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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **SOME-ONES GROUP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS PTY LTD** [AU/AU]; 121 Victoria St, Fitzroy, VIC 3065 (AU).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **GRONOW, Brett James** [AU/AU]; 121 Victoria St., Fitzroy, VIC 3065 (AU). **DEVERELL, Keith David** [AU/AU]; 93 Johnston St., Collingwood, VIC 3066 (AU). **PAK, Jonathan David** [AU/AU]; 87 Rowe St., Fitzroy North, VIC 3068 (AU).
- (74) Agent: **BELYEA IP**; 21 Elizabeth St, Elsternwick, VIC 3185 (AU).

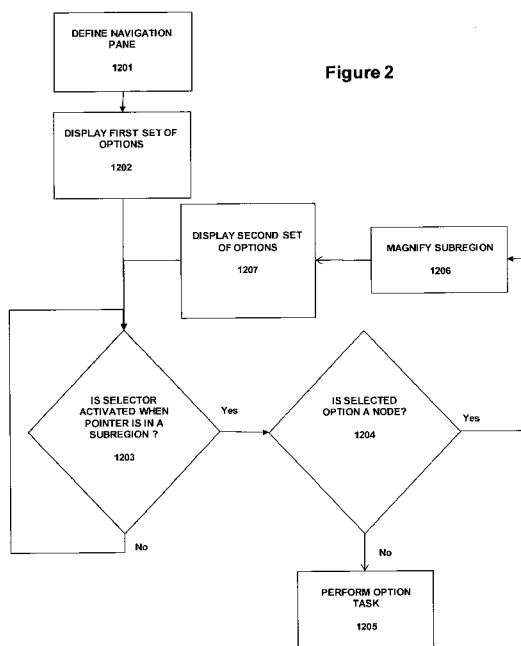
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- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: NAVIGATING A NETWORK OF OPTIONS



(57) **Abstract:** A method, system and controller is provided for navigating a network of options on an interactive display. A navigation pane on a display is defined (1201) and a first set of options is displayed in the navigation pane as divided subregions which may be separated by lines (1202). The options corresponding to the subregions may be identified with text or other meaningful symbols or images. Subregion area may correspond to relative importance of each option. A selector is monitored for activation when a pointer is within one of the subregions (1203). If the selected option is a node the subregion associated with the selected option may be magnified in a zooming motion and the second set of options is displayed in the navigation pane (1204, 1206, 1207).

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- 1 -

Title

NAVIGATING A NETWORK OF OPTIONS

5 Field

The present invention relates to a computerized method,  
system and controller for navigating a network of options  
on an interactive display.

10

Background to the Invention

Navigation methods implemented in computer software are  
known for allowing a user to interactively navigate  
15 amongst a network of options or other multi-choice items  
on a screen. At each node in the network, the user is  
commonly presented with a menu list of the options  
branching from the node, and selects one of the options  
using a pointing device such as a mouse and typically a  
20 selection device such as a mouse button. If the selected  
option is another node in the network, another menu list  
appears either next to or in substitution of the previous  
menu list. The menu lists are typically provided as drop-  
down menus but may also take the form of a set of icons or  
25 clickable locations on the screen surrounded by space  
occupied by explanatory information.

Such navigation methods have the common disadvantage that  
the user quickly becomes disoriented when the network is  
30 only moderately complex, and perceives the process of  
selection as a chore requiring substantial dexterity and  
focus.

There is therefore a need for alternative or enhanced  
35 methods and systems for navigating option networks.

Summary of the Invention

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According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a method of navigating a network of options for display to a user on a display device and selection by the user with a pointer and a selector, comprising

5           defining a two-dimensional navigation region on the display;

          displaying a set of options branching from a node in the network as the navigation region divided into a plurality of subregions;

10           recording selection by the user of a selected option if the selector is activated by the user when the pointer is pointing within its corresponding sub-region; and

          if the selected option is a second node having a second set of options branching therefrom, repeating the steps of displaying and recording for a second set of options.

20           In one embodiment, the set of options corresponds to a set of records or categories of records in a database.

          In one embodiment, the method further comprises selecting a backup selector during display of the second set of options to cause the display within the navigation region to zoom out to display a previous set of options again in the navigation region.

30           In one embodiment, the displaying of the second option before selection comprises faint displaying of the divisions of the plurality of subregions for the second set of options branching from the second node in miniature within the subregion associated with the second option so as to provide an enhanced sensation of navigation within a landscape.

