



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
15.07.2015 Bulletin 2015/29

(51) Int Cl.:
F21V 7/09 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **14368006.4**

(22) Date of filing: **10.01.2014**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
Designated Extension States:
BA ME

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(54) **Lighting device for illumination buildings, facades or walls**

(57) Lighting device (100) for illuminating buildings, facades or walls, comprising: at least one light source (220) comprising at least one light emitting diode; at least one reflector (120) comprising an essentially saddle-shaped reflection surface (150); wherein the light source (220) is arranged such that at least a part of the emitted light is directed to the reflection surface (150) of the re-

flector (120); and wherein the light is reflected by the reflection surface (150) in such a way that a wide light distribution of the lighting device (100) is provided at least in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to a main axis (160) of the reflection surface (150).

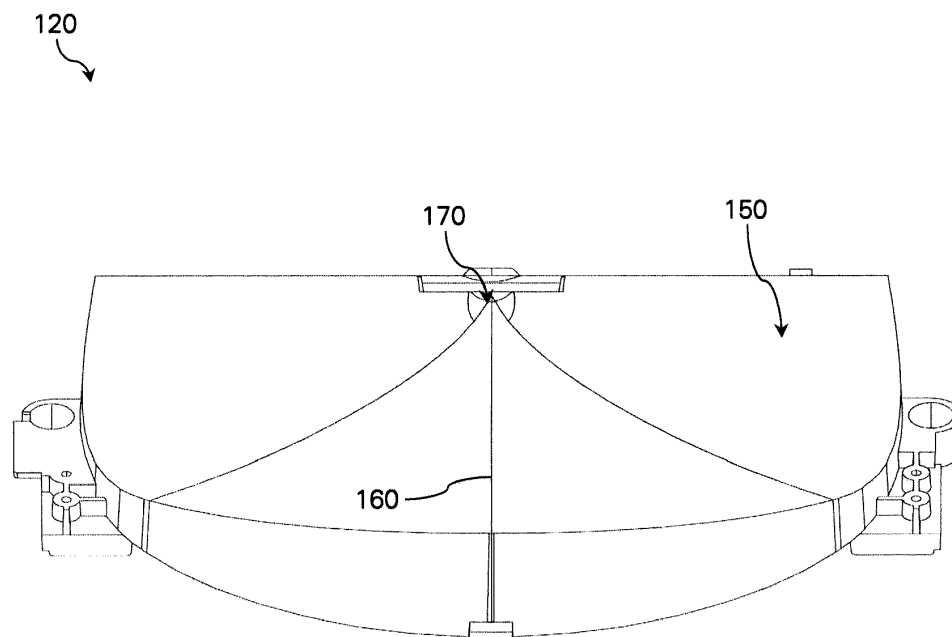


Fig. 2

Description

1. Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a lighting device for illuminating buildings, facades or walls, as well as to a corresponding lighting system for illuminating buildings, facades or walls.

2. Technical background

[0002] From the prior art, lighting devices for illuminating buildings, facades or walls are well-known. In this respect, the lighting devices are positioned either with an offset from the surface to be illuminated or at the bottom or top side of the surface to be illuminated. By positioning the lighting device with an offset from the surface to be illuminated, a relative wide and homogeneous illumination of the surface can be provided. However, often a positioning with the required offset is not possible due to the installation environment. On the other hand, if the lighting device is positioned at the bottom or top side of the surface to be illuminated (e.g. as a so called wall washer), it is difficult to provide a homogeneous and wide illumination. In this situation, often lighting strips having several individual light sources are used, which in turn may be problematic, in case the surface should be illuminated with a color mix. Moreover, often gas-discharge lamps (so called HID lamps) are used. However, it has to be noted that there are only limited design opportunities for the lighting devices (i.e. for any reflector arrangement positioned adjacent to the light source) using such gas-discharge lamps due to the usual large dimensions of such gas-discharge lamps. As a result, there are also only limited opportunities for any reflector arrangement used in connection with such a gasdischarge lamp.

[0003] Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a new lighting device for illuminating buildings, facades or walls with which a wide distribution of the light (white or mixed light) emitted by the lighting device is reached even if the lighting device is placed near the object to be illuminated (e.g. near the bottom or top side of the object to be illuminated). These and other objects, which become apparent upon reading the following description, are solved by the subject-matter of the independent claims. The dependent claims refer to preferred embodiments of the invention.

3. Summary of the invention

[0004] According to the invention, a lighting device for illuminating buildings, facades or walls is provided comprising: at least one light source comprising at least one light emitting diode; at least one reflector comprising an essentially saddle-shaped reflection surface, wherein the light source is arranged in such a way that at least a part of the light emitted by the light source is directed to the reflection surface of the reflector; and wherein the light

is reflected by the reflection surface in such a way that a wide light distribution of the lighting device is provided at least in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to a main axis of the reflection surface.

[0005] The term saddle-shaped has to be understood as any structure having a mainly rounded shape with an elevated area and two laterally arranged indentations (i.e. two minima in the reflection surface) extending there from, thereby providing a surface/structure commonly known from a saddle.

[0006] By means of an arrangement comprising the above-mentioned at least one light source, which is preferably arranged/mounted at a central area with respect to the reflection surface, and the above-mentioned specifically shaped reflector a wide light distribution (i.e. a relatively broad light distribution) in a direction parallel to the surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to a main axis of the reflection surface (e.g. a symmetry line of the saddle-shaped reflection surface) can be provided.

[0007] Notably, the lighting device can be arranged with an offset from the surface to be illuminated or near the top or bottom side of the surface. Furthermore, in case the lighting device is arranged near the top or bottom side of the surface (i.e. in case the lighting device is used as a so called wall washer), the lighting device can be arranged to illuminate the surface directly or indirectly. Contrary to the known lighting devices using a gas-discharge lamp, the presently used light source can be provided as a relatively compact structure such that there are essentially no design limitations allowing using a specifically adapted reflector (i.e. a specifically adapted and arranged reflection surface). Thereby, in particular by means of the saddle-shaped reflection surface, the distribution of the light can be exactly adjusted as required by the respective mounting/application conditions.

