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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/05011 (22) International Filing Date: 5 September 1990 (05.09.90) (30) Priority data: 403,971 7 September 1989 (07.09.89) US (71) Applicant: MOBIL OIL CORPORATION [US/US]; 3225 Gallows Road, Fairfax, VA 22037 (US). (72) Inventor: WU, Margaret, May-Som ; 7 Warrenton Way, Belle Mead, NJ 08502 (US). (74) Agents: SUNG, Tak, K. et al.; Mobil Oil Corporation, 3225 Gallows Road, Fairfax, VA 22037 (US).		(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent)*, DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: LIQUID LUBRICANTS FROM ALPHA-OLEFIN AND STYRENE COPOLYMERS (57) Abstract Alpha-olefins such as 1-decene are copolymerized with vinylaromatic monomers, especially styrene or the alkylstyrenes, to produce liquid lubricant oligomers having a broad range of viscosities, high viscosity index (VI), improved thermal stability and additive solubility characteristics. The lubricant oligomers are random copolymers containing recurring units of 1-alkene and vinyl aromatic monomer in mole ratios between 2:1 and 500:1, but preferably between 5:1 and 100:1 and more preferably from about 10:1 to 50:1. The recurring 1-alkene units of the copolymer have a branch ratio of less than 0.19, indicative of a poly 1-alkene segment of the copolymer chain or backbone that is essentially linear. The copolymerization catalyst is a reduced Group VIB metal catalyst on porous support, preferably reduced chromium oxide on a silica support.		

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LIQUID LUBRICANTS FROM ALPHA-OLEFIN AND STYRENE
COPOLYMERS

This invention relates to liquid hydrocarbon lubricant compositions comprising copolymers of alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds and to their method of preparation. The invention, more particularly, relates to high viscosity index lubricants that exhibit enhanced thermal stability and additive solubility, prepared by the copolymerization of alpha-olefins, or 1-alkenes, and vinyl aromatic monomers using a Group VIB metal on porous support as catalyst.

Recently, novel lubricant compositions (referred to in this specification as HVI-PAO) produced by oligomerising alpha-olefins and having high values of viscosity index have been disclosed in U.S. Patents Nos. 4,827,064 and 4,827,073. These materials are produced by oligomerising the alpha-olefin starting material in the presence of an oligomerisation catalyst comprising reduced chromium on a silica support. Specifically, the oligomers are produced by contacting a C₆-C₂₀ 1-alkene feedstock with reduced valence state chromium oxide catalyst on porous silica support under oligomerizing conditions in an oligomerization zone to produce the desired high viscosity, high viscosity index (VI) liquid hydrocarbon lubricant. These oligomers are distinguished by having branch ratios less than 0.19 and the lubricants have notably low pour points, e.g. pour points below -15°C. Lubricants produced by the process cover the full range of lubricant viscosities and exhibit a remarkably high VI and low pour point even at high viscosity. The as-synthesized HVI-PAO oligomer has olefinic

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unsaturation associated with the last of the recurring monomer units in the structure.

Notwithstanding their generally superior properties, HVI-PAO lubricants are often formulated with additives to enhance those properties for specific applications.

The additives which are more commonly used in lubricants include oxidation inhibitors, rust inhibitors, metal passivators, antiwear agents, extreme pressure additives, pour point depressants, detergent-dispersants, viscosity index improvers, foam inhibitors and the like. This aspect of the lubricant arts is specifically described in Kirk-Othmer "Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology", 3rd edition, Vol. 14, pp.477-526. Improvements in lubricant technology have come both from new additive development addressed to deficiencies in lubricant basestocks and new basestocks for inherently better properties.

The inclusion of aromatic compounds in the lubricant mixture is known to improve thermal stability. Alkylated aromatics, particularly alkylated naphthalene, are known in the prior art as lubricant additives for their antiwear properties, thermal and oxidative stability as disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,211,665, 4,238,343, 4,604,491 and 4,714,7944. Antiwear properties of alkyl naphthalene lubricating fluids are presented in Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, No. 8, pp. 28-29, August, 1986 and show promise as base stocks for lubricants.

