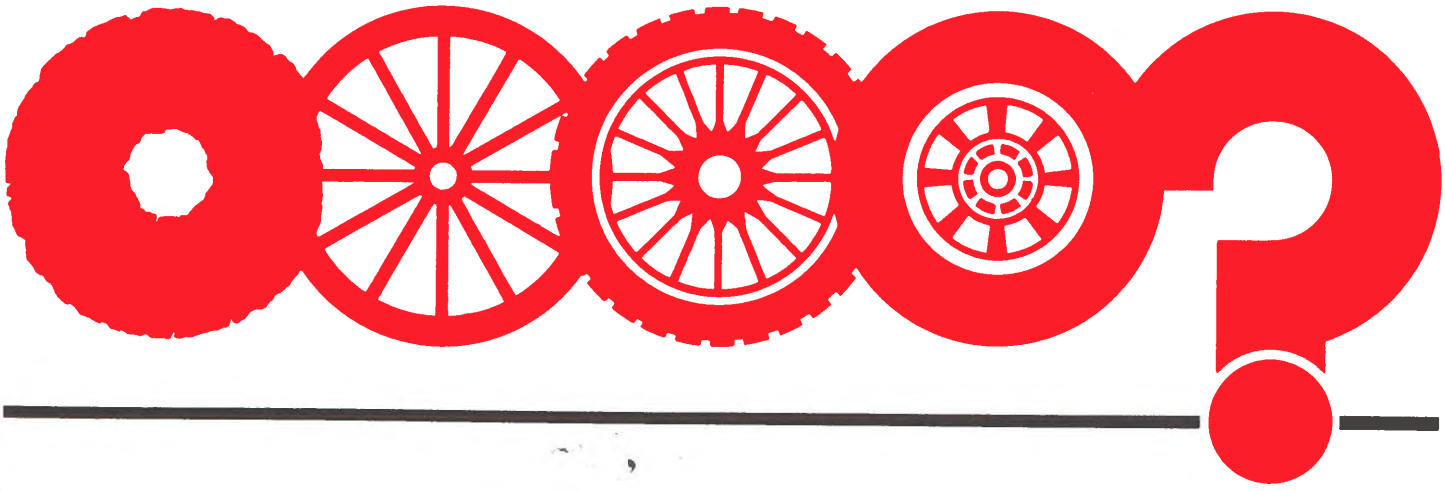
new products bulletin

Bulletin 306, July 1981

bulletin de produits nouveaux

Bulletin 306, Juillet 1981



new products bulletin

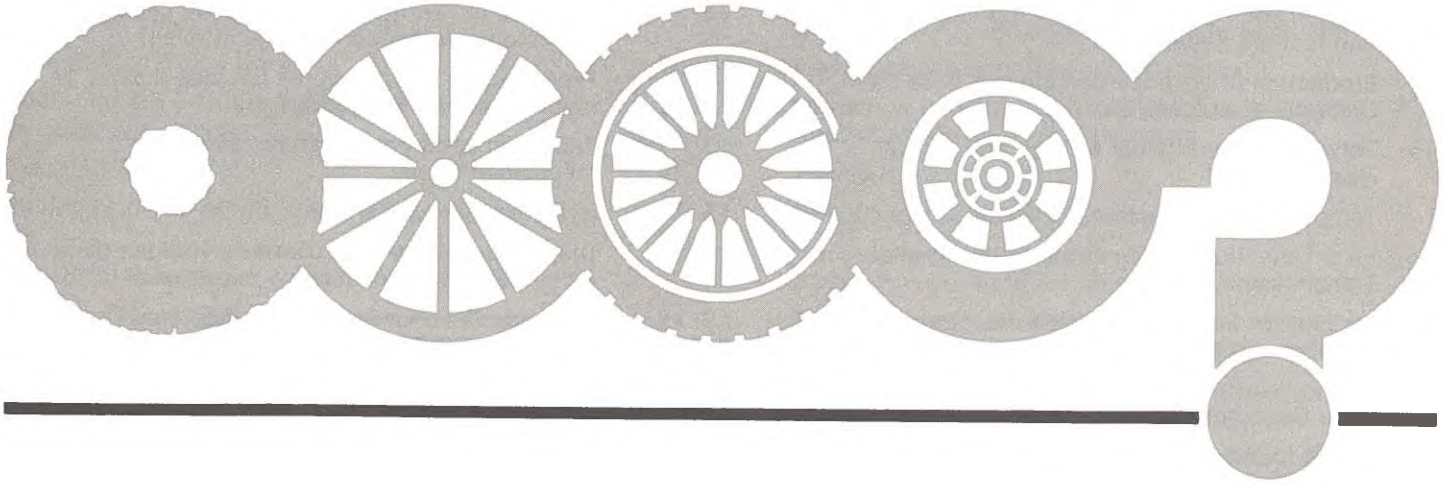
bulletin de produits nouveaux

This monthly bulletin is published to inform Canadian industry of licensing and joint venture opportunities that may be investigated for the purpose of forming manufacturing affiliations. The Department cannot assume any responsibility for claims made or for transactions which ensue from the publication of any items in this bulletin. If you are interested in any of the proposals you should contact the correspondent identified with the item and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner responsible for the area at the address indicated, in order that he can provide appropriate assistance or commercial information.

The Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3) of the BUSINESS CENTRE of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5 (Telephone: (613) 995-5771) should be advised of any agreements concluded as a result of this publicity.

Publié tous les mois, le présent bulletin a pour objet d'informer l'industrie canadienne des occasions de fabrication sous licence et d'entreprises en participation qu'il est possible d'étudier aux fins de constituer des affiliations manufacturières. Le Ministère ne peut assumer aucune responsabilité à l'égard des réclamations ou transactions découlant de la publication d'articles dans le présent bulletin. Si l'une ou l'autre des propositions vous intéresse, auriez-vous l'obligeance de communiquer avec le correspondant et transmettre copie de votre premier échange de correspondance au délégué commercial du Gouvernement du Canada qui s'occupe de la région en cause, à l'adresse indiquée, afin qu'il puisse vous fournir l'aide ou les renseignements commerciaux pertinents.

Prière d'informer la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), du CENTRE DES ENTREPRISES, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5 (tél. (613) 995-5771), de toute entente intervenue à la suite de la présente publicité.



Selected Licensing or Joint Venture Manufacturing Opportunities

Roller Brush Sprayer/306

A mechanical roller brush sprayer for spraying liquids which clog a conventional air sprayer. This roller brush sprayer can be used to spray thick oil on gravel roads, to spray paint containing abrasive particles for safe walkways or to spray fertilizer solutions containing a finely dispersed solid ingredient. Write: Case 7297, Canadian Patents and Development Limited, 275 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0R3 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Manchester Decoder/306

A circuit for decoding a Manchester coded signal to an NRZ coded signal which is virtually immune to the distortions of ringing, long rise and fall times of individual pulses and variations in the bit periods of the original Manchester coded signal. Write: Case 7301, Canadian Patents and Development Limited, 275 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0R3 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Compensation Circuit for Radiation Detectors/306

A circuit for use in solid state gamma radiation detectors which compensates for variations in the energy of the incident radiation. This is achieved by dividing the pulses produced in the detector into groups based on amplitude, applying a suitable energy compensation factor to the pulse count rate in each group and adding these adjusted pulse count rates. Write: Case 7307, Canadian Patents and Development Limited, 275 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0R3 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

DNA Detection System/306

Atomic Energy of Canada offers the Canadian manufacturing and North American marketing rights to its patented fluorometric method in kit form, of rapid detection of damage to the genetic material (DNA) of human calls. This is a simple procedure which requires no radio-activity or culturing of cells. As few as 2-4 breaks in the DNA of each

Sélection d'occasions de fabrication sous licence ou d'entreprises en participation

Rouleau pulvérisateur/306

Il s'agit d'un rouleau qui pulvérise des liquides susceptibles de boucher un pulvérisateur pneumatique ordinaire. Il permet, entre autres, de pulvériser de l'huile épaisse sur des routes en gravier, d'appliquer de la peinture à particules abrasives comme revêtement antidérapant pour trottoirs et de pulvériser des solutions fertilisantes contenant un ingrédient solide finement dispersé. Écrire: Cas 7297, Société canadienne des brevets et d'exploitation limitée, 275, rue Slater, Ottawa (Canada) K1A 0R3 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), Centre des entreprises, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5.

Décodeur de signal en code Manchester/306

Un circuit pour décoder un signal en code Manchester et le transformer en signal en code NRZ qui est presque insensible aux distorsions dues à des oscillations, à l'allongement des temps de montée et de descente de chaque impulsion et aux variations des périodes de bit du signal de départ. Écrire: Cas 7301, Société canadienne des brevets et d'exploitation limitée, 275, rue Slater, Ottawa (Canada) K1A 0R3 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), Centre des entreprises, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5.

Circuit de compensation pour détecteurs de radiation/306

Un circuit conçu pour les détecteurs de radiation gamma à semiconducteurs et qui compense les variations d'énergie de la radiation incidente. Pour ce faire, le circuit divise en groupes selon leur amplitude les impulsions produites dans le détecteur, applique le facteur de compensation d'énergie correspondant au taux de comptage des impulsions de chaque groupe et additionne ces taux corrigés. Écrire: Cas 7307, Société canadienne des brevets et d'exploitation limitée, 275, rue Slater, Ottawa (Canada) K1A 0R3 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), Centre des entreprises, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5.

Système de détection des dénaturations de l'ADN/306

L'Énergie atomique du Canada, Ltée offre les droits de fabrication au Canada et les droits de commercialisation en Amérique du Nord de sa méthode fluorométrique brevetée présentée sous forme d'une trousse et destinée à déceler rapidement les dénaturations subies par le matériel génétique (ADN) des cellules humaines. Il s'agit d'une

chromosome (e.g. by exposure to 5-10 rads of y-radiation) can be detected in a few hours. In addition to the components of the proposed kit, a low speed centrifuge and a commercial fluorometer would be required. Applications envisaged for this process include: (1) Scientific study of DNA damaging agents, cellular repair processes which mollify this damage, and drugs which effect the repair processes; (2) screening by industrial and government laboratories of chemicals and drugs before they are introduced into the marketplace; (3) use in cancer therapy to determine the individual response to drugs or drug-plus-radiation; (4) assessment of cellular damage during processing of cells, such as isolation of white blood cells by blood banks and development of storage conditions for organs and blood cellular components. Write: Atomic Energy of Canada — Research Company, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario K0J 1J0 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

méthode simple qui ne requiert ni radioactivité ni culture de cellules. Elle permet de déceler en quelques heures des ruptures de l'ADN de chaque chromosome (p. ex. par exposition à 5-10 rads de rayons X) en nombre aussi faible que 2-4. Outre les constituants de cette trousse, une centrifugeuse à faible vitesse et un fluoromètre commercial sont nécessaires. Parmi les applications envisagées, on compte: (1) étude scientifique des agents dénaturants de l'ADN, étude des processus de réparation cellulaire alors mis en jeu et des produits intervenant lors des processus de réparation; contrôle dans les laboratoires industriels et gouvernementaux de produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques avant leur commercialisation; (3) en thérapie anticancéreuse, détermination des réactions individuelles à la chimiothérapie ou à la chimiothérapie combinée à la radiothérapie; (4) évaluation des dommages cellulaires au cours de traitements cellulaires, tels que isolement des leucocytes dans les banques de sang et mise au point de conditions de stockage pour les organes et les constituants cellulaires sanguins. Écrire à: Énergie atomique du Canada, Ltée — Compagnie de recherche, Laboratoires nucléaires de Chalk River, Chalk River (Ontario) K0J 1J0 et envoyer une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), Centre des entreprises, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5.

Bark Absorbent Material/306

Norwegian manufacturer offers a Canadian company a license for the production of "Zugol", an oil absorbing agent made from thermally treated bark. While cork bark from pine is most effective, "Zugol" is produced from pine, birch or spruce bark chips in dimensions of two-three centimeters. Other hardwoods and softwoods are probably satisfactory. The bark absorbent is a harmless, biologically decomposable, oil absorbent currently used by shipping and oil companies, gas stations, workshops and factories, is stacked by Government oil recovery stations along the Norwegian coast and has steadily increasing use due to environmental protection regulations and anti-pollution policies. It also has a capability to absorb chemical and petrochemical products such as acids and paints, etc. It is normally delivered on pallets with 24 sacks each of 60 litres volume or as boom elements to be made up of plastic net tubes which are filled with bark chips for neutralizing oil spills in the sea and preventing pollution in ports and along beaches. Mechanical and mechanized devices are used to fill the tubes which can be linked together. In plants for water purification, and for waste water treatment, oil films on the surface can be removed by placing a bark boom from a wall in the basin across the direction of water flow. Alternatively, bark powder can be spread over the surface and removed by filtering. Bark powder can also be used for cleaning floors in workshops, in sewers and after accidental oil leaks. "Zugol" will absorb its own volume in oil or petroleum and the resultant mass is highly combustable although "Zugol" in its natural state is non-combustable. Write: Mr. Bjorn Hegle, Vallo Mek Verksted, Pilestredet 45 B, Oslo 3, Norway and send a copy of your original correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, Postuttak, Oslo 1, Norway.

Absorbant fait d'écorce/306

Un industriel norvégien offre à une société canadienne la licence de fabrication d'un produit appelé "Zugol" fait d'écorce soumise à un traitement thermique et qui a la propriété d'absorber le pétrole. Le liège du pin convient le mieux à la fabrication du "Zugol", mais on peut utiliser aussi des morceaux de 2 à 3 cm de bouleau ou d'épinette et sans doute, avec de bons résultats, d'autres feuillus et conifères. Inoffensif et biodégradable, "Zugol" absorbe le pétrole couramment utilisé dans les compagnies de transport, les raffineries, les postes d'essence, les ateliers et les usines. En Norvège, on le stocke dans les usines côtières de recyclage des produits pétroliers; il est d'usage de plus en plus répandu, compte tenu des politiques et des règlements de lutte contre la pollution. "Zugol" peut également absorber des produits chimiques et des dérivés du pétrole comme les acides, la peinture, etc. On le livre sur des palettes de 24 sacs de 60 litres chacun ou en sections d'estacade de forme tubulaire fabriquées avec des filets de plastique et qui permettent d'absorber les déversements de pétrole en mer et de prévenir la pollution de l'eau dans les ports et devant les plages. Le remplissage des filets se fait au moyen d'appareils mécanisés; les tubes peuvent être attachés les uns aux autres. Dans les usines de traitement des eaux, on peut enlever la pellicule de pétrole qui couvre parfois la surface de l'eau en accrochant un tube d'écorce au mur et en le plaçant en travers du courant; ou encore on peut étaler une poudre d'écorce sur l'eau, ce qui permettra de la débarrasser du pétrole au filtrage. La poudre d'écorce peut également servir au nettoyage des planchers dans les ateliers, des égouts et des déversements de pétrole accidentels. "Zugol" n'est pas inflammable, mais le devient en absorbant son volume en pétrole. Écrire à: M. Bjorn Hegle, Vallo Mek Verksted, Pilestredet 45 B, Oslo 3 (Norvège) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, Postuttak, Oslo 1 (Norvège).

Charge Compensation Method for Drying of Constructions/306

East German foreign trade organization offers the licensing rights in Canada to a process which prevents the rising of moisture in masonry through application of a simple physical law (Faraday principle). It is used in drying materials in old buildings, especially historical buildings and compared with conventional methods, this process offers considerable savings. Mr. Martin Weaver, Director of Education and Technical Services at Heritage Canada, 275 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0L9 has investigated and examined installations on site in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Austria and can provide detailed observations on the principles behind the technology. Write: Limex GmbH, Breitestrasse 12-17, GDR 102 Berlin, East Germany and send a copy of your initial correspondence to: 1) VEB Kombinat Baureparaturen and Rekonstruction, Markt 8, GDR 701 Leipzig, East Germany and 2) Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, Matejki 1/5, Srodmiescle, Warsaw, Poland.

Méthode de séchage de la maçonnerie/306

Un organisme est-allemand de commerce extérieur offre les droits de licence au Canada s'appliquant à une méthode permettant d'éviter la montée de l'humidité dans les éléments de maçonnerie par l'application d'une simple loi physique, la Loi de Faraday. Cette méthode est utilisée pour sécher les matériaux de vieux immeubles, notamment d'édifices historiques. Comparativement aux méthodes classiques, elle est nettement moins coûteuse. Après avoir visité et étudié divers chantiers en Allemagne de l'Est, en Tchécoslovaquie, en Pologne et en Autriche, M. Martin Weaver, directeur de l'Éducation et des Services techniques de la Fondation canadienne pour la protection du patrimoine (275, rue MacLaren, Ottawa (Ontario) K2P 0L9) peut fournir des précisions quant aux principes mêmes de cette technique. Écrire à: Limex GmbH, Breitestrasse 12-17, GDR 102 Berlin (Allemagne de l'Est) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à: 1°) VEB Kombinat Baureparaturen and Rekonstruction, Markt 8, GDR 701 Leipzig (Allemagne de l'Est) 2°) Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, Matejki 1/5, Srodmiescle, Varsovie (Pologne).

