

Patentdiebstahl 1; der Erste....

Hier alle 10 Seiten der ursprünglichen, von meinem Linzer Patentanwalt Hübscher übersetzten und via US-Anwaltsbüro Kurt Kelman dem US-Patentamt übersandten URSCHRIFT mit den orig. Patentansprüchen. Zwar erging am 21. Febr. 1980 das Ersuchen an Kelman, Änderungen vorzunehmen; dies wurde jedoch von mir abgelehnt.

Das Patent US4245334 kam dann am 13. Jan. 1981 in leicht geänderter Beschreibung, jedoch mit dem [ursprünglichen Anspruch 1\) zur Erteilung](#).

1985 wurde mir das Original-Dokument von Unbekannten gegen ein Duplikat ausgetauscht, das den engeren Anspruch 6) als NEUEN Anspruch 1) enthält ! (Interessanterweise ist dieses Patent auch identisch mit jenem, das in den Patent-Datenbanken geführt wird).

Die ursprünglich eingereichte Patentanmeldung beinhaltete auch separate Ansprüche 13) für "magnetic tape" sowie 14) für "metallic tape" als Transmitter.

Auch diese fehlen im ausgetauschten Patent; dafür steht nun im Satz 2-15 der Patentschrift was vom Magnet- oder Metallbändern - dort wo in der Ursprungsschrift nichts stand....

Durch diese Manipulationen war es möglich, dass man behaupten konnte, ich hätte auf die besseren bzw. breiteren Patentansprüche ZUGUNSTEN der USA verzichtet; und gleichzeitig konnte das US-Patentamt ungestraft hunderte Patente erteilen, die mit Verstreichzeitmessung zu tun hatten. Außerdem hätte UNBEDINGT jene [Zeichnung eines Fahrzeuges](#) in der Patentanmeldung enthalten sein sollen, die von meinem Linzer Patentanwalt "vergessen"?! worden war... (siehe dazu auch [Dokumentation.html](#)). Das zeigte sich sehr rasch, als A. R. Hocken 1983 sein [US-Pat.4392122](#) erhielt, das meine Erfindung zum Inhalt hat, und das vom EPA (europäischen Patentamt) deswegen abgelehnt wurde !!

Hier die ursprüngliche Einreichung:

DEVICE FOR MEASURING AND INDICATING THE TIME BETWEEN THE
RECEPTION OF FIRST AND SECOND AIRBORNE SIGNALS

Abstract of the Disclosure

An electronic stop watch is provided. Indicating means are adapted to receive clock signals from said watch and to give an indication corresponding to the clock signals thus received. A sensor is provided, which is adapted to receive first and second airborne signals. A start switch is arranged to connect said indicating means to said stop watch for the reception of said clock pulses from said stop watch by said indicating means in response to the reception of said first airborne signal by said sensor. A stop switch is arranged to disconnect said indicating means from said stop watch in response to the reception of said second airborne signal by said sensor.

This invention relates to a time-measuring and -indicating device comprising an electronic stop watch and associated start and stop switches as well as a memory and display means for determining and indicating the time required by a moving object to move over a course having a selected finite length, which device is mounted on the moving object, such as a sports implement.

Known time-measuring and - indicating devices comprising electronic watches can be mounted on a moving object if the time is to be ascertained which is required by said object to move over a course of finite length. Such stop watches are manually triggered by an operator.

If a plurality of objects move over a plurality of objects provided with such time-measuring device, the device cannot be started and stopped exactly at the same time and in a reproducible manner and the times thus ascertained cannot be exactly compared. The same disadvantages arise when the same object is to move over the course several times in succession.

It is known to eliminate these disadvantages by the use of a time-measuring device which is stationary or in any case is separate from the moving object and is triggered by remote control. Such devices are triggered when the moving object passes through the starting point and the final point of the course. That practice has the disadvantage that when the moving object is constituted, e.g., by an athlete the time which has been ascertained must be indicated to the athlete by additional transmitting means carried by him. So much time and personnel are required to set up said system that the same can be used only for public events.

It is an object of the invention to provide an automatic time-measuring and -indicating device which is inconspicuous and can be used with a minimum of expenditure and indicates the time which has been measured to the user as directly as possible.

In a time-measuring and-indicating device of the kind described first hereinbefore that object is accomplished according to the invention in that the start and stop switches are connected to a sensor, which is actuatable

by remote control by means of stationary transmitters, which are positioned at the ends of the course, and that in response to the reception of a first signal from a first transmitter the start switch connects the electronic stop watch to the memory and/or the display means, and in response to the reception of a second signal from a second transmitter the stop switch element interrupts the first-mentioned connection and connects the memory to the display means.

The invention thus provides an arrangement in which the stopped time can be read by the user, such as a skier, or at the moving object itself, immediately when the finishing line has been reached. This is accomplished in a surprisingly simple and advantageous manner. No transmission lines are required for that purpose and the two signal transmitters can be installed inconspicuously. Besides, that device for measuring time can be manufactured at low cost as an absolutely shockproof modular assembly, which is reliable in operation. As a result, particularly athletes training for themselves in preparation for a competition can optimize their motions over longer and even over extremely short distances, as is desirable mainly in cycling, riding, track-and-field athletics, bobsledding, motoring and particularly skiing.

According to an additional feature of the invention the sensor, the start and stop switches, the electronic stop watch, the memory and the display means are accommodated in a hermetically sealed housing,

which is fixed to a sports implement, such as a ski. In this way, a definite relation is established to the transmitters and cannot be adversely affected by the motion of the athlete.

According to another feature of the invention the transmitters comprise active (signal-generating) or passive (signal-modifying) transmitters for transmitting acoustic or electromagnetic waves, or magnetic or metal tapes because this ensures a particularly inconspicuous triggering of the several control functions.

