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HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

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(54) **Title:** DISPLAY INCLUDING SWITCHABLE BACKLIGHT AND FRONT SURFACE FILM

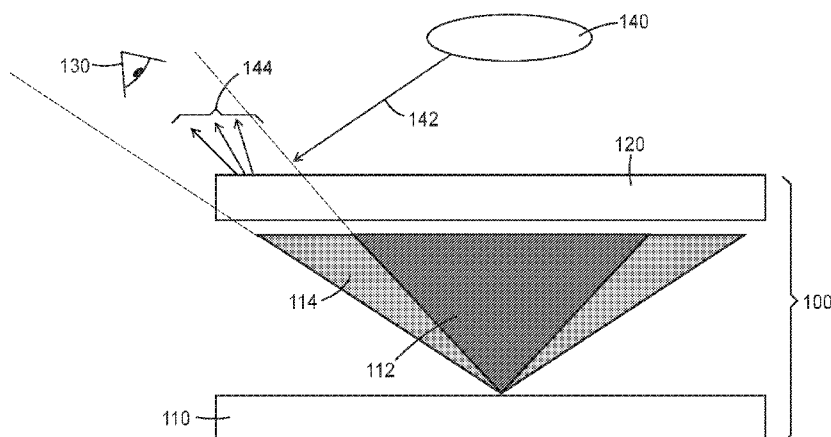


FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract:** Displays (100) including switchable backlight (110, 200) and front surface films (120) are disclosed. Displays with switchable backlights (110) that use a front surface film (120) to reduce the visibility of a display outside an intended viewing area (112, 226) in ambient light are also disclosed. The switchable backlight (110, 200) has two different output modes with different viewing cones (112, 114; 226, 236) to limit visibility to different angular ranges.

DISPLAY INCLUDING SWITCHABLE BACKLIGHT AND FRONT SURFACE FILM

Background

Switchable backlights provide different output distributions through a variety of means. These may be narrow and wide output distributions. Front surface films are used on the front surface of displays to provide an anti-glare surface, a more pleasant tactile experience, scratch resistance to the rest of the display components, or some combination thereof. Front surface films typically have a moderate to light haze value ($<50\%$), because too much haze reduces contrast and produces pixel blur.

Summary

In one aspect, the present description relates to a display viewable through a front surface. The display includes a switchable backlight, where the switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode, and where the first mode has a first luminance distribution with a full-width half-maximum greater than 40 degrees and the second mode has a second luminance distribution with a full-width half-maximum of no more than 40 degrees. The display also includes a front surface film disposed as the front surface of the display, the front surface film having a haze of at least 35%.

In another aspect, the present description relates to a display viewable through a front surface. The display includes a switchable backlight, where the switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode, and where the first output mode has a first luminance distribution with a first peak intensity and a first viewing cone centered around the first peak intensity, and where the second output mode has a second luminance distribution with a second peak intensity, and a second viewing cone centered around the second peak intensity. The display also includes a front surface film, where the front surface film has a haze of at least 50%.

In yet another aspect, the present description relates to a method of reducing the readability of information from a display in ambient light outside of an intended viewing area. The method includes providing a display including a switchable backlight, where the switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode, and where the first mode has a first luminance distribution with a full-width half-maximum greater than 40 degrees and the second mode has a second luminance distribution with a full-width half-maximum no more than 40 degrees and centered on a normal of the display. The method further includes providing a front surface film on the display having a haze value high enough to reduce the visibility of the display when the switchable backlight is in the second mode for a viewer viewing the display in ambient light at an angle more oblique than 40 degrees.

In another aspect, the present description relates to a display viewable through a front surface. The display includes a switchable backlight, where the switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode, and where the first output mode has a first luminance distribution with a first peak intensity and a first viewing cone centered around the first peak intensity, and where the second output mode has a second luminance distribution with a second peak intensity and a second viewing cone centered around the second peak intensity. The display also includes a front surface film disposed as the front surface of the display, the front surface film having a haze high enough such that under ambient light with an illuminance of 500 lux, a viewer viewing the display when the backlight is in the second output mode, from outside the second viewing cone, is unable to distinguish whether the switchable backlight is on or off.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an elevation view of a display including a switchable backlight and a front surface film.

FIG. 2 is an elevation view of an exemplary switchable backlight.