Rotary Magnetic Switches and Distributors/306

British inventor seeks a Canadian company to manufacture, market and export assemblies incorporating magnetic switches for activating electrical elements in sequence, and rotary or linear switches on which a British patent is pending. Basic applications of the switches include arrangements for repetitive switching as in flasher units, arrangements for switching components in sequence, and as distributor assemblies for electrical or automotive systems. The systems are comprised of magnetic switches arranged around the circumference of a circular or cylindrical element, and permanent or electromagnets arranged around concentric cylindrical systems which selectively activate the magnetic systems. A rotary motor is formed to include a switching assembly rather than a commutator. Write: Okikiolu Scientific and Industrial Organization, Flat No. 160, 19 Newport Court, London WC2H 7JS, England and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian High Commission, One Grosvenor Square, London W1X 0AB, England.

Commutateurs et distributeurs magnétiques rotatifs/306

Un inventeur britannique est à la recherche d'une compagnie canadienne pour fabriquer, commercialiser et exporter des assemblages comprenant des commutateurs magnétiques pour déclencher des dispositifs électriques en séquence, ainsi que des commutateurs rotatifs ou linéaires, pour lesquels un brevet britannique est en instance. Parmi les applications fondamentales de ces commutateurs on trouve des systèmes de commutation cyclique comme dans les systèmes d'éclairage intermittent, des systèmes de commutation de composants en séquence et des distributeurs pour systèmes électriques ou d'automobile. Les systèmes sont formés de commutateurs magnétiques disposés sur la circonférence d'un élément circulaire ou cylindrique et d'aimants permanents ou d'électro-aimants disposés autour d'un cyclindre concentrique qui déclenchent de façon sélective les commutateurs magnétiques. Cette invention peut aussi servir dans un moteur rotatif qui comprend un assemblage de commutation plutôt qu'un collecteur. Écrire à: Okikiolu Scientific and Industrial Organization, Flat N° 160, 19 Newport Court, Londres WC2H 7JS (Angleterre) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Haut-commissariat du Canada, 1 Grosvenor Square, Londres W1X 0AB (Angleterre).

Transparent Signs and Polaroscopes/306

British inventor seeks a Canadian company to manufacture, market and export transparent signs and polaroscopes which may be formed from special materials such as self-adhesive letters or shapes or as 'transfer lettering symbols' arranged on transparent materials. Both the lettering materials and the background materials are transparent but due to effects exhibited by materials which may change directions of polarized light selectively according

Panneaux de signalisation transparents et polariscopes/306

Un inventeur britannique recherche une compagnie canadienne intéressée dans la fabrication, la commercialisation et l'exportation de panneaux de signalisation transparents et de polariscopes qui peuvent être fabriqués dans des matériaux spéciaux tels que des lettres ou des formes auto-collantes, ou encore du "lettrage par transfert", déposés sur des supports transparents. Le lettrage et le support sont transparents, mais grâce à leurs propriétés,

to colour, the signs and inscriptions are viewed in polaroscope arrangements between polarizers. The coded pattern in the array may be seen when viewed as indicated. the lettering may not be clearly visible to the unaided viewer. A second polarizer may be spectacles worn by the viewer. Write: Okikiolu Scientific and Industrial organization, Flat No. 160, 19 Newport Court, London WC2H 7JS, England and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian High Commission, One Grosvenor Square, London W1X 0AB, England.

les matériaux peuvent modifier la direction de la lumière polarisée, sélectivement en fonction de leur couleur, de sorte que les indications sont visibles en polariscopie, au moyen d'un deuxième polariseur. La succession d'information codée est alors visible telle qu'affichée. L'observateur ne peut nettement distinguer le lettrage sans l'aide d'un polariseur. Le deuxième polariseur peut se présenter sous la forme de lunettes portées par l'observateur. Écrire à: Okikiolu Scientific and Industrial Organization, Flat no 160, 19 Newport Court, Londres WC2H 7JS (Angleterre) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Haut-commissariat du Canada, 1 Grosvenor Square, Londres W1X 0AB (Angleterre).

System for Revealing Cracks in Cylindrical Members/306

Canadian inventor is offering a Canadian company the licensing rights under his Canadian, American and European patents for the development, manufacture and marketing of an elongated cylindrical member, such as an axle, bolt, stud, rivet, supporting column, etc., having means for the in situ detection and indication of cracks therein. Detection of minute cracks in critically located bolts on moving or stationary machinery, particularly engine mounting bolts on aircraft, railway cars and other vehicles, is possible. The generally solid member includes a cavity extending inwardly from the bottom surface of the cavity and disposed in circular arrangement around the bottom surface of the cavity and adjacent to the periphery of the member. A ring member is disposed in the cavity, the bottom surface of the ring member being spaced from the bottom surface of the cavity to define a chamber therebetween. An opening extends through the ring member from the top surface to the bottom surface thereof, and valve means are inserted in the opening to permit the insertion of gas under pressure into the chamber and into the holes. When a crack develops in the member and crosses one of the holes, the gas under pressure will escape through the crack from the chamber. The member includes a detector for determining that the gas has escaped from the chamber and holes to thereby detect the crack. Write: Mr. Mark Kaufman, 5725 Leger Avenue, Cote St. Luc, Quebec H4W 2E5 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Système de détection des fêlures dans les pièces cylindriques/306

Un inventeur canadien offre à une société canadienne la licence d'exploitation de ses brevets canadien, américain et européen en vue de la mise au point, de la fabrication et de la mise en marché de pièces cylindriques allongées (essieux, boulons, pivots, rivets, piliers, etc.) pourvues d'un mécanisme de détection et d'indication instantanées des fêlures. Il est possible de détecter de minuscules fêlures dans les boulons importants des machines fixes et mobiles, comme les boulons de fixation des moteurs d'avions, de locomotives et d'autres véhicules. La pièce, normalement massive est pourvue d'une cavité à la base de laquelle sont disposées de petites cavités longeant l'intérieur de la périphérie inférieure de la pièce cylindrique. Une pièce cylindrique est disposée dans la cavité, mais sans aller jusqu'au fond de façon à créer une chambre. Cette pièce cylindrique est percé d'un trou dans lequel une soupape est insérée pour permettre l'injection d'un gaz sous pression dans la chambre et les petites cavités. Lorsqu'une fêlure se produit et atteint une des cavités, le gaz s'échappe. L'ensemble est équipé d'un détecteur qui indique toute perte de gaz et du même fait une fêlure. Écrire à: M. Mark Kaufman, 5725 avenue Léger, Côte St-Luc (Québec) H4W 2E5 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), Centre des entreprises, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5.

Car Top Carrier/306

Australian inventor offers a Canadian company the manufacturing rights in Canada and the marketing rights in Canada and the U.S.A., on his REEL RAK carrying system for vehicles on which a patent is pending. Goods to be transported sit on a metal rack fitted with a ratchet lock mechanism. A terylene webbing belt 5 cm wide and 4.5 m long is passed over the goods and looped through protruding bolts located at intervals of 20 cm on the rack. The belt is pulled right and locked into position with a ratchet. The system allows goods of varying widths and heights — from boats to drainpipes — to be transported at the same time. The device can be fitted to existing roof racks or can be purchased complete with rack, belt and reel. (See illustration page 38) Write: Mr. John Fulford, 10 Sunset Point

Porte-bagages de toit d'auto/306

Un inventeur australien est à la recherche d'une entreprise canadienne intéressée à acquérir les droits de fabrication au Canada et les droits de commercialisation au Canada et aux États-Unis de son porte-bagages de toit d'auto REEL RAK faisant présentement l'objet d'une demande de brevet. La marchandise transportée repose sur un support métallique comprenant un mécanisme de blocage à rochets. Des sangles de térylène de 5 cm de largeur et de 4.5 m de longueur sont passées sur le dessus des marchandises, puis sous les boulons disposés en saillie, sur le support, à intervalles de 20 cm. Elles sont ensuite tendues et calées en place à l'aide des rochets. Le porte-bagages peut être utilisé pour le transport d'articles de largeurs et de hauteurs diverses allant du tuyau d'égout à la petite em-

Drive, Mittagong, N.S.W. 2575, Australia and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Canadian Consulate General, A.M.P. Centre, 8th Floor, 50 Bridge Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000, Australia.

barcation. Le dispositif de fixation et de blocage peut être adapté à d'autres porte-bagages de toit d'auto; il est également possible d'acheter l'ensemble comprenant le porte-bagages, les sangles et les rochets. (Voir l'illustration page 38) Écrire à: M. John Fulford, 10 Sunset Point Drive, Mittagong, N.S.W. 2575 (Australie) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale au Consulat général du Canada, A.M.P. Centre, 8th Floor, 50 Bridge Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000 (Australie).

Ceiling Tiles and Panels/306

British firm offers a Canadian company the manufacturing and unrestricted marketing rights to its suspended ceiling tiles and panels made of glass reinforced gypsum. The tiles are manufactured in England by G.R.G. Ceiling Tiles Ltd. and sold by Treetex Ltd. Consultation for setting up a manufacturing unit will be provided. The tiles are cheap to manufacture; low in capital cost; compare favourably with competitive materials; are not affected by high humidity; have a life of 100 years plus and are not combustible. (See illustration page 38.) Write: Mr. Donald G. Gordon, 2 Sunnyside Road, Sandgate, Kent, England and send a copy of your initial correspondence to: Commercial Division, Canadian High Commission, One Grosvenor Square, London W1X 0AB, England.

Carreaux et panneaux de plafond/306

Une entreprise britannique offre à une société canadienne les droits de fabrication et de commercialisation sans restrictions de ses carreaux et panneaux de plâtre armé de fibres de verre destinés à l'installation de plafonds suspendus. Les carreaux sont fabriqués en Angleterre par G.R.G. Ceiling Tiles Ltd. et vendus par Treetex Ltd. Les conseils nécessaires à l'établissement d'une fabrique seront offerts. Les carreaux sont peu coûteux à la fabrication, n'exigent pas d'investissements élevés, se comparent favorablement aux produits concurrents, ne sont pas sensibles à la forte humidité, peuvent durer plus d'un siècle et sont incombustibles. (Voir l'illustration page 38.) Écrire à: M. Donald G. Gordon, 2 Sunnyside Road, Sandgate, Kent (Angleterre) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Haut-commissariat du Canada, 1 Grosvenor Square, Londres W1X 0AB (Angleterre).

Wood Splitter/306

U.S.A. inventor (patents pending) offers licensing rights in Canada for the manufacture and marketing of a hand-operated wood splitter. The device consists of a hand jack attached to a splitting head. Using a simple hand motion (identical to a tire jack) the Letsplit(R) exerts over 3600 kg of force easily splitting logs longitudinally (up to 66 cm in length) or breaking wood pieces horizontally (up to 6 cm thick). The Letsplit(R) is compact, portable (20 cm semi-pneumatic wheels) and made of rugged steel components. No lifting is necessary, as logs can be rolled into position and split wood removed using the Letsplit(R) as a hand truck. Letsplit(R) is designed for the consumer market: city homes, farms, vacation homes, hunting and fishing cabins, resorts, camps, etc. It is quiet and easy to operate and provides safety from flying tools, splinters, etc. (See illustrations page 39.) Write: Nars and Associates, P.O. Box 1622, Bellevue, Washington, 98009 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to: Canadian Consulate General, 412 Plaza 600, Sixth and Stewart Streets, Seattle, Washington 98101.

Fendeur de bois/306

Un inventeur américain (brevets en instance) offre les droits de licence pour la fabrication et la commercialisation au Canada d'un fendeur de bois manuel. L'appareil est composé d'un cric manuel attaché à une tête fendeuse. Par un simple mouvement de la main (comme pour un cric d'automobile), le Letsplit(R) exerce une force de plus de 3600 kg, fend facilement des bûches longitudinalement (jusqu'à 66 cm de longueur) ou brise des morceaux de bois horizontalement (jusqu'à 6 cm d'épaisseur). Le Letsplit(R) est compact, portatif (roues semi-pneumatiques de 20 cm), et ses parties sont faites en acier robuste. Il n'est pas nécessaire de lever les bûches; elles peuvent être roulées et placées dans la bonne position, et on peut enlever le bois fendu en utilisant le Letsplit(R) comme un chariot manuel. Le Letsplit(R) est destiné aux consommateurs: maisons urbaines, fermes, chalets, cabanes pour la chasse ou la pêche, lieux de villégiature, colonies de vacances, etc. Il est silencieux, facile à faire fonctionner et sûr d'emploi puisque aucun outil ou éclat n'est projeté. (Voir les illustrations page 39.) Écrire à: Nars and Associates, C.P. 1622, Bellevue, Washington 98009 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale au Consulat général du Canada, 412 Plaza 600, Sixth and Stewart Streets, Seattle, Washington 98101 (É.-U.).

Bait Dispensing System/306

Irish firm seeks a joint venture partner to exploit the Canadian patent for a delayed bait dispensing system in fish traps which dispenses fresh bait into the trap automatically at intervals to prolong the effective fishing period. The bait is vacuum-packed to keep it fresh and the

Distributeur d'appâts/306

Une firme irlandaise cherche un partenaire pour l'exploitation d'un brevet canadien protégeant un dispositif à retardement qui distribue automatiquement et à intervalle régulier des appâts frais dans les nasses, ce qui permet de prolonger la période de capture. L'appât reste frais car il est

pack is cut open to release the bait after a pre-determined time. Control is by a uniquely accurate corrodable link, which fails in sea water within four per cent of any specified times. An array of dispensers in a trap gives dispensing at different times. Doubled catches per trap haul of some species are commonplace, and ultimate productivity gains of over 400 per cent are envisaged. Its fuel-saving aspect must become progressively more valuable. Also, the economic advantages of using the dispenser increase the deeper the water and the further offshore that fishing is done. In addition, there is the prospect of profitable harvesting of large unexploited stocks. Fishing trials with the system are being carried out in Norway, the Caribbean and Chile, and commercial operation is beginning in Ireland. (See illustration page 38.) Write: Mr. William Kingston, Trap Fishing Ltd., 25 Pearse Street, Dublin 2, Ireland and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, 65-68 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Ireland.

enveloppé sous vide; il est libéré à un moment prédéterminé, lorsque l'enveloppe est coupée. Ce processus s'effectue avec une précision inégalée grâce à une attache sensible à la corrosion qui se brise dans l'eau de mer dans un délai de plus ou moins 4 p. cent du moment choisi. On peut disposer plusieurs distributeurs dans la même nasse et faire en sorte que les appâts sont libérés à des moments différents. Souvent, dans le cas de certaines espèces, l'utilisation de ces dispositifs permettra de doubler les captures; en terme de productivité, on peut escompter des bénéfices de plus de 400 p. cent. Par ailleurs, l'épargne de carburant qu'ils permettent de réaliser sera de plus en plus appréciée et du point de vue économique, leur utilisation est d'autant plus avantageuse que le point de pêche est profond et éloigné de la côte. L'invention offre en outre la possibilité de pêcher d'importantes populations de poissons encore jamais atteintes. On l'a mise à l'essai en Norvège, dans la mer des Antilles et au Chili et on commence à l'exploiter commercialement en Irlande. (Voir l'illustration page 38.) Écrire à: M. William Kingston, Trap Fishing Ltd., 25 Pearse Street, Dublin 2 (Irlande) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 65-68 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 (Irlande).

