



# **Electronic Publication of Patents Journal under The Patents (Amendments) Act, 2016**

Weekending:- 22-09-2017

Legal Publication Date:- 10-10-2017

Journal Code (171010)

**NEW APPLICATIONS FOR THE PATENTS**

The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates claimed under section 86 of the Patents Ordinance 2000.

<b>18-09-2017</b>		
481/2017	Voestalpine Tubulars GmbH & Co KG Austria (Priority 20-11-2008 AT) <b>Divisional</b>	“DEVICE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL PIPES WITH PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS”
482/2017	GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property (No.2) Limited United Kingdom (Priority 20-09-2016 US)	“TRPV4 ANTAGONISTS”
483/2017	Shaheer Ahmed Piracha Muhammad Mujeeb-U-Rahman Saad Pasha Lahore – Pakistan	“AMBULATOR (AN INDIGENOULSY DEVELOPED LOW-COST HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SOLUTION FOR A PARTABLE VENTILATOR SYSTEM).
<b>19-09-2017</b>		
484/2017	Muhammad Mujeeb-U-Rahman Saad Pasha Lahore – Pakistan	“A SMART, LOW-COST HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SOLUTION FOR A PARTABLE VENTILATOR SYSTEM”
<b>20-09-2017</b>		
485/2017	Erber Aktiengesellschaft Austria (Priority 30-09-2016 EP)	“PARTICLE CONTAINING AT LEAST A VOLATILE SUBSTANCE AND PROCESS FOR ITS PREPARATION”
486/2017	BAYER PHARMA AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT Germany	“METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE CRYSTALLINE FORM OF MODIFICATION A OF

	(Priority 27-09-2016 EP)	CALCOBUTROL™
<b>21-09-2017</b>		
487/2017	Gilead Science, Inc. USA (Priority 23-09-2016 US)	“PHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL 3-KINASE INHIBITORS”
488/2017	Novartis AG Switzerland (Priority 23-09-2016 US)	“INDAZOLE COMPOUNDS FOR USE IN TENDON AND/OR LIGAMENT INJURIES”
489/2017	AstraZeneca AB Sweden (Priority 22-09-2016 US)	“Novel dual inhibitors of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase delta/gamma”
<b>22-09-2017</b>		
490/2017	LAKSHMI MACHINE WORKS LTD., India (Priority 04-10-2016 IN)	“DRIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR COMBING MACHINE”
491/2017	Muhammad Faisal Khan Muhammad Usman Abbasi Karachi – Pakistan	“Real time water flow detection device along with part separation facility for clean and dirty water”
492/2017	ARMWEST, LLC, USA (Priority 23-09-2016 US)	“SELECTIVE FIRE FIREARM SYSTEMS AND METHODS”

**APPLICATION ACCEPTED**

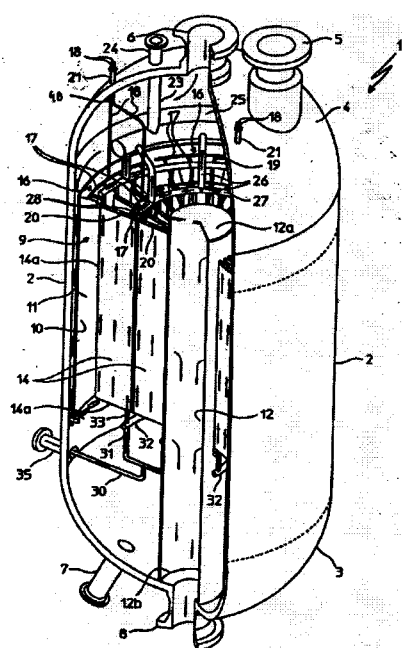
Notice is hereby given that the person interested in opposing the grant of Patents to any of the applications referred to below at any time within four months from the date of this Patents' journal may give notice at the Patent Office on the prescribed Form P-7 of the Patents Rules 18(1) of 2003.

The six figures number shown in the right hand side are those given to applications on acceptance of the complete specification under which the specification will be printed and subsequent proceeding taken.

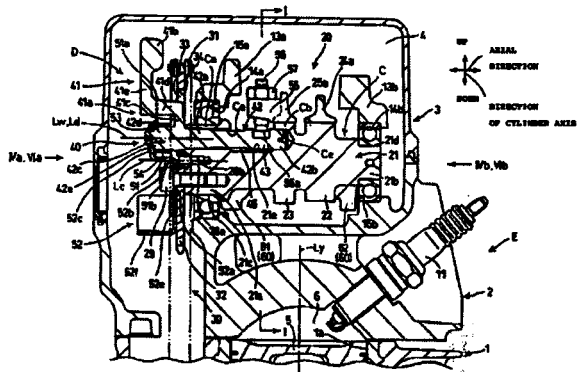
The figures shown within square brackets after the title of inventions indicate their classification index at acceptance.

Typed copies of the specification which are to open to public inspection can be supplied by the Patent Office on payment of the prescribed charges which may be ascertained on application to the office.

