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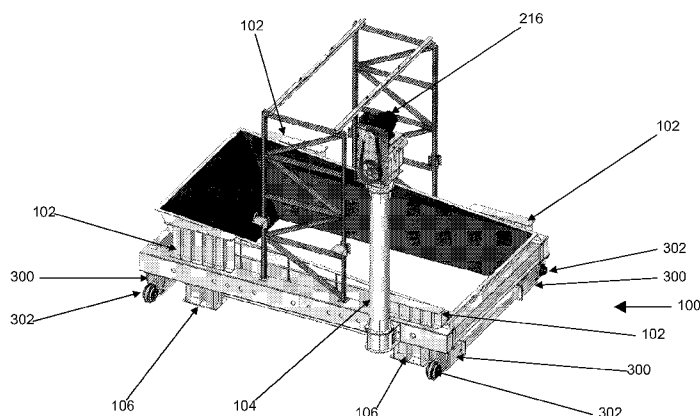


FIGURE 2

(57) Abstract: Disclosed herein is a rolling screen assembly. The rolling screen assembly may include a frame, a screen assembly mounted to the frame, a wheel assembly mounted to the frame, and a foot affixed to the frame, where wheels of the wheel assembly are height adjustable relative to the frame to allow the foot to be raised from, and lowered onto, a support surface. Such assembly may facilitate replacement of a rolling screen assembly with minimal downtime.

ROLLING SCREEN ASSEMBLY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The invention relates to a rolling screen assembly. In particular, although not exclusively, the invention relates to a rolling screen assembly that can be moved along rails and transferred to a support structure.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

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- Separations screens are typically used in the mining and mineral processing industries to separate materials, such as coal, by size. One type of separation screen is a vibrating screen that typically has a frame with screen panels. The frame is typically rigid with various support members to ensure structural integrity. The frame is mounted on springs, or the like, and has vibrators which cause the frame, and therefore the screen panels, to vibrate. The screen panels have apertures which allow smaller sized material to pass through. In use, the frame vibrates and material is passed over the screen panels with smaller material being separated from larger material as the smaller material passes through the apertures in the screen panels. Alternatively, liquids can be separated from solids in a similar manner.

- Such separation screens require maintenance. This can be periodic maintenance to ensure smooth operation of the machine, such as replacement of worn screen panels, or unexpected maintenance due to component failure of the like. In some situations, particularly where the separation screen is part of a larger process, continuous operation is required and it is highly undesirable for a separation screen to go offline. A second separation screen may therefore be provided which is interchanged with the first separation screen to allow a separation screen to have downtime, e.g. for maintenance, without having to halt overall separation operations.

The separation screens are heavy and bulky, and swapping one separation screen for a second can be difficult. The separation screens may be mounted on wheels on a rail system. When an operating machine is to be substituted by a standby machine, the separation screens are wheeled along the rail until the
5 standby machine takes the place of the previously operating machine. While this allows relatively straight forward interchanging of machines, the wheels and rails can be damaged by the continuous vibrations due to elevated forces being applied over a small area which can hinder, or even prevent, movement of the separation screen when it is to be interchanged.

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It will be clearly understood that any reference herein to background material or information, or to a prior publication, does not constitute an admission that any material, information or publication forms part of the common general knowledge in the art, or is otherwise admissible prior art, whether in Australia or in any other
15 country.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to overcome or at least alleviate one or more of the
20 above problems and/or provide the consumer with a useful or commercial choice. Other preferred objects of the present invention will become apparent from the following description.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

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In one form, although it need not be the only or indeed the broadest form, the invention resides in a rolling screen assembly comprising:

a frame;

a screen assembly mounted to the frame;

30 at least one wheel assembly mounted to the frame, the wheel assembly comprising one or more wheels; and

at least one foot affixed to the frame;

wherein, the wheels are height adjustable relative to the frame to allow the foot to be raised from and lowered onto a support surface.

5 Preferably the foot has a substantially planar base portion that is received by the support surface. Preferably the foot is a pedestal. The foot may include a biasing member, preferably a spring. Preferably the support surface is an upper surface of a support structure located on the ground. Preferably a plurality of feet are provided. In a preferred form, four feet are provided in a substantially rectangular configuration.

10

Preferably a plurality of wheel assemblies is provided. Preferably at least a portion of the wheel assemblies comprises a stopper. Preferably a stopper is provided adjacent at least two of the wheels. Preferably each wheel assembly comprises a wheel adjustment mechanism that moves a wheel relative to the frame. Preferably the wheel adjustment mechanism moves the wheel in at least a vertical axis relative to the frame. Preferably the wheel adjustment mechanism comprises a wheel bracket movably mounted to the frame, even more preferably pivotally mounted to the frame.

20 Preferably the wheel adjustment mechanism comprises an actuator to move the wheel relative to the frame. Preferably the actuator moves the wheel between at least an in use position and a stowed position. Preferably the in use position is further from the frame in the vertical axis than the stowed position. Preferably the wheel bracket actuator causes the wheel bracket to rotate about a pivot between the wheel bracket and the frame. Preferably the actuator is an extendible member, more preferably a cylinder, even more preferably a hydraulically actuated cylinder. Preferably a plurality of wheels is configured to pivot substantially simultaneously.

30 Preferably the screen assembly is a vibrating screen assembly, and preferably further comprises one or more exciters that generate vibratory forces. Preferably the exciters are mounted to side walls of the screen assembly. Even more preferably, the exciters are mounted to a drive beam that is mounted to the side

walls. Preferably the screen assembly comprises a plurality of screen panels and a screen panel mounting system.

5 Preferably the wheels are adapted to operate on rails. Preferably the wheels are disengaged from the rails when in the stowed position. Preferably the rolling screen assembly is supported by the wheels when they are in the in use position, and supported by the at least one foot when the wheels are in the stowed position.

10 Preferably the at least one foot comprises a locking assembly. Preferably the locking assembly comprises a locking member. Preferably the locking member is configured to move between a locked position and an unlocked position. Preferably the locking member is rotated axially between the locked and the unlocked positions. Preferably the locking member is actuated by an actuator. Preferably the actuator is controlled remotely.

