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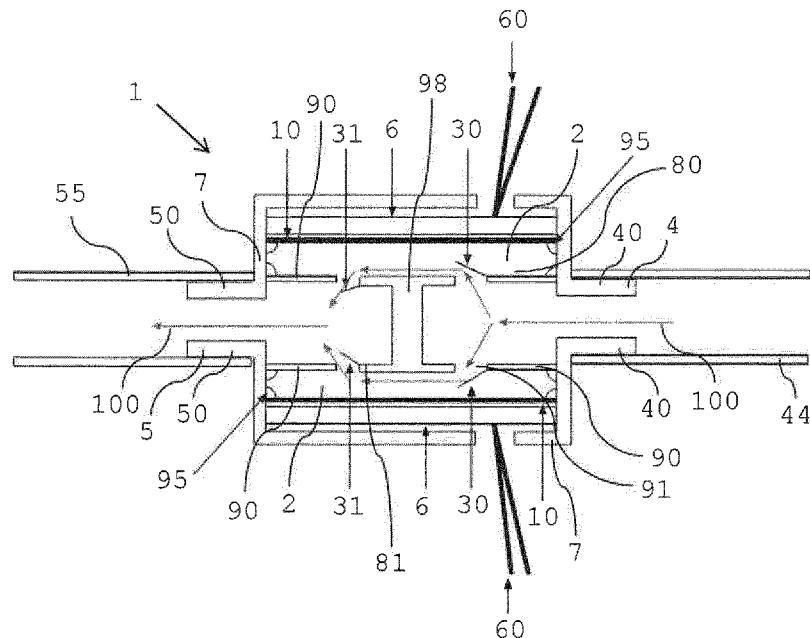
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(54) Title: AEROSOL-GENERATING DEVICE





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Aerosol-generating device

The invention relates to aerosol-generating devices, in particular to aerosol-generating devices comprising a micropump.

5 In aerosol-generating devices a liquid is vaporized or atomized in an atomizer, for example a heating element, arranged next to an opening of a cartridge comprising the liquid. In general, the liquid is transported to the atomizer by capillary action of a capillary material. However, in such 10 systems the transport of the liquid is limited to short distances thus limiting an arrangement of cartridge and atomizer.

There is need for aerosol-generating devices providing more flexibility in the arrangement of a reservoir for aerosol- 15 forming substrate and an atomizer for atomizing the aerosol-forming substrate. There is also need for such devices providing good performance in particular for viscous aerosol-forming fluids.

According to the invention there is provided an aerosol- 20 generating device. The device comprises a cartridge for holding an aerosol-forming substrate and an atomizer for atomizing aerosol-forming substrate. The device further comprises a micropump for delivering a fluid, wherein the micropump is arranged between the cartridge and the atomizer and in fluid 25 connection with the cartridge and the atomizer for supplying aerosol-forming substrate from the cartridge to the atomizer. The micropump comprises two pump chambers having two separate chamber volumes and two actuators, each actuator assigned to one of the two pump chambers for changing a respective chamber 30 volume. Each pump chamber is provided with at least one inlet valve and at least one outlet valve for establishing a pumping

direction. The micropump further comprises a common inlet and a common outlet. The two pump chambers are arranged in parallel and are in fluid connection with the common inlet and the common outlet, and the actuators are configured to operate in

5 parallel such that a volume change in each of the two pump chambers occurs simultaneously for both pump chambers. For example a control electronics present in the aerosol-generating device may control the micropump or the actuators of the micropump respectively.

10 By operating the actuators simultaneously, and preferably having same volume changes by an actuator stroke, a pumping pressure may basically be doubled compared to having only one pumping chamber. A pumping pressure may also be doubled compared to for example, two pumps connected in series. Such 15 single or serial micropumps are known, for example, from Bartels Mikrotechnik GmbH, with the Bartels mp5 micropump having one actuator and the Bartels mp6 micropump having two actuators in two serially arranged pump chambers.