35           In one embodiment, the plurality of subregions is divided by straight or curved border lines. In this embodiment, an area of each subregion corresponding to each of the set of

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options may be a measure of importance or relevance of the respective option. The set of options may correspond to a set of categories of records in a database and the measure of importance or relevance is the number of records in each category.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a navigation system comprising

- a display, pointer and selector for navigation of a network of options by a user;
- a navigation region definer for defining a navigator region on the display;
- an option set displayer for displaying a set of options branching from a node in the network as the navigation region divided into a plurality of subregions;
- a selection recorder for recording selection by the user of a selected option from the set of options if the selector is activated by the user when the pointer is pointing within its corresponding subregion;
- a selection magnifier for magnifying the display of the corresponding subregion of the selected option to substantially fill the navigation region if the selected option is a node in the network of options.

According to a third aspect of the invention there is provided a navigation controller for controlling navigation of a network of options by a user manipulating a pointer and selector on a display, comprising:

- a navigation region definer for defining a navigation region on the display;
- an option set displayer for displaying a set of options branching from a node in the network as the navigation region divided into a plurality of subregions;
- a selection recorder for recording selection by the user of a selected option from the set of options if the selector is activated by the user when the pointer is pointing within its corresponding subregion;
- a selection magnifier for magnifying the display

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of the corresponding subregion of the selected option to substantially fill the navigation region if the selected option is a node in the network of options.

5

According to a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided computer program code when executed by a computer causes the computer to implement any of the embodiments of the method of navigation of the first aspect of the invention.

10

According to a fifth aspect of the invention there is provided a computer readable medium comprising the program code of the fourth aspect of the invention.

15

According to a sixth aspect of the invention there is provided a data signal comprising the computer program code of the fourth aspect of the invention.

20

#### Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an example navigation system and controller of the current invention;

25

Figure 2 shows a flow diagram for the method of navigation of an embodiment of the current invention;

Figure 3 shows a diagram of an example network of options in an embodiment of the invention;

30

Figure 4 shows a conceptual representation of a display of a first option set in the embodiment of figure 3;

35

Figure 5 shows a conceptual representation of a display of a second option set in the embodiment of figure 3 after selection from the first option set;

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Figures 6, 7 and 8 show an actual set of displays according to an example of the invention; and

5 Figures 9,10 and 11 show an actual set of displays according to another example of the invention.

Detailed Description of embodiments

10

Referring to the drawings, there is shown various aspects of a a navigation system, controller and method according to the invention.

15

The system may take a number of different forms. In a first form, a stand alone system is provided wherein all or most components required are present in a local user operable computer and interface.

20

In a second form, a distributed architecture is provided wherein some of the components required for implementing the system are present in local user operable computer and interface and some of the components are located remotely relative to the user. For example, a "thick client"

25

architecture may be used wherein part of the navigation is executed on a local user operable computer and interface and part of the navigation is executed remotely, such as by a server; or a "thin client" architecture may be used wherein most of the navigation is executed remotely such as by a server and a local machine is used only for the user interface.

30

A typical web-based implementation involves a conventional personal computer with display, keyboard and mouse or touch sensitive screen, implementing the navigation controller as an XML program which may be downloaded from a website. Where the navigation involves a database search, the database will typically be stored remotely

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from the user and be interrogated by the navigation controller.

Referring now to Figure 1, the core components at the  
5 broadest level are the navigation system 10 comprising a user interface 20 and a navigation controller 30, communicating with a memory 40 which may be located both locally and remotely and may include a database.

10 Components of the user interface include a display 200 such as an LCD monitor, a pointer 210 such as a mouse for the user to indicate a position on the display 200 and a selector 220 such as a mouse button to enable the user to select the position indicated by pointer 210. Typically  
15 there will also be provided alternative selectors such as right-button or other interface devices such as a scroll wheel. In the case of a touch screen the pointer is provided by a detected proximate finger or pen tip and the selector by a finger or pen touch or gesture.

20 The navigation controller 30 is in data communication with the user interface 20 and typically contains or is implemented on a processor that processes the navigation in accordance with user input and option network 410 and  
25 outputs navigation display 200. Herein the term "processor" is used to refer generically to any device that can perform this function and may include: a microprocessor, microcontroller, programmable logic device or other computational device, a general purpose computer  
30 (e.g. a PC) or a server.

Option network 410 is a network of nodes and branches such as is shown in Figure 3 representing a choice tree. Root R is the starting point and the first set of options 1a to  
35 1e are depicted as alternative branches from root R. Selection of a selected first option from amongst choices 1a to 1e results in performance of a task associated with the selected first option, if not a node, or display of a



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second set of options such as 1b1 to 1b4 if the selected first option is a node such as 1b.

