

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
11 May 2006 (11.05.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2006/050039 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
A46B 3/16 (2006.01) A46B 9/04 (2006.01)
A46B 3/22 (2006.01)

Alan, V. [US/US]; 17 Adams Drive, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512 (US).

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2005/038810

(74) Agent: WOLIN, Harris, A.; COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, 909 River Road, P.o. Box 1343, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855 (US).

(22) International Filing Date: 25 October 2005 (25.10.2005)

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

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10/978,477 2 November 2004 (02.11.2004) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY [US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022 (US).

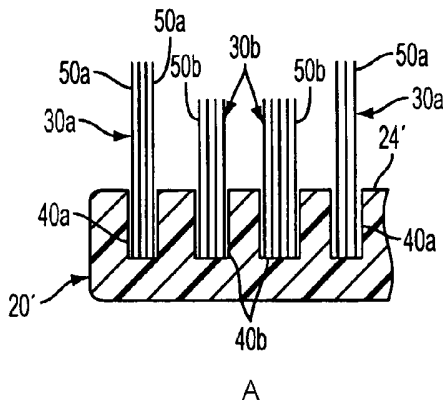
(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): SORRENTINO,

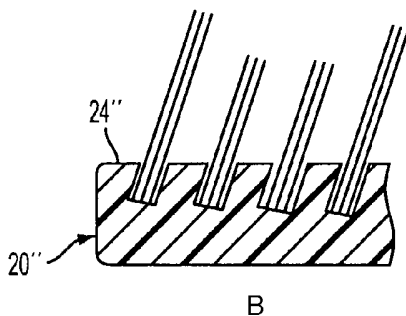
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: TOOTHBRUSH AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME



(57) Abstract: A toothbrush that provides enhanced cleaning and oral care to a user. The toothbrush has a head with cleaning elements that create a contoured cleaning profile. The cleaning elements have different depths of insertion relative to a reference plane to define a contoured cleaning profile without post-fixing trimming of the cleaning elements. Accordingly, tapered bristles can be used to define a contoured cleaning profile. Alternatively, tapered bristles of different lengths can also be used to form a contoured cleaning profile.



WO 2006/050039 A1



European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*
- *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*

Published:

- *with international search report*
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

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.

TOOTHBRUSH AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Field of the Invention

[01] The present invention relates to a toothbrush having a unique mounting of the cleaning elements, which is particularly beneficial in forming a contoured cleaning profile, and especially a contoured profile formed of tapered bristles. The present invention also pertains to a novel process for making such a toothbrush.

Background of the Invention

[02] A toothbrush is used to clean teeth by removing plaque and debris from tooth surfaces, the gums, the interproximal areas between adjoining teeth, and the marginal areas between the teeth and gums. Toothbrushes have been provided with a myriad of cleaning elements and profiles in an effort to provide comfort and enhanced cleaning. For example, toothbrushes with bristle tufts presenting a contoured profile have long been provided for more effective cleaning of the teeth and gums. Additionally, tapered bristles have been used for increased comfort and better cleaning of the interproximal areas.

[03] However, the combined beneficial effect of tapered bristles and a contoured profile has not been realized. Typically, bristles are fixed into the head of a toothbrush and then trimmed to obtain the desired profile. This conventional process of trimming the bristles has hindered the adoption of tapered bristles into toothbrushes; i.e., tapered bristles have heretofore been limited to flat profiles to avoid trimming off of the tapered ends.

[04] Further, the conventional manufacturing process for toothbrushes requires multiple steps to obtain a contoured profile, including the fixing of bristles into the head and one or more steps of trimming and endrounding of the fixed bristles.

Brief Summary of the Invention

[05] The present invention pertains to a toothbrush with a unique mounting construction for the cleaning elements. This construction is especially effective in forming contoured cleaning profiles with tapered bristles.

[06] In one aspect of the invention, cleaning elements are secured within the head at varying depths to enable greater versatility in cleaning arrangements and an improved manufacturing process

[07] In another aspect of the present invention, tapered cleaning elements extend from a head of a toothbrush so as to form a contoured cleaning profile for more effective cleaning.

[08] In another aspect of the invention, tapered bristles are uniquely mounted within the head of a toothbrush to define a contoured cleaning profile. In one construction, tapered bristles formed of different lengths are secured to the head in an arrangement to form the desired profile. In another construction, tapered bristles are secured at varying depths of insertion into the head to define the desired contoured cleaning profile.

[09] In another aspect of the invention, a toothbrush is formed by fixing cleaning elements into the head of the toothbrush at varying depths. Alternatively, tapered bristles having alternative lengths can be fixed into the head. With either of these processes, a contoured cleaning profile can be formed without trimming and endrounding of the cleaning elements. The elimination of such conventional post-

fixing step(s) can enhance the manufacture of such brushes. Moreover, with this process, tapered cleaning elements can be effectively used in a toothbrush having a contoured profile.

