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(54) Title: SAMPLE CONTAINER CARRIER, LABORATORY SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND LABORATORY AUTOMATION SYSTEM

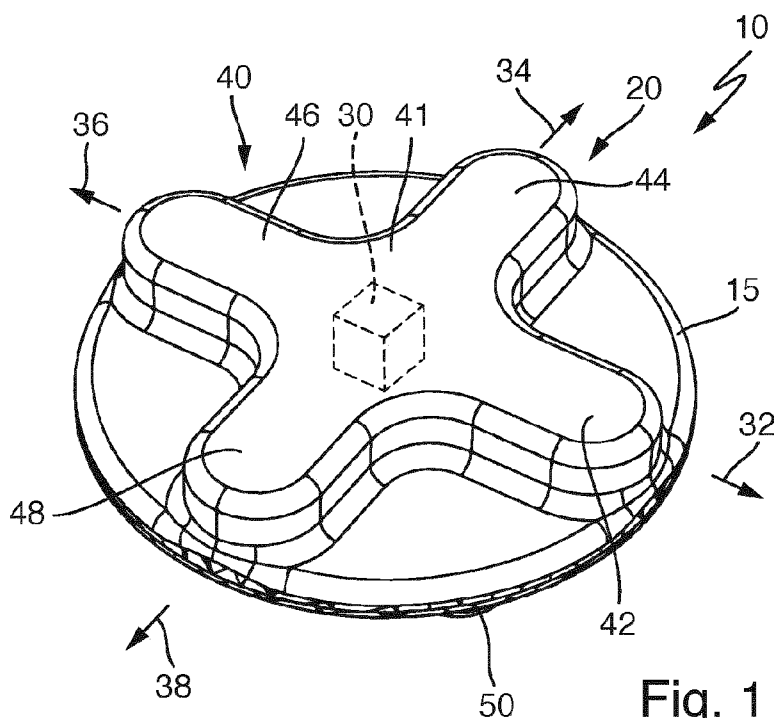


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: Sample container carrier (10) for a laboratory sample distribution system, wherein the sample container carrier (10) comprises a magnetic element (20) that is arranged such that a magnetic move force applied to the sample container carrier depends from an angularity. A laboratory sample distribution system (100) comprising such a sample container carrier (10) and to a laboratory automation system (5) comprising such a sample distribution system.



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Sample container carrier, laboratory sample distribution system and
laboratory automation system

Applicable field and prior art

5 The invention relates to a sample container carrier for a laboratory sample distribution system, to a laboratory sample distribution system comprising such a sample container carrier, and to a laboratory automation system comprising such a laboratory sample distribution system.

Laboratory sample distribution systems comprising sample container carriers are typically used for laboratory automation systems. Such laboratory automation systems may comprise laboratory stations like pre-analytical, analytical and/or post-analytical stations.

10 An example for such a laboratory sample distribution system is disclosed in WO 2011/138448 A1. The laboratory sample distribution system comprises a transport plane and a plurality of electro-magnetic actuators positioned below the transport plane. It further comprises a number of sample container carriers being adapted to carry sample containers. Such sample containers can, for example, be tubes made of transparent material.

15 **Objects and solutions**

It is an object of the invention to provide for a sample container carrier having improved movement characteristics. It is a further object to provide for a laboratory sample distribution system and to provide for a laboratory automation system comprising such a sample container carrier.

20 These objects are solved by a sample container carrier according to claim 1, a laboratory sample distribution system according to claim 11, and a laboratory automation system according to claim 13.

The invention relates to a sample container carrier for a laboratory sample distribution system.

The sample container carrier is adapted to carry one or more sample containers, e.g. in form of conventional sample tubes.

25 The sample container carrier is adapted to be moved over a horizontal transport plane of the laboratory sample distribution system. The sample container carrier comprises a magnetic ele-

ment, wherein the magnetic element is adapted to interact with a magnetic field generated by means of the laboratory sample distribution system such that a magnetic move force is applied to the sample container carrier.

5 The magnetic element is arranged such that the magnetic move force, for example amount and/or angle of the magnetic move force, depends from an angularity of the sample container carrier being placed on, or moved over, the transport plane.

By means of an inventive sample container carrier, it is possible to introduce preferred directions in a sample container carrier. Compared to the prior art, which uses sample container carriers without preferred directions, effects like involuntary rotation of sample container carriers
10 can be prevented. This can, for example, save energy and stabilize movement.

The term that the magnetic move force depends from an angularity may imply that the magnetic move force, for example the amount of the magnetic move force, depends from an orientation of the sample container carrier relative to an external magnetic field. For example, if the sample container carrier is rotated by a certain amount around a vertical axis, the magnetic move force
15 may have another amount or may point in another direction, although the sample container carrier is observed at the same position.

According to an embodiment, the magnetic element comprises a magnetically active device, especially in form of a permanent magnet. The magnetically active device can have a horizontal cross-section of a regular polygon. Preferably, it has a square cross-section.

