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(54) **Title:** MIDSOLE STRUCTURE, PARTICULARLY FOR SHOES, INCLUDING SHOES WITH A VAPOR-PERMEABLE SOLE, DESIGNED FOR USE IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES

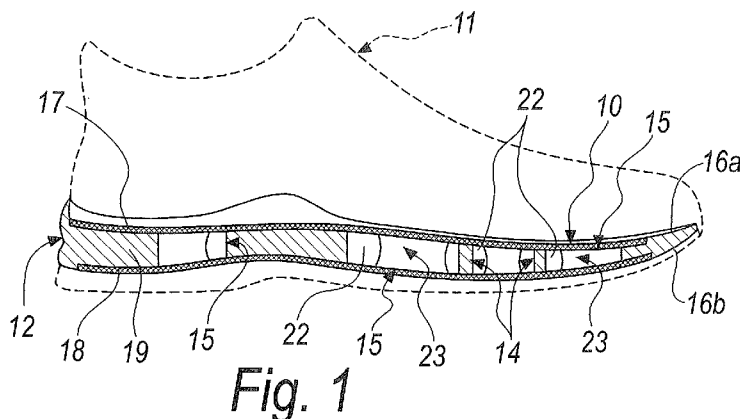


Fig. 1

(57) **Abstract:** A midsole structure (10), particularly for shoes, including shoes with a vapor-permeable sole, designed for use in sports activities, comprising a monolithic plantar frame (12) made of polymeric material, which comprises a reinforced rim (13) with structural cross-members (14), which cooperate to delimit opening compartments (15) that pass through the monolithic plantar frame (12) in order to lead onto opposite faces (16a, 16b) thereof, at least one first vapor-permeable element (17), which covers at least the opening compartments (15), which open onto a first one (16a) of the faces (16a, 16b), with which the first vapor-permeable element (17) is associated, at least one second vapor-permeable element (18), which covers at least the opening compartments (15), which open onto the second one (16b) of the faces (16a, 16b), with which the second vapor-permeable element (18) is associated.



MIDSOLE STRUCTURE, PARTICULARLY FOR SHOES, INCLUDING SHOES WITH A VAPOR-PERMEABLE SOLE, DESIGNED FOR USE IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to a midsole structure particularly for shoes, including shoes with a vapor-permeable sole, designed for use in sports activities.

Background Art

10 Currently, in the field of shoes, including shoes with a vapor-permeable sole, designed for use in sports activities, the need is felt to propose shoes that can cushion the impacts of the foot with the ground and optionally return elastically part of the energy of this impact.

15 Soles and midsoles are known which, in order to meet this requirement, comprise a thickness of elastically yielding and shock-absorbing material, which is adapted to self-shape anatomically according to the configurations that the foot of the user assumes during its movement.

 Together with conformability, another characteristic that these midsoles are designed to have consists in effective capability to cushion the impacts of the foot with the ground.

20 Currently known midsoles, in order to meet the need to have such features, are generally made of polymeric material, particularly expanded polyurethane, PU, or ethyl vinyl acetate, EVA.

25 Soles and midsoles are also known which have, at the heel region, shock-absorbing devices that comprise a bubble made of plastic material that contains air or a gel, which is adapted to deform, absorbing partly elastically and partly plastically the energy of the impact with the ground.

30 Other types of known midsoles comprise a spring constituted by a lamina made of plastic material, which is contoured so as to have an undulated profile and is adapted to flatten upon compression of the midsole during its deformation upon impact with the ground, in order to cushion its

impact, returning, as an elastic response, part of the deformation energy.

It is also known that particularly during physical efforts during sports activity, perspiration of the body and also of the foot becomes more intense.

In most currently known sports shoes, moisture produced by perspiration generated by the sole of the foot does not find easy dissipation paths and therefore soaks the insole, generally causing a feeling of discomfort to the user.

Disclosure of the Invention

The aim of the present invention is to provide a midsole structure that allows to generate ventilation of the sole of the foot.

Within this aim, an object of the invention is to devise a midsole structure that is lightweight and flexible in order to conform easily to the movements of the foot of the user.

Another object of the invention is to provide a midsole structure that allows effective cushioning of the impacts of the foot of the user particularly with the ground.

Still another object of the invention is to propose a midsole structure that allows easy vapor permeation of the sole of the foot of the user through said midsole.