Brief Description of the Figures

[10] Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a toothbrush in accordance with the present invention showing only a single cleaning element;

[11] Figure 2 is a side view of the toothbrush of Figure 1;

[12] Figure 3 is a side view of a sample cleaning element usable in the toothbrush of Figure 1;

[13] Figure 4 is a side view of an alternative sample cleaning element usable in a toothbrush of Figure 1;

[14] Figure 5 is a cross sectional view of the toothbrush taken along line V-V in Figure 1;

[15] Figure 5A is a partial longitudinal cross-sectional view of the head of an alternative embodiment;

[16] Figure 5B is a partial longitudinal cross-sectional view of the head of an alternative embodiment;

[17] Figure 6 is a longitudinal cross sectional view of the head of an alternative embodiment of the toothbrush ;

[18] Figure 7 is a lateral cross sectional view of the head of an alternative embodiment of the toothbrush;

[19] Figure 8 is a partial longitudinal cross-sectional view of the head of an alternative embodiment; and

[20] Figure 9 is a partial longitudinal cross-sectional view of the head of an alternative embodiment.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[21] Figures 1 and 2 illustrate a toothbrush 10 according to the present invention. The toothbrush 10 includes a handle 12, a neck 14 and a head 20. Cleaning elements 50 usually in the form of tufts 30 are fixed to head 20 for cleaning the teeth and gums of a user. The cleaning elements are preferably tapered bristles (see, e.g., Figures 3 and 4), although they could be formed of non-tapered bristles or various forms of elastomeric or other cleaning members including tapered and/or non-tapered elements. As illustrated in Figures 2 and 5, the tufts 30 and their associated cleaning elements 50 preferably form a contoured cleaning profile (i.e., the collective profile of the remote ends of the cleaning elements adapted to engage the teeth) on head 20 for enhanced cleaning. While a simple bowed profile of the cleaning elements is illustrated in the figures, virtually any contoured profile could be used.

[22] In one construction, head 20 includes a mounting surface 24 having a plurality of spaced holes 40 each receiving a tuft 30 of tapered bristles or other cleaning element(s) 50. The holes 40 can be formed to each receive the same number and type of cleaning elements or a different number or type of cleaning elements. For example, a plurality of the holes 40 can receive single tooth care elements 50, such as massaging elements, while the remaining holes 40 receive tufts 30 of tooth care elements 50, such as bristles.

[23] In one embodiment, each bristle 50 has an anchoring portion 54 and a pair of strands 55 which extend to terminal ends 52 (Fig. 3). Anchoring portion 54 is adapted to be secured within a hole 40, typically with a plurality of other bristles to form a tuft

30. Strands 55 extend outward from head 20 to engage and clean the user's teeth and gums. Each of strands 55 may be tapered as shown in Figure 3. Alternatively, one strand may be tapered 55' while the other strand 55'' is not (Figure 4). The untapered strand 55'' may not be as tall as the tapered strand 55' so as to not interfere with the brushing action of the tapered strand 55'. The tapered working ends 52 are better able to enter the areas between the teeth and between the teeth and gums, and go deeper between them for effective cleaning. In either case, such bristles are referred to herein as tapered bristles 50. Further, such bristles may be formed of fibers, elastomeric material, etc., and have strands of equal or unequal lengths, virtually any cross-sectional shape, and uniform or varying cross-sectional shapes.

[24] As shown in Figure 3, tapered bristles typically include strands with a non-tapering base portion 56 proximate the mounting surface 24 and a tapering working portion 60 to engage the teeth and gums of the user. Tapered portion 60 of each cleaning element 50 extends between a point A and the working end 52. In the illustrated embodiment, cleaning elements 50 are each free of a taper between their anchoring portion 54 and point A. As examples only, point A can be between about 6.5 mm and 12 mm from the corresponding end 52. In one preferred embodiment, Point A is located about 10.5 mm from the terminal end 52. Nevertheless, point A could vary toward or away from anchoring portion 54 or the strands could be tapered along their entire lengths. Moreover, the bristles could have only one strand or be split into more than two strands. Also, the same features can be included in cleaning elements that are not bristles.

[25] In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 5, the bristles or other cleaning elements 50 each preferably have the same length (although this is not essential). The holes 40 that receive these cleaning elements 50 have varied depths of insertion

relative to a reference plane 70 to create the desired contoured cleaning profile. Reference plane 70 is generally parallel to a plane of engagement with the user's teeth (i.e., an imaginary plane that generally extends along the outer surfaces of two adjacent teeth) and coextensive with the outer-most portion of the mounting surface. In this embodiment, the reference plane is coextensive with mounting surface 24. In one construction, tufts 30 are fixed in holes 40 such that the strands 55 extend out from mounting surface 24 and away from head 20. The depth of the holes 40 determines the extension of the cleaning elements from the mounting surface 24 so as to create the contoured cleaning profile. As can be appreciated, adjacent holes 40 can extend the same distance or different distances into the head 20 from the mounting surface 24.

