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ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: APPARATUS FOR MEASURING PROPERTIES OF GASES SUPPLIED TO A PATIENT

(57) Abstract: The gases temperature supplied to a patient when the patient is undergoing treatment such as oxygen therapy or positive pressure treatment for conditions such as Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is often measured for safety and to enable controlling of the humidity delivered to the patient. The invention disclosed is related to measurement of properties, particularly temperature (thermister 23), of gases flowing through a heated tube (3), supplying gases to a patient, which utilises the heating wire (21, 28) within the tube.



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## **“APPARATUS FOR MEASURING PROPERTIES OF GASES SUPPLIED TO A PATIENT”**

### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 This invention relates to an apparatus for measuring properties, such as temperature and humidity, of gases being supplied to a patient. Humidifiers are commonly controlled by measuring the temperature of gas at two points, adjacent to the output of the humidifier and proximal to the patient. This invention predominantly relates to the measurement of temperature of gas supplied to a patient at a point proximal to the patient.

### **BACKGROUND ART**

10 The gases temperature supplied to a patient when the patient is undergoing treatment such as oxygen therapy or positive pressure treatment for conditions such as Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is often measured for safety and to enable controlling of the humidity delivered to the patient. Measurement of temperature  
15 near the patient is commonly performed using a probe inserted into the breathing tube, such as that of Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Limited, US Patent Numbers US6,272,933 and US6,584,972. Such a temperature probe is connected to the humidifier through a cable that runs external to the breathing circuit. This approach has some drawbacks. In particular, the user must correctly install the temperature probe. If the probe is not correctly installed then the  
20 humidification system may malfunction which may increase risk to the patient. Existing end of breathing tube sensors require sensor wires to be run down the outside of the breathing tube. This lowers reliability of the sensors due to the vulnerability of these wires. Alternatively, if these wires are run down the inside of the breathing tube there would be an increase of the resistance to airflow and the hygiene of the breathing circuit would be lowered.

### **DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION**

25 It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of measuring properties of gases supplied to a patient that goes some way to overcoming the abovementioned disadvantages in the prior art or which will at least provide the industry with a useful choice.

Accordingly in a first aspect the present invention consists in an apparatus for  
30 measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient comprising:

a gases supply,

at least one delivery conduit including a heater wire for heating said conduit,

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wherein said heater wire is utilised in an electrical circuit to determine said properties of said gases.

Preferably said electrical circuit is connected in series with said heater wire and provides a measurement or enables a calculation of an indication of at least one of temperature,  
5 humidity, pressure and composition of said gases.

Preferably said electrical circuit is mounted and sealed on a printed circuit board that at least partially extends into the gases supplied to said patient through said at least one delivery conduit.

10 Preferably said electrical circuit is at least partially moulded into the wall of said delivery conduit.

Preferably said electrical circuit includes a sensing means with known properties at ambient temperature such that said sensing means can be matched with said at least one delivery conduit.

Preferably said sensing means is a temperature sensor.

15 Preferably said electrical circuit includes at least one measuring means in series with said heater wire.

Preferably said at least measuring means is a temperature measuring means.

Preferably said temperature measuring means includes a thermistor and diode in parallel and a reference resistor.

20 Preferably said thermistor and said diode are located at the end of said delivery conduit near to said patient and said reference resistor is included in said gases supply means.

Preferably said gases supply means includes a device to supply gas flow, such as a blower, and a humidifier to humidify said gases from said blower.

Preferably said gases supply means is a humidifier.

25 Preferably said electrical circuit includes a gases property measuring means.

Preferably said gases property measuring means includes at least one of a sensor, band pass filter or thermistor and at least one reference resistor.

30 Preferably said at least one of a sensor, band pass filter or thermistor are located at the end of said delivery conduit near to said patient and said at least one reference resistor and at least one band pass filter is included in said gases supply means.

The invention consists in the foregoing and also envisages constructions of which the following gives examples.

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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Preferred forms of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

**Figure 1** is an illustration of a respiratory humidifier system that may be used with the method of the present invention of measuring temperature of gases supplied to a patient.