Another object of the invention is to provide a midsole structure that is simple and easy to use and can be manufactured at low costs.

This aim, as well as these and other objects that will become better apparent hereinafter, are achieved by a midsole structure, particularly for shoes, including shoes with a vapor-permeable sole, designed for use in sports activities, characterized in that it comprises

- a plantar frame made of polymeric material, which comprises a reinforced rim with structural cross-members, said rim and said structural cross-members cooperating to delimit opening compartments that pass through said frame in order to lead onto opposite faces thereof,
- at least one first vapor-permeable element, which covers at least

said opening compartments, which open onto a first one of said faces, with which said first vapor-permeable element is associated,

- at least one second vapor-permeable element, which covers at least said opening compartments, which open onto the second one of said faces, with which said second vapor-permeable element is associated.

Brief description of the drawings

Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become better apparent from the description of preferred but not exclusive embodiments of the midsole structure according to the invention, illustrated by way of non-limiting example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a midsole structure according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a partially sectional top plan view of a midsole structure according to the invention;

Figure 3 is an exploded perspective view of a midsole structure according to the invention;

Figure 4 is a partially sectional enlarged-scale view of a detail of a midsole structure according to the invention, in a configuration for use;

Figure 5 is an enlarged-scale sectional view of a detail of an alternative embodiment of a midsole structure according to the invention.

It is noted that anything found to be already known during the patenting process is understood not to be claimed and to be the subject of a disclaimer.

Ways of carrying out the Invention

With reference to the figures, reference numeral 10 generally designates a midsole structure, particularly for shoes 11, including shoes with a vapor-permeable sole, designed for use in sports activities, which has a peculiarity in that it comprises

- a monolithic plantar frame 12 made of polymeric material, conveniently made of ethyl vinyl acetate or expanded polyurethane, which

comprises a rim 13 that is reinforced with structural cross-members 14, the rim 13 and the structural cross-members 14 cooperating to delimit opening compartments 15 that pass through the monolithic plantar frame 12 in order to lead onto opposite faces 16a and 16b thereof,

5 – a first vapor-permeable element 17, which covers the opening compartments 15, which open onto a first one 16a of the faces 16a and 16b, with which the first vapor-permeable element 17 is associated,

 – a second vapor-permeable element 18, which covers the opening compartments 15, which open onto the second one 16b of the faces 16a and
10 16b, with which the second vapor-permeable element 18 is associated.

In a substantially equivalent manner, alternative embodiments of the midsole structure according to the invention provide for a plurality of first and second vapor-permeable elements, each covering one or more of the opening compartments that open onto the faces of the monolithic plantar
15 frame.

Advantageously, the first vapor-permeable element 17 and the second vapor-permeable element 18 are made of three-dimensional fabric, or in an equivalent manner comprise a layer thereof.

Said three-dimensional fabric is preferably made of polypropylene,
20 polyamide, polyester or equivalents.

More particularly, said vapor-permeable elements 17 and 18 are conveniently shaped like an inner sole and are associated peripherally with the monolithic plantar frame 12 by means of glue or, as an alternative, by overmolding thereon the monolithic plantar frame 12.

25 In a constructive variation of the midsole structure 10, according to the invention, illustrated by way of non-limiting example in Figure 5, the second vapor-permeable element 18, which conveniently is designed to face the sole of the shoe provided with the midsole structure 10, comprises a waterproof and vapor-permeable layer 118; i.e., a layer that is impermeable
30 to water in the liquid state and permeable to water vapor.

Said waterproof and vapor-permeable layer 118 is conveniently connected, by means of a waterproof sealing region 119, to the monolithic plantar frame 12 so as to provide tightness to the passage of water in the liquid state and simultaneous permeability to water vapor of the midsole structure 10.

Conveniently, the waterproof sealing region 119 is provided by hermetic adhesive bonding or, as an alternative, by overmolding of the monolithic plantar frame 12 on the waterproof and vapor-permeable layer 118 of the vapor-permeable element 18.

Preferably, the waterproof and vapor-permeable layer 118 comprises a membrane 120 made of polymeric material, conveniently expanded polytetrafluoroethylene, expanded polyurethane or the like.

