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(56) Documents Cited:  
**GB 2499289 A** GB 2461317 A  
**US 20110052929 A1**

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(54) Title of the Invention: **Method of manufacturing a floor covering**  
 Abstract Title: **Manufacture of sound attenuating floor covering**

(57) A method of manufacturing a decorative heterogeneous floor covering 10 comprising a sound attenuation effect with an acoustic impact sound reduction of at least about 15 decibels and sustainable slip-resistance properties. The method comprising the steps of: (a) providing a print layer 13 comprising a print decoration/ design thereon; (b) providing a wear layer 15 over said print layer 13 to provide a print/ wear layer intermediate; and (c) providing a foam backing layer 11 on the intermediate, the backing layer 11 being capable of providing said sound attenuation effect; wherein between steps (a) and (b), the method comprises inverting the print/wear layers intermediate before applying the backing layer to a reverse side / base thereof. The wear layer 15 may comprise embedded particles 16, such as aluminium oxide.

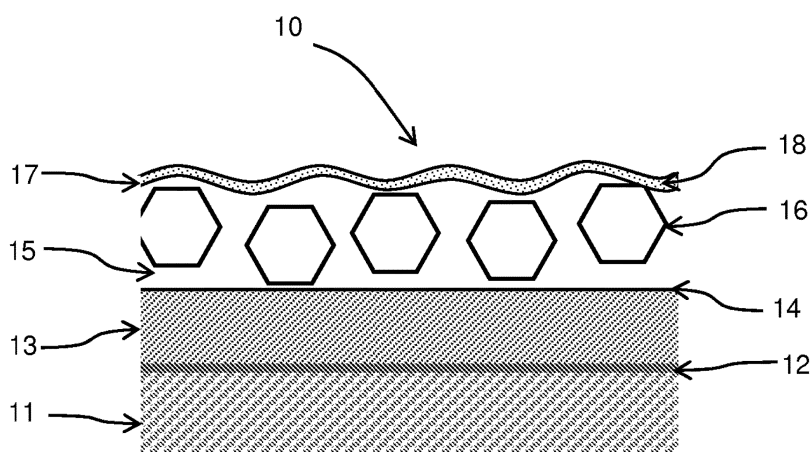


FIGURE 1

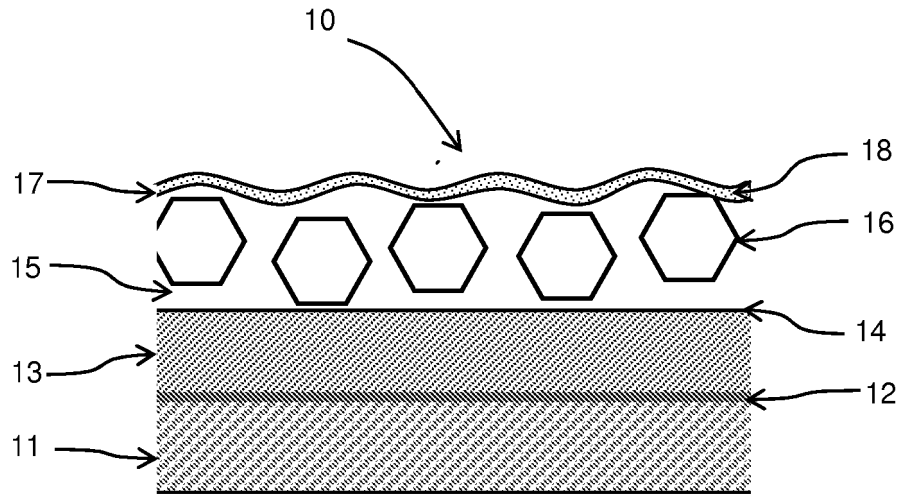


FIGURE 1

## METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A FLOOR COVERING

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing a floor covering having sustainable slip-resistance and sound attenuation properties, particularly for manufacturing a single heterogeneous product capable of reducing levels of sound  
5 resulting from high impact interactions and providing the required sustainable, (long-lasting) slip-resistance properties.

