte solution into a lithium ion battery assembled by use of the lithium ion battery **separator** is -70° to $+70^{\circ}$.

SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 1

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Inventors

SAEGUSA HIDEAKI

MASUDA TAKAO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS

Family 57/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

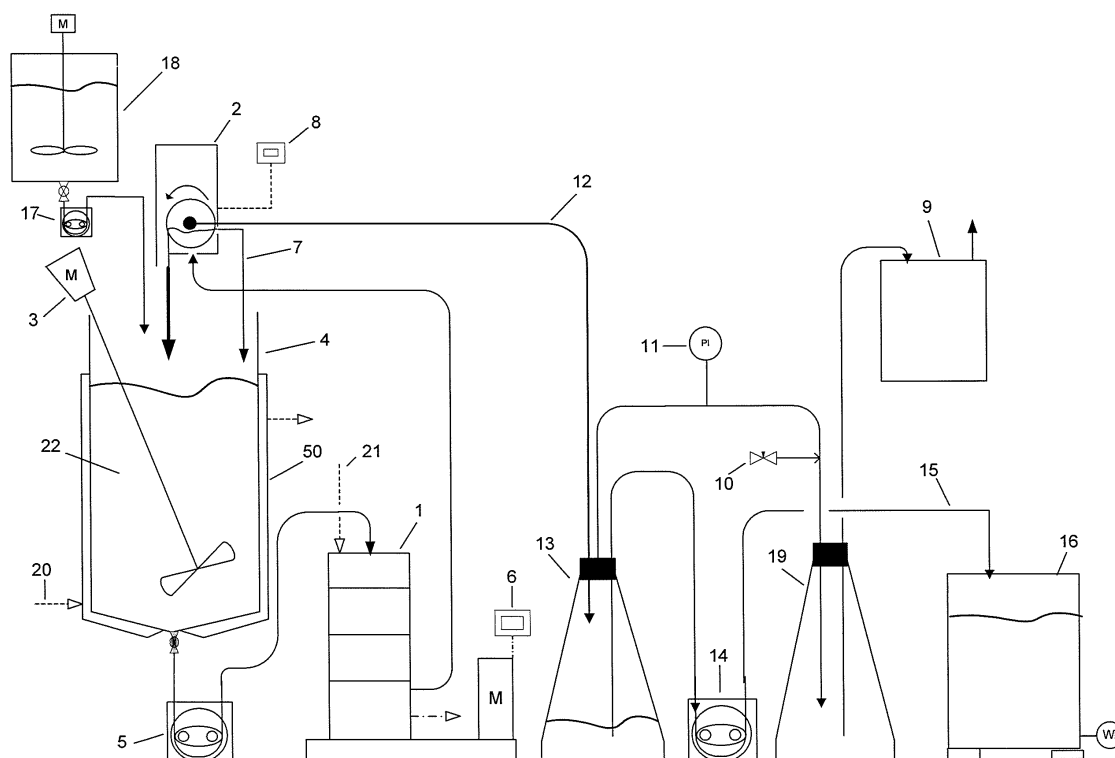
Title

(EP2961533)

Continuous contained-media micromedia milling process

Images

Figure 1



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP2019063801	A	2019-04-25	JP2019063801
CN105121023	B	2017-08-25	CN105121023B
BR112015020572	A2	2017-07-18	BR112015020572
JP2016508447	A	2016-03-22	JP2016508447
EP2961533	A1	2016-01-06	EP2961533



CN105121023	A	2015-12-02	CN105121023
BR112015020572	A1	2015-09-08	BR112015020572
WO2014/134415	A1	2014-09-04	WO2014134415

**Abstract**

(EP2961533)

An apparatus and continuous process for making milled solid in **liquid** dispersions comprises several steps: 1) Forming a pre-**mill** mixture of pre-mix, milling media, and previously milled dispersion. 2) Milling the pre-**mill** mixture to form a milled mixture of milling media and milled dispersion. 3) Separating a portion of the milled dispersion, which is substantially free of milling media, from the milled mixture. 4) Recycling the un-separated mixture by adding additional pre-mix to form the pre-**mill** mixture to create a continuous milling process. The pre-mix comprises a **liquid** and a solid. The process is a continuous process and the milling media is recycled through the milling step. Much of the milled dispersion is also cycled through the milling step several times and only a portion of the milled dispersion, which is substantially free of milling media, is removed as the milled dispersion product.

Inventors

MELICK MICHAEL RAY

HENDERSON DONALD C

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SUN CHEMICAL

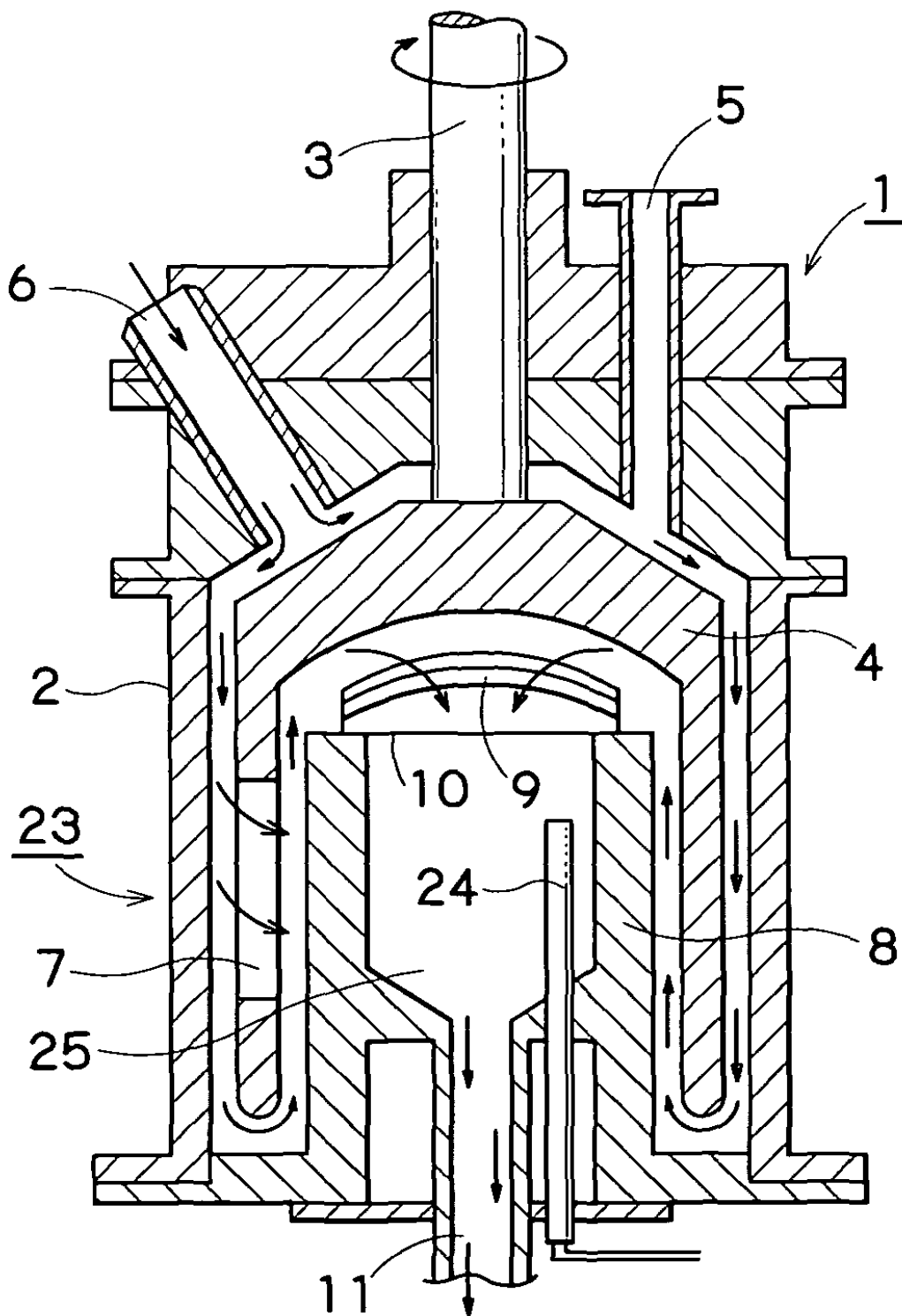
Family 58/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1961486)

Dispersing or milling apparatus, and dispersing or milling method using same

Images



JP5144086	B2	2012-11-30	JP5144086
ES2382714	T3	2012-06-12	ES2382714
EP1961486	B1	2012-04-11	EP1961486
CN101249466	B	2011-04-13	CN101249466B
US7896267	B2	2011-03-01	US7896267
EP1961486	A3	2009-08-05	EP1961486
SG145647	A1	2008-09-29	SG-145647
JP2008200601	A	2008-09-04	JP2008200601
CN101249466	A	2008-08-27	CN101249466



EP1961486	A2	2008-08-27	EP1961486
KR20080077586	A	2008-08-25	KR20080077586
US20080197218	A1	2008-08-21	US20080197218



Abstract

(EP1961486)

A material to be treated containing solid particles in a **liquid** is stirred together with milling media, and irradiated with ultrasonic waves (13) during stirring (4) to finely **mill** the solid particles to nanometer size and disperse the solid particles in the **liquid**. The ultrasonic waves (13) create cavitation in the **liquid** and upon decay of the cavitation, shock waves are produced that cause the solid particles to vigorously collide with one another and with the milling media and these collisions, together with the shearing forces created by collision of the milling media, can produce on a commercial scale nano particles having an average particle size of at most 100 nm.

Inventors

ISHIGAKI TAKAMASA

LI JI-GUANG

SATO KIMITOSHI

KAMIYA HIDEHIRO

INOUE YOSHITAKA

HATSUGAI CHOJI

SUZUKI TAKASHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE

INOUE MANUFACTURING

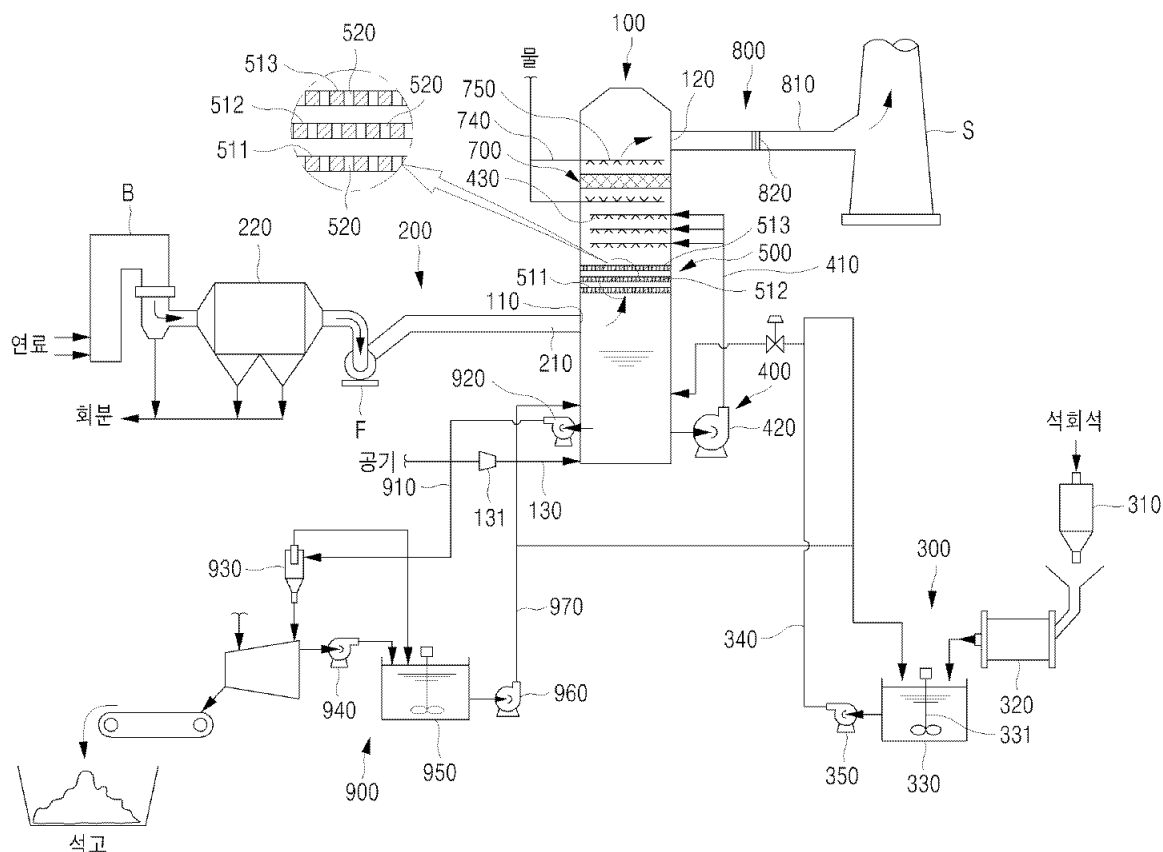
Family 59/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(KR101794628)

Absorption tower apparatus for desulfurization facility

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

KR101794628

B1 2017-11-07 KR101794628



Abstract

(KR101794628)

The present invention relates to an absorption tower apparatus for desulfurization facility. The absorption tower apparatus includes: an absorption tower apparatus unit for desulfurizing a flue gas containing a sulfur component; an exhaust gas inlet unit including an inlet duct which is connected to the inlet and draws the sulfur-containing exhaust gas with the pressure raised by a pressure raising blower into the absorption tower unit; a slurry supply unit which is connected to the lower part of the absorption tower and supplies the limestone slurry stored in a storage tank into the absorption tower unit through slurry pipes by using a slurry pump; an absorption liquid spray unit which pumps the absorption liquid of the limestone slurry supplied into the absorption tower unit with an absorption liquid pump, flows the absorption liquid to the upper part through the absorption liquid pipes, and sprays the absorption liquid to the lower part through a spray nozzle installed on the upper part of the absorption tower; an absorption liquid reaction unit which is installed in the absorption tower under the spray nozzle, removes the sulfur component from the exhaust gas by using the reaction between the finely sprayed absorption liquid and the sulfur-containing exhaust gas, and arranges multiple porous plates with multiple flow holes formed thereon to be adjacent to each other while being spaced therefrom on the inner walls of the absorption tower in multiple stages to flow the exhaust gas in an upward direction, and arranges the flow holes on the porous plates to be eccentric from each other to increase the gas-liquid contact efficiency; a moisture separator which is fixed and installed in the absorption tower under the spray nozzle and removes moisture by letting the exhaust gas without the sulfur component therefrom; and an exhaust gas discharging unit discharging the exhaust gas without the sulfur and moisture components to the outside while being connected to the outlet.

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Inventors

KIM, CHAN GYUN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

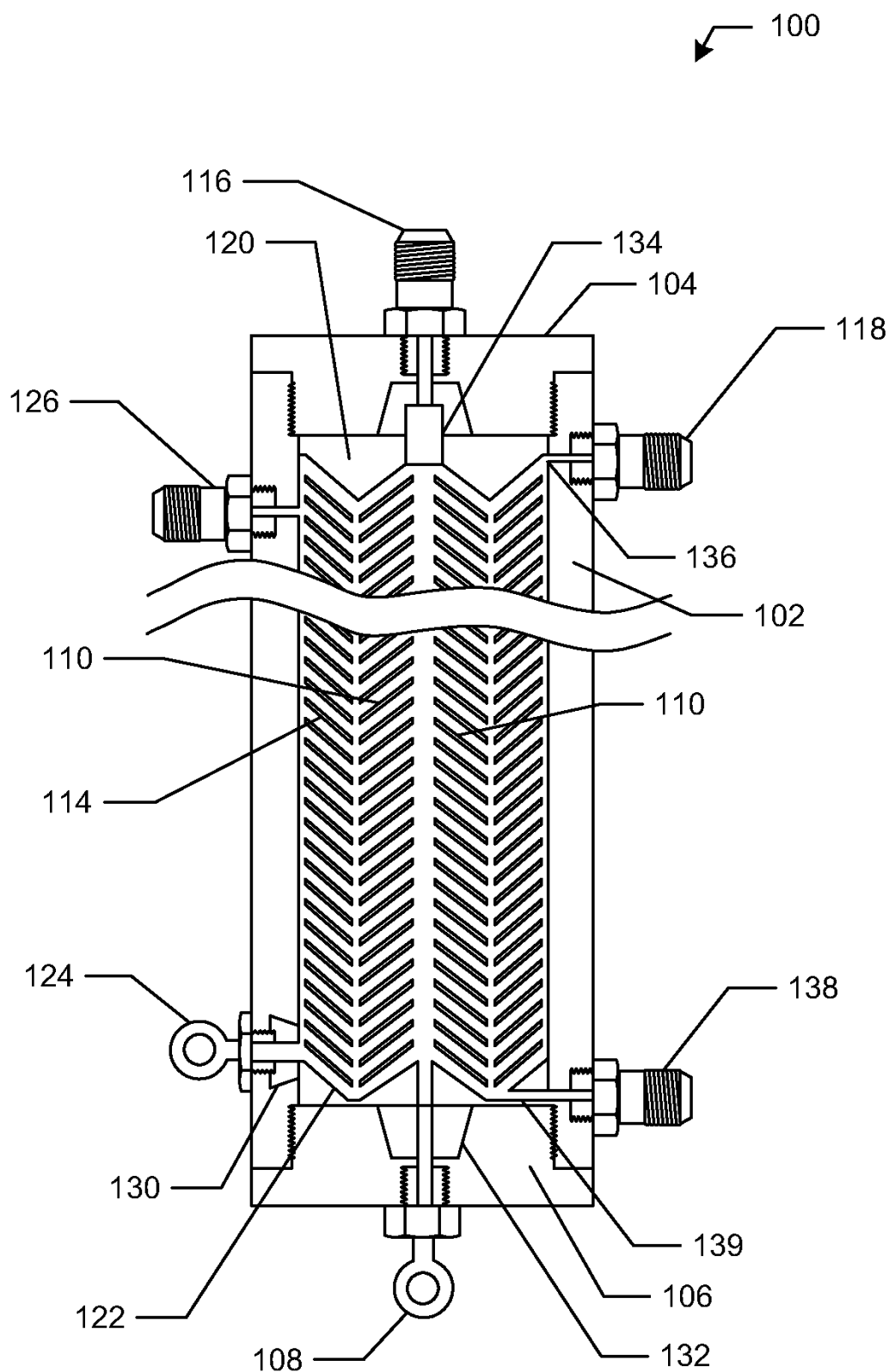
KOREAPLANTSERVICE

Family 60/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2399316)

Apparatus and method for controlling nucleation during electrolysis

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

BR112012020275 A2 2018-04-17 BR112012020275

BR112012020269



	A2	2017-08-08	BR112012020269				
BR112012020095	A2	2017-07-04	BR112012020095				
EP2470788	A4	2017-04-05	EP2470788				
EP2567066	A4	2017-02-08	EP2567066				
US9541284	B2	2017-01-10	US9541284				
US9409126	B2	2016-08-09	US9409126				
US9394169	B2	2016-07-19	US9394169				
US9395081	B2	2016-07-19	US9395081				
EP2625031	A4	2016-06-08	EP2625031				
IL214692	B	2016-05-31	IL-214692				
BR112012020278	A2	2016-05-03	BR112012020278				
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EP2398938	B1	2016-04-06	EP2398938				
IL217860	B	2016-03-31	IL-217860				
US9297342	B2	2016-03-29	US9297342				
US9297530	B2	2016-03-29	US9297530				
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JP5814267	B2	2015-10-02	JP5814267				
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NZ595216	A	2014-03-28	NZ-595216				
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KR101329463	B1	2013-11-13	KR101329463				
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RU2012111668	A	2013-10-10	RU2012111668				
RU2012111681	A	2013-10-10	RU2012111681				

KR20130110232	A	2013-10-08	KR20130110232				
JP5373981	B2	2013-09-27	JP5373981				
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JP5357343	B2	2013-09-06	JP5357343				
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TH126125	A	2013-08-15	TH-126125				
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KR101263593	B1	2013-05-10	KR101263593				
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RU2011138195	A	2013-04-10	RU2011138195				
KR20130036000	A	2013-04-09	KR20130036000				
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EG26164	A	2013-04-01	EG--26164				
IN2143/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02143				
IN2144/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02144				
IN2148/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02148				

IN2149/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02149				
IN2152/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02152				
IN2155/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02155				
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IN2159/KOLNP/2012	A	2013-03-29	IN2012KN02159				
WO2012/047187	A3	2013-03-28	WO201247187				
RU2011138196	A	2013-03-27	RU2011138196				
RU2011138198	A	2013-03-27	RU2011138198				
EP2567066	A2	2013-03-13	EP2567066				
AU2011216181	B2	2013-02-28	AU2011216181				
TH121456	A	2013-02-28	TH-121456				
TH121457	A	2013-02-28	TH-121457				
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AU2011216267	B2	2013-02-07	AU2011216267				
JP2013503298	A	2013-01-31	JP2013503298				
JP2013503299	A	2013-01-31	JP2013503299				
JP2013503310	A	2013-01-31	JP2013503310				
JP2013503457	A	2013-01-31	JP2013503457				
CN102906012	A	2013-01-30	CN102906012				
CN102906227	A	2013-01-30	CN102906227				
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CN102884361	A	2013-01-16	CN102884361				
CN102869754	A	2013-01-09	CN102869754				
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ZA201106168	B	2012-12-27	ZA201106168				
CN102844106	A	2012-12-26	CN102844106				
CN102844107	A	2012-12-26	CN102844107				
CN102844264	A	2012-12-26	CN102844264				
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CN102844413	A	2012-12-26	CN102844413				
CN102834256	A	2012-12-19	CN102834256				
EP2533889	A2	2012-12-19	EP2533889				
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EP2533975	A2	2012-12-19	EP2533975				
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EP2534362	A2	2012-12-19	EP2534362				

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US20120199209	A1	2012-08-09	US20120199209				
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US20120145560	A1	2012-06-14	US20120145560				
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WO2011/100722	A2	2011-08-18	WO2011100722				
WO2011/100724	A2	2011-08-18	WO2011100724				
WO2011/100726	A2	2011-08-18	WO2011100726				
WO2011/100728	A2	2011-08-18	WO2011100728				

WO2011/100731	A2	2011-08-18	WO2011100731				
WO2011/028233	A3	2011-06-23	WO201128233				
WO2011/053341	A3	2011-06-23	WO201153341				
WO2011/028401	A3	2011-06-16	WO201128401				
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WO2011/034677	A3	2011-05-12	WO201134677				
WO2011/053341	A2	2011-05-05	WO201153341				
US20110081586	A1	2011-04-07	US20110081586				
WO2011/034677	A2	2011-03-24	WO201134677				
CA2770510	A1	2011-03-10	CA2770510				
WO2011/028233	A2	2011-03-10	WO201128233				
WO2011/028400	A2	2011-03-10	WO201128400				
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WO2011/028402	A2	2011-03-10	WO201128402				
CA2752698	A1	2010-08-26	CA2752698				
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CA2752825	A1	2010-08-26	CA2752825				
US20100213052	A1	2010-08-26	US20100213052				
US20100213076	A1	2010-08-26	US20100213076				
WO2010/096503	A1	2010-08-26	WO201096503				
WO2010/096504	A1	2010-08-26	WO201096504				
WO2010/096505	A1	2010-08-26	WO201096505				

Abstract

(EP2399316)

In one embodiment of the present invention an electrolytic cell is provided comprising: a containment vessel; a first electrode; a second electrode; a source of electrical current in electrical communication with the first electrode and the second electrode; an electrolyte in fluid communication with the first electrode and the second electrode; a gas, wherein the gas is formed during electrolysis at or near the first electrode; and a **separator**; wherein the first electrode is configured to control the location of nucleation of the gas by substantially separating the location of electron transfer and nucleation.

