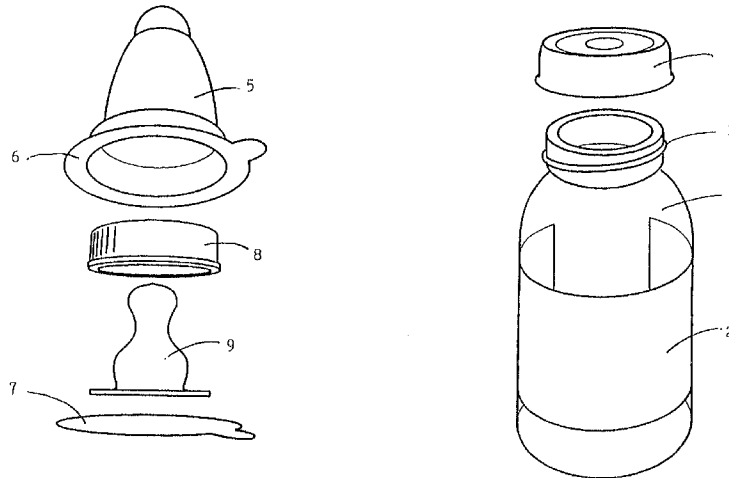




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(54) **BIBERON POUR ALIMENTS LIQUIDES**  
(54) **LIQUID FEED BOTTLE**



(57) Un biberon pour aliments liquides destiné à des nourrissons comprend un corps (12) constitué d'une partie récipient (14) fixée à une tétine (15) présentant un orifice. Le corps (12) contient un aliment liquide tel que du lait. Un capuchon (13) est fixé au corps ou maintenu hermétiquement sur celui-ci et protège la tétine. Une partie (13a) du capuchon peut être détachée initialement du corps en tirant sur une bande de déchirage (17). La partie (13a) du capuchon ainsi séparée peut ensuite être fixée à nouveau au corps, par pression.

(57) A liquid feed bottle for an infant comprises a body (12) made from a container portion (14) bonded to a teat (15) with an orifice. The body (12) holds a liquid feed such as milk. A cap (13) is bonded or sealed to the body and protects the teat. A cap portion (13a) is initially detachable from the body by pulling and removing a tear strip (17), the cap portion (13a) thus released being subsequently securable on the body by a press fit.



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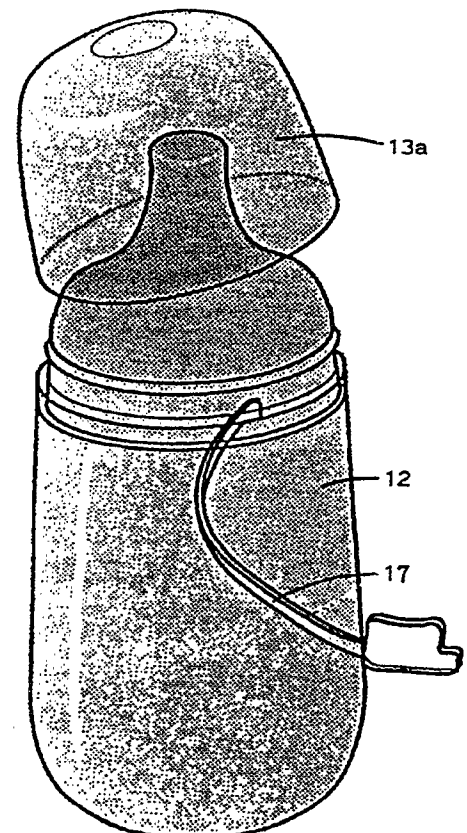
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB96/00465</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 1 March 1996 (01.03.96)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>9504602.5</td> <td>3 March 1995 (03.03.95)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9524046.1</td> <td>24 November 1995 (24.11.95)</td> <td>GB</td> </tr> </table> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CAMBRIDGE CONSULTANTS LIMITED [GB/GB]; Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4DW (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GAYLOR, Ian, Michael, Daines [GB/GB]; Top Flat, 2 Jubilee Terrace, Ely, Cambridgeshire CB7 4GJ (GB). BARNARDO, Christopher, John, Andrew [GB/GB]; 6 Sandringham Road, London E10 6HJ (GB). SWEETING, Patrick [GB/GB]; 318 Alcester Road, Burcot, Bromsgrove, Birmingham B60 1BH (GB).</p> <p>(74) Agent: KEITH W NASH &amp; CO.; 90-92 Regent Street, Cambridge CB2 1DP (GB).</p>		9504602.5	3 March 1995 (03.03.95)	GB	9524046.1	24 November 1995 (24.11.95)	GB	<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> With international search report.</p>
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(54) Title: LIQUID FEED BOTTLE

## (57) Abstract

A liquid feed bottle for an infant comprises a body (12) made from a container portion (14) bonded to a teat (15) with an orifice. The body (12) holds a liquid feed such as milk. A cap (13) is bonded or sealed to the body and protects the teat. A cap portion (13a) is initially detachable from the body by pulling and removing a tear strip (17), the cap portion (13a) thus released being subsequently securable on the body by a press fit.



**TITLE: LIQUID FEED BOTTLE**

This invention relates to liquid feed bottles for use by infants and possibly also for use by young animals. The invention also relates to methods of making such bottles.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing shows, in exploded view, a conventional liquid feed bottle of the kind commonly used to feed milk to infants in hospitals. The bottle comprises two sub-assemblies: the first comprises a glass container 1 bearing a label 2 for identifying matter and having a screw neck 3 closed by a metal lid 4. The closed container contains liquid milk feed in a sterile condition; the second sub-assembly comprises a hollow vacuum-formed cap 5 having a projecting ledge 6 to which is sealed a sealing foil 7. A plastics ring 8 and a rubber teat 9 are accommodated in the sterile space enclosed by the cap 5 and the foil 7. These two sub-assemblies are supplied to the user, such as a nurse in a hospital, who removes the foil 7 from the ledge 6 to expose the ring 8 and teat 9. The two latter components are attached to the container 1 in place of the metal lid 4, to provide a liquid feed bottle ready for use. Such a known bottle thus comprises six components (apart from the milk), and the invention aims to provide a liquid feed bottle which has fewer components and is simpler and cheaper to manufacture.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a liquid feed bottle holding a liquid feed for internal consumption by a young mammal, the bottle comprising a body which holds the liquid feed and which has a container portion and a teat or spout with an outlet orifice, and a cap which covers and protects the teat or spout, wherein the cap is bonded or sealed to the body, at least a portion of the cap being initially detachable from the body by rupturing a tear strip and being subsequently securable on the body by a press fit.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of making a bottle

containing a liquid feed, comprising attaching a teat or spout and a cap to a container portion pre-filled with the liquid feed to yield a filled and sealed bottle with the teat or spout covered and protected by the cap at least a portion of which, on rupturing a tear strip, is detachable from the teat or spout to expose an outlet orifice in the teat or spout.

According to a yet further aspect of the invention there is provided a method of making a bottle containing a liquid feed, comprising attaching together a teat or spout and a cap to form a sub-assembly, and attaching the sub-assembly to a container portion pre-filled with the liquid feed to yield a filled and sealed bottle with the teat or spout covered and protected by the cap at least a portion of which, on rupturing a tear strip, is detachable from the teat or spout to expose an outlet orifice in the teat or spout.

The invention also relates to a method of making a bottle containing a liquid feed, comprising blow moulding a pre-form to form a bottle blank having a body with a teat or spout, filling the blank with the liquid feed whilst the bottle is oriented with its teat or spout lowermost, sealing a filling hole to form an enclosed bottle containing the liquid feed, inverting the filled bottle so that the teat or spout is uppermost, forming an outlet orifice in the teat or spout to enable the liquid feed to be extracted from the bottle, and attaching to the body a cap which covers and protects the teat or spout and at least a portion of which, on rupturing a tear strip, is detachable from the body.

Two embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to Figures 2 to 33 of the accompanying drawings in which Figures 2 to 21 illustrate the first embodiment (with modifications) and Figures 22 to 33 show the second embodiment (with a modification). In the drawings:

**Figure 2** shows a bottle forming the first embodiment of the invention in the form in which the bottle (containing a liquid feed) is supplied to a user such as a hospital.

**Figure 3** shows the bottle of Figure 1 but with a tear strip released so as to enable a cap portion of the bottle to be detached.

**Figure 4** illustrates how a detached cap portion may be subsequently replaced on a body of the bottle so as to re-seal a teat,

**Figure 5** shows, on an enlarged scale, a detail of Figure 4,

**Figure 6** shows a composite pre-form from which the body of the bottle is made,

**Figure 7** shows the pre-form positioned in a mould ready to be blow-moulded,

**Figure 8** shows the pre-form moulded to form a blank,

**Figure 9** shows the moulded blank being filled with milk,

**Figure 10** shows the sealing of the filling spout of the blank,

**Figure 11** shows the blow-moulded blank, filled with milk and with its base sealed, as it appears after removal from the blow-mould,

**Figure 12** illustrates the formation of an outlet orifice in the teat by means of laser drilling,

**Figure 13** illustrates the formation of an outlet orifice in the teat by means of a cutter blade,

**Figure 14** is a modification of the arrangement of Figure 13, showing how the teat may be supported during cutting by the blade,

**Figure 15** shows the separately formed cap ready for attachment to the bottle body,

**Figure 16** illustrates the attachment of the cap to the bottle body by ultrasonic welding,

**Figure 17** illustrates, on an enlarged scale, the welding of the cap to the body,

**Figure 18** illustrates how the internal surface of the cap may be shaped to seal the top of the teat.

**Figure 19** is a detailed view, on an enlarged scale, of part of Figure 18,

**Figure 20** shows a modified bottle according to the invention,

**Figure 21** shows a bottle according to the invention provided with a jacket for warming the liquid feed in the bottle,

**Figure 22** is an isometric view of the second embodiment of ready to use bottle,

**Figure 23** is a view corresponding to Figure 22 but shows the individual components of the bottle,

**Figure 24** shows how removal of a tear strip enables a cap portion of the bottle to be detached,

**Figure 25** illustrates how the cap portion may be replaced on a body of the bottle,

**Figure 26** illustrates how a container portion of the body is pre-filled with milk during manufacture of the bottle,

**Figure 27** shows how a sub-assembly of cap and teat is assembled to the filled container portion, the figure including a fragmentary part to an enlarged scale.

