### ACCESSION NUMBER RANGES

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This bibliography was prepared by the NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility operated for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by RMS Associates.
Annotated references to NASA-owned inventions covered by U.S. patents and applications for patent that were announced in Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR) between January 1986 and June 1986.
This supplement is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161, price code A04.
INTRODUCTION

Several thousand inventions result each year from the aeronautical and space research supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The inventions having important use in government programs or significant commercial potential are usually patented by NASA. These inventions cover practically all fields of technology and include many that have useful and valuable commercial application.

NASA inventions best serve the interests of the United States when their benefits are available to the public. In many instances, the granting of nonexclusive or exclusive licenses for the practice of these inventions may assist in the accomplishment of this objective. This bibliography is published as a service to companies, firms, and individuals seeking new, licensable products for the commercial market.

The NASA Patent Abstracts Bibliography (NASA PAB) is a semiannual NASA publication containing comprehensive abstracts and indexes of NASA-owned inventions covered by U.S. patents and applications for patent. The citations included in NASA PAB were originally published in NASA’s Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR) and cover STAR announcements made since May 1969.

For the convenience of the user, each issue of NASA PAB has a separately bound Abstract Section (Section 1) and Index Section (Section 2). Although each Abstract Section covers only the indicated six-month period, the Index Section is cumulative covering all NASA-owned inventions announced in STAR since 1969. Thus a complete set of NASA PAB would consist of the Abstract Sections of Issue 04 (January 1974) and Issue 12 (January 1978) and the Abstract Section for all subsequent issues and the Index Section for the most recent issue.

The 115 citations published in this issue of the Abstract Section cover the period January 1986 through June 1986. The Index Section references over 4400 citations covering the period May 1969 through June 1986.

ABSTRACT SECTION (SECTION 1)

This PAB issue incorporates the 1975 STAR category revisions which include 10 major subdivisions divided into 74 specific categories and one general category/division. (See Table of Contents for the scope note of each category under which are grouped appropriate NASA inventions.) This new scheme was devised in lieu of the 34 category divisions which were utilized in PAB supplements (01) through (06) covering STAR abstracts from May 1969 through January 1974. Each entry in the Abstract Section consists of a STAR citation accompanied by an abstract and a key illustration taken from the patent or application for patent drawing. Entries are arranged in subject category in order of the ascending NASA Accession Number originally assigned in STAR to the invention. The range of NASA Accession Numbers within each issue is printed on the inside front cover.

Abstract Citation Data Elements: Each of the abstract citations has several data elements useful for identification and indexing purposes, as follows:

NASA Accession Number
NASA Case Number
Inventor's Name
Title of Invention
U.S. Patent Application Serial Number
U.S. Patent Number (for issued patents only)
U.S. Patent Office Classification Number(s) (for issued patents only)

These data elements are identified in the Typical Citation and Abstract and in the indexes.
INDEX SECTION (SECTION 2)

The Index Section is divided into five indexes. These indexes are cross-indexed and are used to locate a single invention or groups of inventions.

Subject Index: Lists all inventions according to appropriate alphabetized technical term and indicates the related NASA Case Number, the Subject Category Number, and the Accession Number.

Inventor Index: Lists all inventions according to alphabetized names of inventors and indicates the related NASA Case Number, the Subject Category Number, and the Accession Number.

Source Index: Lists all inventions according to alphabetized source of invention (i.e., name of contractor or government installation where invention was made) and indicates the related NASA Case Number, the Subject Category Number, and the Accession Number.

Number Index: Lists inventions in order of ascending (1) NASA Case Number, (2) U.S. Patent Application Serial Number, (3) U.S. Patent Classification Number, and (4) U.S. Patent Number and indicates the related Subject Category Number and the Accession Number.

Accession Number Index: Lists all inventions in order of ascending Accession Number and indicates the related Subject Category Number, the NASA Case Number, the U.S. Patent Application Serial Number, the U.S. Patent Classification Number, and the U.S. Patent Number.

HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION TO IDENTIFY NASA INVENTIONS

To identify one or more NASA inventions within a specific technical field or subject, several techniques are possible with the flexibility incorporated into the NASA PAB.

(1) Using Subject Category: To identify all NASA inventions in any one of the subject categories in this issue of NASA PAB, select the desired Subject Category in the Abstract Section (Section 1) and find the inventions abstracted thereunder.

(2) Using Subject Index: To identify all NASA inventions listed under a desired technical subject index term, (A) turn to the cumulative Subject Index in the Index Section and find the invention(s) listed under the desired technical subject term. (B) Note the indicated Accession Number and the Subject Category Number. (C) Using the indicated Accession Number, turn to the inside front cover of the Index Section to determine which issue of the Abstract Section includes the Accession Number desired. (D) To find the abstract of the particular invention in the issue of the Abstract Section selected, (i) use the Subject Category Number to locate the Subject Category and (ii) use the Accession Number to locate the desired invention within the Subject Category listing.

(3) Using Patent Classification Index: To identify all inventions covered by issued NASA patents (does not include applications for patent) within a desired Patent Classification, (A) turn to the Patent Classification Number in the Number Index of Section 2 and find the associated invention(s), and (B) follow the instructions outlined in (2)(B), and (D) above.
A space station module consisting of a cylindrical can within a can is presented. The outer can, which has one open end, encloses the inner can. The inner can has one tapered end with a hatch and one untapered end with a hatch. The outer can has one tapered end with a hatch. The overall length of the outer can is 25 ft, and its outer diameter is 14 ft. Two such assemblies easily fit end to end in the Shuttle Orbiter payload bay. With a shuttle payload capability of 65,000 pounds and an approximate weight of each twin can assembly of 16,000 pounds, 33,000 pounds of payload are available for instrumenting the cans. Only the inner can can be instrumented prior to launch. Once in orbit, the module is expanded to provide twice the usable space, approximately 48 ft total length.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1 • Abstracts

AERONAUTICS

Includes aeronautics (general); aerodynamics; air transportation and safety; aircraft communications and navigation; aircraft design, testing and performance; aircraft instrumentation; aircraft propulsion and power; aircraft stability and control; and research and support facilities (air).

For related information see also Astronautics.

01 AERONAUTICS (GENERAL) N.A.

02 AERODYNAMICS N.A.

Includes aerodynamics of bodies, combinations, wings, rotors, and control surfaces; and internal flow in ducts and turbomachinery.

For related information see also 34 Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer.

03 AIR TRANSPORTATION AND SAFETY N.A.

Includes passenger and cargo air transport operations; and aircraft accidents.

For related information see also 16 Space Transportation and 85 Urban Technology and Transportation.

04 AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION 1

Includes digital and voice communication with aircraft; air navigation systems (satellite and ground based); and air traffic control.

For related information see also 17 Spacecraft Communications, Command and Tracking and 32 Communications.

05 AIRCRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE 1

Includes aircraft simulation technology.

For related information see also 18 Spacecraft Design, Testing and Performance and 39 Structural Mechanics.

06 AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTATION N.A.

Includes cockpit and cabin display devices; and flight instruments.

For related information see also 19 Spacecraft Instrumentation and 35 Instrumentation and Photography.

07 AIRCRAFT PROPULSION AND POWER 1

Includes prime propulsion systems and systems components, e.g., gas turbine engines and compressors; and on-board auxiliary power plants for aircraft.

For related information see also 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.

08 AIRCRAFT STABILITY AND CONTROL 2

Includes aircraft handling qualities; piloting; flight controls; and autopilots.

09 RESEARCH AND SUPPORT FACILITIES (AIR) N.A.

Includes airports, hangars and runways; aircraft repair and overhaul facilities; wind tunnels; shock tube facilities; and engine test blocks.

For related information see also 14 Ground Support Systems and Facilities (Space).

ASTRONAUTICS

Includes astronautics (general); astrodynamics; ground support systems and facilities (space); launch vehicles and space vehicles; space transportation; spacecraft communications, command and tracking; spacecraft design, testing and performance; spacecraft instrumentation; and spacecraft propulsion and power.

For related information see also Aeronautics.

12 ASTRONAUTICS (GENERAL) N.A.

For extraterrestrial exploration see 91 Lunar and Planetary Exploration.

13 ASTRODYNAMICS N.A.

Includes powered and free-flight trajectories; and orbit and launching dynamics.

14 GROUND SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES (SPACE) N.A.

Includes launch complexes, research and production facilities; ground support equipment, e.g., mobile transporters and simulators.

For related information see also 09 Research and Support Facilities (Air).

15 LAUNCH VEHICLES AND SPACE VEHICLES N.A.

Includes boosters; manned orbital laboratories; reusable vehicles; and space stations.

16 SPACE TRANSPORTATION N.A.

Includes passenger and cargo space transportation, e.g., shuttle operations; and rescue techniques.

For related information see also 03 Air Transportation and Safety and 85 Urban Technology and Transportation.

17 SPACECRAFT COMMUNICATION, COMMAND AND TRACKING 2

Includes telemetry; space communications networks; astronavigation; and radio blackout.

For related information see also 04 Aircraft Communications and Navigation and 32 Communications.

18 SPACECRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE 3

Includes spacecraft thermal and environmental control; and attitude control.

For life support systems see 54 Man/System Technology and Life Support. For related information see also 05 Aircraft Design, Testing and Performance and 39 Structural Mechanics.

19 SPACECRAFT INSTRUMENTATION N.A.

For related information see also 06 Aircraft Instrumentation and 35 Instrumentation and Photography.

20 SPACECRAFT PROPULSION AND POWER N.A.

Includes main propulsion systems and components, e.g., rocket engines; and spacecraft auxiliary power sources.

For related information see also 07 Aircraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.
### CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS
Includes chemistry and materials (general); composite materials; inorganic and physical chemistry; metallic materials; nonmetallic materials; and propellants and fuels.

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<td>PROPELLANTS AND FUELS N.A.</td>
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### ENGINEERING
Includes engineering (general); communications; electronics and electrical engineering; fluid mechanics and heat transfer; instrumentation and photography; lasers and masers; mechanical engineering; quality assurance and reliability; and structural mechanics.

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<th>Code</th>
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### GEOSCIENCES
Includes geosciences (general); earth resources; energy production and conversion; environment pollution; geophysics; meteorology and climatology; and oceanography.

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### FLUID MECHANICS AND HEAT TRANSFER
Includes boundary layers; hydrodynamics; fluidics; mass transfer; and ablation cooling.

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### INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY
Includes remote sensors; measuring instruments and gages; detectors; cameras and photographic supplies; and holography.

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### LASERS AND MASERS
Includes parametric amplifiers.

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### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Includes auxiliary systems (non-power); machine elements and processes; and mechanical equipment.

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### QUALITY ASSURANCE AND RELIABILITY
Includes product sampling procedures and techniques; and quality control.

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### STRUCTURAL MECHANICS
Includes structural element design and weight analysis; fatigue; and thermal stress.

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<th>Code</th>
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### ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONVERSION
Includes specific energy conversion systems, e.g., fuel cells and batteries; global sources of energy; fossil fuels; geophysical conversion; hydroelectric power; and wind power.

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### ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION
Includes air, noise, thermal and water pollution; environment monitoring; and contamination control.

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46 GEOPHYSICS
   Includes aeronomy; upper and lower atmosphere studies; ionospheric and magnetospheric physics; and geomagnetism.
   For space radiation see 93 Space Radiation.

47 METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY
   Includes weather forecasting and modification.

48 OCEANOGRAPHY
   Includes biological, dynamic and physical oceanography; and marine resources.

LIFE SCIENCES
   Includes sciences (general); aerospace medicine; behavioral sciences; man/system technology and life support; and planetary biology.

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)
   Includes genetics.

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE
   Includes physiological factors; biological effects of radiation; and weightlessness.

53 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
   Includes psychological factors; individual and group behavior; crew training and evaluation; and psychiatric research.

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT
   Includes human engineering; biotechnology; and space suits and protective clothing.

55 PLANETARY BIOLOGY
   Includes exobiology; and extraterrestrial life.

MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENCES
   Includes mathematical and computer sciences (general); computer operations and hardware; computer programming and software; computer systems; cybernetics; numerical analysis; statistics and probability; systems analysis; and theoretical mathematics.