The ability to reduce the levels of sound resulting from high impact interactions is a desirable feature in many residential and commercial establishments to maintain a more peaceful and noise-free environment.

10 This is particularly the case in establishments such as homes, schools, hospitals, care homes, laboratories, shops, cafes and restaurants, sports centres, community buildings, and reception/foyer areas of buildings. Such establishments usually hence arrange for the installation of flooring having favourable acoustic properties.

15 In addition to the enhanced acoustic properties of such flooring, it is often the case that such establishments have areas which are normally dry but which may also be also prone to liquid spillages. These establishments hence also require floor coverings which offer an enhanced slip resistance in order to reduce the likelihood of accidents caused by people slipping.

20 According to the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE), there are over 35,000 injuries per year caused by slips and trips in the UK alone. This accounts for approximately one of every three major non-fatal injuries, as well as approximately one in every five injuries in the workplace. Floor coverings having higher coefficients of friction are one way of trying to reduce the number of such injuries.

A number of floor coverings providing slip-resistance properties are currently commercially available.

If an establishment requires sound attenuation in addition to a slip-resistant floor covering, often, the installation of two discrete products is required.

5           Typically, a separate acoustic underlayment needs to be installed followed by an anti-slip or safety floor covering there over. This combination of two floorings presents a number of significant disadvantages; firstly, the installation procedure for the two separate products is complicated and more expensive, both in monetary and time terms; secondly, the differential thermal expansion and differential movement  
10 between the products causes problems; and thirdly, the production costs are naturally higher for two products than they would be for one.

An additional consideration is the requirement for a decorative or attractive floor covering in most environments.

15           Whilst methods are generally available to incorporate a decorative element into a slip-resistant floor covering, which simply requires building up a product from the bottom upwards, it has proven difficult to develop the appropriate machinery and methods that can produce a single heterogeneous product incorporating decoration, sustainable slip-resistance and sound attenuation properties that will (a) perform as required and (b) not de-laminate.

20           Before the invention, two discrete layers manufactured independently, one offering slip resistance and one providing sound attenuation, would have had to be installed one on top of the other, with all the difficulties this presents.

25           It would therefore be desirable to provide a suitable method to manufacture a heterogeneous floor covering, which is not only robust, but decorative and with both sustainable slip-resistance properties and sound attenuation properties.

Therefore, in accordance with the present invention there is provided a method of manufacturing a decorative heterogeneous floor covering comprising a sound attenuation effect with an acoustic impact sound reduction of at least about 15 decibels and sustainable slip-resistance properties, the method comprising the

5 steps of:

- a) providing a print layer comprising a print decoration/ design thereon;
  - b) providing a wear layer over said print layer to provide a print/ wear layer intermediate; and
  - c) providing a foam backing layer on the intermediate, the backing layer being
- 10 capable of providing said sound attenuation effect;

wherein between steps (a) and (b), the method comprises inverting the print/ wear layers intermediate before applying the backing layer to a reverse side / base thereof.

With this arrangement, wear layer can be laid and processed on the print

15 layer. The bonded print/ wear layer intermediate can then be inverted to apply the backing layer, which is processed into a foam. This method is efficient since it requires only a single inversion of the print/ wear layer intermediate to apply the backing layer. Furthermore, the method ensures that the characteristics of the foam backing layer is not at risk of being compromised by being subjected to unnecessary

20 heat curing steps, since high temperatures and pressure loadings can damage the foam structure once formed, thereby affecting the sound attenuation properties.

By "sound attenuation" effect it is meant that the second layer is capable of reducing the volume and intensity of a sound when an object impacts upon the floor covering.

25 Preferably, the wear layer is applied as a gel.

Preferably, therefore, step (b) comprises processing, which may comprise heat curing of the gel. Preferably, the heat curing is conducted at temperatures of between approximately 115°C and approximately 125°C for between around 10 to around 30 seconds, more preferably, at approximately 120°C for between around 15  
5 to 20 seconds, most preferably for 18 seconds.

