

Chapter 1 : Talking Is Teaching - Homepage

Let's get to know each other! We really want to work with you on your next translation project. You get fast, high-quality translations at lower prices - all simply managed online through your free account.

Eliminate ALL endplay from wheel bearings. SAE International, the technical and engineering leaders of the vehicle industry, published the specifications for light preload in heavy duty truck and bus wheel end bearings for optimal performance in March. At that time there was no practical and safe way to adjust bearings to SAE specified preloads until Temper Axle introduced Doctor Preload to the industry. Now there are no more excuses: No reason to compromise wheel end and tire performance with outdated and cumbersome procedures. No reason for you to settle for poor performing wheel ends and tires. Absolutely no reason to leave that money on the road. Wheel seal and bearing life and brake operation are also optimized with preload settings. Ready to give it a try? [Read More One Minute](#). Over the past 10 years, fleets of all sizes have realized compelling benefits from this breakthrough technology, resulting in revolutionary wheel end performance levels. Doctor Preload also saves a lot of technician time. [Read More Good Technicians are hard to recruit](#). Help them be more efficient. Using Doctor Preload to adjust a wheel end bearing takes about one minute from start to finish. Together with Temper-Loc Spindle Nut, specially designed to work with Doctor Preload, the tool saves technicians hours of time by simplifying the steps involved in bearing adjustment and taking the guesswork out of consistently achieving preload settings. Fleets realize huge time and cost savings over other methods, which add up quickly. Temper-Loc Spindle Nuts enable precise adjustment and come with a fingertip-control retainer ring technicians appreciate for its ease of use and safe operation. Retainer tab entering nut groove Retainer tab securely engaged in nut groove [Read More Good Technicians are hard to recruit](#). Retainer tab entering nut groove Retainer tab securely engaged in nut groove What is Preload? Wheel end tapered roller bearings are designed to be set to preload. In preload condition, all clearances endplay between components in the wheel end assembly are completely eliminated and the bearings are slightly compressed. Keeping a light preload force on the bearings maintains roller alignment so they roll the way they should. The rest of the wheel end components including tires, seals, and brakes are all designed to work best under preloaded bearing settings. Preload is not Pre-adjusted: They cannot be adjusted to a better setting, without removal of the cone spacer. Preload is not torque: Torque should never be used to adjust bearings to a presumed preload condition because the final preload setting cannot be measured, thus creating unsafe inconsistency in bearing settings. Safety demands that preload always is set using direct measurement of the preload forces. Is endplay hurting my fleet? Bearings set to any amount of endplay, as small as a few thousandths of an inch, cause rapid and irregular tire wear, resulting in shorter tire and tread life. Setting to preload helps solve these problems. By removing endplay and setting bearings to preload, irregular wear is reduced or eliminated, enabling optimum tire performance and leaving less money on the road. Slight preload can improve bearing, seal, and tire life, but only if the entire process is in control. Doctor Preload and Temper-Loc spindle nuts used together offer significant benefits. Loose bearing settings accelerate irregular wear, but preload bearing settings can eliminate it and extend tire mileage. [Ensure Less Downtime](#) When bearings are set to measured light preload, unscheduled and emergency maintenance time is reduced. [Save Technician Time](#) Save Technician Time Doctor Preload makes adjustment procedures so simple, technicians can adjust a wheel end in only one minute. And, with everyone using the system, you can guarantee consistency and eliminate doubt. But if you are removing your tires because of irregular wear, when most of the tread has plenty of life left, you are leaving that extra fuel mileage on the road. The tool also takes the heavy work out of bearing adjustments, reducing technician strain and lessening the chance for back, neck, arm or hand injuries. [Extend the Life of Seals](#) [Extend the Life of Seals](#) When the seal lip is allowed to translate back and forth against the spindle surface because of endplay, it quickly degrades seal efficiency and leads to premature leaks and unplanned maintenance events. Customers with wheel ends in preload report eliminating seal failures. [Training Efficient and Consistent](#) Watch our videos and download our instructions and catalog sheets to see how easy it is to use our system to deliver pinpoint accuracy.

Chapter 2 : BitBills Attempt to Patent Physical Bitcoins | Lets Talk Bitcoin

Lets Talk Patents Salt n pepa let's talk about sex lyrics metrolyrics, lyrics to 'let's talk about sex' by salt n pepa spinderella cut it up one time / 0o0o0o ohh uhuhh 0ooo0 / come on!

