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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY** [US/US]; 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14659-2201 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **MANICO, Joseph, Anthony** [US/US]; 98 Westland Avenue, Rochester, NY 14618 (US). **COK, Ronald, Steven** [US/US]; 36 Westfield Commons, Rochester, NY 14625 (US).

(74) Common Representative: **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**; 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14659-2201 (US).

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(54) Title: TOUCH LIGHT PANEL

(57) Abstract: A flat-panel lamp having a light-emitting surface with an integral contact sensitive layer located over the light-emitting surface that controls the activation and deactivation of the lamp and a controller for supplying power to the lamp and responsive to a signal provided by the integral contact sensitive layer for controlling the supply of the power to the flat panel lamp.



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TOUCH LIGHT PANEL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to area illumination and, more
5 particularly, to flat-panel lights and controls thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Electroluminescent or EL panels having a large emitting surface
area are thin, light-emitting devices that may be employed for illuminating a large
10 surface, interior or exterior area, or room. The light is produced without the high
temperatures associated with incandescent and fluorescent light-emitting devices.
In addition since glass envelopes used for these types of lighting systems are not
required for EL lighting systems, they are far less prone to breakage from contact
with foreign objects. Electroluminescent (EL) lamps are created by placing a
15 phosphor layer between two electrodes that function electrically as a capacitor.
AC voltage is applied across the electrodes and light is generated which passes
through the top transparent electrode. EL lamps can be as thin as 0.008", are
flexible, and are shock resistant. Flexible electroluminescent cable, sheets, and
ribbons are known and can be cut to size and can include an adhesive mounting
20 layer.

Area illuminators are typically controlled through wall-mounted
switches, either binary or variable. Such arrangements, while simple, require
additional equipment remote from the area illuminator for switching.
Incandescent lamp holders that control the output of the lamp when a user touches
25 the holder body are also known. Alternatively, EL lights may be switched on and
off at a power supply or inline on the power cable.

Physical properties of the human body have been used to activate
touch-sensitive switches that, in turn, have been used to active and deactivate
lighting systems. There are four general techniques used to enable this capability.

30 **Temperature** - The human body is generally warmer than the
surrounding air. Many elevators therefore use buttons that are sensitive to the

warmth of the human finger. Also, switches using infrared detectors to sense the heat of the human body are known.

Resistance - The human body, being made mostly of water, conducts electricity reasonably well. By placing two contacts very close together,
5 a finger can close an electrical circuit when touched.

Radio reception – Because the human body is conductive, it can act like an antenna. Some touch-sensitive switch designs simply look for a change in radio-wave reception that occurs when the switch is touched.

Capacitance - Conventional touch-sensitive lamps almost always
10 use a fourth property of the human body, capacitance. The lamp, when standing by itself on a table, has a certain capacitance. This means that if a circuit tried to charge the lamp with electrons, it would take a certain number to "fill it." When the lamp is touched by a human body, the capacitance is increased. It takes more electrons to charge both the body and the lamp, and the circuit detects that
15 difference. It is even possible to purchase plug-in boxes that work on the same principle and can turn any lamp into a touch-sensitive lamp.

Many touch-sensitive lamps have three brightness settings even though they do not use three-way bulbs. The circuit changes the brightness of the lamp by changing the "duty cycle" of the power reaching the bulb. A bulb with a
20 normal light switch gets "full power". Rapidly switching the bulb on and off is the basic idea used to change the brightness of the lamp -- the circuit uses zero percent (off), 33 percent, 66 percent and 100 percent duty cycles to control the lamp's brightness.

It is also known to incorporate interactive devices such as touch
25 screens with display devices rather than area illuminators to provide pointing information as with a keyboard or mouse. Displays such as LCDs can incorporate an electroluminescent backlight that is not electronically connected to the touch screen directly and are not used for "general lighting" purposes but to illuminate the LCD display.

Touch screen monitors have become more and more commonplace, as their price has steadily dropped over the past decade. There are three basic systems that are used to recognize a person's touch: resistive, capacitive, and surface acoustic wave (SAW). Infrared and inductive systems, though less popular, are also known.

The resistive system consists of a normal glass panel that is covered with a uniformly conductive and a deformable top sheet with a similarly conductive layer. These two layers are held apart by spacers, and a scratch-resistant layer is placed on top of the apparatus. An electrical potential is placed across the two layers while the monitor is operational. When a user touches the deformable top sheet, the two conductive layers make contact in that exact spot. The change in the electrical field is noted and the coordinates of the point of contact are calculated by the computer. Once the coordinates are known, a special driver translates the touch into location information, much as a computer mouse driver translates a mouse's movements into a click or a drag.

In the capacitive system, a layer that stores electrical charge is placed on the glass panel of the monitor. When a user touches the monitor with his or her finger, some of the charge is transferred to the user, so the charge on the capacitive layer decreases. This decrease is measured in circuits located at each corner of the monitor. The computer calculates, from the relative differences in charge at each corner, exactly where the touch event took place and then relays that information to the touch screen driver software. One advantage that the capacitive system has over the resistive system is that it transmits almost 90 percent of the light from the monitor, whereas the resistive system only transmits about 75 percent. This gives the capacitive system a much clearer picture than the resistive system.

On the monitor of a surface acoustic wave system, two transducers (one receiving and one sending) are placed along the x and y axes of the monitor's glass plate.

