



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
24.11.2004 Bulletin 2004/48

(51) Int Cl.7: **D06M 13/00, D06M 13/207,
D06M 13/144, D06F 75/10,
D06M 23/02, C02F 5/10**

(21) Application number: **04011639.4**

(22) Date of filing: **17.05.2004**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL HR LT LV MK

(72) Inventor: **Segalla, Gabriele**
20086 Motta Visconti (Milano) (IT)

(74) Representative: **Petruzzello, Aldo**
Racheli & C. S.p.A
Viale San Michele del Carso, 4
20144 Milano (IT)

(30) Priority: **20.05.2003 IT MI20030987**

(71) Applicant: **GRC Parfum S.p.A.**
20090 Buccinasco (Milano) (IT)

(54) **A perfumed anhydrous composition with anti-lime effect, in particular for steam supplying machines**

(57) A perfumed anhydrous compound with anti-lime effect for steam supplying machines, consisting of a mixture comprising at least one α -hydroxyacid, a perfume and, preferably, an alcohol.

Unlike currently existing anti-lime perfumed waters for irons, which are commercially available in voluminous formats (1-2 litres), present a high content of water, are expensive and difficult to transport, the compound according to the invention offers the advantage of not

containing either water or any solubilizing agent. Thanks to its nature of anhydrous product, the compound forming the subject of the present invention occupies a very small volume, making it possible, even starting from a 15-ml bottle, to perform dozens of ironing operations and, at the same time, to achieve an effective anti-lime action on the internal parts of the machine.

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a perfumed anhydrous compound with anti-lime effect, particularly suited for use in steam supplying machines.

[0002] The field of the invention is that of water-based compounds used for perfuming articles and products (such as garments, upholstery, carpets, etc.) with the aid of steam supplying machines, such as for example boiler irons, machines for domestic and industrial cleaning provided with boilers for the generation of steam, and the like.

[0003] In particular for the purpose of perfuming the garments ironed using steam irons, there are currently available on the market perfumed compounds with anti-lime function, consisting of large volumes of demineralised water, to which perfumes and anti-lime agents are added. Such compounds incorporate specific surfactants, referred to as "solubilizers", for solubilizing the perfume in water (for example, PEG 40 hydrogenated castor oil, Sorbitan (20) OE monolaurate, Sorbitan (20) OE monostearate, Sorbitan (20) OE mono-oleate, sodium lauryl sulphate, sodium laureth sulphate, etc.).

[0004] The main drawback of traditional anti-lime perfumed compounds is represented by the fact that the addition of solubilizers can be made only in the factory, with the consequent need of having to put on the market not the small concentrated dose of the base compound, but the voluminous final aqueous composition thereof to be used just as it is, possibly integrated with smaller quantities of water. For this reason, the user is forced to buy the final product (the perfumed ironing water) necessarily in the large volumes that are required for covering a reasonable number of applications. The result is the very large-sized formats of the products on sale, and the consequent disadvantages in the stages of production, packaging, transportation, warehousing and sale.

[0005] Negative aspects are inevitably also involved in the costs of the compounds put on the market, which to a certain extent are not justified by the basically aqueous nature of the product sold.

[0006] At the same time, the substances used for solubilizing perfume in water, which are present in the compounds according to the known art, are characterized by a high molecular weight and very high boiling points (and hence a very low steam tension). For this reason, such solubilizers, once introduced into the boiler, for example the boiler of an iron, tend either to remain there in the form of incrustations on the walls and in the tubes of the boiler itself or else to come out in liquid form together with the steam.

[0007] Amongst the main drawbacks caused by the above described phenomena, the following should be recalled:

- incrustations and occlusions, with consequent damages to the metal parts involved;
- modification, in the long run, of the thermodynamic

characteristics of the boilers or of the thermal systems for production of the steam inside the iron, with possible consequent risk of failure, cracking, or, worse still, explosion;

- 5 - emission of evil-smelling fumes when said substances are in contact, for example, with the heated plate of the iron and undergo thermal degradation;
- exit of a jet of boiling "surface activated" water, instead of a normal flow of steam, due to the thermodynamic and chemical-physical variations caused by said solubilizing substances on the mass of pressurized hot water inside the iron; and
- 10 - consequent possible stains on the fabrics that undergo the action of a steam iron charged with water containing said solubilizers.

