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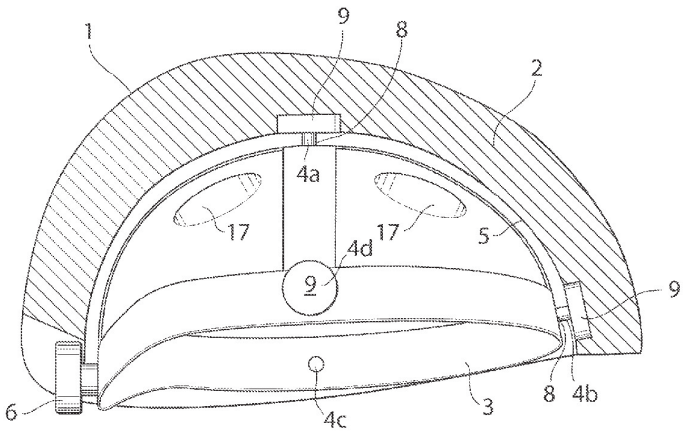
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(54) **Title**: HELMET WITH SLIDING FACILITATOR ARRANGED AT ENERGY ABSORBING LAYER

Fig.1



(57) **Abstract**: A helmet comprising an energy absorbing layer (2) and a sliding facilitator (5) is provided. The sliding facilitator is provided inside of the energy absorbing layer (2). A method of manufacturing a helmet comprising a sliding facilitator is further provided. The method comprising the steps of: providing an energy absorbing layer in the mould, and providing a sliding facilitator contacting the energy absorbing layer.

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Helmet with sliding facilitator arranged at energy absorbing layer

Technical field

[0001] The present invention relates generally to a helmet comprising an energy absorbing layer, with or without any outer shell, and a sliding facilitator being provided inside of the energy absorbing layer.

Background art

[0002] In order to prevent or reduce skull and brain injuries many activities requires helmets. Most helmets consist of a hard outer shell, often made of a plastic or a composite material, and an energy absorbing layer called a liner. Nowadays, a protective helmet has to be designed so as to satisfy certain legal requirements which relate to inter alia the maximum acceleration that may occur in the center of gravity of the brain at a specified load. Typically, tests are performed, in which what is known as a dummy skull equipped with a helmet is subjected to a radial blow towards the head. This has resulted in modern helmets having good energy-absorption capacity in the case of blows radially against the skull while the energy absorption for other load directions is not as optimal.

[0003] In the case of a radial impact the head will be accelerated in a translational motion resulting in a linear acceleration. The translational acceleration can result in fractures of the skull and/ or pressure or abrasion injuries of the brain tissue. However, according to injury statistics, pure radial impacts are rare.

[0004] On the other hand, a pure tangential hit that results in a pure angular acceleration to the head are rare, too.

[0005] The most common type of impact is oblique impact that is a combination of a radial and a tangential force acting at the same time to the head, causing for example concussion of the brain. The oblique impact results in both translational acceleration and rotational acceleration of the brain. Rotational acceleration causes

the brain to rotate within the skull creating injuries on bodily elements connecting the brain to the skull and also to the brain itself.

[0006] Examples of rotational injuries are on the one hand subdural haematomas, SDH, bleeding as a consequence of blood vessels rupturing, and on the other hand diffuse axonal injuries, DAI, which can be summarized as nerve fibers being over stretched as a consequence of high shear deformations in the brain tissue. Depending on the characteristics of the rotational force, such as the duration, amplitude and rate of increase, either SDH or DAI occur, or a combination of these is suffered. Generally speaking, SDH occur in the case of short duration and great amplitude, while DAI occur in the case of longer and more widespread acceleration loads. It is important that these phenomena are taken into account so as to make it possible to provide good protection for the skull and brain.

[0007] The head has natural protective systems that try to dampen these forces using the scalp, the hard skull and the cerebrospinal fluid beneath it. During an impact, the scalp and the cerebrospinal fluid acts as rotational shock absorber by both compressing and sliding over the skull. Most helmets used today provide no protection against rotational injury.

[0008] Important features of for example bicycle, equestrian and ski helmets are that they are well ventilated and have an aerodynamic shape. Modern bicycle helmets are usually of the type in-mould shell manufactured by incorporating a thin, rigid shell during the molding process. This technology allows more complex shapes than hard shell helmets and also the creation of larger vents.

Summary

[0009] A helmet comprising an energy absorbing layer and a sliding facilitator being provided inside of the energy absorbing layer is disclosed.

[0010] According to one embodiment, the helmet comprises an attachment device for attachment of the helmet to a wearer's head. The attachment device is aimed to be in at least partly contact with the top portion of the head or skull. It may additionally have tightening means for adjustment of the size and grade of attachment to the top portion of the wearer´s head. Chin straps or the like are not attachment devices according to the present embodiments of helmets.

[0011] The sliding facilitator could be fixated to the attachment device and/ or to the inside of the energy absorbing layer for providing slidability between the energy absorbing layer and the attachment device.

[0012] Preferably an outer shell is provided outside of the energy absorbing layer. A helmet designed accordingly could be manufactured using in-mould technology, although it is possible to use the disclosed idea in helmets of all types, for example helmets of hard shell type such as motorcycle helmets.

[0013] According to yet another embodiment the attachment device is fixated to the energy absorbing layer and/ or the outer shell by means of at least one fixation member, which could be adapted to absorb energy and forces by deforming in an elastic, semi-elastic or plastic way. During an impact, the energy absorbing layer acts as an impact absorber by compressing the energy absorbing layer and if an outer shell is used, it will spread out the impact energy over the shell. The sliding facilitator will allow sliding between the attachment device and the energy absorbing layer allowing for a controlled way to absorb the rotational energy otherwise transmitted to the brain. The rotational energy can be absorbed by friction heat, energy absorbing layer deformation or, deformation or displacement of the at

least one fixation member. The absorbed rotational energy will reduce the amount of rotational acceleration affecting the brain, thus reducing the rotation of the brain within the skull.

[0014] The fixation member could comprise at least one suspension member, having a first and second portion. The first portion of the suspension member could be adapted to be fixated to the energy absorbing layer, and the second portion of the suspension member could be adapted to be fixated to the attachment device.

[0015] The sliding facilitator gives the helmet a function (slidability) and can be provided in many different ways. For example it could be a low friction material provided on or integrated with the attachment device on its surface facing the energy absorbing layer and/ or provided on or integrated in the inside surface of the energy absorbing layer facing the attachment device.