Also placed on the glass are reflectors that reflect an electrical signal sent from one transducer to the other. The receiving transducer measures any disturbance by a touch event at any instant, and can locate it accordingly. The wave setup has

no metallic layers on the screen, allowing for 100-percent light throughput and perfect image clarity. This makes the surface acoustic wave system best for displaying detailed graphics (other systems have significant degradation in clarity).

5 These interactive systems also differ in which stimuli will register as a touch event. A resistive system registers a touch as long as the two layers make contact, which means that it responds to any deforming object, whether a stylus or a finger. A capacitive system, on the other hand, must have a conductive input, usually a finger, in order to register a touch. The surface acoustic wave
10 system works much like the resistive system, allowing a touch with almost any object -- except hard and small objects such as pen tips. Typically, resistive systems are the least expensive, have the lowest clarity, and are most easily damaged by sharp objects. The surface acoustic wave system is usually the most expensive. However, such devices are not adapted to area illumination and are,
15 moreover expensive, complex, and are not readily adapted to the environment and user interface.

 A wide variety of these systems are known in the art and are described, for example, in "Being Seen Technologies Inc." at
<http://www.beingseen.com/index.html>, "Novatech electro-luminescent" at
20 <http://www.novael.com/index.html>, "MetroMark" at <http://www.metro-mark.com>,
and "Luminousfilm" at <http://www.luminousfilm.com>.

 However, none of these designs provide a convenient local control for a flat-panel area illuminator that does not require additional mounting equipment and is not location specific.

25

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a flat-panel lamp having a light-emitting surface with an integral contact sensitive layer located over the light-emitting surface that controls the activation
30 and deactivation of the lamp;

 a controller for supplying power to the lamp and responsive to a signal provided by the integral contact sensitive layer for controlling the supply of

the power to the flat-panel lamp.

ADVANTAGES

The present invention provides a local, integrated control for a flat-panel area illuminator that does not require complex support circuitry.

These and other aspects, objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood and appreciated from a review of the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments and appended claims and by reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the invention presented below, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective illustration of a touch light structure.

FIG. 2 is a perspective illustration of a touch light after the individual layers have been laminated together.

FIG. 3 is a perspective illustration of a touch light prior to being activated by a user.

FIG. 4 is a perspective illustration of a touch light being activated by the user.

FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective illustration of a flat-panel lighting sheet and contact sensitive means.

FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective illustration of a flat-panel lighting sheet and contact sensitive means.

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of a deactivated contact sensitive switch.

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of an activated contact sensitive switch.

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective illustration of a flat-panel lighting sheet and contact sensitive means with the addition of an adhesive mounting layer.

FIG. 10 is a perspective illustration of a touch light formed into the shape of a truncated cone embossed with a graphic image.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. 1, an exploded perspective illustration of a touch light structure **10** includes a transparent contact sensitive switch layer **20**, top transparent electrode **30**, phosphor layer **40**, and bottom conventional electrode layer **50**. Power is provided to power converter **60** via power connector **70**. Power converter **60** is used to convert the power to the required voltage and frequency by power converter **60**, which is supplied to electrodes **30** and **50**. Power from converter **60** can be interrupted or enabled by transparent contact sensitive switch **20**. The phosphor layer **40** may comprise a plurality of layers such as may be found, for example, in an organic light emitting diode (OLED) device.

FIG. 2 is a perspective illustration of a touch light after the layers have been laminated together **80**. When top transparent electrode **30** and bottom conventional electrode **50** are energized, phosphor layer **40** emits light, which passes through transparent electrode **30** and transparent contact sensitive switch **20**. Electroluminescent or EL lighting material is manufactured so that it can be cut to shape prior to the attachment of electrical wires. FIG. 3 is a perspective illustration of a touch light prior to being activated by a user **90** with electrical connector **70** connected to wall power outlet **100**. Flexible touch light **80** can be attached to any surface via bottom adhesive layer, not shown.

FIG. 4 is a perspective illustration of a touch light **80** being activated by the user **90**. User **90** finger contacts transparent contact sensitive **20** completing the circuit, causing light emission **110**.

Referring to FIG. 5, the flat-panel lighting sheet of the present invention may be constructed upon a substrate **170**. Either electrode **50** or **30** may be formed upon the substrate **170**. In one embodiment, the electrode **50** may be

reflective or the substrate **170** may be reflective, the phosphor layer **40** may be formed upon the electrode **50**, the second electrode **30** is formed over the phosphor layer **40**, a cover **150** may be interposed between the second electrode **30** and the transparent contact sensitive switch **20** and may be employed to
5 encapsulate the light-emitting portion of the flat-panel lighting sheet **10**, and the transparent contact sensitive switch formed over the cover **150** or second electrode **30**. Light **110** from the light emitting phosphor layer **40** may be emitted through the electrode **30** and transparent contact sensitive switch **20**. In another alternative, the electrode **30** may be formed upon one side of a transmissive rather
10 than reflective substrate **170**.

Referring to FIG. 6, the phosphor layer **40** is formed upon the electrode **30**, and the electrode **50** is formed upon the phosphor layer **40**. An encapsulating cover **150** may be positioned over the electrode **50**. The contact sensitive switch **20** may be formed upon the other side of the transmissive
15 substrate **170**. Light from the light-emitting phosphor layer **40** may be emitted through the electrode **30**, the transmissive substrate **170**, and the transparent contact sensitive switch **20**.

