

Commonwealth of Australia  
The Patents Act 1952  
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT

In support of the (Convention) Application made by: Christian BINDSCHAEDLER,  
Robert GURNY and Eric DOELKER, 4, route de malagny, CH-1294 Genthod, Switzerland;  
7, rue Calvin, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland; 24, avenue Dumas, CH-1206 Geneva,  
Switzerland, respectively

for a patent for an invention entitled: Process for preparing a powder of water-  
insoluble polymer which can be redispersed in a liquid phase, the  
resulting powder and utilization thereof

~~I(We)~~ Robert Gurny and Eric Doelker

~~of and on behalf of the applicant company~~ do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

two of

a) ~~I am~~ (We are) the applicant(s) for the patent

~~or~~

b) ~~I am~~ (We are) authorised by the applicant(s) for the patent to make this declaration on its behalf.

Delete the following if not a Convention Application.

The basic application(s) as defined by section 141 (~~142~~) of the Act was (~~were~~) made

in Switzerland on April 16, 1987

~~in~~ ~~on~~

~~in~~ ~~on~~

by Christian BINDSCHAEDLER, Robert GURNY, Eric DOELKER

The basic application(s) referred to in this paragraph is (~~are~~) the first application(s) made in  
a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject of the application.

~~I(We are)~~

a) ~~I am~~ (We are) the actual inventor(s) of the invention

~~or~~ Christian BINDSCHAEDLER

b) Robert GURNY

Eric DOELKER

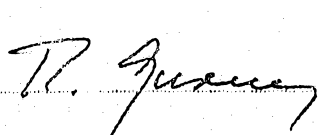
are the actual inventors of the invention

~~is (are) the actual inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon which~~

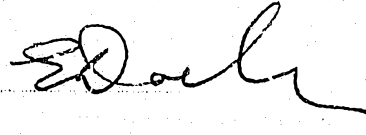
~~is (are) entitled to make the application are as follows:~~

Declared at Geneva this 1st day of December 19 88

Signed



~~Signed~~ Signed



Declarant's Name Robert GURNY

Eric DOELKER

Applicant/Inventor

Applicant/Inventor

F. B. RICE & CO PATENT ATTORNEYS

This form is suitable for any type of Patent Application. No legalisation required.

---

**(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT      (11) Document No. AU-B-16806/88**  
**(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE      (10) Acceptance No. 610594**

---

(54) Title  
**PROCESS FOR PREPARING A POWDER OF WATER-INSOLUBLE POLYMER WHICH CAN BE REDISPERSED IN A LIQUID PHASE, THE RESULTING POWDER AND UTILIZATION THEREOF**

International Patent Classification(s)  
(51)<sup>4</sup> **C08J 003/14      C08J 003/02**

(21) Application No. : **16806/88**      (22) Application Date : **01.04.88**

(87) WIPO Number : **WO88/08011**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
<b>1497/87</b>	<b>16.04.87</b>	<b>CH SWITZERLAND</b>

(43) Publication Date : **04.11.88**

(44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : **23.05.91**

(71) Applicant(s)  
**CHRISTIAN BINDSCHAEDLER; ERIC DOELKER; ROBERT GURNY**

(72) Inventor(s)  
**CHRISTIAN BINDSCHAEDLER; ERIC DOELKER; ROBERT GURNY**

(74) Attorney or Agent  
**F B RICE & CO, 28A Montague Street, BALMAIN NSW 2041**

(56) Prior Art Documents  
**US 2809192**

(57) Claim

1. A process for preparing a powder of water-insoluble polymer which can be redispersed in a liquid phase, characterized by the fact that

a) a concentrated aqueous solution of a solute selected so that it does not form a precipitate during the entire process is prepared, to which a protective hydrocolloid is added in a quantity sufficient to produce a viscous solution or a gel;

b) a solution of water-insoluble polymer in a single organic solvent which is at least partially miscible with water is prepared separately;

c) the aqueous mixture obtained above is added, with agitation, to the organic polymer solution, yielding an emulsion of the oil-in-water type;

d) water in sufficient quantity for all of the organic solvent to diffuse into the aqueous phase is then added to

the resulting emulsion, thus causing the formation of microparticles of polymer in suspension in the said aqueous phase;

e) the excess solute and protective hydrocolloid are eliminated by repeated washing with water, and then the collected polymer microparticles are dried.