Thu May 28, 2: Wed Dec 31, 6: What Fudmottin has said is essentially correct. A patent is the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering to sell, or importing anything covered by the claims of the patent. There is no private use or non-commercial use exception. There is a "doctrine" that can be used as defense for purely scientific research. Can you do it yourself? In all likelihood, no matter how "smart" you are, unless you have had training in both Patent Office procedure and how claims are interpreted and enforced, you are very likely to end up with a nice document with a gold seal and red ribbon that has not practical or commercial value -- or no patent at all. Unlike other forms of IP e. That means that errors can be fatal to your rights and you will not get a "do-over" in most circumstances. The US but not most other countries gives you a one-year grace period in which to file a [patent application after public use, disclosure, or an offer to sell the invention or something covered by the eventual patent. That gives you the chance to make and test your invention -- and to try to get a manufacturer to license it -- before you have to spend money on seeking a patent. If the invention is good enough for a manufacturer to license it, then they may fund or pay you enough to fund seeking a patent. After all, they want you to get a patent. Better that you get a patent that they can license than for it to fall into the public domain where they will have to deal with head-to-head competition on the same product. Those who can make the most of a patent are those who are already making the product and will make the improved inventive product whether it is patentable or not. If they can get a patent, great. For an individual not in the business to get a patent and then license it for big bucks is possible, but rare. Not all inventions that are patentable are commercially valuable. Not all commercially valuable inventions are patentable. I am an attorney, but not your attorney, so this is not legal advice.

Chapter 3 : Lets Talk Plant Protection (Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights) - racedaydvl.com

Patent activity has rocketed in all categories relating to nanotechnology, with a significant and sustained increase in the number of patents referencing nanowires in particular. Since , over 33, patents have been filed which reference nanowires, and over 13, new patents have been granted.

The subject application has twenty claims. Five and six which are similar and which I have combined as follows: The API can also support an interface to accept non-traditional modes or sources of payment such as Amazon virtual currency, paying with rewards points, bitcoin, virtual card numbers, and the like As an interesting side note, and self promotion I suppose the graphic used for Mr. MasterCard joins the ranks of established players such as Amazon granted: MasterCard and Visa are at the top of the leaderboard. Bitcoin which is open source software hosted on GitHub and previously SourceForge is often at odds with those who attempt to patent technology interfacing with the Bitcoin protocol. This tension between intellectual property and open source was recently highlighted by Elon Musk, co-founder of PayPal and CEO of electric vehicle manufacturer Tesla. That is no longer the case. They have been removed, in the spirit of the open source movement, for the advancement of electric vehicle technology. It is important to note that the idea is new, unique and un-obvious combination of processes of doing things that is protected as a defensive measure. Not anything invented by the core developers. I described exactly the system you are suggesting back in and there is documented evidence to prove it. I suggest you revoke your application, or else members of the Bitcoin community will invalidate it for you. The scenario of the patent belonging to someone else is a very valid point raised by Mike Hearn and its a very common scenario that I have not thought about Also it is a provisional patent application, so it has an expiration date of 1 year. So being that the community has spoken, it only makes sense to let the application expire. One organization that might have the answer is the Cryptocurrency Defense Foundation. Perhaps the Cryptocurrency Defense Foundation could become a tour de force by engaging the Bitcoin Foundation with its impressive bitcoin warchest or becoming a Committee within the foundation? Antonopoulos and even the Federal Reserve as a silver bullet for the unbanked and international remittances even while it has taken flak from World Bank associated CGAP. However, I am indeed reminded of Napster. Credit Cards which allow chargebacks are in a sense more consumer friendly than Bitcoin which at its core is an irreversible transaction. Jun 26, recommendations of the U. There is no relationship between Xapo and the payment network; rather there is a relationship between Xapo and the card-issuing banks. According to MasterCard via CreditCards. Will Bitcoin become the Napster of Finance? Your guess is as good as mine.

Chapter 4 : Let's talk patents - SilencerTalk

Lets Talk Payments is now changed to MEDICI. Your partner (for FIs, startups, individuals) in enabling FinTech-at-SCALE through exclusive memberships, advisory, research & insights.