[0008] Preferably, the reflection surface is mirror symmetrical with respect to the main axis of the reflection surface. Thereby, an essentially homogenous distribution of the light emitted by the lighting device can be provided in a direction parallel to the surface to be illuminated.

[0009] It is preferred that in top view, the reflection surface has a shape corresponding to a sector of a circle, preferably having an interior angle between 90° and 220° DEG, more preferably between 150° and 200° DEG, and even more preferably between 170° and 190° DEG. It is further preferred that in top view, the main axis of the reflection surface (i.e. the center of the elevated area) halves the reflection surface.

[0010] It is further preferred that at least two indentations/minima of the reflection surface are provided at an angle between +/- 50° and +/- 90° DEG, preferably between +/- 60° and +/- 85° DEG, and more preferably between +/- 70° and +/- 80° DEG with respect to the main axis of the reflection surface. By the positions of the minima (i.e. the indentations), the maximum width (i.e. the maximum angle) of the light distribution in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular

to the main axis of the reflection surface is provided.

[0011] It is further preferred that the reflection surface does not comprise any jump discontinuities. Thereby, it is possible to provide a relatively homogenous light distribution, since thereby no overlap of the emitted light occurs.

[0012] Preferably, in top view, the light is distributed with an angle greater than $\pm 50^\circ$ DEG preferably greater than $\pm 70^\circ$ DEG, and more preferably greater than $\pm 75^\circ$ DEG with respect to the main axis of the reflection surface. In other words, the light is essentially distributed over the entire shape of the reflection surface (*i.e.* over the entire sector of a circle).

[0013] Preferably, perpendicular to the surface to be illuminated, the light is distributed with an angle greater than 60° DEG preferably greater than 70° DEG, and more preferably greater than 80° DEG, and most preferably the light is distributed with an angle of about 85° DEG; preferably measured at most from a horizontal plane downwards. Thereby, not only a wide light distribution of the lighting device in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to the main axis of the reflection surface can be provided, but also a wide light distribution perpendicular to the surface to be illuminated can be provided.

[0014] It is further preferred that adjacent to the reflector at least one baffle is arranged, wherein the at least one baffle preferably comprises an inward reflection surface for redirecting light to the reflection surface of the reflector. The baffle is preferably arranged such that it at least partially surrounds the light source in a horizontal plane and, if necessary, also above the light source (*i.e.* opposite to the reflection surface with respect to the light source). By means of the inward reflection surface, the respective part of the emitted light is redirected to the reflection surface, thereby further usable for an illumination. Notably, depending on the respective application, further baffles can be used for adjusting the shape and dimension of the emitted light.

[0015] Preferably, the lighting device comprises a housing in which the reflector and the at least one light source are housed. Preferably, the reflection surface is arranged (preferably downwards) inclined in the housing with its main axis with respect to a plane parallel to the surface to be illuminated, preferably with an angle between 20° and 60° DEG, more preferably between 30° and 50° DEG and most preferably between 35° and 45° DEG.

[0016] Notably, many experiments have been carried out in order to establish that the above-mentioned light distribution ranges can be provided using a saddle-shaped reflection surface, wherein a respective angle is dependent from the mounting height of the lighting device and from the respective surface to be illuminated.

[0017] Further, it is preferred that the light source is a directional light source emitting light essentially only in the direction to the reflection surface of the reflector. Thereby, light losses can be minimized and also any un-

intended scattering can be avoided.

[0018] Preferably, the at least one light source is arranged above the main axis of the reflection surface, preferably in the center of the sector of a circle. The light source preferably comprises a high brightness light emitting diode, a light emitting diode, a ray/cluster and/or a chip on board light emitting diode arrangement. By such an arrangement of the light source above the main axis, the light emitted by the light source is split and widened by means of the reflection surface, wherein about a half of the emitted light is directed to each symmetry part of the reflection surface. However, it can be further preferred that the lighting device comprises at least two light sources arranged with an offset with respect to the main axis of the reflection surface such that each light source emits light to a half of the mirror symmetrical shaped reflection surface. Thereby, it is possible to assign respective light sources to a specific part of the reflection surface, wherein thereby an essentially homogenous distribution of the emitted light is still provided. Such an arrangement also provides the possibility to increase the light quantity emitted by a lighting device.

[0019] In addition or alternatively, at least one light source may comprise a color light source (e.g. a RGB, RGBA or a RGBW module) and as the case may be, diffuser means (e.g. a diffuser plate or a diffuser chamber arranged behind the light source or in front of an outlet window) for mixing the colors. Notably, already by means of the above-described reflector, a certain color mixing can be provided which in some applications is already sufficient.

[0020] The present invention further relates to a lighting system for illuminating buildings, facades or walls comprising a lighting device as explained above. Notably, the above-explained lighting device can be arranged with an offset from the surface to be illuminated and near the top or bottom side of the surface to be illuminated providing a wide and homogeneous light distribution.

4. Description of the preferred embodiments

[0021] In the following, the invention is described exemplarily with reference to the enclosed figures in which

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of a lighting device according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic view of a reflector comprising an essentially saddle-shaped reflection surface;

Figure 3 is a schematic top view of the reflector shown in figure 1;

Figure 4 is a schematic side view of the reflector shown in figure 2;

Figure 5 is a cross-section view along a main axis

of the reflection surface;

Figure 6 is a schematic top view of the reflector shown in figure 2 together with a light source arranged thereby;

Figure 7 is a schematic view of a light distribution obtained by a device according to the present invention;

Figure 8 is a schematic view of the lighting device arranged near the bottom of a surface to be illuminated indirectly illuminating the surface;

Figure 9 is a schematic view of the lighting device arranged near the bottom of a surface to be illuminated directly illuminating the surface;

Figure 10 is a schematic view of the lighting device arranged with an offset from a surface to be illuminated.