The touch light of the present invention may be either rigid or flexible. If the touch light is rigid, it may be formed upon a rigid substrate or may
20 include a rigid cover made of, for example, glass or metal. If the touch light is flexible, it may be formed upon a flexible substrate or may include a flexible cover made of, for example, plastic or metal foil. A flexible cover or substrate may also be employed with a rigid substrate or cover, respectively. If the touch light is flexible, it may be placed conformably over surfaces that may not be flat to
25 provide a curved light-emitting surface.

Referring to FIG. 7, the contact sensitive switch **20** may itself be a resistive switch composed of a pair of electrodes **115** and **120** deposited on supporting structures **130** and **140**, at least one surface of which is flexible, separated by spacers **160**. The electrodes **30**, **50** may include metal, metal oxides,
30 or metal alloys. For example, a thin coating of aluminum, silver, and/or indium tin oxide may be provided on a supporting structure **130** or **140**. The spacers **160** may be formed of a variety of appropriate materials and may take a variety of

suitable shapes. For example, but not by way of limitation, the material may include polymers and/or glasses having cylindrical or spherical shapes. In a further embodiment the spacers **160** may be integrally formed as a part of supporting structure **130** or **140**.

5 As shown in FIG. 8, deformation of flexible electrode **120** results in a connection between electrodes **120** and **115** allowing a current to pass and thereby actuating a relay to control the flat-panel lighting sheet. Unlike conventional resistive touch screens, however, the contact sensitive switch **20** of the present invention requires only the detection of a contact, not the location of
10 the contact. Hence, a much simpler structure may be employed wherein the electrodes **115** and **120** may not be completely uniform and additional corrective conductors located around the periphery of the contact area are not required and scanning and conversion circuitry within a controller are not necessary. The detection of a contact may simply be accomplished by detecting a current flow
15 between the electrodes.

 The contact sensitive switch may be constructed upon either the substrate **170** (as shown in FIG. 6) or cover **150** (as shown in FIG. 5) encapsulating the electrodes **30** and **50**, and the phosphor layer **40**. In a preferred embodiment, one of the two electrodes of a two-electrode contact sensitive switch
20 **20** is formed upon a common substrate or a common cover of the light emitting elements as is shown in FIGS. 5 and 6.

 The controller **60** of the present invention may be employed to operate the touch light in a variety of ways. For example, sequentially detected contacts may cause the controller to incrementally cause the display to become
25 brighter or dimmer. Alternatively, the length of time that a contact persists may be employed to determine the brightness of the touch light.

 As shown in FIG. 9, one embodiment of the present invention may employ an adhesive layer **180** to attach the touch light to another surface or to integrate it within a surface. For example, the touch light may be permanently
30 affixed to a surface by an adhesive such as glue, for example an epoxy. Alternatively, the touch light may be temporarily or removably affixed to a surface, for example with removable adhesives or highly plasticized

polyurethanes.

Mechanical means of affixing a touch light to a surface may be employed, for example with Velcro or flanges designed to receive a touch light into a recess. Alternatively, magnetic means may be employed in which a magnet
5 is affixed to the touch light and the surface to which it is affixed is metal or in which a metal layer is provided on the touch light and the surface has a magnet. Pneumatic layers, for example suction cups or vacuums may be employed. Mounting stanchions having flanges or serving as a cover or substrate may be employed. Static electrical attraction means using oppositely charged surfaces
10 may also be used.

The touch light of the present invention may be manufactured in a continuous process, cut into sheets, and sealed. The shapes into which the touch light is cut may be formed into three dimensional shapes such as cones **190**, cylinder, cubes, and other geometric shapes, for example as shown in Fig. 10.
15 The shapes may be formed by lamination onto underlying substrates or through vacuum formation. The surfaces of the touch light may be embossed with decorative or functional shapes **195**. Moreover, the area of a touch light may include regions that are not light emissive to form information-bearing area illuminators, for example signs.

20 The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

PARTS LIST

10	touch light panel
20	transparent touch sensitive switch layer
30	top transparent electrode layer
40	phosphor layer
50	bottom conventional electrode layer
60	power converter/control circuit
70	power connector
80	laminated touch light panel structure
90	user's hand
100	wall power outlet
110	light emission
115	electrode
120	electrode
140	spacer
150	cover
170	substrate
180	adhesive layer
190	shape
195	decoration

CLAIMS:

1. A flat-panel lamp having a light-emitting surface with an integral contact sensitive layer located over said light emitting surface that
5 controls the activation and deactivation of the lamp;
a controller for supplying power to said lamp and responsive to a signal provided by said integral contact sensitive layer for controlling the supply of said power to said flat panel lamp.
- 10 2. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 wherein said integral contact sensitive layer comprises a first electrode and a second electrode that are normally spaced apart but can deform upon contact so as to permit contact there between so as to produce said signal.
- 15 3. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 2 wherein said lamp comprises an organic light-emitting diode lamp having a mounting member having a mounting surface on a first side and second light emitting surface and a thin-film light-emitting structure adjacent said second light-emitting surface, said
20 thin-film light-emitting structure comprising an anode, a light-emitting layer or stack of layers, and a cathode, said thin-film light-emitting structure mounted on said light-emitting surface, said first electrode comprising said cathode or said anode.
4. The flat panel lamp according to claim 2 wherein said first
25 and second electrode are spaced apart a distance of less than 100 microns.
5. The flat panel lamp according to claim 2 wherein a plurality of spacers are provided between said first and second electrodes.

