



(51) International Patent Classification:

A61C 7/08 (2006.01) A61C 7/10 (2006.01)
A61C 7/36 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/AU2018/050161

(22) International Filing Date:

26 February 2018 (26.02.2018)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

2017902357 20 June 2017 (20.06.2017) AU

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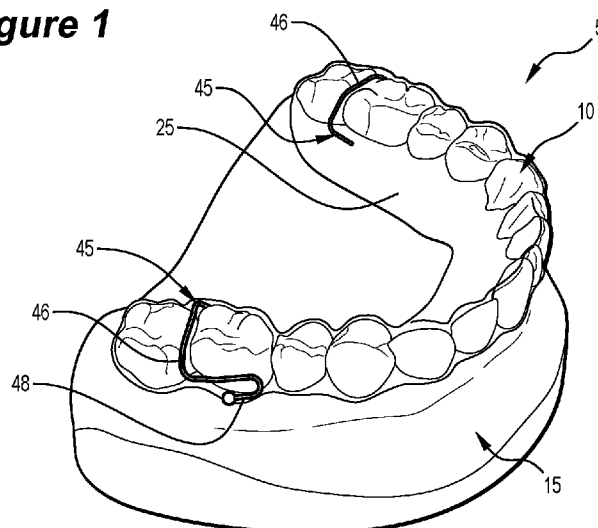
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO,
DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP,
KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ,
UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,
TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,
MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,
TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(54) Title: ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCE

Figure 1



(57) Abstract: An orthodontic appliance comprising a shell shaped to receive a patient's teeth and to urge one or more teeth into a predetermined alignment and/or orientation, the shell including a jaw-biasing region which extends beyond the patient's internal gum line when the shell is worn over the patient's teeth, the jaw-biasing region being configured to apply a bias to the jaw to modify the shaping thereof. By modifying the shape of the jaw to accommodate the patient's repositioned teeth, the present orthodontic appliance may be able to reduce the likelihood and/or severity of orthodontic relapse, thereby achieving a more stable outcome for the patient.



Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

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Orthodontic appliance

Field of the invention

The present invention relates generally to the field of orthodontics. In particular, the present invention relates to an orthodontic appliance for treating problems such as malocclusion.

Background of the invention

The straightening of a person's teeth for cosmetic and/or functional purposes has conventionally been achieved by traditional fixed orthodontic braces, typically including wires held together by brackets glued to a person's teeth. However, the use of such conventional braces is not without its shortcomings. Wire braces may be considered unsightly and can be a source of both physical and emotional pain and discomfort. Moreover, braces can impede upon dental hygiene and can make cleaning procedures such as brushing and flossing difficult, thereby increasing the risk of infection. Patients with inadequate oral hygiene may also develop white spot lesions on their teeth due to plaque building up around the braces and causing tooth decay.

Other orthodontic appliances have been developed partly in response to the above shortcomings, including products commonly referred to as "aligners" which are worn over a person's teeth in a manner not dissimilar to a mouthguard. While these aligners may be more visually appealing, they are often only suitable for minor corrections such as mildly crooked or protruding teeth. The efficacy of such aligners for treating more complex or severe cases of malocclusion — such as cross-bites, overbites, skeletally-based malocclusions, severely rotated teeth and large tooth-spacing — is generally less reliable and predictable. In these cases fixed orthodontic braces have hitherto been a more effective option.

A drawback of the aforementioned fixed orthodontic braces and aligners is that even if they manage to reposition teeth to their desired positions, orthodontic relapse may occur wherein the teeth drift away from those positions, and often towards their original positions. Patients typically have to wear retainers for months, years and even for the remainder of their lives in order to combat orthodontic relapse. This can be costly, inconvenient and requires extreme discipline on the patient's part to remember to wear their retainers on a regular basis.

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Examples of the present invention seek to provide an orthodontic appliance which addresses or ameliorates at least one of the above disadvantages, or at least provides a useful alternative.

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Summary of the invention

The aforementioned fixed orthodontic braces and aligners are typically configured to reposition a patient's tooth or teeth relative to the jaw without shaping the patient's jaw, which may contribute to orthodontic relapse. Accordingly, a first
10 aspect of the present invention provides an orthodontic appliance comprising a shell shaped to receive a patient's teeth and to urge one or more teeth into a predetermined alignment and/or orientation, the shell including a jaw-biasing region which extends beyond the patient's internal gum line when the shell is worn over the patient's teeth, the jaw-biasing region being configured to apply a bias to the jaw to
15 modify the shaping thereof. By modifying the shape of the jaw to accommodate the patient's repositioned teeth, the present orthodontic appliance may be able to reduce the likelihood and/or severity of orthodontic relapse, thereby achieving a more stable outcome for the patient. As such, it may be possible to reduce the duration and/or frequency with which a patient ought to wear a retainer after being treated with the
20 present orthodontic appliance.

