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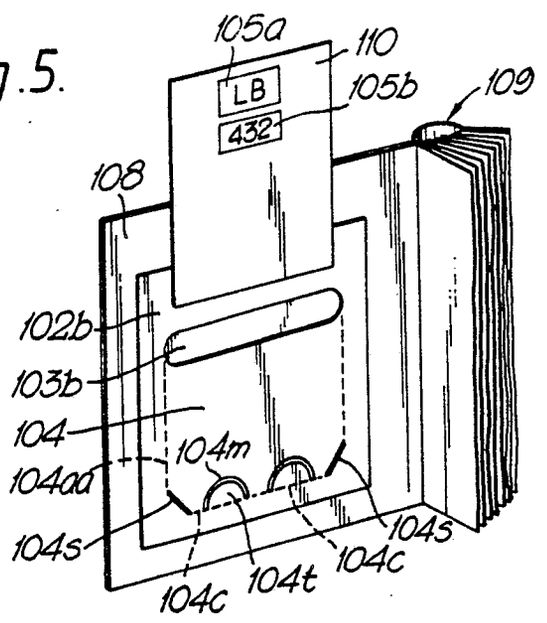
(54) Adhesive insertion pockets with guiding features.

(57) The invention relates to adhesive insertion pockets of a web material where used as the basis is a self-adhesive material, for instance a reinforced paper web (102a) which has been detachably attached to a web shaped substrate (101). By means of appropriately punching or incising the paper web, a piece for an insertion pocket (102b) emerges which, on being torn from the substrate (101) and being adhered for instance to the inside cover of a book (108) will form an insertion pocket where an incision for the mouth (103a) forms the mouth of the pocket and the size of the pocket is determined by a cut away section (104) on the substrate web (101) which when detached, remains on the piece for the insertion pocket (102b) to form a non-adhesive area of the pocket. In order to achieve ready entry of the card (110) to be inserted into the pocket, the entrance incision has been made as an elongated circumferential opening incision (103a), and to achieve an area at the bottom of the pocket (104c) affected as little as possible by exposure of zones of glue, penetrating incisions (104s, 104m) have been made in the area of the bottom of the pocket, reducing this bottom area and thus reducing the possibility of adhesion by the cards to the bottom of the pocket.

Fig.5.



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ADHESIVE INSERTION POCKETS WITH GUIDING FEATURES

The Scope of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to adhesive insertion pockets with guiding features.

More especially the invention relates to a material for such insertion pockets with guiding features, to a method for the production of such material, as well as to such an insertion pocket for attaching to an object.

The Prior Art

In connection with the preparation of books for use for instance in libraries, it is usual to attach to the inside of one of the covers an insertion pocket which can hold an index card or a card with the author's name. Insertion pockets are known previously which have been made in the shape of a small envelope or a bag with a back section which is attached to the cover, and a front section which covers the back section, in total or in part, and joins it in the form of a pocket. Such ready-made pockets are comparatively expensive to manufacture, and at the same time, entering of information on the pockets will usually need to be done by hand.

From Norwegian Patent Application No 86.4783 European Patent Application No 87309436.1 (269255) insertion pockets have been suggested, particulary to be used in connection with library books. which are at the outset provided as a continuous web and, at the same time, those parts of the web which constitute the individual pockets, may be passed through a computer system. According to the present invention, the starting point is a continuous length of a self-adhesive web which is attached detachably to a substrate web of identical dimensions, whereupon, by punching the self-adhesive web only, an outline is created of the web sheet which is to constitute the insertion pocket and following which, a cut is made inside of this outline, which penetrates both webs, and is intended to form the opening of the pocket, after which a section is punched in the substrate web only which lies within the said outline and comprises the double incision, so as to thus form the pocket section. The part which is comprised by the double incision and the single incision in the substrate web, will when a web sheet is torn from the substrate, remain on the reverse side of the web sheet, so that when the web sheet is adhered permanently to an object such as e.g. the inside cover of a book, an insertion pocket will be created in which the double incision constitutes the opening of the pocket, and the size of the pocket is determined by the said section of the remaining substrate web.

By using such well-known self-adhesive insertion pockets which are preferably provided in continuous webs, a very straight forward and efficient application of information on the pockets is achieved, because the individual pockets and their pertaining information labels may have data entered on them when the web shaped pocket material is being run through a computer system.

This will reduce the costs in connection with the preparation of the books for use in a library.

The practical use of such web shaped insertion pockets has shown, however, that the sector between that area of the pocket which does not adhere to the object to which the insertion pocket is to be adhered, and the adjoining adhered bottom area of the pocket, does not provide a sufficiently well defined intermediate zone between the glue-free area and the area where glue has been applied, with the result that the card when inserted into the pocket, will affect the bottom part of the pocket in such a manner that the bottom edge of the card will make contact with a line of glue in the said intermediate zone. This fact will mean that the bottom edge of the card will to a greater or lesser extent become glued to the bottom area of the pocket, and this condition may become aggravtaed when the card rests in the pocket of a book which is being subjected to the weight of several other closed books.