**Figure 2** is a circuit diagram of the electronics enabling the measurement of the temperature of gases to a patient, where the circuit is utilised when the system of the present invention is utilising DC heating and measuring voltages.

**Figure 3** is a circuit diagram of the electronics enabling the measurement of the temperature of gases to a patient, where the circuit is utilised when the system of the present invention is utilising DC or AC voltages for the heating and signal voltages.

**Figure 4** is a cut away of a conduit including a circuit of the present invention on a printed circuit board and residing with the conduit in the area of gases flow.

**BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION**

The present invention seeks to measure various properties, for example temperature or humidity, at the end of a gas delivery tube or conduit using sensors mounted on a wire, such as a wire used for heating the gases flow through the tube or conduit, where the wire resides within the delivery tube or conduit. A heated tube with a heating wire such as that described in Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Limited US Patent Number 6,078,730 or any other similar tube and heating wire could be utilised with the present invention.

Referring to Figure 1 a ventilation and humidifying system as might be used with the present invention is shown. A patient 13 is receiving humidified and pressurised gases through a nasal cannula 12 connected to a humidified gases transportation pathway or inspiratory conduit 3 that in turn is connected to a humidifier 8 (including humidification chamber 5) supplied with gases from a blower 15 or other appropriate gases supply means.

The inspiratory conduit 3 is connected to the outlet 4 of the humidification chamber 5 that contains a volume of water 6. The humidification chamber 5 is preferably formed from a plastics material and may have a highly heat conductive base (for example an aluminium base) that is in direct contact with a heater plate 7 of humidifier 8. The humidifier 8 is provided with control means or an electronic controller 9 that may comprise a microprocessor based controller executing computer software commands stored in associated memory. Gases flowing through the inspiratory conduit 3 are passed to the patient by way of the nasal cannula

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12, but may also be passed to the patient by way of other patient interfaces such as a nasal or full face mask.

The controller 9 receives input from sources such as user input means or dial 10 through which a user of the device may, for example, set a predetermined required value (preset value) of humidity or temperature of the gases supplied to patient 13. In response to the user set humidity or temperature value input via dial 10 and other possible inputs such as internal sensors that sense gases flow or temperature, or by parameters calculated in the controller, controller 9 determines when (or to what level) to energise heater plate 7 to heat the water 6 within humidification chamber 5. As the volume of water 6 within humidification chamber 5 is heated, water vapour begins to fill the volume of the chamber above the surface of the water and is passed out of the humidification chamber 5 outlet 4 with the flow of gases (for example air) provided from a gases supply means or blower 15 which enters the humidification chamber 5 through inlet 16.

The blower 15 may be provided with a variable speed pump or fan 2 which draws air or other gases through the blower inlet 17. The speed of the variable speed pump or fan 2 may be controlled by a further control means or electronic controller 18 which responds either to inputs from controller 9 or to user-set predetermined required values (preset values) of pressure or fan speed, via dial 19. Alternatively, the function of this controller 18 can be combined with the other controller 9.

A heating element or wire 11 is preferably provided within, around and throughout the conduit or tubing 3 to help prevent condensation of the humidified gases within the conduit. Such condensation is due to the temperature of the walls of the conduit being close to the ambient temperature, (being the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere) which is usually lower than the temperature of the humidified gases within the conduit. The heater element effectively replaces the energy lost from the gases through conduction and convection during transit through the conduit. Thus the conduit heater element ensures the gases delivered are at an optimal temperature and humidity.

Such a heater wire is commonly driven either with direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC) and in both cases the heating voltage is usually switched on and off to control the power applied to the heating element. In the present invention the heating element 11, which is most preferably a wire, is used along with an electronic circuit to determine properties of the gases supplied to the patient. The circuit (20 or 40 in Figures 2 and 3) is preferably connected

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in series with the heater wire 11. The circuit may be on a printed circuit board, or wired within a housing that may be a plastic moulding in the gases flow, or a circuit board that is at least partially moulded within the wall of the conduit or tubing 3. The properties that may be measured include temperature, pressure, gas composition and humidity. Two embodiments of the present invention are described below, one that operates using only a DC heating voltage and the other that can operate with a DC or AC heating voltage.