[0016] A method of manufacturing a helmet comprising a sliding facilitator is further provided. The method comprising the steps of: providing a mould, providing an energy absorbing layer in the mould, and providing a sliding facilitator contacting the energy absorbing layer. According to one embodiment, the method could further comprise the step of fixating an attachment device to at least one of: the shell, the energy absorbing layer and the sliding facilitator using at least one fixation member.

[0017] The sliding facilitator provides the possibility of sliding movement in any direction. It is not restricted to movements around certain axes.

[0018] Please note that any embodiment or part of embodiment as well as any method or part of method could be combined in any way.

Brief description of drawings

[0019] The invention is now described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0020] Fig. 1 shows a helmet, according to one embodiment, in a sectional view,

[0021] Fig. 2 shows a helmet, according to one embodiment, in a sectional view, when placed on a wearers head,

[0022] Fig. 3 shows a helmet placed on a wearers head, when receiving a frontal impact,

[0023] Fig. 4 shows the helmet placed on a wearers head, when receiving a frontal impact,

[0024] Fig. 5 shows an attachment device in further detail,

[0025] Fig. 6 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0026] Fig. 7 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0027] Fig. 8 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0028] Fig. 9 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0029] Fig. 10 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0030] Fig. 11 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0031] Fig. 12 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0032] Fig. 13 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0033] Fig. 14 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0034] Fig. 15 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member,

[0035] Fig. 16 shows a table of test results,

[0036] Fig. 17 shows a graph of test results, and

[0037] Fig. 18 shows a graph of test results.

Detailed description

[0038] In the following a detailed description of embodiments will be given. It will be appreciated that the figures are for illustration only and are not in any way restricting the scope. Thus, any references to direction, such as "up" or "down", are only referring to the directions shown in the figures.

[0039] One embodiment of a protective helmet comprises an energy absorbing layer, and a sliding facilitator being provided inside of the energy absorbing layer. According to one embodiment an in-mold helmet suitable for bicycling is provided. The helmet comprises an outer preferably thin, rigid shell made of a polymer material such as polycarbonate, ABS, PVC, glassfiber, Aramid, Twaron, carbonfibre or Kevlar. It is also conceivable to leave out the outer shell. On the inside of the shell an energy absorbing layer is provided which could be a polymer foam material such as EPS (expanded poly styrene), EPP (expanded polypropylene), EPU (expanded polyurethane) or other structures like honeycomb for example. A sliding facilitator is provided inside of the energy absorbing layer and is adapted to slide against the energy absorbing layer or against an attachment device which is provided for attaching the helmet to a wearer's head. The attachment device is fixated to the energy absorbing layer and/ or the shell by means of fixation members adapted to absorb impact energy and forces.

[0040] The sliding facilitator could be a material having a low coefficient of friction or be coated with a low friction material: Examples of conceivable materials are PTFE, ABS, PVC, PC, Nylon, fabric materials. It is furthermore conceivable that

the sliding is enabled by the structure of the material, for example by the material having a fiber structure such that the fibers slide against each other.

[0041] During an impact, the energy absorbing layer acts as an impact absorber by compressing the energy absorbing layer and if an outer shell is used, it will spread out the impact energy over the energy absorbing layer. The sliding facilitator will allow sliding between the attachment device and the energy absorbing layer allowing for a controlled way to absorb the rotational energy otherwise transmitted to the brain. The rotational energy can be absorbed by friction heat, energy absorbing layer deformation or deformation or displacement of the at least one fixation member. The absorbed rotational energy will reduce the amount of rotational acceleration affecting the brain, thus reducing the rotation of the brain within the skull. The risk of rotational injuries such as subdural haematomas, SDH, blood vessel rupturing, concussions and DAI is thereby reduced.

[0042] Fig. 1 shows a helmet according to one embodiment in which the helmet comprises an energy absorbing layer 2. The outer surface 1 of the energy absorbing layer 2 may be provided from the same material as the energy absorbing layer 2 or it is also conceivable that the outer surface 1 could be a rigid shell 1 made from a different material than the energy absorbing layer 2 . A sliding facilitator 5 is provided inside of the energy absorbing layer 2 in relation to an attachment device 3 provided for attachment of the helmet to a wearer's head. According to the embodiment shown in fig. 1 the sliding facilitator 5 is fixated to or integrated in the energy absorbing layer 2, however it is equally conceivable that the sliding facilitator 5 is provided on or integrated with the attachment device 3, for the same purpose of providing slidability between the energy absorbing layer 2 and the attachment device 3. The helmet of fig. 1 has a plurality of vents 17 allowing airflow through the helmet.

[0043] The attachment device 3 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer 2 and/ or the outer shell 1 by means of four fixation members 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d adapted to absorb energy by deforming in an elastic, semi-elastic or plastic way. Energy could also be absorbed through friction creating heat and/ or deformation of the attachment device, or any other part of the helmet. According to the embodiment shown in fig. 1 the four fixation members 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d are suspension members 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, having first and second portions 8, 9, wherein the first portions 8 of the suspension members 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d are adapted to be fixated to the attachment device 3, and the second portions 9 of the suspension members 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d are adapted to be fixated to the energy absorbing layer 2.

[0044] The sliding facilitator 5 may be a low friction material, which in the embodiment shown is provided on outside of the attachment device 3 facing the energy absorbing layer 2, however, in other embodiments, it is equally conceivable that the sliding facilitator 5 is provided on the inside of the energy absorbing layer 2. The low friction material could be a waxy polymer, such as PTFE, PFA, FEP, PE and UHMW PE, or a powder material which could be infused with a lubricant. This low friction material could be applied to either one, or both of the sliding facilitator and the energy absorbing layer, in some embodiments the energy absorbing layer itself is adapted to act as sliding facilitator and may comprise a low friction material.

[0045] The attachment device could be made of an elastic or semi-elastic polymer material, such as PC, ABS, PVC or PTFE, or a natural fiber material such as cotton cloth. For example, a cap of textile or a net could be forming an attachment device. The cap could be provided with sliding facilitators, like patches of low friction material. In some embodiments the attachment device itself is adapted to act as a sliding facilitator and may comprise a low friction material. Fig. 1 further discloses an adjustment device 6 for adjusting the diameter of the head band for the

particular wearer. In other embodiments the head band could be an elastic head band in which case the adjustment device 6 could be excluded.