[0022] Figure 1 is a schematic view of a lighting device 100 comprising preferably a housing 110 in which a light source module is housed, preferably comprising a high brightness light emitting diode (not shown) being arranged above a reflector 120. Notably, in addition or alternatively, the light source may also comprise a color light source (e.g. a RGB, RGBA or a RGBW module) and as the case may be, diffuser means (e.g. a diffuser plate or a diffuser chamber arranged behind the light source or in front of an outlet window) for mixing the colors. The lighting device 100 further comprises one optional baffle 140 for adjusting the illumination window of the lighting device 100. Preferably, the inner side of the baffle 140 is provided with an inward reflection surface for redirecting light to the reflector 120.

[0023] As can be taken from figure 1, the reflector 120 is arranged inclined with respect to the plane 130 (i.e. the vertical plane which is parallel to the surface to be illuminated). In the shown preferred embodiment, the reflector 120 is arranged inclined with respect to the plane 130 with an angle of about 30° DEG. However, depending on the specific application (e.g. the specific mounting offset from the wall to be illuminated), the reflector 120 may be arranged with an angle between 20° and 60° DEG, more preferably between 30° and 50° DEG. Notably, by means of the inclined arrangement of the reflector 120, the area to be illuminated by the lighting device 100 can be adjusted.

[0024] The lighting device 100 distributes light perpendicular to the surface to be illuminated with an angle 135 greater than 60° DEG. In other embodiments of the lighting device, light can be distributed in a direction perpendicular to the surface to be illuminated with an angle preferably greater than 70° DEG and more preferably greater

than 80° DEG, and most preferably, the light is distributed with an angle 85° DEG. Preferably, this angle is measured from the plane 130 downwards. Notably, the angle of the light distribution perpendicular to the surface to be illuminated can be adjusted by means of the inclined arrangement of the reflector 120 and/or by means of the specific geometry of the reflector 120 (e.g. by means of the specific height of the elevation) and/or by further optical means like a baffle as described in the following.

[0025] The shown lighting device 100 is adapted to be mounted with a (relative small) offset from the surface to be illuminated of about 0.95 m. For example, the lighting device 100 can be mounted on a frame which is in turn mounted on the top or bottom side of the surface to be illuminated (not shown).

[0026] Figure 2 is a schematic view of the reflector 120 used in the lighting device 100 in figure 1.

[0027] As can be taken from figure 2, the reflector 120 comprises an upper reflection surface 150 having an essentially saddle-shape according to the present invention is to be understood as a structure having a kind of a wave form with a wave crest (i.e. provided by the elevation) positioned at the main axis 160 and two laterally arranged wave troughs (i.e. provided by indentations), wherein the wave crest and the wave troughs convert together, preferably at a central section 170 of the reflection surface 150, thereby providing a commonly known saddle-shape surface.

[0028] Figure 3 is a schematic top view of the reflector 120. As can be taken from figure 3, the reflection surface 150 has a shape corresponding to a sector of a circle having a center point in the center section 170, wherein in the shown preferred embodiment, the sector of a circle has an interior angle of about 190° DEG (indicated by the auxiliary line 180). Preferably, this interior angle is between 90° and 220° DEG, more preferably between 150° and 200° DEG, and even more preferably between 170° and 190° DEG. As already mentioned, by the positions of the minima (i.e. the indentations), the maximum width (i.e. the maximum angle) of the light distribution in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to the main axis of the reflection surface is provided.

[0029] As can be further taken from figure 3, the reflection surface 150 is preferably mirror symmetrical with respect to the main axis 160 of the reflection surface 150.

[0030] In figure 3, the minima (i.e. the indentations) are highlighted by auxiliary lines 190. Thus, in the shown preferred embodiment, the two minima are provided at an angle of about +/- 80° DEG with respect to the main axis 160 of the reflection surface 150. Notably, in case a light source is arranged above the central section 170 of the reflection surface 150, light is essentially distributed between both minima, thus providing in the preferred embodiment a light distribution in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to the main axis 160 of the reflection surface 150 with an angle of

about 160° DEG. However, depending on the specific application, the minima can be provided at an angle between +/- 50° and +/- 90° DEG, preferably between +/- 60° and +/- 85° DEG, and more preferably between +/- 70° and +/- 80° DEG with respect to the main axis 160 of the reflection surface. Thereby, a wide light distribution can be achieved, preferably with an angle greater than +/-50° DEG, preferably greater than +/-70° DEG, and even more preferably greater than +/- 75° DEG.

[0031] Figure 4 is a side view of the reflector 120 as shown in figures 2 and 3. As can be taken from figure 4, the reflection surface 150 does not comprise any jump discontinuities. In fact, starting from a rearward edge 200, the outer circumference of the reflection surface 150 runs downwards to the shown minimum and runs subsequently upwards to the front-tip 210 of the reflection surface 150. Since in the preferred embodiment, the reflection surface 150 is mirror symmetrical with respect to the main axis 160, the circumference at the not shown other side is equally provided.

[0032] Figure 5 is a cross-section view along the main axis 160 of the reflection surface 150. As can be taken from figure 5, the main axis 160 is provided by a flat curve slightly directed downwardly from the rear edge 200 to a minimum and then slightly directed upwardly to the front-tip 210.

[0033] Figure 6 is a schematic top view of the reflector 120, wherein above the center section 170 of the reflection surface 150, a light module 220 comprising a high brightness light emitting diode is arranged. The light module 220 is preferably a light source having only a directional light emitting light essentially only in the direction to the reflection surface 150 of the reflector 120. Notably, the use of a high brightness light emitting diode is preferred, however, also light emitting diode arrays/clusters and/or chip on board light emitting diode arrangements can be used depending on the specific application. As an alternative or in addition to the arrangement of the light module 220 above the center section (*i.e.* above the main axis 160 of the reflection surface 150), it is also possible to arrange two light sources with an offset with respect to the main axis 160 such that each light source emits light to a predetermined area of the reflection surface 150 (e.g. one light source is arranged slightly left of the main axis 160 and a further light source is arranged slightly right of the main axis 160) such that the emitted light of each light sources is directed and assigned to a half of the mirror symmetrical shaped reflection surface 150. Figure 7 illustrates a light distribution obtained by a lighting device 100 according to the present invention.

