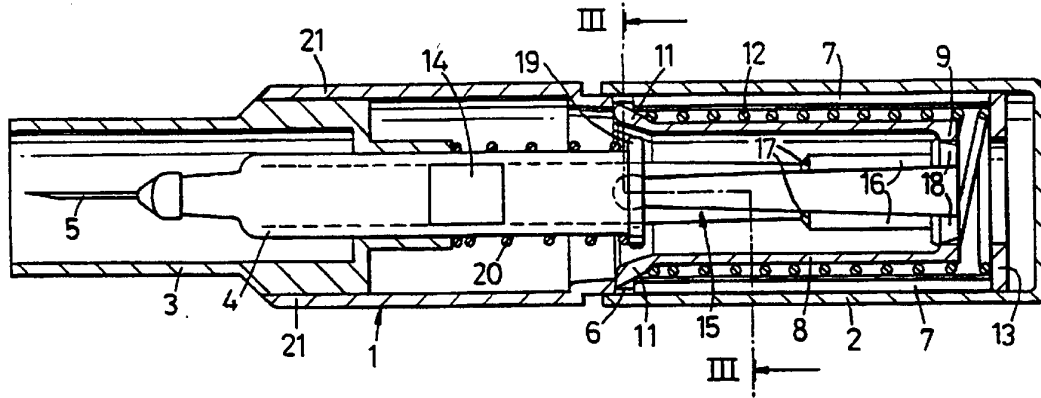




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61M 5/20</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/21316 (43) International Publication Date: 29 September 1994 (29.09.94)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB94/00616 (22) International Filing Date: 24 March 1994 (24.03.94) (30) Priority Data: 9306093.7 24 March 1993 (24.03.93) GB 9306429.3 27 March 1993 (27.03.93) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): OWEN MUMFORD LIMITED [GB/GB]; Brook Hill, Woodstock, Oxford OX20 1TU (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MARSHALL, Jeremy [GB/GB]; 16 Cranham Street, Jericho, Oxford OX2 6DD (GB). CROSSMAN, David, Danvers [GB/GB]; The Tower, Christmas Common, Oxford OX9 5HL (GB). (74) Agents: LAINE, Simon, James et al.; Wynne-Jones, Lainé & James, 22 Rodney Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1JJ (GB).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>

(54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO INJECTION DEVICES



(57) Abstract

An injection device holds a syringe in the form of a capsule (4, 35) having a needle (5, 36) projecting from its forward end and a plunger (15, 34) extending from its rear end. The rear end (3, 53) of the plunger is received in a drive member (8, 32) which, when released, is urged forwards by a coil spring (12; 66, 69), this projecting the needle (5, 36) and then expressing the dose. The drive member (8, 32) is held captive in its rearward primed position by a detent (6, 59) provided by the body (1, 31) of the device. A sleeve (2, 61) covering a substantial part of the body (1, 31) can shift longitudinally of it from an initial rearward position to a forward position in which it either disengages the drive member (8) from the detent (6) or in which a trigger (55) is freed for actuation to release the drive member (32). Initially the drive member (8, 32) and the coil spring (12; 66, 69) are telescoped together, with the spring acting against the rear end (3, 53) of the body (1, 31) and the drive member (8, 32) being held at its forward end.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

"Improvements relating to Injection Devices"

This invention relates to injection devices.

In GB-B-2239180 an injection device has an elongate body of several parts which can be dismantled to insert and remove a syringe before and after use. The piston of the syringe is operated by a spring-loaded rod or plunger whose rear end is trapped by a catch, releasable by a press button. But initially this is impotent, held out of reach of the catch by an outer sleeve whose rear end it closes, the sleeve and button being lightly urged to the rear by a spring. For an injection, the device can be held by this sleeve and when the forward end is pressed against the skin, the sleeve moves forwards, bringing the button in range of the catch. Pressing the button then releases the plunger and the injection is carried out, the first part of the plunger stroke projecting the needle by shifting the syringe and the second part ejecting the fluid charge of the syringe through the needle. The arrangement gives a certain security against inadvertent actuation, and makes self-administration of an injection more reliable.

However, there are some drawbacks with this device. In particular, the plunger has to be specially formed first to have an effective engagement by the catch and secondly to provide an abutment for the coil compression spring which drives it. The part of the plunger which engages the catch of course has to be at the rear end, which means that the coil spring has to begin forward of the catch, so as not to

interfere. Since the coil spring has to be quite long even when compressed (to be able to extend over both parts of the plunger stroke while maintaining its pressure on the syringe piston) the abutment on the plunger must be a good distance
5 from the rear end. It also has to be a good distance from the syringe, to allow sufficient travel for the plunger. The arrangement leads to a device which is about three times as long as the syringe body.

Another snag is that a syringe with its own plunger
10 already fitted and not removable is not usable in the device.

It is the aim of this invention to provide an injection device which, while having most of the benefits of GB-B-2239180, can be considerably more compact and be usable with
15 syringes having their own plungers.