[26] In one example, a first hole 42 extends a first distance L1 into head 20 from mounting surface 24 (Fig. 5). A second hole 44 extends a second distance L2 into head 20 from mounting surface 24. The second distance L2 is, in this example, larger than the first distance. However, the second distance could be less than the first distance (or the same) depending on the desired contour of the cleaning profile. Likewise, head 20 can include a third hole 46 that extends a third distance L3 into the head 20. This third distance can be greater or less than either or both of the first and second distances. As can be appreciated, any number of holes provided at different depths could be used. In the example of Figure 5, head 20 includes multiple holes 42 that extend at the first depth, multiple tuft holes 44 that extend at the second depth, and multiple tuft holes 46 that extend at the third depth.

[27] Holes 40 are generally circular in cross section, although they can have any shaped cross section including square, rectangular, diamond, crisscross-shaped, etc. In one example, holes 40 have a diameter of between about 1.2 and 2.0 mm and

depths generally extending about 2-5 mm. Nevertheless other diameters and depths could be used as desired.

[28] Tapered bristles are generally manufactured at set lengths for use in toothbrushes. As discussed above, bristles having the same lengths can be used to form contoured cleaning profiles without trimming and endrounding of the terminal ends. Further, the use of bristles manufactured at different lengths can also be used to define a contoured cleaning profile with or without varying the hole lengths or the depths of insertion of the bristles into the head. As seen in Figure 5A, a first set of tapered bristles 50a of a first length are secured within holes 40a. Similarly, a second set of tapered bristles 50b of a second length, shorter than the first length, are secured within holes 40b. In this construction, holes 40a and 40b all have the same depth from mounting surface 24'. Nevertheless, as can be appreciated, the securing of differently sized tapered bristles in the head can be used define various cleaning profiles. As an example only, the tapered bristles may be formed to have total lengths of 30 mm and 26 mm respectively. Due to the folded nature of the bristles in use, this will create a difference of about 2 mm in the projecting lengths of the tufts 30a, 30b extending from head 20'. Other lengths and additional numbers of different lengths can be used to define the desired contoured cleaning profiles. The bristles may also, of course, be fixed within the head by means other than anchoring within a pre-formed hole. Finally, a combination of varying holes and varying bristle lengths can be used to cooperatively form virtually any contoured profile with tapered bristles.

[29] While Figure 5 illustrates holes having uniform shapes and orientations, the depths of insertion could be varied in other alternative ways. For example, holes 47 could be formed with angled or curved sections 48, 49 that are bent relative to each other (Figures 6 and 7). In this illustration, a first section 48 extends generally

perpendicular to the axis 65 of the head, and a second section 49 extends within head 20 at an angle to the first section. In the illustrated example, second sections 49 are angled about 45 or 90 degrees relative to the first section. However, the second section could have nearly any angled orientation relative to the first section. Additional angled or curved sections (i.e., more than two) can also be used to further increase the depth of insertion of the cleaning element. As can be appreciated, the depth of insertion is the length as measured along the cleaning element. Accordingly, the insertion depth of cleaning elements in holes 47 (or molded into the head with the same shape) is the sum of lengths of sections 48, 49. The use of such non-linear sections permits the holes to have different depths of insertion without extending farther into the head. Moreover, even if the holes do extend different distances from mounting surface 24, the thickness of the head can be reduced with the non-linear embedded sections.

[30] Cleaning elements 50 inserted into a common hole 40 are considered to be fastened at a common point below their bases 56 and to be part of the same tuft 30. Similarly, a single tuft of cleaning elements (e.g., bristles) is considered to have the same height from the head even if there are small differences in their extensions. The cleaning elements 50 can be secured in the tuft holes by any known technique including, for example, stapling, pinning or gluing. The cleaning elements may also be anchored into the head by other means not including the pre-forming of a hole, such as molding the cleaning elements into the head (e.g., in mold tufting or anchor free tufting). Irrespective of the manner of fixing the cleaning elements in the head, they can be secured into the head at varying lengths or depths of insertion, and with or without embedded sections that are bent.

[31] Other alternatives of the invention include the use of heads with non-planar mounting surfaces 24. For example, head 20a may include a recess 72 forming an upper mounting surface 24a and a lower mounting surface 24b (Figure 8). In this example, bristles extend into the head beyond their respective mounting surfaces 24a, 24b an equal distance – irrespective of whether they are mounted in pre-formed holes, molded into the head, attached in another way. In such an embodiment, the bristles are fixed in the head at different depths of insertion relative to the reference plane 70a. In this case the reference plane is coextensive with the upper mounting surface 24a.

