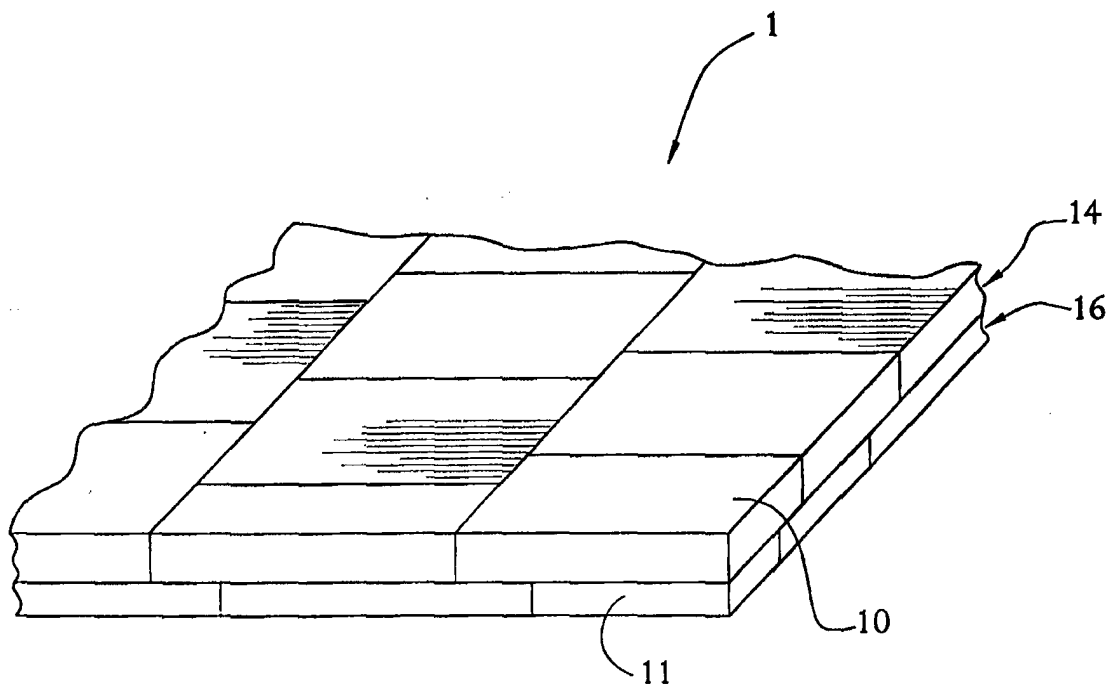


## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>D21F 1/00, 7/08, A44B 18/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 98/58120</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 23 December 1998 (23.12.98)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US98/02467 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 6 February 1998 (06.02.98) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/879,213      19 June 1997 (19.06.97)      US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> ASTEN, INC. [US/US]; 4399 Corporate Road, P.O. Box 118001, Charleston, SC 29423-8001 (US). <b>(72) Inventor:</b> SHIPLEY, Gale; 9 Planter's Row Drive, Mauldin, SC 29662 (US). <b>(74) Agents:</b> VOLPE, Anthony, S. et al.; Volpe and Koenig, P.C., 400 One Penn Center, 1617 J.F.K. Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>

**(54) Title:** MODULAR PAPERMAKING FABRIC**(57) Abstract**

A papermaking fabric (1) comprised of modular panels (10, 11) secured to one another by hook and loop tape fastener material (18, 19) or similar fastening means. The fabric (1) can be repaired by removing therefrom a section encumbering the damage and securing in its place in overlapping relationship with the existing panels a replacement panel (10, 11) section which bonds to the existing fabric (1) base by similar fastening type means. Alternatively, the fastening means may be used to join the ends of a fabric.

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**MODULAR PAPERMAKING FABRIC**  
**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to papermaking fabrics.  
5 More particularly, it relates to utilizing hook and loop mesh fastener material to secure modular panels as a base fabric for a press felt or to seam a papermaking fabric.

**Description of the Prior Art**

Papermaking fabrics are used to form, transport,  
10 dewater and dry paper on a papermaking machine. Papermaking press felts are designed to transport an aqueous web of paper through the press rollers of a papermaking machine and to assist in the de-watering of the paper web. Commonly, a papermaking wet press felt is constructed from a woven base  
15 fabric having batt material needled to one or both sides.

The felts may be woven as endless felts, however, the use of a seam to join the ends of a flat felt into an endless felt is often desirable as it allows for ease of installation of the felt onto the papermaking machine. The  
20 seam may be of the pin type which utilizes a joining wire or pintle to secure opposing series of seaming loops projecting from the fabric's ends together. The insertion of a pintle is generally tedious and time consuming and can damage the seaming loops. Additionally, the high speed and conditions  
25 of operation often result in extreme conditions of wear at the seam. Many attempts to strengthen the seam have

resulted in seams which are not uniform with the rest of the felt whereby undesirable markings and/or irregularities in the paper product result. As such, it is desirable to provide a seam which can be joined more efficiently while  
5 maintaining the characteristics and strength of the fabric.

