

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
15 June 2006 (15.06.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2006/062261 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
D06F 58/00 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/KR2004/003188

(22) International Filing Date:
6 December 2004 (06.12.2004)

(25) Filing Language: Korean

(26) Publication Language: English

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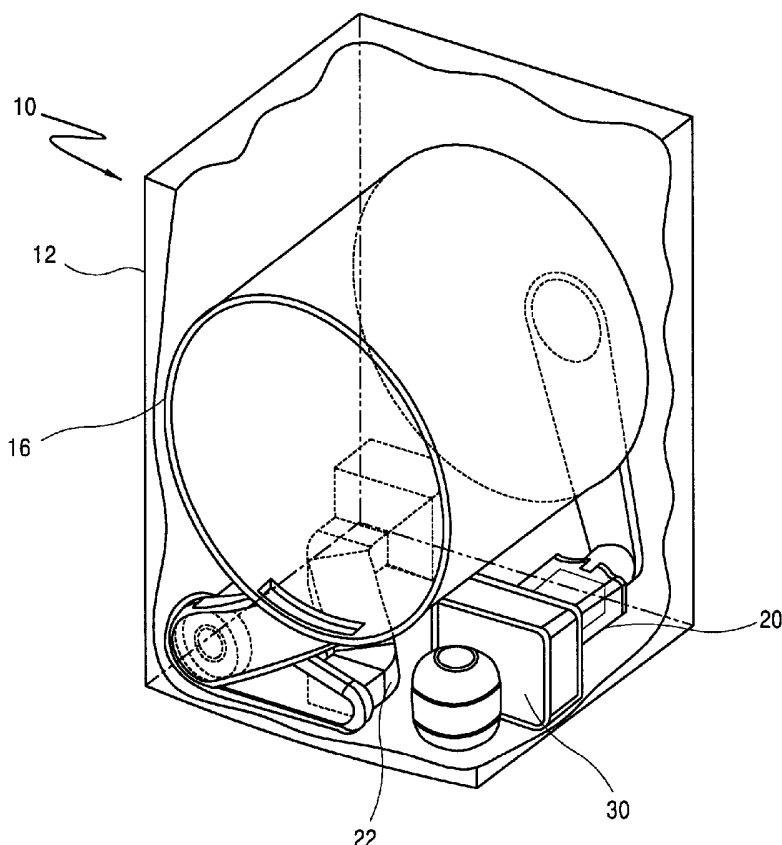
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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(54) Title: CLOTHES DRYER



(57) Abstract: A clothes dryer is provided. In the dryer, air flowing into a drying container is provided with heat from heat pump. The clothes dryer comprises a cabinet, a drying container rotatably mounted in the cabinet, a motor providing the container with rotational force, a first air path connected to a side of the container, a second air path connected to another side of the container and to the outside of the cabinet, a first heat exchanging member for the first air path, and a second heat exchanging member for the second air path. The first air path and the second air path are on the lower part of the cabinet.

WO 2006/062261 A1



(84) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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Published:

— with international search report

CLOTHES DRYER

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a clothes dryer, and more particularly, to
5 a clothes dryer of exhaust type including a vapor compression cycle system.
The clothes dryer improves drying efficiency by drying laundry by supplying heat
to an introduced air from a heat exchange cycle system.

BACKGROUND ART

10 Clothes dryers are mainly used to dry clothes by removing moisture from
clothes that have just been washed.

The clothes dryers can be classified into an exhaust type and a
condensation type according to a processing method of moist air generated
while drying laundry. The former type employs a method of exhausting moist air
15 from a dryer, while the latter employs a method of removing moisture by
condensing moist air exhausted from a dryer and circulating the
moisture-removed air again in the dryer.

Typically, in the exhaust type dryer, an air intake duct and an air exhaust
duct are connected to a rotatable drum disposed inside a cabinet, the air intake
20 duct having a heater disposed therein.

As air outside the dryer is introduced into the air intake duct by driving a
fan, the air is heated to a high temperature by a heater. The heating temperature
reaches up to about 100°C. This high temperature air is introduced into a drying

drum in the dryer, thus drying laundry in the drum. In the drying procedure, the high temperature air gets to contain the moisture included in the laundry, and high humidity air is discharged through the air exhaust duct. Although such a conventional clothes dryer that delivers heat to an introduced air by using a heater has a merit that the overall drying time is shortened by the heater's rapid heating of air and it can be manufactured to have a large capacity, it has a drawback that the energy consumption is large because an introduced air is heated by the heater. Especially, there is a great probability that damages may occur depending on the material of laundry in the drying procedure since the laundry is dried with air of high temperature of 100°C or higher.

Meanwhile, the condensation type clothes dryer has a merit that it can be manufactured in a built-in type since it requires no air exhaust duct for discharging air out of the clothes dryer, while it has a drawback that it requires a long drying time and is difficult to be manufactured to have a large capacity although its energy efficiency is higher than the exhaust type.

Under this background, there is a demand for a clothes dryer that provides a high energy efficiency and is so improved that it may not cause a damage to laundry.

20

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a clothes dryer which improves energy efficiency and has little possibility of causing a damage to laundry due to a high temperature air in a drying procedure.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a clothes dryer which can exhaust air that has been dried to the outside with moisture removed enough from the dried air.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a clothes dryer
5 which is compact with improved space utilization.

To achieve the above objects, according to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a clothes dryer, comprising: a cabinet; a drying container rotationally mounted in the cabinet; a driving portion for supplying a torque to the drying container; a first air path connected to one side of the drying
10 container; a second air path connected to the other side of the drying container and connected to outside of the cabinet; a first heat exchange portion for exchanging heat with air flowing through the first air path; and a second heat exchange portion for exchanging heat with air flowing through the second air path, wherein the first air path and the second air path are located below the
15 drying container.