[0034] Figure 8 is a schematic view of the light distribution provided by the lighting device 100. As can be taken from figure 8, the lighting device 100 is arranged near the bottom side of the surface to be illuminated providing an indirect illumination of the surface.

[0035] Figure 9 is a schematic view of the light distribution provided by the lighting device 100. As can be taken from figure 9, the lighting device 100 is arranged

near the bottom side of the surface to be illuminated providing a direct illumination of the surface.

[0036] Figure 10 is a schematic view of the light distribution provided by the lighting device 100. As can be taken from figure 10, the lighting device 100 is arranged with an offset from the surface to be illuminated.

[0037] It should be clear to a skilled person that the above-shown embodiment is a preferred embodiment, but that, however, also different shapes of the reflection surface can be used, as long as the shape of the reflection surface is essentially saddle-shaped. In particular, the specific use of a lighting device may require that the reflection surface has to be provided with different gradients, thereby adjusting the emitting light cone. Moreover, even if it is preferred that the reflection surface does not comprise any jump discontinuities, the reflection surface may be provided by discrete surface areas, as long as the transitions between these areas provide an essentially uniform distribution of the light.

Claims

1. Lighting device (100) for illuminating buildings, facades or walls, comprising:
 - at least one light source (220) comprising at least one light emitting diode;
 - at least one reflector (120) comprising an essentially saddle-shaped reflection surface (150);
 wherein the light source (220) is arranged such that at least a part of the emitted light is directed to the reflection surface (150) of the reflector (120); and wherein the light is reflected by the reflection surface (150) in such a way that a wide light distribution of the lighting device (100) is provided at least in a direction parallel to a surface to be illuminated and perpendicular to a main axis (160) of the reflection surface (150).
2. Lighting device (100) according to claim 1, wherein the reflection surface (150) is mirror symmetrical with respect to its main axis (160).
3. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein in top view the reflection surface (150) has a shape corresponding to a sector of a circle, preferably having an interior angle between 90° and 220° DEG, more preferably between 150° and 200° DEG, and even more preferably between 170° and 190° DEG.
4. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the reflection surface (150) of the reflector (120) comprises at least two minima (190) provided at an angle between +/- 50° and +/- 90° DEG, preferably between +/- 60° and +/- 85°

DEG, and more preferably between $\pm 70^\circ$ and $\pm 80^\circ$ DEG with respect to the main axis (160) of the reflection surface (150).

5. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the reflection surface (150) does not comprise any jump discontinuities. 5
6. Lighting device (150) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the reflector (120) is designed and arranged such that in top view, the light is distributed with an angle greater than $\pm 50^\circ$ DEG, preferably greater than $\pm 70^\circ$ DEG, and more preferably greater than $\pm 75^\circ$ DEG with respect to the main axis (160) of the reflection surface (150). 10 15
7. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the reflector (120) is designed such that perpendicular to the surface to be illuminated, the light is distributed with an angle greater than 60° DEG, preferably greater than 70° DEG, and more preferably greater than 80° DEG, and most preferably the light is distributed with an angle of about 85° DEG. 20 25
8. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein adjacent to the reflector (120) at least one baffle (140) is arranged at least partially surrounding the light source, wherein the at least one baffle (140) preferably comprises an inward reflection surface for redirecting light to the reflection surface (150) of the reflector (120). 30
9. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the lighting device (100) comprises a housing (110) in which the reflector (120) and the at least one light source (220) are housed. 35
10. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the reflector (120) is arranged inclined downwards with its main axis (160) with respect to a plane (130) which is parallel to the surface to be illuminated, preferably with an angle between 20° and 60° DEG, more preferably between 30° and 50° DEG and most preferably between 35° and 45° DEG. 40 45
11. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the light source (220) is a directional light source emitting light essentially only in the direction to the reflection surface of the reflector. 50
12. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one light source (220) is arranged above the main axis (160) of the reflection surface (150), preferably in the center of the sector of a circle. 55

13. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the lighting device (100) comprises at least two light sources arranged with an offset with respect to the main axis (160) of the reflection surface (150) such that each light source emits light to a predetermined area of the reflection surface (150).

14. Lighting device (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the light source (220) comprises a high brightness light emitting diode, a light emitting diode array/cluster, a color module (e.g. a RGB, RGB-A or a RGBW module) and/or a chip on board light emitting diode arrangement, wherein optionally the lighting device further comprises diffuser means, preferably diffuser plates, discs or chambers.

15. Lighting system for illuminating buildings, facades or walls, comprising a lighting device (100) according to any of the claims 1 to 14.