4. A process according to any claims 1 through 3, characterized by the fact that the solute is an electrolyte such as a mineral salt or a nonelectrolyte.

9. A process for preparing a water-insoluble polymer in the liquid dispersion state, characterized by the fact that

a) a concentrated aqueous solution of a solute selected so that it does not form a precipitate during the entire process is prepared, to which a protective hydrocolloid is added in a quantity sufficient to produce a viscous solution or a gel;

b) a solution of water-insoluble polymer in a single organic solvent which is at least partially miscible with water is prepared separately;

c) the aqueous mixture obtained above is added, with agitation, to the organic polymer solution, yielding an emulsion of the oil-in-water type;

d) water in sufficient quantity for all of the organic solvent to diffuse into the aqueous phase is then added to the resulting emulsion, thus causing the formation of microparticles of polymer in suspension in the said aqueous phase;

e) the excess solute and protective hydrocolloid are eliminated by repeated washing with water, and then the washed microparticles are left in suspension in a suitable portion of water.



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

610594

<b>(51) International Patent Classification 4 :</b>  <b>C08J 3/14, 3/02</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 88/ 08011</b>  <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 20 October 1988 (20.10.88)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/EP88/00281 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 1 April 1988 (01.04.88) <b>(31) Priority Application Number:</b> 1497/87-6 <b>(32) Priority Date:</b> 16 April 1987 (16.04.87) <b>(33) Priority Country:</b> CH  <b>(71)(72) Applicants and Inventors:</b> BINDSCHAEDLER, Christian [CH/CH]; 4, route de malagny, CH-1294 Genthod (CH). GURNY, Robert [CH/CH]; 7, rue Calvin, CH-1204 Geneva (CH). DOELKER, Eric [CH/CH]; 24, avenue Dumas, CH-1206 Geneva (CH).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> VUILLE, Roman et al.; Kirker & Cie S.A., 14, rue du Mont-Blanc, P.O. Box 872, CH-1211 Geneva 1 (CH).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK, FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, SE (European patent), US.  Published <i>With international search report.</i>  <b>A.O.J.P. 8 DEC 1988</b>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>AUSTRALIAN</b>  <b>- 4 NOV 1988</b>  <b>PATENT OFFICE</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: small;">         This document contains the amendments made under Article 49 and is correct for printing.       </div>
<b>(54) Title:</b> PROCESS FOR PREPARING A POWDER OF WATER-INSOLUBLE POLYMER WHICH CAN BE REDISPERSED IN A LIQUID PHASE, THE RESULTING POWDER AND UTILIZATION THEROF		
<b>(57) Abstract</b>  A water-insoluble polymer powder that can be redispersed in a liquid phase is obtained by proceeding as follows: first prepare a two-phase liquid-liquid system from a concentrated aqueous solution of a solute and a solution of the polymer in an organic solvent which is at least partially miscible with water, and then add water to it until all of the organic solvent has diffused into the aqueous phase. The polymer microparticles are then washed and dried. When resuspended in water they result in a pseudo-latex.		

PROCESS FOR PREPARING A POWDER OF WATER-INSOLUBLE  
POLYMER WHICH CAN BE REDISPERSED IN A LIQUID PHASE,  
THE RESULTING POWDER AND UTILIZATION THEREOF

5       The invention pertains to the area of latexes, dis-  
persions in a liquid phase of water-insoluble polymers,  
also called pseudo-latexes, and powders of such polymers  
which can be redispersed in a liquid phase. Specific-  
ally, the objective of the invention is a process for  
10       preparing a powder of water-insoluble polymer, which can  
be redispersed in a liquid phase, as well as utilization  
of such a powder to produce a pseudo-latex.