The first heat exchange portion increases the temperature of flowing air through a heat exchange, and the second heat exchange portion removes moisture from flowing air through a heat exchange. The first heat exchange portion and the second heat exchange portion form a thermodynamic cycle by a
20 compressor and an expansion unit disposed inside the cabinet and a pipe connecting the compressor and the expansion unit. An opening for putting laundry in and out the drying container is formed in the front face of the cabinet.

A fan for creating an air flow is disposed at at least one of the first and

second air paths. Preferably, the fan receives a torque from the driving portion.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided comprising: a cabinet; a drying container rotationally mounted in the cabinet; a driving portion for supplying a torque to the drying container; a first air path
5 connected to one side of the drying container; a second air path connected to the other side of the drying container and connected to outside of the cabinet; a first heat exchange portion for exchanging heat with air flowing through the first air path; and a second heat exchange portion for exchanging heat with air flowing through the second air path, wherein the second air path has a damper
10 for opening and closing the paths disposed thereon.

A temperature sensor or humidity sensor is disposed in front of the damper on the second air path. The damper is controlled in at least two states including an opened state and a closed state according to a predetermined value of a signal sensed by the temperature sensor or humidity sensor.

15

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the
20 description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG.1 is a perspective view showing the outer appearance of a clothes dryer;

FIG.2 is a perspective view showing the inside of a clothes dryer according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing the inside of a clothes dryer according to one embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG.4 is a plan view showing parts disposed on the bottom of the clothes dryer of FIG.2;

FIG.5 is a plan view showing parts disposed on the bottom of a clothes dryer according to another embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG.6 is a schematic view showing a refrigerant flow and an air flow in the clothes dryer according to the present invention;

FIG.7 is a perspective view showing some parts of the inside of the clothes dryer according to the present invention;

FIG.8 is a schematic view showing some parts of the clothes dryer provided with a damper; and

15 FIG.9 is a graph showing a rate of change in temperature (or humidity) in the drying container.

MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

While the invention has been described in connection with preferred embodiments, it is not intended to limit the scope of the invention to the particular form set forth, but on the contrary, it is intended to cover such

alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Referring to FIG.1, one example of a clothes dryer 10 according to the present invention is illustrated. A cabinet 12 provided with an entrance 14 in the front face is hollow inside, with a drying container rotationally mounted therein.

FIGs.2 and 3 illustrates an inner structure of the clothes dryer in more detail.

The drying container 16 is a cylindrical-shaped structure, and disposed so as to rotate around an axis substantially parallel to the bottom of the cabinet 12.

The drying container 16 is made rotatable by receiving a torque from a driving portion 18, e.g., a motor, disposed on a lower side thereof, preferably, on the bottom of the cabinet 12. Typically, as a torque transmission means, a belt engaged by being extended from a driving shaft of the driving portion 18 to the outer peripheral surface of the drying container 16 is suitable. As described later, the driving portion is also able to transmit a torque to a fan 40 disposed inside the cabinet 12 and creating an air flow.

FIG.4 illustrates various elements disposed on the bottom of the cabinet of the clothes dryer. As illustrated in FIGs.2 to 4, a first air channel 20 through which intake air flows is connected to at one side of the drying container 16, and a second air path 22 through which exhaust air from the drying container flows is connected to the other side thereof. It does not matter if the entrance of the first air path 20 is not exposed out of the cabinet 12, but it is preferable that the outlet

of the second air path 22 is exposed out of the cabinet 12. the shapes of the first air path 20 and second air path 22 are not specifically restricted, but the direction or position of each part of the paths may be changed so as to be suitable to the space in the cabinet.

5 A first heat exchange portion 30 is disposed in the first air path 20. The first heat exchange portion 30 applies heat to air introduced into the first air path 20 to increase the air in temperature. Thus, the air passing through the first air path 20 enters the drying container 16 in a temperature-increased state.

10 A second heat exchange portion 32 is disposed at the rear end of the second air path 22. The second heat exchange portion 32 takes heat away from the air exhausted from the drying container 16 via the second air path 22 to change the air to a moisture-removed state. Thus, the air having passed through the second heat exchange portion 32 is exhausted out of the cabinet 12, with moisture removed.

15 It is preferable that the first heat exchange portion 30 and the second heat exchange portion 32 form a thermodynamic cycle. For this, the cabinet 12 further includes a compressor 34 and an expansion device 36 are preferably disposed in the lower side of the drying container or lower than the drying container. The first heat exchange portion 30 and the second heat exchange
20 portion 32 are connected by a pipe 38 to form one closed loop. Such a cycle is a kind of "vapor compression cycle", and serves as a heat pump with respect to air flowing through the first air channel 30.

It is preferable that the air entering the first air path 20 enters the drying

container after it is increased in temperature by receiving heat in the second heat exchange portion 32. For this, a condenser for supplying heat to a flowing air is used as the first heat exchange portion 30, and an evaporator for absorbing heat from a flowing air so as to remove moisture from the air exhausted from the drying container is used as the second heat exchange portion 32.

A plurality of heat exchange pins are generally mounted at the heat exchange portions 30 and 32 in order to increase a heat transfer area on the pipe through which refrigerant passes. A flowing air receives heat from the condenser and is increased to a temperature higher than about 50°C, preferably, 50 to 75°C. Thus, the temperature of air entering the drying container is lower than the case of a heater type, thereby not damaging laundry.

The compressor 34, which is one of the elements of the vapor compressor cycle, may be located at various positions in the cabinet.