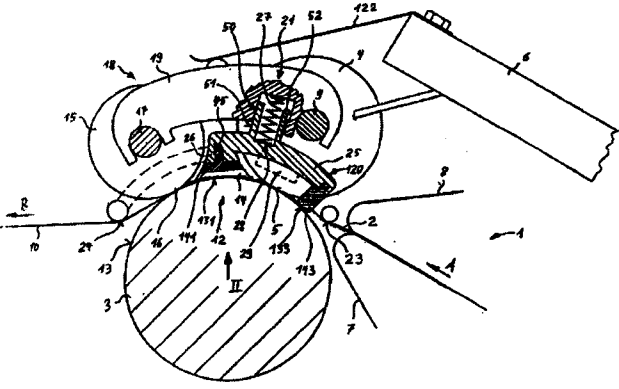
<p>531/2007</p>	<p>METHANOL CASALE S.A., Switzerland.</p>	<p>"ISOTHERMAL REACTOR"  B01J8/02 &amp; F28D21/00.  <b>142553</b>  The present invention concerns an isothermal reactor (1) comprising a pressure vessel closed at the opposite ends by respective bottoms (3, 4), a reaction zone (9) in said pressure vessel (2) in which at least one catalytic basket ( ) is positioned, and at least one heat exchange unit (13) embedded in said at least one catalytic basket (10), each heat exchange unit (13) comprising a plurality of heat exchangers ( ) each having an inner chamber intended to be crossed by an operating heat exchange fluid, the reactor being characterised in that it comprises means (17, 18) for picking up samples of operating heat exchange fluid from groups ( ) of pre-established exchangers in each heat exchange unit (13), so as to ascertain the possible existence of damaged exchangers (14) in said groups ( ) of exchangers through analysis of respective samples of operating heat exchange fluid. The invention also concerns a method for detecting the existence of damaged heat exchangers in an isothermal reactor of the aforementioned type.</p>
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<p>1120/2007</p>	<p>HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD. JAPAN.</p>	<p>"INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE INCLUDING DECOMPRESSION SYSTEM"</p> <p>F01L13/18 &amp; F01L1/04.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142554</b></p> <p>[Object] To reduce a rotational unbalance of a camshaft, which is caused by a decompression system, and also to improve the accuracy in the opening and closing of an engine valve performed by a valve cam.</p> <p>[Solving Means] An internal combustion engine includes a decompression system which includes a centrifugal weight and a decompression cam. The centrifugal weight is swingably supported on a camshaft of a valve system. The decompression cam is driven by the swinging centrifugal weight. The decompression cam occupies a decompression position, where the decompression cam opens the engine valve, during a compression stroke, so that a compression pressure in a combustion space is reduced at the time of the starting of the engine when the centrifugal weight is at a low-speed-side position. The decompression cam occupies a</p>

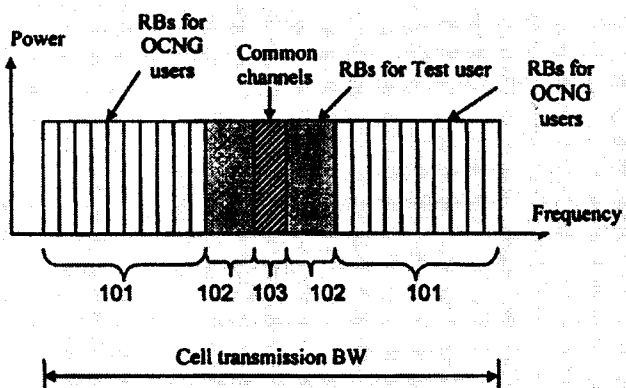
decompression release position, where the decompression cam does not open the engine valve, after the starting of the engine when the centrifugal weight is at a high-speed-side position. A balance weight is provided on the camshaft. The balance weight reduces a rotational unbalance of the camshaft, which is caused by the centrifugal weight at the high-speed-side position. The balance weight includes a plurality of weight portions, which are spaced apart from one another in the axial direction of the camshaft.

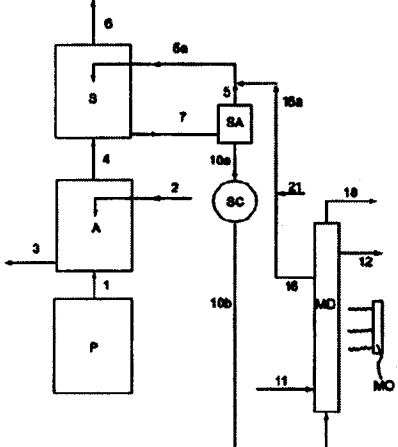


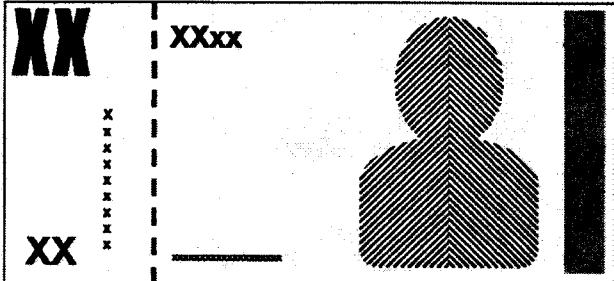
<p>128/2009</p>	<p>METHANOL S.A., Switzerland.</p> <p>CASALE</p>	<p>"IMPROVED ISOTHERMAL CHEMICAL REACTOR WITH PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER"</p> <p>B01J8/02 &amp; F28D9/00.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142555</b></p> <p>A chemical isothermal reactor (1) comprising at least one plate heat exchanger (10) with annular structure and comprising a plurality of radially-arranged heat-exchange plates (11), one set of radial ducts (14) for feeding a heat exchange fluid to internal passage(s) (34) of said plates (11) and one set of radial ducts (15) for collecting said heat exchange fluid from internal passage(s) (34) of said plates (11), wherein said radial ducts (14, 15) are aligned with radial sides (13i, 13s) of the plates (11), have diverging ends (14d, 15d) and have opposite converging ends (14c, 15c) due to their radial arrangement, wherein both feeding and collecting ducts (14, 15) have a reduced cross section at their converging ends (14c, 15c), or wherein the feeding ducts (14) have constant cross section while the collecting ducts (15) have a reduced cross section at their converging ends (15c).</p>
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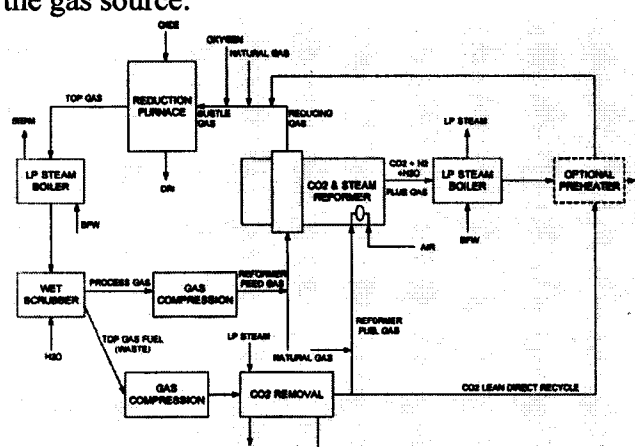
<p>341/2009</p>	<p>Spindelfabrik Suessen GmbH. Germany.</p>	<p>"A CONDENSING UNIT FOR A DRAFTING UNIT OF A TEXTILE MACHINE"</p> <p>D01H5/72.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142556</b></p> <p>A condensing unit for a drafting unit of a textile machine is provided, which comprises at least one condensing channel for a ready drafted fibre strand. The condensing unit comprises a supporting surface for positioning the condensing unit on a drafting unit roller. The supporting surface is arranged in the area of the condensing channel. The condensing channel is open to the supporting surface. The condensing unit comprises at least one further supporting surface for the drafting unit roller, which is, at a distance to the supporting surface in the area of the condensing channel in circumferential direction of the drafting unit roller.</p> 
<p>517/2009</p>	<p>TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (publ). Sweden.</p>	<p>"Method and Arrangement for performing UE (User Equipment) Performance Test in OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) System"</p> <p>H04W24/06 &amp; H04L5/00.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142557</b></p> <p>The present invention relates to a method for performing UE (User Equipment) performance test to verify that one or more UE under test fulfils certain performance requirements in an</p>