At present, pseudo-latexes in the liquid dispersion  
state are manufactured according to the process describ-  
15       ed in U.S. Patents 4,177,177 and 4,330,338 or according  
to minor variations thereof. This process consists of  
dissolving a water-insoluble polymer in an organic sol-  
vent which is not miscible with water, emulsifying the  
resulting solution in an aqueous phase containing cat-  
20       ionic, anionic or nonionic surfactants, passing the  
crude emulsion through a high-pressure homogenizer and  
finally removing the solvent by evaporation at reduced  
pressure. In principle, according to the above patents,  
practically any polymer which is simultaneously insol-  
25       uble in pure water and soluble in an organic solvent  
which is not miscible with water can be converted into  
an aqueous dispersion.

Pseudo-latexes are currently offered particularly as  
aqueous coating means or as medication vectors. During  
30       prolonged storage periods, however, a progressive loss  
of stability is noted, due, among other things, to the  
phenomenon of irreversible hydrolysis or flocculation.  
These pseudo-latexes sometimes contain high proportions  
of surfactants, which can render them unsuitable for  
35       certain purposes, especially pharmaceutical ones. In

-2-

addition, for a given proportion of particles in liquid dispersion, it is necessary to transport large volumes of liquids, which is very costly on an industrial scale.

At present, desiccation of such pseudo-latexes for the purpose of obtaining therefrom a powder which can subsequently, at a desired time, be redispersed in an aqueous medium, implies prior addition to the liquid dispersion (pseudo-latex) of large proportions of surfactants or protective agents which remain behind in the resulting powder.

On the other hand, several processes for obtaining dried redispersible latex powders are known, but these are only applicable to a small number of water-insoluble polymers. U.S. Patent 4,462,839 describes a process for preparing powdered pseudo-latexes of cellulose acetophthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalates and polyvinyl acetophthalate. This technique is based on the addition of tribasic phosphates to the latex, followed by drying by atomization. The same authors (EP 0,111,103) describe a technique for obtaining a redispersible powdered pseudo-latex of cellulose acetophthalate, designed for coating purposes, involving the addition to the preformed pseudo-latex of an acetylated monoglyceride and then drying by atomization. In addition, U.S. Patent 2,800,463 describes the conversion of a polyvinyl acetate latex into a powder which can be redispersed by adding a protective hydrocolloid (polyvinyl alcohol, gum arabic, gum, tragacanth, etc.), again followed by drying by atomization.

Thanks to the present invention, it is now possible to obtain, easily and with practically no limitation, microparticles of water-insoluble polymers in the form of easily redispersible powders, as well as pseudo-latexes in the liquid dispersion state, without being faced with the disadvantages enumerated above. The invention is defined in particular in claims 1 and 9.

-3-

The invention is based on the discovery that certain organic solvents, although miscible in all proportions with pure water, lead to the formation of a two-phase liquid-liquid system when they are added to concentrated aqueous solutions of a salt or even of a substance not subject to electrolytic dissociation.

Selection of the solute is just as critical as that of the solvent, and all combinations resulting in precipitation of the solute in solid form are, of course, unsuitable. The condition of complete miscibility between the solvent and pure water is not, on the other hand, essential, but contributes advantageously to proper execution of the process according to the present invention.

To obtain a redispersible pseudo-latex powder from a water-insoluble polymer, the first step, according to the invention, is to prepare a concentrated aqueous solution of a solute, to which a water-soluble macromolecular substance is added in sufficient quantity to produce a viscous solution or a gel.

It is possible to use a salt such as a mineral salt, such as magnesium, aluminum or sodium chloride, for example, or a metal sulfate, sulfite, nitrate, carbonate or phosphate as the solute. It is also possible to use a nonelectrolyte, such as a sugar-like glucose or sucrose, for example. The quantity of solute added will preferably be such that the aqueous solution is saturated or practically saturated, or more generally, sufficiently concentrated in solute that, once it is suitably mixed with the above-mentioned organic phase, it causes precipitation of the polymer microparticles.

As indicated, a water-soluble macromolecular substance is added to the said solution, designed to act as a protective hydrocolloid, at both the product preparation stage and the finished product stage, once the

-4-

finished product has been redispersed in an aqueous medium. A water-soluble macromolecular polysaccharide such as gum arabic or gum tragacanth or a water-soluble polypeptide such as gelatin can be used as this substance. It is also possible to use a water-soluble polymer of synthetic origin, polyvinyl alcohol in particular. This list is not, however, exhaustive.