**Figure 28** shows how the sub-assembly of the cap and teat is ultrasonically welded to the container portion, the figure including a fragmentary part to an enlarged scale,

**Figure 29** shows a possible modification of the structure shown in Figure 28. the

figure including two fragmentary views at progressively larger scales,

**Figure 30** illustrates how two container portions may be blow-moulded neck to neck,

**Figures 31 and 32** illustrate how a pair of blow-moulded container portions are separated by a parting tool, and

**Figure 33** is a flow diagram showing the steps in a process for manufacturing the second embodiment of bottle.

Referring principally to Figures 2 and 3, the first embodiment of liquid feed bottle 10 comprises two plastics components, namely a body 12 and a transparent cap 13 injection moulded from a plastics material. The body 12 has a container portion 14 and a teat 15 which together enclose a volume of sterilised liquid milk 16 for feeding to a baby, for example in a maternity unit of a hospital or by a mother after she has left hospital with a new baby.

When the bottle is supplied to the hospital the cap 13 is sealed to the body 12 so as to enclose the teat 15 in a sterile environment. The extremity of the teat, having an outlet orifice, is sealed by the inner surface of the cap in a manner to be described. The attachment of the cap 13 to the body 12 can be broken by removal of a tear strip 17, as illustrated in Figure 3. Hence, when it is required to feed milk to a baby, the user takes the bottle shown in Figure 2, removes the tear strip 17 as illustrated in Figure 3 so as to release the major portion 13a of the cap 13 and expose the teat for insertion in the baby's mouth.

The body 12 and the cap 13 have formations which enable the major portion 13a of the cap 13 to be repeatedly replaced on the body with a snap action so as to protect the teat, enabling the milk to be kept clean and sterile for later consumption. The inter-engaging formations are an external rib 20 on the body 12 and a thickened lower edge rim 22 of the cap, as best shown in Figures 4 and 5. From Figure 5 it can be seen that the rib 20 is

formed on the body at the transition between the container portion and the teat.

The body 12 of the bottle is made from the pre-form 23 shown in Figure 6. The pre-form is injection moulded from two different synthetic plastics materials. The first plastics material constitutes the major part 24 of the pre-form and the second plastics material constitutes the minor part 25, forming the tip of the pre-form shown in Figure 6. For example the first material may be high density polypropylene and the second material low density polypropylene/polyethylene co-polymer. Alternatively, the second material may be low density polyethylene.

Referring to Figure 7, the pre-form 23 of Figure 6 is placed in a two-part mould 26. A blow nozzle 27 is introduced into the upper open end of the pre-form 23 which is hot blow moulded so as to form the bottle blank 28 shown in Figure 8, from which it will be seen that the first plastics material forms the fairly rigid container portion 14 of the body and the second plastics material forms the flexible teat 15 of the body. Whilst the blank 28 is still in the mould it is filled with liquid milk 29 through the fill tube 30 at the upper end of the blank (Figure 9). The fill tube 30 is then heat sealed by cooperating sealing members 32, as shown in Figure 10 from which it will be seen that this sealing step is carried out with the bottle blank (now filled with milk) still in the inverted position in the mould. Figure 11 shows the resulting product as it appears on removal from the blow mould 26. The sealed fill tube forms a sealed strip 33 recessed in the (eventual) base of the body.

The filled bottle is now inverted so that the teat is uppermost, ready for cutting of an orifice in the top of the teat. This may be done by laser drilling so as to form one or more perforations in the tip of the teat, as illustrated at 34 in Figure 12. or the teat may be cut with a blade, the outlet orifice then being in the form of an elongated slit. To achieve this, a cutter blade 35 of the form illustrated in Figure 13 may be used to cut a slit in the upper end of the teat, and Figure 14 illustrates how the teat may be supported by moveable jaws 36 during such a cutting operation.

To complete the manufacturing process, the cap 13 is ultrasonically welded to the body



12 to form a tamper-proof seal. Figure 15 shows the pre-formed cap 13 and Figures 16 and 17 illustrate how the cap 13 is placed over the teat 15, engaging a ledge 38 on the exterior of the body, and how the lower edge of the cap rim is ultrasonically welded at 37 to the body around the periphery of the cap at a location below the tear strip 17 so that subsequent removal of the tear strip 17 releases the major portion 13a of the cap 13 but enables the latter to be repeatedly removed and snapped back into position on the body in the manner previously described. Hence the complete cap 13 consists of the anchorage ring which is welded at 37 to the body, the tear strip 17 and the removable cap portion 13a.

The inner surface of the cap 13 may be shaped to promote an effective seal against the top of the teat, to prevent milk from leaking into the space enclosed within the cap. As shown in Figures 18 and 19, this shaping may take the form of a downwardly projecting circular lip 40 integrally moulded in the cap and shaped to cooperate with and seal against the upper part of the teat 15.

The bottle illustrated in Figure 20 is modified so as to have a spout 42 instead of a teat, and is thus suitable for use by older infants. The spout 42 is shaped to facilitate drinking, this being achieved by appropriate shaping of the lower parts of the blow mould 26. The spout end has an outlet opening in the form of a line of holes or an elongated slot 43.

A bottle according to the invention may be provided with a reusable and heatable jacket for warming the liquid feed, as illustrated at 44 in Figure 21.

Instead of being milk, the fluid feed may be a fruit juice or other liquid feed products.

Referring initially to Figures 22 and 23, the second embodiment of liquid feed bottle 60 comprises a container portion 64 attached to a teat 65 which together enclose a volume of sterilised liquid milk 66 for feeding to a baby, for example in a maternity unit of a hospital or by a mother after she has left hospital with a new baby. The second embodiment of bottle is identical in appearance to the first embodiment.

When the bottle 60 is supplied to the hospital the teat 65 is covered and protected by a cap 63 so that the teat is enclosed in a sterile environment. The extremity of the teat, having an outlet orifice such as a slit, is sealed by the inner surface of the cap 63 which may be shaped, eg with a circular recess, to promote effective sealing against the extremity of the teat where the outlet orifice is formed. Adjacent its lower edge, the cap 63 has an encircling tear strip 67 which, when removed, enables the cap portion 63a to be detached from the body constituted by the container portion 64 and the teat 65. Hence, when it is required to feed milk to a baby, the user takes the bottle shown in Figure 22, removes the tear strip 67 as illustrated in Figure 24 so as to release the cap portion 63a and expose the teat 65 for insertion in a baby's mouth.

The bottle body 64, 65 and the cap 63 have interengageable formations which enable the cap portion (after removal of the tear strip) to be repeatedly removed from and replaced on the body with a snap action (Figure 25) so as to protect and re-seal the teat, enabling the remaining milk to be kept clean and prevented from leaking out for later consumption. The interengageable formations are an external annular rib 70 on the teat 65 and an annular rib 72 on the internal surface of the cap 63, as best shown in the fragmentary part of Figure 28.

The second embodiment of bottle was developed from the first embodiment to render the bottle more suited to manufacture and filling on existing production lines, with some modifications. Figures 26 to 28 illustrate the manufacture of the second embodiment of bottle. Referring to Figure 26, the container portion 64 is filled with the milk 66. The open top of the pre-filled container portion 64 is then covered by a sub-assembly consisting of the cap 63 and teat 65. To form this sub-assembly the cap and teat are pushed together, the cap and teat inter-engaging by virtue of an external shoulder 74 on the teat 65 engaging in an internal groove 75 in the cap 63, as illustrated in the fragmentary part of Figure 27.

The sub-assembly of the cap 63 and teat 65 is ultrasonically welded to the stepped upper rim 76 of the container portion so as to enclose the liquid milk feed in a sealed enclosure defined by the container portion and the teat. This ultrasonic welding occurs at the

location 78 shown in the fragmentary part of Figure 28. It will be appreciated that subsequent removal of the tear strip 67 releases the major portion 63a of the cap 63 in the manner previously described but that the ultrasonic weld retains a lower annulus (or anchorage ring) 79 of the cap on the rim 76, which in turn retains the teat 65 in sealing engagement with respect to the upper rim 76 of the container portion 64.

In the modification shown in Figure 29, the teat 15 of the body has a valve 6, with an inner slit and an outer opening which is occluded by the tear off strip 67 but which is opened to the atmosphere when the tear strip is removed, to allow air to enter the body as the milk is drawn from the body. The slit is held closed by internal pressure in the body, so that the valve 61 acts as a non-return bleed valve, allowing air to enter the body as the milk is consumed.

The container portion 64 is preferably blow-moulded from polypropylene-ethylene vinyl alcohol-polypropylene coextruded material with excellent barrier properties. Two such portions 64 may be blow-moulded together as a pair with their necks together as shown in Figure 30. The pair of container portions are then parted through the neck by a parting tool 80 as shown in Figure 31, to provide a pair of container portions 14 (Figure 32) each having an open neck (defined by the stepped rim 76) for eventual filling as shown in Figure 26.

Figure 33 is a flow diagram showing the manufacturing steps in the production of the second embodiment of ready to use filled bottle. The cap 63 is injection moulded from a synthetic plastics material, preferably polypropylene. The teat 65 is injection moulded from a synthetic plastics material, preferably a thermoplastic polypropylene/polyethylene pseudo elastomer. The caps and teats are supplied to the production line as the sub-assemblies previously described, clean in bulk bags. The sub-assemblies of caps 63 and teats 65 are unpacked (step 82) by removal from the bag and the sub-assemblies are cleaned (step 83). The container portion 64 of the bottle is unpacked and then inspected and cleaned (respective steps 84, 85). If the container portions are blown neck to neck, they are separated at their necks just prior to filling so that the insides of the container portions remain sterile. The container portion 64 is then filled with the liquid milk feed

(Figure 26) and the sub-assembly of cap 63 and teat 65 is then ultrasonically welded (Figure 28) to the container portion 64 (step 86). The filled and sealed bottle is then fed into a retort, the retort cycle (step 87) sterilising the liquid feed but not harming the plastics materials of the container portion, teat or cap. After this, the bottle has a code added to its cap (step 88) and an outer sleeve attached around the bottle (step 89). The bottle is then further processed in the final conventional steps indicated diagrammatically in Figure 33.