15

The locking assembly may also comprise a guide plate. Preferably the guide plate has inclined surfaces. Preferably the locking member is received by a locking opening in the support surface and/or the guide plate is received by a guide opening in the support surface. Preferably actuation of the locking member prevents withdrawal of the locking member from the locking opening of the support surface.

20

According to another form, the invention resides in a rolling screen system comprising:

two rolling screen assemblies as described herein;

25

a set of rails upon which the rolling screen assemblies traverse;

and a support surface adjacent an operating position on the rails;

30

wherein a first rolling screen assembly is configured to manoeuvre from an operating position wherein the foot of the first rolling screen assembly engages with the support surface to a first storage position offset along the rails from the operating position; and

wherein a second rolling screen assembly is configured to manoeuvre from a

second storage position offset along the rails from the operating position and the first storage position to the operating position wherein the foot of the second rolling screen assembly engages with the support surface.

- 5 Preferably when the first or second rolling screen assemblies are in the operating position, the foot of the first or second rolling screen assembly is lowered to engage with the support surface. Preferably the foot of the first and second rolling screen assemblies is lowered by pivoting the wheels relative to the frame. According to yet another form of the invention, there is provided a method of
10 manoeuvring a rolling screen assembly, the method comprising the steps of:

raising a foot of the rolling screen assembly off a support surface; and

- 15 manoeuvring the rolling screen assembly from an operating position along a set of rails to a storage position that is different to the operating position.

- Preferably the step of raising a foot of a rolling screen assembly off a support surface comprises lowering wheels of the rolling screen assembly onto the set of rails. Preferably the foot of the rolling screen assembly is raised by lowering the
20 wheels onto the rail.

- According to yet another form of the invention, there is provided a method of replacing a first rolling screen assembly with a second rolling screen assembly, the method comprising the steps of:

- 25 raising a foot of the first rolling screen assembly in an operating position off a support surface;

- 30 manoeuvring the first rolling screen assembly along a set of rails to a first storage position that is different to the operating position;

manoeuvring the second rolling screen assembly along the set of rails from a

second storage position, that is different to the operating position and the first storage position, to the operating position; and

lowering a foot of the second rolling screen assembly onto the support surface.

5

The methods preferably further comprise the steps of unlocking the foot of a rolling screen assembly from the support surface and/or locking the foot of a rolling screen assembly to the support surface. Preferably the support surface is a surface, preferably a substantially planar upper surface, of a support structure.

10

Preferably the rolling screen assembly is as described herein. Preferably the methods are automated and require little or no human intervention.

Further features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To assist in understanding the invention and to enable a person skilled in the art to put the invention into practical effect, preferred embodiments of the invention will be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

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Figure 1 is a partially transparent perspective view of a rolling screen assembly according to an embodiment of the invention;

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Figure 2 is a cutaway perspective view of the rolling screen assembly illustrated in figure 1 with various components removed from view;

Figure 3 is a side elevation view of a rolling screen system as part of a material processing process;

30

Figure 4 is a front elevation view of the rolling screen system illustrated in figure 3, having two rolling screen assemblies;

5 Figure 5 is a flow chart illustrating steps according to a method of manoeuvring a rolling screen assembly;

Figure 6 is a flow chart illustrating steps according to a method of replacing a rolling screen assembly with another rolling screen assembly;

10 Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of a locking assembly according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a cutaway perspective view of the locking assembly illustrated in figure 7 in an unlocked position; and
15

Figure 9 is a cutaway perspective view of the locking assembly illustrated in figure 7 in a locked position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of a rolling screen assembly 10 with some portions being transparent for clarity. The rolling screen assembly 10 has a frame 100, which can be seen in more detail in figure 2, with a screen assembly 200 mounted thereon. Wheel assemblies 300 are mounted to the frame 100, with each wheel assembly 300 having an associated wheel 302. The frame 100 is generally rectangular and there is a wheel assembly 300 and associated wheel 302 located in each of the four corners of the frame 100.
25

The screen assembly 200 has a pair of exciters 202, which generate vibratory forces, mounted to opposed side walls 204 via a drive beam 205. Between the side walls 204 are screen panels 206 which have an arrangement of apertures (not shown) that allows smaller particles of material to pass through the screen panel 206. Typically a plurality of releasably mounted screen panels 206 are
30

provided which can be removed and replaced from stringers 208 underneath the panels using a suitable mounting assembly (not shown).

5 The screen assembly 200 has an inlet end 210 that receives material to be separated and an outlet end 212 to outputs separated material. The screen assembly 200 is mounted on top of the frame 100 via springs 214 which enable the screen assembly 200 to vibrate substantially independently of the frame 100. The springs 214 are mounted on spring mounts 102 of the frame 100. A drive system 216 is mounted on a column 104 of the frame 100 and is mechanically
10 coupled to exciters 202.

The frame 100, which is seen most clearly in figure 2, has four feet in the form of pedestals 106 which are each located adjacent a wheel assembly 300. The wheel assemblies 300 are movable such that the wheels 302 pivot about a pivot
15 portion of the frame 100, effectively raising and lowering the wheels 302 relative to the frame 100. The wheels 302 mechanically engaged with actuators in the form of hydraulic cylinders 304 (not visible in figures 1 or 2, see figure 4) that extend and retract linearly, moving a portion of the wheel assembly 300 about the pivot axis of the pivot portion of the frame 100.

20 Figure 3 illustrates a rolling screen system as part of a process having an operating rolling screen assembly 10 located between a material discharge chute 20 from, for example, a mill such as a Semi-Autogenous Grinding (SAG) mill, and a conveyor 30. The pedestals 106 of the rolling screen assembly 10 are
25 supporting the rolling screen assembly 10 on a support structure in the form of plinths 40 located beneath the pedestals 106.

Wheels 302 are located adjacent rails 50 beneath the rolling screen assembly 10. As illustrated in figure 3, the wheels 302 are in a stowed position in which they
30 are disengaged from the rails 50. Located below rolling screen assembly 10 between the rails 50 is a screen underpan 60.

