

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization

International Bureau



WIPO | PCT



(10) International Publication Number

WO 2015/189253 A1

(43) International Publication Date
17 December 2015 (17.12.2015)(51) International Patent Classification:
B29C 65/36 (2006.01) *B65B 51/22* (2006.01)
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP2015/062906

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(22) International Filing Date: 10 June 2015 (10.06.2015)

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(25) Filing Language: English

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data: 1450723-0 12 June 2014 (12.06.2014) SE

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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: AN INDUCTION HEATING DEVICE

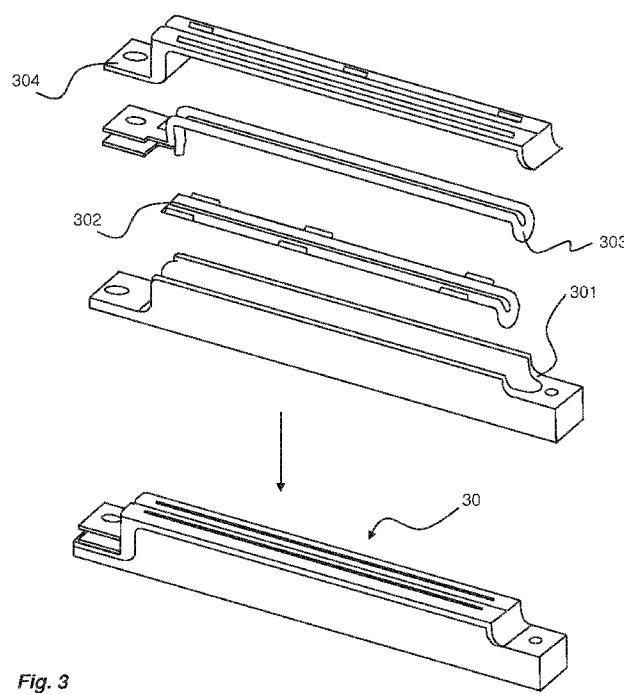


Fig. 3

(57) Abstract: A magnetic insert for enhancing the magnetic field of an induction heating device is provided. The magnetic insert (302) is manufactured by use of a composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material.



TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

AN INDUCTION HEATING DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an induction heating device, and a magnetic 5 insert for such induction heating device. Particularly the present invention relates to an induction heating device for providing transversal sealing to packages having a conductive layer and a method for providing the induction heating device.

BACKGROUND

10 In liquid product packaging, e.g. in liquid food packaging, a carton-based packaging material is often used for forming the final packages. Fig. 1 shows an example of such a system. The packaging material may be provided as single sheets for creating individual packages in a filling machine, or as a web of material which is fed into a filling machine. The web of packaging material is normally distributed in large 15 rolls 7 of which the filling machine is configured to feed the packaging material 3 through various treatment stations, such as sterilizers, forming sections 8, filling sections 10, and distribution sections of the filling machine.

The packaging material may be formed into an open ended tube. The tube is arranged vertically in the filling machine 10 and is subject to continuous filling as the 20 packaging material is transported through the filling machine. As the packaging material, and thus the tube, is moving transversal seals 14 are provided for forming individual packages of the tube. Each package is separated from the tube by a sealing jaw 14 operating to also provide a transversal cut in the sealing area, and the individual packages 15 are transported for allowing subsequent packages to be separated from 25 the tube.

The tube is formed by arranging the lateral ends of the packaging material such that they overlap, and by sealing the lateral ends to each other for creating a fluid tight connection between the lateral ends.

Induction heating devices for transversal sealing are commonly made up of 30 five individual components, as shown in Fig. 2. A base structure 201 usually being made of aluminium supports a mounting core 202 which is typically made of polyphenylene sulfide (PPS). A number of inserts 203 of soft magnetic material are provided on the mounting core, for locally boosting the magnetic field of the induction heating device and thereby boosting the induced power at the conductive layer of the 35 package leading to a local increase in power of approximate 30%. A coil 204 is arranged adjacent to the inserts 203, and finally a body structure 205 encases all of the other components. Similarly to the mounting core 202, the body structure 205 may be

made of PPS. Normally such inductor heating device 20 is manufactured by mounting the base structure 201, the core 202, the insert(s) 203 and the coil 204 together in a mould, followed by injection moulding the body structure 205 over the mounted components.