In the embodiment as shown in FIG.4, it can be seen that the compressor 34 is located at the first air path 20 side. Especially, the compressor 34 is located in front of the first heat exchange portion 30. In this case, the heat generated from the compressor 34 firstly increases the temperature of the air entering the first air path 20, thus further increasing the temperature of air passing through the first heat exchange portion.

Meanwhile, the compressor 34 may be disposed at the second air path 22 side. In the embodiment as shown in FIG.5, it can be seen that the compressor 34 is disposed next to the second heat portion 32 at the second air

path 22 side. In this case, the air having passes through the second heat exchange portion 32 cools the compressor 34, thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the vapor compressor cycle system.

FIG.6 schematically illustrates a refrigerant flow and an air flow in the
5 aforementioned cycle. A proper refrigerant flows in the pipe 38 for connecting
each of the elements of the cycle. As for the direction thereof, the refrigerant
proceeds to the first heat exchange portion 30 from the second heat exchange
portion 32 through the expansion device 36, and then proceeds to the second
heat exchange portion 32 from the first heat exchange portion 30 through the
10 compressor 34. This flow direction of the refrigerant is indicated by a dotted
arrow.

The air flowing into the first air path 20 passes through the first heat
exchange portion 30 and enters the drying container 16, and then passes
through the second heat exchange portion 32 via the second air path 22 and is
15 exhausted out of the cabinet. This flow direction is indicated by a dotted arrow.

Preferably, each of the elements constituting the above cycle, that is, the
first heat exchange portion 30, the second heat exchange portion 32, the
compressor 34, the expansion device, and the pipe 38 connecting them are all
disposed inside the cabinet 12, especially, below the drying container 16. For
20 this, it is appropriate that at least some parts of the first air path, where the first
heat exchange portion 30 is disposed, and at least some parts of the second air
path 22, where the second heat exchange portion 32 is disposed, are disposed
below the drying container 16.

By this arrangement, there is no need to increase the volume of the cabinet, thus the inner space can be utilized efficiently, resultantly making the clothes dryer compact. If the aforementioned elements are exposed out of the clothes dryer or the volume of the cabinet is increased, the installation area of the clothes dryer in a building becomes larger, thereby decreasing the spatial utilization.

FIG.7 illustrates some parts of the clothes dryer according to the present invention. As illustrated therein, a belt 42 is wound around the outer peripheral surface of the drying container 16, and the belt 42 is connected to a rotary shaft 18a of the driving portion 18 and transfers a torque to the drying container 16. The driving portion 18 is also connected to a fan 40 disposed on the second air path 22 to drive the fan. Thus, the driving portion 18 can rotate the drying container 16 and the fan 40 simultaneously. As above, the drying container 16 and the fan 40 are driven at a time only by the one driving portion 18, so that the space utilization in the cabinet can be increased and no additional apparatus is required, which is advantageous. Although, in FIG.7, the fan 40 is disposed in the second air path 22 near the drying container 16, it may also be disposed on the first air path only if it can be supplied with a torque from the driving portion 18.

Meanwhile, a filter (21 of FIG.4) is disposed on the first air path 20 before the first heat exchange portion is disposed, so that it may remove contaminants, such as dusts, contained in an introduced air in advance.

A drying process of the clothes dryer of the present invention having this

construction will be described below.

When the fan 40 is driven by the rotation of the driving portion 18, a suction force is generated to introduce external air to the entrance of the first air path 20. As the introduced air passes through the first heat exchange portion 30 of high temperature, a heat exchange is done. The air changed to a high temperature continuously passes through the inside of the first air path 20 and reaches to one side of the drying container 16.

The air having passed through the first heat exchange 30 maintains a temperature of about 50 to 75°C. The high temperature air maintaining this degree of temperature can smoothly perform drying without damaging laundry in the drying container 16.

The high temperature and low humidity introduced into the drying container 16 delivers heat while in contact with laundry containing moisture, and receives moisture from laundry and comes out of the drying container in the form of a high humidity air. As the high humidity air flown out of the drying container passes through the second air path 22, it is changed to a low temperature and low humidity air, with the moisture contained in the air removed through a heat exchange with the second heat exchange portion 32, thereby being discharged out of the cabinet 12.

In the clothes dryer according to the present invention, a heat generating system using a vapor compression cycle exhibits heating performance two or three times larger as compared to a heater type, under the assumption that the same power is used. Thus, power consumption can be reduced. Especially, the

efficiency of the vapor compression cycle system can be increased by disposing the compressor at the entrance of the first air path or at the exit of the second air path.

Further, the temperature of air introduced into the drying container is lower as compared to drying using a heater type, which causes less damage of laundry.

Besides, the second heat exchange portion of the heat generating system removes moisture from exhausted air, which can avoid humid air from being exhausted into the building due to the operation of the dryer.

Hereinafter, a clothes dryer according to a second aspect of the present invention will be described.

An exhaust type dryer injects high temperature air to one side of a drying container, and discharges humid air to the other side thereof. Such a process is always the same from an initial stage of drying until an end stage of drying. If high temperature air stays in the drying container for a while and then is directly discharged out of the drying drum, this is not efficient in terms of energy utilization. That is, energy consumption is increased in the overall drying process.

In the present invention, the energy efficiency is increased by controlling an air flow such that the time during which air stays in the drying container may differ depending on a drying procedure. In a preferred embodiment, a damper for opening and closing the paths is disposed on the second air path through which air is discharged to thus control an air flow.

FIG.8 schematically illustrates some parts of the clothes dryer with a damper disposed thereto.

A damper 60 is disposed near the drying container 16 on the second air path 22.

5 A sensor 63 for sensing a temperature or humidity of air discharged from the drying container 16 is disposed in front of the damper 60. The damper 60 is controlled according to a temperature or humidity sensed by the sensor 62, thereby adjusting the flow of air passing through the second air path 22.