Testing Device for Pressure Safety Switches/306

Canadian inventor offers the manufacturing and marketing rights under his Canadian Patent No. 1,001,715 for a tool for testing and setting the safety pressure switches used on oil well and pipeline pumps. By use of this tool, hydraulic pressure can be applied and held or varied on the pressure switch enabling the technician to test for movement and stability of the switch. If the switch is serviceable the desired operating pressure is applied and held while contacts are adjusted to make or break at the desired pressure. This tool is very simple and reliable to use, is completely portable and is not affected by extreme weather. It works in any position and requires virtually no maintenance. Eight units made by the inventor have been in daily use by a pipeline company for several years. (See illustration page 39.) Write: Mr. Harold F. Watson, P.O. Box 997, Olds, Alberta T0M 1P0 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Instrument d'essai pour manocontacteurs de sûreté/306

Un inventeur canadien offre les droits de fabrication et de mise en marché (brevet canadien n° 1 001 715) d'un instrument servant à éprouver et à régler les manocontacteurs de sûreté de puits de pétrole et de pompes de pipe-lines. Cet instrument permet de mettre un manocontacteur sous pression, de maintenir la pression à une valeur donnée ou de la varier de manière à ce que le technicien puisse vérifier le mouvement et la stabilité du manocontacteur. Si le manocontacteur est utilisable, la pression de service voulue est exercée et maintenue à l'aide de cet instrument qui permet de régler les contacts pour qu'ils ouvrent ou ferment le circuit à la pression voulue. Cet instrument portatif fiable est très simple à utiliser et fonctionne bien, même dans des températures extrêmes. Il fonctionne dans toutes les positions et ne nécessite presque pas d'entretien. Huit de ces instruments, fabriqués par l'inventeur, sont utilisés quotidiennement depuis plusieurs années par une société de fabrication de pipe-lines. (Voir l'illustration page 39.) Écrire à: Monsieur Harold F. Watson, B.P. 997, Olds (Alberta) T0M 1P0 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Section des possibilités de licences (34/3), Centre des entreprises, ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0H5.

Typewriter Typebars with Removable Typeheads/306

British inventor seeks a Canadian company to manufacture, market and export a typewriter system patented in the United Kingdom, having typeheads with type characters fixed to typerods which are detachable from the typebars. The typebars are formed to be hollow. Typerods onto which the type characters are fixed, slip firmly into the typebars and are thereby removeable to enable change of type characters in manually operated typewriters. Write: Okikiolu Scientific and Industrial Organization, Flat No. 160,

Leviers de caractères de machine à écrire, à tête de caractères amovible/306

Un inventeur britannique est à la recherche d'une compagnie canadienne pour fabriquer, commercialiser et exporter un système de dactylographie breveté au Royaume-Uni, dont les têtes qui portent les caractères sont fixée à des tiges qui peuvent être retirées des leviers de caractères. Ceux-ci sont creux et les tiges de caractères s'insèrent fermement dans les leviers et peuvent donc être retirées, ce qui permet de changer les caractères d'impression des machines à écrire manuelles. Écrire à: Okikiolu Scientific and

19 Newport Court, London WC2H 7JS, England and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian High Commission, One Grosvenor Square, London W1X 0AB, England.

Coin Operated Battery Charger/306

American inventor offers licensing rights or outright sale of his U.S. Patent No. 4,184,580 to a Canadian manufacturer. This patent discloses a structure for fast charging of six or twelve volt batteries from a coin operated station. The device will also check the charging system and voltage output in any vehicle associated with a six or twelve volt battery and is suitable for checking the starting system and the battery itself. (See illustration page 39.) Write: Mr. Austin J. Ellis, Jr., P.O. Box 115, Rio Linda, California 95673 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate General, One Maritime Plaza, Alcoa Building, Suite 1100, Golden Gateway Center, San Francisco, California 94111, U.S.A.

Industrial Organization, Flat N° 160, 19 Newport Court, Londres WC2H 7JS (Angleterre) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Haut-commissariat du Canada, 1 Grosvenor Square, Londres W1X 0AB (Angleterre).

Chargeur de batteries payant/306

Un inventeur américain offre les droits de licence et même la vente de son brevet américain 4,184,580 à un fabricant canadien. Ce brevet traite d'un dispositif de charge rapide de batteries de six ou de douze volts. L'appareil peut aussi vérifier le circuit de charge et du véhicule relié à ces batteries, ainsi que la tension de sortie de ce circuit. Il peut également vérifier le circuit de démarrage et l'état des batteries en question. (Voir l'illustration page 39.) Écrire à: Mr. Austin J. Ellis, Jr., P.O. Box 115, Rio Linda, California 95673 et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale au Consulat général du Canada, One Maritime Plaza, Alcoa Building, Suite 1100, Golden Gateway Center, San Francisco, California 94111 (É.-U.).

Canadian Patents Available for Licensing or Sale Issued May 1981

Note:
Résumés of the following Canadian Patents are published in the language of application, English or French.

Method for Obtaining Aluminium Oxide/306

The invention is a method of obtaining aluminium oxide from smelted metallic slag. The slag is subjected to slow cooling and also to disintegration, optionally assisted by ultrasonic or other high frequency vibration, to pulverulent form, with formation of a crystalline modification of polymorphous 12 $CaO\text{-}7A1_20_3$ present in the slag. The pulverulent slag is subjected to extraction with soda solution, and aluminium oxide is subsequently obtained from the solution. The residue from the extraction can be used in the formation of Portland cement by burning with sand, limestone and pyrites cinders. Write: **Patent 1,100,284**, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza im. Stanislawa Staszica, Krakow, Al. Mickiewicza 30, Poland and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, Matejki 1/5, Srodmiescle, Warsaw, Poland.

Temperature Indicator/306

A luminescent tube filled with a temperature responsive liquid which causes the tube to glow as the liquid moves up and down the tube is encased within an opaque expansible sleeve which is aligned with graduations on the tube to indicate a critical temperature to be sensed when the tube is mounted on an object, so that if the tube glows above the sleeve the temperature is readily discernable. The tube and sleeve may be permanently mounted on the object or removably mounted by a magnet or clip on the sleeve. Write: **Patent 1,100,328**, Joseph R. Kelsch, Jr., c/o Richard L. Miller, 3612 Woolworth Building, New York, N.Y. and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate General, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.

High Frequency Pulse Dampener/306

The present invention is directed to a pulse dampener device especially effective for the efficient damping of high frequency pulses of relatively small amplitude. The invention is characterized by the provision of a low inertia diaphragm assembly disposed in intimately spaced relation to a conduit through which flows the fluid to be damped, said conduit including a rigid partition or baffle member providing for deflection of a substantial portion of the fluid flowing through the conduit to react against the diaphragm in a direction substantially perpendicular to the plane thereof and providing a tortuous path for the fluid from one side of the partition to the other before continuance of its flow. Write: **Patent 1,100,389**, Greer Hydraulics, Inc., 20660 Bahama Street, Chatsworth, California 91311 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate General, 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California 90014, U.S.A.

Method and Apparatus for Controlled Condensation Isotope Separation/306

Supersonic flow of a molecular gas under the appropriate conditions through an expansion nozzle, produces homogenous condensation of the gas. If the gas is vibrationally excited, the condensation is inhibited. Thus, selective vibrational excitation of an isotopic species in the gas provides a means of controlling the condensation of the gas. Such selective vibrational excitation may be readily accomplished by means of laser irradiation of the supersonically flowing gas. The controlled condensation in turn may be used as the basis of isotope separation and enrichment by subjecting the stream of gas and condensate particles to aerodynamic processes whereby the condensate particles are separated from the main flow of the gas. Write: **Patent 1,100,438**, Mr. James E. Denny, Assistant General Counsel for Patents, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20545 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Liste des brevets canadiens disponibles pour octroi de licence ou vente délivrés en mai 1981

Note:
Des résumés des brevets canadiens ci-joints sont publiés dans la langue de la demande de brevet, en anglais ou en français.

Méthode d'obtention de l'oxyde d'aluminium/306

Indicateur de température/306

Atténuateur d'impulsions aux hautes fréquences/306

Méthode et matériel pour réaliser la séparation isotopique par condensation contrôlée/306

Production of Hydrocarbon Liquids from Solid Carbonaceous Materials/306

Solid carbonaceous materials selected from the group consisting of glucose, lignite and cellulosic materials including wood, cellulose, paper, plant matter and the cellulosic fraction of municipal solid wastes are converted to hydrocarbon liquids by heating, under an atmosphere of air, in the presence of tetralin (tetrahydronaphthalene) and in the absence of a reducing gas, under autogenous pressure in a closed reactor vessel. Write: **Patent 1,100,532**, David L. Granatstein; Colin R. Phillips, 2827 7th Avenue, East, Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 5N2 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Production d'hydrocarbures liquides à partir de matières carbonées solides/306

Polyphase Transformer of High Mechanical Resistance/306

Transformateur polyphasé, comprenant un nombre de noyaux magnétiques égal au nombre de phases, chacun des noyaux possédant deux côtés rectilignes adjacents dont chacun est disposé contre un côté rectiligne d'un noyau magnétique voisin et passe dans un bobinage rectangulaire comprenant des enroulements à haute tension et de section droite trapézoïdale et à basse tension de section droite rectangulaire, chaque noyau magnétique étant symétrique par rapport au plan de symétrie de deux bobinages adjacents. Les noyaux magnétiques sont sciés en deux parties selon un plan perpendiculaire à leur plan de symétrie, les deux parties étant ensuite recollées l'une à l'autre, ils sont fabriqués à partir de tôles magnétiques d'au moins deux largeurs différentes, de façon à présenter une section droite comportant au moins un gradin. Application aux transformateurs triphasés sectoriels. Écrire à: **Brevet 1,100,585**, Alsthom-Unelec, 38, Avenue Kléber, 75784 Paris, Cédex 16, France et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 35, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France.

Transformateur polyphase de résistance mécanique élevée/306

Temperature Measurement System/306

The invention provides a turbulent gas stream monitoring system which comprises an electric thermal transducer such as a thermistor placed in a turbulent gas stream. The transducer produces a signal, having an AC and a DC component, which signal is preferably amplified. The components are separated out in a discriminator, for instance an AC amplifier and the AC component is squared and integrated to give a final output which is proportional to the temperature of a heat source, such as a fire, upstream of the transducer. The invention also provides a turbulent gas stream monitoring system comprising a series of transducers connected to a single processing apparatus, the signal from the transducers being compared to locate a heat source. The invention also provides a method of detecting a fire using a system as described above. Write: **Patent 1,100,591**, Coal Industry (Patents) Limited, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London S.W.1, England and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Commercial Division, Canadian High Commission, One Grosvenor Square, London, W1X 0AB, England.

Système thermométrique/306

Error Detection Device in a Line of a Digital Transmission System/306

La présente invention est relative à la détection des erreurs dans les systèmes de transmission numérique utilisant en ligne un signal dont la somme numérique courante est bornée et peut prendre n états distincts. Elle a pour objet un dispositif de détection d'erreurs comportant un compteur-décompteur synchrone à k bascules donnant, en temps réel, la somme numérique courante et un décodeur d'extrémité formé de portes logiques et sensible à tout débordement par valeur inférieure ou supérieure du compteur-décompteur, le nombre k étant un entier vérifiant l'inégalité: $n > 2^{k-1}$. Elle s'applique avantageusement aux systèmes de transmission numérique à grand débit. Écrire à: **Brevet 1,100,639**, Compagnie Industrielle des Télécommunications Cit-Alcatel, 12, rue de la Baume, 75008 Paris, France et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 35, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France.

Dispositif de détection d'erreurs en ligne dans un système de transmission numérique/306

Method for Savings in Nuclear Reactors by Using Beryllium Embedded Fuels/306

The effect of the (n,2n) reactions of beryllium when exposed to fast neutrons having energies at or above the (n,2n) threshold for beryllium is utilized to achieve reactivity increases with at least one beryllium rod properly embedded in a bundle-type fuel element. The reactivity increases are obtained by positioning the beryllium rod at regions of the reactor where the neutrons are fast with the amount of inserted beryllium being such that the volume ratio of beryllium to beryllium and fuel is of about 5.3% when the reactor is moderated with heavy water or the volume ratio of beryllium to fuel is of about 8.2% when the reactor is moderated with light water. Such reactivity

Méthode d'économie dans les réacteurs nucléaires à l'aide de combustibles enrobés de berrylium/306

advantageously be employed to reduce the amount of heavy water moderator inventory in a heavy water reactor or to relax the requirement of uranium enrichment in a light water reactor. Write: **Patent 1,100,649**. Institute of Nuclear Energy Research, Atomic Energy Council, P.O. Box 3, Lung Tan, Tao Yuan, Republic of China, Taiwan and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Solar Collector Apparatus/306

Capteur solaire/306

A solar collector apparatus comprising a rotatable platen supporting a solar collector, means for rotating the platen such that the solar collector follows the wandering of the sun, said solar collector comprising a plurality of elongated parallel sun radiation concentrators, each concentrator being associated with an elongated conduit which is arranged to be subjected to the radiation concentrated by the concentrator, and pump and control means for circulating a liquid through the conduits via a liquid magazine, the concentrators being located on the platen with their longitudinal axes aligned in the vertical plane of the solar direction, said means for rotating the platen being adapted to maintain such alignment of the concentrators. Write: **Patent 1,100,838**, Aktiebolaget Atomenergi, Liljeholmsvägen 32, Stockholm, Sweden and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, P.O. Box 16129, S-103 23 Stockholm 16, Sweden.

Frame for Garbage Bags/306

Support pour sacs à ordures/306

In this invention a frame is designed to utilize free plastic grocery bags with handles as garbage bags. The frame is a single piece and is substantially U-shaped with the projecting parallel sides each having an upper portion over which the bag handle is stretched and two lower portions on which the bag handle is supported so that the bag stays open and hangs down from the frame for use as a garbage bag. The rear member of the frame has two apertures formed by semi-circular bends which allows screws to be inserted to fasten the frame to a cabinet door. Write: **Patent 1,100,926**, Ronald E. Lund, 701 Evans Avenue, Suite 901, Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 1A3 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Cleaning Attachment for Grain Augers/306

Accessoire nettoyeur de tarière à céréales/306

A series of semi-circular cut-out portions are provided on the underside of an auger tube which are covered with blanks when the cleaning device is not in use, but which are covered with semi-circular sieves when it is desired to clean grain or the like being augered. The mesh of the screens is selected to suit the cleaning desired. A shroud encloses the sieves and an auxiliary auger is situated at the base of the shroud and is driven by the main auger drive. This auxiliary or return auger moves wheat seeds and the like which have passed through the sieve, to a discharge at the lower end of the shroud regardless of the angle of inclination of the main auger assembly. Reinforcing means are provided on the upper side of the main auger tube (tension) and upon the lower side thereof (compression) in order that distortion and/or damage will not occur to the main auger tube particularly during transportation of the auger assembly from one place to another. Write: **Patent** 1,101,356. Louis Ludwig, 1200 Chinook Bay, Estevan, Saskatchewan S4A 1Y8 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to the Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3), Business Centre, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5.

Method and Device for Abutting Electric Cables With Mineral Compressed Insulation/306

Procédé et dispositif d'assemblage en bout de câbles électriques à isolant minéral comprimé/306

Procédé d'assemblage en bout de câbles électriques à isolant minéral comprimé, à un ou plusieurs conducteurs, et dispositif de mise en oeuvre du procédé. On retire la gaine en métal conducteur et l'isolant minéral entourant le ou les conducteurs sur une courte longueur à chaque extrémité de câble, on enfile un manchon métallique sur les extrémités des conducteurs en regard, on sertit le manchon sur les extrémités des conducteurs, on enfile sur chaque extrémité de câble une bague en le même métal, puis par-dessus les bagues un corps de jonction cylindrique eà extrémités minces puis on sertit les extrémités du corps de jonction sur les bagues et les extrémités des câbles. Application aux liaisons de câbles d'énergie ou de câbles chauffants. Écrire à: **Brevet 1,101,643**, Câbles de Lyon (Les), 170, avenue Jean Jaurès, 69353 Lyon, Cédex 2, France et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 35, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France.

Structural Assembly for Display of Pictorial Matter/306

Ensemble de présentation d'images/306

This invention relates to the display of pictorial matter such as paintings, water colors, photographs, graphic art, or other two-dimensional art. The invention consists of a structural assembly in the form of a display box, or kit of

parts from which such a box can be constructed, having a front frame with an inner cut-out portion through which the pictorial matter is viewed, and means to locate the pictorial matter in a variety of distances and dispositions recessed behind the front frame. The pictorial matter may be disposed parallel to the viewing frame, at an angle thereto, or in two or more angles relative to the viewing frame, or in a curvilinear surface. Write: **Patent 1,101,669**, Carl G. Lindquist, 230 Foster Street, Littleton, Massachusetts 01460 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate General, 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, U.S.A.