According to the present invention there is provided an injection device in which a charged capsule with a needle at its forward end and a plunger projecting from its rear end is housed in an elongate body with coil spring means which,
20 when released from compression, act on the plunger to push that forwards and thereby carry out the injection, and a release mechanism for the spring means including a sleeve over a substantial part of the body initially retained in or urged into a rearward position but which has to be shifted
25 forwards in relation to the body to allow the spring means to be released, characterised in that the spring means act between the rear end of the body and a drive member that receives the rear end of the plunger, and in that the

release mechanism includes a detent, provided by the body, that engages the drive member adjacent its forward end.

In one form, the release mechanism includes an outwardly projecting formation on the drive member that initially engages the detent, the sleeve being arranged when shifted forwards, to engage said formation and press it inwards releasing it from the detent.

Conveniently, the drive member will be generally cylindrical and surrounded by the coil spring means which act against an abutment adjacent the forward end of said drive member. The rear end of the drive member will be at least partially closed to engage the rear end of the plunger.

The forward end of the device may have a removable cap which, when properly fitted on the body, is abutted by the sleeve, the sleeve thereby being prevented by moving forwards to allow release of the spring means.

In another form, the release mechanism includes a trigger, carried by said body, which initially engages the drive member, the trigger being accessible through an aperture in said sleeve, being held inoperable by the sleeve when that is to the rear, and being actuatable to release the drive member when the sleeve has been shifted forwards. Conveniently, the trigger has a pivoting action, being pressed in at the rear to lift the forward end clear of the drive member, said forward end being trapped by sleeve when that is at its rearward position but coming clear into said aperture when the sleeve is shifted forwards.

The drive member may be generally cylindrical and open ended, but with an intermediate transverse wall forming a forward facing cup to receive the rear end of the plunger and a rearward facing cup to receive the coil spring means.

5 The coil spring means may comprise two coil springs of different diameter and an intermediate generally cylindrical member which initially telescope together with said drive member, one spring acting between the rear end of the body and an abutment at the forward end of the intermediate
10 member, and the other spring acting between an abutment at the rear end of the intermediate member and said transverse wall.

The body and the drive member may have co-operating formations to guide the drive member when released.

For a better understanding of the invention, some embodiments will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an axial section of an injection device,

5 Figure 2 is another axial section of that device, at right angles to the view of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a cross section on the line III-III of Figure 1,

10 Figure 4 is a cross section on the line IV-IV of Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a side view of the injection device,

Figure 6 is an axial section of an alternative injection device,

Figure 7 is an axial section of a further injection

device in an out of use condition,

Figure 8 is an axial section of the device of Figure 7 when primed ready for use,

Figure 9 is an axial section of the device of Figure 7 after use,

Figure 10 is a cross section, to a larger scale, on the line X-X of Figure 7,

Figure 11 is a cross section, to a larger scale, on the line XI-XI of Figure 9, and

Figure 12 is a perspective view of a drive member forming part of the injection device of Figure 7.

The device of Figures 1 to 5 has a generally cylindrical barrel 1 over the rear end portion of which is sleeved an elongate cylindrical cap 2. At the forward end, a nose piece 3 is fitted into the mouth of the barrel 1 and provides a shield and a guide for a capsule 4 with a needle 5.

The rear portion of the barrel 1 has two diametrically opposed axially extending slots 6 and the rear end cap 2 has corresponding pairs of opposed internal ribs 7 engaged in these slots, which act as guides and allow limited relative axial movement between the barrel 1 and the end cap 2. The end cap has sufficient resilience to be forced over the rear end of the barrel until the ribs 7 snap into the slots 6.

Within the rear portion of the barrel 1 there is a drive member in the form of a co-axial cylinder 8 with an inturned rim 9 at its rear end and an out-turned rim 10

around most of its forward end. But this is interrupted by two diametrically opposite, integrally formed resilient tongues 11 which project further forwardly and outwardly, where they normally abut the forward ends of the slots 6. 5 The rear sides of these tongues are sloped and are engaged by the forward ends of the ribs 7.

A coil spring 12 encircles the cylinder 8 and acts between an inturned flange 13 at the rear end of the barrel 1 and the out-turned rim 10 of the cylinder 8. The capsule 10 4 has a piston 14 operated by a plunger 15 which is driven by the spring 12 acting through the cylinder 8. The plunger is bifurcated into two fingers 16 over its rear portion and these step outwardly at shoulders 17 at about their mid length and terminate at stepped and tapered formations 18. 15 These are engaged, as can be seen in Figure 1, by the inturned rim 9, but the fingers 16 are capable of being squeezed together, in which case the formations 18 and the rest of the plunger can pass freely through the rear end of the cylinder 8.

20 The capsule 4 has an out-turned flange 19 at its rear end and a coil spring 20 surrounding the capsule acts between this and the rear of the nose 3. This spring 20 is substantially weaker than the spring 12.

Finally, the forward part of the barrel 1 is not truly 25 cylindrical but is formed with two diametrically opposed outwardly projecting ribs 21 aligned with the slots 6.