It has further been shown that the openings of the pockets mentioned in Norwegian patent application No. 86.4783 are of a shape which may easily result in the side sections of the openings being torn which might at worst entail that parts of the pocket may be torn open and make its appearance not very attractive, at the same time as the useful function of the pocket will diminish.

Brief Description of the Invention

The basis of the present invention is the task of providing directives for improved insertion pockets, particularly to be used in connection with library books, where the insertion pockets are provided on the basis of a continuous web.

Thus an initial aim of the invention is to provide such insertion pockets which comprise guiding features or stop fields at the bottom area of the pocket, in order thus to avoid that the card which is inserted into the pocket, becomes glued to any exposed zone of glue in the intermediate area

between the bottom of the pocket and the adjoining adhered pocket sheet.

A second aim of the invention is to provide such guiding features or stop fields which may be provided in a straight-forward manner in connection with continuous webs.

A further aim of the invention is to provide insertion pockets in which the section which constitutes the opening permits the card to be passed readily in and out of the pocket, without subjecting the side sections of the opening unnecessarily to tear effects.

Yet another aim of the invention is to provide such opening sections, based on a continuous web, at the same time as the resulting webs of pocket material may be run through a computer system.

Still another aim of the present invention is to provide such insertion pockets together with pertaining small labels which may be used for marking various types of index cards.

Solution according to the invention.

The aims set out above are being achieved in connection with a material for an insertion pocket, comprising a primary web material to one side of which an adhesive material has been applied and having its adhesive-treated side attached detachably to one side of the substrate web, the characteristics of such a material for insertion pockets according to the invention being that the twin web has been provided with an initial mainly elongated incision which is to constitute an opening of an insertion pocket, and which is either cut through one or both webs, that the opening incision at opposite edge sections continue in a respectively second incision which penetrates mainly the substrate web only along a section extending mainly at right angles to the initial incision forming the opening, and that each of the other respective side incisions in the area where the bottom of the pocket is to be formed, changes direction in order to meet within the expanse of the initial web, through one or several doubly incised sections which are to form the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket for the card to be inserted into the pocket.

These guiding features or stop fields may be comprised by initially doubly incised sections alone, or together with other doubly incised sections combined with an incision for the bottom of the pocket, running substantially parallel to the opening incision, and cut through the substrate web only.

More specifically the guiding features for the bottom of the pocket may comprise an initial slanted guiding section, with a straight double incision, between the respective side incisions, continuing into the incision for the bottom of the pocket made in the substrate, as well as additional guiding incisions made through both webs and comprising guiding section protruding from the bottom incision towards the pocket area and which are preferably made up of arches, semi-circles, rounded flaps etc.

During use, an insertion pocket which is attached to an object will thus, along its bottom section, comprise open sections either in the shape of straight, slanted openings or in the shape of arched, semi-circular open pocket section which do not constitute any intermediate glue zone which contribute to making the potentially glue exposing intermediate bottom zone inside the pocket so small that any glue which might be openly exposed in the bottom area, will not have any adhesive effect against the bottom edge of the card when inserted to the very bottom of the pocket.

Still one further favourable feature of the present invention entails that the elongated incision which is to constitute the opening of an insertion pocket is made up of one closed incision line which is cut only in the web shaped material and continues at its opposite edge sections into the repsective side incisions.

Preferably, the said incision line for the opening is made up of a pair of incision lines drawn at comparatively short distance from each other and continuing at the end sections into each other in a rounded manner.

It should be understood that the self-adhesive web material may have had the self-adhesive glue applied to one side in such a manner as to have formed fields or sections which are free of glue. When suitable punching is applied in the border areas of the glue-free field, the same effect can be obtained as mentioned above. A pocket section will then be provided which is non-adhesive, not due to the presence of a remaining section of substrate material but due to the absence of glue in the pocket fields.

Other special features of the present invention will be described in further detail below with reference to the figures of the drawings which show various embodiments of the present invention. The figures of the drawings illustrate not only how the present invention can be realised, but also how a material can be procured for an insertion pocket with guiding features according to the invention, as well as how such an insertion pocket will appear after it has been adhered to an object, preferably the inside cover of a book.

Brief Description of the Figures of the Drawings

Fig. 1 (comprising the fields fig. 1a and fig. 1b) shows an intermediate stage in the manufacturing of two different embodiments of adhesive insertion pockets according to the present invention, the pockets here being manufactured in a continuous web.

Fig. 2 (comprising the fields fig. 2a and fig. 2b) show in an outline form how the respective embodiments of insertion pocket materials achieve the release of the pocket section from its web substrate.

Fig. 3a shows the pocket section of the first embodiment of an insertion pocket in a state of having been detached from its substrate, immediately prior to being adhered to an object.

Fig. 3b, like fig. 3, shows the pocket section of the second embodiment of the insertion pocket according to the invention in a state of having been released from its substrate, immediately prior to being adhered to an object.

The figures 4a and 4b show a simplified sideways cut viewed in the direction of the arrows, A-A and B-B-, respectively, in fig. 1.

Fig. 5 shows an insertion pocket according to the invention adhered to an object, here the inside cover of a book, prepared to receive an insertion card.