5 Until today the magnetic inserts 203 are manufactured by sintering a soft magnetic material into rigid pieces. The sintering process is a very costly method, requiring advanced equipment while restricting the design freedom for the shape of the inserts 203.

10 Further to this known induction heating devices have limited life time expectancy. Over time the body structure becomes fatigued due to the intermittent pressing action towards the roll of packaging material which is required to provide the transversal seal.

Hence, an improved solution for magnetic inserts as well as induction heating devices utilizing such magnetic inserts would be advantageous.

15

SUMMARY

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to overcome or alleviate the above described problems.

According to a first aspect, a magnetic insert for enhancing the magnetic field 20 of an induction heating device is provided. The magnetic insert is manufactured by use of a composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material.

In an embodiment, the mouldable polymer matrix comprises PPS which is a durable material proven to be efficient in high speed applications such as when providing transversal seals in liquid food packaging.

25 The soft magnetic material may comprise NiZn ferrite. The concentration of the soft magnetic material may preferably be in the range of 30-70 volume percent. Depending on the particular application, requiring different properties of the magnetic insert, the chosen interval has proven to allow efficient manufacturing due to the relatively high percentage of polymer matrix, while still providing desired permeability.

30 The polymer matrix may preferably be injection mouldable, thermo formable, and/or transfer mouldable. In other embodiment, the polymer matrix may be selected as being printable using available 3D printers.

According to a second aspect, a method for manufacturing a magnetic insert for an induction heating device is provided. The method comprises the steps of 35 providing a composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material, and forming said composition into said magnetic insert.

The step of forming said composition may be performed by injection moulding, thermo forming, transfer moulding, or 3D printing.

According to a third aspect an induction heating device for sealing two layers of a packaging material is provided. The induction heating device comprises a base structure supporting a magnetic insert according to the first aspect; a coil for inducing a magnetic field and arranged at a side of the magnetic insert opposite that of the base structure; and a body structure arranged to encompass the magnetic insert and coil when assembled.

5 The magnetic insert may be injection moulded between the base structure and the coil.

10 In an embodiment, the magnetic insert extends over a top surface of the base structure facing the coil.

15 The magnetic insert may be formed with a recess pattern for receiving the coil.

16 In a preferred embodiment, the base structure is made of stainless steel.

17 The magnetic insert may be arranged with at least one rounded, bevelled or chamfered protrusion on a top surface thereof, and in some embodiment the magnetic insert extends along the length of the coil.

20 According to a fourth aspect a method of manufacturing an induction heating device is provided. The method comprises the steps of mounting a base structure and coil in a first mould; injection moulding a magnetic insert according to the first aspect between the base structure and the coil, resulting in a first component; mounting said first component in a second mould; and injection moulding a body structure onto the first component, thereby forming said induction heating device.

25 The method may further comprise the step of forming the base structure of stainless steel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

30 The above, as well as additional objects, features, and advantages of the present invention, will be better understood through the following illustrative and non-limiting detailed description of preferred embodiments of the present invention, with reference to the appended drawings, wherein:

31 Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a prior art liquid product filling machine;

32 Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a prior art induction heating device for providing a transversal sealing on a package;

33 Fig. 3 is a schematic view of an inductor heating device according to an embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a schematic side view of magnetic insert being provided with rounded protrusions according to an embodiment; and

Fig. 5 is flowchart of a method according to an embodiment.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As a general principle the proposed solution of forming the magnetic insert of a composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material will result in a number of benefits compared to previously known solutions. To start with, the choice of material will allow magnetic inserts to be produced by high speed equipment, such as injection moulding, etc. Further to this there are no longer constraints regarding the shape and dimensions, whereby the dimensions of the magnetic inserts may be designed freely.

In view of these advantages an idea is to provide an induction heating device being more mechanically robust and design flexible. This idea is put to practise by providing an induction heating device having a base structure with improved durability in view of the common solutions using PPS. Such a base structure may be a metallic material, such as stainless steel.

