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FORM 1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

I\We,

HIMECS CO., LTD.

of

11-GO, 2-BAN, 7-CHOME
NISHIISHIKIRI-CHO
HIGASHIOSAKA-SHI
OSAKA
JAPAN

hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent for an invention entitled:

APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DISK-SHAPED OBJECTS.

which is described in the accompanying complete specification

Details of basic application(s):

Number of basic application	Name of Convention country in which basic application was filed	Date of basic application
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My/our address for service is care of GRIFFITH HACK & CO., Patent Attorneys, 601 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne 3004, Victoria, Australia.

DATED this 19th day of November 1990

HIMECS CO., LTD.

GRIFFITH HACK & CO

Information for completing paragraph 3 –

- A. If the application is made by a company or person to whom the invention has been assigned the appropriate insertion is:

“The applicant is the assignee of the actual inventor(s)”.

- B. If the application is by an employer entitled to the invention by service agreement(s) and a specific assignment has not been made the appropriate insertion is:

“The applicant would be entitled to have assigned to it (him, her) a patent granted to the actual inventor (any of the actual inventors) in respect of the said invention”.

- C. Where Convention priority is claimed and the applicant in Australia is not the applicant in the Convention country, paragraph 5 must indicate how the Australian applicant obtained the right to claim priority. For this purpose appropriate additional wording may be

“(and) the applicant is the assignee of the applicant(s) named in paragraph 4 above”
or “(and) the applicant has the consent of the applicant(s) named in paragraph 4 above”.

- D. If the above information appears insufficient or inappropriate please defer completing the declaration form and discuss the matter with us. Remember that a declaration form may be completed and filed after lodgement of a patent application without any penalty or disadvantage. We do not need any signed form before filing an application.



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(54) Title
APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DISK-SHAPED OBJECTS

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(56) Prior Art Documents
AU 495356 80600/75 B65G 65/48
EP 176285

(57) Claim

1. An apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects, comprising:

a hopper for storing a multiplicity of disk-shaped objects;

a rotatable member mounted on a bottom of said hopper and defining a plurality of perforations or cutouts arranged at predetermined intervals peripherally thereof and having a slightly larger diameter than said disk-shaped objects;

a support member rotatable with said rotatable member for supporting parts of the disk-shaped objects lodged in said perforations or cutouts of said rotatable member; and,

a guide device provided on the bottom of said hopper for moving and guiding, radially outwardly of the periphery of said rotatable member, the disk-shaped objects lodged in said perforations or cutouts and transported with rotation of said rotatable member;

wherein said support member is disposed at a radially intermediate position in an annulus defined by said perforations or cutouts when said rotatable member rotates, and

said guide device includes a plurality of guides, said guides being arranged within said annulus and on radially opposite sides of said support member.

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Form 10

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE

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Int. Cl:

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Complete Specification-Lodged:
Accepted:
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Priority:

Related Art:

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Name of Applicant:

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Complete Specification for the invention entitled:
APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DISK-SHAPED OBJECTS.

The following statement is a full description of this invention
including the best method of performing it known to me:-

APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DISK-SHAPED OBJECTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to an apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects such as medals. More particularly, the invention relates to an apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects, which comprises a rotatable member mounted in a bottom of a hopper capable of storing a multiplicity of disk-shaped objects, the rotatable member defining a plurality of perforations or cutouts arranged at appropriate intervals in the peripheral direction thereof and having a slightly larger diameter than the disk-shaped objects; a support member connected to the rotatable member to be rotatable together for supporting parts of the disk-shaped objects lodged in the perforations or cutouts of the rotatable member; and a guide device for transferring and guiding the disk-shaped objects pressed with rotation of the rotatable member from the perforations or cutouts outwardly of the rotatable member.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

25 In the apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects as noted above, the disk-shaped objects lodged in the perforations or cutouts of the rotatable member

are revolved as supported on the support member with rotation of the rotatable member. A clearance (slightly exceeding the thickness of one disk-shaped object) is intrinsically formed between the stationary bottom surface of the hopper and the back face of the rotatable member opposed thereto. When the rotatable member is rotated with the disk-shaped objects supported on the bottom surface of the hopper, for example, the rotatable member deflects to enlarge the clearance to an extent of accepting two disk-shaped objects. Other disk-shaped objects are positively prevented from wedging in inclined postures through the perforations into spaces between back surface of the rotatable member and upper surfaces of the disk-shaped objects lodged in the perforations because of this clearance.