Fig. 6 is an outline of the type of fig. 5, and shows the part with the pocket with the card inserted into the pocket section.

Fig. 7 shows an alternative paper web for implementing the present invention.

Discussion of preferred Embodiments

Shown in fig. 1 is a continuous web of a web shaped substrate 101, onto which has been adhered a multitude of self-adhesive sheets of a different web material, preferably paper sheets, these paper sheets here being designated 102a, 102b. and 102c, etc., respectively.

It should be understood that the configuration shown in fig. 1 may have existed, based on a continuous length of a self-adhesive paper web 102 being detachably attached to the substrate web 101 of identical dimension. The configurations according to fig. 1 have appropriately emerged through punching of the paper web 102 alone to shape the outlines of the individual paper sheets 102a, 102b, 102c which are to form the respective insertion pockets, and at the same time each of the sheets has been provided with various incisions to procure a pocket opening or a pocket mouth and guiding features at the bottom section of the pocket section.

It should be understood that in fig. 1 and fig. 2 are shown two different embodiments of insertion pocket material, respectively 102a (fig. 1a and 2a) and 102b (fig. 1b and 2b) which will be discussed below.

As regards the material 102a, an incision 103 has been made which penetrates both webs, i.e. the paper web 102a and the underlying web shaped substrate 101. This double incision 103 is to provide the opening of a pocket, and in order to procure a pocket area which does not adhere to the object to which the insertion pocket is to be adhered, a section 104 is punched in the substrate web 101 alone, which lies within the said outline of the sheet of paper, and comprises the double incision 103 in order thus to form a pocket section.

Shown in fig. 1 (fig. 1a) is the pocket section 104, framed by means of the broken punching line 104a, it being understood that this line 104a is to constitute the incision which substantially cuts through the substrate web 101 only.

Shown in fig. 1 on the substrate web 101 are not only the sheets of paper 102a, 102b, 102c etc., but also a multitude of smaller labels 105a, 105b, 105c etc., one set or a multitude of such labels having been made for each sheet of paper.

Between the individual sheets of paper on the substrate web 101, tear lines 106 have been made, and between the individual pieces of paper and the labels, 105a, etc. a lengthwise tear line 106a has been made which entails that at an appropriate stage, possibly subsequent to punching of the individual sheets of paper and of labels, and to running the prepared web through a computer system for suitable printing on to the pocket pieces and the labels, the individual sheets of paper or pieces of insertion pockets may be detached from the continuous web 101 together with a suitable piece of substrate material, the same also applying to the pertaining set of labels.

In the substrate web 101, rows of holes 107 have also been made in each edge section of the substrate web 101, these holes 107 having the ability to serve to tractor feed the semi-finished product according to fig. 1, for instance to be fed through a computer system in which the individual sheets of paper and labels, if any, will have information applied concerning the area of use for which they are intended at a later stage.

In connection with the pocket piece 102a in fig. 1, in addition to the mainly elongated mouth incision 103 and the adjoining side incisions 104aa and 104ab, penetrating mainly the substrate web 101 alone, and along a section extending mainly at right angles to the initial incision 103 forming the mouth, in the area where the bottom of the pocket is to be formed, one or several doubly incised sections are arranged, intended to form the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket, or the stop features of the bottom of the pocket for the card to

be inserted into the pocket.

In the embodiment shown by the piece 103 in fig. 1, the additionally doubly incised sections intended to form the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket, comprise slanted, straight doubly incised guiding sections 104s, which continue into the incision 104c for the bottom of the pocket made in the substrate web 101 as well as doubly incised additional guiding incisions 104m, arranged between the side incisions 104s, comprising guiding sections 104t, protruding from the incision 104c for the bottom against the pocket area 104. The additional double guiding incisions 104m are made as arches or semi-circles which entails that the inwards protruding guiding sections 104t take the form of rounded flaps.

In fig. 2 (fig. 2a) it is shown how, when the sheet of paper 102a is torn from the substrate 101, that pocket section 104 of the substrate web 101 which is comprised by the double incision 103, the side incisions 104aa and 104ab, the large guiding incisions 104s, the bottom incision 104c, and the arched guiding incisions 104m, remains at the reverse side 102aa, in this instance the side to which glue has been applied, of the sheet of paper 102a, a hole 104b being left in the substrate 101, corresponding to the pocket section 104, with the exception of the substrate flaps 104ta which will have corresponding glue covered fields 104tb on the detached sheet of paper 102a.

In fig. 3a is shown from the reverse side the piece of paper 102a fully torn from the substrate 101, the pocket section 104 here still being adhered to the glue-treated back 102aa of the sheet of paper 102a, and being comprised by the previously mentioned incisions, namely the penetrating incision 103 for the mouth, the two side incisions 104aa and 104 ab, the slanted penetrating guiding incisions 104s, the sections with the bottom incisions 104c, as well as the additional double guiding incisions 104m.