[0008] Object of the invention is to provide a new anti-lime perfumed compound which, in contrast to the currently known ones, will enable the marketing not of the end product - i.e. of the product already added with large volumes of water - but of a concentrated dose of anti-lime perfumed compound, having a small, concentrated volume, which will not contain any solubilizer and will be ready for the addition of the desired amounts of water to be vaporized.

[0009] Another object of the invention is to provide a compound of the aforementioned type, which will present a high anti-lime effect, i.e. greater than the one offered by currently existing compounds.

[0010] A further object of the invention is to provide a perfumed compound for use with steam supplying machines, which will be rapidly dispersible in water.

[0011] Yet a further object of the invention is to provide an anhydrous anti-lime perfumed compound, i.e. one that is completely devoid of the amounts of water that are necessary for the final production of steam.

[0012] The above and further objects are achieved with the compound according to Claim 1. Preferred embodiments of the invention emerge from the remaining claims.

[0013] Unlike currently existing anti-lime perfumed waters for irons, which are sold in large formats (1-2 litres) with a high water content and which are expensive and difficult to transport, the compound according to the invention affords the advantage of not containing either water or any solubilizer. Thanks to its nature of anhydrous product, the compound forming the subject of the present invention occupies a very small volume, making it possible, even starting from a 15-ml bottle, to perform dozens of ironing operations and to achieve an effective anti-lime action on dozens of litres of water.

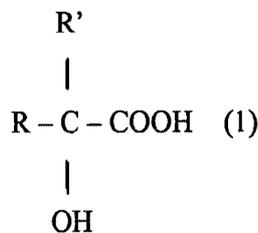
[0014] In fact, from simple stoichiometric calculations it can be inferred that about ten drops (corresponding to approximately 0.25-0.27 g) of the compound according to the invention are sufficient for treating 1 litre of water having a hardness of 10°F (French degrees), i.e. a hardness corresponding to a concentration of 0.1 g of CaCO₃ in a litre of water (it should be recalled that me-

dium-hard waters have a hardness of 8-12°F - French degrees). Consequently, a bottle containing 15 g of the compound according to the invention is sufficient for treating approximately 55-60 litres of water of medium hardness.

[0015] Thanks to the invention, moreover, there is obtained a dry and constant flow of steam, an uniform perfuming both of the fabrics ironed and of the environment in which ironing is carried out, together with an effective anti-lime action, both against the formation of new incrustations and against already existing ones.

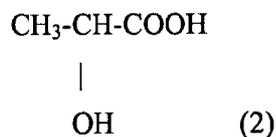
[0016] The above and further objects, characteristics and advantages are obtained with the perfumed anhydrous compound with anti-lime effect according to the invention, which is characterized basically in that it consists of a mixture comprising at least one α -hydroxyacid and a perfume.

[0017] The α -hydroxyacid, of formula:



where $\text{R}' = \text{H}$ and $\text{R} = \text{H}$ (glycolic acid) or CH_3 (lactic acid) or CH_3CH_2 (oxybutyric acid) or HOCH_2 (glyceric acid) or HOOCCH_2 (malic acid) or HOOCCHOH (tartaric acid) or else where $\text{R}' = \text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ and $\text{R} = \text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ (citric acid) has the characteristic of having -OH and -COOH functional units, which are effective both for preventing the formation of lime deposits and for bringing about solubilization in water of the perfume.

[0018] Lactic acid and glycolic acid are preferred for the purposes of the invention. Even more preferred is lactic acid of the formula:



[0019] The lactic acid that has proved preferable for the purposes of the present invention is thermo stable 90 % lactic acid L(+).