Arranging two pump chambers in parallel also allows to 20 provide high performance of the micropump and high flow rates also for viscous fluids. Since maximum flow rates typically decrease with higher viscosity fluids, two pump chambers at higher pumping pressure allow for well-defined high flow rates also for viscous or high viscous fluids.

25 A parallel arrangement of two pump chambers also facilitates a compact and small design of the micropump and of an aerosol-generating device the micropump is used in. This is in particular suitable for hand-held devices, where space is limited and the device should be miniaturized. Such hand-held 30 devices may, for example, be inhalators for medical purposes or vaping or smoking devices for smoking purposes. Such hand-held devices may, for example, be vaping devices wherein an e-

liquid is vaporized, such e-liquids typically being viscous fluids.

The actuators of the micropump may be driven by a control electronics connected to the micropump. The control

5 electronics may be combined with a control electronics of the aerosol-generating device for controlling the device.

Actuators may be piezo membrane actuators, mechanical actuators, thermal actuators, magnetic actuators or other suitable actuators resulting in a volume change of a pump 10 chamber. Preferably, disk- or plate-shaped actuators are used. In the device according to the invention, preferably, two piezo membrane actuators are used in the micropump.

In piezo membrane actuators, the amplitude of the voltage applied to the actuator defines the strokes of the actuator 15 and therefore the displacement of the pumped medium per pump cycle. With rising amplitude of a controller voltage, the flow rate rises linearly to a maximum flow rate.

The flow rate also increases linearly in a defined frequency range. The frequency determines the number of pump 20 strokes per unit of time. After reaching a maximum flow rate at the resonance frequency, the flow rate decreases again with higher frequencies above the resonant point.

The combination of signal, amplitude and frequency defines the performance of the micropump. Operation parameters may be 25 adapted accordingly to the fluid to be transported by the micropump.

Each pump chamber of the micropump comprises at least one inlet valve and at least one outlet valve. Preferably, each pump chamber comprises two inlet valves and two outlet valves. 30 Two valves per pump chamber have shown to provide a high reliability of operation of the micropump.

In operation, the fluid flows along a fluid path from the common inlet towards the common outlet, through each of the two pump chambers via their respective inlet valves and outlet valves. That is, the fluid path can be defined as a route or 5 a trajectory a fluid follows as it is being transported in the micropump. Preferably the valves are arranged and designed in such a manner that direction changes of a fluid stream along the fluid path being invoked by the valves are minimized. Thus, energy for the transport of the fluid is minimized and 10 additionally, the settling of gas bubbles is reduced. Moreover, a smoother fluid path reduces turbulence and lessens the amount of fluid impingement upon the walls of the micropump, and thus helping to reduce the amount of mechanical vibration and noise experienced by the user. Preferably, changes of angles in the 15 fluid path are not abrupt. Preferably, the fluid path comprises no angles of 90 degree or smaller. For example, the design of the pump chambers and their respective valves ensures the fluid flows through the valves at an obtuse angle. Advantageously the direction of flow of fluid from the common inlet to the 20 common outlet, along the fluid path, does not change by 90 degrees or more. In addition, holes in device elements of the micropump connecting different fluid planes comprise diameters preferably equal to or larger than a length of the holes.

Advantageously, the two pump chambers are in direct fluid 25 connection with the common inlet and with the common outlet. Thus, each pump chamber is directly connected to the common inlet and the common outlet without intermediate fluid channels. Thus, advantageously, the fluid connections of the pump chambers and common inlet or common outlet are separated 30 solely by the at least one inlet valve or the at least one outlet valve, respectively, of the pump chambers.

In the device the two pump chambers as well as the two actuators may be arranged opposite each other. Preferably, the two actuators and the two pump chambers are arranged exactly opposite each other. Such an arrangement facilitates the manufacture of the micropump and allows for the manufacture of a very compact micropump.

The two pump chambers and the two actuators may be configured such that a same volume change in each of the two pump chambers occurs upon operation of the two actuators.

The chamber volumes of the two pump chambers do not have to have a same size and may be different. However, preferably, the chamber volumes of the two pump chambers are identical.

