

Bulletin Officiel de la Propriété Industrielle (BOPI)

Brevets d'invention

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Organisation
Africaine de la
Propriété
Intellectuelle



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**PREMIERE PARTIE
GENERALITES**

Extrait de la norme ST.3 de l'OMPI

Code normalisé à deux lettres recommandé pour la représentation des pays ainsi que d'autres entités et des organisations internationales délivrant ou enregistrant des titres de propriété industrielle.

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Afrique du Sud	ZA	Corée (République de Corée)	KR
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Burundi	BI	Guatemala	GT
Caïmanes, Îles	KY	Guernesey	GG
Cambodge	KH	Guinée*	GN
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Canada	CA	Guinée Equatoriale*	GQ
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Chine	CN	Hong Kong	HK
Chypre	CY	Hongrie	HU
Colombie	CO	Île de Man	IM
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Congo*	CG	Inde	IN
Congo(Rép.Démocratique)	CD	Indonésie	ID
Iran(République Islamique d')	IR	Norvège	NO
Iraq	IQ	Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ
Irlande	IE	Oman	OM
Islande	IS	Ouganda	UG
Israël	IL	Ouzbékistan	UZ
Italie	IT	Pakistan	PK
Jamaïque	JM	Palaos	PW
Japon	JP	Panama	PA
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Jordanie	JO	Paraguay	PY
Kazakhstan	KZ	Pays-Bas	NL
Kenya	KE	Pérou	PE
Kirghizistan	KG	Philippines	PH
Kiribati	KI	Pologne	PL
Koweït	KW	Portugal	PT
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Malaisie	MY	Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines(a,b)	VC
Malawi	MW	Salomon, Îles	SB
Maldives	MV	Samoa	WS
Mali*	ML	SaoTomé-et-Principe	ST
Malte	MT	Sénégal*	SN
Mariannes du Nord, Îles	MP	Serbie	RS
Maroc	MA	Seychelles	SC
Maurice	MU	Sierra Leone	SL
Mauritanie*	MR	Singapour	SG
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Moldova	MD	Slovénie	SI
Monaco	MC	Somalie	SO

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Monténégro	ME	SriLanka	LK
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Mozambique	MZ	Suisse	CH
Myanmar(Birmanie)	MM	Suriname	SR
Namibie	NA	Swaziland	SZ
Nauru	NR	Syrie	SY
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Nicaragua	NI	Taiïwan,Province de Chine	TW
Niger*	NE	Tanzanie (Rép.-Unie)	TZ
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Thaïlande	TH	Tchèque,République	CZ
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Tunisie	TN	VietNam	VN
Turkménistan	TM	Yémen	YE
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Turquie	TR	Zambie	ZM
Tuvalu	TV	Zimbabwe	ZW

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Office Communautaire des variétés végétales (Communauté Européenne (OCVV))	QZ
Office de l'harmonisation dans le marché intérieur (Marque, dessins et modèles)	EM
Office des Brevets du conseil de Coopération des Etats du Golf (CCG)	GC
Office Européen des Brevets (OEB)	EP
Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI)	WO
Bureau International de l'OMPI	IB
Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OAPI)	OA
Organisation Eurasienne des Brevets (OEAB)	EA
Organisation Régionale Africaine de la Propriété Industrielle (ARIPO)	AP

*Etats membres de l'OAPI

**CODES UTILISES EN MATIERE DE DOCUMENTATION DES
BREVETS D'INVENTION ET DES MODELES D'UTILITE**

- (11) Numéro de publication.
- (12) Désignation du type de document.
- (19) Identification de l'office qui publie le document.
- (21) Numéro d'enregistrement ou de dépôt.
- (22) Date de dépôt.
- (24) Date de délivrance.
- (30) Pays dans lequel (lesquels) la(les) demande(s) de priorité a (ont) été déposée(s).
Date(s) de dépôt de la (des) demande(s) de priorité.

(le cas échéant)

Numéro(s) attribué(s) à la (aux) demande(s) de priorité.

- (51) Classification internationale des brevets(CIB).
- (54) Titre de l'invention.
- (57) Abrégé.
- (60) Références à d'autres documents apparentés (le cas échéant).
- (71) Nom(s) du ou des demandeur(s).
- (72) Nom de l'inventeur (le cas échéant) suivi éventuellement du nom de la société d'appartenance.
- (73) Nom(s) du ou des titulaire(s) le cas échéant.
(Ce code n'apparaît que sur la première page du brevet délivré)
- (74) Nom du mandataire en territoire OAPI (le cas échéant).

**CODES UTILISES EN MATIERE D'INSCRIPTIONS
DANS LE REGISTRE SPECIAL DES BREVETS D'INVENTION ET DES
MODELES D'UTILITE**

- (1) Numéro d'enregistrement.
- (2) Numéro et date de dépôt.
- (3) Nature de l'inscription: le changement d'adresse ou de dénomination, la cession, la concession de licence, la renonciation, la fusion, le retrait, la radiation, le transfert, l'apport, l'annulation de la licence, l'extension des droits à un nouvel Etat membre...
- (4) Bénéficiaire de l'inscription ou pays bénéficiaire de l'extension.
- (5) Numéro de l'inscription.
- (6) Date de l'inscription.

CLARIFICATION DU REGLEMENT RELATIF A L'EXTENSION DES DROITS SUITE A UNE NOUVELLE ADHESION A L'ACCORD DE BANGUI

RESOLUTIONN°47/32

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE L'ORGANISATION AFRICAINE DE LAPROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE

- Vu L'accord portant révision de l'accord de Bangui du 02 Mars 1977 instituant une Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle et ses annexes ;
- Vu Les dispositions des articles 18 et 19 dudit Accord relatives Aux attributions et pouvoirs du Conseil d'Administration ;

ADOpte la clarification du règlement du 04 décembre 1988 relatif à l'extension des droits suite à une nouvelle adhésion à l'Accord de Bangui ci-après :

Article 1er :

Le Règlement du 04 décembre 1988 relatif à l'extension des droits suite à une nouvelle adhésion à l'Accord de Bangui est réaménagé ainsi qu'il suit :

« Article 5 (nouveau) » :

Les titulaires des titres en vigueur à l'Organisation avant la production des effets de l'adhésion d'un Etat à l'accord de Bangui ou ceux dont la demande a été déposée avant cette date et qui

voudront étendre la protection dans ces Etats doivent formuler une demande d'extension à cet effet auprès de l'Organisation suivant les modalités fixées aux articles 6 à 18 ci-dessous.

Le renouvellement de la protection des titres qui n'ont pas fait l'objet d'extension avant l'échéance dudit renouvellement entraîne une extension automatique des effets de la protection à l'ensemble du territoire OAPI».

Le reste sans changement.

Article 2 :

La présente clarification, qui entre en vigueur à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2008, s'applique aussi aux demandes d'extension en instance et sera publiée au Bulletin Officiel de l'Organisation.

Fait à Bangui le 17 décembre 2007

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**DEUXIEME PARTIE
BREVETS D'INVENTION**

A
REPertoire NUMERIQUE

(11) 15961

(51) C01B 25/231

(21) 1201200238 - PCT/EP10/068709

(22) 02.12.2010

(30) BE n° 2009/0740 du 02/12/2009

(54) Method for producing phosphoric acid.

(72) HOXHA, Antoine (BE); FATI, Dorina (BE)

(73) PRAYON TECHNOLOGIES, Rue Joseph Wauters 144, B-4480 ENGIS (BE)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The invention relates to a method for producing phosphoric acid, including: attacking phosphate rock by means of sulfuric acid between 70° and 90° C with formation of a first calcium sulfate dihydrate crystal slurry, the aqueous acid phase of said slurry having free P₂O₅ content between 38 and 50 wt% and free SO₃ content that is less than 0.5 wt% and greater than 0.05 wt%; converting said first slurry by means of heating at a temperature greater than 90° C, thus giving rise to a second slurry formed of calcium sulfate hemihydrate crystals; and, within the second slurry, separating a produced phosphoric acid, having a free SO₃ content that is less than 2%, and a calcium sulfate hemihydrate filter cake.

(11) 15962

(51) C02F 1/30 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200242 - PCT/AU10/001635

(22) 03.12.2010

(30) AU n° 2009905902 du 03/12/2009

(54) Water disinfection by ultra violet radiation in solar energy.