As disclosed in the Japanese patent application laid open under No. 61-15292, such an apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects includes two types of support members having different diameters attached to the back surface of the rotatable member and exposed to the perforations or cutouts, one support member being outside the other in the direction of turning radius. A single extendible and retractable pin acting as a guide device is attached to the stationary bottom surface of the hopper to project from between

the two support members when the rotatable member is rotatably attached to the bottom surface of the hopper.

5 The disk-shaped objects lodged in the perforations or cutouts of the rotatable member revolve, as supported by the inner and outer support members, with rotation of the rotatable member, and are pushed outwardly in the direction of turning radius through contact with the pin which is located
10 in the path of revolution of the disk-shaped objects.

In the above prior construction, the disk-shaped objects moved by the rotatable member along the path of revolution are guided outwardly through contact with the single pin. In order to apply an outward
15 driving force to the disk-shaped objects, therefore, the pin must be correctly set to a particular position slightly inwardly of the mid-point in the direction of turning radius within an annular range of movement of the perforations or cutouts of the rotatable member.

20 For this reason, the entire apparatus must be manufactured with high precision. There is a further disadvantage that, with the single pin, the pressing action applied to the disk-shaped objects is nullified and the disk-shaped objects cannot be pushed outwardly
25 of their path of revolution if the disk-shaped objects are even slightly displaced outwardly in the direction

of turning radius from the locus of turning movement of the pin.

In order to move the disk-shaped objects outwardly in a reliable way, the bottom surface of the hopper and the rotatable member must be placed in an inclined posture so that the disk-shaped objects, after being pushed by the pin, slide under gravity toward an outlet for the disk-shaped objects which is located outwardly of the path of revolution. Further, the outlet must be formed at the lowermost position in the path of revolution of the disk-shaped objects. These requirements constitute an inconvenient designing restriction.

In order to overcome such an inconvenience, it is conceivable to arrange two pins in the direction of turning radius for pressing the disk-shaped objects, for example. In this case, however, the following disadvantage occurs since the two pins must be spaced a certain distance apart.

As shown in Fig. 16, two pins 15A and 15B are spaced a predetermined distance apart in the direction of turning radius on the hopper bottom 1A to reliably press disk-shaped objects M outwardly. This arrangement requires support members 14a and 14b for supporting the disk-shaped objects M to have very small disk-shaped object supporting areas. When the

rotatable member 3 deflects in rotation and becomes inclined relative to the hopper bottom 1A, outer peripheries of the disk-shaped objects M may become disengaged from one of the support members 14a. As a result, the disk-shaped objects M may become caught between the hopper bottom 1A and the support member 14a. However, there is naturally a limitation to increase of the spacing between the two pins 15A and 15B, and the above-noted inconvenience cannot be overcome sufficiently.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of this invention is to provide an apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects, in which a support member is positioned relative to a rotatable member in a way to overcome the disadvantages of the prior art noted above.

According to the present invention there is provided an apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects, comprising:

a hopper for storing a multiplicity of disk-shaped objects;

a rotatable member mounted on a bottom of said hopper and defining a plurality of perforations or cutouts arranged at predetermined intervals peripherally thereof and having a slightly larger diameter than said disk-shaped objects;

a support member rotatable with said rotatable member for supporting parts of the disk-shaped objects lodged in said perforations or cutouts of said rotatable member; and,

a guide device provided on the bottom of said hopper for moving and guiding, radially outwardly of the periphery of said rotatable member, the disk-shaped objects lodged in said perforations or cutouts and transported with rotation of said rotatable member;

wherein said support member is disposed at a radially intermediate position in an annulus defined by said perforations or cutouts when said rotatable member rotates, and

said guide device includes a plurality of guides, said guides being arranged within said annulus and on radially opposite sides of said support member.



Preferably, the bottom of the hopper defines discharge openings arranged radially outwardly of said annulus for discharging foreign matters mixed with the disk-shaped objects.

The feature that the support member is disposed at a radially intermediate position in the annular moving range of the perforations or cutouts defined in the rotatable member, allows a plurality of guides to be arranged at radially opposite positions across the support member. Consequently, a large spacing is secured between the guide disposed at one side radially of the support member and the guide disposed at the other side.

As shown in Fig. 6, for example, the support member 14 disposed as noted above stably supports the disk-shaped objects M in a fixed posture even if the rotatable member 3 deflects in its rotation and becomes inclined relative to the bottom 1A of the hopper and the disk-shaped objects M move in the perforations 3A. Thus, the disk-shaped objects M are prevented from becoming caught between the rotatable _____



member 3 and the hopper bottom 1A as experienced in the prior art.