In preferred embodiments, the components which are required for the production of one pump chamber of the micropump, particularly the valve(s) and the actuator are designed substantially interchangeable with, or identical, as the components for the second pump chamber of the same micropump. That is, preferably all actuators, valves and optionally other components that are present in each pump chamber are designed identical. By this, the risk of confusion during assembly is reduced and the production cost may be minimized.

Preferably, the micropump comprises a symmetric set-up in view of a plane arranged parallel to and between the two pump chambers.

A symmetric and in particular an identical set-up of the two pump chambers allow for a simplified control and operation of the micropump.

This symmetric set-up may include the common inlet and common outlet. Thus an inlet connection of the common inlet may be arranged at one side of the micropump and an outlet connection of the common outlet may be arranged at an opposite

side of the micropump. However, an inlet connection of the common inlet and an outlet connection of the common outlet may also be arranged at a same side of the micropump. This allows the manufacture of an even more compact micropump.

5 Preferably, all components which are in contact with the fluid consist of the same material. Preferably the pump chambers, valves and common inlet and outlet are manufactured from a same material. Such a material may be adapted to the physical and chemical characteristics of a fluid to be pumped.

10 For example, all components which are in contact with the fluid may consist of polyphenylene sulphone (PPSU). This material provides advantages with regard to the joining and fabrication technique preferably used for the joining of the micropump in the device according to the present invention. However, also

15 other suitable materials may be used, for example polypropylene (PP) or polyimide (PI). It may be necessary, for example in the medical field to coat the parts that are in contact with the fluid, for example, by biocompatible or other particularly inert materials, in order to adapt the device to the specific

20 requirements. Also other materials such as silicon, metals, or glasses may be used, wherein it must be ensured in the case of materials having only a low stretchability that the actuators can still lead to a change of the chamber volume.

25 All components of the micropump that must be joined to each other can for example be joined by suitable adhesives or preferably using laser welding. The latter technique is suitable in particular for the joining of plastics and offers, besides short production times, the possibility to produce a hermetically tight connection without adhesives that comes

30 close to the strength of the source material.

In a preferred embodiment the micropump comprises the following elements, which sequence basically corresponds to an

assembly sequence:

- two base elements each comprising a recess and half of an inlet and half of an outlet;
- two actuators with electrodes and electric terminals, wherein
- 5 each of the actuators is arranged in one of the recesses;
- two protection layers arranged over each of the actuators each forming one side of a pump chamber;
- valve foils which are insertable into the recesses and which carry the movable parts of the inlet and outlet valves of the
- 10 pump chambers;
- two intermediate layers which are also insertable into the recesses and which have openings which form the immobile parts of the inlet and outlet valves. The intermediate layers form together with the respective protection layers and recess side
- 15 walls the pump chambers.

Actuator and protection foil as well as valve foil and intermediate foil may be kept in place by seals, for example by weld seals or an adhesive seal.

Upon positioning of a flow separation element at a position

20 in between the inlet and outlet and in between the two base elements, the two base elements may be put together and assembled. Preferably, the two base elements are provided with a fluid-tight sealing, preferably by laser welding, and close the recesses of the two base elements in such a manner that

25 the components in the interior of the base elements are protected from environmental influences. Upon assembly, each of the two halves of the inlet and outlet are also combined and form the common inlet and common outlet and corresponding inlet connection and outlet connection. These allow to connect

30 the micropump to a reservoir and to the atomizer or to corresponding tubings connected to the reservoir and to the atomizer, respectively.

The aerosol-generating device may further comprise a flow sensor for controlling a fluid flow in the common outlet of the micropump. The flow sensor is connected to a control electronics. By this, a fluid flow may be controlled, for example, may be kept constant, for example by changing the micropump parameters if required. The device may thus comprise a controlled loop system.

The atomizer of the device may be designed to atomize or vaporize the aerosol-forming substrate by any suitable means.

For example, the atomizer may vaporize a substrate by heat, atomize or nebulize a substrate by ultrasound or other vibration means. The atomizer in the device according to the invention may comprise any one or a combination of an acoustic atomization element, an ultrasonic vibrator, a vaporizer such as a heater or any other atomizer suitable for atomizing aerosol-forming substrate.