Instead of milk, the bottle may hold other liquids, such as sterile water, fruit juices or liquid feeds for animals.

**CLAIMS**

1. A liquid feed bottle holding a liquid feed for internal consumption by a young mammal, the bottle comprising a body which holds the liquid feed and which has a container portion and a teat or spout with an outlet orifice, and a cap which covers and protects the teat or spout, wherein the cap is bonded or sealed to the body, at least a portion of the cap being initially detachable from the body by rupturing a tear strip and being subsequently securable on the body by a press fit.
2. A liquid feed bottle according to claim 1, wherein the container portion and the teat or spout are secured together by a permanent sealed connection.
3. A liquid feed bottle according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the liquid feed is sterile.
4. A liquid feed bottle according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the cap portion is shaped so that when it is attached to the body the internal surface of the cap portion seals the orifice in the teat or spout.
5. A liquid feed bottle according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the bottle consists of the body, cap and liquid feed only.
6. A liquid feed bottle according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the bottle comprises two pre-formed plastics parts, namely the body having the container portion and the teat or spout, and the cap.
7. A liquid feed bottle according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the body is blown from a pre-form made of two synthetic plastics materials so that the resulting body

has a first portion made of a first plastics material and a second portion made of a second plastics material.

8. A liquid feed bottle according to claim 7, wherein the first portion constitutes the container portion and the second portion constitutes the teat or spout.

9. A liquid feed bottle according to claim 8, wherein the first portion is comparatively rigid and the second portion is comparatively flexible.

10. A liquid feed bottle according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the body has a valve with an opening which is occluded by the cap but which is opened when the cap portion is removed from the body, to allow air to enter the container as the liquid feed is drawn from the body.

11. A method of making a bottle containing a liquid feed, comprising attaching a teat or spout and a cap to a container portion pre-filled with the liquid feed to yield a filled and sealed bottle with the teat or spout covered and protected by the cap at least a portion of which, on rupturing a tear strip, is detachable from the teat or spout to expose an outlet orifice in the teat or spout.

12. A method of making a bottle containing a liquid feed, comprising attaching together a teat or spout and a cap to form a sub-assembly, and attaching the sub-assembly to a container portion pre-filled with the liquid feed to yield a filled and sealed bottle with the teat or spout covered and protected by the cap at least a portion of which, on rupturing a tear strip, is detachable from the teat or spout to expose an outlet orifice in the teat or spout.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the sub-assembly and the container portion are of plastics, the sub-assembly being attached to the filled container portion by spin welding or by ultra-sonic welding.

14. A method of making a bottle containing a liquid feed, comprising blow moulding a

pre-form to form a bottle blank having a body with a teat or spout, filling the blank with the liquid feed whilst the bottle is oriented with its teat or spout lowermost, sealing a filling hole to form an enclosed bottle containing the liquid feed, inverting the filled bottle so that the teat or spout is uppermost, forming an outlet orifice in the teat or spout to enable the liquid feed to be extracted from the bottle and attaching to the body a cap which covers and protects the teat or spout and at least a portion of which, on rupturing a tear strip, is detachable from the body.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the blank is filled with liquid feed whilst still in the mould.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein the filling hole is also sealed whilst the filled blank is still in the mould.

17. A method according to any of claims 14 to 16, wherein the outlet orifice is formed by laser drilling to form one or more holes in the top of the teat or spout.

18. A method according to any of claims 14 to 16, wherein the teat or spout is cut to form an outlet orifice in the shape of an elongated slit.

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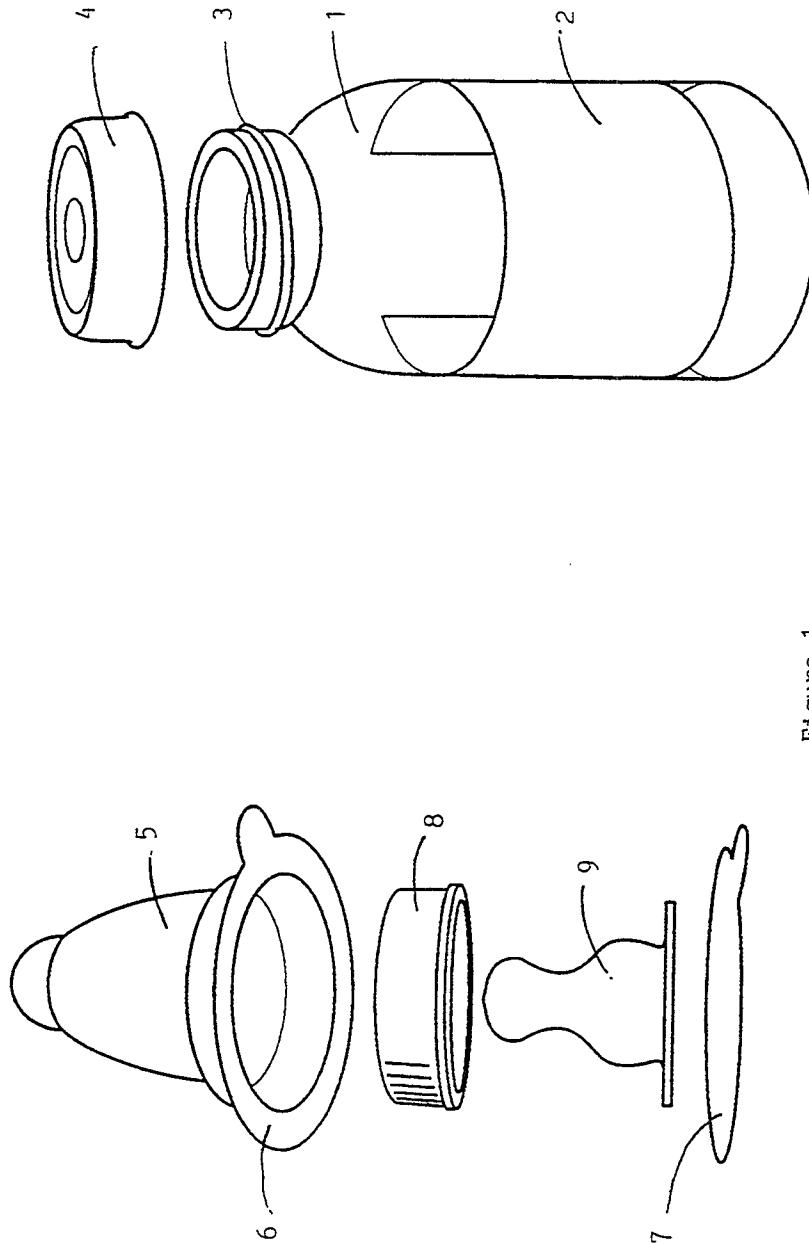