Referring again to Figure 1, navigation controller 30 has  
5 a navigation region definer for defining a navigation region on the display 200, and an option set displayer 320 for displaying the first option set 1a to 1e branching from root R or the second option set 1b1 to 1b4. Option set displayer 320 is adapted to display either the first  
10 or second option set as the navigation region divided into a plurality of subregions and may also comprise an area calculator 321 for representing a measure of importance or relevance of the respective option by the area of each subregion. The first set of options may correspond to a  
15 set of categories of records in a database 420 and the measure of importance or relevance may be the number of records in each category. Selection recorder 330 is adapted to detect activation of selector 220 such as a mouse click and the position of pointer 210 such as a  
20 mouse pointer and thereby record the selection and identity of the selected first or second option. If the selected first option is a node, selection magnifier 340 is adapted to magnify the display of the selected first sub-region to substantially fill the navigation region so  
25 as to provide a zooming effect.

Refer now to Figure 2, showing a flow diagram of the operation of the navigation controller in an embodiment, and also refer to Figures 4 and 5 showing conceptual  
30 representations of example display screens. In step 1201, the navigation pane 62 on display 60 is defined. Pane 62 is implemented in Action Script software to allow the contents to be zoomed in and out. In step 1202, first set of options 1a to 1e is displayed in the navigation pane 62  
35 as divided subregions separated by lines such as 61. The options corresponding to the subregions may be identified with text or other meaningful symbols or images. In step 1203, selector 220 is monitored for activation when

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pointer 210 is within one of the subregions. When this occurs, step 1204 determines whether the selected option is a node by consulting option network 410. If not, in step 1206 the relevant option task is performed, and if so, in step 1208 the selected first option, in this case the subregion 1b, is magnified in a zooming motion so that corners 63a, 64a, and 65a are mapped to navigation pane corners 63b, 64b, and 65b. In step 1207, the second set of options 1b1 to 1b4 is displayed by replacing the "1b" mark with dividing lines such as 69 delineating subregions corresponding to the second set. Step 1207 may occur contemporaneously or before step 1206, to enhance the sensation of zooming into a landscape or map.

Optionally, step 1207 can occur even before selection step 1203 so that the subregions of the second set are visible faintly in miniature whether or not the second option is selected. This can be seen for the option "Media Items" in the actual display shown in Figure 6. Before that option is selected, the options branching from the "media items" node are already faintly visible. Once selected, Figure 7 slows the subregions expanded out. Figure 8 shows a further layer of options accessed by selecting the "Music" option in Figure 7, this time not showing the faint divisions of the level below.

Backup button 68 shown in Figures 4 and 5 may be used to reverse the process to go back to the display of the first set of options, preferably by zooming out within the navigation pane. Backup button 68 is conceptual only and may be equivalently provided by other functions of the selector such as mouse double-click, or down-scroll.

Now referring to figures 9, 10 and 11, there is shown a series of screenshots in accordance with another example with application to financial data. Figure 9 shows display of a first option set representing the top branches of the network, consisting of the categories "reports",

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"portfolio", "network" and "watchlist". Figure 10 shows the result where the "reports" option is selected. The top of the screen contains a filtering control bar that the user can use to increase or decrease the range of options displayed. The left of the control bar is an alphanumeric search box. When characters are typed into the box, only categories containing the character string are displayed. There are four on/off buttons also on the control bar. These are labelled "region", "asset class", "dashboard" and "widget". In the state shown in Figure 10, all four buttons are on, and so region categories such as US, CHINA etc are displayed along with asset class categories such as EQUITY, CURRENCY etc. In this state, several data records can be accessed from different options. For example, Chinese equities can be accessed by selecting CHINA or EQUITIES. Figure 11 shows the rearrangement that occurs if the "region" button on the toolbar is clicked off, whereupon all the options that are regions disappear.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing example that the option network may be dynamic, with nodes and branches changing in accordance with user filtering or other dynamic events.

It will further be appreciated that although the invention is described as navigating first and second option sets, this is a minimum definition of a non-trivial option network and the invention extends to additional option sets and the zooming and displaying of subregions may be repeated as long as there are further downstream nodes to visit. In this way an option network navigation can be experienced as though it is navigation of a map or landscape such as in Google Earth, with new levels of detail revealed as the view is zoomed in. The analogy is particularly powerful when the navigation is a database search and the options represent subsets of the data.

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The term "option" in this specification extends to any items that may be represented amongst a set of items, and does not necessarily imply an outcome to be provided on selection. For example, in a database navigation some of the options may represent records and some may represent categories of records in a database, with selection of the category options providing access as a node to further records or categories but selection of the record options providing no further levels, but no or some other action such as detailed display of the record.

Persons skilled in the art will also appreciate that many variations may be made to the invention without departing from the scope of the invention.

In the claims which follow and in the preceding description of the invention, except where the context requires otherwise due to express language or necessary implication, the word "comprise" or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising" is used in an inclusive sense, i.e. to specify the presence of the stated features but not to preclude the presence or addition of further features in various embodiments of the invention.