6. The flat panel lamp according to claim 2 wherein said electrodes includes one of the following:

- metal
- metaloxide
- 5 metal alloy.

7. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 2 wherein said electrodes includes one the following:

- aluminum
- 10 silver
- indium tin oxide.

8. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 5 wherein said spacers are formed from:

- 15 a polymer
- glass.

9. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 5 wherein said spacers comprises one of the following:

- 20 spheres
- cylinders.

10. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 5 wherein said spacers are integral with a supporting structure secured to one of said electrodes.

25

11. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 wherein the controller controls the brightness of the lamp by responding to sequential contacts.

12. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 2 wherein the controller controls the brightness of the lighting lamp by responding to the duration of a contact.

30

13. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 further comprising a layer that enables attachment of the lighting system.

14. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 13 wherein the
5 attachment layer is an adhesive layer.

15. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 14 wherein the adhesive layer is an integrated mounting stanchions.

10 16. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 14 wherein the adhesive layer is a static electric attraction.

17. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 wherein the flat-panel lamp comprises a sheet that is manufactured in cut shapes to be formed into
15 objects.

18. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 17 wherein the cut shapes are cones, cylinders, or cubes.

20 19. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 wherein the flat-panel lighting sheet is vacuum formed.

20. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 wherein the flat-panel lighting sheet is flexible.

25

21. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 20 wherein said lamp is provided in a curved shape.

22. The flat-panel lamp according to claim 1 wherein the flat-panel lamp is an OLED lamp.
30

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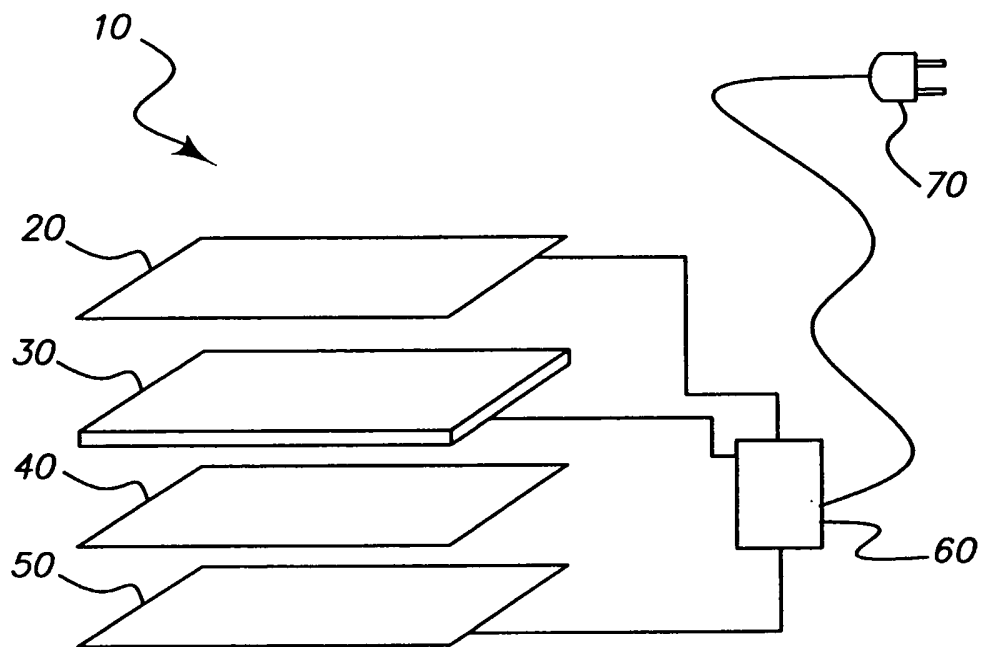


