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(72) Inventor: **Silva, Denivaldo Gonçalves Da**
São Bernardo do Campo - SP0 9715-240 (BR)

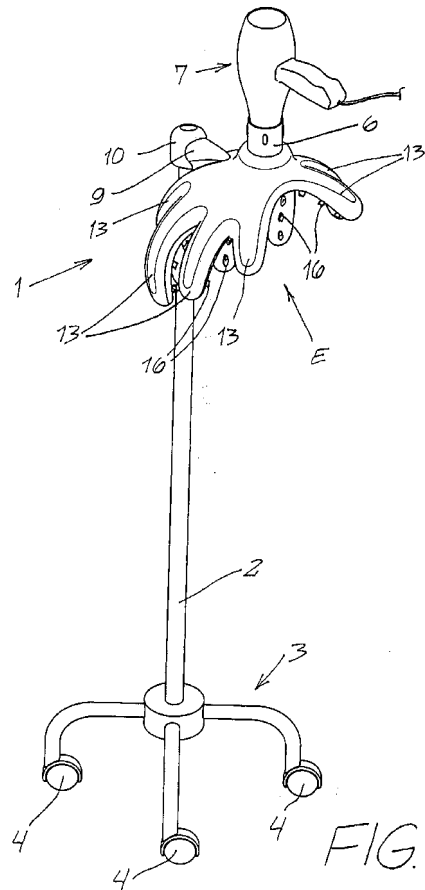
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(74) Representative: **Hilger, Jens**
Göhmann Rechtsanwälte
Abogados Advokat Steuerberater
Partnerschaft
Landschaftsstraße 6
30159 Hannover (DE)

(71) Applicant: **Silva, Denivaldo Gonçalves Da**
São Bernardo do Campo - SP0 9715-240 (BR)

(54) **HAIR DRYING DEVICE WITH DIRECTED AIR JETS OBTAINED BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRIER AND A HAIR DRIER WITH DIRECTED AIR JETS**

(57) "DEVICE FOR DRYING HAIR WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH AIR JETS DRIVEN BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRYER AND HAIR DRYER WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH DRIVEN AIR JETS", wherein said device for drying hair is indicated by referral number (1) and is set as a basically hollow structure (5), which is provided in its upper portion with a nozzle (6) which is oriented to receive, by simply fitting, the nozzle of a manual hair dryer of conventional type (7); the structure (5) of the device for drying (1) which comprises a posterior projection (9), from which a coupling terminal is developed (10), wherein, by fitting, both upper end of the vertical stand (2) and short and curve tube (11) integrating the support (8) can be introduced; the inferior face of the structure (5) of the hair dryer (1), which is defined by a hollow central portion (12), derive, in a substantially radial way, equally hollow tentacle structures (13).



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Description

[0001] The present Invention Privilege Patent relates to a device for drying hair with provision of air flow with driven air jets, wherein such device uses as source of provision of air flow (heated or not) a conventional electric hair dryer.

[0002] The present Invention Privilege Patent also relates to an electric hair dryer with provision of air flow with driven air jets, which is based on the concept of the device above described.

[0003] As it is generally known, hair dryers are widely used appliances, both for domestic use and in beauty parlors and similar businesses.

[0004] In summary, hair dryers are appliances promoting the creation of a concentrated air flow, which can be either in room temperature or properly heated by a heating element as an electric resistance internally assembled to the appliance, which the air flow is mandatorily forced through.

[0005] Presently, hair dryers are basically divided into two types, one of which is represented by handheld hair dryers, while the other type is represented by the appliances known as standing hair dryers.

[0006] Handheld hair dryers, despite the wide range of models and variations, are defined by an essentially tubular body, where the air is sucked by the posterior opening and is blown by the frontal opening, wherein the blow dryer internally embodies a motor/rotor set and an electric resistance set, as well as the actuation keys that are positioned in a hilt.

[0007] On the other hand, standing hair dryers also comprise a motor/rotor set and also one or more electric resistances, differing from manual models by the fact that such components are arranged in a body that is developed to take a shape of a dome, inside which the users' head must be placed.

[0008] Said dome is normally defined by a transparent coverage that creates a heating chamber that involves the user's head.

[0009] The dome of the above mentioned model is attached to a vertical stand that is why the phrase "standing hair dryer" is used to define such appliance.

[0010] The state of art is defined by a large number of models of both hair dryer types, which do not basically in terms of project solution.

[0011] Regarding standing hair dryers, it is possible to notice that the air flows (normally hot), vertically goes down from the upper part of the appliance and tends to occupy the chamber inside which the user's head is placed.

[0012] This type of solution is not totally appropriate since the heat, although propagated by air flow, does not manage to penetrate into hair body, especially in case of very long hairs or excessively dense.

[0013] The present state of art, parallel to above described hair dryers, foresees a type of accessory that, applied to a handheld hair dryer, allows directing the air

flow in a punctual fashion, if, for example, from the device addressed in patent application PI 0603255-9, filed on 04/AUG/2006 and having as title "ACCESSORY FOR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH HAIR DRYERS".

[0014] Even though said accessory presents advantages regarding conventional handheld hair dryers, it is neither indicated nor to be used with standing hair dryers.

[0015] So, a solution was developed aiming at reducing such issues and proposes a new project solution for standing hair dryers, wherein the classic embodiment defining said heating chamber was abolished.

[0016] The present invention privilege patent relates to an appliance developed to dry up hair, which operates according to the provision of air flow with driven air jets, said appliance can be used in conjunction with conventional electric hair dryers. The present patent also relates to a variation of such appliance, wherein it is embodied as hair dryer with provision of air flow with driven air jets.