The device may comprise any fluid to be atomized. The fluid may be gas or liquid or a combination thereof. Preferably, the aerosol-generating substrate is a liquid. However, the aerosol-generating substrate may originally also be a solid, which is liquefied, for example by heating, such that the liquid may be transported by the micropump to the atomizer.

The aerosol-forming substrate may, for example, comprise medicine, flavour or stimulating substances.

Liquid aerosol-forming substrate may comprise at least one aerosol former and a liquid additive.

The aerosol-former may, for example, be propylene glycol or glycerol.

The liquid aerosol-forming substrate may comprise water.

Preferably, the aerosol-forming substrate is an e-liquid to be used in vaping systems.

In such systems, the liquid additive may be any one or a combination of a liquid flavour or liquid stimulating substance. Liquid flavour may, for example, comprise tobacco flavour, tobacco extract, fruit flavour or coffee flavour. The 5 liquid additive may, for example, be a sweet liquid such as for example vanilla, caramel and cocoa, a herbal liquid, a spicy liquid, or a stimulating liquid containing, for example, caffeine, taurine, nicotine or other stimulating agents known for use in the food industry.

10 The device preferably comprises one or a combination of nicotine containing aerosol-forming substrate and tobacco flavour containing aerosol-forming substrate.

15 Preferably, the device according to the invention comprises a viscous liquid aerosol-forming substrate comprising a viscosity between 1 mPas and 200 mPas, preferably between 1 mPas and 150 mPas, for example between 80 mPas and 130 mPas.

20 Preferably, the aerosol-generating device is an electronic smoking device as used in electronic smoking systems. The smoking device may be a hand-held device. The smoking system may be a smoking system wherein tobacco is heated rather than combusted.

Exemplary values for the micropump preferably used in the device according to the invention are:

25 - A chamber volume between 1 ml and 2 ml;  
- A flow rate between 1  $\mu$ L/s and 7  $\mu$ L/s;  
- A pumping pressure between 500 mBar and 700 mBar;  
- A size of the micropump (without connectors) about 14x14x6.5mm<sup>3</sup>;

30 Exemplary operation parameters of the micropump are:  
- Frequencies between 0 and 300 Hz.  
- Voltages up to maximal 320Vpp.

- A sinusoidal, rectangular or intermediately shaped actuator voltage curve. Preferably, lifting and lowering phases of the actuator are not identical. Preferably, an actuator voltage curve is adapted in order to optimize the micropump in view of noise and bubble generation at a given flow rate and viscosity of a fluid.

5 The invention is further described with regard to embodiments, which are illustrated by means of the following drawings, wherein:

10 Fig. 1 is an exploded view of a set-up of a micropump having two serially arranged actuators showing exemplary parts of the micropump;

Fig. 2 shows a micropump with parallel actuators.

15 **Fig. 1** shows an exploded view of the Bartels mp6 micropump as described in the US patent application US 2011/0005606. The micropump 1' consists of a layered assembly, which comprises two serially arranged pump chambers 2. In Fig. 1, the assembly 1' consists in detail of the following components: a base element 7, a valve foil 8, an intermediate layer 9, a protection layer 10, two actuators 6 and a lid element 11.

20 The base element 7 particularly preferred is made of plastics. The base element comprises a recess 7' into which all subsequent components are inserted or put onto. The base element also includes inlet 4 and exit 5 which are provided for the delivery of the fluid, and which, as depicted here, are for example designed as a hose-like connector. Other connector types which are adapted to the respective application are possible as well. The base element 7 also comprises parts of the fluid channels which are necessary for the valves 3

25 which are preferably produced by injection moulding, and therefore, in the same process as the base element itself. Furthermore, the base element 7 carries projecting parts 7''

of the same as mounting aids in the form of geometric features, which are arranged in such a manner that they cooperate with the recesses of the mounting aid 7'''. Therefore, the assembly of subsequent components such as for example the valve foil 8  
5 can only occur in one certain way, so that an incorrect mounting is excluded to a large extent.

