

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
14 December 2006 (14.12.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2006/133306 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification:

**B61C 17/12** (2006.01) **G05B 13/02** (2006.01)  
**B60L 15/32** (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2006/022146

(22) International Filing Date: 7 June 2006 (07.06.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

11/148,815 8 June 2005 (08.06.2005) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY** [US/US]; 1 River Road, Schenectady, NY 12345 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **DAUM, Wolfgang** [US/US]; 5228 Annendale Drive, Erie, PA 16506 (US).  
**SHAFFER, Glenn R.** [US/US]; 3618 Dominic Drive,

Erie, PA 16506 (US). **BALLESTY, Daniel** [US/US]; 11390 Hill Road, Wattsburg, PA 16442 (US).

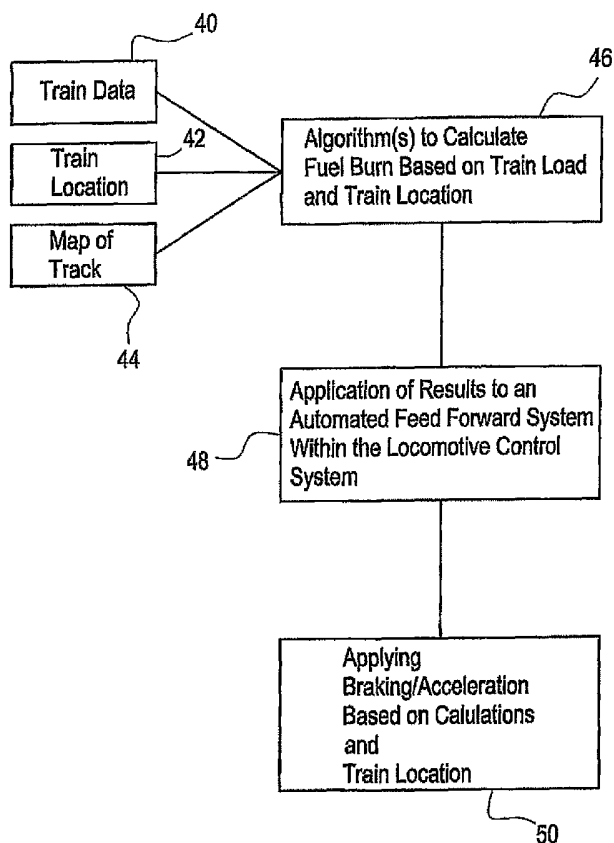
(74) Agents: **GNIBUS, Michael** et al.; GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Global Patent Operation, 187 Danbury Road, Suite 204, Wilton, CT 06897 (US).

(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, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(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, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMPROVED TRAIN HANDLING AND FUEL CONSUMPTION



(57) Abstract: A method of controlling the operation of a railroad train having a locomotive consist comprising one or more railroad locomotives to improve locomotive consist fuel efficiency, the method including calculating on-board the locomotive consist a load of the train being moved by the locomotive consist based on measuring the movement of the train in response to locomotive consist power settings, determining on-board the locomotive consist a current location of the train, identifying on-board the locomotive consist a change in condition of the track prior to the train reaching the change in track condition, and adjusting on-board the locomotive consist the locomotive consist power setting to optimize locomotive consist fuel consumption based on the calculated load of the train as the train is proximate to the change in track condition.



RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— with international search report

**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

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

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

## SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR IMPROVED TRAIN HANDLING AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to locomotive operations, and more specifically to a system and method for autonomously improving train handling and fuel consumption when encountering track terrain changes.

Depending on a train operator's level of experience, dedication, and even how one is feeling on a given day, handling of a railroad train differs between operators which, in turn, results in differences in train mission fuel burn rate as well as in train force differences. For example, a skilled operator who is dedicated and keenly attentive will be more familiar with a railroad track and, thus, anticipate grade and curve changes before the train encounter these track changes and slow down (decelerate) or speed up (accelerate) the train in anticipation of the changes. This results in a smoother operation of the train as well as in burning less mission fuel as compared to an operator who is not as familiar with the track.