[0017] The solution proposed by this invention privilege patent allows the air flows produced in the form of driven air jets may create conditions for penetrating even into dense or big hairs.

[0018] The present patent will be now described in detail with reference to the drawings below, wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates a view of the device for drying hair herein, which is pictured in an assembly condition from a stand provided with a base with casters, said device for drying hair actuating in conjunction with a handheld hair dryer, as shown;

Figure 2 illustrates a view of an amplified detail taken from Figure 2, where the device for drying hair is pictured, as well as the hair dryer that is coupled thereto;

Figure 3 illustrates a perspective view of a variation of the device for drying hair herein mentioned, which uses a wall assembly support in substitution of the stand;

Figure 4 illustrates an inferior view and isolated of the device for drying hair, depicting the arrangement of the means used to provide a multiplicity of air flows;

Figure 5 illustrates a schematic section view of the device for drying hair herein;

Figure 6 illustrates a variation of the device for drying hair herein, said variation incorporating removable closing panels to the basic structure of the proposed appliance;

Figure 7 illustrates a perspective view of another variation of the device for drying hair herein, said variation incorporating rotatable closure panels to the basic structure of the appliance;

Figure 8 illustrates a perspective view of a variation of the device for drying hair herein which is configured as a standing hair dryer; and

Figure 9 illustrates a variation of the hair dryer addressed in Figure 8 and consisting of a var-

iation of the device for drying hair, such as presented in Figures 1-7.

[0019] In conformity with the illustrated Figures above related, the present invention privilege patent proposes a device for drying hair 1 which is assembled in a vertical stand 2, being said vertical stand 2 inferiorly provided with a base 3 provided with casters 4.

[0020] The device for drying hair 1 is set as a basically hollow structure 5, which is provided in its upper portion with a nozzle 6 which is oriented to receive, by simply fitting, the nozzle of a manual hair dryer of conventional type 7, as can be understood by observing Figure 1.

[0021] Figure 2 depicts an amplified view of Figure 1, where drying appliance 1 can be more clearly seen.

[0022] Said device for drying hair 1 may, alternatively and in substitution of vertical stand 2, be provided with a support 8 which allows the fixation of said device for drying hair 1 in a wall or other appropriate support.

[0023] Both in the version applying vertical stand 2 and the one applying support 8, the structure 5 of the device for drying hair 1 comprises a posterior projection 9, from which a coupling terminal is developed 10, wherein, by simple fitting, both upper end of the vertical stand 2 and short and curve tube 11 integrating the support 8 can be introduced.

[0024] Regardless of the type of assembly (by vertical stand 2 or support 8), the structure and form of functioning of the device for drying hair herein remain unaltered in its main version.

[0025] Figure 4 of the present patent allows the observation of the inferior face of the structure 5 of the appliance 1, wherein its physical embodiment can be better understood, which is defined by a hollow central portion 12, from which equally hollow tentacle structures 13 substantially derive, wherein the inferior face 14 of the hollow central portion 12 has continuity in the internal face 15 of the equally hollow tentacle structures 13, thus forming a continuous and involving surface, which is provided with a multiplicity of beaks 16, through which the air jets are projected.

[0026] The hollow structure 5 is defined so that both its hollow central portion 12 and its equally hollow tentacle structures 13 configure an involving space E inside which the user's head of the device for drying hair 1 will be positioned. As can be easily noticed by observing the figures illustrating the present patent, as equally hollow tentacle structures 13 present different length measures, wherein the shortest ones are in the frontal region of the device for drying hair 1, while the longest ones are in the side and posterior regions of said appliance.

[0027] Figure 5 illustrates a schematic section of the structure 5 of the device for drying hair herein, where the positioning of the electric hair dryer manual 7 can be noticed, which is assembled by fitting the nozzle 6,

[0028] The handheld hair dryer 7 is used to provide a constant air flow (heated or not) to hollow structure 5, being said constant air flow b (indicated by arrows A) is

equally distributed by the interior of the hollow structure 5 occupying the central portion 12 and also reaching the internal region of the tentacle structures 13, being said air flow A then distributed through beaks 16, which, due to its orientation, project the air flow A to the center of the involving space E.

[0029] Figure 6 illustrates the device for drying hair 1 according to a variation wherein the spaces between the hollow tentacle structures 13 receive or are able to embody corresponding closure pieces 17 which can be assembled by simple pin fitting 18 into holes 19 provided in the structure 5.

[0030] The closure pieces 17 can be produced in transparent material, or any other appropriate having the function of establishing a relative closure of space E, thus limiting the transference of heated air to the external environment to the device for drying hair 1.

[0031] The fact that the closure pieces 17 are transparent allows the professional tracking the drying to check how the process is going.

[0032] Figure 7 illustrates another variation, wherein the closure pieces 17 can be pivoted around a upper axis 20, which allows the eventual transference of hot air to the external environment may be properly controlled, i. e., said closure pieces being totally aligned with the spaces between the hollow tentacle structures 13 occurring a larger heat concentration, while if such closure pieces 17 are in an intermediate positioning, condition depicted in Figure 7, there will be less heat concentration.

[0033] The concept that characterizes the device for drying hair 1 may, alternatively, serve as base for the creation of an appliance that does not rely on use of a handheld hair dryer 7 to provide hot (or cold) air flow. In this case, the base of the hollow structure 5 can be superiorly elevated to embody in its interior the conventional components of a hair dryer, i. e., a motor/rotor set and at least an electric resistance unit.

[0034] Figures 8 and 9 illustrate a modality of hair dryer based on the device for drying hair 1, wherein said modality of hair dryer is indicated by referral number 21.