In order not to negatively affecting the induction heating capabilities, the metallic base structure is preferably shielded from the coil by means of a magnetic shield. The magnetic shield should for this purpose extend along the length of the coil such that the shield forms a physical barrier between the coil and the base structure. Due to the novel technique for providing the magnetic inserts, it has been realized that such magnetic insert provided as an elongate structure, may actually form such shield in a very efficient manner. The proposed magnetic inserts thus not only allow for more efficient manufacturing, but also allows for a metallic base of the induction heating device, which until today has not been possible.

In order to be able to provide a transversal sealing on the package using induction, the package is provided with a conducting layer which interacts with the magnetic field created by the induction heating device. This interaction will generate eddy currents in the conductive layer of the packaging material, which due to intrinsic resistance of the conductive layer will increase the temperature in the package material locally at the position of the seal, whereby the temperature increase is used to melt the polymeric layers of the package material for laminating the packaging material.

In an embodiment, according to Fig. 3, an induction heating device 30 is shown. The induction heating device comprises a base structure 301, preferably being formed by a rigid and durable metallic material such as stainless steel. The induction heating device 30 further comprises a magnetic insert 302 which is arranged on the

base structure 301. The magnetic insert 302 is formed by a composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material. Preferably, the concentration of the soft magnetic material is chosen to lie in the interval of 30-70 volume percent, and in a more preferred embodiment between 50-70 volume percent.

5 A coil 303 is arranged onto the magnetic insert 302 at a side opposite that of the base material, whereby the magnetic insert 302 acts to shield off the metallic base structure from the coil. When current is flowing through the coil 303 the magnetic properties of the magnetic insert 302, caused by the provision of the soft magnetic material, will in fact increase the efficiency of the induction heating device 30. As the
10 soft magnetic material of the magnetic insert 302 affects the permeability of the magnetic insert, a higher permeability allows for more magnetic field to pass through it, i.e. less field escapes into the stainless steel body which would cause heat losses.

Moreover, the induction heating device 30 comprises a body structure 304 being arranged in close proximity to the coil 303, and being provided to form a rigid
15 body. The body structure should preferably be made of a rigid material being capable of withstanding repeated load, such as the case when used in high speed filling machines. Therefore, the body structure 304 may be manufactured of a compound comprising PPS and glass fibre, preferably by injection moulding the compound into a mould accommodating the base structure 301, the magnetic insert 302, and the coil
20 303.

The magnetic insert 302 comprises a soft magnetic material. The material used for the magnetic insert 302 may be chosen due to specific requirements of the particular application. For example, the magnetic insert 302 may be formed of a compound comprising PPS and NiZn ferrite, wherein the concentration of the NiZn
25 ferrite is between 30 and 70 volume percent, preferably between 50 and 70 volume percent.

The functionality of the magnetic insert is at least two-fold. Firstly, the metallic base structure 301 is shielded off from whereby it is prevented or at least limited to negatively affect the magnetic fields associated with the coil in use. Secondly, the soft
30 magnetic material of the magnetic insert 302 acts to boosting the magnetic field of the coil, or in other words allowing for shaping the magnetic field in a desired shape which allows for a improved transversal sealing functionality. Hence, using the magnetic insert 302, there is no need of using separate inserts as in known solutions.

In an embodiment, the soft magnetic material of the magnetic insert
35 comprises a polymer matrix provided with soft magnetic particles. The polymer matrix may comprise polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), whereby the magnetic insert 392 may be

mouldable by various techniques such as injection moulding, thermo forming, transfer moulding, 3D printing, etc.

In an embodiment, the magnetic insert 302 extends over a top surface of the base structure 301 facing the coil 303.

5 In an embodiment, the magnetic insert 302 is arranged in a shape such that when the coil 303 is arranged in the magnetic insert 302, the magnetic insert 302 shields the coil 303 from the base structure 301 in any linear direction from the coil 303 to the base structure 301.

