



Industria y Comercio

SUPERINTENDENCIA

Delegatura de propiedad Industrial

División de Nuevas Creaciones

PCT.
SOLICITUD

PATENTE DE INVENCION

21. EXPEDIENTE No. 03-49182

54. TÍTULO DISPENSADOR DE ROLLOS DE MATERIAL
EN LA FORMA DE UNA RED

51. CLASIFICACIÓN INTERNACIONAL A 47K 10/32

71. SOLICITANTE SEA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB

DOMICILIO Goteborg, Suecia

74. APODERADO EMILIO FERRERO
No. 1092

22. BOGOTÁ, D. C., 702099



Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA



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PETITORIO

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Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

FORMULARIO UNICO DE SOLICITUD DE PATENTE PCT ENTRADA EN FASE NACIONAL

1 SOLICITUD DE:			
☒ Patente de Invención. ☐ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad.			
☐ Capítulo I. ☒ Capítulo II.			
2 SOLICITANTE (71)	Nombre: SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB sociedad constituida y existente bajo las leyes de Suecia. Dirección: SE-405 03 Göteborg, Suecia. Domicilio: Göteborg, Suecia.	IDENTIFICACION C.C. ☐ NIT ☐ C.E. ☐ Otro ☐ Cual _____ Número: _____	
3 REPRESENTANTE O APODERADO	Nombre: EMILIO FERRERO Dirección: Carrera 4ª. No. 72-35 Teléfono: 347 38 11 Fax:: 217 92 11 E-mail: <u>clientes@camyp.com</u> . Domicilio: Bogotá, Colombia.	IDENTIFICACION C.C. ☒ NIT ☐ C.E. ☐ Otro ☐ Cual _____ Número: <u>438.019</u> T.P. <u>31.929</u>	
4 INVENTOR (ES) (72)	1- Allan SALAKER Björkallén 2, SE-776 70 Vikmanshyttan, Suecia. 3-Christina WESTER Bergtåktsvägen 10, SE-783 32 Säter, Suecia.		
5 PCT (86) Solicitud Internacional No. <u>PCT/SE01/02735</u> Publicación Internacional No. <u>WO 02/053004 A1</u> Fecha: <u>11 de diciembre de 2001</u> Fecha : <u>11 de julio de 2002</u>			
6 Título (54) <u>DISPENSADOR DE ROLLOS DE MATERIAL EN LA FORMA DE UNA RED</u>			
7 Clasificación Internacional (51) <u>A47K 10/38</u>			
8 Prioridad SI ☒ NO ☐	(33) País de Origen <u>SE.</u>	(32) Fecha <u>29 de diciembre de 2000</u>	(31) Número de Solicitud <u>0004918-9</u>

9 Comprobante de pago No.: 03-38.552 Fecha: 3 de junio de 2003

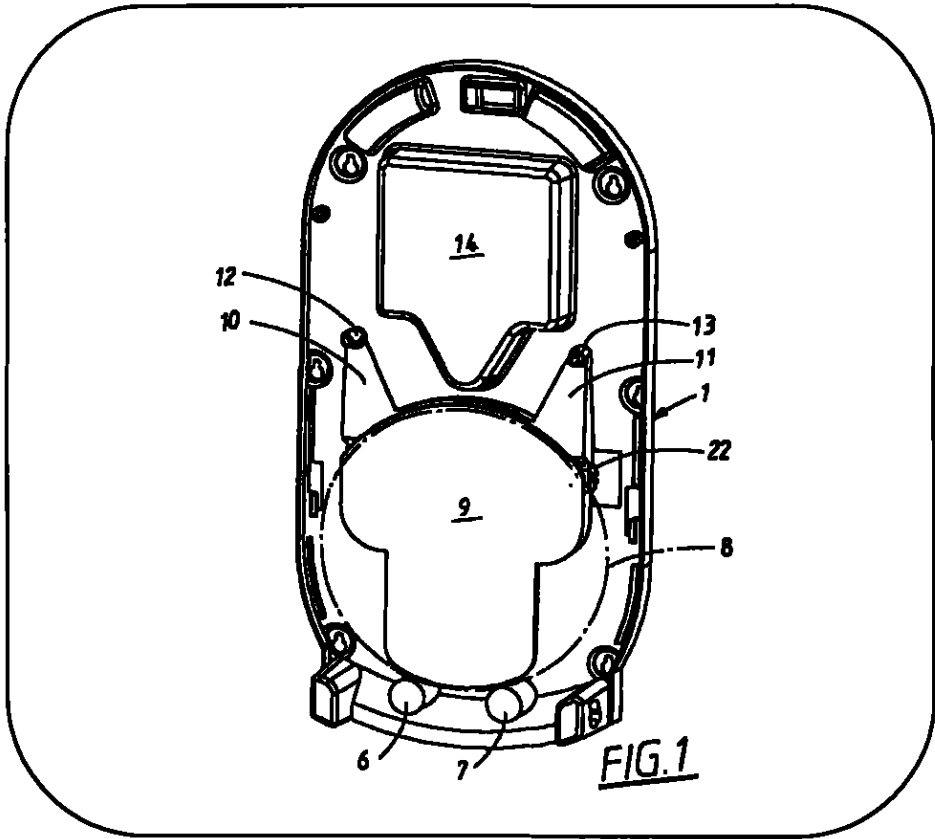
10

Anexos:

- ☒ Comprobante de pago de la tasa de presentación de la solicitud por \$ 400.000.oo.
- ☐ Comprobante de pago por reivindicación de prioridad.
- ☒ Documento que acredita la existencia y representación legal cuando el solicitante sea persona jurídica.
- ☒ Poderes, si fuere el caso.
- ☐ Documento de cesión del inventor al solicitante o a su causante.
- ☐ Declaraciones.
- ☒ Copia de la solicitud internacional. (Resumen, descripción, reivindicaciones, dibujos)
- ☒ Traducción de la solicitud internacional al castellano. (Resumen, descripción, reivindicaciones, dibujos)
- ☒ Copia del examen preliminar efectuado por la IPEA.
- ☐ Traducción del examen preliminar efectuado por la IPEA.
- ☐ De ser el caso, copia del contrato de acceso.
- ☐ De ser el caso, documento que acredite la licencia o autorización de uso de conocimientos tradicionales de las comunidades indígenas.
- ☐ De ser el caso, certificado de depósito del material biológico.
- ☒ Arte final 12x12
- ☐ De ser el caso, información sobre otras solicitudes de patente o títulos obtenidos en el extranjero por el mismo titular o su causante, relacionadas parcial o totalmente con la invención de esta solicitud.
- ☐ Otros

11

FIGURA CARACTERISTICA:

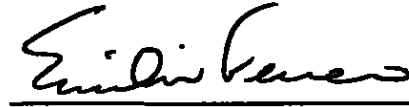


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Solicito la concesión de la patente,

NOMBRE: EMILIO FERRERO

FIRMA :

C.C. 438.019 de Usaquén T.P. 31.929

CAVELIER

ABOGADOS

EDIFICIO MISKI

CARRERA 4ª N° 72-35

BOGOTÁ, D. C. COLOMBIA

REPRESENTACION Y PODER

For patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, commercial names, trade emblems, slogans.

Para patentes, modelos de utilidad, diseños industriales, marcas de fábrica, nombres comerciales, enseñas, lemas comerciales.

REPRESENTATION AND
POWER OF ATTORNEY

11256
0331

I (we), the undersigned/Yo (nosotros), abajo firmado (s)
SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB

of/domiciliado (s) en S-405 03 Goteborg,
SWEDEN

por el presente nombramos a EMILIO FERRERO, tpa. 31929; GONZALO PERDOMO, tpa. 831; LUZ CLEMENCIA DE PAEZ, tpa. 23555 y GERMAN CAVELIER, tpa. 832, domiciliados en la Carrera 4ª N° 72-35, Bogotá, Colombia, en obediencia a lo dispuesto en el parágrafo 1º del Artículo 543 del Código de Comercio, el primero como principal y los demás como suplentes, en su orden, como mis (nuestros) representantes en todos los asuntos de propiedad industrial con facultad para recibir notificaciones y nombrar apoderados judiciales o extrajudiciales. El primer representante suplente reemplazará al principal en caso de ausencia o impedimento temporal o definitivo de aquél. La misma regla se aplicará cuando el segundo representante suplente haya de reemplazar al primero, o el tercero al segundo. En tales casos, el representante principal, o el primero, o segundo suplente, en su caso, o ambos, declararán su intención de no ejercer la representación mediante declaración autenticada por Notario Público en Colombia, o por Notario u otro Funcionario Público, o Cónsul de Colombia, en el extranjero; y si se tratare de impedimento, con el certificado respectivo. Si alguno de los nombrados faltare definitivamente, el siguiente tomará su lugar. Cuando cesare la ausencia o impedimento del representante principal, o de su primero o segundo suplentes, en su caso, podrán ejercer la representación, en su orden, uno u otros según el caso, asumiéndola por el solo hecho de ejercerla, cesando en ese momento el ejercicio de la representación por el primero, segundo o tercer suplente en su caso.

Además, confiero (conferimos) poder a los abogados arriba nombrados, para obtener la protección de mi (nuestra) propiedad industrial y contra la competencia desleal, a cuyo efecto autorizo (amos) a los dichos apoderados para que me (nos) representen ante cualesquiera entidades o personas, ejerzan o no jurisdicción, especialmente ante las del orden administrativo, contencioso-administrativo y judicial, así como los tribunales de arbitramento, en todo lo concerniente a los siguientes asuntos: a) Obtención de patentes de invención, modelos de utilidad, y diseños industriales; el registro de marcas de fábrica, colectivas, defensivas, de servicio, lemas comerciales, nombres comerciales, enseñas, variedades vegetales y denominaciones de origen; su renovación, traspaso, cambio de nombre o domicilio, cancelación voluntaria; y el registro de licencias de uso de esos derechos; b) Las acciones de competencia desleal, protección del consumidor, oposiciones u observaciones, cancelación administrativa y judicial, nulidad, medidas cautelares, concesión de licencias, la tutela, la protección de secretos industriales, y en general los juicios civiles, penales, administrativos o contencioso-administrativos relacionados con estos derechos; acciones y procesos que promovamos o se nos promuevan. Y para que en todos los asuntos arriba determinados, puedan sustituir este mandato, transigir, conciliar, admitir los hechos del proceso, desistir, cancelar, recibir, renunciar, y ratificar los actos de agentes oficiales.

In due compliance with the terms of paragraph 1st. of article 543 of the Commercial Code, do hereby appoint EMILIO FERRERO, tpa. 31929; GONZALO PERDOMO, tpa. 831; LUZ CLEMENCIA DE PAEZ, tpa. 23555 and GERMAN CAVELIER, tpa. 832, domiciled at Carrera 4ª N° 72-35, Bogotá, Colombia, the first as principal and the others as alternates, in the order of their appointment, as our representatives for all industrial property matters with faculty to receive notifications and to appoint attorneys in and out of Court. The first alternate shall replace the principal in case of his absence or of temporal or definitive impediment. The same rule will apply when the second alternate representative is to replace the first one, or when the third is to replace the first or second alternates in their turn, or both of them, second. In such cases, the principal representative, or the first or second alternates in their turn, or both of them, shall state their intention not to act as representatives through a declaration given before a Notary Public in Colombia, or before a Notary or another Public Official or a Colombian Consul abroad; and in case of impediment, the appropriate certificate shall suffice. If any of the appointees were to be definitely absent, the following alternate shall take his place. When the absence or impediment of the principal representative, or of the first or second alternate in their turn ceases, the representation can be taken again in their sequence, by the principal, the first or second alternate depending on case, and the mere fact or its exercise will suffice. The exercise of the representation by the first, second or third alternates in their turn shall end at such time.

In addition, we grant a Power of Attorney in favor of the above-named attorneys-at-law so that they may obtain the protection of my (our) industrial property and against the unfair competition, for which purpose I (we) authorize the said attorneys to represent me (us) before any authorities or persons, with or without jurisdiction, specially those administrative, administrative contentious and judicial, as well as before Arbitration Court, in all matters concerning the following: a) Obtainment of patents, utility models and industrial designs; the registration of trademarks, collective, defensive and service marks, slogans, commercial names, trade emblems, vegetal varieties and denominations of origin; its renewal, assignment, change of name or domicile, voluntary cancellation; and the registration of licenses of use of the above rights; b) Actions of unfair competition, protection to the consumer, oppositions or observations, administrative or Court cancellation, nullity, infringement, granting of licenses, the action for writ mandamus, the protection of trade secrets, and in general the civil, penal, and administrative suits relating to those rights; actions and suits instituted by or against me (us). And that in all the foregoing matters, they may substitute this Power of Attorney, compromise, transact, admit the facts of the case, desist, cancel, receive, renounce, and ratify facts done by representatives without my (our) presence.