[0046] Fig. 2 shows an embodiment of a helmet similar to the helmet in fig.1, when placed on a wearers head. However, in fig. 2 the attachment device 3 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer by means of only two fixation members 4a, b, adapted to absorb energy and forces elastically, semi-elastically or plastically. The embodiment of fig. 2 comprises a hard outer shell 1 made from a different material than the energy absorbing layer 2.

[0047] Fig. 3 shows the helmet according to the embodiment of fig. 2 when receiving a frontal oblique impact **I** creating a rotational force to the helmet causing the energy absorbing layer 2 to slide in relation to the attachment device 3. The attachment device 3 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer 2 by means of the fixation members 4a, 4b. The fixation absorbs the rotational forces by deforming elastically or semi-elastically.

[0048] Fig. 4 shows the helmet according to the embodiment of fig. 2 when receiving a frontal oblique impact **I** creating a rotational force to the helmet causing the energy absorbing layer 2 to slide in relation to the attachment device 3. The attachment device 3 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer by means of rupturing fixation members 4a, 4b which absorbs the rotational energy by deforming plastically and thus needs to be replaced after impact. A combination of the embodiments of fig.3 and fig. 4 is highly conceivable, i.e. a portion of the fixation members ruptures, absorbing energy plastically, while another portion of the fixation members deforms and absorbs forces elastically. In combinational embodiments it is conceivable that only the plastically deforming portion needs to be replaced after impact.

[0049] The upper part of fig. 5 shows the outside of an attachment device 3 according to an embodiment in which the attachment device 3 comprises a head band 3a, adapted to encircling the wearer's head, a dorso-ventral band 3b reaching from the wearer's forehead to the back of the wearer's head, and being attached to the head band 3a, and a latro-lateral 3c band reaching from the lateral left side of the wearers head to the lateral right side of the wearer's head and being attached to the head band 3a. Parts or portions of the attachment device 3 may be provided with sliding facilitators. In the shown embodiment, the material of the attachment device may function as a sliding facilitator in itself. It is also conceivable to provide the attachment device 3 with an added low friction material.

[0050] Fig. 5 further shows four fixation members 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, fixated to the attachment device 3. In other embodiments the attachment device 3 could be only a head band 3a, or en entire cap adapted to entirely cover the upper portion of the wearer's head or any other design functioning as an attachment device for mounting on a wearer's head.

[0051] The lower part of fig. 5 shows the inside of the attachment device 3 disclosing an adjustment device 6 for adjusting the diameter of the head band 3a for the particular wearer. In other embodiments the head band 3a could be an elastic head band in which case the adjustment device 6 could be excluded.

[0052] Fig. 6 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member 4 in which the first portion 8 of the fixation member 4 is fixated to the attachment device 3, and the second portion 9 of the fixation device 4 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer 2 by means of an adhesive. The fixation member 4 is adapted to absorb impact energy and forces by deforming in an elastic, semi-elastic or plastic way.

[0053] Fig. 7 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member 4 in which the first portion 8 of the fixation member 4 is fixated to the attachment device 3,

and the second portion 9 of the fixation device 4 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer 2 by means of mechanical fixation elements 10 entering the material of the energy absorbing layer 2.

[0054] Fig. 8 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member 4 in which the first portion 8 of the fixation member 4 is fixated to the attachment device 3, and the second portion 9 of the fixation device 4 is fixated to inside of the energy absorbing layer 2, for example by molding the fixation device inside of the energy absorbing layer material 2.

[0055] Fig. 9 shows a fixation member 4 in a sectional view and an A-A view. The attachment device 3 is according to this embodiment attached to the energy absorbing layer 2 by means of the fixation member 4 having a second portion 9 placed in a female part 12 adapted for elastic, semi-elastic or plastic deformation, and a first part 8 connected to the attachment device 3. The female part 12 comprises flanges 13 adapted to flex or deform elastically, semi-elastically or plastically when placed under a large enough strain by the fixation member 4 so that the second portion 9 may leave the female part 12.

[0056] Fig. 10 shows an alternative embodiment of a fixation member 4 in which the first portion 8 of the fixation member 4 is fixated to the attachment device 3, and the second portion 9 of the fixation device 4 is fixated to inside of the shell 1, all the way through the energy absorbing layer 2. This could be done for example by molding the fixation device 4 inside of the energy absorbing layer material 2. It is also conceivable to place the fixation device 4 through a hole in the shell 1from the outside of the helmet (not shown).

[0057] Fig. 11 shows an embodiment in which the attachment device 3 is fixated to the energy absorbing layer 2 at the periphery thereof by means of a membrane or sealing foam 24, which could be elastic or adapted for plastic deformation.

[0058] Fig. 12 shows an embodiment where the attachment device 3 is attached to the energy absorbing layer 2 by means of a mechanical fixation element comprising mechanical engagement members 29, with a self locking function, similar to that of a self locking tie strap 4.

[0059] Fig. 13 shows an embodiment in which the fixating member is an interconnecting sandwich layer 27, such as a sandwich cloth, which could comprise elastically, semi-elastically or plastically deformable fibers connecting the attachment device 3 to the energy absorbing layer 2 and being adapted to shear when shearing forces are applied and thus absorb rotational energy or forces.

[0060] Fig. 14 shows an embodiment in which the fixating member comprises a magnetic fixating member 30, which could comprise two magnets with attracting forces, such as hypermagnets, or one part comprising a magnet and one part comprising a magnetically attractive material, such as iron.

[0061] Fig. 15 shows an embodiment in which the fixating member is re-attachable by means of an elastic male part 28 and/ or an elastic female part 12 being detachably connected (so called snap fixation) such that the male part 28 is detached from the female 12 part when a large enough strain is placed on the helmet, in the occurrence of an impact, and the male part 28 can be re-inserted into the female 12 part to regain the functionality. It is also conceivable to snap fixate the fixating member without it being detachable at large enough strain and without being re-attachable.

[0062] In the embodiments disclosed herein the distance between the energy absorbing layer and the attachment device could vary from being practically nothing to being a substantial distance without parting from the concept of the invention.

[0063] In the embodiments disclosed herein it is further more conceivable that the fixation members are hyperelastic, such that the material absorbs energy elastically but at the same time partially deforms plastically, without failing completely.