Initially, the device is as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The needle 5 is just within the forward end of the nose 3,

and thus safe. The device is applied against the patient's skin and the rear end cap 2 is pressed forwardly, its movement being limited by abutment with the rear ends of the ribs 21. The forward ends of the ribs 7 wedge the tongues 5 11 inwards until they clear the detents formed by the forward ends of the slots 6. The coil spring 12 is now free to act and shoots the cylinder 8 forwards, easily overcoming the relatively weak spring 20. The capsule 4 is shifted forwards by this, the plunger 15 acting through the piston 10 14 and the effectively solid liquid charge in the capsule. The needle 5 thus penetrates the flesh which, due to the pressure exerted on the device, bulges smoothly into the nose piece 3. Such penetration is therefore automatically the maximum amount possible. When the spring 20 is fully 15 compressed the capsule 4 is arrested, but the spring 12 continues to act, squeezing liquid out of the capsule 4 through the needle 5. When the shoulders 17 reach the flange 19, the fingers 16 are pinched in and the formations 18 are released from the rim 9. The plunger 15 is thereby 20 disengaged from the drive member 8, and so the spring 20 can now assert itself and return the capsule 4 to its initial position.

This automatic retraction is preferred, but it does require the plunger 15 to be in a particular form. The 25 device could work in non-retractive manner with a proprietary syringe having a plain plunger, provided the inturned rim 9 reduced the aperture to less than the size of the rear end head.

The device of Figure 6 is similar in many respects. However it is designed to avoid accidental actuation, which is possible with the device described above. Here, there is an end cap 22 which can close the forward end of the barrel 1 by shrouding the nose 3. It has internal ribs 23 which co-axially locate it by bearing on the projecting portion of the nose. The member 2 is extended forwardly and abuts the forward end cap 22 when that is properly fitted. This makes the barrel 1 virtually inaccessible, although the member 2 here is basically a sleeve and is not closed over the rear end of the barrel 1. But in any event the sleeve 2 cannot be shifted forward with respect to the barrel, at least not until the cap 22 is removed, which is done only just before injection.

It is common for the needle 5 to be encased in a rubber or plastics sheath 24, whose base encircles the neck of the capsule. This is not easy to remove if largely concealed within the nose 3. However, the cap 22 provides means for removing this sheath in the form of an inner cylindrical projection 25 with an inturned rim 26 at the rear end which snaps behind the base of the sheath 24 when the cap is properly fitted. When the cap 22 is removed, the sheath 24 is simultaneously plucked off the capsule.

The injection device of Figures 7 to 12 has an elongate body 31, as described in more detail below, which carries and guides a generally cylindrical drive member 32 urged forwardly (to the left in the figures) by a spring assembly, also to be described in more detail later. The drive member

32 co-operates with a plunger 34 of a capsule 35 with a forwardly projecting needle 36. These parts 34, 35 and 36 comprise a proprietary syringe, and are shown in chain dotted lines. Initially, the plunger 34 is extended to the rear and its head 37 is received in a forward facing cup formed by the front end of the drive member 32.

A barrel 38 is screwed co-axially onto the forward end of the body 31 by its larger cylindrical portion 39. Forward of this it reduces at a sloping shoulder 40 and then continues in a smaller cylindrical portion 41. A nose 42 screws into the forward end of this portion 41 and serves as a shield for the needle 36 and as means for adjusting the depth of injection.

Internally, the barrel 38 receives a collar 43 which locates against the shoulder 40 and guides a tube 44 with an outwardly projecting flange 45 at its rear end. A light coil spring 46, much weaker than the spring assembly for the drive member 32, encircles this tube and acts between the collar 43 and flange 45. A certain resilience is given to the forward end of the tube by longitudinal cut outs 47, which enable a tooth-sectioned outer rim 48 to snap past the collar and retain the tube. The capsule 35 passes through this tube 44 and its rear end flange locates against the flange 45.

When fully screwed home onto the body 31, the barrel 38 abuts a circumferential rib 49. To the rear of this, the body 31 becomes a substantially square formation 50, but with rounded corners, and one of the sides of the square has

a slot 51 open to the rear. Over most of its length, the body 31 then comprises two spaced, parallel side walls 52 extending from the sides of the formation 50 flanking the slot 51 to a rear end plate 53 with a rounded square periphery matching the formation 50. Along the inner sides of these walls 52, as best seen in Figure 10, there are longitudinal ribs 54.

Towards the rear end, the body is also formed with an integral trigger 55 aligned with the length of the body 31. This is carried by symmetrical bridge pieces 56 sloping up towards each other from the top edges of the walls 52 and slim enough and/or weakened enough to allow the trigger 55 to pivot at about its mid-point. To the rear, the trigger has a rounded thumb or finger pad 57, while towards the front it has a downward step 58 in its upper surface and underneath that hooks 59. The trigger is made rigid in itself by the provision of ribs 60 extending longitudinally of its underside.

The body 31 is largely encased by a sleeve 61 closed at its rear end 62. The forward end of the sleeve can slide over the formation 50, and the rear end is a sliding fit over the plate 53. Initially it is lightly urged to the rear by a coil spring 63 acting between the plate 53 and the end 62. The trigger 55 is exposed through a rectangular aperture 64, and is initially substantially flush with the sleeve 61, but with its step 58 engaged under the forward edge of the aperture 64. This means that the pad 57 cannot be pressed inwards to any significant degree. In this

position, the hooks 59 engage the drive member 32 and hold it to the rear.