59 MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENCES (GENERAL)

60 COMPUTER OPERATIONS AND HARDWARE
   Includes computer graphics and data processing.
   For components see 33 Electronics and Electrical Engineering.

61 COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND SOFTWARE
   Includes computer programs, routines, and algorithms.

62 COMPUTER SYSTEMS
   Includes computer networks.

63 CYBERNETICS
   Includes feedback and control theory.
   For related information see also 54 Man/System Technology and Life Support.

64 NUMERICAL ANALYSIS
   Includes iteration, difference equations, and numerical approximation.

65 STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY
   Includes data sampling and smoothing; Monte Carlo method; and stochastic processes.

66 SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
   Includes mathematical modeling; network analysis; and operations research.

67 THEORETICAL MATHEMATICS
   Includes topology and number theory.

PHYSICS
   Includes physics (general); acoustics; atomic and molecular physics; nuclear and high-energy physics; optics; plasma physics; solid-state physics; and thermodynamics and statistical physics.
   For related information see also Engineering.

70 PHYSICS (GENERAL)
   For geophysics see 46 Geophysics. For astrophysics see 90 Astrophysics. For solar physics see 92 Solar Physics.

71 ACOUSTICS
   Includes sound generation, transmission, and attenuation.
   For noise pollution see 45 Environment Pollution.

72 ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS
   Includes atomic structure and molecular spectra.

73 NUCLEAR AND HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS
   Includes elementary and nuclear particles; and reactor theory.
   For space radiation see 93 Space Radiation.

74 OPTICS
   Includes light phenomena.

75 PLASMA PHYSICS
   Includes magnetohydrodynamics and plasma fusion.
   For ionospheric plasmas see 46 Geophysics. For space plasmas see 90 Astrophysics.

76 SOLID-STATE PHYSICS
   Includes superconductivity.
   For related information see also 33 Electronics and Electrical Engineering and 36 Lasers and Masers.

77 THERMODYNAMICS AND STATISTICAL PHYSICS
   Includes quantum mechanics; and Bose and Fermi statistics.
   For related information see also 25 Inorganic and Physical Chemistry and 34 Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer.
SOCIAL SCIENCES
Includes social sciences (general); administration and management; documentation and information science; economics and cost analysis; law and political science; and urban technology and transportation.

80 SOCIAL SCIENCES (GENERAL) N.A.
Includes educational matters.

81 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT N.A.
Includes management planning and research.

82 DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE N.A.
Includes information storage and retrieval technology; micrography; and library science.
For computer documentation see 61 Computer Programming and Software.

83 ECONOMICS AND COST ANALYSIS N.A.
Includes cost effectiveness studies.

84 LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE N.A.
Includes space law; international law; international cooperation; and patent policy.

85 URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORTATION 32
Includes applications of space technology to urban problems; technology transfer; technology assessment; and surface and mass transportation.
For related information see 03 Air Transportation and Safety, 16 Space Transportation, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.

SPACE SCIENCES
Includes space sciences (general); astronomy; astrophysics; lunar and planetary exploration; solar physics; and space radiation.
For related information see also Geosciences.

88 SPACE SCIENCES (GENERAL) N.A.

89 ASTRONOMY 33
Includes radio and gamma-ray astronomy; celestial mechanics; and astrometry.

90 ASTROPHYSICS N.A.
Includes cosmology; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.

91 LUNAR AND PLANETARY EXPLORATION N.A.
Includes planetology; and manned and unmanned flights.
For spacecraft design see 18 Spacecraft Design, Testing and Performance. For space stations see 15 Launch Vehicles and Space Vehicles.

92 SOLAR PHYSICS N.A.
Includes solar activity, solar flares, solar radiation and sunspots.

93 SPACE RADIATION N.A.
Includes cosmic radiation; and inner and outer earth's radiation belts.
For biological effects of radiation see 52 Aerospace Medicine. For theory see 73 Nuclear and High-Energy Physics.

GENERAL

99 GENERAL N.A.

Note: N.A. means that no abstracts were assigned to this category for this issue.

Section 2 • Indexes

SUBJECT INDEX
INVENTOR INDEX
SOURCE INDEX
CONTRACT NUMBER INDEX
NUMBER INDEX
ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX
04

AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION

Includes digital and voice communication with aircraft; air navigation systems (satellite and ground based); and air traffic control.

N86-19304* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, Fla.

VIDEO PROCESSOR FOR AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL BEACON SYSTEM Patent
F. BYRNE, inventor (to NASA) 10 Sep. 1985 5 p Filed 28 Sep. 1982

A circuit is disclosed for use in a transponder located in an aircraft or the like for identifying a true side lobe suppression signal being transmitted by a ground located transmitted system. The true side lobe suppression signal includes at least pulses P1 and P2. The circuit causes the transponder to produce reply signal upon the amplitude of the P1 pulse being a predetermined ratio to said P2 pulse. The circuit includes a pair of transistors with a capacitor connected to the output of the second transistor. The pulses P1 and P2 are supplied to the base electrode of the first transistor. Pulse P1 turns on the two transistors and charges the capacitor to a predetermined level so that when the second pulse P2 arrives, it does not turn on a transistor when it is equal to or less than the first pulse P1.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

07

AIRCRAFT PROPULSION AND POWER

Includes prime propulsion systems and systems components, e.g., gas turbine engines and compressors; and on-board auxiliary power plants for aircraft.

N86-20389* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

METHOD FOR IMPROVING THE FUEL EFFICIENCY OF A GAS TURBINE ENGINE Patent

An energy recovery system is provided for an aircraft gas turbine engine of the type in which some of the pneumatic energy developed by the engine is made available to support systems such as an environmental control system. In one such energy recovery system, some of the pneumatic energy made available to but not utilized by the support system is utilized to heat the engine fuel immediately prior to the consumption of the fuel by the engine. Some of the recovered energy may also be utilized to...
heat the fuel in the fuel tanks. Provision is made for multiengine applications wherein energy recovered from one engine may be utilized by another one of the engines or systems associated therewith.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

08 AIRCRAFT STABILITY AND CONTROL

Includes aircraft handling qualities; piloting; flight controls; and autopilots.

N86-20396*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

THREE AXIS ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM Patent Application

P. A. STUDER, inventor (to NASA) 7 Nov. 1985 22 p
(NASA-CASE-GSC-12970-1; NAS 1.71:GSC-12970-1;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-795805) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 01C

A three axis attitude control system for an orbiting body comprised of a motor driven flywheel supported by a torque producing active magnetic bearing is described. Free rotation of the flywheel is provided about its central axis and together with limited angular torsional deflections of the flywheel about two orthogonal axes which are perpendicular to the central axis. The motor comprises an electronically commutated dc motor, while the magnetic bearing comprises a radially servoed permanent magnet biases magnetic bearing capable of producing cross-axis torques on the flywheel. Three body attitude sensors for pitch, yaw and roll generate respective command signals along three mutually orthogonal axes (x, y, z) which are coupled to circuit means for energizing a set of control coils for producing torques about two of the axes (x and y) and speed control of the flywheel about the third (z) axis. An energy recovery system, which is operative during motor deceleration, is also included which permits the use of a high speed motor to perform effectively as a reaction wheel suspended in the magnetic bearing.

N86-20466*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TELEMETRY ADAPTIVE BANDWIDTH COMPRESSION Patent Application

O. L. GRAHAM, inventor (to NASA) 13 Sep. 1985 25 p
(NASA-CASE-MSC-20821-1; NAS 1.71:MSC-20821-1;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-775990) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 09F

Methods and apparatus are provided for automatic and/or manual adaptive bandwidth compression of telemetry. An adaptive sampler samples a video signal from a scanning sensor and generates a sequence of sampled fields. Each field and range rate information from the sensor is hence sequentially transmitted to and stored in a multiple adaptive field storage means. The field storage means then, in response to an automatic or manual control signal, transfers the stored sampled field signals to a video monitor in a form for sequential or simultaneous display of a desired number of stored field signals. The sampling ratio of the adaptive sampler, the relative proportion of available communication bandwidth allocated respectively to transmitted data and video information, and the number of fields are manually or automatically selectively adjustable in functional relation to each other and detected range rate. In one embodiment, when relatively little or no scene motion is detected, the control signal maximizes sampling ratio and cause simultaneous display of all stored fields, thus maximizing display resolution and bandwidth available for video transmission.

17 SPACECRAFT COMMUNICATION, COMMAND AND TRACKING

Includes telemetry; space communications networks; astronavigation; and radio blackout.

N86-20456*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

AIRPLANE AUTOMATIC CONTROL FORCE TRIMMING DEVICE FOR ASYMMETRIC ENGINE FAILURES Patent application

E. C. STEWART, inventor (to NASA) 23 Oct. 1985 14 p
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13280-1; NAS 1.71:LAR-13280-1;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-790556) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 01C

The difference in dynamic pressure in the propeller slipstreams as measured by sensors is divided by the freestream dynamic pressure generating a quantity proportional to the differential thrust coefficient. This quantity is used to command an electric trim motor to change the position of trim tab thereby retrimming the airplane to the new asymmetric power condition. The change in position of the trim tab produced by the electric trim motor is summed with the pilot's input to produce the actual trim tab position.

N86-20397*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

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increased scene motion is detected, the control signal is adjusted accordingly to cause display of fewer fields. If greater resolution is desired, the control signal is adjusted to increase sampling ratio.

18 SPACECRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE

Includes spacecraft thermal and environmental control; and attitude control.

N86-19344* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

FLUIDIC MOMENTUM CONTROLLER Patent Application

Large angular control moments and torques are developed by controllably circulating a relatively small mass of liquid through small diameter pipes describing a large diameter loop. The loop, by thus generating and storing angular momentum, can thereby provide efficient cancelation of periodic, nonaccumulating, externally induced rotational disturbances. The loop is preferably located on or near the periphery of a structure which is to be thus stabilized.


SPACE PROBE/SATELLITE EJECTION APPARATUS FOR SPACECRAFT Patent

An ejection apparatus for spinning and propelling objects for ejection from a spacecraft at a desired velocity and rotational speed is discussed. The apparatus includes a launch cradle on which the space object to be ejected rests. The cradle is rotatably supported by a central hub secured to the upper end of the pneumatic cylinder piston shaft. Release mechanisms consisting of a retractable pin and locking lug is utilized to hold the cradle and object to be ejected. The release mechanism has a fixed barrier member which holds the retractable pin in engagement with the locking lug until release by upward movement of the launch cradle beyond the barrier height.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N86-20470* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

TELESCOPING SPACE STATION MODULES Patent Application

A space station module consisting of a cylindrical can within a can is presented. The outer can, which has one open end, encloses the inner can. The inner can has one tapered end with a hatch and one untapered end with a hatch. The outer can has one tapered end with a hatch. The overall length of the outer can is 25 ft, and its outer diameter is 14 ft. Two such assemblies easily fit end to end in the Shuttle Orbiter payload bay. With a shuttle payload capability of 65,000 pounds and an approximate weight of each twin can assembly of 16,000 pounds, 33,000 pounds of payload are available for instrumenting the cans. Only the inner can can be instrumented prior to launch. Once in orbit, the module is expanded to provide twice the usable space, approximately 48 ft total length.
AEROBRACING ORBITAL TRANSFER VEHICLE Patent Application


Produced. The polymers have high limiting oxygen indices, high char yields and other useful heat and fire resistant properties making them useful as, for example, impregnants of fabrics. NASA

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS (GENERAL)

Includes biochemistry and organic chemistry.

MALEIMIDO SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC CYCLOTRIPHOSPHAZENES Patent

D. KUMAR, G. M. FOHLEN, and J. A. PARKER, inventors (to NASA) 29 Oct. 1985

(A) In the shape of a raked-off elliptic or circular cone with a circular or elliptical base, and with an ellipsoid or other blunt shape nose. The aerobraking device is fitted with a toroid-like skirt and is integral with the support structure of the propulsion system and other systems of the space vehicle. The vehicle is intended to be transported in components to a space station in low earth orbit where it is assembled for use as a transportation system from low earth orbit to geosynchronous earth orbit and return. Conventional guidance means are included for autonomous flight. NASA

PERFLUORO (IMIDOYLAMIDINE) DIAMIDINES Patent

R. W. ROSSER, T. S. CHEN (San Jose State Univ., Calif.), and C. H. CHENG, inventors (to NASA) 28 Jan. 1986


Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 07C

23

COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Includes laminates.

