Full text patent documents from German Democratic Republic added to DEFULL

About 170,000 patent documents from the former German Democratic Republic (Deutsche Demokratische Republik) with country code DD have been loaded to the full text database DEFULL. The data is available in German and machine-translated English.

Patent documents were published in the German Democratic Republic by the “Amt für Erfindungs- und Patentwesen” from 1951 until 1990 with filing dates since 1948. Pending applications filed before 1990 were published after reunification by the Deutsche Patent- und Markenamt with a DD-publication number until 2003.

Publications published before 1990 were either so-called economic patents (Wirtschaftspatent) or exclusive patents (Ausschließungspatent). Examined but not searched economic patents had kind code DDA1. Since the Patent Law Amendment Act from 1963 they could be examined and searched (kind code DDA3) and granted (kind code DDB1). The examined but not searched exclusive patents had the kind code DDA5. Since 1963 they could be examined and searched (kind code DDA7) and granted (kind code DDB3) as well. Based on the Patent Law Amendment Act from 1990 existing economic patents could be converted into exclusive patents with kind code DDB5 upon request until 13 December 1990.

Titles, abstracts, detailed descriptions and claims are available in German and machine translated English. About 120,000 DD publications have a full text with detailed description and claims. Due to the OCR-process many abstracts and claims are not identified to distinct fields. For a comprehensive search of the DD documents it is therefore recommended to use the basic index search field /BI.

Records contain bibliographic data including patent applicants and inventors, patent, application, priority, and related application data, IPC, and CPC. Like the other records in DEFULL, numeric values of 59 physical and chemical properties are searchable in the DD documents as well as key terms, indexed and displayed in field /KT.

More than 85% of all DD publications have also a DD priority. The patent applications published in the German Democratic Republic had a focus on organic chemistry (IPC subclasses C07C, C07D, C08F, C08G), measuring instruments (G01N, G01R, G01B), optical elements (G02B), machine tools (B23K, B23Q), and transport devices (B65G, B65H).

Examples with Display BRIEF

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DEFULL COPYRIGHT 2020 LNU on STN.
AN **7066934** DEFULL ED 20201127 UP 20201127 EDTX 20201127
DUPD 20110810 Full-text
TIEN PROCEDURE FOR the PRODUCTION OF 13 BETA-ALKYL-3-METHOXY-17 BETA-ACYLOXY-GONA-1,3,5 (10) 8,14-PENTAEN
TIDE VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON 13 BETA-ALKYL-3-METHOXY-17 BETA-ACYLOXY-GONA-1,3,5(10)8,14-PENTAEN
IN TEICHMUELLER,GERHARD,DD, DD;
BARNIKOL-OETTLER,KURT,DD, DD;
HENKEL,HARRY,DD, DD;
STREIBHARDT,GUNDA,DD, DD;
KRAHMER,SIGRID,DD, DD;
FRIEDEL,BARBARA,DD, DD
PA VEB JENAPHARM,DD, DD
PAS VEB JENAPHARM
PAN JENAPHARM
LAF English
LA German
DT Patent; (Fulltext)
PIT DDA3 PATENT SPECIFICATION, ECONOMIC PATENT, SEARCHED AND EXAMINED
PI **DD 228144** A3 19851002
AI **DD 1983-247488** A 19830126
PRAI **DD 1983-247488** 19830126
ICM C07J0001-00 (4)
IPCI C07J0001-00 [I,A]; C07J0001-00 [I,C]

ABEN
Equivalent from SU1599375A1
Invention concerns semiproducts for steroids, in particular of preparing 13β -methyl -17β-acetoxy-gona -1, 3.5 (10), 8, 14-penthaene for use in full synthesis of steroids. Purpose of the-simplified process. The latter is carried out by acetylation of acetic anhydride 13β -methyl (ethyl)-3-methoxy -8, 14-seco-gona -1, 3.5 (10), 9, 11- tetraen-14-on-17 -ol at temperature of from 40° with to boiling acetic anhydride in the presence of catalytic amounts of strong inorganic acid followed by addition of water (better to achieve concentration of 80-90%) to concentration of acetic acid 70-90 wt. % at 75-85 ° with (is cyclization). These conditions provide diffusion lu process efficiency due to elimination of necessary isolation of intermediate product acetylation. Further R4. Cyclization is carried out with low amount of water, which in its turn simplifies operation isolation of the end product (with purely the to 90-94%) and reduces time. 1 3. u. 2 cl.

