

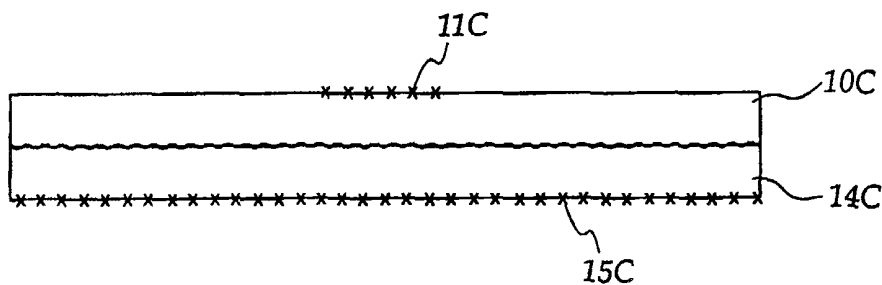


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> : <b>B42D 15/00, B44F 1/06</b></p>	<p><b>A1</b></p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 00/54984</b> (43) International Publication Date: 21 September 2000 (21.09.00)</p>
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU00/00191 (22) International Filing Date: 14 March 2000 (14.03.00) (30) Priority Data: PP 9313 16 March 1999 (16.03.99) AU (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DOCUMENTATION RESEARCH, INC. [US/US]; Suite 509, 110W. 9th Street, Wilmington, DE 19801 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SCHEGGETMAN, Bernard, Willem, "Wim" [AU/AU]; 16 Huelin Circuit, Flynn, ACT 2615 (AU). CASAGRANDE, Charles, L. [US/US]; 1067 Kingsland Drive, Batavia, IL 60510 (US). VAN BOOM, Joel, Bryan [US/US]; 2020 S. Eastwood, Santa Ana, CA 92705 (US). (74) Agent: PIZZEYS PATENT &amp; TRADEMARK ATTORNEYS; P.O. Box 291, Woden, ACT 2606 (AU).</p>	<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i></p>
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(54) Title: IMPROVED TAMPER-EVIDENT FORM



(57) Abstract

Confidential information (11) is printed on an upper transparent laminate (10). A scrambling pattern (15) is associated with a lower laminate (14). The upper surface of the lower laminate and the lower surface of the upper laminate are complementary in shape such that the upper laminate appears transparent, but alters to appear translucent when separated from the lower laminate. This provides a tamper-evident mechanism for indicating separation of the laminates.

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**"IMPROVED TAMPER-EVIDENT FORM"**

**TECHNICAL FIELD**

5           This invention relates to an improvement of the tamper-evident form disclosed in International Patent Application PCT/AU98/00787 filed 18 September 1998 claiming priority from Australian Provisional Patent Application PP0273 filed 7 November 1997.

          The disclosure of International Patent Application PCT/AU98/00787 is hereby incorporated by cross-reference and a complete understanding of the present invention  
10       requires reference to the above document.

**BACKGROUND ART**

          International Patent Application PCT/AU98/00787 discloses a tamper-evident  
15       form for securely carrying information. Confidential information can be printed on the form with a non-impact printer (eg. laser printer or ink jet printer) and the form does not require further processing (eg. folding or coating etc) after printing in order to render the confidential information printed on the form secure. As such, it represents a significant advance over the previous known art in the field of secure forms.

20           A number of the preferred embodiments disclosed in PCT/AU98/00787 involve a multi-ply construction involving a transparent laminate and an underlying substrate which bears a scrambling pattern which is visible through the transparent laminate such that information printed on the transparent laminate cannot be read or ascertained until the transparent laminate and underlying scrambling pattern are physically separated.

25           In some embodiments an incomplete die cut (which leaves frangible ties) is provided in either the substrate or the transparent laminate and a portion of the substrate or a portion of the laminate is removable from the remainder of the substrate or laminate, respectively, to thereby render the confidential information on the transparent laminate visible.

30           These embodiments rely on frangible ties in the substrate or laminate, respectively, to indicate tampering. A concern with these embodiments is the fact that detection of tampering is reliant on the user observing the fact that the frangible ties are broken. A further concern is that the entire laminate could be lifted away from the

substrate without breaking the frangible ties and thereafter the entire laminate could be carefully replaced on the substrate with there being no evidence of tampering at all.

### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

5

According to a first aspect, the invention resides in a tamper-evident form including:-

a transparent upper laminate having a textured lower surface and adapted to receive confidential information on its upper surface;

10

a lower laminate having a complementary textured upper surface such that the upper laminate appears transparent and such that the upper laminate appears noticeably less transparent when it is separated from the lower laminate and the complementary textured surfaces are exposed.

15

According to a second aspect, the invention resides in a tamper-evident form including:-

a transparent upper laminate adapted to receive confidential information; and

a lower laminate, wherein the upper surface of the lower laminate and the lower surface of the upper laminate are complementary in shape such that separation of the upper and lower laminates exposes that complementary surfaces and decreases the transparency of at least the upper laminate.

20

According to a third aspect the invention resides in a tamper-evident form including:-

an upper laminate bonded to a lower laminate, the arrangement being such that, when bonded, the combined laminates are transparent and, when separated, the separated laminates are noticeably less transparent.

25

According to a fourth aspect the invention resides in a method of indicating separation of a first transparent laminate and a second laminate, wherein the first transparent laminate is adapted to receive confidential information and wherein the second laminate includes an associated scrambling pattern which prevents reading of the confidential information, the method including:-

30

forming complementary textured surfaces at the juncture of the first and second laminates, whereby separation of the laminates exposes the complementary

textured surfaces and alters the optical properties of at least the first transparent laminate.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

- 5           Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of a first tamper-evident form;  
              Figure 2 is a cross sectional view of a second tamper-evident form;  
              Figure 3 is a cross sectional view of a third tamper-evident form;  
              Figure 4 is a cross sectional view of a fourth tamper-evident form; and  
              Figure 5 is an illustration of the appearance of several tampered forms and an  
10 un-tampered form.

#### BEST MODE

              With reference firstly to Figure 1 there is shown an arrangement in which upper  
15 transparent laminate 10A (for example made of polyester) is coated on its lower surface  
with a transparent coating 12A (for example made of water-based acrylic polymers with  
a blend of fillers). Transparent coating 12A bonds to upper transparent laminate 10A  
and produces a matt or textured finish on the lower surface of transparent coating 12A  
as schematically shown by the "wavy" line.

20           The lower laminate 14A (for example made of acrylic or polyurethane) is, in the  
preferred mode of manufacture, cast in liquid form directly onto the textured lower  
surface of coating 12A and cures in place. Accordingly, the upper surface of lower  
laminate 14A is complementary in shape to the matt or textured lower surface of the  
coating 12A. Upon curing, coating 12A and lower laminate 14A are mechanically  
25 bonded together by virtue of the intimate contact between their complementary textured  
surfaces.

              Whilst the textured lower surface of the coating 12A would have a refractivity  
characteristic which would result in the combined upper transparent laminate 10A and  
transparent coating 12A appearing cloudy or translucent, the fact that the upper surface  
30 of the lower laminate 14A is of perfectly complementary texture, together with the  
intimate contact of the lower surface of coating 12A and upper surface of lower laminate  
14A, results in the combined upper laminate 10A and coating 12A appearing  
transparent rather than translucent.

In this particular embodiment, the lower laminate 14A is also transparent and has a scrambling pattern 15A printed on its lower surface. In other embodiments the scrambling pattern could be embodied within the lower laminate, or indeed the scrambling pattern could conceivably comprise the complementary textured upper surface of the lower laminate.

The scrambling pattern 15A is visible from above through the upper laminate 10A, coating 12A and lower laminate 14A, all of which it will be recalled are transparent. The scrambling pattern 15A may consist of a mass of overprinted alpha-numeric characters as is known in the art or could simply be a dark background.

It will be understood that the presence of any confidential information 11A printed on the upper surface of the upper laminate 10A by a laser printer or ink jet printer, for example, cannot be ascertained due to the fact that the printed confidential information 11A is scrambled or masked by the underlying scrambling pattern 15A.

Any physical separation of the combined upper laminate 10A and coating 12A from the lower laminate 14A results in an alteration of the optical properties of the combined upper laminate 10A and coating 12A. A similar alteration occurs to the optical properties of the lower laminate 14A.