Inventors

MCALISTER ROY E

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

ADVANCED GREEN INNOVATIONS

MCALISTER TECHNOLOGIES

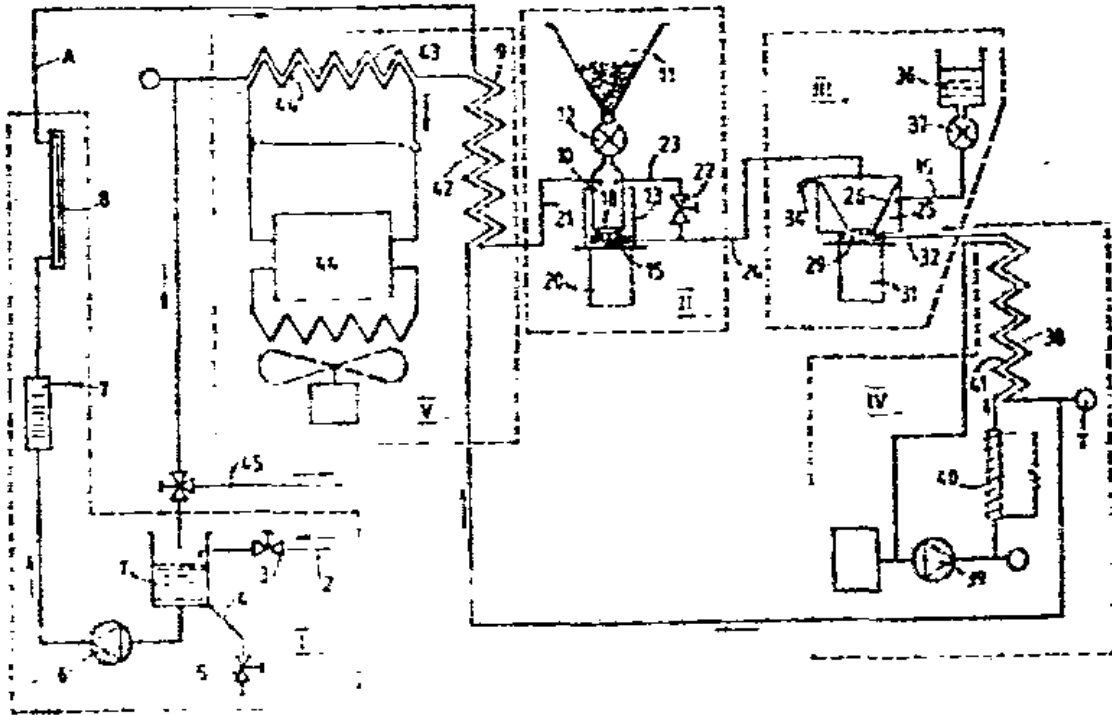
Family 61/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(FR2596620)

Installation for the continuous production of grain-based food drinks

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

FR2596620	B1	1988-11-25	FR2596620
CH666161	A5	1988-07-15	CH-666161
FR2596620	A1	1987-10-09	FR2596620



Abstract

(FR2596620)

The present invention relates to an installation for the continuous production of grain-based food drinks. Installation characterised in that it comprises a water-treatment assembly I, a grinder/mixer II, a **centrifugal separator** III, a heat treatment assembly IV for the drink produced, and an assembly V for refrigeration and heat recovery. The grinder/mixer II as well as the **separator** III comprise an integrated circulation pump 15, 29 driven by the same motor 20, 31 as that driving the movable element 18, 26 of the grinder II and the **separator** III respectively.

Inventors

DE STOUTZ JEAN-CHRISTIAN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

STOUTZ JEAN CHRISTIAN

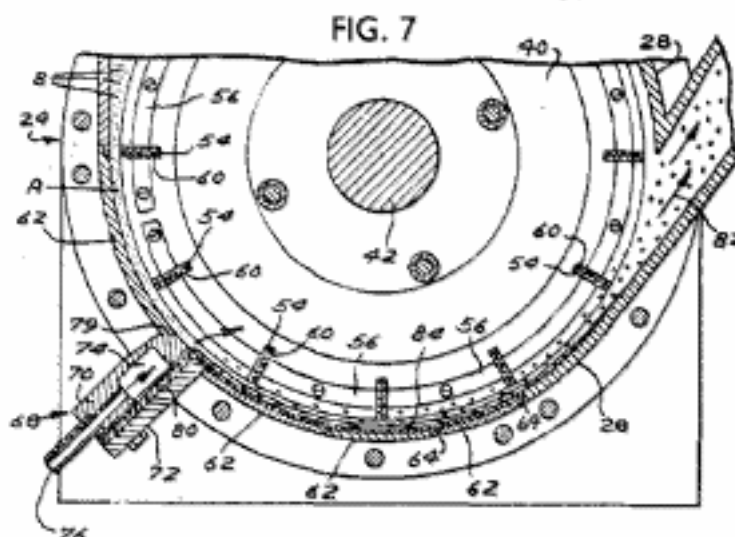
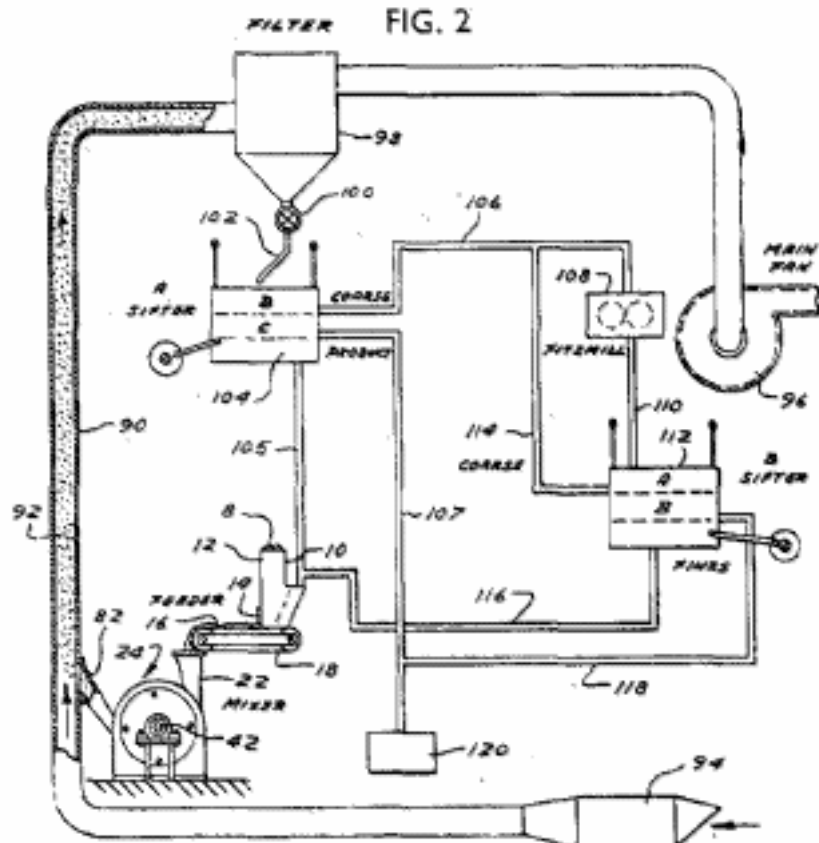
Family 62/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US3454263)

Process and apparatus for agglomerating particulate materials and high speed mixer therefor

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CH515744	A	1971-11-30	CH-515744
DE1667232	A1	1971-06-09	DE1667232
GB1200242	A	1970-07-29	GB1200242
US3454263	A	1969-07-08	US3454263



Abstract

(US3454263)

Material having a relatively high degree of hydration is introduced into a linear, turbulent gas stream of pre-determined length at a pre-determined position, introducing an agglomerating **liquid** downstream from this position, so that the powdered material and **liquid** are mixed in the turbulent gas stream to form a porous agglomerate which is transferred directly into a drying atmosphere to dry and fix the agglomerates. Pregelatinised starch and other polysaccharides are agglomerated without interference from pulpy or rubber type materials which form in prior art processes.

(From CH515744 A)

Inventors

GALLE EDWARD L

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

PILLSBURY

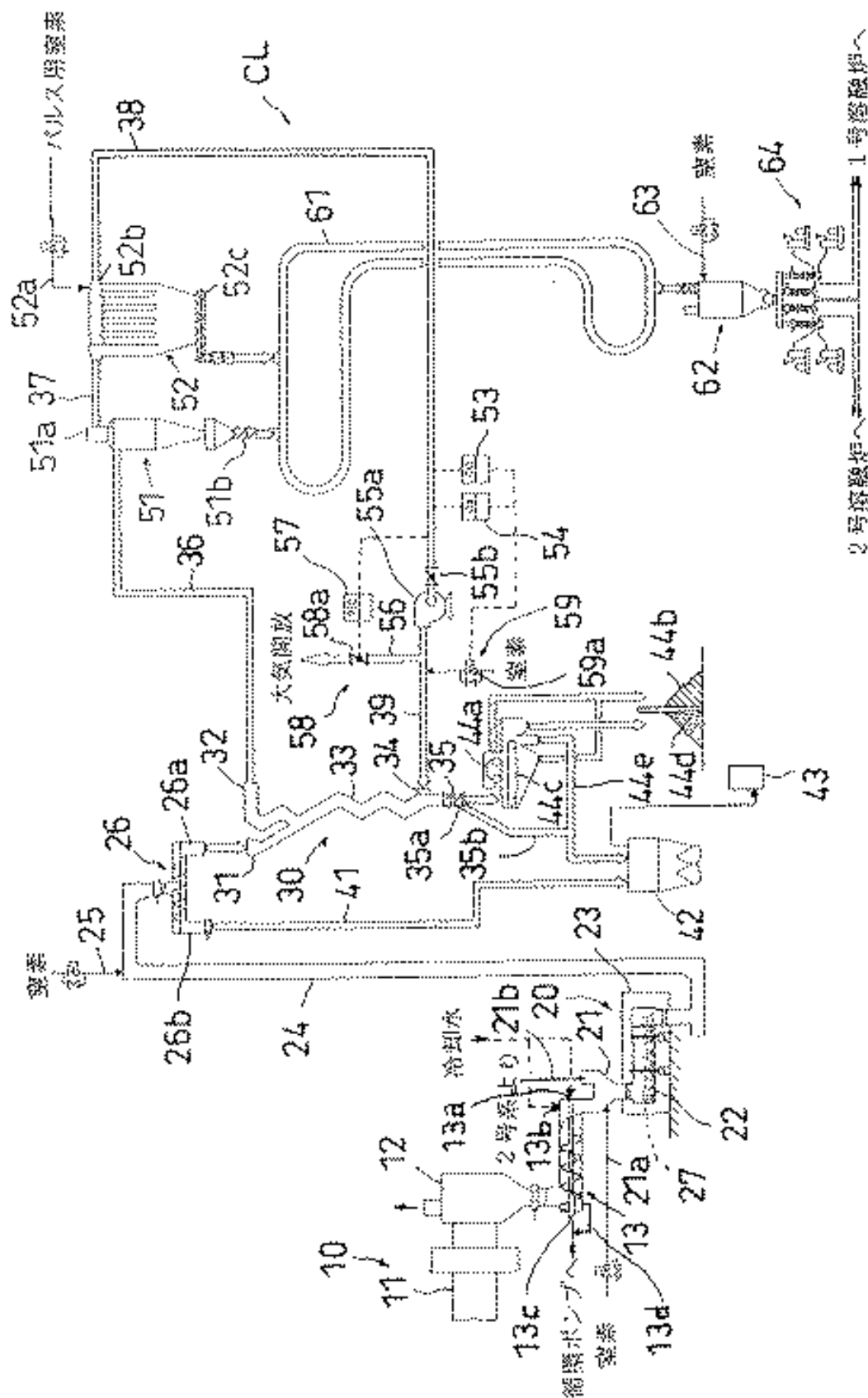
Family 63/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2005066423)

Pyrolysis residue separator

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP2005066423

A 2005-03-17

JP2005066423



Abstract

(JP2005066423)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a pyrolysis residue **separator** which, though is an apparatus easily maintainable and simple in structure, can efficiently separate a pyrolysis residue into a combustible component and an incombustible component.

SOLUTION: The pyrolysis residue **separator** comprises a grinder 20 that grinds the pyrolysis residue, a dry classifier 30 that separates the ground product obtained by grinding with the grinder 20 into the combustible component and the incombustible component by means of gravitational classification, **centrifugal** classification, inertial classification, or a combination thereof. It is desirable that the dry classifier 30 is a zigzag classifier.

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Inventors

ITO AKIHIRO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TAKUMA

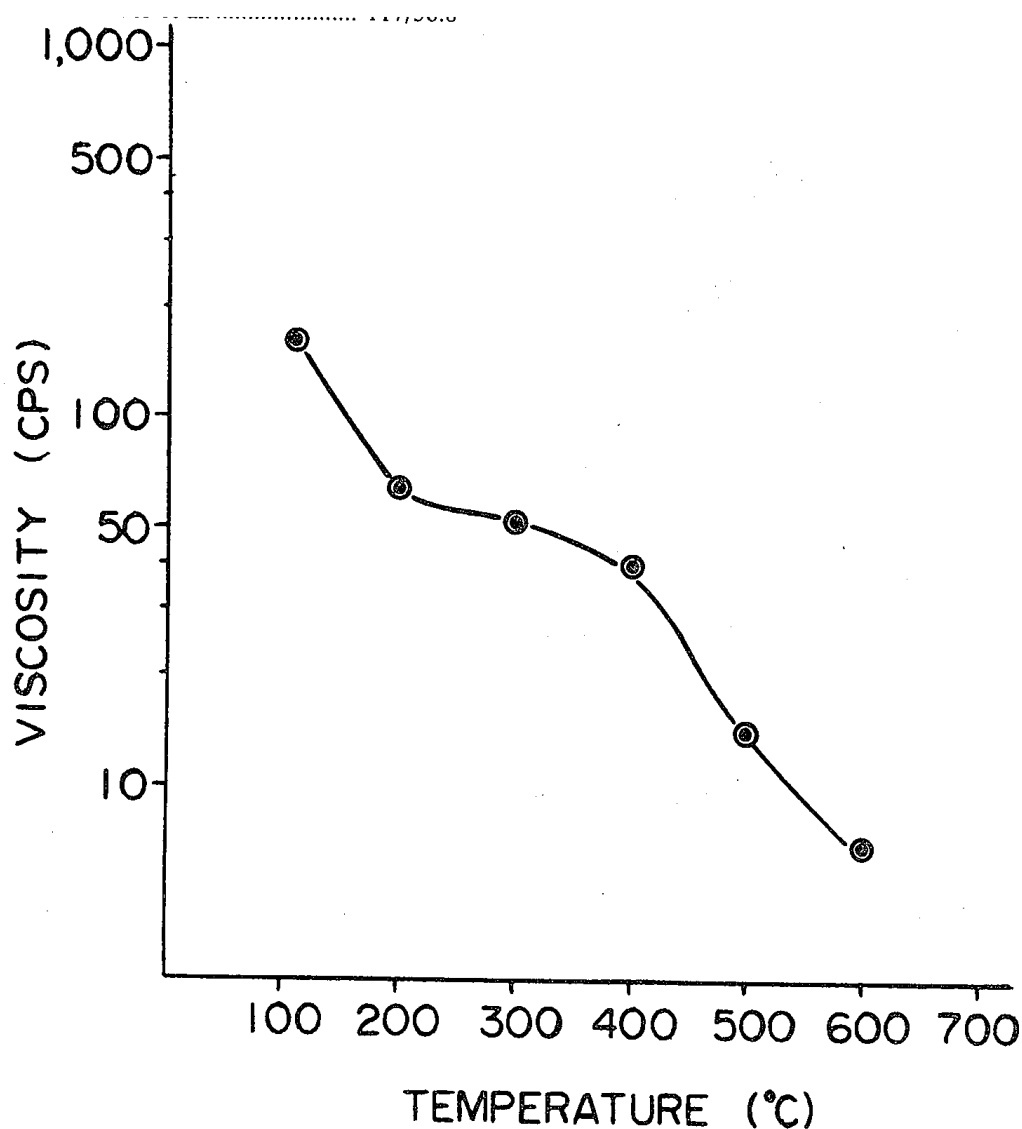
Family 64/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US3915731)

Aqueous composition containing color former for pressure-sensitive production

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

DE2303825	C3	1989-04-06	DE2303825
DE2303825	B2	1977-07-28	DE2303825
JP829676	C	1976-09-22	JP-829676
JP829677	C	1976-09-22	JP-829677
JP829678	C	1976-09-22	JP-829678



FR2169400	B1	1976-09-10	FR2169400				
CA987856	A	1976-04-27	CA-987856				
ES411044	A1	1976-04-01	ES-411044				
JPS512845	B2	1976-01-29	JP76002845				
JPS512846	B2	1976-01-29	JP76002846				
JPS512847	B2	1976-01-29	JP76002847				
GB1417206	A	1975-12-10	GB1417206				
US3915731	A	1975-10-28	US3915731				
IT978543	B	1974-09-20	IT-978543				
JPS4892116	A	1973-11-30	JP48092116				
JPS4886613	A	1973-11-15	JP48086613				
JPS4879020	A	1973-10-23	JP48079020				
FR2169400	A1	1973-09-07	FR2169400				
DE2303825	A1	1973-08-02	DE2303825				
BE794617	A	1973-05-16	BE-794617				

Abstract

(US3915731)

An aqueous composition containing a color former for pressure sensitive recording paper having good primary and secondary color-developing abilities and an excellent smoothening property, said composition comprising a dispersion of fine particles of a clay mineral of the montmorillonite group, a clay mineral of the kaplinite-group halloysite type, or an acid-treated product thereof in an aqueous medium containing a water-miscible organic solvent in an amount not exceeding 30% by weight, said composition having a water-affinity coefficient (K_w), defined in the specification, of 1.3 to 3, and a method for producing the aqueous composition. This aqueous composition, when coated on a receiving sheet or an intermediate sheet of the recording paper, provides smooth and lustrous surface and has a reduced tendency to cause wear or damage to printing types or cutting **blades** when printing or cutting the sheet.