Detailed Description

FIG. 1 is an elevation view of a display including a switchable backlight and a front surface film. Display **100** includes switchable backlight **110** and front surface film **110**. Switchable backlight produces first output mode with first viewing cone **112** and second output mode with second viewing cone **114**. Viewer **130** observes display **100** from within the first viewing cone but not the second viewing cone. Light **142** from ambient light source **140** is scattered by front surface film **120** and reflects to viewer **130** as scattered light **144**.

Switchable backlight **110** may be any suitable switchable backlight with at least two output modes. The two output modes have different angular light distributions. The viewing angles at which each output mode is visible may be referred to as its viewing cone. The viewing cone may be characterized or bounded by its full-width half-maximum, or its full-width 10%-maximum, or its full-width 5%-maximum. The first output mode has a first viewing cone **112** and the second output mode has a second viewing cone **114**. In some embodiments, switchable backlight **110** may have a wide viewing cone and a narrow viewing cone centered around a normal of the display, as shown in FIG. 1. In some embodiments, the viewing cones may be separated, for example, for left and right eyes, or for presenting information differently selectively to two side-by-side viewers. For ease of illustration, the viewing cones are depicted as coming from a single point on the

surface of switchable backlight **110**; however, it is more accurate to consider these viewing cones as coming from each point on the emission surface of the backlight.

Considering viewer **130**, such a viewer should be able to view light from the display when the switchable backlight is in the first output mode producing first viewing cone **112** but not when it is in the second output mode producing second viewing cone **114**. However, for some switchable backlights, there is not a sharp cutoff at the boundaries of the viewing cone (for example, it may be still 50% of its maximum luminance, or 10% of its maximum luminance, or 5% of its maximum luminance). Therefore, it may be possible for viewer **130**, even not being within the first but not the second viewing cone, to nonetheless view light from the display when the switchable backlight is in the second output mode.

In some cases, particularly where the output modes are meant to select which viewers are able to view light or read information from the display (i.e., for privacy applications), this may be undesirable or unacceptable.

Surprisingly, providing a front surface film with a high haze (higher than values typically used on the front of displays) may eliminate this unwanted visibility by utilizing scattered reflections of ambient light in a room. For example, ambient light source **140** (which, though depicted as a discrete source may simply be the presence of light in a room or area) is reflectively scattered by the diffusing properties of front surface film **120**. Light **142** from ambient light source **140** is scattered into scattered light **144**. Scattered light **144** is observed by viewer **130** at the same time dim light from outside of the viewing cone of the current output mode is incident on viewer **130**. If light **142** from ambient light source is bright enough, the visibility of the dim light, or specifically the readability or visibility of information on the display, from outside of the viewing cone of the current output mode may be reduced. In some embodiments, the dim light from outside of the viewing cone of the current output mode may be so dim compared to the scattered light from the ambient light source that a viewer is unable to distinguish whether the backlight is on or off. In some embodiments, ambient light with an illuminance of 500 lux is sufficient such that a viewer is unable to distinguish whether the backlight is on or off. In some embodiments, ambient light with a luminance of 600 lux is sufficient. In some embodiments, ambient light with a luminance of 700 lux, 800 lux, or 1000 lux is sufficient such that a viewer is unable to distinguish whether the backlight is on or off. In these cases, the reflected ambient light may have a luminance of at least 5 cd/m², or at least 10 cd/m².

Front surface film **120** may have a haze higher than 35%, higher than 40%, higher than 45%, 50%, higher than 70%, or higher than 80%. Front surface film **120** may be a surface diffuser, a bulk diffuser, or both. Front surface film **120** may have any suitable dimensions and may be formed from any suitable materials. In some embodiments, front surface film **120** may be selected

for its transparency, rigidity, pencil hardness, or other physical or optical properties. In some embodiments, front surface film **120** may be or include a switchable diffuser, such as polymer dispersed liquid crystal or smectic A based switchable diffusers. Front surface film **120** may be formed from any suitable process, such as a cast-and-cure microreplication process or by casting a film of a resin including diffusive particles. In some embodiments, front surface film **120** may be a polymeric film. In some embodiments, front surface film **120** may include a diffractive grating. In some embodiments, the display may include a cover lens disposed on front surface film **120**.