Moreover, auxiliary layers 121 for protecting and reinforcing the membrane 120 are appropriately provided and conveniently comprise

– a mesh 122 made of synthetic material, for example Nylon[®], which is associated with the membrane 120,

– a protective layer 123, which is associated in a downward region with respect to the membrane 120, in order to protect it against impacts, cuts and perforations and is preferably made of vapor-permeable material, such as felt, Kevlar[®], or other strong and diffusely perforated material,

– a supporting layer 124, which is associated in a downward region with respect to the protective layer 123 and is made of a dense-knitted mesh of metallic material, synthetic material or natural fibers.

Advantageously, the use of a midsole structure 10 according to the invention in said constructive variation entails that it is associated with a perforated sole 125 which has, below said opening compartments 15, vapor permeation regions 126, which are conveniently affected by a number of diffuse holes or by large openings 126a which are adapted to allow the dispersion of the water vapor that arrives from the foot insertion region.

In alternative embodiments of the midsole structure according to the

invention, the first vapor-permeable element also comprises a waterproof and vapor-permeable membrane as described.

In this case, it is conveniently reinforced by a mesh made of Nylon or other synthetic material, the described protective layer and supporting layer
5 being optionally provided as well, if the technical and operating characteristics of the particular embodiment of the midsole structure, according to the invention, require their presence to reinforce and protect the membrane.

Likewise, in an alternative embodiment of a midsole structure
10 according to the invention the first vapor-permeable element comprises a waterproof and vapor-permeable membrane, as described, and at the same time the second vapor-permeable element is made of three-dimensional fabric or comprises a layer thereof.

Advantageously, the monolithic plantar frame 12 has a first
15 reinforcement 19 for bearing the heel of the user.

Said first reinforcement 19 extends substantially along the entire thickness that the rim 13 has at the heel of the shoe, so as to form, in cooperation with the rim, the support for the heel of the user.

The monolithic plantar frame 12 conveniently has a second
20 reinforcement 20 for bearing the first metatarsophalangeal articulation of the user, which extends substantially through the entire thickness that the rim 13 has at the forepart of the midsole structure 10.

In this manner, the second reinforcement 20 cooperates with the rim 13 in defining a support for one of the main resting regions of the foot of the
25 user, which, as it is known, corresponds to the first metatarsophalangeal articulation.

Conveniently, the structural cross-members 14 join transversely opposite portions 21a and 21b of the rim 13, and have, with respect to them, a substantially identical thickness, so as to share with them the load applied
30 by the user to the midsole structure 10.

Moreover, the structural cross-members 14 have extensions 22 that lie transversely with respect to their length and are conveniently lobe-shaped and adapted to distribute the load applied by the user on the midsole structure 10 during the use of a shoe 11 that comprises it.

5 The first vapor-permeable element 17 and the second vapor-permeable element 18 form advantageously, through themselves, a ventilation path that is substantially longitudinal with respect to the midsole structure 10.

10 The opening compartments 15, enclosed by the first vapor-permeable element 17 and the second vapor-permeable element 18, form ventilation plenums 23 of the midsole structure 10.

During the use of a shoe that comprises a midsole that has the structure 10, the pressure of the foot of the user thereon causes the substantially elastic deformation of the monolithic plantar frame 12 thereof.

15 With particular reference to Figure 4, for example, the stresses A generated on the monolithic plantar frame 12 by the foot of the user cause the successive contraction of the ventilation plenums 23 that correspond to the portion B of the shoe 11, which constitutes the bearing of the foot of the user on the ground.

20 At said portion B, on which the weight of the user is concentrated during physical activity, the deformation of the monolithic plantar frame 12 produces a compression of the corresponding rim portion 13 and of the structural cross-members 14 at right angles to the resting plane of the portion B and an expansion thereof transversely to said resting plane.

25 Such deformations define a contraction of at least a first one 23a of the ventilation plenums 23, which is located at the portion B.

30 This contraction imparts to the air contained in said first plenum 23a an evacuation pressure that causes its passage C through at least one between the first vapor-permeable element 17 and the second vapor-permeable element 18, toward second plenums 23b that are adjacent to the

first plenum 23a.

Advantageously, the first vapor-permeable element 17 and the second vapor-permeable element 18 are connected at least peripherally to the rim 13, conveniently by adhesive bonding, and said rim has, on the faces 16a and 16b, corresponding peripheral regions 24 for connection to the vapor-permeable elements 17 and 18.

In practice it has been found that the invention achieves the intended aim and objects, providing a midsole structure that allows to generate ventilation of the sole of the foot, at the same time ensuring effective cushioning of the impacts of the foot of the user, in particular with the ground, thanks to the elastic deformability of the monolithic plantar frame.