FIG. 1

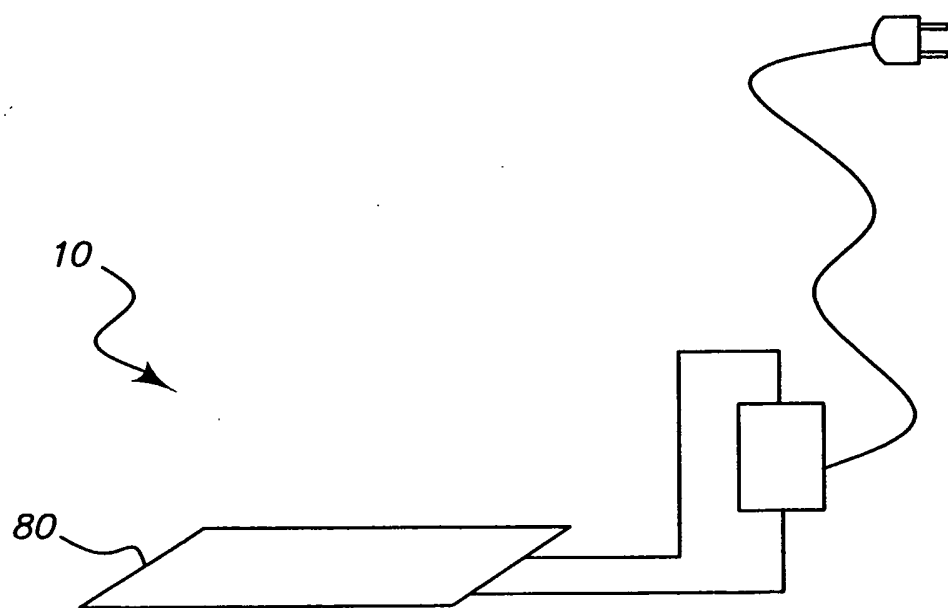


FIG. 2

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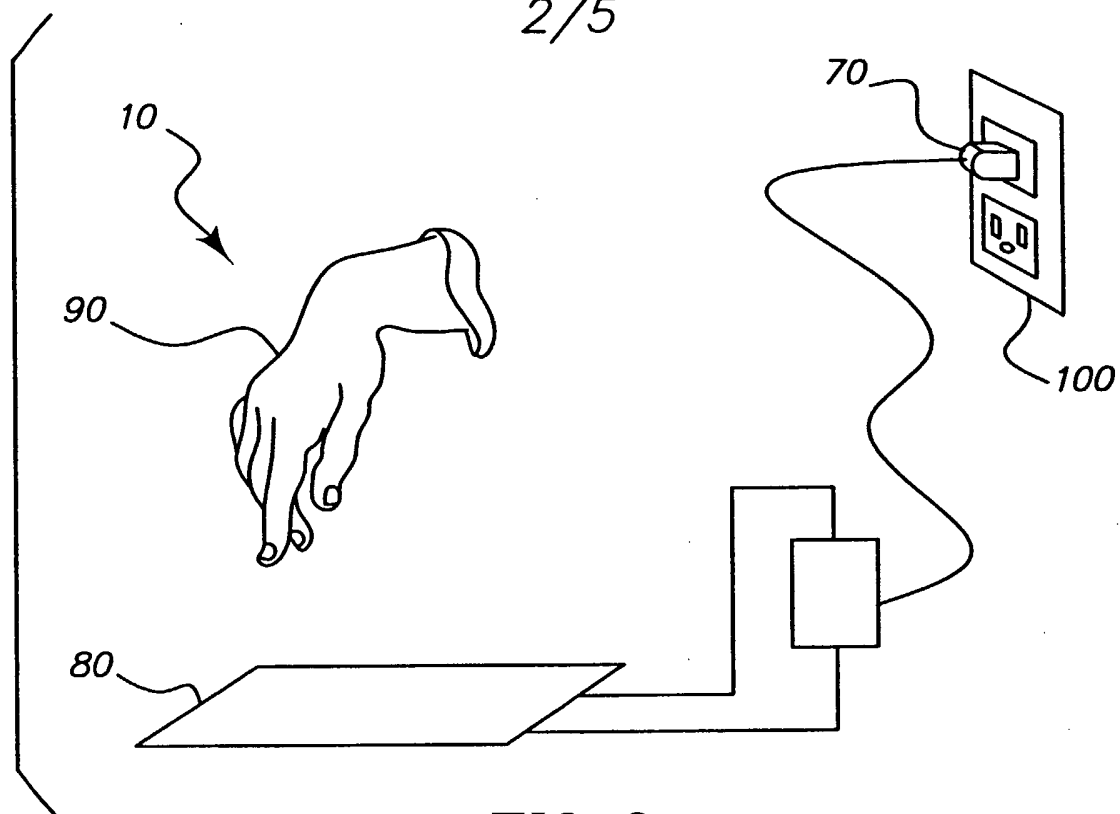