Ideally, a single coil spring would be used to drive the member 32. However, it requires a considerable travel, and while a single spring has been found to work well enough with the previous embodiments without a trigger, it has been found less satisfactory in this embodiment. There is a tendency for the spring to buckle when fully compressed and become entangled with the trigger. Therefore, the drive is preferably achieved by two coil springs of different diameter working in concert.

The rear end plate 53 of the body 31 is centrally apertured to receive a spigot member 65 which projects forwardly, co-axial with the body 31. It locates a first drive spring 66, which acts between the end plate 53 and the base of an elongated cup 67 in which initially it is largely housed. This cup has an outwardly projecting flange 68 at its rear, open end, and the second drive spring 69 acts between this and a wall 70 across the cylindrical drive member 32. The other side of this wall 70 forms the base of the cup which receives the plunger head 37. Initially, the spring 69 is largely housed within the drive member 32 and confined between its cylindrical wall and the outside of the cup 67.

The drive member 32 is guided and held against rotation by grooves 71 (Figure 12) on opposite sides which are engaged by the ribs 54. There is sufficient flexibility in the plastics moulding of the body 31 to allow the two parts

to be snapped together. The cup 67 can likewise be guided and held against rotation by the ribs 54 co-operating with its flange 68.

On the side opposite the trigger 55, the drive member 5 32 is stepped outwardly at its rear end to provide an abutment 72, which is aligned with the slot 51. Also, the forward part of the drive member 32 initially just below the trigger is shaped to make an undercut shoulder 73 that will be positively engaged by the hooks 59.

10 Initially, the device is as shown in Figure 7, with the drive member 32 to the rear and the springs 66 and 69 fully compressed. The sleeve 61 is to the rear holding the trigger 55 safe.

The depth of needle penetration is adjusted by screwing 15 out the nose 42. The more it is screwed out, the shallower the injection will be. The outer circumference of the nose can be given markings to indicate the depth against the forward end of the barrel 38.

The device is primed by sliding the sleeve 51 forwards 20 until it abuts the rib 49, as shown in Figure 8. This brings the trigger 55 clear within the compass of the aperture 64. If the user is not quite ready, he can release the sleeve and the spring 63 will push it back to make the trigger safe again.

25 Normally the user will press the nose 42 against the place where the injection is to be made holding the sleeve 61 by one hand. This will automatically prime the device. Then, the freed trigger 53 is pressed, releasing the drive

member 32, This shoots forward, acting on the plunger 34. The virtually solid liquid in the capsule 35 and the very fine escape route through the needle 36 causes the capsule to be carried forward until the spring 46 is fully compressed. With the capsule 35 able to go no further, the plunger 34 is urged forward relative to it, squeezing out the dose through the needle 36 which is now at its set penetration. The injection ends with the various parts as shown in Figure 9, the drive member 32 being adjacent the capsule 35 with the abutment 72 in the slot 51 and the cup 67 being at about the mid-length of the body 31.

Provision can be made for automatic disengagement at this point of the plunger 34 and the drive member 32, so that the spring 46 can exert itself and carry the capsule back again, thereby withdrawing the needle 36 to a safe position, as with the previous embodiments.

Also, the devices of Figures 1 to 6 could have the double spring and drive member guiding arrangements similar to those just described.

CLAIMS

1. An injection device in which a charged capsule (4,35) with a needle (5,36) at its forward end and a plunger (15,34) projecting from its rear end is housed in an elongate body (1,31) with coil spring means (12;66,69) which, when released from compression, act on the plunger (15,34) to push that forwards and thereby carry out the injection, and a release mechanism for the spring means including a sleeve (2,61) over a substantial part of the body (1,31) initially retained in or urged into a rearward position but which has to be shifted forwards in relation to the body (1,31) to allow the spring means (12;66,69) to be released, characterised in that the spring means (12;66,69) act between the rear end (3,53) of the body and a drive member (8,32) that receives the rear end (18,37) of the plunger (15,34), and in that the release mechanism includes a detent (6,59), provided by the body (1,31) that engages the drive member (8,32) adjacent its forward end.

2. An injection device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the release mechanism includes an outwardly projecting formation (11) on the drive member (8) that initially engages the detent (6), the sleeve (2) being arranged, when shifted forwards, to engage said formation (11) and press it inwards, releasing it from the detent (6).

3. An injection device as claimed in Claim 2, characterised in that the drive member (8) is generally cylindrical and is surrounded by the coil spring means (12)

which act against an abutment (10) adjacent the forward end of said drive member (8).

4. An injection device as claimed in Claim 3, characterised in that the rear end of the drive member (8)
5 is at least partially closed to engage the rear end (18) of the plunger (15).

5. An injection device as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the forward end of the device has a removable cap (22) which, when properly
10 fitted on the body (1), is abutted by the sleeve (2), the sleeve thereby being prevented from moving forwards to allow release of the spring means (12).

6. An injection device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the detent (59) is part of a trigger
15 (55), carried by said body (31), which initially engages the drive member (32), the trigger (55) being accessible through an aperture (64) in said sleeve (51), being held inoperable by the sleeve (51) when that is to the rear, and being actuable to release the drive member (32) when the sleeve
20 (51) has been shifted forwards.