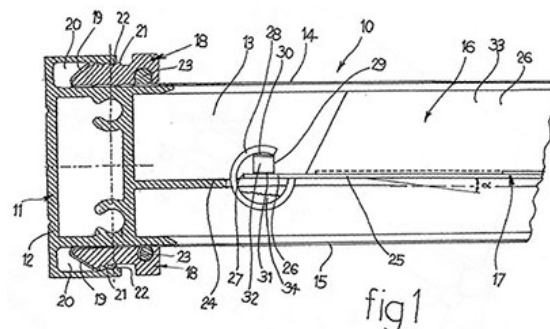
(72) JOHNSTONE, Peter (AU)

(73) First Green Park Pty Ltd, 35 Robins Avenue, HUMEVALE, Victoria 3757 (AU)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The specification discloses a solar energy water treatment device (10) for minimizing bacteria and other pathogens in treatment water

supplied to the device (10), the device having an inclined metal surface (25) for receiving treatment water (34) via a supply pipe (37) at an upper end of the metal surface (25) for flow downwardly thereon in a thin surface flow, a clear or translucent solar energy transfer panel (14) being spaced above and adjacent to the metal surface (25) whereby solar energy passes to the water on the metal surface (25), and water collection means (28) at a lower end region of the metal surface (25) after passage thereon, the treatment water (34) flowing at a rate of between 0.1 and 2 litres/m²/min of the metal surface (25).

**(11) 15963**

(51) C23C 3/06 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200244 - PCT/FR10/000691

(22) 19.10.2010

(30) FR n° 09 05813 du 02/12/2009

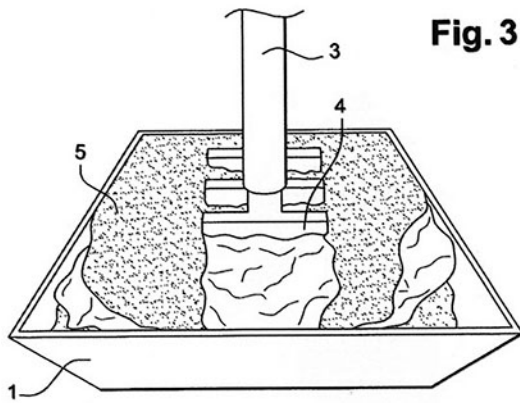
(54) Procédé de changement d'une anode usée et support et système pour le stockage temporaire d'une telle anode usée.

(72) FAURE Maxime (FR); CLOUE Christian (FR); MACLEOD John (GB)

(73) RIO TINTO ALCAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, 1188 Sherbrooke Street West, MONTREAL, Quebec H3A 3G2 (CA)

(74) Cabinet CAZENAVE SARL, B.P. 500, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) Le procédé consiste à déverser une poudre d'étouffement (5) sur une anode (2) usée posée sur un support (1) pour la recouvrir, dans le but de limiter l'émission de gaz fluorés par l'anode. Le support peut comprendre un réservoir temporaire pré-rempli de poudre et pourvu d'un orifice de déversement de la poudre vers l'anode placée sur le support.

**(11) 15964**

(51) H04L 12/56 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200245

(22) 01.06.2012

(30) FR n° 11 55162 du 14/06/2011

(54) Procédé de demande d'accès par un terminal à un contenu numérique apte à être téléchargé depuis un réseau.

(72) BOUVET Eric (FR); DUVIVIER Philippe (FR)

(73) FRANCE TELECOM, 6, place d'Alleray, 75015 PARIS (FR)

(74) Cabinet ALPHINOOR & Co, 191, Rue Boué de Lapeyrière, B.P. 5072, DOUALA (CM).

(57) Un terminal (2) demande un accès sur un serveur (1) à un contenu numérique (4) apte à être téléchargé depuis un réseau (3). Ce contenu est encodé avec un débit de codage (DV) et reçu avec un débit de téléchargement (DR) sous la forme d'un flux de données.

Le terminal reçoit une information (5) relative au contenu. Le terminal calcule un temps d'attente avant restitution (TaR) prenant en compte le débit de téléchargement (DR) et le débit de codage (DV) associé au contenu et au réseau. Lorsque le temps d'attente avant restitution (TaR) calculé par le terminal est écoulé, le contenu peut être restitué sur le terminal.

(11) 15965

(51) F16D 49/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200246

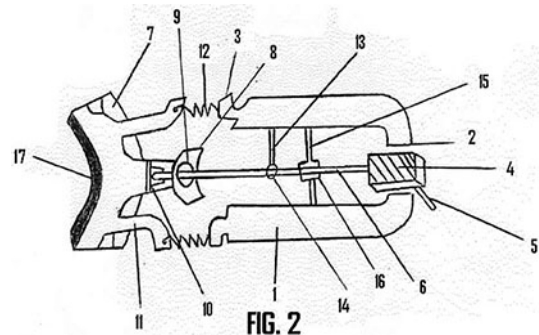
(22) 04.06.2012

(54) Dispositif de freinage automatique de secours automobile en cas de dysfonctionnement des freins ordinaires.

(72) Monsieur MAKANG Augustin (CM)

(73) Monsieur MAKANG Augustin, B.P. 368, EDEA (CM).

(57) Dispositif de freinage automatique de secours automobile sur la voie routière; l'invention concerne un dispositif permettant de secourir le véhicule sur la voie routière en cas de dysfonctionnement des freins ordinaires; il est constitué d'un cadre (1) muni d'un orifice (2) achevé par deux crochets (3); l'orifice (2) permet le positionnement du coffret (4) qui alimente le tube de contact (6) et l'oriente vers le tréfonds (8) permet l'élargissement des deux parties du dispositif cadre (1) et la plaquette (7); deux ressorts (12) sécurisent l'ouverture des deux parties du dispositif; les ressorts (12) sont accrochées sur la plaquette (7) à travers les crochets (11), et l'autre côté du cadre (1) à travers les crochets (3); la pénétration du tube de contact (6) dans le tréfonds (8) est maintenu par une gâche (10) pour permettre un bon contact du tampon (17) sur le pneu (18) afin de le maintenir immobile; le dispositif selon l'invention est destiné particulièrement au freinage automobile de toute qualité sur la voie routière.

**(11) 15966**

(51) B01D 53/02 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200251 - PCT/US10/060854

(22) 16.12.2010

(30) US n° 61/286,900 du 16/12/2009

(54) Method for the removal and condensation of vapors.

(72) James W. PATTEN (US)

(73) Red Leaf Resources, Inc., 200 W. Civic Center Drive, Suite 190, SANDY, UT 84070 (US)

(74) FANDIO & PARTNERS CONSULTING (SCP), Mendong, Route du Palais de Justice, Place du Marché, face Stade Wembley, B.P. 12246, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A method for removal and condensation of vapors from within an enclosed space (120) is disclosed. An enclosed space (120) containing material (110) is surrounded by an insulative permeable layer (130) having a lowering temperature gradient (230) between the inner surface (220) and the outer surfaces (240). The insulative layer (130) may also be covered by an impermeable layer (140). Heating the material (110) in the enclosed space (120) causes the formation of vapors at a positive pressure within the enclosed space (120). Vapors pass through the inner surface (220) of the insulative permeable layer (130) and contact the permeable materials and are condensed by the lowering temperature within the insulative layer (130). The condensate liquid passes downwardly through the insulative layer (130) for collection. The positive pressure within the heated enclosed space (120) and the condensation and lowering of pressure and temperature within the insulative layer (130) serves to draw additional vapors from within the enclosed space (120) into the insulative layer (130) for condensation and collection.

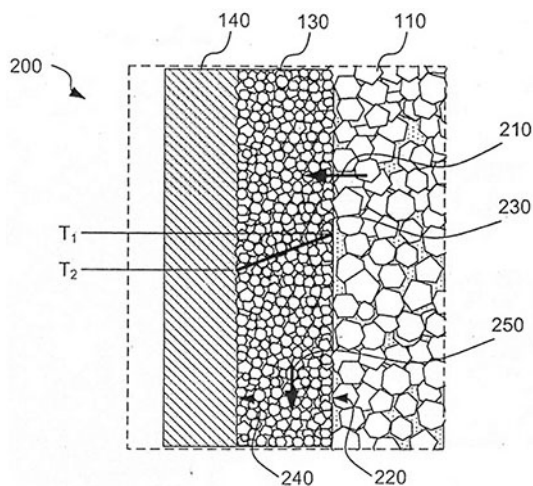


FIG. 2

(11) **15967**

(51) H04L 1/72 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200260

(22) 12.06.2012

(30) ZA n° 2011/07526 du 13/10/2011

(54) A portable learning facility.