A recurring problem in formulating a new lubricant with an additive package is the compatibility or solubility of the additive package in the lube, for specific components of the package may have only very limited solubility in the aliphatic hydrocarbon lubricant oligomer. This can necessitate the addition of further additives as solubilizing agents for the package, adding to the cost and complexity of the lube

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blend. Consequently, when the basic structure or backbone of the oligomer can be modified to include functional groups which confer desirable characteristics on the oligomer itself, for example, improved thermal stability or solubilizing characteristics, the foregoing lubricant formulation problems are mitigated.

We have now developed HVI-PAO compositions which have improved thermal stability and additive solubilizing characteristics and which are extremely useful as liquid lubricants. These lubricants are copolymers or co-oligomers of alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic monomers.

To make these liquid lubricants, alpha-olefins, especially lower alpha-olefins such as 1-decene are copolymerized or co-oligomerised with vinyl aromatic monomers, especially styrene or the alkyl styrenes such as methyl styrene, to produce liquid lubricant oligomers having a broad range of viscosities and high VI. These oligomers also exhibit improved thermal stability and additive solubilising characteristics. The lubricant oligomers are random copolymers containing recurring units of 1-alkene and vinyl aromatic monomer in mole ratios between 2:1 and 500:1, but preferably between 5:1 and 100:1 and most preferably about 10:1 to 50:1, e.g. 20:1. The recurring 1-alkene units of the copolymer are distinguished in that they have a branch ratio of less than 0.19, indicative of a poly 1-alkene segment of the copolymer chain or backbone that is essentially linear.

The catalyst used to prepare these co-oligomers or copolymers comprises a reduced Group VIB metal catalyst on porous support, i.e. the same catalyst system used in the preparation of the HVI-PAO lubricant oligomers.

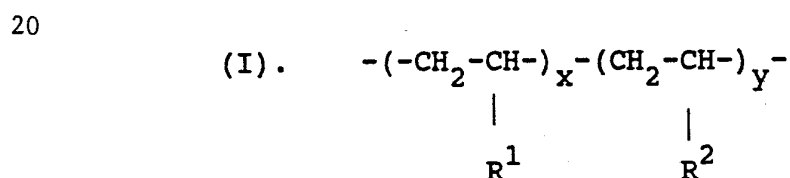
In preferred forms, the liquid hydrocarbon lubricant co-oligomers are prepared from C_6 - C_{20} alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds by

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copolymerizing the alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds with a Group VIB metal catalyst on a porous support, with the catalyst being prepared by oxidation at a temperature of 200°C to 900°C in the presence of an oxidizing gas and then by treatment with a reducing agent at a temperature and for a time sufficient to reduce the metal component of the catalyst to a lower valence state. The preferred catalyst comprises reduced chromium oxide on a silica support.

The liquid hydrocarbon lubricant compositions comprise a random copolymer of C₆-C₂₀ alpha-olefin monomer and vinyl aromatic monomer, wherein the vinyl aromatic monomer has the formula CH₂=CH-R where R is a mono or dinuclear arylene radical, substituted or unsubstituted, containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms.

In the present invention C₆-C₂₀ alpha-olefins, or mixtures thereof, are copolymerized with vinyl aromatic monomers to produce a novel copolymer. Structurally, the copolymer comprises an addition polymer of random monomer distribution having the polymeric formula:



where R¹ is an alkyl group containing four to eighteen carbon atoms and R² is an aromatic group comprising a substituted or unsubstituted arylene radical having six to eighteen carbon atoms. The copolymer has a ratio of x to y, or mole ratio of different monomer moieties, between 5:1 and 100:1, but preferably from 10:1 to 50:1.