Given and signed this/Dado y firmado hoy
Gothenburg: 19 February 1999

in/en

69 JUN 2003
TRADUCCION No.: 17.07.199
MARIA ELVIA MARTELO
Interprete Oficial
NOTARIAS, Español - Inglés
Res. No. 2879 Min. Justicia

Signature

Firma

Bengt Forshult
Head of Patent Department

SCA Hygiene Products AB

CAVELIER ABOGADOS
OTRODERE-172 (MINUTA 12.1.12.5)

LEGALIZACION

El Señor Cónsul de Colombia debe expedir un certificado consular sobre (1) la existencia legal de la compañía que otorga el poder, (2) que ésta ejerce su objeto social, y (3) que las personas que otorgan el poder están autorizadas para darlo. A este efecto les solicitamos que muestren al Señor Cónsul las pruebas que acreditan esos hechos (1), (2) y (3).

LEGALIZATION

The Colombia Consul must issue a consular certificate, on (1) the legal existence of the company which grants the Power-of-Attorney, (2) that it is in actual exercise of its company purposes, and (3) that the persons who execute the Power of Attorney is authorized to do so. To this effect, please show the Consul the evidence to prove the above facts (1), (2) and (3).

TRADUCCION No.: 1707199

MARIA ELVIRA MARQUELO
Traductora e Interprete Oficial
Inglés - Español - Inglés
Res. No. 2879 Min. Justicia

HO SE ASUME
RESPONSABILIDAD
FEB 14 A 11:50
QUE LEGALIZACIONES
SE HAN HECHO

I, the undersigned, RICKARD STRÖM, Notary Public of Gothenburg, Sweden, do hereby certify,

that Bengt Forshult

has personally signed this document overleaf, and

according to a Power of Attorney, dated 1998-08-11, signed by GUNNAR ANDERSSON and SVEN-ERIK WINLÖF, who are duly authorized

to sign jointly for and on behalf of

HYGIENE PRODUCTS AKTIEBOLAG - Org.No. 556007-2356

According to a Swedish Certificate of Registration, dated

1998-07-20, Bengt Forshult is duly authorized

to sign such a document on behalf of the company.

In Gothenburg, this 25th day of February 1999

RICKARD STRÖM

Exp.No.: 79234

Fee: SEK 350:-

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1999
GOETEBORG

PAGADO
Impugnación de Timbre
Cédulas Consulares
Cien dólares US\$ 7
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

NO. 3066

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm, hereby

certifies that

Mr. Rickard Ström

Notary Public of Gothenburg

has issued and signed the foregoing attestation in his official capacity

Fee Stockholm this 2nd day of March

Kr 120/- PAID 1977

Ingemar Höglberg
Ingemar Höglberg

Fecha

1999-03-05

según se me presentó a la vista

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ENCARGADA DE LAS FUNCIONES CONSULARES
MARIA SMITH RUEDA
NOTARIO
MANUEL ESTERCO MEDINA
NOTARIO
JUN 2003

NOTA PARA EL SEÑOR CONSUL DE COLOMBIA: Según los artículos 65 del C. de P.C. y 480 del C. de Co., si el poderdante es una sociedad, el Señor Cónsul debe certificar que tuvo a la vista las pruebas de su existencia, que ejerce su objeto social y que quien confiere el poder es su representante:



127,125

md

JEFE
SAA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES

Maria Smith Rueda
202032
Cuya firma aparece en el
DOCUMENTO DESEMPEÑA
LAS FUNCIONES INDICADAS

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
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NO SE ASUME

TRADUCCION No: 17.07/99
MARIA ELVIRA MARTELO
Traductora e Interpreté Oficial
Inglés - Español - Inglés
Res. No. 2879 Min. Justicia

NOTARIO
NOTANDO TEXTO DEL ORIGINAL
DE BOGOTA, NINGÚN CONSTATAR QUE LA
FOTOCOPIA CORRESPONDE CON EL ORIGINAL
QUE ME FUE PRESENTADO A LA VISTA
09 JUN 2007
JUAN MANUEL BOTERO MEDINA
NOTARIO



EL CONSULADO DE COLOMBIA EN
ESTOCOLMO, SUECIA

Fecha.....1999-07-01..... No:.....001329

Previa la confrontación correspondiente DA
FE de que la firma que aparece en este docu-
mento es similar a la REGISTRADA aquí por

Ing. Högberg, Min. Relaciones
Exteriores, Suecia

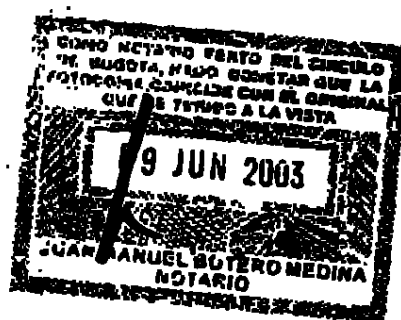
M. Smith

MARIA SMITH RUEDA
Encargada de las Funciones Consulares

PAGADO	
Impuesto de Timbre	<i>Seiete</i> dólares US\$ <i>7</i>
Derechos Consulares	<i>Quince</i> dólares US\$ <i>15</i>



TRADUCCION No: 1729199
MARIA ELVIRA MARTELO
Traductora e Interprete Oficial
Inglés - Español - Inglés
Res. No. 2879 Min. Justicia



B

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 17.07/99 preparada por María Elvira Martelo, Traductora Oficial aprobada por el Ministerio de Justicia por Resolución 2879 de 1995 y reconocida por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

(A continuación se traducen los sellos y legalizaciones de un documento escrito en inglés y español, por el cual SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB otorga poder a EMILIO FERRERO, GONZALO PERDOMO, LUZ CLEMENCIA DE PAEZ Y GERMAN CAVELIER). Dado y firmado el 19 de febrero de 1999 en Gothenburg. (Firma ilegible) Bengt Forshult, Jefe del Departamento de Patentes.

Yo, el abajo firmante RICKARD STRÖM, Notario Público de Gothenburg, Suecia, por el presente certifico,

que Bengt Forshult

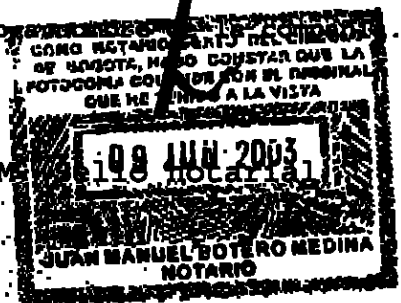
ha firmado personalmente el documento anterior y

que de acuerdo con el poder de fecha 1998-08-11, firmado por GUNNAR ANDERSSON y SVEN-ERIK WINLÖF, quienes están debidamente autorizados para firmar conjuntamente por y a nombre de SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AKTIEBOLAG - Org. No. 556007-2356, según Certificado de Registro Sueco de fecha 1998-07-20, Bengt Forshult está debidamente autorizado para firmar dicho documento, en Gothenburg, 25 de febrero de 1999.

Ex officio: (Firma ilegible), RICKARD STRÖM

Exp. No.: 79234

Derechos: SEK 350:--



No. 3066

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en Estocolmo por el presente certifica que el Sr. Rickard Ström, Notario Público de Goteborg, ha expedido y firmado la declaración anterior en su capacidad oficial.

Derechos Estocolmo, 25 de marzo

Kr. 120 PAGADOS de 1999

(Firma ilegible) Inger Högberg. (Sello en tinta) Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

(En español) Certificación de la capacidad legal de Bengt Forshult y de la existencia legal de SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AKTIEBOLAG expedida el 5 de marzo 1999 por el Consulado de Colombia en Estocolmo bajo el No. 022. (Firma) M. Smith. MARÍA SMITH RUEDA, Encargada de las Funciones Consulares. Sello consular en tinta. Pagados impuesto de timbre y derechos consulares.

(En español) Certificación de la firma de Inger Högberg, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Suecia, expedida el 01 de julio de 1999 por el Consulado de Colombia en Estocolmo bajo el No. 001329. (Firma) M. Smith. MARÍA SMITH RUEDA, Encargada de las Funciones Consulares. Sello consular en tinta. Pagados impuesto de timbre y derechos consulares.

(Al anverso) Legalización de la firma que aparece expedida por



el MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES bajo el No. 119916 del 14 de febrero del 2000, firmado por el Jefe de Legalizaciones.

Es traducción fiel y completa de la cual se deja copia en esta oficina para su confrontación.

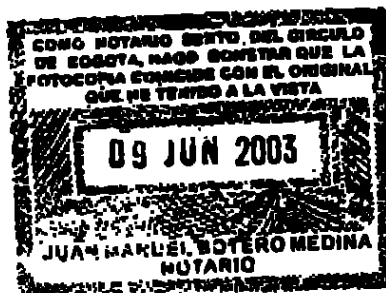
COLO 11256-801-014-7

Id. 108

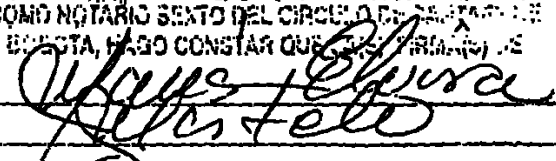
Feb. 15/00

Maria Elvira Martelo
TRADUCCION No. 170799
MARIA ELVIRA MARTELO
Traductora e Interprete Oficial
Inglés - Español - Inglés
Res. No. 2879 Min. Justicia

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
220552
CIVILIA MARTINO
CUYA FIRMA ATANDE EN EL DOCUMENTO DESEMPENA SUS FUNCIONES INDICADAS



NO SE ASUME RESPONSABILIDAD DEL TEXTO
2000 FEB 15/00 12/02
JEFE DE LEGALIZACIONES
SANTAFE DE BOGOTA

COMO NOTARIO SEXTO DEL CIRCULO DE SANTAFE DE
 BUENOS AIRES, HAGO CONSTAR QUE

 CONCIERNO CON LA FIRMA REGISTRADA POR
 EL (ELLOS) EN ESTA NOTARIA
 SANTAFE DE BUENOS AIRES
 16 FEB 2000



COMO NOTARIO SEXTO DEL CIRCULO
 DE SANTAFE, HAGO CONSTAR QUE LA
 PATRONA COMIENZO CON EL
 QUE ME TENGO A LA RED
 09 JUN 2003
 JUAN MANUEL NOTARIO
 NOTARIO

225
 15:05

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
11 July 2002 (11.07.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/053004 A1(51) International Patent Classification⁷: A47K 10/38, 10/00

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE01/02735

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11 December 2001 (11.12.2001)

(25) Filing Language: Swedish

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0004918-9 29 December 2000 (29.12.2000) SE

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB [SE/SE]; S-405 03 Göteborg (SE).

(72) Inventors: and

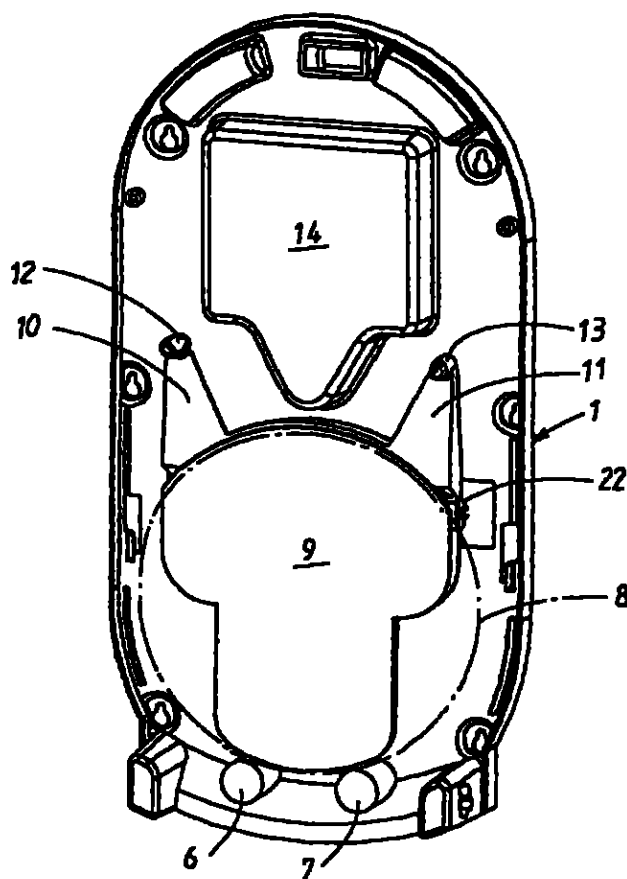
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SALÅKER, Allan [SE/SE]; Björkallén 2, S-776 70 Vikmanshyttan (SE). LIND, Mats [SE/SE]; Orångarna 8, S-776 90 Hedemora (SE). WESTER, Christina [SE/SE]; Bergtåksvägen 10, S-783 32 Säter (SE).