Overview of FinTech Patents: Several startups and newer companies are challenging the incumbents, using digital platforms to deliver products and services more efficiently and employing better business models. We came across a very interesting infographic created by Relecura which gives an overview of the FinTech patents. The infographic gives an overview of the top FinTech patent holders along with their filing trends. Relecura offers an analytics platform for technology developers, inventors, IP professionals and corporate leaders. The platform is used to extract insights and provide analytics from large data sets of patent documents and repositories of science and technology information. Here are some of our findings after the analysis of the Infographic: The US is the most active market for FinTech as indicated by the preferred jurisdictions for patent filings by the top players with 45, patents. It is followed by Japan with 16, patents and Korea with a total of 9, FinTech patents. India has around patents registered with it and New Zealand has the lowest patents with only patents filed within the country. American multinational financial services corporation Visa is the top patent holder. The card provider has around 1, patents filed within its name. Visa is followed by Bank of America and Hitachi with 1, and 1, patents respectively. Global payment technology solutions company First Data has around patents registered with its name. ATM manufacturer Diebold has around patents. Under FinTech, the payments category has the highest number of patents around 50, filed within it. The payments category is followed by banking with 21, patents and wealth management with around 12, patents registered within it. Capital market, insurance and lending follow the list with 9, patents, 6, patents and 6, patents respectively. In sectors apart from FinTech, NTT has the highest number of patents filed under the telecom category. Under the IT category, SAP has registered highest number of patents followed by Accenture and Oracle with , patents respectively. Under retailers, Target has around 70 patents while Walmart has around 41 patents filed under its name. Thus, the FinTech patents are spread over many assignees. There was a large spike in the filings of Shinhan Bank between and which has tapered off. IBM, which had a decrease in its FinTech patent filings after , has again started filing FinTech-related patents in MasterCard significantly increased its FinTech patent filings in The patent search was conducted using keywords and classification codes related to FinTech. The patents filed in the last 20 years were considered for analysis; expired patents are omitted. Sub-searches on the FinTech superset were conducted to identify patents related to the various categories based on the specific financial product or service they address. The categories searched for include payment, banking, wealth management, capital market, insurance and lending. An assignment search was conducted to get a list of transfer records for FinTech patents and its categories to identify the key companies involved in transacting patents in this domain.

Chapter 5 : Let's talk about PAKE – A Few Thoughts on Cryptographic Engineering

Get this from a library! Let's talk patents: a patent primer for busy corporate managers and entrepreneurs. [Sandra L Etherton] -- "This book is a primer that explains concisely, without legalese, all the relevant issues to effectively getting and using a patent, from application to enforcement.

By Brian Cohen and Adam B. Feigelson is the founder of BitBills. While the patent application has not been assigned to his company BitBills Inc. Added link to suggested prior art. So what does it mean? Bitcoin Consultant John Light elaborates " BitBills is attempting to monopolize a very broad product category. The next generation product will feature a revised design, new denominations, and easier redemption. We will be releasing all the details in the next couple weeks, but I wanted to share this exciting news with you now. So I wanted to post here to see if anyone would want to buy a few if it were to restart. If we get enough interest, we should be able to get the supplies to restart it as soon as next week. It would be a lot cheaper than the alternatives we know of and we think having a cheap way to give people bitcoins in real life is an important step into mass introduction. We wanted to make denominations of 0. The physical device includes a representation of the value carried by the physical device. The representation is usable to transfer the value from the physical device to a digital domain. A security feature can change from a state indicating that the value carried by the physical device has not been compromised to a state indicating that the value carried by the physical device may have been compromised. The change in state is detectable, the representation of the value carried by the physical device being inaccessible except in a manner that causes the security feature to change state BitBills has cache dating back to at least May 11th, and the website was registered April 20th, Antonopoulos, also the founder of Safe Paper Wallet explained to the self proclaimed "bitcoin newbie" how cold storage works. Hurricane Sandy brought to public light that while bank safe deposit boxes are fireproof, they are not protected against flood. As John Hielscher, of the Herrald Tribune further points out in " Deposit boxes not as safe as you think ," "the contents of safe deposit boxes are not covered by their banks or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp Banks are not liable for damage to safe deposit boxes caused by storms, flooding, fire or theft. We do this by taking the sensitive data that would normally reside on our servers the "private keys" which represent the actual bitcoins and moving it to USB sticks and paper backups. We then take these to a safe deposit box at an actual bank Charles Hoskinson, Founder of the Bitcoin Education Project has dealt with intellectual property issues for years. And it is very much a question, with the original filing in , nearly two years after the public launch of the Bitcoin project. Non-producing companies who collect intellectual property as a tool to generate standing for lawsuits aimed at those who do use the patented process or technology. Canton Becker of BitcoinPaperWallet. The fundamental purpose of Bitcoin is to empower individuals to earn, save, and spend money themselves without the aid or interference of a third party. If Bitbill intended to patent their particular invention for xray-proof "Bitbill currency", that would be fine by me. To this point the Bitcoin ecosystem has been a relatively collaborative space with some of the strongest, most feature complete offerings are Open Source, like Bitcoin Armory innovating at a fast pace and sharing their innovations with their competitors to maximize the development and adoption of new ideas. The next moves will be telling, BitBills has declined to comment. Are you essentially asking that I stop producing physical bitcoins? If wrong, what do you have in mind? Caldwell also suggested that most of the ideas covered by Mr. Additional extracts from the patent are below: In some implementations, encoding involves storing the data magnetically on magnetic tape or a "magstripe", which may be read using a special reader to reveal the secret data. In some implementations, the data may be encoded as alphabetic or numerical characters printed onto paper, which may be read by an unassisted human. In some implementations, the data may be encoded as small physical features etched into a substrate, to be read by optical or other means. In some implementations, the data may also be encoded as a series of glyphs printed on paper or another substrate in one or two dimensions to be read by an imaging device, for example a barcode. In such implementations, the glyphs could be generated using any of a number of standards, such as the QR Code standard originally designed by Denso Wave Inc

Chapter 6 : Doctor Preload® Bearing Adjustment Tools and Temper-Loc® Spindle Nuts

On June 19th, , the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) published Mastercard International Incorporated's patent application (13/), "Payment Interchange For Use With Global Shopping Cart." The application was filed with USPTO on March 14th, The.