10 In an embodiment, the magnetic insert 302 has a shape with a recess pattern for receiving the coil 303, in a preferably tight fit. The recess pattern is preferably extending in a center part of the magnetic insert 302 substantially along the entire length of the magnetic insert 302, such that the recess pattern may be formed by moulding the magnetic insert 302 partly around the coil 303.

15 In an embodiment the magnetic insert 302 is injection mouldable. By utilizing injection moulding, the magnetic insert 302 may be moulded directly to the coil 303, thereby increasing the efficiency of the inductor. In relation to current solutions, the injection moulded magnetic insert 302 reduces the number of internal components, as the need of separate inserts is removed. A reduced number of internal components make the design more robust since the injection moulded material will have a more 20 homogenous volume to fill. Furthermore, manufacturing time is reduced since the need of manual mounting of the inserts is removed. As a result of reducing manual labour, the risk of errors is also reduced during manufacturing.

25 The magnetic insert 302 may be injection moulded by utilizing an injection moulding tool, in which the base structure 301 and coil 303 is mounted. Since the magnetic insert 302 is shaped directly during injection moulding process in the injection moulding tool, tolerance chain problems may be avoided.

30 Injection moulding of the magnetic insert 302 also enables compensation in sealing critical areas, since the shape of the magnetic insert 302 may be chosen such that an increased amount of material is arranged at critical positions, e.g. at the lateral ends as well as at the position of the longitudinal sealing overlap.

35 In an embodiment, the base structure is made of stainless steel. A base structure being made of stainless steel has better life time expectancy than the commonly known aluminium base structures. Preferably the base structure should not be magnetic since that would adversely affect the efficiency of the inductor. Depending on the final application's requirements a material should be chosen. Aluminium may very well be fully suitable for some applications where the environmental conditions are less severe. In prior art solutions the magnet inserts 302 have sharp transitions due to

manufacturing by sintering processes. Such sharp corners are limiting for the number of design options, due to the fact that such sharp corners may give rise to cracks and material fatigue in the polymer body 205. Further to this, sharp edges of the inserts 203 may cause unwanted distribution of the magnetic field, whereby losses will occur.

5 In an embodiment the magnetic insert 302 is arranged with a number of protrusions 321 on a top surface thereof. The protrusions are rounded, bevelled or chamfered to allow for improved performance as this allows for tailor making the shape of a desired magnetic field used for transversal sealing. In other words, the protrusions are arranged with smooth transitions for two reasons; i) the body 304 will have an
10 increased life length, and ii) the generated magnetic field may have an increased efficiency. Accordingly, by using injection moulding, the magnetic insert may be arranged in a form which may shape the magnetic field with the right amount of power in every point along the magnetic insert. Using rounded, bevelled or chamfered protrusions further reduces the risk of internal cracks due to the absence of sharp
15 corners, which adds to the life time expectancy of the magnetic insert. Furthermore, such a magnetic insert allows for reduced resistive losses internally in the Inductor whereby the internal temperature is reduced.

20 In an embodiment, the induction heating device is manufactured by a two-component moulding process, wherein the first component comprises moulding the magnetic insert to the mounted coil and base structure, and the second component would be to mould the body structure onto the first component. Such a manufacturing process may be automated to a much higher degree compared to known solutions.

25 In an embodiment, according to Fig 4, a method 50 of manufacturing an induction heating device is provided. The method comprises the step 51 of mounting a base structure 301 and coil 303 in a first mount. The method further comprises a step 52 of injection moulding a magnetic insert 302 between the base structure 301 and the coil 303, resulting in a first component. Moreover, the method comprises a step 53 of arranging the first component in a second mould, and a step 54 of injection moulding a body structure 304 to the first component in a second mount, thereby forming said
30 induction heating device.

Although the above description has been made mostly with reference to an induction heating device for transversal sealing of a package, it should be appreciated that the disclosed induction heating device may be used in many other sealing applications in which sealing by induction is desired.

35 Further, the invention has mainly been described with reference to a few embodiments. However, as is readily understood by a person skilled in the art, other

embodiments than the ones disclosed above are equally possible within the scope of the invention, as defined by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A magnetic insert for enhancing the magnetic field of an induction heating device, characterized in that the magnetic insert (302) is manufactured by use of a
5 composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material.