Though systems currently exist to assist train operators in minimizing burning mission fuel, such systems typically require recording handling performance data for later processing to assist in determining how to best minimize burning mission fuel. Further, it is believed that such systems perform most of the processing remote from the train for use during another run of the locomotive. Such systems generally are not able to process real time data to account for other external factors, such as weather, while the train is in motion.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Towards this end, a system, method and software code is needed to allow for on-board evaluation and determination of a train's speed as it is proximate to changes in track conditions where such information is then used to adjust train speed to improve fuel efficiency train handling. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention are directed to a self-learning and auto correcting system. In another preferred

embodiment though self-learning, operator interaction may be required to implement the present invention. Thus, the present invention disclose a method, system, and computer software for controlling the operation of a railroad train having a locomotive consist comprising one or more railroad locomotives to improve locomotive consist fuel efficiency. The method comprises calculating, on-board the locomotive consist, a load of said train being moved by the locomotive consist based on measuring the movement of the train in response to locomotive consist power settings. The method further includes determining, on-board the locomotive consist, a current location of the train. Identifying, on-board the locomotive consist, a change in condition of said track prior to said train reaching said change in track condition is also part of the method taught. The method also includes adjusting, on-board the locomotive consist, the locomotive consist power setting to optimize locomotive consist fuel consumption based on said calculated load of said train as said train is proximate to said change in track condition.

The system comprises a position-determining device, a track profile database comprising terrain and contour data about a railroad track, and a processor comprising an algorithm to calculate a load of said train and a feed forward algorithm to determine at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate of said train based on said calculated load and forth coming terrain and contour of a railroad track. Change in condition of the track is determined on-board the locomotive consist and the locomotive consist power setting is adjusted to optimize locomotive consist fuel consumption based on the calculated load of the train as the train is proximate to the change in track condition.

The computer software code comprises a software module for calculating a load of the train being moved by the locomotive consist based on measuring the movement of the train in response to locomotive consist power settings. A software module for determining a forthcoming condition of a track prior to the train reaching the change in track condition is also provided. The software code also has a software module for calculating at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate of said train to optimize fuel consumption based on the calculated load and the change in the forthcoming track condition.

The technical effect is to provide software code that is able to process data about the train and use the information to improve fuel efficiency train handling by adjusting the train speed prior to reaching changes in a railroad track.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention when read with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram disclosed in a locomotive of exemplary elements of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a general overview of exemplary steps of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a chart illustrating exemplary values of fuel verses power for a locomotive.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating exemplary steps of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating exemplary software code elements of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference to the figures, exemplary embodiments of the invention will now be described. Before describing in detail the particular system and method, it should be observed that the present invention resides primarily in a novel combination of components and steps related thereto. Accordingly, the system and method steps have been represented by conventional elements in the drawings, showing only those specific details that are pertinent to the present invention, so as not to obscure the disclosure with structural details that will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art having the benefit of the description herein. Additionally, the phraseology and terminology employed herein are for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. Towards this end, terms used in the singular shall also be read to encompass the term as if it was stated in its plurality. This reasoning shall also apply

in the inverse. For example, the use of the term “invention” shall be construed as also meaning the term “inventions” whereas the use of the term “inventions” shall also be construed to mean the term “invention.”

A general reference to a locomotive is used throughout. The present invention is applicable to all types of locomotives including, but not limited to, diesel, electric, and hybrid systems, including but not limited to diesel-electric, diesel hydraulic, hydraulic-electric. Likewise, the use of the term power setting is used generically since various drive systems can be used based on the type of locomotive, such as but not limited to mechanical drives and hydraulic drives. Based on the drive system and type of locomotive, those skilled in the art recognize that speed for a locomotive is established differently from the other types of drives and locomotives.

FIG. 1 is an exemplary illustration of a locomotive 5. In a railroad train one or more locomotives 5 may be part of the train wherein the locomotives are considered a consist. FIG. 1 further illustrates block diagram representations of exemplary elements of the present invention. Though shown as being located on a single locomotive 5, these elements can be located in other parts of a train or other locomotives in the locomotive consist. It is also possible that the elements are not all located in a single car or locomotive 5. In other words, elements may be located in several parts of the train and connected to still perform the function of the present invention.