[0064] In embodiments comprising several fixation members it is further more conceivable that one of the fixation members is a master fixation member adapted to deform plastically when placed under a large enough strain, whereas the additional fixation members are adapted for purely elastic deformation.

[0065] Fig. 16 is a table derived from a test performed with a helmet according having a sliding facilitator (MIPS), in relation to an ordinary helmet (Orginal) without a sliding layer between the attachment device and the energy absorbing layer. The test is performed with a free falling instrumented dummy head which impacts a horizontally moving steel plate. The oblique impact results in a combination of translational and rotational acceleration that is more realistic than common test methods, where helmets are dropped in pure vertical impact to the horizontal impact surface. Speeds of up to 10 m/s (36 km/h) can be achieved both in horizontal and vertical direction. In the dummy head there is a system of nine accelerometers mounted to measure the translational accelerations and rotational accelerations around all axes. In the current test the helmets are dropped from 0.7 meter. This results in a vertical speed of 3.7 m/s. The horizontal speed was chosen to 6.7 m/s, resulting in an impact speed of 7.7m/s (27.7km/h) and an impact angle of 29 degrees.

[0066] The test discloses a reduction in translational acceleration transmitted to the head, and a large reduction in rotational acceleration transmitted to the head, and in the rotational velocity of the head.

[0067] Fig. 17 shows a graph of the rotational acceleration over time with helmets having sliding facilitators (MIPS_350; MIPS_352), in relation to ordinary

helmets (Org_349; Org_351) without sliding layers between the attachment device and the dummy head.

[0068] Fig. 18 shows a graph of the translational acceleration over time with helmets having sliding facilitators (MIPS_350; MIPS_352), in relation to ordinary helmets (Org_349; Org_351) without sliding layers between the attachment device and the dummy head.

[0069] Please note that any embodiment or part of embodiment as well as any method or part of method could be combined in any way. All examples herein should be seen as part of the general description and therefore possible to combine in any way in general terms.

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CIAIMS

1. A helmet, comprising an energy absorbing layer (2) and an attachment device (3) provided for attachment of the helmet to a wearer's head, wherein a sliding facilitator (5) is being provided inside of the energy absorbing layer (2) and the sliding facilitator (5) is fixated to the attachment device (3) and/ or the inside of the energy absorbing layer (2) for providing slidability between the energy absorbing layer (2) and the attachment device (3).

2. The helmet according to claim 1, wherein an outer shell (1) is arranged outside of the energy absorbing layer (2).

3. The helmet according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the attachment device (3) is fixated to the energy absorbing layer (2) and/ or the outer shell (1) by means of at least one fixation member (4).

4. The helmet according to claim 3, wherein the fixation member (4) is able to absorb energy and forces by deforming in an elastic, semi-elastic or plastic way.

5. The helmet according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the fixation member (4) comprises at least one suspension member (4), having a first (8) and second portion (9), wherein the first portion (8) of the suspension member (4) is adapted to be fixated to the attachment device (3), and wherein the second portion (9) of the suspension member (4) is adapted to be fixated to the energy absorbing layer (2).

6. The helmet according to any one of the previous claims, wherein the sliding facilitator (5) is a low friction material connected to or integrated with the attachment device (3) on its surface facing the energy absorbing layer (2) and/ or provided on or integrated in the inside surface of the energy absorbing layer (2) facing the attachment device (3).

7. A method of manufacturing a helmet comprising a sliding facilitator, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing an energy absorbing layer in a mould, and
- providing a sliding facilitator in relation to the energy absorbing layer.

8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising the step of fixating a head attachment system to at least one of: the energy absorbing layer and the sliding facilitator using at least one fixation member.