Figure 1



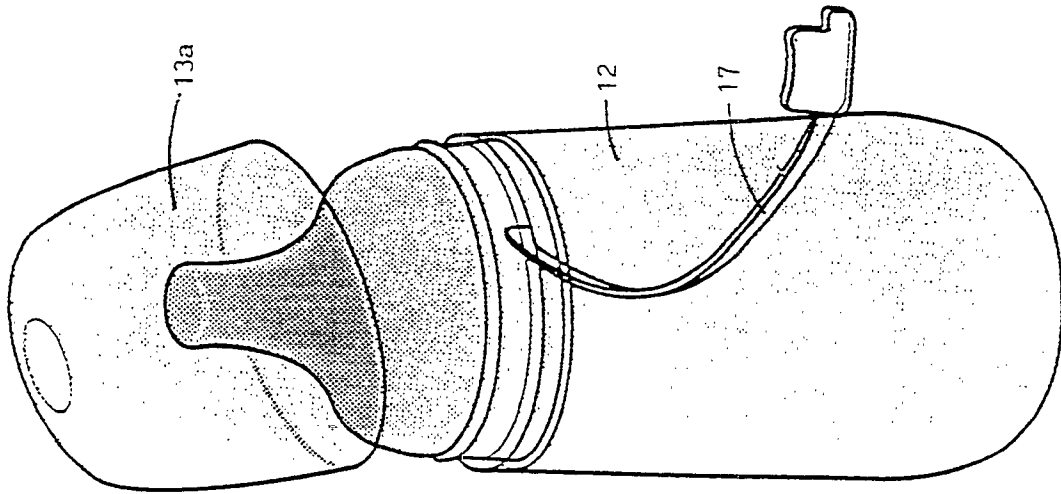


Figure 3

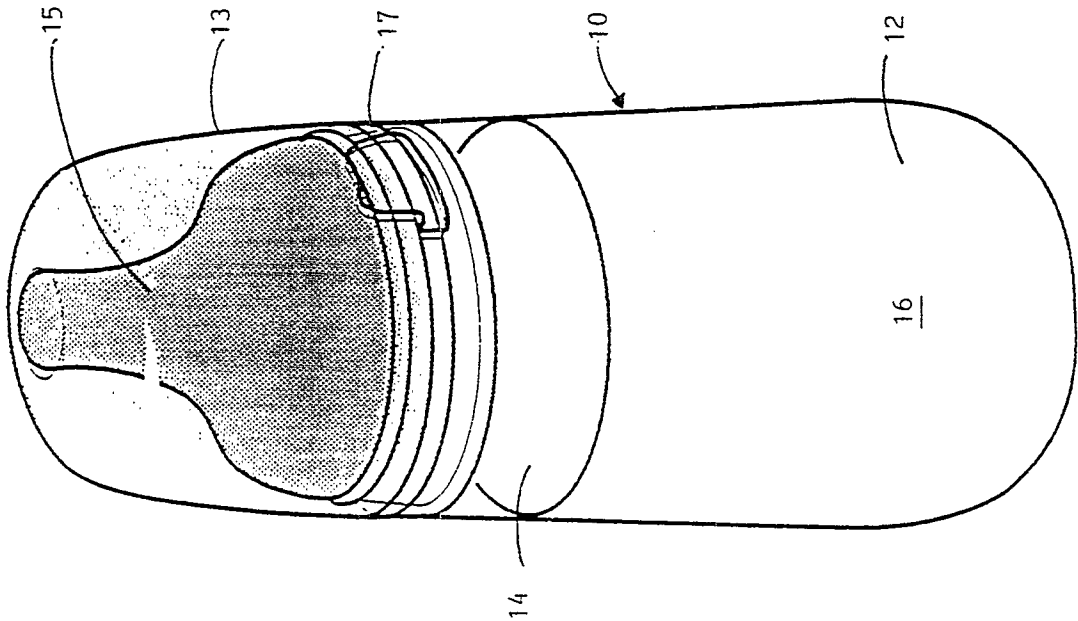


Figure 2

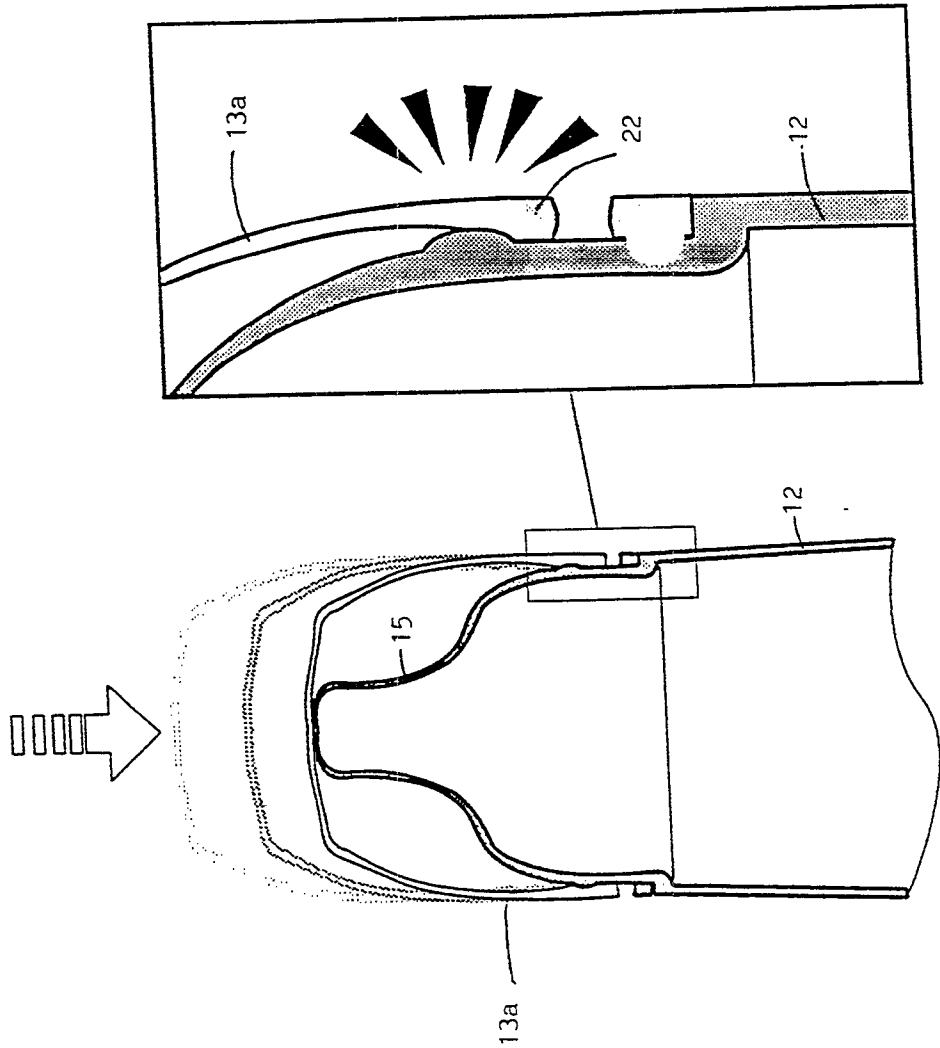


Figure 5

Figure 4

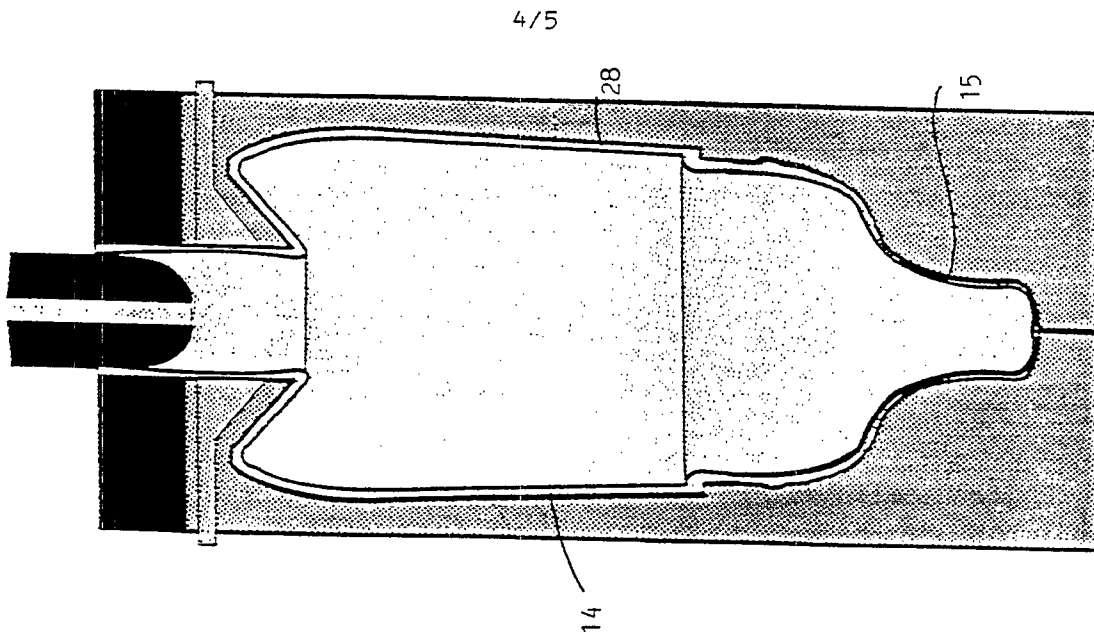


Figure 8

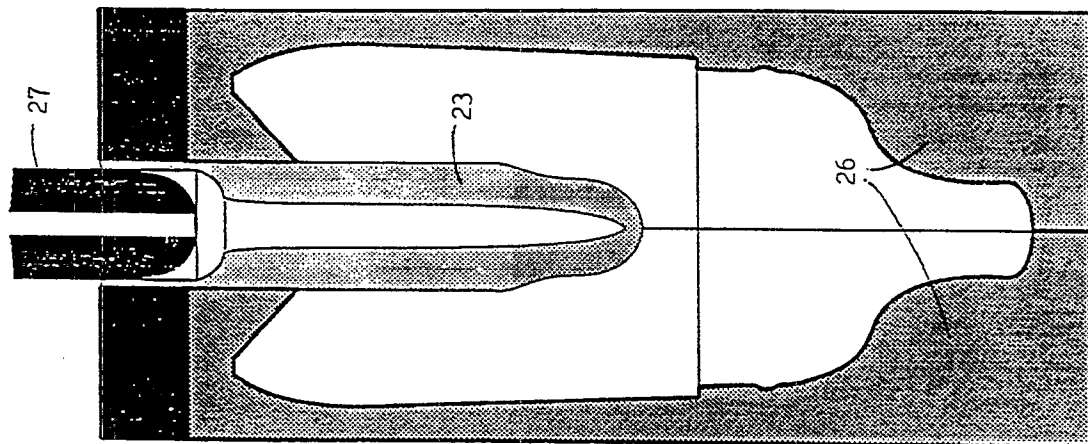


Figure 7

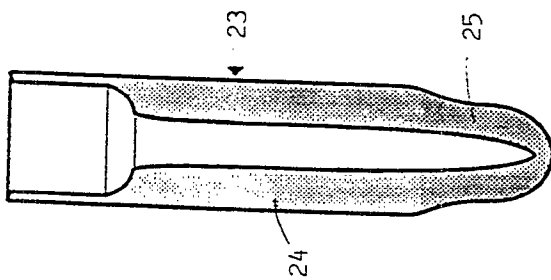


Figure 6

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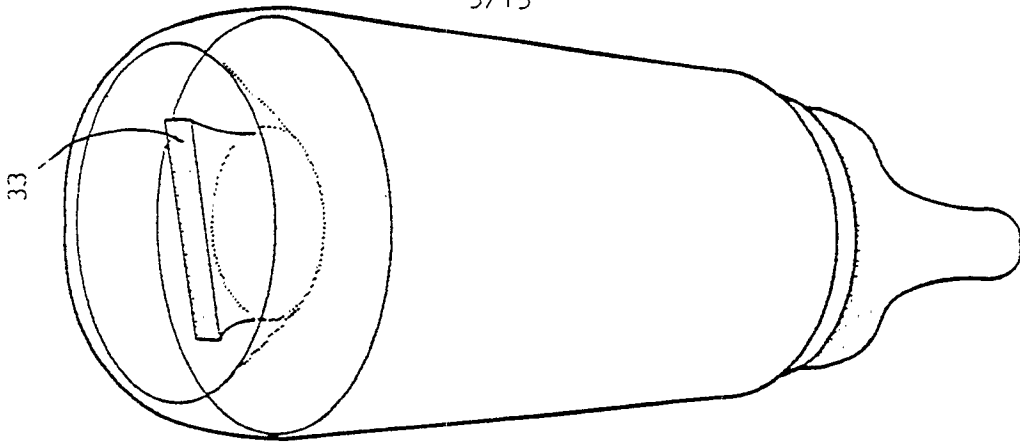