2. The magnetic insert according to claim 1, wherein the mouldable polymer matrix comprises PPS.

10 3. The magnetic insert according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the soft magnetic material comprises NiZn ferrite.

4. The magnetic insert according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the concentration of the soft magnetic material is 30-70 volume percent.

15 5. The magnetic insert according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the polymer matrix is injection mouldable, thermo formable, and/or transfer mouldable.

20 6. The magnetic insert according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the polymer matrix is printable.

25 7. A method for manufacturing a magnetic insert for an induction heating device, comprising the steps of providing a composition comprising a mouldable polymer matrix and a soft magnetic material, and forming said composition into said magnetic insert.

30 8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the step of forming said composition is performed by injection moulding, thermo forming, transfer moulding, or 3D printing.

9. An induction heating device (30) for sealing two layers of a packaging material, comprising

a base structure (301) supporting a magnetic insert (302) according to any one of claims 1 to 6;

35 a coil (303) for inducing a magnetic field and arranged at a side of the magnetic insert (302) opposite that of the base structure (301); and

a body structure (304) arranged to encompass the magnetic insert (302) and coil (303) when assembled.

10. The induction heating device according to claim 9, wherein the magnetic
5 insert (302) is injection moulded between the base structure (301) and the coil (303).

11. The induction heating device according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the magnetic insert (302) extends over a top surface of the base structure (301) facing the coil (303).

10

12. The induction heating device according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein the magnetic insert (302) is formed with a recess pattern for receiving the coil (303).

15

13. The induction heating device according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein the base structure (301) is made of stainless steel.

14. The induction heating device according to any one of claims 9 to 13,
20 wherein the magnetic insert (302) is arranged with at least one rounded, bevelled or
chamfered protrusion (321) on a top surface thereof.

15. The induction heating device according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the magnetic insert (302) extends along the length of the coil (303).

25

16. A method (500) of manufacturing an induction heating device, comprising the step of:

mounting (51) a base structure (301) and coil (303) in a first mould;
30 injection moulding (52) a magnetic insert (302) according to any one of claims 1 to 6 between the base structure (301) and the coil (303), resulting in a first component;
mounting (53) said first component in a second mould; and
injection moulding (54) a body structure (304) onto the first component, thereby forming said induction heating device.

35

17. The method according to claim 16, further comprising the step of forming the base structure (301) of stainless steel.