20 By means of such a magnetic element, preferred directions can be introduced in a magnetic field generated by the magnetically active device. This can ascertain the dependence of the angularity of the magnetic move force, because the magnetic move force in such a case typically depends on an angle between a respective preferred direction and an external magnetic field. For example, a preferred direction in which a magnetic field generated by the magnetically active device has a specifically high amount can be perpendicular to a side of the polygon.
25

According to an embodiment, the magnetic element comprises a ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic guiding device. For example, the guiding device may be made of or comprise ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic material.

The guiding device may be formed as a cover covering the magnetically active device at least partially, or completely. This can be used in order to easily implement preferred directions of a magnetic field generated by the magnetically active device using such a cover.

5 It is to be understood that a guiding device in the sense as used here is a guiding device for magnetic field lines. For example, such a guiding device can introduce preferred directions or can otherwise cause a deviation of the magnetic field generated by the magnetically active device from a state that would be present without such a guiding device.

10 According to an embodiment, the guiding device has a horizontal cross-section comprising a number of sectors, preferably embodied as arms, wherein the sectors are distant from each other and are each originating at a common central part of the guiding device. These sectors can, for example, be used in order to guide the magnetic field generated by the magnetically active device. For example, each sector can correspond to a preferred direction. The sectors may be arranged to form a cross. This can, for example, be used in order to introduce four preferred directions having respective angles of 90° between them.

15 The guiding device may be made of or comprise a material having a relative permeability μ_r larger than 1, preferably larger than 10, preferably larger than 100, preferably larger than 1,000, further preferably larger than 10,000.

20 The guiding device may be made of or comprise a magnetically soft material, preferably construction steel. This material has been proven to show suitable properties for the intended use and is cheap and easily available.

According to an embodiment, the guiding device comprises a plate positioned above the magnetically active device, wherein the plate preferably extends laterally beyond the magnetically active device.

25 According to an embodiment, laterally surrounding portions of the guiding device are distant from the magnetically active device.

According to an embodiment, laterally surrounding portions of the guiding device and/or portions of the guiding device positioned above the magnetically active device have a thickness adapted to prevent magnetic saturation at typical magnetic fields induced by the magnetically active device. Such typical magnetic fields can, for example, have a value of about 0.7 T. Satu-

ration would lead to a decreased capability of the guiding device to bend or guide the magnetic field lines as intended.

Portions of the guiding device being positioned above the magnetically active device may at least partially abut the magnetically active device. The guiding device may have the form of a cap imposed on the magnetically active device. The guiding device and the magnetically active device together may have the form of a mushroom, wherein the magnetically active device forms the post. Such implementations have been proven useful for typical applications.

According to an embodiment, the sample container carrier comprises a sliding member, wherein the sliding member is adapted to be in contact with the transport plane if the sample container carrier is placed on the transport plane. Such a sliding member can, for example, be used in order to adapt friction between the transport plane and the sample container carrier.

The sliding member may have a horizontal cross-section comprising a number of arms extending from a central part, wherein the sliding member may have a concave horizontal cross-section between the arms. Such a configuration can especially increase stability of the sample container carrier when driving along an edge or a step in the transport plane.

The guiding device and the sliding member may define a cavity, wherein the magnetically active device is arranged inside the cavity. The guiding device may have an opening in the direction of the sliding member, and the guiding device can at least partially laterally surround the magnetically active device. According to an implementation, it can surround the magnetically active device completely.

According to an embodiment the sliding member comprises a number of lower edges or borders, the lower edges surrounding a portion of the sliding member being adapted to be in contact with the transport plane. The lower edges are at least partially beveled. The beveling of the lower edges can increase from center to horizontal outer parts of the sliding member. Such an embodiment has especially been proven suitable for cases where the sample container carrier should pass across a step in the transport plane.

According to an embodiment, the sliding member has a centrally located recess not being in contact with the transport plane. The recess can be surrounded by a portion of the sliding member being adapted to be in contact with the transport plane. Such an embodiment has been proven useful to reduce friction between the sample container carrier and the transport plane and to stabilize the sample container carrier during movement.

The invention further relates to a laboratory sample distribution system. The laboratory sample distribution system comprises a number of sample container carriers according to the invention. With regard to the sample container carriers, all discussed implementations, variations and embodiments can be used.

- 5 The laboratory sample distribution system further comprises a transport plane being adapted to support the sample container carriers.

The laboratory sample distribution system further comprises a number of electro-magnetic actuators being stationary arranged below the transport plane, the electro-magnetic actuators being adapted to generate a magnetic field to move the sample container carriers on top of the
10 transport plane.

The laboratory sample distribution system further comprises a control device being configured to control the movement of the sample container carrier on top of the transport plane by driving the electro-magnetic actuators such that the sample container carriers move along corresponding transport paths.