[0035] The hair dryer 21 is provided with a hollow structure 5 which comprises a posterior projection 9, from which a coupling terminal is developed 10, wherein, by simple fitting, both upper end of the vertical stand 2 and, alternatively, short and curve tube 11 integrating the support 8 can be introduced.

[0036] From the inferior face of the structure 5 of the hair dryer 21, which is defined by a hollow central portion 12, derive, in a substantially radial way, equally hollow tentacle structures 13, wherein the inferior face 14 of the hollow central portion 12 has continuity in the internal face 15 of the equally hollow tentacle structures 13, thus forming a continuous and involving surface in the same patterns of the device for drying hair 1, which is provided with a multiplicity of beaks 16, through which the air jets are projected.

[0037] The hollow structure 5 of the hair dryer 21 is defined as both hollow central portion 12 and equally

hollow tentacle structures 13 configure an involving space (E) inside which the user's head of the hair dryer 21 is positioned.

[0038] The equally hollow tentacle structures 13 present different length measures, wherein the shortest ones are in the frontal region of the drying hair 1, while the longest ones are in the side and posterior regions of said hair dryer, which is superiorly elevated to embody in its interior the conventional components of a hair dryer, i. e., a motor/rotor set and at least an electric resistance unit.

[0039] It must be stressed that the internal construction of the hair dryer 21 as depicted in Figures 6 and 7 does not require more explanation, since the type of project solution to make the assembly of its main components viable (motor/rotor set and electric resistance) are well known by those skilled in the art, thus not demanding special projects for such purposes. Thus, for effect of illustration, the hair dryer 21 is part of the basic project of the hollow structure 5 of the device for drying hair 1.

[0040] The versions of the hair dryer 21 herein may foresee both the version with vertical stand 2 and the version incorporating the support 8.

[0041] The internal structure of said hair dryer 21 regarding the distribution of air flow in its interior follows the same solution already depicted and described regarding the device for drying hair 1.

Claims

1. "DEVICE FOR DRYING HAIR WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH AIR JETS DRIVEN BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRYER", wherein said device for drying hair is indicated by referral number (1). The device for drying hair (1) is set as a basically hollow structure (5), which is provided in its upper portion with a nozzle (6) which is oriented to receive, by simply fitting, the nozzle of a manual hair dryer of conventional type (7); the structure (5) of the device for drying hair (1) comprises a posterior projection (9), from which a coupling terminal is developed (10), wherein, by simple fitting, both upper end of the vertical stand (2) and short and curve tube (11) integrating the support (8) can be introduced; the inferior face of the structure (5) of the hair dryer (1), which is defined by a hollow central portion (12), derive, in a substantially radial way, equally hollow tentacle structures (13), wherein the inferior face (14) of the hollow central portion (12) has continuity in the internal face (15) of the equally hollow tentacle structures (13), thus forming a continuous and involving surface which is provided with a multiplicity of beaks (16), through which the air jets are projected; the hollow structure (5) is defined so that both its hollow central portion (12) and its equally hollow tentacle structures (13) configure an involving space (E) inside which the user's head of the device for drying

hair (1) will be positioned; as equally hollow tentacle structures (13) present different length measures, wherein the shortest ones are in the frontal region of the device for drying hair (1), while the longest ones are in the side and posterior regions of said appliance.

2. "DEVICE FOR DRYING HAIR WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH AIR JETS DRIVEN BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRYER", according to claim 1, wherein the device for drying hair (1) is assembled in a vertical stand (2), being said vertical stand (2) inferiorly provided with a base (3) provided with casters (4).

3. "DEVICE FOR DRYING HAIR WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH AIR JETS DRIVEN BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRYER", according to claim 1, wherein said device for drying hair (1) may, alternatively and in substitution of vertical stand (2), be provided with a support (8) which allows the fixation of said device for drying hair (1) in a wall or other appropriate support.

4. "DEVICE FOR DRYING HAIR WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH AIR JETS DRIVEN BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRYER", according to claim 1, wherein device for drying hair (1) is provided with a variation wherein the spaces between the hollow tentacle structures (13) receive or are able to embody corresponding closure pieces (17) which can be assembled by simple pin fitting (18) into holes (19) provided in the structure (5), said closure pieces (17) can be produced in transparent material, or any other appropriate having the function of establishing a relative closure of space (E).

5. "DEVICE FOR DRYING HAIR WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH AIR JETS DRIVEN BY COUPLING AN ELECTRIC HAIR DRYER", according to claim 1, wherein device for drying hair (1) may be provided with closure pieces (17) that can be pivoted around an upper axis (20) .

6. "HAIR DRYER WITH PROVISION OF AIR FLOW WITH DRIVEN AIR JETS", which is indicated by referral number (21), wherein it foresees a hollow structure (5) which comprises a posterior projection (9), from which a coupling terminal is developed (10), wherein, by fitting, both upper end of the vertical stand (2) and, alternatively, short and curve tube (11) integrating the support (8) can be introduced; from the inferior face of the structure (5) of the hair dryer (21), which is defined by a hollow central portion (12), derive, in a substantially radial way, equally hollow tentacle structures (13), wherein the inferiorface (14) of the hollow central portion (12) has continuity in the internal face (15) of the equally hollow tentacle

structures (13), thus forming a continuous and involving surface, which is provided with a multiplicity of beaks (16), through which the air jets are projected; the hollow structure (5) is defined as both hollow central portion (12) and equally hollow tentacle structures (13) configure an involving space (E) inside which the user's head of the hair dryer (21) is positioned; the equally hollow tentacle structures (13) present different length measures, wherein the shortest ones are in the frontal region of the drying hair (21), while the longest ones are in the side and posterior regions of said hair dryer, which is superiorly elevated to embody in its interior the conventional components of a hair dryer, i. e., a motor/rotor set and at least an electric resistance unit.