Turning to figure 4, which is a front elevation view of figure 3, it can be seen that adjacent operating rolling screen assembly 10 is a standby rolling screen assembly 10'. The two rolling screen assemblies 10 and 10' are largely the same, but with slightly different configurations to allow servicing from maintenance platforms 70 on different sides.

The wheel assemblies 300 on the side of the rolling screen assembly 10 that is adjacent the maintenance platforms 70 has a stopper 306 configured to engage with a corresponding stopper 72 on the maintenance platforms 70 when the wheels 302 are engaged with the rails 50. When the wheels 302 of a rolling screen assembly 10 or 10' are disengaged, as shown for operating screen assembly 10 in figure 4, the stopper 306 is inclined relative to the rail 50. When the wheels 302 are engaged with the rail, however, the stopper 306 is substantially parallel to the rails 50.

Operating rolling screen assembly 10 is in an operating position below the mill outlet 20 and standby rolling screen assembly 10' is located next to the operating rolling screen assembly 10. Both screen assemblies 10 and 10' are located on the same rails 50. Operating screen assembly 10 is supported by pedestals 106 on plinths 40 with the wheels 302 being disengaged from the rail 50. Standby screen assembly 10' is, however, supported by wheels 302 on the rails 50. Alternatively, standby screen assembly 10' could be supported by a second set of plinths (not shown) located adjacent the standby position.

Figures 7 to 9 illustrate a locking assembly 400 configured to lock the pedestals 106 of the frame 100 to the plinths 40. The locking assembly 400 comprises a locking member 402 connected to an actuator 404. As the actuator 404 is actuated, the locking member 402 is rotated between an unlocked position (as illustrated in figure 8) and a locked position (as illustrated in figure 9).

In the illustrated embodiment the actuator 404 is a linear actuator, such as a hydraulic or pneumatic cylinder, connected to a lever 406 which translates the linear movement of the actuator into a rotational movement of the locking

member 402. It will be appreciated that other forms of actuators and/or translation mechanisms can be utilised to actuate the locking member 402 between locked and unlocked positions.

5 As seen most clearly in figure 7, the plinths 40 have two openings, a locking opening 42 and a guide opening 44. The locking opening 42 is arranged to receive a portion of the locking member 402 and the guide opening 44 is arranged to receive at least a portion of a guide member 408 of the locking assembly 400. The locking opening 42 is shaped to allow passage of the locking
10 member 402 when in the unlocked position, but to prevent passage of the locking member 402 when in the locked position.

In the illustrated embodiment, the locking member 402 has an enlarged portion 410 (see figure 7) that is elongate, having a longitudinal axis that is perpendicular
15 to the axial axis of the locking member 402. The locking opening 42 is correspondingly elongate to allow passage of the enlarged portion 410 of the locking member 402 when the enlarged portion 410 is aligned longitudinally with the locking opening 42 (as illustrated in figure 8) and to prevent passage of the enlarged portion 410 of the locking member 402 when the enlarged portion 410 is
20 not aligned longitudinally with the locking opening 42 (as illustrated in figure 9).

Both the locking member 402 and guide member 408 have inclined surfaces that can provide an alignment effect as they are inserted into their respective openings 42 and 44. In the illustrated embodiment the guide member 408 and the enlarged portion 410 of the locking member 402 are generally triangular in
25 shape, with an apex being centrally located between the inclined surfaces.

In use, material to be processed by the rolling screen assembly 10 is received at the inlet end 210 of the rolling screen assembly 10 from the material discharge chute 20. The material is separated using the rolling screen assembly 10 and
30 material which does not pass through the screen panels is expelled from the outlet end 212 of the rolling screen assembly 10.

- When maintenance or servicing is required to be carried out on the rolling screen assembly 10, it may be manoeuvred to a maintenance platform 70 as outlined in the flowchart of figure 5. Namely, the foot 106 of the rolling screen assembly 10 is raised off a support surface 40 (step 1000) by pivoting at least a portion of the wheel assembly 300 relative to the frame 10 such that the wheels 302 engage with the rail 50, and the rolling screen assembly 10 is then manoeuvred along the rails 50 from the operating position below material discharge chute 20 to the storage position adjacent maintenance platform 70 (step 1010).
- 10 Moving the rolling screen assembly 10 from an operating position to a storage position for maintenance, or the like, takes the rolling screen assembly 10 out of service. Accordingly, in order to ensure continuous processing it is preferred to have a standby rolling screen assembly 10', as illustrated in figure 4, to take its place. To replace a first rolling screen assembly, such as an operating rolling
- 15 screen assembly 10, with a second rolling screen assembly, such as a standby rolling screen assembly 10', the foot 106 of the first rolling screen assembly 10 is raised off a support surface 40 (step 1100) by pivoting at least a portion of the wheel assembly 300 relative to the frame 10 such that the wheels 302 engage with the rail 50 and lift the foot 106 from the support surface 40. The rolling
- 20 screen assembly 10 is then manoeuvred along the rails 50 from the operating position below material discharge chute 20 to a first storage position, typically adjacent a maintenance platform 70 (step 1110) and the second rolling screen assembly 10' is similarly manoeuvred along the rails, typically in the same direction along a substantially linear rail, from a second storage position adjacent
- 25 a maintenance platform 70 to the operating position (step 1120). The foot 106 of the second rolling screen assembly is then lowered onto the support surface 40 (step 1130) by pivoting at least a portion of the wheel assembly 300 relative to the frame 10 such that the wheels 302 disengage with the rail 50.
- 30 In use the locking mechanism 400 allows the foot 106 to be locked to the plinth 40 by locating the locking member 410 in through the locking opening 42, and the guide member 408 through the guide opening 44 and actuating the actuator 404 to rotate the locking member 410 into the locked position. Unlocking the foot 106

from the plinth 40 is in reverse, with the actuator 404 being actuated to rotate the locking member 410 into the unlocked position and removing the locking member 410 from the locking opening 42.