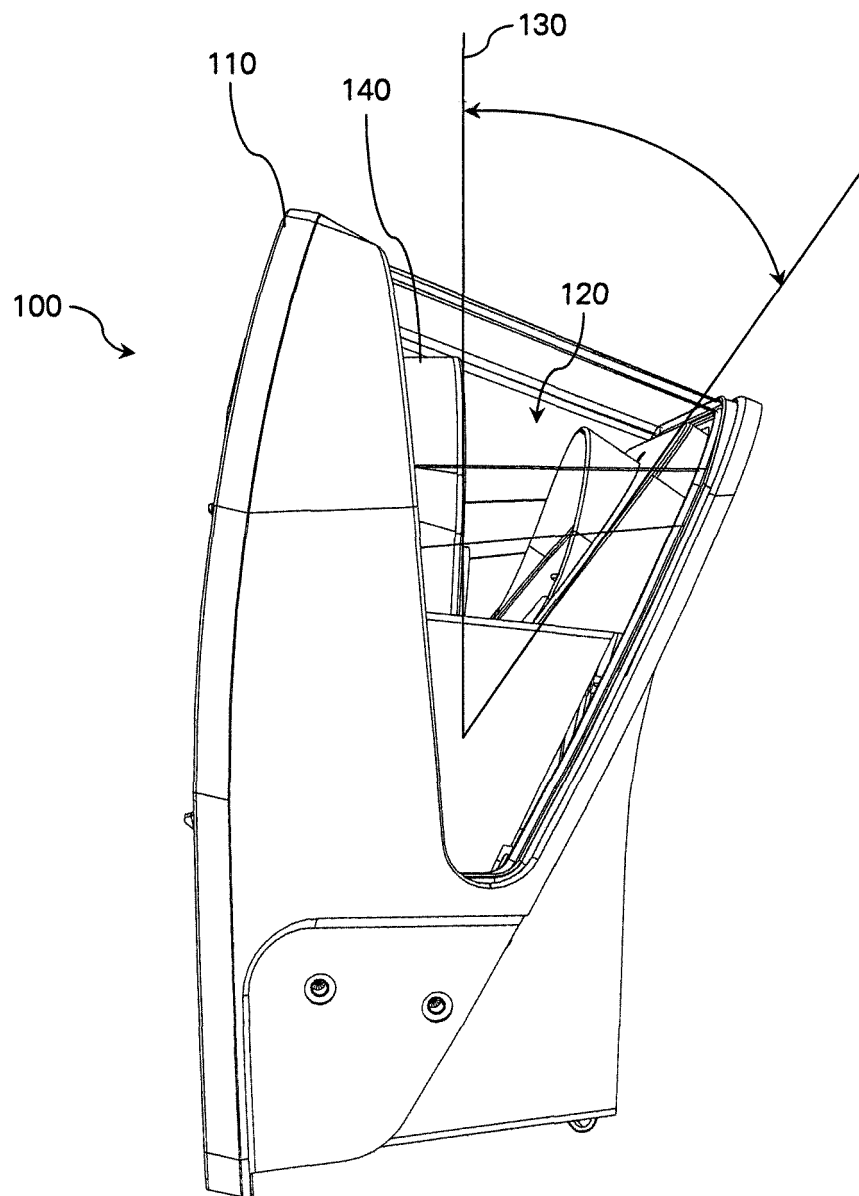


Fig. 1

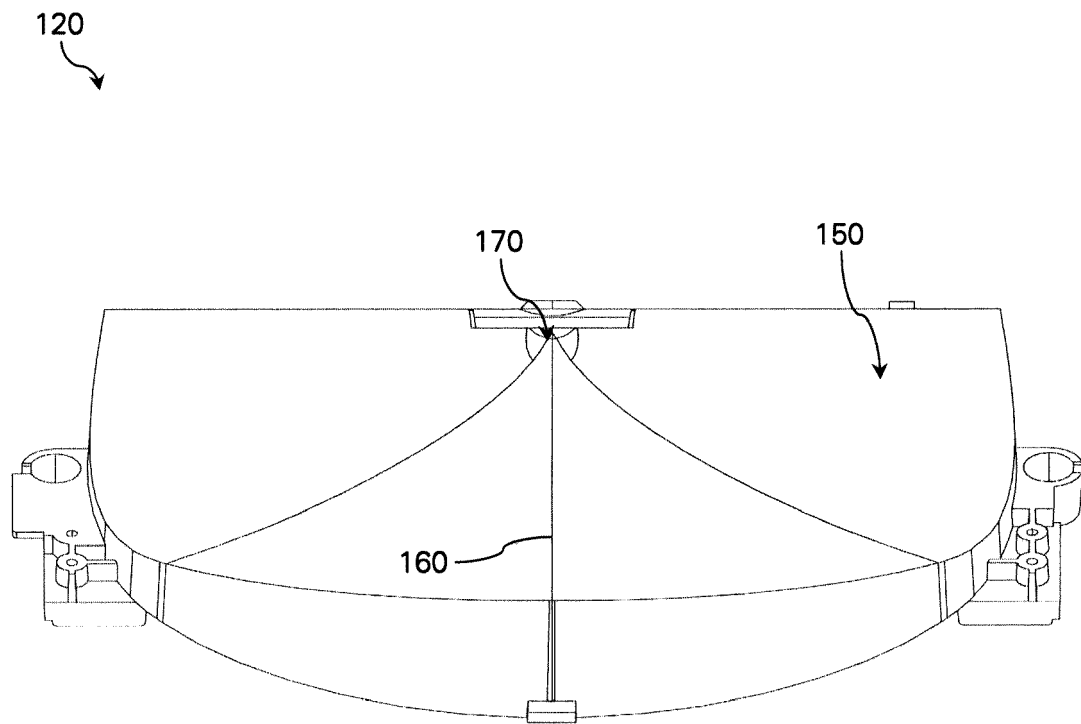


Fig. 2

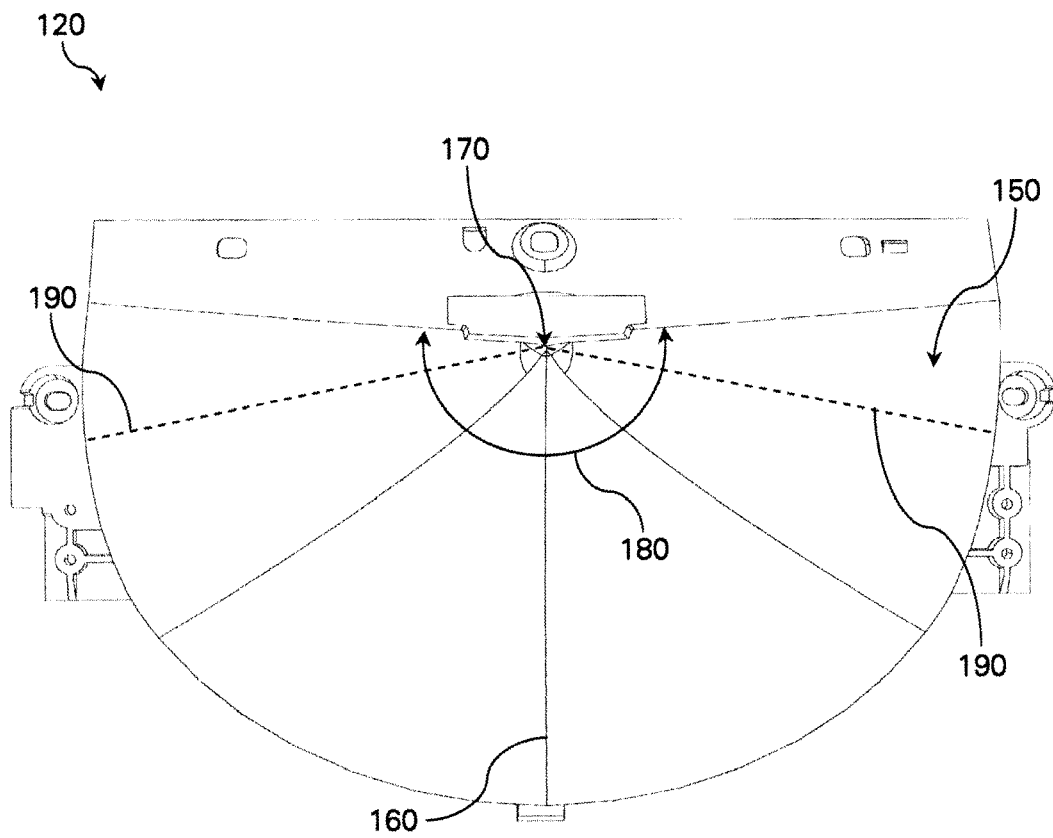


Fig. 3

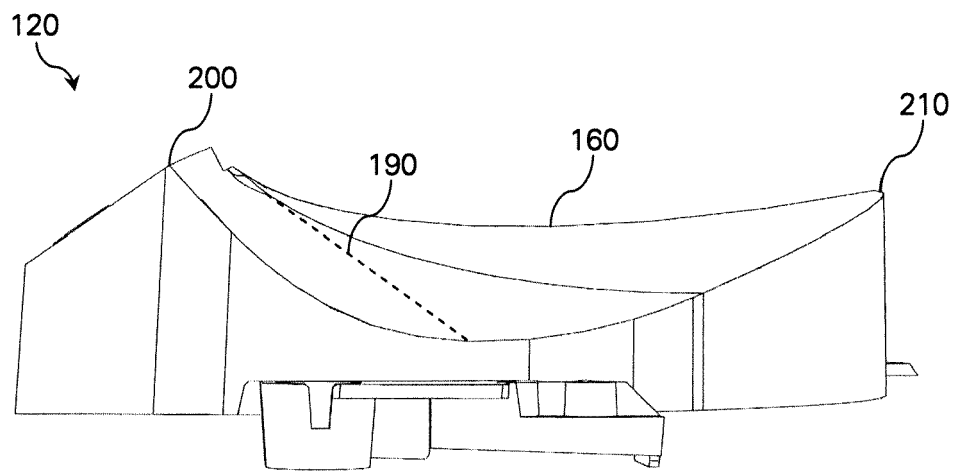


Fig. 4

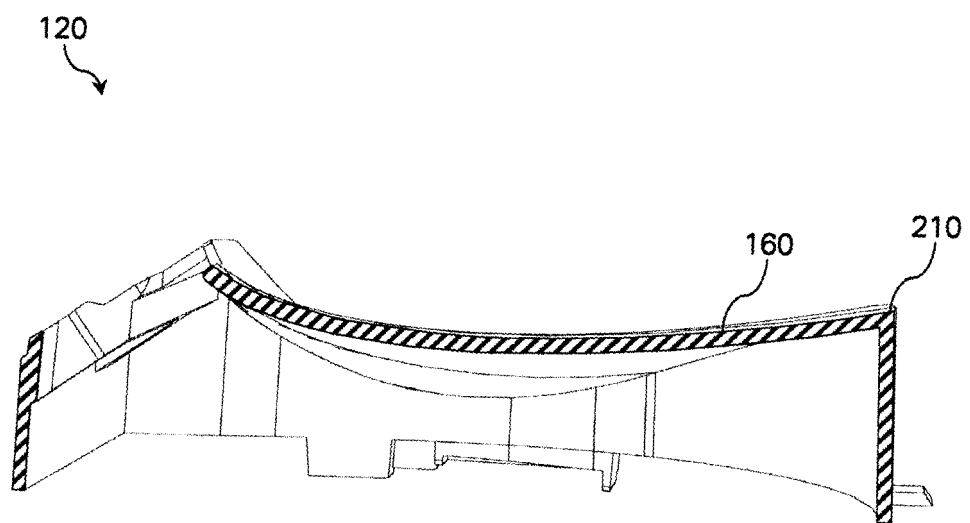