(74) Agents: ANDERSSON, Per et al.; Albihns Göteborg AB, P.O. Box 142, S-401 22 Göteborg (SE).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DISPENSER FOR ROLLS OF MATERIALS IN THE FORM OF A WEB



(57) Abstract: Dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, such as paper, which dispenser has space for at least two rolls. A first space is intended for a roll (8) in use position, and a second space is intended for a roll (8') in reserve position. A retaining means (12, 13) is arranged so as to hold the second roll (8') in reserve position and to interact with a roll (8) in use position in such a manner that, when a roll is present in use position, the retaining means is held in retaining position, whereas the retaining means is freed in order to allow the reserve roll to drop down into use position when the first roll is removed. The dispenser comprises a wall bracket (1) and a casing (2). Two support means (6, 7) are mounted on the wall bracket (1) inside the withdrawal opening (4) and are intended to support a roll (8) arranged in use position. A plate (9) is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket (1) about an axis and is spring-loaded below said axis. The distance between the plate (9) and a holding portion (17) on the casing (2) is adapted in such a manner that a roll (8) can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate and the holding portion counter to the action of the spring. The retaining means (12, 13) is pivotable together with the plate (9), and the plate (9), the spring (16) and the retaining means (12, 13) are arranged so as to interact in such a way that the spring (16), when it is relieved when the first roll is removed, brings the retaining means from the retaining position into the freed position.

WO 02/053004 A1



(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, such as paper, nonwoven fabric, or film or foil, which dispenser comprises a housing with a withdrawal opening arranged at the bottom for the material in the form of a web, the housing having space for at least two rolls which are arranged with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally, a first space being arranged adjacent to the withdrawal opening and being intended for a roll in use position, and a second space being located above the first space and being intended for a roll in reserve position, in addition to which a retaining means is arranged so as, in a retaining position, to hold the second roll in reserve position, the retaining means being arranged so as to interact with a roll in use position in such a manner that, when a roll is present in use position, the retaining means is held in retaining position, whereas the retaining means is freed in order to allow the reserve roll to drop down into use position when the first roll is removed.

BACKGROUND ART

Dispensers of this type, for example for rolls of toilet paper, are intended for two or more rolls, one roll being in use position and other rolls in reserve position, and the latter being moved into use position when the preceding roll is finished and its empty core is removed from the dispenser.

A common problem in public toilets where the paper consumption is great is that it is difficult for service personnel to manage to replenish paper before there is none left in the containers. Rolls of paper which are placed loosely in reserve are often stolen, and this solution does not work in practice. The problem is an old one, and a great many solutions have been proposed over the years. Some examples of previously known dispensers for a number of rolls of a material in the form of a web are mentioned below.

US-A-3,865,295 discloses a toilet paper dispenser where the rolls are each slipped onto a wooden rod which runs in grooves in the wall of the dispenser and can be hung on a pendulum-type mechanism. On roll exchange, the user guides a lever on the pendulum-type mechanism backwards in such a way
5 that on the one hand the core and wooden rod of the lower roll are freed and drop down into a storage space and on the other hand the roll above can drop down into use position for feeding out paper. This dispenser therefore requires separate wooden rods for suspending the rolls in the dispenser. Furthermore, the mechanism as a whole is particularly complicated.

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US-A-2,299,301 and US-A-2,767,930 and also US-A-4,203,562 likewise describe very complicated mechanisms with link arms or grooves.

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CH-A-404 124 describes a somewhat simpler but still relatively complicated mechanism using levers and pendulum-type arrangements. A roll in reserve position is held in place by two opposite projecting support arms, each on its own pendulum-type arrangement, arranged on either side of the roll. The pivoting spindles of these are arranged on levers which are held in place by a roll in use position. When a roll in use position is finished and its core is taken
20 out of the dispenser, the levers are freed and the weight of the roll in reserve position presses said support arms in a direction outwards from the inner space of the dispenser at the same time as the pivoting spindle of the pendulum-type arrangement is moved. The construction does not appear especially reliable, and there is a risk that the rolls will catch on the support
25 arms on their way down from reserve position to use position.

30

US-A-4,383,657 discloses a dispenser for two rolls of paper where the lower roll slides freely against the bottom of the dispenser housing and an inclined rear edge in such a way that it is advanced into feed-out position against a withdrawal opening provided with a tearing edge. The upper roll is prevented from dropping down by the upper part of a lever. On roll exchange, the user presses on the lower part of the lever, which is designed as a pressure plate.

The empty core is then pressed through an opposite hole, and the stop lug at the top of the lever is moved aside in such a way that the upper roll can drop down.

- 5 EP-A-0 034 121 discloses a paper dispenser for a number of rolls arranged one above another, where the roll located in use position adjacent to the withdrawal opening rests on a rocking plate. When the roll is finished, it is possible, by pressing on a part of the rocking plate projecting from the withdrawal opening, to cause the latter to fold upwards, on the one hand the
10 empty core being pressed out through the withdrawal opening and on the other hand a retaining device, which holds a roll in reserve position, being moved aside in such a way that the reserve roll can drop down into use position.
- 15 EP-A-0 298 931 and GB-A-2 193 703 likewise describe constructions which call for manual handling in order to bring a roll from reserve position into use position. It is common to both these mechanisms that the user inserts a hand into the inside of the container and takes hold of a lower lever arm of a two-armed lever and raises this, the upper lever arm being lifted upwards and
20 taking the roll in reserve position upwards. The upper lever arm is short in relation to the lower, which means that the upper lever arm is, after a short pivoting movement of the lower, brought out of supporting engagement with the roll in reserve position. The roll can then drop down from reserve position into use position and bring the lower lever arm with it, which results in the
25 upper lever arm being brought into its previous supporting position and being capable in this position of supporting a new reserve roll.

It has been found that constructions which call for manual handling by the user in order to bring a roll from reserve position into use position do not
30 function in practice. It is difficult to communicate in a sufficiently effective manner to ordinary users that a new roll can be brought into use position by

inserting a hand into the dispenser and performing a special operation using a mechanism.

US-A-2,839,346 describes an arrangement in which a roll in reserve position
5 automatically drops down into use position when the empty core of a finished
roll is taken out of the use position. This document discloses a dispenser for
two rolls, where the reserve roll is held in place by a retaining means which is
acted on by the lower roll which presses on a spring-loaded tongue. This
tongue is connected firmly to an upwardly extending wire, the upper portion
10 of which is arranged inside the side edge of a tippable stop washer for
supporting it when the spring-loaded tongue is pressed in by a roll in use
position. A roll in reserve position therefore rests on the stop washer. When a
roll in use position is finished, and the empty core is removed, the tongue
springs out and brings said wire out of engagement with the stop washer
15 which then tips downwards and lets a roll down from the reserve position into
the use position. The tongue then returns counter to the action of the spring,
and the wire pivots back and lifts the stop washer into the support position, in
which it can support a new reserve roll. In use position, the roll rests on two
elongate rotatable rollers at the bottom of the dispenser housing.

20

The dispenser described in the last-mentioned publication includes a fragile
mechanism which will not withstand the wear which occurs when dispensers
are used in public toilets. It is also awkward and difficult to reach the empty
core from the narrow withdrawal opening.

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Swedish patent application 9800651-3 describes a dispenser for a number of
rolls, where a roll in use position is held in place between a casing (housing)
and a spring-loaded dished plate which is provided with an edge flange
running all the way round for supporting the roll in use position. Via a link
30 arm, the dished plate controls a tippable support plate, the support plate
being in a support position for supporting a reserve roll when the dished plate
is loaded by a roll in use position, whereas the support plate tips for lowering

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a new roll from the reserve position into the use position when the empty core of the finished roll is removed from the use position and the spring is freed. The last-mentioned publication describes another embodiment where the retaining means which holds the reserve roll in place consists of a pair of support pins which form an integrated part with a holding means. The dish-
5 plate, which supports a roll in use position, is attached to said holding means which is therefore carried along when the dish-plate is pivoted.

The reserve roll is supported by said support pins as long as a roll or empty
10 core is in place on the dish-plate but, as soon as the empty core is removed, the dish-plate, and the holding means acted on by it, will, in a manner corresponding to that described above, rock about its axis, the support pins being moved in a direction towards the rear plate and out of
engagement with the reserve roll which then drops down into use position in
15 the dish-plate.

The object of the present invention is to produce a dispenser which is more robust and operationally reliable than previously known solutions and which moreover is easier to handle.

20

Many demands are made of dispensers intended for a number of rolls and for a public environment, such as busy toilets. The way in which the reserve roll is brought into active position should be both simple and obvious. The way in which the empty core of a finished roll is taken out in order to cause the
25 reserve roll to be brought into use position should therefore be simple and obvious.

Another problem to which attention is not always paid is that it must be easy to reach the end of the material on a new roll. On a roll of paper, for example,
30 the outermost turns are usually joined together in order that the roll can be handled before use, and it must therefore be easy to rotate the roll from the outside and to reach the roll of paper via the withdrawal opening in order to

free the end of the material web of the roll. At the same time, it is important that it is not possible to take out a roll of paper which contains a large number of turns.

- 5 As wear is great in a public environment, the construction of the dispensers has to be robust and reliable. These requirements are especially important when these are dispensers for large, heavy rolls of paper which drop from reserve position into use position and moreover have to be handled in the dispenser. Above, and below as well, reference is frequently made to paper,
10 but it must be pointed out here that the present invention is not limited to dispensers for paper but is intended for all types of flexible material in the form of a web, such as plastic film or aluminium foil, nonwoven fabric and paper.

15 DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

By means of the present invention, a dispenser of the type referred to in the introduction has been achieved, which is particularly robust and operationally reliable and which moreover solves all the problems described above in connection with the description of known solutions.

20

- This has been achieved in a construction of the type referred to in the introduction according to the invention by virtue of the fact that said housing comprises a wall bracket and a casing which can be attached to it, that at least two support means, suitably in the form of wheels, are mounted on the
25 wall bracket inside the withdrawal opening and are intended to support a roll of the material in the form of a web arranged in use position in the first space, that a plate is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket about a horizontal axis extending transversely to the axial direction of the roll, that the plate is spring-loaded below said axis, that the distance between the plate and a holding
30 portion on the casing is adapted in such a manner that a roll can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate and the holding portion counter to the action of the spring, that said retaining means is pivotable

together with the plate about the same horizontal axis between the retaining position and a freed position, and that the plate, the spring and the retaining means are arranged so as to interact in such a way that the spring, when it is relieved when the first roll is removed, brings the retaining means from the retaining position into the freed position.

The construction is particularly robust and operationally reliable principally by virtue of the fact that the support means, which are intended to support the roll in use position, are attached directly to the wall bracket and that the only moving part apart from any said wheels present, the spring-loaded plate, is likewise mounted directly on the wall bracket.

According to a suitable embodiment, the retaining means is connected rigidly to the plate or formed in one piece with it.

According to an especially suitable embodiment, the invention is characterized in that the support means have such an axial extent from the wall bracket that, when a roll of material in the form of a web is arranged in the first space between the plate and the holding portion, they extend at least in the order of some millimetres in under the roll. This is sufficient for secure support of the roll at the same time as the roll is easily accessible from below, the result of which is that an end of the material web on a new roll is easily accessible and that it is easy to reach and take out an empty core.

Further features and advantages of the invention will emerge from the other patent claims and the description following below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is described in greater detail below with reference to an illustrative embodiment shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a wall bracket for a dispenser according to the invention with the outer cover and casing of the dispenser housing removed.
- 5 Figure 2 shows a perspective view of a casing belonging to the dispenser.
- Figure 3 shows a perspective view of the wall bracket according to Figure 1 with a plate removed for a spring belonging to the dispenser.
- 10 Figure 4 shows a perspective view of the wall bracket according to Figure 1 with a casing according to Figure 2 mounted on it.
- 15 Figure 5 shows a different perspective view of the same parts as in Figure 4.
- Figure 6 shows the dispenser in its entirety with an outer cover belonging to the dispenser mounted in an open position on the wall bracket and the casing.
- 20 Figure 7 shows the dispenser according to Figure 6 with the cover closed.
- 25 The invention relates to a dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, which means all types of flexible material in the form of a web, for example plastic film or aluminium foil, nonwoven fabric and paper. Reference will in the first place be made to paper below even though the invention is not limited to dispensers for paper. The paper can be in the form of a continuous web, the dispenser being provided with tearing teeth or another sharp tearing edge in order to cut off a certain length of the paper. The paper web can also
- 30

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be provided with perforations at a certain interval so as to allow a given length of the paper to be torn off from the roll.

In the first place, those rolls in which the paper is rolled up on a rigid core are intended, but it is also possible for the innermost turns of the paper web to form a stiffened core in the roll of paper, for example by being joined together by means of spraying with water, glue or equivalent.

The dispenser according to the invention comprises a wall bracket 1 (Figure 1), to which a casing 2 (Figure 2) is intended to be attached to form a dispenser housing. The dispenser is provided with an openable outer cover 3 (Figure 6). The housing is intended to accommodate two rolls of paper, of which one is in use position and one is in reserve position.

