

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

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
20 June 2002 (20.06.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/48254 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C08L 1/26**,  
C08J 3/05

(74) Agent: **ANDERSSON, Rolf**; Akzo Nobel Surface Chemistry AB, S-444 85 Stenungsund (SE).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE01/02653

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date:  
3 November 2001 (03.11.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
0004649-0 15 December 2000 (15.12.2000) SE

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **AKZO NOBEL NV** [NL/NL]; P.O. Box 9300, NL-6800 SB Arnhem (NL).

**Published:**

— with international search report

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **BOSTRÖM, Peter** [SE/SE]; Oskarsbergsgatan 10, S-442 52 Kungälv (SE).  
**KARLSSON, Gunvor** [SE/SE]; Hasselgatan 4, S-444 42 Stenungsund (SE).

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: AQUEOUS SUSPENSION OF A CELLULOSE ETHER, METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION THEREOF, AND A DRY BLEND

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a suspension of a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ether having a fairly low content of an electrolytic salt exhibiting a high stability and a low viscosity. The suspension having a pH-value of below 8.0, contains 10-30 % by weight of a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ether, and 10-22 % by weight of an electrolytic salt, wherein the electrolytic salt contains a) 10-90 % by weight of a salt of polyphosphate having 3-12 phosphate groups, and b) 10-90 % by weight of a salt selected from the group consisting of orthophosphate, pyrophosphate, sulphate, carbonate and a mixture thereof. The suspension is advantageously produced by adding a dry blend containing the water-soluble cellulose ether in cross-linked form and the electrolytic salt to water.



WO 02/48254 A1

**AQUEOUS SUSPENSION OF A CELLULOSE ETHER, METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION THEREOF, AND A DRY BLEND**

This invention relates to a suspension of a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ether having a fairly low content of an electrolytic salt exhibiting a high stability and a low viscosity. The suspension is advantageously produced by adding a dry blend containing the water-soluble cellulose ether in cross-linked form and the electrolytic salt to water.

Water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ethers are used in many industrial processes, as well as in many consumer products. For example, such ethers are used in mining, papermaking, water purification and textile treatment, as well as in paint compositions, cleaning agents and cosmetics. It is, however, difficult to dissolve pulverulent, water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ethers, owing to their tendency to gel and agglomerate. One way of solving this problem is to suspend the water-soluble cellulose ethers in water containing a considerable amount of electrolyte and, optionally, a dispersing agent and/or a stabiliser. When adding water to the suspension, the electrolyte content is reduced and the cellulose ethers are dissolved without any gelling or lump formation. The cellulose ethers thus suspended in water have proved well suited for use as intermediate product in industrial processes and in the making of consumer products.

European Patent Application 413 274 discloses an aqueous suspension of hydroxyethylcellulose. This suspension contains 8-28% by weight of water-soluble hydroxyethylcellulose; 20-35% by weight of potassium carbonate, based on the weight of potassium carbonate and water; 0.2-8% by weight of a wetting agent having an HLB value of 6-9; and 0.08-0.6% by weight of a water-soluble or water-swellaable thickening agent, both contents being based on the total weight of the suspension. Also, European Patent Application 482 533 teaches the suspension of a nonionic cellulose ether, such as hydrophobe-modified hydroxyethylcellulose, hydrophobe-modified ethyl

hydroxyethylcellulose, methylcellulose and hydroxyethylcellulose, in an aqueous solution of sodium formate. It appears from the Examples that a gel, and not a liquid suspension, is obtained when the content of sodium formate is 20% by weight or 25% by weight of the total composition. According to this  
5 European patent application, sodium formate has to be present in an amount of at least 30% by weight if a suspension is to be obtained. However, even though stable and useful suspensions can be produced in accordance with these two  
10 European patent applications, these suspensions will contain unacceptably high contents of electrolyte.

European Patent Application 3 582 teaches a method for reducing the electrolyte content of suspensions of water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ethers. According to the patent  
15 application, this is achieved by adding not only an electrolytic salt but also an aluminium oxide compound. Owing to the addition of aluminium oxide, the electrolyte content may, according to the patent application, be reduced from about 25% to 10%. The presence of aluminium oxide, either in  
20 solid or in colloidal state, may, however, have adverse effects later on when the suspension is to be used.

WO 95/30705 discloses an aqueous suspension containing a nonionic cellulose ether cross-linked with glyoxal and an electrolytic salt giving the aqueous phase a pH-value below  
25 8, and a dry blend containing said cellulose ether and said electrolytic salt.