A method of controlling the opening and closing of the damper can be
10 selected variously according to a dried state of laundry or a state of the air discharged from the drying container.

Referring to FIG.9, a rate of change per time in temperature (A) or humidity (B) of air discharged from the drying container is shown. A degree of opening and closing the damper may be changed based on a saturation point
15 Ps at which an increase rate of temperature sensed by the sensor becomes lower or a decrease rate of humidity becomes slow.

For example, it is possible to control the damper to be closed if a measured temperature of an air outlet portion of the drying container is less than a predetermined temperature (i.e., 60°C) or control the damper to be opened if it
20 is greater than the predetermined temperature. Besides, it is also possible to close the damper until a measured humidity of air discharged from the air outlet portion of the drying container reaches a predetermined value and open the damper if it exceeds the predetermined value.

By this method, the damper is closed in an initial stage of drying to increase the time during which a high temperature air stays in the drying container, and the damper is opened in an intermediate or end stage of drying to increase a discharge amount of air. Therefore, there is a lot of time for which
5 high temperature air is contacted with laundry in the initial stage of drying, thus even a small air flow can be efficiently utilized for drying. Further, in the intermediate or end stage of drying, the energy consumption can be reduced by decreasing an air heating degree rather than by increasing an air flow amount.

Meanwhile, if the damper is fully opened for a long time, the pressure in
10 the drying container may be excessively increased or a large load may be applied to the fan for creating an air flow. To prevent this, the step of partially opening the damper may be included.

That is, a multistage damper control method may be used in which the damper is fully opened if a measured pressure in the drying container reaches a
15 predetermined pressure or if a temperature or humidity reaches a predetermined value after the damper is slightly opened in advance when the temperature or humidity reaches a given value before the air outlet in the drying container reaches the predetermined temperature or humidity.

As described above, the present invention can increase the energy
20 efficiency of the dryer by including first and second heat exchange portions serving as heat pumps. Moreover, the present invention can remove moisture from air exhausted from the dryer.

Furthermore, if the vapor compression cycle system is disposed below

the drying container as in the present invention, the internal structure of the dryer is utilized as its, and thus there is no need for volume increase. That is, the space required to dispose the system gets smaller as compared to the case where the system is disposed at a side or rear of the cabinet.

5 Besides, the present invention can lengthen the time for which high temperature air stays in the drying drum by changing the degree of opening and closing the damper disposed between the drying container and the air path. Therefore, a lot of moisture can be removed from laundry, and the energy consumption of the dryer can be reduced.

10

CLAIMS

1. Clothes dryer, comprising:
- a cabinet;
- 5 a drying container rotationally mounted in the cabinet;
- a motor providing the container with rotational force;
- a first air path connected to a side of the container;
- a second air path connected to another side of the container and to the
- outside of the cabinet;
- 10 a first heat exchanging member for the first air path; and
- a second heat exchanging member for the second air path,
- wherein the first air path and the second air path are on the lower part of
- the cabinet.
- 15 2. The clothes dryer of claim 1, wherein the first heat exchanging member
- increases the temperature of air flowing in the first air path and the second heat
- exchanging member removes the moisture of air flowing in the second air path.
3. The clothes dryer of claim 2, further comprising a compressor, an
- 20 expanding member, and connecting pipes, wherein the first heat exchanging
- member and the second heat exchanging member communicate with each other
- in thermodynamic cycle.

4. The clothes dryer of claim 3, wherein the first heat exchanging member is a condenser which supplies heat from refrigerant to air flowing in the first air path and the second heat exchanging member is an evaporator which supplies heat from air flowing in the second path to refrigerant.

5

5. The clothes dryer of claim 3, wherein the compressor and the expanding member are on the lower part of the cabinet.

6. The clothes dryer of claim 3, wherein the compressor is placed in the first air path.

10

7. The clothes dryer of claim 6, wherein the compressor is placed in front of the first heat exchanging member.

8. The clothes dryer of claim 3, wherein the compressor is placed in the second air path

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9. The clothes dryer of claim 8, wherein the compressor is placed next to of the second heat exchanging member.

20

10. The clothes dryer of claim 1, wherein an opening part is formed at the front side of the cabinet.

11. The clothes dryer of claim 1, wherein a fan for causing air flow is placed at least one of the first air path and the second air path, said fan receiving rotational force from the motor.

5 12. The clothes dryer of claim 11, wherein the fan is placed at the second air path.

