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[Patents](#) grant property rights on new and useful inventions, allowing the patent holder to prevent others from using, making, or selling that invention without permission for a limited time. U.S. patents are permitted by the U.S. Constitution and are designed to promote scientific progress and invention. By allowing inventors to profit from licensing or selling their patent rights, inventors can recoup their research and development costs and benefit financially from their inventing efforts. There are three main types of patents utility, plant, and design. Utility and plant patents can last up to 20 years, while design patents can last up to 15 years. When a patent expires, the patented material enters the public domain, making it free to use by anyone without a license. U.S. patents are issued by the [United States Patent and Trademark Office \(USPTO\)](#).

[U.S. Patent No. 11,618,229](#) entitled “Modular Tire Turn-up Apparatus” issued April 7, 2023 to Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC of Nashville, Tennessee. Invented by Nikolas Tomassoni and Phillip Brasher, also of Nashville, Tennessee. Abstract: A tire turn-up apparatus for selectively engaging a cylindrical tire building drum may include a base and a first plurality of finger assemblies. The tire building drum may be a selected drum from a group of drums of different drum diameters. Each finger assembly may have a backstop connected to the base and a finger pivotally connected to the backstop. Each finger may be moveable between a radially retracted and extended position to turn-up the tire carcass. Each finger may be radially adjustable on its respective backstop to align with different drum diameters.

[U.S. Patent No. 11,619,011](#) entitled “Self-propelled Construction Machine and Method for Controlling a Self-propelled Construction Machine” issued April 7, 2023 to Wirtgen GmbH of Windhagen, Germany. Invented by Christian Berning of Zulpich, Germany; Martin Lenz of Grossmaischeid, Germany and Cyrus Barimani of Königswinter, Germany. Abstract: The invention relates to a self-propelled construction machine, in particular a road milling machine, which possesses an undercarriage which has front and rear—in the working direction—wheels or travelling gears, a machine frame which is borne by the undercarriage, and a working means. Furthermore, the invention relates to a method for controlling a self-propelled construction machine, in particular a road milling machine. The invention is based on the detection of objects O situated in the ground at a time at which the objects O can be readily detected. The construction machine according to the invention possesses a means for generating predictive object signals which are characteristic of the position of objects which lie in a portion of the ground which lies in the working direction A in front of the working region of the working means. Furthermore, the construction machine has a signal processing means which receives the object signals, which means is configured such that during the advance of the construction machine object signals relating to the working means are obtained from the predictive object signals, these signals being characteristic of the position of the objects in a portion of the ground which relates to the working region of the working



means.