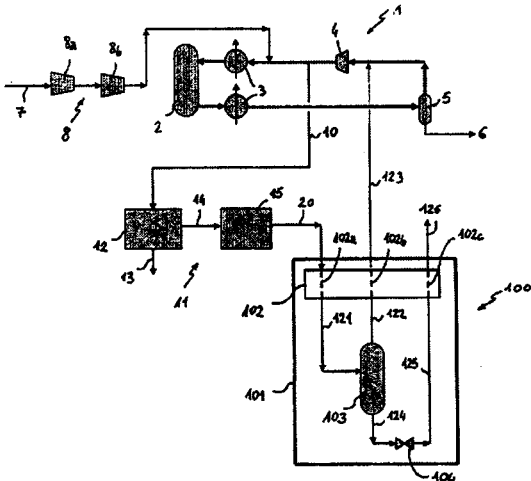
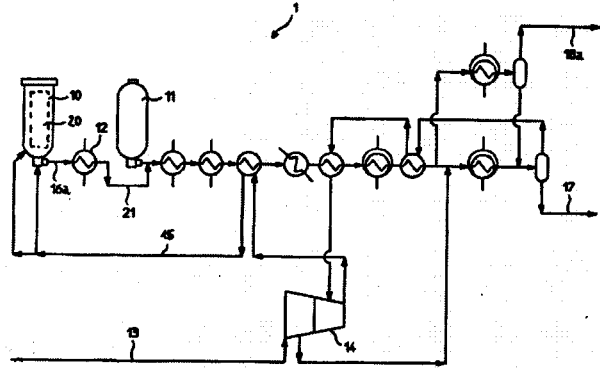


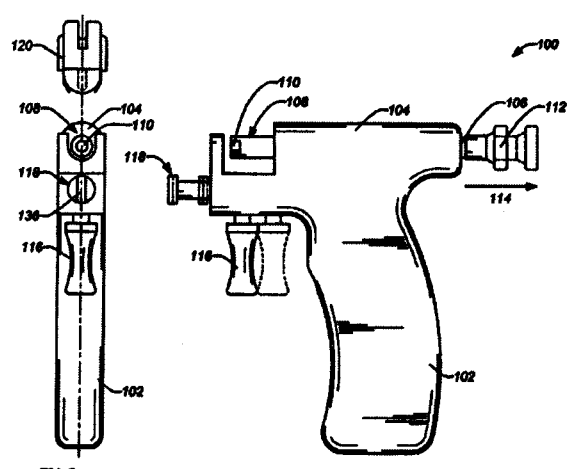
		<p>OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) system, in which test all or part of available downlink radio resources in a cell are used for transmission, comprising the step of generating cell load by allocating downlink resources not allocated to the one or more UE under test to non existing, virtual, UEs to emulate cell load characterized in the step of splitting (302, 402, 502) said resources used for transmission into contiguous unities (101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203) in the frequency domain such that one or more of said unities consists of resources allocated to one or more UE under test (603) ; and at least one of said unities consists of resources allocated to said virtual UEs (604) . The invention also relates to an arrangement in a network node capable of performing said method.</p> 
<p>06/2010</p>	<p>SAIPEM S.p.A., Italy.</p>	<p>"PROCESS FOR THE RECOVERY OF AMMONIA FROM A GASEOUS STREAM"</p> <p>B01D53/14,B01D53/58,B01D61/36,C01C1/10 &amp; C01C1/12.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142558</b></p> <p>The present invention relates to a process for the recovery of ammonia contained in a gaseous stream, said process comprising the following phases: (a) subjecting the gaseous stream containing ammonia to a washing with an aqueous washing solution having a pH lower than 7.0, with the formation of a purified gaseous stream and an aqueous solution containing an ammonium salt; (b) subjecting the aqueous</p>

		<p>solution containing the ammonium salt coming from phase (a) to a distillation process with a hydrophobic microporous membrane at a temperature ranging from 50 to 250°C and a pressure ranging from 50 KPa to 4 MPa absolute with the formation of a regenerated washing solution and a gaseous stream comprising NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O; (c) recycling said regenerated washing solution to phase (a). The present invention also relates to</p> <p>the</p>  <p>equipment for carrying out the above process.</p>
<p>304/2010</p>	<p>1) SICPA HOLDING SA, Switzerland. 2) BANK OF CANADA, Canada.</p>	<p>"An ink for the engraved steel die printing process comprising an organic binder and magnetic pigment particle"</p> <p>C09D11/02.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142559</b></p> <p>The invention discloses an ink for the engraved steel die printing process, having a viscosity at 40°C between 3 Pa.s to 15 Pa.s, preferably 5 to 10 Pa.s, and comprising a polymeric organic binder and magnetic pigment particle, characterized in that said magnetic pigment particles comprises a magnetic core material which is surrounded by at least one layer of another material. The surrounding layers, single or in combination, confer the pigment particle particular optical properties in the visible and/or in the near IR,</p>