In one form of the invention the shell includes lateral shell portions secured to one another by way of an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a distance between the shell portions, wherein the shell portions can apply a greater bias against the patient's
25 jaw and teeth by increasing the distance between the shell portions. As such, lateral expansion of the patient's jaw may be achieved by progressively increasing the distance between the lateral shell portions over time.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the shell may include a frontal shell
30 portion secured to the lateral shell portions by way of an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a distance ("frontal distance") between the frontal shell portion and the lateral shell portions, wherein the frontal jaw-biasing region is configured to apply a greater forward bias against the patient's jaw and teeth by increasing the frontal distance. In these embodiments, the forward region of the patient's jaw may also be
35 extended by progressively increasing the frontal distance over time.

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In preferred embodiments of the invention, the adjustment mechanism includes an expansion screw that is securable to the respective jaw-biasing region of each shell portion. As such, the shell portions can simply be interconnected to one another via one or more expansion screws which themselves are easy to operate.

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According to embodiments of the invention, the appliance may further comprise one or more anchor points to which a resilient band is attachable. An anchor point could, for example, be a hook which has been embedded into the appliance.

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According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a system including two orthodontic appliances according to the first aspect of the invention, wherein the first appliance is configured to be worn over the patient's upper teeth, and the second appliance is configured to be worn over the patient's lower teeth, wherein a resilient band is attachable to an anchor point of each appliance, the band being
15 configured to urge one worn appliance relative to the other such that the patient's upper and lower jaws are urged relative to one another towards a predetermined and/or acceptable position. In such a system, not only can the orthodontic appliances modify the shape of one or both jaws individually, the appliances can also work to alter the position of one jaw relative to the other to aid in the treatment of orthodontic
20 issues not limited to overbites, underbites and crossbites.

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According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of treating malocclusion, comprising fitting a series of orthodontic appliances according to the first aspect of the invention to a patient in accordance with a treatment plan, the series of appliances being shaped so as to: successively urge one
25 or more of the patient's teeth towards a predetermined and final alignment and/or orientation; and successively apply a bias to the patient's jaw to modify the shaping of the jaw towards a predetermined and final jaw shape.

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According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a kit of parts comprising a series of orthodontic appliances according to the first aspect of the
30 invention, the appliances being configured to be worn by a patient in a consecutive order in accordance with a treatment plan, the series of consecutive appliances being configured to: successively urge one or more of the patient's teeth towards a predetermined and final alignment and/or orientation; and successively apply a bias to

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the patient's jaw to modify the shaping of the jaw towards a predetermined and final jaw shape.

Brief description of the drawings

Further aspects, features and detailed of the invention may be better
5 understood from the following description of several embodiments thereof, presented by way of non-limiting example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side perspective view of an orthodontic appliance according to a first embodiment as worn on a model of a jaw;

10 Figure 2 is a bottom view of the orthodontic appliance of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a top view of the arrangement shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a top view of an orthodontic appliance according to a second embodiment as worn on a model of a jaw;

Figure 5 is a front perspective view of an orthodontic appliance according to a
15 third embodiment as worn on a model of a jaw; and

Figure 6 is a top view of the orthodontic appliance of Figure 6.

Detailed description

Figures 1 to 3 show an orthodontic appliance 5 according to a first embodiment
20 of the present invention. The appliance 5 comprises a shell 10 made from a substantially clear material that is relatively strong, provides a degree of flexibility and is generally hypoallergenic and biologically stable. The depicted shell 10 is made from a medical grade plastic comprising mostly of polyurethane. Other materials may alternatively be used, as will be recognised by those of ordinary skill in the art.

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With reference to Figure 2, the underside of the shell 10 is shaped to receive a patient's teeth. The shell 10 may be formed via conventional techniques, which can involve first producing a mould of the patient's teeth, and then casting a physical
30 model 15 from the mould. Examples of such physical models 15 may be seen in Figures 1 and 3 to 5. A digital representation can then be generated by scanning the physical model 15. Alternatively, a digital representation of the patient's mouth can be obtained by scanning the patient's mouth directly, using conventional three-dimensional intraoral imaging techniques. A physical model may then be created using a three-dimensional printer.