The traditional way to do this is to hash each user password and store the result in a password database. There are many schools of thought on how to handle the hashing process; the most common recommendation these days is to use a memory-hard password hashing function like scrypt or argon2 with a unique per-password salt, and then store only the hashed result. Regardless of the approach you take, all of these solutions have a single achilles heel: When the user comes back to log into your website, they will still need to send over their cleartext password, since this is required in order for the server to do the check. This requirement can lead to disaster if your server is ever persistently compromised, or if your developers make a simple mistake. For example, earlier this year Twitter asked all of its million! But it does demand a better solution: The earliest key exchange protocols – like classical Diffie-Hellman – were unauthenticated, which made them vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks. For obvious reasons, the password, or a hash of it, is assumed to be already known to the server, which is what allows for checking. If this was all we required, PAKE protocols would be easy to build. A stronger version of this guarantee can be stated as follows: This is a powerful guarantee. Ideal representation of a PAKE protocol. An eavesdropper should not learn the strong shared secret key K , which should itself be random and not simply a function of the password. This can be done, for example, by having the parties compute some cryptographic function with it and check the results. There are a few obvious reasons for this. The most obvious has to do with the limitations of the web: Even native applications rarely implement PAKE for their logins. Another potential explanation has to do with patents, though most of these are expired now. To me there are two likely reasons for the ongoing absence of PAKE: I cite two pieces of evidence for this claim: This second fact by itself could make SRP one of the most widely used cryptographic protocols in the world, so vast is the number of devices that Apple ships. So this is nothing to sneer at. Industry adoption of SRP is nice, but also kind of a bummer: This means a leak of the password database does not immediately allow the attacker to impersonate the user – unless they conduct further expensive dictionary attacks. SRP currently relies on integer finite field arithmetic, and for various reasons see point 3 above the construction is not obviously transferable to the elliptic curve setting. Despite all these drawbacks, SRP is simple – and actually ships with working code. Out of all these points, the final one is almost certainly responsible for the relatively high degree of commercial success that SRP has seen when compared to other PAKE protocols. This is something for cryptographers to keep in mind. OPAQUE has a number of extremely nice advantages: It can be implemented in any setting where Diffie-Hellman and discrete log type problems are hard. This means that, unlike SRP, it can be easily instantiated using efficient elliptic curves. But that should soon change. Keeping the salt secret. As I mentioned above, the main problem with earlier PAKEs is the need to transmit the salt from a server to a so far unauthenticated client. The challenge here is that the salt is typically fed into a hash function like scrypt along with the password. In theory one could get around this problem by computing the password hashing function using secure two-party computation 2PC. It works like this: The server stores "salt", and the client has the password. Proving that the client got the right key K . Of course, at this point, the client has derived a key K , but the server has no idea what it is. The resulting authenticated ciphertext and the public key is stored in the password database. Using the embedded secret key, she can now run a standard authenticated key agreement protocol to complete the handshake. Putting it all together. All of these different steps can be merged together into a single protocol that has the same number of rounds as SRP. Basically, just two messages: The final aspect of the OPAQUE work is that it includes a strong security proof that shows the resulting protocol can be proven secure under the 1-more discrete logarithm assumption in the random oracle model, which is a well, relatively standard assumption that appears to hold in the settings we work with. In conclusion So in summary, we have this neat technology that could make the process of using passwords much easier, and could allow us to do it in a much

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more efficient way “ with larger hashing parameters, and more work done by the client? Maybe in the next few years it will be.

Chapter 7 : Let's talk patents - Page 2 - SilencerTalk

So let's say you have a number of great ideas and you believe them to be unique enough to patent. Let's also say you just can't afford a patent attorney.

Chapter 8 : Let's Talk About Patent Reform | PharmaPatents

Please join my colleague Matt Smith and me for a West LegalEdcenter® webinar on Tuesday, October 2, at pm eastern to discuss the changes to U.S. patent practice that took effect on September

Chapter 9 : Let's talk about patents: US (handheld HDR) - racedaydvl.com

There are a surprising number of patents covering the devices we use every day--and digital cameras are no exception. I am posting a series of threads Let's talk about patents: US (handheld HDR) - racedaydvl.com