In the embodiment according to fig. 1a, fig. 2a and 3a, the double incision, here indicated as 103, takes the shape of a longer straight section, terminated at its ends in a deflected section which at first runs at right angles relative to the longer section, and is subsequently deflected outwards. Through this form of incision, a flap section 112 is formed which has at its lower edge been provided with a slight folding groove 113 to facilitate the folding back of the said flap section, such as is illustrated in fig. 4a. When the piece of paper 102a is adhered to a substrate, the flap section 112 when unfolded will assist a card in becoming more readily inserted into the pocket 104, in a manner which will be described further in connection with fig. 5 and the embodiment of a pocket which is shown in fig. 1b, fig. 2b, fig. 3b, and fig. 4b.

In the second embodiment of the pocket material as shown in fig. 1 (fig. 1b), the pocket material is here denoted as 102b and comprises the same elements as were discussed in connection with the embodiment referred to as 102a in fig. 1a, except for the fact that the elongated incision which is to form the mouth of an insertion pocket, is made up of a circumferential closed incision line 103a cut in the web shaped material 102 or 102b, the mouth incision line 103a comprising a pair of incision line drawings 113a and 113b arranged at a comparatively short distance which at their end sections continue roundedly into each other and there continue into the respective previously discussed side incisions 104aa and 104ab which cut through mainly the substrate web 101 alone. The side incisions 104aa and 104ab continue at the bottom, as mentioned previously in connection with the pocket material 102a, into penetrating guiding incisions 104s which in turn continue into a bottom incision 104c made in the substrate web 101, and doubly incised flap-forming incisions 104m.

Shown in fig. 2b is, in the same way as in fig. 2a, how the sheet of paper 102b on being torn from the substrate, will continue to have the pocket section 104 of the substrate web 101 adhering to it, the pocket section 104 here at its top being terminated with the full opening 103b which is limited by the incision for the mouth 103a, at the same time as, on the substrate web 101 a section 103c is left of the sheet of paper, corresponding to the incision for the mouth 103b. At its bottom, the pocket section 104 is at the reverse side of the sheet of paper 102b, terminated in the penetrating side guiding incisions 104s, the sections with bottom incisions 104c, and the penetrating guiding flaps 104t. In the substrate 101 a hole 104b is left, corresponding to the pocket section 104, the hole being terminated at its top by the remaining part 103c of the opening for the mouth 103b, and at its bottom being terminated by flaps 104ta corresponding to the sections with guiding flaps 104tb to which glue has been applied, on the reverse side of the pocket material 102b.

In fig. 3b is shown from its reverse side the piece of paper 102b fully torn from its substrate 101, the pocket section 104 here still being adhered to the reverse side 102bb to which glue has been applied, of the sheet of paper 102b.

In permanent adhesion of the piece of paper 102b, for instance to the inside cover 108 of a book 109, as is illustrated in fig. 5 and 6, an insertion pocket will be formed in which the opening 103b in the sheet of paper 102b will form the opening of the pocket 104, and at the same time the size of the pocket 104 is determined by the pocket section 104 of the remaining substrate web 101.

In fig. 5 is shown a card 110 which is to be

inserted into the pocket 104, while shown in fig. 6 is the card 110 after it has been inserted to the bottom of the pocket 104. To the card 110, labels 105a, 105b may have been attached for further identification thereof, depending on the type of index cards used for instance by a library.

As is evident from fig. 6 and fig. 5, the card, as it passes downwards into the pocket 104, will first be inserted into the opening 103b, the opening 103b having been made with rounded edges and of a width wich makes for good guiding and clearance at both sides of the rounded side sections of the opening 103b. When the pocket material 102b is adhered to the cover 108, the flap-like sections 104t to which glue has been applied, will adhere to the book cover 8 so that the enveloping double incisions 104m will allow the card to slide more readily past these guiding flaps 104t to have its bottom edge section 110a exposed through the openings formed by the double incision 104m at the sam time as the guiding flaps 104t will be hidden by the edge of the card 110a.

Simultaneouly with the middle section of the edge 110a of the card appearing in the openings formed by the double incisions 104m, also the bottom corner sections 110b of the card will be guided out through the slanted side-guiding incisions 104s, and the card 110 will thus in its bottommost position touch the short intermediate sections between the pocket material 104 and the adjoining attached pocket sheet 102b, namely in the area of the previously discussed bottom incision 104c. In these short areas of bottom incisions 104c, the possibility of glue becoming exposed when the card is inserted down to the bottom of the pocket, will be slight, so that the probability of the bottom section 110a of the card 110 adhering to the bottom section of the pocket 104, i.e. in the area of the bottom incision 104c, will be heavily reduced, entailing that the card may readily be withdrawn from the pocket, even after having lodged in the pocket for some length of time, and possibly under the effect of the weight of several books.

Shown in fig. 7 is an alternative embodiment of a self-adhesive paper web which may form the basis of the present invention. Here, a paper web 202 is shown, viewed from the side 202aa to which the glue has been applied, and the special feature of this paper web 202 is that, distributed along its web, it has been provided with glue-free fields 220n. This paper web 202 with the glue-free fields 220n may as explained previously be attached detachably to a substrate web (not shown), and this twin web may in the same manner as discussed in connection with fig. 1 and fig. 2, have sheets of paper 102a and 102b, as well as pertaining labels 105a, 105b, etc. punched in it. Appropriate punching through in an "upper" border area 203n of the glue-free field 220n, can provide a suitable opening in a piece for an insertion pocket, and at the same time, appropriate punching in a "lower" border area may provide the above mentioned guiding or stop features of the bottom section for the card to be inserted into the pocket when the punched and detached sheet of paper 202n, with pertaining labels, if any, has been glued to the inside cover of a book.