		<p>chosen from high specular or diffuse reflectance, spectrally selective absorption or reflection, and angle-dependent absorption or reflection, and allow for the formulation of inks having a large gamut of color and other optical functionalities.</p> <p>Example of an application on a banknote</p> 
<p>319/2010</p>	<p>MIDREX TECHNOLOGIES, INC. USA.</p>	<p>"METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SEQUESTERING CARBON DIOXIDE FROM A SPENT GAS"</p> <p>C01L3/00.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142560</b></p> <p>A method and apparatus for sequestering carbon dioxide from a waste gas and reusing it as a recycled gas without emissions concerns, including given a gas source divided into a process gas and a waste gas: mixing the process gas with a hydrocarbon and feeding a resulting feed gas into a reformer for reforming the feed gas and forming a reducing gas; and feeding at least a portion of the waste gas into a carbon dioxide scrubber for removing at least some carbon dioxide from the waste gas and forming a carbon dioxide lean gas that is mixed with the reducing gas. Optionally, the method also includes feeding at least a portion of the waste gas into the carbon dioxide scrubber for removing at least some carbon dioxide from the waste gas and forming a fuel gas after the addition of a hydrocarbon that is fed into the reformer. Optionally, the gas source and the reducing gas are associated with a direct reduction process for converting iron oxide to metallic iron in a reduction furnace that utilizes the reducing gas,</p>

		<p>optionally after some modification, and produces the gas source.</p> 
<p>425/2010</p>	<p>AMMONIA CASALE SA, Switzerland.</p>	<p>"PLANT AND PROCESS FOR THE RECOVERY OF HYDROGEN AND NITROGEN FROM AMMONIA PURGE GAS"</p> <p>C01C1/04, C01B3/50, C01B3/56, C01B3/02 &amp; C01B3/52.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142561</b></p> <p>An ammonia plant is disclosed, where ammonia purge gas (20), is sent to a cryogenic recovery unit, said recovery unit comprising means of cooling (102, 202, 302, 402, 502) and a high-pressure phase separator (103, 203, 303, 403, 503) operating at loop pressure; inside said unit the purge gas (20) is cooled to a cryogenic temperature, and a partial liquefaction of methane and argon is achieved; the high-pressure phase separator separates the cooled stream into a gaseous stream and a bottom liquid; the gaseous stream is reheated in a passage of a heat exchanger; the unit is then capable to export a gaseous stream (123, 223, 323, 423, 523) containing nitrogen and hydrogen at loop pressure, that can be reintroduced at the suction side of the circulator (4) of the loop.</p>

		
<p>44/2011</p>	<p>AMMONIA CASALE SA, Switzerland.</p>	<p>"A method for modernizing the synthesis loop of an ammonia plant"</p> <p>C01C1/04.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142562</b></p> <p>A method for modernizing an ammonia synthesis loop (1) with a first converter (10) and a second converter (11) in series, the first converter (10) comprises a cartridge with one or more catalyst beds, the second converter (11) comprises a catalyst bed in direct contact with said vessel, the method comprising the steps of removing the second converter, and boosting the first converter by replacing the cartridge with a high-efficiency cartridge comprising a plurality of adiabatic catalyst beds and inter-bed heat exchangers, or an isothermal catalyst bed, and by reducing the concentration of inerts in said first converter.</p> 

<p>154/2011</p>	<p>Vladimir REIL, USA.</p>	<p>"NUT CARRIER FOR BODY PIERCING INSTRUMENT"</p> <p>A44C7/00.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142563</b></p> <p>Various embodiments of the invention employ a nut carrier which includes a vertical engagement feature and molded spring fingers to couple to a body piercing instrument. The vertical engagement feature prevents rotation of the nut carrier relative to the body piercing instrument and the molded spring fingers provide a secure engagement over a rounded flange of the body piercing instrument. The nut carrier is implemented as a component in a body piercing system that employs separate carriers for the nut and the post. The novel nut carrier simplifies manufacturing eliminating a welded two part flange previously employed in the body piercing instrument.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <span data-bbox="800 1556 893 1590">FIG. 1A</span> <span data-bbox="1093 1556 1185 1590">FIG. 1B</span> </p>
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245/2011

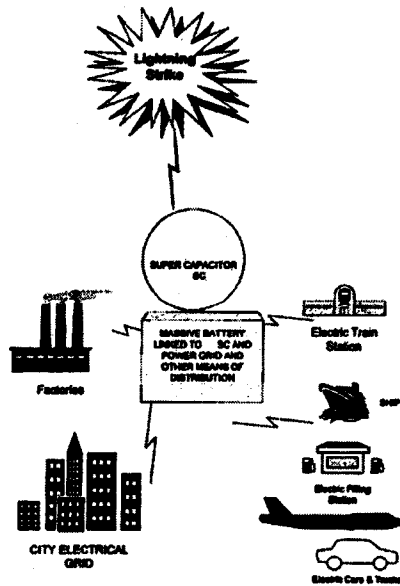
MELITO INC  
USA.