The copolymer (I) of the instant invention is distinguished over prior art copolymers of vinyl aromatic monomers and C₆-C₂₀ alpha-olefins in that the copolymer is essentially linear. More particularly, the segment of the copolymeric backbone comprising

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recurring units of alpha-olefin has little isomerization or methyl group branching as a result of the unique catalyst system used in the process. The branch ratio, or ratio of methyl to methylene group determined as described hereinafter, is less than 0.19. Consequently, lubricant grade oligomers of (I), having an essentially linear structure, exhibit an exceptionally high viscosity index. Prior art copolymers of alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds, to the extent that they contain the high mole fraction of alpha-olefin required to produce a useful liquid lubricant, contain isomerized groups in the backbone of the copolymer which produces high branch ratios and lower values of viscosity index.

Vinyl aromatic monomers useful in the present invention have the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-R}$ where R is a mono or dinuclear arylene radical, substituted or unsubstituted, containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of vinyl aromatic compounds include styrene, alkyl styrenes such as methyl styrene, ethyl styrene, n-propyl styrene, isopropyl styrene, n-butyl styrene, tert-butyl styrene, and other vinyl aromatic compounds such as vinyl biphenyl, 1-vinyl naphthalene, 2-vinyl naphthalene, vinyl-methyl naphthalene, vinyl-n-hexyl naphthalene. In the case of the alkyl styrenes, it has been found that both the 3- and 4- alkyl-substituted styrenes will effectively copolymerise with the alpha-olefins.

Olefins suitable for use as comonomers with vinyl aromatic compounds in the preparation of the copolymers of the present invention include those olefins containing from 2 to about 20 carbon atoms such as ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene and 1-tetradecene and branched chain isomers such as 4-methyl-1-pentene. Also suitable for use are olefin-containing refinery feedstocks or effluents. However, the olefins used in

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this invention are preferably alpha-olefinic as for example C_6 - C_{20} alpha-olefins including 1-hexene to 1-hexadecene and more preferably 1-octene to 1-tetradecene, or mixtures of such olefins.

5 The weight ratio of the alpha-olefin to the vinylaromatic compound is generally in the range of 99:1 to 2:1, preferably from about 50:1 to 10:1.

10 The catalyst employed for the preparation of the present co-oligomers or copolymers is a catalyst which is capable of oligomerizing the alpha-olefins without a significant degree of isomerization to produce the high viscosity index liquid lubricants referred to above as HVI-PAO lubricants. Copolymerization of the alpha-olefins with the vinylaromatic compounds in the presence of the reduced chromium oxide catalysts leads to a unique copolymer or co-oligomer which is substantially free of double bond isomerization. Conventional alpha-olefin oligomerization, on the other hand, promoted by BF_3 or $AlCl_3$ forms a carbonium ion which, in turn, promotes isomerization of the olefinic bond and the formation of multiple isomers. In the present invention the unique catalyst produces a liquid hydrocarbon lubricant copolymer with branching ratios less than 0.19.

25 The branch ratios defined as the ratios of CH_3 groups to CH_2 groups in the lube oil are calculated from the weight fractions of methyl groups obtained by infrared methods, published in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 25, No. 10, p. 1466 (1953).

30 Branch ratio = $\frac{\text{wt fraction of methyl group}}{1 - (\text{wt fraction of methyl group})}$

The co-monomers used in the process of the present invention are co-oligomerized or co-polymerised by supported metal oxide catalysts, such as Cr compounds on silica or other supported IUPAC Periodic Table Group VIB compounds. The catalyst most preferred is a lower valence Group VIB metal oxide on an inert support.

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Preferred supports include silica, alumina, titania, silica alumina, magnesia aluminum phosphate and the like. The support material binds the metal oxide catalyst. Those porous substrates having a pore opening of at least 40×10^{-7} mm (40 Å). are preferred.

5 The support material usually has high surface area and large pore volumes with average pore size of 40 to 350×10^{-7} mm (40 to 350 angstroms). The high surface area is beneficial for supporting large amount of highly dispersive, active chromium metal centers and to
10 give maximum efficiency of metal usage, resulting in very high activity catalyst. The support should have large average pore openings of at least 40×10^{-7} mm (40 Å), with an average pore opening of 60 to
15 300×10^{-7} mm (60 to 300 Å) preferred. This large pore opening will not impose any diffusional restriction of the reactant and product to and away from the active catalytic metal centers, thus further optimizing the catalyst productivity. Also, for this catalyst to be used in fixed bed or slurry reactor and
20 to be recycled and regenerated many times, a silica support with good physical strength is preferred to prevent catalyst particle attrition or disintegration during handling or reaction.