The water-soluble macromolecular substance is added to the concentrated aqueous solution in a quantity such that a gel or at least a viscous solution is finally obtained. The quantity added will depend on the nature of the said substance as well as the solute concentration.

Separately, a solution of the selected polymer is prepared in an organic solvent which is at least partially miscible with water, such as an alcohol, a polyalcohol or a ketone, for example. It is preferable to use an organic solvent which is miscible with water in all proportions, since this correspondingly facilitates elimination thereof by repeatedly washing with water at the end of the process. The solvent should also be selected on the basis of its volatility and low toxicity, especially in view of the pharmaceutical application of the resulting product, for example, acetone, ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol.

The above-mentioned concentrated aqueous phase, most generally in the form of a gel or a viscous solution, is then incorporated, under vigorous mechanical agitation, into the organic solution of the polymer, yielding, when addition has finished, an emulsion of the oil-in-water type. This operation is performed by means of the usual techniques at ambient temperature or even at low temperature, zero degrees C or even lower, depending on the nature of the products being treated. If desirable, the resulting emulsion can be subjected to a complementary



-5-

homogenization operation, although this remains optional.

In accordance with the invention, pure water is then added to the resulting emulsion in sufficient quantity so that all of the organic solvent diffuses into the aqueous phase, thus causing the formation of microparticles of polymer suspended in the said aqueous phase. The water is added in the conventional way at the temperatures indicated above.

The resulting microparticles of polymer, generally present in spherical form, are first of all collected by sedimentation or centrifugation, and then, after elimination of the supernatant organic-aqueous phase, subjected to as many washings as necessary. The microparticles are washed by suspending them in water, with the addition, if necessary, of an organic solvent (for example, alcohol), which makes it possible to perform such an operation at low temperature. Any traces of excess solute and excess water-soluble macromolecular substance (protective hydrocolloid) are thereby eliminated.

A pseudo-latex in the liquid dispersion state can then easily be obtained at this stage of the operation by simply suspending the microparticles in water after the last washing stage.

The pseudo-latexes obtained in this manner are found to be, in the liquid dispersion state, extremely resistant to the addition of electrolytes, in contrast to pseudo-latexes prepared using methods known hitherto. This should facilitate the incorporation into the aqueous phase of medications or any other adjuvant. In addition, as a result of steric stabilization, rheological properties (low viscosity) and gelling resistance are greatly improved. The protective hydrocolloid, which is not solidly anchored to the surface of the

pseudo-latex microparticles, is eliminated during the washing stage. This ensures that a product appropriate for coating applications and for the manufacture of films and membranes, such as those encountered especially in the pharmaceutical field, will be obtained. Irritating effects due to the presence of surfactant products in pseudo-latexes according to the prior art are also eliminated since no surfactant substance is incorporated during the process.

To produce the redispersible pseudo-latex powder, the microparticles of polymer are dried using any appropriate technique, once the washing operation is finished. One preferred drying technique is freeze-drying; it also has the advantage of promoting redispersion of the powdered product which is produced. In addition, it is performed at a very low temperature, which is of capital importance when heat-sensitive polymers are used. In certain cases, of course, air drying or drying by atomization can be used.

The dried pseudo-latex powder rapidly redisperses in an aqueous medium, forming practically no clumps, under gentle agitation applied either manually or mechanically or with ultrasound.

By varying the agitation speed during the operation of mixing the aqueous phase (solute) and organic phase (polymer) and by using or not using the complementary homogenization stage or again by modifying the concentration of the polymer solution, it is possible to obtain particles with very different average sizes, ranging between 100 nm and 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Among the numerous advantages of the process described above, the following may be mentioned.

The process according to the invention does not at any time require an increase in temperature, unlike methods which utilize an organic solvent evaporation

-7-

stage or a spray-drying stage. Indeed, it is even possible to perform the process at a low temperature (-20°C), thanks to the presence of electrolyte in the aqueous phase. Since the pseudo-latex is not coagulated by the addition of a certain proportion of organic solvent to the continuous phase, it is possible, if applicable, to use a mixture of water and organic solvent for washing in lieu of pure water. This capability of working at low temperature can be an important advantage when biopolymers are being manipulated, or when heat-sensitive substances such as peptides or antibiotics are to be added.