Fig.1

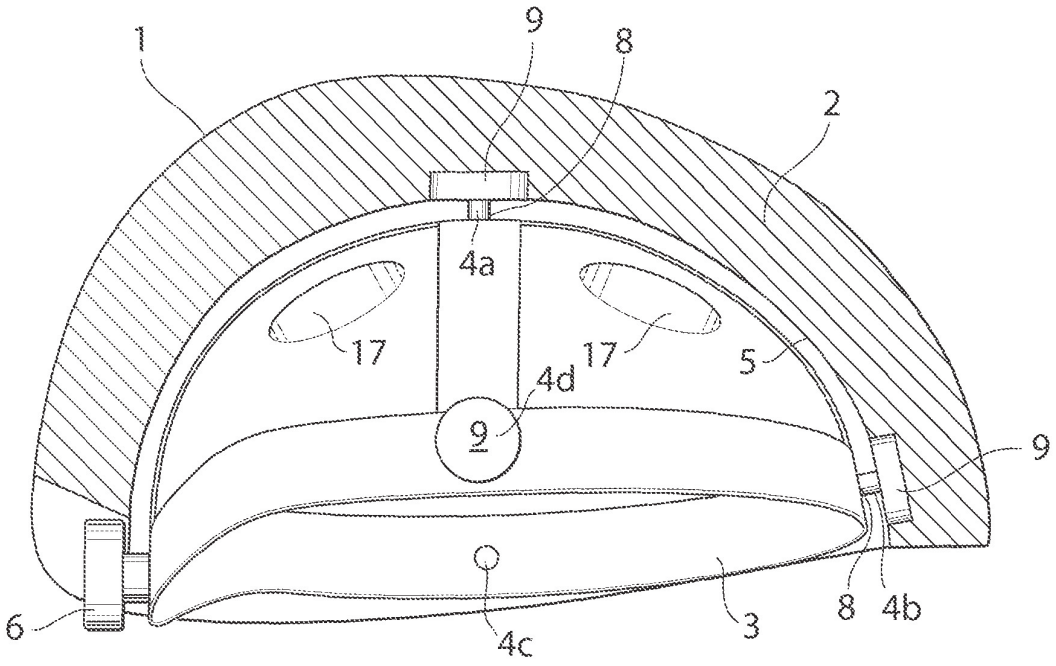


Fig.2

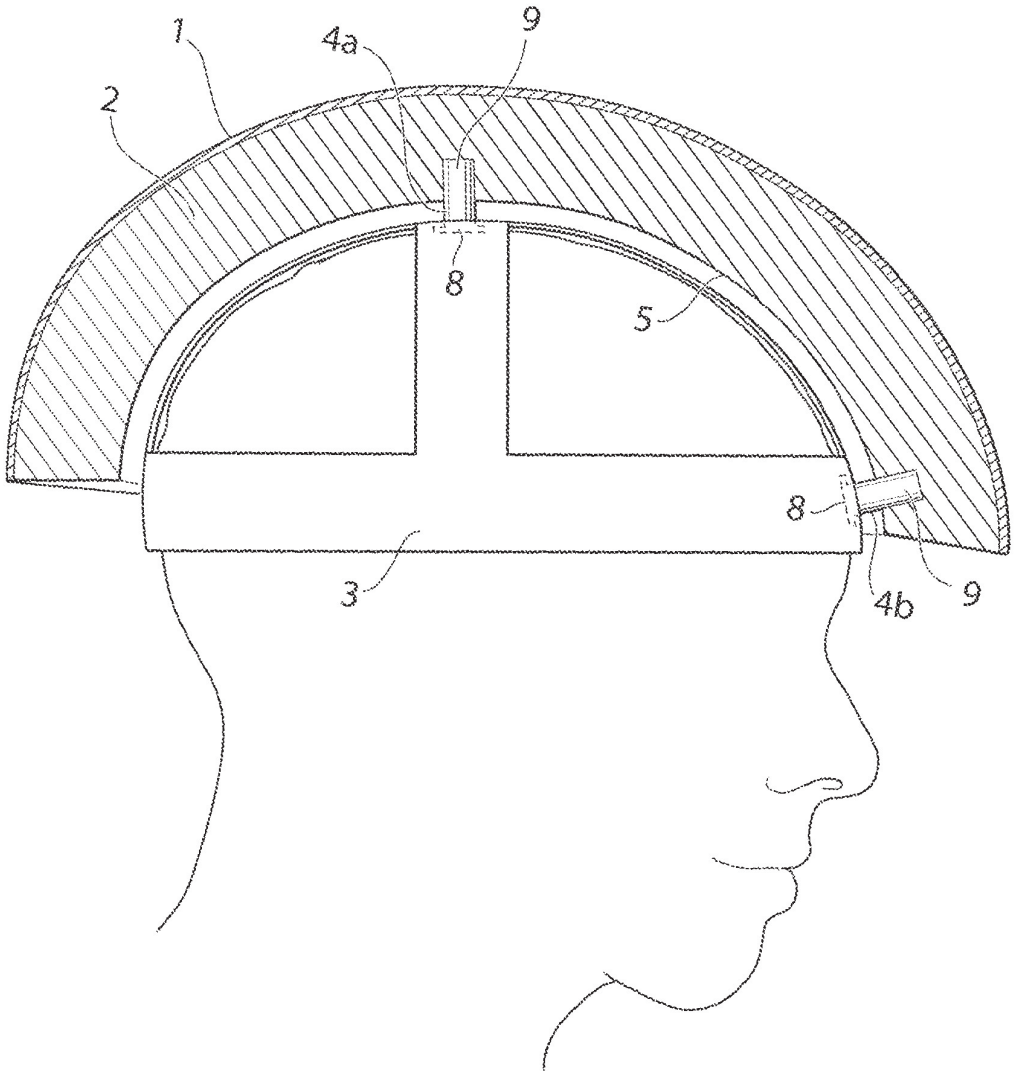


Fig.3

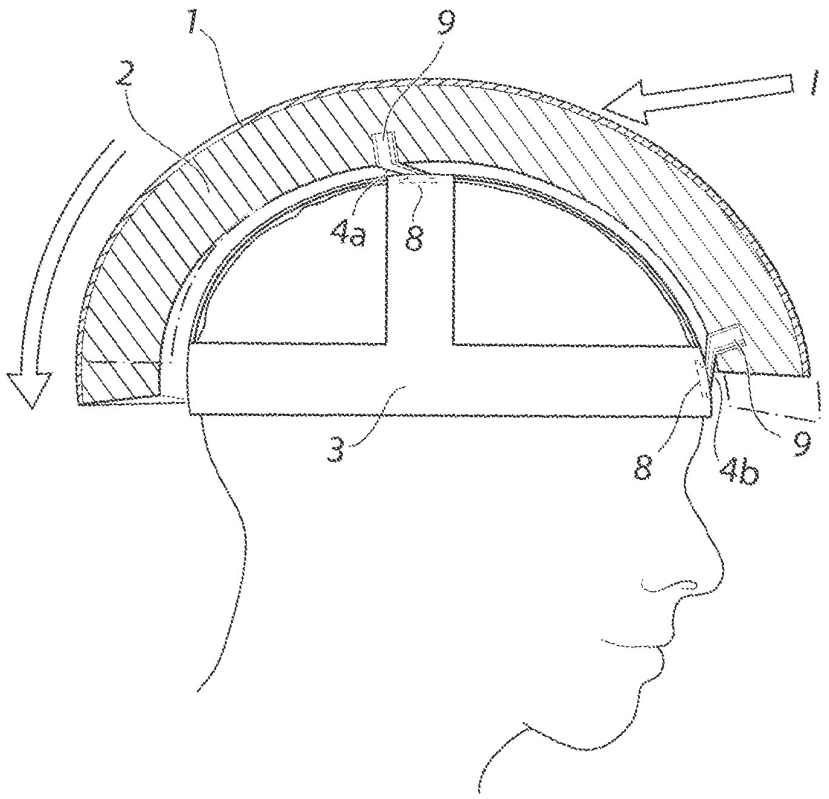


Fig.4

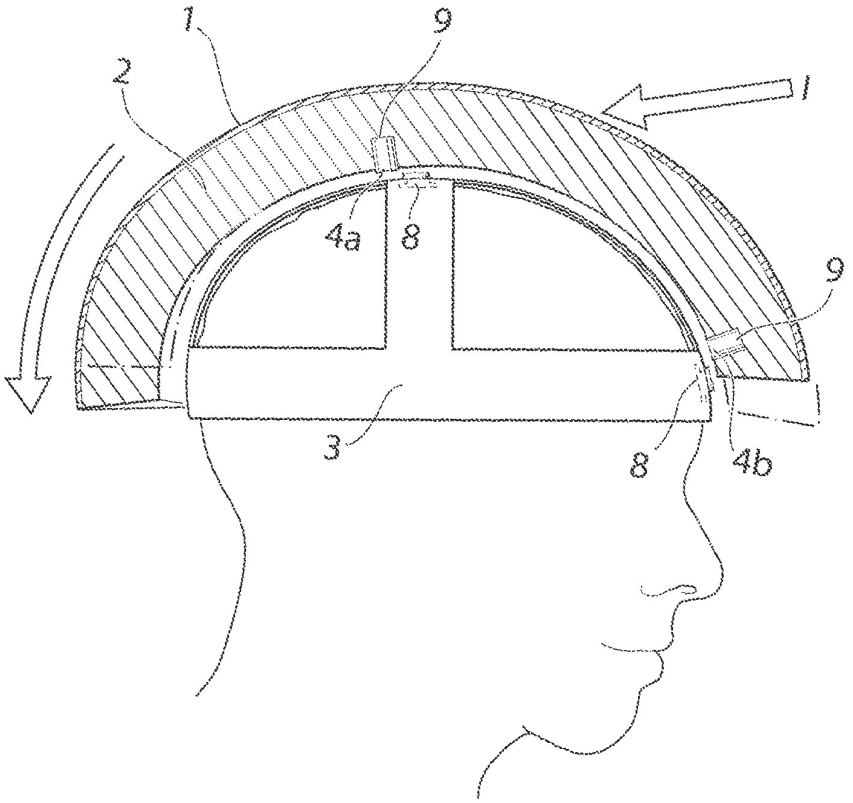


Fig.5

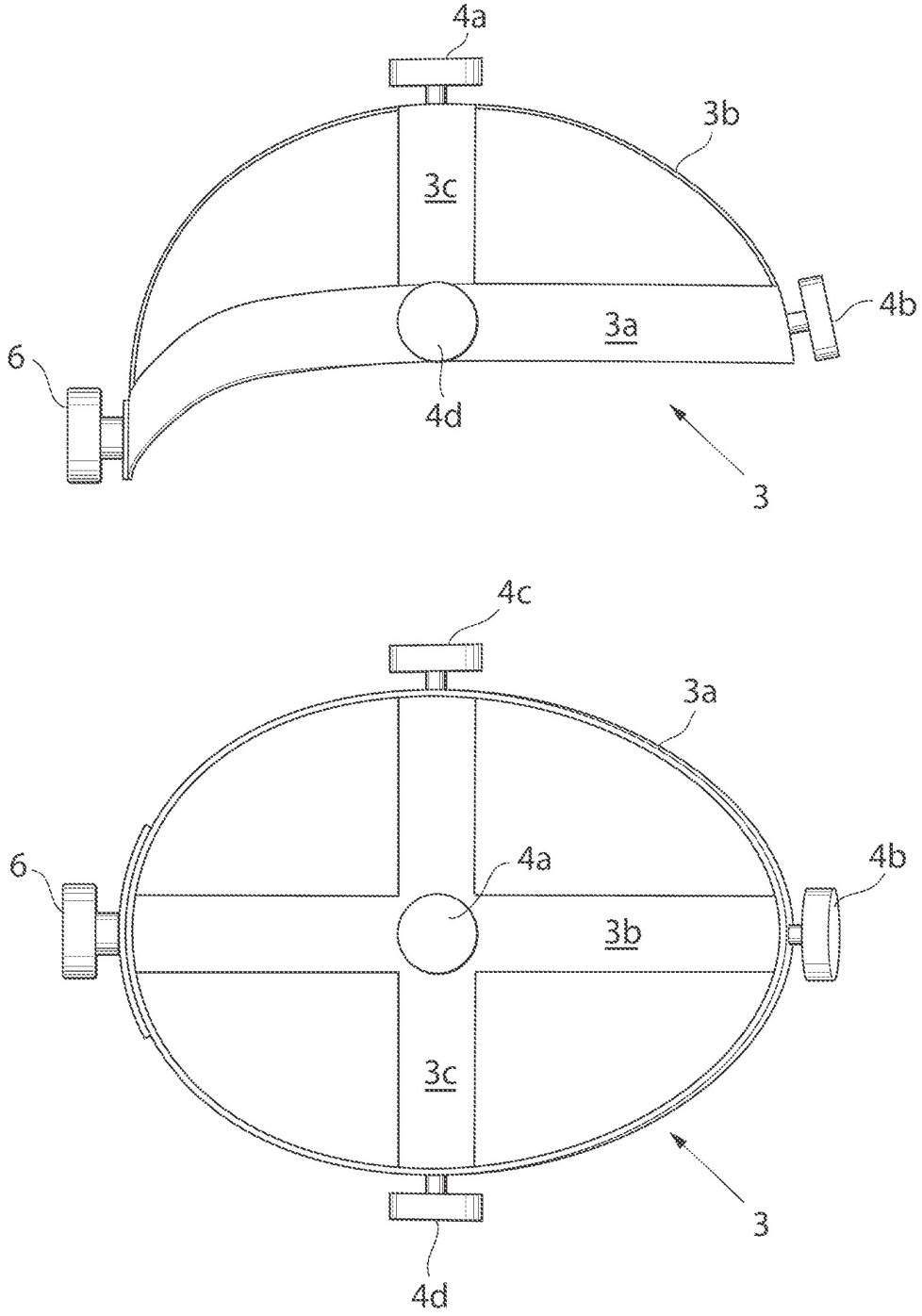


Fig.6

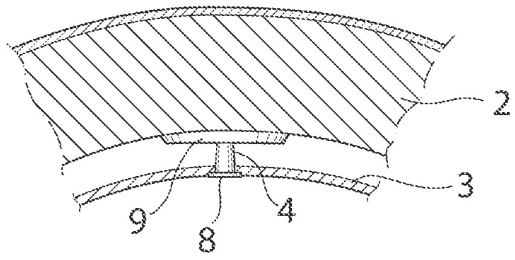


Fig.7