FIG. 3

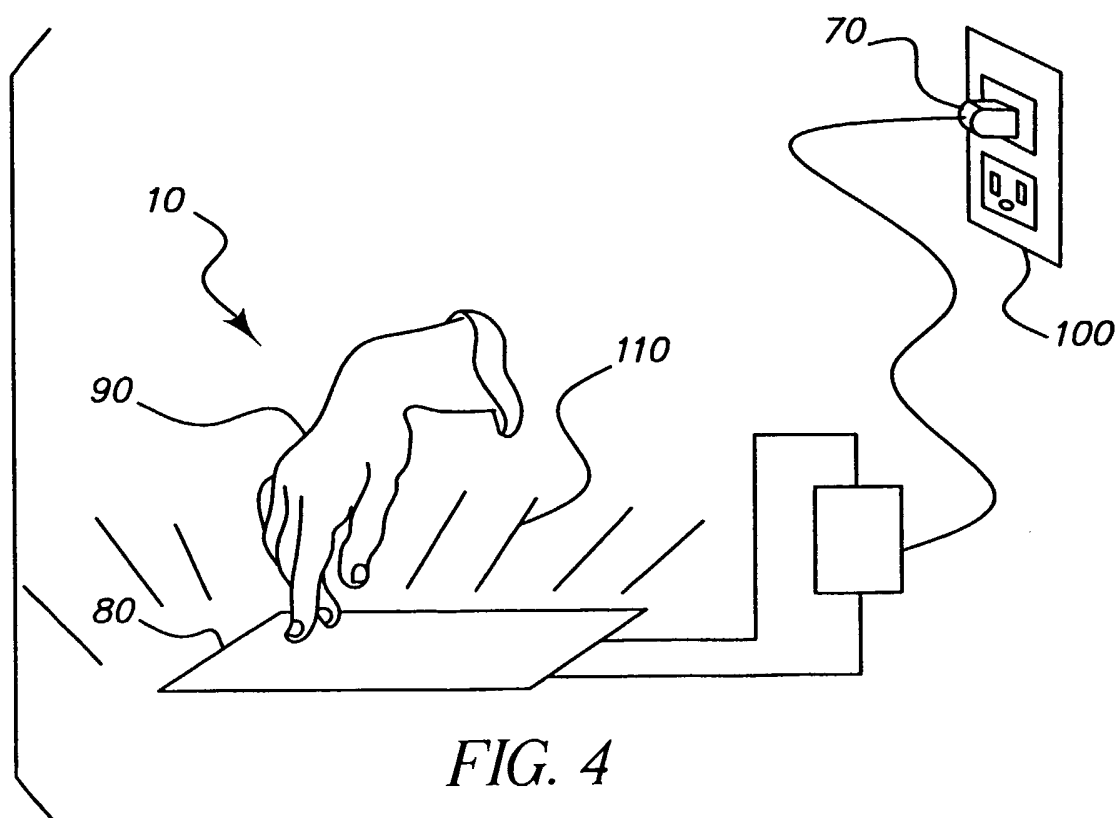


FIG. 4

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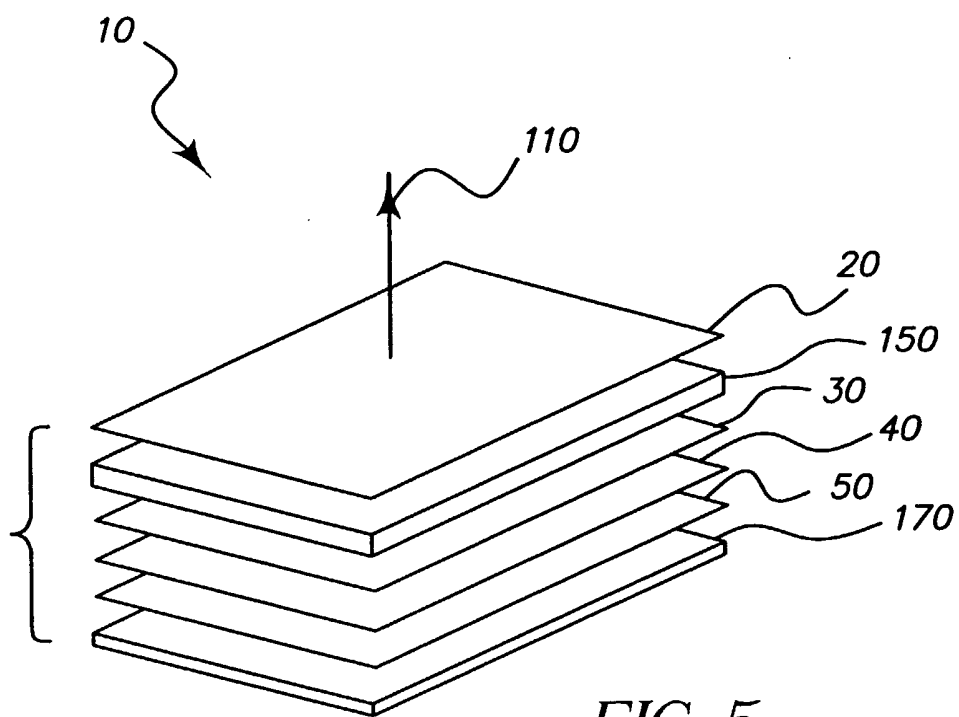