During the papermaking process, papermaking fabrics are sometimes subjected to accidental perforation. A perforated fabric causes defects in the paper made therewith and must be replaced or repaired. A typical fabric may be 90 feet in  
10 length and 20 feet wide and cost upwards of \$30,000 or more. Accordingly, the ability to provide a repairable fabric is desirable.

In the case of large tears or holes, a papermaking fabric cannot easily be repaired. In areas where  
15 longitudinal machine direction yarns are interrupted over a substantial width, a fabric forms a wave or ridge which has a detrimental effect on paper quality and safe operation. In cases of minor damage areas, i.e. having damage less than 20 millimeters, which tend to occur more frequently, it is  
20 generally practical to continue using the papermaking fabric, at least for some time, on non-mark critical paper grades.

Prior art methods of fixing damaged fabrics include manual restitching over the damaged area using substitute  
25 yarns. However, this method is very time consuming and difficult to perform and can only be done by experienced and trained personnel. In addition, the mending method takes a long time and shut down costs of the machine are very high.

An alternate method for repairing damaged fabrics is patching with a woven patch. However, selecting a proper patch is difficult, since the proper type of patch and adhesive must be chosen and the patch cannot be too thin or too thick so as to form an uneven paper surface. In addition, this method of repair cannot be used with press fabrics.

Another prior art attempt for patching damaged areas includes ultrasonic welding of a patch to the damaged area. However, this can be a problem with synthetic fibers, i.e. nylon and polyester, in that the heat from the weld can damage the materials. In addition, the welding requires skilled and trained personnel to perform the operation and furthermore, cannot be utilized with press fabrics.

Thus it is desirable to provide a laminated multi-layer base fabric for a press felt which combines the ease of installation of a flat woven fabric while maintaining the fabric characteristics of an endless woven fabric.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A modular papermaking press base fabric comprises first and second layers of synthetic mesh construction which are joined together by complementary hook and loop fastener material or similar fastening means. Preferably, each layer is comprised of a plurality of panels mutually fastened to each other. The top layer panels being maintained in position by bottom layer panels fastened to multiple top layer panels and vice versa. In an alternate embodiment,

the fastening means is utilized to join the ends of the panels.

It is the object of the invention to provide a modular construction for a papermaking fabric which enhances  
5 installation of cumbersome fabrics i.e. wide, long, and heavy and aids mending damaged areas.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**Figure 1** is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a papermaking fabric made in accordance with  
10 the teachings of the present invention;

**Figure 2** is a section view showing the cross machine direction of the modular fabric made in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

**Figure 3** is a section view showing the machine  
15 direction of the modular fabric made in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

**Figure 4** is a perspective view of the modular fabric with a damaged section removed from the base fabric;

**Figure 5** is a perspective view of a modular patch  
20 section being placed into the area cleared by removal of the damaged section;

**Figure 6** is a section view of an alternate embodiment of the present invention; and

**Figure 7** is an elevational view of a further  
25 alternative embodiment.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

The preferred embodiment will be described with reference to the drawing figures where like numerals represent like elements throughout.

5 A modular papermaking press base fabric 1 made in accordance with the teachings of the present invention is shown in **Figure 1**. The modular base fabric 1 is comprised of modular panels 10, 11 which form a first layer 14 and second fabric layer 16. In the preferred embodiment, the  
10 modular panels 10, 11 are non-woven, nylon rectangular panels. However, panels may consist of PET, polyethylene, acrylics, or any other thermoplastic polymer or copolymer. The fastener may not only be constructed of the above material, but metals as well. Fastening embodiments may be  
15 course or extremely dense, in a hook/loop configuration, ball/socket configuration, or other complementary fastening configuration. The panels 10, 11 preferably have a length of approximately 25 feet and a width of approximately 10 feet.

20 As shown in **Figures 1-3**, the modular panels 10 of the first layer 14 are secured to modular panels 11 of the second layer 16 such that the first layer 14 seams are staggered from the second layer 16 seams in both the machine direction and cross machine direction. The seams preferably  
25 overlap by approximately 7 to 15 inches. This overlapping secures the base fabric 1 as a unitary whole.

As more clearly shown in **Figures 2 and 3**, the panels of the respective base fabric layers 14 and 16 are secured to

one another by a plurality of complementary fasteners. In this respect, it is preferred to use complementary fasteners of the types sold under the trademark "Velcro" by Velcro Corporation. However, it would be obvious to those skilled  
5 in the art to use any one of a number of complementary type fasteners, for example, extending sockets and complementary extending balls.