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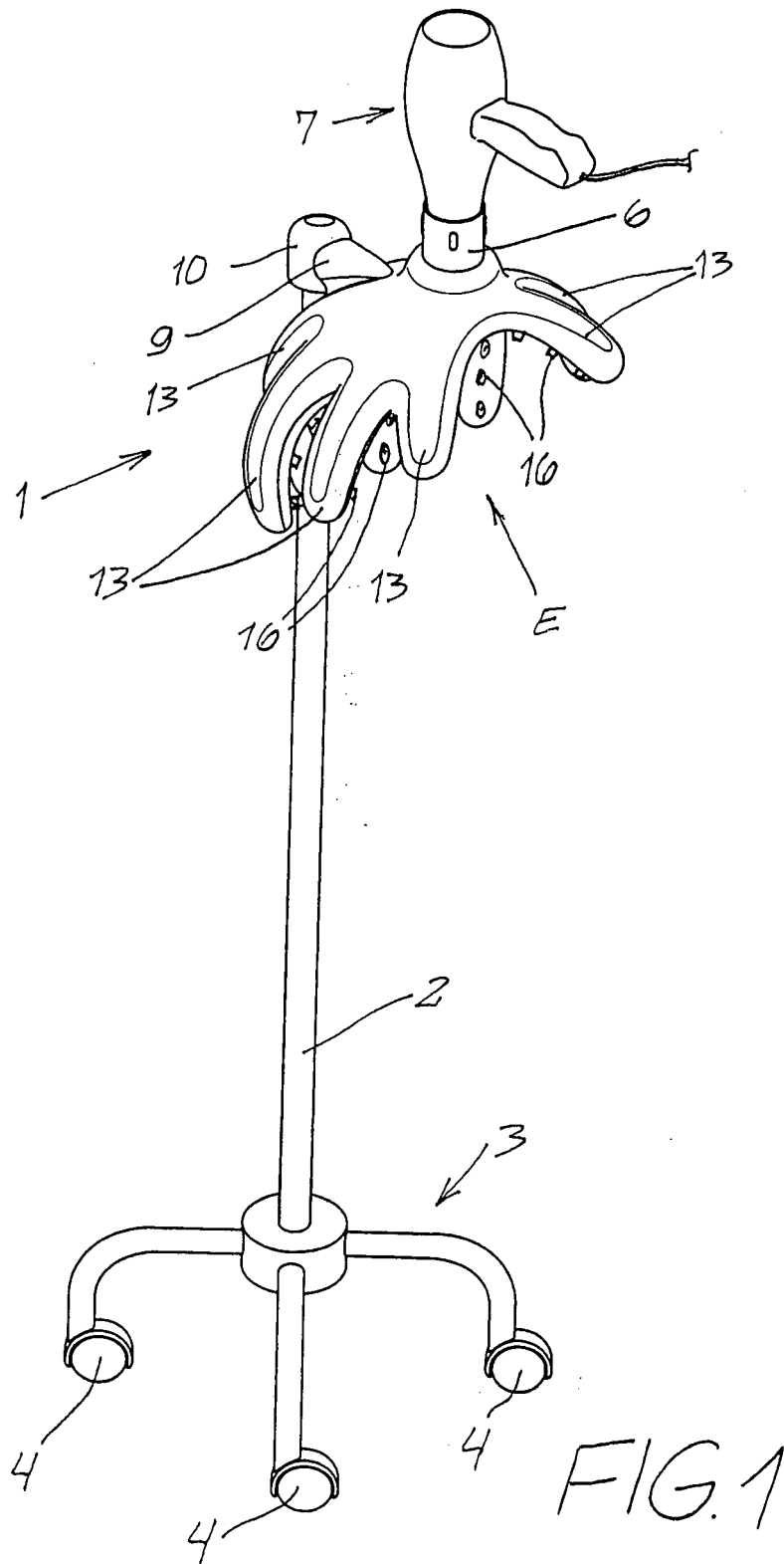
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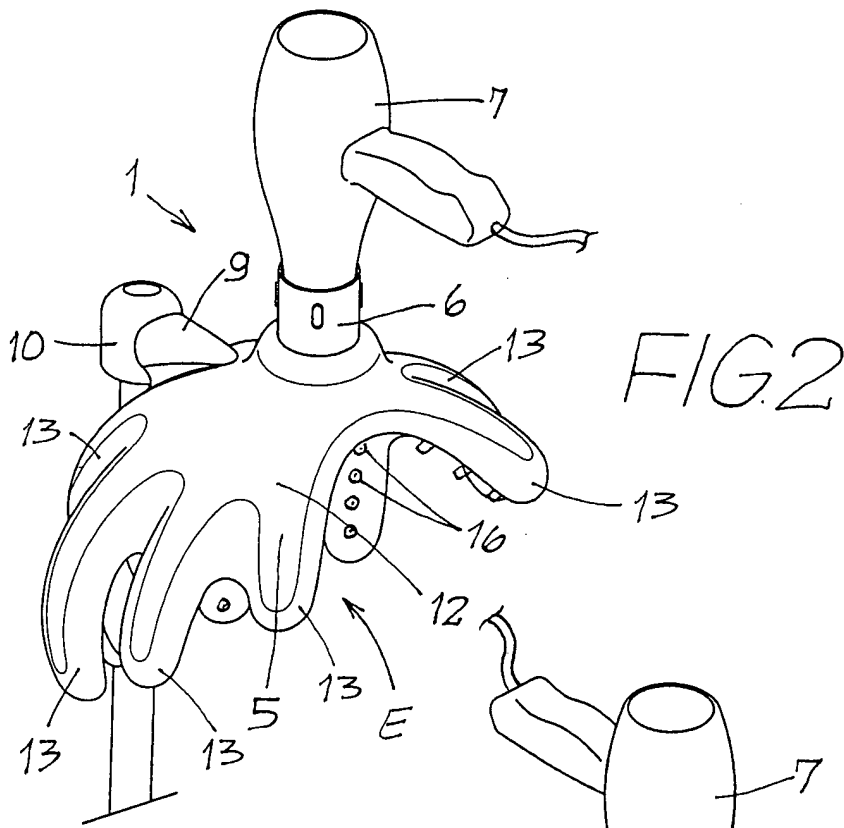