 The supported metal oxide catalysts are preferably
25 prepared by impregnating metal salts in water or organic solvents onto the support. Any suitable organic solvent known to the art may be used, for example, ethanol, methanol, or acetic acid. The solid catalyst precursor is then dried and calcined at 200 to
30 900°C by air or other oxygen-containing gas. Thereafter the catalyst is reduced by any of several various and well known reducing agents such as, for example, CO, H₂, NH₃, H₂S, CS₂, CH₃SCH₃, CH₃SSCH₃, metal alkyl containing compounds such as R₃Al, R₃B, R₂Mg, RLi, R₂Zn, where R is alkyl, alkoxy, aryl and the like.
35 Preferred are CO or H₂ or metal alkyl containing

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compounds. Alternatively, the Group VIB metal may be applied to the substrate in reduced form, such as CrII compounds. The resultant catalyst is very active for copolymerizing alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic monomers olefins at a temperature range from below room temperature, eg. as low as -10°C., to about 250°C at a pressure of 10 to 34580 kPa (0.1 atmosphere to 5000 psi). A temperature of 25°C to 250°C is preferred. Contact time of the comonomers and the catalyst can vary from one second to 24 hours. The catalyst can be used in a batch type reactor or in a fixed bed, continuous-flow reactor.

In general the support material may be added to a solution of the metal compounds, e.g., acetates or nitrates, etc., and the mixture is then mixed and dried at room temperature. The dry solid gel is purged at successively higher temperatures to 600°C for a period of 16 to 20 hours. Thereafter the catalyst is cooled under an inert atmosphere to a temperature of 250 to 450°C and a stream of pure reducing agent is contacted therewith for a period when enough CO has passed through to reduce the catalyst as indicated by a distinct color change from bright orange to pale blue. Typically, the catalyst is treated with an amount of CO equivalent to a two-fold stoichiometric excess to reduce the catalyst to a lower valence CrII state. Finally the catalyst is cooled down to room temperature and is ready for use.

Examples 1 and 2 below provide an illustration of the preparation of the catalyst used in the present process.

Example 1

Catalyst Preparation and Activation Procedure

1.9 grams of chromium (II) acetate ($\text{Cr}_2(\text{OCOCH}_3)_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) (5.58 mmole) (commercially obtained) is dissolved in 50 ml of hot acetic acid. Then 50 grams of a silica gel of 8-12 mesh size, a surface area

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of 300 m²/g, and a pore volume of 1 ml/g, also is added. Most of the solution is absorbed by the silica gel. The final mixture is mixed for half an hour on a rotavap at room temperature and dried in an open-dish at room temperature. First, the dry solid (20 g) is
5 purged with N₂ at 250°C in a tube furnace. The furnace temperature is then raised to 400°C for 2 hours. The temperature is then set at 600°C with dry air purging for 16 hours. At this time the catalyst is cooled under N₂ to a temperature of 300°C. Then a stream of
10 pure CO (99.99% from Matheson) is introduced for one hour. Finally, the catalyst is cooled to room temperature under N₂ and ready for use.

Example 2

A commercial Cr on silica catalyst which contains
15 1% Cr on a large pore volume synthetic silica gel is used. The catalyst is first calcined with air at 700°C for 16 hours and reduced with CO at 350°C for one to two hours.

In carrying out the copolymerization, conditions
20 can be selected to provide a wide range of viscosities for the liquid lubricant produced. Reactions carried out at high temperatures produce oligomers with low viscosities while lower temperature oligomerization reactions produce higher viscosity product. In either
25 case the product is distinguished by high viscosity index. Viscosity indices of at least 130 are achieved, ranging up to 280. Viscosities range from 15 to 750 mm²/s (15 cS to 750 cS), measured at 100°C.