The housing formed by the wall bracket 1 and the casing 2 has a withdrawal opening 4 at the bottom, which has tearing teeth 5 along a number of edges, as can be seen from Figures 2 and 4. As mentioned above, the housing has room for two rolls of paper, a first being arranged in use position in a first space. This is arranged adjacent to the withdrawal opening 4. Mounted inside this are two support means 6, 7 in the form of two wheels which are supported by the wall bracket and are intended to support the roll of paper arranged in the first space. In Figure 1, a roll of paper 8 arranged in the first space has been marked by dot/dash lines. The roll of paper is arranged with its centre axis lying essentially horizontally and projecting straight out from the wall bracket. A plate 9 is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket about a horizontal axis which extends across the bracket and is located in the upper, broader portion of the plate 9.

The plate 9 is, via two holding arms 10, 11 projecting upwards from the plate, connected rigidly to a retaining means which, in the illustrative embodiment shown, consists of two support pins 12, 13. As will be described in greater

detail below, the retaining means is intended to retain a roll of paper in reserve position in a second space until the roll in the use position is finished.

Rolls of paper can be introduced into the housing via the opening 21 when
5 the cover 3 is open, as shown in Figure 6. The cover 3 is suitably lockable in order to prevent the theft of rolls of paper. If the dispenser is empty when a roll of paper is introduced, the roll will drop down directly into use position in the first space. The size of the housing is suitably adapted to the rolls of
10 of paper corresponds essentially to the horizontal space between the wall bracket and the casing, the result of which is that the roll of paper slides down in a controlled manner instead of falling completely freely from the upper opening towards the withdrawal opening 4. To this end, the wall bracket has, in a second, upper space which is intended for a reserve roll, a
15 support 14 projecting from the rest of the wall bracket. Furthermore, a friction means in the form of an inwardly protruding projection 15 is located on the inside of the casing and, as can be seen from Figures 4 and 5, slopes inwardly and downwardly in the housing so as to brake a roll 8 falling downward. A roll of paper on its way down from the reserve position to the
20 use position is therefore braked by the friction action of the support 14 and the projection 15.

The plate 9 which, as mentioned, is mounted pivotably, is spring-loaded by a spring 16 attached below the narrower part of the plate. This spring is shown
25 in Figure 3, in which the plate 9 has been removed in order to show the construction and attachment of the spring. The distance between the plate 9 and a holding portion 17 on the casing 2 is adapted in such a manner that a roll can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate and the holding portion 17 counter to the action of the spring 16. This distance
30 can be varied by varying the height H of the casing in Figure 2.

The dispenser according to the invention can therefore be designed in different sizes for adaptation to rolls of paper of different size, the height H of the casing 2 being adapted to the axial extent of the roll of paper.

- 5 The outer support surface of the support 14 is located essentially in the same vertical plane as the outer surface of the plate 9 when the plate is pivoted in counter to the action of the spring 16 by a roll of material in the form of a web introduced into the use position. As can be seen from Figure 1, the holding arms 10, 11 with the support pins 12, 13 are located outside the support 14, and the support pins can by virtue of this be pivoted aside under said support surface so that a roll can pass.

- A roll arranged in use position between the plate 9 and the holding portion 17 on the casing 2 rests, in this position, on the support means 6, 7 which, as mentioned above, can consist of rotatably mounted wheels. These wheels suitably have such an axial extent from the wall bracket that they extend at least in the order of some millimetres in under a roll of paper which is arranged in the first space between the plate and the holding portion 17. Trials have shown that a distance of at least 4 mm functions satisfactorily for rolls of paper of conventional size. Rolls of paper can be angle-cut during manufacture, and it may therefore be suitable for the wheels to have a greater axial extent, for example 8 mm. The essential factor is that the wheels do not hinder free insertion of a hand for access to, for example, the end of the web of the roll of paper, which can otherwise be awkward, especially when the roll is new and the outermost turns are glued firmly around the end portion of the web material. The small axial extent of the wheels also facilitates the removal of an empty core of a finished roll of paper. Especially on larger rolls of paper, the empty cores can be difficult to break, and a great deal of manoeuvring space is required to extract them when they have their full length.

The holding portion 17 has a smooth outer surface of low friction, such as a polished panel of stainless sheet metal. By virtue of this, rotation is facilitated when paper is fed out from the dispenser in such a way that feeding-out can take place without risk of the paper accidentally breaking in undesirable places, and it can be fed out continuously to the desired length. Close to the withdrawal opening 4, the holding portion 17 has an indentation 17'. Removal of an empty core is facilitated by virtue of the empty core being guided laterally out of engagement by means of the indentation.

When a roll of paper is arranged in use position, the plate 9 is pivoted in counter to the action of the spring 16. The retaining means in the form of the support pins 12, 13 on the holding arms 10, 11 accompany the pivoting movement of the plate, between a retaining position and a freed position. When the plate is pivoted in counter to the action of the spring, the holding arms 10, 11, and with them the support pins, are pivoted out from the bracket into a retaining position, in which the support pins project beyond the support 14 and in this position prevent a reserve roll introduced into the upper space from passing. When two rolls are introduced into the dispenser, the lower roll in the use position therefore holds the retaining means in retaining position, and the reserve roll rests on the support pins 12, 13. Only when the roll in the use position is finished and the empty core has been taken out can the plate, by virtue of the action of the spring 16, pivot out and free the support pins 12, 13 from the retaining position so as to allow the reserve roll to drop down into use position. With a new roll in use position, the support pins are again in retaining position, and a reserve roll can be introduced into the upper space.

As mentioned above, the distance between the bracket and the casing can be selected so that the reserve roll is braked by the friction against the casing and the bracket as it drops down into use position. This drop is also damped by the spring when the plate 9 is pivoted aside by the falling roll.

By virtue of the fact that all the supporting parts are essentially supported directly on the wall bracket, the dispenser according to the invention is very

robust and operationally reliable. A factor contributing to the operational reliability of the dispenser is of course that it contains so few moving parts. Apart from the wheels, which are mounted rotatably in the bracket, it is only the support plate, together with the retaining means, which pivots to and fro about its axis of rotation. This extends across the wall bracket through the pivots 22 in Figure 3, which interact with snap-in means (not shown) on the underside of the plate 9.

In spite of the fact that the withdrawal opening 4 is large for access to the paper web and in order to facilitate the removal of the empty core, it is not possible to take out a roll which contains a large number of turns by attempting to pull the roll through the withdrawal opening. The distance between the holding portion 17 of the casing 2 and the plate 9 is of course, as mentioned above, adapted to the axial length of the roll in such a manner that the roll can be introduced counter to the action of the spring. This distance is adapted so that there simply is not space to angle a roll which contains a large number of turns. It is therefore not possible to guide this roll out past the wheels 6, 7.

A considerable advantage of the dispenser according to the present invention compared with previously known dispensers of the type which has special operating devices for bringing the reserve roll into position is that the reserve roll automatically drops into place when the empty core is removed from the use position. It is natural for a user to realize that the empty core is to be taken out, whereas it has proved to be difficult to communicate satisfactorily to users that there are operating devices for replacing rolls and how these function.

As can be seen from Figure 4, the casing 2 is provided with an opening 23, through which it is possible to observe whether and how much paper remains, for example whether there is a reserve roll. Paper is replenished easily by a roll being introduced through the opening 21 when the cover 3

has been opened and pivoted aside, as shown in Figure 6. The dispenser is suitably provided with a locking device 24 which has been indicated diagrammatically in Figure 7. Directly in front of all the openings 23 in the casing 2, the cover 3 is provided with transparent plastic portions 26. As can
5 be seen in Figures 6 and 7, a transparent plastic portion 27 is arranged in the upper part of the cover. Through this plastic portion, it is possible to see whether a reserve roll is in place. The material used for the cover 3 can furthermore consist of coloured plastic or sheet metal.

10 The invention is not limited to the illustrative embodiment described above but a number of modifications are possible within the scope of the patent claims below.

In the drawing, two support means 6, 7 for supporting the roll in its use
15 position have been shown. Depending on the weight and design of the roll, three or four support means 6, 7 may be suitable. These can all consist of rotatably mounted wheels which accompany the paper web running over the wheels in its rotation movement when it is drawn out through the withdrawal opening 4.

CLAIMS

1. Dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, such as paper, nonwoven fabric, or film or foil, which dispenser comprises a housing with a withdrawal opening (4) arranged at the bottom for the material in the form of a web, the housing having space for at least two rolls (8) which are arranged with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally, a first space being arranged adjacent to the withdrawal opening and being intended for a roll (8) in use position, and a second space being located above the first space and being intended for a roll (8) in reserve position, in addition to which a retaining means (12, 13) is arranged so as, in a retaining position, to hold the second roll in reserve position, the retaining means being arranged so as to interact with a roll in use position in such a manner that, when a roll is present in use position, the retaining means is held in retaining position, whereas the retaining means is freed in order to allow the reserve roll to drop down into use position when the first roll is removed, characterized in that said housing comprises a wall bracket (1) and a casing (2) which can be attached to it, in that at least two support means (6, 7), suitably in the form of wheels, are mounted on the wall bracket inside the withdrawal opening (4) and are intended to support the roll (8) of the material in the form of a web arranged in use position in the first space, in that a plate (9) is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket (1) about a horizontal axis extending transversely to the axial direction of the roll, in that the plate is spring-loaded below said axis, in that the distance between the plate and a holding portion (17) on the casing (2) is adapted in such a manner that a roll (8) can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate (9) and the holding portion (17) counter to the action of the spring (16), in that said retaining means (12, 13) is pivotable together with the plate (9) about the same horizontal axis between the retaining position and a freed position, and in that the plate (9), the spring (16) and the retaining means (12, 13) are arranged so as to interact in such a way that the spring, when it is relieved

when the first roll is removed, brings the retaining means from the retaining position into the freed position.

2. Dispenser according to Claim 1, characterized in that the
5 retaining means (12, 13) is connected rigidly to the plate (9) or formed in one piece with it.

3. Dispenser according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the
10 retaining means is provided with at least two support pins (12, 13) which project in a direction away from the wall bracket and are intended, in the retaining position of the retaining means, to support the reserve roll.

4. Dispenser according to Claim 3, characterized in that said
15 support pins (12, 13) are arranged on holding arms (10, 11) projecting vertically upwards from the plate (9).

5. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the support means (6, 7) consist of wheels which have
20 such an axial extent from the wall bracket (1) that, when a roll (8) of material in the form of a web is arranged in the first space between the plate (9) and the holding portion (17), they extend at least in the order of some millimetres in under the roll.

6. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims,
25 characterized in that the wall bracket (1) has, in the second space, a support (14) which projects from the rest of the wall bracket and the outer support surface of which is located essentially in the same vertical plane as the outer surface of the plate (9) when the plate is pivoted in counter to the action of the spring by a roll of material in the form of a web introduced into the use
30 position.