FIG. 2

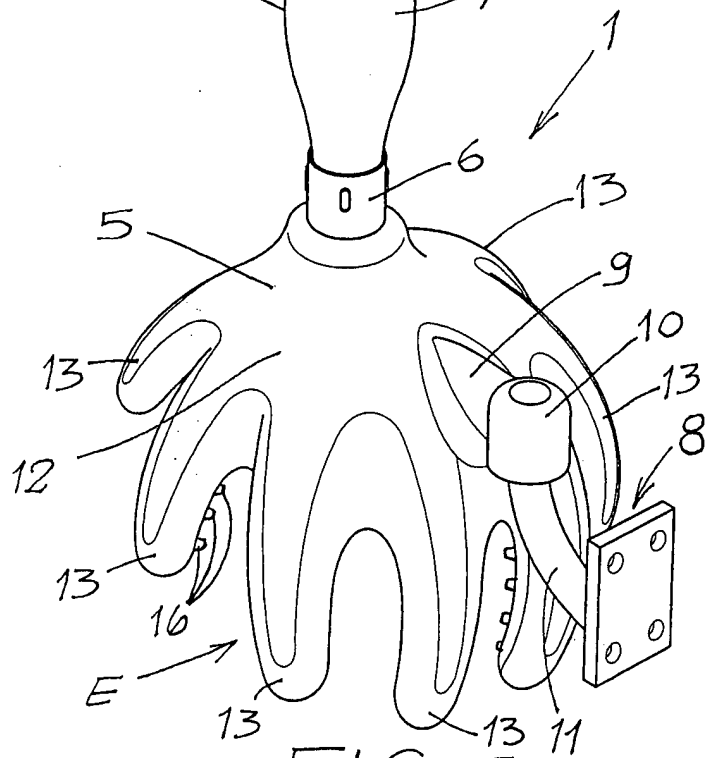


FIG. 3