It should be understood that the present invention may find many different embodiments.

For instance, the insertion pockets may be made not just on one side of a continuous web, while the other side of the web is used for labels of varying size and shape such as is illustrated in fig. 1, but the insertion pockets may also be made in one and the same web, with alternate sections for labels, or made on both sides of a twin web with alternating sections of labels between pairs of pocket pieces.

It should also be understood that the pocket material may be different from paper, for instance a combination of paper and plastics, or some other reinforced web material, depending on the object to which the pocket is to be attached, and also depending on the use for which the pocket is intended.

Claims

1. A material for an insertion pocket, comprising an initial web material (102a, 102b) to which an adhesive has been applied on one side (102aa, 102bb) and having its adhesive-treated side (102aa, 102bb) detachably attached to one side of a substrate web (101), **characterized in** that the twin web (101, 102a, respectively 101, 102b) has been provided with an initial mainly elongated incision (103, respectively 103a) intended to form the mouth of an insertion pocket, and cut either through one web (102b) or both webs (101, 102a), that the incision for the mouth (103a, respectively 103) continues at its opposite edge sections into a respectively second incision (104aa, 104ab) incising mainly the substrate web (101) only along a section which extends mainly at right angles relative to the initial incision (103, respectively 103a) forming the mouth, and that each of the second respective incision (104aa, 104ab) in the area where the bottom of the pocket is to be made, changes its direction in order to join, within the expanse of the first web (102), via one or several doubly incised sections (104s, 104m) intended to form the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket (104s, 104t) for the card (110) to be inserted into the pocket section (104).

2. A material as stated in claim 1, **characterized in** that the doubly incised sections intended to form the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket, comprise doubly incised sections (104s) alone.

3. A material as stated in claim 1, **characterized in** that the doubly incised sections intended to form the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket, comprise doubly incised sections (104s) alone, and doubly incised sections (104m) in combination with an incision for the bottom of the pocket (104c) mainly parallel to the mouth incision (103, respectively 103a) which is incised only through the substrate web (101).

4. A material as stated in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the guiding features of the bottom of the pocket comprise a slanted, straight doubly incised guiding section (104s) between the respective side incisions (104aa, 104b) which continues into the incision for the bottom of the pocket (104c) cut in the substrate (101), as well as doubly incised additional guiding incisions (104m) arranged between the side incisions, comprising guiding features (104t) protruding from the incision for the bottom (104c) towards the pocket area (104).

5. A material as stated in claim 4, characterized in that the additional double guiding incisions (104m) have been made as arches, semi-circles etc. which form guiding sections in the shape of for instance rounded flaps (104t).

6. A material as stated in any one of the claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the first elongated incision (103a) intended to form the mouth (103b) of an insertion pocket (104) is constituted by a mainly circumferential closed cutting line (103a) cut in the web shaped material (102, 102b) and continuing at its opposite edge sections (113c) into the respective side incisions (104aa, 104ab).

7. A material as stated in claim 6, characterized in that the elongated closed cutting line of the mouth (103a) comprised a pair of cutting lines drawn, (113a, 113b) arranged at a comparativley short distance and continuing at their end sections (113c) roundly into each other.

8. A material as stated in any one of the claims 1 to 7, characterized in that it comprises a self-adhesive web material (202, 202aa) with glue-free fields (220n) in the area intended to form pockets (204).