5 The present invention allows a rolling screen assembly 10 to be supported rigidly by a support surface, preferably a support structure such as a plinth 40, in use, and for the wheels 302 to be engaged to manoeuvre the rolling screen assembly 10 from the support surface, and replaced with a second rolling screen assembly, when needed. The second rolling screen assembly can then be lowered onto the
10 plinth 40 and operations can continue while the first rolling screen assembly is out of service. Preferably the movement operations are automated such that each rolling screen assembly 10 and 10' autonomously, or at least semi-autonomously, carry out the steps of the invention. The locking mechanism 400 can also be operated remotely, preferably autonomously before and after
15 manoeuvring.

Advantageously, the invention allows ready and rapid replacement of a rolling screen assembly 10 to ensure material processing operations have minimal downtime when a rolling screen assembly 10 needs maintenance or servicing, or
20 the like. Furthermore, the wheels 302 and rails 50 are not damaged by the vibratory forces, improving reliability and safety, and reducing maintenance costs. The locking mechanism 400 advantageously secures the rolling screen assembly 10 to improve stability, which is particularly important in areas where movement may occur such as, for example, due to seismic loads. The locking mechanism
25 400 can be actuated remotely, preventing the need for any personnel to get underneath the rolling screen assembly 10 to manually secure the rolling screen assembly 10, thus further improving safety and efficiency.

In this specification, adjectives such as first and second, left and right, top and
30 bottom, and the like may be used solely to distinguish one element or action from another element or action without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship or order. Where the context permits, reference to an integer or a component or step (or the like) is not to be interpreted as being limited to only

one of that integer, component, or step, but rather could be one or more of that integer, component, or step etc.

5 The above description of various embodiments of the present invention is provided for purposes of description to one of ordinary skill in the related art. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to a single disclosed embodiment. As mentioned above, numerous alternatives and variations to the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art of the above teaching. Accordingly, while some alternative embodiments have been discussed
10 specifically, other embodiments will be apparent or relatively easily developed by those of ordinary skill in the art. The invention is intended to embrace all alternatives, modifications, and variations of the present invention that have been discussed herein, and other embodiments that fall within the spirit and scope of the above described invention.

15

In the present specification and claims (if any), the word "comprising" and its derivatives including "comprises" and "comprise" include each of the stated integers but does not exclude the inclusion of one or more further integers unless the context of use indicates otherwise.

20

Claims

1. A rolling screen assembly comprising:
a frame;
5 a screen assembly mounted to the frame;
at least one wheel assembly mounted to the frame, the wheel assembly comprising one or more wheels; and
at least one foot affixed to the frame;
wherein, the wheels are height adjustable relative to the frame to allow the foot to
10 be raised from and lowered onto a support surface.
2. The rolling screen assembly of claim 1, wherein the wheel assembly comprises a wheel adjustment mechanism comprising a wheel bracket pivotally mounted to the frame.
- 15 3. The rolling screen assembly of claim 2, wherein the wheel adjustment mechanism comprises an actuator to move the wheel relative to the frame between at least an in use position and a stowed position.
- 20 4. The rolling screen assembly of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one foot comprises a locking assembly.
5. The rolling screen assembly of claim 4, wherein the locking assembly comprises a locking member configured to move between a locked position and
25 an unlocked position.
6. A rolling screen system comprising:
two rolling screen assemblies as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5;
a set of rails upon which the rolling screen assemblies traverse; and
30 a support surface adjacent an operating position;
wherein a first rolling screen assembly is configured to manoeuvre from the operating position, wherein the foot of the first rolling screen assembly engages

with the support surface, to a first storage position offset along the rails from the operating position; and

wherein a second rolling screen assembly is configured to manoeuvre from a second storage position, offset along the rails from the operating position and the first storage position, to the operating position, wherein the foot of the second rolling screen assembly engages with the support surface.

7. A method of manoeuvring a rolling screen assembly, the method comprising the steps of:

- raising a foot of the rolling screen assembly off a support surface; and
- manoeuvring the rolling screen assembly from an operating position along a set of rails to a storage position that is different to the operating position.

8. A method of replacing a first rolling screen assembly with a second rolling screen assembly, the method comprising the steps of:

- raising a foot of the first rolling screen assembly in an operating position off a support surface;
- manoeuvring the first rolling screen assembly along a set of rails to a first storage position that is different to the operating position;
- manoeuvring the second rolling screen assembly along the set of rails from a second storage position, that is different to the operating position and the first storage position, to the operating position; and
- lowering a foot of the second rolling screen assembly onto the support surface.

9. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein the step of raising a foot of a rolling screen assembly off a support surface comprises lowering wheels of the rolling screen assembly onto the set of rails.

10. The method of any one of claims 7 to 9, further comprising the step of unlocking the foot of a rolling screen assembly from the support surface