The illustrated Velcro® fastening material consists of cooperating sheets of adhesive material with one of the  
10 materials having tiny plastic hooks 18 extending therefrom and the other material having tiny plastic loops 19 extending therefrom. When pressed together, the hooks 18 engage the loops 19 and retain the two materials together. The hooks 18 and loops 19 can be disengaged from each other  
15 upon the application of a sufficient separating force.

In construction of the base fabric 1, the fabric layers 14 and 16 are placed together in the direction as shown by arrows 24 and 26. On one surface of the panel, there is provided a series of hooks 18 which complement the  
20 respective loops 19 on one surface of the corresponding panels. Each loop 19 is dimensioned to receive a hook 18 and each hook 18 is dimensioned to be received within each loop 19. In this manner, the longitudinal edges of the panels 14, 16 are placed adjacent to each other and form a  
25 paper carrying surface. Interconnection of the hooks 18 and loops 19 may be made by either snap fit, by rotating the edges one to the other or by meshing the elements end to end. If the particular paper making process requires such,

a batting 12 may be needled, stitched or laminated to one or both layers of the base fabric 1, either before or after installation of the fabric. The batting 12 may be individual fibers or a woven base structure.

5       **Figures 4 and 5** show the replacement of a damaged section of the base fabric 1. In a first step as shown in **Figure 4**, one or more damaged panels 10' are removed from the base fabric 1 which leaves an open area 28. The damaged panel(s) 10' is removed by separating the hooks 18 of the  
10 panel(s) 10' from the loops 19 of the corresponding panel(s) 11. The areas of overlap can be more clearly seen when the damaged panel(s) 10' is removed.

As shown in **Figure 5**, a replacement modular section 30 is positioned for placement into the open area 28 vacated by  
15 the removed damaged panel(s) 10'. The replacement modular section 30 consists of an equal number of equivalent panel(s) 10" so that it encompasses the open area 28 without extending over and beyond the periphery of the entire fabric structure.

20       The panel(s) 10" of the replacement modular section 30 has a plurality of hook fasteners 18 disposed on one side. The hook fasteners 18 are positioned for engagement with the complimentary loops 19 of the panel(s) 11' of the second layer 16 which were exposed when the damaged panel(s) 10'  
25 was removed. Since the replacement modular section 30 consists of modular panels 10" which are essentially identical to the original panels 10, it does not project above nor below the surface of the existing base fabric.

Batting 12 is preferably needled, stitched or laminated to the replacement modular section 30 prior to installation, such that the papermaking fabric is restored to a homogenous fabric.

5 In the preferred embodiment, the base fabric 1 has a caliper of approximately .040" to .075". The finished fabric preferably has a caliper between .090" to .140" and a permeability in the range of 10-70 CFM.

It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that  
10 the fabric panels as described herein may be arranged in a variety of geometric configurations. It is possible that one or both layers 14, 16 is comprised of a single panel. Likewise, the complementary geometric configurations do not necessarily have to run in the direction of the paper  
15 carrying surface. However, for ease of construction, it is preferred to maintain simple geometric configurations to assure fabric integrity.

An alternative embodiment of the present invention is shown in **Figure 6**. In this embodiment, the base fabric 40  
20 is composed of three layers 42, 43 and 44 interconnected by complementary hook 18 and loop 19 fasteners. The intermediate layer 43 has loop fasteners 19 disposed on both surfaces thereof for engagement with complimentary hook fasteners 18 on one side of the first layer 42 and hook  
25 fasteners 18 on one side of the third layer 44. After connection of the three base layers 42, 43 and 44, a batting material 48 can be needled, stitched, or laminated to one or both surfaces of the base fabric 40.

**Figure 7** shows another alternative embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the base fabric 50 is constructed from one or more panels 52 which have flaps 54, 56 on each end. Each flap 54 complements the next adjacent flap 56. For each panel 52, one of the flaps has hooks 18 on its inner surface, while the other flap has complementary loops 19 on its inner surface. Preferably each flap is at least 10 inches in length. The panels 52 can be joined by interconnecting the hook 18 and loop 19 fasteners to construct a base fabric 50 of any desired length. The base fabric may be assembled on a papermaking machine by overlapping the last two flaps 54, 56 of the fabric 50 rather than by tediously inserting a pintle, as in standard seam products. The chances of loop damage or misloops is eliminated and the seam strength is as high as or higher than standard woven loop products. This configuration also allows damaged panels to be easily replaced. The base fabric 50 may however, consist of only one long panel 52, with its own flaps 54, 56 joined. Batting 12 may be needled, stitched or laminated to one or both sides of the fabric 50, as desired.

It would be apparent from the description of the invention hereinabove that one of the unique features of this invention is in the modular type of structure of the press felt that is obtained by the layering of specific modular panel units. Any of the modular panels that consist of a batt and web or yarn array can be constructed of, certain specified materials which would give predetermined

physical properties to the felt which otherwise could not be obtained. An advantage is that the use of separate modular base assemblies imparts to the felt exceptional dimensional stability which is required in papermakers felts, especially  
5 with those that include non-woven fabrics. Alternatively, the batt fibers in a yarn assembly or in any module can be oriented in a cross machine direction.