- 15 For example, the laboratory sample distribution system can comprise a number of 1 to 500 sample container carriers. It can also comprise a number of 4 to 1024 electro-magnetic actuators. The transport plane can also be denoted as a transport surface. Supporting the sample container carriers can also be denoted as carrying the sample container carriers. The electro-magnetic actuators of the laboratory sample distribution system may be used in order to generate
20 magnetic fields that drive the sample container carriers over the transport plane. The sample container carriers can be moved in two dimensions, allowing for great flexibility when transporting sample container carriers, for example between laboratory stations. The distance between electro-magnetic actuators in a typical implementation is 20 mm or about 20 mm.

According to an embodiment, the electro-magnetic actuators, especially respective magnetic
25 coils, and/or magnetic cores, have a horizontal cross-section of a regular polygon. Preferably, they have a square cross-section. Such a configuration can be used in order to introduce preferred directions in the magnetic field generated by the electro-magnetic actuators. This can especially be used in order to further direct movement of the sample container carriers on the transport plane along certain orientations or directions.

The transport plane can be made of electroconductive material and can be grounded. The ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic guiding device may also be formed of electroconductive material,

e.g. iron steel, etc. The guiding device may have a cap-shape or bell-shape. A lower end of the guiding device, defining an opening of the cap or bell, can be adapted to be in direct contact with the transport plane if the sample container carrier is placed on the transport plane. The guiding device and the transport plane define a cavity if the sample container carrier is placed on the transport plane. The magnetic element can be arranged inside the cavity. The magnetic element can be fixed to the guiding device at an upper end of the guiding device. The guiding device can comprise holding means for a sample container, e.g. being placed at an upper end of the guiding device. The holding means may e.g. be embodied as a blind hole, e.g. having a circular cross section, adapted to receive the sample container. This embodiment prevents an electrostatic charging of the transport plane and of the sample container carriers when the sample container carriers move over the transport plane.

The invention further relates to a laboratory automation system comprising a number of pre-analytical, analytical and/or post-analytical (laboratory) stations, and a laboratory sample distribution system as described above adapted to transport the sample container carriers and/or sample containers between the laboratory stations. The laboratory stations may be arranged
5 adjacent to the laboratory sample distribution system.

Pre-analytical stations may be adapted to perform any kind of pre-processing of samples, sample containers and/or sample container carriers.

Analytical stations may be adapted to use a sample or part of the sample and a reagent to generate a measuring signal, the measuring signal indicating if and in which concentration, if any,
10 an analyte is existing.

Post-analytical stations may be adapted to perform any kind of post-processing of samples, sample containers and/or sample container carriers.

The pre-analytical, analytical and/or post-analytical stations may comprise at least one of a decapping station, a recapping station, an aliquot station, a centrifugation station, an archiving
15 station, a pipetting station, a sorting station, a tube type identification station, and a sample quality determining station.

Short description of the drawings

The invention will now be described in detail with respect to the schematic drawings, wherein

Fig. 1 shows a part of a sample container,

Fig. 2 shows the part of fig. 1 in a different perspective,

5 Fig. 3 shows a sample container comprising the part of figs. 1 and 2,

Fig. 4 shows a laboratory sample distribution system,

Fig. 5 shows a sliding member of a sample container at a step, and

10

Fig. 6 shows a sample container according to a further embodiment.

Fig. 1 shows a part of a sample container carrier 10. In detail, fig. 1 shows a bottom part of a sample container carrier 10, i.e. elements of the sample container carrier 10 arranged just below and above a bottom plate 15.

15

On the bottom plate 15, there is arranged a magnetic element 20. The magnetic element 20 comprises a magnetically active device in the form of a permanent magnet 30. The permanent magnet 30 has a square horizontal cross-section.

The magnetic element 20 further comprises a guiding device 40 that is imposed over the permanent magnet 30. The guiding device 40 comprises a first arm 42, a second arm 44, a third arm 46 and a fourth arm 48. The guiding device 40 is made of a magnetically highly permeable material.

20

By means of the guiding device 40 having its arms 42, 44, 46, 48 and the specific shape of the permanent magnet 30, the resulting magnetic field is specifically tailored, such that four preferred directions are caused, namely a first preferred direction 32 oriented along the first arm 42, a second preferred direction 34 oriented along the second arm 44, a third preferred direction 36 oriented along the third arm 46, and a fourth preferred direction 38 oriented along the fourth arm 48. These preferred directions provide for the effect that a magnetic move force that is applied to the sample container carrier 10 when an external magnetic field is present depends from an angularity, i.e. an angular orientation of the sample container carrier 10.

30

As depicted in fig. 1, the arms 42, 44, 46, 48 of the guiding device are arranged to form a total of four sectors that are arranged to form a cross. In other words, respective angles between the

arms 42, 44, 46, 48 or between sectors defined by these arms 42, 44, 46, 48 have a value of 90° respectively. It should be noted that an angle between arms or sectors is typically defined as an angle between respective distinguished directions of the arms or sectors, e.g. directions defining a center and/or symmetry axis.

- 5 The arms 42, 44, 46, 48 respectively originate at a common central part 41 of the guiding device 40. This central part 41 overlaps the permanent magnet 30. By means of such a configuration the guiding device 40 has the form of a cap imposed on the permanent magnet 30.