As further illustrated in FIG. 1, a position-determining device 12 is provided on the train. This device is connected to a processor 14. A track profile database 16 is also provided and is also connected to the processor 14. The track profile database 16 includes such information as terrain and contour data about a railroad track 17. A memory storage device 26 is attached to the processor 14. The memory storage device 26 is provided to store, either temporarily or for longer periods, data provided and/or calculated by the processor 14 for use during current operation of the train or for use during later operation. Train operation collection devices 30 are also provided on the train and are connected to the processor 14. The collection devices 30 are operable to determine, but not limited to notch speed (call), tractive power, brake pipe

setting, speed, fuel consumption power settings, and acceleration and deceleration rates of the train. The information collected can be used by the algorithms 20, 21, 28, discussed below to help insure more accurate timing when accelerating or decelerating the train.

The processor has a number of algorithms 20, 21, 28 that are processed with the processor 14. One algorithm 20 is provided to calculate a load of the train. Another algorithm 21 is a feed forward algorithm that determines the acceleration rate or deceleration rate of the train based on the calculated load in view of the forthcoming terrain and contour of the railroad track. An available third algorithm 28 may be one to determine accuracy of a calculated load value. This may be accomplished by calculating a second load value of the train and the first calculated load value based on the second calculation. Examples of the techniques used in the algorithms discussed above include, but are not limited to, time dependent and time varying Taylor series expansions. Those skilled in the art will also recognize that algorithms utilizing Kalman filters can be used since they support estimations of past, present, and even future states even when the precise nature of the modeled system is unknown.

In one exemplary embodiment a load is assumed and/or is available and then a calculation is made using this third algorithm 28 based on prior data stored in the memory storage device 26, including a time and location when the train traversed over a specific length of railroad track 17. The second calculation is compared to the original load value and the actual load used for further calculations is adjusted accordingly. In another exemplary embodiment, the start time and start location of the train is compared to a given location that the train has already traversed. Taking this information and including information pertaining to a power setting of the locomotive 5 during that time period, a load is calculated. This load value is compared to the original load value already being used by the present invention and the load value used by the present invention is adjusted accordingly.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a general overview of exemplary blocks containing exemplary steps of the present invention. Information from the train (train data) 40,

specifically the locomotive consist is collected with the collection devices 30. The location of the train (train location) 42 must be determined. Location can be determined with, but not limited to, an on-board GPS system, a elapse mile counter that is part of the locomotive control system, via track systems, and/or via other locomotives in the consist. A map of the track 44 is provided so that the location of the train is identified. The map may include, but is not limited to, such information as upward grades, downward grades, curves, rural/city/residential locations (if certain speed restrictions may apply).

An algorithm, or several algorithms, is used to calculate fuel burn rate 46. Fuel burn rates are calculated based on a train load and train location. Data collected is correlated with train location. In one exemplary embodiment, a train load is calculated based on notch speed and the time the train traverses a given length of track. In another exemplary embodiment, using notch speed and traction power changes versus grade and friction, an approximation of a train load can be calculated. Train run friction and train curve friction are also determined where train speed and traction power is collected based on a track condition and used to determine a train load. In another embodiment where track parameters are not known, friction and wind forces, total fuel consumed during powered modes, and resulting train speed changes are used in conjunction with Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC) per horsepower for the locomotive to calculate the train load. A table illustrating typical exemplary values of fuel 33 verses horsepower 35 and SFC 37 for a locomotive 5 is provided in FIG. 3. This chart 31 also identifies these values based on a notch speed of the locomotive. The resulting load calculations are used to determine acceleration and deceleration based on pending changes in the railroad track. Preferably, an initial load assessment is calculated during the initial acceleration and used as the initial input for mission optimization.

The resulting calculations are supplied to a Locomotive Control System 48 to control how the train will perform, as it is proximate to certain track terrain. By proximate, the train can be approaching a change in track conditions, encountering the change in track conditions, and/or already encountered the change in track conditions. Specifically, the calculations made are compared against an actual mission



performance. Based on the calculations and train location either the velocity of the train remains constant, braking is applied to decelerate the train, or the train is accelerated 50.