Specifically, the combined upper laminate 10A and coating 12A takes on a cloudy or translucent appearance due to the exposure of the matt or textured finish of the now-exposed lower surface of the coating 12A which alters the optical properties of the combined upper laminate 10A and coating 12A. The lower laminate 14A equally takes a translucent or cloudy appearance which makes the underlying scrambling pattern 15A less visible than prior to separation. This translucent appearance after separation is, of course, simply a function of the refractivity of the exposed textured surfaces. Thus, in summary, separation causes a change from transparent to translucent which is readily evident to the viewer.

It will be appreciated that the change of appearance from transparent to translucent on physical separation is irreversible. Furthermore, because the nature of the bond between the combined upper laminate 10A and coating 12A and the lower laminate 14A was mechanical (ie. the intimate and complementary engagement of the respective textured surfaces), the coating 12A and lower laminate 14A cannot be re-adhered together.

Referring now to the second embodiment shown in Figure 2, this embodiment is similar to the first embodiment in that it includes an upper transparent laminate 10B, transparent coating 12B and lower transparent laminate 14B. Again, the coating 12B presents a textured surface upon which the lower laminate 14B is cast in liquid form such that the upper surface of the lower laminate 14B adopts a complementary textured finish to the lower textured surface of the coating 12B.

Once again, upper laminate 10B, coating 12B and lower laminate 14B are all transparent. However, in this embodiment, the scrambling pattern 15B is printed on the upper surface of paper substrate 18B. Lower laminate 14B is adhered to substrate 18B via a transparent adhesive 16B and a die-cut 20B is provided from the rear of the form such that a portion of the paper substrate 18B together with a portion of the lower transparent laminate 14B is removable from the remainder of the form.

In use, confidential information 11B is printed on the upper surface of the upper laminate 10B by, for example, a laser printer or ink jet printer. The upper surface of the upper laminate 10B may have a slightly matt finish to enhance bonding of applied printer toner to the upper laminate 10B and also to inhibit acute reflections of light which may otherwise facilitate reading of the confidential information. Again, it will be appreciated that the confidential information 11B cannot be read at this stage due to the underlying scrambling pattern 15B which is printed on the paper substrate 18B and which is clearly visible through the upper laminate 10B, coating 12B, lower laminate 14B and adhesive 16B, all of which are transparent.

It should be noted that providing a slightly matt finish to the upper surface of the upper laminate 10B for the purpose of enhancing the bonding of toner to the upper laminate 10B must not compromise the overall transparency of the laminated structure as this would compromise the functionality of the underlying scrambling pattern 15B.

Access to the confidential information 11B is achieved via manual removal of the portion of the paper substrate 18B and lower laminate 14B within the die-cut 20B. Separation renders the confidential information 11B visible and also breaks the mechanical bond between coating 12B and laminate 14B and also exposes the respective complementary textured finishes of the coating 12B and lower laminate 14B thereby rendering both translucent or milky white in appearance.

In the event that an attempt is made to lift the upper laminate 10B and coating 12B from the front of the form to obtain illegal access to the confidential information

11B, then again the textured surfaces of the release coating 12B and lower laminate 14B are exposed thereby causing a change of appearance which indicates tampering. Again, advantageously the combined upper laminate 10B and coating 12B cannot be replaced because they will not re-adhere to lower laminate 14B once the intimate  
5 mechanical bond between the coating 12B and lower laminate 14B has been broken.

Referring to Figures 3 and 4, there are illustrated embodiments in which the coating 12 has been dispensed with and the lower surface of upper laminate 10 has been directly textured instead. This may be achieved, for example, by chemical etching or mechanical abrasion or simply by selecting a suitable matt finish polyester film, for  
10 example.

Referring to Figure 3, lower laminate 14C is cast directly onto upper laminate 10C with the result being an optically clear dual laminate construction. Again, physical separation of the laminates 10C and 14C exposes the respective complementary textured surfaces and results in both the upper and lower laminates 10C and 14C  
15 taking a translucent appearance which is readily distinguishable from their prior transparent character. Further, the upper and lower laminates 10C and 14C cannot be re-adhered together after the mechanical bond has been broken. In this embodiment, the scrambling pattern 15C is printed on the lower surface of the lower laminate 14C.