(72) BOULANGER, Thierry Simon Jacques (ZA)

(73) SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS SOUTH AFRICA (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED, Medscheme Office Park, 10 Muswell Road South, BRYANSTON, 2191 (ZA)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) This invention relates to a self-powered, portable facility 10 for facilitating learning or administration in remote underdeveloped areas. The facility 10 includes a portable structure in the form of a conventional shipping container 12, preferably a 40 ft (12.2m) container, including thermally insulated walls 16 which define an inner chamber configured to accommodate learners. The facility 10 further includes collapsible solar panels 24a mounted to a roof 18 of the structure for converting solar energy into electrical energy, a power storage device such as a battery pack 42, also known as an uninterrupted power supply (UPS), and a wireless communication arrangement operable to communicate via a wireless network. The facility 10 includes a number of workstations for accommodating pupils, each workstation including a notebook computer 51. The facility 10 has internet connectivity via a wireless modem.

(11) **15968**

(51) B32B 1/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200262

(22) 23.05.2012

(54) Citerne à caoutchouc bord-champ.

(72) LATT Gnagne Jérôme (CI)

(73) LATT Gnagne Jérôme, 01 B.P. 12121, ABIDJAN 01 (CI).

(57) L'invention concerne une citerne à caoutchouc destinée au stockage, à la sécurisation et à la protection du caoutchouc bord-champ.

La citerne est constituée de plusieurs panneaux identiques et repose sur un support métallique doté de trous de fixation.

Un couvercle, en forme de cloche constitue le système de fermeture au moyen de serrures de sûreté.

Une portière permet l'évacuation du caoutchouc.

(11) **15969**

(51) A47J 43/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200263

(22) 03.05.2012

(54) Spatule à coco.

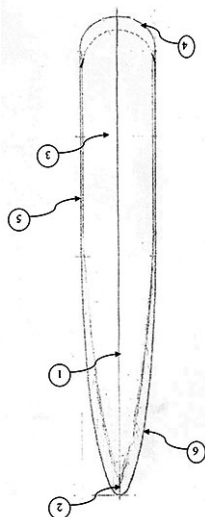
(72) MASSIDA Charles Dominique (CI); KOUAME Anoh Pierre (CI); TAKOUO Gnépa David (CI).

(73) MASSIDA Charles Dominique, 26 B.P. 1000, ABIDJAN 26 (CI); KOUAME Anoh Pierre, 26 B.P. 1000, ABIDJAN 26 (CI); TAKOUO Gnépa David, 26 B.P. 1000, ABIDJAN 26 (CI)

(57) La présente invention concerne une spatule pour décoller l'amande de coco de la paroi interne de la coque.

Elle est en matière plastique, souple, avec une partie fuselée (1) à pointe arrondie (2) et l'autre droite (3) aux bords chanfreinés ou 1/2 rond (5) et son extrémité (4) arrondie et évasée. Cette extrémité (4), le talon, est affûtée sur une seule face (verso). La partie droite (3) représente le manche de l'instrument lorsque la partie fuselée, lame (1) sert à séparer l'amande de la coque. Elle (4) fait office de pelle-cuillère pour creuser et racler l'amande tendre du coco frais.

La partie fuselée (1) de la spatule est affûtée sur les deux bords latéraux (6) (face recto).



(11) **15970**

(51) B27M 43/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200264

(22) 23.05.2012

(54) La canne à semer.

(72) KOUADIO Kouakou Yves (CI)

(73) KOUADIO Kouakou Yves, 04 B.P. 2813, ABIDJAN 04 (CI).

(57) L'invention concerne une canne à semer des grains de semence.

Elle comprend le bol gradué (A); la boîte (B) et la tige (C) solidaires les unes des autres par les joints (14) et (15).

Le bol gradué (2) contient les grains à semer. On se déplace dans le champs en piquant le sol à intervalles réguliers avec la pointe (12) de la canne à semer que l'on tient par le poignet (5). A chaque coup de canne sur le sol, on actionne la gâchette (6) qui pousse le tube creux (17) vers le haut par l'intermédiaire du bouton coulissant (18). Cela libère l'ouverture supérieure du tube sélectionneur (4) de l'entonnoir (3) par laquelle va être sélectionner quelques grains. Le système de rappel (21) est chargé de rappeler la gâchette (6) à sa position initiale.

On actionne aussitôt après, la boucle coulissante (7) qui va tirer sur la lèvre (13) de la pointe (12) et l'ouvrir par l'intermédiaire d'un fil de fer (8). Les graines sélectionnées vont être libérées en terre et la lèvre (13) va être rappelée au repos grâce au ressort (22).

(11) **15971**

(51) G06F 1/16 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200273 - PCT/FR10/052694

(22) 13.12.2010

(30) FR n° 0959231 du 18/12/2009

(54) Method for restoring information on a screen of a terminal, and corresponding device, terminal, and computer program.

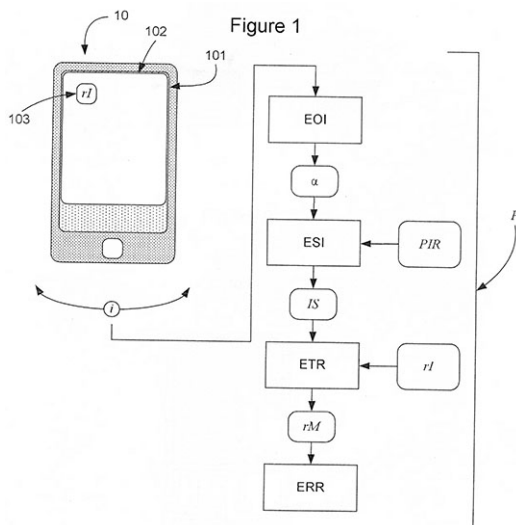
(72) LEDUNOIS, Valérie (FR); CAZOULAT, Renaud (FR)

(73) FRANCE TELECOM, 6 place d'Alleray, F-75015 PARIS (FR)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The invention relates to a method for restoring information on a screen of a terminal

including a display space, on which a graphic object is displayed in an initial representation. According to the invention, such a method includes: a step of obtaining at least one datum for tilting said terminal relative to a plane of reference; a step of selecting at least one piece of information, from among a plurality of information to be restored, on the basis of said obtained tilting datum, thus outputting at least one selected piece of information; a step of converting said initial representation into a modified representation that includes said at least one selected piece of information; and a step of restoring said modified representation of said graphic object.



(11) **15972**

(51) G02B 27/06 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200278 - PCT/NL10/050850

(22) 15.12.2010

(30) US n° 12/641671 du 18/12/2009

(54) Method and apparatus for manufacturing a security document comprising a lenticular array and blurred pixel tracks.

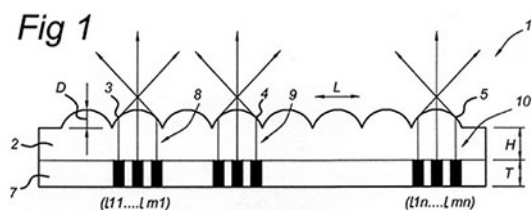
(72) VAN DEN BERG Jan (NL)

(73) MORPHO B.V., Oudeweg 32, NL-2031 CC HAARLEM (NL)

(74) Cabinet ÉKÉMÉ LYSAGHT SARL, B.P. 6370, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) This invention relates to a method of manufacturing a display device, in particular a security document, comprising the steps of providing m images of an object, wherein m is at least equal to 2, dividing each image into n sets adjacent arrays $(l_{1,1}, l_{1,2}, \dots, l_{1,n}), \dots, (l_{m,1}, l_{m,2}, \dots, l_{m,n})$ of

picture elements, spaced at a mutual distance δ , applying the images in an interlaced manner on an image layer in sets of interlaced arrays $(l_{11}, l_{21}, \dots, l_{m1}), \dots, (l_{1n}, l_{2n}, \dots, l_{mn})$ below a lens structure comprising line-shaped lens elements over the image layer with one line shaped lens element overlying a corresponding set of adjacent arrays, characterised in that upon applying the arrays onto the image layer, and/or upon providing the lens elements, each array of picture elements is provided onto the image layer in an out of focus manner to form a blurred array or each array is imaged by the lens elements to form a blurred array, wherein a mutual distance of the edges of adjacent blurred arrays is smaller than the mutual distance δ .