To further assist determining the proper acceleration or deceleration rate, a weather-collecting device 25 is also aboard the train. This device includes weather collecting apparatus to determine present weather conditions that the train is experiencing and even weather conditions on the track that the train will shortly traverse. Such weather conditions include, but are not limited to, wind conditions, rain, and snow.

In another preferred embodiment, the weather conditions are relayed to the train from a dispatcher at a remote location, such as but not limited to a train depot. In yet another preferred embodiment, weather conditions are downloaded, such as over a wireless Internet connection. In another preferred embodiment, a local camera placed on the train can provide visual images of the weather wherein the user can then input data and/or commands specific to the type of weather being witnessed. In another preferred embodiment, any number of the approaches described above are utilized. The weather condition data is provided to the processor wherein the feed forward algorithm uses this data to more accurately calculate acceleration or deceleration rates for the locomotive consist.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating exemplary steps of the present invention to improve fuel efficiency. As illustrated, a calculation of a load of the train must be performed, step 52. This may be calculated based on measuring the movement of the train in response to the locomotive consist's power settings. A current location of the train must be determined, step 54. As the train is moving, changes in track conditions must be identified prior to the train reaching the change in track location, step 56. As discussed above, such change in track conditions includes, but is not limited to, upward grades, downward grades, curves, and rural/city/residential locations. The locomotive consist power setting is adjusted to optimize fuel consumption based on the calculated load of the train as the train is proximate to the change in track condition, step 58. In a preferred embodiment, all of these functions are performed aboard the train.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart illustrating exemplary software code elements of the present invention for improving fuel efficiency of a railroad train where the train has at least one computer on a locomotive or locomotive consist. Thus, those skilled in the art will recognize that the software codes need not reside in a single computer, but different codes can be part of a plurality of computers that are networked together to provide the same end result as a single computer with all codes provided in the single computer. Further, those skilled in the art will recognize that though three modules are illustrated, these modules can be separated into more modules and/or combined into fewer modules.

One software module 60 is provided for calculating a load of the train based on measuring the movement of the train in response to power settings of the locomotive consist. Another software module 62 determines a forthcoming condition of the track prior to the train reaching the change in track condition. A third software module 64 determines acceleration or deceleration rates for the train in order to optimize fuel consumption based on the calculated load and the change in the forthcoming track condition.

While the invention has been described in what is presently considered to be a preferred embodiment, many variations and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the specific illustrative embodiment but be interpreted within the full spirit and scope of the appended claims.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of controlling the operation of a railroad train having a locomotive consist comprising one or more railroad locomotives to improve locomotive consist fuel efficiency, said method comprising:
  - a) calculating on-board the locomotive consist a load of said train being moved by the locomotive consist based on measuring the movement of the train in response to locomotive consist power settings;
  - b) determining on-board the locomotive consist a current location of the train;
  - c) identifying on-board the locomotive consist a change in condition of said track prior to said train reaching said change in track condition; and
  - d) adjusting on-board the locomotive consist the locomotive consist power setting to optimize locomotive consist fuel consumption based on said calculated load of said train as said train is proximate said change in track condition.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said measuring of the movement of the train includes determining at least one of changes in locations of the train, a train velocity, and a train acceleration.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said identifying the condition of said track comprises identifying at least one of track inclination, track curvature or rail friction characteristics.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein said calculating of the load of the train is further based on track conditions of the track over which the train travels during the load determination.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the locomotive power setting is a locomotive engine setting.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the locomotive comprises at least one of a diesel locomotive, an electric locomotive, a diesel-electric locomotive, a diesel-hydraulic locomotive, or a hydraulic-electric locomotive.
7. The method of claim 5 wherein the locomotive power setting is established based on a type of drive used by the locomotive.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the type of drives comprises at least one of a mechanical drive or a hydraulic drive.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the locomotive has traction motors to drive wheels of the locomotive and the locomotive power setting is an electrical power setting of power transmitted to the traction motors.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein an initial train load is assumed for the train and the calculated train load is used to improve the accuracy of the measure of train load used in adjusting the consist power setting.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein calculating a load of said train comprises utilizing a global positioning device to determine at least one of said locations of the train, the train velocity and the train acceleration.
12. The method of claim 1 further comprises determining weather conditions and adjusting power settings of said locomotive consist to optimize fuel consumption based on said weather conditions.
13. The method of claim 12 wherein said weather conditions comprise at least one of the following: environmental weather conditions and affects of said environmental weather conditions upon said track.
14. The method of claim 1 further comprises determining an accuracy of said calculated load by calculating the load of the train a second time based on measuring the movement of the train in response to locomotive consist power settings