The process according to the invention is applicable, in principle, to all water-insoluble polymers, provided the latter are soluble in an organic or mineral solvent and even to certain polymers which are soluble in water but insoluble in an aqueous solution that is concentrated in solute. In the latter case, however, it is best to crosslink the polymer that has thus been salted out so as to make it insoluble in pure water.

Certain water-insoluble polar polymers, such as cellulose, cellulose acetate or the polysulfones, do not dissolve easily except in solvents which are miscible with water. From this point of view, the proposed process facilitates or makes possible the production of pseudo-latexes from this type of polymer.

Since a number of medication substances are salted out in saline solutions, this makes it possible to envisage the incorporation of medications, in solution or in suspension, into the polymer particles, and thereby to obtain spherical filled microparticles by an unpublished method.

The examples below illustrate the invention in a more detailed manner without limiting it in any way.

35

-8-

Example 1Preparation of a Cellulose Acetate Redispersible Pseudo-latex Powder

5 a) 911.2 g of magnesium chloride hexahydrate are dissolved in 588 g of water, and then 60 g of polyvinyl alcohol (molecular weight 100,000) are added with agitation. The resulting gel is allowed to stand for 24 hours.

10 b) 100 g of cellulose acetate (AC 398-10, Eastman Kodak) are dissolved in 400 g of technical grade acetone.

15 c) 693 g of the gel prepared in a) are slowly added (total time 20 minutes) and with agitation (motorized anchor stirrer, 350 rpm) to the organic solution obtained in b). 1000 ml of water are added to the resulting emulsion. The pseudo-latex which results is then placed in polycarbonate tubes and is centrifuged (seven minutes, 16,000 rpm). The sediment is collected, resuspended in water, placed back in the tubes and again  
20 centrifuged. This operation is repeated until the chloride reaction (addition of silver nitrate to the supernatant solution) becomes negative.

25 d) The sediment is then resuspended in 30 ml of water, distributed into six one-liter flasks, cooled to -40°C and freeze-dried.

30 The freeze-dried powder is greasy and can easily be redispersed in water with gentle agitation (particle size as measured with a Coulter Nano-Sizer: sample before drying:  $1223 \pm 169$  nm; sample redispersed in aqueous phase:  $1157 \pm 169$  nm).

Example 2Preparation of a Cellulose Acetate Redispersible Pseudo-latex Powder

35 138.6 g of polyvinyl alcohol and 100 g of an acetone solution of cellulose acetate (same compositions as in

-9-

the previous example) are mixed, and then the emulsion is homogenized (turbine type mixer) for three minutes. 200 ml of water are added, and then the resulting product is treated as in the previous example, step d). The  
5 homogenization stage has made it possible to reduce the average particle size to 380 nm.

### Example 3

#### Preparation of a Cellulose Acetophthalate Redispersible 10 Pseudo-latex Powder

120 g of a 20 wt. % solution of cellulose acetophthalate (Eastman Kodak, U.S.P. grade) are prepared, to which are slowly added 166.4 g of a polyvinyl alcohol gel prepared as in Example 1, with agitation, followed  
15 by 240 ml of water. Washing and freeze-drying are performed as for cellulose acetate and produce an easily redispersible product with an average particle size of about one micron.

20

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A process for preparing a powder of water-insoluble polymer which can be redispersed in a liquid phase, characterized by the fact that
  - a) a concentrated aqueous solution of a solute selected so that it does not form a precipitate during the entire process is prepared, to which a protective hydrocolloid is added in a quantity sufficient to produce a viscous solution or a gel;
  - b) a solution of water-insoluble polymer in a single organic solvent which is at least partially miscible with water is prepared separately;
  - c) the aqueous mixture obtained above is added, with agitation, to the organic polymer solution, yielding an emulsion of the oil-in-water type;
  - d) water in sufficient quantity for all of the organic solvent to diffuse into the aqueous phase is then added to the resulting emulsion, thus causing the formation of microparticles of polymer in suspension in the said aqueous phase;
  - e) the excess solute and protective hydrocolloid are eliminated by repeated washing with water, and then the collected polymer microparticles are dried.
2. A process according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the aqueous solution of solute is a saturated or practically saturated solution.
3. A process according to claim 1 and 2, characterized by the fact that the protective hydrocolloid is a polysaccharide or a water-soluble polypeptide of natural origin or a water-soluble synthetic polymer such as polyvinyl alcohol.
4. A process according to any claims 1 through 3, characterized by the fact that the solute is an electrolyte such as a mineral salt or a nonelectrolyte.