FIG. 5

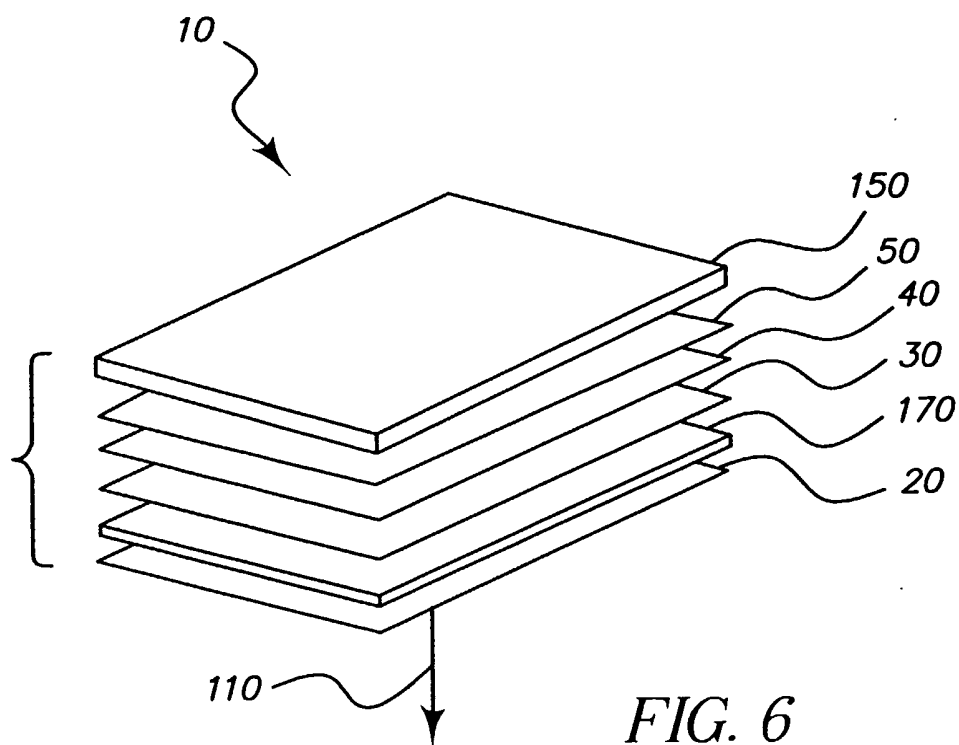


FIG. 6

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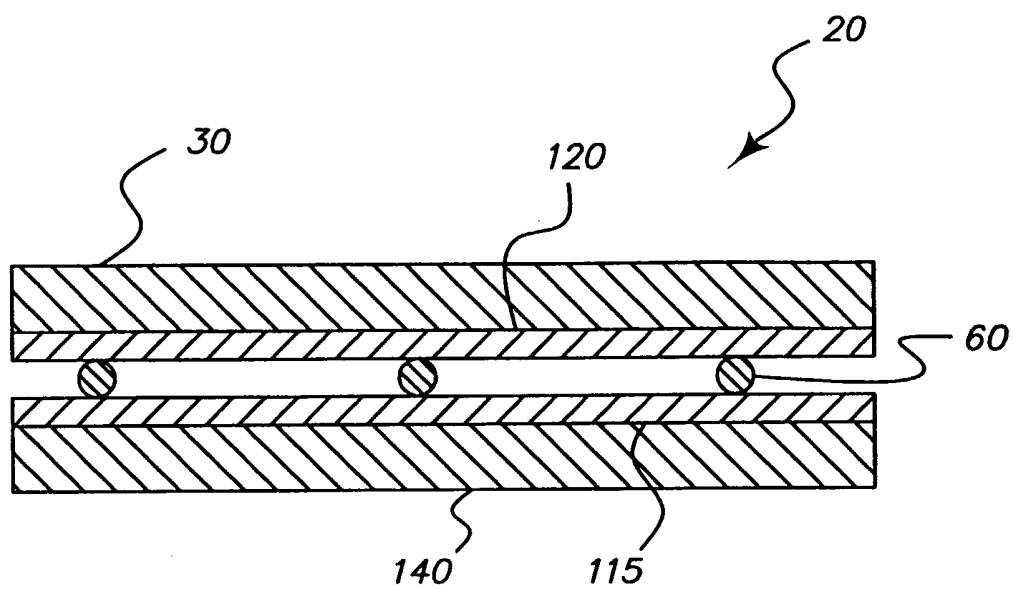