Inventors

SUGAHARA YUJIRO

NAKAZAWA TADAHISA

USUI KOUICHI

OGAWA MASAHIDE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MIZUSAWA KAGAKU KOGYO OSAKA

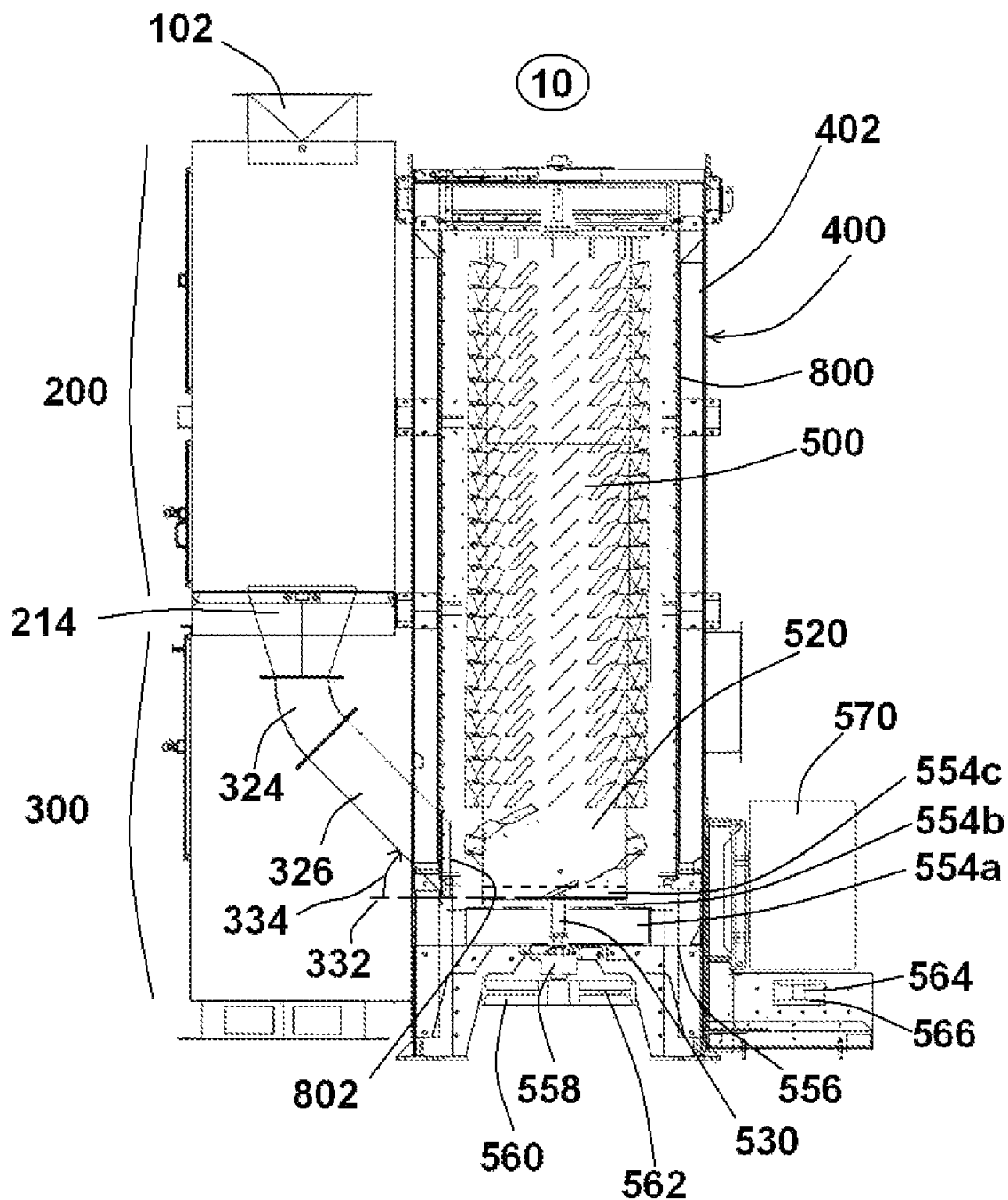
Family 65/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2331308)

Dryer system with improved throughput

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

IN201812044936	A	2019-10-11	IN201812044936
US20190072328	A1	2019-03-07	US20190072328
VN0020403	B	2019-02-25	VN--20403B
US10119762	B2	2018-11-06	US10119762
CA2733167	C	2017-05-09	CA2733167
KR101703939	B1	2017-02-07	KR101703939
EP2331308	A4	2016-06-29	EP2331308
BRPI0918243	A2	2015-12-15	BR200918243
CN102149525	B	2015-08-26	CN102149525B
AU2009288073	B2	2015-05-14	AU2009288073
TWI481490	B	2015-04-21	TWI481490
JP5697597	B2	2015-02-20	JP5697597
JP2014206375	A	2014-10-30	JP2014206375
US20120266482	A1	2012-10-25	US20120266482



US8205350	B2	2012-06-26	US8205350				
JP2012501262	A	2012-01-19	JP2012501262				
VN28154	A	2011-12-26	VN--28154				
IN1916/DELNP/2011	A	2011-12-16	IN2011DN01916				
CN102149525	A	2011-08-10	CN102149525				
EP2331308	A2	2011-06-15	EP2331308				
KR20110053997	A	2011-05-24	KR20110053997				
MX2011002356	A	2011-04-05	MX2011002356				
AR075265	A1	2011-03-23	AR--75265				
WO2010/028074	A3	2010-07-22	WO201028074				
TW201016424	A	2010-05-01	TW201016424				
AU2009288073	A1	2010-03-11	AU2009288073				
CA2733167	A1	2010-03-11	CA2733167				
WO2010/028074	A2	2010-03-11	WO201028074				
US20100050458	A1	2010-03-04	US20100050458				

Abstract

(EP2331308)

A **centrifugal** dryer that has improved throughput capacity resulting from the combination of a high angle agglomerate catcher with optional overflow, increased dewatering capacity, a cylindrical dewatering feed chute, a modified rotor design with positionally and structurally modified lifters in the feed and dewatering section, the drying and propagating section, as well as the pellet discharge section, and an efficient circumferential foraminous membrane.

Inventors

AARON CHARLES E

BOOTHE DUANE A

LINKENHOKER JOHN M

MORRIS KERRY P

HANNAH SAMUEL F

SMITH WAYNE L

WENRICH TOMAS C

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

GALA INDUSTRIES

Family 66/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2500111)

Sieving device and powder-charging device

Images

ICHIKAWA HIDEO
SANO HIROSHI
UCHIDA YUSUKE
YAMABE JUNJI
TERAZAWA SEIJI
HASEGAWA MASASHI
OZEKI KAORI
UMAYAHARA TATSUSHI
ONO TAKASHI
SUZUKI MASAYOSHI
SHIBATA TERUO
YANO KEIICHI
SUZUKI MASATO
MASUSHIO EIICHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

RICOH

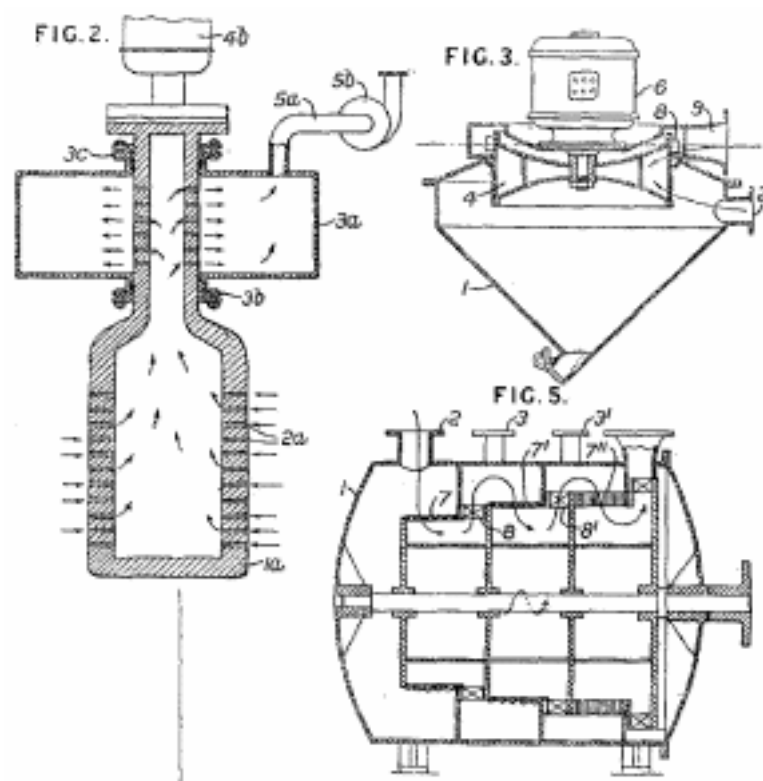
Family 67/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(GB-491112)

Arrangement for separating mixtures by centrifuging

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

GB491112

A 1938-08-26 GB-491112



Abstract

(GB491112)

491,112. **Centrifugal** separators. MAIER, R. July 30, 1937, No. 21182. Convention date, July 30, 1936. [Class 23] Suspended particles are separated from gases by means of a rapidly rotating smooth pipe, closed at the end, immersed in the gaseous mixture; the pipe causes the surrounding gas to rotate with it and the lightest zone immediately adjacent the pipe wall is continuously withdrawn either axially, or through perforations in the pipe wall, while the heavier parts remain in

the mixture or accumulate at the wall of its container. In the form shown in Fig. 2 the end of the pipe is expanded to form a hollow cylinder 1a with a large number of peripheral passages 2a. The pipe, which is rotated by an electric motor 4b, passes through a chamber 3a and is supported in stuffing boxes 3b, 3c. A duct 5a connects a suction pump 5b to the chamber 3a. The cylinder 1a is rotated in the mixture and the light component is drawn by the pump 5b into the pipe through one set of peripheral perforations, then into the chamber 3a and duct 5a through another set. The degree of separation of the dust or gas components can be regulated by varying the speed of rotation of the cylinder 1a or the suction of the pump. In the form shown in Fig. 3, the container 1 is partly cylindrical and partly conical, and the rotating pipe consists of **sieve** cylinder 4 rotated by the motor 6. Impeller **blades** 8 at the top of the cylinder draw the separated light component through the **sieve** and discharge it through the pipe 9. In a modification the container drum 1, Fig. 5, has an inlet 2 and encloses a three stage **separator**. The first two stages have drums with **sieve** walls 7, 7<1> and the third stage has a drum with a thick wall 7<11> with tubular passages. Impeller **blades** 8, pass the light component from the first separation to the second stage, and **blades** 8<1> pass it from the second to the third stage. The heavier components may be drawn off by the outlets 3, 3<1>. In a further modification the material supplied is passed through disintegrating apparatus before it reaches the **separator**, and the light component is drawn off axially from the gap between the rotating cylinder and a plate arranged outside it at right-angles to its axis.

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

RUDOLF MAIER

Family 68/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

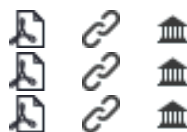
Title

(FR2198706)

Animal manure recycle as feed supplement - after sepn and removal of waste by slurring/sepg. system

Publication numbers with kind code & date

FR2198706	B1	1978-04-21	FR2198706
JPS4991858	A	1974-09-02	JP49091858
FR2198706	A1	1974-04-05	FR2198706



Abstract

(FR2198706)

Animal manure is recycled for use as a feed supplement using a multistage slurry mixer/**separator** process, in which slurring **liquid** is derived by back-cycling from a subsequent **separator**, in order to economise use of water, and to produce a concn. of protein colloid (in the **liquid** from the first **separator**) such that protein may readily be recovered, e.g. by evapn. to provide supplementary protein. The slurry mixers comprise tanks with impellers with provision for removal of stones etc. which settle out. The separators are 2-stage, with a rotary drum **sieve** above an inclined screen; fresh water is added to wash the screen of the 3rd **separator** of a 3-stage process.

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CERES LAND

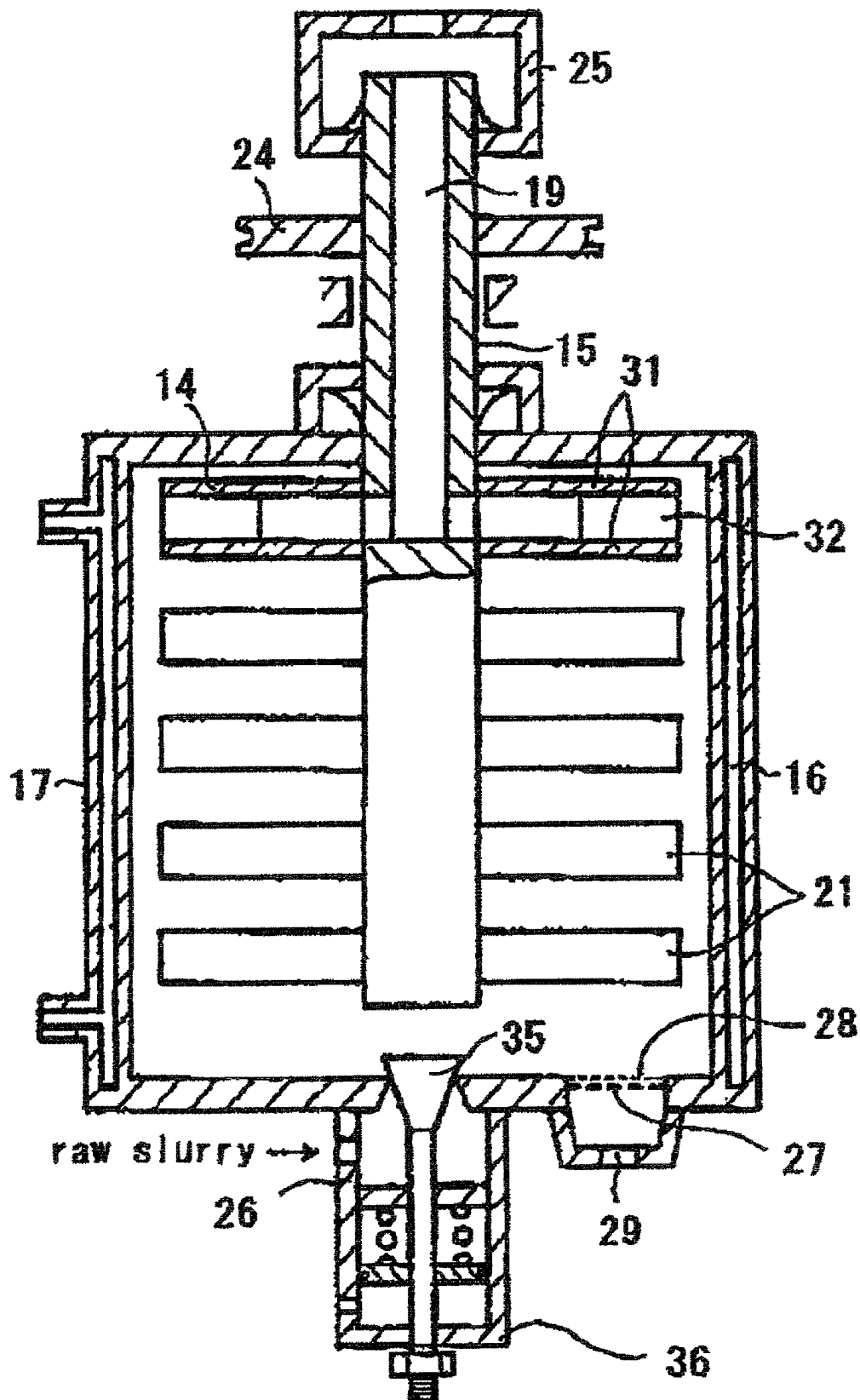
Family 69/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1813991)

Coating **liquid** for undercoating layer formation, and electrophotographic photoreceptor having undercoating layer formed by coating of said coating **liquid**

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP2196860	B1	2014-04-02	EP2196860
EP2196859	B1	2014-01-22	EP2196859
EP1813991	B1	2013-07-03	EP1813991
KR101256243	B1	2013-04-17	KR101256243
US8415079	B2	2013-04-09	US8415079
US8399165			



	B2	2013-03-19	US8399165				
JP5041023	B2	2012-07-20	JP5041023				
US8178264	B2	2012-05-15	US8178264				
JP4983951	B2	2012-05-11	JP4983951				
JP4983952	B2	2012-05-11	JP4983952				
CN101587309	B	2012-01-25	CN101587309B				
CN101592878	B	2011-11-23	CN101592878B				
US20110280622	A1	2011-11-17	US20110280622				
EP2196860	A3	2011-06-08	EP2196860				
EP2196859	A3	2011-05-25	EP2196859				
JP2010191455	A	2010-09-02	JP2010191455				
CN101794091	A	2010-08-04	CN101794091				
JP2010160515	A	2010-07-22	JP2010160515				
JP2010152406	A	2010-07-08	JP2010152406				
EP2196859	A2	2010-06-16	EP2196859				
EP2196860	A2	2010-06-16	EP2196860				
JP4517996	B2	2010-05-28	JP4517996				
US20100054810	A1	2010-03-04	US20100054810				
US20100046985	A1	2010-02-25	US20100046985				
EP1813991	A4	2009-12-30	EP1813991				
CN101592878	A	2009-12-02	CN101592878				
CN101587309	A	2009-11-25	CN101587309				
CN100533280	C	2009-08-26	CN100533280C				
US20090162097	A1	2009-06-25	US20090162097				
CN101061438	A	2007-10-24	CN101061438				
KR20070087553	A	2007-08-28	KR20070087553				
EP1813991	A1	2007-08-01	EP1813991				
JP2006171703	A	2006-06-29	JP2006171703				
WO2006/054397	A1	2006-05-26	WO200654397				

Abstract

(EP1813991)

To provide a coating fluid for forming an undercoat layer having high stability, a high quality and long-life electrophotographic photoreceptor capable of forming a high quality image in various environments, with which image defects such as black spots or color spots hardly occur, an image forming apparatus using such a photoreceptor, and an electrophotographic cartridge using such a photoreceptor. A coating fluid for forming an undercoat layer of an electrophotographic photoreceptor containing titanium oxide particles and a binder resin, characterized in that titanium oxide agglomerated secondary particles in the coating fluid have a volume average particle size of at most 0.1 μm and a cumulative 90% particle size of at most 0.3 μm .

Inventors

FUCHIGAMI HIROE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL

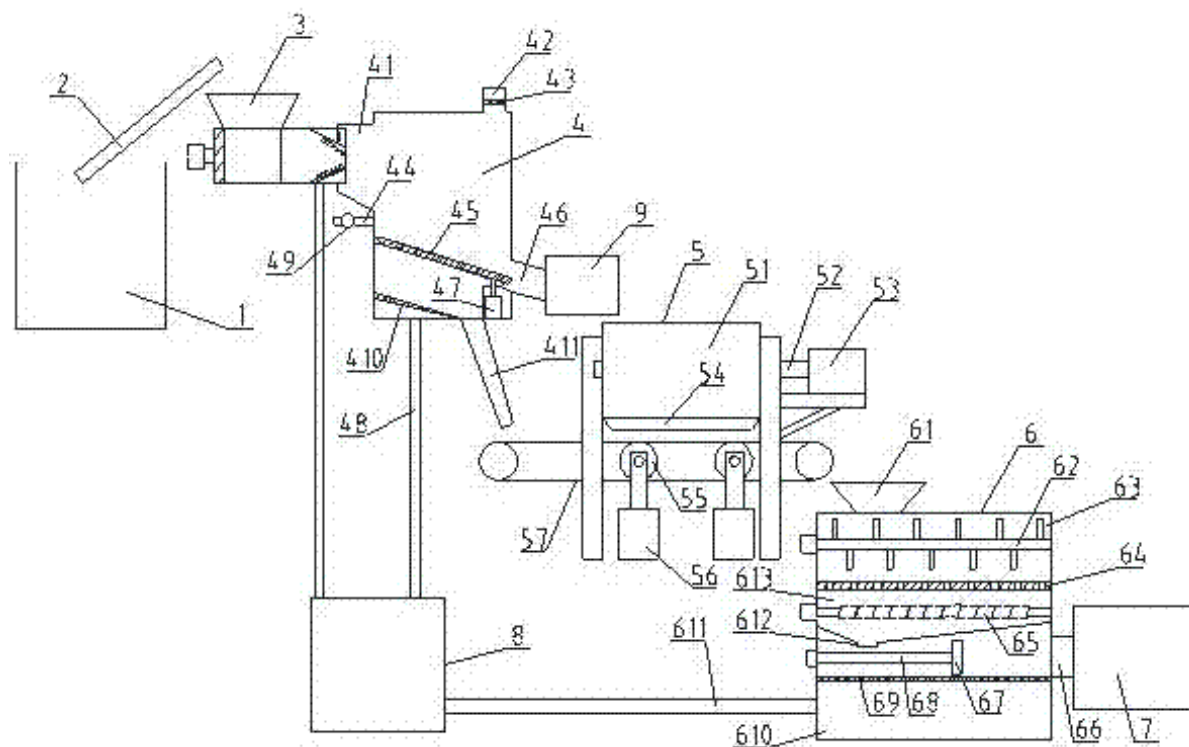
Family 70/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN207057262U)

Domestic waste squeezes categorised separating treatment system

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN207057262 U 2018-03-02 CN207057262U



Abstract

(CN207057262)

The utility model discloses a domestic waste squeezing categorised separating treatment system, rubbish storage hole, rubbish lifting machine, magnet separator and crushing squeezer including consecutive are provided with pre-compaction squeezer and rubbish dispenser between rubbish lifting machine and magnet separator, hopper and pressing chamber are drawn together down to the prepressing press packed bale, and pressing chamber's feed end is provided with the hydraulic pressure stoker, and the discharge end symmetry is provided with acia and maxillary plate, and pressing chamber installs the filtrate (liquid pipe in the bottom, the inside slope of the box of rubbish dispenser is provided with vibration sieve and stock guide, and the bottom of box is provided with fluid-discharge tube and baffle box, crushing squeezer includes one-level mill room, second grade mill room and stock solution room, installs the drain pipe on the lateral wall of stock solution room, drain pipe, fluid-discharge tube and filtrate (liquid guan junyu filtrate storage tank link to each other. This system have good squeeze, broken separation effect, not only can reduce the moisture among the domestic waste, has realized in addition retrieving useful material in the rubbish and has recycled.

Inventors

HUANG ZHAOLIANG
HUANG HEPING
ZHANG ZHENGWEI
LIU YINKUN
LI FEI
ZHANG WANG

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

QUJING YUNNENGTOU NEW ENERGY POWER GENERATION

Family 71/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3019276)

Stirred ball mill having axial ducts

Images

CN102029215	A	2011-04-27	CN102029215				
JP2011072993	A	2011-04-14	JP2011072993				
KR20110035926	A	2011-04-06	KR20110035926				
DE102009045116	A1	2011-03-31	DE102009045116				
US20110073689	A1	2011-03-31	US20110073689				
EP2301667	A2	2011-03-30	EP2301667				

Abstract

(EP2301667)

The method involves milling a material in a jet **mill** (1) e.g. oval tube **mill**, spiral jet **mill**, fluidized-bed opposed-jet **mill** and dense-bed jet **mill**, where temperature of the **mill** is less than 100 degree Celsius and pressure of an operating medium is less than or equal to 4 bar. Constant amount of milled powder passes through a surface area of a classifying rotor (8) of a dynamic air classifier (7) of the jet **mill** during milling. A coating agent or a doping agent is added to the material during milling. The medium is selected from the group consisting of air, argon, helium, and nitrogen. An independent claim is also included for a jet **mill** comprising a blower.