From the above, it can be seen that the present invention provides the papermaking fabric designer and  
10 repairer with flexibility which has been unknown heretofore in the art. Since the elements may be molded or constructed from other than filament type materials, the designers are no longer limited to those materials which may produce yarn like structures. Accordingly, the papermaking fabric  
15 designer may select any material which can be worked into the required shape. Plus the fabric designer may take advantage of the characteristics of several materials within a single fabric. In addition to the material advantages, the designers also are provided with a means for modifying  
20 properties and characteristics to meet the different working environments which exist across the width of the paper machine. This permits the papermaking fabric designer to more fully accommodate the characteristics and environment that exist in the papermaking equipment. The ability to  
25 produce the fabrics from non-woven materials also reduces the manufacturing time.

The use of modular panels allows the length and width, of the fabric to be easily varied to accommodate various

position sizes. The modular panels also allow the fabric to be repaired by section, as discussed above. The complementary type fasteners promote these advantages and also allow the fabric to be installed as an open fabric.

5 While the present invention has been described in terms of the preferred embodiment, other variations which are within the scope of the invention as outlined in the claims will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

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I claim:

1. A modular papermaking fabric comprising:  
a plurality of synthetic mesh panels which form a first fabric layer;  
a plurality of synthetic mesh panels which form a  
5 second fabric layer; and  
said first and second fabric layers joined together by fastening means disposed on said synthetic mesh panels such that said first layer panels are held in position in said first layer by second layer panels which  
10 are fastened to multiple first layer panels and said second layer panels are held in position in said second layer by first layer panels which are fastened to multiple second layer panels.
2. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fastening means includes complementary hooks and loops.
3. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fastening means includes complementary balls and sockets.
4. The fabric of claim 1 wherein each of said panels is individually removable.
5. The fabric of claim 1 wherein batt material is attached to said fabric.

6. A papermaking fabric comprising:

a first layer of a predetermined size, having first and second ends, including at least one synthetic panel;

5 a second layer of said predetermined size, having first and second ends, including at least one synthetic panel; and

complementary type fastening means between said layers for connecting said first and second layers whereby  
10 the ends of the first layer are offset from the ends of the second layer such that the fabric can be joined on a papermaking machine.

7. The fabric of claim 6 wherein the fastening means includes complementary hooks and loops.

8. The fabric of claim 6 wherein the fastening means includes complementary balls and sockets.

9. The fabric of claim 6 wherein each of said panels is individually removable.

10. The fabric of claim 6 wherein batt material is attached to said fabric.

11. A panel, having first and second ends, for use in the construction of a papermaking fabric, said panel, comprising:

a first flap integral with said first end;  
5 a second flap integral with said second end;  
said first and second flaps selectively configured  
to complement each other; and  
fastening means on said first and second flaps for  
joining said first end with a complementary end having the  
10 configuration of said second end and for joining said second  
end with a complementary end having the configuration of  
said first end.

12. The panel of claim 11 wherein the fastening means  
includes complementary hooks and loops.

13. The panel of claim 11 wherein the fastening means  
includes complementary balls and sockets.

14. The panel of claim 11 wherein batt material is  
attached to said panel.

15. A papermaking fabric comprised of a single panel  
according to claim 11.

16. A papermaking fabric comprised of a plurality of  
panels according to claim 11.

## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 10 August 1998 (10.08.98)  
original claims 1-16 replaced by amended claims 1-11 (2 pages)]

1. A modular papermaking fabric comprising a plurality of synthetic mesh panels which form a first fabric layer and a second fabric layer, said first and second fabric layers joined together by fastening means disposed on  
5 said synthetic mesh panels, the fabric characterized by:

each said fabric layer including a plurality of panels wherein said first layer panels are held in position in said first layer by second layer panels which are fastened to multiple first layer panels and said second layer panels are  
10 held in position in said second layer by first layer panels which are fastened to multiple second layer panels.

2. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fastening means includes complementary hooks and loops.

3. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fastening means includes complementary balls and sockets.

4. The fabric of claim 1 wherein each of said panels is individually removable.

5. The fabric of claim 1 wherein batt material is attached to said fabric.

6. The papermaking fabric of claim 1 wherein said first layer is of a predetermined size and has first and second ends, and said second layer is of said predetermined size and has first and second ends whereby the ends of the first layer are offset from the ends of the second layer such that the fabric can be joined on a papermaking machine.

7. The fabric of claim 6 wherein the fastening means includes complementary hooks and loops.

8. The fabric of claim 6 wherein the fastening means includes complementary balls and sockets.

9. The fabric of claim 6 wherein each of said panels is individually removable.

10. The fabric of claim 6 wherein batt material is attached to said fabric.

11. The papermaking fabric of claim 1 wherein the panels extend in the machine direction (MD) and the cross-machine direction (CMD) and said second layer panels are fastened to multiple first layer panels in both the MD and CMD and said first layer panels are fastened to multiple second layer panels in both the MD and CMD.