Bimetal Strip Having a Stable Fe-Mn-Ni Alloy with High Thermal Expansion and Electrical Resistivity/306

Bande bimétallique faite d'alliage stable de Fe-Mn-Ni, à forte résistance à la dilatation thermique et haute résistivité électrique/306

Bimetal strip the high expansion element of which is an alloy which, in weight percent (w/o), consists essentially of up to about 0.50 w/o carbon, about 15-50 w/o manganese, up to about 2 w/o silicon, up to about 0.5 w/o chromium, about 10-35 w/o nickel, up to about 10 w/o cobalt and the balance iron except for incidental amounts of other elements which may include up to about 0.04 w/o phosphorus, up to about 0.04 w/o sulfur as well as other elements which do not significantly detract from the desired properties or result in the formation of ferrite or otherwise render the desired room temperature austenitic structure of the alloy unstable so as to significantly reduce the coefficient of thermal expansion. Write: **Patent 1,101,697**, Carpenter Technology Corporation, 101 West Bern Street, Reading, Pennsylvania 19603 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

High-Strength, High-Expansion Manganese Alloy/306

Alliage de manganèse de grande résistivité électrique, à forte dilatation thermique/306

An alloy, and shaped articles made therefrom, having high thermal expansion and/or high electrical resistivity with enhanced mechanical strength containing

	w/o
Copper	5-30
Nickel	5-30
Nitrogen	0.1-1.0

The balance at least 65-<85% manganese and varying amounts of other elements such as one or more of the elements C, Si, P, S, Mo, CO, Ti, V, Nb, Ta, Fe, Hf, Zr, B and Be which do not objectionably detract from the desired properties. Write: **Patent 1,101,699**, Carpenter Technology Corporation, 101 West Bern Street, Reading, Pennsylvania 19603 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Xanthated Starch Amine Paper Additives/306

Additifs pour papier constitués d'amine d'amidon xanthogénatée/306

Novel amphoteric starch derivatives, xanthated starch amines, have been employed as wet-end paper additives for improving both wet and dry strength. They are easily repulpable, readily biodegradable, effective in a broad range of furnish pH's, and are competitive on a cost/performance basis with commercial systems. Write: **Patent 1,101,850**, The Secretary of Commerce, (NTIS), 425 Thirteenth Street, N.W. Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20004 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Impact Detecting Device on a Target/306

Dispositif de détection des impacts sur une cible/306

Dispositif de détection des impacts sur une cible comprenant un capteur de vibration fournissant un signal amplifié, filtré, élevé au carré et intégré, l'intégration étant commandée par un détecteur à seuil. Écrire à: **Brevet 1,101,958**, CGEE Alsthom, 13, rue Antonin Raynaud, 92309 Levallois-Perret, France et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 35, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France.

Document Analysis Device, in Particular for Fac-Simile Sender/306

Dispositif d'analyse d'un document, en particulier pour émetteur de fac-similé/306

Dispositif d'analyse de document par lignes d'analyse successives, comportant un dispositif d'éclairement du document selon une ligne d'analyse, des éléments optiques et un capteur recevant l'image de la ligne d'analyse projetée par lesdits éléments optiques sur sa surface sensible. Selon l'invention, les éléments optiques et le capteur sont fixes entre eux et maintenus alignés optiquement sur un même support rigide, en forme d'étrier, avec lequel ils constituent un ensemble optique pré-réglé. Application: transmission de signal de fac-similé. Écrire à: **Brevet 1,101,983**, Compagnie Industrielle des Télécommunications Cit-Alcatel, 12, rue de la Baume, 75008 Paris, France et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 75, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France.

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Pesticide Spray Monitoring System for Spray Vehicles/306

Filed December 4, 1979, by the Department of Agriculture. This invention relates to spray monitoring systems, and more particularly to a system for spray process monitoring aboard aircraft or other spray vehicles for monitoring the

Bis(Dihydroxymethyloxoimidazolidinyl)Alkanes/306

Filed August 25, 1980, by the Department of Agriculture. New compounds in the class of sigma, omega-bis(4,5-dihydroxy-3-methyl-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)alkanes have been prepared from the reaction of glyoxal and an alkylenebis

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Système de contrôle de la pulvérisation de pesticides pour les véhicules de pulvérisation/306

spray application of liquid herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and other biological agents. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-100 081**, NTIS.

Bis(dihydroxyméthyloxoimidazolidinyl)alcanes/306

(3-methylurea). These compounds are useful as formaldehyde-free finishing agents for textiles containing cellulose. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-180 544**, NTIS.

Method for Promoting Plant Growth/306

Filed August 28, 1980, by the Department of Agriculture. This invention relates to a method of promoting plant growth and more particularly to the use of certain synthetic

Méthode d'optimalisation de la croissance des plantes/306

brassinosteroids to promote plant cell elongation and cell division and thereby increase the vegetative growth of plants. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-182 209**, NTIS.

Plant Growth Promoting Brassinosteroids/306

Filed August 28, 1980, by the Department of Agriculture. This invention relates to new synthetic plant growth substances and more particularly to such substances that are

Brassinostéroïdes pour optimaliser la croissance des plantes/306

safe and readily biodegradable. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-182 210**, NTIS.

Carriage for Cable Logging System/306

Filed November 25, 1980, by the Department of Agriculture. The patent application relates to a skyline logging system wherein a skyline cable is supported at an intermediate location by an intermediate support assembly and a logging carriage is supported on the cable and is arranged to pass over the intermediate support assembly. The carriage has inwardly tapered pulleys which ride on oppositely bevelled tracks on the top edges of an upwardly-facing channel member forming part of the intermediate support

Chariot de transport de bois actionné par câbles/306

assembly. The top edges have ramp-like end portions. The carriage is lifted off the cable and rides on the bevelled tracks when crossing over the intermediate support assembly. The carriage can tilt laterally relative to the intermediate support assembly while riding on the bevelled tracks because of the lateral movability of the tapered pulleys on the oppositely bevelled tracks, whereby to maintain stability during passage of the carriage over the intermediate support. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-210 460**, NTIS.

Process for Producing Transfer Printed Cotton and Cotton Blends/306

Filed December 3, 1980, by the Department of Agriculture. A process is disclosed for the heat transfer printing of cellulose-containing fabric in garment form with disperse dyestuffs, wherein the fabric is treated only on one side by a printing or spraying technique with a formulation containing highly methylated melamine-formaldehyde cross-

Procédé d'impression thermique des cotons imprimés et mélanges de coton/306

linking agent, acid catalyst, and other necessary additives. Fabrics with prints that are durable to washing are produced by simultaneously heat transfer printing and curing at about 190C to 220C for 20-30 seconds. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-212 297**, NTIS.

Apparatus for Treatment of Fibers with Ozone-Steam Mixtures/306

Filed December 22, 1980, by the Department of Agriculture. Fibers are treated with ozone-steam mixtures by conveying them through an open-ended chamber having a horizontal middle section substantially elevated with respect to the open chamber end. The fibers are exposed to the ozone-steam mixture in the horizontal middle section wherein the ozone is centrally introduced. An apparatus for carrying out this method includes an open-ended chamber having

Appareil pour le traitement de fibres avec des mélanges ozone-vapeur/306

a horizontal middle section substantially elevated with respect to the open chamber end. Also included are means for moving the substances through the chamber, means for centrally supplying ozone to the horizontal middle region of the chamber and means for supplying steam to the horizontal middle region of the chamber. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-219 569**, NTIS.

Method and Apparatus for Measuring Hand-eye Coordination While Tracking a Changing Size Image/306

Price per copy from NTIS: PC U.S. $8.00/MF U.S. $3.50, filed October 2, 1980, by the Department of the Air Force. Hand-eye coordination while tracking a changing size image is measured by a method that includes: displaying an image that is varied in size in response to a programmed signal; having the person under test manipulate a manual control that effects image size change by cancelling the

Méthode et appareil de mesure de la coordination entre l'oeil et la main pour des images changeant de taille/306

effects of the programmed signal; and, comparing the tracking response with the image size change, the difference therebetween being a measure of the subjects' hand-eye coordination. The image can be randomly displaced laterally during test and its light intensity parameters can be varied. Image size change is programmed in various ways including randomly occurring reversals in direction

of change. The method is implemented by means of an image figure generator that provides a rectangular image on the screen of a CRT. A programmable image size change circuit controls the size of the rectangle in concert with a potentiometer circuit that is manually controlled by the test subject. Other electronic circuits provide for lateral displacement of the image, image/screen intensity changes and the processing and display of tracking errors. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-193 048**, NTIS.

Atmospheric Dispersion Corrector/306

Correcteur de dispersion atmosphérique/306

Price per copy from NTIS: PC U.S. $6.30/MF U.S. $3.50, filed October 8, 1980, by the Department of the Air Force. The instant invention overcomes the problems encountered in the past by providing an atmospheric dispersion corrector which is applicable for use with telescopes having large apertures of, for example, up to 25m in diameter and having a broad spectral bandpass of, for example, 350-1300nm. The instant invention not only provides an atmospheric dispersion corrector which provides broadband correction over the visible and near i.r. spectrum as well as giving small residual errors after correction but also provides a method for optimizing the design of such correctors as well as providing a method for the selection of appropriate glass types which will yield the above-mentioned desirable effects. The atmospheric dispersion corrector of this invention is made up of a housing which is capable of mounting therein two glass prisms, rotatable with respect to each other as well as rotatable as a unit respect to an object being viewed. For optimum results the housing is also capable of mounting therein two compound prisms, each compound prism being made of two components in the form of prisms of different glass types fixedly secured to each other. In this instance each compound prism is rotatable with respect to the other as well as both compound prisms being rotatable as a unit with respect to the viewed object. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-195 147**, NTIS.

Flat Workpiece Pickup/306

Dispositif de ramassage de pièces usinées plates/306

Filed October 9, 1980, by the Department of the Air Force. The present invention is concerned with providing a technique for picking up a flat workpiece from a flat surface by an industrial robot where vacuum or magnetic devices are not applicable. The workpiece is placed upon a table having a compliant surface formed of a plurality of vertical upstanding closely spaced bristle-like elements with the free upper ends providing a support surface for the workpiece. The compliant surface allows a tined end-effector or hand of the industrial robot to plunge into the brush-like surface and under the workpiece to lift and transport it to another location without disturbing the original orientation. Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a flat workpiece pickup wherein a minimum of hardware is required and no vacuum or magnetic devices are applicable. Another object of the invention is to provide a technique for picking up a flat workpiece from a flat surface wherein the workpiece is lifted off the surface without disturbing the original orientation. Still another object of the invention is to provide a flat workpiece pickup from a flat surface wherein the work surface is compliant and includes a plurality of vertical, closely spaced upstanding bristle-like elements. A further object of the invention is to provide a compliant work surface for holding a flat workpiece for pickup by a robot wherein the compliant surface is arranged to bend and/or part to allow a tined end-effector to penetrate the work surface holding the workpiece. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-195 693**, NTIS.

A Flowing Gas Discharge Source of Vacuum Ultraviolet Line Radiation System/306

Source à décharge dans un gaz en mouvement pour système d'émission ultraviolette sous vide/306

Filed April 16, 1980, by the Department of the Army. This invention relates to a flowing gas source of vacuum ultraviolet line radiation system capable of operating efficiently at low pressures and low power levels. The system includes a source body assembly having nozzle member with an orifice on one end for sustaining an electrical discharge; a vacuum vessel for providing an evacuated region outside the orifice; a cooling jacket over a gas tubular element; and an insulator mounted upon the tubular element by vacuum coupling separating the source body electrically from the vacuum vessel. The vacuum ultraviolet radiation is derived from an electrical discharge sustained in a gaseous/vaporous media which flows through a differentially pumped orifice. The inherent differential pumping at the nozzle orifice results in a reduced gas load to instrumentation which may be operatively connected to the output port of the vacuum vessel. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-140 646**, NTIS.

Vehicle Cargo Box Cover/306

Abri de caisse pour véhicule de transport/306

Filed June 20, 1980, by the Department of the Army. In a military vehicle having a cargo box containing two facing troop seat assemblies, the improvement comprising a rigid cargo box cover mountable on the box to shield the seated military personnel from the weather, said cover being formed of disconnectable panels for knockdown into a relatively flat storage package. The rigid cover is connected to the cargo box and also to the back structures of the troop seat assemblies so that the cover and seat assemblies act as mutual reinforcements for one another. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-161 548**, NTIS.

HNS from 2,4,6-Trinitrobenzyl Chloride and Nitrogenous Bases/306

Filed July 2, 1980, by the Department of the Army. 2,4,6-trinitrobenzyl chloride is converted to HNS (2,2',4,4',-6,6'-hexanitrostilbene) by reaction with hydroxide ion supplied by aqueous amines and ammonia. The present method increases the yield of HNS substantially over that obtainable by conventional reaction with sodium hydroxide. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-165 429**, NTIS.

Formation de HNS à partir de chlorure de 2,4,6-trinitrobenzyle et de bases azotées/306

Position Transducer/306

Filed July 7, 1980, by the Department of the Army. An electrical transducer for indicating the position of an element movable in a predictable path, such as angular rotation, has no electrical parts on the movable element. A magnetic mounted to the movable element traces a fixed path which lies adjacent to a stationary tubular enclosure containing liquid suspending a mass of ferromagnetic, electrically conductive material, the magnet drawing the mass of particles along within the tube on movement in its fixed path. Electrodes spaced on opposite sides of the tube along the length of the tube are electrically coupled by the mass of particles, whereby to indicate the position of the movable element. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-166 652**, NTIS.

Transducteur de position/306

Remote Control of Industrial Fluoroscopes/306

Filed July 7, 1980, by the Department of the Army. An industrial fluoroscope having a television camera optically trained on the area between the X-ray tube and the fluoroscope to provide pictorial information on the tube-test object spacing and the tube-fluoroscope spacing. The pictorial information is displayed on a television receiver remote from the X-ray room, hence safely away from the harmful X-rays. The televised information assists the human technician to remotely manipulate the test object and fluoroscope equipment without having to physically enter the X-ray room. A video recorder may be associated with the television receiver to provide a permanent record of the test object positioned in relation to the X-ray picture. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-166 722**, NTIS.

Télécommande de fluoroscopes industriels/306

Fine Tuning Mechanism for Laser Induced Chemical Reactions/306

Filed July 7, 1980, by the Department of the Army. A mechanism for line tuning a laser to the optimum absorption cross section for inducing chemical reactions. After a laser line has been selected which is nearest to the desired cross section, the mechanism uses the doppler effect to allow fine tuning across the emission line profile of the laser to optimize the efficiency of the laser for producing interaction between a laser beam and optimum absorption cross section for inducing chemical reactions. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-166 733**, NTIS.

Mécanisme d'accord précis d'un laser d'induction de réactions chimiques/306

Preparation of 1,3,5,7 Tetracetamido — and 1,3,5,7 — Tetraaminodamantanes/306

Filed July 10, 1980, by the Department of the Army. 1,3,5,7 — Tetraacetamidoadamantane is prepared by reacting 1,3,5,7 — tetraiodoadamantane with acetonitrile and water in the presence of actinic radiation. The 1,3,5,7 — tetraacetamidoadamantane can be hydrolyzed with hydrochloric acid to produce 1,3,5,7 — tetraaminoadamantane tetrahydrochloride, which can be converted to the free base by treatment with an equivalent amount of an alkali, e.g. aqueous sodium hydroxide. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-167 572**, NTIS.

Préparation de 1,3,5,7-tétracétamido — et de 1,3,5,7 — tétramino-adamantanes/306

Improved High Energy Electrochemical Power Cell/306

Filed July 23, 1980, by the Department of the Army. An improved high energy electrochemical power cell is obtained by adding cupric chloride to the high surface area carbon black cathode of a lithium-inorganic electrolyte cell. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-171 515**, NTIS.

Cellule électrochimique haute énergie améliorée/306

Switched Delay Line for Steerable Null Antenna System/306

Filed August 25, 1980, by the Department of the Army. The objective of the invention is to provide fast effective switching of the delay line segments. The invention relates to the arrangement of the delay line switches from PIN diodes so as to require a constant direct current for each delay line with the current diverted by transistor switches

Ligne à retard à éléments commutés pour antenne à angle de rayonnement nul orientable/306

through the switch diodes selected for turn on by external means while reverse biasing those switch diodes that are turned off. In the preferred embodiment the arrangement permits the variation of line length in incremental steps, the number of steps being equal to the Nth power of two where N is the number of binary delay line segments. There are several advantages over prior practices. Intermodulation is decreased by reverse biasing of off diodes, power handling capabilities are extended by reduction in control power requirements. Switching time using PIN diode switches is extremely fast limited principally by the driving circuits. Switching transients are minimized by holding the total delay line drive current constant and using PIN diode with similar voltage-current characteristics. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-180 554**, NTIS.

Hermetically Sealed Container and Method for Forming Such a Container/306

Filed August 29, 1980, by the Department of the Army. An improved hermetically sealed container is disclosed having a receptacle with at least one opening for mounting a desired element in the opening, a closure element covering each opening, a metallized seal between the closure element and the receptacle with the metallized seal peripherally surrounding the opening and hermetically sealing the closure element to the receptacle, and a sealing deposit electrolytically applied to the outer surface of the metallized seal. A method of making such a hermetically sealed container is also disclosed. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-182 540**, NTIS.