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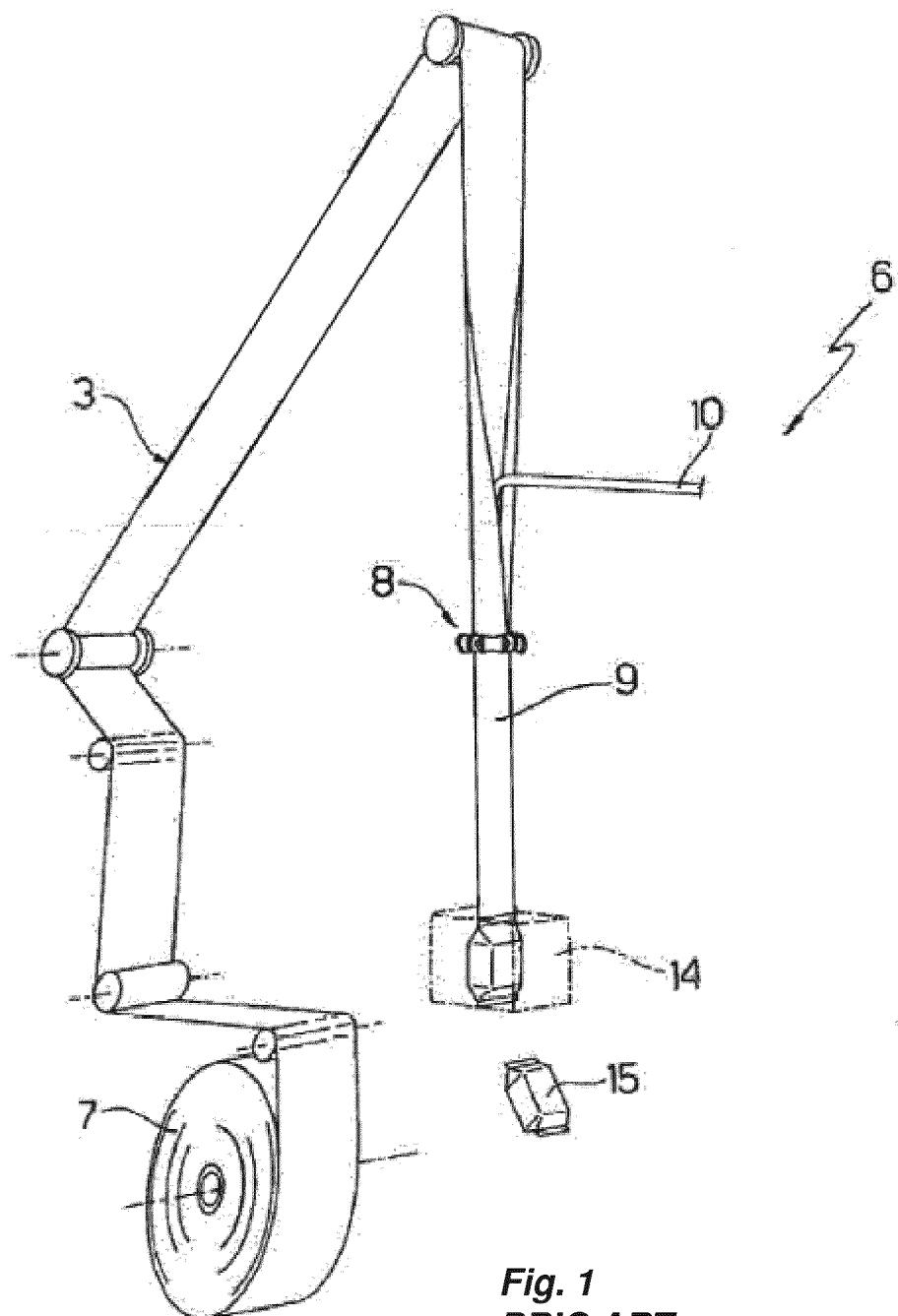