The valve foil 8 carries the movable parts of the valves 3. The valve foil 8 is being inserted into the base element 7. In the embodiment shown, the valve foil 8 comprises the movable parts of the inlet valves 3' of each pump chamber, as well as the movable parts of the respective outlet valves 3''. Furthermore, the valve foil also comprises the recesses of the mounting aid 7''' which serve for a faultless insertion of the valve foil.

15 The intermediate layer 9 is preferably made of plastics. It is designed in such a manner that it can be inserted into the recess 7' of the base element 7. In the centre of each pump chamber 2 which is respectively formed by a recess in the intermediate layer, one respective opening 9' is located  
20 through which fluid can flow into the respective pump chamber or out of the same.

The protection layer 10 is applied onto the intermediate layer and thus fluidically borders the pump chamber to the above. Thus, the protection layer must be firmly connected  
25 with the intermediate layer 9, so that fluid can exit or flow over neither at its circumference nor in the region between the pump chambers. Preferably, penetration laser welding is being used therefore. Alternative production techniques are gluing, ultrasound welding, or mechanical clamping of the  
30 respective components.

Two actuators 6 are provided as disc shaped piezo-actuators in the embodiment shown. Each of the actuators is geometrically

adapted to the pump chamber 2 which is arranged below, and it carries according electrodes 6' for the electrical contacting. Connected to these is an electric terminal 6'' which can be led out of the housing of the assembly 1', and which provides 5 a sufficient number of individual wires for the connection of each actuator 6.

The lid element 11 serves as a seal of the housing of the apparatus, which housing substantially consists of the base element 7. Preferably, the lid element is also fabricated from 10 plastic and is designed such that it can be connected with the base element 7 by means of penetration laser welding.

**Fig. 2** shows a micropump 1 with two actuators 6 arranged in parallel. The micropump is also a layered assembly, wherein the basic elements of one pump chamber may be similar as one 15 individual pump chamber and actuator as described with respect to Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2, two base elements 7 each comprise a recess into which all components forming one pump chamber are inserted or put into. The two base elements 7 also preferably include half 20 of an inlet 40 and half of an outlet 50, which upon assembly of the two base elements 7 form a common inlet 4 and a common outlet 5 as shown in Fig. 2. The inlet 4 and outlet 5 may be connected to tubings 44, 55, for example plastic hoses, for the delivery of fluid to the micropump and away from the 25 micropump 1.

Two actuators 6 are provided as disc shaped piezo-actuators in the embodiment shown. One actuator each is inserted into a recess of a respective base element 7. The piezo-actuators may, for example, be a piezo ceramic mounted on a brass 30 membrane, which piezo ceramic deforms the membrane when a voltage is applied to the piezo ceramic.

Each of the actuators 6 is geometrically adapted to the

size of its recess, which basically defines the lateral extensions of the pump chambers 2 which are arranged below. The actuators 6 each are connected to electrodes and comprise wiring 60 for the electrical contacting of the actuators. The wires 60 lead out of the housing of the micropump 1.

A protection layer 10, for example a Kapton tape, is provided in the recess and forms one side of a pump chamber 2. The protection layer 10 transmits movement of the piezo actuator into the pump chamber 2. The protection layer 10 is held in place by a seal 95, for example a weld seal, clamping or an adhesive seal, also sealing the pump chamber 2.

An intermediate layer 90, preferably made of plastics, is each inserted into the respective recesses of the base elements 7. The intermediate layers 90 carry the valve foils and are held in place by another seal 95, such as for example a weld seal, also sealing the pump chamber 2. The space between intermediate layer 90 and protection layer 10 and the recess walls defines the size of the pump chamber 2.

Off center in the intermediate layer 90 in the direction of the inlet 4, an inlet opening 91 is located through which fluid can flow from the common inlet 4 into the respective pump chamber 2. Off center in the intermediate layer 90 into the direction of the outlet 5 an outlet opening 92 is located through which fluid can flow from the respective pump chamber 2 into the common outlet 5. In the center of the intermediate layer 90 a flow separation element 98 is arranged.