Figure 4 illustrates the embodiment of Figure 3 in which the dual laminate  
20 construction is adhered via transparent adhesive 16D to a paper substrate 18D. In this embodiment, the scrambling pattern 15D is printed on the upper surface of the paper substrate 18D. Die cut 20D from the rear facilitates removal of a portion of substrate 18D and lower laminate 14D. Again, physical separation of upper laminate 10D and lower laminate 14D results in an irreversible visual indicator of tampering. Further, the  
25 intimate mechanical bond between the upper and lower laminates 10D and 14D cannot be re-established.

Referring to Figure 5 there are illustrated several examples of tamper indication in respect of the embodiments shown in Figures 2 and 4. The die cut from the rear of the form is shown as being generally oval in shape.

30 In the top right example, the oval-shaped die cut portion of the substrate and lower laminate have been removed from the rear and then replaced leaving an indication of separation within the oval-shaped die cut.



In the bottom two examples an attempt has been made to lift portions of upper laminate which has torn as a result. In preferred embodiments, the upper laminate 10 is deliberately scored, preferably in a criss-cross pattern, so that the upper laminate ruptures if an attempt is made to lift the upper laminate with, for example, adhesive tape  
5 or the like.

In summary, International Patent Application PCT/AU98/00787 disclosed a tamper-evident form for securely carrying confidential information in which the confidential information could only be read when the laminate bearing the confidential information and the underlying scrambling pattern were physically separated. The  
10 present application discloses an improved tamper-evident form in which any physical separation of the laminate bearing the confidential information and the underlying scrambling pattern is irreversibly indicated.

It will be understood that the foregoing examples are representative of the invention. All modifications and variations as would be apparent to persons skilled on  
15 the art are deemed to fall within the scope of the invention as set forth.

## CLAIMS

1. A tamper-evident form including:-

5 a transparent upper laminate having a textured lower surface and adapted to receive confidential information on its upper surface;

a lower laminate having a complementary textured upper surface such that the upper laminate appears transparent and such that the upper laminate appears noticeably less transparent when it is separated from the lower laminate and the complementary textured surfaces are exposed.

10

2. A tamper-evident form including:-

a transparent upper laminate adapted to receive confidential information; and

15 a lower laminate, wherein the upper surface of the lower laminate and the lower surface of the upper laminate are complementary in shape such that separation of the upper and lower laminates exposes that complementary surfaces and decreases the transparency of at least the upper laminate.

3. A tamper-evident form as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the form further includes a scrambling pattern associated with the lower laminate and visible through the  
20 upper laminate such that confidential information printed on the upper laminate cannot be read until the upper and lower laminates are separated.