5 Further, the support member as disposed above allows the perforations or cutouts to include a clearance formed in a position thereof radially outwardly of the support member and extending to the hopper bottom. Therefore, the hopper bottom may define the above-mentioned discharge openings opposed to the clearance. This assures smooth discharge of not only foreign matters falling from the disk-shaped objects but those foreign matters moving radially outwardly under the centrifugal force produced by the rotation of the rotatable member.

10 The improved positioning of the support member allows a maximal radial spacing between the plurality of guides, and easily maintains the disk-shaped objects in a predetermined posture on the support member even when the rotatable member deflects during rotation. As a result, the disk-shaped objects may be dispensed reliably and smoothly over a long period of time, with little possibility of troubles such as the disk-shaped objects becoming caught. Such an apparatus may be manufactured advantageously with an increased freedom of design.

20 The discharge openings formed by utilizing the positional feature of the support member assure

efficient discharge of foreign matters mixed with the disk-shaped objects. This is effective to avoid troubles such as retarded rotation of the rotatable member due to adhesion or intrusion of foreign matters.

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Other ~~objects~~ features and advantages of ^{embodiments of} this invention will be apparent from the following description.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The drawings show ^{embodiments of an} apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects according to this invention, in which:-

Figs. 1 and 2 are plan views of the dispensing apparatus,

15 Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section of a mounting structure for a rotatable member,

Figs. 4 and 5 are a top plan view and a bottom view of the rotatable member, respectively,

20 Fig. 6 is a view in vertical section showing the way in which the rotatable member rotates,

Fig. 7 is a side view of the dispensing apparatus,

25 Fig. 8 is a view in vertical section showing the way in which a rotatable member in another embodiment rotates,

Figs. 9 through 15 are plan views showing



different embodiments of this invention, and

Fig. 16 is a view in vertical section showing the way in which a rotatable member according to the prior art rotates.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figs. 1, 2 and 7 show an apparatus for dispensing medals M which are one example of disk-shaped objects. This apparatus has a bottom plate 1A of a hopper 1 opening upwardly and inclined approximately 30 degrees relative to a horizontal plane. A rotatable member 3 formed of a resin material is mounted on an upper surface of the bottom plate 1A to be driven by an electric motor 2. The rotatable member 3 defines a plurality of perforations 3A arranged at predetermined intervals in a direction of rotation and having a slightly larger diameter than the medals M.

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The hopper 1 comprises the bottom plate 1A screwed to a base 4, and a hopper case 1a supported by the bottom plate 1A. Numeral 5 in Fig. 7 denotes a supporting block for supporting the dispensing apparatus.

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An oscillatable counter device 6 is disposed upstream of the medal outlet 3C with respect to the direction of rotation for contacting and counting the medals M delivered by the rotatable member 3. An oscillatable guide roller 7 is disposed downstream of the medal outlet 3C for contacting the medals M delivered by the rotatable member 3 and guiding the medals M *radially outwardly of the periphery of the rotatable member 3.* ~~outwardly in a direction of turning radius.~~

The counter device 6 includes a counter roller 8 for contacting the medals M delivered by the rotatable member 3, a counter arm 9 carrying the roller 8 for free rotation and oscillatable on a first axis X extending vertically with respect to the bottom plate 1A, and a first spring 10 extending between the counter arm 9 and base 4 to urge the counter roller 8 to a position for contacting the medals M.

The guide roller 7 is freely rotatably supported by a guide arm 11 attached to the base 4 to be oscillatable on a second axis Y extending parallel to the first axis X. The guide roller 7 is urged by a second ~~spring~~ ^{spring} 12 toward the rotatable member 3.

Numeral 13 in Fig. 7 denotes a gate type

14 formed integral therewith for supporting parts of the medals M lodged in the perforations 3A. The rotatable member 3 is rotatable to transport the medals M lodged in the perforations 3A and supported by the support member 14.

The support member 14 is coaxially disposed inboard of said rotatable member 3 and within an annulus defined by the movement of the perforations 3A in the rotatable member 3. This allows two pin-like guides 15A and 15B, which will be described later, to be arranged in radially opposed positions across the support member 14.

The support member 14 includes portions each extending radially outwardly from an intermediate position 14A of an arcuate section exposed to the perforation 3A. These extending portions stably support the medals M lodged in the perforations 3A.

The bottom plate 1A of the hopper 1 includes a guide device 15 for guiding, outwardly of the rotatable member 3, the medals M in the perforations 3A transported under pressure with the rotation of the rotatable member 3. The guide device 15 includes the pin-like guides 15A and 15B arranged within the annulus defined by the movement of the perforations 3A and on radially opposite sides of the support member 14. _____

Specifically, the circular recess 3B includes two annular medal contacting and guiding projections 16 and 17 disposed ^{at radially opposite sides} ~~at opposite sides in the direction of~~ ~~turning radius~~ of the support member 14 for slidably contacting side faces of the medals M supported by the support member 14. The pin-like guides 15A and 15B are fitted in the guiding projections 16 and 17 adjacent the medal outlet 3C, respectively. The pin-like guide 15B is located radially outwardly of the pin-like guide 15A, and downstream of the latter with respect to the direction of rotation.