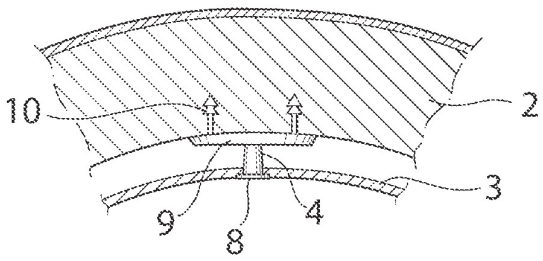


Fig.8

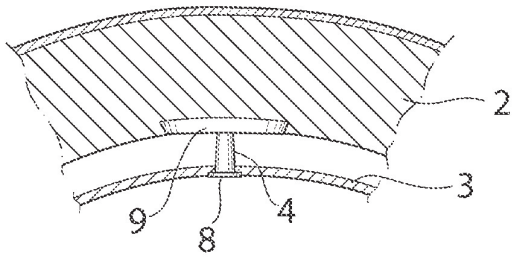


Fig.9

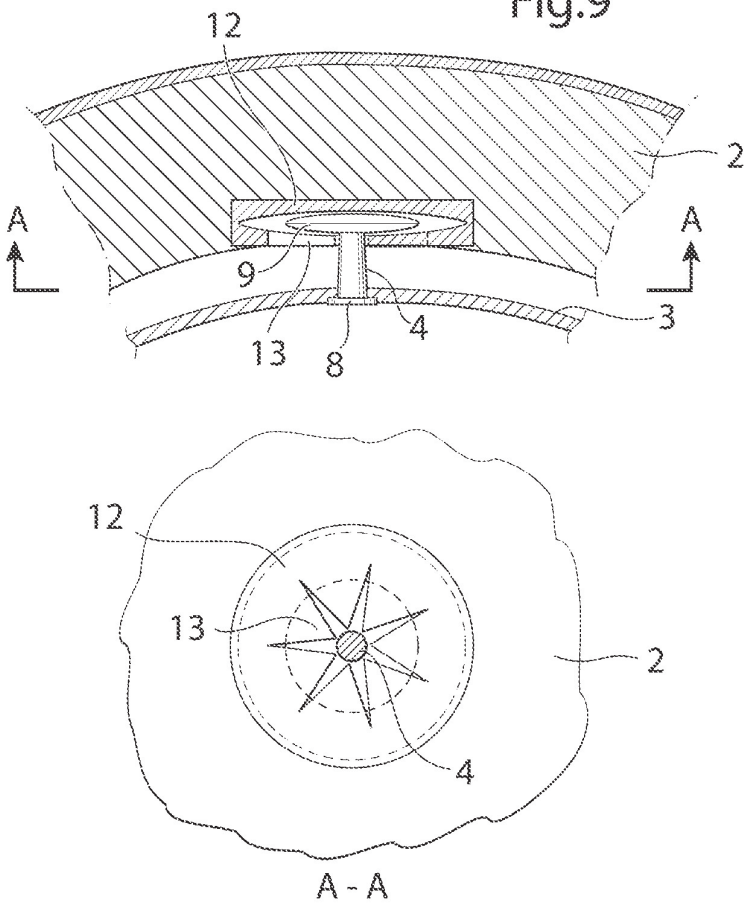


Fig.10

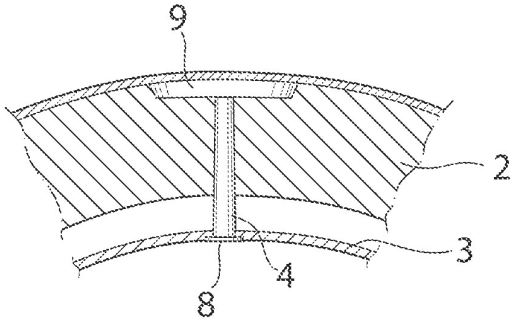


Fig.11

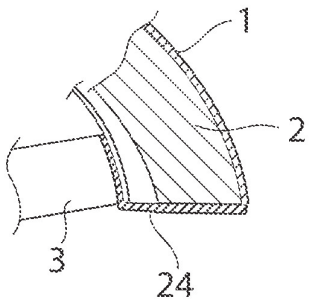


Fig.12

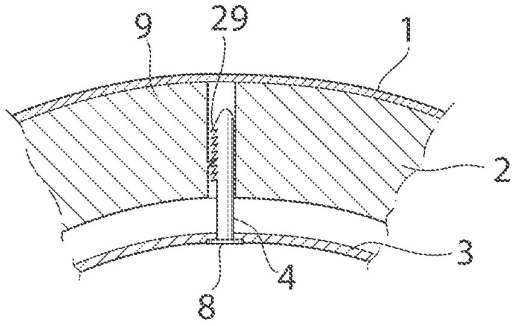


Fig.13

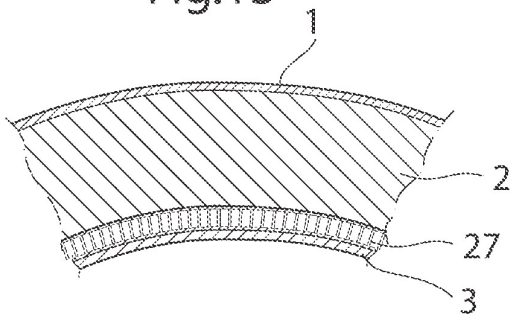