(11) **15973**

(51) G01N 29/04 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200279 - PCT/DE10/001406

(22) 29.11.2010

(30) DE n° 102009060106.6 du 17/12/2009

(54) Method for testing connections of metal workpieces to plastic compounds for cavities by means of ultrasound.

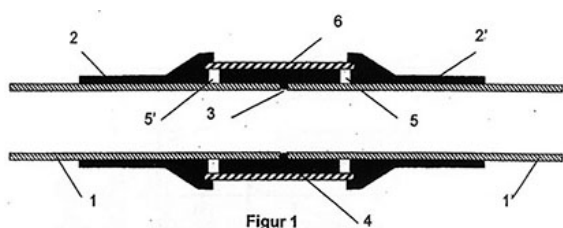
(72) KAACK Michael (DE); KREMER Christian (DE); WINKELS Jörn (DE); BRAUER Holger (DE)

(73) Salzgitter Mannesmann Line Pipe GmbH, In der Steinwiese 31, 57074 SIEGEN (DE)

(74) Cabinet ÉKÉMÉ LYSAGHT SARL, B.P. 6370, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The invention relates to a method for testing connections of metal workpieces to plastic compounds for cavities by means of ultrasound, wherein the plastic compound is arranged between the workpiece as an intermediate layer or is connected to the workpiece on one side and the cavity is located within the plastic compound, wherein the cavity is connected to the workpiece by means of a remaining plastic layer or plastic skin and wherein the plastic compound is exposed to ultrasound signals of a certain test frequency and pulse length from the metal side of the

workpiece by means of at least one ultrasonic probe, and in particular the ultrasound signals reflected by defects present in the plastic compound are detected by the same or another ultrasonic probe and converted into electrical signals that can be evaluated and subjected to a threshold observation. The test frequency of the ultrasound signals is set in a range of 1 to 10 MHz so that the attenuation of the sound is minimal after passing through the plastic skin.



Figur 1

(11) **15974**

(51) A01N 43/78; A61K 31/425

(21) 1201200160 - PCT/US10/053379

(22) 20.10.2010

(30) US n° 61/253,452 du 20/10/2009

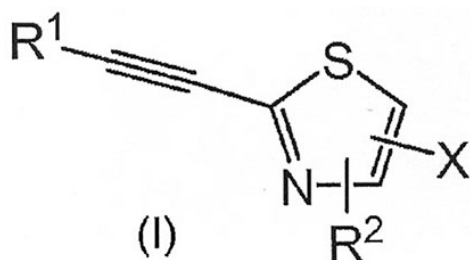
(54) 2-substituted-ethynylthiazole derivatives and uses of same.

(72) PACKIARAJAN, Mathivanan (US); HOPPER, Allen (US); SAMS, Anette Graven (DK); MIKKELSEN, Gitte Kobberoe (DK); GRENON, Michel (US)

(73) H. LUNDBECK A/S, Ottiliavej 9, DK-2500 VALBY-COPENHAGEN (DK)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The present invention provides 2-substituted-ethynylthiazole derivatives of formula (I):



wherein R^1 , R^2 and X are as defined herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and pharmaceutical compositions and uses of the same.

(11) **15975**

(51) E04B 1/18 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200283 - PCT/US10/059725

(22) 09.12.2010

(30) US n° 61/288,011 du 18/12/2009

(54) Panelized structural system for building construction.

(72) VANKER, John Louis (US); LASTOWSKI, Michael J. (US)

(73) PATCO, LLC, 12885 Max's Way, LAC DU FLAMBEAU, Wisconsin 54538 (US)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) Structural columns are fastened to one another vertically. Wall panels may be fastened to the structural columns so that load is transferred through the structural columns rather than vertically between the wall panels.

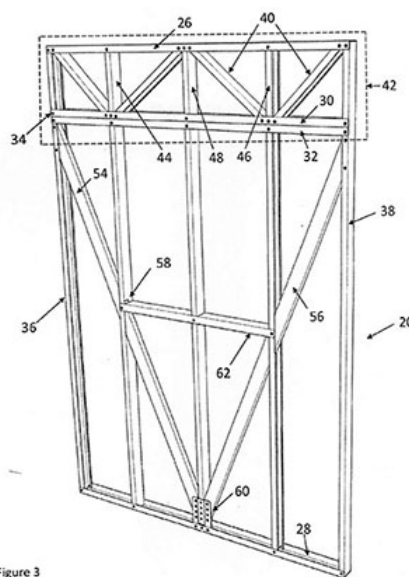


Figure 3

(11) **15976**

(51) H02J 3/46 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200284 - PCT/SE10/051394

(22) 16.12.2010

(30) SE n° 0950979-5 du 17/12/2009

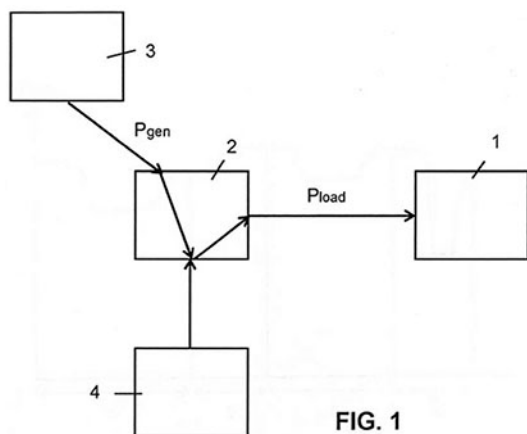
(54) Power supply system for radio base station.

(72) THOUR, Krister (SE); SKOGBERG, Lars Gunnar (SE)

(73) Site Tel Sweden AB, Box 7039, S-19207 SOLLENTUNA (SE)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The present invention relates to a method for supplying power to a radio base station, comprising the steps of controlling power supply to said radio base station from a battery set such that all power to the base station is supplied from the battery set and initiating charging of said battery set from an external energy source when the energy level of said battery set falls below a first preset energy level and terminating the charging when the energy level of said battery set exceeds a second preset energy level. Further the present invention relates to a controller for supplying energy to a radio base station and a system comprising such a controller.



(11) **15977**

(51) E21B 23/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200289 - PCT/IB10/003299

(22) 16.12.2010

(30) IT n° MI2009 A 002262 du 22/12/2009

(54) Automatic modular maintenance device operating in the annulus of a well for the production of hydrocarbons.

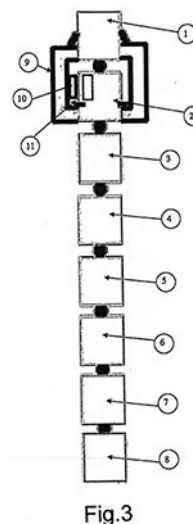
(72) DI RENZO, Domenico (IT); FINOTELLO, Roberto (IT)

(73) Eni S.p.A., Piazzale E. Mattei, 1, I-00144 ROMA (IT)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre

Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) An automatic modular maintenance device operating in the annulus of a well for the production of hydrocarbons, including a plurality of substantially cylindrical modules connected to each other by means of articulated joints, said device being capable of floating, also autonomously, in a completion fluid present in the annulus of the well.



(11) **15978**

(51) F16L 1/20 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200297 - PCT/FR11/050004

(22) 04.01.2011

(30) FR n° 10 50028 du 05/01/2010

(54) Ensemble de support d'au moins une conduite de transport de fluide à travers une étendue d'eau, installation et procédé associés.

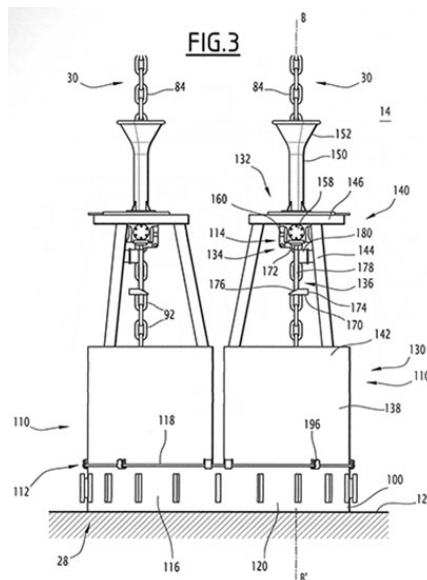
(72) LUPPI Ange (FR); ESPINASSE Philippe (FR)

(73) TECHNIP FRANCE, 6-8, Allée de l'Arche, Faubourg de l'Arche, ZAC Danton, 92400 COURBEVOIE (FR)

(74) Cabinet CAZENAVE SARL, B.P. 500, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) Cet ensemble comprend une bouée de support et un ensemble d'ancrage (28) comportant une base (100) fixée dans le fond (12) de l'étendue d'eau. Il comporte une ligne flexible d'ancrage (30) raccordant l'ensemble d'ancrage (28) à la bouée de support (26). La ligne d'ancrage (30) comporte un tronçon inférieur (84)

formé de maillons de chaîne (92). L'ensemble d'ancrage (28) comporte un dispositif (110) de guidage du tronçon inférieur (84). Le tronçon inférieur (84) entre une configuration déployée, et une configuration contractée et un organe (114) de verrouillage de la ligne d'ancrage (30) sur l'ensemble d'ancrage (28).