Preferably, the wear layer comprises particulate material at least partially embedded therein. Preferably, therefore, prior to processing of the wear layer, step (b) comprises scatter application of particulate material. Preferably, the particulate material is allowed to at least partially, preferably fully, embed itself in the  
10 unprocessed wear layer.

Preferably, the particulate material is allowed to substantially completely embed in the transparent wear layer. Most preferably, substantially all of the particulate material is fully embedded in the wear layer, although it will be appreciated that as the wear layer erodes or “wears” through subsequent use as a  
15 floor covering, the particulate material may be gradually exposed.

The wear layer is preferably transparent. Preferably, the wear layer comprises a quantity of a particulate material providing a high coefficient of friction. With this arrangement, the slip resistance of the floor covering is improved and is sustainable throughout the life of the product.

20 Preferably, the wear layer comprises PVC. The wear layer may further comprise one or more of a stabiliser, an anti-static agent and a bacteriostat.

Preferably, the bacteriostat comprises an antimicrobial additive.

Preferably, the wear layer comprises a surface finish. Preferably, the surface finish comprises an embossed surface specifically designed to impart the necessary  
25 slip-resistance whilst exhibiting low soil pick-up tendencies. Preferably, the emboss comprises a combination of micro-and macro-scale emboss patterns, which may

range from about 30  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 160  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, in depth. Different emboss patterns may be used dependent upon the decoration of the print layer. For example, a wood grain emboss may be specifically designed to suit a print decoration/ design of a reproduction wood effect.

5           The micro-scale embossing may comprise indentations of between about 40-50  $\mu\text{m}$  depth, more preferably, between about 42-45  $\mu\text{m}$ . The macro-scale embossing may comprise indentations of between about 100-120  $\mu\text{m}$ , more preferably, about 110  $\mu\text{m}$ . The macro-scale emboss may cover between about 10-20% and more preferably about 15% of the surface area of the wear layer.

10           Preferably, the surface finish on the wear layer is applied after the application and processing of the backing layer.

          Preferably, the particulate material comprises aluminium oxide, which may be white or clear aluminium oxide, although it is appreciated that other suitable particulate materials having a high coefficient of friction may be used, such as quartz  
15 or a silicon carbide.

          Preferably, the particles of the particulate material have an average size of between about 0.50-0.75 mm, more preferably between about 0.59-0.71 mm across their widest points.

          The particle size of the particulate material in the wear layer ensures that as  
20 the emboss begins to wear, the particulate material imparts sustainable slip-resistance properties throughout the life of the product.

          Preferably, the particles are typically distributed across the covering in an amount of about 100-300 g/m<sup>2</sup>, typically about 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>. The size of the clear particulate material allows any floor designs situated under the wear layer to be  
25 highly visible, without being obscured by particles as is the case with some other slip-resistant floor coverings.

Preferably, the backing layer comprises an acoustic impact sound reduction of at least about 19 decibels.

Preferably, the backing layer is applied as a liquid, which is preferably a plastisol. Preferably, therefore, step (c) comprises processing of the plastisol liquid.

5 Preferably, the plastisol comprises a mix of one or more chemical substances which emit gas when exposed to heat during the production process, thus creating the bubbles and foam effect in the material. Preferably, the chemical substances comprise a blowing agent. Preferably, the blowing agent comprises azodicarbonamide. Preferably, the foaming comprises an increase in heat to form  
10 the gas or (gases), which creates small pockets or bubbles.

Preferably, the processing of the backing layer comprises blowing and curing steps. Preferably, a first stage comprises processing at a temperature of between approximately 140°C to 160°C. Preferably a second stage comprises processing at a temperature of between approximately 160°C to 180°C. Preferably, a third and/or  
15 a fourth stage comprises processing at a temperature of between approximately 178°C to 198°C. Preferably, a fifth stage comprises processing at a temperature of between approximately 170°C to 190°C. Preferably, the total processing time for all of the blowing and curing steps is approximately 4 ½ minutes to 5 ½ minutes.