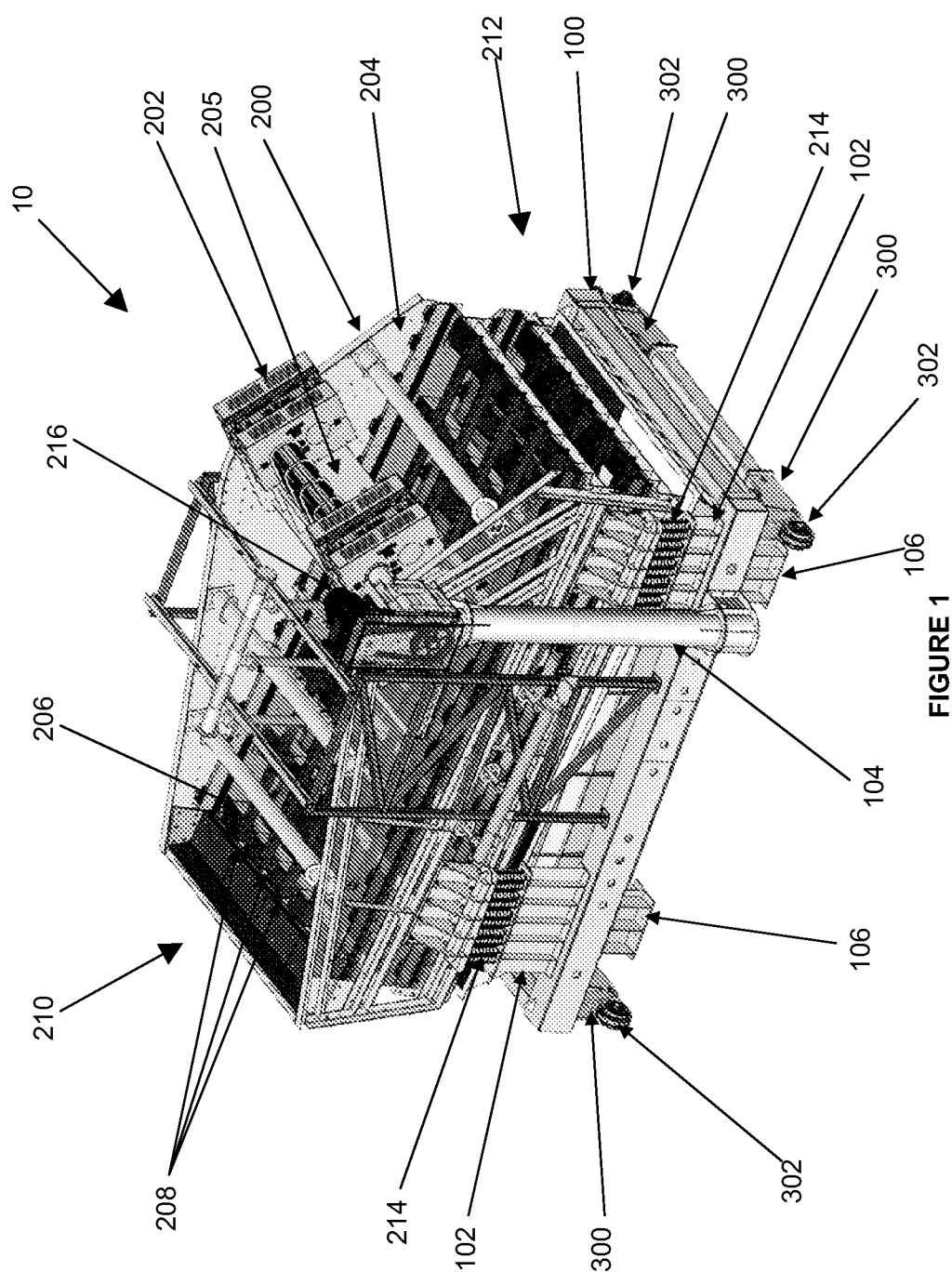
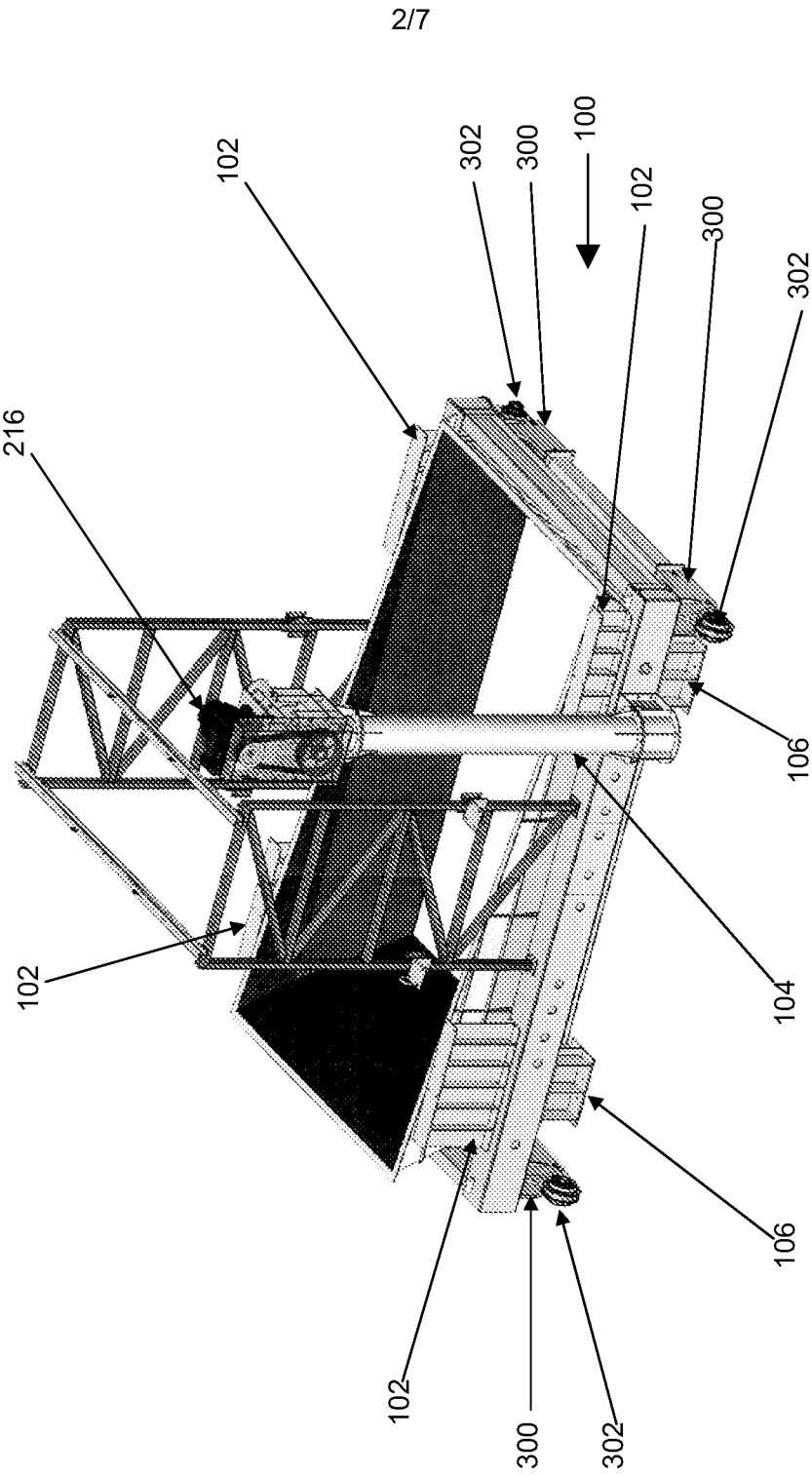