(11) **15979**

(51) G06G 7/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200302

(22) 10.07.2012

(30) US n° 13181690 du 13/07/2011

(54) Pipe reel load simulator.

(72) TAYLOR, Jr. (US); SUSCHITZ, Luca (US)

(73) J Ray McDermott, S.A., 757 N. Eldridge Pkwy., HOUSTON, 77079, Texas (US)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) An arrangement of elements which are used to restrain and deflect a pipe specimen to a prescribed form with precisely controlled loads. A rigid frame includes a movable pipe bending form to which one end of a pipe specimen is connected and a rotating table to which the second end of the pipe specimen is connected. Means for assessing the drive torque used to draw the specimen over the pipe bending form is provided in the form of a load cell. The rotating table is used in combination with a travelling pipe end truck foundation to generate a bending moment in

the pipe specimen in the same plane as the pipe specimen is being bent by the pipe bending form. By the use of precise loads on the pipe specimen, computer analysis of the simulated reeling of the given pipe construction will produce predictions of the reeling tension, shear, and bending moment in the pipe at the point of the travelling pipe end as this point on the pipe approaches contact with the reel.

(11) **15980**

(51) C12N 15/40; A61K 39/12; C12N 15/12

(21) 1201200183 - PCT/BR10/000532

(22) 26.10.2010

(30) BR n° PI0905645-9 du 27/10/2009

(54) DNA vaccine against virus of yellow fever.

(72) MARQUES, Ernesto Torres de Azevedo (BR); DHALIA, Rafael (BR); MACIEL FILHO, Romulo (BR)

(73) FUNDAÇÃO OSWALDO CRUZ, Avenida Brasil 4365, Manguinhos, 21045-900 RIO DE JANEIRO-RJ (BR)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The present invention relates to vaccines of DNA that code for specific viral sequences. The DNA vaccines against yellow fever according to the invention are based on the sequence that codes for the yellow fever virus envelope protein (p/YFE). Besides the wild p/YFE construct, sequence E was also fused with the sequence that codes for the human lysosome-associated membrane protein (h-LAMP), generating the construct (pL/YFE). The results of the invention are considered to be very promising, since both constructs can induce T-cell response against the same epitopes induced by the 17DD vaccine, and the pL/YFE construct can also induce a satisfactory concentration of neutralising antibodies. The pL/YFE vector was inoculated in mice, before intracerebral challenge with the virus of yellow fever. Surprisingly, 100% of the mice immunised with pL/YFE survived the challenge.

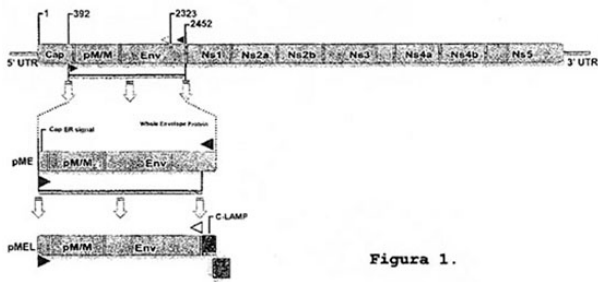


Figura 1.

(11) 15981

(51) B27J 1/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200310

(22) 11.06.2012

(54) La machine à tresser et à natter les cheveux.

(72) KRA Kouassi Brice (CI)

(73) KRA Kouassi Brice, 01 B.P. 2025, ABIDJAN 01 (CI).

(57) L'invention concerne une machine qui permet de natter et tresser les cheveux avec ou sans fil.

Elle comporte deux monoblocs, une hélice dentée (3) pour le serrage des fils, des crémaillères de guidage (36) et (37), une jupe de fermeture de sécurité (8), un moteur, une vis-sans-fin (7), des diodes électroluminescentes (DEL) (16) et une bobine magnétique (21).

Le monobloc comprend le stator (11), la bague rotative (10) et les poulies (6) et (18) qui l'entraînent. Un monobloc est utilisé pour les tresses à fil exclusivement alors que les deux monoblocs ou bicycle sont utilisés pour la natte.

La bague rotative (10) est munie d'une bobine de fil (13) qui se détache dans sa course autour de la mèche de cheveux en faisant des spires régulières et serrées grâce à l'hélice autour de la mèche de cheveux en faisant des spires régulières et serrées grâce à l'hélice dentée (3). Le déplacement des deux bagues (10) disposées face à face formant le bicycle est assuré par deux pignons inverseurs (28) et 6 poulies (29) et (30) entraînés par une roue motrice.

(11) 15982

(51) B21D 39/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200313

(22) 12.07.2012

(30) US n° 61/507,726 du 14/07/2011

US n° 61/576,929 du 16/12/2011

(54) Wear assembly.

(72) CHEYNE, Mark Andrew (US); COWGILL, Noah (US); ROSKA, Michael B. (US); CONKLIN, Donald M. (US); ZENIER, Scott H. (US); HAINLAY, Chris J. (US)

(73) ESCO Corporation, 2141 NW 25th Avenue, PORTLAND, Oregon 97210-2578 (US)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A wear assembly for use on various kinds of earth working equipment that includes a base with a supporting portion, a wear member with a cavity into which the supporting portion is received, and a lock to releasably secure the wear member to the base. The supporting portion is formed with top and bottom recesses that receive complementary projections of the wear member. The recesses and projections include aligned holes so as to receive and position the lock centrally within the wear assembly and remote from the wear surface. The hole in the wear member is defined by a wall that includes a retaining structure provided with an upper bearing surface and a lower bearing surface for contacting and retaining the lock against upward and downward movement in the hole. The lock includes a mounting component that defines a threaded opening for receiving a threaded pin that is used to releasably hold the wear member to the base. The separate mounting component can be easily manufactured and secured within the wear member for less and higher quality than forming the threads directly in the wear member.

(11) 15983

(51) G06Q 30/00 (2006.0)

(21) 1201200316 - PCT/IB11/050127

(22) 12.01.2011

(30) ZA n° 2009/06992 du 14/01/2010

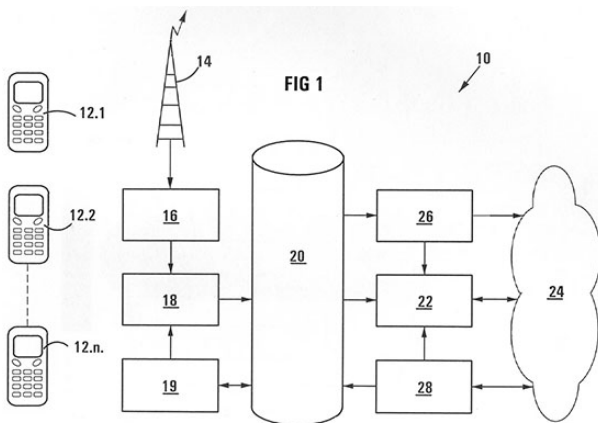
(54) Marketing of goods and services.

(72) LEVY, Roger, Henri (ZA)

(73) VEXISAT (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED, Suite 212, Office Towers, Killarney Mall, 60 Riviera Road, KILLARNEY 2193, Gauteng Province (ZA)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) An electronic marketing system for facilitating marketing of goods or services by a seller who has a mobile telephone device has an interface with a mobile telephone network for receiving an electronic digital advertisement in respect of the goods or services sent by the seller from his mobile telephone device and a storage device in which the advertisement of the goods or services is stored. A method of marketing goods or services by a seller who has a mobile telephone device entails receiving from the seller an electronic digital advertisement sent by the seller from his mobile telephone device and storing the advertisement in a storage device. The advertisement may be in the form of a "smalls" advert and it may comprise text and/or a picture. The system may include a sorting unit for sorting received advertisements into a plurality of predetermined categories, with the advertisements being stored in the storage device as a database in accordance with the various categories. The advertisements may be stored in the storage device for a predetermined time period and the system may thus include a timer for determining when each advertisement must be deleted from the storage device.