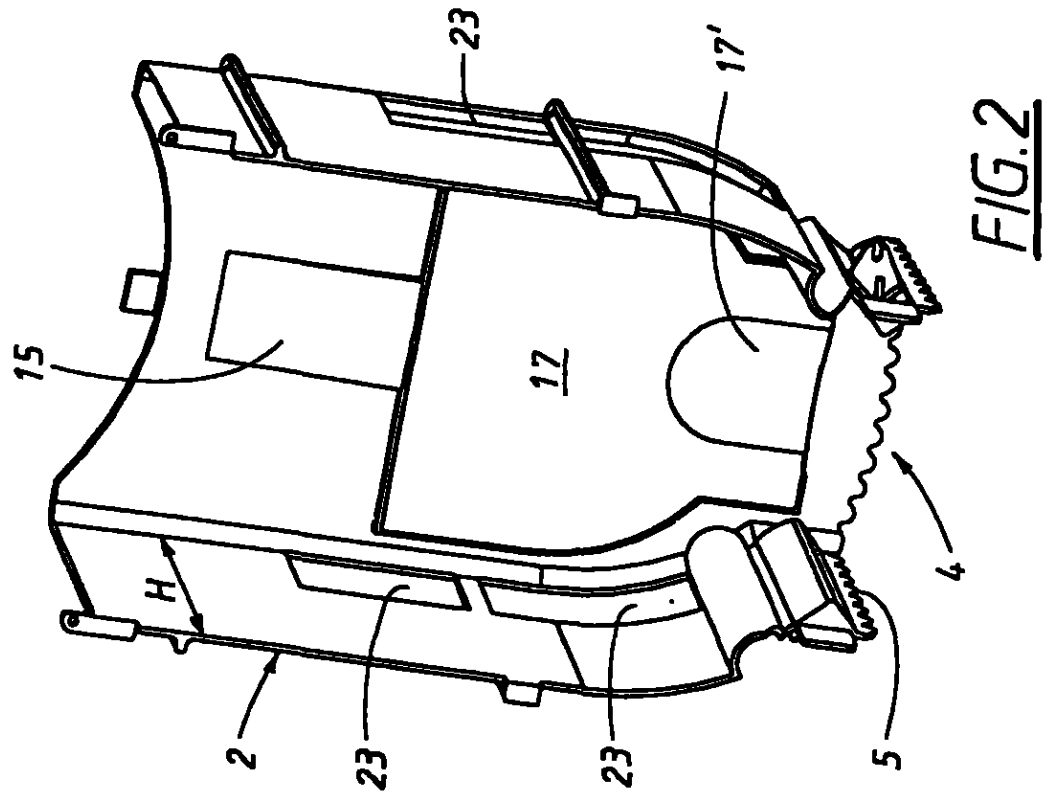
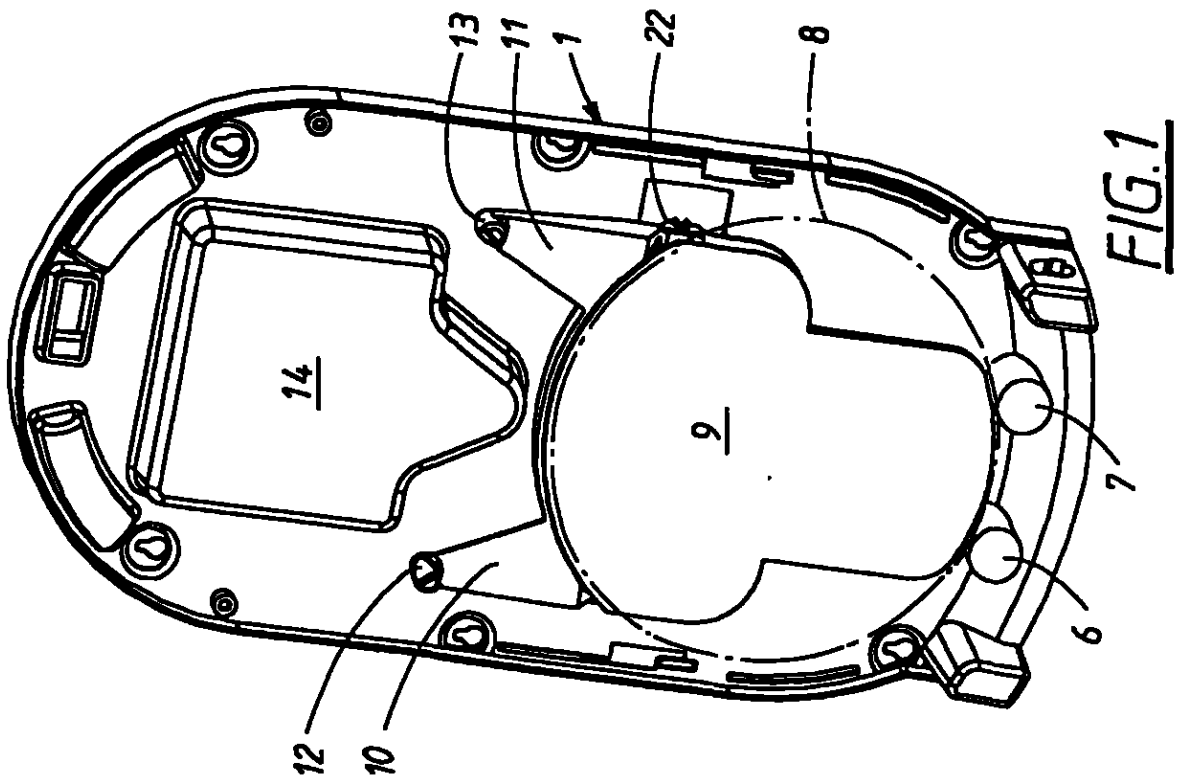
7. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that friction means in the form of at least one inwardly protruding projection (15) or the like is located on the inside of the casing (2), which is intended to brake a roll on its way from the reserve position to the use position.

8. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the holding portion (17) has a smooth outer surface of low friction, such as a polished panel of stainless steel, in order to facilitate rotation of the roll arranged in use position when web material is fed out.

9. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the casing (2) is provided with an openable upper portion (3), via which a roll of material in the form of a web can be introduced into said reserve position in the second space.

10. Dispenser according to Claim 9, characterized in that an openable cover (3) is arranged outside the casing (2), and in that said cover is provided with one or more transparent portions which are intended to make it possible to observe whether there are rolls of material in the form of a web in use position and in reserve position.

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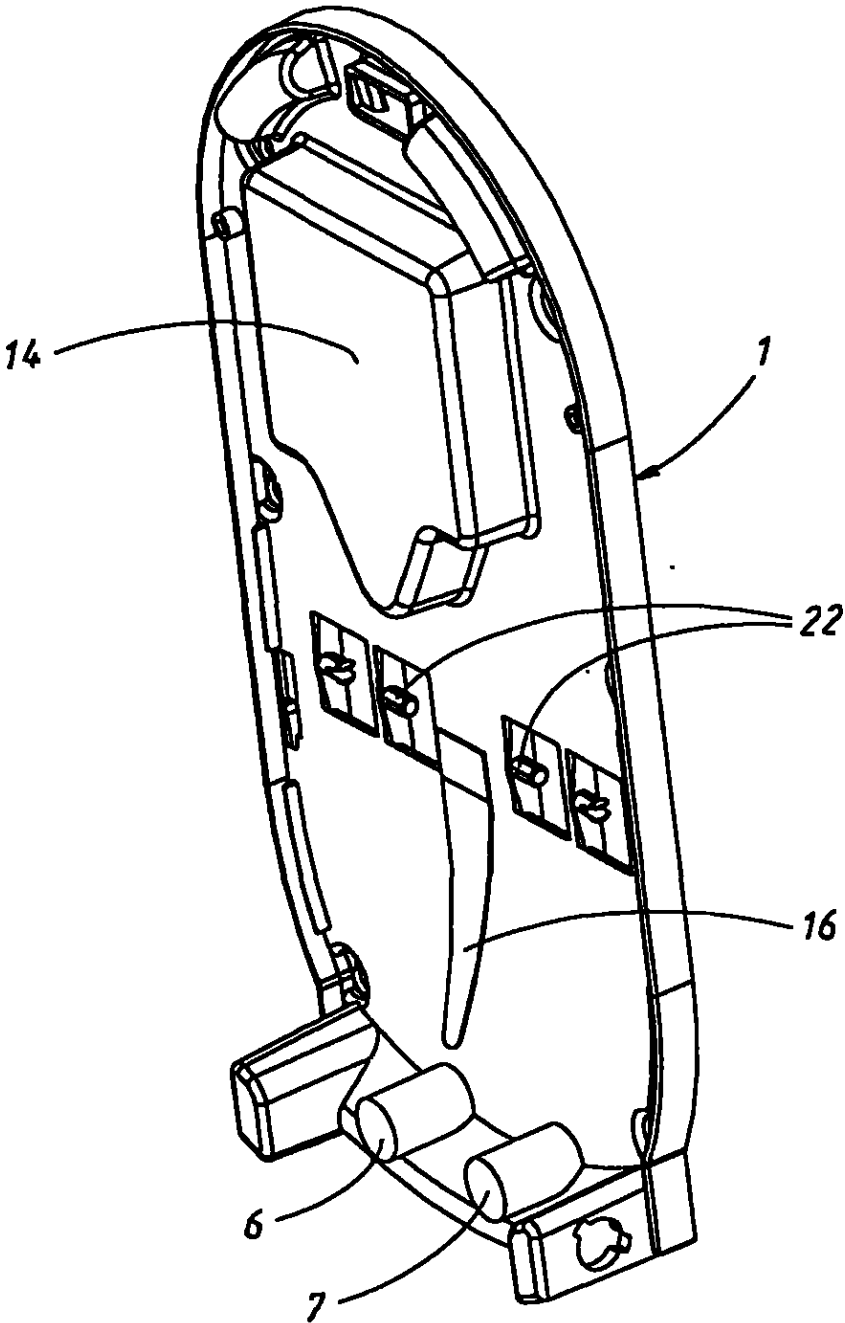


FIG. 3

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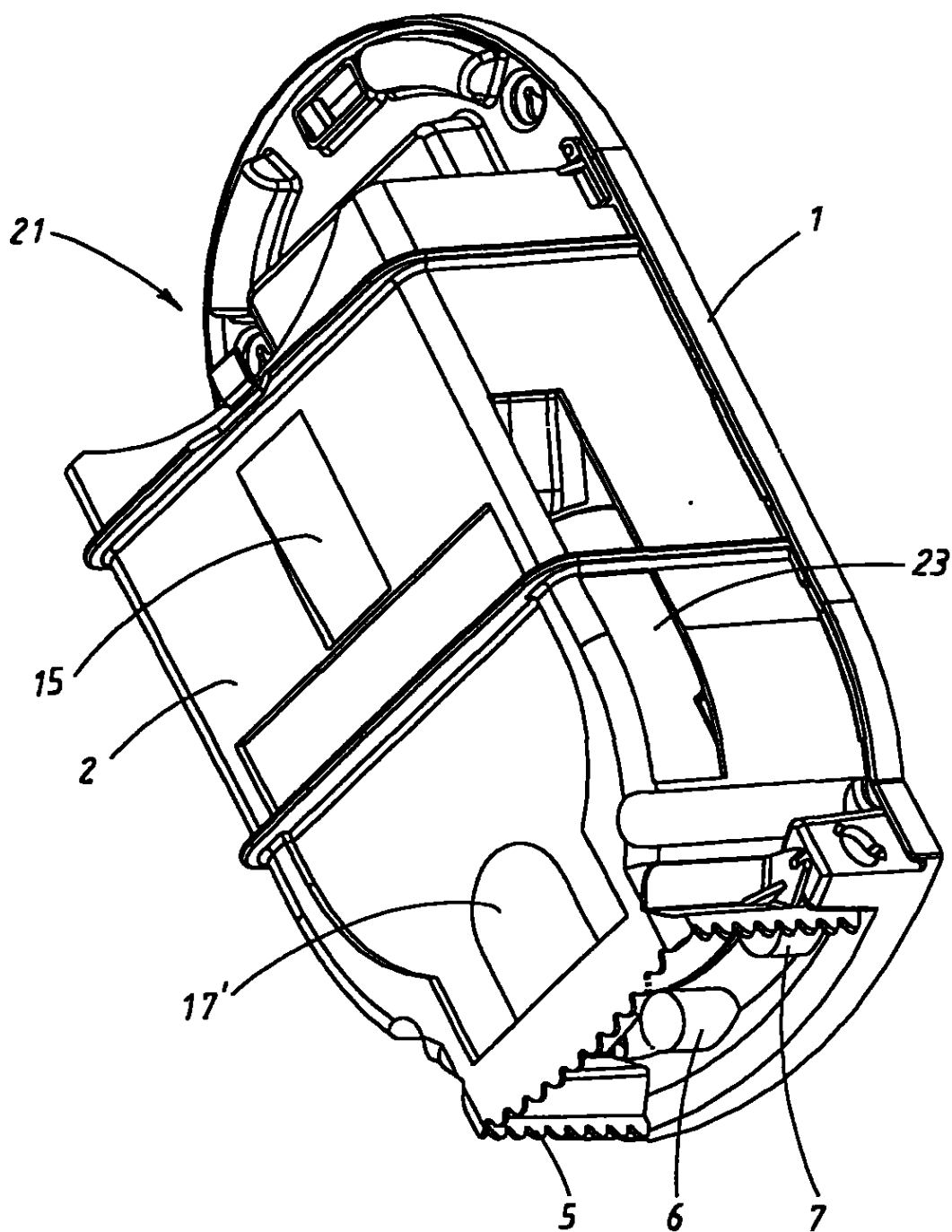