Fig.14

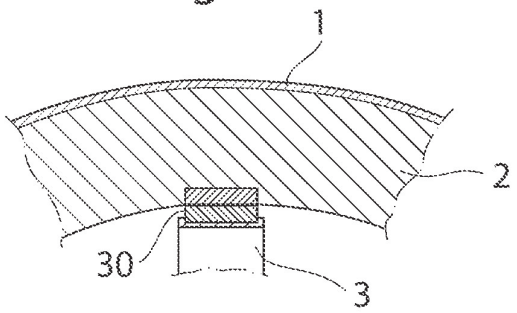


Fig.15

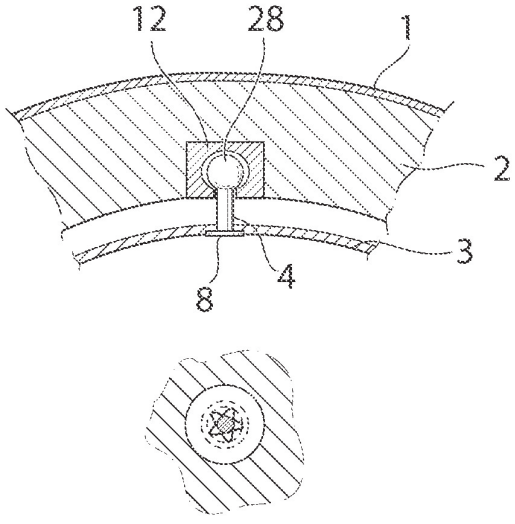


Fig.16

	Impact direction I, 30 degree, 7mps					
	Trans. Acc. [g]		Rot. Acc. [krad/s^2]		Y Rot. Vel. [rad/s]	
	Original	MIPS	Original	MIPS	Original	MIPS
Max Amp.	132,1	106,4	10428,2	4968,4	-36,5	-26,6
Difference %	19		52		27	