TOUGHENING REINFORCED EPOXY COMPOSITES WITH BROMINATED POLYMERIC ADDITIVES Patent


Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 11D

Cured polyfunctional epoxy resins including tris (hydroxyphenyl) methane triglycidyl ether are toughened by addition of polybrominated polymeric additives having an EE below 1500 to the pre-cure composition. Carboxy terminated butadiene acrylonitrile rubber is optionally present in the pre-cure mixture as such or as a pre-formed copolymer with other reactants. Reinforced composites, particularly carbon reinforced composites, of these resins are disclosed and shown to have improved toughness.

Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 11D

N86-21590* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
HIGH PERFORMANCE MIXED BISIMIDE RESINS AND COMPOSITES BASED THEREON Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 11D
Mixtures of bismaleimide/biscitraconimide resins produces materials which have better handling, processing or mechanical and thermal properties, particularly in graphite composites, than materials made with the individual resins. The mechanical strength of cured graphite composites prepared from a 1:1 copolymer of such bisimide resins is excellent at both ambient and elevated temperatures. The copolymer mixture provides improved composites which are lighter than metals and replace metals in many aerospace applications.

Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 11D

25
INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
Includes chemical analysis, e.g., chromatography; combustion theory; electrochemistry; and photochemistry.

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FRICTIONALLY TESTING MATERIALS FOR IGNITABILITY Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 21B
Test apparatus for determining ignition characteristics of various metallic and nonmetallic materials in various oxygen environments simulating operating conditions for materials in an igniter is invented. The test apparatus has a chamber through which the oxidizing agent flows, and means for mounting a stationary test sample therein, a powered, rotating shaft in the chamber rigidly mounts a second test sample. The shaft is axially movable to bring the samples into frictional contact and heated to the ignition point. Instrumentation connected to the apparatus provides for observation of temperatures, pressures, loads on and speeds of the rotating shaft, and torques whereby components of stressed oxygen systems can be selected which will avoid accidental fires under working conditions.

Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 07D

N86-19455* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
METAL PHTHALOCYANINE INTERMEDIATES FOR THE PREPARATION OF POLYMERS Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 11B
Metal 4, 4', 4''-tetra-carboxylic phthalocyanines (MPTC) are prepared by reaction of trimellitic anhydride, a salt or hydroxide of the desired metal (or the metal in powdered form), urea and a catalyst. A purer form of MPTC is prepared than heretofore. These tetracarboxylic acids are then polymerized by heat to sheet polymers which have superior heat and oxidation resistance. The metal is preferably a divalent metal having an atomic radius close to 1.35A.

Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 11B

27 NONMETALLIC MATERIALS
Includes physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of plastics, elastomers, lubricants, polymers, textiles, adhesives, and ceramic materials.

N86-19455* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
PROCESS OF END-CAPPING A POLYIMIDE SYSTEM Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 07D
A process of endcapping a polyimide system with an endcapping agent in order to achieve a controlled decrease in molecular weight and melt viscosity along with predictable fracture resistance of
the molded products is disclosed. The uncapped system is formed by combining an equimolar ratio of 4,4’-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy) diphenylsulfide dianhydride (BDSDA) and 1,1-bis (aminophenoxo) benzene (APB) dissolved in bis (2-methoxyethyl) ether. The end-capped system is formed by dissolving APS in bis-(2-methoxyethyl) ether, adding the BDSDA. By varying the amount of endcapping from 0 to 4%, molecular weight is decreased from 13,900 to 8660. At a processing temperature of 250°C, there is a linear relationship between molecular weight and viscosity, with the viscosity decreasing by two orders of magnitude as the molecular weight decreased from 13,900 to 8660.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office


The invention described relates to improved polyimide resins which are noted for their high thermal and oxidative stability, high strength at elevated temperatures and which exhibit many other outstanding physical and chemical properties, especially useful in high temperature applications. The polyimides are prepared by the reaction, with application of heat, of a mixture of monomers comprising: (1) a dialkyl or tetraalkyl ester of an aromatic tetracarboxylic acid, (2) an aromatic diamine, (3) a monoalkyl or dialkyl ester of a dicarboxylic acid, and (4) a N-arylnadimide such as N-phenylnadimide. Polyimides of monomers (1), (2), and (3) are known. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office


A polymeric substrate is coated with a metal oxide film to provide oxidation protection in low Earth orbital environments. The film contains about 4 volume percent polymer to provide flexibility. A coil of polymer material moves through an ion beam as it is fed between reels. The ion beam first cleans the polymer material surface and then sputters the film material from a target onto this surface.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office


US-PATENT-APPL-SN-754362) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 11B

Imide-linked bisphthalonitrile compounds are prepared by combining a dicyno aromatic diamine and an organic dianhydride to produce an amic acid linked bisphthalonitrile compound. The amic acid linked bisphthalonitrile compound is dehydrocyclized to produce the imide-linked bisphthalonitrile compounds. The imide-linked bisphthalonitrile compounds may be polymerized to produce a phthalocyanine polymer by heating the imide-linked bisphthalonitrile compound, either alone or in the presence of a metal powder or a metal salt. These compounds are useful in the coating, laminating and molding arts. The polymers are useful in composite matrix resins where increased fire resistance, toughness and resistance to moisture are required, particularly as secondary structures in aircraft and spacecraft.


The synthesis and characterization of several polyenamine ketones are discussed wherein conjugated dicyno dicarboxylic diketones and aromatic diamines are used as a route to the formation of high molecular weight polyenamine ketones which exhibit good mechanical properties and can be cast into creasible films. Typical polymerization conditions involved the reaction of stoichiometric amounts of 1,4- or 1,3-PPPO and a diamine at 60 to 130°C in M-cresol at (w/w) solids content of 8 to 26% for a specified period of time under a nitrogen atmosphere. Novel polyenamine ketones were prepared with inherent viscosities as high as 1.99 d1/g and tough, clear amber films with tensile strengths of 12,400 psi and tensile moduli of 397,000 psi were cast from solutions of the polymers in chloroform. In most cases, the elemental Analyses for the polynamine ketones, shown, agree within + or - 0.3% of the theoretical values.


A polymeric substrate is coated with a metal oxide film to provide oxidation protection in low Earth orbitl environments. The film contains about 4 volume percent polymer to provide flexibility. A coil of polymer material moves through an ion beam as it is fed between reels. The ion beam first cleans the polymer material
surface and then sputters the film material from a target onto this surface.

High temperature polyimide film laminates and 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 and wherein 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, and the like.

Vinyl pyridines including vinyl stilbazole materials and vinyl styrylpyridine oligomer materials are disclosed. These vinylpyridines form copolymers with bismaleimides which copolymers have good fire retardancy and decreased brittleness. The cure temperatures of the copolymers are substantially below the cure temperatures of the bismaleimides alone. Reinforced composites made from the cured copolymers are disclosed as well.

An induction heating, pressure bonding apparatus for bonding specimens of similar or dissimilar material compositions is disclosed. Specimens are sandwiched about an adhesive impregnated susceptor, and then placed within a specimen fixture. The fixture is inserted into a press, and power is supplied to a toroid induction heater. The induction heater emits electromagnetic energy which passes through a susceptor, thereby heating the susceptor and melting the impregnating adhesive. Pressure is simultaneously applied via a hydraulic jack, and the melted adhesive thoroughly wets the inner bonding surfaces of the specimens. Either thermosetting or thermoplastic adhesives may be used, and short bonding times are obtained due to the utilization of induction heater.
N86-20565*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

NONMETALLIC MATERIALS

POLYIMIDES CONTAINING ATBN ELASTOMERS AND THE PROCESS FOR PREPARING SAME Patent Application
A. K. ST.CLAIR, T. L. STCLAIR, and J. A. HINKLEY, inventors (to NASA) 23 Aug. 1985 22 p
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13178-1; NAS 1.71:13178-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-768771) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

High temperature linear aromatic polyimides and the process for preparing same through a solvent solution or by molten reaction are disclosed. By incorporation of relatively small amounts (1 to 25% by weight) of amine terminated butadiene/acrylonitrile (ATBN) elastomer into the linear polyimide backbone, an otherwise hard to process polymer is rendered readily processable. Cast films of the polyamic acid solution exhibit improved tear resistance with 1 to 15% by weight of the ATBN elastomer.

N86-20566*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

CONTOURLESS GLASS FORMATION METHOD AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION THEREOF Patent Application
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13178-1; NAS 1.71:13178-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-768771) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

Another embodiment of the invention includes the use of a moving furnace assembly and a precursor rod with compositional gradient sections, and a multiple furnace assembly and a molten float zone that moves through various sections of the rod enabling preparation of glass from a molten zone that remains out of contact with the container walls during glass formation. This enables preparation of high purity glasses and glasses of novel compositions that are not amenable to preparation by previous methods.

N86-21675*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

ETHYLNYL AND SUBSTITUTED ETHYLNYL-TERMINATED POLYSULFONES Patent
P. M. HERGENROTHER, inventor (to NASA) 21 Jan. 1986 5 p

Novel copolyimides are prepared by reacting one or more aromatic dianhydrides with a metasubstituted phenylene diamine and an aromatic bridged diamine. The incorporation of metasubstituted phenylene diamine derived units and bridged aromatic diamine derived units into the linear aromatic polymer backbone results in a copolyimide of improved flexibility, processability, and melt-flow characteristics. The novel copolyimides are especially useful as thermoplastic hot-melt adhesives.

N86-21685*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

ACETYLENE (ETHYNYL) TERMINATED POLYIMIDE SILOXANE AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION THEREOF Patent Application
T. L. ST.CLAIR and S. MAUDGAL, inventors (to NASA) 11 Feb. 1986 14 p

Siloxanes containing addition polyimides having improved physical property characteristics of flexibility, drape, tack and toughness and the process for preparing and utilizing same are disclosed. The novelty of this invention appears to reside in the composition and process of preparing addition type polyimides useful as structural adhesives as well as composite matrix materials and the process of preparing same.

N86-21686*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

AMINOPHENOXYCYCLOTRIPHOSPHAZENE CURED EPOXY RESINS AND THE COMPOSITES, LAMINATES AND STRUCTURES THEREOF Patent Application
D. KUMAR (NRC-NAS), G. M. FOHLEN, and J. A. PARKER, inventors (to NASA) 21 Nov. 1985 22 p

Aminophenoxy-cyclophosphazenes such as hexakis (4-aminophenoxy) cyclotriphosphazene and tris (4-aminophenoxy)-tris...
phenoxyctroliposphazane are used as cures for epoxy
resins. These 1,2-epoxy resins are selected from di- or
diarylpolycarbonate containing organic moieties of the formula (CH2-CHO-CH2)m-W-R-
(W=CH2CH-CH2)m where R is diphenyldimethylethane, diphenyl-
methane, bis (dibromophenyl) dimethylmethane. W is a nitrogen or
oxygen atom; and m is 1 when W is oxygen and 2 when W is ni-ogen. The resins are cured thermally in stages at between about 110
to 135 C for between about 1 and 10 min, then at between about
175 to 185 C for about 0.5 to 10 hr and post-cured at be-
tween about 215 and 235 C for between about 0.1 and 2 hr. These
resins are useful for making fire resistant elevated temperature stable
composites, laminates (e.g., graphite fiber or fiberglass), molded
parts, and adhesives and structures, usually for aircraft secondary
structures and for spacecraft construction.

31 ENGINEERING (GENERAL)

Includes vacuum technology; control engineering; display
engineering; and cryogenics.