The main object of the present invention is to provide a suspension of a cellulose ether having a fairly low electrolyte content in combination with an improved stability and a low viscosity. According to the invention it is also  
30 desirable to enable a production of suspensions having a low as well as a high content of cellulose ether, and to enable a simple and expedient production of suspensions at the places where they are to be used, and thereby avoiding unnecessary  
35 transports of water.

According to the present invention, it has now been found that the main object is attained by an aqueous

suspension having a pH-value of below 8.0, preferably below 7.5, and containing 10-30% by weight of a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ether, and 10-22% by weight of an electrolytic salt, wherein the electrolytic salt containing

- 5 a) 10-90%, preferably 20-80%, by weight of a salt of polyphosphate having 3-12 phosphate groups, and  
b) 10-90%, preferably 20-80%, by weight of a salt selected from the group consisting of ortophosphate, pyrophosphate, sulphate, carbonate and a mixture thereof.

10 The water content of the suspension is normally from 42 to 88%, preferably from 50 to 80%, by weight. The cationic ions of the polyelectrolytic salt comprise at least 50%, preferably at least 90%, by weight of sodium, potassium and/or ammonium ions. Suitably cationic ions of the poly-  
15 electrolytic salt contain a mixture of sodium and potassium ions on one hand and ammonium ions on the other in a molar ratio of from 1:4 to 4:1. It has also unexpectedly been found that the polyelectrolytic salts do not only stabilise the suspension but may also stabilise the formulation in which  
20 the suspension is used such as paint compositions, gypsum and concrete formulations, paper coating compositions, calcium carbonate formulations and colorants. The need to add stabilisers to such formulations can be reduced or totally avoided.

25 The polyphosphate is suitably present in an amount from 2 to 15%, preferably 3-12%, by weight. Examples of suitable polyphosphates are a sodium or potassium triphosphate or hexametaphosphate or mixtures thereof. Preferably the polyphosphate is a sodium triphosphate or sodium hexa-  
30 metaphosphate, since they are easily available and exhibit suitable stabilising and electrolytical properties.

The salt component b) contains preferably at least 50% by weight of diammonium ortophosphate, ammoniumdiphosphates, disodium ortophosphate, sodium pyrophosphates, dipotassium-  
35 ortophosphate, potassium pyrophosphates, diammonium sulphate, diammonium carbonate, dipotassium sulphate, sodium hydrogen ortophosphate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, magnesium sulphate

or dipotassium carbonate or a mixture thereof. The salt components a) and b) may both independently of each other be present in an amount of 2-15%, preferably 3-12%, by weight, of the salt. In addition to the salt components a) and b) the polyelectrolyte may contain other salt, e.g. sodium formate, sodium citrate, NaCl and NaNO<sub>3</sub>. Sodium formate is especially preferred owing to its high solubility, as are alkali salts with bivalent anions, such as Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. For example the electrolyte salt can contain sodium formate and sodium citrate, one or more acid salts, such as a NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, in such an amount that the suspension preferably obtains a pH-value of 6-7.5. By selecting an electrolyte salt, which to a large extent is made up of salts with bivalent anions, one is able to reduce the salt content of the suspension.

The nonionic cellulose ethers employed are normally conventional cellulose ethers. The cellulose ethers may have a turbidity point (flocculation temperature) from 25°C to 100°C measured in a 1% by weight aqueous solution but cellulose ethers having a turbidity point of above 100°C may also be used. Preferably the cellulose ethers have a turbidity point of 30°C to 80°C. The viscosity is normally between 5 and 10000 mPa·s, preferably between 10 and 7000 mPa·s measured with a Brookfield viscosimeter, type LV, at 12 rpm at 20°C. Suitable examples are water-soluble alkylcellulose ethers, such as methyl cellulose and ethyl cellulose; hydroxyalkyl cellulose ethers, such as hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl hydroxybutyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl hydroxybutyl cellulose and hydroxyethyl hydroxypropyl hydroxybutyl cellulose; alkylhydroxyalkyl cellulose ethers, such as methyl hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl hydroxypropyl cellulose, ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose, ethyl hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose and methyl ethyl hydroxypropyl cellulose; and water-soluble cellulose ethers modified with hydrophobic groups, which contains hydrocarbon groups, such

as aliphatic groups and alkylaryl groups, in accordance with US-A-4,228,277 and US-A-5,140,099.