15. The method of claim 14 wherein determining an accuracy of said calculated load further comprises calculating a second load of said train and comparing with said first calculated load.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein said calculated load is adjusted based on said second load.

17. The method of claim 12 further comprises using a plurality of global positioning devices to determine a length of said train that is used in calculating said load of said train.

18. The method of claim 1 further comprises collecting train operating data for use in adjusting speed of said train.

19. A system for improving fuel efficiency of a railroad train located on a railroad train having a locomotive consist comprising one or more railroad locomotives, said system comprising:

a position-determining device;

a track profile database comprising terrain and contour data about a railroad track;

a processor comprising an algorithm to calculate a load of said train and a feed forward algorithm to determine at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate of said train based on said calculated load and forth coming terrain and contour of a railroad track; and

wherein said change in condition of the track is determined on-board the locomotive consist and the locomotive consist power setting is adjusted to optimize locomotive consist fuel consumption based on the calculated load of the train as the train is proximate to the change in track condition.

20. The system of claim 19 wherein said algorithm to calculate the load of said train comprises at least one of a combination of utilizing a start time and start location of said train, a present location of said train, and a condition of said track or a

combination of a train velocity at which said train is moving when at a specific power setting.

21. The system of claim 19 further comprises a weather collecting device to determine weather conditions.

22. The system of claim 21 wherein said feed forward algorithm further comprises factoring weather conditions to determine at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate.

23. The system of claim 19 further comprises a memory device connected to the processor.

24. The system of claim 22 further comprises a third algorithm for determining an accuracy of a calculated load value by calculating a second load of said train based on prior data stored in said memory device including a time and location when said train has traversed over a length of prior traveled track.

25. The system of claim 24 wherein said third algorithm further comprises determining an accuracy of a calculated load value by calculating a second load of said train and comparing with said first calculated load.

26. The system of claim 19 further comprises train operation collection devices operatively connected to the processor.

27. The system of claim 26 wherein data from said collection devices are used to determine at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate of said train based on said calculated load and forth coming terrain and contour of a railroad track.

28. The system of claim 19 wherein said position-determining device determines at least one of changes in location of the train, a train velocity, and a train acceleration.

29. The system of claim 19 wherein said position-determining device utilizes a global positioning device.

30. The system of claim 19 wherein terrain and contour data about a railroad track further comprises at least one of track inclination, track curvature or rail friction characteristics.

31. The system of claim 19 wherein an initial train load is assumed for the train and the calculated train load is used to improve the accuracy of the measure of the train load used in adjusting the consist power setting.

32. The system of claim 19 wherein at least one of the algorithm or the feed forward algorithm comprises at least one of a time dependent and time varying Taylor series expansion calculation or a Kalman filter.

33. A computer software code for improving fuel efficiency of a railroad train having a locomotive consist comprising one or more railroad locomotives to improve locomotive consist fuel efficiency and at least one computer on the locomotive consist, said software code comprising:

- a) a software module for a computer for calculating a load of the train being moved by the locomotive consist based on measuring the movement of the train in response to locomotive consist power settings;
- b) a software module for a computer for determining a forthcoming condition of a track prior to the train reaching the change in track condition; and
- c) a software module for a computer for calculating at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate of said train to optimize fuel consumption based on the calculated load and the change in the forthcoming track condition.

34. The computer software code of claim 33 wherein at least one of the software module for a computer for calculating a load or the software module for determining a forthcoming condition of a track further comprises code for factoring weather conditions when performing the respective calculation.

35. The computer software code of claim 33 further comprises a software module for a computer for at least one of accelerating said train based on a calculated

acceleration rate of said train to optimize fuel consumption as said train reaches said forthcoming change in track condition or decelerating said train based on a calculated deceleration rate of said train to optimize fuel consumption as said train reaches said forthcoming change in track condition.