On the other side of the bottom plate 15, there is arranged a sliding member 50. This sliding member 50 is only visible in fig. 1 with a very small part and will be further explained with reference to fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the part of the sample container carrier 10 of fig. 1 from another perspective. In detail, a bottom side of the sample container carrier 10 is shown.

The sliding member 50 comprises four arms 52, 54, 56, 58, which are arranged with horizontal angles of 90° in between such that they form a cross. The arms 52, 54, 56, 58 each have a cross-section that is tapering from an inner part 51 to respective outer parts, wherein the outer parts are round. This configuration enhances the stability of the sample container carrier 10 especially in those cases when two of three arms 52, 54, 56, 58 are positioned on an upper side of a step formed in a transport plane on which the sample container carrier 10 is moving. In detail, it can be easily recognized that in such a case two of the arms are on an upper part and two of the arms are on a lower part, so that the sample container carrier 10 can move without any risk of tilting.

In order to ease climbing of the sample container carrier 10 on a step formed in the transport plane, respective lower edges 70 of the arms 52, 54, 56, 58 are beveled, wherein the beveling increases from the central part 51 to respective outer parts of the arms 52, 54, 56, 58. By means of such a beveling, a step in the transport plane on which the sample container carrier 10 is moving leads to a smooth lifting of the sample container carrier 10 so that it does not bounce against the step.

Centrally in the sliding member 50, there is located a recess 60. The recess 60 is surrounded by parts of the sliding member 50 that are in contact with a transport plane when the sample container carrier 10 is moving on the transport plane, but reduces the total contact area between

the sliding member 50 and the transport plane. Thus, friction is reduced, which has a positive effect on energy consumption.

Fig. 3 shows a complete sample container carrier 10 in a perspective view. The sample container carrier 10 comprises the base plate 15 at its lower end with the sliding member 50 positioned below the base plate 15. This allows the sample container carrier 10 to move on a transport plane of a sample distribution system.

The sample container carrier 10 comprises a main body 17 that is positioned above the base plate 15. In the main body 17, there is arranged a sample container holding means 18. The sample container holding means 18 is embodied as a hole in which a sample container can be placed and can be held.

Fig. 4 shows a laboratory automation system 5 having a sample distribution system 100.

The laboratory automation system 5 comprises a first laboratory station 6 and a second laboratory station 7. These are shown for illustrative purposes only. It should be noted that typical laboratory automation systems 5 comprise a plurality of laboratory stations that are arranged besides the sample distribution system 100 such that the sample distribution system 100 can be used in order to transport samples or sample containers between the laboratory stations 6, 7.

The laboratory sample distribution system 100 comprises a transport plane 110 on which sample container carriers 10 can move. For illustrative purposes only, a single sample container carrier 10 according to fig. 3 is shown on the transport plane 110. The sample container carrier 10 contains a sample container 12 that is embodied as a conventional laboratory tube. It should be noted that on typical sample distributions systems 100 a plurality of sample container carriers carrying respective sample containers are arranged.

The sample distribution system 100 further comprises a number of electro-magnetic actuators 120 embodied as coils with respective magnetic cores 125. Both the electro-magnetic actuators 120 and the cores 125 have a square cross shape in a horizontal plane. Thus, they produce a magnetic field with respective preferred directions perpendicular to edges of the square cross-section. This measure helps in guiding the sample container carrier 10 along a specific path.

On the transport plane 110, there is arranged a plurality of position sensors 130 that are adapted to sense a position of a sample container carrier 10 by sensing the magnetic field generated by the permanent magnet 30 of the respective sample container carrier 10. The sample

distribution system 100 further comprises an electronic control unit 150. The electronic control unit 150 is adapted to control the electro-magnetic actuators 120 and to receive signals from the position sensors 130. Thus, the control unit 150 can actively move a sample container carrier 10 using the electro-magnetic actuators 120. It can also sense the position of the sample container carrier 10 using the position sensors 130. Using this functionality, the electronic control unit 150 can move a respective sample container carrier 10 along a predetermined transport path.

It should be noted that the electronic control unit 150 can generally comprise processor means and memory means, wherein the memory means comprise program code that cause the processor means, when executed, to perform in a certain way, for example to sense a position of a sample container carrier 10 and/or to move the sample container carrier 10 along a transport path.

By means of the laboratory sample distribution system 5, the task of transporting samples or sample containers between laboratory stations 6, 7 can be performed, wherein rotation of the sample container carrier 10 can be prevented due to the preferred directions of both the sample container carrier 10 and the electro-magnetic actuators 120 with their respective cores 125. This saves energy and leads to straighter transport paths that can improve system throughput.

Fig. 5 shows the transport plane 110 in a case where the transport plane 110 comprises a step 110c. On the left side of the step 110c, there is a lower portion 110a of the transport plane 110. On the right side of the step 110c, there is an upper part 110b of the transport plane 110. For illustrative purposes only, the transport plane 110 is shown in fig. 5 without the electro-magnetic actuators 120, the magnetic cores 125 and the position sensors 130.