[32] Another alternative head 20b includes a curved mounting surface 24c (Figure 9). Although the bristles or other cleaning elements may extend into the head a uniform distance from mounting surface 24, they each have a different depth of insertion relative to the reference plane 70b. This reference plane is generally parallel with a plane of engagement with the user's teeth during use and extending from the outer-most portion of the mounting surface. Of course, non-linear embedded sections can also be used in any of the heads with non-planar mounting surfaces.

[33] A common feature of each of these embodiments is that the depth of insertion is varied relative to a reference plane that extends generally parallel to the plane of engagement formed by the teeth during use, and which extends from an outer-most portion of the mounting surface (i.e., outer in the sense of the projecting direction of the cleaning elements from the head). The depth of insertion is determined by the length the cleaning element extends from the reference plane. The linear length of the cleaning element from the plane is the linear distance along the axis of the cleaning element (whether the element having linear or bent embedded sections) rather than an actual distance from the reference plane to the remotest portion of the cleaning element. In common toothbrushes with a planar mounting surface, the reference

plane is co-extensive with the mounting surface. However, with non-planar mounting surfaces, the reference plane will be considered to extend from the outer-most portion of the mounting surface.

[34] In any of the above-discussed embodiments, the cleaning elements 50 can extend outwardly from head 20 in a direction generally perpendicular to mounting surface 24 (see, e.g., Fig. 5) or disposed at various angles relative to mounting surface 24 of head 20 (see, e.g., Fig. 5B). Thus, it is possible to select the combination of cleaning element configurations, materials and orientations that deliver the intended oral health benefits, such as enhanced cleaning, tooth polishing, tooth whitening, massaging of the gums and/or comfort.

[35] By attaching the cleaning elements into the head at different insertion depths, a contoured cleaning profile can be achieved without a need for further shaping (e.g., trimming and endrounding) of the cleaning elements after being fixed in the head. Accordingly, an entire process step(s) can be eliminated in the manufacturing process. Further, this process enables the beneficial use of tapered bristles in a contoured cleaning profile. Finally, this process can be used in a wide range of manufacturing processes including, for example, the fixing of bristles into pre-formed holes or the in situ molding of the bristles into the head.

[36] While only a few toothbrush variations are disclosed herein, the invention could be used in toothbrushes having many variations in, for example, the head, handle, and materials used. Alternatively, the toothbrush could be a powered toothbrush. The head 20 can also be removably secured to the handle 12 whether it is powered or manual. Further, those skilled in the art will appreciate that there are numerous variations and permutations of the above described systems and techniques. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural and

functional modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. Thus, the spirit and scope of the invention should be construed broadly as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A toothbrush comprising a head including a mounting surface, and a plurality of cleaning elements attached to the head and extending from the mounting surface to engage and clean teeth of a user, a first of the cleaning elements having a first depth of insertion into the head relative to a reference plane, and a second of the cleaning elements having a second depth of insertion into the head relative to the reference plane, the second depth of insertion being different from the first depth of insertion, the reference plane being generally parallel to a plane of engagement with the user's teeth during use and extending from an outer-most portion of the mounting surface, the cleaning elements each defining at least one terminal end remote from the mounting surface, and the terminal end of the first cleaning element and the terminal end of the second cleaning element being spaced at different distances from the reference plane to define a contoured cleaning profile of the cleaning elements to engage and clean a user's teeth.
2. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least one cleaning element extends into the head at an orientation generally perpendicular to the reference plane.
3. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least one cleaning element extends into the head at an inclination to the mounting surface.
4. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 in which at least one cleaning element includes two sections within the head that are bent relative to each other.
5. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 4 wherein a first of the two sections extends generally perpendicular to the reference plane.
6. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 5 wherein the first section is a portion of the cleaning element that initially penetrates the mounting surface.

7. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least one of the cleaning elements is tapered.
8. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein the first and second cleaning elements are each a tapered bristle that cooperatively defines a tuft with other tapered bristles.
9. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least one of the cleaning elements is an elastomeric member.
10. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein the cleaning elements are each the same length.
11. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein each of the cleaning elements is a bristle with an anchoring portion secured in the head and a pair of strands extending out of the head to engage and clean the teeth.
12. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 11 wherein at least one of the strands is tapered toward a terminal end remote from the mounting surface.
13. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 11 wherein each of the strands is tapered toward a terminal end remote from the mounting surface.
14. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein the mounting surface is generally planar and coextensive with the reference plane.
15. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 1 wherein the mounting surface is non-planar.
16. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 15 wherein the mounting surface is stepped.
17. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 15 wherein the mounting surface is curved.

18. A toothbrush comprising a head including a generally planar mounting surface, a first cleaning element extending a first distance into said head from said mounting surface, and at least a second cleaning element extending a second distance into said head from said mounting surface, said second distance being greater than said first distance.

19. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 18 wherein each said cleaning element has a terminal end remote from the mounting surface, and the terminal ends collectively define a contoured cleaning profile for engaging and cleaning user's teeth.

20. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 19 wherein at least one of said cleaning elements tapers toward the respective terminal end.

21. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 18 wherein the head includes pre-formed holes into which the cleaning elements are fixed.

22. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 18 wherein the cleaning elements are molded into the head.

23. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 18 wherein at least one cleaning element includes a portion within the head that includes two sections that are bent relative to each other.

24. A toothbrush comprising a head and a plurality of tufts of bristles secured to the head and projecting outward therefrom to engage and clean a user's teeth, at least two of the tufts being composed of tapered bristles and having terminal ends at different heights to define a contoured cleaning profile of the tufts to engage and clean a user's teeth.

25. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 24 wherein each of the tufts is composed of tapered bristles.

26. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 24 wherein the bristles all have the same length.
27. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 24 wherein the bristles of at least two of the tufts extend into the head at different depths of insertion.
28. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 24 wherein said at least two tufts have different lengths.
29. A toothbrush in accordance with claim 28 wherein said at least two tufts are fixed into the head at the same depth of insertion.
30. A method of making a toothbrush comprising:
forming a head with a mounting surface;
securing a first cleaning element in the head having a first depth of insertion into the mounting surface of the head; and
securing a second cleaning element in the head having a second depth of insertion into the mounting surface of the head, wherein the first and second depths of insertion are different to form a contoured cleaning profile of cleaning elements to engage and clean a user's teeth.
31. A method in accordance with claim 30 wherein the forming of the head includes forming a plurality of holes in the mounting surface, and securing the cleaning elements includes fixing the cleaning elements in the holes.
32. A method in accordance with claim 30 wherein securing of the cleaning elements includes molding a portion of each of the cleaning elements in the head.
33. A method in accordance with claim 30 wherein the securing of at least one of the cleaning elements includes fixing a portion of said cleaning element into the head such that the portion includes two sections that are bent relative to each other.

34. A method in accordance with claim 30 wherein the cleaning elements secured in the head are tapered bristles.
35. A method in accordance with claim 30 wherein the cleaning elements secured in the head each have the same length.
36. A method in accordance with claim 31 wherein at least one of the cleaning elements secured in the head is an elastomeric member.
37. A method in accordance with claim 31 wherein the working ends of each said tooth care element form said contoured profile without being further shaped after being secured in the head.
38. A method of making a toothbrush comprising:
forming a head;
securing first tapered bristles in the head to define a first tuft, the first tapered bristles each having a first length; and
securing second tapered bristles in the head to define a second tuft, the second tapered bristles each having a second length that is different from the first length,
wherein the first and second tufts are secured within the head so as to have different heights of extension from the head and thereby define a contoured cleaning profile of the tufts to engage and clean a user's teeth.
39. A method in accordance with claim 38 wherein the forming of the head includes forming a plurality of holes in the head, and securing the tapered bristles includes fixing the tapered bristles in the holes.
40. A method in accordance with claim 38 wherein securing of the tapered bristles includes molding a portion of each of the tapered bristles in the head.

41. A method in accordance with claim 38 wherein working ends of each said tapered bristle form said contoured profile without being trimmed or endrounded after being secured in the head.

42. A method in accordance with claim 38 wherein the first and second tapered bristles are each secured within the head at about the same depth of insertion.