(11) **15984**

(51) G01C 19/16 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200317 - PCT/BR11/000008

(22) 07.01.2011

(30) US n° 12/688,565 du 15/01/2010

(54) Stabilization system for sensors on moving platforms.

(72) POLZER, Benjamim David (CA); WEST, Gordon Fox (CA); WALKER, Peter Whyte (CA); HURLEY, Peter Anthony (CA); HOGG, Robert Leslie Scott (CA)

(73) VALE S.A., Avenida Graça Aranha, n° 26, Edifício Barão de Mauá-Centro, 20030-001 RIO DE JANEIRO (BR)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A stabilized field sensor apparatus collects field data, in particular magnetic field data, with reduced motion noise. The apparatus includes: tear drop shaped housing, tow frame in the housing, a plurality of vibration isolating dampers spaced around the frame, a base assembly mounted to the dampers, a support pedestal having a bottom end fixed to the base assembly and an upper free end, a single spherical air bearing connected to the upper free end of the pedestal, an instrument platform with a lower hollow funnel having an upper inside apex supported on the air bearing for a one point support, principal and secondary gyro stabilizers for maintaining pivotal and rotational stability, and at least one field sensor mounted to the instrument platform for collecting the field data while being stabilized against motion noise including vibration, pivoting and rotation from the base assembly, from the tow frame and from the housing.

(11) **15985**

(51) F03G 7/04 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200319 - PCT/CN11/000198

(22) 09.02.2011

(30) CN n° 201010111209.7 du 09/02/2010

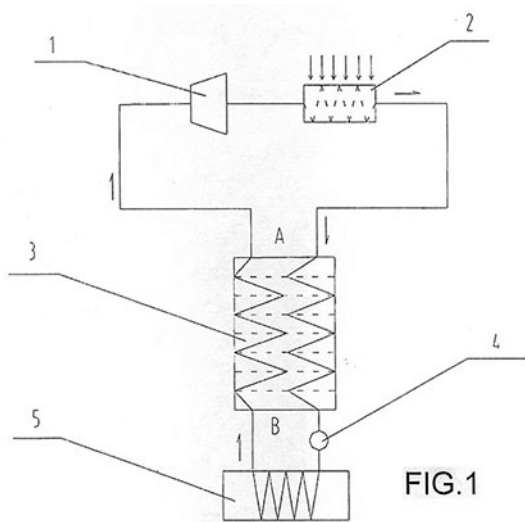
(54) Temperature differential engine device.

(72) LIU, Angfeng (CN)

(73) Zibo Natergy Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., No. 2 Mintai Road, Minying Park, Hi-New Technological Industrial Development Zone, ZIBO, 255088, Shandong (CN)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A temperature differential engine device includes a low-boiling-point medium steam turbine (1), a heat absorber (2), a thermal-insulating type low-temperature countercurrent heat exchanger (3), a circulating pump (4), and a refrigerating system (5) which are interconnected to constitute a closed circulating system filled with low-boiling-point medium fluid. The low-boiling-point medium steam turbine (1) and the heat absorber (2) constitute a low-density-medium heat-absorbing working system, and the circulating pump (4) and the refrigerating system (5) constitute a high-density-medium refrigerating-circulating system. The temperature differential engine device can transfer thermal energy into mechanical energy.



(11) **15986**

(51) F16L 11/115 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200320 - PCT/FR11/050185

(22) 31.01.2011

(30) FR n° 10 50665 du 01/02/2010

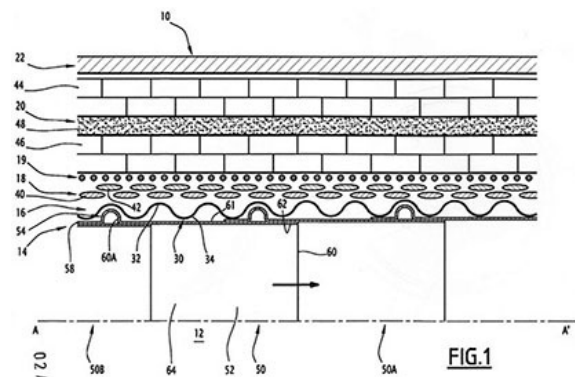
(54) Conduite flexible de transport d'un fluide cryogénique et procédé de fabrication associé.

(72) BIAGGI Jean-Pascal (FR); ESPINASSE Philippe (FR)

(73) TECHNIP FRANCE, 6-8 Allée de l'Arche, Faubourg de l'Arche, ZAC Danton, 92400 COURBEVOIE (FR)

(74) Cabinet CAZENAVE SARL, B.P. 500, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) Cette conduite (10) comprend un tube intérieur ondulé (16) d'axe A-A' définissant une pluralité d'ondulations (30) débouchant radialement vers l'axe (A-A') et au moins une couche (18) d'armures de traction, disposée autour du tube ondulé (16). Elle comprend au moins une couche (44, 46) d'isolation thermique disposée autour de la couche d'armures (18). La conduite (10) comprend une gaine interne (14) de guidage de l'écoulement du fluide cryogénique disposée dans le tube ondulé (16), la gaine interne (14) étant formée d'une pluralité de segments cylindriques (50). Chaque segment cylindrique (50) de la gaine interne (14) recouvre une pluralité d'ondulations (30) successives du tube ondulé (30) et comprend une butée extérieure (54) de calage axial reçue dans une ondulation (30) du tube ondulé.



(11) **15987**

(51) E04C 2/32 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200325 - PCT/US11/020563

(22) 07.01.2011

(30) US n° 61/296,616 du 20/01/2010

US n° 12/844,163 du 27/07/2010

(54) Composite building and panel systems.

(72) John Eugene PROPST (US)

(73) Propst Family Limited Partnership, 4848 N. 36th St., Unit 130, PHOENIX, Arizona, 85018, (US)

(74) FANDIO & PARTNERS CONSULTING (SCP), Mendong, Route du Palais de Justice,

Place du Marché, face Stade Wembley, B.P. 12246, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A building panel structure is disclosed, in which composite building panels are used to form a structure. A composite building panel is disclosed which includes a core and a coating applied over the core. In some embodiments the core consists of a frame and one or more than one insulating structural block. The insulating structural blocks can be encapsulated polystyrene (EPS) foam blocks. In some embodiments the coating includes an inner scratch layer and an outer main brown layer. The inner scratch layer can be formed of at least two layers. The outer main brown layer can include a fiberglass mesh embedded into the outer main brown layer. A method of forming a building panel structure is disclosed which includes forming a core using a frame and one or more than block, applying an inner scratch layer to the core, and applying an outer main brown layer over the inner scratch layer.

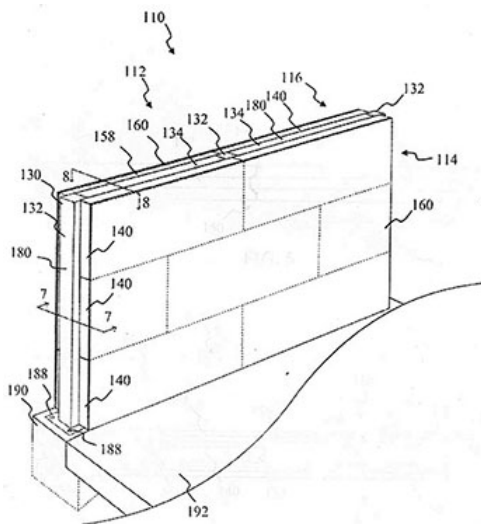


FIG. 6

(11) **15988**

(51) B04C 5/13 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200334 - PCT/EP11/000075

(22) 11.01.2011

(30) DE n° 10 2010 007 936.7 du 12/02/2010

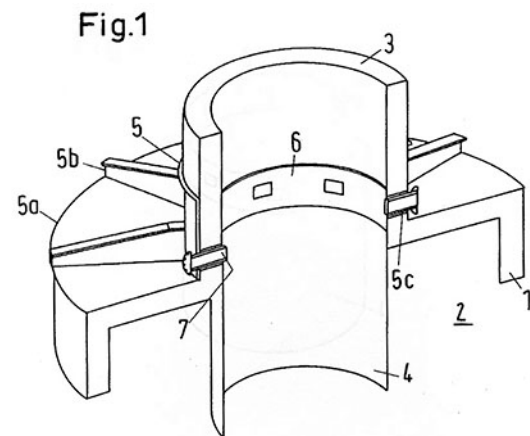
(54) Vortex finder support and cyclone herewith.