It should be noted that the step 110c as shown in fig. 5 can, for example, arise at a line at which two modules of the sample distribution system 110 abut each other.

To illustrate the advantageous configuration of the sliding member 50, the sliding member 50 of fig. 2 is shown separately and schematically without the remaining parts of the sample container carrier 10. As depicted, the first arm 52 and the second arm 54 extend on the upper part 110b of the transport plane 110, whereas the third arm 56 and the fourth arm 58 remain on the lower part 110a of the transport plane 110. However, the sliding member 50 remains in contact with the transport plane 110 at four positions, thus preventing tilting or any other instability that could arise when round sliding members 50 are used.

Fig. 6 shows a sample container carrier 10' according to a further embodiment in a sectional view.

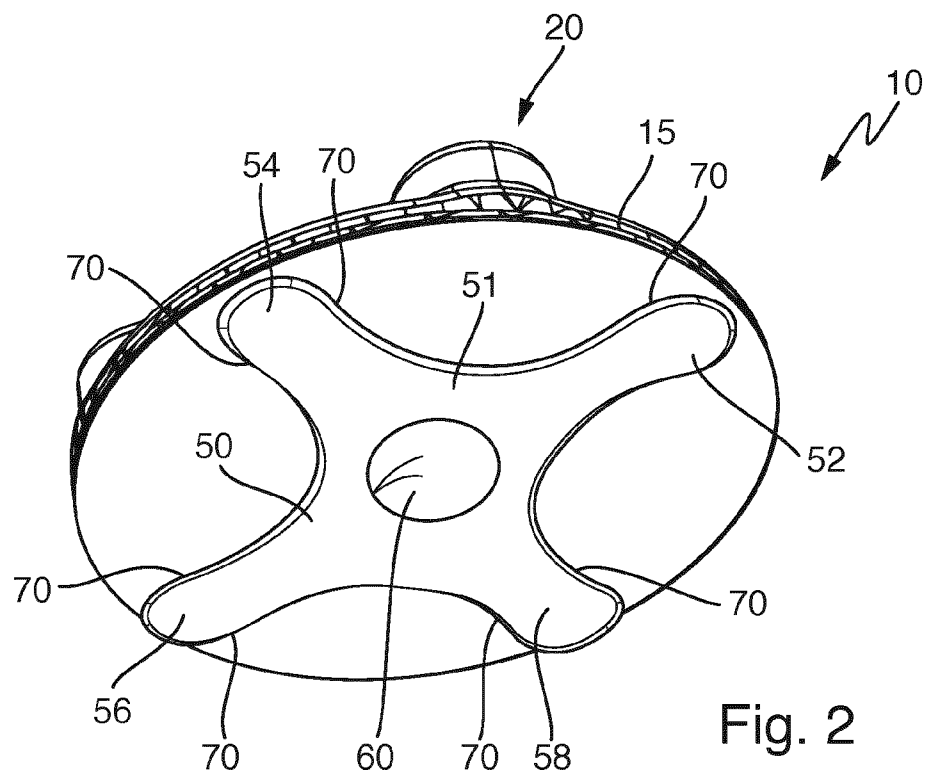
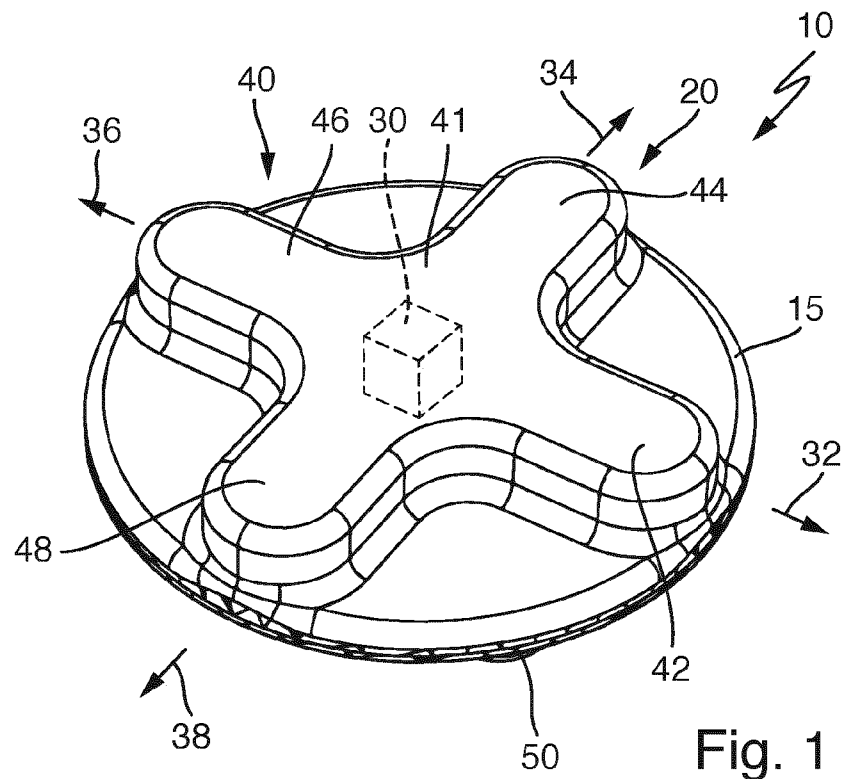
The sample container carrier 10' comprises the magnetically active device in the form of a permanent magnet 30 and a bell-shaped guiding device 40' formed of electroconductive material, e.g. iron steel. A lower portion 49 of the guiding device 40', defining an opening of the guiding device 40', is adapted to be in direct contact with the transport plane 110 if the sample container carrier 10' is placed on the transport plane 110. The guiding device 40' and the transport plane 110 define a cavity if the sample container carrier 10' is placed on the transport plane 110. The magnetically active device 30 is arranged inside the cavity. The magnetically active device 30 is fixed to the guiding device 40' at an upper end of the guiding device 40'. The guiding device 40' comprise holding means 18' for a sample container. The holding means 18' are embodied as a blind hole in the guiding device 40' having a circular cross section, adapted to receive a sample container. The transport plane 110 according to this embodiment is made of electroconductive material and is grounded. This embodiment prevents an electrostatic charging of the transport plane 110 and of the bottom 49 of the sample container carriers 10', if the sample container carriers 10' move over the transport plane 110.