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A digital representation of the patient's mouth can be digitally manipulated to create a sequence of representations wherein the patient's teeth are progressively shifted from their initial positions towards their desired and final positions. For example, each digital representation in the sequence may be manipulated to successively move the patient's teeth by up to 0.025mm towards their final positions. A sequence of orthodontic appliances 5 each comprising a distinct shell 10 can thus be produced based on the sequence of digitally manipulated representations. For example, the digital representations in the sequence can be used to produce successive positive models and each shell 10 of the orthodontic appliance 5 can be produced as a negative of the respective positive model using vacuum fabrication techniques. The positive models of the digitally manipulated representations of the patient's teeth can be formed by 3D printing techniques. Moreover, the 3D-printed model can also be printed with markings to indicate to a technician how far a jaw-biasing region 25 of the appliance 5 should extend (described further hereinbelow).

The resulting shell 10 thus comprises recesses 20 (see Figure 2) shaped to receive the patient's teeth. The close fit between the shell 10 and the patient's teeth is such that at least some of the teeth will serve as anchor points to help retain the appliance 5 within the patient's mouth. Of course, since the orthodontic appliance 5 has been produced based on a digitally altered representation of the patient's teeth, one or more of the shell's altered recesses 20 will apply a bias against respective teeth so as to urge them towards their predetermined alignment and/or orientation.

Referring to Figures 1 to 3, the shell 10 also includes a jaw-biasing region 25 which is configured to apply a bias to the jaw to modify the shaping thereof. In the depicted embodiment, the jaw-biasing region 25 is in the form of a peripheral skirt which extends beyond the patient's internal gum line when the shell 10 is worn over the patient's teeth. The jaw-biasing region 25 can also be formed in accordance with techniques described above. As such, the digital representation of the patient's mouth can also be digitally manipulated to create a sequence of representations wherein the patient's jaw is progressively modified towards the jaw's desired and final position and/or shape. The resulting sequence of shells 10 thus include a jaw-biasing region 25 configured to apply a bias against the patient's jaw so as to progressively modify the shaping of the jaw. For example, with reference to Figures 1 and 3, the peripherally extending jaw-biasing region 25 can be configured to apply an outwardly

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directed bias against the patient's sublingual fossa so as expand the patient's jaw and thereby accommodate the desired positioning of the teeth.

As explained above, the shell 10 may conveniently be formed using vacuum
5 fabrication on a digitally manipulated positive model of the patient's dentition. This may involve heating and vacuum forming plastic sheet material over the physical model, and then trimming the formed plastic of excess material once hardened. To assist a technician in trimming the shell to the correct extent, the positive model can be created with a groove or ridge, for example, which creates a visible demarcation on
10 the formed plastic to indicate where to cut. This is particularly pertinent with respect to the jaw-biasing region 25 for indicating to the technician how far the jaw-biasing region should extend beyond the patient's inner gum line.

A second embodiment of an orthodontic appliance 5 is shown in Figure 4 (fitted
15 on a physical model 15). In this embodiment, the shell 10 includes two lateral shell portions 30, each having recesses 20 shaped to receive the patient's teeth. Each lateral shell portion 30 also includes a jaw-biasing region 25 configured to urge against the patient's jaw. The lateral shell portions 30 are secured to one another via an adjustment mechanism 32 including an expansion screw 35. The adjustment
20 mechanism has respective anchors embedded within or bonded to the jaw-biasing regions 25 of the lateral shell portions 30 and the expansion screw 35 is operable to adjust the distance therebetween. For example, rotating the screw 35 in one direction will increase the distance between the shell portions 30, thereby causing them to apply a greater outwardly directed bias against the patient's teeth and jaw. As the
25 patient's teeth and jaw gradually shift towards their desired positions and/or arrangement (and thus the bias force exerted by the shell lessens), the expansion screw 35 can be adjusted yet again to increase the distance between the lateral shell portions 30 to increase the force with which the shell portions 30 urge against the patient's teeth and jaw. If the distance between the lateral shell portions 30 is too
30 great and causes the patient discomfort, the screw 35 can simply be rotated in the opposite direction to decrease the distance between the lateral shell portions 30.

Figures 5 and 6 show an orthodontic appliance 5 according to a third
embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment the shell 10 comprises
35 three sections, two lateral shell portions 30 and a frontal shell portion 40. The three sections are interconnected via a three directional adjustment mechanism 33 having

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first and second generally orthogonal expansion screws 35, 36 acting between anchors embedded within or bonded to the respective lateral shell portions and frontal shell portion. Like the second embodiment, the distance between the lateral shell portions 30 can be adjusted by operating the expansion screw 35. The expansion screw 36 is
5 also operable to adjust the distance ("frontal distance") between the frontal shell portion 40 and the two lateral shell portions 30. By increasing the frontal distance, a jaw-biasing region of the frontal portion 40 can apply a greater bias against a forward region of the jaw and the corresponding front teeth.