### DC Heating Voltage

Figure 2 shows a circuit 20 that may be utilised for carrying out the method of measuring temperature of the present invention. When a DC heating voltage 25 is applied to the heater wire the diode 22 conducts and current flows through the heater wire 21, 28 and the heater wire functions as normal and provides heating to the delivery tube 3. When the heating voltage 25 is switched off using switch 29, a measurement voltage 26, which has opposite polarity to the heating voltage 25 is applied to the heater wire. In this case, the current in the heater wire 21, 28 does not flow through the diode 22 but flows through the thermistor 23 and through a reference resistor 24. The voltage across the reference resistor 24 can then be measured at the output 27 and the temperature of the gases determined. The voltage measurement 27 across the reference resistor, 24, is converted to a temperature using a look up table or an equation to calculate a value for temperature. This is similar to a commonly used technique where the thermistor 23 forms a potential divider with the reference resistor 24.

More generally, the thermistor may be replaced by an impedance (for example, a resistor and a capacitive sensor) for pressure or humidity measurement. Either the impedance can be measured by measuring the voltage across the reference resistor 24 or the rise-time could be determined by looking at the voltage across the reference resistor 24 in time.

Part of the circuit 20 would be included in the delivery conduit 3 and in particular the diode 22 and thermistor 23 (in parallel with one another) are preferably placed in series with the heater wire 21, 28 at a point in the heater wire at or near the end 30 (nearest the user 13, see Figure 1, 2 and 4) of the delivery tube 3, for example they may be interconnected on a printed circuit board, overmoulded with plastic for sealing and mounted in the gases stream through the delivery conduit as shown in Figure 4. Furthermore, the circuit may be formed by interconnected parts in a housing, for example, a plastic housing, that protrudes from the plastic wall of the delivery tube into the gases flow through the conduit, in order to measure that gases properties. All other parts of the circuit 20 including the reference resistor 24 and

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the switching circuitry 29 would be included in the control circuitry of the humidifier 8.

The thermistor's value can be chosen to have different resistance curves with known properties at ambient temperature. The choice of a particular thermistor value for use with the circuit allows identification by the control system of the present invention and matching of that thermistor value with a specific conduit or tubing 3. Such that different thermistor values can be matched with a particular and appropriate conduit types and upon connection of the conduit to a humidifier or blower device, the control system can identify that thermistor and apply the appropriate control strategy to the heating of the conduit.

### **AC or DC Heating Voltage**

The circuit shown in Figure 2 is intended to be used when a DC heating voltage is used in conjunction with the heater wire, delivery conduit and system as shown in Figure 1. An alternative embodiment of a circuit 40 that would provide measurement of the gases properties, such as temperature and is suitable for AC and DC voltages, is shown in Figure 3. A number of voltage signals 51, 52, 53, which are at different frequencies, are added together at an adder 50. These signals include at least one heating signal 51 and at least one measuring signal 53. The combination of these signals passes down the heater wire 44, creating currents (heating and measuring) in the heater wire 44. A number of parallel paths are established 41, 43, 45 each containing a filter (for example, as shown in Figure 3, one low pass filter 41 and three band pass filters 43, 45, 48) that each pass a different frequency range. These parallel paths (that is, filters, thermistors and/or sensors) are preferably located at the end 30 of the delivery tube 3, in a similar manner as described in relation to Figure 2. The parallel paths allow the heating current to be passed through a different path to the measurement currents. It also allows multiple measurement signals to be passed through the heater wire so that different properties of the gases (e.g. temperature, pressure, humidity, composition) may be measured.