As shown in Fig. 3, each of the pin-like guides 15A and 15B is movable between a position projecting upwardly from a medal contacting and guiding surface of the guiding projection 16 or 17, and a position retracted inwardly of the guiding projection 16 or 17. The pin-like guides 15A and 15B are urged toward the upwardly projecting position by springs 18A and 18B, respectively.

Thus, when the medals M transported by the rotatable member 3 are caught between one of the pin-like guides 15A or 15B and the rotatable member 3, the rotation of the rotatable member 3 causes the medals M to mount the pin-like guides 15A or 15B while depressing the latter, whereby the medals M become released.



The bottom plate 1A of the hopper 1 defines a peripheral groove 19 opposed to an outer periphery of the rotatable member 3 radially outwardly of the perforations 3A, i.e. at an outermost position of the circular recess 3B, for allowing foreign matters mixed with the medals M, such as abrasion chips and dust, to fall downwardly of the rotatable member 3. The peripheral groove 19 includes a plurality of discharge openings 19A for discharging the foreign matters having fallen into the peripheral groove 19.

The circular recess 3B includes a small recess 3b formed at an innermost position thereof, which includes a discharge opening 20 for discharging the foreign matters downwardly. The two guiding projections 16 and 17 define a peripheral groove 21 therebetween, which includes a plurality of discharge openings 21A for discharging the foreign matters downwardly.

Thus, the foreign matters lodged in radially inward positions in the perforations 3A are discharged outwardly through the opening 20 in the small recess 3b. The foreign matters lodged in radially intermediate positions in the perforations 3A are discharged downwardly through the peripheral groove 21 defined between the support member 14 and the outer guiding projection 17 and out through the openings

21A. The foreign matters lodged in radially outward positions in the perforations 3A and those moved radially outwardly in the perforations 3A by centrifugal forces are allowed to fall into the peripheral groove 19 and discharged through the openings 19A.

The outer guiding projection 17 includes a support portion 17A defined on an inner peripheral wall thereof. When the rotatable member 3 deflects in its rotation, the support portion 17A slidably contacts and guides a plurality of downward projections formed on lower surfaces of the support member 14.

As shown in Fig. 5, the rotatable member 3 includes delivery grooves 3a formed on lower surfaces thereof for delivering the medals M lodged in the perforations 3A radially outwardly toward the medal outlet 3C.

Each of the delivery grooves 3a is defined between wall surfaces 3c and 3d, the wall surface 3d being downstream of the wall surface 3c with respect to the direction of rotation of the rotatable member 3. The downstream wall surface 3d receives the medal M lodged in the perforation 3A, and guides the medal M along a predetermined path of rotation. The upstream wall surface 3c acts to push the medal M radially

outwardly. Numerals 3e and 3f in Fig. 5 denote pass grooves for allowing relative rotation between the rotatable member 3 and pin-like guides 15A and 15B.

5 (I) In the foregoing embodiment, the bottom plate 1A of the hopper 1 defines the peripheral groove 19 opposed to the outer periphery of the rotatable member 3 radially outwardly of the perforations 3A. Instead of providing the peripheral groove 19, the outer guiding projection 17 may be extended to the outer periphery of the circular recess 3B defined in the bottom plate 1A.

10 (II) In the foregoing embodiment, the circular recess 3B of the bottom plate 1A includes the guiding projections 16 and 17 for slidably contacting side faces of the medals M supported by the support member 14. However, these guiding projections 16 and 17 may be omitted as shown in Fig. 8.

15 (III) In the foregoing embodiment, the support member 14 includes, as means for stably supporting the medals M in the perforations 3A, portions each extending radially outwardly from the intermediate position 14A of an arcuate section exposed to the perforation 3A. However, as shown in Fig. 9, the intermediate position 14A of each arcuate section may be projected radially inwardly. As shown in Fig. 10, the intermediate position 14A of each arcuate section

may be projected radially inwardly and outwardly.

Further, as shown in Fig. 11, each arcuate section of the support member 14 exposed to the perforation 3A may include two radially outward projections 14C arranged at a suitable interval in the direction of rotation.

Still further, as shown in Fig. 12, the support member 14 may comprise an annular element including no radial projections.

In other words, the shape of the support member 14 is freely variable to suit different conditions.