FIG. 4

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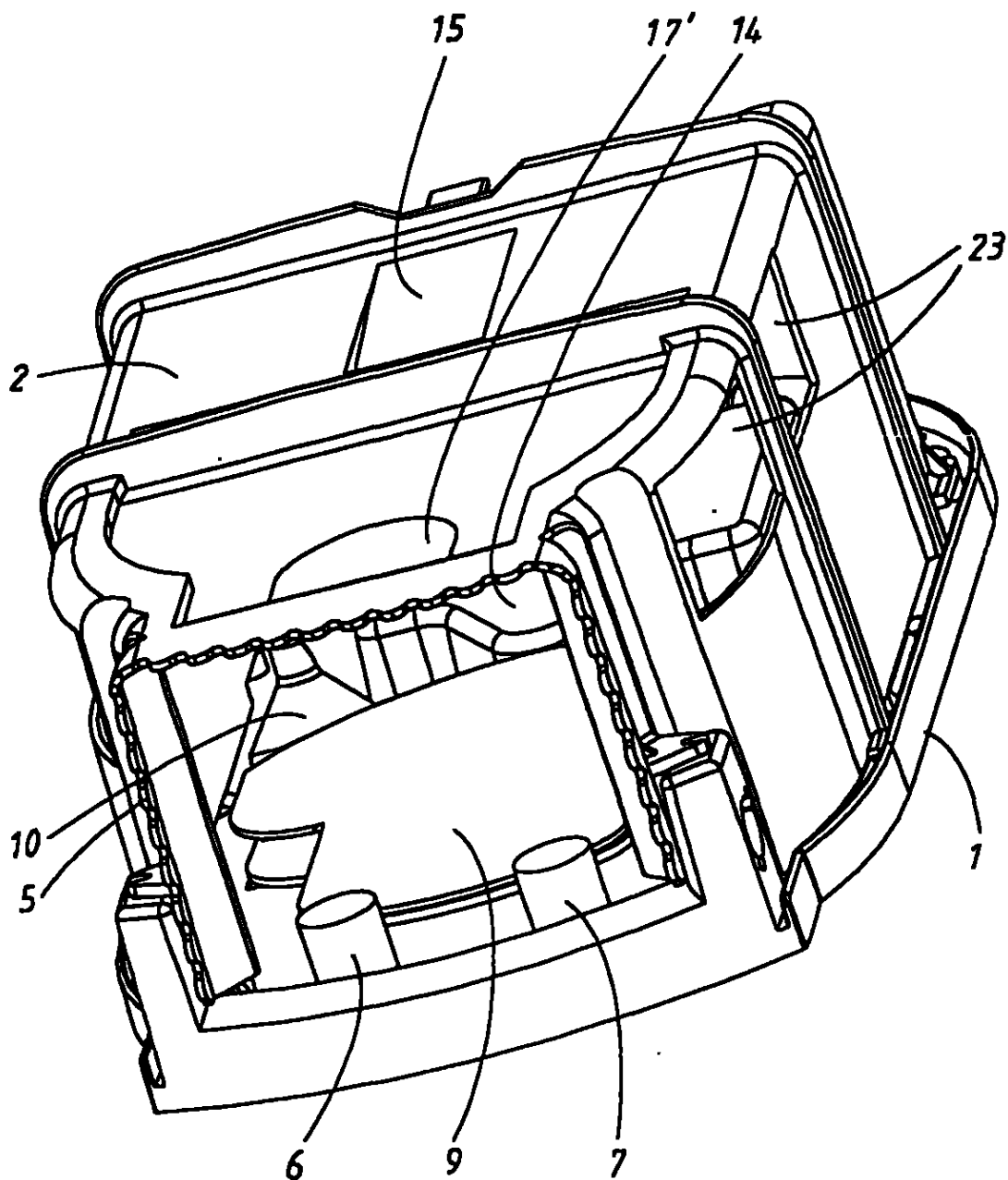
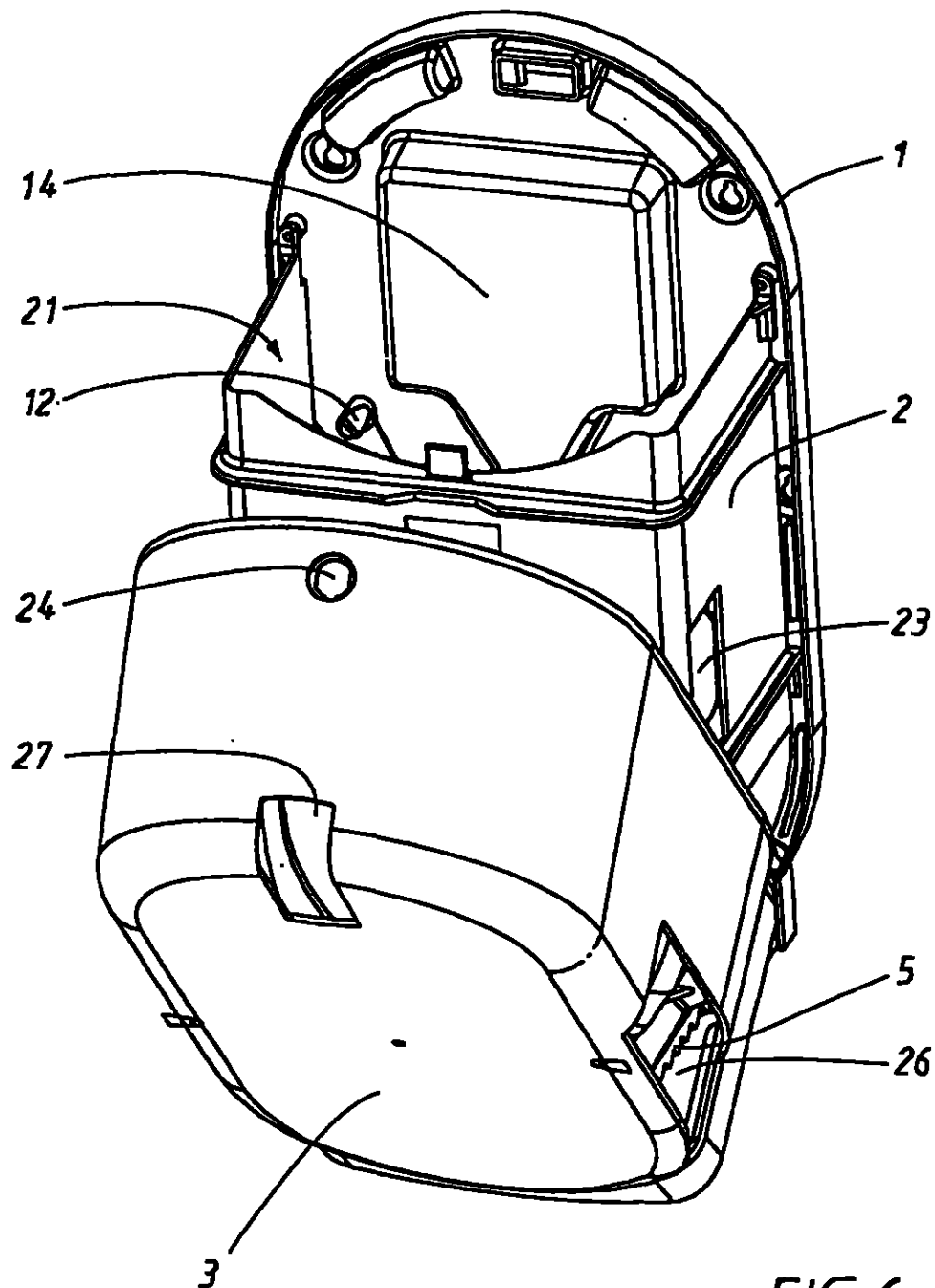


FIG. 5

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FIG. 6

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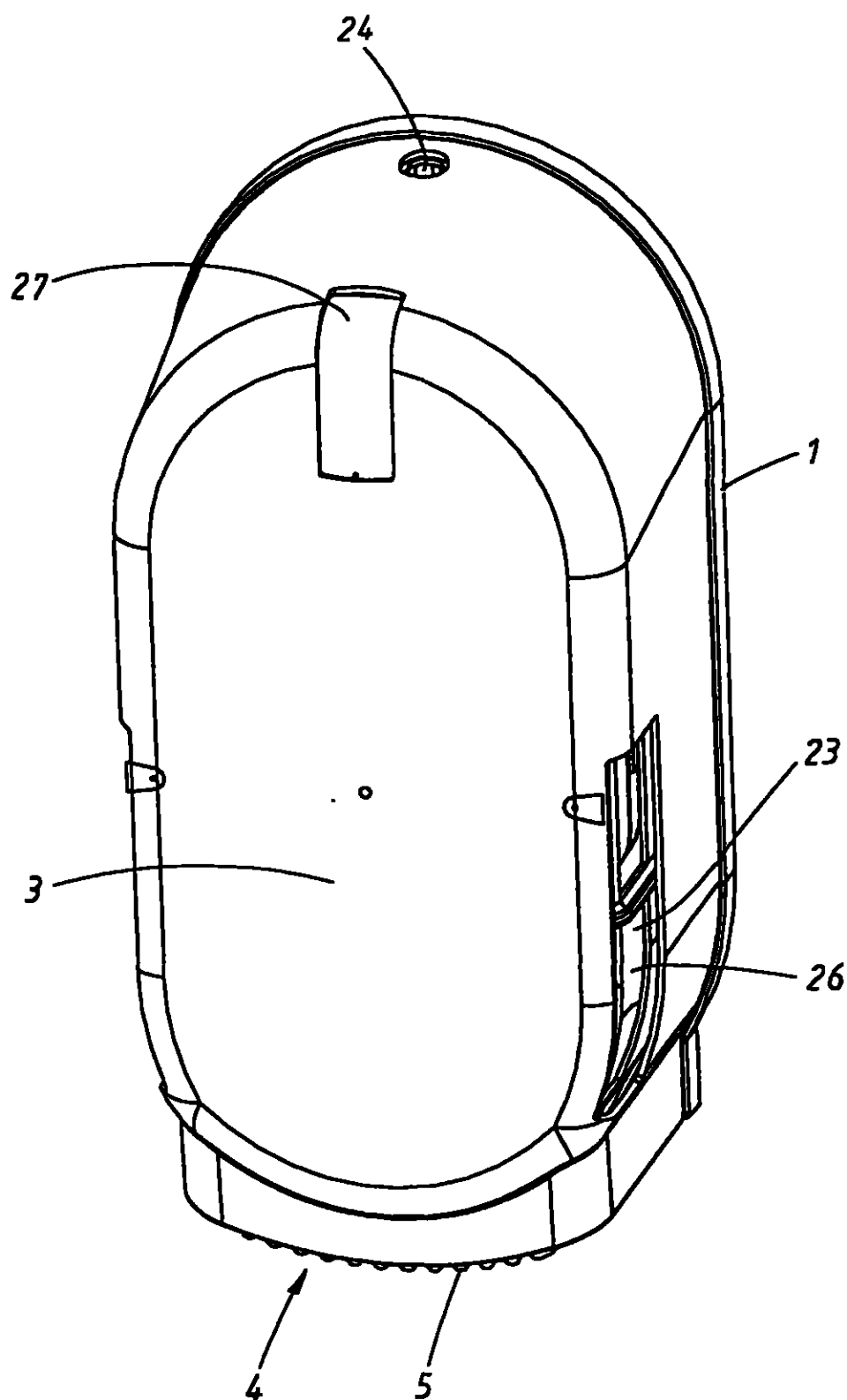


FIG. 7

1
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02735

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A47K 10/38, A47K 10/00
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)

IPC7: A47K, B65H

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, WPI DATA, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SE 512595 C2 (SCA HYGIENE PAPER AB), 10 April 2000 (10.04.00), the whole document --	1-10
A	US 2839346 A (H.L. LAVALIN), 17 June 1958 (17.06.58), figures --	1-10
A	NL 7409712 A (M.J. DE JONGE TE MAARSSSEN), 20 January 1976 (20.01.76), figures --	1-10
A	JP 60-80419 A (...), 8 May 1985 (08.05.85), figures --	1-10

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

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 March 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

11-04-2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

28/01/02

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02735

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
SE	512595	C2	10/04/00	AU	2756599 A	21/09/00
				AU	7091898 A	11/11/98
				EP	0975833 A	02/02/00
				JP	2001518996 T	16/10/01
				NO	991898 A	26/05/99
				SE	9800651 A	03/09/99
				US	6170769 B	09/01/01
US	2839346	A	17/06/58	NONE		
NL	7409712	A	20/01/76	NONE		
JP	60-80419	A	08/05/85	NONE		
US	4034924	A	12/07/77	NONE		
US	3580651	A	25/05/71	CA	928671 A	19/06/73
US	3039709	A	19/06/62	NONE		
US	4383657	A	17/05/83	AT	114881 A	15/02/84
				AT	375825 B	10/09/84
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				CA	1160653 A	17/01/84
				CH	640195 A	30/12/83
				DE	3108985 A,C	18/02/82
				DK	121881 A	20/09/81
				DK	149014 B	23/12/85
				FR	2478600 A,B	25/09/81
				GB	2071614 A,B	23/09/81
				IE	50739 B	25/06/86
				IT	1146760 B	19/11/86
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				LU	83199 A	24/06/81
				NL	176522 B,C	03/12/84
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US	5000393	A	19/03/91	NONE		
GB	1036952	A	20/07/66	CH	403215 A	30/11/65
				CH	404124 A	15/12/65

From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

To:

ALBIHNS GÖTEBORG AB
Box 142
S-401 22 Göteborg
SUEDE

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF
THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT
(PCT Rule 71.1)

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) 04.04.2003

Applicant's or agent's file reference
113366 SON

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/SE01/02735

International filing date (day/month/year)
11/12/2001

Priority date (day/month/year)
29/12/2000

Applicant
SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB et al.

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the International preliminary examination report and its annexes, if any, established on the international application.
2. A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices.
3. Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices.

4. REMINDER

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices) (Article 39(1)) (see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301).