Moreover, a midsole structure according to the invention, being made mainly of microporous ethyl vinyl acetate or expanded polyurethane, is lightweight and flexible and adapted to conform easily to the movements of the foot of the user.

The invention thus conceived is susceptible of numerous modifications and variations, all of which are within the scope of the appended claims; all the details may further be replaced with other technically equivalent elements.

In practice, the materials used, so long as they are compatible with the specific use, as well as the contingent shapes and dimensions, may be any according to requirements and to the state of the art.

The disclosures in European Patent Application No. 09425183.2 from which this application claims priority are incorporated herein by reference.

Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, those reference signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly such reference signs do not have any limiting effect on the interpretation of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

CLAIMS

1. A midsole structure (10), particularly for shoes, including shoes with a vapor-permeable sole, designed for use in sports activities, characterized in that it comprises

5 – a monolithic plantar frame (12) made of polymeric material, which comprises a reinforced rim (13) with structural cross-members (14), said rim (13) and said structural cross-members (14) cooperating to delimit opening compartments (15) that pass through said monolithic plantar frame (12) in order to lead onto opposite faces (16a, 16b) thereof,

10 – at least one first vapor-permeable element (17), which covers at least said opening compartments (15), which open onto a first one (16a) of said faces (16a, 16b), with which said first vapor-permeable element (17) is associated,

 – at least one second vapor-permeable element (18), which covers at
15 least said opening compartments (15), which open onto the second one (16b) of said faces (16a, 16b), with which said second vapor-permeable element (18) is associated.

2. The midsole structure according to claim 1, characterized in that at least one of said vapor-permeable elements (17, 18) comprises a layer of
20 three-dimensional fabric.

3. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one of said vapor-permeable elements (17, 18) comprises a waterproof and vapor-permeable layer (118), which is connected by way of a waterproof sealing region to said monolithic plantar
25 frame (12), so as to provide tightness to the passage of water in the liquid state and simultaneous permeability to water vapor of said midsole structure (10).

4. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said waterproof and vapor-permeable layer
30 (118) comprises a membrane made of polymeric material that is

impermeable to water in the liquid state and permeable to water vapor.

5 5. The midsole structure according to claim 4, characterized in that said polymeric material that is impermeable to water in the liquid state and permeable to water vapor is selected among expanded polytetrafluoroethylene, expanded polyurethane or the like.

6. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said monolithic plantar frame (12) has a first reinforcement (19) for bearing the heel of the user, said first reinforcement (19) being extended substantially through the entire thickness that said rim
10 (13) has at the heel of the shoe.

7. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said monolithic plantar frame (12) has a second reinforcement (20) for the first metatarsophalangeal articulation of the user, said second reinforcement (20) being extended substantially through the
15 entire thickness that said rim (13) has at the forepart of the midsole structure.

8. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said structural cross-members (14) join transversely opposite portions (21a, 21b) of said rim (13) and have, with
20 respect to these transversely opposite portions (21a, 21b), a substantially identical thickness.

9. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said structural cross-members (14) have extensions (22), arranged transversely to their length, that are adapted to
25 distribute the load applied by the user on said midsole structure during use of a shoe that comprises it.

10. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said first vapor-permeable element (17) and said second vapor-permeable element (18) form through themselves a
30 ventilation path that is substantially longitudinal with respect to said

midsole structure (10).

11. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said opening compartments (15), enclosed by said first vapor-permeable element (17) and said second vapor-permeable
5 element (18), form ventilation plenums (23) of said midsole structure (10).

12. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said first vapor-permeable element (17) and said second vapor-permeable element (18) are connected at least
10 peripherally to said rim (13), which has, on said faces (16a, 16b), corresponding peripheral regions for connection to said vapor-permeable elements (17, 18).

13. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said first vapor-permeable element (17) and said second vapor-permeable element (18) are associated with said rim (13)
15 by adhesive bonding.

14. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said monolithic plantar frame (12) is made of ethyl vinyl acetate.

15. The midsole structure according to one or more of claims 1 to 13,
20 characterized in that said monolithic plantar frame (12) is made of expanded polyurethane.

16. The midsole structure according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that said three-dimensional fabric is made of a material selected among polypropylene, polyamide and polyester.