Preferably, during foaming, the blowing agent and process temperature is  
20 increased or decreased to change the density, stiffness and foam thickness. Preferably, during foaming, the processing temperature remains even across the width of the oven. Preferably also, during foaming, even air flow is maintained across the width of the oven. With this arrangement, a compromise between two conflicting properties can be reached, those being (1) residual indentation - which is  
25 typically kept less than about 0.2 mm, and (2) acoustic impact sound reduction, which is as much as or greater than about 19 decibels.



Preferably, the gel of the unprocessed backing layer comprises PVC (polyvinyl chloride). The gel may further comprise one or more of a plasticiser, a filler, and a stabiliser.

Preferably, the print layer comprises PVC. Preferably, the print layer also  
5 comprises one or more of a plasticiser, filler, a stabiliser, a pigment and an anti-static agent. Preferably, step (a) of the method comprises applying a print layer and then printing the decoration thereon. Preferably, the decoration is applied using a multi-station gravure printing system.

Preferably, the print layer is heat cured. Preferably, the heat curing is  
10 conducted at temperatures of between approximately 60°C and approximately 70°C for between around 4 to around 8 seconds, more preferably, at approximately 65°C for around 6 seconds. This layer provides the aesthetic aspect of the covering. Any print design can be used thereon as desired, such as wood or stone effect designs as natural replications, or even abstract designs.

15 Preferably, the method further comprises the addition of a reinforcing layer. The reinforcing layer may be provide the initial or starting component. Therefore, the method may comprise a precursor step before step (a) comprising providing a reinforcing layer. The method may comprise applying the print layer to an upper surface to the reinforcing layer. Therefore, the backing layer may be applied to an  
20 underside of the reinforcing layer.

With the addition of this layer at the very beginning of the method, the processing capability and also the dimensional stability of the floor covering is improved. Furthermore, since the reinforcing layer is provided between the wear/  
print layer intermediate and the foam backing layer, its ability to resist impact  
25 damage and indentations in the foam layer is increased.

Preferably, the reinforcing layer comprises glass fibre, more preferably, a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) impregnated glass fibre.

Preferably, the reinforcing layer is encapsulated. Preferably, encapsulation comprises applying a plastisol coating to impregnate the glass fibre with PVC.

5 Preferably, the encapsulated reinforcing layer is heat cured. Preferably, the heat curing is conducted at temperatures of between approximately 155°C and approximately 165°C for between around 10 to around 30 seconds, more preferably, at approximately 160°C for between around 15 to 20 seconds, most preferably for 18 seconds.

10 The method may comprise the addition of a coating to the wear layer. The coating may comprise an approximately 100% radiation curing lacquer system. Preferably, the coating comprises a quantity of a particulate material having a high coefficient of friction. Again, the particulate material may comprise aluminium oxide, such as white or clear aluminium oxide, but it may also be another particulate  
15 material. The particulate material in the coating may, or may not, be the same particulate material which is present in the wear layer. Preferably, however, the same particulate material is used in both the coating and the wear layer.

The lacquer of the coating may comprise a cross-linking polymer, such as polyurethane (PU), polyester, acrylic or an epoxy-containing material. The polymer  
20 may be cross-linked by exposure to radiation, such as high energy ultra-violet radiation.

Preferably, the coating comprises a dry film thickness in the region of about 15-25 µm, more preferably, about 20 µm. The coating provides an improved resistance to scuffing, chemical staining, abrasion, picking up of dirt, and a further  
25 improvement in the initial slip-resistance of the floor covering.

The method may comprise the inclusion of a felted fibre or fleece base layer. The base layer may be applied to the backing layer. The base layer may simply be adhered to the backing layer with an adhesive.