The ratio of alpha-olefin to vinyl aromatic
30 monomer in the copolymerization reaction mixture is selected by considerations of thermal stability and solubilizing character to be incorporated into the HVI-PAO structure. Generally, relatively small amounts of vinyl aromatic are sufficient to significantly
35 improve thermal stability compared to a HVI-PAO lubricant control. However, the product of this

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invention can contain between 0.5 and 25 weight percent of the vinyl aromatic moiety, but preferably 2-10 weight percent.

The copolymerization step is suitably carried out by mixing the monomers with a small amount of catalyst, generally 1-5 weight percent, and heating the reaction mixture in an inert atmosphere. Typical reaction temperatures are 120-130°C and reaction times are 1-36 hours. The catalyst is removed and the reaction mixture product separated to remove unreacted components. Conventional distillation or similar means are effective in product separation. The liquid lubricant is recovered in high yield. The product is then hydrogenated by means well known in the art, such as over nickel catalyst on kieselguhr, to provide a liquid hydrocarbon lubricant of high thermal stability and high viscosity index. The conditions applicable to the preparation of the copolymer are the same as those described herein for the preparation of HVI-PAO. Generally, the reaction is carried out in solution with catalyst in suspension in a stirred reactor. However, a fixed bed reactor can also be employed. The product copolymer also exhibits a low pour point of less than -15°C.

Examples 3-7

In Examples 3-6 the present copolymerization process and copolymer products are illustrated and compared with a HVI-PAO homopolymer control, Example 7, prepared under the same conditions.

The catalyst used in all Examples is prepared as described in Example 2. The copolymerization reaction is carried out as follows: a solution of 100 grams containing styrene in 1-decene is mixed with 5 grams of catalyst and heated to 130°C under nitrogen atmosphere. After 16 hours the catalyst is filtered and the liquid recovered is distilled under vacuum. Hydrogenation of the recovered liquid is carried out using hydrogen and

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nickel catalyst on kieselguhr. Results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Expl. No.	Wt% Monomer		Lube yield wt%	Hydrogenated Product			
	Styrene	1-decene		Viscosity, cS		VI Pour Pt	
				@40°C	@100°C		
3	1	99	94.1	355.3	43.2	177	-47°C
4	3	97	96.1	1019.9	100.6	190	-39°C
5	4	96		1253.5	110.4	183	
6	8	92	37	3164	206.6	185	-24°C
7	0	100	94	1420	140	214	-40°C

The products from the control Example 7, when tested for thermal stability in comparison with the copolymers prepared in Examples 4 and 5, showed the results presented in Table 2. The thermal stability tests were carried out at a temperature of 280°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 24 hours.

The thermal stability test results clearly show the superior performance of the copolymer of the present invention over the HVI-PAO homopolymer, attributable to the inclusion of a relatively small amount of aromatic component in the backbone of the polymer composition.

Table 2

Expl. No.	Initial		After Cracking @ 280°C			
	VcS @100°C	VI	VcS @100	VI	% VcS @100°C los	
4	100.6	190	59.8	181	40	
5	110.4	183	63.7	174	42	
7	145	212	50.75		65	

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What is claimed is:

1. A process for the production of liquid hydrocarbon lubricant having enhanced thermal stability from C_6-C_{20} alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds, comprising; copolymerizing the alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds with chromium catalyst on a porous support, which catalyst has been treated by oxidation at a temperature of 200°C to 900°C in the presence of an oxidizing gas and then by treatment with a reducing agent at a temperature and for a time sufficient to reduce the catalyst to a lower valence state.
2. The process of claim 1 wherein the alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds are copolymerized at a temperature between about 90°C and 250°C.
3. The process of claim 1 wherein the weight ratio of the alpha-olefins to the vinyl aromatic compounds is between 50:1 and 10:1.
4. The process of claim 3 wherein the weight ratio is between 50:1 and 10:1.
5. The process of claim 1 wherein the reducing agent comprises CO, the copolymerization temperature is 100-180°C to obtain $C_{30}+$ liquid lubricant copolymer having a viscosity of at least 15 mm²/s at 100°C and a viscosity index of at least 130.
6. The process of claim 1 wherein the alpha-olefin consists essentially of 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene or mixtures thereof.
7. The process of claim 1 wherein the vinyl aromatic compounds have the formula $CH_2=CH-R$ where R is a mono or dinuclear arylene radical, substituted or unsubstituted, containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms.
8. The process of claim 7 wherein the vinyl aromatic compound comprises styrene.