One flow separation element 98 is used for both pump chamber and is arranged between the two pump chambers separating the common inlet 4 from the common outlet 5 in view of a flow direction. A flow of fluid 100 from the common inlet 4 towards the common outlet 5 defines a fluid path, shown as the arrows in Fig. 2. The fluid path is shown comprising no

angles of 90 degree or smaller, i.e. the flow path comprises only obtuse angles, because the flow separation element 98 has a shape and structure to support a smooth fluid flow from the common inlet 4 through the inlet valves 30 and from the outlet 5 valves 31 into the common outlet 5.

A first valve foil 80 comprises the movable parts of the inlet valve or valves 30 of each pump chamber. A second valve foil 81 comprises the movable parts of the respective outlet valves 31. The first valve foil 80 may be attached to the intermediate layer 90. The second valve foil 81 may be attached to the flow separation element 98.

By parallel and synchronous actuation of the piezo actuators 6, a deformation thereof draws back the protective foils 10. Due to the generated under pressure the inlet valves 30 open and make the fluid flow 100 from the common inlet 4 to pass into the respective pump chambers 2. An actuation of the piezo actuators into the opposite direction compress the pump chambers 2 due to the flexibility of the protective layers 10 and push the fluid from the pump chambers 2 through the pushed open outlet valves 31 out of the pump chambers 2 and into the common outlet 5. Due to the arrangement of the valves, inlet valves 30 are automatically closed when outlet valves 31 are opened and vice versa.

Preferably, the pump chambers 2 have a same chamber volume and same chamber geometry. The micropump 1 of Fig. 1 is symmetric with respect to a virtual middle plane arranged between and parallel to the two actuators 6, and extending through the common inlet and common outlet. Such a construction allows the manufacture of the micropump with few parts only, preferably by two identical individual micropump halves comprising one base element and pump chamber.

Claims

1. Aerosol-generating device comprising:
  - a cartridge for holding an aerosol-forming substrate,
  - an atomizer for atomizing aerosol-forming substrate;
  - a micropump for delivering a fluid, wherein the micropump is arranged between the cartridge and the atomizer and in fluid connection with the cartridge and the atomizer for supplying aerosol-forming substrate from the cartridge to the atomizer, the micropump comprising:
    - two pump chambers having two separate chamber volumes;
    - two actuators, each actuator assigned to one of the two pump chambers for changing a respective chamber volume;
    - each pump chamber provided with at least one inlet valve and at least one outlet valve for establishing a pumping direction;
    - a common inlet and a common outlet, wherein the two pump chambers are arranged in parallel and are in fluid connection with the common inlet and the common outlet,
  - and wherein the actuators are configured to operate in parallel such that a volume change in each of the two pump chambers occurs simultaneously for both pump chambers.
2. Device according to claim 1, wherein the two pump chambers are in direct fluid connection with the

common inlet and the common outlet.

3. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the two pump chambers as well as the two actuators are arranged opposite each other.

5 4. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the two pump chambers and the two actuators are configured such that a same volume change in each of the two pump chambers occurs upon operation of the two actuators.

10 5. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the chamber volumes of the two pump chambers are identical.

6. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein a flow rate is between 1  $\mu$ L/s and 7  $\mu$ L/s.

15 7. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the two actuators are piezo membrane actuators.

8. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the micropump comprises two inlet valves and 20 two outlet valves per pump chamber.

9. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the micropump comprises a symmetric set-up in view of a plane arranged parallel to and between the two pump chambers.

10. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein an inlet connection of the common inlet and an outlet connection of the common outlet is arranged at a same side of the micropump.
- 5        11. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a flow sensor connected to a control electronics for controlling a fluid flow in the common outlet of the micropump.
12. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, 10 wherein the atomizer comprises any one or a combination of an acoustic atomization element, an ultrasonic vibrator or a vaporizer such as a heater.
- 15        13. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising one or a combination of nicotine containing aerosol-forming substrate and tobacco flavour containing aerosol-forming substrate.
- 20        14. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising a viscous liquid aerosol-forming substrate comprising a viscosity between 1 mPas and 200 mPas, preferably between 1 mPas and 150 mPas.
15. Use of the device according to any one of the preceding claims in an electronic smoking system.