FIGURE 1



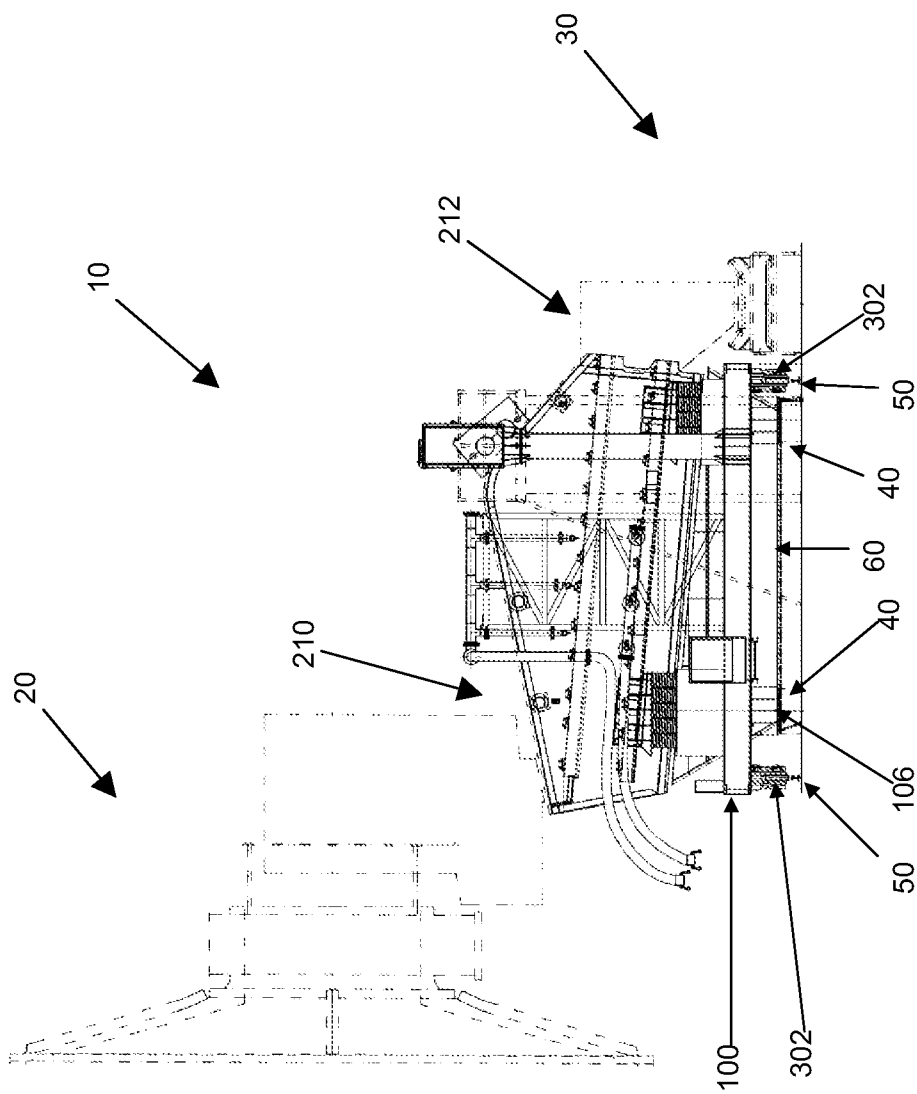
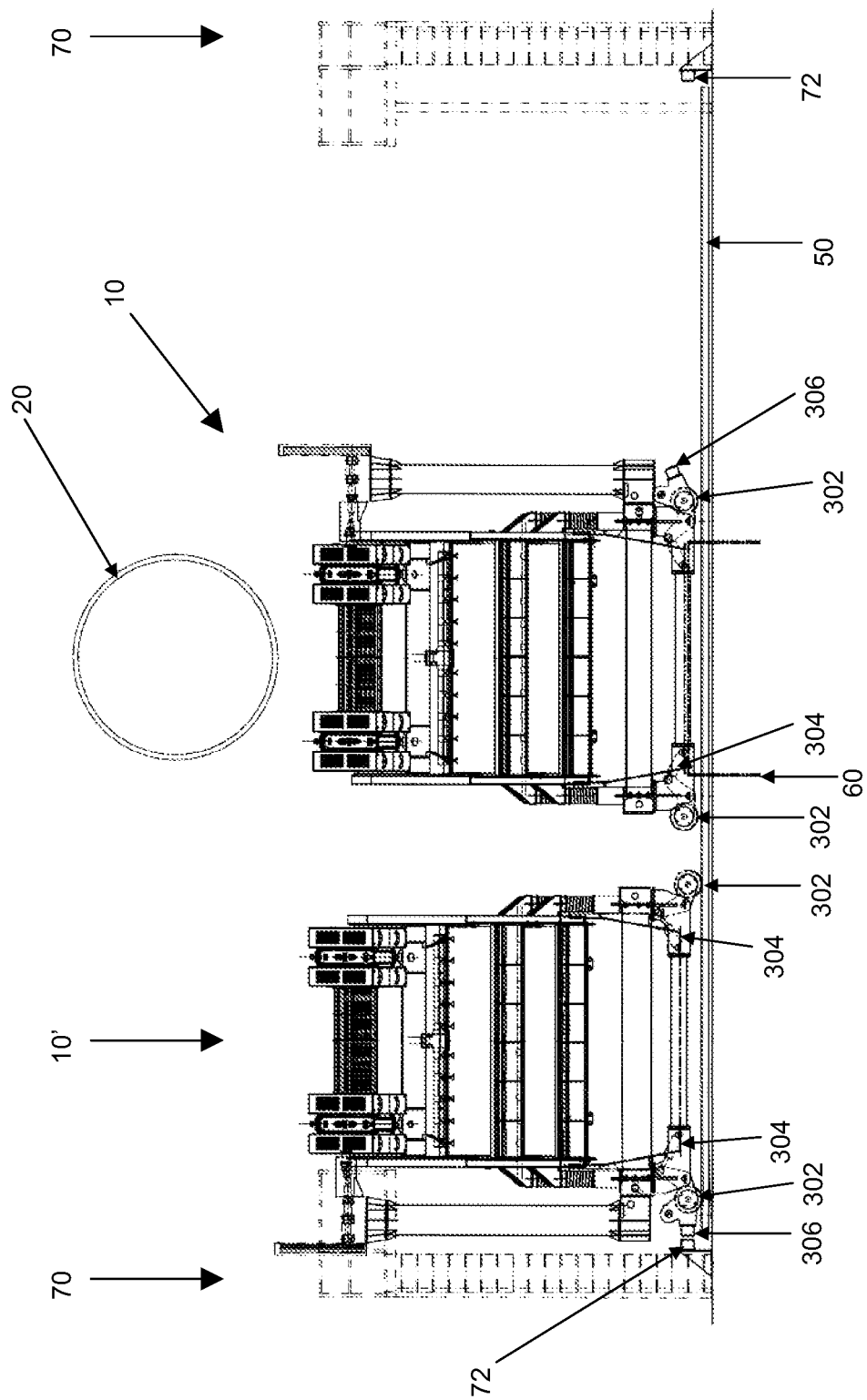