13. The clothes dryer of claim 1, wherein air of 50 ~ 75 °C flows into the drying container via the first air path.

10

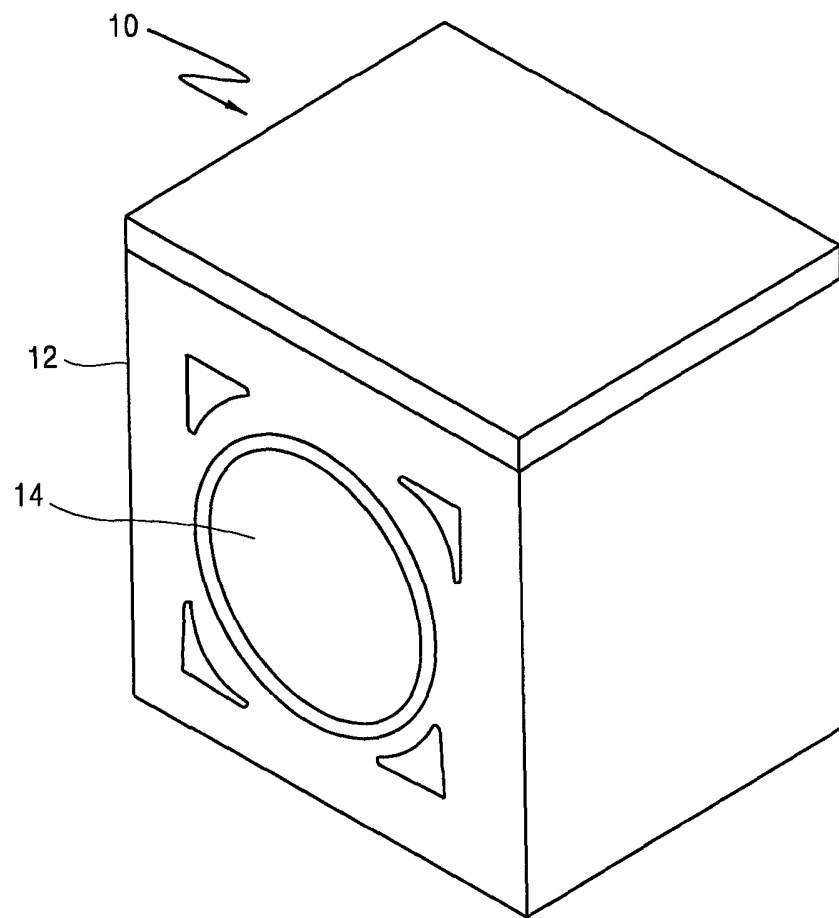
14. The clothes dryer of claim 1, wherein a filter is placed ahead of the first heat exchanging member and in the first air path.

15 15. The clothes dryer of claim 1, wherein a damper for opening and closing air path is placed in the second air path.

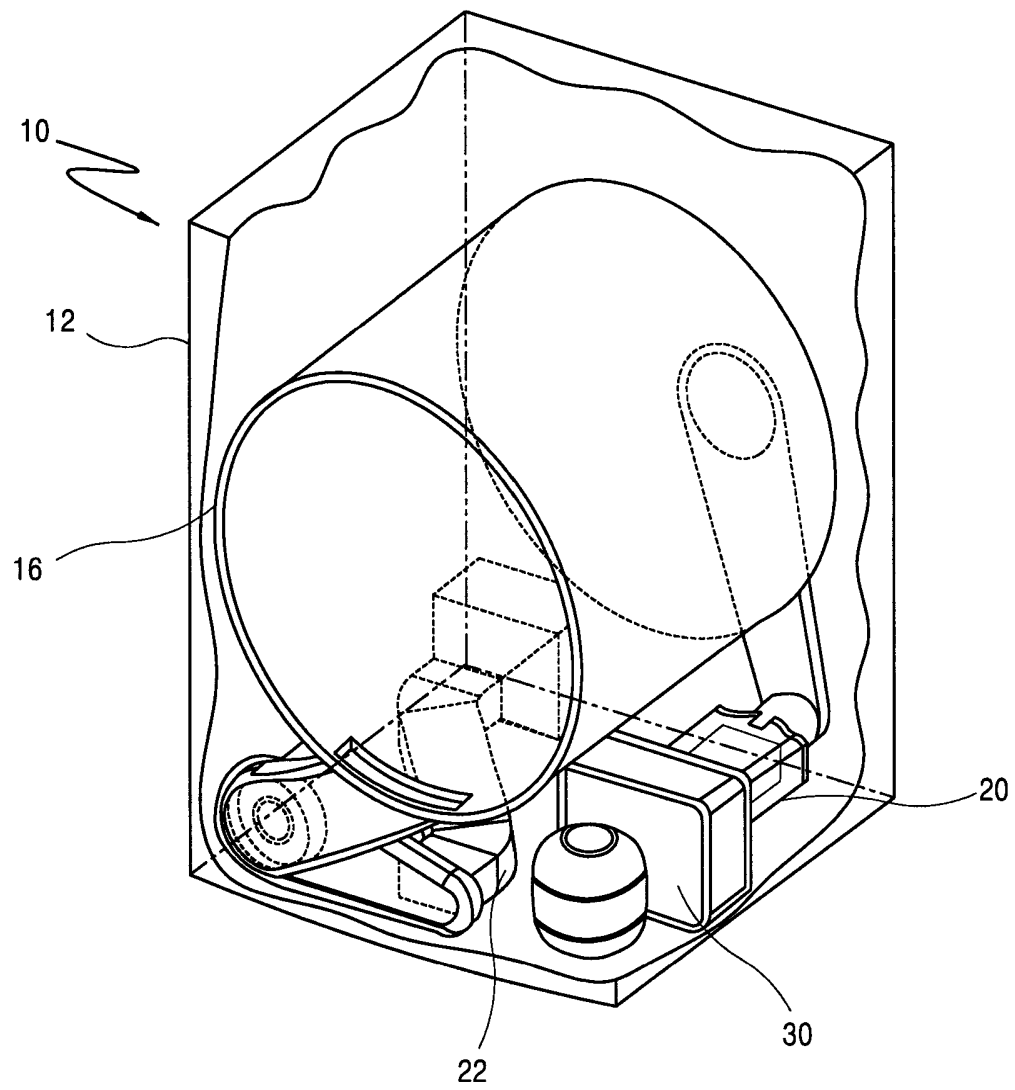
16. The clothes dryer of claim 15, wherein a temperature sensor or a humidity sensor is ahead of the damper in the second air path.

20 17. The clothes dryer of claim 16, wherein the damper is controlled in at least two states including open state and close state, depending on signal from the temperature sensor or the humidity sensor.