10 It is of course possible for a patient to wear two of the present orthodontic appliances 5 - one over the upper teeth and one over the lower teeth. Moreover, the two appliances 5 can also work together to urge the patient's jaws relative to one another. To this end, each appliance 5 may be constructed with a pair of anchoring devices 45 embedded into or bonded to the material, one on each side of the shell 10.
15 Examples of such anchoring devices 45 can be seen in Figures 1 to 3 in the form of wire sections 46 embedded within the material of the shell 10, each terminating in a hook 48 located to the outer side of the appliance. The hook 48 preferably has a rounded end and is arranged to lie substantially against the material of the shell 10 so as to avoid unnecessary irritation of the patient's mouth. The anchoring devices 45 of
20 the upper appliance would typically be offset in a forward or backward direction with respect to the anchoring devices of the lower appliance, and with the respective hooks oppositely oriented. Resilient bands can thus be attached between a hook 48 in the upper appliance and a corresponding hook in the lower appliance, such that, when the appliances are worn, the bands work to urge one appliance relative to the other such
25 that the patient's upper and lower jaws are urged relative to one another and towards a predetermined position.

Although the foregoing has referred to the repositioning of a plural number of teeth, the present orthodontic appliance can clearly be adapted to reposition a single
30 tooth.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not by way of limitation. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the
35 relevant art that various changes in form and detail can be made therein without

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departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Thus, the present invention should not be limited by any of the above described exemplary embodiments.

Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context
5 requires otherwise, the word "comprise", and variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

10 The reference in this specification to any prior publication (or information derived from it), or to any matter which is known, is not, and should not be taken as, an acknowledgement or admission or any form of suggestion that that prior publication (or information derived from it) or known matter forms part of the common general knowledge in the field of endeavour to which this specification
15 relates.

CLAIMS

1. An orthodontic appliance comprising a shell shaped to receive a patient's teeth and to urge one or more teeth into a predetermined alignment and/or orientation, the
5 shell including a jaw-biasing region which extends beyond the patient's internal gum line when the shell is worn over the patient's teeth, the jaw-biasing region being configured to apply a bias to the jaw to modify the shaping thereof.
2. The appliance of claim 1, wherein the shell includes lateral shell portions
10 secured to one another via an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a distance between the shell portions, wherein the shell portions can apply a greater bias against the patient's jaw and teeth by increasing the distance between the shell portions.
3. The appliance of claim 2, wherein the shell includes a frontal shell portion
15 secured to the lateral shell portions via an adjustment mechanism for adjusting a distance ("frontal distance") between the frontal shell portion and the lateral shell portions, wherein the frontal jaw-biasing region is configured to apply a greater forward bias against the patient's jaw and teeth by increasing the frontal distance.
- 20 4. The appliance of claim 2 or 3, wherein the adjustment mechanism includes an expansion screw.
5. The appliance of claim 4, wherein the expansion screw is secured to the
25 respective jaw-biasing region of each shell portion.
6. The appliance of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising one or more anchor points to which a resilient band is attachable.
7. The appliance of claim 6, wherein the anchor points comprise hooks embedded
30 in the appliance.
8. A system including two orthodontic appliances according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the first appliance is configured to be worn over the patient's upper teeth, and the second appliance is configured to be worn over the patient's lower
35 teeth, wherein a resilient band is attachable to an anchor point of each appliance, the band being configured to urge one worn appliance relative to the other such that the

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patient's upper and lower jaws are urged relative to one another towards a predetermined position.

9. A method of treating malocclusion, comprising fitting a sequence of orthodontic
5 appliances according to any one of claims 1 to 7 to a patient in accordance with a treatment plan, the series of appliances being shaped so as to:

successively urge one or more of the patient's teeth towards a predetermined and final alignment and/or orientation; and

10 successively apply a bias to the patient's jaw to modify the shaping of the jaw towards a predetermined and final jaw shape.

10. A kit of parts comprising a sequence of orthodontic appliances according to any one of claims 1 to 7, the appliances being configured to be worn by a patient in a consecutive order in accordance with a treatment plan, the series of consecutive
15 appliances being configured to:

successively urge one or more of the patient's teeth towards a predetermined and final alignment and/or orientation; and

successively apply a bias to the patient's jaw to modify the shaping of the jaw towards a predetermined and final jaw shape.