The heating and measurement currents return through the heater wire 46 and can be filtered through a number of measurement filters 47, 49, 57 in parallel that pass frequency bands that correspond to the filters, 41, 43, 45 located at the end 30 of the tube 3. The heating current takes a different path than the measurement currents. The measurement currents each take a different path depending on their frequency and this allows each measurement current to be measured by passing it through a reference resistor 48, 54 or similar. Again a look up table or equation may be used to convert the voltage across the reference resistor 48, 54 to, for example, a temperature. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the

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measurement filters 47, 49, 57 would be included in the humidifier 8 control circuitry.

In a further embodiment one or more of the sensing elements 55, 56 at the end 30 of the delivery tube 3 could be replaced by a fixed impedance to allow identification of the tube so that different control algorithms can be used for different conduits or tubes.

5           Figure 4 shows a cutaway view of a conduit 3 with a printed circuit board 60 housing the parts to one of the circuits of the present invention described above with reference to Figures 2 or 3. The circuit board 60 is connected to the heating wires 21, 28 and as such is positioned within the conduit 3. In this manner, the thermistor 23 included on the board 60 is exposed to the gases flowing through the conduit 3 and can provide measurements of the  
10           properties of the gases.

          The circuits and method of the present invention can be applied to a number of applications of these technologies for humidification and breathing circuit products. For example, the measurement of the temperature or humidity at the end of the delivery tube (or in a patient interface, for example, nasal cannula or mask) can be used to better control the  
15           humidifier, such that a more accurate temperature of gases can be supplied to the patient, providing optimal patient comfort and therapy. Additionally, other gases properties may be measured, such as the gases pressure or gas composition near the patient.

          The apparatus of the present invention eliminates the need for external wires for sensing gases properties, as is required by the prior art. Furthermore the apparatus of the  
20           present invention only uses two pins or contacts (as opposed to four pins as used in current heated tube implementations). This means the system of the present invention is likely to be more reliable as the contacts/pins are likely to be less prone to breakage. The utilisation of the heater wire for measuring gases properties may also reduce the cost of the breathing tube 3 and associated parts, especially if the breathing tube is to be disposable.

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**CLAIMS:**

1. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient comprising:  
a gases supply,  
at least one delivery conduit including a heater wire for heating said conduit,  
5 wherein said heater wire is utilised in an electrical circuit to determine said properties  
of said gases.
2. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to  
claim 1 wherein said electrical circuit is connected in series with said heater wire and provides  
10 a measurement or enables a calculation of an indication of at least one of temperature,  
humidity, pressure and composition of said gases.
3. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to  
claim 1 or 2 wherein said electrical circuit is mounted and sealed on a printed circuit board that  
15 at least partially extends into the gases supplied to said patient through said at least one  
delivery conduit.
4. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to  
claim 1 or 2 wherein said electrical circuit is at least partially moulded into the wall of said  
20 delivery conduit.
5. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to  
claim 1 or 2 wherein said electrical circuit includes a sensing means with known properties at  
ambient temperature such that said sensing means can be matched with said at least one  
25 delivery conduit.
6. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to  
claim 5 wherein said sensing means is a temperature sensor.
- 30 7. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to  
any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein said electrical circuit includes at least one measuring means  
in series with said heater wire.

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8. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to claim 7 wherein said at least measuring means is a temperature measuring means.

5 9. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to claim 8 wherein said temperature measuring means includes a thermistor and diode in parallel and a reference resistor.

10 10. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to claim 9 wherein said thermistor and said diode are located at the end of said delivery conduit near to said patient and said reference resistor is included in said gases supply means.

15 11. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein said gases supply means includes a device to supply gas flow, such as a blower, and a humidifier to humidify said gases from said blower.

12. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein said gases supply means is a humidifier.

20 13. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to any one of claims 1 to 12 wherein said electrical circuit includes a gases property measuring means.

25 14. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to claim 13 wherein said gases property measuring means includes at least one of a sensor, band pass filter or thermistor and at least one reference resistor.

30 15. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient according to claim 14 wherein said at least one of a sensor, band pass filter or thermistor are located at the end of said delivery conduit near to said patient and said at least one reference resistor and at least one band pass filter is included in said gases supply means.