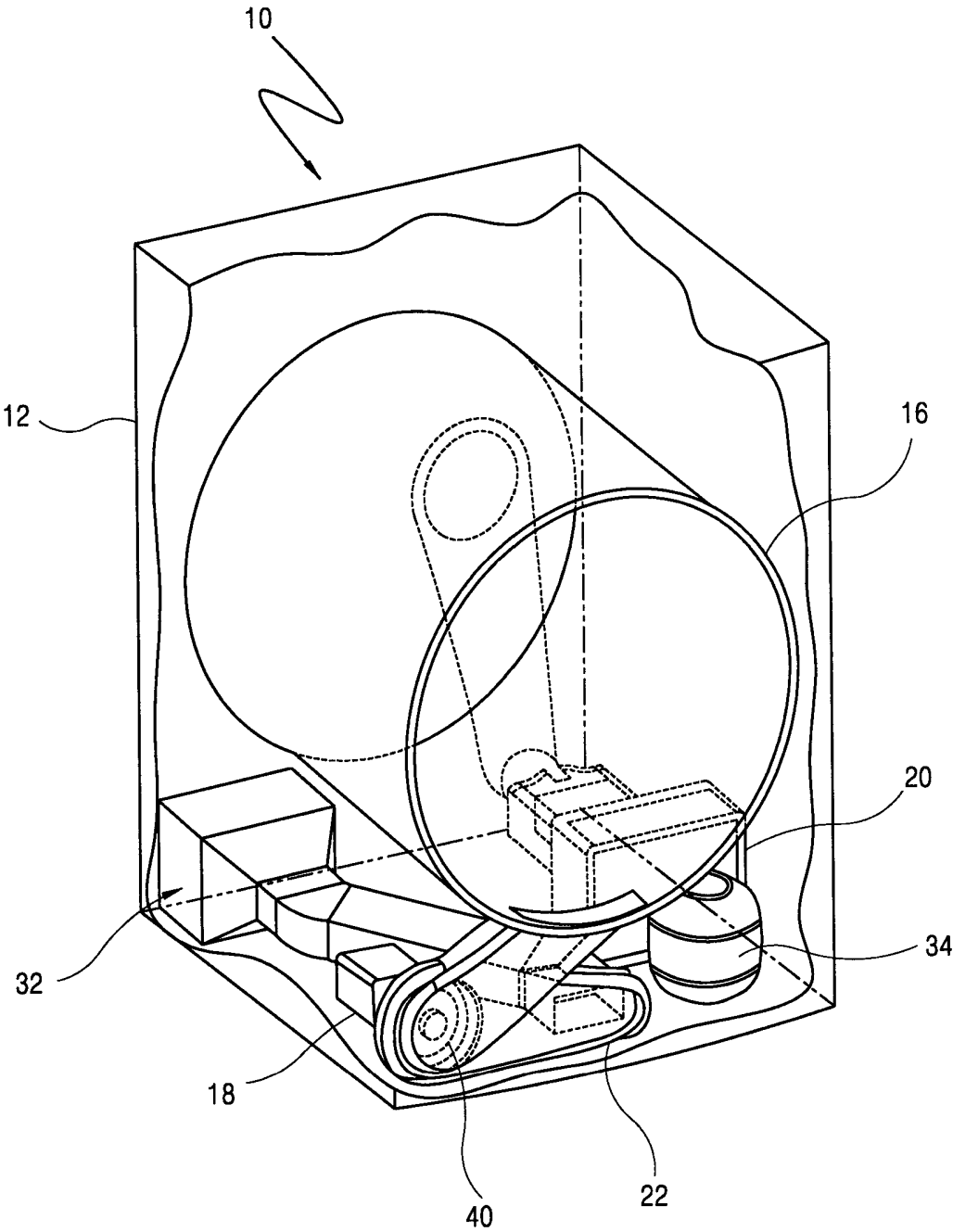
[Fig. 1]



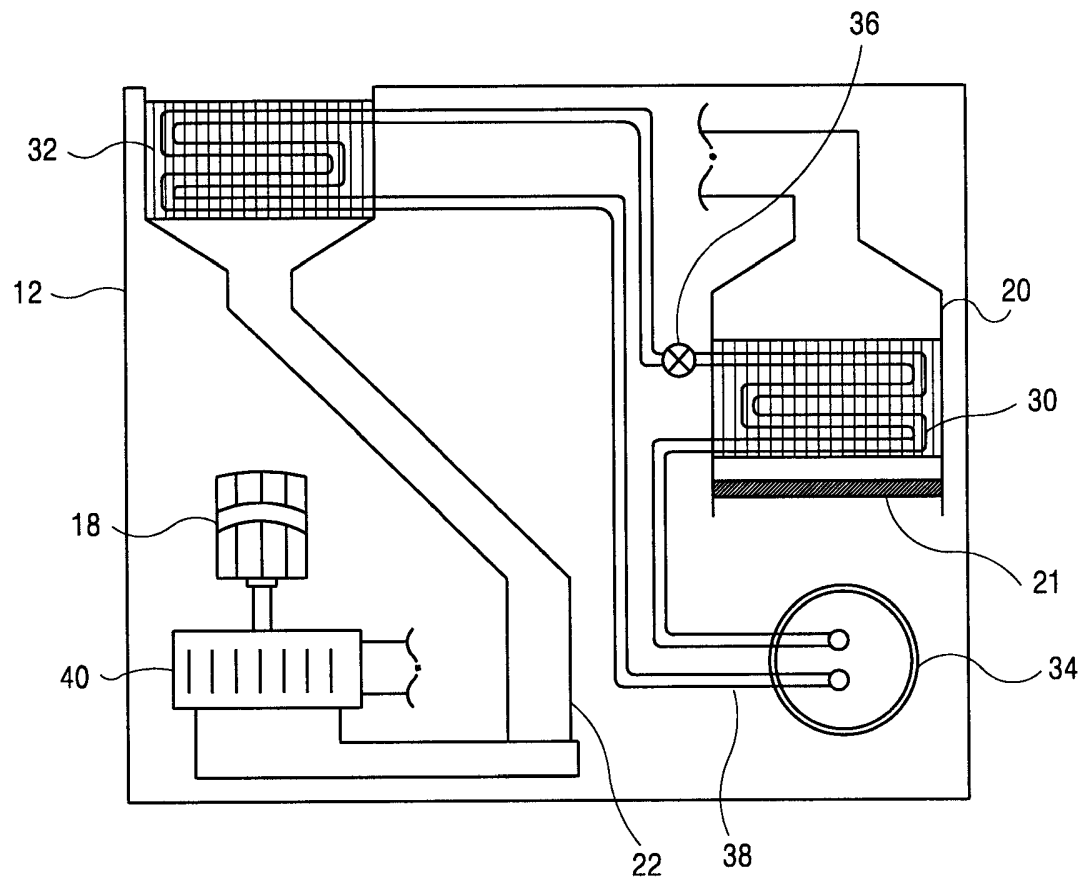
[Fig. 2]