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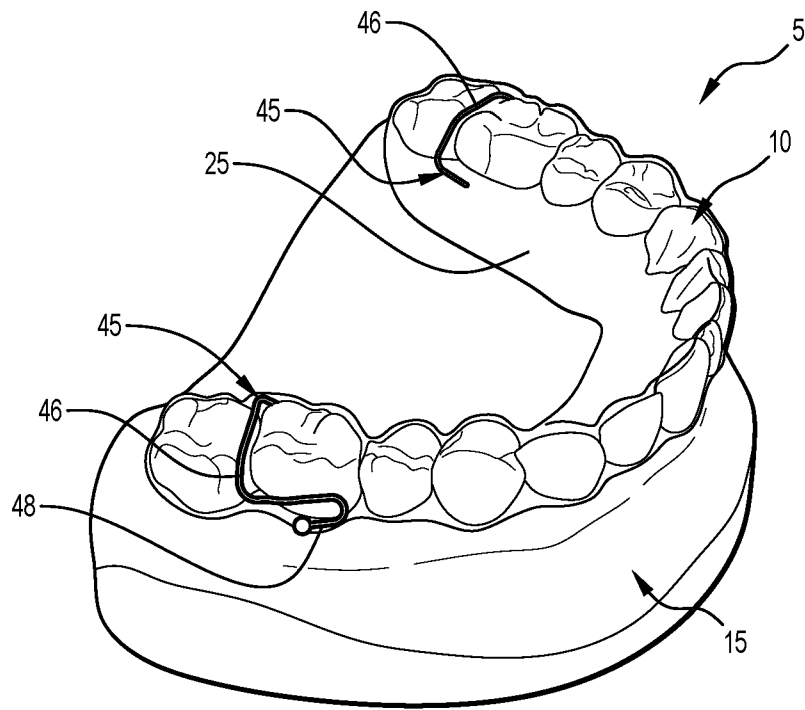