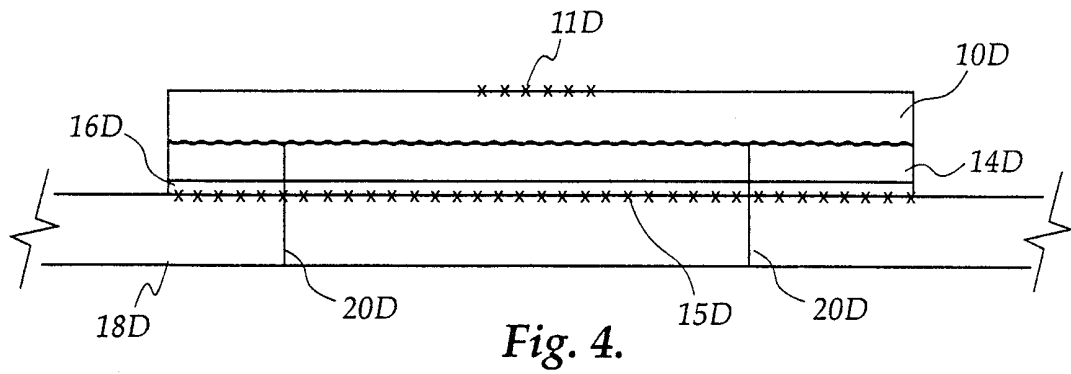
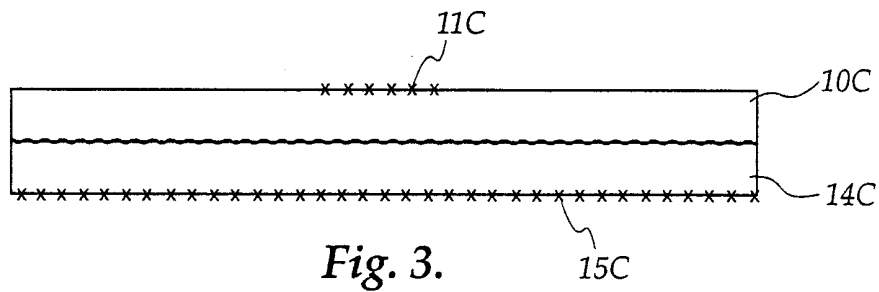
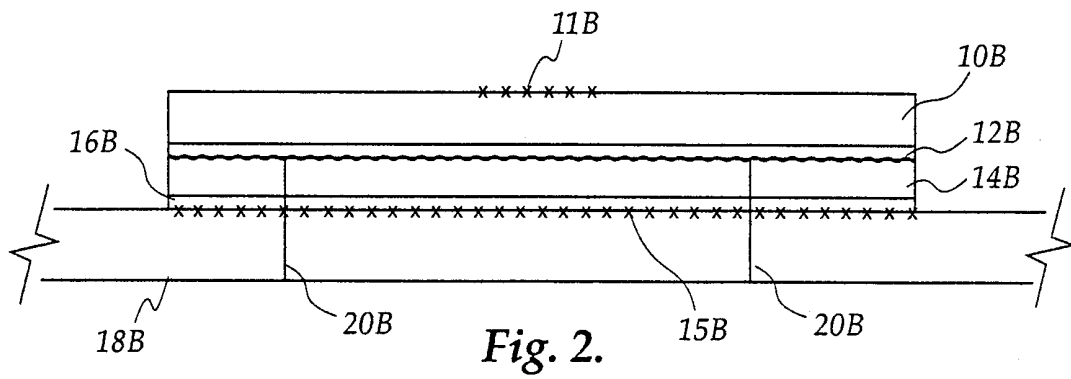
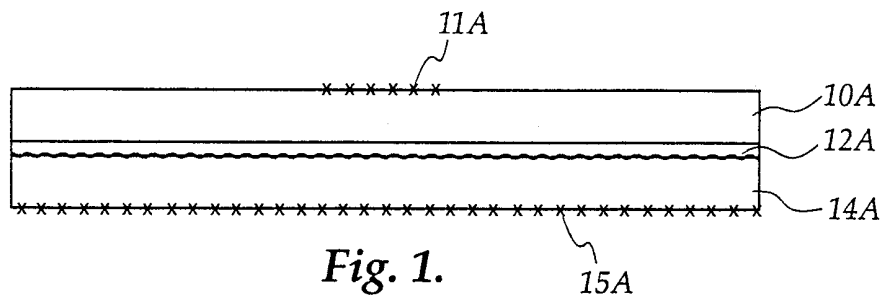
4. A tamper-evident form as claimed in claim 3, wherein the lower laminate is transparent and the scrambling pattern is printed on the lower surface of the lower  
25 laminate.

5. A tamper-evident form as claimed in claim 3, wherein the lower laminate is transparent and is adhered to a substrate and wherein the scrambling pattern is printed on the substrate.

30

6. A tamper-evident form as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the textured lower surface of the upper laminate is produced by application of a coating to the lower surface of the upper laminate.

7. A tamper-evident form as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the lower laminate is cast in place on the textured lower surface of the upper laminate.
- 5 8. A tamper-evident form as claimed in claim 6, wherein the lower laminate is cast in place on the coating.
9. A tamper-evident form including:-  
an upper laminate bonded to a lower laminate, the arrangement being such  
10 that, when bonded, the combined laminates are transparent and, when separated, the separated laminates are noticeably less transparent.
10. A method of indicating separation of a first transparent laminate and a second laminate, wherein the first transparent laminate is adapted to receive confidential  
15 information and wherein the second laminate includes an associated scrambling pattern which prevents reading of the confidential information, the method including:-  
forming complementary textured surfaces at the juncture of the first and second laminates, whereby separation of the laminates exposes the complementary textured surfaces and alters the optical properties of at least the first transparent  
20 laminate.