Inventors

PAULAT FLORIAN DR

LINDNER GOTTLIEB DR

MEIER KARL

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

EVONIK DEGUSSA

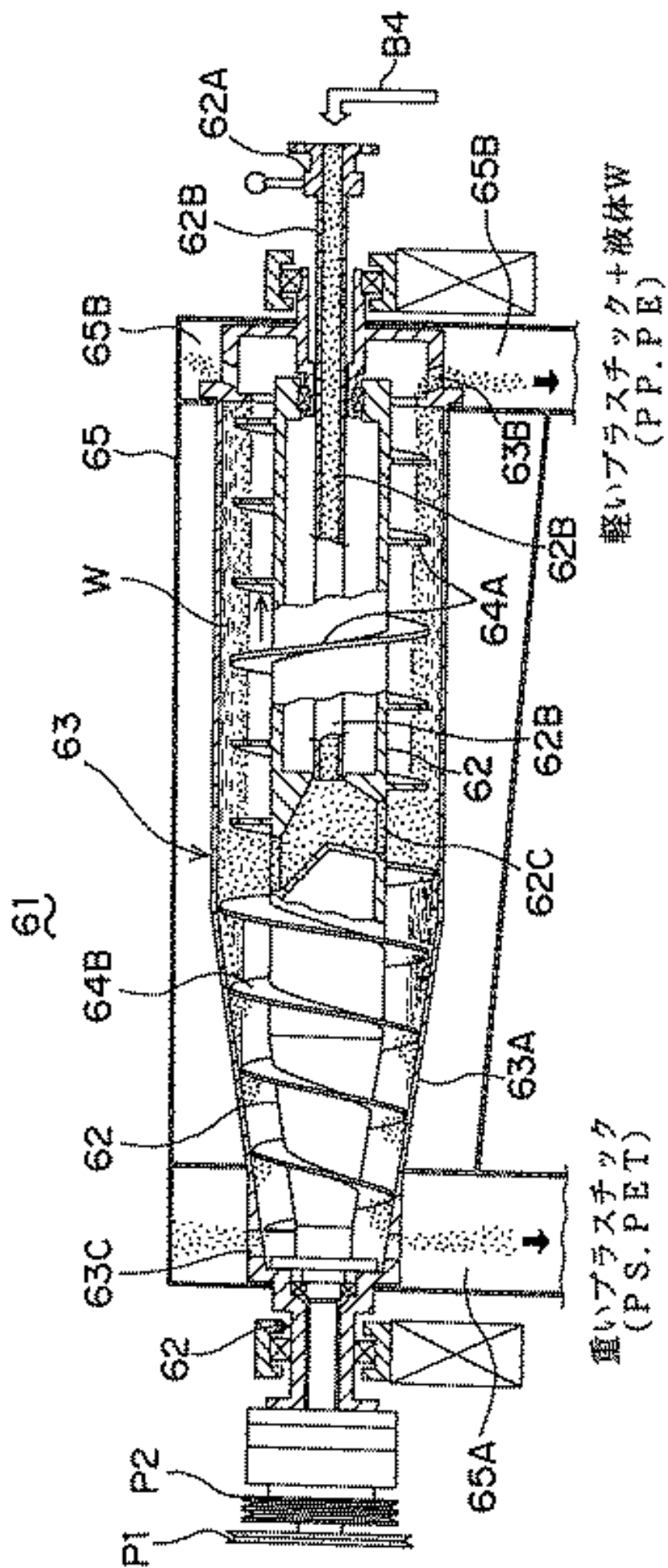
Family 73/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2002254430)

Installation for recycling used pet bottle

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP4547099	B2	2010-07-09	JP4547099
JP2002254430	A	2002-09-11	JP2002254430

**Abstract**

(JP2002254430)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve recover rate by continuously separating heavy plastic pieces and light plastic pieces.

SOLUTION: An installation 1 for recycling used PET bottles is constituted of a mixing tank 58 in which fragments of the bottles made by means of a crusher and a **liquid** are mixed and a **centrifugal separator** in which a mixture B4 is fed into the inside of a hollow rotating shaft from it by means of a pump P and is forwarded from an opening part on the intermediate part of the rotating shaft into a rotating cylinder provided in the surroundings of the shaft and having a tapered part on one end side and the light plastic pieces LP of the center side floating on the **liquid** to which a **centrifugal** force is applied and which is held along the inner face of the cylinder are separated from the outlet of the other end part of the rotating shaft by means of a spiral body with a small diameter reaching the intermediate depth of the **liquid** on the other end side rotated by means of the rotating shaft and the heavy plastic pieces HP such as PET pieces and PS pieces on the inner face side of the rotating cylinder sinking in the **liquid** are separated from the outlet close to the apex of the tapered part by means of a spiral body with a large diameter being close to the inner face of the rotating cylinder on one end side rotated by means of the rotating shaft.

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Inventors

KOBAYASHI YOSHIKAZU

YAMAMOTO HITOSHI

Yoshio Baba

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

MIIKE IRON WORKS

TOMOE ENGINEERING

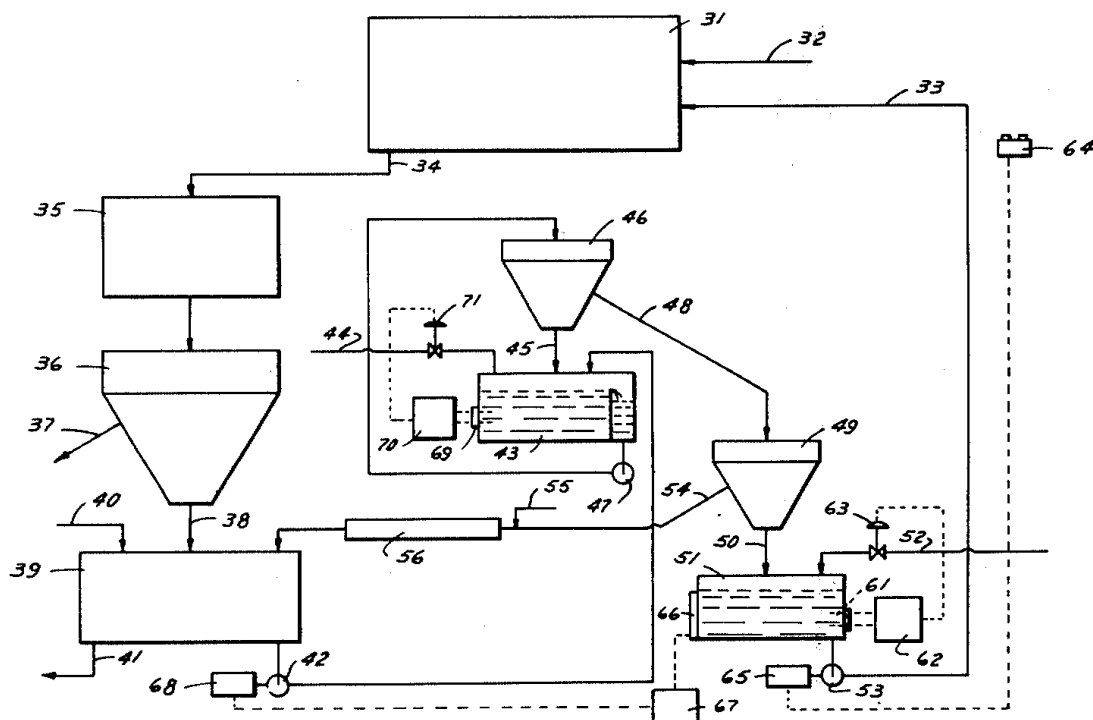
Family 74/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US4164429)

Process and installation for the production of selected crystallization seeds for use in a sugar refinery

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

IT1089346	B	1985-06-18	IT1089346
US4339280	A	1982-07-13	US4339280
GB1582599	A	1981-01-14	GB1582599
AU510419	B2	1980-06-26	AU-510419
FR2374067	B1	1980-04-25	FR2374067
US4164429	A	1979-08-14	US4164429
AU3148877	A	1979-06-21	AU7731488
JPS5417139	A	1979-02-08	JP54017139
ZA7707437	B	1978-10-25	ZA7707437
BR7707968	A	1978-08-08	BR7707968
FR2374067	A1	1978-07-13	FR2374067
NL7713601	A	1978-06-16	NL7713601
DE2755717	A1	1978-06-15	DE2755717



Abstract

(US4164429)

Process, centrifuge and installation for producing crystallization seeds, as for the sugar industry. A suspension of crystals produced from the seeded solution is subjected to a scheme of **centrifugal** separations whereby seeds falling within a predetermined size range are obtained for seeding the solution.

Inventors

MERCIER ANDRE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

FIVES

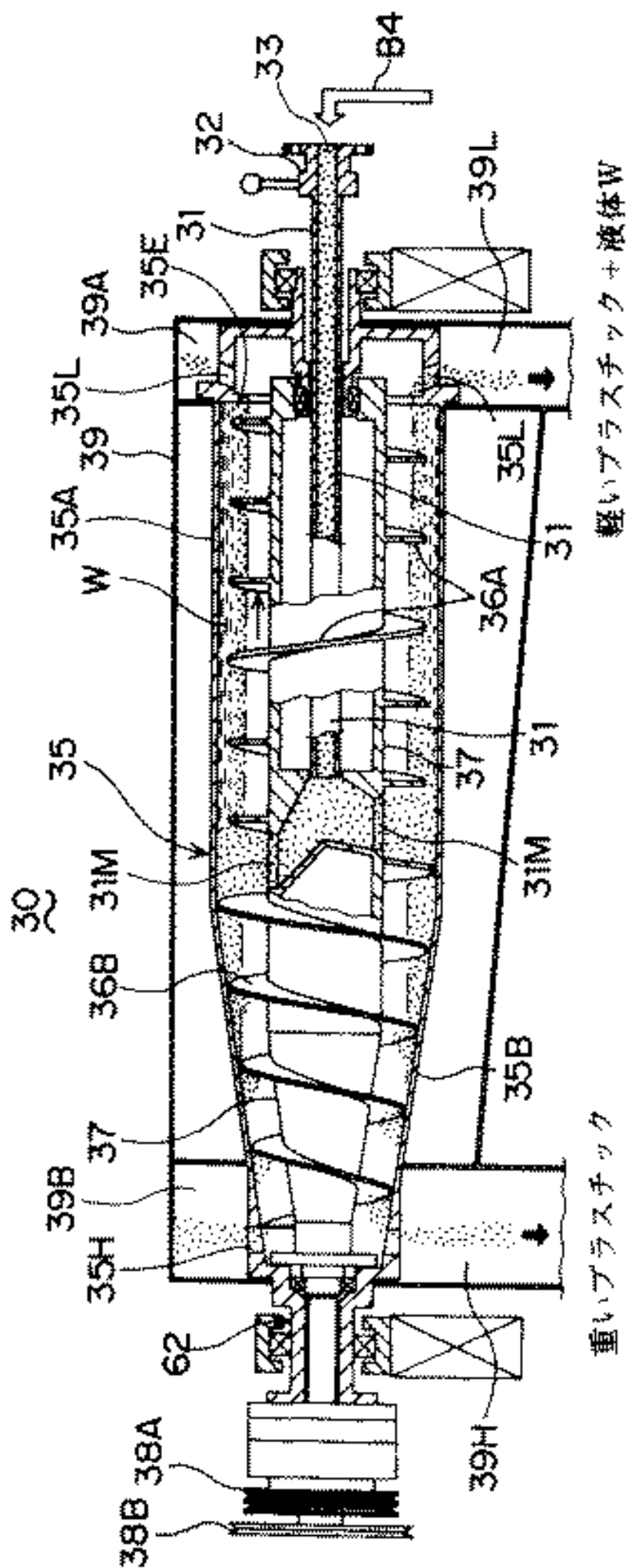
Family 75/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2002254431)

Waste plastic recycling equipment

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP3583374	B2	2004-08-06	JP3583374
JP2002254431	A	2002-09-11	JP2002254431

**Abstract**

(JP2002254431)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To accurately and continuously separate plastic pieces of every kind into at least heavy plastic pieces and light plastic pieces to recover them.

SOLUTION: The waste plastic recycling equipment 1 is constituted of a crusher 19 for waste plastics of every kind, and a **centrifugal separator** 30 receiving the supply of a mixture W6 from a mixing tank 21 receiving the supply of broken pieces to mix water or the like with the broken pieces and separating the mixture W6 into light plastic pieces PL and heavy plastic pieces PH. The **centrifugal separator** 30 is constituted so that the mixture W6 is supplied into a hollow rotary shaft to receive **centrifugal** force, and sent into the rotary cylinder provided around the rotary shaft in a relatively rotatably manner from the opening part of the intermediate part of the rotary shaft to further receive **centrifugal** force, and the light plastic pieces PL floating on the water held along the inner surface of the cylinder on the center side of the cylinder are separated from the outlet of one end part of the rotary shaft by the spiral body on one end side around the rotary shaft, while the heavy plastic pieces PH sunk in water are separated from the outlet of the other end part of the rotary shaft by the spiral body on the other end side of the rotary shaft.

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Inventors

KOBAYASHI YOSHIKAZU

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

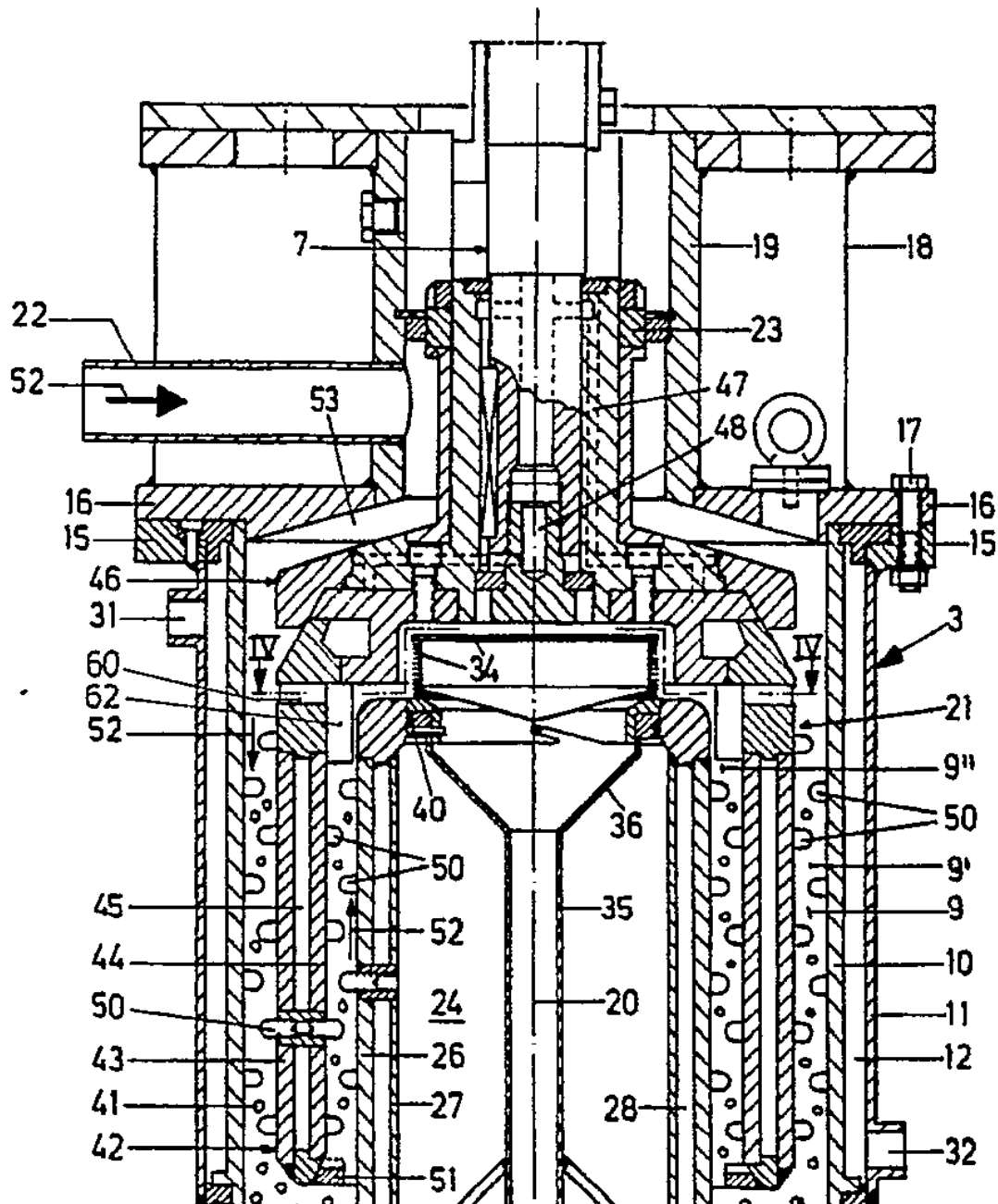
OIMI IRON WORKS

Family 76/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-439826)

Stirring **mill**.**Images**



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP1935575	C	1995-05-26	JP1935575
JP6065386	B2	1994-08-24	JP94065386
ES2048951	T3	1994-04-01	ES2048951
DE59003892	D1	1994-01-27	DE59003892



AT98525	T	1994-01-15	ATE098525
EP0439826	B1	1993-12-15	EP-439826
JP04215859	A	1992-08-06	JP04215859
US5133508	A	1992-07-28	US5133508
BR9100367	A	1991-10-22	BR9100367
DE4002613	C2	1991-10-10	DE4002613
EP0439826	A1	1991-08-07	EP-439826
DE4002613	A1	1991-08-01	DE4002613



Abstract

(EP0439826)

A stirring **mill** has a respectively annular cylindrical outer milling space (9') and an inner milling space (9'') which are separated from one another by a pot-shaped stirring mechanism (21), the inner milling space (9'') and the outer milling space (9') being connected to one another by overflow channels (60), constructed in the stirring mechanism (21), for returning bodies (41) which aid in milling. ...<??>In order to improve the milling result and to increase the service life of the bodies which aid in milling and to be able to use still smaller bodies to aid in milling without said bodies being able to pass to a separating device (34) arranged upstream of an outlet for the milled material, in the region of the overflow channels (60) on the inner casing of the stirring mechanism (21) drivers (62) are arranged over a substantial part of the radial width of the inner milling space (9'') and extend therein.

Inventors

STEHR NORBERT DR ING

SCHMITT PHILIPP

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DRAISWERKE SPECKWEG 43 59 D 6800 MANNHEIM 31 FEDERAL REP OF GERMANY

BUEHLER

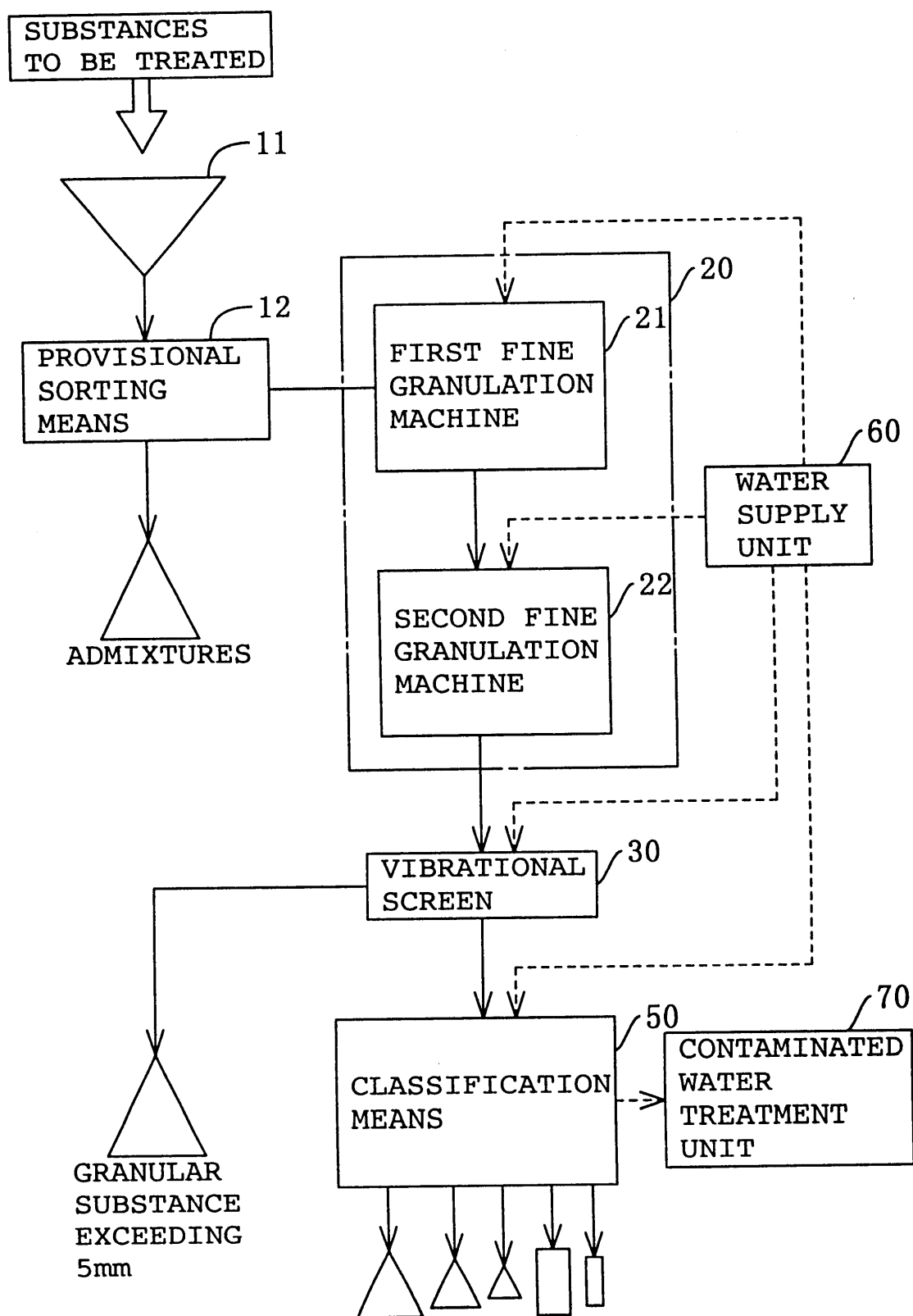
Family 77/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-997202)

Method and system for carrying out treatment of granular substances with pollutants adhered

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP4335369	B2	2009-07-03	JP4335369
JP4286990	B2	2009-04-03	JP4286990
EP0997202	A3	2002-09-25	EP-997202
US20020079392	A1	2002-06-27	US20020079392
US6402064	B1	2002-06-11	US6402064
ID25768	A	2000-11-02	ID--25768
SG73677	A1	2000-09-19	SG--73677
KR20000052354	A	2000-08-25	KR20000052354



JP2000210651	A	2000-08-02	JP2000210651
JP2000197878	A	2000-07-18	JP2000197878
JP2000197879	A	2000-07-18	JP2000197879
CN1256977	A	2000-06-21	CN1256977
EP0997202	A2	2000-05-03	EP-997202
CA2287958	A1	2000-04-30	CA2287958



Abstract

(EP0997202)

Object of the invention is to finely granulate the granular substances with pollutants, such as the contaminated soils and incinerated ashes, adhered and to separate the pollutants from the granular substances efficiently and further to enable the unnoxious granular substances, from which pollutants as above have been separated, to be recycled. After carrying out fine granulation of the granular substances by carrying out a coarse disintegrating treatment on the granular substances with pollutants adhered through the first fine granulation machine 21, the granular substances, which have been finely granulated by the first fine granulation machine, are subjected to, by the second fine granulation machine 22, mutual polishing among the granular substances themselves being acted by mutual rubbing forces of the substance themselves and thus the pollutants, such as heavy metals and dioxin class substances adhering strongly to the surfaces of the granular substances are separated and also the granular substances without containing the pollutants are classified from the granular substances which have already been finely granulated by the first and second fine granulation machines by the vibrational screen 30 and the classification means 50.