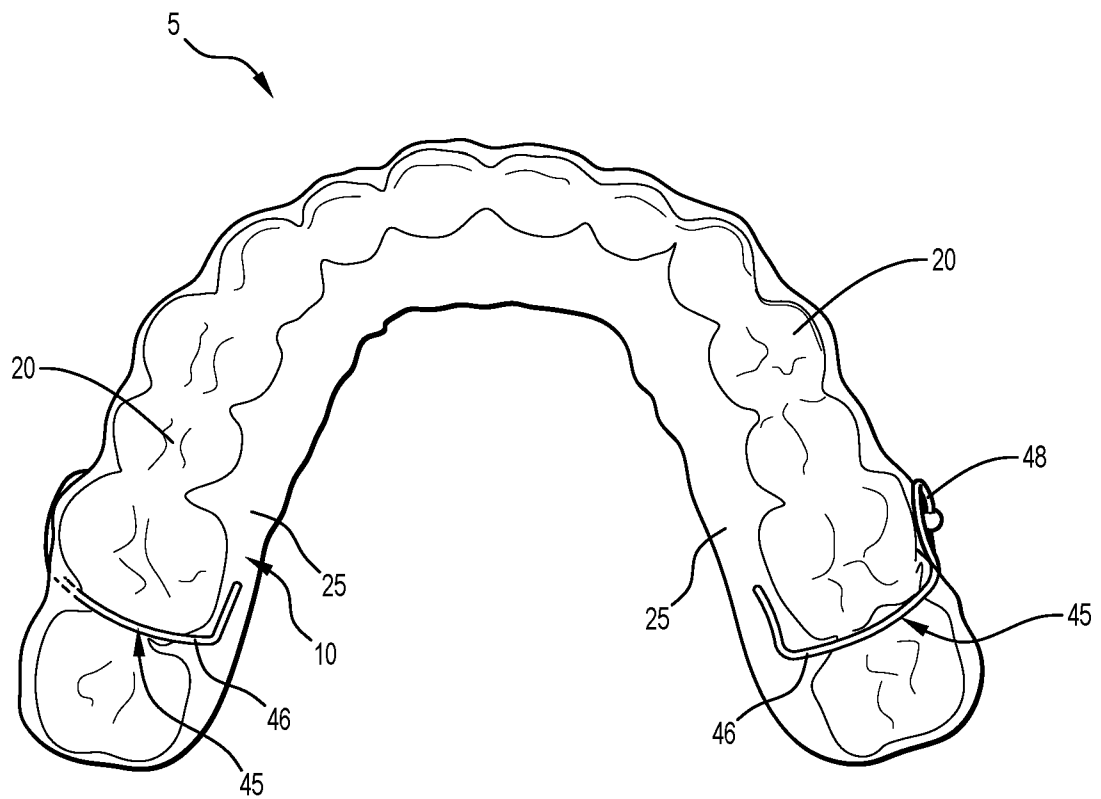
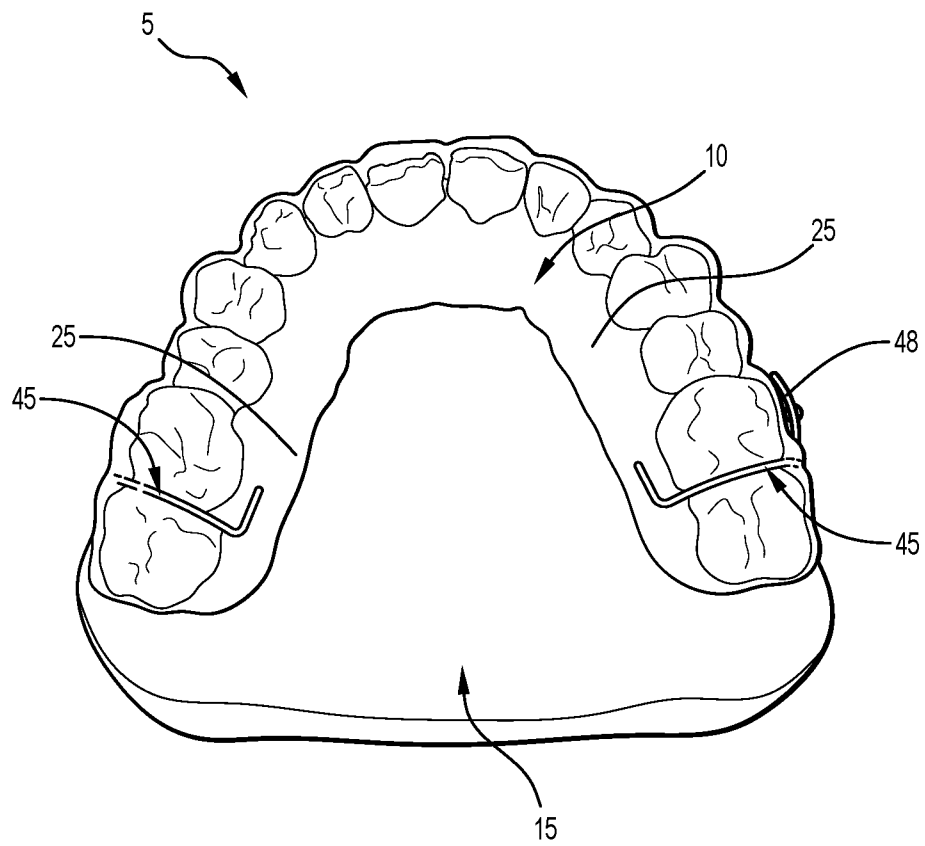