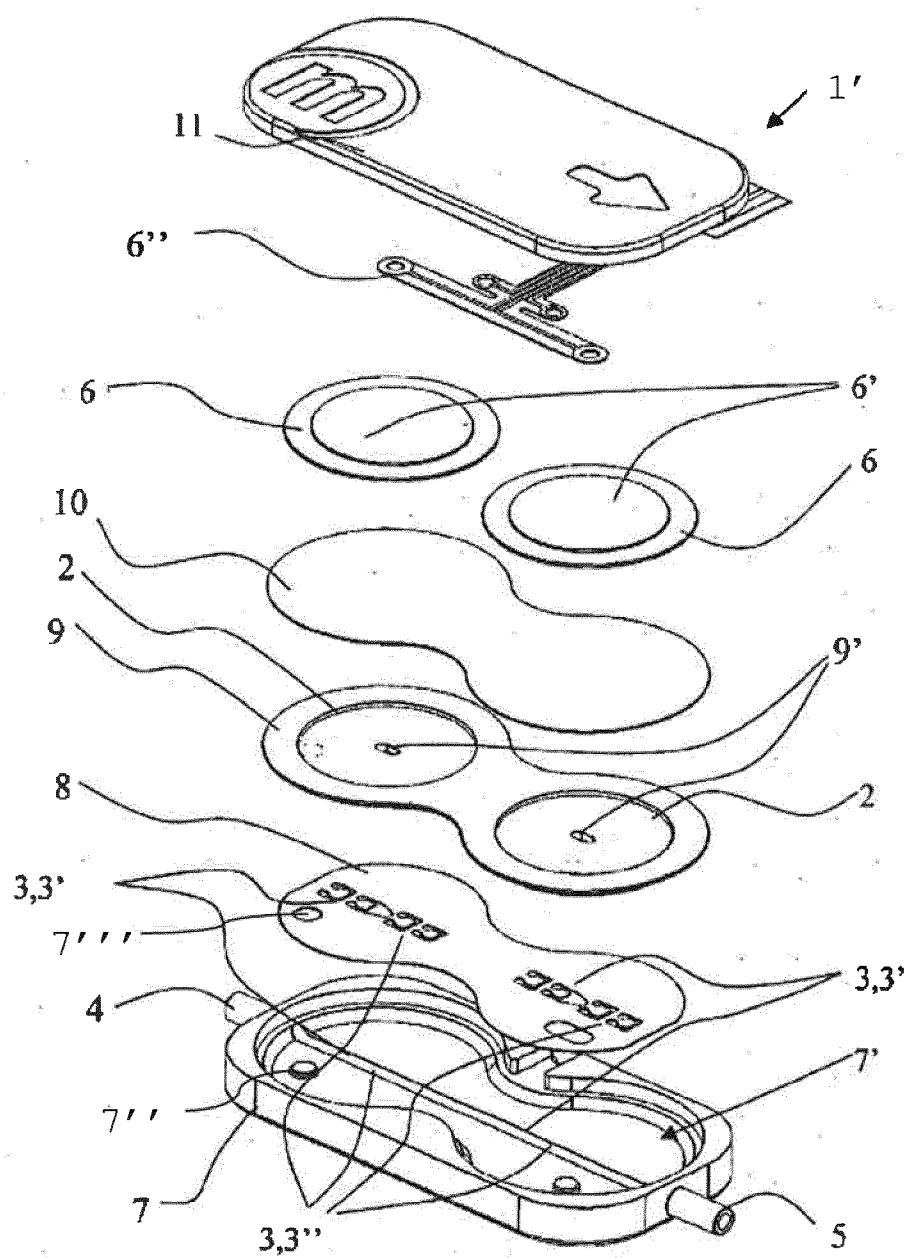


Fig. 1

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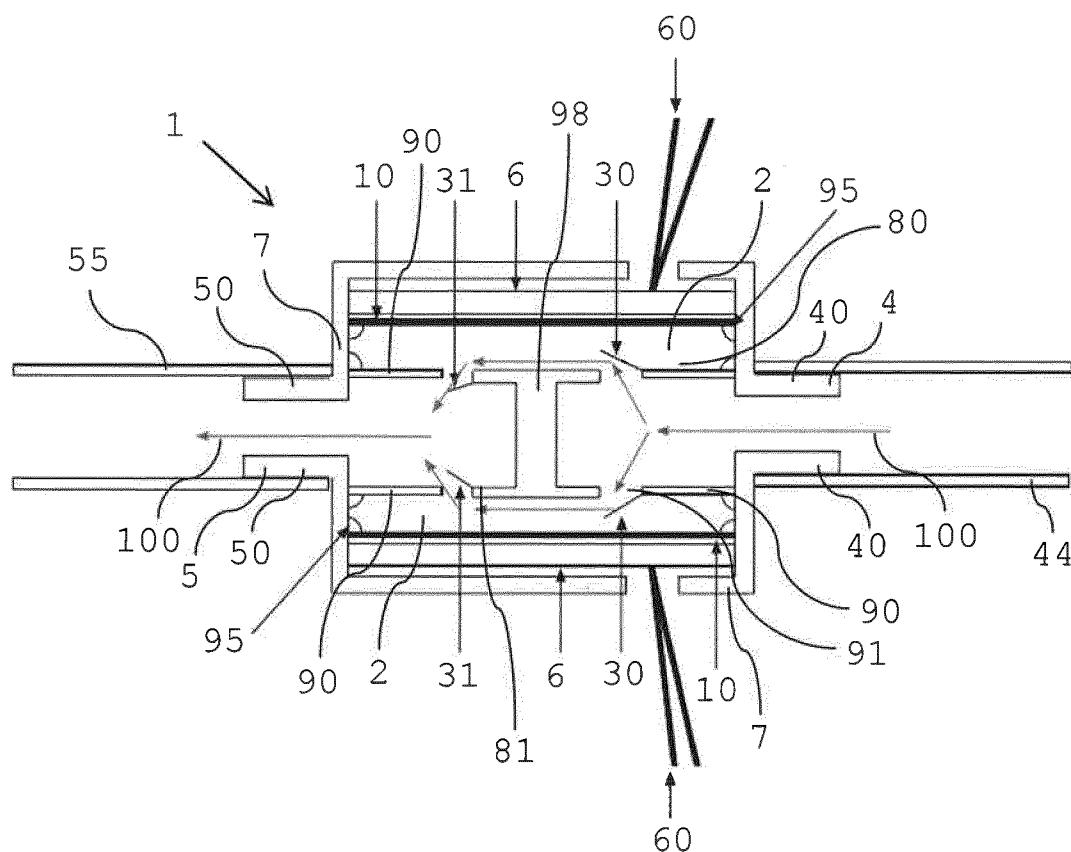


Fig. 2

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/EP2017/068691

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 INV. F04B43/04 F04B43/02 A24F47/00 A61M15/06  
 ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
**F04B A24F A61M**

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

**EPO-Internal, WPI Data**

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2015/117842 A1 (BRAMMER DAVID ALLAN [US] ET AL) 30 April 2015 (2015-04-30) paragraph [0114]; figure 21 -----	1-15
Y	US 2009/242060 A1 (CHEN SHIH CHANG [TW] ET AL) 1 October 2009 (2009-10-01) paragraph [0002]; figures 2-8 -----	1-15
Y	US 2004/000843 A1 (EAST W JOE [US]) 1 January 2004 (2004-01-01) abstract; figure 9A -----	1-15
Y	US 2002/114716 A1 (TAKAGI KUNIHIKO [JP] ET AL) 22 August 2002 (2002-08-22) figures 1,5 ----- ----- -/-	1,2,4-8, 10,14,15

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
17 October 2017	30/10/2017
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Olona Laglera, C

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

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**C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2011/005606 A1 (BARTELS FRANK [DE] ET AL) 13 January 2011 (2011-01-13) cited in the application the whole document -----	1-15
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Information on patent family members

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