It is to be understood that, if any prior art publication is referred to herein, such reference does not constitute an admission that the publication forms a part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or any other country.

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CLAIMS:

1. A method of navigating a network of options for display to a user on a display device and selection by the user with a pointer and a selector, comprising
- 5           defining a two-dimensional navigation region on the display;
- displaying a set of options branching from a node in the network as the navigation region divided into a
- 10       plurality of subregions;
- recording selection by the user of a selected option if the selector is activated by the user when the pointer is pointing within its corresponding sub-region; and
- 15           if the selected option is a second node having a second set of options branching therefrom, repeating the steps of displaying and recording for the second set of options.
- 20
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 further comprising selecting a backup selector during display of the second set of options to cause the display within the navigation region to zoom out to display a previous set of options
- 25       again in the navigation region.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the displaying of the second option before selection comprises faint displaying of the divisions of the plurality of subregions
- 30       for the second set of options branching from the second node in miniature within the subregion associated with the second option so as to provide an enhanced sensation of navigation within a landscape.
- 35
4. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the plurality of subregions is divided by straight or curved border lines.
5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein an area of each

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subregion corresponding to each of the set of options is a measure of importance or relevance of the respective option.

5 6. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein the set of options corresponds to a set of categories of records in a database and the measure of importance or relevance is the number of records in each category.

10 7. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the set of options corresponds to a set of records or categories of records in a database.

8. A navigation system comprising  
15 a display, pointer and selector for navigation of a network of options by a user;  
a navigation region definer for defining a navigator region on the display;  
an option set displayer for displaying a set of  
20 options branching from a node in the network as the navigation region divided into a plurality of subregions;  
a selection recorder for recording selection by the user of a selected option from the set of options if the selector is activated by the user when the pointer is  
25 pointing within its corresponding subregion;  
a selection magnifier for magnifying the display of the corresponding subregion of the selected option to substantially fill the navigation region if the selected option is a node in the network of options.

30 9. A navigation controller for controlling navigation of a network of options by a user manipulating a pointer and selector on a display, comprising:  
a navigation region definer for defining a  
35 navigation region on the display;  
an option set displayer for displaying a set of options branching from a node in the network as the navigation region divided into a plurality of subregions;

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a selection recorder for recording selection by the user of a selected option from the set of options if the selector is activated by the user when the pointer is pointing within its corresponding subregion;

5 a selection magnifier for magnifying the display of the corresponding subregion of the selected option to substantially fill the navigation region if the selected option is a node in the network of options.

10 10. A navigation controller as claimed in claim 9 wherein at least one of the navigation region definer, the option set displayer, the selection recorder and the selection magnifier is implemented at least in part, by a processor executing code stored in a memory.

15 11. Computer program code which when executed by a computer causes the computer to implement the method of navigating a network of options of any one of claims 1 to 9.

20 12. A computer readable medium comprising the program code of claim 11.

25 13. A data signal comprising the computer program code of claim 11.