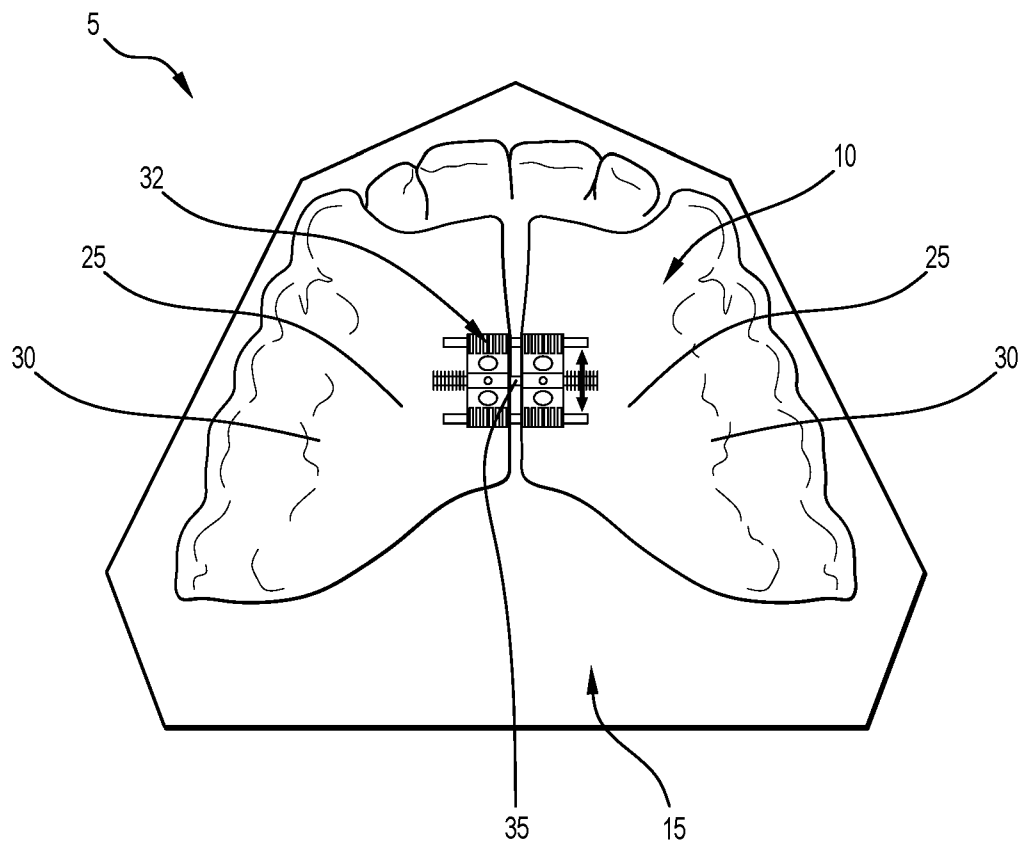
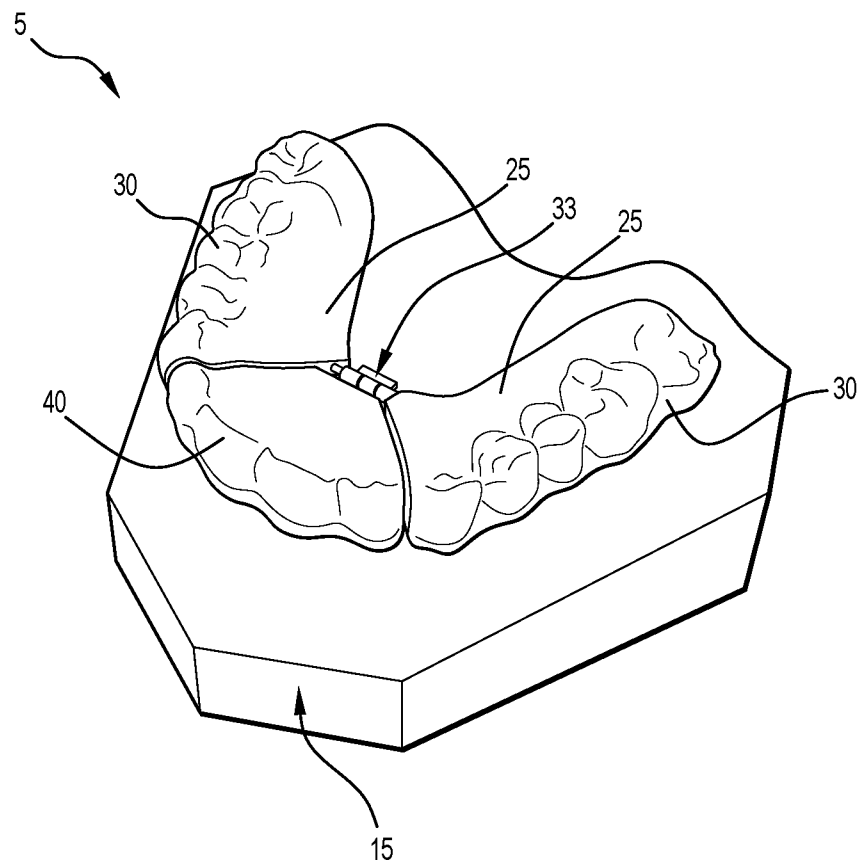