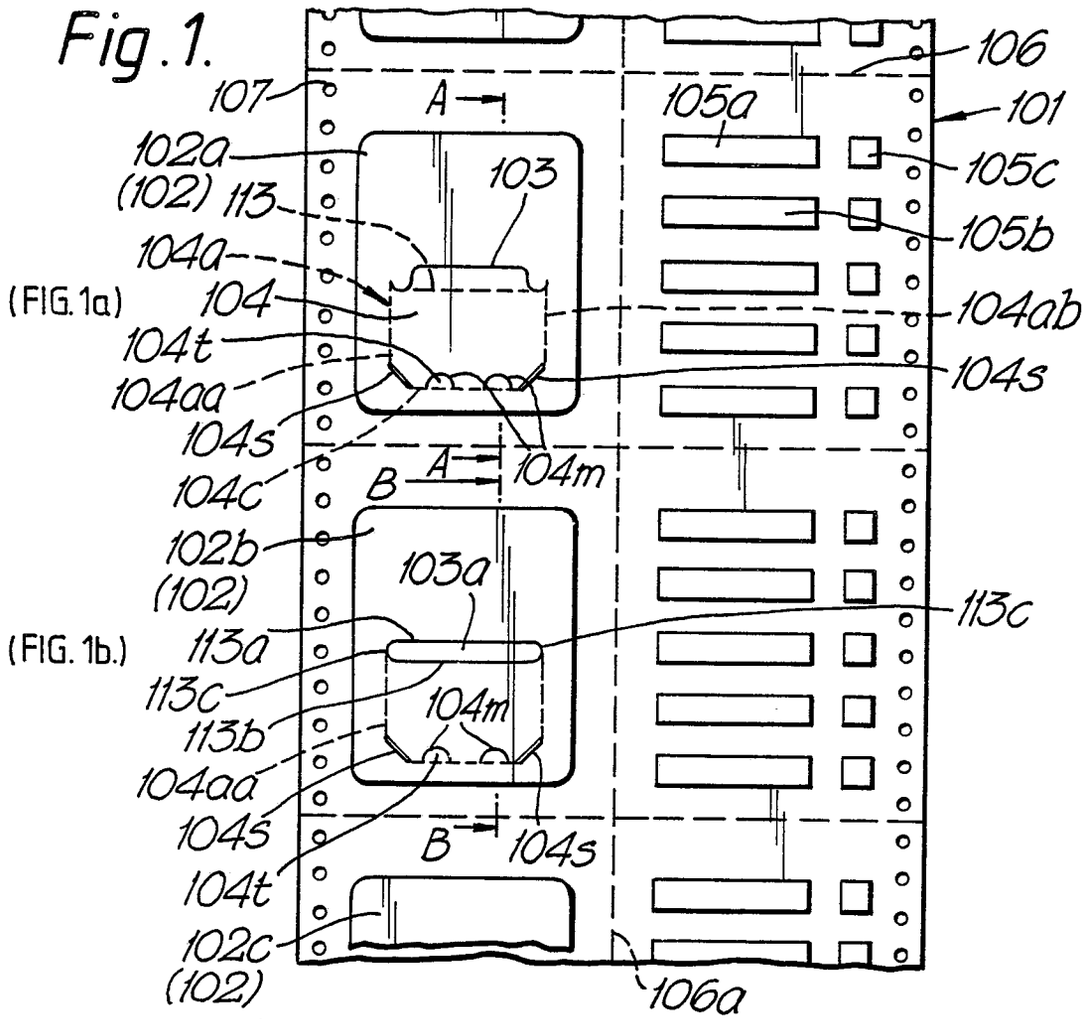
9. A method for the manufacture of adhesive insertion pockets from a web material, where used as a basis is a self-adhesive web material which is detachably attached to a web shaped substrate, an incision line being provided in the twin web, intended to form the mouth of a pocket, and at the same time or in the continuation of the cutting of the incision for the mouth, an additional incision being made which together with the incision for the mouth comprises an appropriate area of the substrate so that, when the web sheet is detached from the substrate, that section which is comprised by the incision for the mouth and the additional incision, will remain on the reverse side of the web sheet and so that, when the web sheet is attached permanently to an object, for instance the inside cover of a book, an insertion pocket will be formed of a size determined by the said incision for the mouth and the additional incisions, **characterized in** that in the area for the incision for the bottom of the pocket (104c), additional incisions will be made (104s, 104m) so that that bottom section of the pocket which coincides with the incision for the bottom (104c), is reduced to a minimum in order thereby to avoid any exposed zones of glue in the bottom area of the pocket section (104).

10. A method as stated in claim 9, **characterized in** that the additional incisions in the bottom area of the pocket (104) comprise slanting side incisions (104s) and penetrating rounded incisions (104t) extending inwards into the pocket area (104).

11. An insertion pocket for adhesion to an object, comprising a web sheet (102b) which is mainly along its circumference attached to a mainly flat object (108), the sections having been adhered (102bb) comprising a section (104) which is covered by a substrate web (101) preventing adhesion to the object (108), **characterized in** that the pocket section (104) at an upper border section coincides with an open incision (103a) made through the web sheet (102b) to form the opening of a pocket (103b) providing access to a pocket (104) between the section of the substrate web (104) and the object (108), and that along a botom border section of the pocket section (104) openings have been provided (104s, 104m) exposing the card (110) which is inserted into the pocket (104), reducing to a minimum the bottom zone which forms the transition between the reverse side of the pocket, covered by the substrate web, and the web sheet (102b) attached.

12. An insertion pocket as stated in claim 11, **characterized in** that the cutting line for the mouth (103a) comprises a pair of cutting lines drawn, (113a and 113b) arranged at a comparatively short distance and continuing at their end sections (113c) roundedly into each other, and that the incisions for the bottom part of the cards comprise slanted side incisions (104s) combined with intermediate rounded incisions (104m), extending from the area of the bottom incision (104c) and inwards into the area of the pocket section (104).