Claims

1. Sample container carrier (10) for a laboratory sample distribution system (100),
 - wherein the sample container carrier (10) is adapted to carry one or more sample containers (12),
 - wherein the sample container carrier (10) is adapted to be moved over a horizontal transport plane (110) of the laboratory sample distribution system (100),
 - wherein the sample container carrier (10) comprises a magnetic element (20), wherein the magnetic element (20) is adapted to interact with a magnetic field generated by means (120) of the laboratory sample distribution system (100) such that a magnetic move force is applied to the sample container carrier (10), and
 - wherein the magnetic element (20) is arranged such that the magnetic move force depends from an angularity of the sample container carrier (10) being placed on the transport plane (110).
2. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 1,
characterized in that
 - the magnetic element (20) comprises a magnetically active device (30), especially in form of a permanent magnet,
 - wherein the magnetically active device (30) has a horizontal cross section of a regular polygon, preferably a square cross section.
3. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 1 or 2,
characterized in that
 - the magnetic element (20) comprises a ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic guiding device (40).
4. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 3,
characterized in that
 - the guiding device (40) is formed as a cover covering the magnetically active device (30) at least partially.
5. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 4,
characterized in that
 - the guiding device (40) has a horizontal cross section comprising a number of sectors, preferably embodied as arms (42, 44, 46, 48),
 - wherein the sectors are distant from each other and are each originating at a common central part (41) of the guiding device (40).

6. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 5,
 - wherein the sectors are arranged to form a cross.
7. Sample container carrier (10) according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that
 - the sample container carrier (10) comprises a sliding member (50), wherein the sliding member (50) is adapted to be in contact with the transport plane (110) if the sample container carrier (10) is placed on the transport plane (110).
8. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 7, characterized in that
 - the sliding member (50) has a horizontal cross section comprising a number of arms (52, 54, 56, 58) extending from a central part (51), wherein the sliding member (50) has a concave horizontal cross section between the arms (52, 54, 56, 58).
9. Sample container carrier (10) according to claim 7 or 8, characterized in that
 - the sliding member (50) comprises a number of lower edges (70), the lower edges (70) surrounding a portion of the sliding member (50) being adapted to be in contact with the transport plane (110),
 - wherein the lower edges (70) are at least partially bevelled.
10. Sample container carrier (10) according to one of claims 7 to 9, characterized in that
 - the sliding member (50) has a centrally located recess (60) in which the sliding member (50) is not in contact with the transport plane (110),
 - the recess (60) being surrounded by a portion of the sliding member (50) being adapted to be in contact with the transport plane (110).
11. Laboratory sample distribution system (100), comprising:
 - a number of sample container carriers (10) according to one of the preceding claims,
 - a transport plane (110), being adapted to support the sample container carriers (10),
 - a number of electro-magnetic actuators (120) being stationary arranged below the transport plane (110), the electro-magnetic actuators (120) being adapted to generate a magnetic field to move the sample container carriers (10) on top of the transport plane (110), and

- a control device (150), being configured to control the movement of the sample container carriers (10) on top of the transport plane (110) by driving the electro-magnetic actuators (120) such that the sample container carriers (10) move along corresponding transport paths.
12. Laboratory sample distribution system (100) according to claim 11, characterized in that
- the electro-magnetic actuators (120), especially respective magnetic coils (120), and/or magnetic cores (125), have a horizontal cross section of a regular polygon, preferably a square cross section.
13. Laboratory automation system (5), comprising:
- a number of laboratory stations (6, 7), preferably in form of pre-analytical stations, analytical stations and/or post-analytical stations, and
 - a laboratory sample distribution system (100) according to claim 11 or 12 adapted to distribute sample container carriers (10) and/or sample containers (12) between the laboratory stations (5, 6).