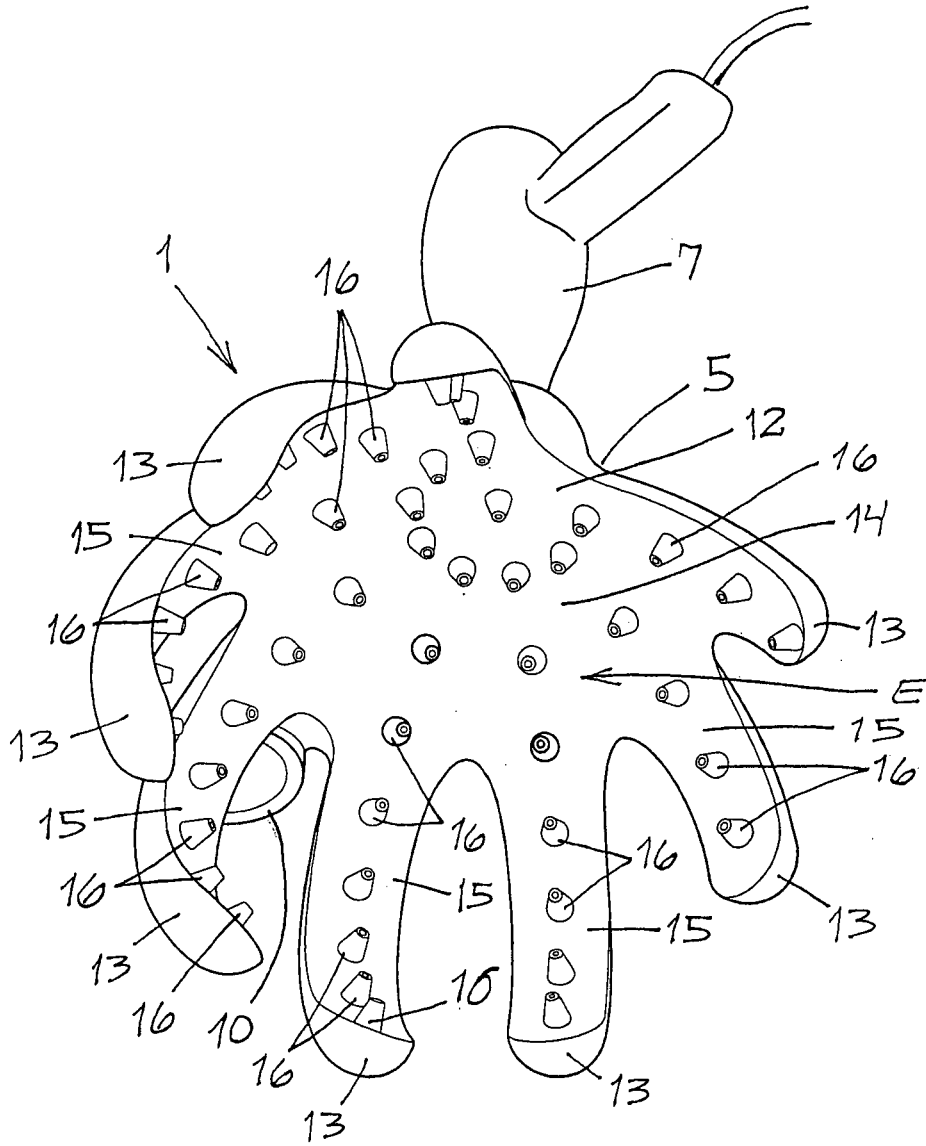
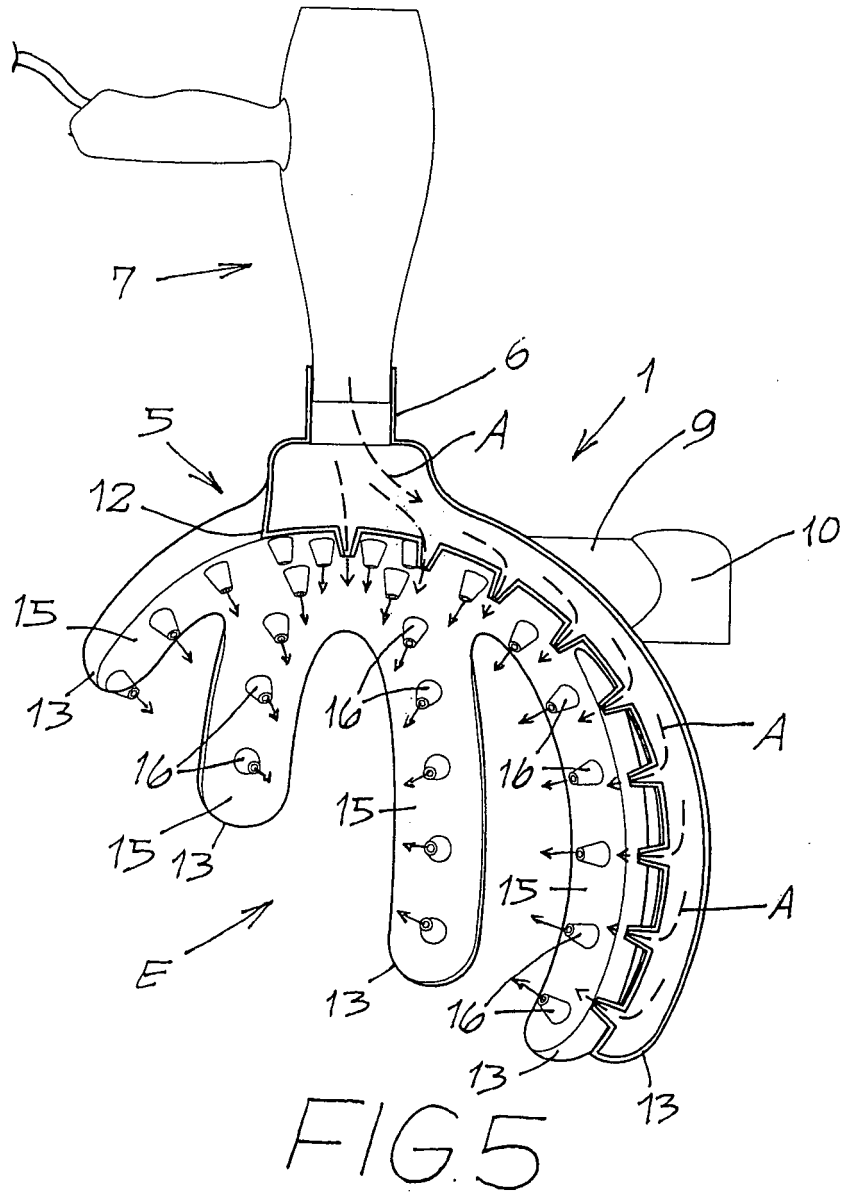