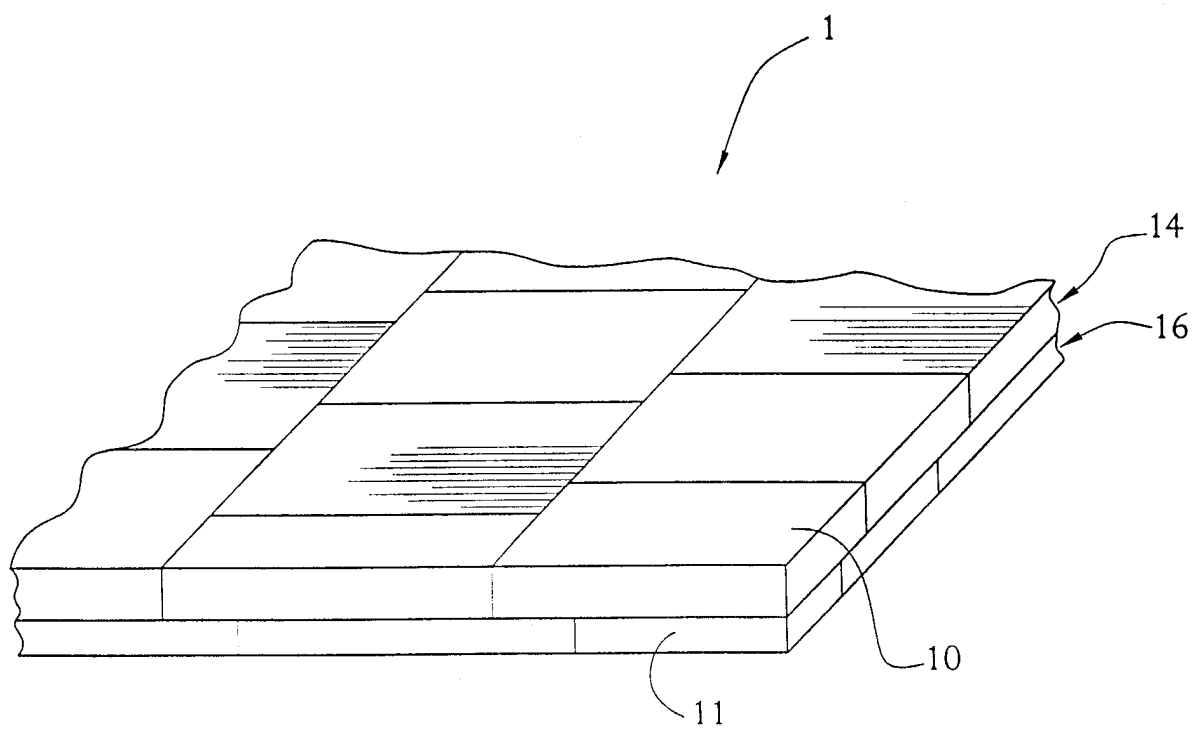


FIG. 1

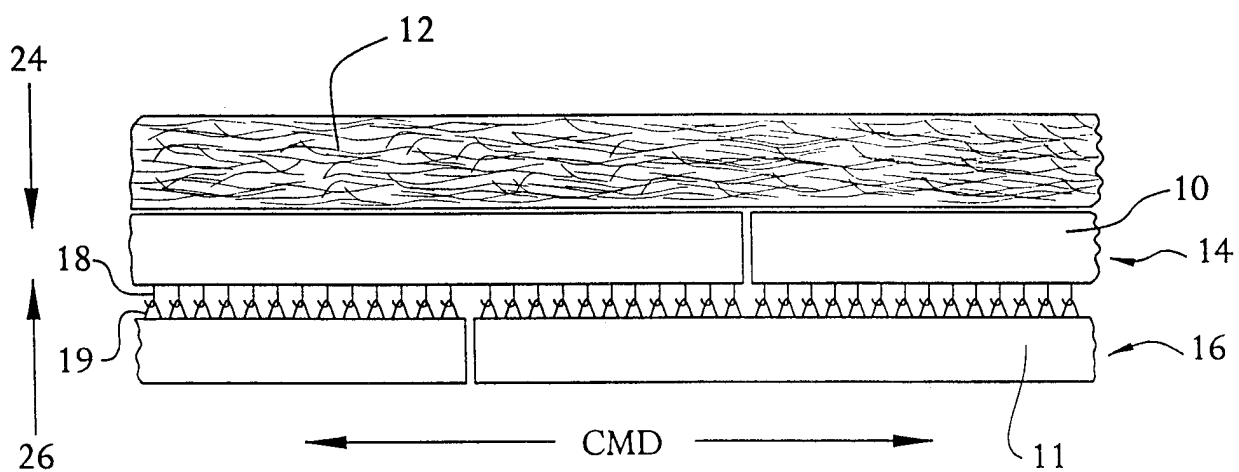


FIG. 2

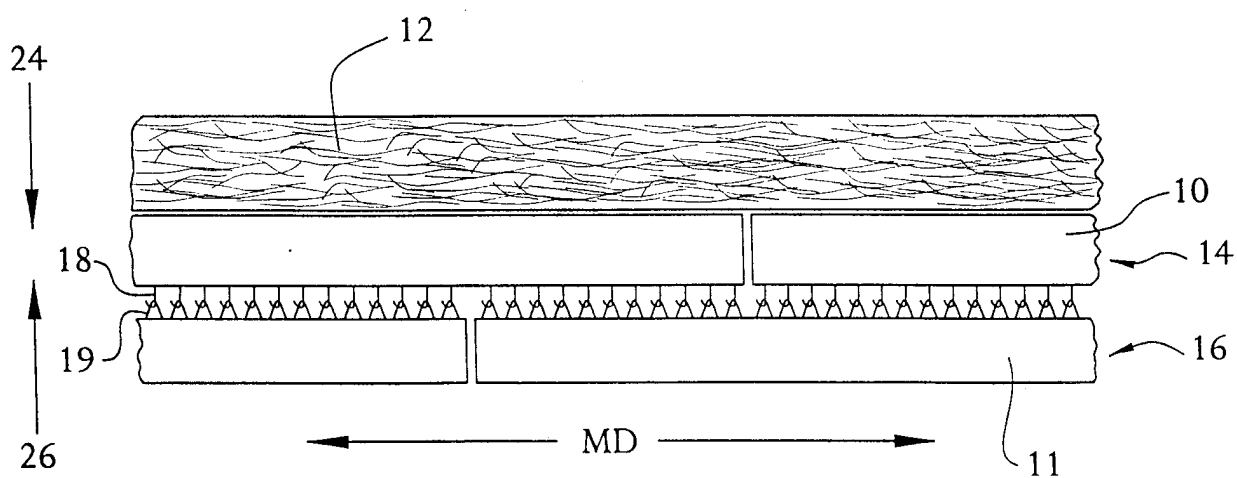


FIG. 3

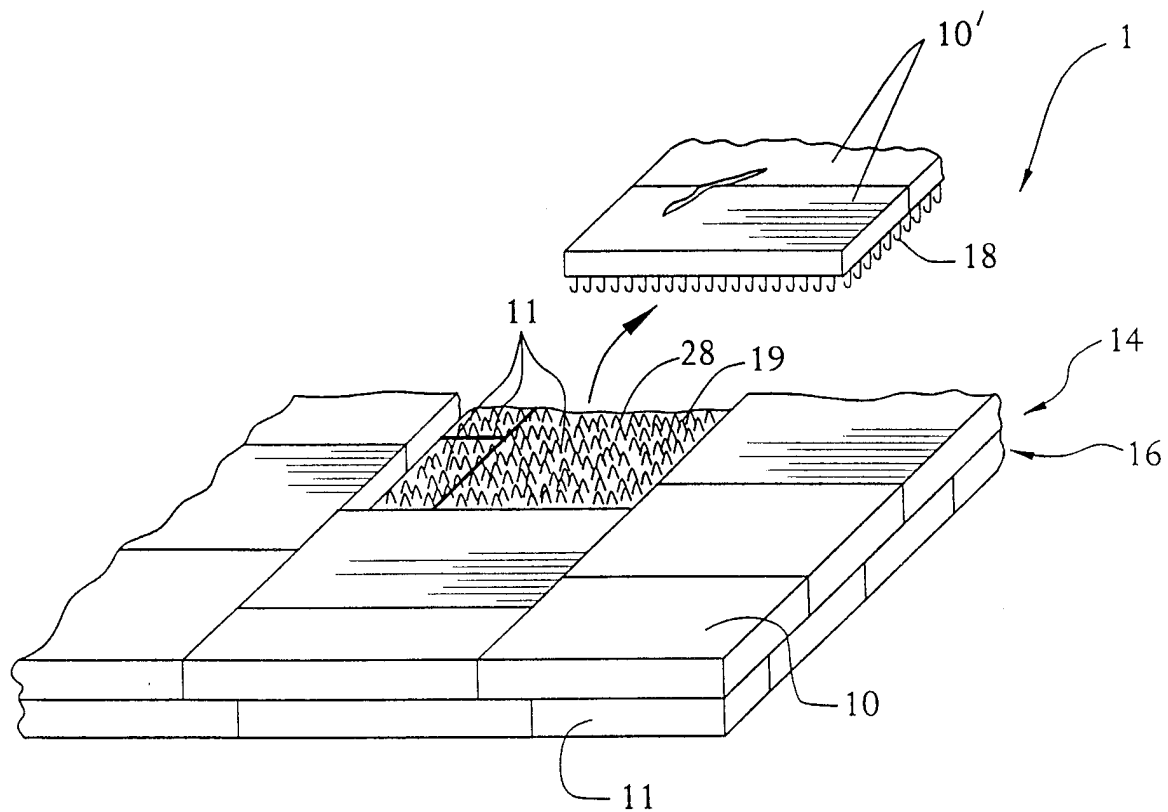


FIG. 4

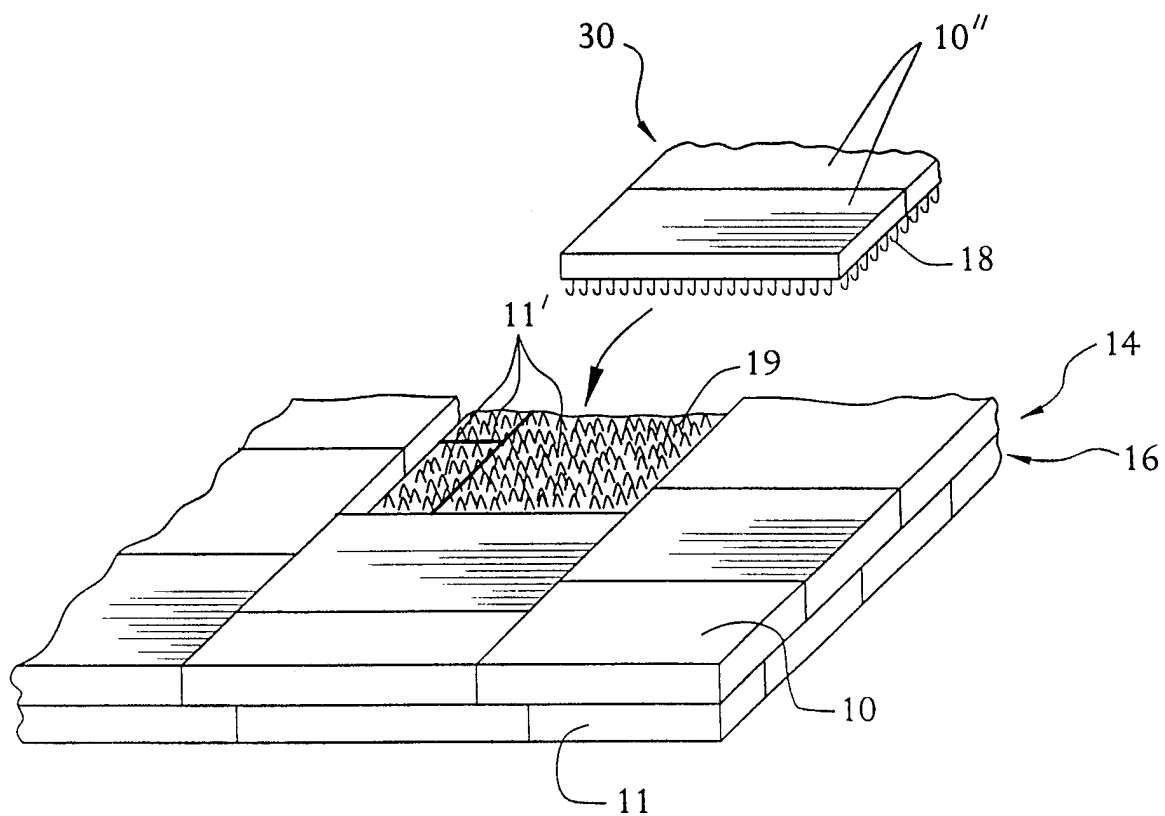


FIG. 5

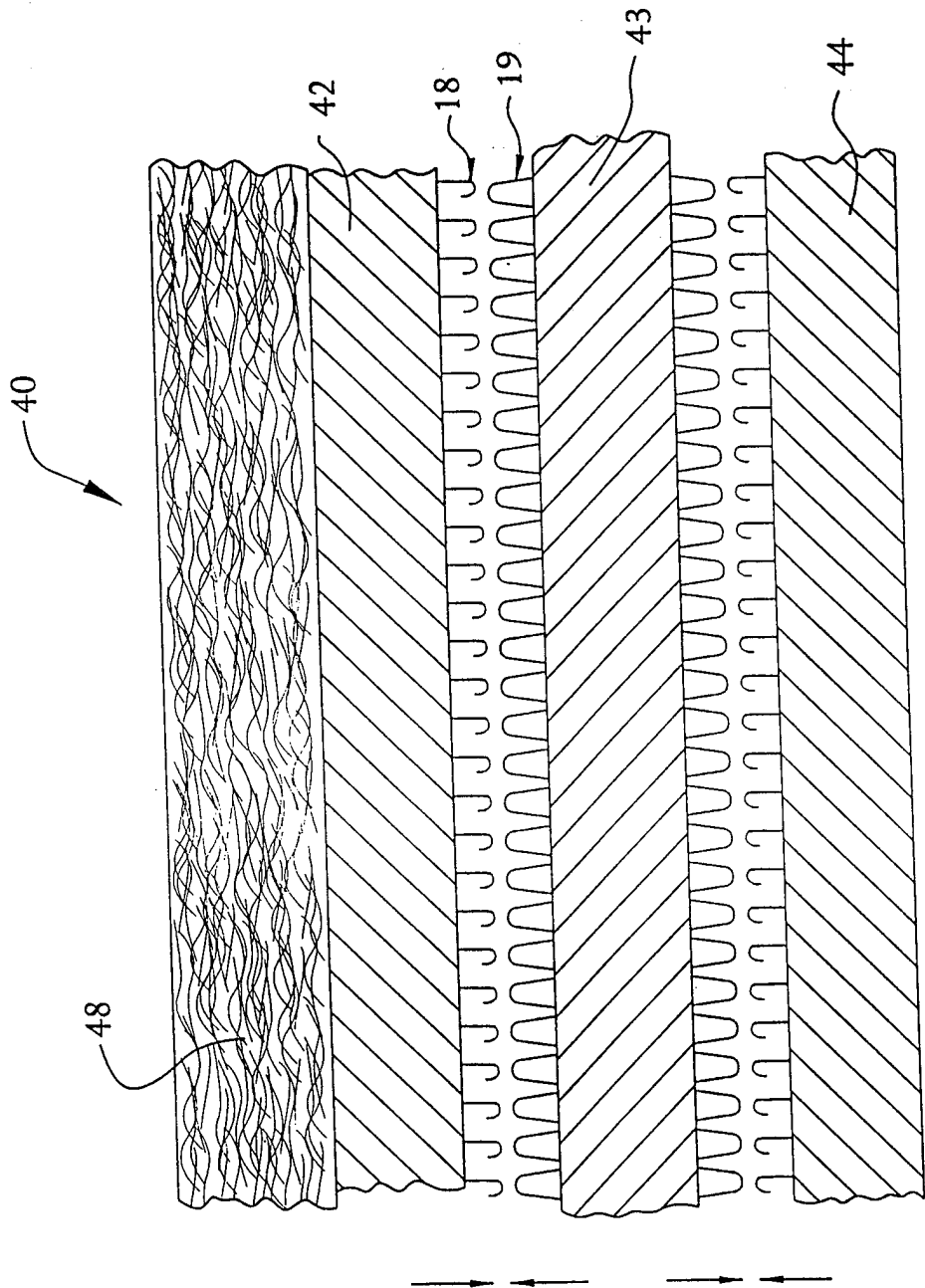