Inventors

TANGO TAKAO

ITO YO

SHIBATA HIROHIKO

KAWAGUCHI KENJI

SHIDA YUTAKA

NAKAYAMA HIROSHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

KUMAGAI GUMI

YOUYU SHIGEN

SHINROKU SEIKI KABUSHIKI KAISH

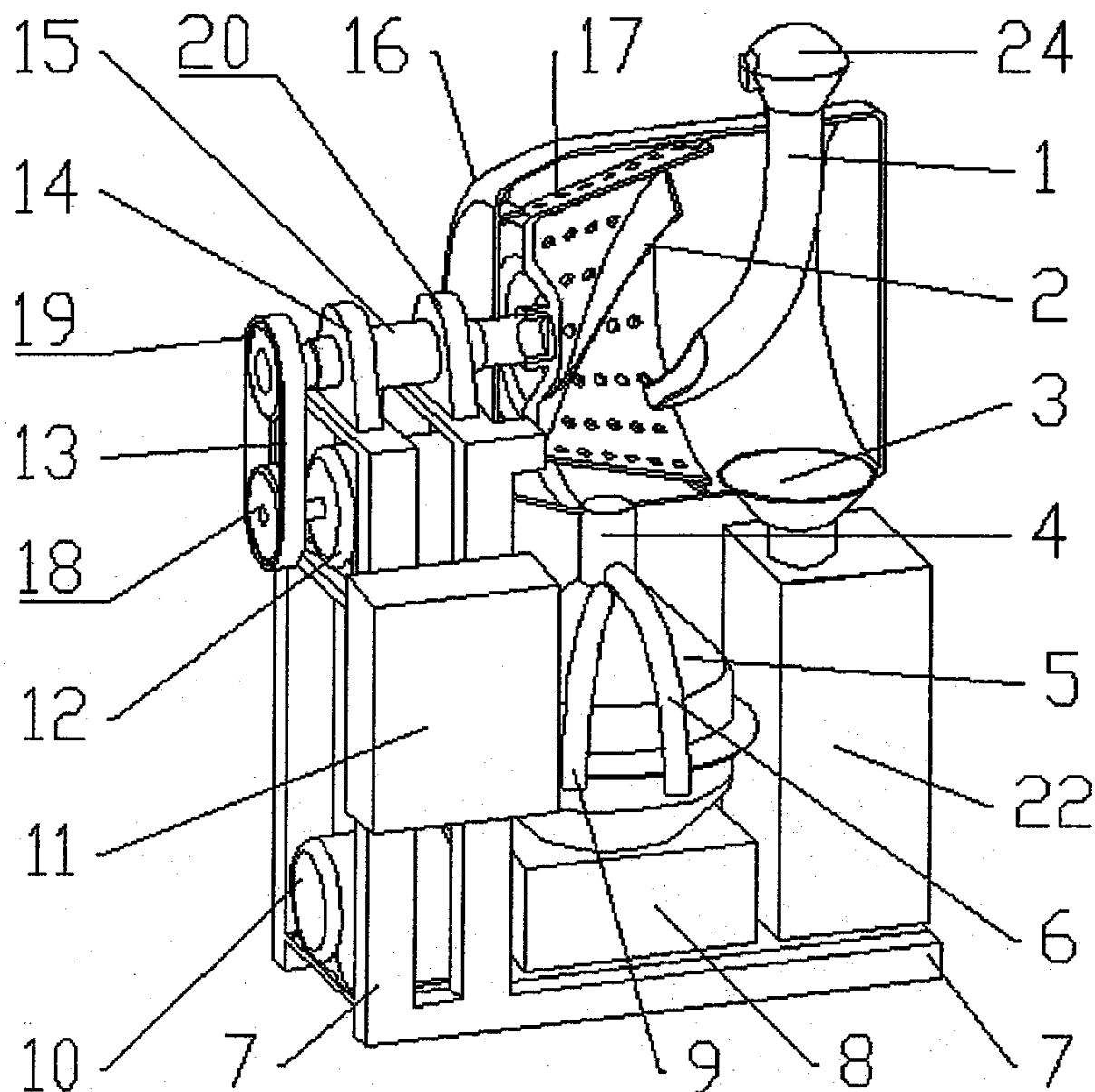
Family 78/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN203899296U)

Swill treating machine

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN203899296

U

2014-10-29

CN203899296U



Abstract

(CN203899296)

The utility model relates to a swill treating machine which comprises a solid-liquid separation device, an oil-water separation device, a control box, a rack, a bottom plate and a garbage can. The swill treating machine is characterized in that a spindle is fixed at one end of the top of the rack through two plummer blocks, a driven pulley is fixed at one end of the spindle, the other end of the spindle penetrates through the center of a sieve basket casing in the axis direction, and a sieve basket is fixed at the end part of the other end of the spindle and arranged in the sieve basket casing; the axis of the sieve basket casing in a circular truncated cone shape is horizontal, a feeding port is formed in the top close to the large end of the sieve basket casing, the bottom close to the large end of the sieve basket casing is connected with an outer barrel of the garbage can through a discharging port, and the lower part close to the small end of the sieve basket casing is connected with a disc type centrifuge through a guide pipe; a solid-liquid separation motor drives the spindle to rotate, so that the sieve basket rotates, and solid-liquid separation is achieved; and an oil-water separation motor drives the disc type centrifuge to work through a gearbox, and oil-water separation is achieved. The swill treating machine can conveniently, rapidly and efficiently treat swill of a family and a small restaurant to achieve solid-liquid separation and oil-water separation.

Inventors

ZHANG XIAODONG

JIANG GUANGBING

JIANG MENG

LI YI

DENG YING

RAN JIA

LIANG CHAO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

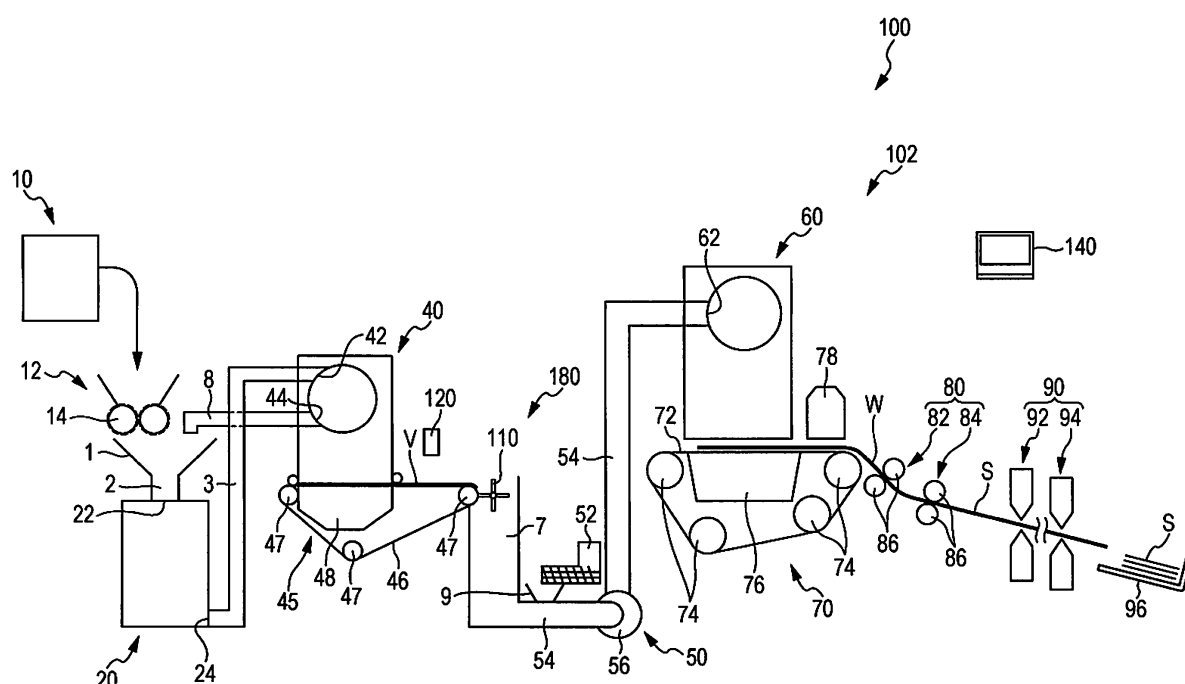
SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY (CHONGQING CHINA)

Family 79/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3070202)

Sheet manufacturing apparatus and sheet manufacturing method

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

EP3299517	B1	2019-05-15	EP3299517
US10081913	B2	2018-09-25	US10081913
EP3299517	A1	2018-03-28	EP3299517
US20170350073	A1	2017-12-07	US20170350073
EP3070202	B1	2017-12-06	EP3070202
US9771685	B2	2017-09-26	US9771685
JP2016175403	A	2016-10-06	JP2016175403
CN105986496	A	2016-10-05	CN105986496
US20160273164	A1	2016-09-22	US20160273164
EP3070202	A1	2016-09-21	EP3070202

**Abstract**

(EP3070202)

A sheet manufacturing apparatus includes a defibrating unit configured to defibrate a raw material containing fiber into a defibrated material; a screening unit configured to screen the defibrated material that is defibrated by the defibrating unit; a web forming unit configured to form a web on which the defibrated material screened by the screening unit is deposited; a rotary body that includes a protrusion unit for forming a subdivided body by dividing the web formed by the web forming

unit; a deposition unit configures to deposit the defibrated material configuring the subdivided body; and a forming unit configured to form the sheet by pressurizing and heating the defibrated material deposited by the deposition unit.

Inventors

OMAGARI NAOKO

HIGUCHI NAOTAKA

NAKAMURA MASAhide

OTAGIRI MINORU

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SEIKO EPSON

Family 80/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-647291)

A gas compressor

Images

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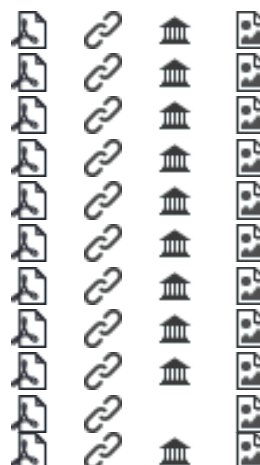
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NO312311	B1	2002-04-22	NO-312311
KR100303550	B1	2002-04-06	KR100303550
USRE37603	E1	2002-03-26	USRE37603
IL118438	B	2001-07-24	IL-118438
ES2153382	T3	2001-03-01	ES2153382
DE69329459	T2	2001-01-18	DE69329459
DE69329459	D1	2000-10-26	DE69329459
AT196529	T	2000-10-15	ATE196529



EP0647291	B1	2000-09-20	EP-647291			
HU217468	B	2000-02-28	HU-217468			
RU2146012	C1	2000-02-27	RU2146012			
VN0001088	B	2000-01-25	VN---1088B			
HK1007183	A1	1999-04-01	HK1007183			
AU699946	B2	1998-12-17	AU-699946			
IL123801	A	1998-10-30	IL-123801			
BR9306436	A	1998-06-30	BR9306436			
US5771693	A	1998-06-30	US5771693			
NZ299934	A	1998-06-26	NZ-299934			
NZ253214	A	1998-05-27	NZ-253214			
SG48012	A1	1998-04-17	SG--48012			
PL173297	B1	1998-02-27	PL-173297			
PL172335	B1	1997-09-30	PL-172335			
AU7652596	A	1997-03-06	AU9676525			
AU675792	B2	1997-02-20	AU-675792			
GB2283543	B	1997-01-15	GB2283543			
RU94046430	A	1996-10-20	RU94046430			
RU94046430	A1	1996-10-20	RU94046430			
IL118438	A	1996-09-12	IL-118438			
HUT71047	A	1995-11-28	HU-T71047			
JPH07507370	A	1995-08-10	JP07507370			
CN1105103	A	1995-07-12	CN1105103			
KR19957002010	A	1995-05-17	KR19957002010			
GB2283543	A	1995-05-10	GB2283543			
SK144994	A3	1995-05-10	SK9401449			
EP0647291	A1	1995-04-12	EP-647291			
CZ293894	A3	1995-03-15	CZ9402938			
GB9424391	D0	1995-02-15	GB9424391			
HU9403386	D0	1995-01-30	HU9403386			
NO944554	L	1995-01-19	NO-944554			
FI945580	A	1994-11-28	FI9405580			
FI945580	A0	1994-11-28	FI9405580			
NO944554	D0	1994-11-28	NO9404554			
TW234159	B	1994-11-11	TW-234159			
WO93/24754	A3	1994-03-17	WO9324754			
AU4337593	A	1993-12-30	AU9343375			
CA2136716	A1	1993-12-09	CA2136716			
WO93/24754	A2	1993-12-09	WO9324754			
IL105844	A	1993-09-22	IL-105844			
GB9213775	D0	1992-08-12	GB9213775			
GB9211405	D0	1992-07-15	GB9211405			

Abstract

(EP0647291)

A gas compressor is provided comprising a chamber (9) to contain gas to be compressed, a piston (12) in the chamber (9) and means to drive the piston into the chamber (9) to compress the gas. The compressor also comprises means (55) to form a spray of **liquid** in the chamber (9) to cool the gas on compression therein, so that the gas may be compressed approximately isothermally. Valve means (17) are provided to allow compressed gas to be drawn from the chamber. The

means to drive the piston (12) comprises means to deliver driving energy stored in a fluid directly to the piston. In one embodiment, the driving energy is provided by a combustible fuel. The heat of compression is rejected at the lowest temperatures and the hot exhaust gas from the combustion process may be used to preheat the isothermally compressed gas.

Inventors

CONEY MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY ESSEX

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

INNOGY

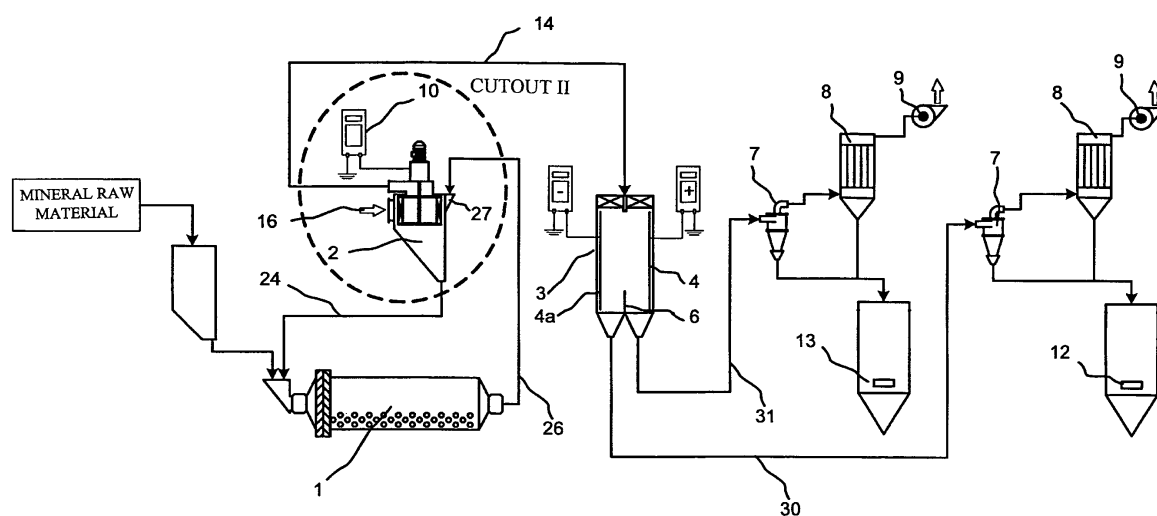
Family 81/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1888243)

Device for manufacturing dispersed mineral products

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JO3198	B1	2018-03-08	JO---3198
BRPI0610793	B1	2018-01-23	BR200610793
HUE031621	T2	2017-07-28	HUE031621
PL1888243	T3	2017-03-31	PL1888243
ES2599177	T3	2017-01-31	ES2599177
DK1888243	T3	2016-10-31	DK1888243T
PT1888243	T	2016-10-24	PT1888243T
EP1888243	B1	2016-07-20	EP1888243
CA2608779	C	2015-03-31	CA2608779
KR101304000	B1	2013-09-04	KR101304000
CN101203317	B	2013-06-19	CN101203317B
JP5249750	B2	2013-04-19	JP5249750
IL187474	B	2012-09-24	IL-187474
US8177150	B2	2012-05-15	US8177150
US20120056023	A1	2012-03-08	US20120056023
MY145538	A	2012-02-29	MY-145538
IN250768	B	2012-01-27	IN-250768
US8083165	B2	2011-12-27	US8083165
RU2420357	C2	2011-06-10	RU2420357
AU2006248979	B2	2011-06-02	AU2006248979
NZ563416	A	2011-02-25	NZ-563416



BRPI0610793	A2	2010-11-03	BR200610793				
UA92172	C2	2010-10-11	UA--92172				
RU2007147472	A	2009-06-27	RU2007147472				
ZA200710322	B	2009-03-25	ZA200710322				
US20090032628	A1	2009-02-05	US20090032628				
JP2008540112	A	2008-11-20	JP2008540112				
CN101203317	A	2008-06-18	CN101203317				
MA29545	B1	2008-06-02	MA--29545				
IL187474	A	2008-03-20	IL-187474				
EP1888243	A2	2008-02-20	EP1888243				
KR20080012979	A	2008-02-12	KR20080012979				
IN1937/MUMNP/2007	A	2007-12-21	IN2007MN01937				
DE102005023950	B4	2007-08-02	DE102005023950				
AR053472	A1	2007-05-09	AR--53472				
WO2006/122967	A3	2007-01-18	WO2006122967				
DE102005023950	A1	2007-01-11	DE102005023950				
AU2006248979	A1	2006-11-23	AU2006248979				
CA2608779	A1	2006-11-23	CA2608779				
WO2006/122967	A2	2006-11-23	WO2006122967				

Abstract

(EP1888243)

The invention relates to a method for manufacturing dispersed mineral products by grinding the mineral raw material, sizing the same in a flow classifier, sorting the same in dispersion in air, and eliminating the dispersion air. Also disclosed are devices and installations for carrying out said method.