N86-19479* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

SEQUENTIALLY DEPLOYABLE TETRAHEDRAL BEAM Patent
M. M. MIKULAS, JR. (General Research Corp., Santa Barbara,
Calif.) and R. F. CRAWFORD, inventors (to NASA) (General
Research Corp., Santa Barbara, Calif.) 10 Dec. 1985 9 p
Filed 8 Sep. 1984 Sponsored by NASA
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13098-1; US-PATENT-4,557,097;
Office CSCL 20K

A tetrahedral beam that can be compactly stowed, sequentially
deployed, and widely manipulated to provide a structurally sound
yet highly maneuverable truss structure is comprised of a number
of repeating units of tandem tetrahedral sharing common sides.
Fixed length battens are jointed into equilateral triangles called
batten frames. Apexes of adjacent triangles are interconnected
by longerons having a mid-point folding hinge. Joints, comprised
of gussets pivotably connected by links, permit two independent
degrees of rotational freedom between joined adjacent batten
frames, and provide a stable structure from packaged configuration
to complete deployment. The longerons and joints can be actuated
by longerons having a mid-point folding hinge. Joints, comprised
of gussets pivotably connected by links, permit two independent
degrees of rotational freedom between joined adjacent batten
frames, and provide a stable structure from packaged configuration
to complete deployment. The longerons and joints can be actuated
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frames, and provide a stable structure from packaged configuration
to complete deployment.
32 COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS

Includes land and global communications; communications theory; and optical communications.

WIND DYNAMIC RANGE VIDEO CAMERA Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office

A television camera apparatus is disclosed in which bright objects are attenuated to fit within the dynamic range of the system, while dim objects are not. The apparatus receives linearly polarized light from an object scene, the light being passed by a beam splitter and focused on the output plane of a liquid crystal light valve. The light valve is oriented such that, with no excitation from the cathode ray tube, all light is rotated 90 deg and focused on the input plane of the video sensor. The light is then converted to an electrical signal, which is amplified and used to excite the CRT. The resulting image is collected and focused by a lens onto the light valve which rotates the polarization vector of the light to an extent proportional to the light intensity from the CRT. The overall effect is to selectively attenuate the image pattern focused on the sensor.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Includes test equipment and maintainability; components, e.g., tunnel diodes and transistors; microminiaturization; and integrated circuitry.

N86-19515* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
JFET REFLECTION OSCILLATOR Patent
L. L. KLEINBERG, inventor (to NASA) 12 Nov. 1985 6 p Filed 27 May 1980

A high frequency oscillator circuit is provided using a low cost junction type field effect transistor (T sub 1) with a tuned circuit connected to its gate. The frequency of operation is determined by the tuned circuit and the capacitance reflected from the source to the gate. The transistor is matched to the frequency of operation so that this frequency falls within the roll-off portion of the transistor's transconductance versus frequency curve, preferably somewhat above the 3 db point in frequency. Phase shift necessary to sustain oscillation occurs due to the operation of the transistor in the roll-off portion of the curve and the addition of a phase shifting network (R sub 1, C sub 1) at the source.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
A composite electrode for a Li-SOCl₂ primary battery is formed of a porous layer of an elastomer binder such as chlorinated polyethylene containing a dispersion of conductive carbon particles. Primary Li-SOCl₂ cells containing the porous chlorinated polyethylene binder-carbon electrode provide much higher capacity than cells containing polytetrafluoroethylene-carbon electrodes probably due to the presence of more pores with more uniform size in the chlorinated polyethylene composite electrode. NASA (Contract NAS7-918)

A frequency control system makes an initial correction of the frequency of its own timing circuit after comparison against a frequency of known accuracy and then sequentially checks and corrects the frequencies of several voltage controlled local oscillator circuits. The timing circuit initiates the machine cycles of a central processing unit which applies a frequency index to an input register in a modulo-sum frequency divider stage and enables a multiplexer to clock an accumulator register in the divider stage with a cyclical signal derived from the oscillator circuit being checked. Upon expiration of the interval, the processing unit compares the remainder held as the contents of the accumulator against a stored zero error constant and applies an appropriate correction word to a correction stage to shift the frequency of the oscillator being checked. A signal from the accumulator register may be used to drive a phase plane ROM and, with periodic shifts in the applied frequency index, to provide frequency shift keying of the resultant output signal. Interposition of a phase adder between the accumulator register and phase plane ROM permits phase shift keying of the output signal by periodic variation in the value of a phase index applied to one input of the phase adder.

A cable reel assembly is described which is particularly adapted for, but not limited to, a system for providing electrical connection of power and data signals between an orbiter vehicle, such as a space shuttle, and a recovered satellite. The assembly is comprised of two mutually opposing ring type structures having 180 deg relative rotation with one of the structures being held in fixed position while the other structure is rotatable. Motor controlled berthing latches and umbilical cable connectors for the satellite are located on the rim of the rotatable ring structure. The electrical cable assembly is fed in two sections from the orbiter vehicle into the outer rim portion of the fixed ring structure where they are directed inwardly and attached to two concentrically coiled metal bands whose respective ends are secured to inner and outer post members of circular sets of guide pins located on opposing circular plate members, one rotatable and one fixed. The cable sections are fed out as three output cable sections through openings in the central portion of the circular plate of the rotatable ring structure where they are directed to the latches and connectors located on its rim.
AMPLIFIER FOR MEASURING LOW-LEVEL SIGNALS IN THE PRESENCE OF HIGH COMMON MODE VOLTAGE


Sponsored by NASA

A high common mode rejection differential amplifier wherein two serially arranged Darlington amplifier stages are employed and any common mode voltage is divided between them by a resistance network. The input to the first Darlington amplifier stage is coupled to a signal input resistor via an amplifier which isolates the input and presents a high impedance across this resistor. The output of the second Darlington stage is transposed in scale via an amplifier stage which has its input a biasing circuit which effects a finite biasing of the two Darlington amplifier stages.

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HYBRID POWER SEMICONDUCTOR


The voltage rating of a bipolar transistor may be greatly extended while at the same time reducing its switching time by operating it in conjunction with FETs in a hybrid circuit. One FET is used to drive the bipolar transistor while the other FET is connected in series with the transistor and an inductive load. Both FETs are turned on or off by a single drive signal of load power, the second FET upon ceasing conductions, rendering one power electrode of the bipolar transistor open. Means are provided to dissipate currents which flow after the bipolar transistor is rendered nonconducting.

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PIEZOELECTRIC DEICING DEVICE


Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 09A

A fast voltage pulse is applied to a transducer which comprises a composite of multiple layers of alternately polarized piezoelectric material. These layers are bonded together and positioned over the curved leading edge of an aircraft wing structure. Each layer is relatively thin and metallized on both sides. The strain produced in the transducer causes the composite to push forward resulting in detachment and breakup of ice on the leading edge of the aircraft wing.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

FERRORESONANT REGULATED POWER SUPPLY


Contract NAS7-918


Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 10B

A voltage controlled oscillator which drives a switching circuit for dc-to-ac conversion of dc power is presented. The dc-to-ac converter operates into a ferroresonant voltage stabilizer which limits the amplitude of ac voltage that is then rectified and filtered. A sample of the dc voltage output is compared with a reference and fed back as an error signal to alter the frequency of the oscillator, and thus alter the voltage limiting level of the ferroresonant voltage stabilizer as a linear function of frequency for tight control of the output voltage.

N86-20670

N86-20671

N86-20672

N86-20673
A predetermined and variable synthesized capacitance which may be incorporated into the resonant portion of an electronic oscillator for the purpose of tuning the oscillator comprises a programmable operational amplifier circuit. The operational amplifier circuit has its output connected to its inverting input, in a follower configuration, by a network which is low impedance at the operational frequency of the circuit. The output of the operational amplifier is also connected to the noninverting input by a capacitor. 

The gain-bandwidth product may, in turn, be varied with a variation in gain-bandwidth product of the operational amplifier circuit. The output impedance of the circuit may also be varied by the output set current. This circuit may provide very small ranges in oscillator frequency with relatively large control voltage unaffected by noise.

A rebalance cell is provided for a REDOX electrochemical system of the type with anode and cathode fluids which are aqueous HC1 solutions with two metal species in each. The rebalance cell has a cathode compartment and a chlorine compartment separated by an ion permeable membrane. By applying an electrical potential to the rebalance cell while circulating cathode fluid through the cathode compartment and while circulating an identical fluid through the chlorine compartment, any significant imbalance of the REDOX system is prevented.

A control circuit is provided for a brushless three-phase dc motor which affords four quadrant control a single command. The control circuit probes acceleration of the motor in both clockwise and counterclockwise directions and braking and generation in both clockwise and counterclockwise directions. In addition to turning on individual transistors of the transistor pairs connected to the phase windings of the motor for 120 deg periods while the motor shaft is advanced one step at a time to a desired position by applying a predetermined number of control signals in the proper sequence to the AND gates and the torque generated by the motor be regulated by applying a separate control signal and each AND gate which is pulse width modulated to control the total time that each switch connects its associated winding to the DC source during each commutation period.
proportional to the motor current and which has a polarity consistent
with the command signal, such that negative feedback results.

\[ V \propto I \]

N86-21742* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
LINEARIZED TRAVELING WAVE AMPLIFIER WITH HARD
LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS Patent
H. G. KOSMAHL, inventor (to NASA) 14 Jan. 1986 7 p Filed
filed 9 May 1983, abandoned (NASA-CASE-LEW-13981-2; US-PATENT-4,564,787;
Trademark Office CSCL 09A

A dynamic velocity taper is provided for a traveling wave tube
with increased linearity to avoid intermodulation of signals being
amplified. In a traveling wave tube, the slow wave structure is a
helix including a sevex. A dynamic velocity taper is provided by
gradually reducing the spacing between the repeating elements of
the slow wave structure which are the windings of the helix. The
reduction which takes place coincides with the ouput point of
helix. The spacing between the repeating elements of the slow
wave structure is ideally at an exponential rate because the curve
increases the point of maximum efficiency and power, at an
exponential rate. A coupled cavity traveling wave tube having
cavities is shown. The spacing between apertured discs is gradually
reduced from 0.1% to 5% at an exponential rate. Output power
(or efficiency) versus input power for a commercial tube is shown.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N86-20721*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.
PUMPED TWO-PHASE HEAT TRANSFER LOOP Patent
Application
F. EDELSTEIN, inventor (to NASA) (Grumman Aerospace Corp.,
Bethpage, N.Y.) 15 Jul. 1985 16 p Sponsored by NASA
(NASA-CASE-MSC-20841-1; NAS 1.71:MSC-20841-1;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-75528B) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 20D

A pumped loop two-phase heat transfer system is presented.
The system operates at a nearly constant temperature throughout,
and includes a plurality of independently operating grooved capillary
heat exchanger plates supplied with working fluid through
independent flow modulation valves connected to a liquid supply
line, a vapor line for collecting vapor from the heat exchangers, a
condenser between the vapor and the liquid lines, and a fluid
circulating pump between the condenser and the heat exchangers.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY

Includes remote sensors; measuring instruments and gages; detectors; cameras and photographic supplies; and holography.

N86-19580* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

TEMPERATURE AVERAGING THERMAL PROBE Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 14B

A thermal probe to average temperature fluctuations over a prolonged period was formed with a temperature sensor embedded inside a solid object of a thermally conducting material. The solid object is held in a position equidistantly spaced apart from the interior surfaces of a closed housing by a mount made of a thermally insulating material. The housing is sealed to trap a vacuum or mass of air inside and thereby prevent transfer of heat directly between the environment outside of the housing and the solid object. Electrical leads couple the temperature sensor with a connector on the outside of the housing. Other solid objects of different sizes and materials may be substituted for the cylindrically-shaped object to vary the time constant of the probe.