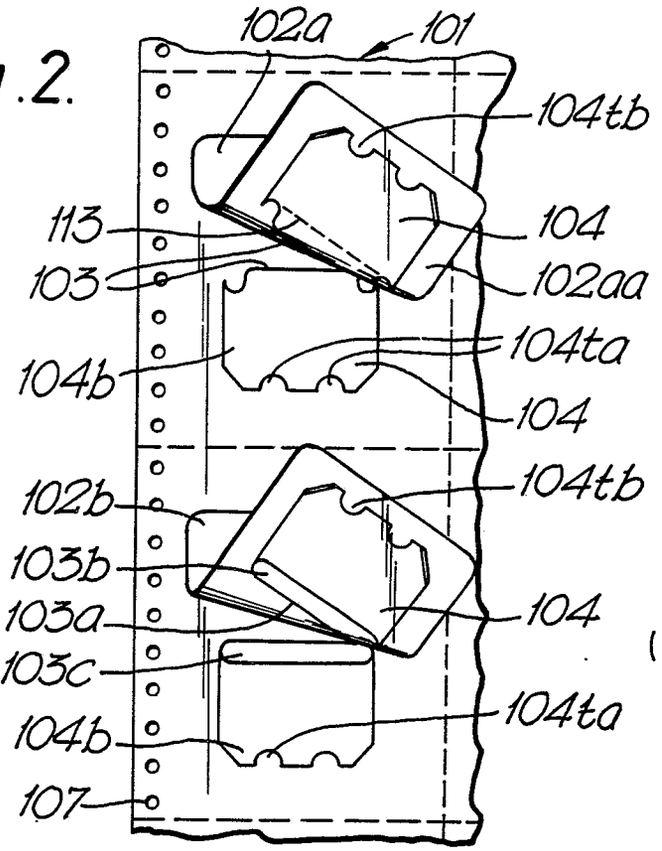
Fig.1.



(FIG. 1a)

(FIG. 1b.)

Fig.2.



(FIG. 2a.)

(FIG. 2b.)

Fig.3a.

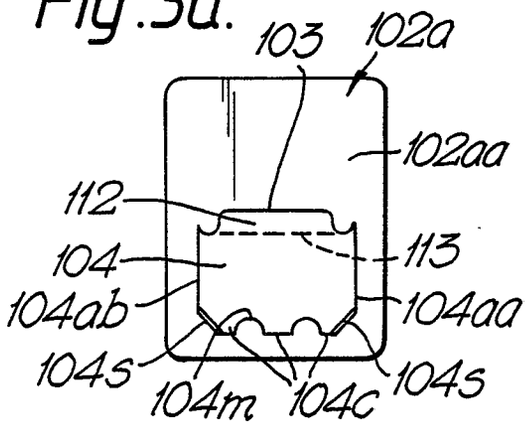


Fig.4a.

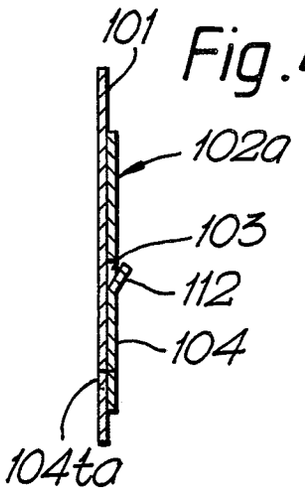


Fig.3b.

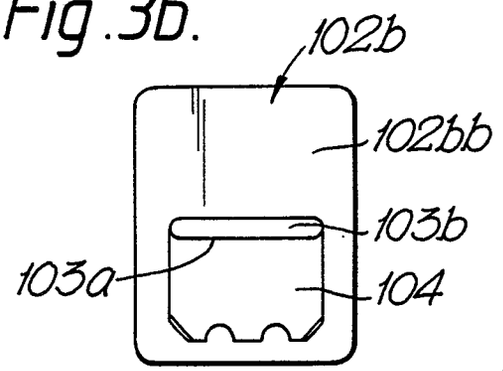


Fig.4b.

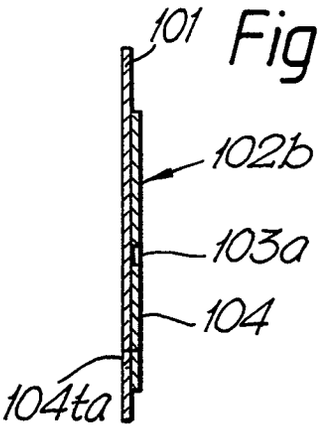


Fig.7.