(IV) Various devices are conceivable for discharging foreign matters. As shown in Fig. 13, for example, the outer guiding projection 17 adjacent the support member 14 may include inward projections 17B to define openings 23 between the guiding projection 17 and support member 14 for downwardly discharging the foreign matters.

As shown in Fig. 14, a foreign matter discharge opening 24 may be formed in each arcuate section of the support member 14 exposed to the perforation 3A.

(V) In the foregoing embodiment, the guide device 15 comprises two pin-like guides 15A and 15B. The guide device 15 may comprise three or more pin-like or plate-like guides.

As shown in Fig. 15, for example, the support

member 14 may include annular elements 14D and 14E of different diameters, with three pin-like guides 15A, 15B and 15C being provided inwardly of the inner annular element 14E, outwardly of the outer annular element 14D, and between the two annular elements 14D and 14E.

Thus, the shape and number of guides constituting the guide device 15 are freely variable to suit different conditions.

10 (VI) In the foregoing embodiment, the circular perforations 3A are formed peripherally of the rotatable member 3. These perforations 3A may be replaced by approximately U-shaped cutouts opening radially outwardly.

15 (VII) In the foregoing embodiment, the bottom plate 1A of the hopper 1 is inclined approximately 30 degrees relative to a horizontal plane. This angle of inclination is variable as desired. The bottom plate 1A may be disposed substantially horizontal to deliver the medals M substantially horizontally.

20 (VIII) In the foregoing embodiment, the support member 14 and rotatable member 3 are formed integral with each other. However, these components may comprise separate entities.

25 (IX) The technical features of this invention are applicable to apparatus for dispensing various disk-

shaped objects such as coins, in addition to the apparatus for dispensing medals as described.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects, comprising:

5 a hopper for storing a multiplicity of disk-shaped objects;

a rotatable member mounted on a bottom of said hopper and defining a plurality of perforations or cutouts arranged at predetermined intervals peripherally thereof and having a slightly larger diameter than said disk-shaped objects;

10 a support member rotatable with said rotatable member for supporting parts of the disk-shaped objects lodged in said perforations or cutouts of said rotatable member; and,

15 a guide device provided on the bottom of said hopper for moving and guiding, radially outwardly of the periphery of said rotatable member, the disk-shaped objects lodged in said perforations or cutouts and transported with rotation of said rotatable member;

20 wherein said support member is disposed at a radially intermediate position in an annulus defined by said perforations or cutouts when said rotatable member rotates, and

said guide device includes a plurality of guides, said guides being arranged within said annulus and on radially opposite sides of said support member.

25 2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the bottom of said hopper defines discharge openings arranged radially outwardly of said annulus for discharging foreign matters mixed with said disk-shaped objects.

30 3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said guides are attached to disk-shaped object contacting and guiding projections formed on the bottom of said hopper, one of said guides being disposed radially outwardly and downstream, with respect to a direction of rotation of said rotatable member, of the other guide.



4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of
said guides is movable between a position projecting upwardly
from a medal contacting and guiding surface of the guiding
projection and a position retracted inwardly of the guiding
5 projection.

5. An apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said
medal contacting and guiding projections are formed
concentrically with each other to define a peripheral groove
therebetween, said peripheral groove including discharge
10 openings for downwardly discharging foreign matters.

6. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
bottom of said hopper is inclined approximately 30 degrees
relative to a horizontal plane.

7. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said
15 support member includes arcuate sections exposed to said
perforations or cutouts, each of said arcuate sections having
an intermediate position thereof extending radially outwardly.

8. An apparatus for dispensing disk-shaped objects
substantially as herein described with reference to and as
20 illustrated in any one or more of Figures 1 to 15 of the
accompanying drawings.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1992.

HIMECS CO, LTD.

By Its Patent Attorneys:

25 GRIFFITH HACK & CO.
Fellows Institute of Patent
Attorneys of Australia.



FIG. 3

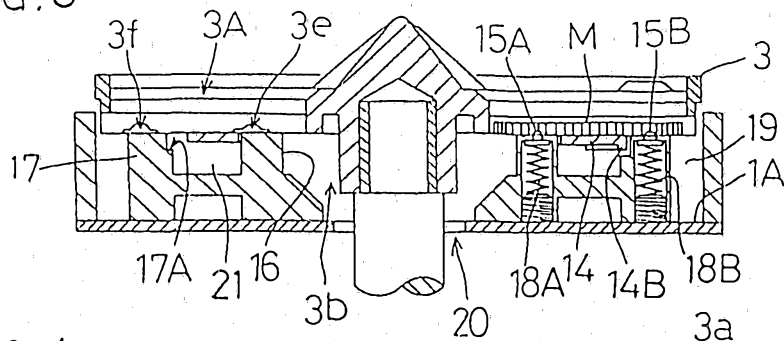


FIG. 4

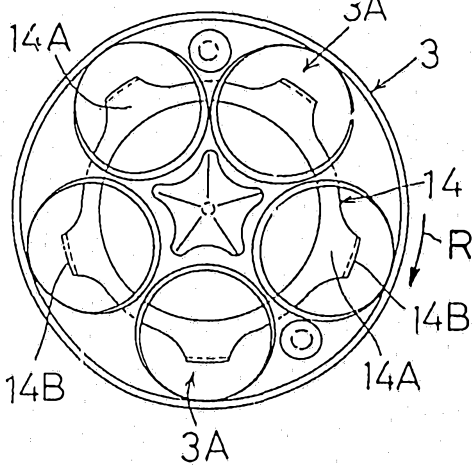


FIG. 5

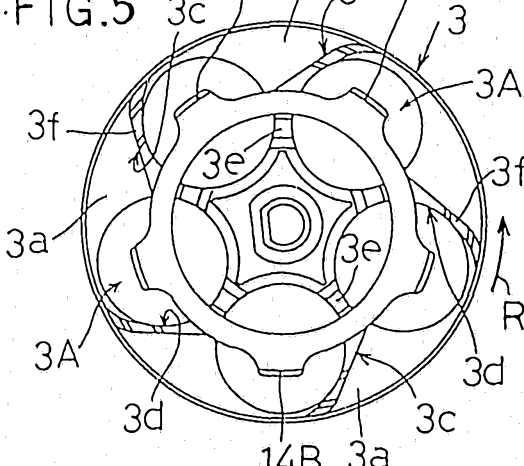


FIG. 6

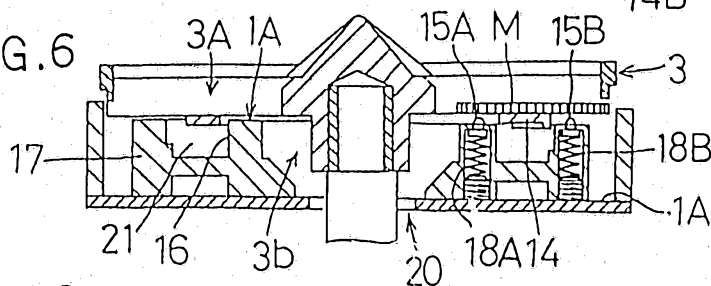
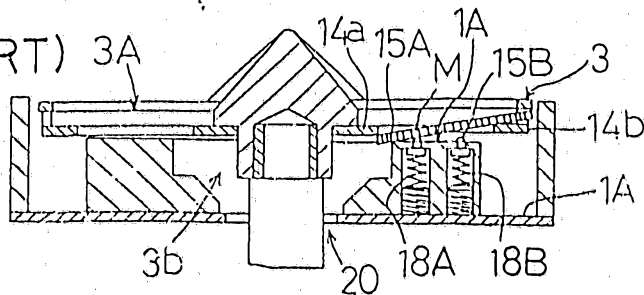


FIG. 16
(PRIOR ART)