The nonionic cellulose ethers may be cross-linked with a cross-linking agent in a manner known. A cross-linked  
5 cellulose ether has a suitable degree of cross-linkage when a 1% by weight water slurry thereof at 20°C and a pH-value of 7.0 results, after 5 min of agitation, in a viscosity increase of less than 5%, preferably less than 1%, of the viscosity obtained when the cross-linked cellulose ether is  
10 entirely dissolved. The viscosity is measured with a Brookfield viscosimeter, type LV, at 12 rpm at 20°C. Cellulose ethers having a suitable degree of cross-linkage can be obtained by reacting 0.05-2 parts by weight of glyoxal as cross-linking agent and 100 parts by weight of dry  
15 cellulose ether.

Apart from the cellulose ether and the electrolytic salt, the suspension may contain a stabiliser and a dispersing surfactant although it is normally not desirable or needed. The stabiliser may comprise a viscosity-increasing  
20 polymer such as xanthan gum and CMC that is soluble in the electrolytic solution and is present in an amount of 0.01-1%, based on the weight of the suspension, while the dispersing surfactant may be added in an amount of 0.05-2% by weight. Usually, the dispersing agent is an anionic surfactant, such  
25 as alkylphosphate, alkylsulphonate, alkylarylsulphonate, alkylsulphate, alkyl ether sulphate and alkylamide ether carboxylate, a cationic surfactant, such as quaternary fatty amine ethoxylates, or a nonionic surfactant, such as alcohol ethoxylate and alkylamide ethoxylate. The dispersing agent  
30 has a stabilising and viscosity-reducing effect.

When producing the inventive suspension, all the dry substances, except the nonionic cellulose ether, can be added to water including any liquid or paste-like additives. The cellulose ether is then added to the aqueous liquid obtained.

35 In a preferred method for producing the cellulose ether suspension according to the invention, the water in the suspension is mixed with a dry blend containing a cross-

linked cellulose ether, the electrolytic salt, and preferably the other components of the suspension as well. In the event that one or more of the components are in liquid state, this component or these components are conveniently applied to a carrier and then incorporated in the dry blend. If so  
5 desired, one or more of the components, except the cellulose ether and the electrolytic salt, may also be added to the water after and/or before the admixture to the water of the dry blend containing the cellulose ether and the electrolytic  
10 salt. The use of a dry blend containing all of its components, except the water, is normally preferred, since the suspension can be prepared by adding the dry blend to the water in a single step.

Conveniently a dry blend according to the invention  
15 contains 45-75%, preferably 50-70%, by weight of the cellulose ether and 25-50%, preferably 30-45%, by weight of the electrolytic salt. In addition the dry composition may contain other ingredients from 0.1-10% by weight.

In addition to the components indicated above, the  
20 composition may contain biocides, foam inhibitors, corrosion inhibitors and so forth.

The invention will further be illustrated by the following examples.

#### **Example 1**

25 Dry compositions were produced by dry blending of the nonionic cellulose ether and electrolytic salts in accordance with the Table I below. The compositions were then suspended in water and the suspensions formed were stored for one week whereupon the stability of the suspensions was observed and  
30 the viscosity of stable suspension measured according to ASTM D 560-81 (Stormer, KU). The results obtained are also set forth in Table I.

**Table I. Stability and viscosity of suspensions containing nonionic cellulose ethers**

Ingredients	Formulations, parts by weight												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D
EHEC <sup>1)</sup>	20				20	20	20	20	20	20			
HMEHEC <sup>2)</sup>		20									20		
HEC <sup>3)</sup>			20									20	
MEHEC <sup>4)</sup>				20									20
STPP <sup>5)</sup>	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6				
(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>					7	3				6	6	6	6
(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	7	7	7	7		4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7
Na citrate							3						
K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>								3					
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	Added to a pH-value of 7.3												
Water	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Stability	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Stormer, KU	80	77	80	90	80	68	80	70	75	-	-	-	-

1) Cross-linked ethylhydroxyethylcellulose, turbidity point  
70°C

2) Cross-linked ethylhydroxyethylcellulose hydrophobically  
modified with a C<sub>16</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkyl group, turbidity point  
55°C

3) Cross-linked hydroxyethylcellulose, turbidity point  
above 100°C

4) Cross-linked methylethylhydroxyethylcellulose, turbidity  
point 65°C

5) Sodium tripolyphosphate

From the results obtained it is evident that the suspensions according to the invention (tests 1-9) have an improved stability over the suspensions in the comparison tests A-D. In the comparison test all the suspensions had separated and had a water layer on the top.