[0020] In fact, lactic acid, when it is introduced into drinking water and subsequently brought up to boiling point, reacts with the lime present in the water to form calcium lactate $\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}(\text{OH})\text{-COO})_2$ which, unlike many other organic or inorganic salts of calcium, has a

good solubility in water (9 g in 100 ml). This results obviously in a better decalcification of the metal walls of the boiler or of the corresponding tubes of the iron, by the mere fact that the calcium and magnesium ions pass into solution in the form of lactates and are subsequently eliminated simply by rinsing.

[0021] Preferably, for the purpose of bestowing to the compound a more effective solubilizing action of the perfume, an alcohol is added. In this case, the combination of the α -hydroxyacid with an alcohol offers, at the same time, both the desired function of solubilization for the perfume and the anti-lime function. Advantageously, this function is obtained in a direct way, without need for any auxiliary intervention or for any integrative component, a fact that renders the compound ready for use.

[0022] Consequently, thanks to the invention, it is sufficient to have available a few drops of the compound to add to the desired volume of water to be used, for example, in the iron. In the case where the iron is of the type with separate boiler, the drops can be introduced directly into the boiler through the hole provided for introduction of the water, in which the compound according to the invention is dispersed in a very rapid and complete way. Once the operating temperature of the iron is reached, there will be obtained a flow of perfumed and perfuming steam, as well as a concurrent anti-lime effect on the internal parts of the iron, thus eliminating and preventing incrustations and occlusions due to lime deposits and hence prolonging the average service life and the proper operation of the steam apparatus.

[0023] The combination of α -hydroxyacid with an alcohol exerts a particularly synergistic effect on the solubilization of perfume in water, realising at the same time an effective anti-lime action.

[0024] Amongst the alcohols preferred for the purposes of the invention, the alcohols of formula R-OH may be cited, where R consists of any alkyl group, which may be primary, secondary or tertiary, with open or cyclic chain, either saturated or unsaturated or containing an aromatic ring, with a number of carbon atoms between 2 and 10. Preferred for the purposes of the invention is isopropyl alcohol.

[0025] In the field of the invention, the choice of the perfume can be strictly linked to the commercial tastes and requirements. However, it is preferable, for the purposes of the invention, for the components forming the perfuming part to be particularly selected in relation to their chemical-physical characteristics, discarding all those molecules that could give rise, at the working pressures and temperatures of a steam iron, to degradation, oxidation or polymerisation. In addition to preventing drawbacks of the type referred to above, this constitutes a complete guarantee for the health of the operator in so far as, during vaporization, there is no formation or emission of any volatile substances that are toxic, harmful or noxious by inhalation.

[0026] For the above reason, preferred perfumed substances are constituted by unsaturated monocyclic

and bicyclic aliphatic and aromatic monoterpenic hydrocarbons, terpenic alcohols, esters, ethers, ketones, which have a very precise boiling point, i.e. which are capable of reaching boiling, and hence of passing to the vapour phase, without undergoing any degradation of chemical nature such as oxidation, breaking of chemical bonds, polymerization, isomerization, peroxidation.

[0027] The compound according to the invention hence consists of at least one α -hydroxyacid (80-99 wt%) and perfume (1-20 wt%). Preferably, the compound according to the invention is formed by a mixture, which comprises one or more of the aforementioned α -hydroxyacids (20-99 wt%), alcohol (5-70 wt%) and perfume (1-20 wt%).

[0028] Even more preferred is the composition of the invention formed by:

- 90-91% lactic acid 70 wt%
- isopropyl alcohol 25 wt%
- perfume 5 wt%

[0029] Provided hereinafter are some indicative and non-limiting examples of formulation and compound according to the invention. All the percentages indicated are to be understood as weight percentages.

EXAMPLE I

[0030] The components were introduced, in the order indicated, into a paddle mixer, at room temperature and were stirred up to complete homogeneous dispersion:

- 90-91 % lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 98 wt%
- SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 2 wt%

[0031] With the same modalities, further solutions were prepared, with compositions as given below.