PORTABLE 90 DEGREE PROOF LOADING DEVICE Patent
Sponsored by NASA
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 14B

A hydraulically actuated device is described for applying a test load to a bearing or the like to prove the integrity of its mounting or staking within a bore in a housing such as a gear case. To accommodate limited access situations, the device is constructed in a right angle configuration in which a hydraulic cylinder applies axial pressure to a first thrust rod assembly which includes a first thrust rod through a threaded spindle driving a linearly translated cam. Cam follower wheel transfers the translation to a second thrust rod assembly which includes a horizontal shaft and a spindle within a cross-arm housing portion and a tubular housing portion. The same second thrust direction applies the bearing loading in either of two directions depending upon the shape of the interface parts. The interface parts can bear on the bearing from either
LABORATORY GLASSWARE RACK FOR SEISMIC SAFETY Patent


A rack for laboratory bottles and jars for chemicals and medicines has been designed to provide the maximum strength and security to the glassware in the event of a significant earthquake. The rack preferably is rectangular and may be made of a variety of chemically resistant materials including polypropylene, polycarbonate, and stainless steel. It comprises a first plurality of parallel vertical walls, and a second plurality of parallel vertical walls, perpendicular to the first. These intersecting vertical walls comprise a self-supporting structure without a bottom which sits on four legs. The top surface of the rack is formed by the top edges of all the vertical walls, which are not parallel but are skewed in three dimensions. These top edges form a grid matrix having a number of intersections of the vertical walls which define a number of rectangular compartments having varying widths and lengths and varying heights.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

A METHOD OF FABRICATING AN IMAGING X-RAY SPECTROMETER Patent Application


A process for fabricating an X-ray spectrometer having imaging and energy resolution of X-ray sources is discussed. The spectrometer has an array of adjoining rectangularly shaped detector cells formed in a silicon body. The walls of the cells are created by laser drilling holes completely through the silicon body and diffusing n(+) phosphorous doping material therethrough. A thermally migrated aluminum electrode is formed centrally through each of the cells.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

A WATER-ABSORBING CAPACITOR SYSTEM FOR MEASURING RELATIVE HUMIDITY Patent Application

E. G. LAUE, inventor (to NASA) (JPL, Pasadena, Calif.) 20 Jun. 1985 12 p

A method and apparatus using a known water-absorbent polymer as a capacitor which is operated at a DC voltage for measuring relative humidity is presented. When formed as a layer between porous electrically-conductive electrodes and operated in an RC oscillator circuit, the oscillator frequency varies inversely with the partial pressure of the moisture to be measured. In a preferred embodiment, the capacitor is formed from Nafion and is operated at a low DC voltage with a resistor as an RC circuit in an RC oscillator. At the low voltage, the leakage current is proper for oscillation over a satisfactory range. The frequency of oscillation varies in an essentially linear fashion with relative humidity which is represented by the moisture being absorbed into the Nafion. The oscillation frequency is detected by a frequency detector.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
A fluid leak indicator for detecting and indicating leaks in visually inaccessible fluid tubing joints, such as those obstructed by insulation includes a bag system and a wicking system surrounding or wrapping the joints under the visual obstructing material. Leaking fluid is collected in the bag or on the wicking material where it is conducted along the wicking material to a visibly accessible capturing transparent indicator bulb for providing a visual indication of the leak without requiring a chemical change in the capturing indicator bulb. NASA

A simple optomechanical method and apparatus is described for substantially reducing the amplitude of unwanted multiple interference fringes which often limit the sensitivities of tunable laser absorption spectrometers. An exterior cavity is defined by partially transmissive surfaces such as a laser exit plate, a detector input, etc. That cavity is spoiled by placing an oscillating plate in the laser beam. For tunable diode laser spectroscopy in the mid-infrared region, a Brewster plate spoiler allows the harmonic detection of absorptances of .0001 in a single laser scan. Improved operation is achieved without subtraction techniques, without complex laser frequency modulation and without distortion of the molecular lineshape signal. The technique is applicable to tunable lasers operating from UV to IR wavelengths and in spectrometers which employ either short or long pathlengths, including the use of retroreflectors or multipass cells. NASA

A solar pumped laser has its lasing path lengthened by forming a square loop in the lasing path by means of bending mirrors. Solar radiation is collected and concentrated into a donut shaped intensity pattern. This intensity pattern is directed onto the lasing path such that there is a maximum fit of the solar intensity pattern to the square loop laser cavity. NASA

A multiple pulse electric discharge gas laser system is described in which a plurality of pulsed electric discharge gas lasers are supported in a common housing. Each laser is supplied with excitation pulses from a separate power supply. A controller, which may be a microprocessor, is connected to each power supply for controlling the application of excitation pulses to each laser so that the lasers can be fired simultaneously or in any desired sequence. The output light beams from the individual lasers may be combined or utilized independently, depending upon the desired application. The individual lasers may include multiple pairs of discharge electrodes with a separate power supply connected across each electrode pair so that multiple light output beams are produced simultaneously.
36 LASERS AND MASERS

can be generated from a single laser tube and combined or utilized separately.

Method and Means for Phase Locking the Outputs of a Surface Emitting Laser Diode Array Patent Application
J. R. Lesh, inventor (to NASA) (JPL, Pasadena, Calif.) 30 Sep. 1985 14 p
(Contract NAS7-918)
(NASA-CASE-NPO-16542-1-CU; NAS 1.71::NPO-16542-1-CU;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-781812) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 20E

An array of diode lasers, either a two-dimensional array of surface emitting lasers, or a linear array of stripe lasers, is phase locked by a diode laser through a hologram which focuses the output of the diode laser into a set of distinct, spatially separated beams, each one focused onto the back facet of a separated diode laser of the array. The outputs of the diode lasers thus form an emitted coherent beam out of the front of the array.

Method and Means for Generation of Tunable Laser Sidebands in the Far-Infrared Region Patent Application
H. M. Pickett (JPL, Pasadena, Calif.) and J. Farhoomand, inventors (to NASA) (JPL, Pasadena, Calif.) 3 Oct. 1985 13 p
(Contract NAS7-918)
(NASA-CASE-NPO-16497-1-CU; NAS 1.71::NPO-16497-1-CU;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-783887) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 20E

A method for generating tunable far-infrared radiation is described. The apparatus includes a Schottky-barrier diode which has one side coupled through a conductor to a waveguide that carries a tunable microwave frequency, the diode has an opposite side which is coupled through a radiating whisker to a bias source. Infrared light is directed at the diode, and infrared light with tunable sidebands is radiated by the whisker through an open space to a reflector. The original infrared is separated from a tunable infrared sideband by a polarizing Michelson interferometer.

Apparatus for Adapting an End Effector Device Remotely Controlled Manipulator Arm Patent
(NASA-CASE-MFS-25949-1; US-PATENT-4,545,723;

Apparatus for adapting a general purpose and effector device to a special purpose and effector is disclosed which includes an adapter bracket assembly which provides a mechanical and electrical interface between the end effector devices. The adapter bracket assembly includes an adapter connector post which interlocks with a diamond shaped gripping channel formed in closed jaws of the general purpose jaw and effector. The angularly intersecting surfaces of the connector post and gripping channel prevent any relative movement there between. Containment webs constrain the outer finger plates of the general purpose jaws to prevent pitch motion. Electrical interface is provided by conical, self aligning...
A mechanical actuator can be constructed by employing a plurality of memory metal actuator elements in parallel to control the amount of actuating force. In order to facilitate direct control by digital control signals provided by a computer or the like, the actuating elements may vary in stiffness according to a binary relationship. The cooling or reset time of the actuator elements can be reduced by employing Peltier junction cooling assemblies in the actuator.

A joint is described for connecting a pair of beams to pivot them between positions in alignment or beside one another, which is of light weight and which operates in a controlled manner. The joint includes a pair of fittings and at least one center link having axes that pass through centerplates of the fittings. A control link having opposite ends pivotally connected to the different fittings controls their relative orientations, and a toggle assembly holds the fittings in the deployed configuration wherein they are aligned. The fittings have stops that lie on one side of the centerplane opposite the toggle assembly.

An air bearing structure is described that prevents destructive bending moments within the top foil. Welds are eliminated by mounting the top bearing foil in the bearing cartridge sleeve without using a space block. Tabs or pins at the end of the top bearing foil are restrained by slots or stops formed in the cartridge sleeve. These structural members are free to move in a direction normal to the shaft while being restrained from movement in the direction of shaft rotation.
A firmly adherent film of bondable metal, such as silver, is applied to the surface of glass or other substrate by decomposing a layer of a solution of a thermally decomposable metallo-organic deposition (MOD) compound such as silver neodecanoate in xylene. The MOD compound thermally decomposes into metal and gaseous by-products. Sealing is accomplished by depositing a layer of bonding metal, such as solder or a brazing alloy, on the metal film and then forming an assembly with another high melting point metal surface such as a layer of Kovar. When the assembly is heated above the temperature of the solder, the solder flow wets the adjacent surfaces and forms a hermetic seal between the metal film and metal surface when the assembly cools. NASA

A mechanical force actuator which is light weight and manipulatable and utilizes linear motion for push or pull forces is presented. The mechanical force producing mechanism comprises a linear actuator mechanism and a linear motion shaft mounted parallel to one another. The linear motion shaft is connected to a stationary or fixed housing and to a movable housing where the movable housing is mechanically actuated through actuator mechanism by either manual means or motor means. The housings are adapted to releasably receive a variety of jaw or pulling elements adapted for clamping or prying action. The stationary housing is adapted to be pivotally mounted to permit an angular position of the housing to allow the tool to adapt to skewed interfaces. The actuator mechanism is operated by through a gear train to obtain linear motion of the actuator mechanism. NASA

A dual motion valve (A) includes two dual motion valve assemblies with a rotary input which allows the benefits of applying both rotary and axial motion to a rotary sealing element with a plurality of ports. The motion of the rotary sealing element during actuation provides axial engagement of the rotary sealing element with a stationary valve plate which also has ports. Fluid passages are treated through the valve when the ports of the rotary sealing element are aligned with the ports of the stationary valve plate. Alignment is achieved through rotation of the rotary sealing element with respect to the stationary valve plate. The fluid passages provide direct paths which minimize fluid turbulence created in the fluid as it passes through the valve (A). NASA
Apparatus and method of capturing an orbiting satellite are discussed. A probe is inserted into an opening, such as rocket nozzle, in the spacecraft until a stop on the probe mechanism contacts the spacecraft, a lever is actuated releasing a spring loaded rod which moves axially along the probe removing a covering sleeve to expose spring loaded toggle fingers which pivot open engaging the side of the opening. The probe is shortened and tensioned by turning a screw thread, pressing the fingers inside of the opening to compress the spacecraft between the toggle fingers and the stop. A grapple fixture attached to the probe, which is thus secured to the spacecraft, is engaged by appropriate retrieval means such as a remote manipulator arm.
The cure-in-place composite fastener embodies a method and apparatus to fasten composite components in laminate structures. At least one single or multipiece metal or fibrous cure-in-place fastener is inserted into and through at least two layers of partially cured composite material possessing diverse curing properties. In the simplest case, a laminate structure is comprised of a layer which cures to a skin layer. The fastener is inserted into a flush with the surface of layer and held in place in laminate structure as the tapered ends are bent against a mold after fastener is inserted through laminate structure. When the laminate structure is completely cured with the fastener in place, the epoxy matrix of the layer flows around and over the fastener thereby making the surface of the layer a smooth surface free from cut fibers or abrupt discontinuities.

A four-port vapor supply valve to control a vapor or fluid supply to a vapor growth manifold that eliminates supply source contamination from back diffusion into the supply vapor container is disclosed. This valve greatly improves the ability to sharply add or terminate supply flow to the main manifold line. The valve is comprised of a housing with four ports. Two of the ports disposed on opposite sides of the housing are for ingress and egress of the main manifold line. The other two opposing ports are for supply input and purge outlet. The supply/purge line and main manifold line form an X when the supply valve is open and two separate lines when the valve is closed. A single valve stem plunger and seal seat against the main manifold valve inlet seat in the closed position while supply vapor flow is full intensity behind the closed valve seal flowing into the purge line. When the plunger is raised opening access to the main manifold line simultaneously with closing the purge line valve supply flow is routed directly into the manifold line arriving quickly and full strength. Closing the valve by lowering the valve stem plunger seals the main manifold line and terminates supply flow without bleed down time, thus, a staccato supply on/off is provided.