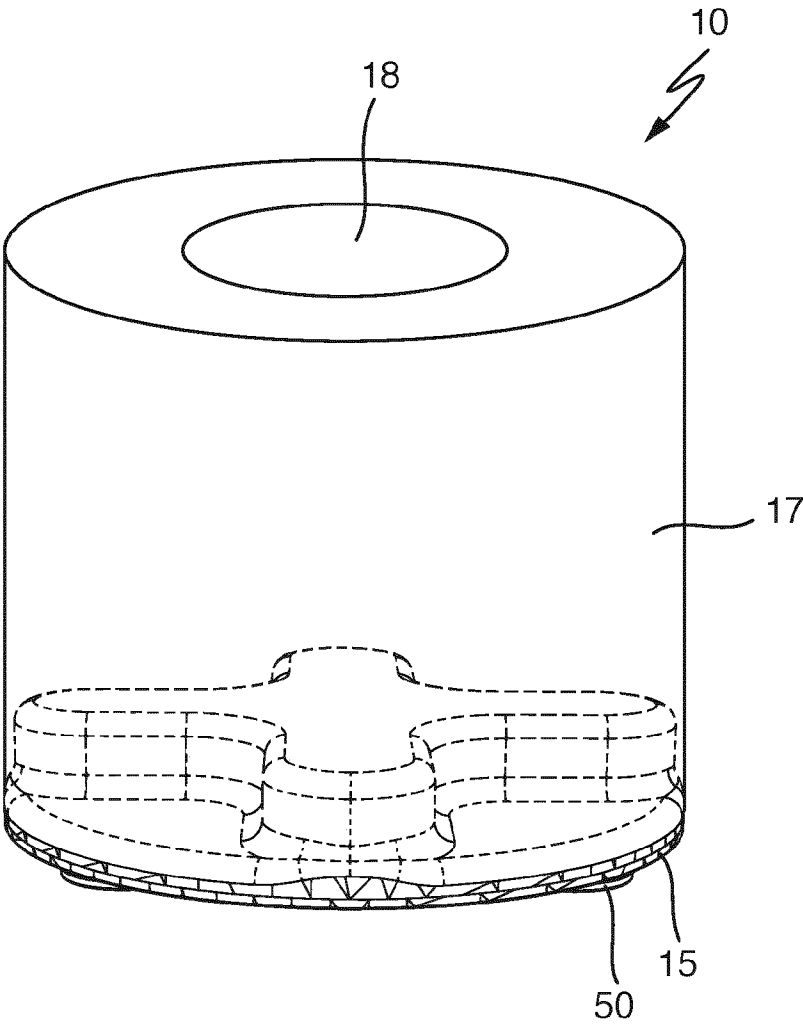
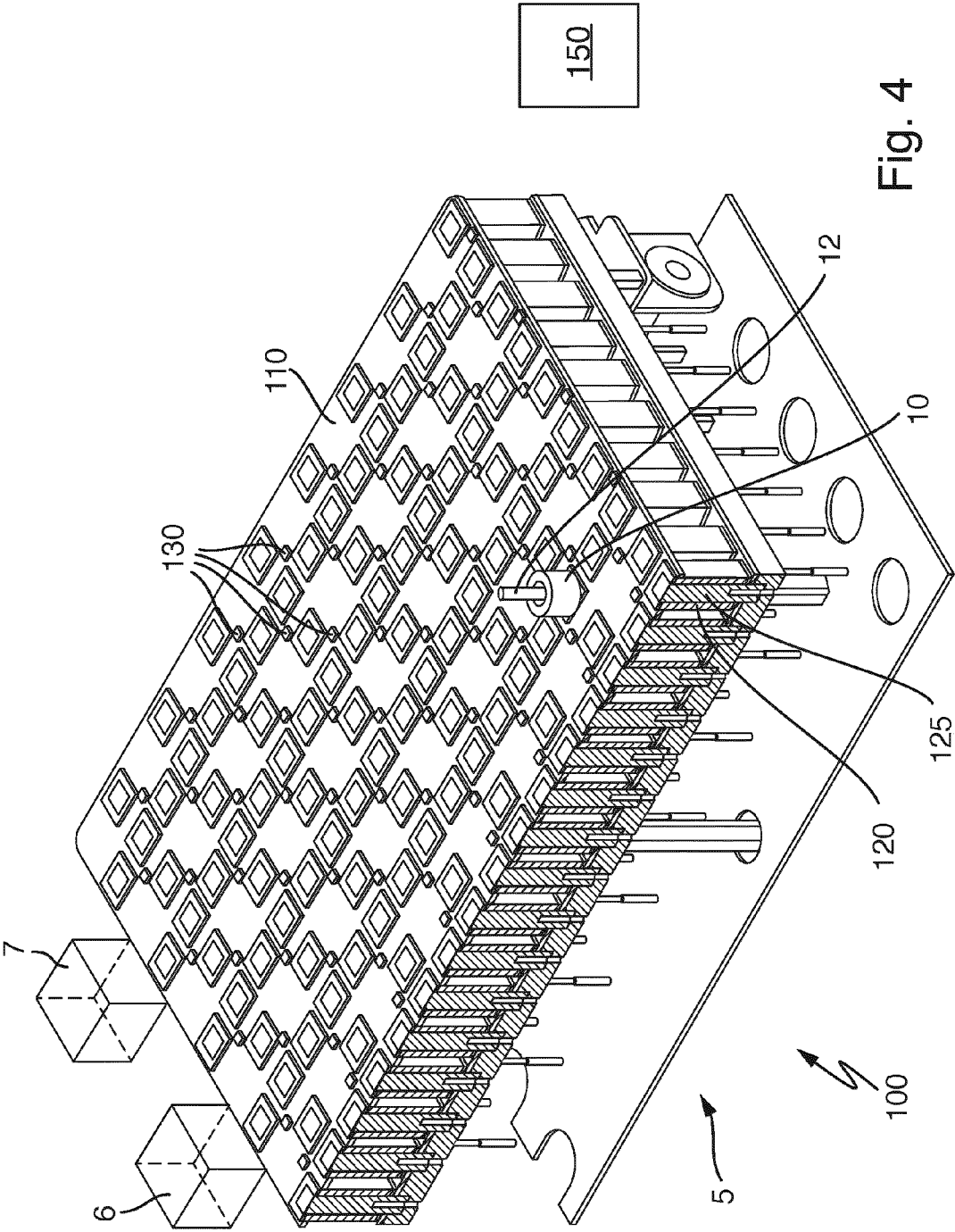
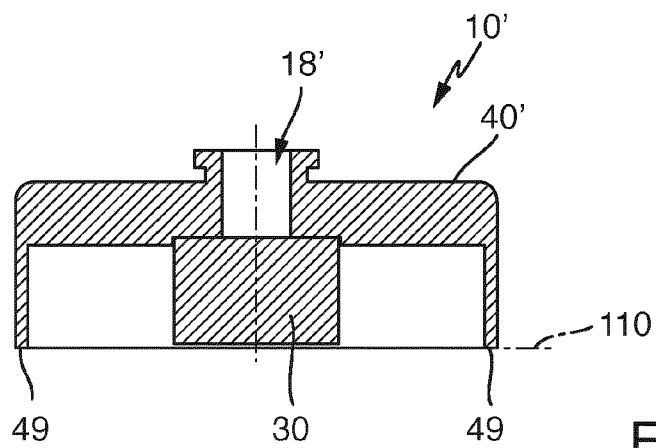
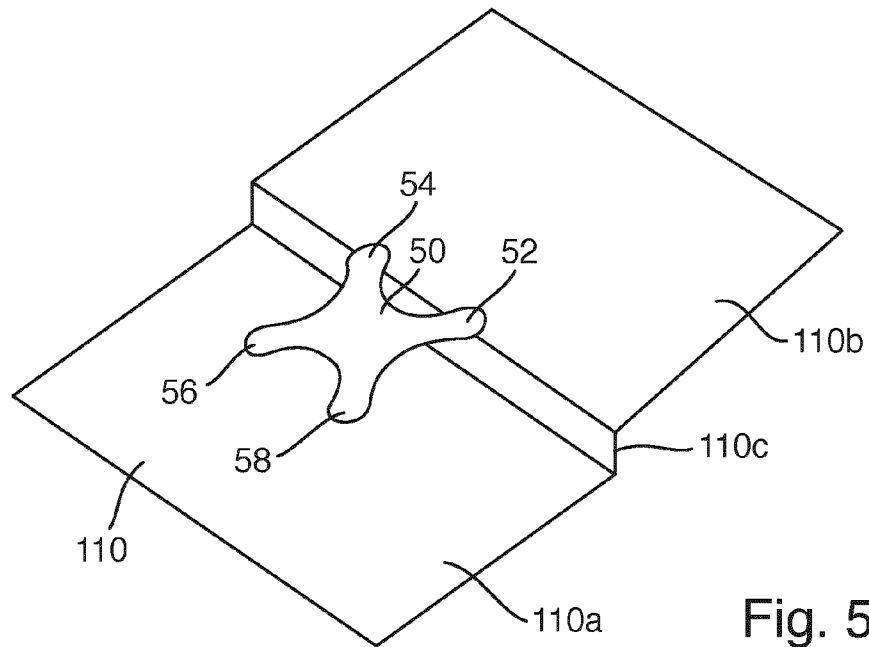


Fig. 3





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2016/067135

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G01N35/04

ADD. B65G54/02

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)

G01N B65G B01L

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2005/093433 A1 (BECKMAN COULTER INC [US]) 6 October 2005 (2005-10-06)	1-3,7
A	figures 4,11B,12 paragraphs [0042], [0050] - [0051] -----	4-6,8-13
X	GB 2 165 515 A (MITSUBISHI CHEM IND) 16 April 1986 (1986-04-16)	1-4, 11-13
A	figure 1 page 1, line 5 - line 19 page 2, line 58 - line 77 page 3, line 5 - line 26 -----	5-10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Information on patent family members

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