36. The computer software code of claim 33 further comprises a software module for a computer for determining an accuracy of said calculated load by having a code to calculate a second load of said train, comparing said second load to said first load, and adjusting said first load based on said second load.

37. The computer software code of claim 33 wherein said software module for a computer for calculating at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate further comprises code for utilizing operational conditions of said train in determining at least one of an acceleration rate or a deceleration rate.

38. The computer software code of claim 33 further comprises a software module for a computer for assuming an initial train load for the train and improving the accuracy of the measure of the train load using the calculated train load used in adjusting the consist power setting.

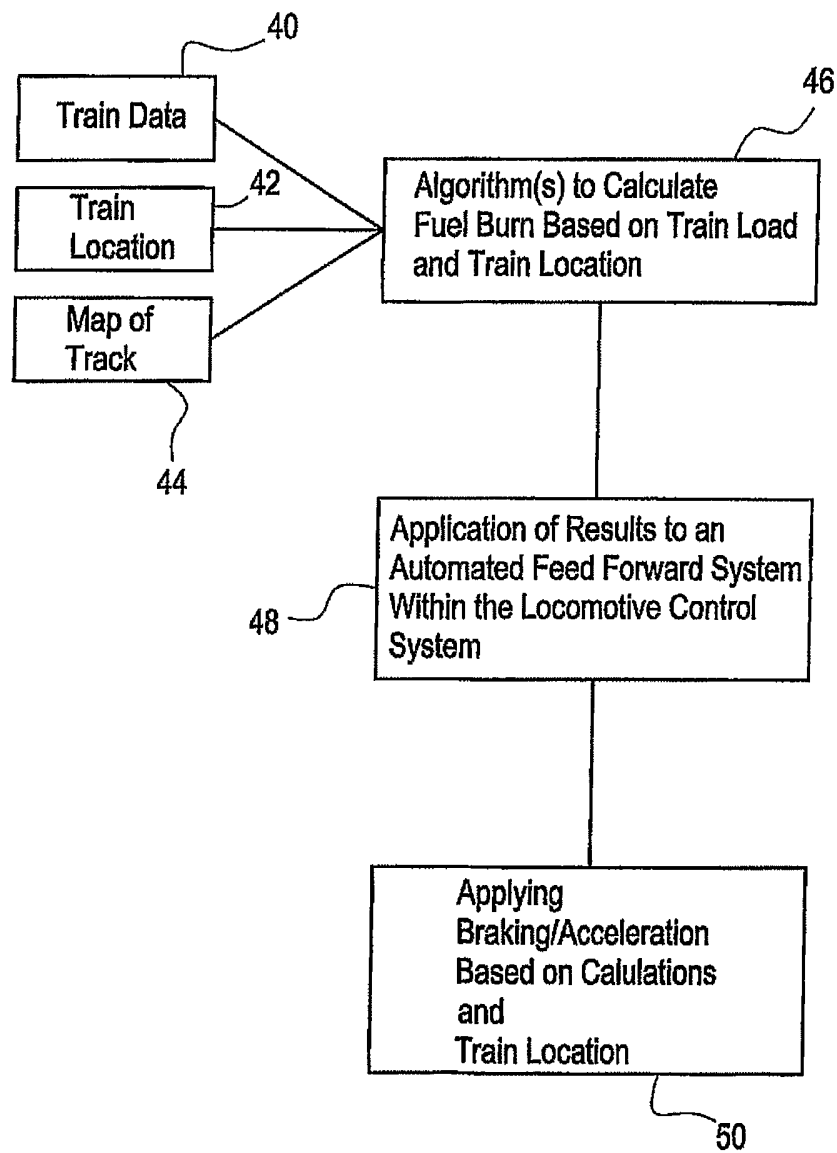
39. The computer software code of claim 33 further comprising at least one of a time dependent and time varying Taylor series expansion calculation or a Kalman filter.