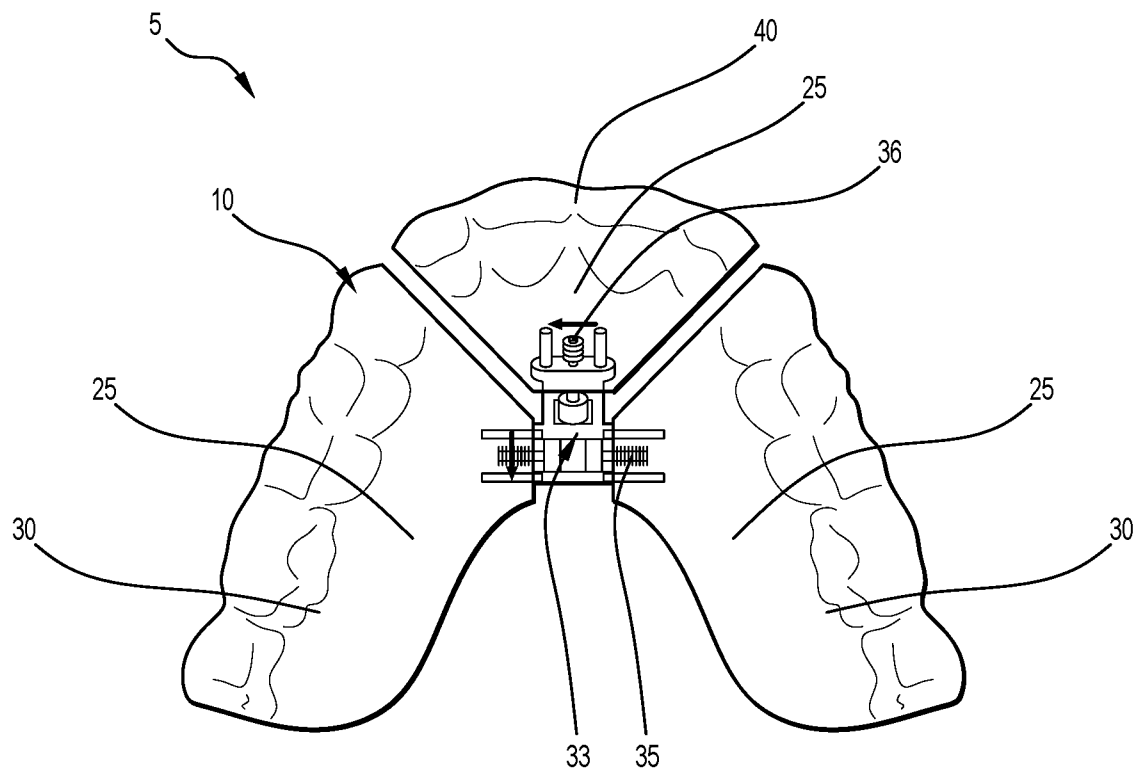
Figure 1

**Figure 2**

**Figure 3**

**Figure 4**

**Figure 5**

**Figure 6**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2018/050161

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61C 7/08 (2006.01) A61C 7/36 (2006.01) A61C 7/10 (2006.01)

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)

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)

EPOQUE – PATENW, IPC and/or CPC and/or FI: A61C7/08, A61C7/36, A61C7/10: TERMS: PIECE, PORTION, MODULE, FLAP, PART, SECTION, JAW, ALIGN, SHELL, MOUTHPIECE, MOULD+, GUARD, CLEAR, INVISALIGN, BIAS, ALTER, MODIFY, SHAPE, FORCE, PRESURE, MANIPULATE, SCREW, PIN, EXPANSION, THIRD, THREE, FRONT TEETH: Applicator Inventor search: IP Australia internal databases, AUSPAT and Espacenet Worldwide Database.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	Documents are listed in the continuation of Box C	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C



See patent family annex

* "A"	Special categories of cited documents: 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		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 April 2018		Date of mailing of the international search report 10 April 2018	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA Email address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au		Authorised officer Chenoa Barton AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (ISO 9001 Quality Certified Service) Telephone No. +61262832858	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No.
C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		PCT/AU2018/050161
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	US 2017 /0135850 A1 (SELANE PRODUCTS, INC.) 18 May 2017 Paragraphs 0016, 0053, 0067, 0085, 0090, 0091 FIG 1 to FIG5 item 222 FIG 5 item 222	1, 2 and 4 to 10 3
X Y	WO 2017/062634 A1 (KHOURI) 13 April 2017 Paragraphs 0008, 0011, 0038, 0099, 00133, 00136, 00140, 00190, 00193, 00195, 00196 and FIG 13C, FIG 14B item 690 FIG 14B item 690	1, 2 and 4 to 10 3
X	US 2016/0184067 A1 (PARKER) 30 June 2016 Paragraphs 0017 to 0019, 0021, 0035 to 0037, 0051, 0104 and FIG 4 and FIG 17 items 52, 58, 54 and 56	1 to 8
X Y	US 5683244 A (TRUAX) 04 November 1997 Column 1 line 39 to 47, Column 3 lines 52 to 61, Column 6 lines 27 to 41, FIG 3, FIG 12, FIG 14 FIG 12, FIG 14	1, 2, 4 to 6 and 8 3
X Y	US 2015/0245887 A1 (IZUGAMI et al.) 03 September 2015 Paragraph 0010, 0029, 0101 and FIG 11(b), FIG 13a to 13c, item 400 FIG 7, FIG 11(b),	1, 2, 4 to 6 and 8 3
Y	EP 2574302 B1 (FERMADENT GMBH & CO. KG) 13 January 2016 Paragraphs 0042, 0043, 0064, 0083, FIG 3 and FIG 4. item 18, 48, 50	3
Y	US 5002485 A (AAGESEN) 26 March 1991 FIG 1	3
Form PCT/ISA/210 (fifth sheet) (July 2009)		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT Information on patent family members		International application No. PCT/AU2018/050161	
This Annex lists known 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/s Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member/s	
Publication Number	Publication Date	Publication Number	Publication Date
US 2017 /0135850 A1	18 May 2017	None	
WO 2017/062634 A1	13 April 2017	WO 2017062634 A1	13 Apr 2017
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EP 2574302 B1	13 January 2016	EP 2574302 A1	03 Apr 2013
		EP 2574302 B1	13 Jan 2016
US 5002485 A	26 March 1991	US 5002485 A	26 Mar 1991
End of Annex			
Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001. Form PCT/ISA/210 (Family Annex)(July 2009)			