Fig.17

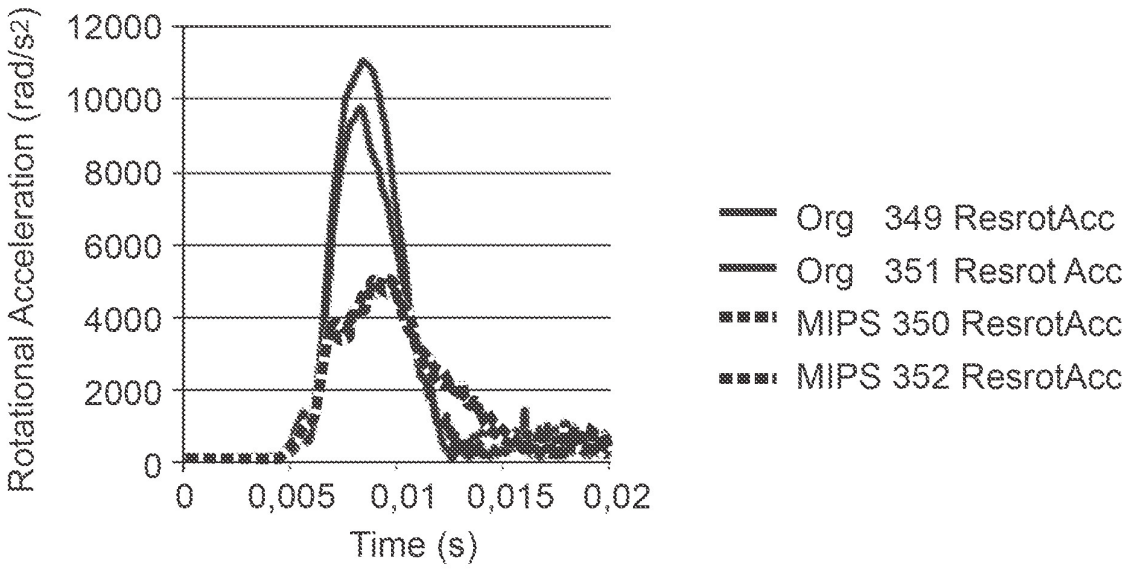
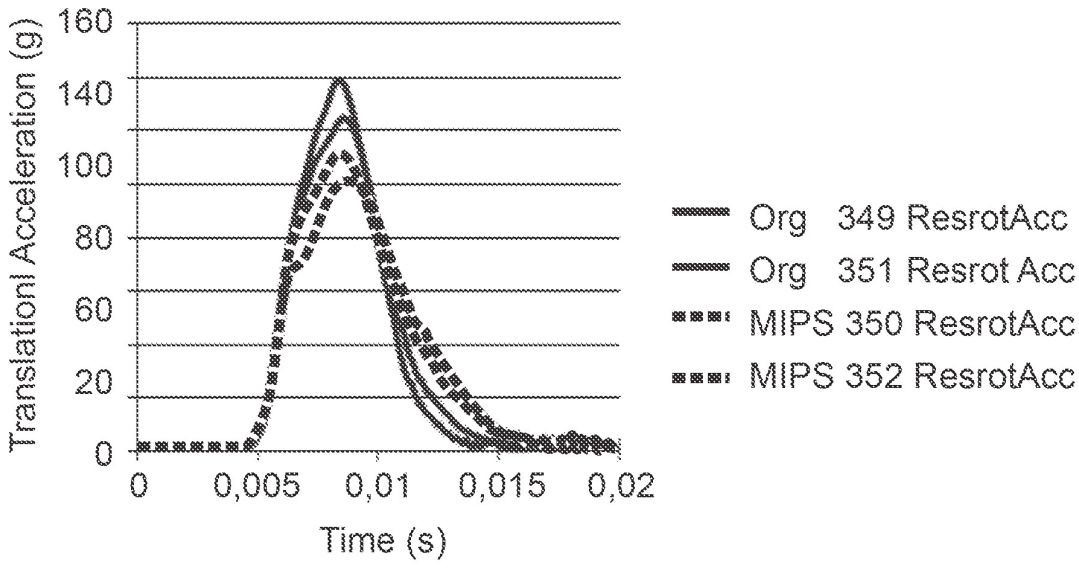


Fig.18



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE2011/050556

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: see extra sheet

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)

IPC: A42B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6658671 B1 (VON HOLST HANS ET AL), 9 December 2003 (2003-12-09); abstract; column 2, line 40 - line 67; column 3, line 29 - line 46; figures 1,3a-3b --	7, 8
A	WO 9614768 A1 (PHILLIPS, K D), 23 May 1996 (1996-05-23); abstract; page 4, paragraph [0002]; page 8, paragraph [0002]; page 10, paragraph [0003]; figures 3,7 --	1-8
A	WO 2006005143 A1 (LEUVEN K U RES & DEV ET AL), 19 January 2006 (2006-01-19); abstract; page 3, paragraph [0002]; page 9, paragraph [0002]; page 10, paragraph [0002]; figures 4,5 --	1-8

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
15-08-2011	19-08-2011

Name and mailing address of the ISA/SE	Authorized officer
Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. + 46 8 666 02 86	Lena Nord Telephone No. + 46 8 782 25 00

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE2011/050556

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 20060206994 A1 (ROGERS DAVID C ET AL), 21 September 2006 (2006-09-21); abstract; paragraphs [0017], [0018], [0022], [0023]; figures 2-4	1-8
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A	US 3471866 A (RANEY DENNIS F), 14 October 1969 (1969-10-14); figures 1,3	1-8
	--	
A	US 5204998 A (LIU HUEI-YU), 27 April 1993 (1993-04-27); abstract; column 1, line 55 - column 2, line 21; column 2, line 44 - line 60; figures 2,2A,3,3A	1-8
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Continuation of: second sheet

International Patent Classification (IPC)

A42B 3/06 (2006.01)
A42B 3/10 (2006.01)
A42B 3/12 (2006.01)

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Cited literature, if any, will be enclosed in paper form.

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