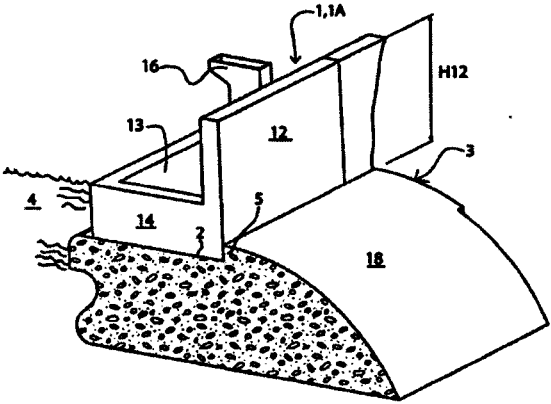
"SUPER CAPACITOR"

H01G2/10 & H01G9/038.

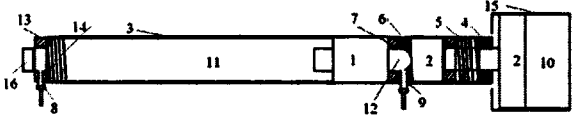
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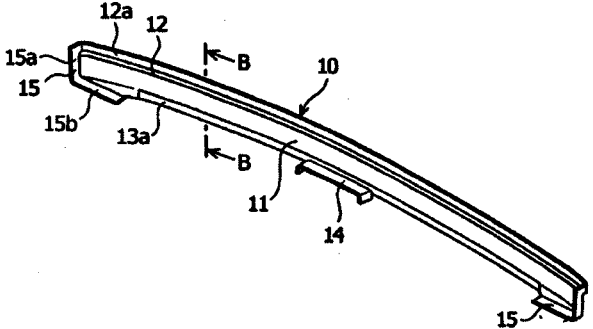
A super capacitor and method forming massive embedded capacitors connected in parallel over a very wide radius that can vary from a few square feet to hundreds or thousands of square miles, and more, is disclosed. The super conducting super capacitor is formed within a water proof vacuum housing to keep out water and humidity by depositing a plurality of alternating layers of dielectric material between each layer of conducting material, whereby one or more electrodes are situated on each dielectric layer, thus forming a super conducting super capacitor having at least one probe electrode exuding from said housing, and connected to the one or more electrodes, for receiving electric charge from a lightning source for example. One can contemplate many dielectric layers separating many conductor layers from a few layers to thousands, and possibly even millions or more layers delineated, for example, to define a multilayer capacitive structure capable of providing electric power to supplement or replace other sources of electric power that harm the environment.



<p>286/2011</p>	<p>HYDROPLUS. France.</p>	<p>"Fusible Shutter for hydraulic construction, in particular a dam"</p> <p>E02B3/10, E02B8/06 &amp; E02B7/16.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142565</b></p> <p>A fusible shutter (1, 1A-1E) for a hydraulic construction, characterized in that it comprises a transverse wall (12) made substantially sealably with a base (11), and means for limiting an impact of said shutter on the structure (3, 18) of said construction when said shutter moves aside.</p> 
<p>844/2011</p>	<p>ENI S.p.A. Italy.</p>	<p>"APPARATUS FOR THE GENERATION OF WAVES IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT BY MEANS OF IMPACTING PISTONS AND GAS, HYDRAULIC, VAPOUR AND ELECTROMAGNETIC LAUNCHING SYSTEM FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SEISMIC DATA"</p> <p>G01V1/135 &amp; G01V1/145.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142566</b></p> <p>Apparatus for the generation of pressure waves for seismic surveys in marine environment comprising a cylinder (3), defining an axis, in which a striker piston (1) and a pump piston (2) are situated, each having two respective opposite sides with respect to said axis, of which a side of</p>

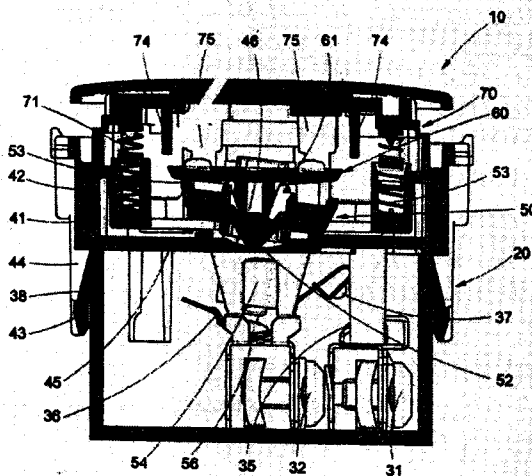


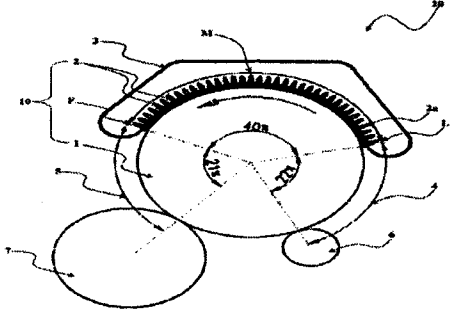
		<p>the striker piston (1) situated in front of the pump piston (2) is defined first impact side, and a side of the pump piston (2) in front of the striker piston (1) is defined second impact side, the pump piston (2) and the striker piston (1) sliding in the cylinder (3) in a direction parallel to the axis, and the pump piston (2) and striker piston (1) being such as to strike against each other, by means of the first and the second impact sides, the striker piston (1) being driven by activation means pressing on the side opposite to its own impact side, wherein the cylinder (3) comprises, at one of its ends, a chamber (15) having a diameter larger, smaller or equal to that of the portion of cylinder (3) in which the striker piston (1) is housed, wherein in said chamber (15) a part of the pump piston (2) can slide, communication passages which connect the chamber (15) with the water of the marine environment (10), so as to transmit an impulse generated by said impact to the marine environment.</p> 
<p>482/2012</p>	<p>SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION, JAPAN.</p>	<p>"FLOOR STRUCTURE IN VEHICLE BODY REAR PART"</p> <p>B62D25/20.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142567</b></p> <p>A floor structure in vehicle body rear part characterized as follows is provided. Specifically, a front end part of a rear floor panel in a vehicle longitudinal direction includes a front wall part extending between a pair of side sills. The front wall part is formed into an arc shape whose central part in a vehicle width direction projects upward in a vehicle front view. A lower end part of the front wall part is joined to a rear end part of a main floor panel. A cross member is formed into an arc shape whose central part in the vehicle width direction projects upward in the vehicle front view, and is arranged to extend along the front wall part with the central part of the cross</p>