EXAMPLE II

[0032]

- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 93 wt%
- citric acid 5 wt%
- SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 2 wt%

EXAMPLE III

[0033]

- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 35 wt%
- citric acid 5 wt%
- isopropyl alcohol 50 wt%
- SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 10 wt%

EXAMPLE IV

[0034]

- 5 - 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 23 wt%
- 57% glycolic acid solution 3 wt%
- citric acid 2 wt%
- malic acid 2 wt%
- ethyl alcohol 95° 60 wt%
- 10 - SV Fleur97 perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 10 wt%

EXAMPLE V

15 **[0035]** The perfume called "Agrumarsy", produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. and used in the compositions of the above Examples I, II, and III, was prepared, as likewise the other perfumes used for the present invention, via an accurate selection of the constituent raw materials, in order to obtain a stable perfuming mixture, particularly suited for use in the conditions of pressure and temperature that are present, for example, inside a steam iron.

[0036] In particular, the Agrumarsy perfume had the following formulation:

- 25 - fenchyl acetate 0.6 wt%
- eucalyptus citriodora essence 2.2 wt%
- methyl dihydrojasmonate 3.0 wt%
- geraniol 7.2 wt%
- 30 - citronellol 7.2 wt%
- β -naphthyl methyl ether 2-methoxy-naphthalene 7.2 wt%
- 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-cyclohexanol acetate 7.2 wt%
- 35 - dimyrceto 7.2 wt%
- Java citronella essence 14.7 wt%
- diphenyl ether 43.5 wt%

EXAMPLE VI

40 **[0037]** In a steam iron with boiler manufactured by Polti, model "Vaporella Super Pro Lux", there were introduced, through the water-inlet hole, approximately 1200 ml of tap water, as per the corresponding operating instructions. Then, there were introduced directly into the boiler, through the same water-inlet hole, 10 drops of the compound according to Example III. After closing the water-inlet hole with the plug provided, the machine was set in operation and six shirts were steam ironed.

50 The flow of the steam emitted by the machine was pleasantly perfumed and perfuming for the entire duration of the ironing operation. The resulting steam was moreover found to be drier than usual and consequently more effective as anti-creasing effect.

55 **[0038]** To provide a further increase in the perfuming action on some garments, 5 drops of the compound were put into a glass of water; the resulting solution was then nebulized directly on the garments, and subse-

quently ironed with the same boiler iron. As a result, the garments were perfectly ironed and had a persistent and pleasant clean scent of "Marseilles soap".

EXAMPLE VII

[0039] In an old aluminium boiler model "Extra Al." of the same Polti iron referred to in the previous example, visibly incrustated with lime deposits, there was introduced a litre of tap water treated with 10 drops (0.27 grams) of the following compound:

- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 70 wt%
- isopropyl alcohol 25 wt%
- SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 5 wt%

[0040] The boiler was brought up to the operating pressure and temperature and, keeping the valve for supply of the steam open, all the content of water previously charged was used up in the form of steam. The same operation was then repeated 20 times, i.e. with 20 litres of water treated with the same compound described above.

[0041] Then the boiler was cold rinsed twice using each time 1 litre of cold tap water.

[0042] The boiler was then removed, opened and carefully examined. An evident and practically total absence of lime incrustations was found.

EXAMPLE VIII

[0043] In a steam iron, not of the boiler type, manufactured by Termozeta, model "Diamond Plus", there were introduced 150 ml of water treated with 5 drops of the solution referred to in the previous example. A number of cotton towels were then ironed. The results obtained were very similar to the ones obtained in Example VI.

EXAMPLE IX

[0044] In a steam machine for cleaning environments, manufactured by Polti, model "Vaporetto", there were introduced, through the water-inlet hole, approximately 1200 ml of tap water, as per corresponding operating instructions. Ten drops of the following compound were then introduced directly into the boiler through the same water-inlet hole:

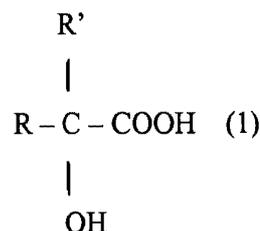
- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 70 wt%
- isopropyl alcohol 20 wt%
- SV Fleur97 perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 10 wt%

[0045] The machine was set in operation, and a basement measuring approximately 30 m², which had previously been kept closed and not aired for several months,

was steam cleaned. The perfumed flow of the steam emitted by the machine proved particularly effective in bestowing on the environment a pleasant and persisting fragrance of hygiene and of cleanliness with a pleasant background scent of flowers.