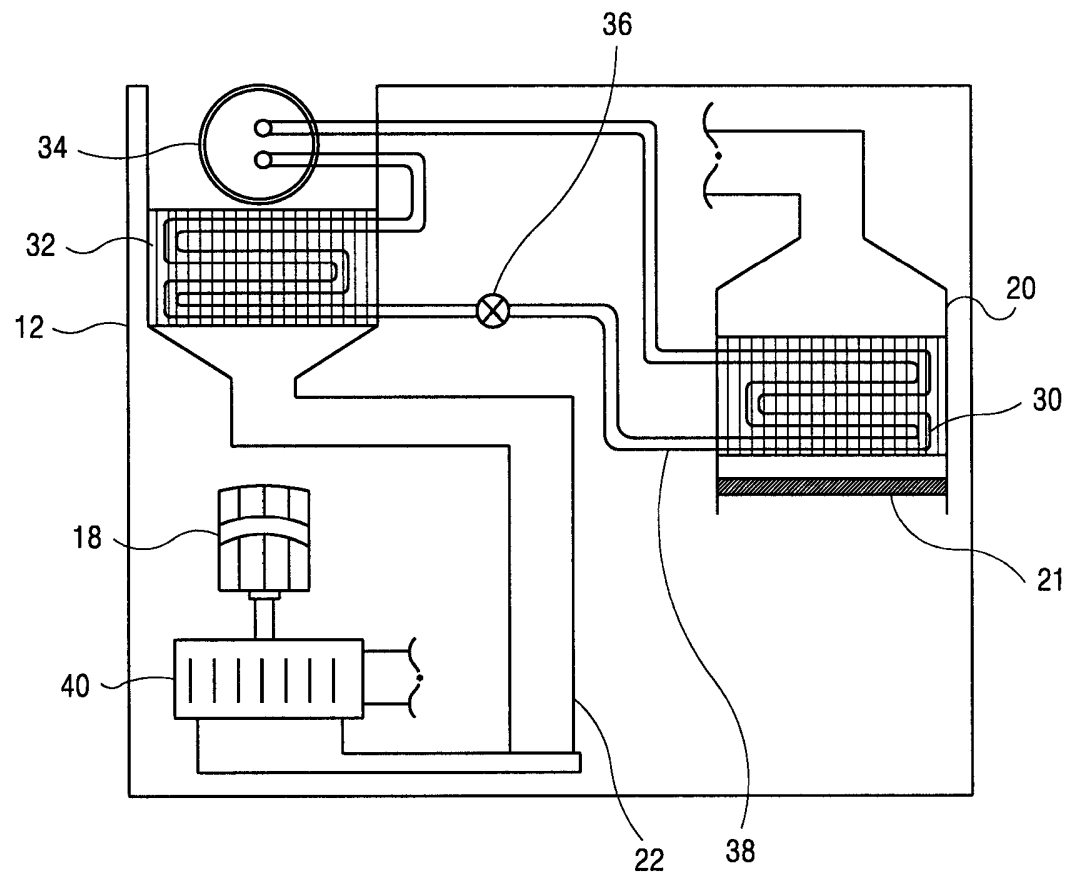
[Fig. 3]



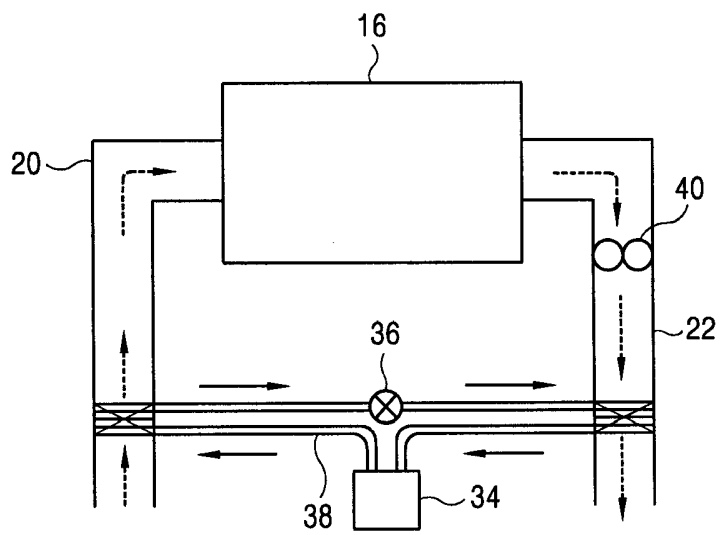
[Fig. 4]