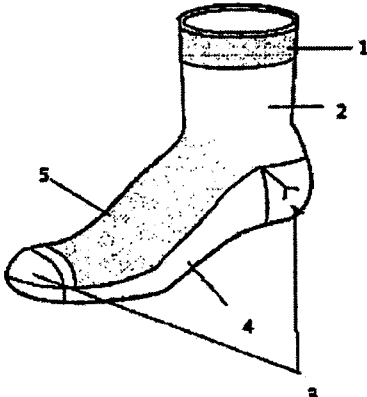
		<p>member in the vehicle width direction placed on a floor tunnel. End parts of the cross member in the vehicle width direction are joined to the pair of side sills and the main floor panel. The central part of the cross member in the vehicle width direction is joined to the floor tunnel.</p> 
<p>642/2012</p>	<p>1) DOLBY LABORATORIES LICENSING CORPORATION U.S.A. 2) DOLBY INTERNATIONAL AB, Netherlands.</p>	<p>"AN AUDIO ENCODING METHOD FOR ENCODING AUDIODATA"</p> <p>G10L19/032 &amp; G10L19/02.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142568</b></p> <p>The invention relates to audio signal processing to encoding audiodata with adaptive low frequency compensation and provides an audio encoding method, including the steps of:</p> <p>(a) performing tonality detection on frequency domain audio data to generate compensation control data indicative of whether each low frequency band of a set of at least some low frequency bands of the audio data has prominent tonal content;</p> <p>(b) for said each low frequency band, generating a preliminary masking value for the audio data in the band; and</p> <p>(c) for said each low frequency band, determining a masking value for the audio data in the band, wherein the masking value for the audio data in each said low frequency band having prominent tonal content as indicated by the compensation control data is obtained by performing low frequency compensation to correct the preliminary masking value for the audio data in the band, and the masking value for the audio data in each other low frequency band</p>

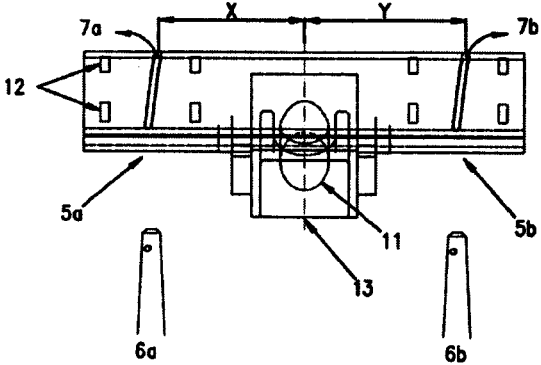


make it oscillate between two predetermined stable positions, wherein on said first oscillating support (50) acts a second oscillating support (60) which is made to oscillate in one direction or in the other at each actuation of said axial actuation member (70).



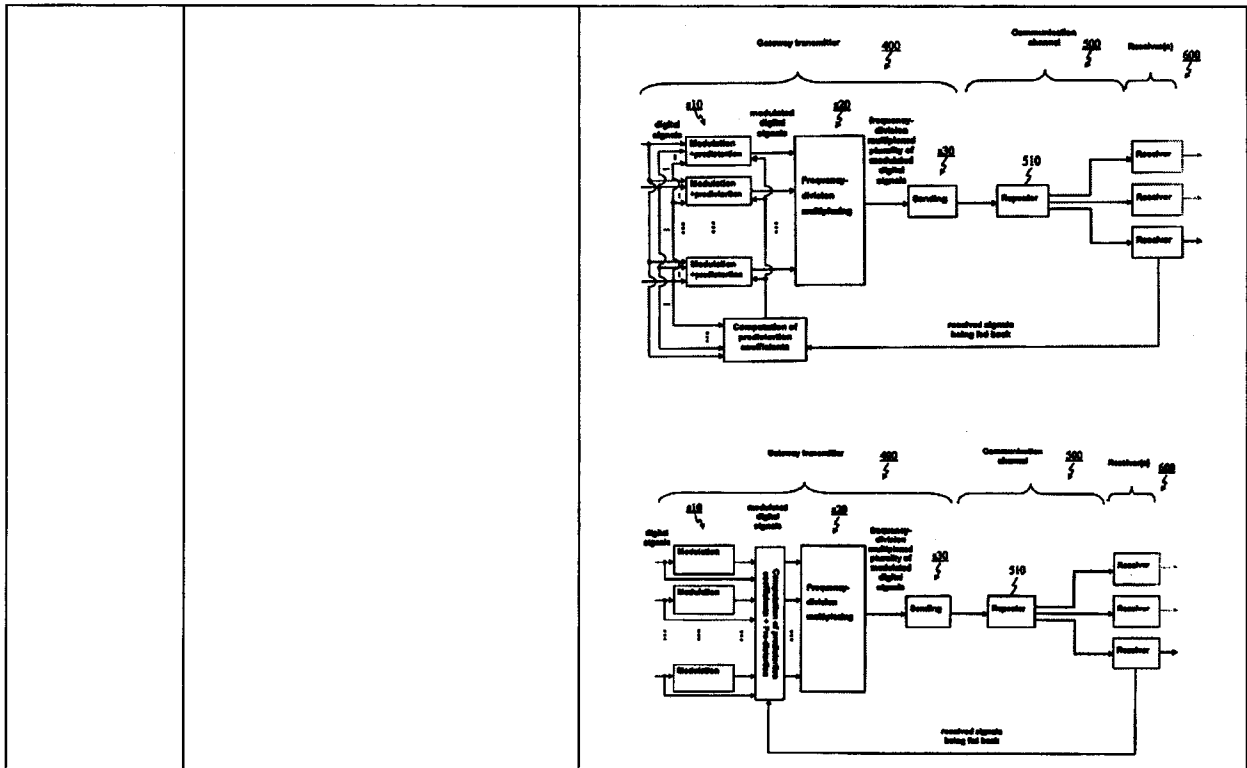
<p>436/2013</p>	<p>LAKSHMI MACHINE WORKS LTD., India.</p>	<p>"AN APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING FIBRES AND A CARDING MACHINE"</p> <p>D01G15/04 &amp; D01G15/26.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142570</b></p> <p>In an embodiment, the present disclosure relates an apparatus for processing fibres. The apparatus comprising at least one carding drum having a substantially cylindrical surface with clothing provided thereon defining a working width of the carding drum which is greater than 1000 mm. The carding drum has diameter ranging between 700 mm to 1100 mm. The apparatus also comprises a revolving flat arrangement comprising a plurality of flats connected thereto forming a closed loop structure, and disposed adjacent to the at least one carding drum forming a carding area, wherein, at any point of time, at least 36 flats of plurality of flats forming working flats makes contact to the carding area.</p> 
<p>519/2013</p>	<p>INTERLOOP LIMITED, FAISALABAD PAKISTAN.</p>	<p>"A sock made by two thread terry construction"</p> <p>A43B17/10, D04B1/26 &amp; A41B11/02.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142571</b></p> <p>A sock can have multiple fabrications at the same time, addressing different requirement of different zones of feet. The invented sock has a specialized construction, strategically placed to transport moisture away from high sweat areas and dry the sweating skin as quickly as possible.</p>