FIG. 7

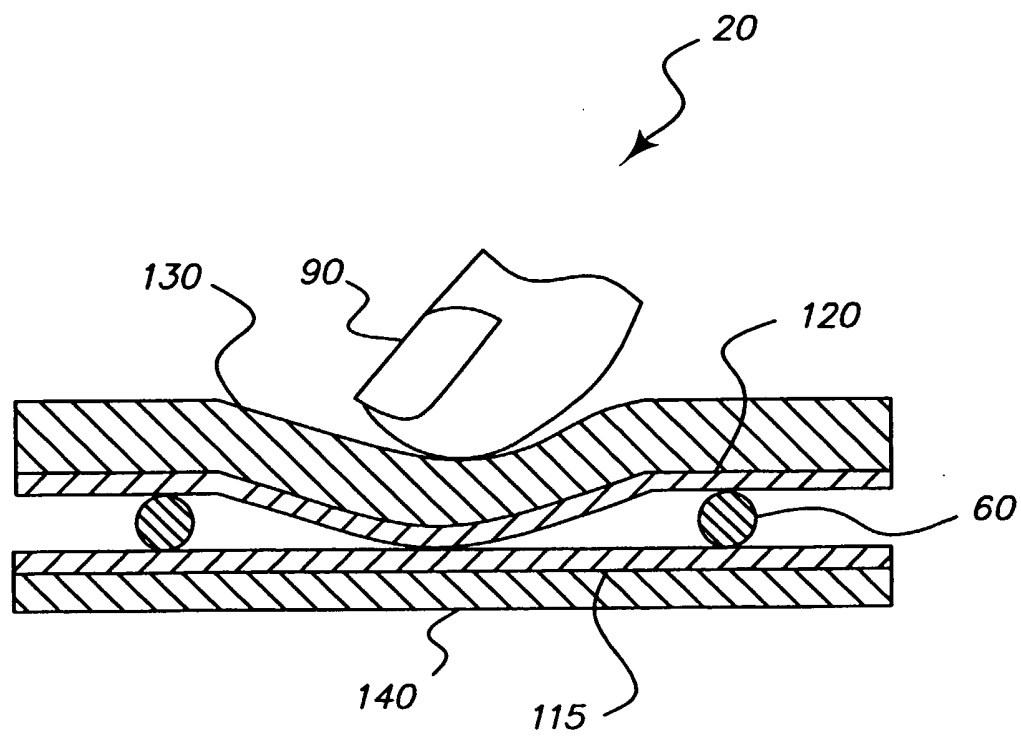
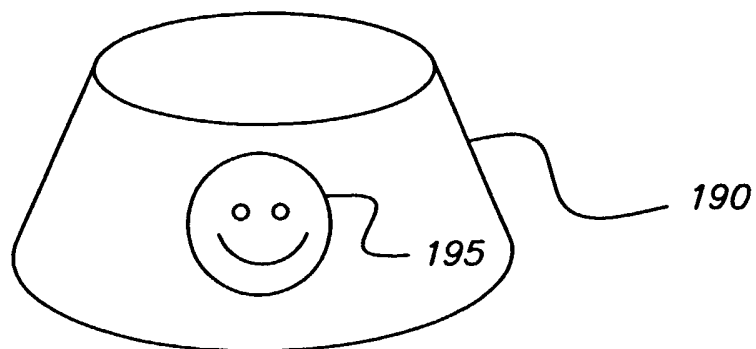
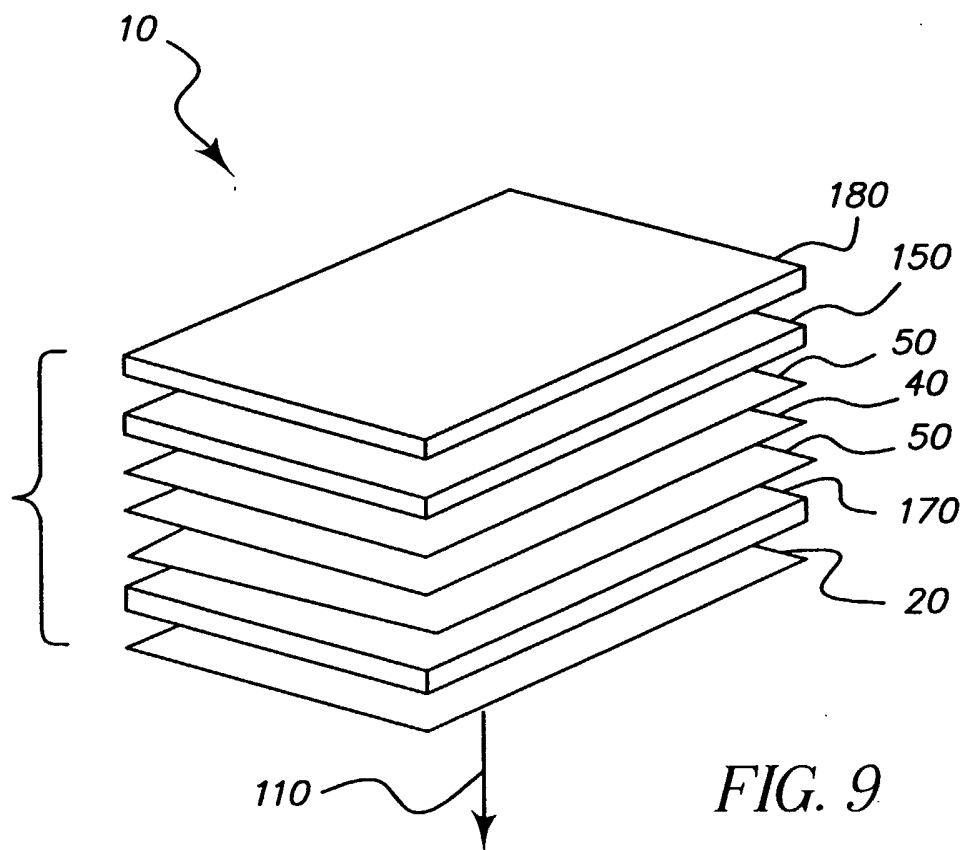


FIG. 8

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In application No
F 2005/036293

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
H01L23/522 F21V23/04 H01L27/28

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)
H05B H01L F21V

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 680 160 A (LAPOINTE ET AL) 21 October 1997 (1997-10-21)	1,2,5, 8-10, 13-16,19
Y	abstract column 2, lines 19-64 column 4, line 10 - column 5, line 23 figures 1-5,11-13	3,6,7,12
X	DE 103 08 514 A1 (SCHOTT GLAS) 9 September 2004 (2004-09-09)	1,11, 17-22
Y	paragraphs '0005! - '0032!	3,6,7,12
X	US 2003/002273 A1 (ANDERSON JAMES BURR ET AL) 2 January 2003 (2003-01-02) paragraphs '0010!, '0011!, '0027!, '0031!, '0036! - '0040! figures 14-17	1,20,21
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☒ 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

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'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.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 February 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/02/2006

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

Heer, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2005/036293

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2002/173354 A1 (WINANS RON ET AL) 21 November 2002 (2002-11-21)	1-6, 8-10, 13-22
Y	abstract paragraphs '0012!, '0013!, '0115! - '0120!, '0122! - '0126!, '0135!, '0136! -----	7,12
Y	US 2004/080267 A1 (COK RONALD S) 29 April 2004 (2004-04-29) abstract paragraphs '0025! - '0029!, '0038!, '0098!, '0099! figures 4,5 -----	6,7

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International application No

PCT/US2005/036293

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US 2004080267	A1	29-04-2004	NONE