FIG. 2 is an elevation view of an exemplary switchable backlight. Switchable backlight **200** includes asymmetric turning film **210** having microstructures **214** with first face **216** and second face **218**, first light source **220** having first light distribution cone **222** and first exemplary ray **224**, second light source **230** having second light distribution cone **232** and second exemplary ray **234**, first output distribution **226** associated with first light source **220** and first face **216**, and second output distribution **236** associated with second light source **230** and second face **218**.

Asymmetric turning film **210** may be any suitable thickness and may be made from any suitable material. In some embodiments, asymmetric turning film **210** will be formed from a polymeric material, such as polycarbonate, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene naphthalate, poly(methyl methacrylate) and copolymers and blends of the same. In some embodiments, asymmetric turning film **210** may be optically transparent or have low haze and high clarity to avoid undesirably scattering incident light. In some embodiments, the asymmetric turning film may have a sufficiently high index of refraction, such as 1.5 or greater, to ensure that total internal reflection occurs at a sufficiently broad range of angles. Other appropriate materials include acrylics, polystyrenes, methyl styrenes, acrylates, polypropylenes, polyvinyl chlorides, and the like. In some embodiments the material, dimensions, or both of asymmetric turning film **210** may be selected in order to produce a flexible film.

First smooth surface **211** is substantially smooth. However, first smooth surface **211** need not be completely smooth in all embodiments, and may qualify as a substantially smooth surface as long as the surface does not contain microstructures. For example, an anti-wetout or anti-glare beaded coating may be included or incorporated on the surface of first smooth surface **211**, and such a surface may still be considered substantially smooth for the purposes of this application. In other words, smooth is not used in the sense of not rough; instead, it is used in the sense of not structured.

Second structured surface **212** includes microstructures **214**. Each of microstructures **214** may be linear microstructures; that is, microstructures **214** may extend along a direction with substantially the same or identically the same cross-sectional shape (in the exemplary configuration of FIG. 2, along the axis into/out of the page). Microstructures **214**, and more

generally, the second structured surface **212** of asymmetric turning film **210** may be formed through any suitable process, such as a microreplication process. For example, second structured surface **212** may be formed through cutting (fly cutting, thread cutting, diamond turning or the like) a suitable tool with the negative of the desired structure and pressing a compliant but curable or hardenable material against the tool surface. The material may be subsequently hardened or cured (for example, through exposure to light such as ultraviolet light), leaving second structured surface **212** with the desired features. Other processes may be possible, including casting and curing with an electroplated, laser cut, or etched tool, using photolithography such as two-photon mastering of a tool in conjunction with a cast and cure process, or even direct machining or an additive three-dimensional printing process.

Microstructures **214** may all be the same or they may different. In some embodiments, microstructures of two or more types alternate or vary in a pattern or without a discernable pattern. Each of microstructures **214** has a first face **216** and a second face **218**. First face **216** and second face **218** optically correspond to first light source **220** and second light source **230**. In that sense, first face **216** preferentially reflects light from first light source **220** but not second light source **230**, and second face **218** preferentially reflects light from second light source **230**. The overall arrangement of the microstructures on second structured surface **212** may have any suitable pitch and may or may not have land (flat areas) between microstructures **214**. Microstructures **214** may be any appropriate size, and in many cases may be on the millimeter or micrometer scale, in some cases between 10 and 100 micrometers or between 10 and 300 micrometers. The pitch or size of microfeatures **214** may increase, decrease, both increase and decrease, or remain constant for all or portions of second structured surface **212**.

First light source **220** and second light source **230** may be any suitable light source or combination of light sources. In many cases, light sources for first light source **220** and second light source **230** are light emitting diodes (LEDs). First light source **220** and second light source **230** are referred to in the singular, but each may represent a bank or series of light sources. For example, first light source **220** may be a series of LEDs extended along the axis into/out of the page. In some embodiments, light sources emit substantially white light. In some embodiments, certain of the components of first light source **220** and second light source **230** emit light of different wavelengths that may together create white light. “White” light may refer to any suitable desirable color point that may be perceived as a viewer as white light and may be adjusted or calibrated depending on the application. In some embodiments, first light source **220** and/or second light source **220** may emit light in one or more of the ultraviolet range, the visible range, or the near-infrared range of the electromagnetic spectrum. First light source **220** and second light

source **230** may also be cold cathode fluorescent lights (CCFLs) or even, in some embodiments, incandescent light sources. The light sources and any corresponding injection, collimation, or other optics may be selected to provide any suitable wavelength or combination of wavelengths, polarizations, point spread distributions, and degrees of collimation.