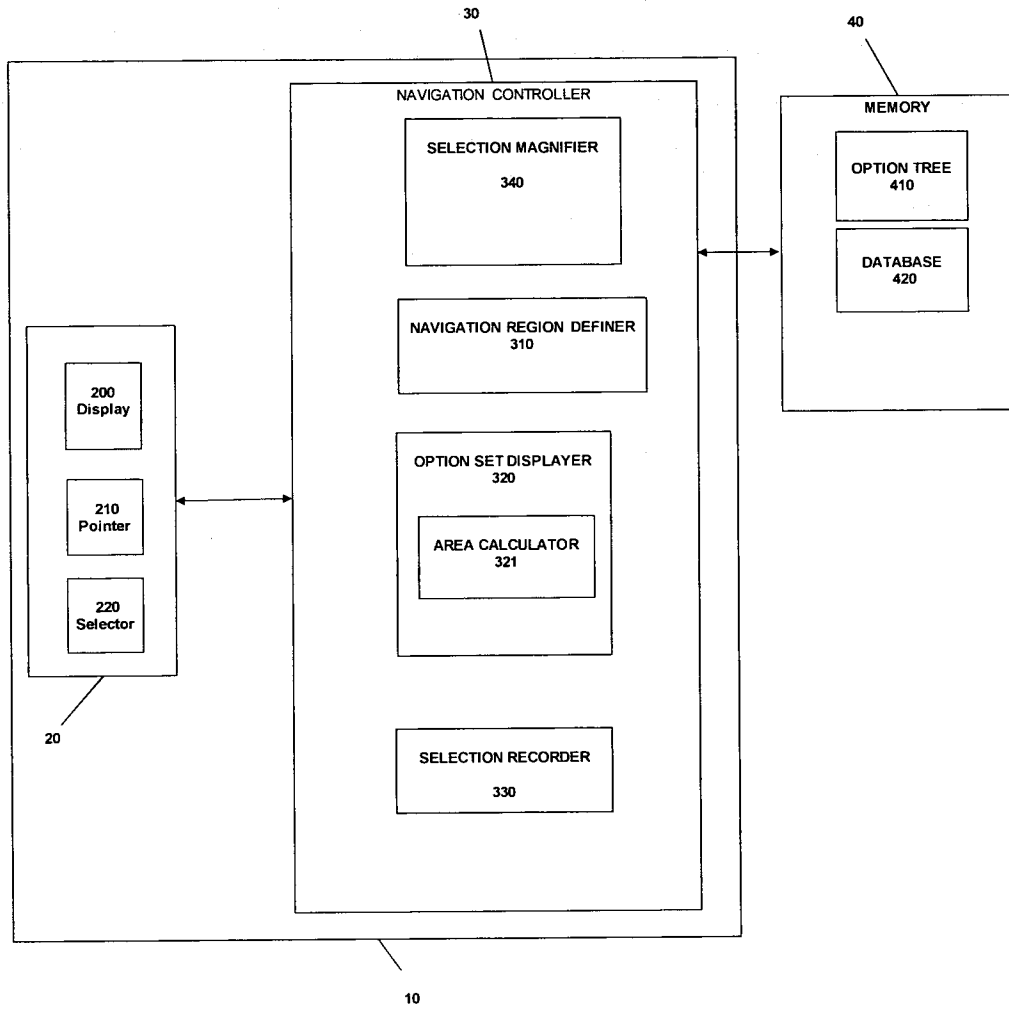


Figure 1