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

For the purpose of deciding whether the claimed invention is patentable or not, the elected Offices may apply criteria additional to or different from the criteria on which the international preliminary examination report is based (see Articles 27(5), 33(5)). Additional criteria may include e.g. exemptions from patentability and the requirements of enabling disclosure and of clarity and support of claims.

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PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 113366 SON		FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/SE01/02735	International filing date (day/month/year) 11/12/2001	Priority date (day/month/year) 29/12/2000	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A47K10/38			
Applicant SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB et al.			
1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36. 2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet. ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 807 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT). These annexes consist of a total of 10 sheets.			
3. This report contains indications relating to the following items: - I ☒ Basis of the report - II ☐ Priority - III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability - IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention - V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement - VI ☐ Certain documents cited - VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application - VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application			
Date of submission of the demand 08/07/2002		Date of completion of this report 04.04.2003	
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2369 - 0 Tlx 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2369 - 4485		Authorized officer Fajarnés Jessen, A Telephone No. +49 89 2369 8189 	

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/SE01/02735

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

8-14	as originally filed		
1-7	as received on	22/02/2003	with letter of 18/02/2003

Claims, No.:

1-9	as received on	22/02/2003	with letter of 18/02/2003
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Drawings, sheets:

1/8-8/8	as originally filed
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2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/SE01/02735

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:
- ☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under Item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or Industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-9
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-9
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-9
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1 SE C2 512 595

D2 US A 2 839 346

2. The present application does not meet the requirements of Article 33(3) PCT, because the subject-matter of any of claims 1 to 9 does not involve an inventive step in respect of prior art as defined in the Regulations (Rule 64 PCT).

2.1 Document D1, which is regarded as being the closest prior art, discloses (c.f. fig.2 and fig.3) a dispenser with all the features of the preamble of claim 1 from which the subject-matter of claim 1 differs in that:

- a)- at least two support means in the form of wheels are mounted on the wall bracket inside the withdrawal opening and are intended to support the roll of material in the form of a web arranged in use position in the first space, and
- b)- said wheels have such an axial extend from the wall bracket that, when a roll of material in the form of a web is arranged in the first space between the plate and the holding portion, they extend at least 4 millimetres, suitably 8 millimetres in under the roll.

The subject-matter of claim 1 is therefore novel (Article 33(2) PCT).

2.2 The problem to be solved by the present invention may therefore be regarded as to accompany the paper web in its rotation movement when it is drawn out through the withdrawal opening (see pg.6, l.9-10 and pg.14, l.16 to 19).

2.3 However, this additional features (a) and (b) have already been employed for the same purpose in a similar dispenser, see document D2, column 2, lines 2 to 9 and wheels 22 in figure 2. It is obvious to the person skilled in the art, namely when the same result is to be achieved, to apply this feature with corresponding effect to a dispenser according to document D1, thereby arriving at a dispenser according

to claim 1.

Remark:

- The wheels in document D2 extend over the full length of the roll, i.e. certainly at least 4 millimetres in under the roll.
- In claim 1 it is not excluded that the wheels extend over the full length of the roll.
- Note that in claim 1 it is not stated that the axial extent of the wheels is much smaller than the axial length of the roll, so that it "facilitates the removal of an empty core of a finished roll of paper" (see description page 11, l.26 to 28) and so that "the wheels do not hinder free insertion of a hand for access to the end of the web of the roll of paper" (description pg.11, l.22 to 26).

- 2.4 The additional features of dependent claims 2 to 5, 8 and 9 are already known from document D1.
- 2.5 In claims 6 and 7 slight constructional changes in the dispenser of claim 1 are suggested which come within the scope of the customary practice followed by persons skilled in the art, especially as the advantages thus achieved can be readily contemplated in advance.
3. The subject-matter according to claims 1 to 9 is industrially applicable (Article 33(4) PCT).

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2003-02-18

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web Dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, such as paper, nonwoven fabric, or film or foil, which dispenser comprises a housing with a withdrawal opening arranged at the bottom for the material in the form of a web, the housing having space for at least two rolls which are arranged in use position with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally, a first space being arranged adjacent to the withdrawal opening and being intended for a roll in use position, and a second space being located above the first space and being intended for a second roll in reserve position, in addition to which a retaining means is arranged so as, in a retaining position, to hold the second roll in reserve position, the retaining means being arranged so as to interact with a roll in use position in such a manner that, when a roll is present in use position, the retaining means is held in retaining position, whereas the retaining means is freed in order to allow the reserve roll to drop down into use position when the first roll is removed, said housing comprises a wall bracket and a casing which is intended to be attached to it, a plate is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket about a horizontal axis extending transversely to the axial direction of the roll and is spring-loaded below said axis, the distance between the plate and a holding portion on the casing is adapted in such a manner that a roll can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate and the holding portion counter to the action of the spring, said retaining means is pivotable together with the plate about the same horizontal axis between the retaining position and a freed position, and the plate, the spring and the retaining means are arranged so as to interact in such a way that the spring, when it is relieved when the first roll is removed, brings the retaining means from the retaining position into the freed position.

BACKGROUND ART

Dispensers of this type, for example for rolls of toilet paper, are intended for two or more rolls, one roll being in use position and other rolls in reserve

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position, and the latter being moved into use position when the preceding roll is finished and its empty core is removed from the dispenser.

A common problem in public toilets where the paper consumption is great is that it is difficult for service personnel to manage to replenish paper before there is none left in the containers. Rolls of paper which are placed loosely in reserve are often stolen, and this solution does not work in practice. The problem is an old one, and a great many solutions have been proposed over the years. Some examples of previously known dispensers for a number of rolls of a material in the form of a web are mentioned below.

US-A-3,865,295 discloses a toilet paper dispenser where the rolls are each slipped onto a wooden rod which runs in grooves in the wall of the dispenser and can be hung on a pendulum-type mechanism. On roll exchange, the user guides a lever on the pendulum-type mechanism backwards in such a way that on the one hand the core and wooden rod of the lower roll are freed and drop down into a storage space and on the other hand the roll above can drop down into use position for feeding out paper. This dispenser therefore requires separate wooden rods for suspending the rolls in the dispenser. Furthermore, the mechanism as a whole is particularly complicated.

US-A-2,299,301 and US-A-2,767,930 and also US-A-4,203,562 likewise describe very complicated mechanisms with link arms or grooves.

CH-A-404 124 describes a somewhat simpler but still relatively complicated mechanism using levers and pendulum-type arrangements. A roll in reserve position is held in place by two opposite projecting support arms, each on its own pendulum-type arrangement, arranged on either side of the roll. The pivoting spindles of these are arranged on levers which are held in place by a roll in use position. When a roll in use position is finished and its core is taken out of the dispenser, the levers are freed and the weight of the roll in reserve position presses said support arms in a direction outwards from the inner

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space of the dispenser at the same time as the pivoting spindle of the pendulum-type arrangement is moved. The construction does not appear especially reliable, and there is a risk that the rolls will catch on the support arms on their way down from reserve position to use position.

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US-A-4,383,657 discloses a dispenser for two rolls of paper where the lower roll slides freely against the bottom of the dispenser housing and an inclined rear edge in such a way that it is advanced into feed-out position against a withdrawal opening provided with a tearing edge. The upper roll is prevented from dropping down by the upper part of a lever. On roll exchange, the user presses on the lower part of the lever, which is designed as a pressure plate. The empty core is then pressed through an opposite hole, and the stop lug at the top of the lever is moved aside in such a way that the upper roll can drop down.

15

EP-A-0 034 121 discloses a paper dispenser for a number of rolls arranged one above another, where the roll located in use position adjacent to the withdrawal opening rests on a rocking plate. When the roll is finished, it is possible, by pressing on a part of the rocking plate projecting from the withdrawal opening, to cause the latter to fold upwards, on the one hand the empty core being pressed out through the withdrawal opening and on the other hand a retaining device, which holds a roll in reserve position, being moved aside in such a way that the reserve roll can drop down into use position.

25

EP-A-0 298 931 and GB-A-2 193 703 likewise describe constructions which call for manual handling in order to bring a roll from reserve position into use position. It is common to both these mechanisms that the user inserts a hand into the inside of the container and takes hold of a lower lever arm of a two-armed lever and raises this, the upper lever arm being lifted upwards and taking the roll in reserve position upwards. The upper lever arm is short in relation to the lower, which means that the upper lever arm is, after a short

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pivoting movement of the lower, brought out of supporting engagement with the roll in reserve position. The roll can then drop down from reserve position into use position and bring the lower lever arm with it, which results in the upper lever arm being brought into its previous supporting position and being
5 capable in this position of supporting a new reserve roll.

It has been found that constructions which call for manual handling by the user in order to bring a roll from reserve position into use position do not function in practice. It is difficult to communicate in a sufficiently effective
10 manner to ordinary users that a new roll can be brought into use position by inserting a hand into the dispenser and performing a special operation using a mechanism.

US-A-2,839,346 describes an arrangement in which a roll in reserve position
15 automatically drops down into use position when the empty core of a finished roll is taken out of the use position. This document discloses a dispenser for two rolls, where the reserve roll is held in place by a retaining means which is acted on by the lower roll which presses on a spring-loaded tongue. This tongue is connected firmly to an upwardly extending wire, the upper portion
20 of which is arranged inside the side edge of a tippable stop washer for supporting it when the spring-loaded tongue is pressed in by a roll in use position. A roll in reserve position therefore rests on the stop washer. When a roll in use position is finished, and the empty core is removed, the tongue springs out and brings said wire out of engagement with the stop washer
25 which then tips downwards and lets a roll down from the reserve position into the use position. The tongue then returns counter to the action of the spring, and the wire pivots back and lifts the stop washer into the support position, in which it can support a new reserve roll. In use position, the roll rests on two elongate rotatable rollers at the bottom of the dispenser housing.

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The dispenser described in the last-mentioned publication includes a fragile
mechanism which will not withstand the wear which occurs when dispensers

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are used in public toilets. It is also awkward and difficult to reach the empty core from the narrow withdrawal opening.

SE-C2-512 595 describes a dispenser for a number of rolls, where a roll in use position is held in place between a casing (housing) and a spring-loaded dished plate which is provided with an edge flange running all the way round for supporting the roll in use position. Via a link arm, the dished plate controls a tippable support plate, the support plate being in a support position for supporting a reserve roll when the dished plate is loaded by a roll in use position, whereas the support plate tips for lowering a new roll from the reserve position into the use position when the empty core of the finished roll is removed from the use position and the spring is freed. The last-mentioned publication describes another embodiment where the retaining means which holds the reserve roll in place consists of a pair of support pins which form an integrated part with a holding means. The dished plate, which supports a roll in use position, is attached to said holding means which is therefore carried along when the dished plate is pivoted.

The reserve roll is supported by said support pins as long as a roll or empty core is in place on the dished plate but, as soon as the empty core is removed, the dished plate, and the holding means acted on by it, will, in a manner corresponding to that described above, rock about its axis, the support pins being moved in a direction towards the rear plate and out of engagement with the reserve roll which then drops down into use position in the dished plate.

The object of the present invention is to produce a dispenser which is more robust and operationally reliable than previously known solutions and which moreover is easier to handle.

Many demands are made of dispensers intended for a number of rolls and for a public environment, such as busy toilets. The way in which the reserve roll

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is brought into active position should be both simple and obvious. The way in which the empty core of a finished roll is taken out in order to cause the reserve roll to be brought into use position should therefore be simple and obvious.

5

Another problem to which attention is not always paid is that it must be easy to reach the end of the material on a new roll. On a roll of paper, for example, the outermost turns are usually joined together in order that the roll can be handled before use, and it must therefore be easy to rotate the roll from the outside and to reach the roll of paper via the withdrawal opening in order to free the end of the material web of the roll. At the same time, it is important that it is not possible to take out a roll of paper which contains a large number of turns.

10

As wear is great in a public environment, the construction of the dispensers has to be robust and reliable. These requirements are especially important when these are dispensers for large, heavy rolls of paper which drop from reserve position into use position and moreover have to be handled in the dispenser. Above, and below as well, reference is frequently made to paper, but it must be pointed out here that the present invention is not limited to dispensers for paper but is intended for all types of flexible material in the form of a web, such as plastic film or aluminium foil, nonwoven fabric and paper.

20

25 DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

By means of the present invention, a dispenser of the type referred to in the introduction has been achieved, which is particularly robust and operationally reliable and which moreover solves all the problems described above in connection with the description of known solutions.

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This has been achieved in a construction of the type referred to in the introduction according to the invention by virtue of the fact that at least two

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support means in the form of wheels, are mounted on the wall bracket inside the withdrawal opening and are intended to support the roll of the material in the form of a web arranged in use position in the first space, and in that said wheels have such an axial extent from the wall bracket that, when a roll of material in the form of a web is arranged in the first space between the plate and the holding portion, they extend at least 4 millimetres, suitably 8 millimetres in under the roll.

This is sufficient for secure support of the roll at the same time as the roll is easily accessible from below, the result of which is that an end of the material web on a new roll is easily accessible and that it is easy to reach and take out an empty core.