MCLMEN
1. Method of producing 13 /-methyl-(ethyl)-3-methoxy -1 7u5 -acetoxy- gona1 , 3.5 (10), 8, 14-penthaene from 1Zr -methyl-(ethyl)-3-methoxy -8, 14-seco- gpia -1, 3, 5 (10), 9, 11- tetraen-14-on-17 -ol by acetylation of acetic anhydride to corresponding 17u9 -acetoxy-derivative followed by cyclization to final product, Featuring and and with th the fact, that, with order to simplify the process, acetylation is carried out at heating, from 40° with to boiling temperature acetic anhydride in the presence of catalytic amounts of strong inorganic acid, after which

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intermediate product acetylation; acetic acid; diffusion lu process efficiency; operation isolation; reaction mixture; applied reaction temperature; applied acylation reaction; assigned quantity acetic anhydride; optimal response time; mother liquor insulating; received mother liquor; reaction solution; nahcos solution and water; hydrochloric acid; condensation reaction; carbonic acid solution; reaction phase; reaction medium; reaction property; carbonic acid derivative; intermediate processing; ambient temperature; computed quantity water; hydrogenation and birch reduction; acylation and cyclisierung; anhydride mixture; acylation and cyclisierungsreaktion; separated chloroform phases; long retention time; remarkable yield loss

L35 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DEFULL COPYRIGHT 2020 LNU on STN.

AN **7043487** DEFULL ED 20201127 UP 20201127 EDTX 20201127
DUPD 20110819 Full-text

TIEN ELECTROMAGNETIC CHANGE MECHANISM

TIDE ELEKTROMAGNETISCHE WECHSELEINRICHTUNG

IN TAPPERT,JUERGEN,DE, CAMSDORFER UFER 16 A,07749 JENA, DE

PA CARL ZEISS JENA GMBH,DE, TATZENDPROMENADE 1A,07745 JENA, DE

PAS CARL ZEISS JENA

PAN CARL ZEISS

LAF English

LA German

DT Patent; (Fulltext)

PIT DDB5 PATENT SPECIFICATION, BASED ON THE APPLICATION FILED IN THE FORMER GDR (SECOND LEVEL)

PI **DD 242106** B5 19940407

AI **DD 1985-282319** A 19851101

PRAI **DD 1985-282319** 19851101

ICM G02B0021-24 (5)

ICS G02B0007-16 (5)

IPCR G02B0007-16 [I,A]; G02B0021-02 [I,A]; G02B0026-02 [I,A]; G02B0007-14 [I,C]; G02B0021-02 [I,C]; G02B0026-02 [I,C]

CPC G02B0026-02; G02B0007-16; G02B0021-02

EPC G02B0007-16; G02B0021-02; G02B0026-02

ABEN

Equivalent from DE3627185A1
The invention relates to an electromagnetic changing device comprising an electromagnetic step switching mechanism, a control unit and a nosepiece for receiving optically active elements or systems, in particular filters, lenses, condensers or diaphragms, preferably of microscopes. The aim of the invention consists in providing a drive for a changing device having a nosepiece, which drive has no mechanical operating connection between the drive and the rotary part of the nosepiece and permits non-motorised rotation in both directions of rotation. The essence of the invention resides in constructing the rotary part of the nosepiece itself as rotor of the electromagnetic step switching mechanism in such a way that sections of the external or of the internal lateral surface, or sections of an annular plane surface are poles of the electromagnetic step switching mechanism.

MCLMEN

1. electromagnetic alternating device, comprising an electromagnetic drive step, a drive unit and a turret for the reception of optically active elements or systems, in particular of filter, objective, condensers or diaphragm, preferably of microscopes, characterized in, that the rotary member of the turret itself as rotor of the electromagnetic drive is arranged step, portions of the outer or the inner circumferential surface or an annular portions that face poles of the electromagnetic drive and the rotatable part of the turret itself that step, but at least a ring part of said rotary member made of soft magnetic material.

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annular plane surface; non-motorised rotation; mechanical operating connection; electromagnetic changer; turret arranged latching system; rest system; electromagnetic drive; electromagnetic alternating device; drive and gun; active elements or system; mechanical effect connection; circular piezoelectric flexural plate; rotary member; gun running bar; drive plate; circular flat surface; favourable constructional organization; electromagnet system; electromagnetic wechseleinrichtupg; gun form; loosened condensor lenses or screen; electromagnetic step-by-step operation; effective elements or system; leaf spring; automatic disengaging; circular polylaminare piezobiegeplatte; upper flat surface; rotational axis; lens turret engage; bars and slot