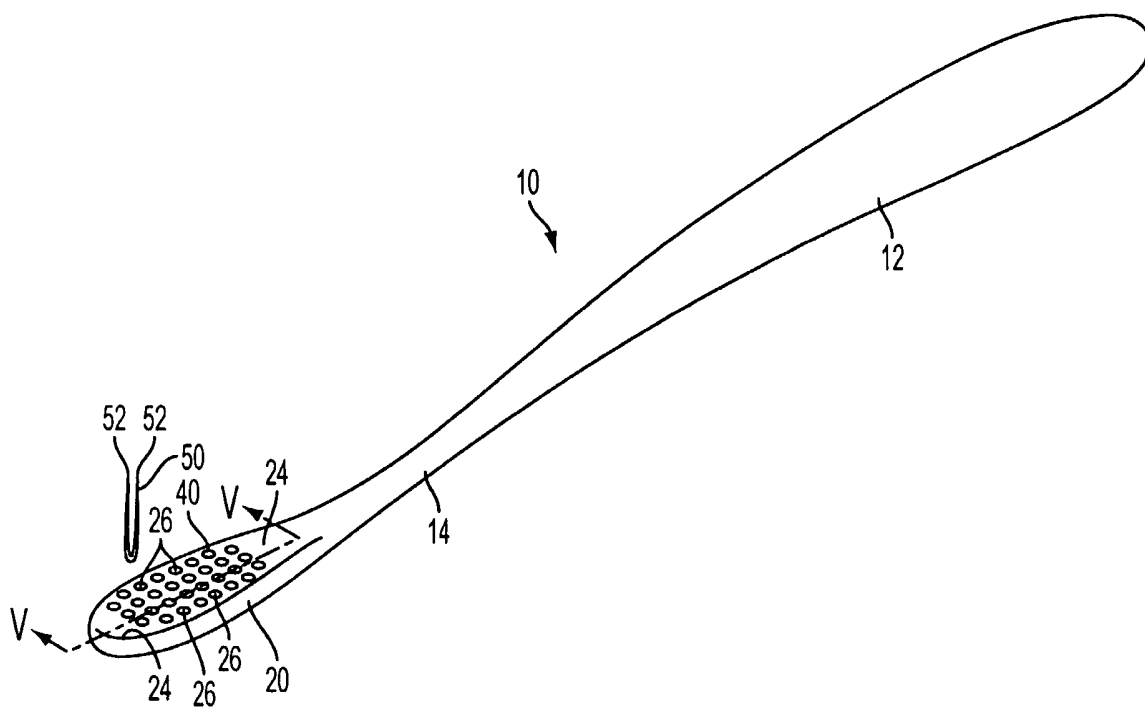


FIG. 1

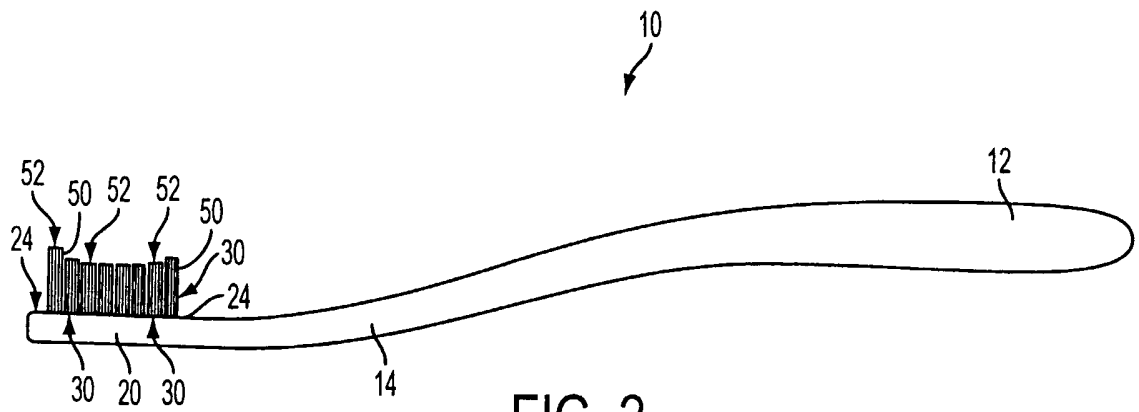


FIG. 2

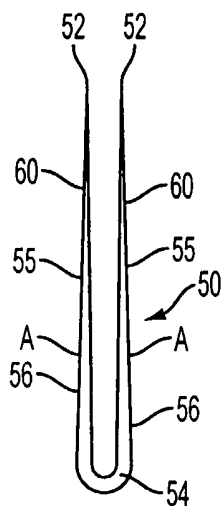


FIG. 3

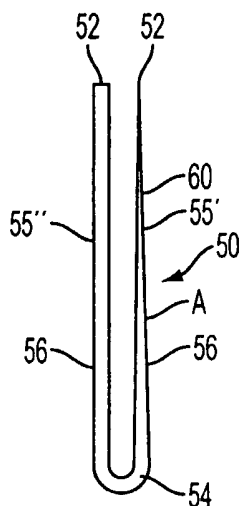


FIG. 4

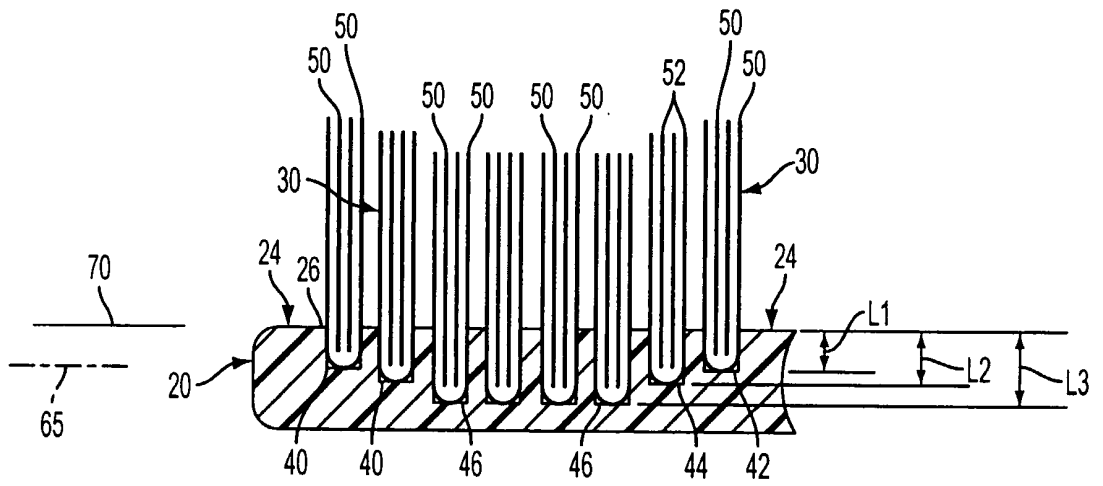


FIG. 5