		<p>This specialized construction essentially comprises of low absorbency fibers on inner side and high absorbency fiber on the outer side. This high and low absorbency differential creates a natural stimulus for Sweat to move away from skin and spread on outer layers where it is evaporated.</p> 
<p>667/2013</p>	<p>Dr. Zia-ul-Qamar, Mr. Akbar Ali Cheema, Dr. M. Rashid, and Dr. M. Ashraf. Faisalabad - Pakistan.</p>	<p>"Novel Development of Low Phytate Mutants"</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142572</b></p> <p>Phosphorus in the seed is present in three forms-phytic acid, inorganic phosphorus and cellular component. The phytic acid, being negatively charged molecule, binds positively charged minerals such as Ca, Mg, P, Mn and Zn by a process known as chelation. Bio-fortification (Novel Development of Low phytate crops) is essential to control physiological disorders. The amount of phytic acid has inverse correlation with the amount of phosphorus. Low phytate mutants have enhanced level of inorganic phosphorus as compared to parents. The novel development of mutants Lpa-5, Lpa-9 and Lpa-59 by induced mutation (using 150,200 and 250 Gy of gamma rays) which have reduced level of phytic acid up to 58%. The grain quality of these mutants is at par with the parent Super basmati rice.</p>
<p>45/2014</p>	<p>LAKSHMI MACHINE WORKS LIMITED, India.</p>	<p>"AN IMPROVED SUCTION NOZZLE IN A TEXTILE MACHINE"</p>

		<p>D01H5/72.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142573</b></p> <p>The present invention relates to an improved suction nozzle arrangement for use in compact spinning machine. The improved suction nozzle arrangement (5) comprising condensing zones (5a, 5b) provided with suction slots (7a, 7b). The position of suction slots (7a, 7b) is asymmetry from the center (13) of the nozzle (5).</p> 
<p>474/2014</p>	<p>LIM, Yunsik. Korea.</p>	<p>"FUEL COMBUSTION ENHANCEMENT APPARATUS OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE"</p> <p>F02M27/00, F02M27/04 &amp; F02B51/04.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142574</b></p> <p>Disclosed herein is the fuel combustion enhancement apparatus of an internal combustion engine capable of greatly reducing fuel by improving combustion efficiency and torque and reducing exhaust gas in various kinds of internal combustion engines. The fuel combustion enhancement apparatus includes a power source terminal, a conductor plate 10 for gas activation, and an amplifier 30. A gas activation enhancement device 20 includes a frequency resonance coil power source 22, a local oscillation power source, a detection circuit 23, a power amplification circuit 24, a power amplification IC 27, and an amplifier power source 28 is connected between the power source terminal and the conductor plate. The conductor plate 10 includes a coil unit 12, copper plates 14</p>

		<p>are electrically connected between both ends of the coil unit 12, and auxiliary plates 16 made of materials having a different standard electrode potential value from materials of the copper plates are disposed at bottoms of the copper plates 14.</p>
<p>656/2014</p>	<p>SES S.A., Luxembourg.</p>	<p>"A method and device for compensating nonlinearities of a communication channel by computing pre-distortion coefficients"</p> <p>H04L27/36 &amp; H04L5/06.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142575</b></p> <p>A method, carried out by a gateway transmitter (400), aims at compensating the nonlinearities of a communication channel (500) comprising a repeater (510). A plurality of digital signals is modulated (s10) on a plurality of carriers, wherein symbols of the constellation diagram used for modulation of each carrier are distorted in accordance with a pre-distortion function. The modulated signals are then frequency division multiplexed (s20), and sent (s30) for transmission, through the communication channel (500), to at least one receiver (600). The pre-distortion function involves a plurality of polynomial functions, each of which taking as input the symbols from all the carriers. The polynomial functions' coefficients, called "pre-distortion coefficients", are computed according to a direct learning approach, performed jointly for the plurality of carriers. The pre-distortion coefficients are iteratively updated based on received signals being fed back from a receiver (600). The invention also relates to transmitter.</p>