5 Because first face **216** reflects light preferentially from first light source **220** but not second light source **230**, and second face **218** reflects light preferentially from second light source **230** but not first light source **220**, asymmetric turning film **210** essentially functions as a first film having first faces when first light source **220** is illuminated, like a second film having second faces when second light source **230** is illuminated, or even as both first and second films when both the
10 first and second light sources are illuminated.

Microstructures **214** are illustrated in FIG. 2 as being substantially identical for ease of illustration, but the microstructures may change shape, size, rotation, or pitch along one or more portions of asymmetric turning film **210**. In some embodiments, microstructures **214** are spatially variant, and in some embodiments there may be discrete portions of microstructures **214** having
15 similar characteristics, but different characteristics from neighboring portions of asymmetric turning film **210**.

Light from first light source **220** is emitted within first light distribution cone **222**. The degree of collimation may depend on both light source **220** and any accompanying collimation or injection optics (for example, a lightguide). In some embodiments, particularly when first light
20 source **220** includes a bank of parallel light sources, the light distribution cones effectively merge to create an extended wedge (for example, as if the cross-section of the first light distribution cone were projected into or out of the page). The light distribution cone may also be an extended wedge in embodiments where the light sources are linear light sources, such as a CCFL tube. In any event, for explanatory purposes, light from first light source **220** is represented by first exemplary
25 ray **224**, which is incident on asymmetric turning film **210**. Because asymmetric turning film **210** will have an index of refraction higher than air, light traveling from air into the turning film (as depicted in FIG. 2) will be refracted but not substantially reflected by second face **218**, except from Fresnel reflections at the interface. These Fresnel reflections may be reduced by providing an anti-reflection coating or treatment on the surface of the asymmetric turning film. In some
30 embodiments, anti-reflection may be provided by an antireflective structured surface, such as a moth's eye structure or the like. Exemplary ray **224** is then substantially reflected by first face **216**, provided that the incidence angle is subcritical for the turning film/air interface as to be totally internally reflected. The reflection off first face **216** for all of light emitted from first light source **220** incident on asymmetric turning film **210** produces a first output distribution **226** having a first
35 set of characteristic viewing angles. An observer viewing switchable backlight **200** would perceive

light only at the characteristic viewing angles (at least for light corresponding to first light source **220**).

Similarly, for light from second light source **230**, light falls within second light distribution cone **232**, and is represented by second exemplary ray **234**. The first and second light sources have differently oriented light distributions. Exemplary ray **234** is refracted as it passes through first face **216** but is substantially not reflected (except for Fresnel reflections). Second exemplary ray **234** is reflected at the interface created by second face **218**, where the sum of all light emitted from second light source **220** incident on asymmetric turning film **210** produces second output distribution **236** having a second set of characteristic viewing angles. The second set of characteristic viewing angles may be different from the first set of characteristic viewing angles, as depicted in FIG. 2. This may be due to the face geometry, the size and overall arrangement of the microstructures and their placement relative to the light sources, or the optical characteristics of the light sources including wavelength, collimation, and emission distribution (i.e., Lambertian). To minimize scattering, antireflective coatings may be placed on the microstructures, the backside of the turning film, or even on other components of the overall system not pictured, including polarizers and the like.

In some embodiments, switchable backlight **200** includes one or more lightguides. Lightguides are generally solid transparent optical components that transport light through total internal reflection and have carefully designed and arranged features or specific geometries to provide control over the extraction of light along its length and/or width. In these cases, it may be useful to think of each point on the emission surface of the lightguide (in the reference frame of FIG. 2, likely the top) as being a virtual source of a light distribution cone such as those associated with the light sources. The design and geometry of the lightguide (such as, for example, a wedge-shaped lightguide) and the shape and distribution of extractors may alter the shape or width of such light distribution cones. Certain extractor designs may be used to emit highly collimated light at a desired angle. In some embodiments, switchable backlight **200** may include just one lightguide, with each of the light sources configured to inject light into sides of the lightguide. In some embodiments, one of the first and second light sources injects light into a lightguide, but the other of the first and second light sources does not. In some embodiments, there are two lightguides, which may be stacked or otherwise disposed vertically, and the first and second light sources are coupled to inject light into the first and second lightguide, respectively. Switchable backlight **200** may also include a specular or semi-specular reflector disposed on the side of the lightguide or lightguides opposite the turning film.