2/5

FIG. 2

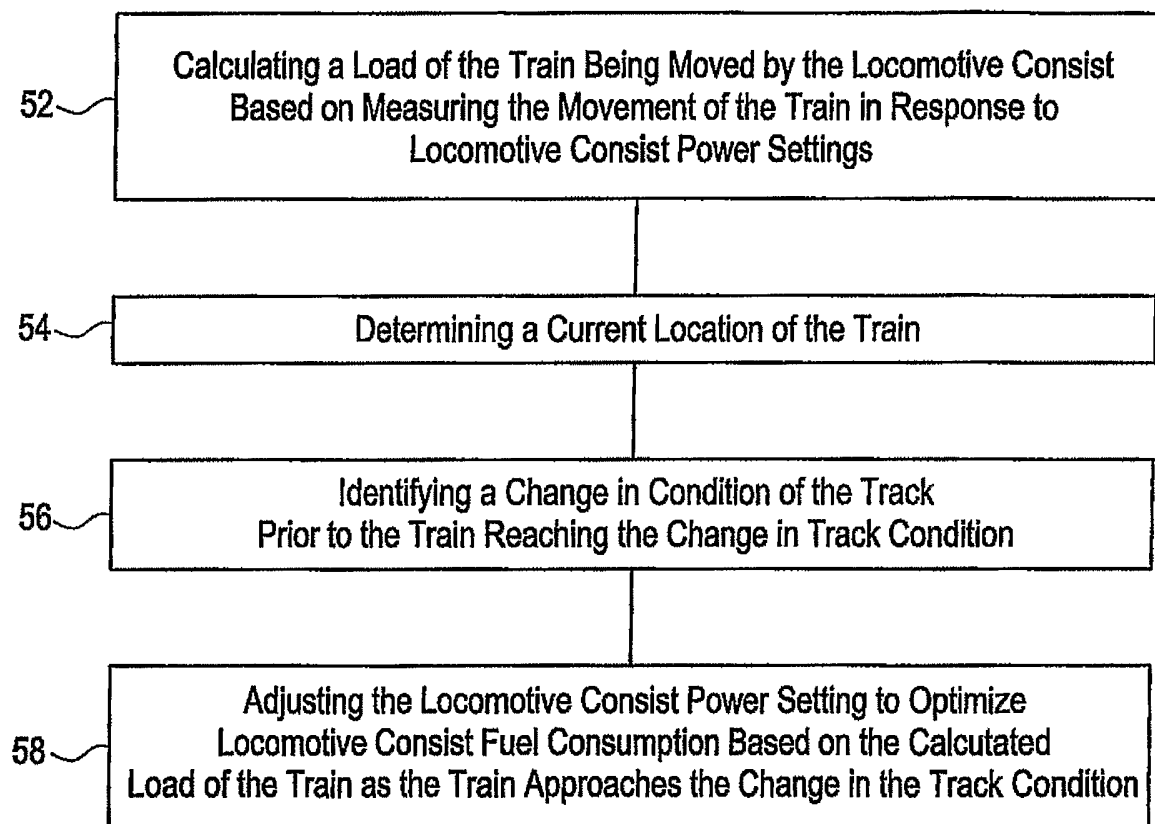


3/5

## FIG. 3

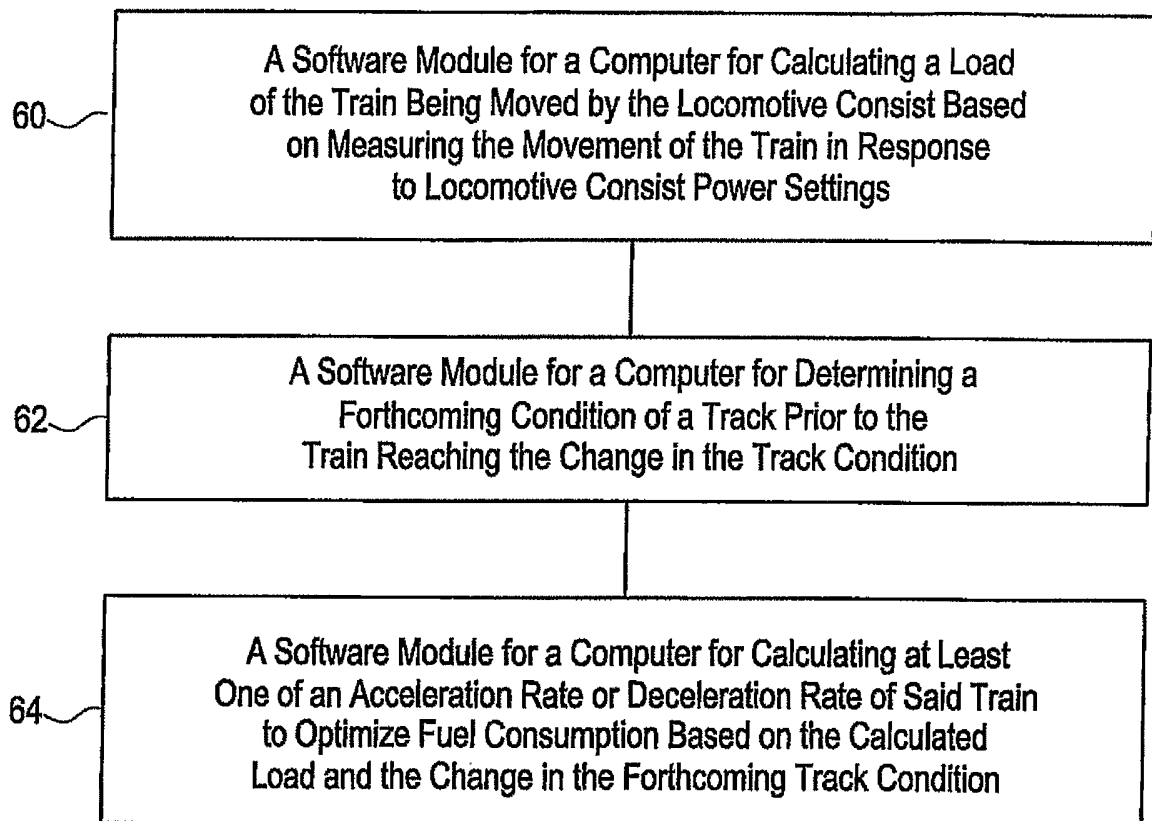
<u>Notch</u>	<u>HP</u>	<u>Lbs/Hr</u>	<u>Gals/HR</u>	<u>SFC</u>
0	0	27.1	3.85-	
1	200	81.5	11.75	0.4075
2	500	189.4	26.9	0.3788
3	1040	385.9	54.81	0.3711
4	1550	554.3	78.73	0.3576
5	2220	771.9	109.64	0.3477
6	2940	986.1	140.7	0.3354
7	3660	1196.1	169.9	0.3268
8	4500	1473.8	209.35	0.3275

4/5

**FIG. 4**

5/5

FIG. 5



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/US2006/022146

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. B61C17/12 B60L15/32 G05B13/02

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)  
B61C B60L G05B

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 practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 950 967 A (MONTGOMERY ET AL) 14 September 1999 (1999-09-14) column 1, lines 32-35; figures 2,3 column 1, lines 49-67 column 3, lines 39-47	1-3,5,6, 19,20,33
A	US 4 042 810 A (MOSHER ET AL) 16 August 1977 (1977-08-16) abstract; figures column 3, lines 3-7	1-3,6, 19,33
A	US 5 239 472 A (LONG ET AL) 24 August 1993 (1993-08-24) abstract	1,19
A	US 2003/105561 A1 (NICKLES STEPHEN K ET AL) 5 June 2003 (2003-06-05) abstract	1
	----- -/--	

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

☒ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 September 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/09/2006

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Ferranti, M

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2006/022146

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>US 2004/122569 A1 (BIDAUD ANDRE C)  24 June 2004 (2004-06-24)  abstract</p> <p>-----</p>	

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2006/022146

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5950967	A	14-09-1999	NONE	
US 4042810	A	16-08-1977	NONE	
US 5239472	A	24-08-1993	WO 9003622 A1	05-04-1990
			CA 1332975 C	08-11-1994
			EP 0389610 A1	03-10-1990
US 2003105561	A1	05-06-2003	NONE	
US 2004122569	A1	24-06-2004	NONE	