Figure 11

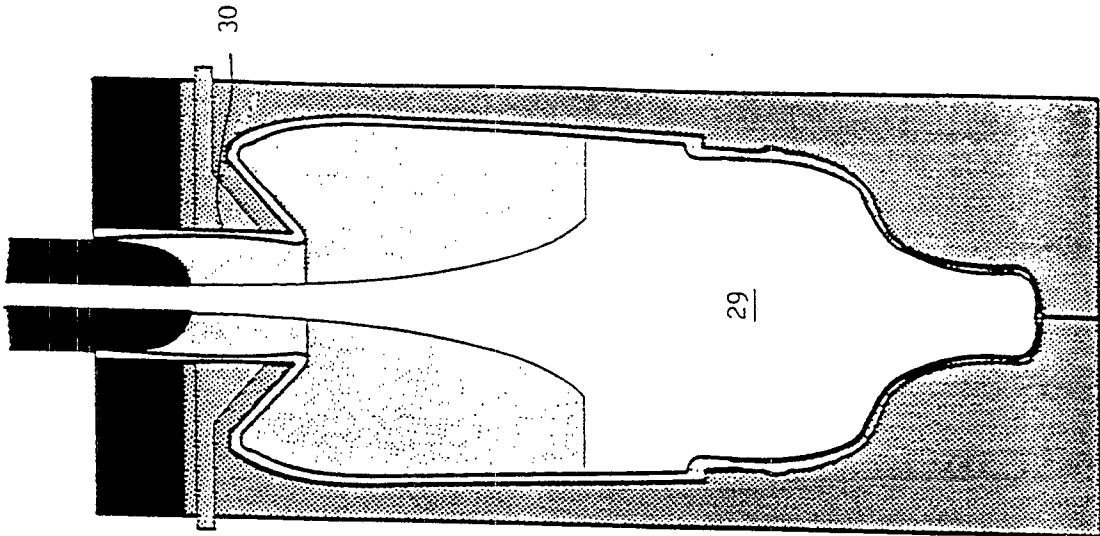


Figure 9

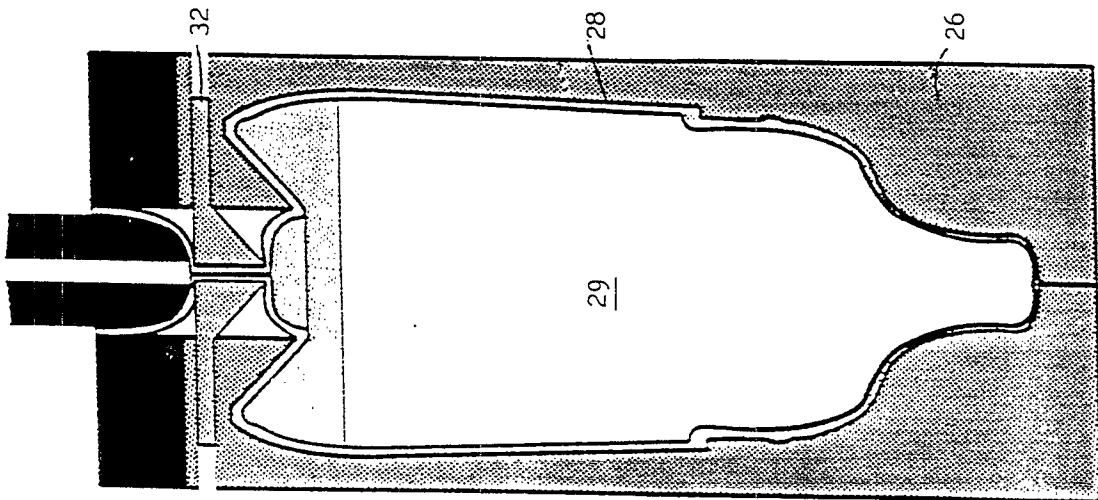


Figure 10

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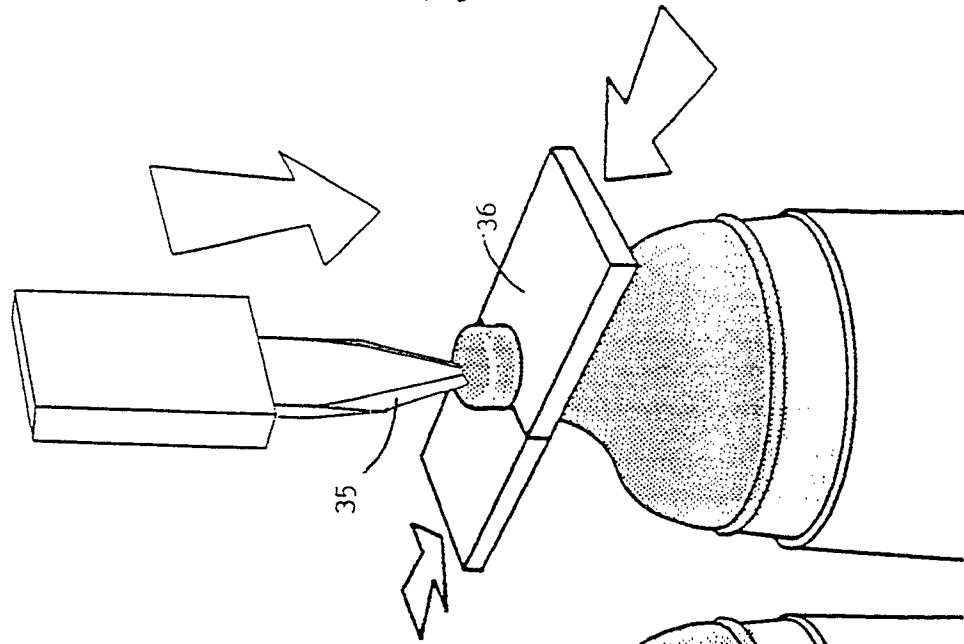