In some embodiments, switchable backlight **200** may include a hollow lightguide. In some embodiments, such a hollow lightguide may be made of a pair of highly reflective specular, semi-

specular, or diffusely reflective films, such as multilayer reflectors like Enhanced Specular Reflector (ESR) and Enhanced Diffuse Reflector (EDR) (available from 3M Company, St. Paul, Minn.), separated by a certain distance. Light may be reflected and transported in air along the hollow lightguide between the films. In some embodiments, the desired output surface or surfaces of the lightguide may have perforations or areas of diminished reflectivity (i.e. increased transmission) to selectively transmit light. These perforations or transmission areas may be arranged in any useful pattern, including a gradient, pseudorandom, or uniform arrangement. In some cases, a transflector may be provided as one or both of the films in the hollow lightguide. The transflector may be a partial reflector, a reflective polarizer, or even a brightness enhancing film. The partial reflection of the transflector helps the light travel along the hollow lightguide, while the partial transmission of the transflector allows light to exit the lightguide toward the rest of switchable backlight **200**.

Descriptions for elements in figures should be understood to apply equally to corresponding elements in other figures, unless indicated otherwise. The present invention should not be considered limited to the particular examples and embodiments described above, as such embodiments are described in detail in order to facilitate explanation of various aspects of the invention. Rather, the present invention should be understood to cover all aspects of the invention, including various modifications, equivalent processes, and alternative devices falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A display viewable through a front surface, comprising:
a switchable backlight, wherein the switchable backlight has at least a first
output mode and a second output mode, and wherein the first mode has a first
luminance distribution with a full-width half-maximum greater than 40 degrees
and the second mode has a second luminance distribution with a full-width half-
maximum of no more than 40 degrees; and
a front surface film disposed as the front surface of the display, the front
surface film having a haze of at least 35%.
2. The display of claim 1, wherein the front surface film includes a surface diffuser.
3. The display of claim 1, wherein the front surface film includes a bulk diffuser.
4. The display of claim 1, wherein the second luminance distribution is centered around a
normal to the display.
5. The display of claim 1, wherein the front surface film has a haze of at least 40%.
6. The display of claim 1, wherein the front surface film has a haze of at least 50%.
7. The display of claim 1, wherein the front surface film has a haze of at least 70%.
8. The display of claim 1, wherein the front surface film has a haze of at least 80%.
9. The display of claim 1, further comprising a cover lens disposed on the front surface film.
10. A method of reducing the readability of information from a display in ambient light
outside of an intended viewing area, the method comprising:
providing a display including a switchable backlight, wherein the
switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode,
and wherein the first mode has a first luminance distribution with a full-width
half-maximum greater than 40 degrees and the second mode has second luminance

distribution with a full-width half-maximum no more than 40 degrees and centered on a normal of the display; and

providing a front surface film on the display having a haze value high enough to reduce the visibility of display when the switchable backlight in the second output mode for a viewer viewing the display in ambient light at an angle more oblique than 40 degrees.

11. A display viewable through a front surface, comprising:

a switchable backlight, wherein the switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode, and wherein the first output mode has a first luminance distribution with a first peak intensity and a first viewing cone centered around the first peak intensity, and wherein the second output mode has a second luminance distribution with a second peak intensity and a second viewing cone centered around the second peak intensity; and

a front surface film disposed as the front surface of the display, the front surface film having a haze of at least 50%.

12. A display viewable through a front surface, comprising:

a switchable backlight, wherein the switchable backlight has at least a first output mode and a second output mode, and wherein the first output mode has a first luminance distribution with a first peak intensity and a first viewing cone centered around the first peak intensity, and wherein the second output mode has a second luminance distribution with a second peak intensity and a second viewing cone centered around the second peak intensity; and

a front surface film disposed as the front surface of the display, the front surface film having a haze high enough such that under ambient light with an illuminance of 500 lux, a viewer viewing the display when the backlight is in the second output mode, from outside the second viewing cone, is unable to distinguish whether the switchable backlight is on or off.