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9. The process of claim 1 wherein the vinyl aromatic compound comprises styrene and the alpha-olefin comprises 1-decene.

10. The process of claim 1 wherein the liquid hydrocarbon lubricant has a pour point below -15°C , viscosity index of about 130 to 280 and viscosity up to $750\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ at 100°C .

11. A liquid hydrocarbon lubricant composition having enhanced thermal stability comprising a random copolymer of $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$ alpha-olefin monomer and vinyl aromatic monomer, the composition having a pour point below -15°C , viscosity index of 130 to 280 and viscosity up to $750\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ at 100°C ; wherein the aromatic monomer comprises less than twenty weight percent of the composition; and wherein the recurring units of the alpha-olefin monomer have a branch ratio of less than 0.19.

12. The composition of claim 11 wherein the vinyl aromatic monomer has the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-R}$ where R is a mono or dinuclear arylene radical, substituted or unsubstituted, containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms; and wherein the alpha-olefin consists essentially of 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene or mixtures thereof.

13. A liquid hydrocarbon lubricant comprising the copolymerization product of $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{20}$ alpha-olefins and vinyl aromatic compounds with chromium catalyst on porous support, which catalyst has been treated by oxidation at a temperature of 200°C in the presence of an oxidizing gas and then by treatment with a reducing agent at a temperature and for a time sufficient to reduce the catalyst to a lower valence state.

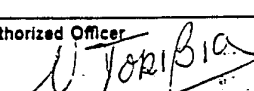
14. The lubricant according to claim 13 wherein the reducing agent comprises CO, the copolymerization temperature is $90\text{-}250^{\circ}\text{C}$ to produce C_{30}^{+} liquid lubricant copolymer having a viscosity of at least $15\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ at 100°C and a viscosity index of at least 130.

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15. The lubricant of claim 12 wherein the vinyl aromatic compound has the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{R}$ where R is a mono or dinuclear arylene radical, substituted or unsubstituted, containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms; and wherein the alpha-olefin consists essentially of 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene or mixtures thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 90/05011

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC ⁵ : C 10 M 107/12, C 08 F 210/14, C 08 F 4/24, C 10 G 71/04 //C 10 N 20:00, 20:02, 20:01, 70:00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System :	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁵	C 10 M, C 08 F, C 10 G	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US, A, 4827073 (M.M. WU) 2 May 1989 see claims 1-20 cited in the application ---	1,2,5-15
Y	US, A, 4362654 (F.L.VANCE) 7 December 1982 see column 1, line 43 - column 2, line 38; column 2, lines 46-54 ---	1,2,5-15
A	---	3,4
A	Database WPIL, no. 82-46914E, Derwent Pub., Ltd., (London, GB), & JP, A, 57070195 (MITSUI PETROCHEM IND K.K.) 30 April 1982 see abstract ---	11-13,15
* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰ "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
13th December 1990		27 DEC 91
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		 U. TORIBIO

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	DE, A, 3427319 (H. KRAUSS) 30 January 1986 see page 8, line 6, lines 20-34; page 9, example 1 -----	1,6,13,14

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

US 9005011

SA 40522

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 14/01/91
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 4827073	02-05-89	AU-A- 3563289	12-01-90
		WO-A- 8912662	28-12-89
		US-A- 4827064	02-05-89
US-A- 4362654	07-12-82	None	
DE-A- 3427319	30-01-86	None	