**Example 2**

Two dry blends were prepared by mixing the hydrophobically modified cellulose ether (HMEHEC) described in Example 1 and electrolytic salts in accordance with Table II below. The two blends were then suspended in water, whereupon the stability of the suspensions was visually observed and the Stormer viscosity of the suspensions was measured. The results obtained are set forth in Table II.

Table II. Stability and viscosity of aqueous, cellulose ether-containing suspensions

Ingredients, parts by weight	Tests		
	10	11	E
HMEHEC	20	25	20
Diammoniumsulphate	9	8.5	13
Sodium hexametaphosphate	4	8	-
Water	67	58.5	67
Stability	Yes	Yes	No
Stormer, KU	63	80	-

From the results it is evident that the suspensions 10 and 11 according to the invention exhibit a good stability and suitable viscosity.

**Example 3**

Two flat paint compositions were produced by first preparing an aqueous solution by mixing water and an aqueous cellulose ether-containing suspension. Said aqueous suspension contained 20% by weight of the suspension in formulation 1 in Example 1.

In a third flat paint composition for comparison an aqueous solution of the cellulose ether was first prepared by mixing water and a 3.5% by weight of an aqueous solution of cellulose ether.

Thereupon pigments and auxiliary chemicals according to table III below were thoroughly mixed into the aqueous solutions followed by the addition of a defoamer and a latex.

The mixtures were blended to homogeneity. The stability of the three flat paint compositions were then tested and the results obtained are shown in Table III below.

**Table III. Paint compositions and their viscosity**

Components	Formulations, parts by weight		
	12	13	E
Water	167.8	167.8	124.5
Aqueous solution of 3.5% EHEC (defined in Example 1)	-	-	50
Slurry in accordance with formulation 1	8.75	8.75	-
Defoamer (Byk 033)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Aqueous solution of sodium polyacrylate (40%)	-	1	2
Nonylphenol ethoxylate (NF+10EO)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Propylene glycol	7.5	7.5	7.5
Bactericide (Canguard)	1	1	1
Calcium carbonate	93.5	93.5	93.5
Titanium oxide (Kronos 2190)	50	50	50
Kaolin (Polstar 200)	62	62	62
Vinylacetate-ethylene copolymer (Mowilith LDM 1871)	106	106	106
Defoamer (Byk 033)	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

5

Viscosity	Stormer, KU		
After 1 day	116	104	99
After 4 weeks at 50°C	119	104	103

From the results it is evident that the formulations 12 and 13 have a good stability and that the addition of stabilising sodium polyacrylate in the comparison test can be

reduced and even deleted by using an electrolytic salt according to the invention.

## C L A I M S

1. An aqueous suspension of a pH-value of below 8.0,  
**characterised in that** it contains 10-30% by weight of a  
5 water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ether, and 10-22% by weight  
of an electrolytic salt, wherein the electrolytic salt  
contains
- a) 10-90% by weight of a salt of polyphosphate having 3-12  
phosphate groups, and
- 10 b) 10-90% by weight of a salt selected from the group  
consisting of ortophosphate, pyrophosphate, sulphate,  
carbonate and a mixture thereof.
2. An aqueous suspension according to claim 1,  
**characterised in that** the components a) and b) both are  
15 present in an amount from 2 to 15% by weight of the  
suspension.
3. An aqueous suspension according to claim 1 or 2,  
**characterised in that** the polyphosphate is a sodium  
tripolyphosphate or sodium hexametaphosphate.
- 20 4. An aqueous suspension according to any one of claims  
1-3, **characterised in that** the component b) contains at least  
50% by weight of diammonium ortophosphate, ammonium  
diphosphates, disodium ortophosphate, sodium pyrophosphates,  
dipotassium ortophosphate, potassium pyrophosphates,  
25 diammonium sulphate, diammonium carbonate, dipotassium  
sulphate, sodium dihydrogen ortophosphate, sodium hydrogen  
carbonate, magnesium sulphate or dipotassium carbonate or a  
mixture thereof.
5. An aqueous suspension according to any one of claims  
30 1-4, **characterised in that** the cationic ions of the poly-  
electrolytic salt contain a mixture of sodium and potassium  
ions on one hand and ammonium ions on the other in a molar  
ratio of from 1:4 to 4:1.
6. An aqueous suspension according to any one of claims  
35 1-5, **characterised in that** the cellulose ether is cross-  
linked and has a viscosity increase, after aggitating for 5  
minutes in a 1% by weight water slurry at a temperature of

20°C and a pH-value of 7, of less than 5% of the viscosity obtained when the cellulose ether is totally dissolved.