The plasticiser in one or all of the relevant layers may comprise one or more  
5 of di-isononyl phthalate or dioctyl terephthalate. However, one or all of the relevant layers may comprise one or more of any other suitable plasticiser known in the art, such as phthalic acid esters, terephthalic acid esters, dibenzoate and mono benzoate esters, epoxidised oils, phosphate esters, citrate esters, adipate esters, alkyl sulphonic acid esters, and hydrogenated phthalic acid esters such as  
10 Diisononyl 1,2-cyclohexane dicarboxylate.

Preferably, the filler in all of the relevant layers comprises calcium carbonate.

Preferably, the stabiliser in all of the relevant layers comprises one of either: zinc oxide or calcium zinc or an epoxidised soybean oil.

Preferably, the anti-static agent in all of the relevant layers comprises an  
15 antistatic plasticiser such as Markstat 60.

While these materials are exemplary of what materials could be used to perform each of these functions, they are of course not the only materials which could be used and other such materials are also envisaged within the scope of the invention.

20 Preferably, the floor covering of the invention is between about 3.5-4.0 mm thick, with the wear layer being typically between about 0.5-0.7 mm thick, although these respective thicknesses may be increased or reduced as required.

The invention will now be described further by way of example with reference to the following figure which is intended to be illustrative only and in no way limiting  
25 upon the scope of the invention.

Figure 1 shows a representation of a floor covering 10 in accordance with the invention comprising: a foam backing layer 11 as its bottom layer; a reinforced PVC impregnated glass fibre layer 12; a print layer 13 with a print design 14 thereon; a transparent wear layer 15 comprising approximately 200 g/m<sup>2</sup> of white aluminium oxide particles 16 embedded therein with an average particle size of approximately 0.59-0.71 mm; and a polyurethane coating layer 17 white aluminium oxide particles 18 embedded therein with an average particle size of approximately 0.02 mm (20µm).

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the following steps:

10        **1. Formation of the reinforcing layer**

A glass fibre substrate is encapsulated with a liquid plastisol (comprising a mix of PVC, plasticiser, stabiliser and minor liquid additives), which is then gelled onto a heated drum at a temperature of approximately 160°C +/- 5°C for approximately 18 seconds +/- 5 seconds, in order to form the reinforcing layer 12.

15        **2. Application of the print layer**

A print layer substrate comprising a mix of PVC, a plasticiser, a filler, a stabiliser, a pigment and an anti-static agent is prepared and applied over the reinforcing layer 12. The substrate is gelled onto a heated drum at a temperature of approximately 155°C +/-5°C for approximately 18 seconds +/- 5 seconds. The print layer 13 in combination with the reinforcing layer 12 is directed through a multi-station gravure printing system to apply the print design 14. The print design 14 is dried before further processing.

20        **3. Application of the Wear layer**

A gel comprising PVC a stabiliser, an anti-static agent and a bacteriostat (with an antimicrobial additive) is applied over the print design 14. A particulate material 16 comprising aluminium oxide, which may be white or clear aluminium

oxide, having an average size of between about 0.59-0.71 mm across their widest points is scattered across the wet gel and allowed to fully embed in the gel. The particles are distributed across the covering in an amount of about 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

The gel is then heat cured at a temperature of approximately 120°C +/-5°C for approximately 18 seconds +/- 5 seconds to form the transparent wear layer 15 on the print layer 13.

#### **4. First inversion**

The product at this stage is inverted such that a lower side of the reinforcing layer 12 is accessible.

#### **10 5. Application of the backing layer**

A plastisol mix of PVC (polyvinyl chloride), one or more of a plasticisers, a filler, a stabiliser and an azodicarbonamide blowing agent is prepared.

The mix is applied to the lower side of the reinforcing layer 12 and gelled. The foam is blown by passing the construct through an oven as follows:

15 Stage 1:- at a temperature of approximately 150°C +/-10°C;

Stage 2:- at a temperature of approximately 170°C +/-10°C;

Stage 3:- at a temperature of approximately 188°C +/-10°C;

Stage 4:- at a temperature of approximately 188°C +/-10°C; and

Stage 5:- at a temperature of approximately 180°C +/-10°C.