Figure 14

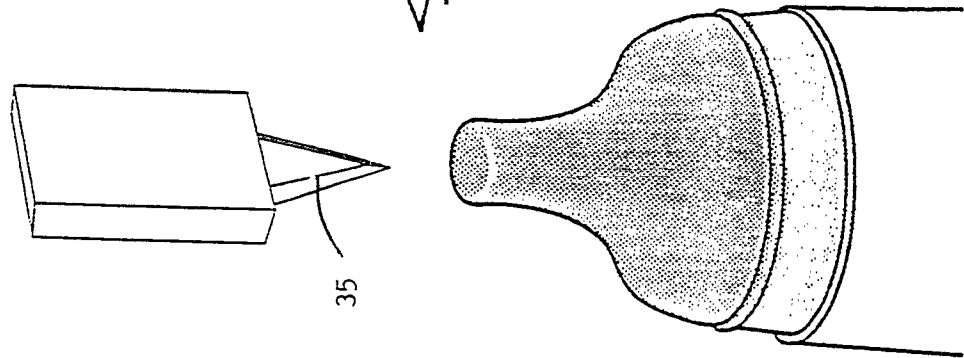


Figure 13

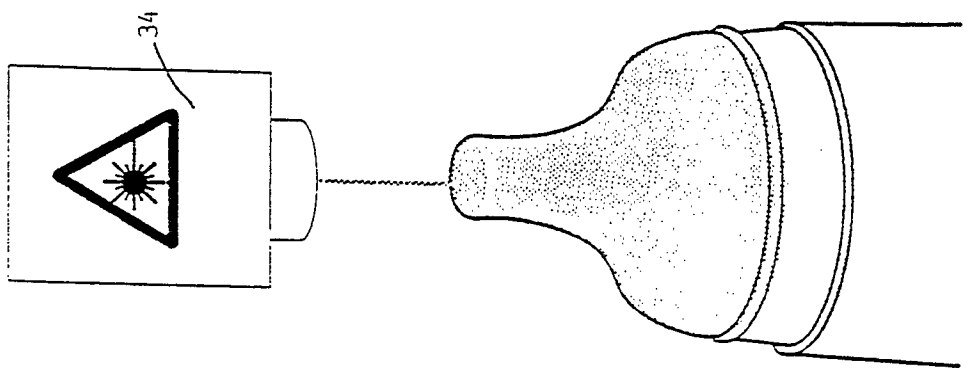


Figure 12

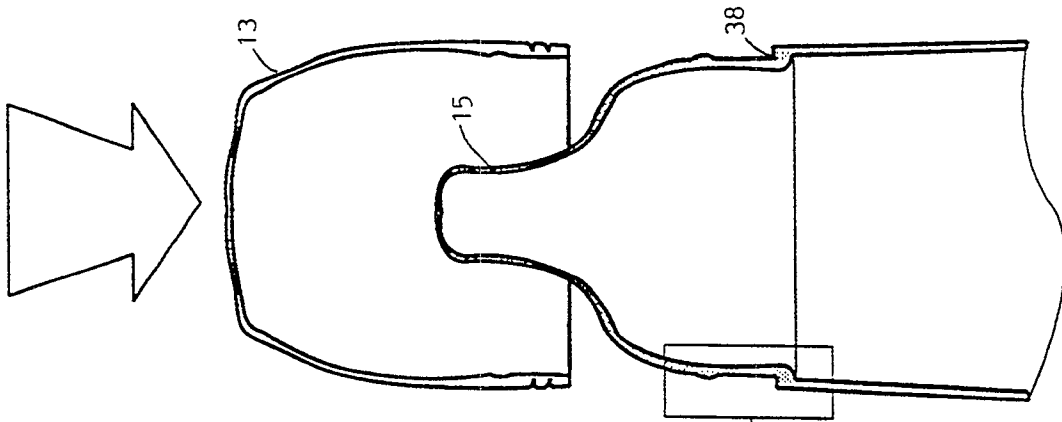


Figure 16

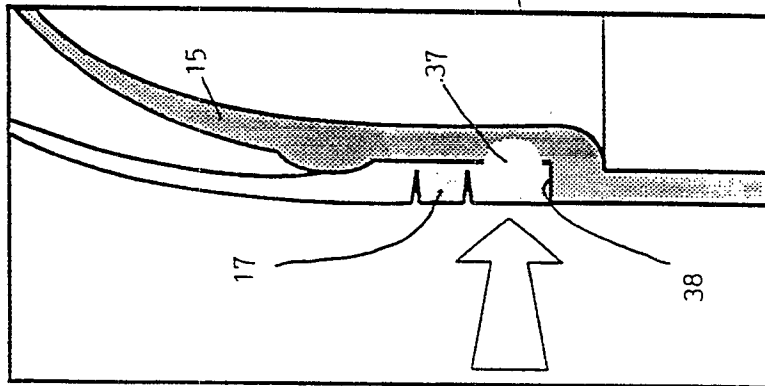


Figure 17

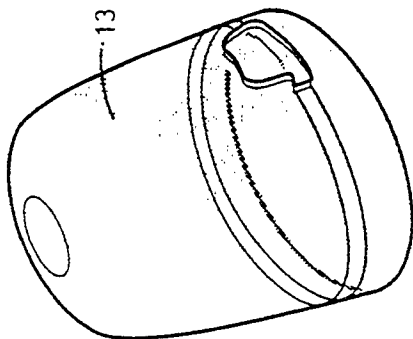


Figure 15

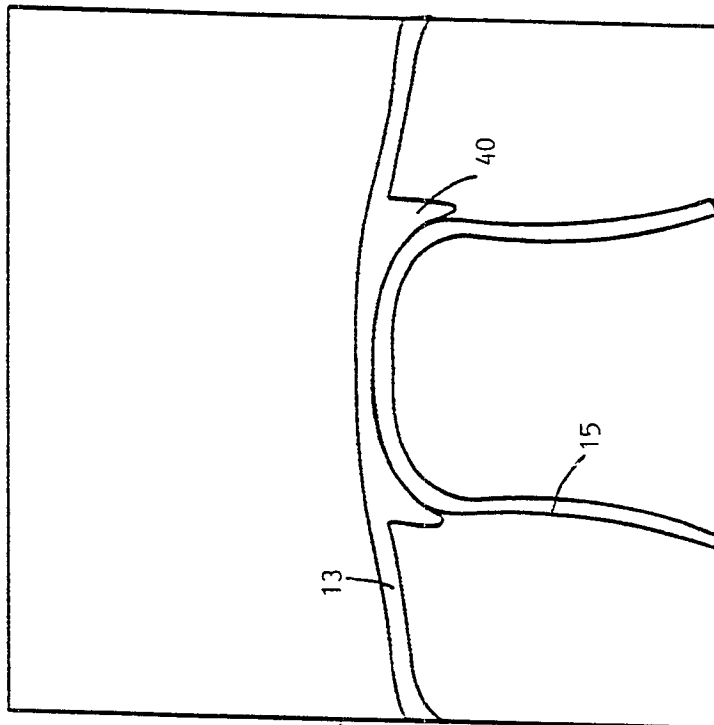


Figure 19

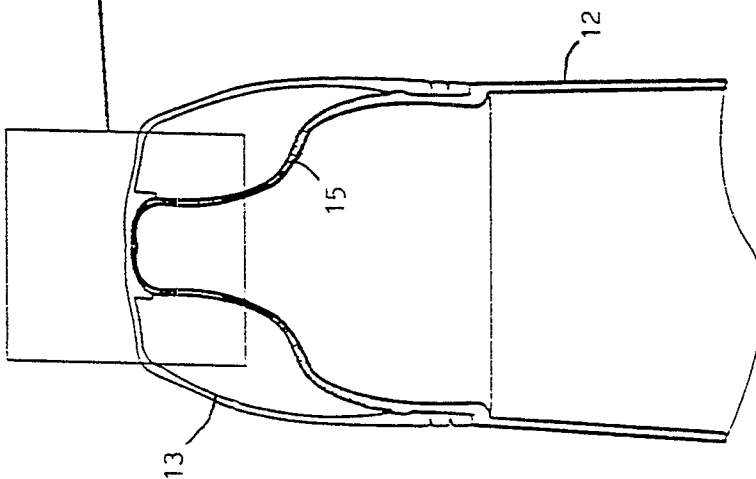


Figure 18

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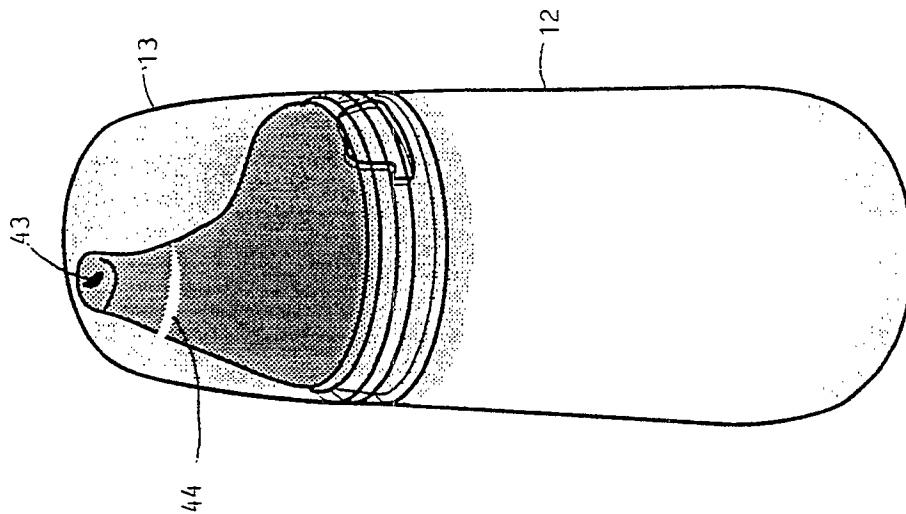