Claims

1. A perfumed anhydrous compound with anti-lime effect for steam supplying machines, **characterized in that** it consists of a mixture comprising at least one perfume in the absence of surfactant-solubilizing agents for the latter.
2. The compound according to Claim 1, **characterized in that** it further comprises at least one α -hydroxyacid.
3. The compound according to Claim 2, **characterized in that** it further comprises at least one alcohol.
4. The compound according to the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said α -hydroxyacid has the general formula:



where:

- R' = H and R = H (glycolic acid) or CH₃ (lactic acid) or CH₃CH₂ (oxybutyric acid) or HOCH₂ (glyceric acid) or HOOCCH₂ (malic acid) or HOOCCHOH (tartaric acid);
 - R' = CH₂COOH and R = CH₂COOH (citric acid).
5. The compound according to Claim 4, **characterized in that** said α -hydroxyacid consists of lactic acid L(+).
 6. The compound according to Claims from 3 to 5, **characterized in that** said alcohol has the general formula: R-OH, with R consisting of any alkyl group which may be primary, secondary or tertiary, with open or cyclic chain, either saturated or unsaturated or containing an aromatic ring, with a number of carbon atoms between 2 and 10.
 7. The compound according to Claim 6, **character-**

- ized in that said alcohol consists of isopropyl alcohol.
8. The compound according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the components of said perfume are chosen from amongst monocyclic and bicyclic unsaturated aliphatic and aromatic monoterpenic hydrocarbons, terpenic alcohols, esters, ethers, ketones, having a very precise boiling point, i.e. capable of reaching boiling and hence of passing into the vapour phase, without undergoing any degradation of a chemical nature such as oxidation, breaking of chemical bonds, polymerization, isomerization, or peroxidation.
9. The compound according to Claim 8, **characterized in that** said perfume consists of the SV Agrumarsy perfume produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A.
10. The compound according to one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it has the following composition:
- at least one α -hydroxyacid 80-99 wt%
 - perfume 1-20 wt%
11. The compound according to one or more of Claims 1 to 9, **characterized in that** it consists of a mixture comprising:
- at least one α -hydroxyacid 20-99 wt%
 - alcohol 5-70 wt%
 - perfume 1-20 wt%
12. The compound according to Claim 10, **characterized in that** it consists of:
- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 98 wt%
 - SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 2 wt%
13. The compound according to Claim 10, **characterized in that** it consists of:
- 90-91 % lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 93 wt%
 - citric acid 5 wt%
 - SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 2 wt%
14. The compound according to Claim 10, **characterized in that** it has the following composition:
- 90-91% lactic acid 70 wt%
 - isopropyl alcohol 25 wt%
 - perfume 5 wt%
15. The compound according to Claim 11, **characterized in that** it consists of:
- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 35 wt%
 - citric acid 5 wt%
 - isopropyl alcohol 50 wt%
 - SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 10 wt%
16. The compound according to Claim 11, **characterized in that** it consists of:
- 90-91 % lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 23 wt%
 - 57% glycolic acid solution 3 wt%
 - citric acid 2 wt%
 - malic acid 2 wt%
 - ethyl alcohol 95° 60 wt%
 - SV Fleur97 perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 10 wt%
17. A concentrated dose of a compound according to one or more of the preceding claims for preparing a water-based product, perfumed and with anti-lime effect for steam supplying machines.
18. A water-based product, perfumed and with anti-lime effect for steam supplying machines, **characterized in that** it is obtained with the compound according to one or more of the preceding claims.
19. The product according to Claim 18, **characterized in that** for 1200 ml of tap water it contains 10 drops of the compound according to one or more of the preceding claims.
20. The product according to Claim 18, **characterized in that** for a litre of tap water it contains 10 drops (0.27 g) of the following compound:
- 90-91 % lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 70 wt%
 - isopropyl alcohol 25 wt%
 - SV Agrumarsy perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 5 wt%
21. The product according to Claim 18, **characterized in that** for 150 ml of tap water it contains 5 drops of the compound according to one or more of the preceding claims.
22. The product according to Claim 18, **characterized in that** for 1200 ml of tap water it contains 10 drops of the following compound:
- 90-91% lactic acid (PURAC HS90) 70 wt%