20 The total processing time for the five stages is 5 minutes +/- 30 seconds to create the foam backing layer 11.

#### **6. Mechanical embossing the wear layer**

The wear layer 15 is contacted with a belt with a profiled surface in order to emboss the surface thereof. The profile is adapted to provide a combination of 25 micro-and macro-scale emboss patterns, which range from about 30 µm to about 160 µm, respectively, in depth on the wear layer 15. The profile provides micro-

scale embossing comprise indentations of between about 40-50  $\mu\text{m}$  depth. The profile further provides macro-scale embossing comprises indentations of between about 100-120  $\mu\text{m}$  and provides coverage on between about 10- 20% and of the surface area of the wear layer 15.

5           The wear layer 15 is then cooled.

#### **7. Second inversion**

The product at this stage is inverted such that the wear layer 15 is accessible.

#### **8. Application of the coating**

10           A 100% radiation curing lacquer is prepared by mixing a polyurethane cross-linking polymer with a particulate white or clear aluminium oxide (or silica or aluminium oxide) having an average size of about 0.02  $\mu\text{m}$  across their widest points.

15           The lacquer is applied to the embossed surface of the wear layer 15 and is then cross-linked (cured) by exposure to radiation, such as high energy ultra-violet radiation.

The coating comprises a dry film thickness in the region of about 15-25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

#### **9. Final processing**

The final floor covering is inspected, cut into 20 m long rolls and packaged.

20           The present invention makes it possible for what has always previously been two separate and discrete products to be combined in one single heterogeneous product. This allows for savings to be made on transportation and installation costs, installation time and problems encountered when installing two separate products, the cost of the product itself as it will inevitably be cheaper to produce and sell than  
25           two separate products, and packaging.

With the resultant floor covering, the transparency of the wear layer 15 allows the print design 14 to be visible.

The floor covering of the invention has been specifically designed to be HSE compliant, i.e. to have a rating of 36 or more in the HSE pendulum coefficient of friction (C0F) test and 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or more in the surface roughness requirement, both of which values represent a low slip potential.

Accordingly, the flooring 10 comprises a sustainable three-stage slip-resistance: an initial stage of slip resistance is provided by the embossed surface of the wear layer 15, which is mirrored by the thin coating 17 thereon, which will be gradually worn away; a second stage is provided by the particulate material 18 in the coating 17; once the first and second stages have been exhausted, a third stage of slip-resistance is provided by the particulate in the wear layer 15.

The enhanced slip resistance of the floor has been tested by the reduction of identifiable particles in the wear layer when subjected to 50,000 wear test cycles to ensure the reduction in identifiable particles is less than 10%, thereby ensuring sustainable slip throughout the product's lifespan. Furthermore, the floor covering has been further tested by evaluating with a bio-mechanical foot:- the floor covering is subjected to 1,000,000 footsteps and then tested to ensure the slip characteristics of the product as it leaves the factory are the same after a simulated 10 year lifespan.

The foam backing layer or sound attenuation layer, improves the underfoot comfort in comparison with standard compact safety floors. This provides benefits where the flooring is used in areas where people are required to stand for prolonged periods of time, such as behind bar areas, cafes or in retail establishments, as the covering is ergonomically designed to provide anti-fatigue benefits.

The floor covering of the invention is substantially resistant to permanent stains from most or all conventional household materials. It is also long-lasting and durable, maintaining the new-look' appearance for longer. As the particulate material is typically embedded within the clear wear layer, particles are not lost or  
5 broken from contact as they are in some existing slip-resistant floor coverings.

The floor covering of the invention is flexible and easy to install. It is primarily intended for use in residential and commercial establishments where high impact sound reduction is important, and/or for areas which are normally dry but are liable to be subject to liquid spillages, making the slip-resistant property of the  
10 covering an important consideration. This is particularly the case in establishments such as homes, schools, hospitals, care homes, laboratories, shops, cafes and restaurants, sports centres, community buildings, and reception/foyer areas of buildings.