7. An aqueous suspension according to any one of claims 1-6, **characterised in that** the cellulose ether before any cross-linking has a turbidity point of 25-100°C as measured in a 1% by weight water solution.

8. A method of producing a suspension of a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose ether as claimed in any one of claims 1-7, **characterised in that** a dry blend containing a cross-linked cellulose ether and the electrolytic salt is added to the water in the suspension and mixed.

9. A dry blend, **characterised in that** it contains 45-75% by weight of a cellulose ether as defined in any one of claims 1, 6 and 7 and 25-50% by weight of a polyelectrolytic salt as defined in any one of claims 1-5.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02653

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C08L 1/26, C08J 3/05

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)

IPC7: C08J, C08L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, 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.
A	US 5837864 A (ANDERSSON ET AL), 17 November 1998 (17.11.98), column 2, line 15 - column 3, line 27, claims 1-6 --	1-9
A	EP 0357962 A2 (AQUALON COMPANY), 14 March 1990 (14.03.90), page 3, line 4 - line 46, claims 1,5 --	1-9
A	EP 0413274 A2 (AQUALON COMPANY), 20 February 1991 (20.02.91), claim 1 --	1-9
A	DE 2060106 A1 (VEB BETONGLEICHTBAUKOMBINAT), 30 March 1972 (30.03.72), page 4, claims 1-5 --	1-9

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

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent 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 when the document is taken alone

"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

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 March 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

18-03-2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
Swedish Patent Office  
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Barbro Nilsson/Els  
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02653

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

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4228277 A (LANDOLL), 14 October 1980 (14.10.80), column 6, line 45 - line 65, abstract  --	1-9
A	US 4692275 A (SECEMSKI ET AL), 8 Sept 1987 (08.09.87), column 3, line 3 - line 10; column 4, line 16 - line 29, claims 1,9  -- -----	1-9

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

28/01/02

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02653

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US	5837864	A	17/11/98	BR	9509984 A	09/06/98
				CA	2206231 A	20/06/96
				EP	0797620 A	01/10/97
				FI	972474 A	11/06/97
				JP	10510856 T	20/10/98
				NO	972523 A	03/06/97
				SE	503765 C	26/08/96
				SE	9404373 A	16/06/96
				WO	9618676 A	20/06/96
				EP	0820682 A	28/01/98
				NO	974643 A	09/12/97
				SE	504373 C	20/01/97
				SE	9501362 A	13/10/96
				WO	9632820 A	17/10/96
EP	0357962	A2	14/03/90	SE	0357962 T3	
				AT	112788 T	15/10/94
				AU	614169 B	22/08/91
				AU	3932989 A	08/02/90
				CA	1340137 A	17/11/98
				DE	68918789 D,T	09/02/95
				ES	2063792 T	16/01/95
				JP	2099574 A	11/04/90
				JP	3110428 B	20/11/00
				US	4883536 A	28/11/89
				US	5028263 A	02/07/91
EP	0413274	A2	20/02/91	SE	0413274 T3	
				AT	130336 T	15/12/95
				AU	636377 B	29/04/93
				AU	6110290 A	21/02/91
				CA	2020934 A	19/02/91
				DE	69023573 D,T	11/04/96
				ES	2079407 T	16/01/96
				FI	903476 D	00/00/00
				JP	3114526 A	15/05/91
				JP	3149941 B	26/03/01
				KR	154894 B	15/10/98
				NO	903637 A	19/02/91
DE	2060106	A1	30/03/72	NONE		
US	4228277	A	14/10/80	CA	1140541 A	01/02/83
				DE	3004161 A,C	21/08/80
				GB	2043646 A,B	08/10/80
				JP	1028041 B	31/05/89
				JP	1545246 C	15/02/90
				JP	55110103 A	25/08/80
				NL	188649 B,C	16/03/92
				NL	8000786 A	14/08/80
US	4692275	A	08/09/87	CA	1331856 A	06/09/94
				JP	6039593 B	25/05/94
				JP	62273295 A	27/11/87