821/2014

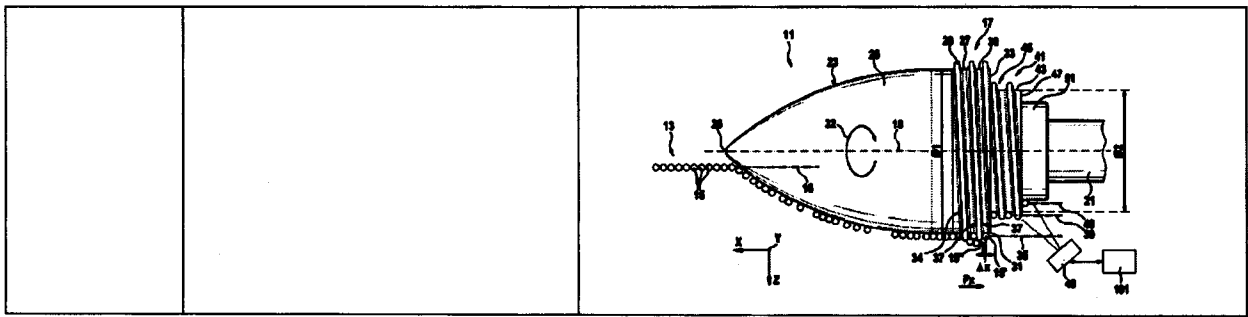
ENI S.p.A.,  
Italy.

"METHOD FOR MEASURING THE TRAPPED GAS SATURATION IN A ROCK SAMPLE"  
G01N24/08.

142576

The present invention concerns a method 0) for measuring the trapped gas saturation in a rock sample, comprising the steps: saturating (1 the porous volume of the rock sample with water; effecting a first imaging phase (102) capable of dividing the sample into a plurality of subsamples and measuring the porosity of each subsample; subjecting the sample of water saturated rock to centrifugation in air 3); effecting a second imaging phase (104) so as to obtain an initial gas saturation map  $S_{gi}$  of the sample; subjecting the rock sample to centrifugation under water (105) ; effecting a third imaging phase (106) so as to obtain a gas saturation map  $S_g$  of the sample; calculating (107) a plurality of Bond number values; associating (108) , for each subsample, the gas saturation  $S_g$  with the initial gas saturation  $S_{gi}$  and with the Bond number values calculated;

		<p>identifying (109) the Bond number value beyond which the gas saturation <math>S_g</math> begins to decrease, the value identified representing the critical Bond number; selecting (110) the initial gas saturation values <math>S_{gi}</math> and gas saturation <math>S_g</math> corresponding to Bond number values lower than the value of said critical Bond number, the gas saturation values <math>S_g</math> selected representing corresponding trapped gas saturation values <math>S_{gr}</math>.</p> <pre> graph TD     101[101 determining the present values of water saturation] --&gt; 102[102 carrying out a first flooding phase]     102 --&gt; 103[103 determining the water saturation]     103 --&gt; 104[104 carrying out a second flooding phase]     104 --&gt; 105[105 determining the water saturation]     105 --&gt; 106[106 carrying out a third flooding phase]     106 --&gt; 107[107 calculating a plurality of Bond number values]     107 --&gt; 108[108 determining the Bond number value]     108 --&gt; 109[109 identifying the Bond number value]     109 --&gt; 110[110 identifying the initial gas saturation values]     </pre>
<p>855/2014</p>	<p>Stäubli Sargans AG, Switzerland.</p>	<p>"APPARATUS FOR THREAD SEPARATION" G06F9/00,D03J1/14 &amp; B65H69/04.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>142577</b></p> <p>The present invention relates to a thread separating apparatus (11) for separating a thread (15) from a thread layer (13) comprising a first spindle (17) which is rotatable about an axis of rotation (18), in the circumference whereof a first helical guide track (27) is provided. The first spindle (17) during rotation is suitable for transporting a plurality of threads in the first helical guide track (27) along the first spindle (17). Located upstream of the first spindle (17) is a deflecting part (25) which provides for a deflection of the threads (15) from the first plane (16) into a second plane (35) . At the rear end (33) of the first spindle (17), a first release edge (31) is provided for the release of the threads (15) from the second plane (35) into a third plane (39).</p>



**SEALING FEES DUE-**

Notice is hereby given that the Patent may now be sealed on the application referred to below if it is desired that Patent should be sealed a request on the prescribed Form-10 accompanied by the fee of **Rs.4500/-** should be sent to the Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Karachi.

Accepted No.	Applicant Name	Application No.
152502	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD. Japan.	624/2006
142503	Ms. Laura Micol Fisher Italy	1021/2006
142504	HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD. Japan.	1400/2006
142505	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. USA	1570/2006
142506	ABBOTT GMBH & CO. KG. GERMANY	1552/2007
142507	E.I.DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, USA	128/2008
142508	DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC, USA	691/2010
142509	Takeda Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc, USA.	443/2011
142510	DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC, USA	614/2011
142511	ADISSEO FRANCE S.A.S. FRANCE	768/2011
142512	Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. USA	783/2011
142513	DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC, USA	862/2011
142514	DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC, USA	864/2011
142515	UREA CASALE SA. Switzerland.	150/2012
142516	Cyttec Technology Corp.	705/2012

	USA.	
142517	Khalil ABU AL-RUBB. Qatar	343/2013
142518	ITC LIMITED India	432/2014
142519	ABBOTT GMBH & CO. KG. GERMANY	792/2015
142520	ADISSEO FRANCE S.A.S. FRANCE	533/2016

**NEW APPLICATIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS**

S. No.	Design No.	Title & Class	Applicant
<b><u>18/09/2017</u></b>			
1.	18918	Marshmallow (Class-12)	Ismail Industries Limited
<b><u>22/09/2017</u></b>			
2.	18919	Chand Perfume (Class-04)	Muhammad Naeem S/O Riaz Ashraf

**REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS**

The following designs have been registered.

S. No.	Design No.	Title & Class	Applicant
<b><u>12/09/2017</u></b>			
1.	18150	Floor Standing RO Purifier (Class-12)	Unilever PLC
2.	18151	Tankless RO Purifier (Class-12)	Unilever PLC



**(Dr. Muhammad Fayyaz Ahmad)**  
Controller of Patents  
& Registrar of Designs  
Ph: 99215488