Fig. 5

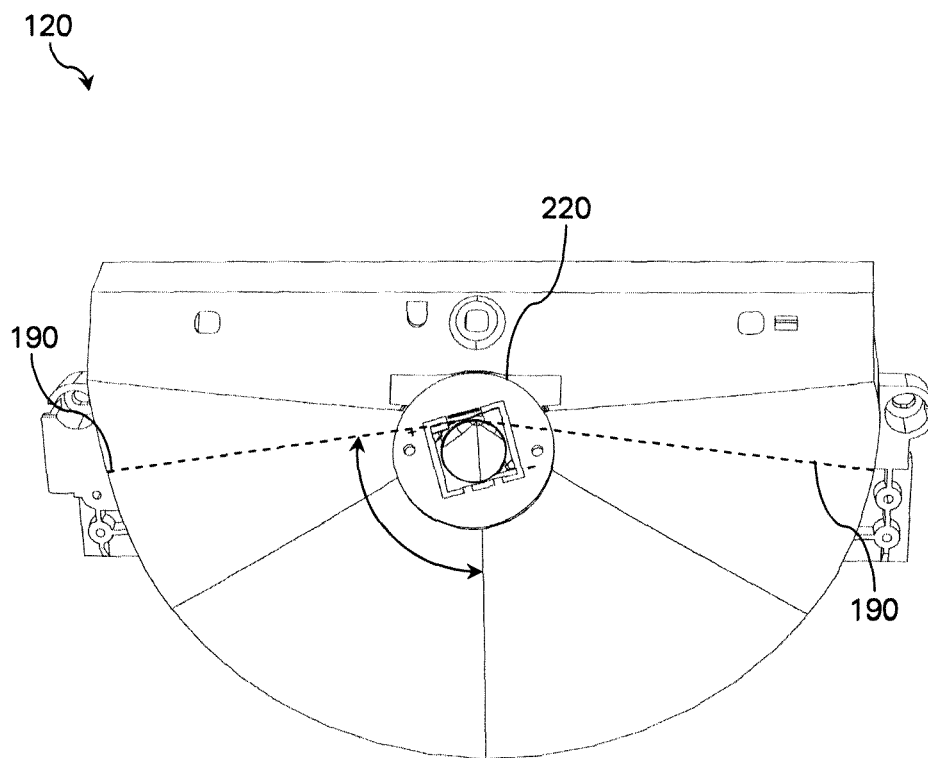


Fig. 6

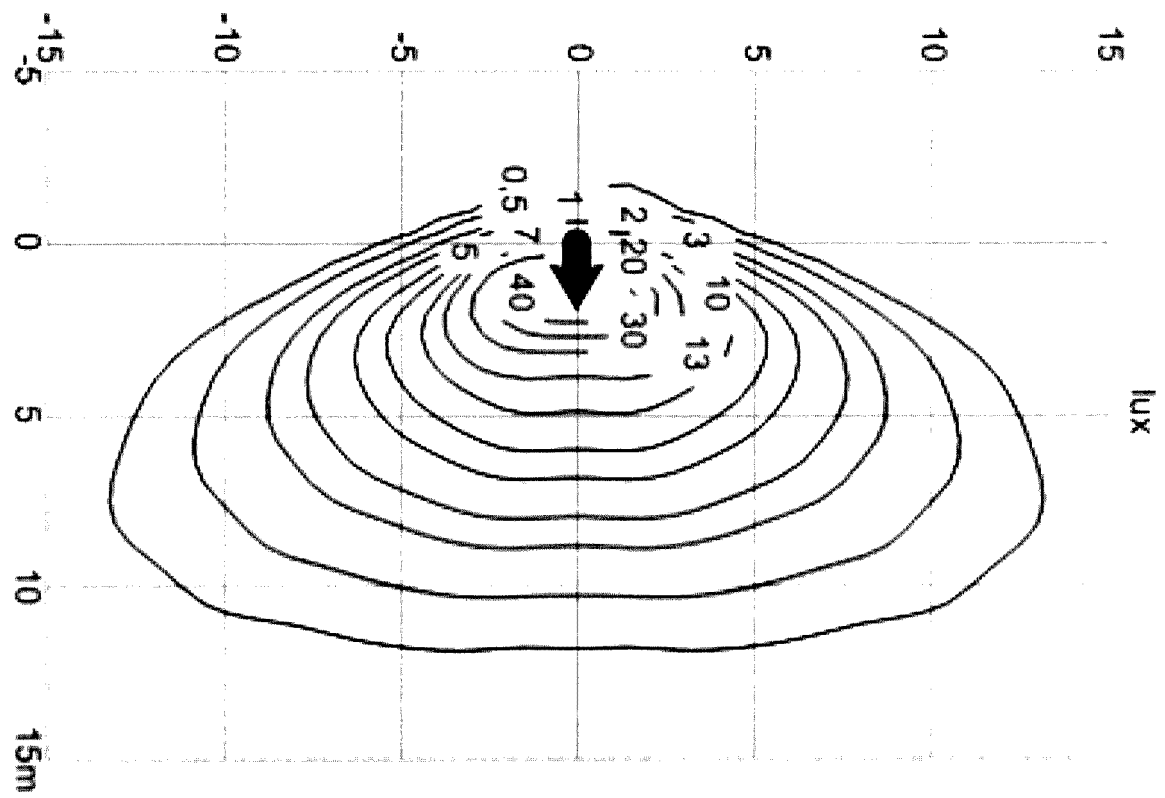


Fig. 7

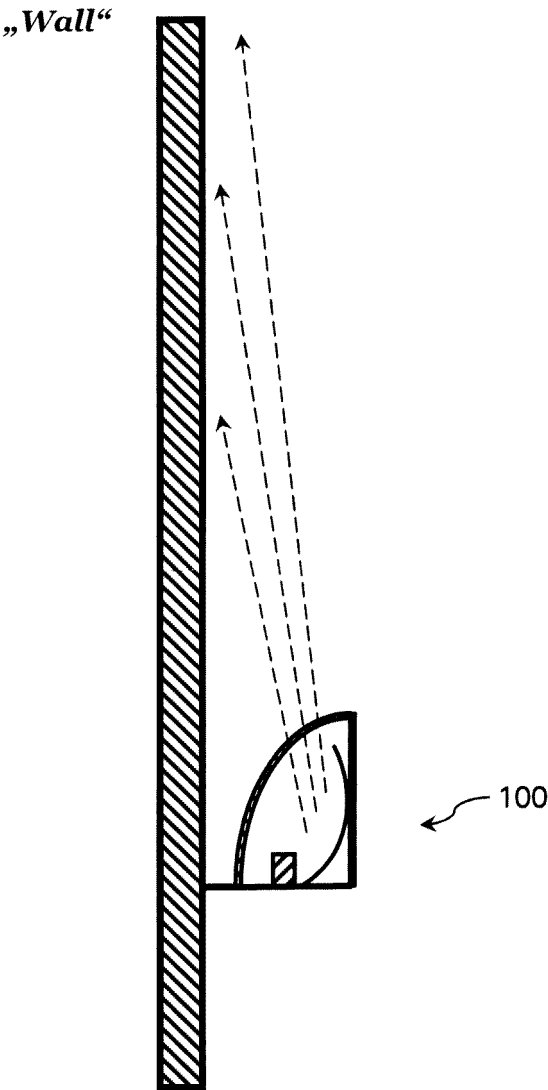


Fig. 8

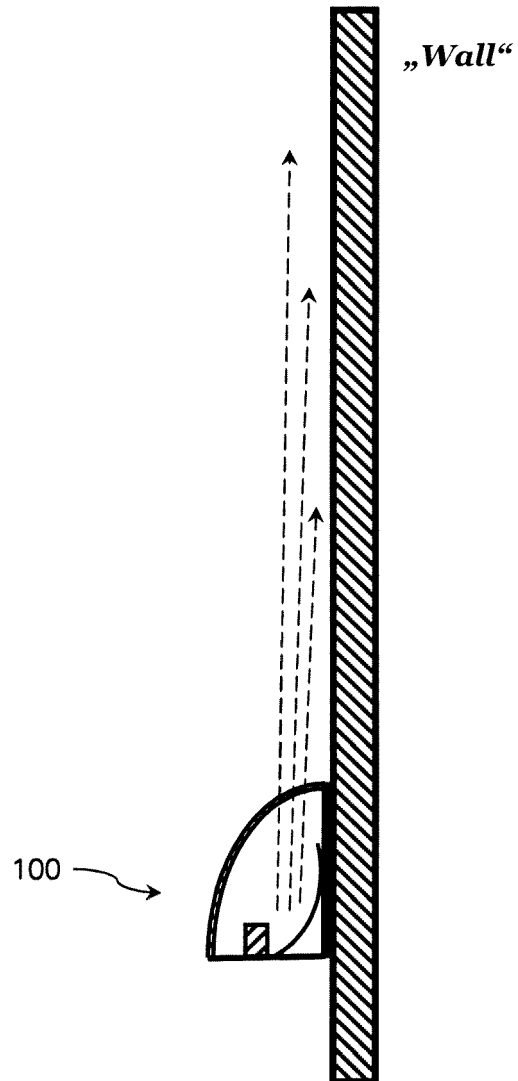


Fig. 9