A deployable M-braced truss structure, efficiently packaged into a compact stowed position and expandable to an operative position at the use site is described. The M-braced configuration effectively separates tension compression and shear in the structure and permits efficient structural design. Both diagonals and longerons telescope from an M-braced base unit and deployed either pneumatically, mechanically by springs or cables, or by powered reciprocating mechanisms. Upon full deployment, the diagonals and longerons lock into place with a simple latch mechanism.
A double retention redundant pull pin release system is disclosed. The system responds to a single pull during an intentional release operation. A spiral threaded main pin is seated in a mating bore in a housing, which main pin has a flange fastened thereon at the part of the main pin which is exterior to the housing. Accidental release tends to rotate the main pin. A secondary pin passes through a slightly oversized opening in the flange and is seated in a second bore in the housing. The pins counteract against one another to prevent accidental release. A frictional lock is shared between the main and secondary pins to enhance further locking of the system. The secondary pin, in response to a first pull, is fully retracted from its bore and flange hole. Thereafter the pull causes the main pin to rotate free of the housing to release, for example, a parachute mechanism.

A method of repairing a tubular assembly in which access to a defect in the tube is limited includes the steps of cutting an opening in the tube on the side opposite the defect so as to expose the defect from the inside of the tube. A tubular insert is inserted into the tube to cover the defect and is secured in place by means of brazing or welding. The remaining space between the opening and insert is closed by means of close-out patches which are welded or brazed to both the insert and the tube. The result is a permanent repair having great structural integrity.

A magnetic bearing including a circular stator member with a plurality of circumferential pole faces and a suspended annular ring member with corresponding number of inward facing circumferential pole faces separated by respective air gaps is presented. A source of DC magnetic flux circulates flux between the circumferential pole faces of the stator and the ring to provide axial stability along a central longitudinal axis. Flux coil means are included on the stator member to provide variable flux density along predetermined radial paths to provide active radial stabilization. Flux coil means are included on the stator to actively modulate the magnitude of the magnetic forces as well as their direction by differential flux control involving the DC magnetic flux to produce torquing moments about a pair of mutually orthogonal axes which are perpendicular to the central axis.
THERMAL-STRESS-FREE FASTENERS Patent Application
M. L. BLOSSER, R. MCWITHEY, and T. F. KEARNS, inventors
CSCL 13E

A fastener used for connecting two or more structural elements together where the fastener and structural elements have substantially different coefficients of thermal expansion is described. The fastener head or load bearing surface is shaped according to a thermal expansion equation to form a rounded conical shape. This shape allows the fastener to maintain snug contact with the structural elements and at the same time, prevents the buildup of stresses due to thermal expansion. As a result the fastener and structural elements can be exposed to severe temperature cycles while maintaining a stress free snug fit. Particular shaping of the conical portion of the invention permits the use of specially orthotropic structural materials.

FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM: EXTREME TEMPERATURE USAGE Patent Application
G. LERMA, inventor (to NASA) 7 Nov. 1985 15 p.
CSCL 13E

A diaphragm suitable for extreme temperature usage, such as encountered in critical aerospace applications, is fabricated by a unique method, and of a unique combination of materials, which include multilayered lay-ups of diaphragm materials sandwiched between layers of bleeder fabric which, after being formed in the desired shape on a mold, are vacuum sealed and then cured under pressure, in a heated autoclave, to produce a bond capable of withstanding extreme temperatures.
The subject invention relates to a solenoid valve in which both an inlet and an outlet of the valve are sealed when the valve is closed. This double seal compensates for leakage at either the inlet or the outlet by making the other seal more effective in response to the leakage and allows the reversal of the flow direction in the valve by simply switching the inlet and outlet connections. Solenoid valve has a valve chamber within valve body. Inlet and outlet tubes extend through plate into the chamber. Movable core in a chamber extends into solenoid coil. The distal end of the core has a silicone rubber plug. Other than when the solenoid is energized, compressed spring biases the core downward so that the surface of the plug is in sealing engagement with ends of the tubes. Any leak at the ends increases pressure in the chamber, resulting in increased sealing force of the plug against the other end. Flow direction through the valves is easily reversed by changing connections to the tubes.
battery pack. The pulling device comprises a motor driving a mechanical pulling structure comprising a horizontal shaft connected to two bell cracks which are connected to a central member. When the lower end of member is attached to a fitting, which in turn is bonded to a plug, a pulling force is exerted on the plug sufficient to rupture it. The force necessary to rupture the plug or pull it loose is displayed as a digital read-out.

The aircraft used for the display may be determined more accurately from the equation \( d = R \sin \theta \).

**43 EARTH RESOURCES**

Includes remote sensing of earth resources by aircraft and spacecraft; photogrammetry; and aerial photography.

**N86-19711** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTOUR MAPPING USING SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR Patent**


By using two SAR antennas spaced a known distance, B, and oriented at substantially the same look angle to illuminate the same target area, pixel data from the two antennas may be compared in phase to determine a difference delta phi from which a slant angle theta is determined for each pixel point from an equation Delta phi = (2 \pi B / \lambda) \sin(theta - alpha), where \( \lambda \) is the radar wavelength and alpha is the roll angle of the aircraft. The height, h, of each pixel point from the aircraft is determined from the equation \( h = R \cos \theta \), and from the known altitude, a, of the aircraft above sea level, the altitude (elevation), a', of each point is determined from the difference a - h. This elevation data may be displayed with the SAR image by, for example, quantizing the elevation at increments of 100 feet starting at sea level, and color coding pixels of the same quantized elevation. The distance, d, of each pixel from the ground track of the aircraft used for the display may be determined more accurately from the equation \( d = R \sin \theta \).
A multijunction silicon solar cell of high efficiency is provided by providing a tunnel junction between the solar cell junctions to connect them in series. The tunnel junction is comprised of p(+) and n(+) layers of high band gap 3 to 5 or 2 to 6 semiconductor materials that match the lattice structure of silicon, such as GaP (band gap 2.24 eV) or ZnS (band gap 3.6 eV), each of which has a perfect lattice match with silicon to avoid defects normally associated with lattice mismatch.

A cutting head for attachment to the end of the wire probe of an ultrasonic kidney stone disintegration instrument is described. The cutting head has a plurality of circumferentially arranged teeth formed at one end thereof to provide a cup shaped receptacle for kidney stones encountered during the disintegration procedure. An integral reduced diameter collar diminishes stress points in the wire and reduce breakage thereof.

An airborne tracking Sun photometer apparatus has a rotatable dome. An azimuth drive motor is connected to rotate the dome. The dome has an equatorial slot. A cylindrical housing is pivotally mounted inside the dome at the equatorial slot. A photometer is mounted in the housing to move in the equatorial slot as the housing pivots. The photometer has an end facing outward from the slot with an optical flat transparent window. An elevation drive motor is connected to pivot the cylindrical housing. The rotatable dome is mounted in bulkhead of an aircraft to extend from the interior of the aircraft. A Sun sensor causes the photometer to track the Sun automatically. Alternatively, the photometer may be oriented manually (by voltages or by computer).

A mobile remote manipulator system is disclosed for assembly, repair and logistics transport on, around and about a space station square bay truss structure. The vehicle is supported by a square track arrangement supported by guide pins integral with the space station truss structure and located at each truss node. Propulsion is provided by a central push-pull drive mechanism that extends out from the vehicle one full structural bay over the truss and locks drive rods into the guide pins. The track switches allow the vehicle to travel in two (2) orthogonal directions over the truss structure which coupled with the bi-directional drive, allow...
movement in four (4) directions on one plane. The top layer of this tri-layered vehicle is a logistics platform. This platform is capable of 360 degrees of rotation and will have two (2) astronaut foot restraint platforms 18 and a space crane integral. NASA

A reconfigurable workstation is illustrated having video, keyboard, and hand operated motion controller capabilities. The workstation includes main side panels between which a primary work panel is pivotally carried in a manner in which primary work panel may be adjusted and set in a negatively declined or positively inclined position for proper forearm support while operating hand controllers. A keyboard table supports a keyboard in such a manner that the keyboard is in a positively inclined position with respect to the negatively declined work panel. Various adjustable devices are provided for adjusting the relative declinations and inclinations of the work panels, tables, and visual display panels. NASA

N86-22112* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
DROP FOOT CORRECTIVE DEVICE Patent
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 05H
A light weight, economical device to alleviate a plurality of difficulties encountered in walking by a victim suffering from a drop foot condition is discussed. A legband girdles the leg below the knee and above the calf providing an anchor point for the upper end of a ligament having its lower end attached to a toe of a shoe or a toe on the foot. The ligament is of such length that the foot is supported thereby and retained in a normal position during walking.
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N86-22114* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
RECONFIGURABLE WORK STATION FOR A VIDEO DISPLAY UNIT AND KEYBOARD Patent Application
A laser velocimeter covariance processor which calculates the auto covariance and cross covariance functions for a turbulent flow field based on Poisson sampled measurements in time from a laser velocimeter is described. The device will process a block of data that is up to 4096 data points in length and return a 512 point covariance function with 48-bit resolution along with a 512 point histogram of the interarrival times which is used to normalize the covariance function. The device is designed to interface and be controlled by a minicomputer from which the data is received and the results returned. A typical 4096 point computation takes approximately 1.5 seconds to receive the data, compute the covariance function, and return the results to the computer.
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
ACOUSTICS

Includes sound generation, transmission, and attenuation.

N86-20086* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
ACOUSTIC GUIDE FOR NOISE TRANSMISSION TESTING OF AIRCRAFT Patent Application
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13111-1-CU; NAS 1.71:LAR-13111-1-CU;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-751695) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

Selective testing of aircraft or other vehicular components without requiring disassembly of the vehicle or components was accomplished by using a portable guide apparatus. The device consists of a broadband noise source, a guide to direct the acoustic energy, soft sealing insulation to seal the guide to the noise source and to the vehicle component, and noise measurement microphones, both outside the vehicle at the acoustic guide output and inside the vehicle to receive attenuated sound. By directing acoustic energy only to selected components of a vehicle via the acoustic guide, it is possible to test a specific component, such as a door or window, without picking up extraneous noise which may be transmitted to the vehicle interior through other components or structure. This effect is achieved because no acoustic energy strikes the vehicle exterior except at the selected component. Also, since the test component remains attached to the vehicle, component dynamics with vehicle frame are not altered.

N86-21276* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
ULTRASONIC ANGLE BEAM STANDARD REFLECTOR Patent
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13153-1; US-PATENT-4,558,585;
US Patent and Trademark Office

A method that provides an impression profile in a reference standard material utilized in inspecting critically stressed components with pulsed ultrasound is described. A die stamp having an I letter is used to impress the surface of a reference standard material. The die stamp is placed against the surface and struck with an inertia imparting member to impress the I in the reference standard material. Upset may appear on the surface as a result of the impression and is removed to form a smooth surface. The stamping and upset removal is repeated until the entire surface area of a depth control platform on the die stamp uniformly contacts the material surface. The I impression profile in the reference standard material is utilized for reflecting pulsed ultrasonic beams for inspection purposes.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N86-22307* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
ACOUSTIC RADIATION STRESS MEASUREMENT Patent Application
W. T. YOST and J. H. CANTRELL, JR., inventors (to NASA) 13 Sep. 1985 10 p
(NASA-CASE-LAR-13440-1; NAS 1.71:LAR-13440-1;
US-PATENT-APPL-SN-775989) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

Ultrasonic radio frequency tone-bursts are launched into a sample of material tested. The amplitude of the tone-bursts and...
the slope of the resulting static displacement pulses are measured. These measurements are used to calculate the nonlinearities of the materials.

74 OPTICS

Includes light phenomena.

N86-20124* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.
SPECTRAL SLICING X-RAY TELESCOPE WITH VARIABLE MAGNIFICATION Patent

A telescope for viewing high frequency radiation (soft X-ray, extreme ultraviolet) is described. This telescope has a long focal length with a selection of magnifications despite a short housing. Light enters the telescope and is reflected by the telescope’s primary optical system to one of several secondary mirrors at different locations on a movable frame. The secondary mirrors have varying degrees of magnification and select narrow spectral slices of the incident radiation. Thus, both the magnification and effective focal length field of view and wavelength can be altered by repositioning the moving frame. Configurations for spaceborne applications are discussed.