FIG. 6

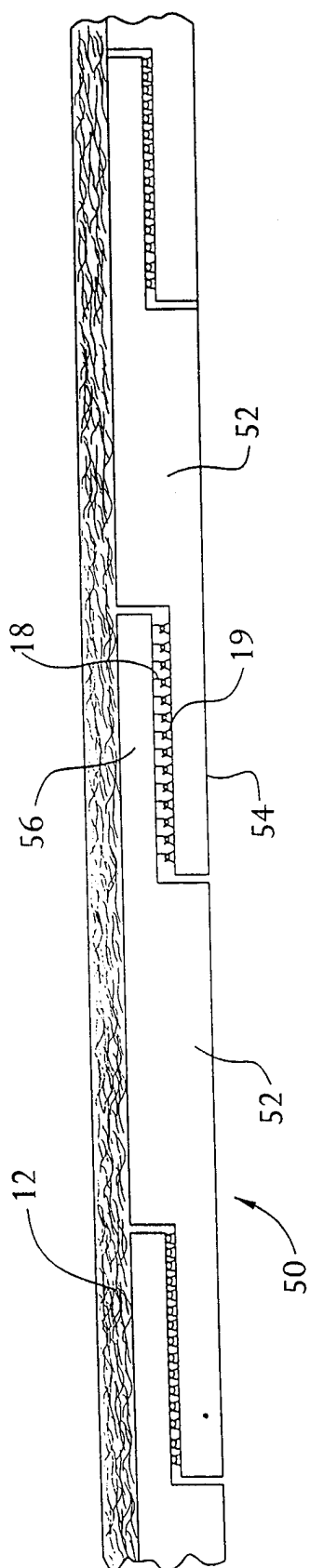


FIG. 7

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/02467

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 D21F1/00 D21F7/08 A44B18/00

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)

IPC 6 D21F A44B

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 practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 842 905 A (STECH WILLIAM J) 27 June 1989 see the whole document	11, 13, 16
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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9 June 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/06/1998

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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

Category <sup>2</sup>	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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