FIGURE 3



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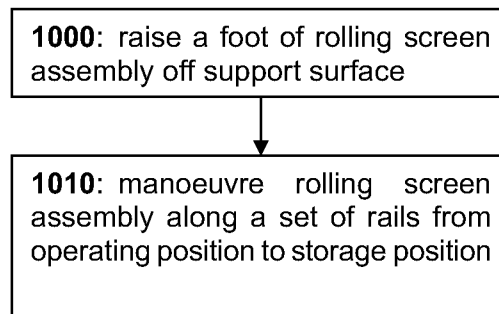


FIGURE 5

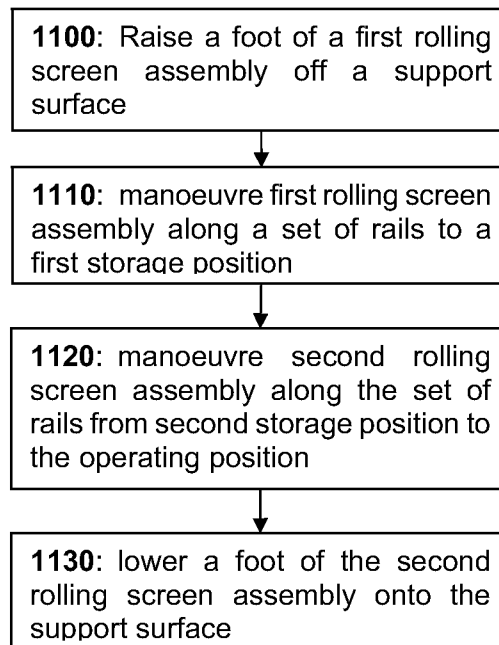


FIGURE 6

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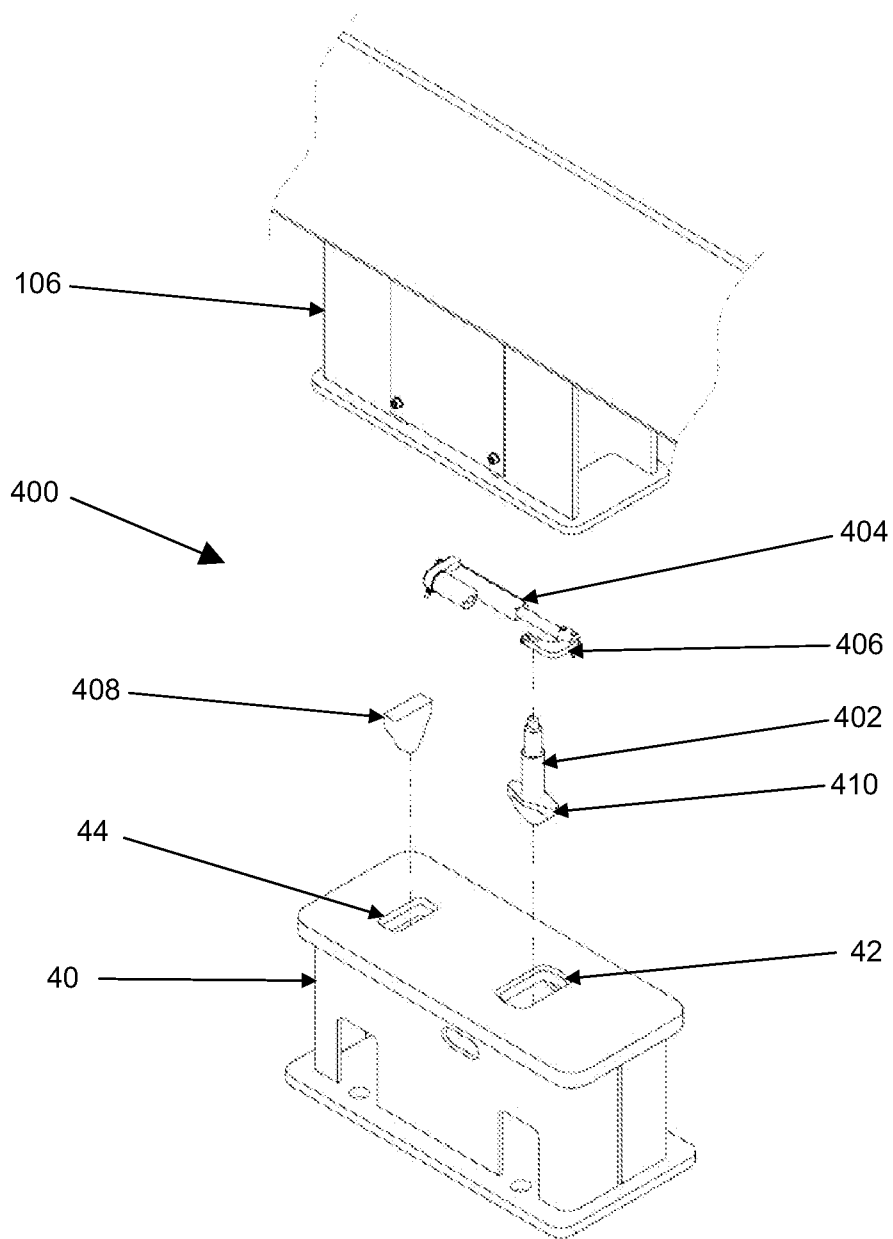