Inventors

MANGELBERGER THOMAS

TAVAKKOLI BAHMAN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

OMYA

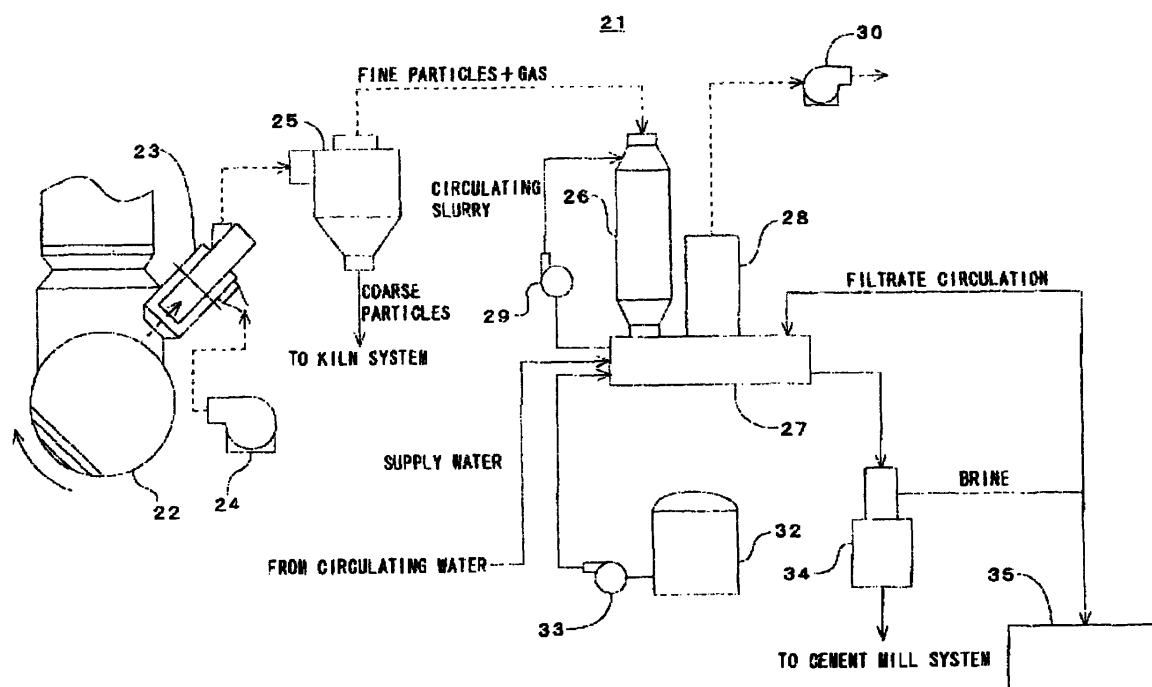
Family 82/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1574487)

Cement kiln chlorine/sulfur bypass system

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

ES2394305	T3	2013-01-30	ES2394305
VN0010805	B	2012-12-25	VN--10805B
DK1574487	T3	2012-12-17	DK1574487T
EP1574487	B1	2012-10-17	EP1574487
US7947242	B2	2011-05-24	US7947242
EP1574487	A4	2010-10-13	EP1574487
AU2003255015	B2	2009-02-19	AU2003255015
JP4140828	B2	2008-06-20	JP4140828
CN1319894	C	2007-06-06	CN1319894C
US20070098035	A1	2007-05-03	US20070098035
TWI271395	B	2007-01-21	TWI271395
KR100661403	B1	2006-12-27	KR100661403
CN1714056	A	2005-12-28	CN1714056
EP1574487	A1	2005-09-14	EP1574487
KR20050085455	A	2005-08-29	KR20050085455
TW200416211	A	2004-09-01	TW200416211
AU2003255015	A1	2004-06-30	AU2003255015
WO2004/052801	A1	2004-06-24	WO200452801
JP2004002143	A	2004-01-08	JP2004002143



Abstract

(EP1574487)

A cement kiln chlorine/sulfur bypass system wherein the equipment cost is suppressed and the sulfur included in a combustion gas bled from a cement kiln is separated and effectively utilized. The cement kiln chlorine/sulfur bypass system comprises an air bleed means for bleeding a kiln exhaust gas passage, which runs from the end of the cement kiln to a bottom cyclone, of a part of the combustion gas, a separating means for separating dust in the gas bled by the air bleed means into coarse particles and fine particles, and a wet dust collector for collecting dust from the gas containing the fine particles separated by the separating means. The separating means is preferably a classifier in which the cut size is changeable. The wet dust collector is preferably a mixing scrubber. The mixing scrubber preferably comprises a circulating liquid tank to which dust slurry collected by the mixing scrubber is supplied and a circulating system by which a part of the

dust slurry in the circulating liquid tank is returned to the mixing scrubber.

Inventors

SAITO SHINICHIRO

UENO NAOKI

HARADA HIROSHI

OKAMURA SOICHIRO

SUZUKI TAKAYUKI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TAIHEIYO CEMENT

Family 83/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3533760)

Fumed silica and production method therefor

Images

[Table 1]

		Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7
Production Condition	Adiabatic Flame Temperature	1980	1860	2090	1980	1980	1980	1980	1540	2200	1980	-	-	-
Silica Characteristics	Specific Surface Area	82	154	61	81	83	81	81	420	48	82	79	84	95
	Residual Amount on Electroformed Sieve Having Perforation Size of 5 µm	1	3	5	5	5	13	155	2	5	11	160	10	60
	Fe Content	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	6.2	0.5
	Al content	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.5	0.4

US20190270914	A1	2019-09-05	US20190270914				
EP3533760	A1	2019-09-04	EP3533760				
CN110167879	A	2019-08-23	CN110167879				
KR10-2019-0077397	A	2019-07-03	KR20190077397				
JP6442116	B2	2018-12-19	JP6442116				
JPWO2018079334	A1	2018-11-01	JP2018079334W				
TW201829312	A	2018-08-16	TW201829312				
WO2018/079334	A1	2018-05-03	WO201879334				

Abstract

(EP3533760)

Provided is a fumed silica for chemical-mechanical polishing with which post-polishing scratches occurring on a surface of an object to be polished can be significantly reduced, and which is important for miniaturization and multi-layering of a structure. The fumed silica according to the present invention has a BET specific surface area of 57-400 m²/g. In a **liquid** dispersion which is obtained by ultrasonically dispersing 6.25 mass% of this fumed silica in water at a vibration frequency of 20 kHz and an amplitude of 15-25 µm for 3 minutes, the amount of residues on a **sieve** is 5 ppm or less as measured by wet sieving using an electroformed **sieve** having a mesh opening size of 5 µm.

Inventors

UEDA MASAHIRO

TAKATA YUKIHIRO

HORITSUNE JUNYA

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TOKUYAMA

Family 84/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2254708)

Process for sifting a mixture of a milled material and a fluid, and **mill** sifter**Images**

DK2254708	T3	2012-01-16	DK2254708T				
JP2011530404	A	2011-12-22	JP2011530404				
ES2370595	T3	2011-12-20	ES2370595				
ZA201100499	B	2011-10-26	ZA201100499				
AT526093	T	2011-10-15	ATE526093				
EP2254708	B1	2011-09-28	EP2254708				
CN102123798	A	2011-07-13	CN102123798				
EA201100186	A1	2011-06-30	EA201100186				
US20110132813	A1	2011-06-09	US20110132813				
KR20110060886	A	2011-06-08	KR20110060886				
MX2011000954	A	2011-06-01	MX2011000954				
VN26309	A	2011-05-25	VN--26309				
AR075746	A1	2011-04-27	AR--75746				
IN0377/KOLNP/2011	A	2011-04-01	IN2011KN00377				
EP2254708	A2	2010-12-01	EP2254708				
WO2010/017865	A3	2010-04-15	WO201017865				
DE102008038776	A1	2010-02-25	DE102008038776				
AU2009281486	A1	2010-02-18	AU2009281486				
CA2731691	A1	2010-02-18	CA2731691				
WO2010/017865	A2	2010-02-18	WO201017865				

Abstract

(EP2254708)

The invention relates to a method for sifting a mixture of milled material and a fluid and to a **mill** sifter, in particular for carrying out the process according to the invention. To improve the milling-sifting process and the subsequent dust separation and, in particular, to optimize the energy balance of a milling installation, it is envisaged according to the invention not only to reduce or eliminate the swirling of the stream of fine material and fluid emerging with an angular momentum from the dynamic part of the sifter but also to make it more uniform and deflect it into a virtually linear flow with the aid of a distributor (15) and a displacer (20) in a sifter outlet housing. The fixed distributor (15), arranged coaxially in relation to the axis of the sifter in the sifter outlet housing, and the displacer (20) may be formed as one unit and the directing elements of the distributor may be arranged on the displacer, reaching almost as far as the inner wall of the sifter outlet housing.

Inventors

BAETZ ANDRE

KEYSSNER MICHAEL

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

LOESCHE

Family 85/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2014125691)

Method of manufacturing fine cellulose fiber

Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP5807632	B2	2015-09-18	JP5807632			
JP2014125691	A	2014-07-07	JP2014125691			

Abstract

(JP2014125691)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of manufacturing a fine cellulose fiber capable of sufficiently reducing a fiber width of the resulting fine cellulose fiber while suppressing energy consumption needed for purification.

SOLUTION: The method of manufacturing a fine cellulose fiber includes a refining process of applying a refining process to

AU8238282

A 1982-10-14 AU8282382

Abstract

(US4455148)

A method for de-ashing crushed coal and transporting it in the form of pellets, said method comprising the following steps:

A. the step of mixing pulverized coal with a binder to cover the surfaces of coal particles with the binder;

B. the step of adding water to the pulverized coal;

C. the step of stirring the slurry to disperse ash particles in the pulverized coal into water and to agglomerate coal particles in the pulverized coal by tumbling, whereby forming pelletized coal; and

D. the step of separating the pelletized coal from the ash particles, and transporting the pelletized coal.

The above basic four steps may be combined with the following steps depending on the state and particle size of raw coal:

E. the step of crushing raw coal and separating it into high-ash coal and purified crushed coal, and further pulverizing the purified crushed coal and supplying the resulting powder to the above step A; and

F. the step of separating by gravity separation the pellets obtained in the above step D into high-ash pellets and purified pellets, and transporting the resulting purified pellets.

Inventors

NAGATA KENICHI

NAGAMORI SHIGERU

KATOH YUUICHI

SATOH KATSUMI

YANO TAKASHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

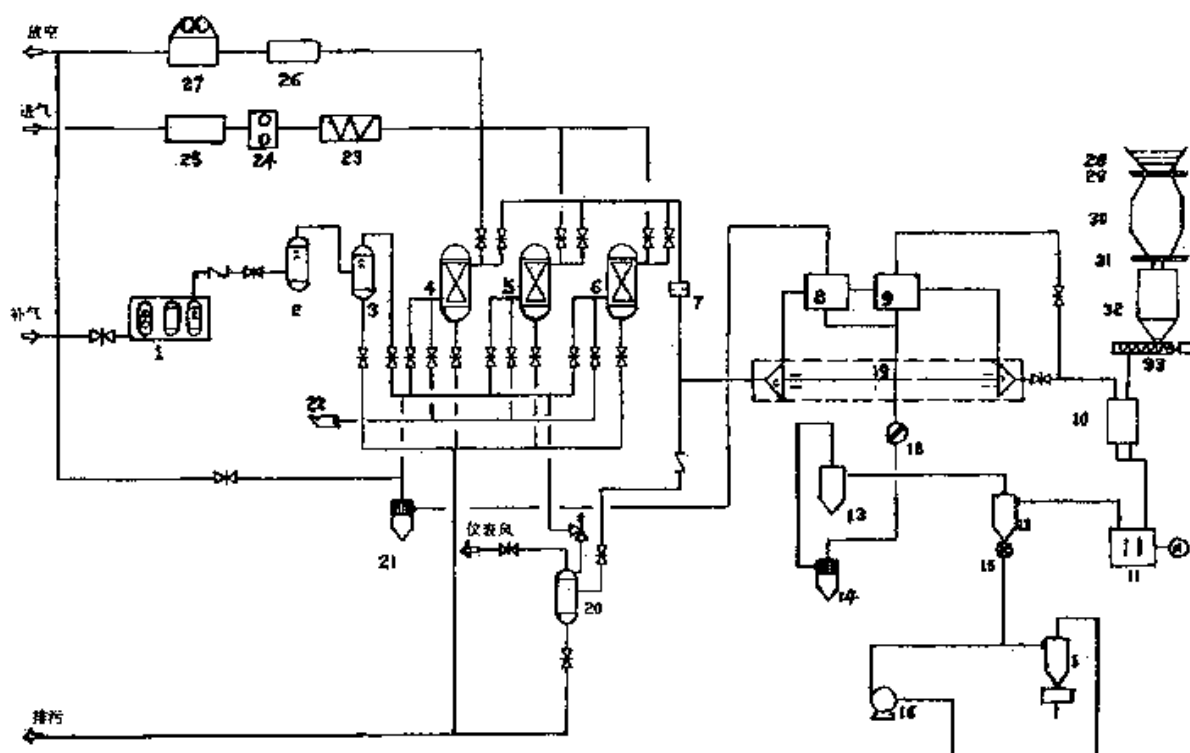
MITSUI ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

Family 87/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN2565610U)

Air circulation refrigerating device for preparing powder material

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

CN2565610

Y 2003-08-13 CN2565610U



Abstract

(CN2565610)

The utility model relates to an air circulation refrigerating device for preparing power material. The utility model is characterized in that an outlet of an air compressor is connected with a hot edge of a heat exchanger through a pipeline, an air pipe of an outlet of the hot edge of the heat exchanger is connected with a turbine expander, and an outlet of the pressure reducing end of the turbine expander is connected with a refrigerating chamber; a cabin opening of a material sealing cabin is provided with a disk valve, an outlet of the material sealing cabin is connected to the refrigerating chamber through a screw feeder, an outlet of the refrigerating chamber is connected with a cold mill, an outlet of which is connected to a cyclone separator, an air outlet of which and the outlet of the cold edge of a final stage heat exchanger are simultaneously connected to the cold end of a primary heat exchanger and are connected back to an inlet of the air compressor, and a material outlet of the cyclone separator is connected to a finished product packaging system through an anti-block locking air valve. After the utility model is adopted, the corresponding new process can be adopted, the new device and process can meet the requirements of the modern industry for small grain size plastic power and process requirements for pulverizing other materials, and finer material powder such as plastic, etc. can be produced with lower cost.

Inventors

BU HUANG

LIU MENG

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

FEILINING CRYOGENIC ENGRG

Family 88/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2694558)

Process for reducing the amount of water-insoluble fibers in a water-soluble cellulose derivative

Images

Reflector®

Publication numbers with kind code & date

KR10-1945756	B1	2019-02-11	KR101945756
EP2694558	B1	2017-10-18	EP2694558
BR112013022837	A2	2016-12-06	BR112013022837
CN103459429	B	2016-09-14	CN103459429B
JP5973549	B2	2016-07-22	JP5973549
US9359450	B2	2016-06-07	US9359450
BR112013022837	A1	2014-05-13	BR112013022837
JP2014510183	A	2014-04-24	JP2014510183
EP2694558	A1	2014-02-12	EP2694558
KR20140011365	A	2014-01-28	KR20140011365
US20140018531	A1	2014-01-16	US20140018531
CN103459429	A	2013-12-18	CN103459429
WO2012/138531	A1	2012-10-11	WO2012138531

**Abstract**

(EP2694558)

The amount of water-insoluble fibers in a water-soluble cellulose derivative is reduced in a process comprising the steps of a) providing a water-soluble cellulose derivative having a residual amount of at least 20 ppm by weight of water-insoluble fibers in a 2 weight percent aqueous solution of the water-soluble cellulose derivative; b) mixing the water-soluble cellulose

derivative of step a) with a **liquid** in a compounder to provide a moist water-soluble cellulose derivative having a temperature of at least 50 C and a moisture content of from 35 to 90 percent, based on the total weight of the moist cellulose derivative; and c) drying-grinding the mixture of step b) in a gas-swept impact **mill** to obtain a dried and ground cellulose derivative.

Inventors

GOERLACH-DOHT YVONNE M

HERMANN JUERGEN

PIERINI PETER E

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

DOW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES

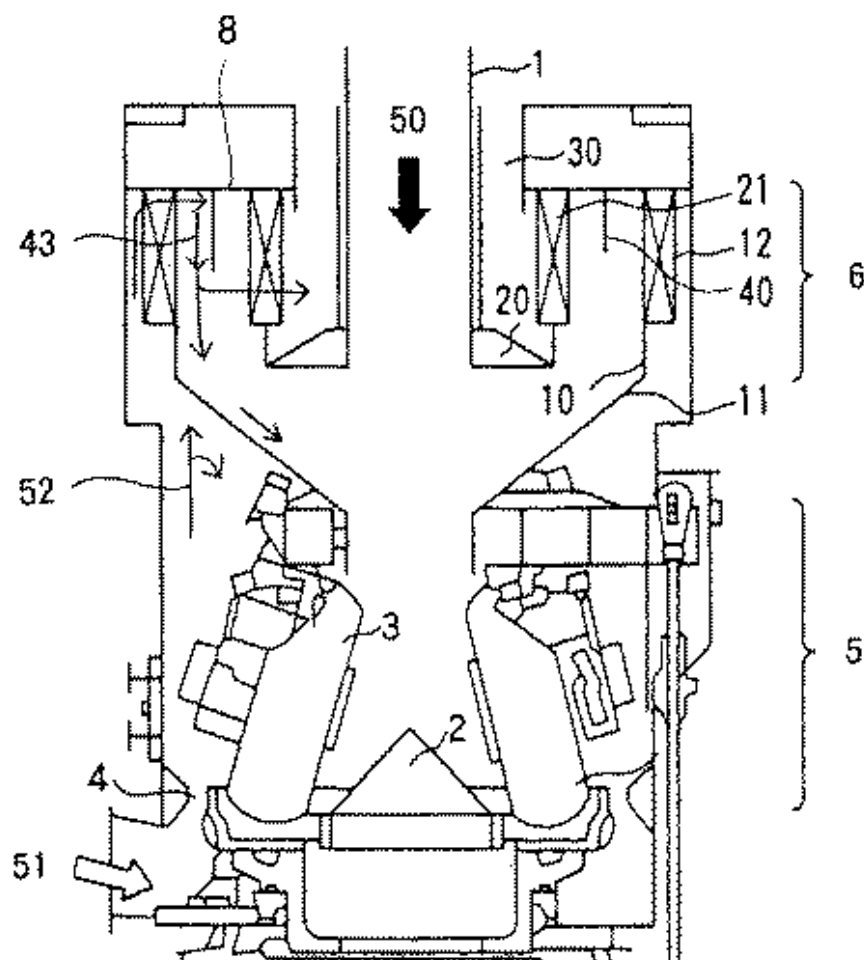
Family 89/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2000051723)

Vertical roller **mill****Images**

【 図 1 】



- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 給炭管 | 12 旋回羽根 |
| 2 粉碎テーブル | 20 回転式分級機 |
| 3 粉碎ローラ | 21 回転羽根 |
| 4 スロート | 30 送炭管 |
| 10 固定式分級器 | 40 仕切円筒 |
| 11 コーン部 | 43 下降流 |

Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP3718592	B2	2005-09-09	JP3718592
JP2000051723	A	2000-02-22	JP2000051723



Abstract

(JP2000051723)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To restrain coarse powder of over 100 mesh from being mixed into a product and to lower the differential pressure and the power for a mill at the time of producing an ultrafine powder.

SOLUTION: In this vertical roller mill wherein a fixed classifier 10 is arranged above a pulverizing part and a rotary classifier 20 is arranged inside the fixed classifier 10, a cylindrical member 40 for colliding particles with a solid-liquid two-phase flow consisting of the particles formed by pulverization and an air current to form a downflow 43, an upflow is provided on the upper wall between a turning blade 12 of the fixed classifier 10 and a rotating blade 21 of the rotary classifier 20, the length of the cylindrical member 40 is selected from the range in which $0.20 < H/HRF < 0.87$ (H: the length of the cylindrical member from the upper wall, HRF: the length of the rotating blade of the rotary classifier), and also, the arrangement between the turning blade and the rotating blade in the cylindrical member is selected from the range of a position in which $0.85 < U_d/U_U < 1.15$ (U_d : the apparent flow velocity of the downflow outside the cylindrical member, U_U : the apparent flow velocity of the upflow inside the cylindrical member).

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Inventors

TAKENO YUTAKA

KANEMOTO HIROAKI

MITSUI HIDEO

SATO KAZUNORI

MEGURI NOBUYASU

Mitsui Hideo

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BABCOCK HITACHI

Family 90/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

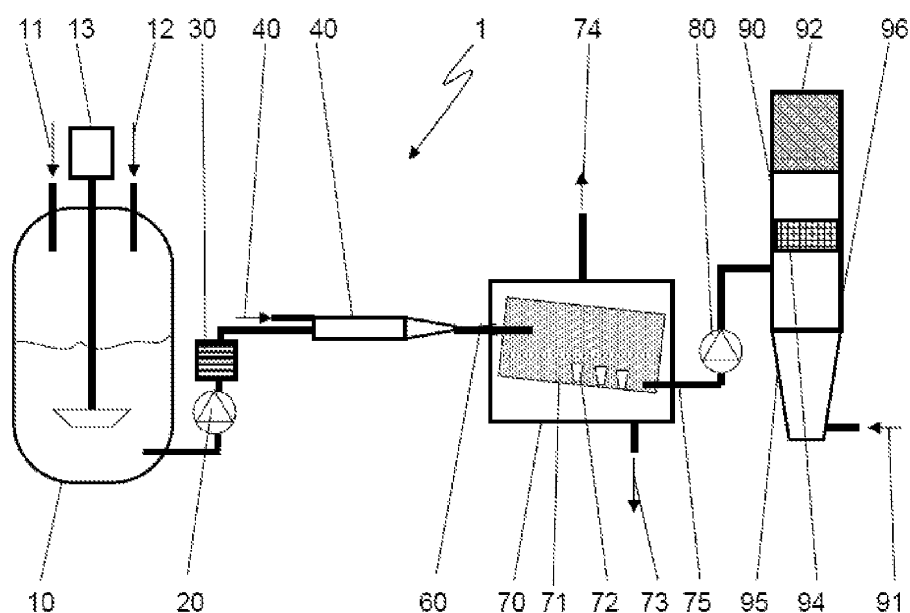
Title

(EP2246381)

Process and apparatus for the cleaning of a resorbable polyester

Images

Figure 1: Schematic representation of a purifying device for resorbable polyesters for carrying out the process according to the invention



Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP2246381

A3 2017-10-25 EP2246381



ES2627727	T3	2017-07-31	ES2627727				
EP2147036	B1	2017-03-22	EP2147036				
IN274656	B	2016-08-05	IN-274656				
US9156942	B2	2015-10-13	US9156942				
JP5654342	B2	2014-11-28	JP5654342				
BRPI0810713	A2	2014-10-21	BR200810713				
TWI428365	B	2014-03-01	TWI428365				
IL201279	B	2013-11-28	IL-201279				
RU2473577	C2	2013-01-27	RU2473577				
NZ580827	A	2012-11-30	NZ-580827				
HK1138027	A1	2012-07-06	HK1138027				
CN101675092	B	2012-01-11	CN101675092B				
US20110288267	A2	2011-11-24	US20110288267				
US20110144301	A1	2011-06-16	US20110144301				
RU2009144850	A	2011-06-10	RU2009144850				
EP2246381	A2	2010-11-03	EP2246381				
JP2010526200	A	2010-07-29	JP2010526200				
IN6984/DELNP/2009	A	2010-06-18	IN2009DN06984				
US20100137550	A1	2010-06-03	US20100137550				
IL201279	A	2010-05-31	IL-201279				
CN101675092	A	2010-03-17	CN101675092				
KR20100016203	A	2010-02-12	KR20100016203				
EP2147036	A1	2010-01-27	EP2147036				
MX2009011077	A	2009-11-02	MX2009011077				
AR066434	A1	2009-08-19	AR--66434				
TW200909474	A	2009-03-01	TW200909474				
AU2008248649	A1	2008-11-13	AU2008248649				
CA2686045	A1	2008-11-13	CA2686045				
WO2008/135523	A1	2008-11-13	WO2008135523				
DE102007020951	A1	2008-11-06	DE102007020951				

Abstract

(EP2246381)

The method for cleaning reabsorbable polyester for producing pharmaceutical formulations or reabsorbable implants, comprises dissolving polymer in a first solvent (12) and then intimately contacting the polymer solution with a second solvent under the effect of high shear forces in a turbulent shear field, conveying the polymer suspension, which is resulted through the addition of the second solvent, in a rotating cylindrical filter body (71) of a drum **sieve**, and subsequently separating the moist polymer mass from the filter body and then dried with nitrogen or air in a dryer (90). The method for cleaning reabsorbable polyester for producing pharmaceutical formulations or reabsorbable implants, comprises dissolving polymer in a first solvent (12) and then intimately contacting the polymer solution with a second solvent under the effect of high shear forces in a turbulent shear field, conveying the polymer suspension, which is resulted through the addition of the second solvent, in a rotating cylindrical filter body (71) of a drum **sieve**, and subsequently separating the moist polymer mass from the filter body and then dried with nitrogen or air in a dryer (90). The first solvent represents a real solvent, and the second solvent represents a non-solvent and is unlimitedly mixable with the first solvent. The dissolved polyester in the first solvent is filtered and then mixed over a binary fuel nozzle (40) with the second solvent. The separation of the moist polymer mass is carried out by force of gravity and by spirally fitted conveyor rails and/or guide vanes (72) in the interior of the filter body. Independent claims are included for: (1) reabsorbable polyester; and (2) a device for cleaning reabsorbable polyester.