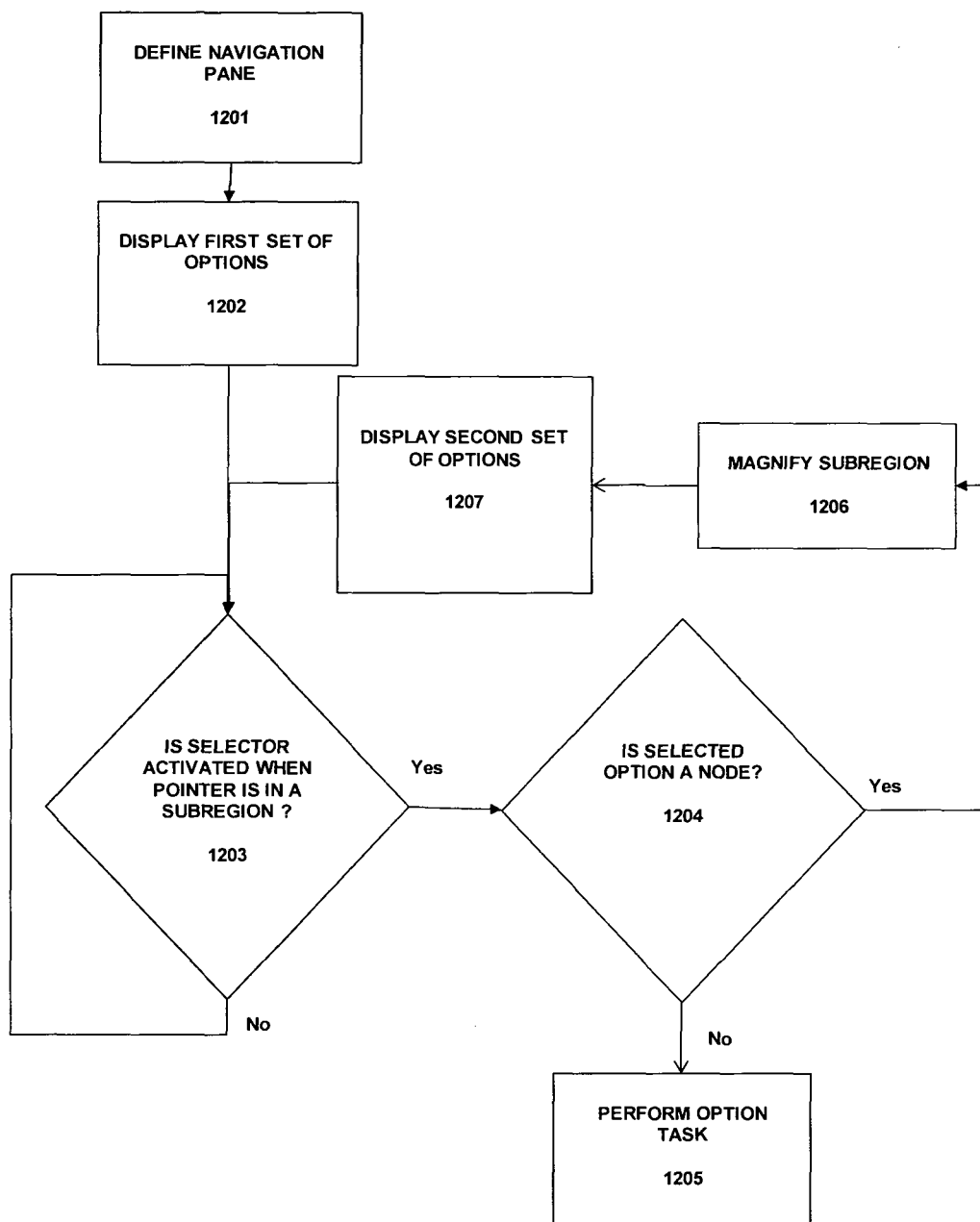
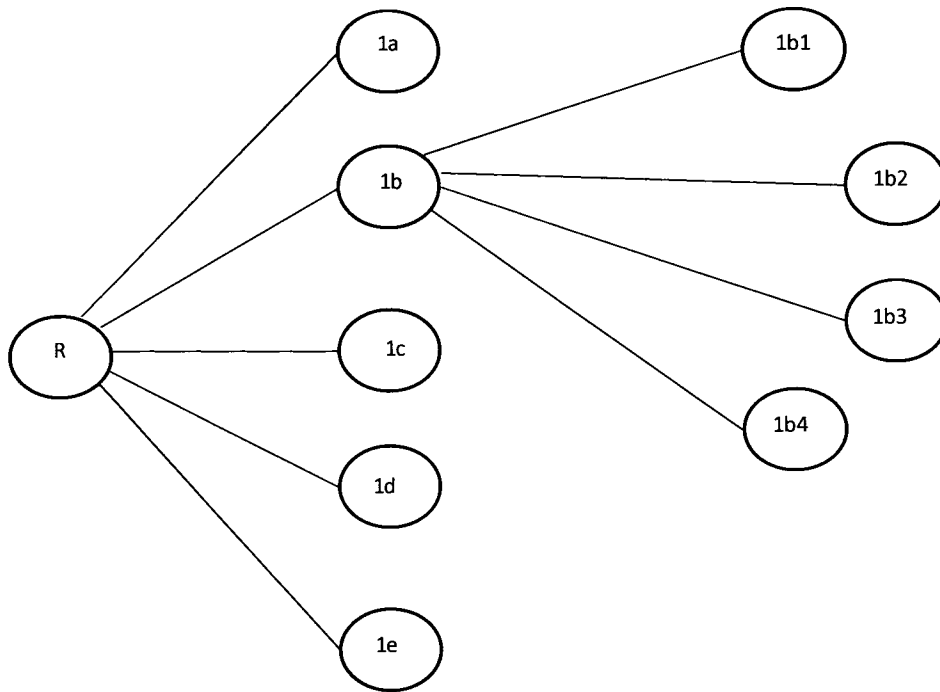