FIG. 4



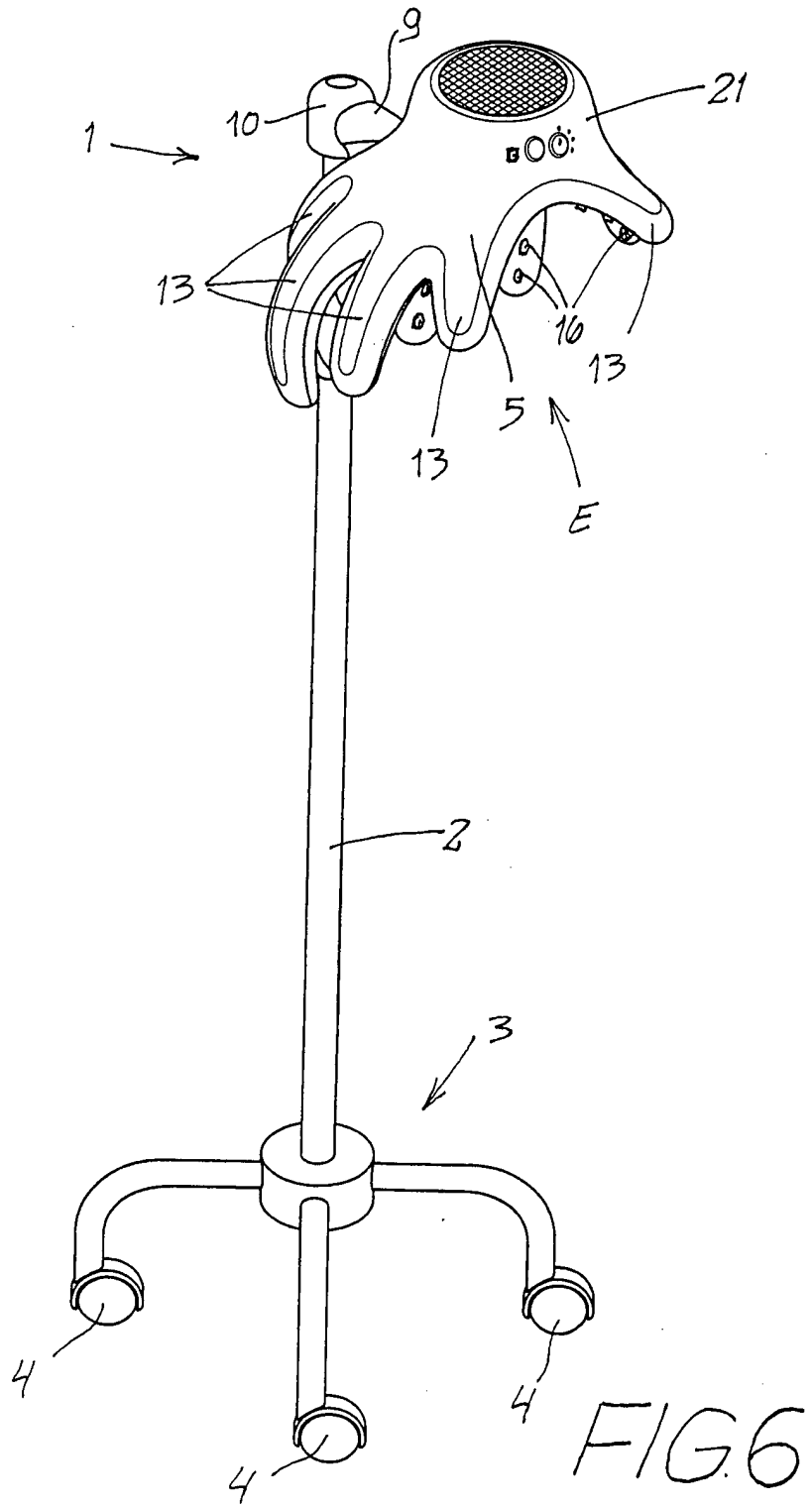
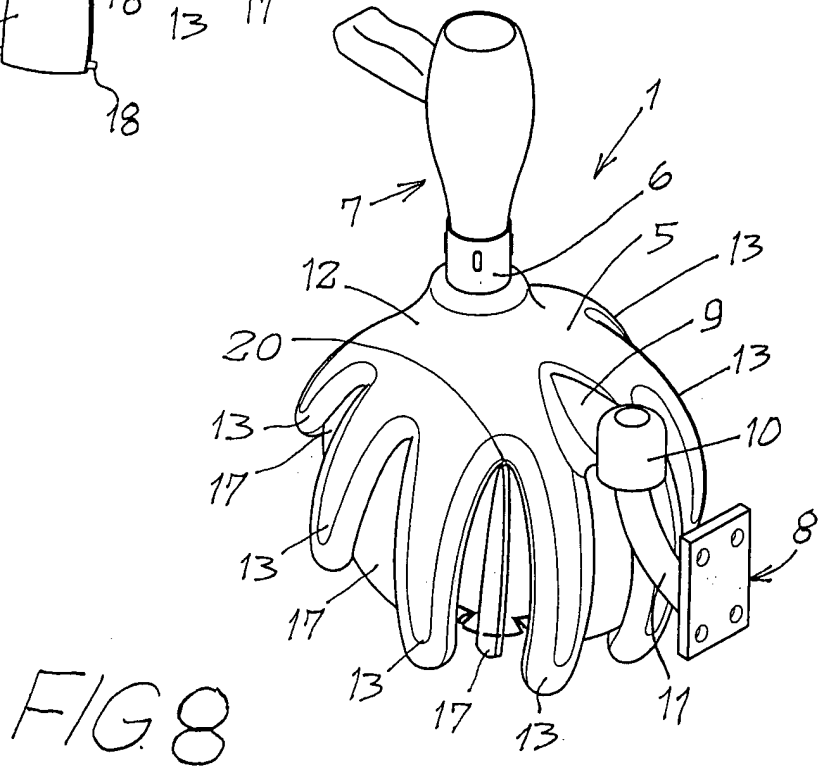
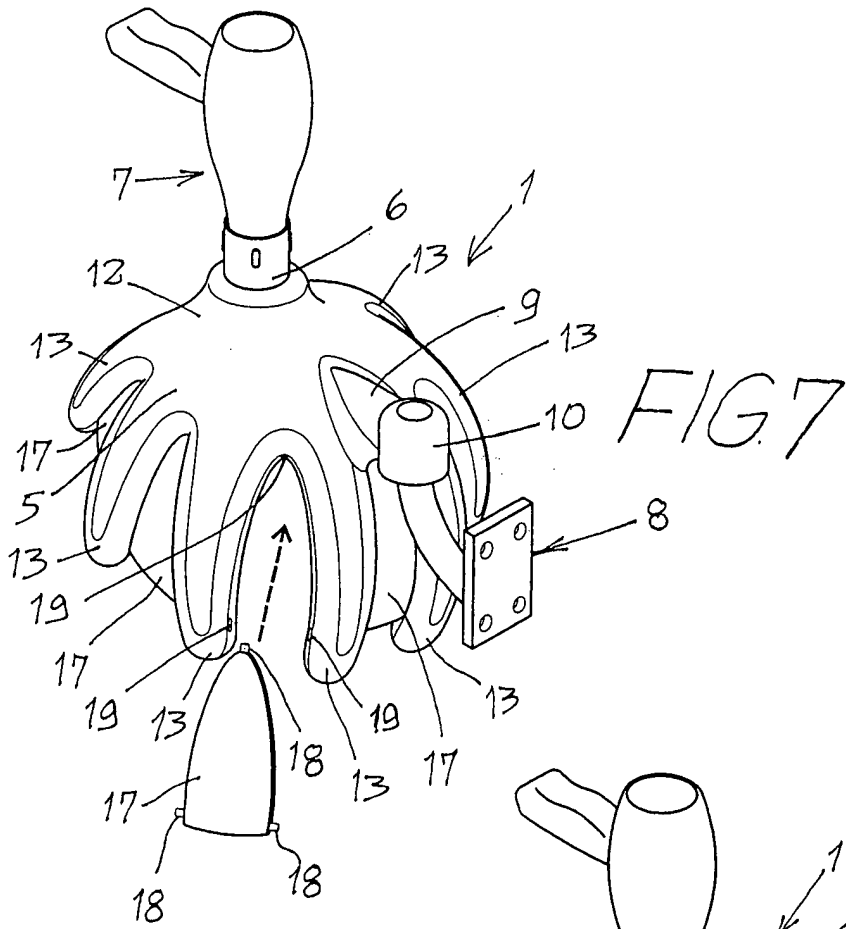