7. An injection device as claimed in Claim 6, characterised in that the trigger (55) has a pivoting action, being pushed in at the rear (57) to lift the forward end (58) clear of the drive member (32), said forward end
25 (58) being trapped by the sleeve (51) when that is at its rearward position but coming clear into said aperture (64) when the sleeve (51) is shifted forwards.

8. An injection device as claimed in Claim 6 or 7,

characterised in that the drive member (32) is generally cylindrical and open ended, but with an intermediate transverse wall (70) forming a forward facing cup to receive the rear end (37) of the plunger (32) and a rearward
5 facing cup to receive the coil spring means (66,69).

9. An injection device as claimed in any preceding claim, characterised in that the coil spring means comprises two coil springs (66,69) of different diameter and an intermediate generally cylindrical member (67) which
10 initially telescope together with said drive member (32), one spring (66) acting between the rear end (53) of the body (31) and an abutment at the forward end of the intermediate member (67), and the other spring acting between the rear
end of the intermediate member (67) and said transverse wall
15 (70).

10. An injection device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the body (31) and the drive member (32) have co-operating formations (54,71) to guide the drive member (32) when released.

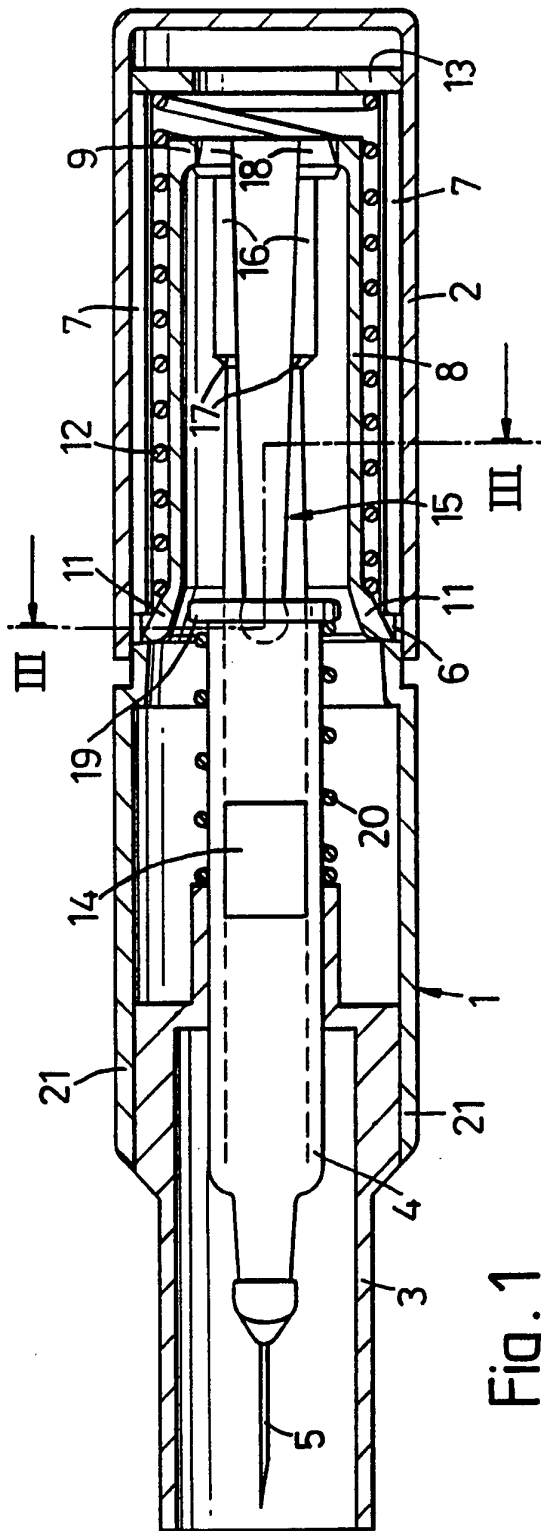


Fig. 1

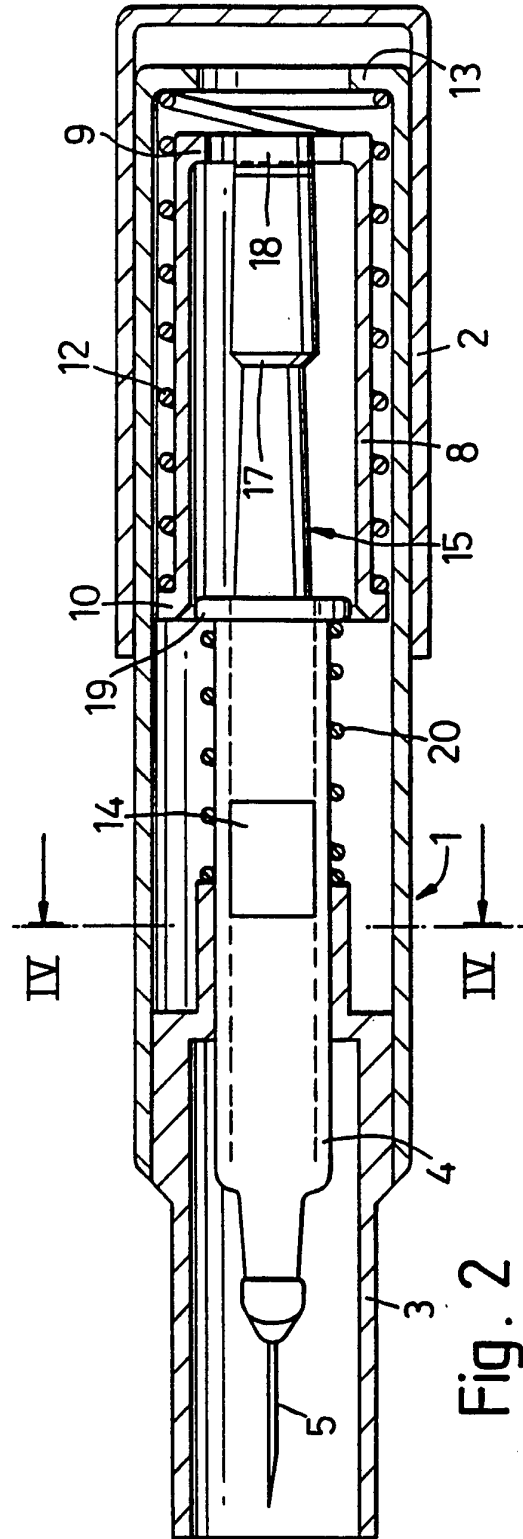


Fig. 2

2/5

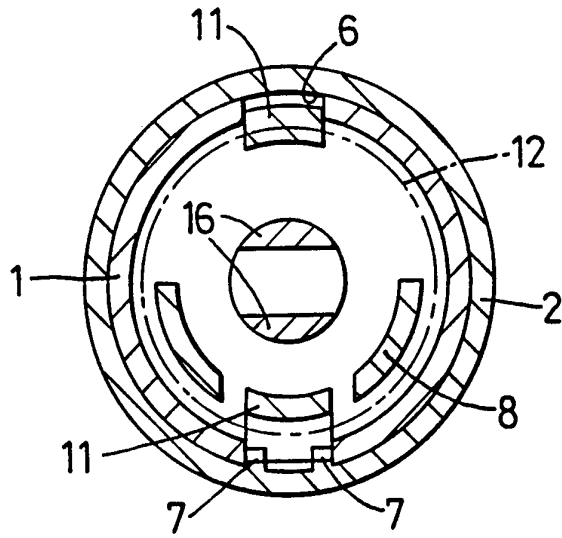


Fig. 3

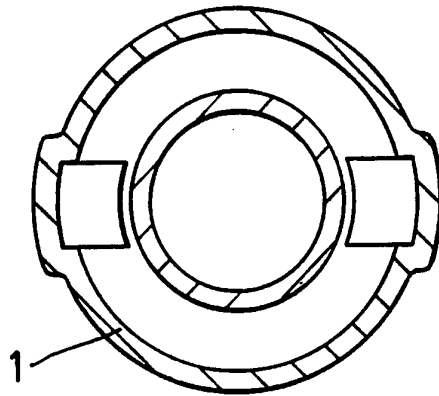


Fig. 4

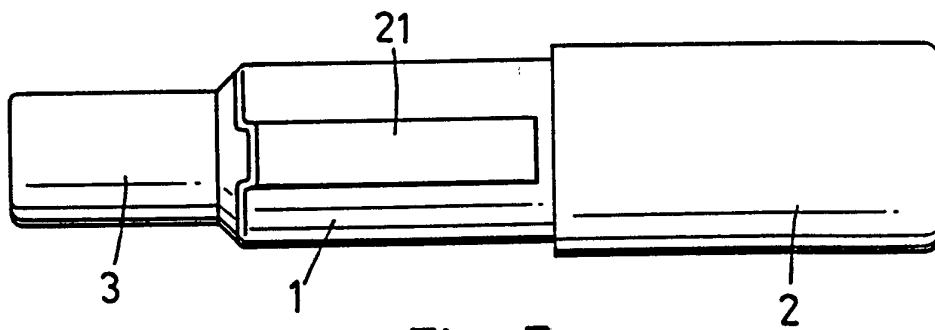


Fig. 5

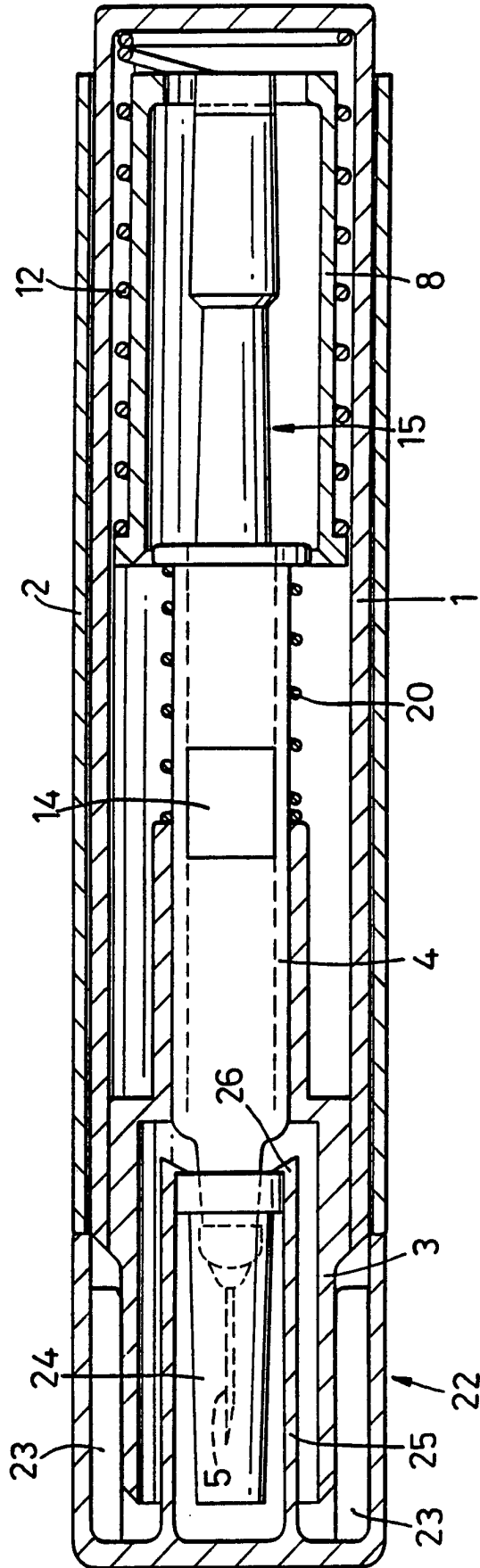


Fig. 6

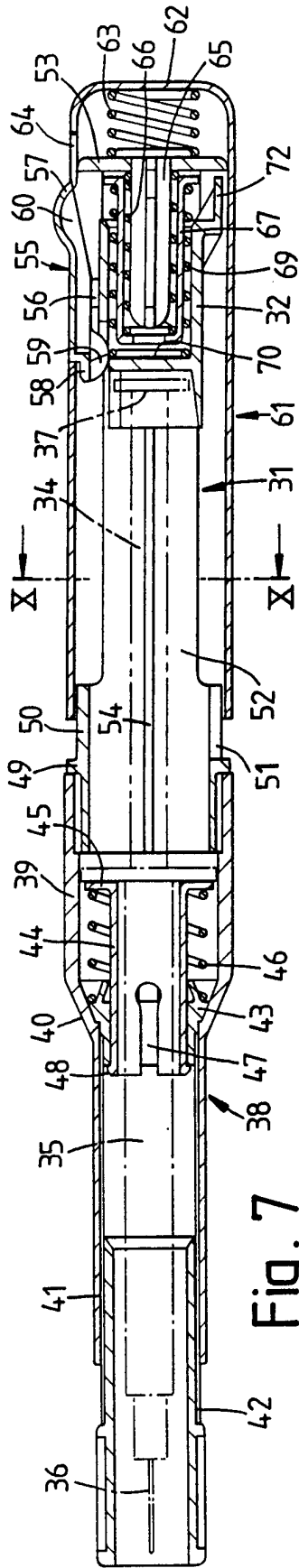


Fig. 7

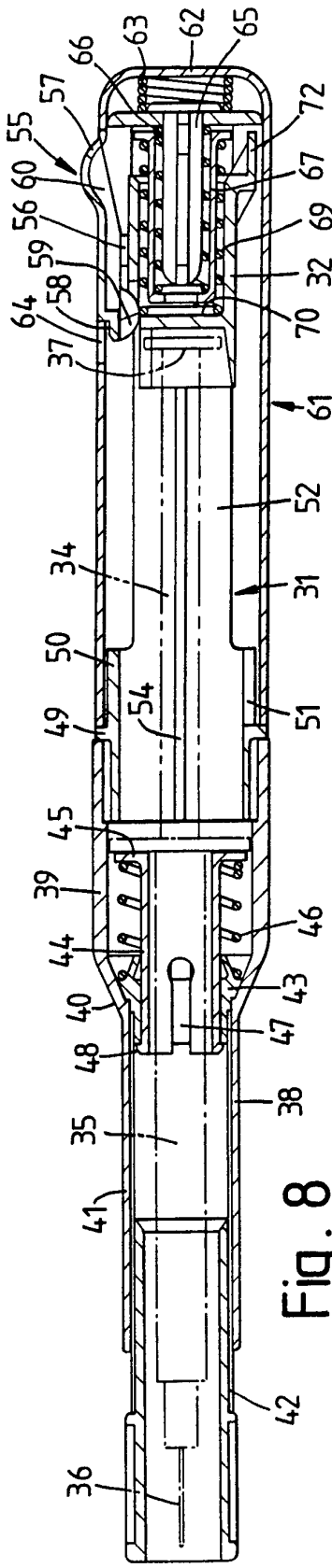


Fig. 8

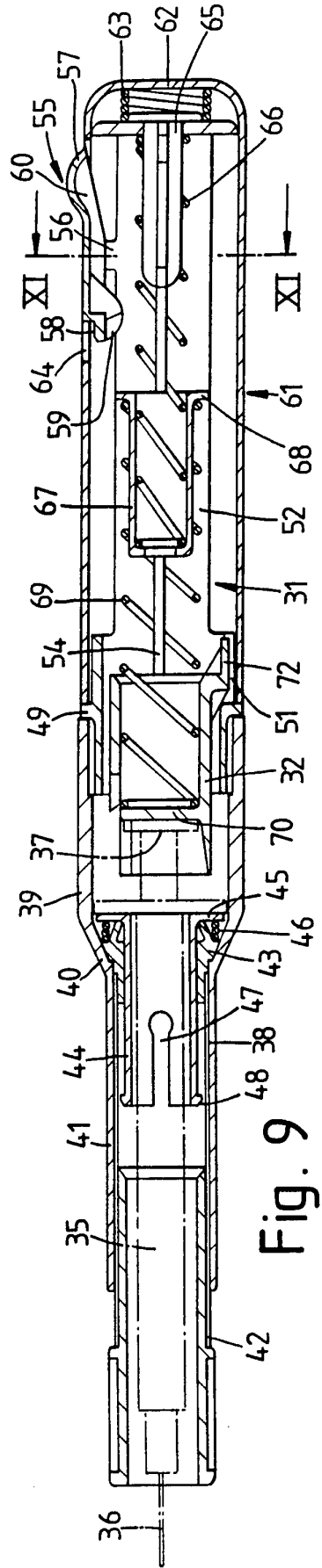


Fig. 9

5/5

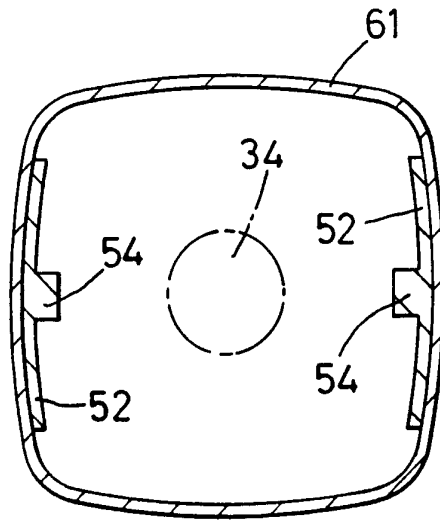