Contenant hermétique et méthode de fabrication/306

Electronically Tuned Gunn Oscillator and Mixer Including the Same/306

Filed September 5, 1980, by the Department of the Army. The millimeter and submillimeter wavelength oscillator includes a Gunn diode coupled to a hole in a ferrite image waveguide in such a way that a portion of the waveguide acts as a resonant cavity, and oscillation results. A coil surrounding the portion of the waveguide has a variable dc current applied to it to variably magnetize the waveguide and hence correspondingly vary the oscillator frequency. By applying an RF signal to the Gunn diode, the oscillator frequency can be mixed with the RF to yield heterodyne or intermediate frequencies. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-184 456**, NTIS.

Oscillateur et mélangeur à diode Gunn à accord électronique/306

Phase Sensor for R.F. Transmission Lines/306

Filed September 11, 1980, by the Department of the Army. A phase sensing device is described which is useful for indicating the resonance condition of a complex load impedance (such as an antenna), with a high degree of accuracy over the frequency range from .3 to 100 MHz. The device uses readily available transmission line and solid state components to provide a + or - indication of the phase condition of the load; a zero crossing indicates resonance. Such a signal is useful for controlling an automatic tuning mechanism that could be used in a tunable antenna. The extremely broadband operation and no physical connection to the main RF line are salient features of the device. The components are a transmission line coupler with a short pick-up wire mounted adjacent to the center conductor, two diodes with like electrodes (cathodes) connected to opposite ends of the pick up wire, a carbon resistor between the other electrodes of the diodes, and a zero center meter across the resistor. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-186 109**, NTIS.

Capteur de phase pour lignes de transmission RF/306

Line Source Antenna for Electronic Beam Scanning/306

Filed November 10, 1980, by the Department of the Army. The basic principles and operation of the monolithic line source antenna array with radiating slots, as covered by this application, are the same as described in US Patent 4,092,647, which is incorporated by reference. Structural differences are described below. The principal change is that in place of a separate ferrite phase shifter in each cell between adjacent slots, a single long ferrite toroid is utilized for all of the cells and slots, a ferrite phase shift element with matching transformers is shown. It comprises the ferrite toroid 10 and two dielectric matching transformers 12 at the ends. A hole 14 is provided for the switching wire. A cross-sectional view of the toroid is also shown. The inside of the toroid 10 is filled with a dielectric material 16. A monolithic line source antenna array having 15 radiating slots is shown. It is formed by either enclosing the phase shift element in a close fitting waveguide housing, or alternatively by applying a metal coating to the phase shift element. The fifteen slots 20 are formed through the metal on one of the broad faces. The switching wire 18 extends through the hole of the toroid. The dielectric matching transformers 12 are not shown. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-205 361**, NTIS.

Antenne à source linéaire pour balayage électronique de faisceau/306

Method for Forming Low-Resistance Ohmic Contacts on Semiconducting Oxides/306

Filed October 1, 1979, by the Department of Energy. The invention provides a new method for the formation of high-quality ohmic contacts on wide-band-gap semiconducting oxides. As exemplified by the formation of an ohmic contact on n-type BaTiO sub 3 containing a p-n junction, the invention entails depositing a film of a metallic electroding material on the BaTiO sub 3 surface and irradiating the film with a Q-switched laser pulse effecting complete melting

Méthode pour produire des contacts ohmiques à faible résistance sur oxydes semiconducteurs/306

of the film and localized melting of the surface layer of oxide immediately underlying the film. The resulting solidified metallic contact is ohmic, has unusually low contact resistance, and is thermally stable, even at elevated temperatures. The contact does not require cleaning before attachment of any suitable electrical lead. This method is safe, rapid, reproducible, and relatively inexpensive. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-080 725**, DOE.

Light Modulated Electron Beam Driven Radiofrequency Emitter/306

Filed October 10, 1979, by the Department of Energy. The disclosure relates to a light modulated electron beam-driven radiofrequency emitter. Pulses of light impinge on a photoemissive device which generates an electron beam having the pulse characteristics of the light. The electron

Émetteur RF excité par faisceau électronique modulé par impulsions lumineuses/306

beam is accelerated through a radiofrequency resonator which produces radiofrequency emission in accordance with the electron, hence, the light pulses. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-083 484**, DOE.

XeCl Avalanche Discharge Laser Employing Ar as a Diluent/306

Filed October 10, 1979, by the Department of Energy. A XeCl avalanche discharge exciplex laser which uses a gaseous lasing starting mixture of: 0.2 to 0.4% chlorine donor/ 2.5% to 10% Xe/97.3% to 89.6% Ar) is provided. The chlorine donor normally comprises HCl but can also comprise CCl sub 4 BCl sub 3. Use of Ar as a diluent gas reduces

Laser à décharge d'avalanches de XeCl utilisant de l'Ar comme diluant/306

operating pressures over other rare gas halide lasers to near atmospheric pressure, increases output lasing power of the XeCl avalanche discharge laser by 30% to exceed KrF avalanche discharge lasing outputs, and is less expensive to operate. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-083 508**, DOE.

Electron Energy Recovery System for Negative Ion Sources/306

Filed October 25, 1979, by the Department of Energy. An electron energy recovery system for negative ion sources is provided. The system, employing crossed electric and magnetic fields, separates the electrons from the ions as they are extracted from the ion source plasma generator and before the ions are accelerated to their full energy. With the electric and magnetic fields oriented 90 exp 0 to each other, the electrons remain at approximately the electrical potential at which they were generated. The electromagnetic forces cause the ions to be accelerated to the

Système de récupération de l'énergie des électrons pour sources d'anions/306

full accelerating supply voltage energy while being deflected through an angle of less than 90 exp 0. The electrons precess out of the accelerating field region into an electron recovery region where they are collected at a small fraction of the full accelerating supply energy. It is possible, by this method, to collect > 90% of the electrons extracted along with the negative ions from a negative ion source beam at < 4% of full energy. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-088 223**, DOE.

Corneal-Shaping Electrode/306

Filed December 5, 1979, by the Department of Energy. The invention relates to corneal reshaping and more particularly to electrodes utilizing radiofrequency electrical

Électrode de remodelage cornéen/306

current to heat and thereby induce reshaping of the cornea in humans and animals. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-100 664**, DOE.

Tissue Implantation Method and Apparatus/306

Filed December 5, 1979, by the Department of Energy. The disclosure describes the implantation of seeds of radioactive material into body tissue utilizing a cannula and

Méthode et appareillage d'implantation de tissus/306

anchor containing suture. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-100 665**, DOE.

Ac Resonant Charger with Charge Rate Unrelated to Primary Power Frequency/306

Filed December 7, 1979, by the Department of Energy. An ac resonant charger for a capacitive load, such as a pulse forming network (PFN), is provided with a variable repetition rate unrelated to the frequency of a multi-phase ac power source by using a control unit to select and couple the phase of the power source to the resonant charger in order to charge the capacitive load with a phase that is the next to begin a half cycle. For optimum range in repetition rate and increased charging voltage, the resonant charger includes a step-up transformer and full-wave rectifier. The next phase selected may then be of either polarity, but is always selected to be of a polarity opposite the polarity of the last phase selected so that the transformer core does not saturate. Thyristors are used to select and couple the correct phase just after its zero crossover in response to a sharp pulse generated by a zero-crossover detector. The thyristor that is turned on then automatically turns off after a full half cycle of its associated phase input. A full-wave rectifier couples the secondary winding of the transformer to the load so that the load capacitance is always charged with the same polarity. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-101 339**, DOE.

Chargeur c.a. résonant dont le taux de charge est indépendant de la fréquence de l'alimentation primaire/306

Energy Absorption Circuit Using a Triggered Spark GAP/306

Filed December 11, 1979, by the Department of Energy. An energy absorption circuit for fault protection of a load pulsed by an LC-type pulse forming network (PFN) is connected at one end of the PFN opposite from the load. The circuit is comprised of a triggerable spark gap (TSG) switch and a discharge resistor connected in series across the one end of the PFN. A capacitive voltage dividing circuit and a voltage dropping resistor in series are also connected across the one end of the PFN. An intermediate voltage junction of the capacitive voltage dividing circuit is connected to the trigger electrode of the TSG switch to trigger the switch on when a reverse voltage wavefront reflected from a faulty load appears across the dropping resistor to add to the voltage of the capacitive voltage divider, thereby to arc one gap in the switch, whereupon arcing in the other gap ensues. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-101 365**, DOE.

Circuit d'absorption d'énergie utilisant un éclateur déclenché/306

Reflective Insulating Blinds for Windows and the Like/306

Filed December 7, 1979, by the Department of Energy. Energy-conserving window blinds are provided. The blinds are fabricated from coupled and adjustable slats, each slat having an insulation layer and a reflective surface to face outwardly when the blinds are closed. A range of desired light and air transmission may be selected with the reflective surfaces of the slats adapted to direct sunlight upward toward the ceiling when the blinds are open. When the blinds are closed, the insulation of the slats reduces the heat loss or gain produced by the windows. If desired, the reflective surfaces of the slats may be concave. The edges of the slats are designed to seal against adjacent slats when the blinds are closed to ensure minimum air flow between slats. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-101 367**, DOE.

Stores isolants et réfléchissants pour fenêtres et autres surfaces du genre/306

Flash Protection Controller/306

Filed December 7, 1979, by the Department of Energy. A controller provides a high voltage to maintain an electro-optic shutter in a transparent condition until a flash of light which would be harmful to personnel is sensed by a phototransistor. The controller then shorts the shutter to ground to minimize light transmission to the user and maintains light transmission at the pre-flash level for a predetermined time to allow the flash to subside. A log converter and differential trigger circuit keep the controller from being triggered by other light flashes which are not dangerous. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-101 368**, DOE.

Dispositif de commande de protection contre les éclats lumineux/306

Waveform Synthesizer/306

Filed December 7, 1979, by the Department of Energy. The invention is a method by which an optical pulse of an arbitrary but defined shape may be transformed into a virtual multitude of optical or electrical output pulse shapes. Since the method is not limited to any particular input pulse shape, the output pulse shapes that can be generated thereby are virtually unlimited. Moreover, output pulse widths as narrow as about 0.1 nsec can be readily obtained since optical pulses of less than a few picoseconds are available for use as driving pulses. The range of output pulse widths obtainable is very large, the limiting factors being the driving source energy and the particular shape of the desired output pulse. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-101 369**, DOE.

Synthétiseur de formes d'onde/306

Electron Beam-Switched Discharge for Rapidly Pulsed Lasers/306

Price per copy from NTIS: PC U.S. $6.50/MF U.S. $3.50, filed December 11, 1979, by the Department of Energy. A method and apparatus are designed for electrical excitation of a laser gas by application of a pulsed voltage across the gas, followed by passage of a pulsed, high energy elec-

Décharge déclenchée par faisceau électronique pour lasers à impulsions rapides/306

tron beam through the gas to initiate a discharge suitable for laser excitation. This method improves upon current power conditioning techniques and is especially useful for driving rare gas halide lasers at high repetition rates. Write: **PAT-APPL-6 102 470**, DOE.

Sequenced Drive for Rotary Valves/306

Filed December 21, 1979, by the Department of Energy. A sequenced drive for rotary valves which provides the benefits of applying rotary and linear motions to the movable sealing element of the valve is described. The sequenced drive provides a close approximation of linear motion while

Entraînement en séquence pour soupapes rotatives/306

engaging or disengaging the movable element with the set minimizing wear and damage due to scrubbing action. The rotary motion of the drive swings the movable element out of the flowpath thus eliminating obstruction to flow through the valve. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-106 130**, DOE.

Method and Apparatus for Forming Flues on Tubular Stock/306

Filed December 21, 1979, by the Department of Energy. The present invention is directed to a die mechanism utilized for forming flues on long, relatively narrow tubular stock. These flues are formed by displacing a die from within the tubular stock through perforations previously drilled through the tubular stock at selected locations. The drawing of the die upsets the material to form the flue of the desired configuration. The die is provided with a lubricating system which enables the lubricant to be dispensed uniformly about the entire periphery of the die in contact with the material being upset so as to assure the formation of the flues. Further, the lubricant is dispensed from within

Méthode et appareillage pour le formage des conduits à partir de tube/306

the die onto the peripheral surface of the latter at pressures in the range of about 2000 to 10,000 psi so as to assure the adequate lubrication of the die during the drawing operation. By injecting the lubricant at such high pressures, low viscosity liquid, such as water and/or alcohol, may be efficiently used as a lubricant and also provides a mechanism by which the lubricant may be evaporated from the surface of the flues at ambient conditions so as to negate the cleansing operations previously required prior to joining the flues to other conduit mechanisms by fusion welding and the like. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-106 131**, DOE.

Lanthanum-Hexaboride Carbon Composition for Use in Corrosive Hydrogen-Fluorine Environments/306

Filed January 22, 1980, by the Department of Energy. The present invention relates to a structural composition useful in corrosive hydrogen-fluorine environments at temperatures in excess of 1400 exp 0 K. The composition is formed of a isostatically pressed and sintered or a hot-pressed mixture of lanthanum hexaboride particles and about 10 to 30 vol% carbon. The lanthanum-hexaboride

Composition d'hexaborure de lanthane et de carbone pour utiliser dans les environnements corrosifs de fluorure d'hydrogène/306

reacts with the high-temperature fluorine-containing gases to form an adherent layer of corrosion-inhibiting lanthanum trifluoride on exposed surfaces of the composition. The carbon in the composite significantly strengthens the composite, enhances thermal shock resistance, and significantly facilitates the machining of the composition. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-114 446**, DOE.

Resistive Coating for Current Conductors in Cryogenic Applications/306

Filed January 28, 1980, by the Department of Energy. This invention relates to a resistive or semiconducting coating for use on current conductors in cryogenic applications. This includes copper-clad superconductor wire, copper wire used for stabilizing superconductor magnets, and for hyperconductors. The coating is a film of cuprous sulfide

Revêtement résistif pour conducteurs utilisés en cryogénie/306

(Cu sub 2 S) than has been found not to degrade the properties of the conductors. It is very adherent to the respective conductors and satisfies the mechanical, thermal, and electrical requirements of coatings for the conductors. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-115 866**, DOE.

Hydrogen Permeation Resistant Barrier/306

Filed February 8, 1980, by the Department of Energy. A hydrogen permeation resistant barrier is formed by diffusing aluminum into an iron or nickel alloy and forming an intermetallic aluminide layer. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-119 740**, DOE.

Barrière résistant à la pénétration de l'hydrogène/306

Low Pressure Pneumatic Lifter/306

Filed February 22, 1980, by the Department of Energy. A low pressure pneumatic lifter apparatus is provided in which gas-solid heterogeneous reactions take place under low pressure conditions (e.g., less than one atmosphere). The apparatus includes an elongate lifter or riser tube to which solid particles are supplied for entrainment by a carrier gas for reaction with reactant gas. The solid particles and reactant gas are supplied at the base of the lifter tube and react as they pass upwardly through the tube. A vacuum pump provides upward movement of the particles while maintaining the low pressure in the lifter tube. In a preferred embodiment, the apparatus is used for silicon harvesting, with heated silicon particles reacting with Si/sub x/F/sub y/ homologues supplied together with SiF sub 4 fluidizing gas from a vaporizer for (SiF sub 2)/sub x/ polymers. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-123 605**, DOE.

Dispositif de levage pneumatique basse pression/306

Laser Cutting Apparatus for Nuclear Core Fuel Subassembly/306

Filed February 22, 1980, by the Department of Energy. The object of the invention is to provide a system and apparatus which employs laser cutting to disassemble a nuclear core fuel subassembly. The apparatus includes a gantry frame which straddles the core fuel subassembly, an x-carriage travelling longitudinally above the frame which carries a focus head assembly having a vertically moving carriage and a laterally moving carriage, a system of laser beam transferring and focusing mirrors carried by the x-carriage and focusing head assembly, and a shroud follower and longitudinal follower for following the shape of shroud to maintain a beam focal point fixed upon the shroud surface for accurate cutting. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-123 861**, DOE.

Outil de coupe au laser pour sous-ensembles combustibles des coeurs de réacteur/306

Separation of Active Alpha(1)-Acid Glycoprotein and Utilization in the Lipoprotein Lipase Enzyme System/306

Filed July 17, 1979, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This invention relates to a method of separating the active alpha(1)-acid glycoprotein fraction, a co-factor in the lipoprotein lipase reaction, from urine of nephrotic animals and humans. This active alpha(1)-acid glycoprotein fraction is utilized in effective amounts in nephrotic animals to reverse the defect in triglyceride removal caused by the loss of plasma constituents in urine. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-058 286**, NTIS.