66851/90

FIG. 7

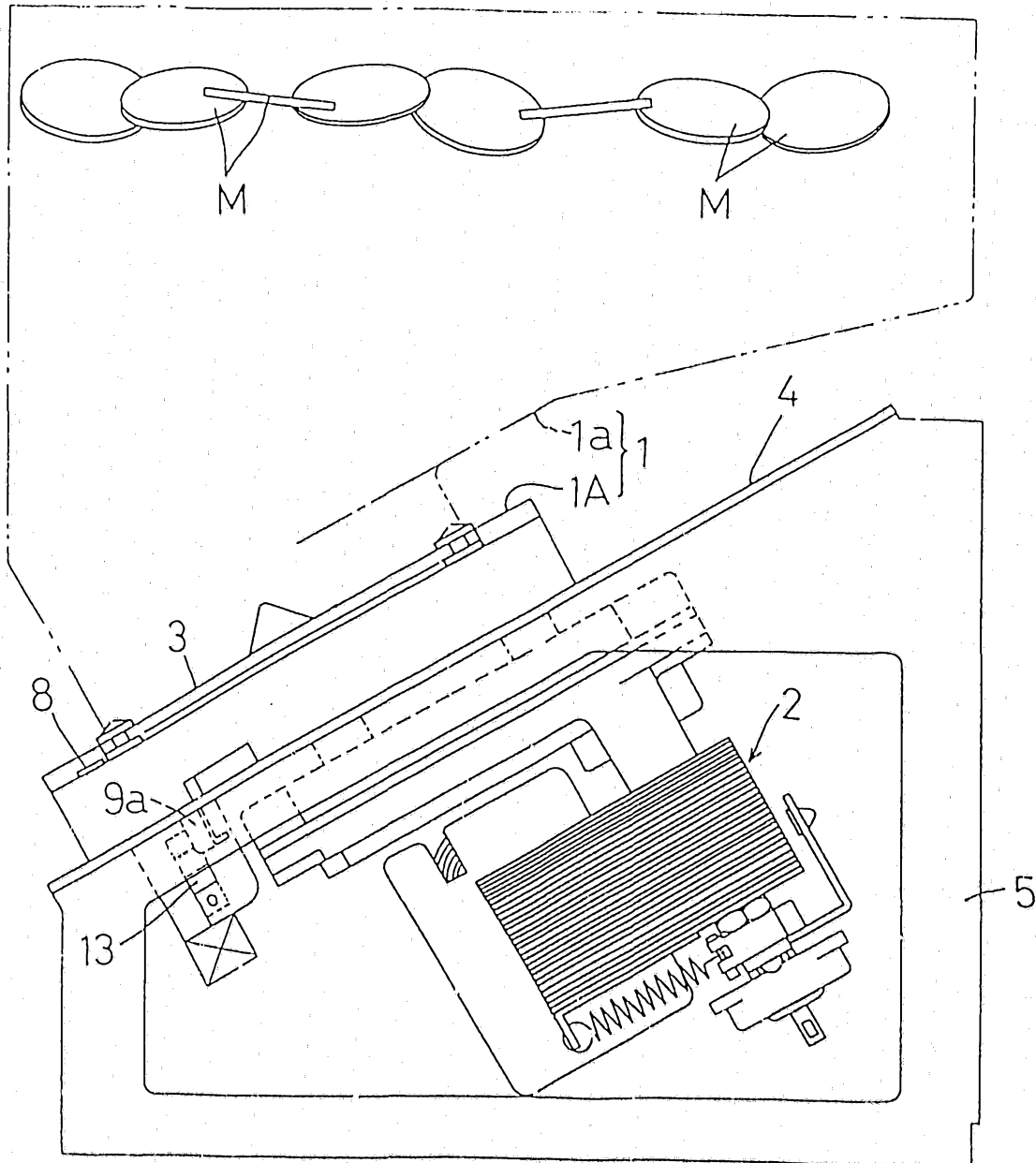


FIG.9

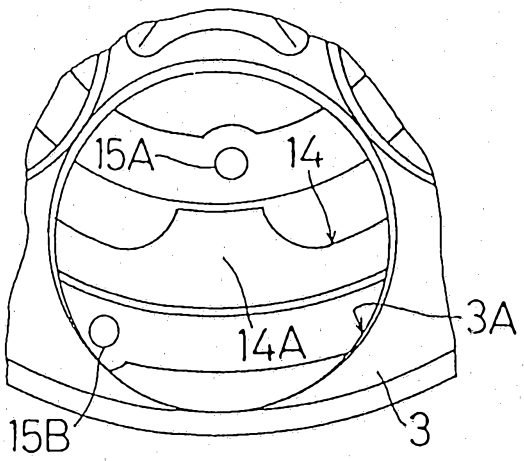


FIG.10

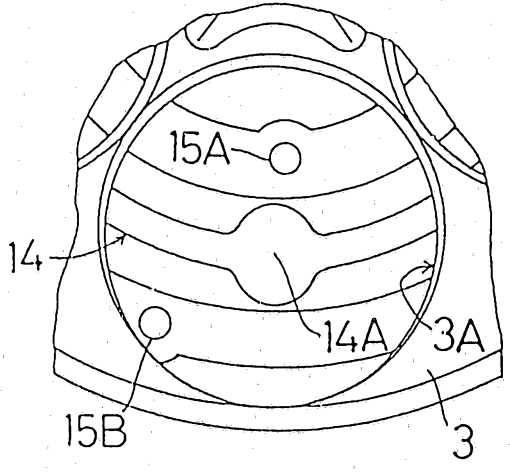


FIG.11

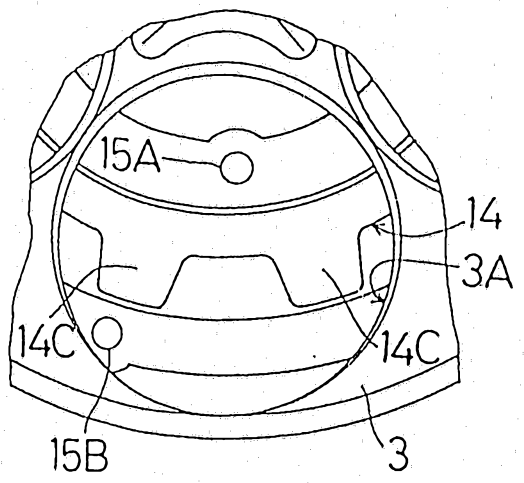