FIGURE 7

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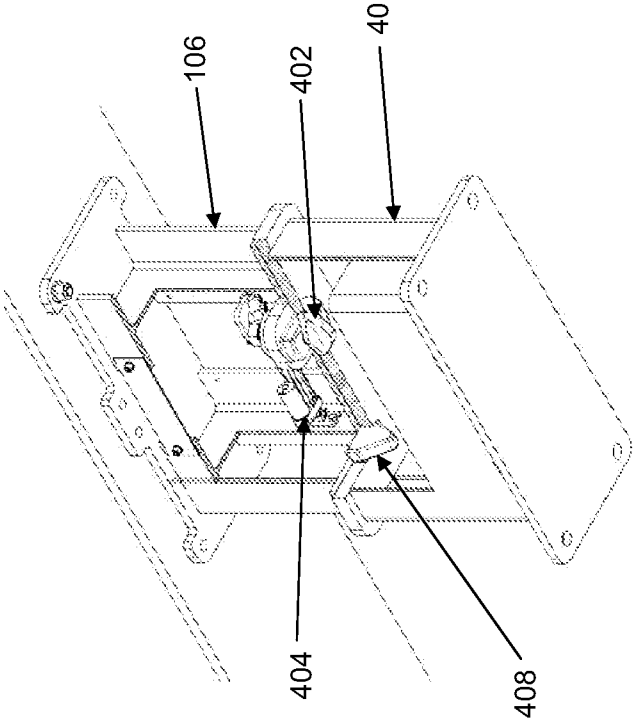


FIGURE 9

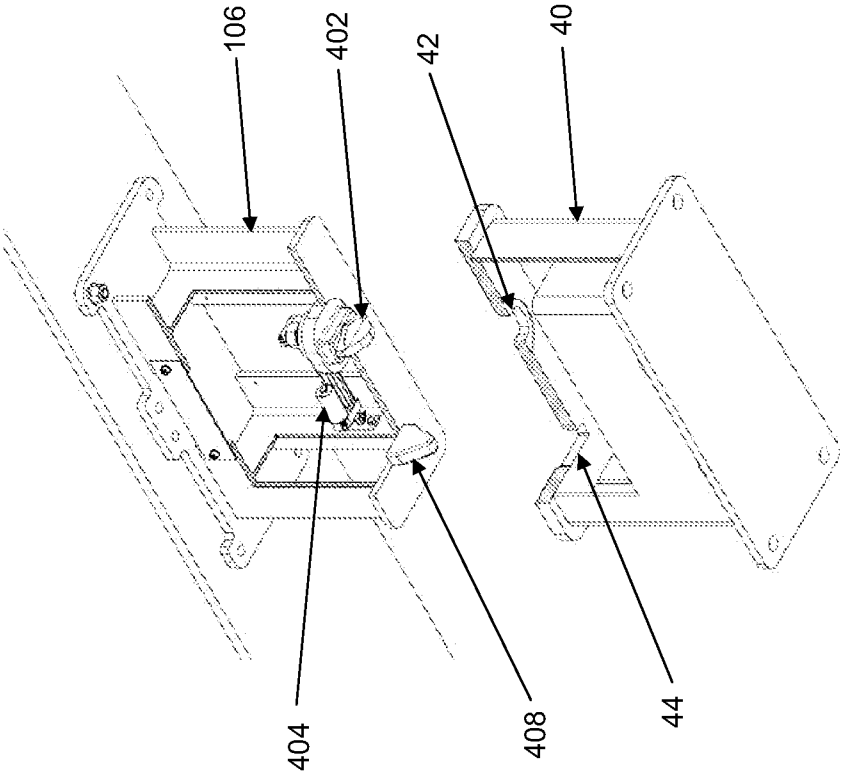


FIGURE 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB2013/056232

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

B07B 1/00 (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, WPI, TXTAU1, TXTCA1, TXTEP1, TXTGB1, TXTSG1, TXTUS0, TXTUS1, TXTUS2, TXTUS3, TXTUS4, TXTUS5, TXTWO1 USING CLASSIFICATION MARKS (/IC/CC B07B1) AND KEYWORDS (LEG, FEET, WHEEL, RAISE, ELEVATE, TRACK, RAIL, COAL, MINE, MINING, SCREEN, SIEVE, REPLACE AND OTHER SIMILAR TERMS); GOOGLE PATENTS USING KEYWORDS (RAIL, TRACK, SCREEN, SIEVE, SLIDE, RAISE, REPLACE AND OTHER SIMILAR TERMS); GOOGLE SEARCH USING KEYWORDS (SCREEN, REPLACE, ADJUST, HEIGHT, SIEVE, RAIL AND OTHER SIMILAR TERMS)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	Documents are listed in the continuation of Box C	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C



See patent family annex

* "A"	Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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
"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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
"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)	"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
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA Email address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au Facsimile No.: +61 2 6283 7999		Authorised officer Gilbert Lim AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (ISO 9001 Quality Certified Service) Telephone No. 0262832597	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT Information on patent family members		International application No. PCT/IB2013/056232	
This Annex lists known patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.			
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Publication Number	Publication Date	Publication Number	Publication Date
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End of Annex			
Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001. Form PCT/ISA/210 (Family Annex)(July 2009)			