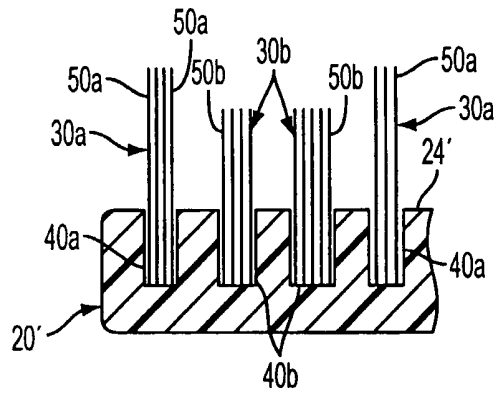


FIG. 5A

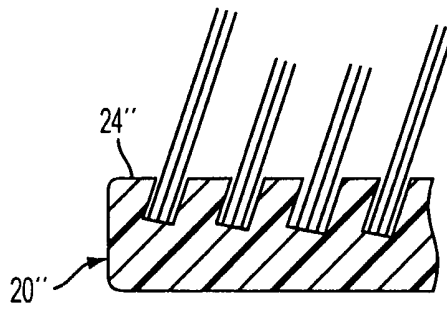


FIG. 5B

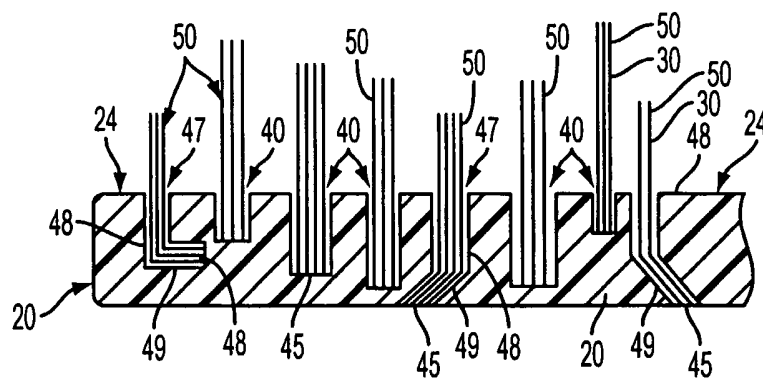


FIG. 6

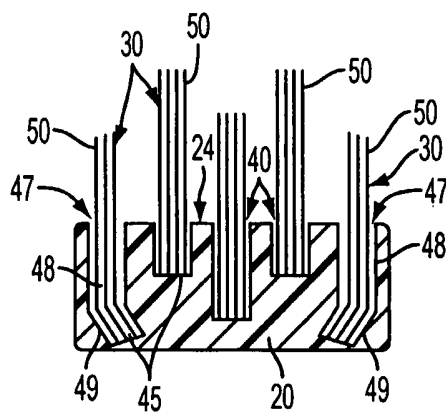
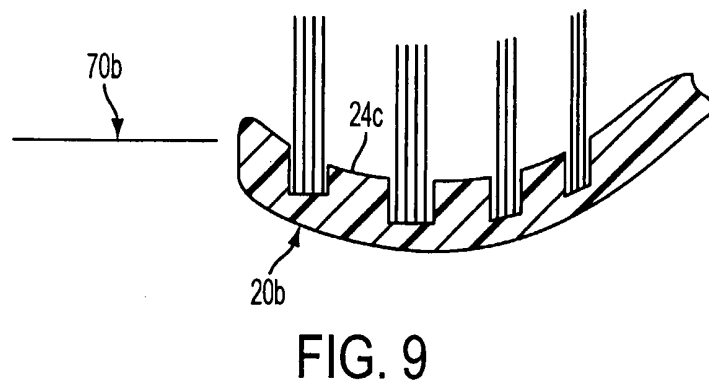
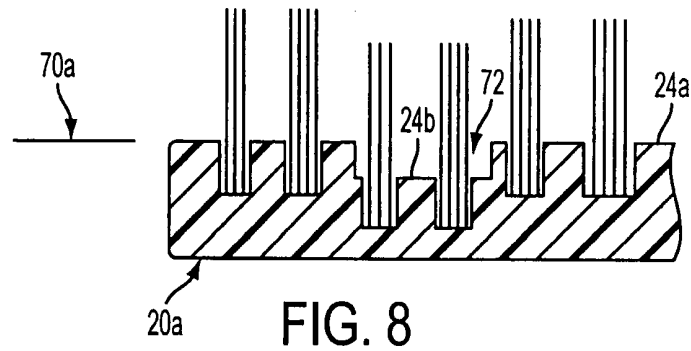