Figure 2



**Figure 3**

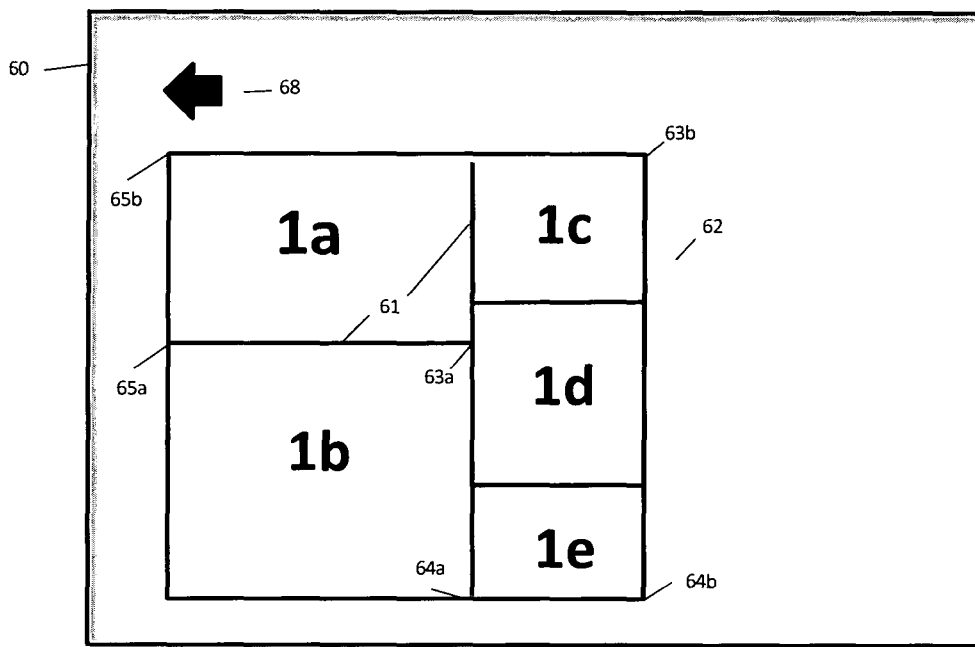


Figure 4

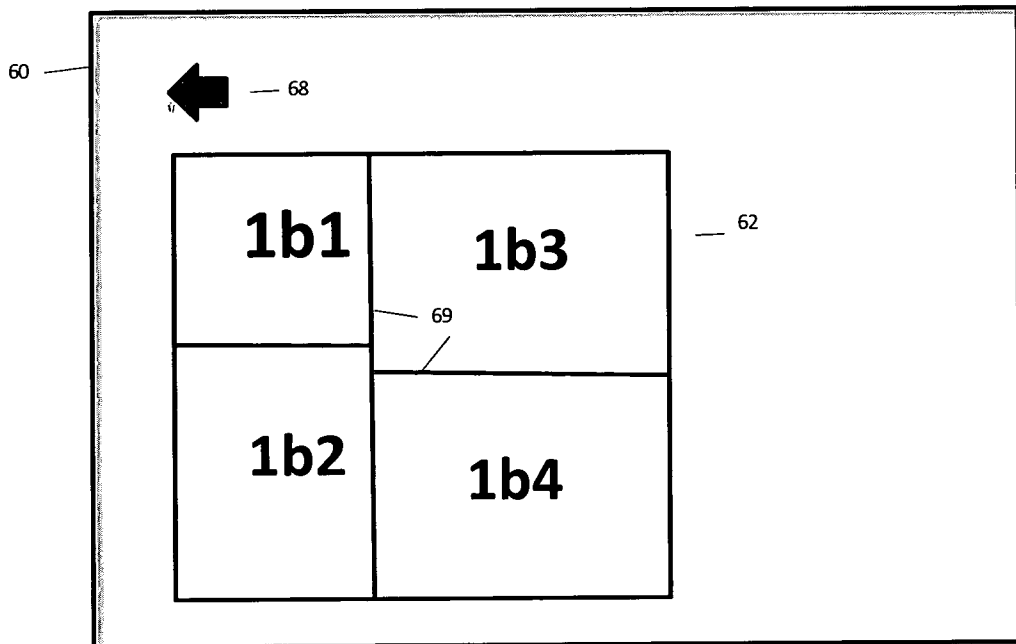


Figure 5

5

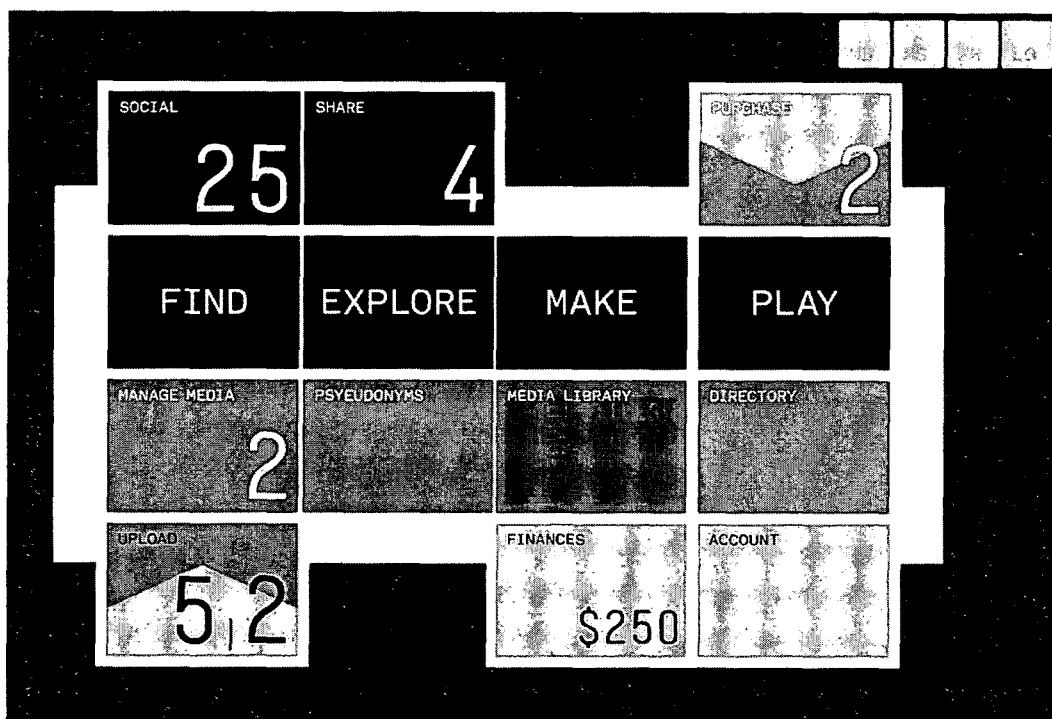


Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

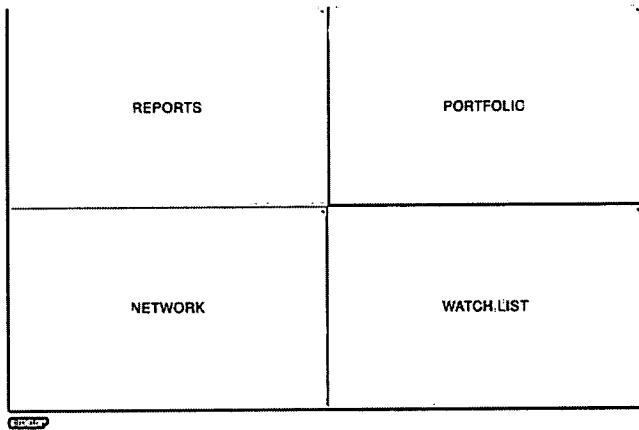


Figure 9

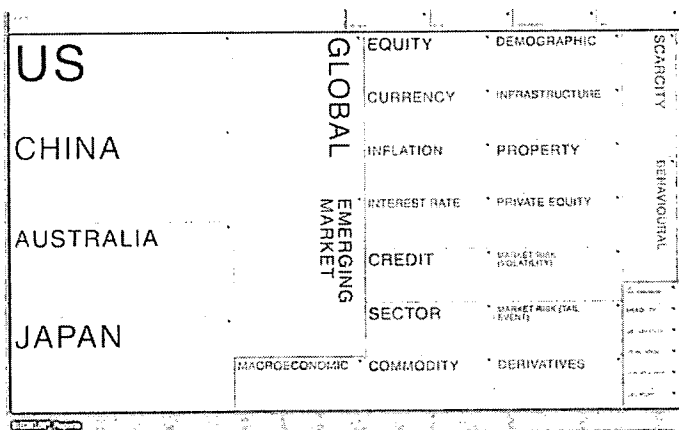


Figure 10

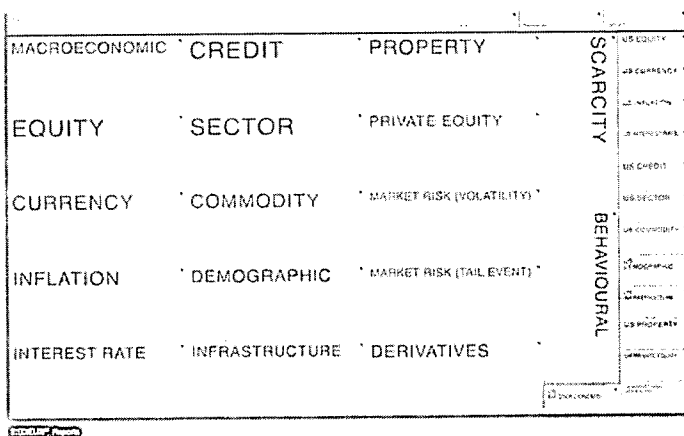


Figure 11



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
**PCT/AU2010/001015**

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> Int. Cl. <b>G06F 3/048 (2006.01)</b> According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC												
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> 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) WPI, EPODOC, USPTO & keywords: navigation, menu, layout, interface, monitor, branch, region, category, hierarchy, link, connect and similar terms												
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>												
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.										
X	US 2007/0271516 A1 (CARMICHAEL) 22 November 2007 Entire document (see particularly figures 1-5E; paragraphs 0008, 0021-0034, 0040, 0044-0048; 0052, 0056, 0062, 0070-0072, 0082)	1-13										
X	US 2003/0197740 A1 (REPONEN) 23 October 2003 Entire document (see particularly figures 1-10; paragraphs 0004-0008, 0022, 0024, 0025, 0028)	1-13										
A	US 2009/0187864 A1 (BEDELL ET AL.) 23 July 2009 Entire document											
A	WO 2008/0115842 A1 (MICROSOFT CORPORATION) 25 September 2008 Entire document											
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex												
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"A" 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											
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 05 November 2010	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>11 NOV 2010</b>											
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. +61 2 6283 7999	Authorized officer <b>BENJAMIN LAM</b> AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (ISO 9001 Quality Certified Service) Telephone No : +61 2 6225 6121											

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

**PCT/AU2010/001015**

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level 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.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
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Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001.							
END OF ANNEX							