Figure 20

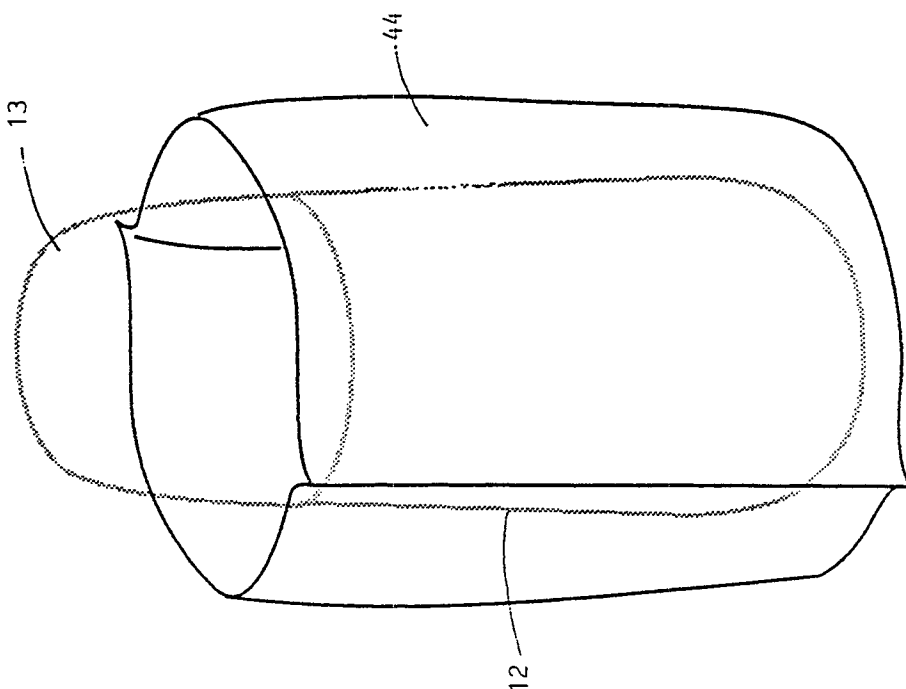


Figure 21



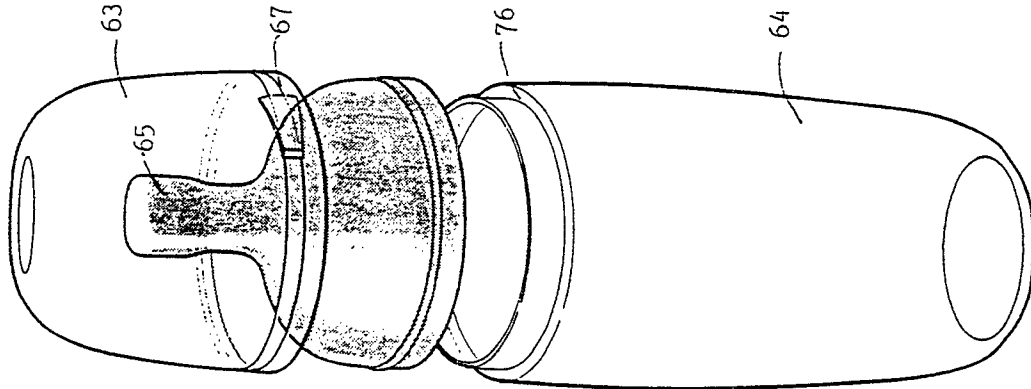


Figure 23

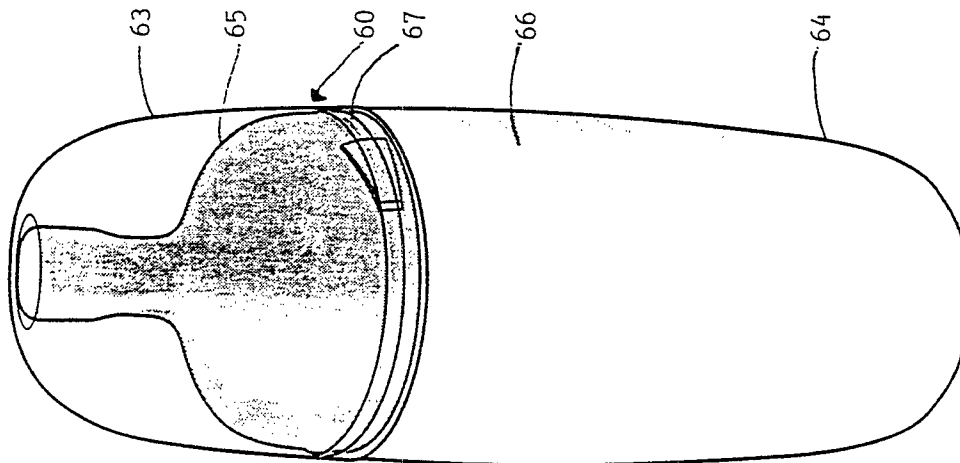


Figure 22

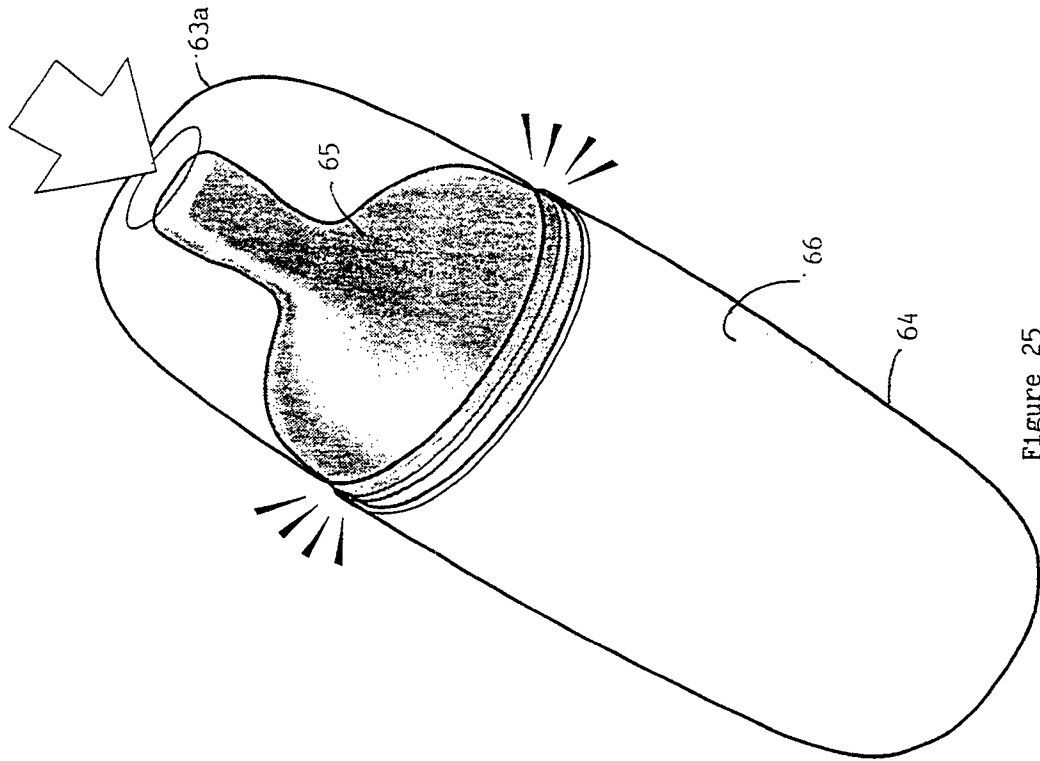


Figure 25

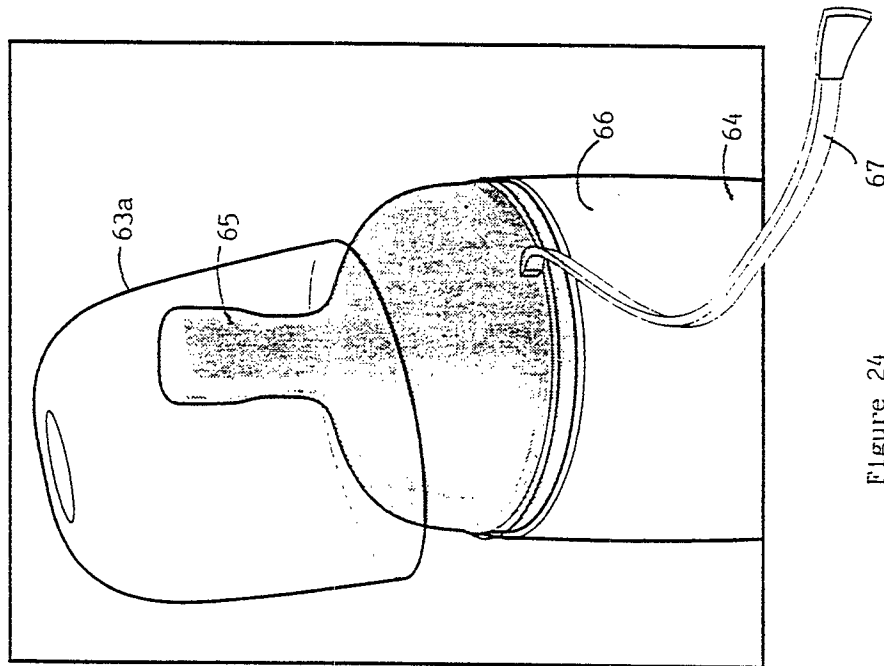


Figure 24

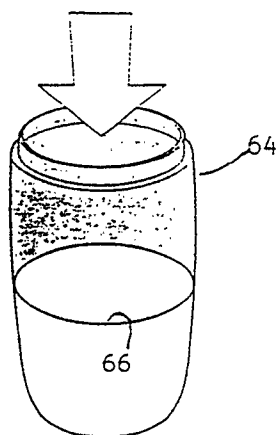


Figure 26

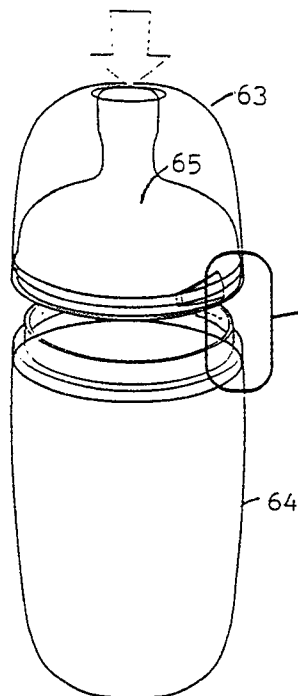


Figure 27

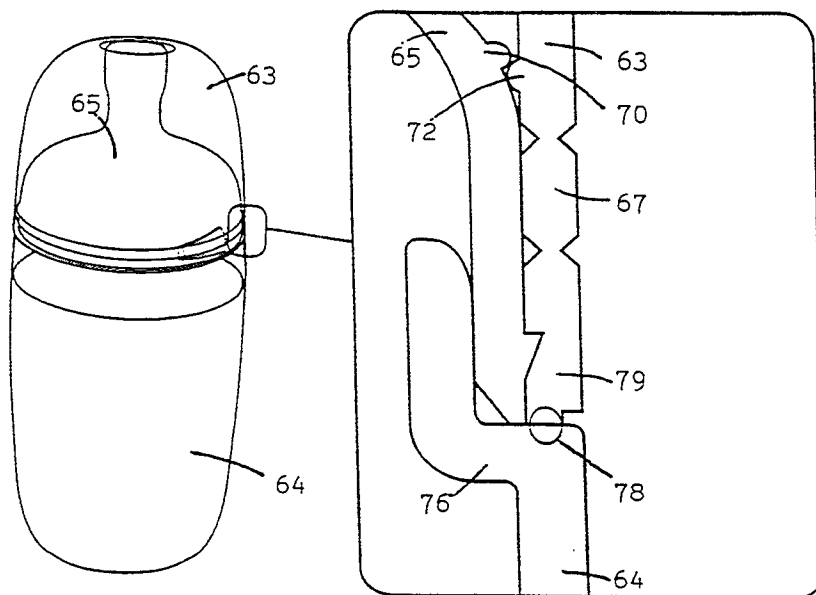
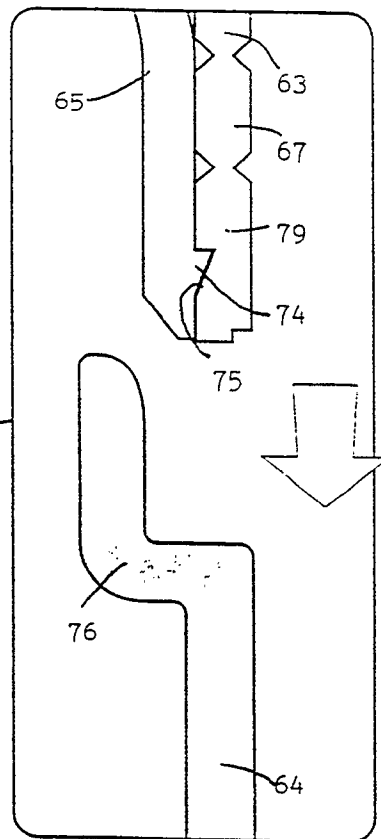