(72) WERCHOWSKI, Olena (DE); ROOS, Bernd (DE); JARABO, Jenny (DE)

(73) Outotec Oyj, Riihitontuntie 7, FI-02200 ESPOO (FI)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) This invention relates to a vortex finder support for fixing a vortex finder (4) in the inlet region (2) of a cyclone (1). For this purpose a ring (5) is provided, which surrounds a waste gas conduit (3) leading out of the inlet region (2) of the cyclone (1). Through openings (5c) in the ring (5) bolts (7) can be passed into the vortex finder (4) or into a support element (6) connectable with the same.



(11) **15989**

(51) E24J 2/07 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200344 - PCT/DE11/000123

(22) 10.02.2011

(30) DE n° DE 10 2010 007 422.5 du 10/02/2010

DE n° DE 10 2010 025 765.6 du 01/07/2010

DE n° DE 10 2010 027 034.2 du 14/07/2010

(54) Reflector, receiver arrangement, and sensor for thermal solar collectors.

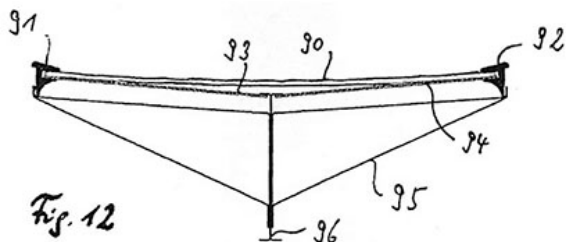
(72) Günther KUNZ (DE); Pierre LORENZ (DE)

(73) Günther KUNZ, Krugenofen 22, AACHEN, 52066 (DE); Pierre LORENZ, Bergstr. 64, BOTTROP, 46236 (DE)

(74) FANDIO & PARTNERS CONSULTING (SCP), Mendong, Route du Palais de Justice, Place du Marché, face Stade Wembley, B.P. 12246, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The invention relates to a reflector for uniaxially concentrating thermal solar collectors, comprising an elastic panel and a means that introduces the oppositely directed bending moments from two opposite sides into the panel. The invention further relates to a receiver for

highly concentrating thermal solar collectors, said receiver being arranged inside a protective casing, wherein the protective casing is radiopaque and has an opening that is sealed airtight, through which opening the radiation can penetrate into the interior of the protective casing. One aspect of the invention relates to a sensor for uniaxially and biaxially concentrating thermal solar collectors, said sensor having a hollow body, in which a photoelectric cell is arranged and which has an opening, in which a transparent scattering element is arranged, wherein the outside of the hollow body is reflective to radiation.



production tubular and a second position preventing fluid flow to the production tubular.

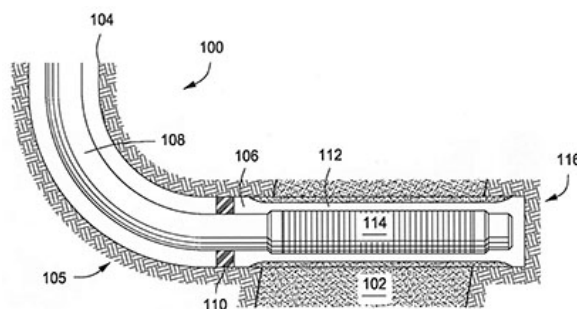


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

(11) **15990**

(51) E21B 34/06 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200346 - PCT/US11/023844

(22) 07.02.2011

(30) US n° 61/303,999 du 12/02/2010

US n° 61/304,116 du 12/02/2010

US n° 13/021,277 du 04/02/2011

(54) Autonomous inflow control device and methods for using same.

(72) MOEN, Terje (NO)

(73) Schlumberger Technology B.V., Parkstraat 83-89, NL-2514 JG THE HAGUE (NL)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A valve assembly for regulating fluid flow in a horizontal wellbore. A housing can be coupled to a production tubular. A chamber is defined within the housing and can be in fluid communication through a flow channel with an inner annulus formed adjacent the wellbore. A piston and a biasing member can be disposed within the chamber, where the biasing member biases the piston into a first position. A flowpath is defined within the housing and communicable with both the production tubular and the inner annulus. The flowpath can include one or more nozzles disposed therein, and the piston can be configured to move between the first position allowing fluid flow through the flowpath to the

(11) **15991**

(51) B41M 1/12 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200356 - PCT/EP11/053148

(22) 03.03.2011

(30) WO n° PCT/IB10/000435 du 03/03/2010

(54) Security thread or stripe comprising oriented magnetic particles in ink, and method and means for producing same.

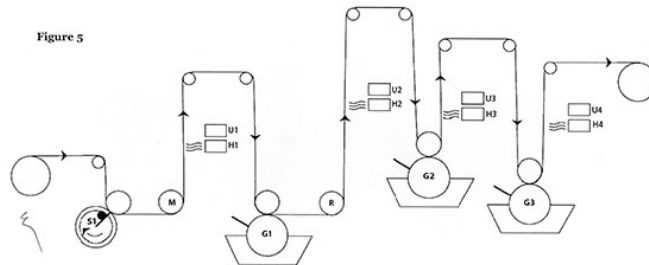
(72) DEGOTT, Pierre (CH); DESPLAND, Claude-Alain (CH); SCHMID, Mathieu (CH); RITTER, Gebhard (CH); MÜLLER, Edgar (CH)

(73) SICPA HOLDING SA, Avenue de Florissant 41, CH-1008 PRILLY (CH)

(74) Cabinet ÉKÉMÉ LYSAGHT SARL, B.P. 6370, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) The present invention concerns a security thread or stripe for the incorporation into or onto a value-document or currency substrate, as well as a method and means of making such thread or stripe. The thread or stripe comprises a plastic foil which carries a hardened coating comprising oriented magnetic or magnetizable pigment particles, the orientation of said pigment particles representing graphic information. Preferred are optically variable magnetic or magnetizable pigment particles. Said hardened coating may also be comprised between a first and a second plastic foil. Said graphic information is a repetitive seamless pattern of suitable repetition length, which is produced using a magnetic orienting cylinder having a corresponding repetitive seamless magnetic field pattern. A magnetic orienting cylinder and a process for producing such magnetic orienting cylinder are also disclosed. The process comprises the

coating of a cylindrical support body with a polymer material comprising a high-coercivity permanent-magnetic powder as a filler material, and magnetizing or engraving the seamless outer cylinder surface to form on the cylinder a repetitive seamless magnetic field pattern.



(11) **15992**

(51) E21C 41/22 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200357 - PCT/AU11/000187

(22) 22.02.2011

(30) AU n° 2010900726 du 22/02/2010

AU n° 2010902511 du 08/06/2010

(54) Underground mining.

(72) ODDIE Max Edward (GB); JONES Colin Ian (GB); LABRECQUE Pierre (CA); DELABBIO Fredric Christopher (AU)

(73) Technological Resources Pty. Limited, 120 Collins Street, MELBOURNE, Victoria 3000 (AU)

(74) Cabinet ÉKÉMÉ LYSAGHT SARL, B.P. 6370, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A method of block cave mining comprising excavating undercut tunnels (21) at an undercut level; drilling undercut blast holes (25) through the undercut tunnel roofs and setting and detonating explosive charges in those holes to blast rock above the undercut tunnels to initiate the formation of broken rock caverns (26) above the undercut tunnels (21); excavating extraction level tunnels (22) at an extraction level below the undercut level; drilling drawbell blast holes (33) upwardly from the extraction level tunnels at selected drawbell locations toward the broken rock caverns (26) and setting and detonating explosive charges in those holes to blast drawbells (32) through which broken rock falls down into the extraction level tunnels (22); and progressively removing such fallen rock from the drawbell locations through the extraction level tunnels (22); wherein some of the excavation is done mechanically by tunnel boring machinery.

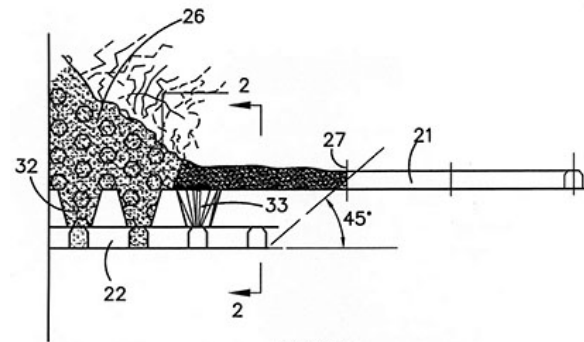


FIGURE 1

(11) **15993**

(51) E01B 9/34 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200365 - PCT/EP10/052683

(22) 03.03.2010

(54) Hook bolt for fastening rails to hollow sleepers.