Séparation de l'α_1-glycoprotéine acide active et utilisation dans le système enzymatique de la lipoprotéine-lipase/306

Toluidine Blue Rinse for the Detection of Squamous Carcinoma of the Oral Cavity and Other Structures Composition and Method/306

Filed December 19, 1979, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The patent application describes a method clinical diagnosis and a composition for detecting malignant lesions of the oral cavity by utilizing as a rinse, toluidine blue preferably in acetic solution of water and ethanol. A preferred rinse is 5 cc 1% toluidine blue solution which is utilized in 1% acetic and water. In the method the solution (5-10 cc) is poured into floor of mouth and patient is advised to rinse and gargle. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-105 079**, NTIS.

Rinçage au bleu de toluidine pour détecter les carcinomes squameux de la cavité buccale et d'autres parties; composition et méthode/306

Washer for Resin-Coated Photographic Prints/306

Filed July 13, 1980, by the Department of Health and Human Services. This invention relates to washers for photographic prints, and more particularly to a washer for resin-coated photographic prints, said washer being of the type adapted to support the resin-coated prints in substantially vertical positions and to keep the prints apart during washing. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-174 238**, NTIS.

Appareil de lavage pour épreuves sur papier plastifié/306

Anti Thy 1.2 Monoclonal Antibody-Ricin Hybrid Utilized as a Tumor Suppressant/306

Filed September 30, 1980, by the Department of Health and Human Services. A tumor suppressive composition active against lymphoma consisting of an injection of hybrid protein anti Thy 1.2 monoclonal antibody-ricin and hyperosmotic lactose. The inoculation i.v. of murine tissues in vivo by lymphoma is made at -20 to -25 days and the tumor suppressant composition is used i.v. at Day 1 in an amount of 1-3 micrograms of anti Thy monoclonal antibody-ricin

Hybride anticorps monoclonal anti-Thy-ricine utilisé comme suppresseur de tumeur/306

together with sufficient hyperosmotic lactose to raise the lactose level to 20-30 mM. The broad purpose of this invention is to modify the receptor specificity of a potent toxin such as ricin by coupling it with a monoclonal antibody directed at a specific tumor or differentiation antigen. The object here is to use the reagent to selectively kill tumor cells without affecting normal cells. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-186 735**, NTIS.

Field Control for Wind-Driven Generators/306

Filed October 3, 1980, by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The field current of a wind-driven generator is automatically controlled in response to a first signal representing the wind speed and a second signal representing the impeller tip speed so as to continuously

Commande d'excitation de champ pour génératrice d'éolienne/306

load the wind machine to the extent necessary for maintaining a constant tip speed/wind speed ratio, thereby optimizing the performance of the machine. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-193 877**, NTIS.

Acoustically Transparent Hydrophone Probe/306

Filed November 24, 1980, by the Department of Health and Human Services. The acoustically transparent hydrophone probe consists of a rigid hoop structure in which is secured an assembly of very thin piezoelectric polymer sheet material, such as polyvinylidene fluoride, with one or more very small central sensitive portions. In its simplest form it consists of a single sheet with a small central poled

Sonde d'hydrophone à transparence acoustique/306

piezoelectric area and with very thin metallic electrodes deposited on the sheet on opposite sides of the piezoelectric area and having fine conductive leads extending from the electrodes and adapted to be connected to a suitable amplifier or transmission line. The sheet is of biaxially stretched material, and is held taut in the hoop structure. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-210 044**, NTIS.

Multi-Chromatographic Materials/306

Filed September 8, 1980, by the Department of the Interior. The present invention relates to multi-chromatographic materials and, more particularly, to packing media for use

Matériaux polychromatographiques/306

in chromatographic columns consisting essentially of powdered carbon dispersed on the adhered to a size exclusion gel polymer. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-184 851**, NTIS.

Nicral Ternary Alloy Having Improved Cyclic Oxidation Resistance/306

Filed October 23, 1980, by NASA. NiCrAl alloys were improved by the addition of zirconium. These alloys are in the beta or gamma/gamma prime + beta region of the ternary system. Zirconium was added in a very low amount between 0.06 and 0.20 weight percent. There was a narrow optimum zirconium level at the low value of 0.13 weight percent. Maximum resistance to cyclic oxidation was

Alliage ternaire Nicral présentant une meilleure résistance à l'oxydation cyclique/306

achieved when the zirconium addition was at the optimum value. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-199 769**, NASA, Lewis Research Center, 2100 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44135 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113, U.S.A.

Curved Film Cooling Admission Tube/306

Filed October 27, 1980, by NASA. Effective film cooling to protect a wall surface from a hot fluid which impinges on or flows along the surface is proposed. A film of cooling fluid having increased area is provided by changing the direction of a stream of cooling fluid through an angle of from 135 degrees to 165 degrees before injecting it through the wall into a hot flowing gas at an angle to form a cooling fluid film. Cooling fluid is supplied to the orifice from a cooling fluid source via a turbulence control passageway

Tube incurvé pour l'injection en couche d'un liquide réfrigérant sur une surface/306

having a curved portion between two straight portions. The angle through which the direction of the cooling fluid is turned results in less mixing of the cooling fluid with the hot gas, thereby substantially increasing the length of the film in a downstream direction. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-200 634**, NASA, Lewis Research Center, 2100 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44135 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113, U.S.A.

Fiber Optic Crossbar Switch for Automatically Patching Optical Signals/306

Filed May 27, 1980, by NASA. A system for automatically optically switching fiber optic data signals between a plurality of input optical fibers and selective ones of a plurality of output fibers is described. The system includes optical detectors which are connected to each of the input fibers for converting the optic data signals appearing at the respective input fibers to an RF signal. A plurality of RF to optical signal converters are arranged in rows and columns. The output of each of the optical detectors are each applied to a respective row of optical signal converters for being converted back to an optical signal when the particular optical signal converter is selectively activated by a DC

Commutateur crossbar à fibres optiques pour la commutation automatique de signaux optiques/306

voltage. These optical signals are then applied via optical fibers to optical detectors which convert the optical signal back to an RF signal which is used for driving the ILDs. The ILDs, in turn, convert the RF signals back to optical signals without any mechanical switching either of the optical signals or the RF signals. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-153 245**, NASA, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Mail Code: SA-PAT, Cocoa Beach, Florida 32899 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate General, 900 Coastal States Building, 260 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, U.S.A.

Interferometric Angle Monitor/306

Filed October 8, 1980, by NASA. Two mutually coherent light beams formed from a single monochromatic light source and were directed to a reflecting surface of a rotatable object. They were reflected into an imaging optical lens having a focal plane optically at infinity. A series of interference fringes were formed in the focal plane which were translated linearly in response to angular rotation of the object. Photodetectors were located adjacent the focal plane to detect the fringe translation and output a signal in

Moniteur d'angle interférométrique/306

response to the translation. The signal was fed to a signal processor which was adapted to count the number of fringes detected and develop a measure of the angular rotation and direction of the object. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-195 227**, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Mail Code: 204, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Multiprism Collimator/306

Filed October 8, 1980, by NASA. A special purpose optical collimator system which generates multiple collimated light beams, with precisely related angular separation of the beams is described. The system is comprised of a stack of relatively flat plate like refracted prisms in the form of wedges, each having a specified angular deviation, mounted on top of one another in a fixture which holds the wedges so that they are adapted to operate at minimum angular deviation and thus are relatively insensitive to rotational and angular changes. A collimated source of

Collimateur à multiples prismes/306

monochromatic light generated, for example, by a helium neon laser and a collimated beam expander provides a common incident beam to the wedges whereupon a plurality of, for example, equally spaced emergent beams are provided. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-195 228**, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Mail Code: 204, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Off-Axis Coherently Pumped Laser/306

Filed October 23, 1980, by NASA. A coherently optically pumped laser system is described. A pump laser beam propagates through a laser medium contained in a degenerate cavity resonator in a controlled multiple round trip fashion in such a way that the unused pump beam emerges from an injection aperture at a different angle from which it enters the resonator. The pump beam is angularly injected off of the central axis of the resonator body whereupon the pump beam alternately undergoes spreading and focusing while

Laser à pompage cohérent désaxé/306

pumping the laser medium by a process of resonant absorption. The emergent pump beam can also be used as a second pump beam source by being reinjected back into the cavity or it can be used for pumping another laser. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-199 766**, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Mail Code: 204, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Non-Contacting Power Transfer Device/306

Filed November 13, 1980, by NASA. A transformer for coupling AC electrical energy from a stationary element to a rotating element without the use of sliding contacts is described. The transformer is of the rotary type and includes a ferrite core and two primary windings which are stationary with respect to a secondary winding which rotates

Dispositif de couplage électrique sans contact/306

within an annular cavity adjacent to an axial bore in the core. The core is comprised of two cup type core halves. Electrical connection to the secondary winding is made through a split bobbin assembly which couples to a coaxial shaft assembly located in the axial bore. The electrical coupling to the coaxial shaft assembly is made through a

continuous transverse channel connecting the axial bore with the annular cavity. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-206 506**, NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Mail Code: 204, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Acoustic Tooth Cleaner/306

Nettoyeur dentaire acoustique/306

Filed August 14, 1980, by NASA. An acoustic oral hygiene unit that uses acoustic energy to oscillate mild abrasive particles in a water suspension which is then directed in a low pressure stream onto the teeth is described. The oscillating abrasives scrub the teeth clean removing food particles, plaque, calculous, and other foreign material from tooth surfaces, interproximal areas, and tooth gingiva interface more effectively than any previous technique. The relatively low power output and the basic design make the invention safe and convenient for everyday use in the home without special training. This invention replaces all former means of home dental prophylaxis, and requires no augmentation to fulfill all requirements for daily oral hygienic care. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-178 193**, NASA, Langley Research Center, Mail Code: 279, Hampton, Virginia 23665 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Hot Foil Transducer Skin Friction Sensor/306

Capteur de frottement superficiel à transducteur à feuille de métal chaude/306

Filed August 14, 1980, by NASA. An improved hot wire transducer skin friction sensor is described. The device utilizes foil transducers with only one edge exposed to the fluid flow. The surfaces are polished producing a foil transducer that does not generate turbulence while sufficiently thick to carry the required electrical current for high temperature fluid flow. The assembly utilized a precut layered metal sandwich with attached electrodes eliminating a need for welding and individual sensor calibration. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-178 195**, NASA, Langley Research Center, Mail Code: 279, Hampton, Virginia 23665 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Process for Preparing High Temperature Polyimide Film Laminates/306

Méthode de préparation de structures lamellaires à pellicules de polyimide pour haute température/306

Filed September 22, 1980, by NASA. A process for fabricating large area void-free polyimide laminate structures wherein multiple ply polyimide film laminates may be constructed without decreasing the individual film strength is described. Layers of metal foil may be laminated between polyimide film layers to yield a flexible high temperature resistant structure having capabilities for use as flexible electric circuits in aerospace applications. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-189 234**, NASA, Langley Research Center, Mail Code: 279, Hampton, Virginia 23665 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Miniature Spectrally Selective Dosimeter/306

Dosimètre miniature à choix de bandes/306

Filed October 8, 1980, by NASA. A miniature spectrally selective dosimeter capable of measuring selected bandwidths of radiation exposure on small mobile areas is proposed. The dosimeter is a combination of photovoltaic detectors, electrochemical integrators (E-cells) and filters in a compact case which is easily attached close to and substantially parallel to the surface being measured. In one embodiment two photovoltaic detectors, two E-cells and three filters are packaged in a small case with attaching means consisting of a clip to clip over a side piece of an eye glass frame. In a further embodiment, the electro-optic elements are packaged in a wristwatch case with attaching means being a watchband. The filters in all embodiments allow only selected wavelengths of radiation to be detected by the photovoltaic detectors and then integrated by the E-cells. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-195 223**, NASA, Langley Research Center, Mail Code: 279, Hampton, Virginia 23665 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate, 3 Parkway Building, Suite 1310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, U.S.A.

Three Phase Power Factor Controller/306

Dispositif de commande de facteur de puissance pour moteur triphasé/306

Filed October 23, 1980, by NASA. A power control circuit for a three phase induction motor is described. The power factors for the three phases are summed to provide a control signal. This control signal is particularly filtered and then employed to control the duty cycle of each phase of input power to the motor. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-199 765**, NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center, Mail Code: CO01, Huntsville, Alabama 35812 and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Canadian Consulate General, 900 Coastal States Building, 260 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, U.S.A.

Antenna Coupling Assembly/306

Filed April 10, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A flexible coupling assembly for a radio antenna of a submarine buoyant cable antenna system is connected in a cable line that retains the characteristics of the cable as regards the outside diameter, flexibility tensile strength and electrical continuity. The assembly comprises flexible co-axial con-

Ensemble de couplage d'antenne/306

nectors at each end keyed to an insulator that is press fit in a transition piece. The transition piece is press fit into the tubing by barbed type annular rings machined into the transition piece. Between the insulators and enclosed by the tubing are plastic pieces connected by a coil spring. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-139 072**, NAVY.

Compositions and Methods for Generation of Gases Containing Hydrogen or Hydrogen Isotopes/306

Filed August 26, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A composition which upon heating generates hydrogen or hydrogen isotopes comprises an intimate mixture of a hydride component selected from the group consisting of calcium hydrides, magnesium hydrides, sodium hydride,

Compositions et méthodes de production de gaz contenant de l'hydrogène et des isotopes de l'hydrogène/306

lithium hydride and mixtures thereof, and a salt component selected from the group consisting of ammonium salts, hydrazinium salts and mixtures thereof, said hydride component being present in at least a stoichiometric amount. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-181 526**, NAVY.

A Method and Apparatus for Measuring Optical Coupling Coefficients/306

Filed September 19, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. An apparatus and method for measuring optical coupling coefficients is disclosed using the thermal expansion of a sample to reduce an externally applied tensile load of predetermined magnitude. The sample is illuminated with a known amount of incident energy. The absorption of this

Méthode et appareil de mesure des coefficients de couplage optique/306

energy expands the sample which reduces the tension in the sample. The measurement of the tension reduction permits a direct calculation of the coupling coefficient alpha, through use of the known parameters of a sample. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-189 401**, NAVY.

Metal-Cutting Pyrotechnic Composition/306

Filed September 22, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A pyrotechnic composition, suitable for metal cutting, comprises an oxidizer selected from the class consisting of calcium sulfate hemihydrate, anhydrous calcium sulfate,

Composition pyrotechnique pour la coupe des métaux/306

magnesium monohydrate, anhydrous magnesium sulfate, anhydrous strontium sulfate, and mixtures thereof; a metal fuel, a halopolymeric binder; and sulfur. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-189 410**, NAVY.

Evaporator Tool with Remote Substrate Reorientation Mechanism/306

Filed October 3, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. An evaporation fixture for sequentially vapor depositing dielectric or other materials on the surface of a substrate at various slant and rotational angles without opening the fixture. A connecting rod extends from the exterior of the evaporation fixture to the interior of the fixture where it is connected to a cam mechanism. The cam mechanism is in turn mechanically coupled to a reorientation ring that is concentric with the substrate holding ring of the fixture. A

Évaporateur à télépositionnement du substrat/306

slot in the reorientation ring is in engagement with the substrate holding mechanism connecting pin. Movement of the connecting rod at the end exterior to the evaporation fixture causes movement of the reorientation ring with respect to the holding ring and by means of the slot-pin coupling causes rotational and angular reorientation of the substrate with respect to the evaporated material. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-193 868**, NAVY.

Laser Bottlenecking Technique/306

Filed October 23, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A technique is disclosed for lasing a gas in a gas lasing device to obtain stimulated light emission at a desired wavelength by bottlenecking the high gain transitions in the gas so that certain low gain transitions which will yield the desired wavelength are now able to oscillate. This tech-

Technique de confinement pour effet laser/306

nique comprises the steps of optimizing the mirror transmission for the desired light frequency, and pumping the laser gas with a pulse whose width is much longer than that required to bottleneck the high gain transitions. This technique may be utilized with both molecular and atomic gases. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-199 895**, NAVY.

Light Burst Activity Analyzer/306

Filed November 3, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. An apparatus is provided for analyzing the structure of light burst activity which is generated by a particular light source, such as a group of bioluminescent organisms. The apparatus includes a photon detector for detecting discrete photons of light occurring proximate to the source during each sampling time in a series of sampling times,

Analyseur d'activité de salve de lumière/306

and further includes a counter coupled to the photon detector for providing successive photon counts, a photon count being the number of discrete photons detected by the photon detector during one of the sampling times. A pulse height analyzing device is coupled to the counter for providing a distribution of the photon counts over the sampling time series. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-203 003**, NAVY.