Inventors

ENDERLE ANJA

SCHMITT MANFRED

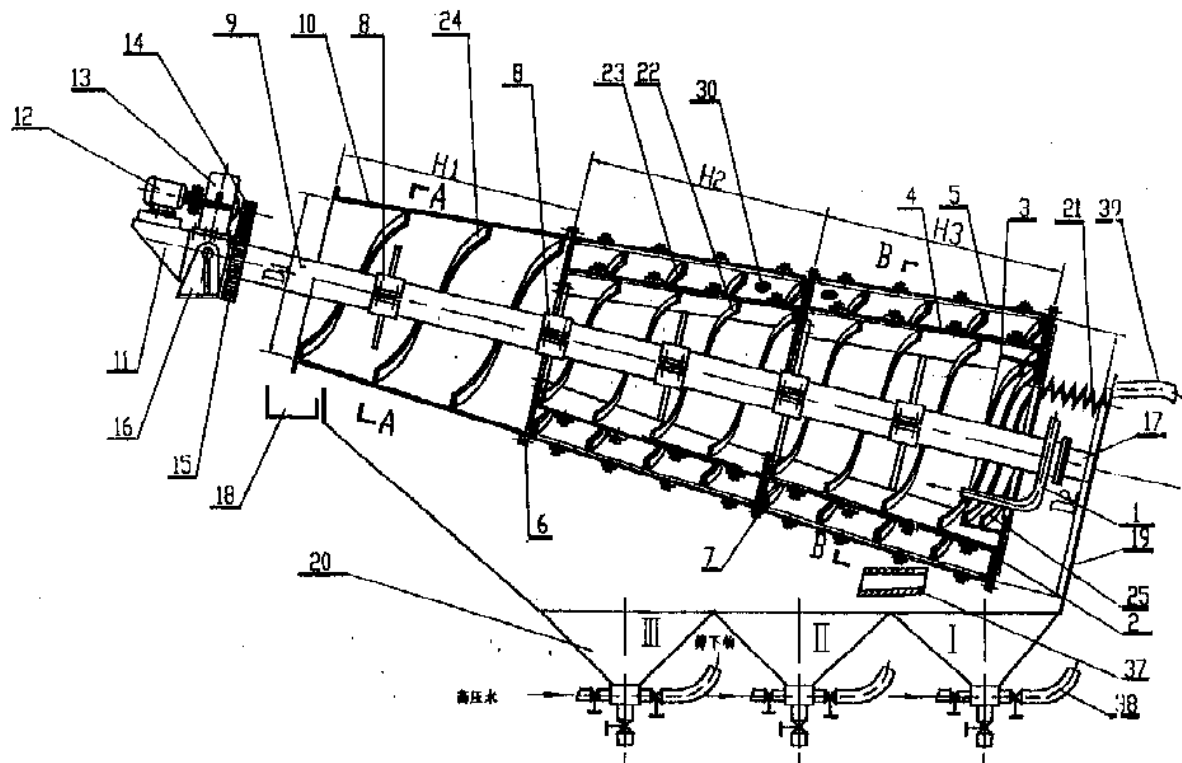
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

EVONIK ROHM

Family 91/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN1260247)

Spiral grading **sieve****Images****Publication numbers with kind code & date**[CN1260247](#) A 2000-07-19 CN1260247**Abstract**

(CN1260247)

The spiral separating screen is characterized by that its internal screen drum is connected with large shaft, one the end of the large shaft is drive-connected with drive mechanism, and another end of the large shaft is movably fitted with lower support, its slotbody is positioned under the screen drum, the sand-returning helical drum is fixed on the upper end plate of internal and external screen drums, and the interiors of leakage-proof said-returning drum, internal and external screen drums and sand-returning drum are respectively equipped with helical **blades**, its feeding tube is extended into internal screen drum, and is equipped with block stop.

Inventors

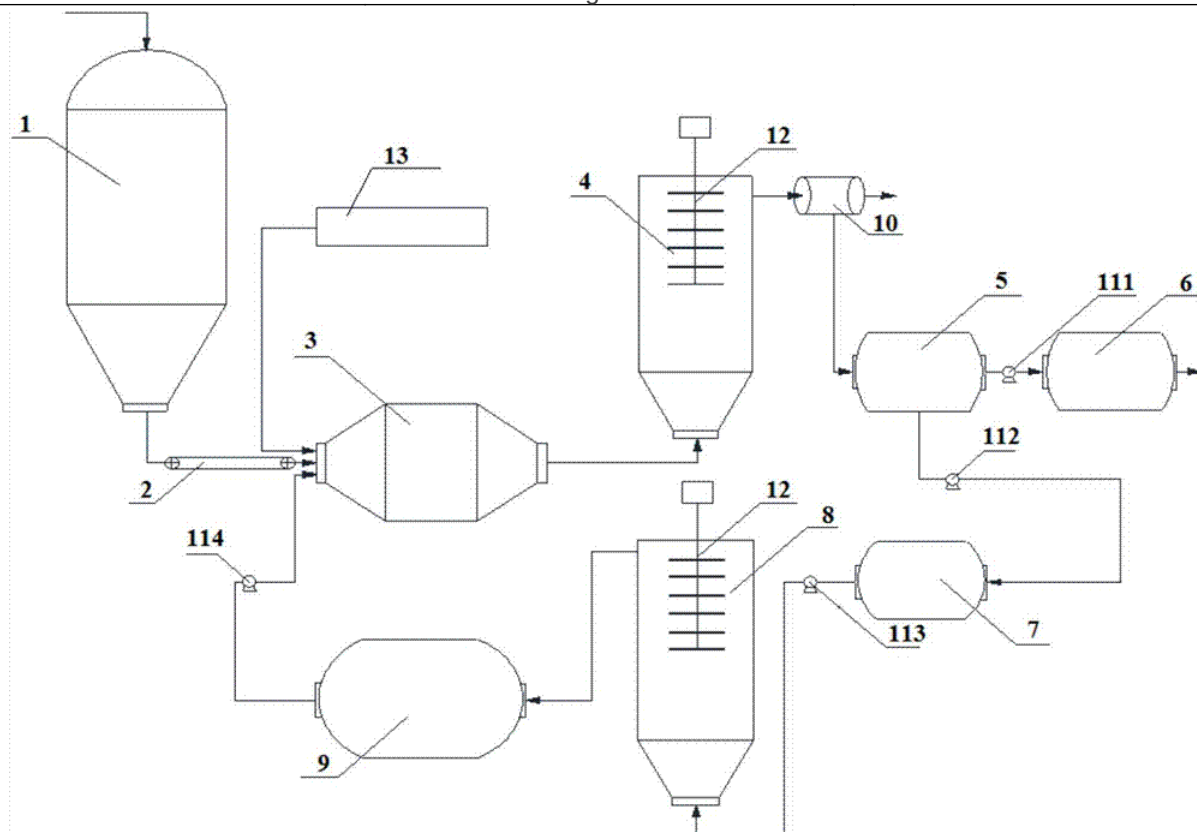
LIANG GUOQIANG

Family 92/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN207567187U)

Coal slime thick **liquid** production system**Images**



Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN207567187

U 2018-07-03 CN207567187U



Abstract

(CN207567187)

The utility model provides a coal slime thick liquid production system to realize cleanness, high efficiency, the low energy consumption utilization of coal slime, include coal mud sump, atomizer mill, hold between the fingers muddy machine, material interpolation device, plastic mill and slurry storage tank, hold between the fingers the pan feeding mouth of muddy machine and connect discharge gate, coal mud sump and the atomizer mill that the material adds the device respectively, the discharge gate of holding between the fingers muddy machine passes through the tube coupling the pan feedingmouth of plastic mill, the discharge gate of plastic mill is connected respectively the pan feeding mouth of atomizer mill with slurry storage tank, water and coal slime additive have been held in thematerial interpolation device, be provided with the helical blade who carries out broken breaking blade and go on the coal slime stirring the coal slime in the coal mud sump. The utility model provides a coal slime thick liquid production system, the flow is simple, production continuity good, the feature of environmental protection can be good, and the coal slime of producing is starched into that the thick liquid is functional, mobile, stability and sprayability are good, has effectively realized cleanness, high efficiency and the low energy consumption utilization of coal slime.

Inventors

HE GUOFENG

DUAN QINGBING

LÜ XIANGYANG

ZHANG SHENGJU

WANG RAN

LIU JINQIU

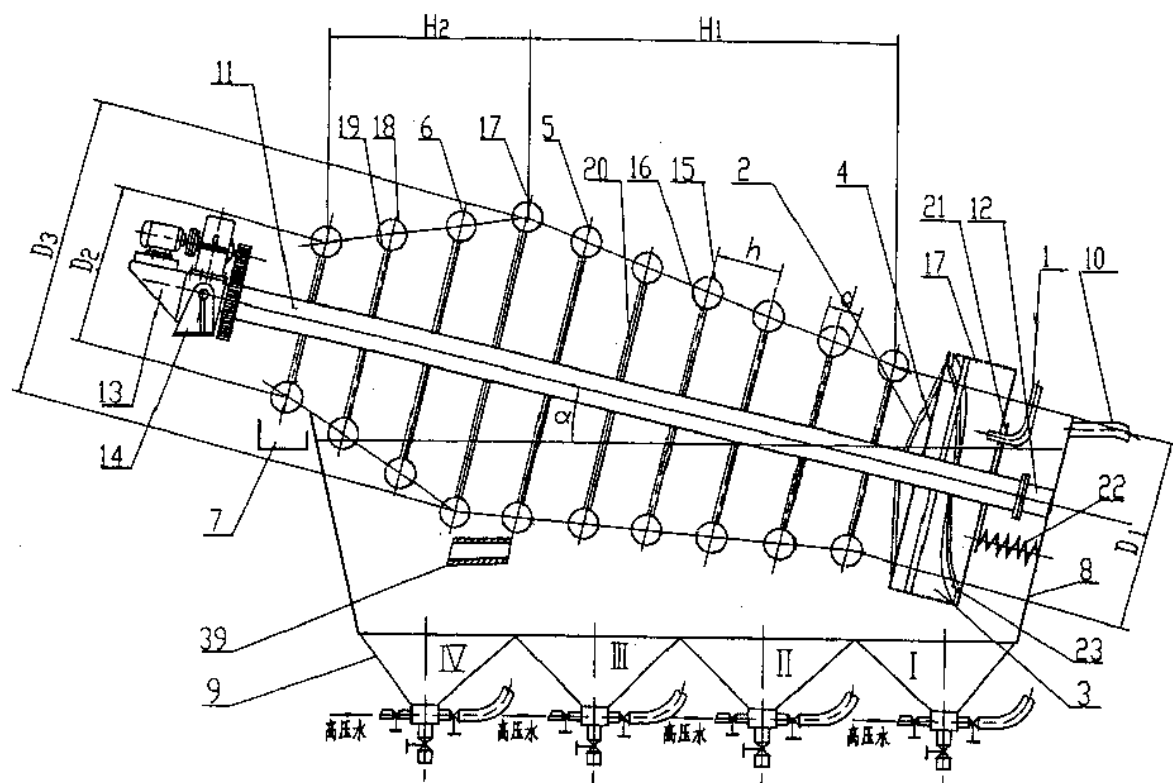
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CCTEG CLEAN ENERGY

Family 93/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(CN1212182)

Drum spiral-tube **sieve****Images****Publication numbers with kind code & date**

CN1212182

A 1999-03-31 CN1212182

**Abstract**

(CN1212182)

The present invention relates to a cylindrical spiral-tube **separator**, and is characterized by that its cylindrical screen is connected with large shaft via upper block stop, the lower block stop is fixedly connected on the inner wall of the lower box body of overflow channel by means of fixing component, and one end of the large shaft is equipped with upper support abutment which is hinged to the base seat of the driving mechanism, the large shaft and the output shaft gear of the driving mechanism are formed into driving fit, and another end of the large shaft and lower support abutment are formed into rotating fit, the lower support abutment is fixedly connected on the inner wall of the lower box body, and the bottom surface of the overflow channel is equipped with bagger, its feeding pipe is extended into the cylinder screen, and the spiral screen tube possesses the coarse screen tube whose screen hole is equipped with functional material.

Inventors

LIANG GUOQIANG

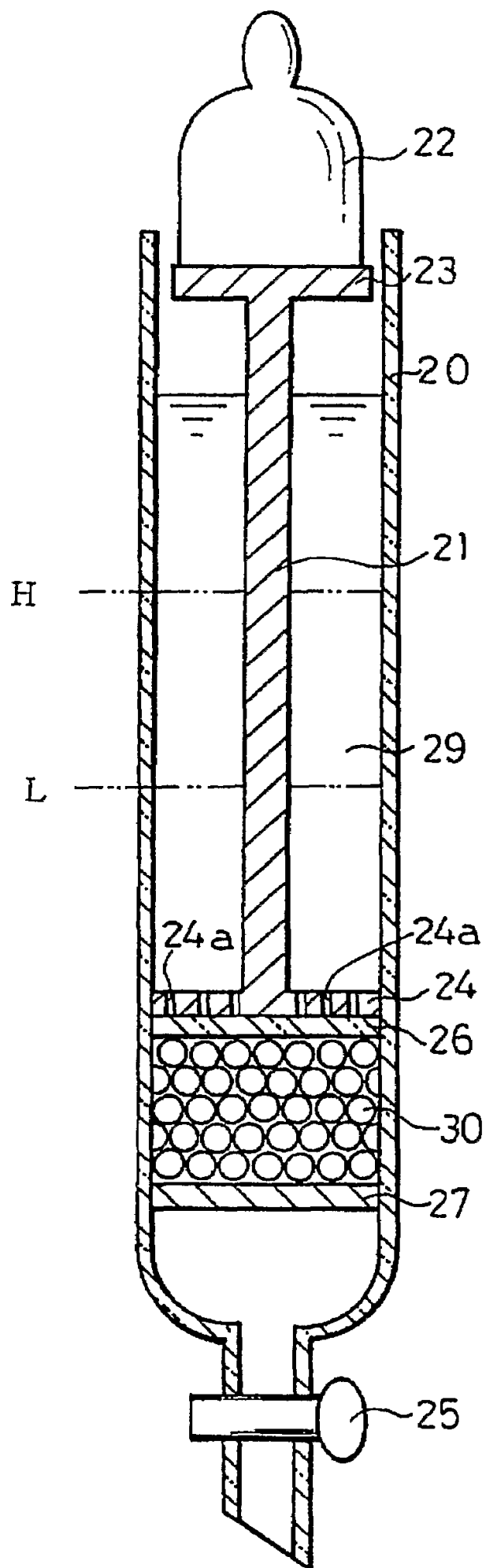
Family 94/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1730218)

Particulate water absorbing agent with irregularly pulverized shape

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

EP1730219	B1	2016-02-03	EP1730219				
JP5706351	B2	2015-03-06	JP5706351				
JP2012143755	A	2012-08-02	JP2012143755				
TWI361198	B	2012-04-01	TWI361198				
JP4758669	B2	2011-06-10	JP4758669				
DE602005025460	D1	2011-02-03	DE602005025460				
EP1730218	B1	2010-12-22	EP1730218				
TWI333962	B	2010-12-01	TWI333962				
CN1934171	B	2010-09-29	CN1934171B				
IN239461	B	2010-03-26	IN-239461				
CN100560638	C	2009-11-18	CN100560638C				
IN235657	B	2009-07-24	IN-235657				
AU2005226426	B2	2009-01-15	AU2005226426				
AU2005226425	B2	2009-01-08	AU2005226425				
US7473470	B2	2009-01-06	US7473470				
RU2338754	C2	2008-11-20	RU2338754				
RU2338763	C2	2008-11-20	RU2338763				
KR100849526	B1	2008-07-31	KR100849526				
KR100847553	B1	2008-07-21	KR100847553				
RU2006129008	A	2008-05-10	RU2006129008				
RU2006109832	A	2007-10-10	RU2006109832				
BRPI0509064	A	2007-08-21	BR200509064				
BRPI0507563	A	2007-07-03	BR200507563				
US20070141338	A1	2007-06-21	US20070141338				
IN1478/KOLNP/2006	A	2007-05-04	IN2006KN01478				
IN1486/KOLNP/2006	A	2007-05-04	IN2006KN01486				
US20070066167	A1	2007-03-22	US20070066167				
CN1934170	A	2007-03-21	CN1934170				
CN1934171	A	2007-03-21	CN1934171				
KR20070012623	A	2007-01-26	KR20070012623				
KR20070004521	A	2007-01-09	KR20070004521				
EP1730218	A1	2006-12-13	EP1730218				
EP1730219	A1	2006-12-13	EP1730219				
MXPA06003583	A	2006-06-05	MX2006PA003583				
JP2006055833	A	2006-03-02	JP2006055833				
JP2006057075	A	2006-03-02	JP2006057075				
TW200602368	A	2006-01-16	TW200602368				
TW200536871	A	2005-11-16	TW200536871				
AU2005226425	A1	2005-10-06	AU2005226425				
AU2005226426	A1	2005-10-06	AU2005226426				
WO2005/092955	A1	2005-10-06	WO200592955				
WO2005/092956	A1	2005-10-06	WO200592956				

Abstract

(EP1730218)

The present invention provides a particulate water absorbing agent for a thin type absorbing substrate suitable for actual use. A particulate water absorbing agent having irregularly pulverized shape, characterized by comprising, a surface crosslinked water-absorbing resin obtained by crosslinking polymerization of an unsaturated monomer with an acid group

and/or salts thereof, which absorbing agent contains agglomerated particles therein and further satisfies (i) centrifuge retention capacity (CRC) in a physiological saline solution of not lower than 32 g/g, (ii) mass median particle size (D50) of 200 to 400 μm , and (iii) particles smaller than 600 μm and not smaller than 150 μm of 95 to 100% by weight. By using the particulate water absorbing agent, such absorbing articles can be obtained as have few rugged surface after water absorption, excellent **liquid** permeation property.