It is of course to be understood that the present invention is not intended to  
15 be restricted to the foregoing examples which are described by way of example only.



**CLAIMS**

1. A method of manufacturing a decorative heterogeneous floor covering comprising a sound attenuation effect with an acoustic impact sound reduction of at least about 15 decibels and sustainable slip-resistance properties, the method comprising the steps of:
  - 5 a) providing a print layer comprising a print decoration/ design thereon;
  - b) providing a wear layer over said print layer to provide a print/wear layer intermediate; and
  - 10 c) providing a foam backing layer on the intermediate, the backing layer being capable of providing said sound attenuation effect;wherein between steps (a) and (b), the method comprises inverting the print/wear layers intermediate before applying the backing layer to a reverse side / base thereof.
- 15 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wear layer is applied as a gel which is heat cured.
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein prior to processing (curing) of the wear layer, step (b) comprises scatter application of a particulate material.
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the particulate material is allowed  
20 to at least partially embed itself in the unprocessed (gel) wear layer.
5. The method according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the method comprises providing the wear layer with a surface finish.
6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the surface of the wear layer is embossed.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the emboss comprises a combination of micro-and macro-scale emboss patterns, which range from about 30  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 160  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, in depth.
8. The method according to any one of claims 5 - 7, wherein the surface finish on the wear layer is applied after the application and processing of the backing layer.
9. The method according to any one of claims 3 - 8, wherein the particles of the particulate material have an average size of between about 0.50-0.75 mm across their widest points.
10. The method according to any one of claims 3 - 9, wherein the particles are distributed across the covering in an amount of about 100-300  $\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ .
11. The method according to any one of claims 1 - 10, wherein the backing layer comprises an acoustic impact sound reduction of at least about 19 decibels.
12. The method according to any one of claims 1 - 11, wherein the backing layer is applied as a liquid.
13. The method according to claim 12, wherein subsequent processing of the backing layer comprised blowing and curing steps.
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein during blowing, a blowing agent and process temperature is increased or decreased to change the density, stiffness and foam thickness.
15. The method according to any one of claims 1-14, wherein the method further comprises the addition of a reinforcing layer.
16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the reinforcing layer provides the initial or starting component of the flooring.
17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the print layer is applied to an upper surface of the reinforcing layer.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the backing layer is applied to an underside of the reinforcing layer.
19. The method according to any one of claims 15 - 18, wherein the reinforcing layer comprises glass fibre.
- 5 20. The method according to claim 19, wherein the reinforcing layer is encapsulated and heat cured.
21. The method according to any one of claims 1 – 20, wherein a coating is added to the wear layer.
22. The method according to claim 20, wherein the coating comprises a  
10 substantially 100% radiation curing lacquer system.
23. The method according to any one of claims 21 or 22, wherein the coating comprises a quantity of a particulate material having a high coefficient of friction.
24. The method according to any one of claims 21 to 23, wherein the coating  
15 comprises a dry film thickness in the region of about 15-25  $\mu\text{m}$ .
25. A method substantially as described herein in the description and drawings.



**Application No:** GB1221147.0

**Examiner:** Mr Philip Osman

**Claims searched:** 1-25

**Date of search:** 9 April 2014

## Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17

### Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
X	1-25	GB2461317 A (HALSTEAD) See abstract, figures and Page 9 lines 10-20
A	-	GB2499289 A (HALSTEAD) See abstract and figures
A	-	US2011/052929 A1 (NAIRNS et al) See

### Categories:

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

### Field of Search:

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>X</sup> :

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Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC

B29C; B29L; B32B; E04F

The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report

EPODOC, WPI

### International Classification:

Subclass	Subgroup	Valid From
B29C	0044/24	01/01/2006
E04F	0015/16	01/01/2006