FIG. 6



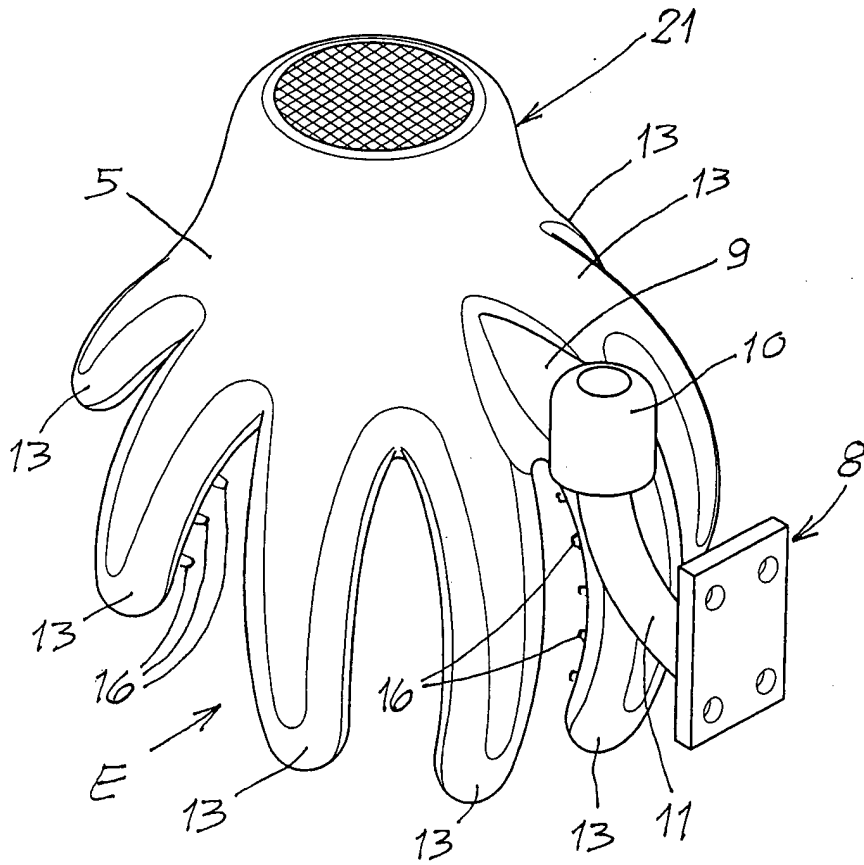


FIG. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/BR2011/000041

<p>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</p> <p>A45D 20/46 (20060101), A45D 20/24 (20060101), A45D 20/00 (20060101)</p> <p>According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>																	
<p>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</p> <p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)</p> <p>A45D (IPC 2010.1)</p> <p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched</p> <p>SIMPI</p> <p>Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)</p> <p>Epoque, USPTO</p>																	
<p>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category*</th> <th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th>Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>GB 373954 A (MARCIANO CALDERON) 02 June 1932 (1932-06-02) abstract, description: page 1, lines 65 - 100 and Figures 1 and 2</td> <td>1, 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>GB 531747 A (MARCIANO CALDERON) 09 January 1941 (1941-01-09) whole document</td> <td>1, 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>FR 775416 A (BOVA) 28 December 1934 (1934-12-28) whole document</td> <td>1, 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>BR PI0603255 A (DAIHATSU IND E COM DE MOVEIS E [BR]) 25 March 2008 (2008-03-25) abstract, description: page 8, lines 8 - 26 and Figures 1 and 5</td> <td>1, 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	Y	GB 373954 A (MARCIANO CALDERON) 02 June 1932 (1932-06-02) abstract, description: page 1, lines 65 - 100 and Figures 1 and 2	1, 6	Y	GB 531747 A (MARCIANO CALDERON) 09 January 1941 (1941-01-09) whole document	1, 6	Y	FR 775416 A (BOVA) 28 December 1934 (1934-12-28) whole document	1, 6	A	BR PI0603255 A (DAIHATSU IND E COM DE MOVEIS E [BR]) 25 March 2008 (2008-03-25) abstract, description: page 8, lines 8 - 26 and Figures 1 and 5	1, 6
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<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</p>																	
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td>“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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</td> <td>“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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“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)</td> <td>“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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td>“&” document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</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						
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“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed																	
<p>Date of the actual completion of the international search</p> <p>31 March 2011</p>		<p>Date of mailing of the international search report</p> <p>110511</p>															
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/BR2011/000041

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>GB 508357 A (HANS FEHLMANN) 29 June 1939 (1939-06-29) whole document -----</p>	1 - 3, 6

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

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Patent documents cited in the description

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