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U.S. Patent No. 11,819,855 entitled "Jaw Crusher" issued November 21, 2023 to Kleemann GmbH of Göppingen, Germany. Invented by Jochen Meier of Hülben, Germany and Till Krauß of Göppingen-Faurndau, Germany. Abstract: A jaw crusher includes a stationary crusher jaw and a movable crusher jaw between which a crushing chamber and a crushing gap are formed. The movable crusher jaw can be driven by a crusher drive to generate a crushing motion. An overload protection mechanism includes a control unit, which, in the event of an overload, causes the crusher jaws to move relative to one another in such a way that the crushing gap is enlarged. An actuator unit is driven by the kinetic energy of a driven component of the jaw crusher, in particular the flywheels or the crusher drive driving the flywheels and the movable crusher jaw. At least one actuator is acted upon by the actuator unit using a transfer medium to effect the gap adjustment.

U.S. Patent No. D1,005,337 entitled "Breather Device" issued November 21, 2023 to Des-Case Corporation of Goodlettsville, Tennessee. Invented by Nikhil Rajkumar Gaikwad of Goodlettsville, Tennessee; Jonathan Lee Haworth of Hendersonville, Tennessee, Jay Michael Cooper of Nashville, Tennessee and Eric Cooper Pride, also of Nashville, Tennessee. Claims: What is claimed is the ornamental design for a BREATHER DEVICE as shown and described.

U.S. Patent No. 11,820,090 entitled "Method and System for Reading/Writing Data from/on RFID Tags Integrated/Applied In/On Tires Conveyed on Conveyor Belts" issued November 21, 2023 to Bridgestone Europe of Zaventem, Belgium. Invented by Maria Cristina Caccami, Cecilia Occhiuzzi, Sara Amendola, Gaetano Marrocco and Nicola D'Uva, all of Roma, Italy. Abstract: A system and method is provided for reading and/or writing data from/on RFID tags of tires conveyed on a conveyor belt in a conveyance direction, wherein each tire is fitted with a respective RFID tag storing a univocal identifier of said tire. An antenna is installed over or nearby the conveyor belt and configured to radiate RF signals toward a footprint area on the conveyor belt and receive backscattered RF signals from said footprint area. A reader is connected to the

antenna to operate the latter in transmission and reception. A preliminary calibration step is applied to the reader and a reading and/or writing step is carried out by operating the calibrated reader.

U.S. Patent No. 11,821,162 entitled “System and Method for Adaptive Calibration of Blade Position Control on Self-Propelled Work Vehicles” issued November 21, 2023 to Deere & Company of Moline, Iowa. Invented by Daniel M. Kassen of Hazel Green, Wisconsin and Todd F. Velde of Dubuque, Iowa. Abstract: A system and method for adaptive calibration of a self-propelled work vehicle comprising a chassis and a blade front-mounted thereto for working a ground surface. First sensor signals correspond to a blade slope, and second sensor signals correspond to a chassis slope. During a first operating mode, a blade position is controlled relative to the chassis, based at least on a stored calibration value and a detected difference between the blade slope and a target slope of the ground surface, and a difference is also determined between the chassis slope and the target slope of the ground surface. During a second operating mode, the position of the blade is controlled relative to the chassis until the chassis slope corresponds to the target slope of the ground surface, and the stored calibration value is altered based on adjustments to the blade position during the second operating mode.

U.S. Patent No. 11,823,131 entitled “Method and Device for Determining an Area Cut with a Cutting Roll by at Least One Construction Machine or Mining Machine” issued November 21, 2023 to Wirtgen GmbH of Windhagen, Germany. Invented by Sven Paulsen of Brohl-Lutzing, Germany; Stefan Wagner of Bad Honnef, Germany and Cyrus Barimani of Konigswinter, Germany. Abstract: In a method for determining an area milled by at least one construction machine or at least one mining machine by means of a milling drum (2) by means of working a predetermined area in several milling trajectories by at least one machine (1), determining the length of the milling trajectories along which a milling operation has taken place by evaluating the continuous machine positions, adding up the previously milled partial areas taking into account the length of the milling trajectory and the installed width of the milling drum (2), wherein the partial area currently milled along the milling trajectory is checked, either continuously or subsequently, for overlapping or multiple overlapping with any previously milled partial areas, and any partial areas which overlap are deducted, as overlapping areas, from the added-up previously milled partial areas, the total added-up partial areas milled minus the total overlapping areas established give the milled area.

U.S. Patent No. 11,819,857 entitled “Apparatus and Method for Lifting a Crushing Mantle of a Cone or Gyratory Crusher and Crusher Comprising Such an Apparatus for Lifting” issued November 21, 2023 to Kleemann GmbH of Göppingen, Germany. Invented by Alan Eisner of Mequon, Wisconsin and Lucas Scholz of Waldstetten, Germany. Abstract: An apparatus (2) for lifting a crushing mantle (4) of a cone or gyratory crusher is

provided. The crushing mantle (4) has a first central axis (26) and an opening (10) with a clearance width (w) in its top region (12) surrounding the first central axis (26). The apparatus (2) comprises a plate-shaped lifting member (8) having a second central axis (18) and adapted to be attached to the top region (12) of the crushing mantle (4), wherein the first central axis (26) coincides with the second central axis (18) when the plate-shaped lifting member (8) is attached to the crushing mantle (4). The plate-shaped lifting member (8) includes at least one attachment member (32) adapted to be attached to a suspension assembly (36), in order to lift the plate-shaped lifting member (8) together with the crushing mantle (4) attached thereto. The plate-shaped lifting member (8) has a first dimension (d1) in a first direction being smaller than the clearance width (w) of the opening (10) in the top region (12) of the crushing mantle (4); and the plate-shaped lifting member (8) has a second dimension (d2) in a second direction being larger than the clearance width (w) of the opening (10) in the top region (12) of the crushing mantle (4). The first direction and the second direction run obliquely in respect to each other.