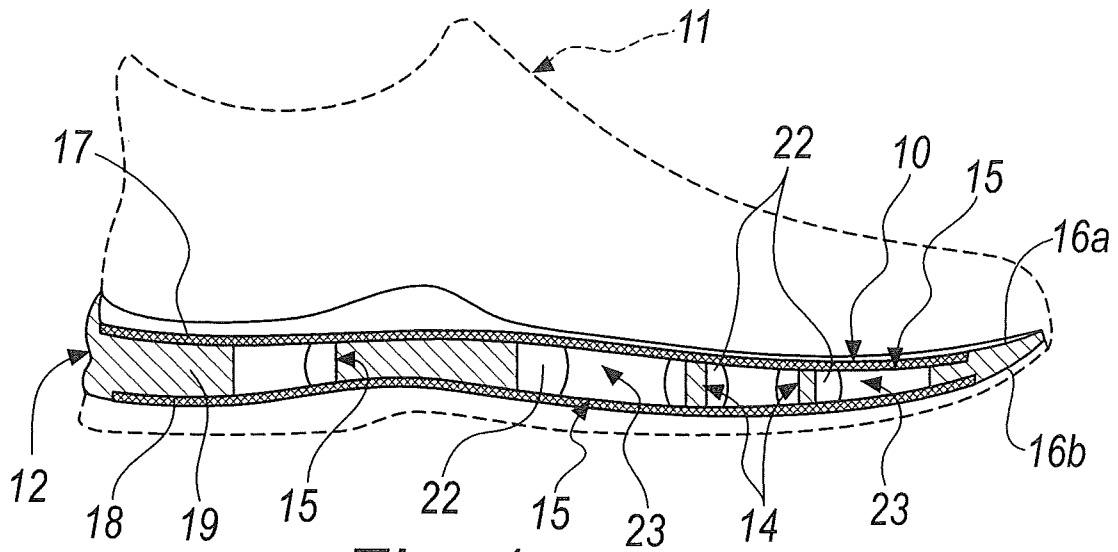


Fig. 1

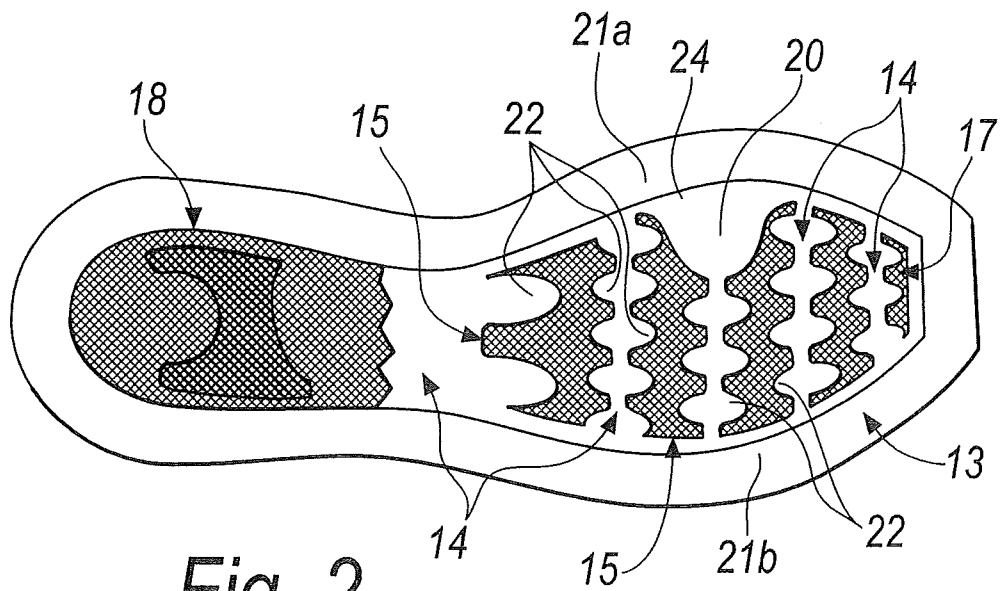


Fig. 2

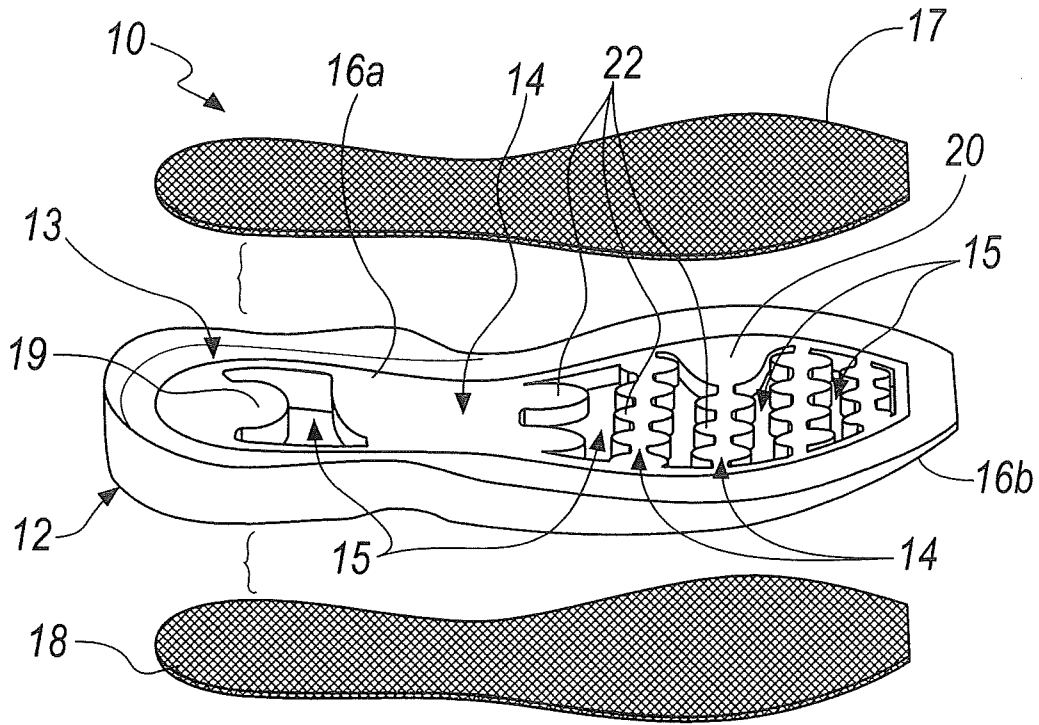


Fig. 3

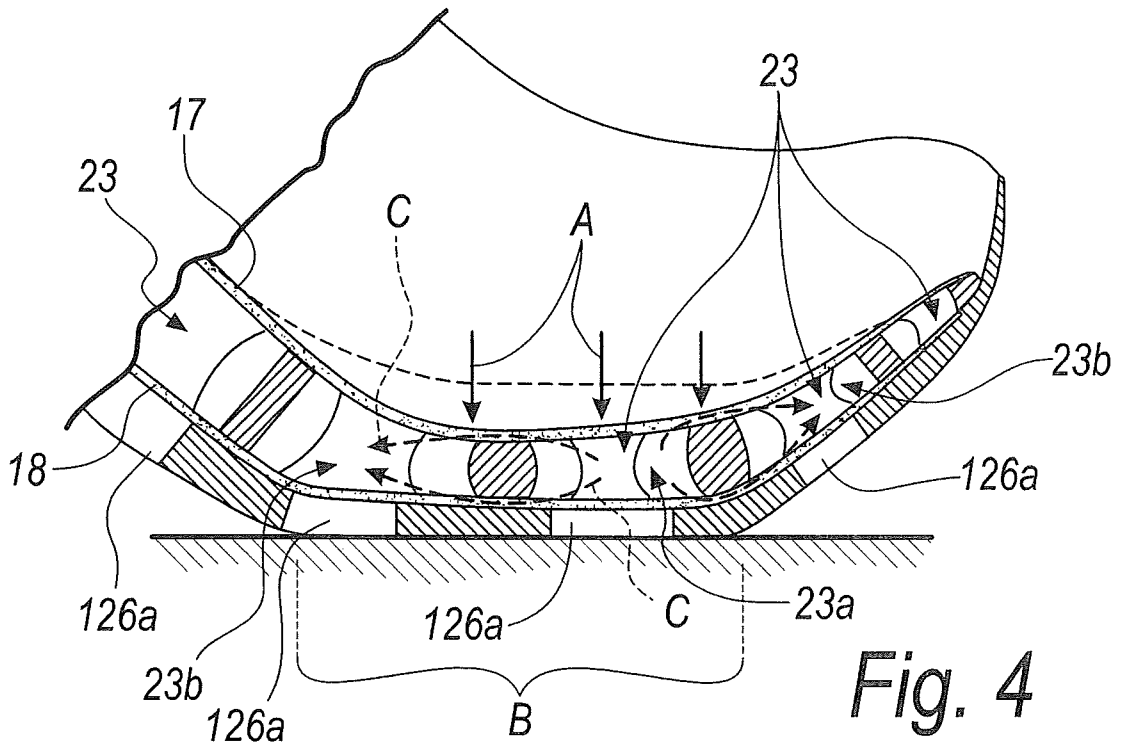


Fig. 4

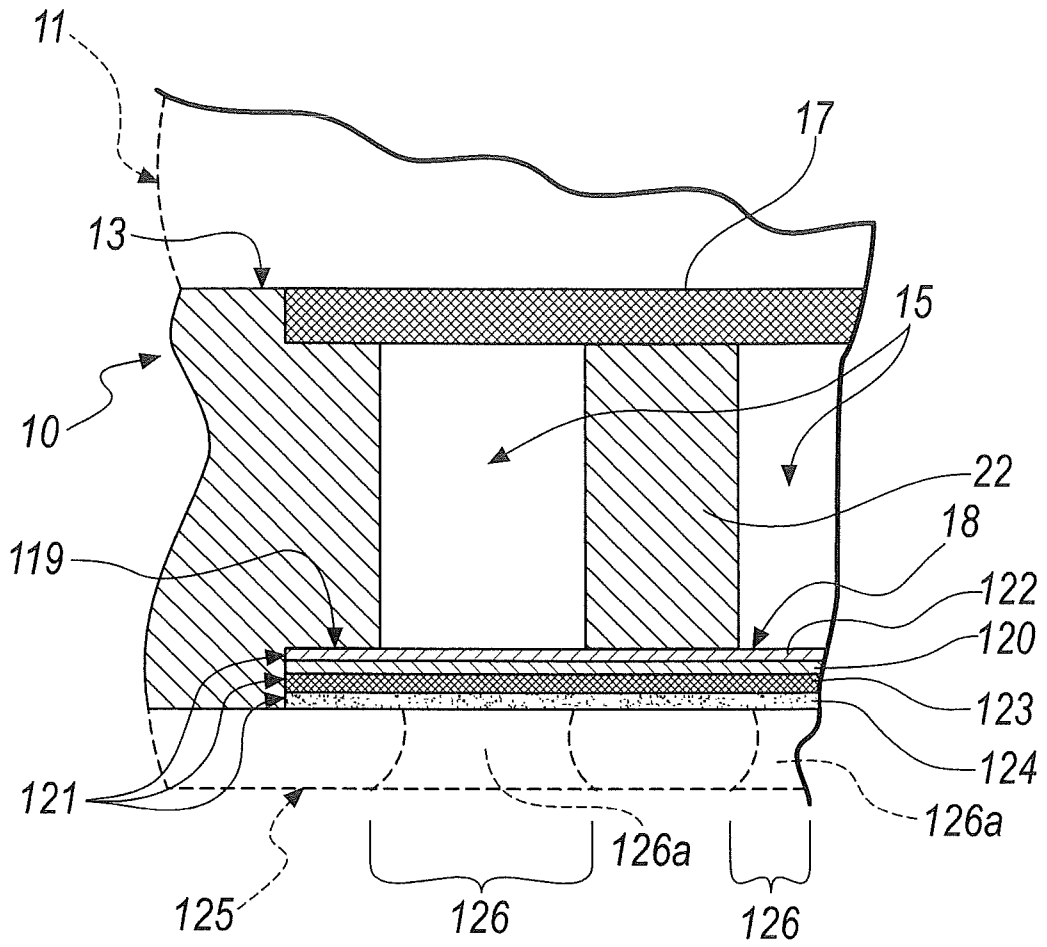


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2010/054796

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. A43B7/08 A43B7/12 D03D25/00
 ADD.

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)
 A43B D03D

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)
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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	US 5 588 226 A (SCHENKEL DECIO L [BR]) 31 December 1996 (1996-12-31) column 1, line 23 - column 3, line 5; figures	1, 3-5, 10-16
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

<p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>*Z* document member of the same patent family</p>
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 9 July 2010	Date of mailing of the international search report 19/07/2010
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5816 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Herry, Manuel
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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