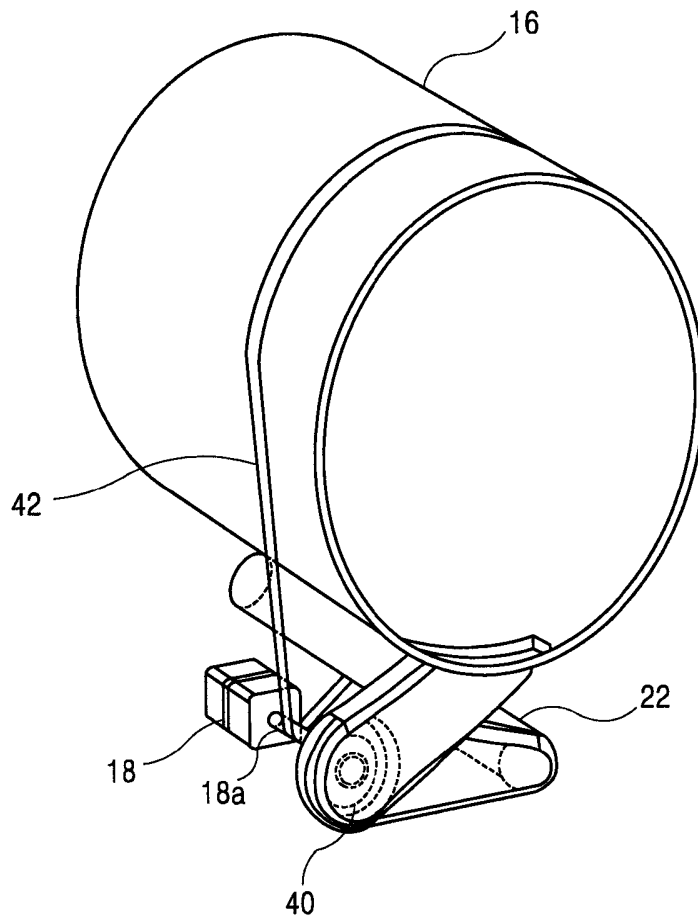
[Fig. 5]



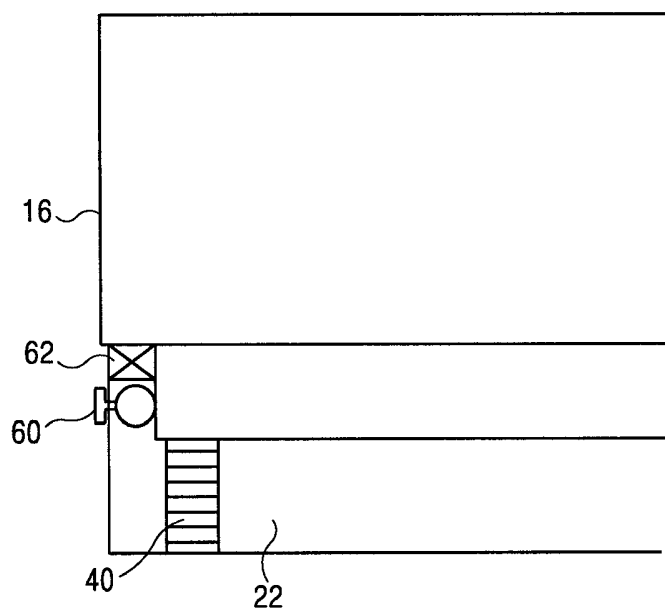
[Fig. 6]



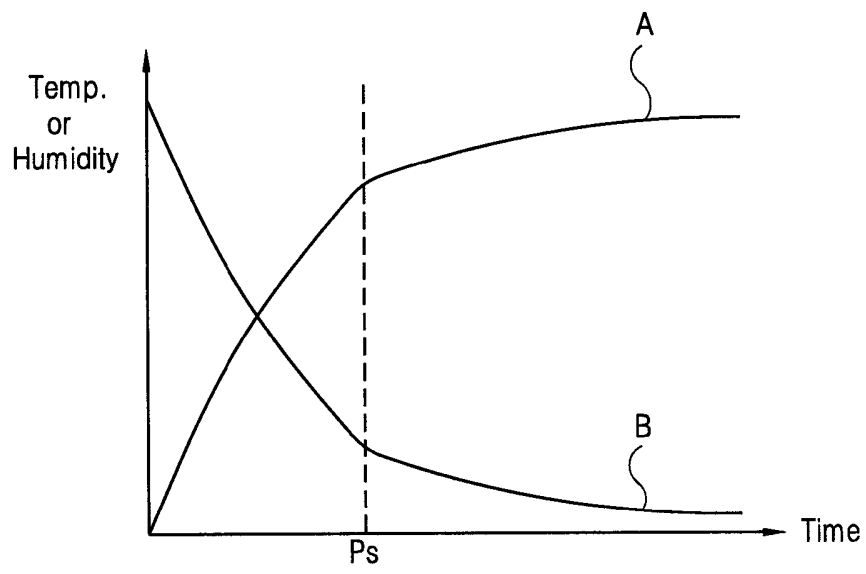
[Fig. 7]



[Fig. 8]



[Fig. 9]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2004/003188

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 D06F 58/00

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 D06F

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

KR: IPC as above

JP (utility models): IPC as above

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0250870 A2 (Industrie Zanussi) 26 May 1987 See the whole document	1-17
A	EP 0552843 A1 (Candy) 20 January 1992 See the whole document	1-17
A	JP 3263122 B2 (K. K. Hitachi Seisakusyo) 21 December 2001 See the whole document	1-17
A	KR 10-390514 B1 (LG Electronics) 25 June 2003 See the whole document	1-17

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 MAY 2005 (30.05.2005)

Date of mailing of the international search report

02 JUNE 2005 (02.06.2005)

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Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR2004/003188

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