Finally it is within the scope of the invention to accommodate each transmitter together with associated power supply means in a liquid-tight housing, which is preferably provided with holding means that are adapted to be driven into the soil. That feature will facilitate the definition of the limits of the course and will minimize the expenditure.

To facilitate the understanding of the invention an embodiment thereof will now be explained more fully and by way of example with reference to the drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a block circuit diagram of an embodiment of the time-measuring and -indicating device according to the invention.

Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of that time-measuring and -indicating device on a ski,

Fig. 3 shows diagrammatically a path of finite length and a time-measuring and -indicating device

with the associated transmitter and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged side elevation showing the transmitter.

The time-measuring and -indicating device 1 shown in Fig. 1 comprises an electronic stop watch 2, which is preferably monolithically integrated, start and stop switches 3, 4, and a memory 5. There are also a power supply element 6, a master switch 7, and a resetting key 8, which is connected to the electronic stop watch 2. The memory 5 is coupled to 4-, 5- or 6-digit display means 9, which comprise a liquid crystal or gas display. Each of the start and stop switches 3 and 4 is connected by a lead to a receiver 10, which is responsive to acoustic sound or electromagnetic waves and belongs to a sensor 11. A transmitter 12 for sound or electromagnetic waves is associated with the sensor.

It is apparent from Fig. 2 that the time-measuring and -indicating device 1 is accommodated in a hermetically tight housing 13, which is fixed to the scoop of a ski 14. The display means 9, the master switch 7 and the resetting key 8 are provided on the top of the housing 13. A receiver 10 of the sensor 11 is disposed near each longitudinal side of the ski.

The mode of operation of the device according to the invention will now be explained more fully with reference to the diagrammatic Fig. 3, which shows two transmitters 12 located at the start and finishing line of a slalom course, respectively. The time-

measuring and -indicating device 1 moves along said course. As the receiver 10 mounted on the ski 14 moves past the transmitter 12 at the start, the receiver 10 responds to cause the start switch 3 to transmit the clock pulses from the electronic stop watch 2 to the memory 5. When the receiver 10 moves past the transmitter 12 at the finishing line, the stop switch 4 interrupts the connection between the stop watch 2 and the memory 5 and causes the measured time to be indicated by the display means 9.

When the user has read the time, he actuates the resetting key 8 to restore the device to its initial condition. The entire device can be de-energized by the master switch 7.

Fig. 4 shows a transmitter unit 12 comprising an active or passive transmitter 15 for acoustic or electromagnetic waves and a power supply 16. The parts 15 and 16 are accommodated in a liquid-tight housing 17, which is provided with means 18 for fixing the unit to the soil.

What is claimed is:

1. A device for measuring and indicating the time between reception of first and second airborne signals, comprising

an electronic stop watch for delivering clock signals,

indicating means adapted to receive said clock signals and to give an indication corresponding to the clock signals thus received,

a sensor for receiving said first and second airborne signals,

a start switch arranged to connect said indicating means to said stop watch for the reception of said clock pulses from said stop watch by said indicating means in response to the reception of said first airborne signal by said sensor, and

a stop switch arranged to disconnect said indicating means from said stop watch in response to the reception of said second airborne signal by said sensor.

2. A device as set forth in claim 1, in which said indicating means comprise a memory adapted to receive and store said clock signals and display means adapted to give an indication corresponding to the clock signals stored by said memory,

said start switch is arranged to connect said memory to said stop watch for the reception of said clock pulses from said stop watch in response to the

reception of said first airborne signal by said sensor,
and

said stop switch is arranged to disconnect said memory from said stop watch and to connect said display means to said memory for said indication by said display means in response to the reception of said second airborne signal by said sensor.

3. A device according as set forth in claim 1, which comprises a housing, in which said sensor, start switch, stop switch, electronic stop watch, and indicating means are hermetically sealed.

4. A device as set forth in claim 3, which is combined with a sports implement to which said device is secured.

5. A device as set forth in claim 3, which is combined with a ski to which said device is secured.

6. A system for measuring and indicating the time required for a movement from a first location to a second location spaced from the first, said system comprising a first transmitter located at said first location and adapted to transmit first airborne signals, a second transmitter located at said second location and adapted to transmit second airborne signals, and a device which is movable past said first and second locations and adapted to measure and indicating the time required for the movement of said device from said first location to the second, said device comprising

an electronic stop watch for delivering clock signals,

indicating means adapted to receive said clock signals and to give an indication corresponding to the clock signals thus received,

a sensor adapted to receive one of said first signals as said device moves past said first location and to receive one of said second signals as said device moves past said second location,

a start switch arranged to connect said indicating means to said stop watch for the reception of said clock pulses from said stop watch by said indicating means in response to the reception of said first airborne signal by said sensor, and

a stop switch arranged to disconnect said indicating means from said stop watch in response to the reception of said second airborne signal by said sensor.

7. A system as set forth in claim 6, comprising a sports implement, to which said device is secured.

8. A system as set forth in claim 6, comprising a ski, to which said device is secured.

9. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitters is adapted to generate and transmit the respective airborne signals.

10. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitting means is adapted to receive signals and to derive the respective airborne signals from the signals thus received.

11. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitters is adapted to transmit the respective airborne signals as acoustic signals.
12. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitters is adapted to transmit the respective airborne signals as electromagnetic signals.
13. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitters comprises a magnetic tape.
14. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitters comprises a metallic tape.
15. A system as set forth in claim 6, in which each of said transmitters and a power source therefore are liquid-tightly accommodated in a housing.
16. A system as set forth in claim 15, in which said housing is provided with holding means adapted to be driven into the soil.

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