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16. An apparatus for measuring properties of gases being supplied to a patient as herein described with reference to the accompanying figures.

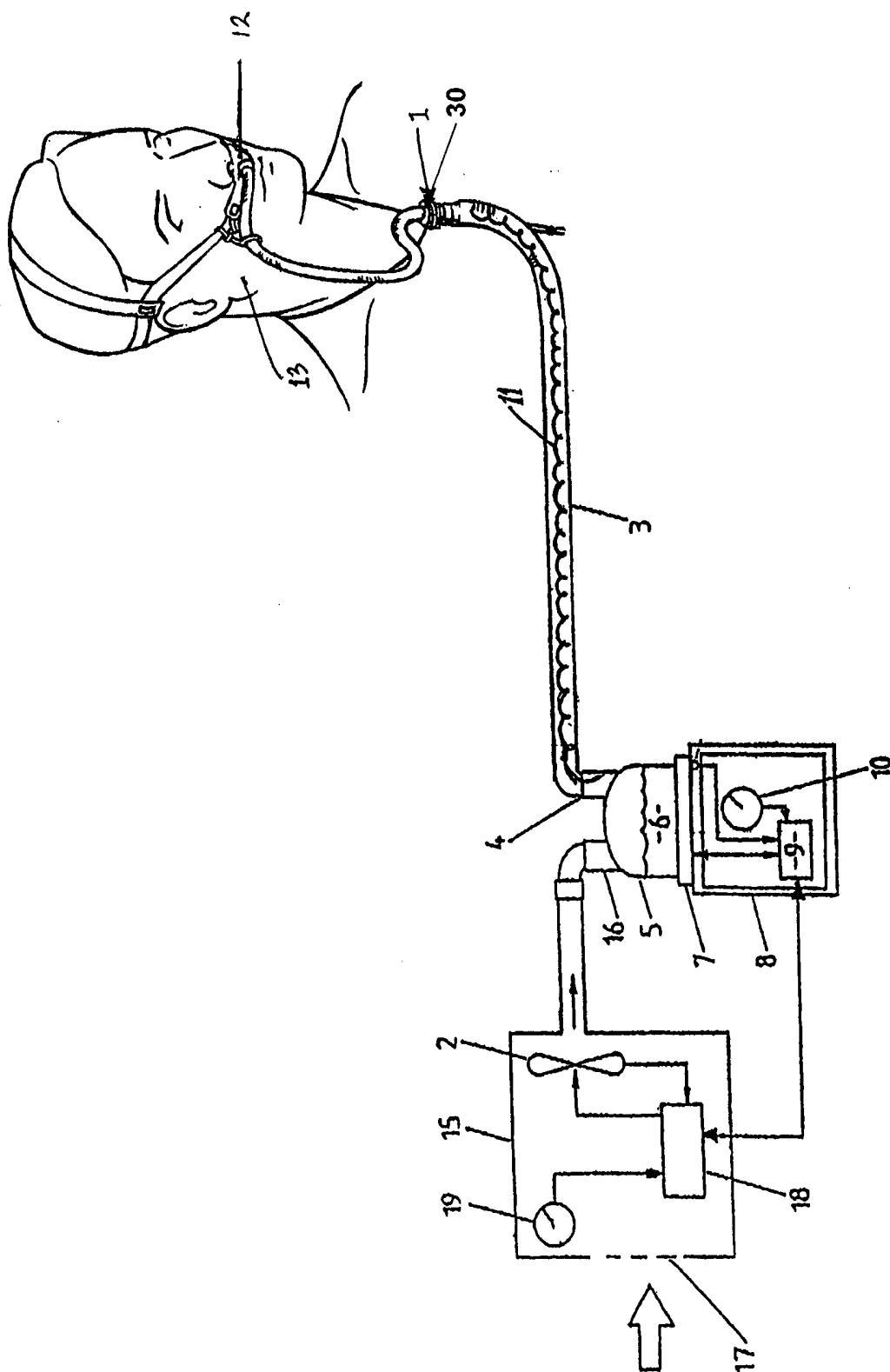


Figure 1

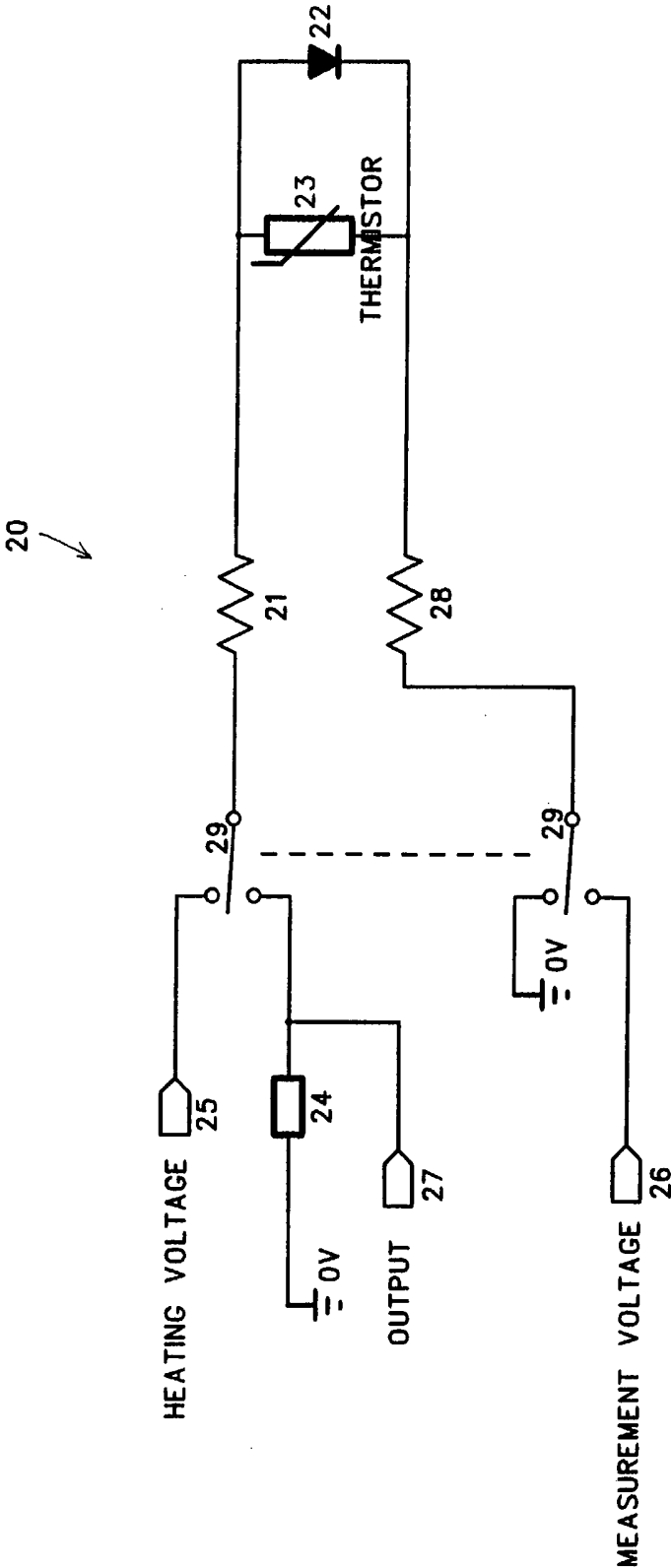


Figure 2

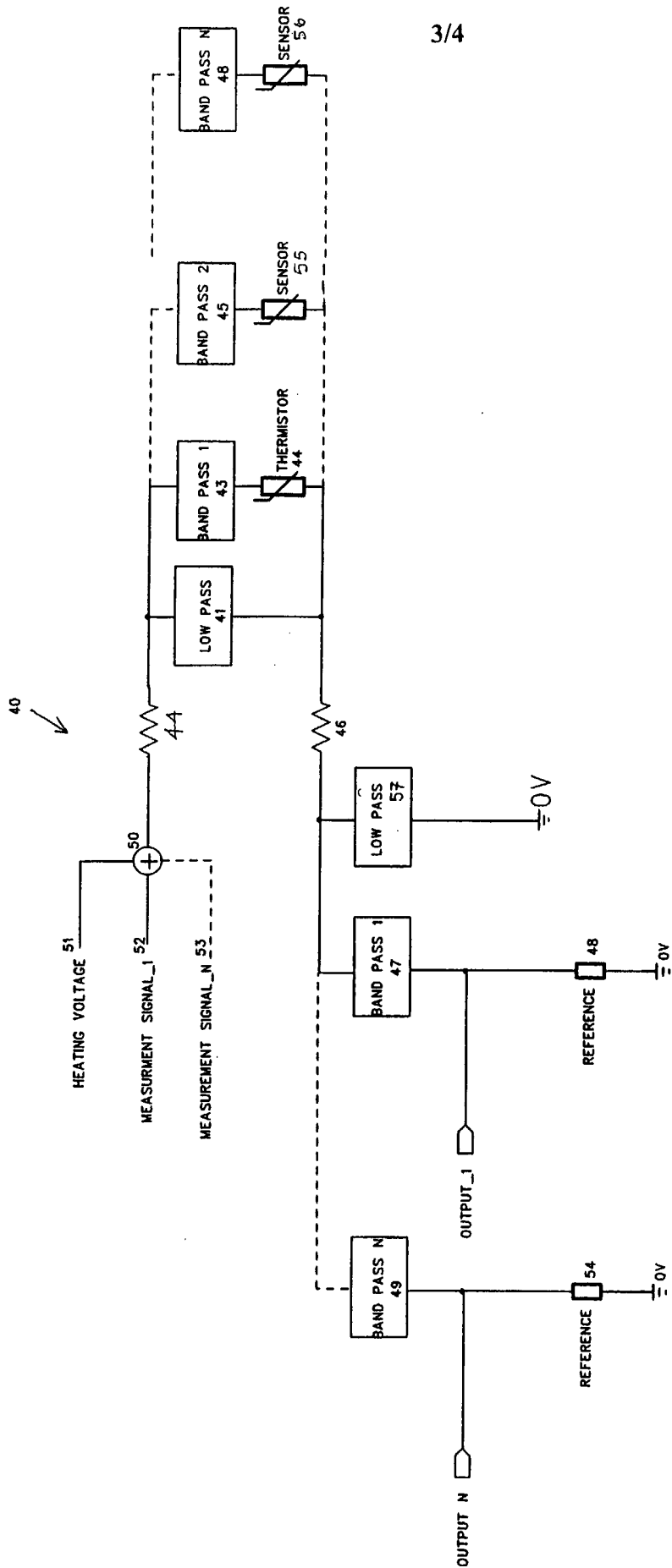


Figure 3

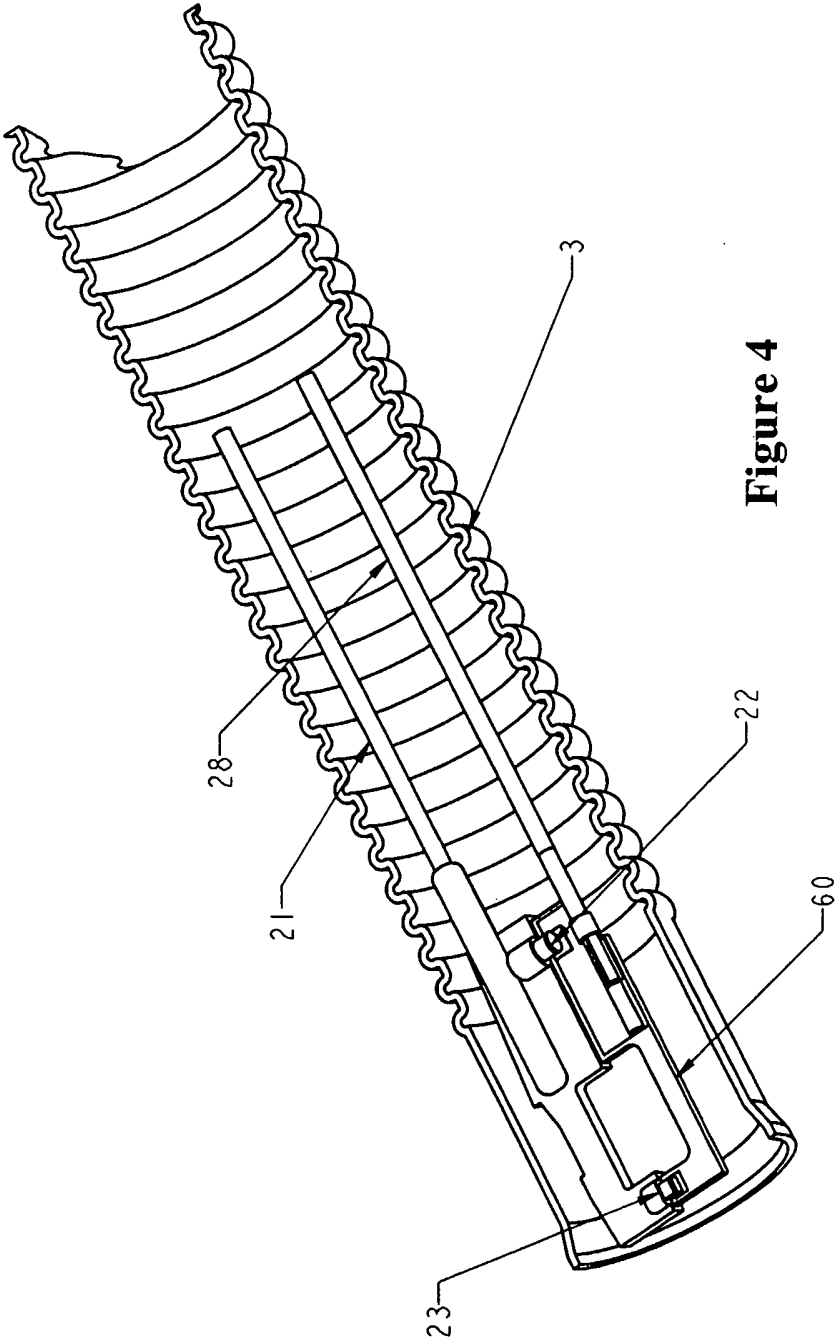


Figure 4

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup>: A61M 16/10

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)

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)

DWPI - IPC: A61M, A62B, Keywords: (OSA, wire, heat+, measur+, conduit, proper+) and like terms

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 2005021076 A2 (E.M.E. LIMITED) 10 March 2005 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14
P, X	WO 2004105848 A1 (E.M.E. LIMITED) 9 December 2004 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14
X	US 5230331 A (R.J. INSTRUMENTS) 27 July 1993 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1, 2-4, 5, 11- 13, 14
A	US 6167883 B1 (RESPIRATORY SUPPORT PRODUCTS, INC) WHOLE DOCUMENT	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	"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
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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
"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)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"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	

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ2005/000219

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 20202906 U1 (WINKLER) 23 May 2002 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14
X	GB 2173274 A (THE BOC GROUP PLC) 8 October 1986 WHOLE DOCUMENT	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ2005/000219

**Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: **8-10**  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:  
Claim 8 is not clear as the scope of the phrase "at least measuring means" cannot be determined. Claims 9 and 10 are dependent claims.
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

**Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

**Remark on Protest**

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

**PCT/NZ2005/000219**

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report			Patent Family Member					
WO	2005021076							
WO	2004105848							
US	5230331		US	5094246				
DE	20202906							
GB	2173274		DK	151886	EP	0201985	FR	2579896
			JP	61232864	NO	860898	US	4686354
			ZA	8601081				
Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001.								
END OF ANNEX								