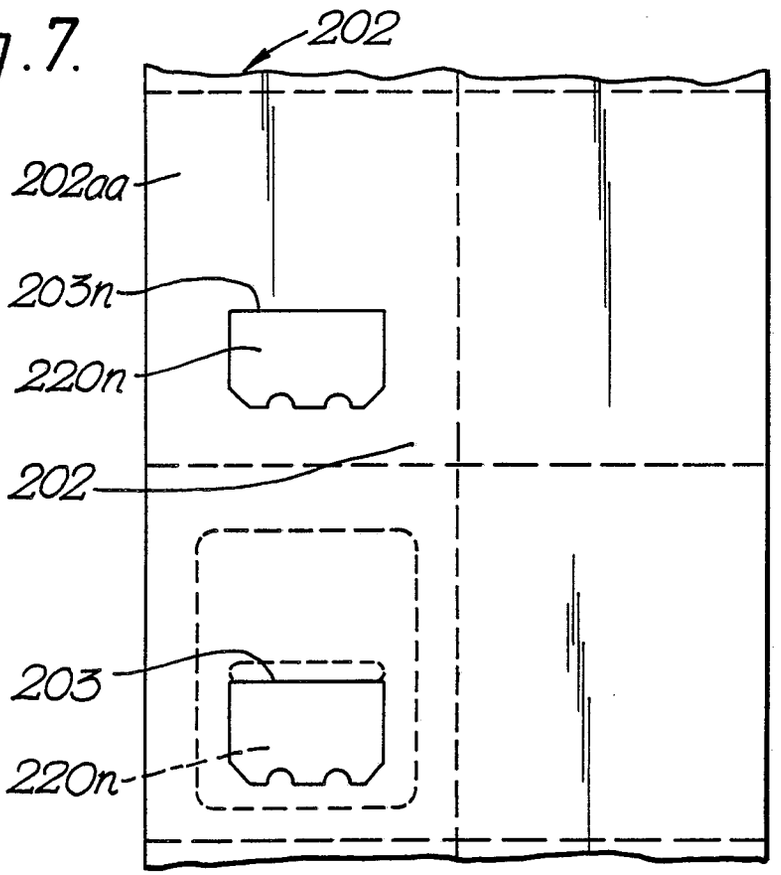


Fig.5.

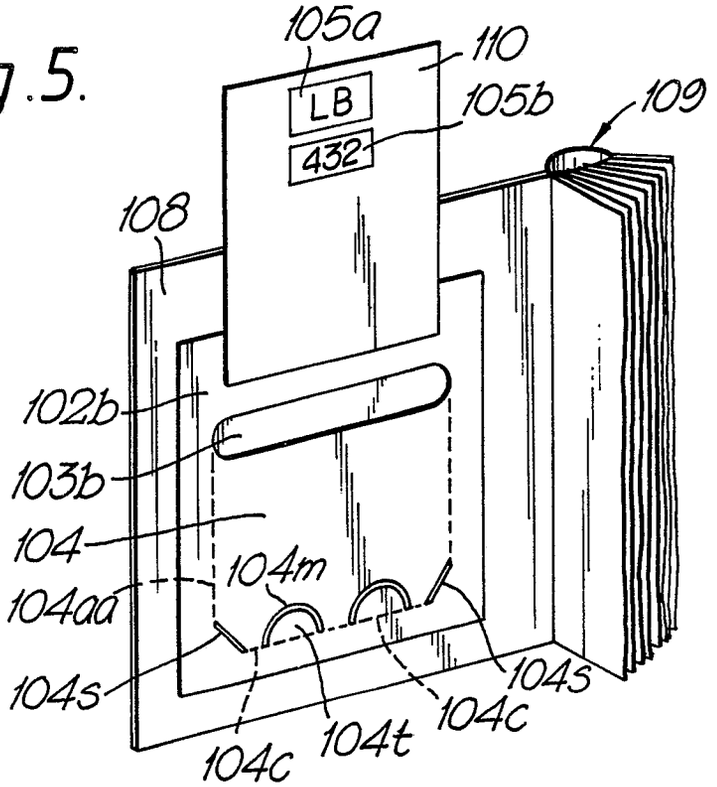
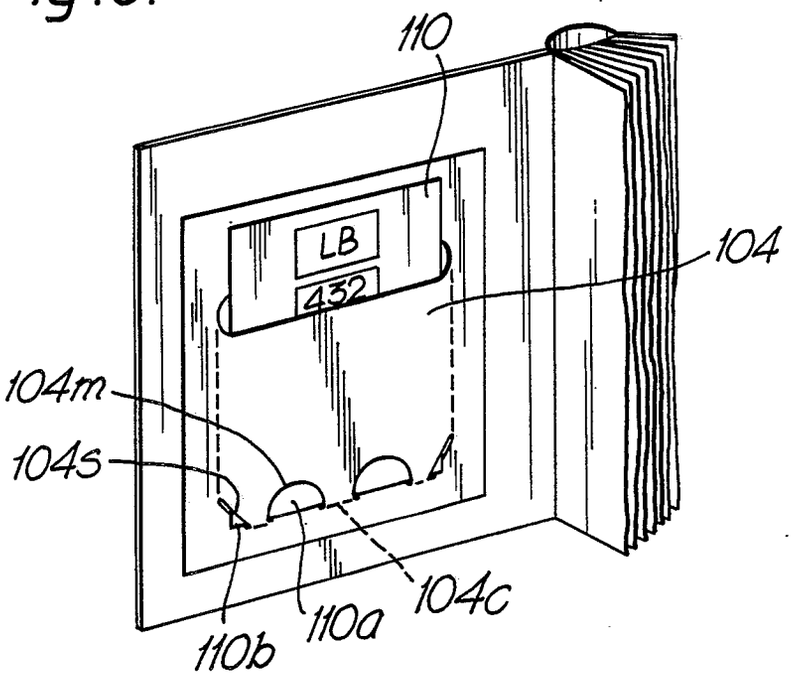

105a
110
LB
105b
109
432
108
102b
103b
104
104m
104aa
104s
104s
104c
104t
104c

Fig.6.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