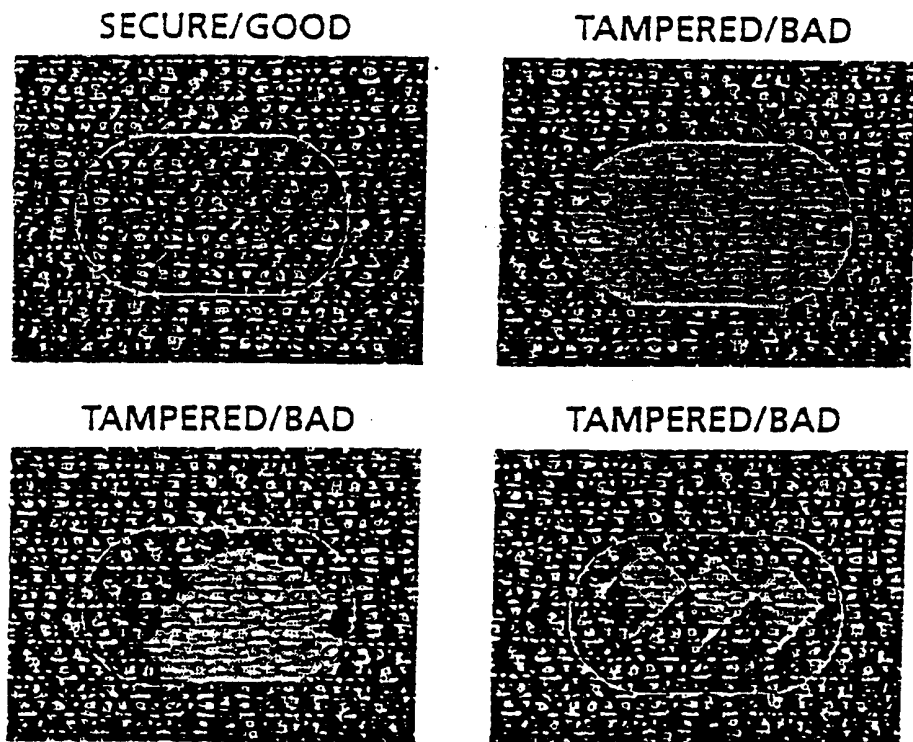


Fig. 5.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/AU00/00191

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>																						
Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> : B42D 15/00, B44F 1/06																						
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC																						
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>																						
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) B42D, B44F																						
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) Derwent World Patent Index																						
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>																						
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.																				
A	US 5551729 A (MORGAN) 3 September 1996 Whole document	1 to 10																				
A	US 4389472 A (NEUHAUS ET AL) 21 June 1983 Whole document	1 to 10																				
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex																						
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>"A"</td> <td>document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td>"T"</td> <td>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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"E"</td> <td>earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</td> <td>"X"</td> <td>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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"L"</td> <td>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)</td> <td>"Y"</td> <td>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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"O"</td> <td>document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td>"&amp;"</td> <td>document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"P"</td> <td>document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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	"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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	"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)	"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	"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family	"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"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																			
"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"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																			
"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)	"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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"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed																					
Date of the actual completion of the international search 8 May 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 23 MAY 2000																				
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustrialia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer  M.J. O'ROURKE Telephone No : (02) 6283 2017																				

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU00/00191

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos :  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos :  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos :  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See extra sheet.

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

**Remark on Protest**

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**Supplemental Box**

(To be used when the space in any of Boxes I to VIII is not sufficient)

**Continuation of Box No: II**

The international application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention because it does not relate to one invention or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept. In coming to this conclusion the International Searching Authority has found that there are different inventions as follows:

1. Claims 1 to 8 and 10. It is considered that the adaptation to receive confidential information comprises a first "special technical feature".
2. Claim 9. It is considered that the transparency of the bonded laminates and reduced transparency of the separated laminates a comprises a second "special technical feature".

These groups are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept, that is, they do not have any common inventive features, which define a contribution over the prior art. The common concept linking together these groups of claims is a tamper evident form having a transparent top sheet which becomes less transparent when separated from a lower sheet.. However this concept is not novel in the light of the documents cited in the accompanying search report. Therefore these claims lack unity a posteriori.

However since all these inventions share the same classification under the IPC they could be searched together without effort which would warrant an additional fee. Therefore all the inventions have been searched without extra charge.



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
 Information on patent family members

International application No.  
**PCT/AU00/00191**

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
US	4389472	AU	65685/80	CA	1161878	DE	2952322
		DK	5507/80	EP	31521	ES	498061
		FI	803943	GR	72513	IL	61514
		JP	56-099591	NO	803811	NZ	195821
		PT	72194				
US	5551729	NIL					
							END OF ANNEX