- isopropyl alcohol 20 wt%
- SV Fleur97 perfume, produced by GRC Parfum S.p.A. 10 wt%

23. Use of the compound according to one or more of the preceding claims for preparing a water-based product, perfumed and with anti-lime effect for steam supplying machines.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 04 01 1639

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	WO 02/10503 A (UNILEVER PLC ; LEVER HINDUSTAN LTD (IN); UNILEVER NV (NL)) 7 February 2002 (2002-02-07)	1	D06M13/00 D06M13/207 D06M13/144
Y	* page 18, line 23 - page 20, line 10; claims 1,12-17; examples * * page 11, line 20 - line 25 *	1-4, 17-19, 21,23	D06F75/10 D06M23/02 C02F5/10
Y	EP 0 089 256 A (LAGIER PIERRE ; FOUCART PATRICK (FR)) 21 September 1983 (1983-09-21) * claims 1,3,4,8,9 *	1-4, 17-19, 21,23	
X	US 3 160 555 A (JOHN HAMILL ET AL) 8 December 1964 (1964-12-08) * column 1, line 67 - column 2, line 2; claims 1,4,5,7; example 2 *	1-4,8	
X	WO 95/06154 A (RECKITT & COLMAN INC) 2 March 1995 (1995-03-02) * page 4, line 5 - page 5, line 7; claims 1-12 *	1	
A	BE 904 377 A (MARCHAL JOSEPH) 30 June 1986 (1986-06-30) * the whole document *	1	
A	GB 335 687 A (GROECK WASSERVEREDLUNG GMBH) 2 October 1930 (1930-10-02) * page 2, line 14 - line 42 *	1,2,5	
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 200302 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class D15, AN 2003-023958 XP002288384 & JP 2002 301496 A (OTSUKA KAGAKU YAKUHI KK) 15 October 2002 (2002-10-15) * abstract *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		21 July 2004	Loiselet-Taisne, S
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (F04C01)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 04 01 1639

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

21-07-2004

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0210503 A	07-02-2002	AU 8765001 A	13-02-2002
		BR 0112790 A	24-06-2003
		CA 2415408 A1	07-02-2002
		DE 20121600 U1	02-01-2003
		DE 20121601 U1	02-01-2003
		WO 0210503 A1	07-02-2002
		EP 1287198 A1	05-03-2003
		EP 1433896 A2	30-06-2004
		GB 2382083 A	21-05-2003
		JP 2004505183 T	19-02-2004
		US 2003089878 A1	15-05-2003
EP 0089256 A	21-09-1983	FR 2522318 A1	02-09-1983
		DE 3365776 D1	09-10-1986
		EP 0089256 A1	21-09-1983
US 3160555 A	08-12-1964	GB 933684 A	08-08-1963
WO 9506154 A	02-03-1995	US 5409619 A	25-04-1995
		AU 679096 B2	19-06-1997
		AU 7337394 A	21-03-1995
		BR 9407452 A	12-11-1996
		CA 2169933 A1	02-03-1995
		DE 69407052 D1	08-01-1998
		DE 69407052 T2	19-03-1998
		EP 0715662 A1	12-06-1996
		ES 2109718 T3	16-01-1998
		NZ 269471 A	24-03-1997
		WO 9506154 A1	02-03-1995
BE 904377 A	30-06-1986	BE 904377 A1	30-06-1986
GB 335687 A	02-10-1930	NONE	
JP 2002301496 A	15-10-2002	NONE	