Balanced Impedance Coupler/306

Filed November 4, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A balanced preamplifier is disclosed for impedance-coupling an audio signal source, such as a microphone, to a differential amplifier. In one embodiment, the preamplifier comprises a first stage wherein a pair of complementary bipolar transistors are connected in a common-base configuration and coupled to a low-impedance microphone so that the microphone signal is applied to the respective emitters of the transistors and transformed to an appropriately higher impedance level at the respective collectors thereof with common-mode passage of external and internal noise. A second stage including a complementary

Adaptateur d'impédances symétrique/306

pair of bipolar transistors in a common-emitter configuration is coupled to the first stage for greater power and voltage amplification requirements. In a second embodiment, the preamplifier comprises a pair of complementary field-effect transistors (FET) connected in a series common-drain configuration and coupled to a high-impedance microphone so that the microphone signal is applied to the respective gates of the FETs and transformed to an appropriately lower impedance level at the respective sources thereof with common-mode passage of noise. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-203 197**, NAVY.

Multi-Sampling-Channel Pulse Compressor/306

Filed November 6, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. This invention relates to a digital pulse compression processor for reducing the processing loss in target-echo signals caused by sampling time errors. This system consists of a first processing channel for sampling the echo signal in accordance with pulses from a first clock signal and a second processing channel for sampling the echo signal in accordance with pulses from a second clock signal at the same sampling frequency as the first clock signal but with

Compresseur d'impulsions à voies d'échantillonnage multiples/306

its pulses interlaced, in time, approximately midway between the pulses of the first clock signal to ensure that the largest sampling error will be one-quarter of a sampling period or less. The sampled signals in each channel are then digitized and compressed, and then processed to form the compressed signal envelope. The resultant signal envelopes from each channel are multiplied together to form a low-sidelobe narrow output pulse. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-206 130**, NAVY.

Method for Cation Production/306

Filed November 13, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. This invention is concerned with a method for the generation of large numbers of cations, and more particularly, with a selective, non-destructive technique of generating

Méthode de production de cations/306

large numbers of cations in a flow tube reactor kept at moderate temperatures and pressures. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-206 404**, NAVY.

Multiple-Microcomputer Processing/306

Filed November 19, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. The architecture of a special-purpose multiprocessor is described which is hierarchically structured and functionally distributed, having distributed cache memory for local processing and a common applications task manager in

Traitement par micro-ordinateurs multiples/306

each microcomputer. A group of identical microcomputers execute the total program in an intrinsically parallel mode within the frame times scheduled by a system state control microcomputer. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-208 355**, NAVY.

Pressure Formed Fiber Optic Connector/306

Filed November 24, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A connector for holding and aligning optical fiber waveguides is produced by subjecting a tube encompassing a wire mandrel to a high-energy forming process which

Connecteur formé sous pression pour fibres optiques/306

forms the tube into an arcuate shape having a bore for receiving the ends of the waveguides. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-210 114**, NAVY.

Improved Method of Preparing N, N-Bis (2-Fluoro-2,2-Dinitroethyl) Carbamyl Chloride and Its Derivatives/306

Filed November 28, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. This invention relates to organic explosives and more particularly to fluoronitroorganic explosives. An object is to provide an improved method of producing N,N-bis(2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl) carbamyl chloride. Another object of this invention is to provide a method of obtaining pure N,N-bis (2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroethyl) carbamyl chloride. A further object of this invention is to provide new, more powerful explosive compounds having good thermal and chemical stabilities. Yet another object of this invention is to provide novel compounds which are useful in high energy explosives. Still a further object of this invention is to provide new compounds which are useful as intermediates for the synthesis of other explosive compounds. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-210 981**, NAVY.

Méthode améliorée de préparation du chlorure de N, N-bis(2-fluoro-2,2-dinitroéthyl) carbamyle et de ses dérivés/306

High Speed Digital to Analog Converter Circuit/306

Filed December 5, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A high speed digital to analog converter circuit for converting plurality of data bytes to corresponding analog signals at very high conversion rates. A computer image generator provides in response to each clock pulse of a first clock signal a set of eight data bytes. Each set of data bytes are then latched alternatively in first storage means or second storage means. Multiplexing means alternatively samples each set of data bytes latched in said first and second storage means, and an octet of digital to analog converters then converts each set of data bytes to a corresponding set of eight analog signals. Gating means, in turn, sequentially passes each set of analog signals so as to form at its output a video information signal which may be utilized to activate an image display apparatus. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-213 529**, NAVY.

Circuit convertisseur numérique/analogique à grande vitesse/306

Rotating Shutter System for Improving the Resolution of a Visual Display System/306

Filed December 11, 1980, by the Department of the Navy. A rotating shutter system for improving the resolution of a visual scene projected upon a spherical screen by a 360 deg non-programmed visual display system. A rotating shutter, which has on its upper surface a plurality of opaque radial lines, is positioned within an annular probe of the 360 deg non-programmed visual display system so as to improve the resolution of the annular probe. A direct current motor drives the rotating shutter at a predetermined rotational speed, and a feedback circuit maintains the rotational speed of the direct current motor at a constant value. Write: **PAT-APPL-6-215 213**, NAVY.

Système à obturateur rotatif pour améliorer la définition d'un système de visualisation/306

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The following technologies are offered for manufacture under license in Canada. When requesting additional information, please quote the reference number. Write: V/O Licensintorg, 31 Ul. Kahovka, 113461 Moscow, USSR and send a copy of your initial correspondence to Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, 23 Starokonyushenny Pereulok, Moscow, USSR.

Black Chrome Nickel/306

This is a new technique of black chrome-plating using the electrolyte and technological process METACHROM. One micron of METACHROM coating is equivalent to 3-4 microns of nickel layer with a hardness of METACHROM coating of 2,700 to 3,400 MPa (280-350 kgf/sq.mm). This list of advantages of the new technique is far from being exhaustive. Though the optimum mode of METACHROM black chrome-plating requires electrolyte temperatures from 22 to 28°C and a current density of 15 A/sq.dm, the process can be conducted at temperatures from 10 to 50°C and current densities from 3 to 150 A/sq.dm without impairing the quality of the coating. The correction of the electrolyte is required only after 150 Ah of electric current pass through a litre. METACHROM coatings can be applied to carbon and stainless steels, copper, zinc, aluminium and their alloys, nickel, chrome, cadmium, tin, gold, silver and other metals and alloys. Bright surfaces remain bright even after getting a coat of black chrome. Electrolyte components are widely used industrial chemicals.

Centre Crosses for Universal Joints/306

A new method has been developed at the Likhachev Motor Works in the USSR for the production of centre crosses for universal joints. It is stated to have the following advantages: Does twenty hours work in three minutes; the pace increases heat hardening of centre cross of universal joints; the small-sized automobile hardening machine is a good substitute for bulky carburizing furnaces; it processes 240 centre crosses per hour (cheap medium-carbon steel as a material for centre crosses gives an 80 percent longer service than the high-alloy steel conventionally used). All strength properties are improved: breaking moment in static bend — by 10 percent; work of impact failure in bending — by 65 percent; breaking moment in Locati cyclic loading — by not less than 25 percent. The cost price of the products is reduced by 10 to 12 percent and the crosspiece is more wear resistant than after cementation.

Possibilités d'acquisition de licences par l'intermédiaire de V/O Licensintorg, URSS

Les techniques suivantes sont proposées pour la fabrication sous licence au Canada. Lors de la demande de renseignements supplémentaires, veuillez citer le numéro de référence. Écrire à: V/O Licensintorg, 31, rue Kakhovka, 113461 Moscou (URSS) et faire parvenir une copie de votre correspondance initiale à la Division commerciale, Ambassade du Canada, 23 Starokonyushenny Pereulok, Moscou (URSS).

Nickel — Chrome noir/306

Dans cette nouvelle technique de chromage, on se sert du procédé par électrolyse METACHROM. Un revêtement METACHROM de 1 micron d'épaisseur est équivalent à une couche de nickel de 3 ou même 4 microns d'épaisseur, et possède une dureté comprise entre 2 700 et 3 400 MPa (280 et 350 kgf/mm2). On ne peut encore juger du nombre d'avantages qu'offre cette nouvelle technique. Bien que le procédé de chromage METACHROM nécessite, en mode optimal, des températures entre 22 et 28°C et une densité de courant de 15 A/dm^2, il peut être réalisé à des températures comprises entre 10 et 50°C et avec une densité de courant entre 3 et 150 A/dm^2, sans que la qualité du revêtement ne soit altérée. Le redressement des propriétés de l'électrolyte n'est nécessaire qu'après 150 A.-h. de passage de courant. Les revêtements METACHROM peuvent être déposés sur les aciers inoxydables et au carbone, le cuivre, le zinc, l'aluminium et leurs alliages, le nickel, le chrome, le cadmium, l'étain, l'or, l'argent ainsi que sur d'autres métaux et alliages. Les surfaces brillantes conservent leur état même après avoir été recouvertes de chrome noir. Les composants de l'électrolyte sont des produits chimiques industriels couramment utilisés.

Croisillons de joints universels/306

Une nouvelle méthode de fabrication de croisillons de joints universels a été mise au point en U.R.S.S. par la Likhachev Motor Works. Il est dit que cette méthode présente les avantages suivants: elle permet d'accomplir en trois minutes le travail normalement effectué en vingt heures; elle augmente la profondeur de trempe des croisillons; elle fait appel à une petite machine à tremper automobile qui remplace avantageusement les gros fours à cémenter; elle permet de produire 240 croisillons par heure (en utilisant de l'acier demi-dur bon marché qui dure 80 pour cent plus longtemps que l'acier d'alliage riche normalement utilisé). Elle permet de produire des croisillons plus résistants: le point de rupture en torsion statique, augmenté de 10 pour cent; la résilience en torsion, augmentée de 65 pour cent; le point de rupture en charge intermittente, augmentée d'au moins 25 pour cent. Le prix de revient de ces articles est réduit de 10 à 12 pour cent et les croisillons résistent davantage à l'usure qu'après la cémentation.

Bibliography

Reading material listed hereunder may be reviewed in public libraries or obtained from the original publisher as indicated.

When noted, copies of material are available from the Interlibrary Loan and Photocopying Service of the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), National Research Council of Canada, Building M-55, Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2. Rates for reprints from CISTI are $2.20 per request for up to 10 pages and 22 cents for each additional page. Remittances in the form of cheques or money orders should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada, credit N.R.C., giving all required bibliographic information; i.e., title, author, date of issue of magazine, and number of the pages.

Manual on Licensing Procedures/306

Price: U.S. $125.00. A two volume loose leaf manual on which an upkeep service is available. The manual is prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and includes a comprehensive overview of licensing practices in 20 countries including Eastern and Western Europe, the U.S.A. and Canada. It has been designed as a reference book for all concerned with the international licensing of technology and other industrial property. It includes a glossary of terms, an international bibliography and a list of conventions, treaties and international agreements. It is particularly useful to medium to small firms that do not have specialized staff with experience in international licensing or the successful negotiation of a license agreement. Available from: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 435 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, U.S.A.

1st International Exhibition of Special Machines/306

SPEMAC will be held in the Palais des Expositions in Geneva from December 1st to 6, 1981 to offer enterprises worldwide, an opportunity 1) to find a market for companies, research centres and design offices which have designed or manufactured, either for themselves or for clients, machines, equipment, installation, tooling or similar devices designed for a special application in a specific industry but whose uses could be of interest in other industries or for other applications and 2) companies which could present new fields of use, or could be interested in promoting or distributing, manufacturing or financing the innovations shown by the first group. Entry forms and information may be obtained from: The Secretariat, SPEMAC, 8, rue du 31 - Décembre, CH-1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

Bibliographie

Les documents dont la liste est donnée ci-après peuvent être consultés dans les bibliothèques publiques ou obtenus des maisons d'édition, selon l'indication donnée.

Dans les cas indiqués, des copies peuvent aussi être obtenues du Service du prêts interbibliothèques et de reprographie de l'Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique (ICIST), Conseil national de recherches du Canada, Édifice M-55, chemin de Montréal, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0S2. Le tarif des copies est de $2.20 pour chaque document de 10 pages ou moins et de 22 cents pour chaque page supplémentaire. Prière d'établir ses chèques ou ses mandats-poste à l'ordre du Receveur général pour le Canada, au crédit du Conseil national de recherches. Ne pas oublier de donner tous les renseignements bibliographiques requis: titre, auteur, date de publication de la revue et nombre de pages.

Manuel de procédures de cession de licenses/306

Prix: $125 É.-U. Manuel en deux volumes à feuillets mobiles avec service de mise à jour. Cet ouvrage, compilé sous l'égide de la Commission économique pour l'Europe de l'ONU, comprend une vue d'ensemble détaillée des mécanismes d'octroi de licences de vingt pays, y compris ceux d'Europe occidentale et orientale, des États-Unis et du Canada. Il s'agit d'un document de référence conçu à l'intention de tous les intéressés en matière d'octroi de licences à l'échelle internationale et touchant la technologie et la propriété industrielle. Les volumes renferment un glossaire des termes utilisés, une bibliographie internationale et une liste des conventions, des traités et des accords internationaux. Ils seront particulièrement utiles pour les petites et moyennes entreprises qui ne peuvent compter sur les services d'un personnel spécialisé dans le domaine des licences internationales ou des négociations en vue d'accords sur l'octroi de licences. Le manuel peut être obtenu en s'adressant à: Clark Boardman Company Ltd., 435 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10014 U.S.A.

Premier Salon International de la Machine Spéciale (SPEMAC)/306

Le 1er Salon International de la Machine Spéciale (SPEMAC) qui se tiendra au Palais des expositions de Genève du 1er au 6 décembre 1981 offrira à des sociétés provenant des cinq continents l'occasion de trouver des marchés 1) à des compagnies, des centres de recherche ou des concepteurs qui ont conçu ou fabriqué, pour leurs propres besoins ou pour ceux des clients, de la machinerie, de l'équipement, une installation, de l'outillage ou toute autre réalisation du genre en vue d'une utilisation spéciale dans une industrie particulière mais néanmoins applicable dans d'autres secteurs d'activité industrielle et 2) à des compagnies susceptibles d'utiliser, de mettre en marché, de distribuer, de fabriquer ou de financer les produits nouveaux conçus par le groupe décrit en 1). Pour obtenir des formules d'inscription ou pour de plus amples renseignements, écrire au: Secrétariat, SPEMAC, 8, rue du 31 - Décembre, CH-1207, Genève, Suisse.

TECHEX '82/306

Sponsored by Dr. Dvorkovitz and Associates, the 10th Annual World Fair for Technology Exchange will be held at the Foire Internationale de Lyon, Lyon, France on February 23-26, 1982 and at the Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. on March 2-5, 1982. The fairs give optimum coverage of the world's research and innovation centers, opportunities to consider thousands of products and processes available for license; proposed joint venture partnerships; exclusive sales arrangements and technical services requested and offered. For the exhibitor — the seller of technology — the fairs provide an established marketplace for the return on R&D expenditures for sophisticated technologies; the sale of inventions; spin-off technology; new modifications for existing products or processes or to divest production no longer profitable but which may be profitable in other hands or areas, etc. For the buyer — the seeker of technology — the fairs offer opportunities to license new products/processes; modernize production methods; expand; diversify; reduce R&D costs by taking advantage of R&D already paid for or to seek scientific, engineering and new ideas to spark development, or financial collaboration to complete it, etc. For applications to exhibit and/or to obtain additional information write: Dr. Dvorkovitz and Associates, P.O. Box 1748, Ormond Beach, Florida 32074, U.S.A.

TECHEX '82/306

Le dixième salon mondial annuel pour l'échange de technologie sera tenu à la Foire internationale de Lyon, en France, du 23 au 26 février 1982 et au Georgia World Congress Center à Atlanta, État de la Georgie aux États-Unis, du 2 au 5 mars de la même année, avec le parrainage de la Dr. Dvorkovitz and Associates. Ces salons sont un cadre optimal pour les centre de recherche et d'innovation dans le monde et constituent l'occasion idéale de voir des milliers de produits et de procédés disponibles moyennant prise de licence, d'étudier des propositions d'association commerciale, d'obtenir des droits de vente exclusifs et de demander ou offrir des services d'ordre technique. Pour l'exposant (le vendeur de technologie), les salons fournissent un marché bien établi pour la rentabilisation de la R et D consacrée aux technologies avancées, pour la vente des inventions, pour les applications secondaires des technologies, pour les modifications nouvelles de produits ou de procédés existants, ou encore pour écouler une production qui n'est plus rentable mais qui pourrait l'être entre d'autres mains ou dans d'autres secteurs, etc. Pour l'acheteur, qui cherche à acquérir des technologies, les salons offrent l'occasion de prendre des licences pour de nouveaux produits ou procédés, de moderniser les méthodes de production, de se développer ou de se diversifier, de réduire les coûts de R et D en exploitant une R et D déjà payée, ou de chercher de nouvelles techniques de génie ou idées scientifiques pour stimuler son développement ou obtenir la collaboration financière qui le permettra, etc. Pour obtenir un permis d'exposer ou simplement pour obtenir plus de renseignements, écrivez à: Dr. Dvorkovitz and Associates, P.O. Box 1748, Ormond Beach, Florida 32074, U.S.A.