Figure 28

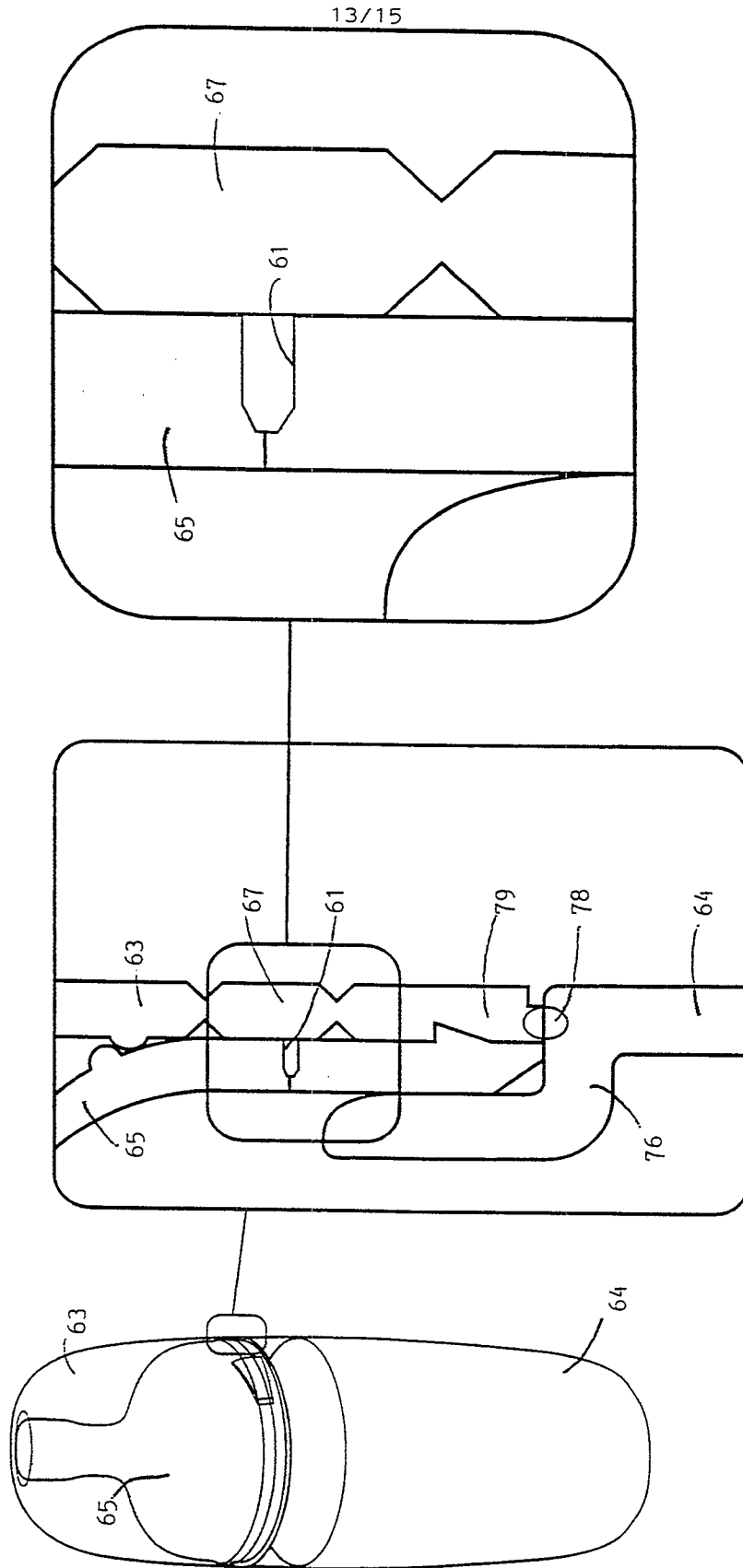


Figure 29

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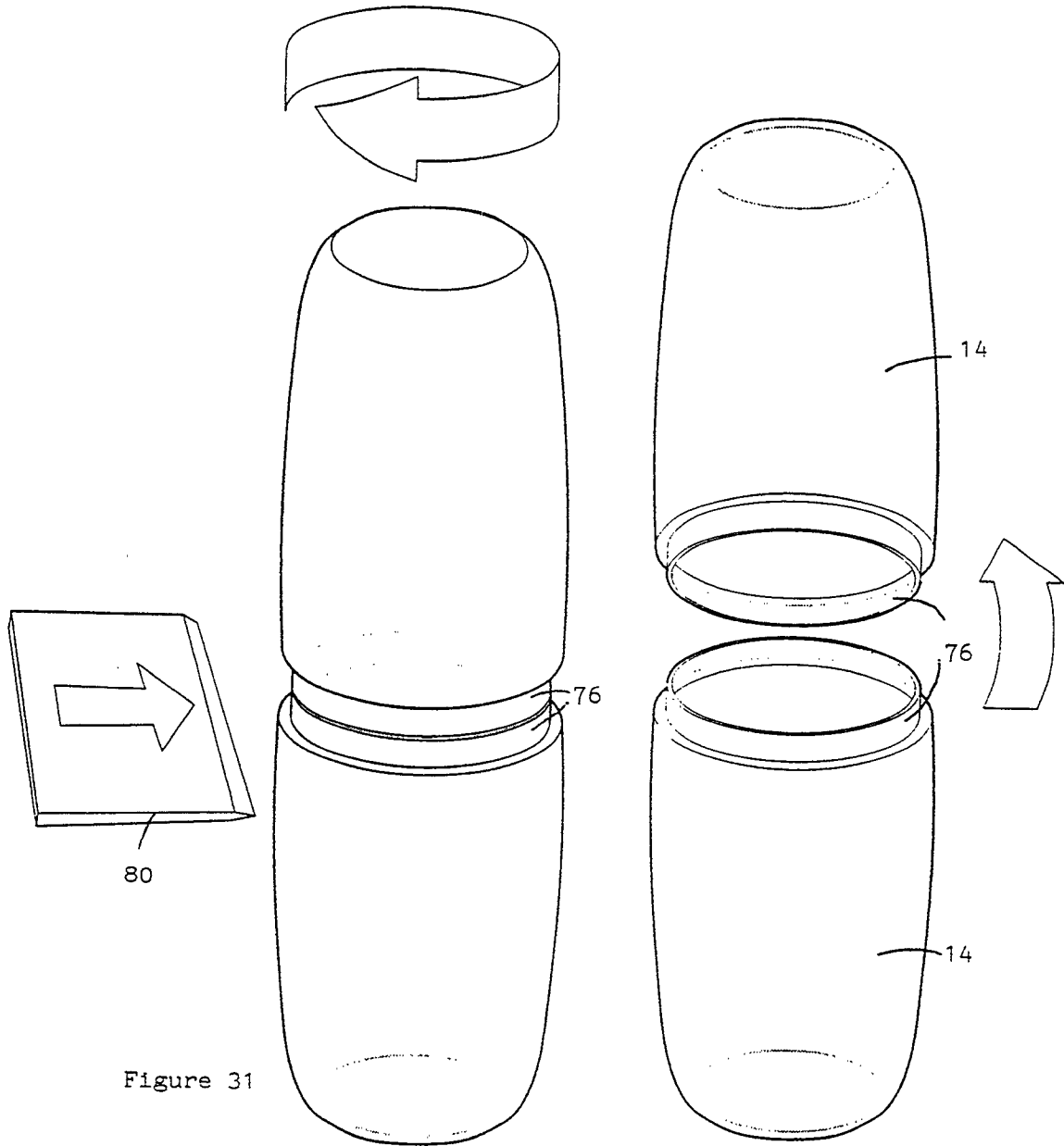


Figure 31

Figure 32

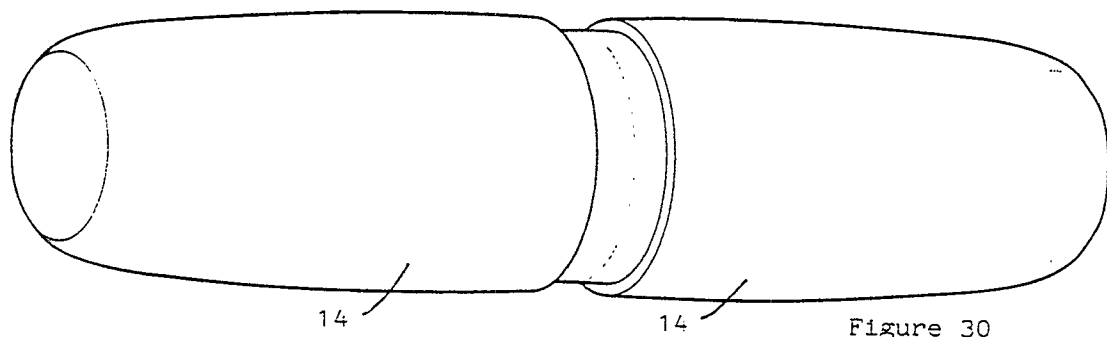


Figure 30

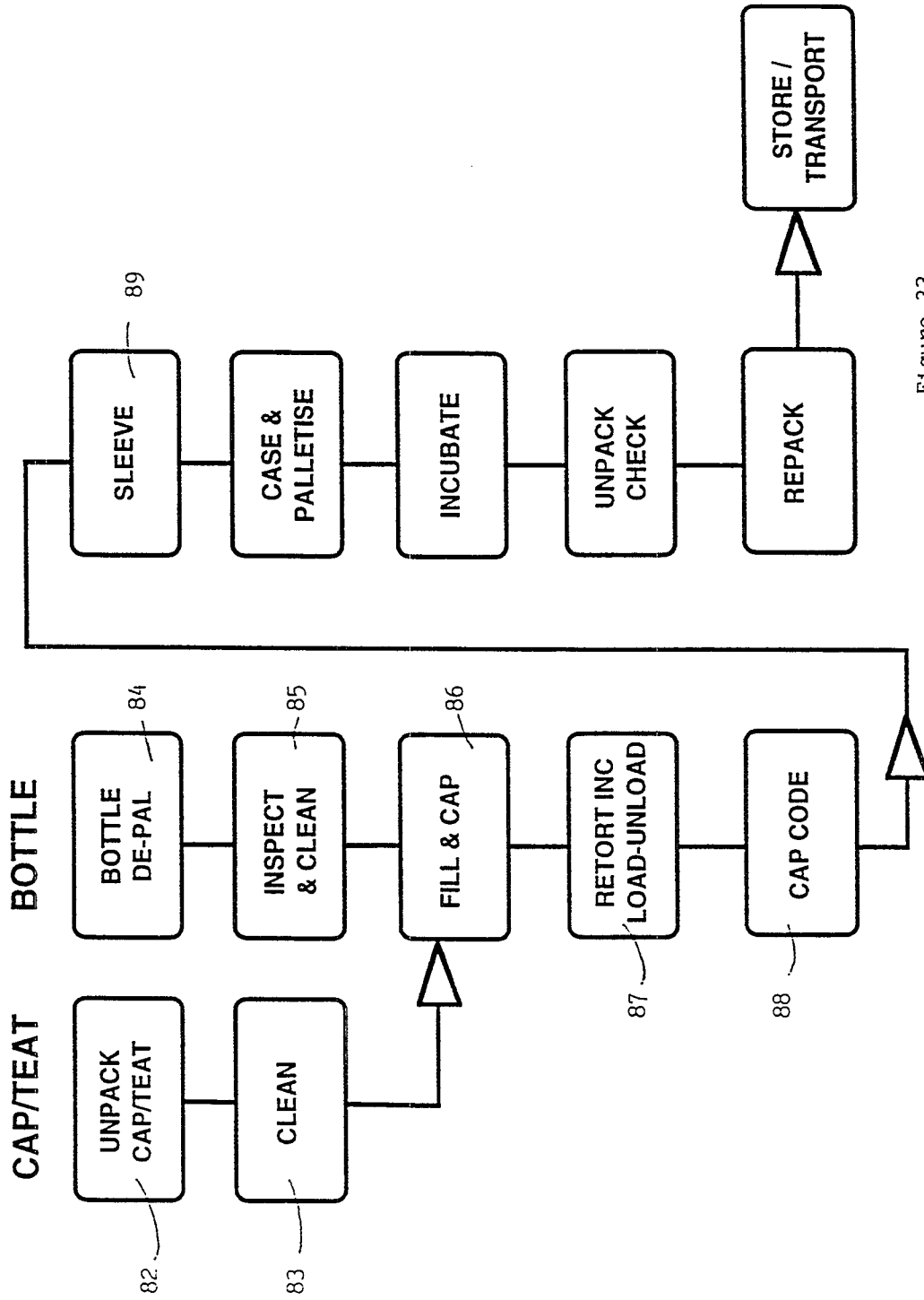


Figure 33

