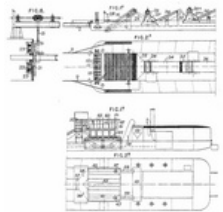
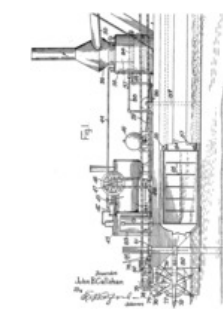
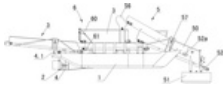
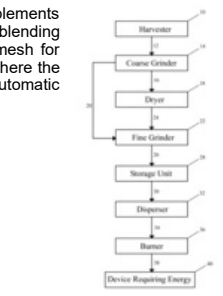


Patent families (FamPat) - 5 results

#	TI	PN	PD	
1.	A collector and destructor for water hyacinth	GB369263	1932-03-02	
369,263. Destroying weeds. RORKE, M., 71, Sandwith Road, Rangoon, Burma, Dec. 2, 1930, No. 36315. [Classes 5 (i), 6 (i), and 6 (iii).] Apparatus for the collection and destruction of water hyacinth and like weeds comprises means to collect, cut up and then dry the weed, the drying being effected in stages, the dried weed being stored and used as a fuel alone or in conjunction with coal to raise steam by which the said cutting and drying means are actuated. Slotted, adjustable arms 2 hinged to the U-shaped forward part of a shallow-draught barge direct the weed to rotary cutters 10 detachably mounted on a shaft 11 which can be raised or lowered by adjusting gear 13. The ends 15 of the cutters 10 which project a short distance above the surface of the water, are bent at right-angles so that the weed is cut longitudinally and is partially split laterally. The shaft 11 passes through watertight doors 21 on the hull of the boat, the slides 22 of the doors being held in position by pressure springs 23. The weed passes from the cutters 10 by conveyers 14, 34, 36, 48, shoots 25, 35, 37 and pressing rollers 26, 27, 26a, 27a to electric furnaces 40, 41. The conveyer platform 14 is of light section channel iron and is pivoted to rolled steel stanchions; the lower end of the conveyer may be raised by means of davits 28. The moving portions of the conveyer comprise chains driven by pinions at the highest point, idler pinions being provided along the length of the conveyer : the chains are adjusted by slides and eccentric rollers. The pressure of the rollers 26, 27, 26a, 27a is adjustable by weight blocks, the upper rollers being sprung in slides and the lower rollers driven so that a bouncing motion is imparted to the upper rollers; scraper arms are attached. The shoot 37 is branched at 38, 39 and controlled by doors whereby the weed is directed into drying furnaces 40, 41 through which it passes on composition belts 42, driven by a large or small winch according as one or both furnaces are in use. A platform 45 is located between the furnaces. The moisture from the weed passes through a perforated firebrick arch 61 to a flue 47. Shutters 60 to isolate any particular furnace are raised or lowered from an overhead trolley. Electricity for the furnaces is generated by a dynamo driven from the main engine. The dried weed passes from the furnaces to elevators 48 and so to hoppers 49. All the operations of collection and destruction are controlled from a platform 50.				
2.	Means and method of exterminating water hyacinth	US1713739	1929-05-21	
No abstract available				
3.	Harvesting system of water hyacinth harvesting ship	CN202310590	2012-07-11	
The utility model relates to a harvesting system of a water hyacinth harvesting ship. The harvesting system comprises a harvesting device and a storage device, wherein the harvesting device comprises a harvesting bracket, conveyor belts and a buoyancy tank; the rear end of the harvesting bracket is hinged onto a ship body at a stem; the front end of the harvesting bracket is positioned on the buoyancy tank; the conveyor belts comprise an upper-layer conveying mesh belt and a lower-layer conveying mesh belt; the front end of the lower-layer conveying mesh belt is closer to the front part compared with the front end of the upper-layer conveying mesh belt; the buoyancy tank is connected to the front end of the lower-layer conveying mesh belt; the harvesting device further comprises a segmented cutting device and a collecting wheel for pulling water hyacinth to the segmented cutting device; the storage device comprises at least two storage compartments for storing roots and steam leaves of the water hyacinth; and conveyor belts are arranged in the two storage compartments respectively. According to the harvesting system disclosed by the utility model, the segmented harvesting of the root and the stem leaves of the water hyacinth can be realized and the roots and the steam leaves of the water hyacinth are facilitated to be recycled. In addition, the harvesting system has the advantages of reasonable design, convenience in operation and high efficiency.				
4.	Systems and methods for converting biomass in the field to a combustible fluid for direct replacement or supplement to liquid fossil fuels	WO2010/022337	2010-02-25	
Methods, systems, and devices convert biomass from the field to provide heat, motive working gas, electrical energy, or fuel such that the biomass directly replaces or supplements liquid fossil fuels wherever these fuels may be used. The methods include procedures for harvesting the biomass, reducing it to a transportable form, purifying it and blending additives as necessary, and finally reducing the refined biomass to an explosible particle size distribution generally finer than 80 mesh for heating applications or 200 mesh for application in internal or external combustion engines. The present invention preferably includes transportation of the finished powder to storage units at the end user site, where the fuel is used by continuous delivery, metering, and dispersal in air to produce a continuous supply of an explosible fluid dispersion for direct energy conversion. Systems of automatic production for a variety of applications are also described.				
5.	Use of conditioned, treated water lilies in alternative energy generation	WO2007/094651	2007-08-23	
Conditioned, treated water lilies represent a technological product that provides a safe and environmentally-sound alternative for the management of liquid and/or semi-liquid waste, residues and substances, while reducing the enormous environmental liability associated with the presence of water lilies and waste that can be used to generate energy. Conditioned, treated water lilies can be used selectively to provide an alternative for harnessing energy from liquids and/or semi-solids with environmental, economic and social benefits, when implemented together with complementary research, educational and cultural actions geared at: 1. breaking with traditional water and soil contamination practices, such as to reduce harm to humans and the ecosystem; 2. reducing operational and administrative waste management costs, including technical assistance; 3. stimulating the generation of production chains; and 4. generating new products for alternative energy generation.				