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N86-20125* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
OPTICAL SYSTEM WITH REFLECTIVE BAFFLES Patent

This invention relates to an optical system incorporating a plurality of reflective baffles which return incoming off-axis rays from the optical system. The baffles in an infrared telescope would extend circumferentially around the telescope tube. Each of the baffles has a concave, rearwardly facing curved surface and a frontwardly facing planar surface. Baffles extend from the interior wall of tube in an acute angle with the optical axis of the telescope, relative to front end of the tube. This acute angle becomes greater for the baffles toward rear end of the telescope. Incoming off axis rays are reflected by the planar surface of the baffles against the curved surface of a forward adjacent baffle and are reflected back and forth between adjacent surfaces a number of times before being reflected back as rays out of the front end of the telescope. Other off axis rays are directly reflected as rays by the planar surfaces of the baffles.

M.G.
A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING AN OPTICAL ELEMENT HAVING A DIELECTRIC FILM Patent Application

G. C. AUGASON, inventor (to NASA)  
15 Aug. 1985  
16 p  
Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01  
CSCL 20F

A film-application device (FAD) comprising a pair of exterior, tapered, O ring bearing plate members and a central plate member for simplifying the process of thermally bonding a thin dielectric film to a substrate comprising an optical element are discussed. In use, the film is sandwiched between the O rings and stretched across the optical element by squeezing the exterior plates together before bonding to the element. The film may be used for protecting the optical element or to reduce surface reflection of radiation. The FAD may also be used without the center plate to stretch a dielectric film prior to its attachment to or insertion in a holder to make pellicles or beam-splitters.

WELDING TORCH ARC LIGHT REFLECTOR Patent Application

S. S. GORDON, inventor (to NASA) (Rockwell International Corp., Canoga Park, Calif.)  
3 Oct. 1985  
8 p  
Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01  
CSCL 20F

An improved optical gyroscope is provided, of the type that passes two light components in opposite directions through an optic fiber coil, and which adds a small variable frequency to one of the light components to cancel the phase shift due to rotation of the coil. The amount of coil rotation from an initial orientation, is accurately determined by combining the two light components, one of which has a slightly increased frequency, to develop beats that each represent a predetermined angle of rotation. The direction of rotation is obtained by combining the two light components on a photodetector, intermittently phase shifting a single light component by 90 deg, and comparing the direction of change of photodetector output (+ or -) caused by the 90 deg shift, with the slope (+ or -) of the photodetector output at about the same time, when there is a 90 deg shift.

OPTICAL STEREO VIDEO SIGNAL PROCESSOR Patent

G. D. CRAIG, inventor (to NASA)  
3 Dec. 1985  
9 p  
Filed 9 Mar. 1983  
Avail: US Patent and Trademark Office  
CSCL 20F

An optical video signal processor is described which produces a two-dimensional cross-correlation in real time of images received by a stereo camera system. The optical image of each camera is projected on respective liquid crystal light valves. The images on the liquid crystal valves modulate light produced by an extended light source. This modulated light output becomes the two-dimensional cross-correlation when focused onto a video detector and is a function of the range of a target with respect to the stereo camera. Alternate embodiments utilize the
two-dimensional cross-correlation to determine target movement and target identification.

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METHOD OF PRODUCING HIGH T SUPERCONDUCTING NBN FILMS Patent Application

(Total N2 injection) exhibited higher T sub c with increasing P sub N2, P total = 16.6 + or - 0.4. Further increase of N2 injection starts decreasing T sub c.

GAAS SCHOTTKY BARRIER PHOTO-RESPONSIVE DEVICE AND METHOD OF FABRICATION Patent

A gallium arsenide photo-responsive device is provided with an intermediate, transparent layer of a refractory metal or alkaline earth metal forming a tenacious bond between a non-hydroscopic oxide layer and a noble metal Schottky barrier layer. The device has a gallium arsenide substrate with a predetermined type conductivity and a gallium arsenide epitaxial layer with the same type conductivity but a lower charge carrier concentration grown on the substrate. The oxide layer is formed to cover the epitaxial layer, and the transparent metal layer followed by the noble metal layer are deposited upon the oxide layer. An interdigitated chinc contact is then formed upon the noble metal layer.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PERSONNEL EMERGENCY CARRIER VEHICLE Patent Application
O. H. FEDOR and L. J. OWENS, inventors (to NASA) 3 Jul. 1985 14 p

A personnel emergency carrier vehicle is disclosed which includes a vehicle frame supported on steerable front wheels and driven rear wheels. A supply of breathing air is connected to quick connect face mask coupling and umbilical cord couplings for supplying breathing air to an injured worker or attendant either with or without a self-contained atmospheric protection suit for protection against hazardous gases at an accident site. A non-sparking hydraulic motor is utilized to drive the vehicle and

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

85

URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORTATION

Includes applications of space technology to urban problems; technology transfer; technology assessment; and surface and mass transportation.

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suitable direction and throttling controls are provided for controlling the delivery of a hydraulic driving fluid from a pressurized hydraulic fluid accumulator. A steering axis is steerable through a handle to steer the front wheels through a linkage assembly.  

**ASTRONOMY**

Includes radio and gamma-ray astronomy; celestial mechanics; and astrometry.

**MULTISPECTRAL GLANCING INCIDENCE X-RAY TELESCOPE**

Patent Application

R. B. HOOVER, inventor (to NASA)  

15 Aug. 1986  

16 p  

(NASA-CASE-MFS-28013-1; NAS 1.71:MFS-28013-1; US-PATENT-APPL-SN-765979)  

Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01  

CSCL 03A

A multispectral glancing incidence X-ray telescope is illustrated capable of broadband, high-resolution imaging of solar and stellar X-ray and extreme ultraviolet radiation sources which includes a primary optical system preferably of the Wolter I type having a primary mirror system. The primary optical system further includes an optical axis having a primary focus at which the incoming radiation is focused by the primary mirrors. A plurality of ellipsoidal mirrors are carried at an inclination to the optical axis behind the primary focus. A rotating carrier is provided on which the ellipsoidal mirrors are carried so that a desired one of the ellipsoidal mirrors may be selectively positioned in front of the incoming radiation beam. In the preferred embodiment, each of the ellipsoidal mirrors has an identical concave surface carrying a layered synthetic microstructure coating tailored to reflect a desired wavelength of 1.5Å or longer. Each of the identical ellipsoidal mirrors has a second focus at which a detector is carried. Thus the different wavelength image is focused upon the detector regardless of which mirror is positioned in front of the radiation beam.
PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF COPIES OF PATENTS AND PATENT APPLICATIONS

Copies of U.S. patents may be purchased directly from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231 at $1.50 per copy. When ordering patents, the U.S. Patent Number should be used, and payment must be remitted in advance, preferably by money order or check payable to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. Prepaid purchase coupons for ordering are also available from the Patent and Trademark Office.

NASA patent application specifications are sold in paper copy by the National Technical Information Service at price code A02. Microfiche are sold at price code A01. The US-Patent-Appl-SN-number should be used in ordering either paper copy or microfiche from NTIS.

LICENSES FOR COMMERCIAL USE: INQUIRIES AND APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE

NASA inventions, abstracted in NASA PAB, are available for nonexclusive or exclusive licensing in accordance with the NASA Patent Licensing Regulations. It is significant that all licenses for NASA inventions shall be by express written instruments and that no license will be granted or implied in a NASA invention except as provided in the NASA Patent Licensing Regulations.

Inquiries concerning the NASA Patent Licensing Program or the availability of licenses for the commercial use of NASA-owned inventions covered by U.S. patents or pending applications for patent should be forwarded to the NASA Patent Counsel of the NASA installation having cognizance of the specific invention, or the Associate General Counsel for Intellectual Property, Code GP, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546. Inquiries should refer to the NASA Case Number, the Title of the Invention, and the U.S. Patent Number or the U.S. Application Serial Number assigned to the invention as shown in NASA PAB.

The NASA Patent Counsel having cognizance of the invention is determined by the first three letters or prefix of the NASA Case Number assigned to the invention. The addresses of NASA Patent Counsels are listed alongside the NASA Case Number prefix letters in the following table.

STANDING ORDER SUBSCRIPTIONS

NASA SP-7039, Section 1 and its supplements are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) on standing order subscription as PB 86-911100 at the price of $11.50 domestic and $23.00 foreign. Standing order subscriptions do not terminate at the end of a year, as do regular subscriptions, but continue indefinitely unless specifically terminated by the subscriber.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NASA Case Number Prefix Letters</th>
<th>Address of Cognizant NASA Patent Counsel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ARC-xxxxxx                      | Ames Research Center
|                                | Mail Code: 200-11A
|                                | Moffett Field, California 94035
|                                | Telephone: (415) 965-5104 |
| XAR-xxxxxx                      | NASA Headquarters
|                                | Mail Code: GP |
|                                | Washington, D.C. 20546
|                                | Telephone: (202) 755-3954 |
| ERC-xxxxxx                      | Goddard Space Flight Center
|                                | Mail Code: 204
|                                | Greenbelt, Maryland 20771
|                                | Telephone: (301) 344-7351 |
| XER-xxxxxx                      | John F. Kennedy Space Center
|                                | Mail Code: PT-PAT
|                                | Kennedy Space Center, Florida 32899
|                                | Telephone: (305) 867-2544 |
| HQN-xxxxxx                      | Langley Research Center
|                                | Mail Code: 279
|                                | Hampton, Virginia 23365
|                                | Telephone: (804) 827-8725 |
| XHQ-xxxxxx                      | Lewis Research Center
|                                | Mail Code: 500-318
|                                | 21000 Brookpark Road
|                                | Cleveland, Ohio 44135
|                                | Telephone: (216) 433-6346 |
| GSC-xxxxxx                      | Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
|                                | Mail Code: AL3
|                                | Houston, Texas 77058
|                                | Telephone: (713) 483-4871 |
| XGS-xxxxxx                      | George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
|                                | Mail Code: CC01
|                                | Huntsville, Alabama 35812
|                                | Telephone: (205) 453-0020 |
| KSC-xxxxxx                      | NASA Resident Legal Office
|                                | Mail Code: 180-801 |
| XKS-xxxxxx                      | 4800 Oak Grove Drive |
|                                | Pasadena, California 91103
|                                | Telephone: (213)354-2700 |
| LAR-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| XLA-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| LEW-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| XLE-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| MSC-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| XMS-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| MFS-xxxxxx                      |                            |
| XMF-xxxxxx                      |                            |
PART 1245—PATENTS AND OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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1245.206 Exclusive and partially exclusive licenses.

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1245.210 Modification and termination of licenses.
1245.211 Appeals.
1245.212 Protection and administration of inventions.
1245.213 Transfer of custody.
1245.214 Confidentiality of information.


Subpart 2—Licensing of NASA Inventions

§ 1245.200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes the terms, conditions, and procedures upon which a NASA invention may be licensed. It does not affect licenses which (a) were in effect prior to July 1, 1981; (b) may exist at the time of the Government’s acquisition of title to the invention, including those resulting from the allocation of rights to inventions made under Government research and development contracts; (c) are the result of an assignment or transfer of rights in the settlement of patent disputes; or (d) are otherwise authorized by law or treaty.

§ 1245.201 Policy and objective.

It is the policy and objective of this subpart to use the patent system to promote the utilization of inventions arising from NASA supported research and development.

§ 1245.202 Definitions.

(a) “Federally owned invention” means an invention, plant, or design which is covered by a patent, or patent application in the United States, or a patent, patent application, plant variety protection, or other form of protection, produced through the use of the invention will be manufactured wholly or in part in the United States.

(b) “Federal agency” means an executive department, military department, Government corporation, or independent establishment, except the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has custody of a Federally owned invention.

(c) “NASA Invention” means a Federally owned invention with respect to which NASA maintains custody and administration, in whole or in part, of the right, title, or interest in such invention on behalf of the United States Government.

(d) “Small business firm” means a small business concern as defined in section 2 of Pub. L. 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 632) and implementing regulations of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

§ 1245.203 Authority to grant licenses.

NASA inventions shall be made available for licensing as deemed appropriate in the public interest. NASA may grant nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive licenses thereto under this subpart on inventions in its custody.

Restrictions and Conditions
§ 1245.204 All licenses granted under this subpart.

(a) Restrictions. (1) A license may be granted only if the applicant has supplied NASA with a satisfactory plan for development or marketing of the invention, or both, and with information about the applicant’s capability to fulfill the plan.

(2) A license granting rights to use or sell under a NASA invention in the United States shall normally be granted only to a licensee who agrees that any products embodying the invention or produced through the use of the invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States.