Fig. 1
PRIO ART

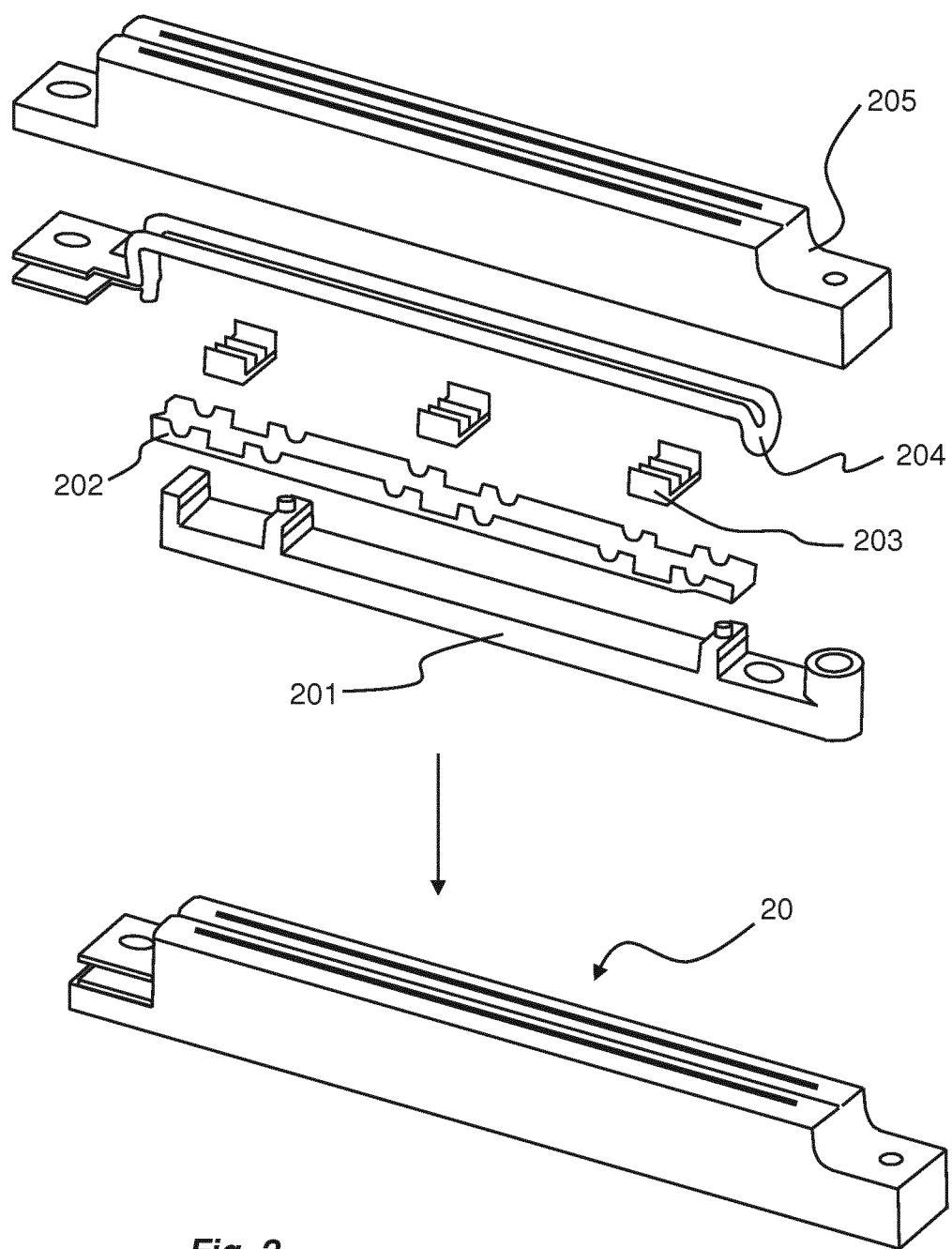


Fig. 2
PRIOR ART

3/4

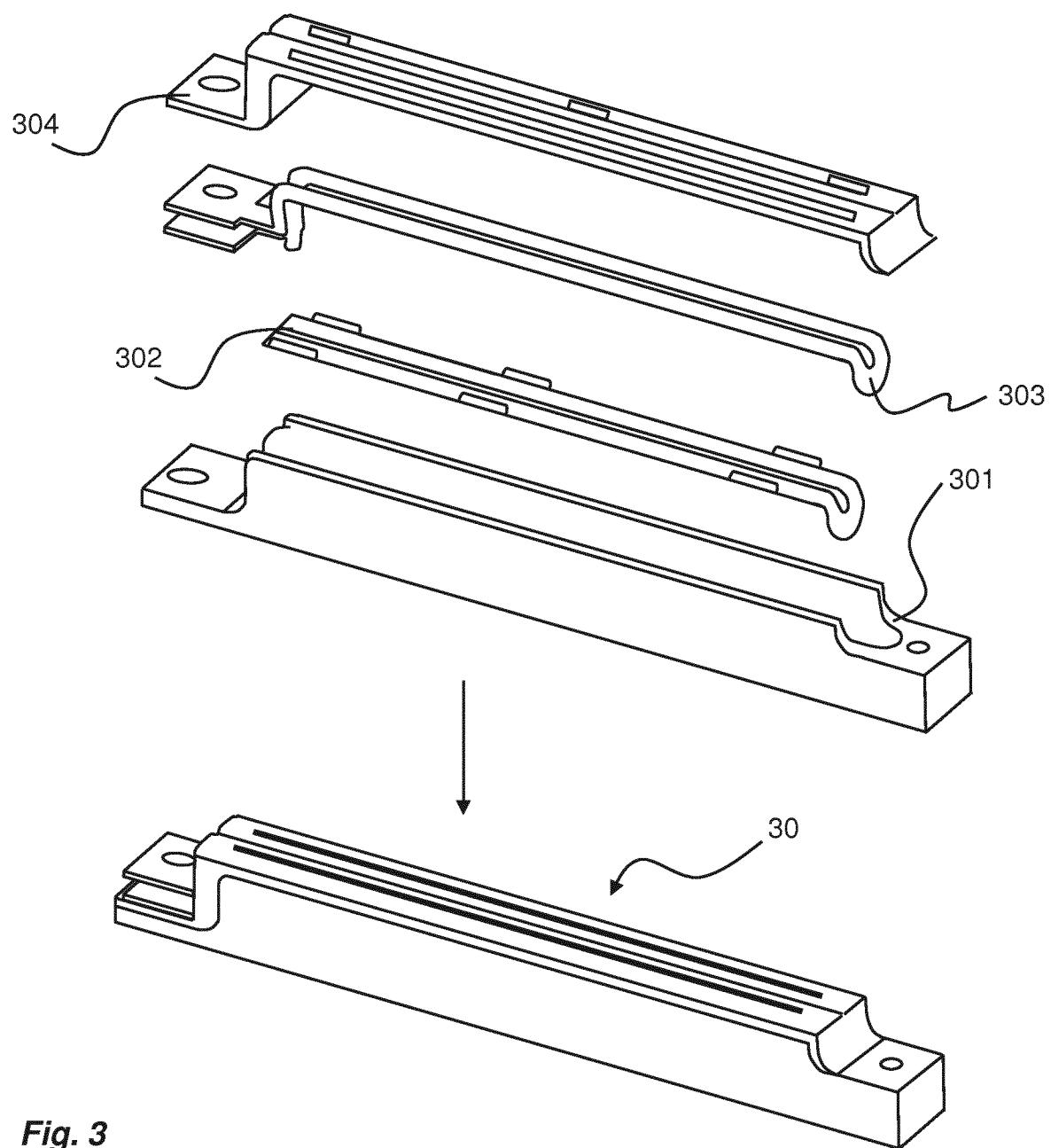


Fig. 3

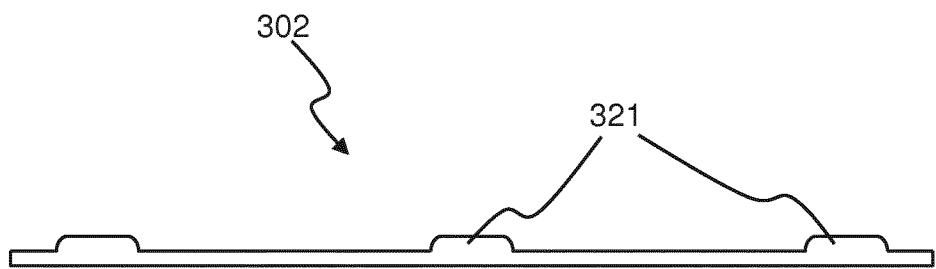


Fig. 4

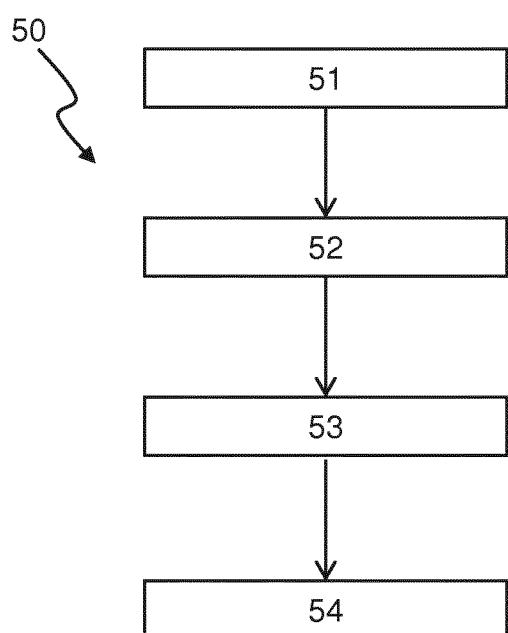


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2015/062906

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. B29C65/36 H05B6/36 B65B51/22
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)
B29C H05B

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)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
31 July 2015	07/08/2015
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 Carré, Jérôme

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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