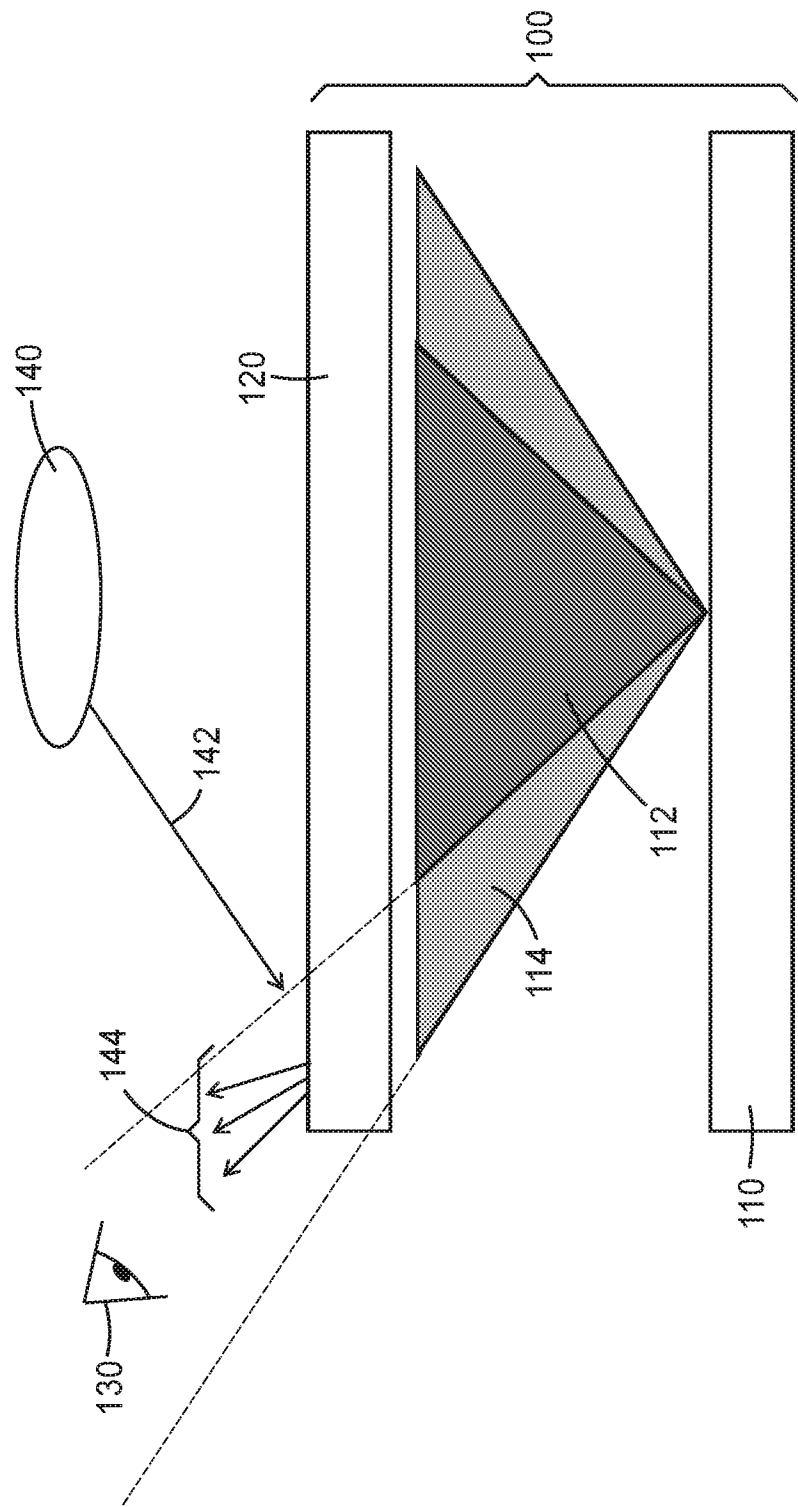


FIG. 1

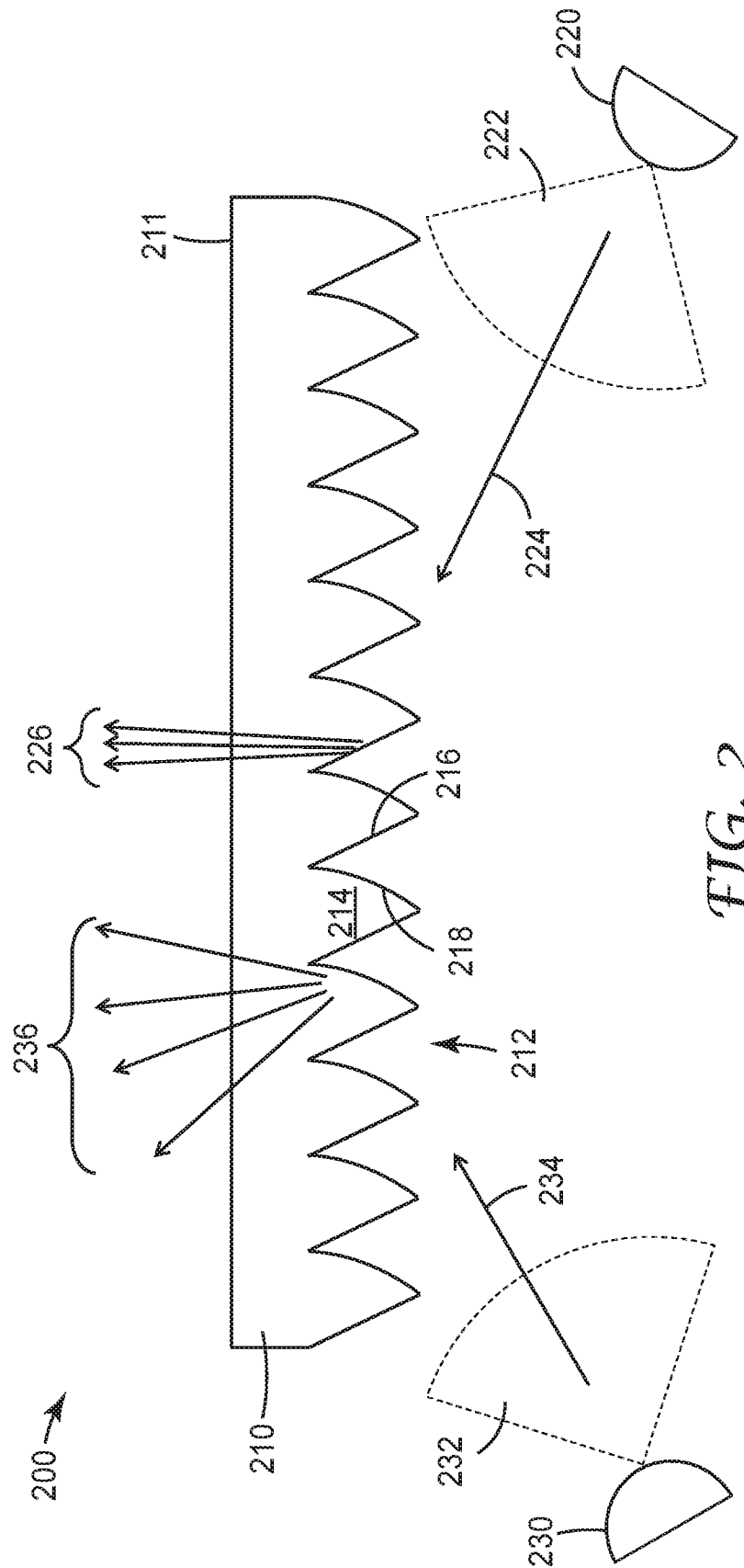


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2016/037426

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

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

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 10, 12
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

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

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

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

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2016/037426

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G02F1/1335 G02F1/13
ADD.

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)
G02F

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)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2014/286044 A1 (JOHNSON NICHOLAS A [US] ET AL) 25 September 2014 (2014-09-25) figures 1,3,4A,27 abstract paragraph [0061] - paragraph [0066] paragraph [0072] paragraphs [0079] - [0083] paragraph [0165]	1-9,11
Y	EP 2 023 191 A1 (SHARP KK [JP]) 11 February 2009 (2009-02-11) paragraph [0003] - paragraph [0011] paragraph [0045] - paragraph [0046] abstract ----- -/-	1-9,11



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 September 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/10/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Authorized officer

Hauser, Markus

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2016/037426

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box II.2

Claims Nos.: 10, 12

Present claims 10 and 12 relate to a method and an apparatus, respectively, which have given desired properties, namely haze values high enough to reduce visibility under vaguely defined conditions (inter alia, dependent on an undefined viewer; last paragraphs of these claims).

Therefore, the extent of the search of the claims was determined in accordance with the PCT Guidelines 9.36 and 9.37 to subject matter which might reasonably be expected to be claimed by amendment taking into account the contents of the description and drawings and the common general knowledge in the relevant technical field.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guidelines C-IV, 7.2), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.