(b) Conditions. Licenses shall contain such terms and conditions as NASA determines are appropriate for the protection of the interests of the Federal Government and the public and are not in conflict with law or this subpart. The following terms and conditions apply to any license:

(1) The duration of the license shall be for a period specified in the license agreement, unless sooner terminated in accordance with this subpart.

(2) The license may be granted for all or less than all fields of use of the invention or in specified geographical areas, or both.

(3) The license may extend to subsidiaries of the licensee or other parties if provided for in the license but shall be nonassignable without approval of NASA, except to the successor of that part of the licensee’s business to which the invention pertains.
PATENT LICENSING REGULATIONS

(4) The license may provide the licensee the right to grant sublicenses under the license, subject to the approval of NASA. Each sublicense shall make reference to the license, including the rights retained by the Government, and a copy of such sublicense shall be furnished to NASA.

(5) The license shall require the licensee to carry out the plan for development or marketing of the invention, or both, to bring the invention to practical application within a period specified in the license, and to continue to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public.

(6) The license shall require the licensee to report periodically on the utilization or efforts at obtaining utilization that are being made by the licensee, with particular reference to the plan submitted.

(7) All licenses shall normally require royalties or other consideration.

(8) Where an agreement is obtained pursuant to §1245.204(a)(2) that any products embodying the invention or produced through use of the invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States, the license shall recite such agreement.

(9) The license shall provide for the right of NASA to terminate the license, in whole or in part, if:

(i) NASA determines that the licensee is not executing the plan submitted with its request for a license and the licensee cannot otherwise demonstrate to the satisfaction of NASA that it has taken or can be expected to take within a reasonable time effective steps to achieve practical application of the invention;

(ii) NASA determines that such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations issued after the date of the license and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the licensee;

(iii) The licensee has willfully made a false statement of or willfully omitted a material fact in the license application or in any report required by the license agreement; or

(iv) The licensee commits a substantial breach of a covenant or agreement contained in the license.

(10) The license may be modified or terminated, consistent with this subpart, upon mutual agreement of NASA and the licensee.

(11) Nothing relating to the grant of a license, nor the grant itself, shall be construed to confer upon any person any immunity from or defenses under the antitrust laws or from a charge of patent misuse, and the acquisition and use of rights pursuant to this subpart shall not be immunized from the operation of state or Federal law by reason of the source of the grant.

Types of Licenses

§1245.205 Nonexclusive licenses.

(a) Availability of licenses. Nonexclusive licenses may be granted under NASA inventions without publication of availability or notice of a prospective license.

(b) Conditions. In addition to the provisions of §1245.204, the nonexclusive license may also provide that, after termination of a period specified in the license agreement, NASA may restrict the license to the fields of use or geographic areas, or both, in which the licensee has brought the invention to practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. However, such restriction shall be made only in order to grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license in accordance with this subpart.

§1245.206 Exclusive and partially exclusive licenses.

(a) Domestic licenses.

(1) Availability of licenses. Exclusive or partially exclusive licenses may be granted on NASA inventions: (i) 3 months after notice of the invention's availability has been announced in the Federal Register; or (ii) without such notice where NASA determines that expeditious granting of such a license will best serve the interests of the Federal Government and the public; and (iii) in either situation, specified in (e)(i) or (ii) of this section only if:

(A) Notice of a prospective license, identifying the invention and the prospective licensee, has been published in the Federal Register, providing opportunity for filing written objections within a 60-day period;

(B) After expiration of the period in §1245.206(a)(1)(iii)(A) and consideration of any written objections received during the period, NASA has determined that:

(1) The interests of the Federal Government and the public will best be served by the proposed license, in view of the applicant's intentions, plans, and ability to bring the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public;

(2) The desired practical application has not been achieved, or is not likely expeditiously to be achieved, under any nonexclusive license which has been granted, or which may be granted, on the invention;

(3) Exclusive or partially exclusive licensing is a reasonable and necessary incentive to call forth the investment of risk capital and expenditures to bring the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public; and

(4) The proposed terms and scope of exclusivity are not greater than reasonably necessary to provide the incentive for bringing the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public;

(C) NASA has not determined that the grant of such license will tend substantially to lessen competition or result in undue concentration in any section of the country in any line of commerce to which the technology to be licensed relates, or to create or maintain other situations inconsistent with the antitrust laws; and

(D) NASA has given first preference to any small business firms submitting plans that are determined by the agency to be within the capabilities of the firms and as equally likely, if executed, to bring the invention to practical application as any plans submitted by applicants that are not small business firms.

(2) Conditions. In addition to the provisions of §1245.204, the following terms and conditions apply to domestic exclusive and partially exclusive licenses:

(i) The license shall be subject to the irrevocable, royalty-free right of the Government of the United States to practice and have practiced the invention on behalf of the United States and on behalf of any foreign government or international organization pursuant to any existing or future treaty or agreement with the United States.

(ii) The license shall reserve to NASA the right to require the licensee to grant sublicenses to responsible applicants, on reasonable terms, when necessary to fulfill health or safety needs.

(iii) The license shall be subject to any licenses in force at the time of the grant of the exclusive or partially exclusive license.

(iv) The license may grant the licensee the right of enforcement of the licensed patent pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 29 of Title 35, United States Code, or other statutes, as determined appropriate in the public interest.

(b) Foreign licenses.

(1) Availability of licenses. Exclusive or partially exclusive licenses may be granted on a NASA invention covered by a foreign patent, patent application, or other form of protection, provided that:

(i) Notice of a prospective license,
identifying the invention and prospective licensee, has been published in the Federal Register, providing opportunity for filing written objections within a 60-day period and following consideration of such objections;

(ii) NASA has considered whether the interests of the Federal Government or United States industry in foreign commerce will be enhanced; and

(iii) NASA has not determined that the grant of such license will tend substantially to lessen competition or result in undue concentration in any section of the United States in any line of commerce to which the technology to be licensed relates, or to create or maintain other situations inconsistent with antitrust laws.

(2) Conditions. In addition to the provisions of 11245.204, the following terms and conditions apply to foreign exclusive and partially exclusive licenses:

(i) The license shall be subject to the irrevocable, royalty-free right of the Government of the United States to practice and have practiced the invention on behalf of the United States and on behalf of any foreign government or international organization pursuant to any existing or future treaty or agreement with the United States.

(ii) The license shall be subject to any licenses in force at the time of the grant of the exclusive or partially exclusive license.

(iii) The license may grant the licensee the right to take any suitable and necessary actions to protect the licensed property, on behalf of the Federal Government.

(c) Record of determinations. NASA shall maintain a record of determinations to grant exclusive or partially exclusive licenses.

Procedures

§ 1245.207 Application for a license.

An application for a license should be addressed to the Patent Counsel at the NASA installation having responsibility for the invention and shall normally include:

[a] Identification of the invention for which the license is desired, including the patent application serial number or patent number, title, and date, if known;

[b] Identification of the type of license for which the application is submitted;

[c] Name and address of the person, company, or organization applying for the license and the citizenship or place of incorporation of the applicant;

[D] Name, address, and telephone number of representative of applicant to whom correspondence should be sent;

[e] Nature and type of applicant's business, identifying products or services which the applicant has successfully commercialized, and approximate number of applicant's employees;

[f] Source of information concerning the availability of a license on the invention;

[g] A statement indicating whether applicant is a small business firm as defined in § 1245.202(c);

(h) A detailed description of applicant's plan for development or marketing of the invention, or both, which should include:

(1) A statement of the time, nature and amount of anticipated investment of capital and other resources which applicant believes will be required to bring the invention to practical application;

(2) A statement as to applicant's capability and intention to fulfill the plan, including information regarding manufacturing, marketing, financial, and technical resources;

(3) A statement of the fields of use for which applicant intends to practice the invention; and

(4) A statement of the geographic areas in which applicant intends to manufacture any products embodying the invention and geographic areas where applicant intends to use or sell the invention, or both;

(i) Identification of licenses previously granted to applicant under Federally owned inventions;

[j] A statement containing applicant's best knowledge of the extent to which the invention is being practiced by private industry or Government, or both, or is otherwise available commercially; and

[k] Any other information which applicant believes will support a determination to grant the license to applicant.

§ 1245.208 Processing applications.

(a) Applications for licenses will be initially reviewed by the Patent Counsel of the NASA installation having responsibility for the invention. The Patent Counsel shall make a preliminary recommendation to the Director of Licensing, NASA Headquarters, whether to: (1) grant the license as requested, (2) grant the license with modification after negotiation with the licensee, or (3) deny the license. The Director of Licensing shall review the preliminary recommendation of the Patent Counsel and make a final recommendation to the NASA Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters. Such review and final recommendation may include, and be based on, any additional information obtained from applicant and other sources that the Patent Counsel and the Director of Licensing deem relevant to the license requested. The determination to grant or deny the license shall be made by the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters based on the final recommendation of the Director of Licensing.

(b) When notice of a prospective exclusive or partially exclusive license is published in the Federal Register in accordance with §§ 1245.206(a)(1)(iii)(A) or 1245.206(b)(1)(i), notice of any written objections received in response thereto will be considered by the Director of Licensing in making the final recommendation to the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters.

(c) If the requested license, including any negotiated modifications, is denied by the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters, the applicant may request reconsideration by filing a written request for reconsideration within 30 days after receiving notice of denial. This 30-day period may be extended for good cause.

(d) In addition to, or in lieu of requesting reconsideration, the applicant may also appeal the denial of the license in accordance with § 1245.211.

§ 1245.209 Notice to Attorney General.

A copy of the notice provided for in §§ 1245.206(a)(1)(iii)(A), and 1245.206(b)(1)(i) will be sent to the Attorney General.

§ 1245.210 Modification and termination of licenses.

Before modifying or terminating a license, other than by mutual agreement, NASA shall furnish the licensee and any sublicensee of record a written notice of intention to modify or terminate the license, and the licensee and any sublicensee shall be allowed 30 days after such notice to remedy any breach of the license or show cause why the license should not be modified or terminated.

§ 1245.211 Appeals.

(e) The following parties may appeal to the NASA Administrator or designee any decision or determination concerning the grant, denial, interpretation, modification, or termination of a license:

(1) A person whose application for a license has been denied;

(2) A licensee whose license has been modified or terminated, in whole or in part; or

(3) A person who timely filed a written objection in response to the notice required by § 1245.206(a)(1)(iii)(A) or
1245.206(b)(1)(i) and who can demonstrate to the satisfaction of NASA that such person may be damaged by the Agency action.

(b) Written notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days (or such other time as may be authorized for good cause shown) after receiving notice of the adverse decision or determination; including, an adverse decision following the request for reconsideration under § 1245.208(c). The notice of appeal, along with all supporting documentation should be addressed to the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546. Should the appeal raise a genuine dispute over material facts, fact-finding will be conducted by the NASA Inventions and Contributions Board. The person filing the appeal shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in support of the appeal. The Chairperson of the Inventions and Contributions Board shall prepare written findings of fact and transmit them to the Administrator or designee. The decision on the appeal shall be made by the NASA Administrator or designee. There is no further right of administrative appeal from the decision of the Administrator or designee.

§ 1245.212 Protection and administration of inventions.

NASA may take any suitable and necessary steps to protect and administer rights to NASA inventions, either directly or through contract.

§ 1245.213 Transfer of custody.

NASA having custody of certain Federally owned inventions may transfer custody and administration in whole or in part, to another Federal agency, of the right, title, or interest in any such invention.

§ 1245.214 Confidentiality of information.

Title 35, United States Code, section 209, provides that any plan submitted pursuant to § 1245.207(h) and any report required by § 1245.204(b)(6) may be treated by NASA as commercial and financial information obtained from a person and privileged and confidential and not subject to disclosure under section 552 of Title 5 of the United States Code.

James M. Beggs,
Administrator.
October 15, 1981.

[FR Doc. 81-31604 Filed 10-30-81; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7540-01-M
Abstracts are provided for 115 patents and patent applications entered into the NASA scientific and technical information system during the period January 1986 through June 1986. Each entry consists of a citation, an abstract, and in most cases, a key illustration selected from the patent application.