5. A process according to any of claims 1 through 4, characterized by the fact that the organic solvent for the polymer is miscible with water in any proportion.

6. A process according to any of claims 1 through 5, characterized by the fact that it comprises a stage in which the emulsion obtained in step c) is homogenized.

7. A powdered water-insoluble polymer which can be redispersed in a liquid phase obtained by means of the process according to claim 1.

8. A process for preparing a dispersion in the liquid phase of a powdered water-insoluble polymer, characterized by the fact that the polymer powder obtained by means of the process according to claim 1 is placed in suspension in water.

9. A process for preparing a water-insoluble polymer in the liquid dispersion state, characterized by the fact that

a) a concentrated aqueous solution of a solute selected so that it does not form a precipitate during the entire process is prepared, to which a protective hydrocolloid is added in a quantity sufficient to produce a viscous solution or a gel;

b) a solution of water-insoluble polymer in a single organic solvent which is at least partially miscible with water is prepared separately;

c) the aqueous mixture obtained above is added, with agitation, to the organic polymer solution, yielding an emulsion of the oil-in-water type;

d) water in sufficient quantity for all of the organic solvent to diffuse into the aqueous phase is then added to the resulting emulsion, thus causing the formation of microparticles of polymer in suspension in the said aqueous phase;

e) the excess solute and protective hydrocolloid are eliminated by repeated washing with water, and then the washed microparticles are left in suspension in a suitable portion of water.



10. A process for preparing a water insoluble polymer powder which can be redispersed in a liquid phase substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the examples.

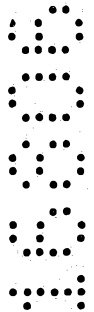
11. A water insoluble polymer powder which can be redispersed in a liquid phase substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the examples.

Dated this 26th day of February 1991.

CHRISTIAN BINDSCHAEDLER, ROBERT GURNY  
and ERIC DOELKER

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant:

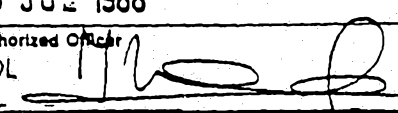
F.B. RICE & CO.





# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/EP 88/00281

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC <sup>4</sup> : C 08 J 3/14; C 08 J 3/02		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC <sup>4</sup>	C 08 J; C 08 B	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
X	US, A, 2809192 (SLOAN et al.) 8 October 1957, see claim 16; column 2, lines 48-55; column 3, lines 35-62; column 4, lines 1-6; column 4, lines 60-75; column 8, example I; column 11, lines 39-50	1, 3, 4, 6, 7
A	--	8, 9
A	FR, A, 1264953 (BASFI) 23 juin 1961, see claims 1, 2; page 1, column 2, lines 8-16; page 2, column 4, lines 8-15	1, 3
A	GB, A, 2152936 (KAZUHIRO YAMAZAKI et al.) 14 August 1985, see claims 1-12; page 1, lines 44-52	1
-----		
<p><sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
11th July 1988	26 JUL 1988	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	M. VAN MOL 	

# ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 8800281

SA 21726

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 15/07/88. The European 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	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 2809192		None	
FR-A- 1264953		None	
GB-A- 2152936	14-08-85	DE-A- 3502329	25-07-85
		JP-A- 60197746	07-10-85
		US-A- 4551389	05-11-85
		FR-A- 2558475	26-07-85
		CA-A- 1235119	12-04-88
		JP-A- 60155245	15-08-85
		US-A- 4663447	05-05-87