FIG.14

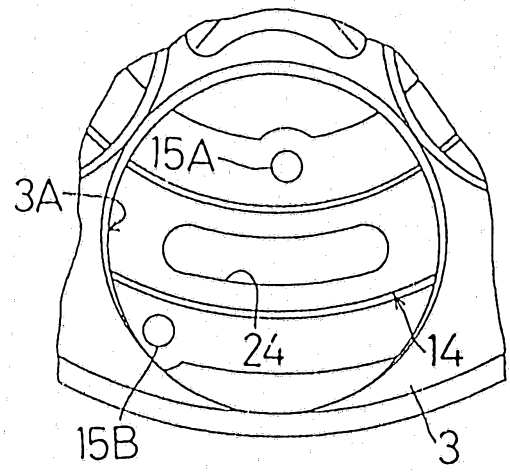


FIG.15

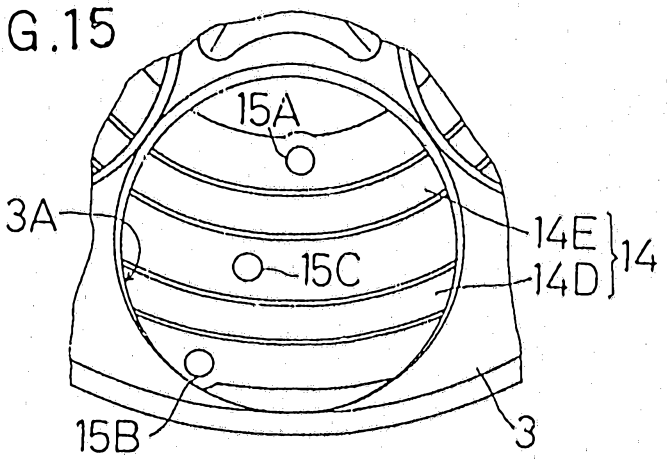


FIG. 8

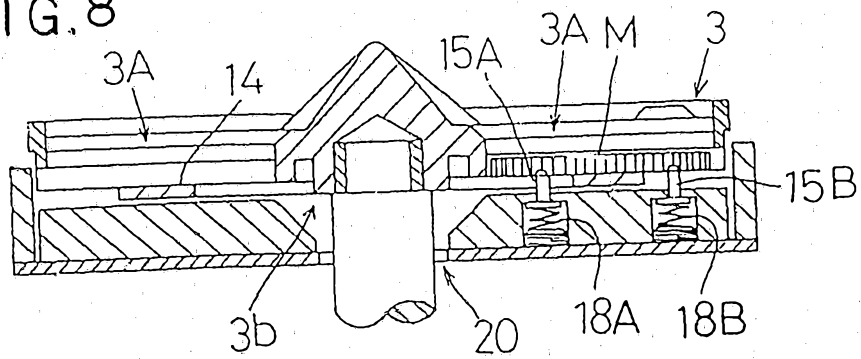


FIG. 12

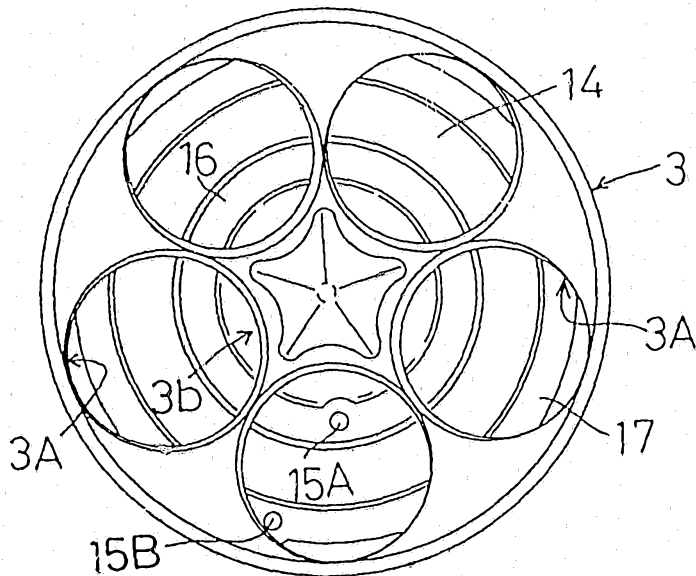


FIG. 13