(72) GART, Eugen (DE); SCHÄFER Sebastian (DE)

(73) VOSSLOH WERKE GMBH, Vosslohstraße 4, 58791 WERDOHL (DE)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A hook bolt (40) for fastening rails to hollow sleepers (12), in particular steel sleepers, comprises an engagement element (18) made of cast metal, which has a hook-shaped insertion section (20) and a contact section (21), which has a receiving space (22) for receiving a threaded element (24), wherein the threaded element (24) has a threaded bolt (30) and a receiving shoe (26) and the receiving shoe (26) is dimensioned in such a way that the receiving shoe can be inserted into the receiving space (22) of the contact section (21) in a form-fit manner.

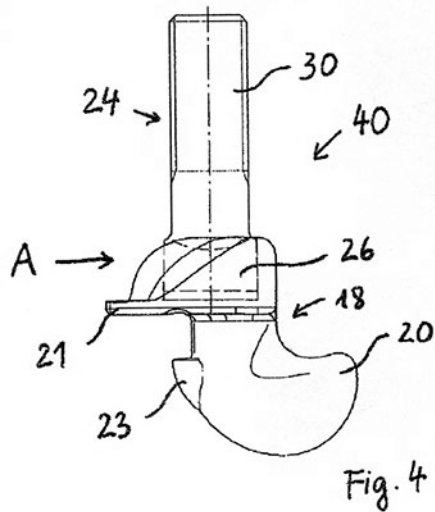


Fig. 4

(11) **15994**

(51) C02F 1/04; B01D 5/00; B01D 1/00;

C02F 1/68

(21) 1201200184 - PCT/JP10/006352

(22) 27.10.2010

(30) JP n° No. 2009-262318 du 28/10/2009

(54) Distilled water production system.

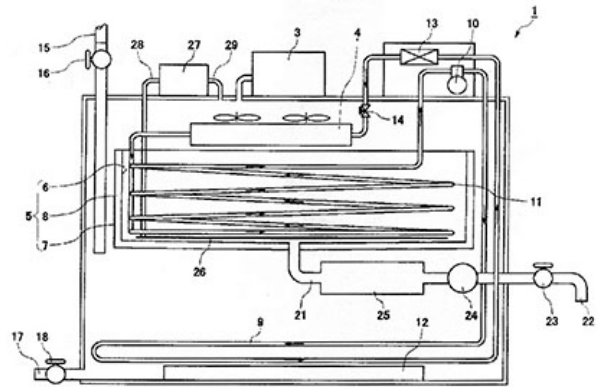
(72) MITSUFUJI, Takashi (JP)

(73) MITSUFUJI, Takashi, 23-22, Nakamuneoka 2-chome, Shiki-shi, SAITAMA 353-0002 (JP); NAKAYAMA, Yoshinaka, 3-4-906, Shichiken-cho, Aoi-ku, Shizuoka-shi, SHIZUOKA 420-0035 (JP)

(74) SCP AKKUM, AKKUM & Associates, Quartier Mballa II, Dragages, B.P. 4966, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A distilled water production system (1) includes a main tank (2), a pressure reducer (3), a cooler (4) and a pool (5). Sea water or dirty water is contained in the main tank (2) as raw water for producing distilled water. The pressure reducer (3) brings an inside of the main tank (2) into a reduced pressure state. The cooler (4) is disposed in an upper part within the main tank (2) and cools water vapor produced by evaporation of the raw water occurring in the reduced pressure state. The pool (5) is disposed at a position below the cooler (4) within the main tank (2) and contains the distilled water obtained by cooling and condensation of the water vapor by the cooler (4). According to the distilled water

production system (1), the running cost and construction and equipment costs can be suppressed to be low.

(11) **15995**

(51) B01D 61/00 (2006.01)

(21) 1201200372 - PCT/US11/027931

(22) 10.03.2011

(30) US n° 12/721,336 du 10/03/2010

US n° 61/312,586 du 10/03/2010

(54) System and method for separating solids from fluid.

(72) DIXIT, Rahul (US); KAPILA, Mukesh (US); WU, Yanling (US)

(73) M-I L.L.C., 5950 North Course Drive, HOUSTON, 77072, Texas (US)

(74) Cabinet Spoor & Fisher Inc. Ngwafor & Partners, Blvd. du 20 Mai, Immeuble Centre Commercial de l'Hôtel Hilton, 2è Etage, Porte 208A, B.P. 8211, YAOUNDE (CM).

(57) A system for separating solids from fluid including a solid-laden fluid including a base fluid, a first separator configured to receive the solid-laden fluid and separate the fluid into a solids portion and an effluent, and a membrane separator configured to receive the effluent and separate the effluent into a permeate and a concentrate is disclosed. A method for separating solids from fluid including obtaining a solid-laden fluid, wherein the solid-laden fluid comprises a base fluid, feeding the solid-laden fluid through a centrifuge, removing at least a portion of high gravity solids from the solid-laden fluids, flowing the solid-laden fluid through a membrane separator, removing at least a portion of low gravity solids from the solid-laden fluid, and

collecting a permeate from the membrane separator is also disclosed.

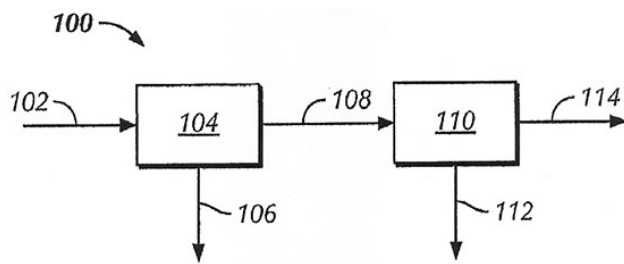


FIG. 1A

B

REPERTOIRE SUIVANT LA C.I.B.

A01N 43/78	15974
A47J 43/00 (2006.01)	15969
B01D 53/02 (2006.01)	15966
B01D 61/00 (2006.01)	15995
B04C 5/13 (2006.01)	15988
B21D 39/00 (2006.01)	15982
B27J 1/00 (2006.01)	15981
B27M 43/00 (2006.01)	15970
B32B 1/00 (2006.01)	15968
B41M 1/12 (2006.01)	15991
C01B 25/231	15961
C02F 1/04	15994
C02F 1/30 (2006.01)	15962
C12N 15/40	15980
C23C 3/06 (2006.01)	15963
E01B 9/34 (2006.01)	15993
E04B 1/18 (2006.01)	15975
E04C 2/32 (2006.01)	15987
E21B 23/00 (2006.01)	15977
E21B 34/06 (2006.01)	15990
E21C 41/22 (2006.01)	15992
E24J 2/07 (2006.01)	15989
F03G 7/04 (2006.01)	15985
F16D 49/00 (2006.01)	15965
F16L 1/20 (2006.01)	15978

(51)	(11)
F16L 11/115 (2006.01)	15986
G01C 19/16 (2006.01)	15984
G01N 29/04 (2006.01)	15973
G02B 27/06 (2006.01)	15972
G06F 1/16 (2006.01)	15971
G06G 7/00 (2006.01)	15979
G06Q 30/00 (2006.0)	15983
H02J 3/46 (2006.01)	15976
H04L 1/72 (2006.01)	15967
H04L 12/56 (2006.01)	15964

C

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J Ray McDermott, S.A. (11) 15979 (51) G06G 7/00 (2006.01)
KOUADIO Kouakou Yves (11) 15970 (51) B27M 43/00 (2006.01)
KRA Kouassi Brice (11) 15981 (51) B27J 1/00 (2006.01)
KUNZ Günther & Pierre LORENZ (11) 15989 (51) E24J 2/07 (2006.01)
LATT Gnagne Jérôme (11) 15968 (51) B32B 1/00 (2006.01)
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Schlumberger Technology B.V. (11) 15990 (51) E21B 34/06 (2006.01)
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VALE S.A. (11) 15984 (51) G01C 19/16 (2006.01)

VEXISAT (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED

(11) 15983 (51) G06Q 30/00 (2006.0)

VOSSLOH WERKE GMBH

(11) 15993 (51) E01B 9/34 (2006.01)

Zibo Natergy Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

(11) 15985 (51) F03G 7/04 (2006.01)