FIG. 7



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte: al application No
PC I/US2005/038810

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER A46B3/16 A46B3/22 A46B9/04		
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) A46B		
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) EPO-Internal		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 102 21 786 A1 (M + C SCHIFFER GMBH) 27 November 2003 (2003-11-27) the whole document -----	1-42
X	US 3 229 318 A (CLEMENS GEORGE S) 18 January 1966 (1966-01-18) the whole document -----	24-42
X	US 6 308 367 B1 (BEALS DONNA ET AL) 30 October 2001 (2001-10-30) the whole document -----	24-42
X	WO 98/38889 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CONSUMER HEALTHCARE GMBH; KRAMER, HANS) 11 September 1998 (1998-09-11) the whole document -----	24-42
	----- -/--	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 document 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. *&* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 2 March 2006		Date of mailing of the international search report 09/03/2006
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 Cardan, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 Int application No
 PCT/JP05/038810

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 501 124 A (ERIC LEOPOLD HUGO COSBY, JUNIOR) 21 February 1939 (1939-02-21) the whole document	24-42
X	US 5 315 731 A (MILLAR ET AL) 31 May 1994 (1994-05-31) the whole document	24-42
X	US 6 044 514 A (KANEDA ET AL) 4 April 2000 (2000-04-04)	24-42
A	the whole document	1-23
X	DE 44 18 854 A1 (ANTON ZAHORANSKY GMBH & CO., 79674 TODTNAU, DE) 7 December 1995 (1995-12-07) the whole document	30-42
X	US 5 533 227 A (ITO ET AL) 9 July 1996 (1996-07-09)	30-42
A	the whole document	1-29
X	DE 42 24 903 A1 (M + C SCHIFFER GMBH, 53577 NEUSTADT, DE) 3 February 1994 (1994-02-03) the whole document	30-42
A	US 6 321 407 B1 (WEIHRAUCH GEORG) 27 November 2001 (2001-11-27) the whole document	1-42
A	WO 01/82741 A (LION CORPORATION; KATO, TAKAO) 8 November 2001 (2001-11-08) the whole document	1-42
A	EP 1 350 442 A (COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY) 8 October 2003 (2003-10-08) the whole document	1-42

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

nation on patent family members

Intern il application No
PCT, J2005/038810

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 10221786	A1	27-11-2003	NONE
US 3229318	A	18-01-1966	GB 1098933 A 10-01-1968
US 6308367	B1	30-10-2001	LT 99054 A 27-09-1999 ZA 9810267 A 10-05-1999
WO 9838889	A	11-09-1998	AU 7426798 A 22-09-1998 JP 2002512540 T 23-04-2002 TW 431151 Y 21-04-2001 ZA 9801870 A 06-09-1999
GB 501124	A	21-02-1939	NONE
US 5315731	A	31-05-1994	NONE
US 6044514	A	04-04-2000	CN 1218374 A 02-06-1999 CN 1218375 A 02-06-1999 DE 69707441 D1 22-11-2001 DE 69707441 T2 11-07-2002 EP 0900034 A1 10-03-1999 EP 0901330 A1 17-03-1999 ID 16891 A 20-11-1997 ID 16892 A 20-11-1997 WO 9742853 A1 20-11-1997 WO 9742854 A1 20-11-1997 KR 2000011029 A 25-02-2000 KR 2000011030 A 25-02-2000 TW 414035 Y 01-12-2000 US 6088869 A 18-07-2000
DE 4418854	A1	07-12-1995	NONE
US 5533227	A	09-07-1996	NONE
DE 4224903	A1	03-02-1994	NONE
US 6321407	B1	27-11-2001	AU 9067698 A 01-03-1999 BR 9811842 A 08-08-2000 CA 2298578 A1 18-02-1999 CN 1119098 C 27-08-2003 DE 19733758 A1 11-02-1999 EG 21491 A 28-11-2001 WO 9907252 A1 18-02-1999 EP 1001693 A1 24-05-2000 ES 2184319 T3 01-04-2003 ID 20847 A 11-03-1999 JP 2001513344 T 04-09-2001 NO 20000569 A 27-03-2000 PL 338390 A1 23-10-2000 RU 2196493 C2 20-01-2003 TR 200000286 T2 21-07-2000 ZA 9806979 A 08-02-1999
WO 0182741	A	08-11-2001	AU 4107001 A 12-11-2001 CN 1426283 A 25-06-2003 JP 2001299452 A 30-10-2001

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter	Application No
PCT/US2005/038810	

Patent document cited in search report	A	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1350442	A	08-10-2003	AU 2003228404 A1	20-10-2003
			BR 0308869 A	22-03-2005
			CA 2479904 A1	16-10-2003
			CN 1658777 A	24-08-2005
			MX PA04009475 A	25-01-2005
			WO 03084364 A1	16-10-2003