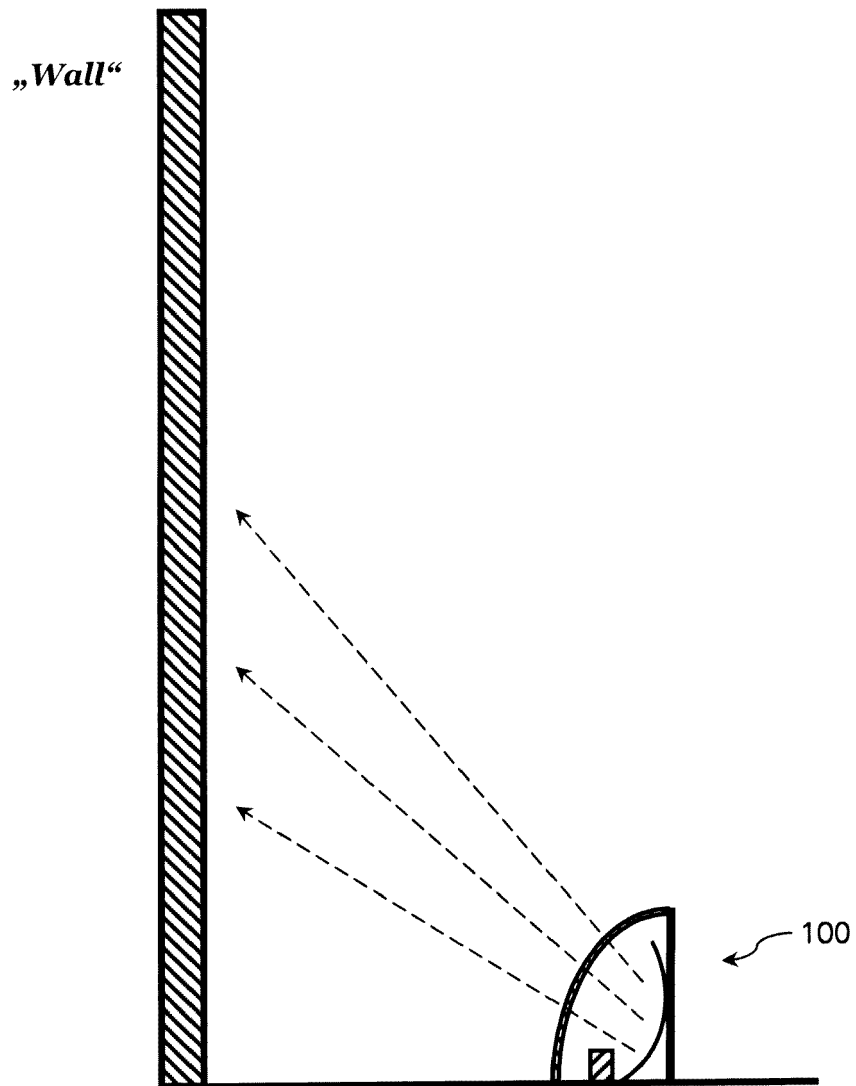


Fig. 10



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 14 36 8006

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			F21V F21W
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 25 April 2014	Examiner Krikorian, Olivier
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ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 14 36 8006

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