Inventors

ISHIZAKI KUNIIHIKO

KITANO TAKAHIRO

ADACHI YOSHIFUMI

UEDA HIROKO

WADA KATSUYUKI

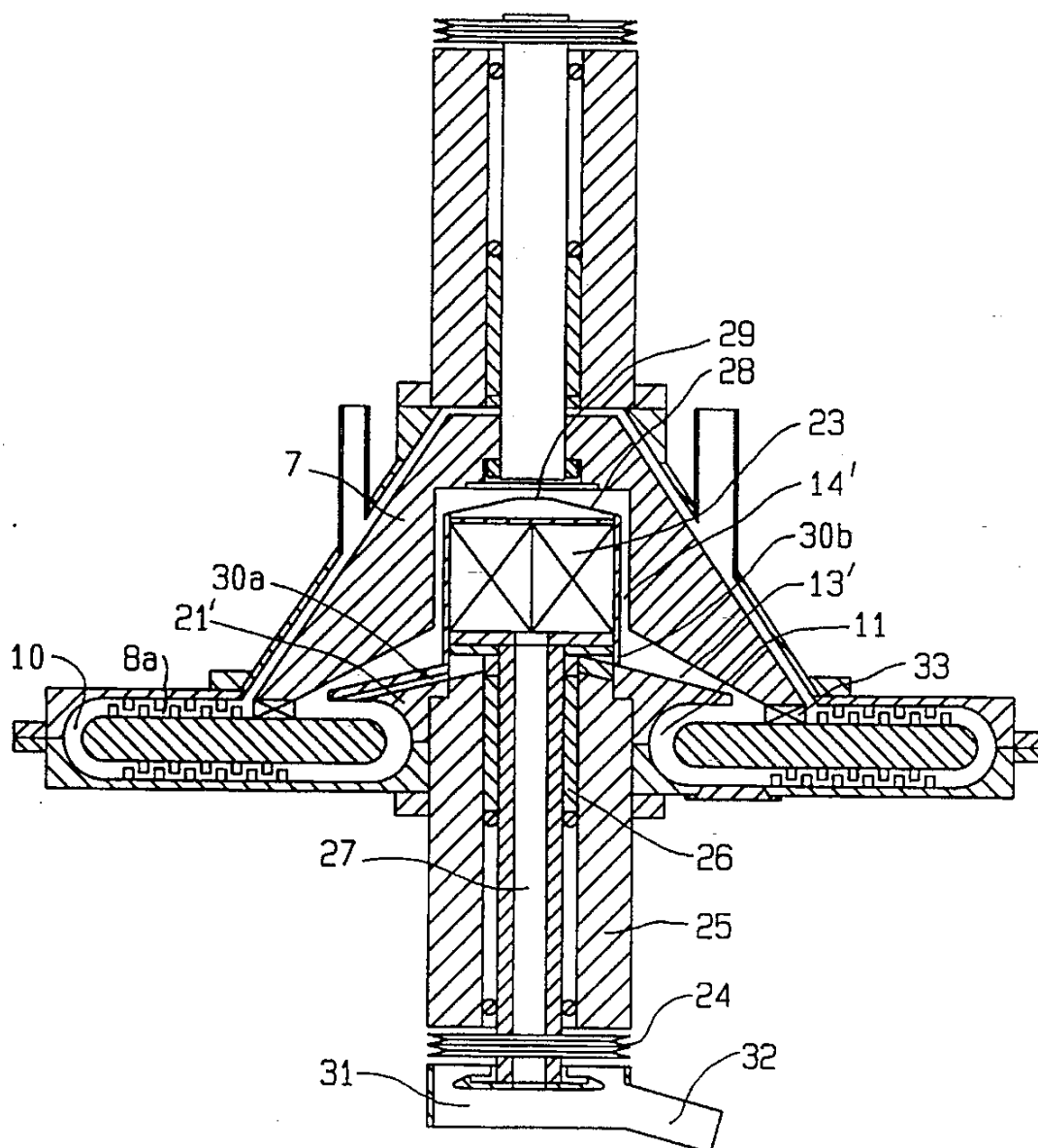
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

NIPPON SHOKUBAI

Family 95/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP-665059)

Agitator ball **mill****Images**

Publication numbers with kind code & date

CN1051253	C	2000-04-12	CN1051253C				
JP2967803	B2	1999-10-25	JP2967803				
DK0665059	T3	1999-08-23	DK-665059T				
ES2128598	T3	1999-05-16	ES2128598				
DE59504593	D1	1999-02-04	DE59504593				
AT174814	T	1999-01-15	ATE174814				
KR0169843	B1	1999-01-15	KR100169843				
EP0665059	B1	1998-12-23	EP-665059				
DE4402609	C2	1997-05-07	DE4402609				
US5590841	A	1997-01-07	US5590841				
JP08033851	A	1996-02-06	JP08033851				
CN1114595	A	1996-01-10	CN1114595				
KR950031236	A	1995-12-18	KR19950031236				
EP0665059	A1	1995-08-02	EP-665059				
DE4402609	C1	1994-12-08	DE4402609				

Abstract

(EP0665059)

An agitator ball **mill** for processing free-flowing products features a horizontally split housing (2a, 2b) as a grinding bin in which a disc-shaped agitator (1) is arranged to rotate. The product enters the grinding product inlet (17) and flows through an upper disc-shaped grinding chamber (8a), an outside deflection zone (10), and a lower disc-shaped grinding chamber (8b). At the lower grinding chamber (8b), a deflection zone (11) arranged radially to the inside is connected in which the product containing the grinding pearls is deflected to the upper grinding chamber (8a). In the area between the deflection zone (11) and the upper grinding chamber (8a), a branch channel (13) branches off radially to the inside to the separation zone (14), along which a partial stream of product flows to this separation zone (14) whereas a second partial product stream together with the grinding pearls enters the upper grinding chamber (8a).

(From US5590841 A)

Inventors

STEIN JUERGEN DR ING

ROSEN ROBERT DIPL-ING

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

HOSOKAWA ALPINE

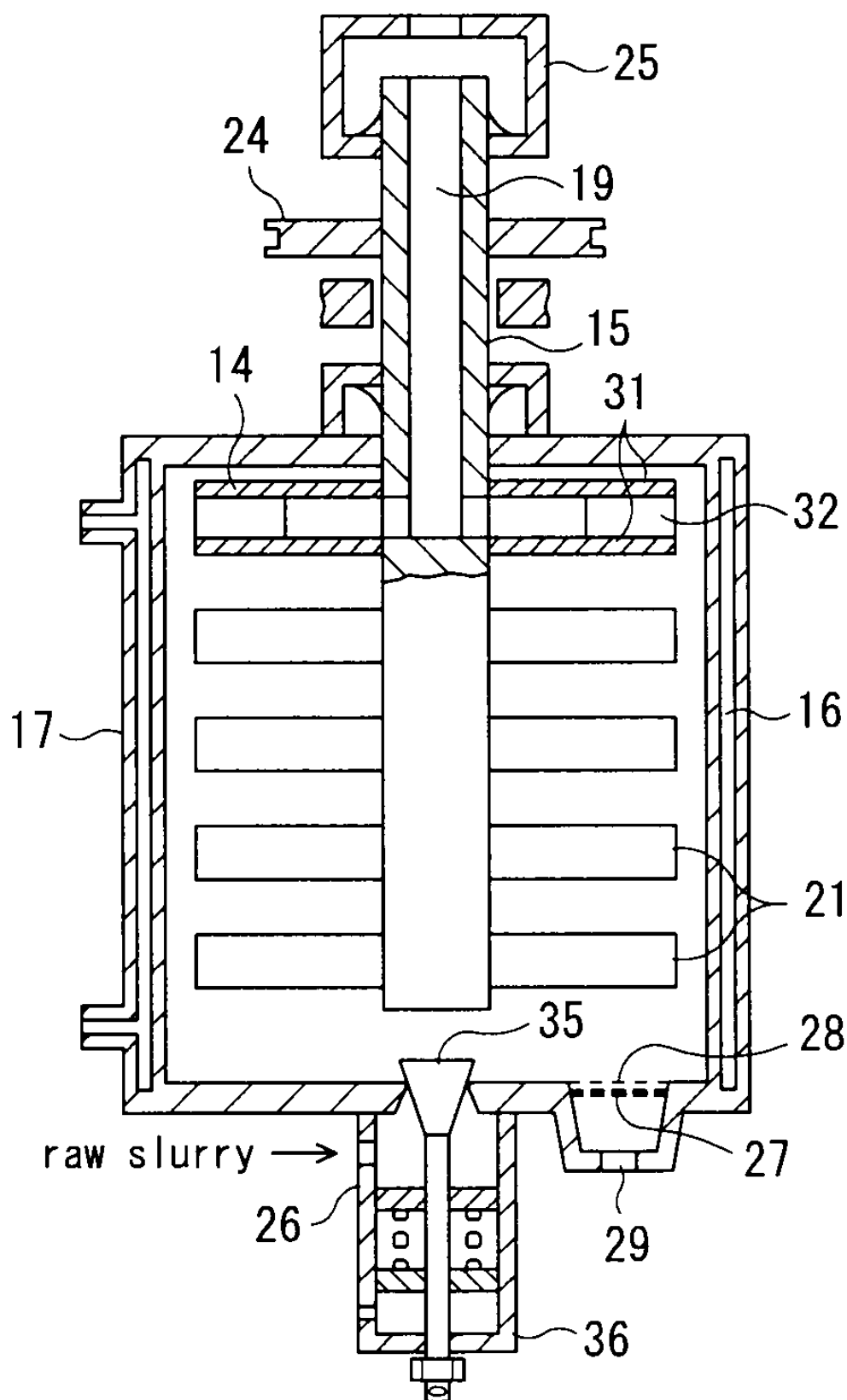
Family 96/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(WO2007135985)

Coating **liquid** for forming foundation layer, photosensitive body having foundation layer obtained through application of the coating **liquid**, image forming device using the photosensitive body, and electrophotographic cartridge using the photosensitive

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

US8394559	B2	2013-03-12	US8394559
US20090232552	A1	2009-09-17	US20090232552
CN101443709	A	2009-05-27	CN101443709
TW200807189	A	2008-02-01	TW200807189
JP2007334341	A	2007-12-27	JP2007334341
WO2007/135985	A1	2007-11-29	WO2007135985



Abstract

(WO2007/135985)

Disclosed are a coating **liquid** for forming a foundation layer having high stability; a method for producing such a coating **liquid**; a high-performance electrophotographic photosensitive body which is capable of forming a high-quality image under various conditions of use and hardly produces image defects such as black spots or colored spots; and an image forming device and an electrophotographic cartridge each using such an electrophotographic photosensitive body. Specifically disclosed is a coating **liquid** for forming a foundation layer of an electrophotographic photosensitive body, which contains metal oxide particles and a binder resin. The metal oxide particles in the coating **liquid** for forming a foundation layer have a number average particle diameter of not more than 0.10 μm and a cumulative 10% particle diameter of not more than 0.060 μm , as measured by dynamic light scattering.

Inventors

MITSUMORI TERUYUKI

KURIHARA SHUNICHIRO

FUCHIGAMI HIROE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

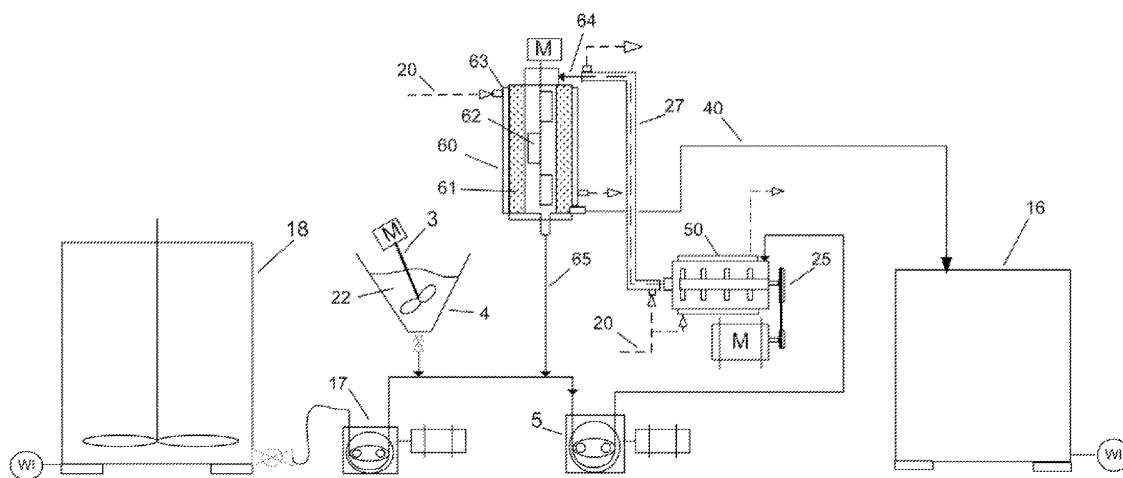
MITSUBISHI RAYON

Family 97/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(US10406529)

Continuous contained-media micromedia milling process

Images**Publication numbers with kind code & date**[US10406529](#)

B2 2019-09-10

US10406529

[US20160016176](#)

A1 2016-01-21

US20160016176

**Abstract**

(US20160016176)

An apparatus and continuous process for making milled solid in **liquid** dispersions comprises several steps: 1) Forming a pre-mill mixture of pre-mix, milling media, and previously milled dispersion. 2) Milling the pre-mill mixture to form a milled mixture of milling media and milled dispersion. 3) Separating a portion of the milled dispersion, which is substantially free of milling media, from the milled mixture. 4) Recycling the un-separated mixture by adding additional pre-mix to form the pre-mill mixture to create a continuous milling process. The pre-mix comprises a **liquid** and a solid. The process is a continuous process and the milling media is recycled through the milling step. Much of the milled dispersion is also cycled through the milling step several times and only a portion of the milled dispersion, which is substantially free of milling media, is removed

as the milled dispersion product.

Inventors

MELICK MICHAEL RAY

HENDERSON DONALD C

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SUN CHEMICAL

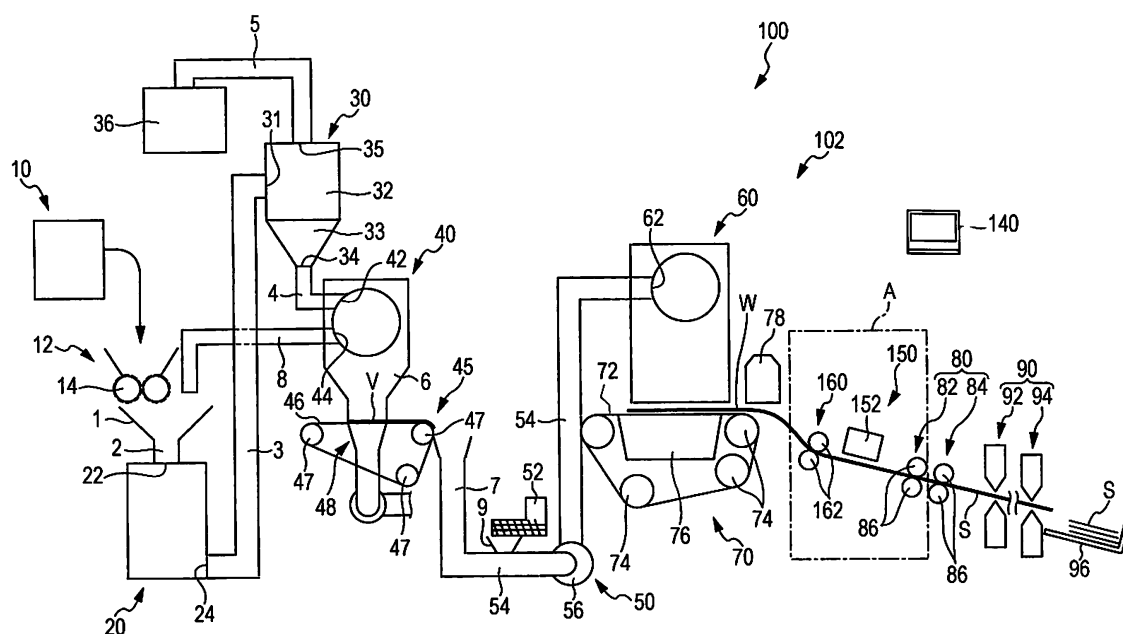
Family 98/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3075901)

Sheet manufacturing apparatus, sheet manufacturing method, and sheet

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date

JP6589335	B2	2019-10-16	JP6589335
EP3075901	B1	2019-10-02	EP3075901
US10272623	B2	2019-04-30	US10272623
US20180043644	A1	2018-02-15	US20180043644
US9776365	B2	2017-10-03	US9776365
JP2016188448	A	2016-11-04	JP2016188448
CN106012629	A	2016-10-12	CN106012629
US20160288435	A1	2016-10-06	US20160288435
EP3075901	A1	2016-10-05	EP3075901



Abstract

(EP3075901)

A sheet manufacturing apparatus includes a defibrating unit configured to defibrate in an atmosphere a raw material that contains a fiber, a mixing unit configured to mix in the atmosphere a defibrated material that the defibrating unit has defibrated and a resin, an accumulating unit configured to accumulate a mixture of the defibrated material and the resin that the mixing unit has mixed, a **liquid** application unit configured to apply a **liquid** to a portion of an accumulation of the mixture that the accumulating unit has accumulated, and a heating unit configured to form a sheet by heating the accumulation to which the **liquid** application unit has applied the **liquid**.

Inventors

HIGUCHI NAOTAKA

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SEIKO EPSON

Family 99/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1589147)

Waste paper fibrous material utilization system and waste paper disintegration apparatus

Images

CN1720368	A	2006-01-11	CN1720368				
EP1589147	A1	2005-10-26	EP1589147				
KR20050085279	A	2005-08-29	KR20050085279				
JP2005009062	A	2005-01-13	JP2005009062				
TW200415286	A	2004-08-16	TW200415286				
WO2004/050984	A1	2004-06-17	WO200450984				

Abstract

(EP1589147)

It is an object of the present invention to provide a waste paper fiber utilization system and a waste paper disintegration device which can prevent information from leaking and cause no waste **liquid** while reducing the disintegration cost of waste paper. The waste paper disintegration device 13 disintegrates waste paper 11-1 by pouring a weight of water equivalent of 60 &tilde& 100 percent of the weight of the waste paper 11-1 and rotating a rotary feather 13-7 provided with a plurality of feathers, the disintegrated fibers 11-2 are transported to a paper **mill** 15 or a recycling plant 16 and recycled products, such as recycled paper, containers, decorative objects, horticultural soil, railway sleepers, heat insulating materials, incombustible materials, culture media for plants, cushions, waste **liquid** filters, smoke filters, oil absorbents or the like are produced. <IMAGE>

Inventors

YAMADA MASAO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TAMAPACK

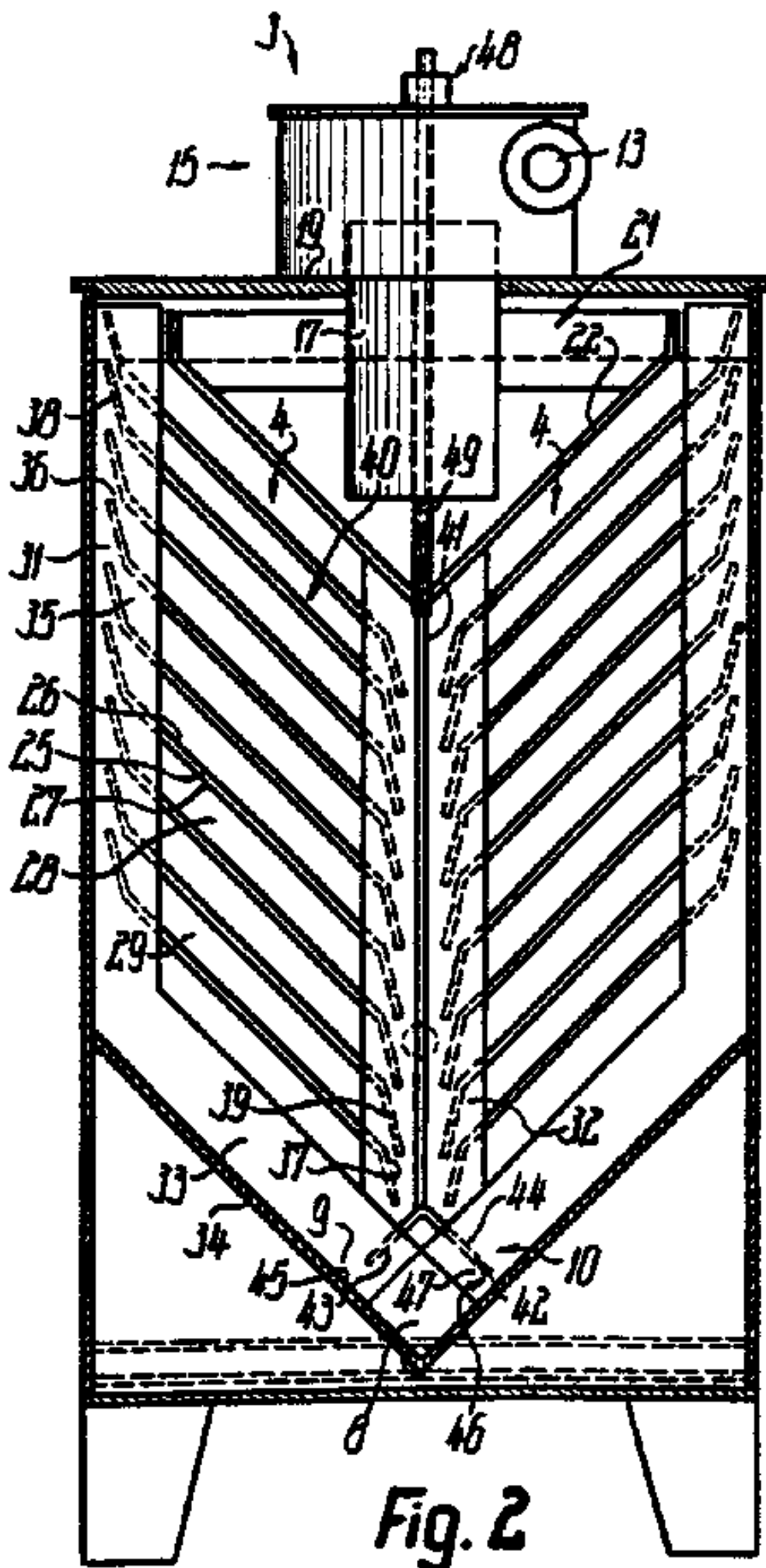
Family 100/100 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(DE4401576)

Impurity **separator** for solid, **liquid** or gaseous materials

Images



Publication numbers with kind code & date[DE4401576](#)

A1 1995-07-27 DE4401576

**Abstract**

(DE4401576)

Impurity **separator** (1) separates impurities from media, e.g. lubrication oil. It has at least one storage chamber (8) for reception of impurities separated directly from at least one separation chamber (4) via at least one impurity overflow (46) and has discharge devices for separated impurities from at least one storage chamber (8). A retention device keeps at least a part of any impurities in at least one storage chamber (8), preventing back mixing with a medium in a separation chamber (4), esp. during impurity discharge and/or flow near the impurity overflow.

Inventors

NEUMANN GUNTHER

KEPPLER JUERGEN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BIELOMATIK LEUZE