Seminars

Innovation Management Technology/306

Innovation Canada Inc. Annual national seminars have been held by Innovation Canada Inc. since 1971. The Fall 1981 sessions to be held in Toronto, will include: Workshops on the Strategic Management of Technology — October 26-27; Planning and Innovation — October 27-28; and, Innovative New Product Development, Part II, — October 29-30. Also, a seminar on Opportunities in Canada for Research, Consulting, Manufacturing and Investment, Part II, is to be held October 22-23 on Developing Our High Technology Industries. The organization's publications 'Innovation Canada Proceedings' are published annually and provide the answers to questions on the management of creativity, productive change, entrepreneurial skills and organizational effectiveness in the innovative area to provide help when needed on planning, idea generation, decision making, organizing for innovation, new product and service development, production and marketing, human motivation and understanding and using government programs. These annual proceedings are available at $65.00 per volume or $500.00 for the ten volumes 1971-80. Additional information, registration forms or proceedings order forms may be obtained from: Innovation Canada Inc., 533 Arbor Road, Mississauga, Ontario L5G 2J6.

Advice for Pursuing Manufacturing Licensing Opportunities

When competing for new technology or know-how and as a guide to attracting the interest of a licensor, remember to:

Investigate Leads Promptly

Delay gives an edge to your competitors. If reasonably complete details cannot be provided immediately, a brief cable or a telephone call is an effective way to let the licensor know of your interest. Full details can then be provided by letter.

Follow-Up

If you do not receive a reply within one month, it is recommended that you follow-up with a second letter and enclose a copy of your initial letter.

Reference Your Source of Information

Inform the potential licensor that you learned of his offer through information obtained in the New Products Bulletin and copy the Canadian Embassy or Consulate identified in the lead.

Create an Impression of Personal and Exclusive Interest

Letters should be typed individually. Keep correspondence friendly and interesting, but avoid using slang.

Introduce Your Firm

Establish it as a reliable affiliate. Furnish bank and trade references, pertinent company history, an annual sales report and relevant manufacturing experience.

Supply Complete Current Production Information

Mention your production and distribution facilities. Descriptive and illustrative literature should be included, but not relied on to do the whole selling job.

Use the Submittors' System of Measurement

Imperial measurements have little meaning in many overseas countries.

Ask Specific Questions to Pinpoint Your Needs

Foreign firms are increasingly ignoring correspondence from Canadian organizations that does not positively relate to their interests.

Send All Correspondence By International Air Mail

Otherwise it will be delayed by weeks or months. Be sure you use the correct amount of postage and mark "VIA AIR MAIL" on the envelope.

Conseils concernant l'obtention de licences de fabrication

Lorsque vous entrez en concurrence dans le cadre d'un concours en vue de l'acquisition de nouvelles techniques ou technologies et dans le but de susciter l'intérêt du donneur de licence, il est recommandé:

D'étudier rapidement l'annoncé

Tout retard profite à vos concurrents. Lorsque vous ne pouvez fournir assez de détails immédiatement, manifestez votre intérêt au donneur de licence au moyen d'un court télégramme ou d'un appel téléphonique. Vous pourrez par la suite envoyer tous les détails par écrit.

De donner suite

Si la réponse se fait attendre plus d'un mois, écrivez une seconde lettre et joignez-y une copie de votre lettre initiale.

D'identifier la source de vos renseignements

Avisez le donneur de licence que vous avez pris connaissance de son offre par l'entremise du Bulletin de produits nouveaux et faites parvenir copie de votre lettre à l'ambassade ou au consulat mentionné(e) dans l'annonce.

De créer l'impression d'un intérêt personnel et particulier

Vos lettres doivent être des originaux. Le ton doit être amical et vif sans être familier.

De présenter votre société

Démontrez sa fiabilité en fournissant des références bancaires et commerciales, un historique succinct de votre société, un rapport annuel et une description de votre expérience manufacturière pertinente.

De fournir des renseignements complets sur votre production actuelle

Faites mention de vos installations de production et de distribution. Une documentation écrite et photographique devrait être fournie, mais elle ne devrait pas constituer la totalité de votre dossier.

D'employer le système d'unités du donneur de licence

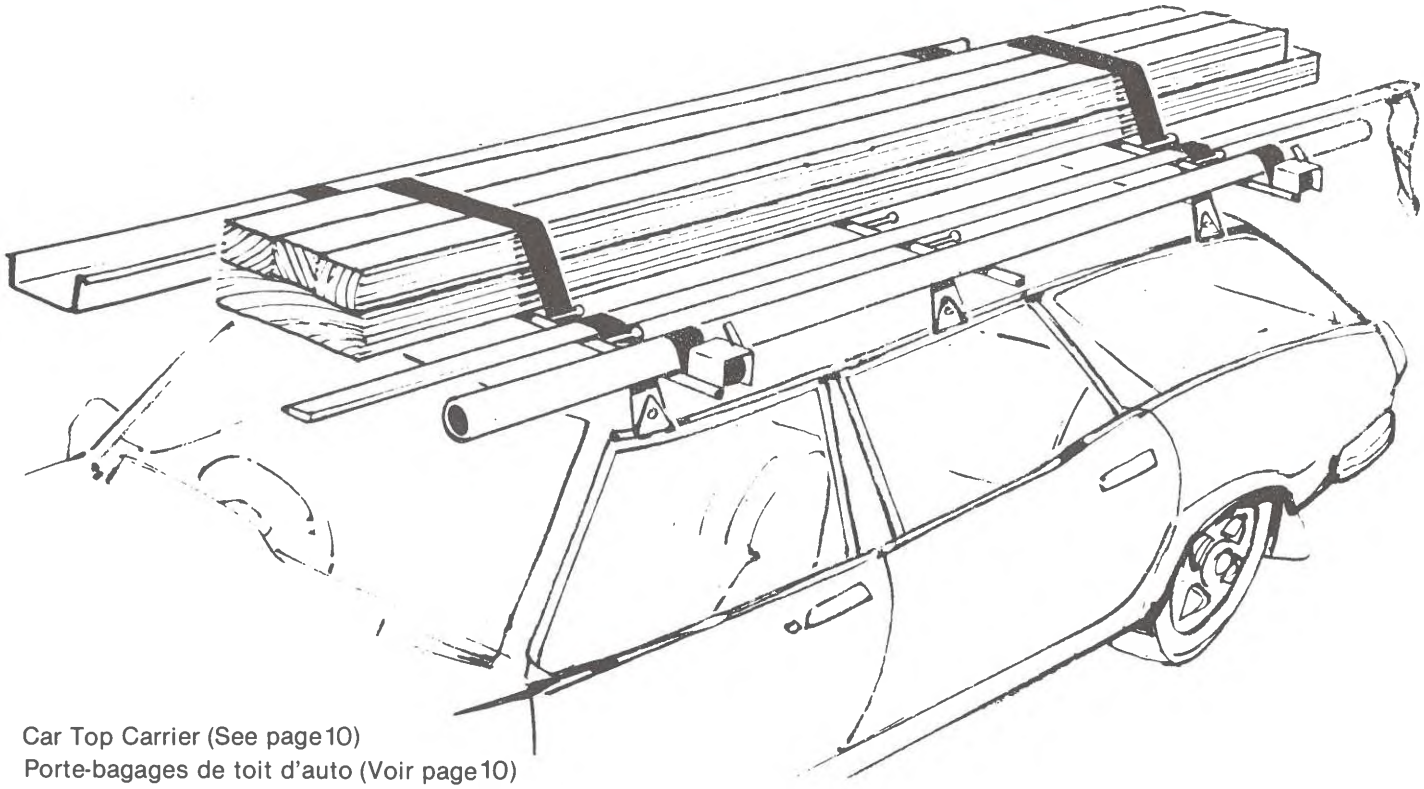
Les unités anglaises ne veulent rien dire dans bien des pays d'outre-mer.

De poser des questions précises pour identifier vos besoins

De plus en plus, les sociétés étrangères ne tiennent aucun compte de la correspondance de sociétés canadiennes qui ne se rattache pas directement à leurs intérêts.

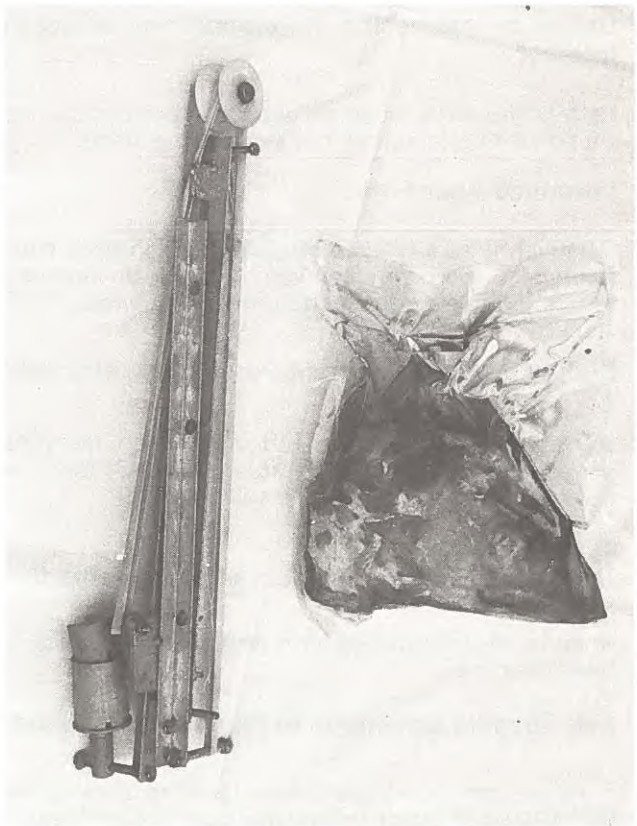
D'envoyer toute votre correspondance par avion

Sinon, elle pourrait mettre des semaines ou même des mois à se rendre à destination. Affranchissez suffisamment et indiquez PAR AVION sur l'enveloppe.

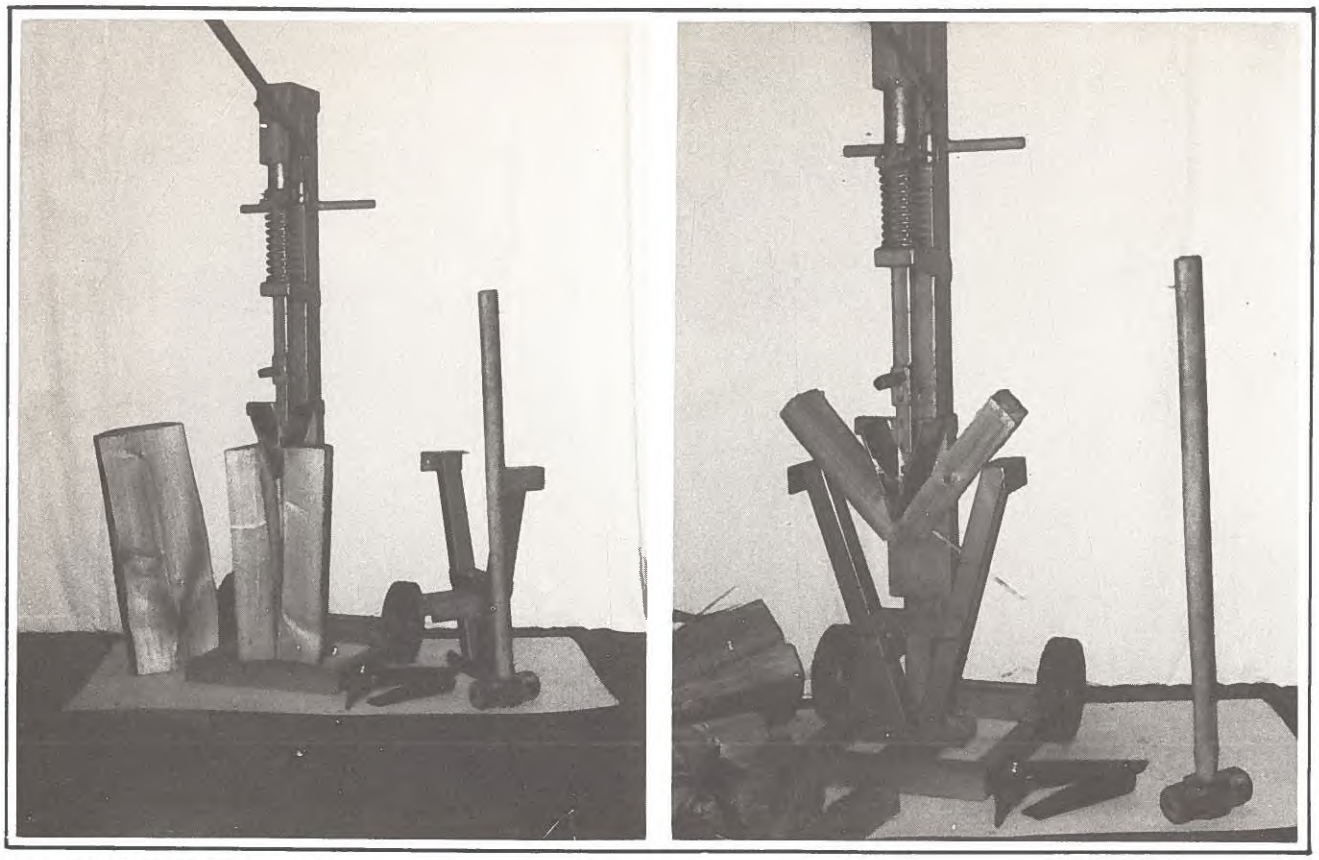


Car Top Carrier (See page 10)
Porte-bagages de toit d'auto (Voir page 10)

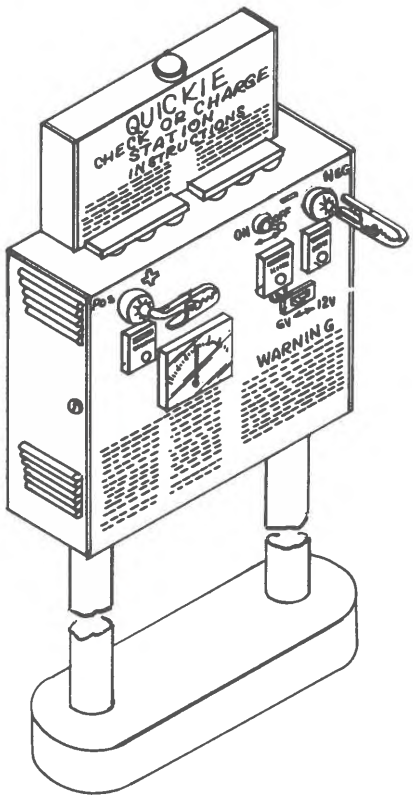
Ceiling Tiles and Panels (See page 11)
Carreaux et panneaux de plafond (Voir page 11)



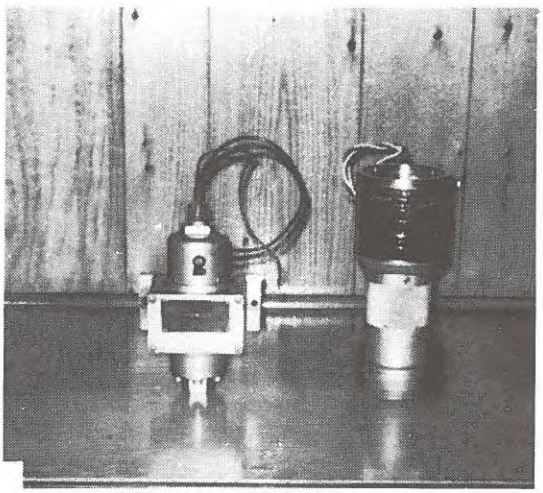
Bait Dispensing System (See page 11)
Distributeur d'appâts (Voir page 11)



Wood Splitter (See page 11)
Fendeur de bois (Voir page 11)



Coin Operated Battery Charger
(See page 13)
Chargeur de batteries payant
(Voir page 13)



Testing Device for Pressure Safety Switches
(See page 12)
Instrument d'essai pour manocontacteurs de sûreté
(Voir page 12)

IF UNDELIVERED RETURN TO:
Licensing Opportunities Section (34/3)
Business Centre
Dept. Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H5

EN CAS DE NON-LIVRAISON RENVOYER À:
Section des possibilités de licences (34/3)
Centre des entreprises
Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H5

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