Fig. 10

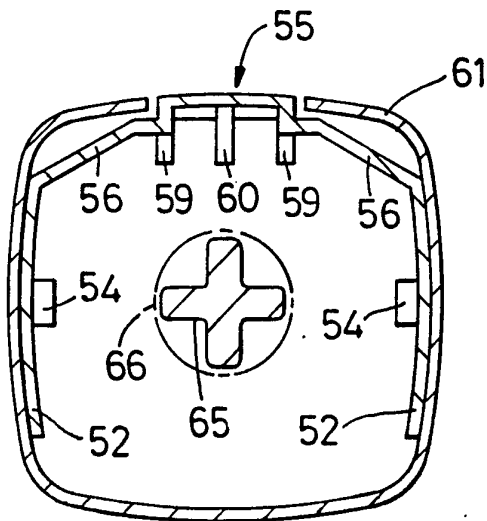


Fig. 11

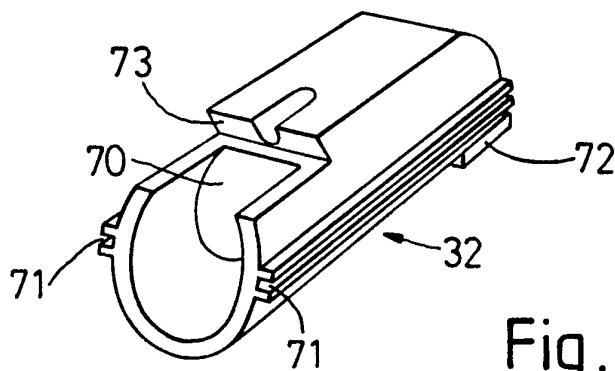


Fig. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 94/00616

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 A61M5/20

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 5 A61M

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.
Y	EP,A,0 516 473 (OWEN MUMFORD LTD) 2 December 1992 see the whole document ---	1-8
Y	US,A,4 378 015 (WARDLAW) 29 March 1983 see the whole document ---	1-8
A	GB,A,728 248 (ROOSEBOOM) 13 April 1955 see page 6, line 94 - page 7, line 18; figure 11 ---	1-10
A	EP,A,0 518 416 (DUPHAR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH LTD) 16 December 1992 see column 8, line 23 - column 9, line 3; figures ---	1-10
	-/--	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in 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 document but published on or after the international filing date
- "I" 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.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 July 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.08.94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Clarkson, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 94/00616

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE,A,36 44 984 (SCHLÜTER) 7 July 1988 see column 14, line 62 - column 15, line 8; figure 1 -----	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 94/00616

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0516473	02-12-92	JP-A- 5161712	29-06-93
US-A-4378015	29-03-83	NONE	
GB-A-728248		NONE	
EP-A-0518416	16-12-92	US-A- 5273544	28-12-93
DE-A-3644984	07-07-88	DE-A- 3622399	04-02-88
		AU-B- 614264	29-08-91
		AU-A- 7584187	29-01-88
		CA-A- 1295902	18-02-92
		WO-A- 8800066	14-01-88
		EP-A, B 0261318	30-03-88
		JP-T- 1500492	23-02-89
		RO-A- 100331	18-09-91
		SU-A- 1716950	28-02-92
		US-A- 4968302	06-11-90
		ZA-A- 8704715	07-01-88