The construction is particularly robust and operationally reliable principally by virtue of the fact that the support means, which are intended to support the roll in use position, are attached directly to the wall bracket and that the only moving part apart from any said wheels present, the spring-loaded plate, is likewise mounted directly on the wall bracket.

According to a suitable embodiment, the retaining means is connected rigidly to the plate or formed in one piece with it.

Further features and advantages of the invention will emerge from the other patent claims and the description following below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is described in greater detail below with reference to an illustrative embodiment shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

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CLAIMS

1. Dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, such as paper, nonwoven fabric, or film or foil, which dispenser comprises a housing with a withdrawal opening (4) arranged at the bottom for the material in the form of a web, the housing having space for at least two rolls (8) which are arranged in use position with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally, a first space being arranged adjacent to the withdrawal opening and being intended for a roll (8) in use position, and a second space being located above the first space and being intended for a second roll in reserve position, in addition to which a retaining means (12, 13) is arranged so as, in a retaining position, to hold the second roll in reserve position, the retaining means being arranged so as to interact with a roll in use position in such a manner that, when a roll is present in use position, the retaining means is held in retaining position, whereas the retaining means is freed in order to allow the reserve roll to drop down into use position when the first roll is removed, said housing comprises a wall bracket (1) and a casing (2) which is intended to be attached to it, a plate (9) is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket (1) about a horizontal axis extending transversely to the axial direction of the roll and is spring-loaded below said axis, the distance between the plate and a holding portion (17) on the casing (2) is adapted in such a manner that a roll (8) can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate (9) and the holding portion (17) counter to the action of the spring (16), said retaining means (12, 13) is pivotable together with the plate (9) about the same horizontal axis between the retaining position and a freed position, and the plate (9), the spring (16) and the retaining means (12, 13) are arranged so as to interact in such a way that the spring, when it is relieved when the first roll is removed, brings the retaining means from the retaining position into the freed position, characterized in that at least two support means (6, 7), in the form of wheels, are mounted on the wall bracket inside the withdrawal opening (4) and are intended to support the roll (8) of the material in the form of a web arranged in use position in the first space,

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and in that said wheels have such an axial extent from the wall bracket (1) that, when a roll (8) of material in the form of a web is arranged in the first space between the plate (9) and the holding portion (17), they extend at least 4 millimetres, suitably 8 millimetres in under the roll.

5

2. Dispenser according to Claim 1, characterized in that the retaining means (12, 13) is connected rigidly to the plate (9) or formed in one piece with it.

10 3. Dispenser according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the retaining means is provided with at least two support pins (12, 13) which project in a direction away from the wall bracket and are intended, in the retaining position of the retaining means, to support the reserve roll.

15 4 Dispenser according to Claim 3, characterized in that said support pins (12, 13) are arranged on holding arms (10, 11) projecting vertically upwards from the plate (9).

20 5. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the wall bracket (1) has, in the second space, a support (14) which projects from the rest of the wall bracket and the outer support surface of which is located essentially in the same vertical plane as the outer surface of the plate (9) when the plate is pivoted in counter to the action of the spring by a roll of material in the form of a web introduced into the use position.

25 6 Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that friction means in the form of at least one inwardly protruding projection (15) or the like is located on the inside of the casing (2), which is intended to brake a roll on its way from the reserve position to the use position.

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7. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the holding portion (17) has a smooth outer surface of low friction, such as a polished panel of stainless steel, in order to facilitate rotation of the roll arranged in use position when web material is fed out.

5

8. Dispenser according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the casing (2) is provided with an openable upper portion (3), via which a roll of material in the form of a web can be introduced into said reserve position in the second space.

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9. Dispenser according to Claim 8, characterized in that an openable cover (3) is arranged outside the casing (2), and in that said cover is provided with one or more transparent portions which are intended to make it possible to observe whether there are rolls of material in the form of a web in use position and in reserve position.

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PCT REQUEST

The undersigned request that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

For receiving Office use only

17 3 0

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International Application No.

International Filing Date

Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"

Applicant's or agent's file reference 113366 SON
(if desired) (12 characters maximum)

Box No. I TITLE OF INVENTION

Dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web

Box No. II APPLICANT

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (i.e. country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

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☐ This person is also inventor.

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Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

State (that is, country) of nationality: SE

State (that is, country) of residence: SE

This person is the applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☒ all designated States except the United States of America

☐ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (i.e. country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

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Sweden

This person is:

☐ applicant only

☒ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality: SE

State (that is, country) of residence: SE

This person is the applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☐ all designated States except the United States of America

☒ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

☐ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.

Box No. IV AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:

☒ agent

☐ common representative

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)

ANDERSSON Per, BERGQUIST Gunnar, BRUN Jenny, BÖRJESSON Suzanne, EKSTRÖM Nils, EKWALL Peter, GRAUDUAS Valdis, HARRISON Michael, MOSEMARK Anders, OLSSON Stefan, ROMARE Annika, SCHLOSSMAN Ulf, SKEPPSTEDT Anita, SÖRSDAHL Peter

ALBINNS GÖTEBORG AB,
P.O. Box 142,
S-401 22 GÖTEBORG, Sweden

Telephone No.

+46 31 725 81 00

Facsimile No.

+46 31 711 95 55

Teleprinter No.

☐ Address for correspondence: Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.

Continuation of Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

If none of the following sub-boxes is used, this sheet is not to be included in the request

Name and address: Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (i.e. country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

LIND, Mats
Örängarna 8,
SE-776 90 Hedemora
Sweden

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☒ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (i.e. country) of nationality: SE

State (i.e. country) of residence: SE

This person is the applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☒ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (i.e. country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

WESTER, Christina
Bergtåksvägen 10
SE-783 32 Säter
Sweden

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☒ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (i.e. country) of nationality: SE

State (i.e. country) of residence: SE

This person is the applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☒ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (i.e. country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☐ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (i.e. country) of nationality:

State (i.e. country) of residence:

This person is the applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☐ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (i.e. country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
☐ applicant and inventor
☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (i.e. country) of nationality:

State (i.e. country) of residence:

This person is the applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☐ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

☐ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.

Box No. V DESIGNATION OF STATES

The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) (mark the applicable check-boxes; at least one must be marked):

Regional Patent

- ☒ AP ARIPO Patent: GH Ghana, GM Gambia, KE Kenya, LS Lesotho, MW Malawi, MZ Mozambique, SD Sudan, SL Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, TZ United Republic of Tanzania, UG Uganda, ZM Zambia, ZW Zimbabwe and any other State which is a Contracting state of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT
- ☒ EA Eurasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, RU Russian Federation, TJ Tajikistan, TM Turkmenistan, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ EP European Patent: AT Austria, BE Belgium, CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, DK Denmark, ES Spain, FI Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, IT Italy, LU Luxembourg, MC Monaco, NL Netherlands, PT Portugal, SE Sweden, TR Turkey, and any other State which is Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ OA OAPI Patent: BF Burkina Faso, BJ Benin, CF Central African Republic, CG Congo, CI Côte d'Ivoire, CM Cameroon, GA Gabon, GN Guinea, GQ Equatorial Guinea, GW Guinea-Bissau, ML Mali, MR Mauritania, NE Niger, SN Senegal, TD Chad, TG Togo, and any other State which is member State of OAPI and a Contracting State of the PCT (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line).....

National Patent (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☒ AE United Arab Emirates..... | ☒ GE Georgia..... | ☒ MZ Mozambique..... |
| ☒ AG Antigua and Barbuda..... | ☒ GH Ghana..... | ☒ NO Norway..... |
| ☒ AL Albania..... | ☒ GM Gambia..... | ☒ NZ New Zealand..... |
| ☒ AM Armenia..... | ☒ HR Croatia..... | ☒ OM Oman..... |
| ☒ AT Austria..... | ☒ HU Hungary..... | ☒ PH Philippines..... |
| ☒ AU Australia..... | ☒ ID Indonesia..... | ☒ PL Poland..... |
| ☒ AZ Azerbaijan..... | ☒ IL Israel..... | ☒ PT Portugal..... |
| ☒ BA Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | ☒ IN India..... | ☒ RO Romania..... |
| ☒ BB Barbados..... | ☒ IS Iceland..... | ☒ RU Russian Federation..... |
| ☒ BG Bulgaria..... | ☒ JP Japan..... | ☒ SD Sudan..... |
| ☒ BR Brazil..... | ☒ KE Kenya..... | ☒ SE Sweden..... |
| ☒ BY Belarus..... | ☒ KG Kyrgyzstan..... | ☒ SG Singapore..... |
| ☒ BZ Belize..... | ☒ KP Democratic People's Republic of Korea..... | ☒ SI Slovenia..... |
| ☒ CA Canada..... | ☒ KR Republic of Korea..... | ☒ SK Slovakia..... |
| ☒ CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein..... | ☒ KZ Kazakhstan..... | ☒ SL Sierra Leone..... |
| ☒ CN China..... | ☒ LC Saint Lucia..... | ☒ TJ Tajikistan..... |
| ☒ CO Colombia..... | ☒ LK Sri Lanka..... | ☒ TM Turkmenistan..... |
| ☒ CR Costa Rica..... | ☒ LR Liberia..... | ☒ TR Turkey..... |
| ☒ CU Cuba..... | ☒ LS Lesotho..... | ☒ TT Trinidad and Tobago..... |
| ☒ CZ Czech Republic..... | ☒ LT Lithuania..... | ☒ TZ United Republic of Tanzania..... |
| ☒ DE Germany..... | ☒ LU Luxembourg..... | ☒ UA Ukraine..... |
| ☒ DK Denmark..... | ☒ LV Latvia..... | ☒ UG Uganda..... |
| ☒ DM Dominica..... | ☒ MA Morocco..... | ☒ US United States of America..... |
| ☒ DZ Algeria..... | ☒ MD Republic of Moldova..... | ☒ UZ Uzbekistan..... |
| ☒ EC Ecuador..... | ☒ MG Madagascar..... | ☒ VN Viet Nam..... |
| ☒ EE Estonia..... | ☒ MK The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia..... | ☒ YU Yugoslavia..... |
| ☒ ES Spain..... | ☒ MN Mongolia..... | ☒ ZA South Africa..... |
| ☒ FI Finland..... | ☒ MW Malawi..... | ☒ ZM Zambia..... |
| ☒ GB United Kingdom..... | ☒ MX Mexico..... | ☒ ZW Zimbabwe..... |
| ☒ GD Grenada..... | | |

Check boxes reserved for designating States which have become party to the PCT after issuance of this sheet:

- ☒ ☒ ☒
- ☒ ☒ ☒
- ☐

Precautionary Designation Statement: In addition to the designations made above, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all other designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) indicated in the Supplemental Box as being excluded from the scope of this statement. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit. (Confirmation of a designation consists of the filing of a notice specifying that designation and the payment of the designation and confirmation fees. Confirmation must reach the receiving Office within the 15-month time limit.)

Box No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM		☐ Further priority claims are indicated in the Supplemental Box		
Filing date of earlier application (day/month/year)	Number of earlier application	Where earlier application is:		
		national application: country:	regional application: regional Office	international application: receiving Office
item (1) 29 December 2000 (29.12.00)	0004918-9	Sweden		
item (2)				
item (3)				

☒ The receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau a certified copy of the earlier application(s) (only if the earlier application was filed with the Office which for the purposes of the present international application is the receiving Office) identified above as item(s): 1

* Where the earlier application is an ARIPO application, it is mandatory to indicate in the Supplemental Box at least one country party to the Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property for which that earlier application was filed (Rule 4.10(b)(ii)). See supplemental Box.

Box No. VII INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

Choice of International Searching Authority (ISA) (If two or more International Searching Authorities are competent to carry out the international search, indicate the Authority chosen; the two-letter code may be used):

ISA /SE

Request to use results of earlier search; reference to that search (If an earlier search has been carried out by or requested from the International Searching Authority):

Date (day/month/year): 29 December 2000 Number 00/01649 Country (or regional Office) SE

Box No. VIII CHECK LIST; LANGUAGE OF FILING

This international application contains the following number of sheets:

request: 4
description (excluding
sequence listing part): 14
claims: 3
abstract: 1
drawings: 6
sequence listing part
of description: _____

Total number of sheets: 28

This international application is accompanied by the item(s) marked below:

1. ☐ fee calculation sheet
2. ☒ separate signed power of attorney
3. ☐ copy of general power of attorney, reference number, if any:
4. ☐ statement explaining lack of signature
5. ☐ priority document(s) identified in Box No. VI as item(s):
6. ☒ translation of international application into (language): English
7. ☐ separate indications concerning deposited microorganism or other biological material
8. ☐ nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing in computer readable form
9. ☒ other (specify): ITS-report, Copy of official action

Figure of the drawings which
should accompany the abstract: 1

Language of filing of the
international application: Swedish

Box No. IX SIGNATURE OR APPLICANT OR AGENT

Next to each signature, indicate the name of the person signing and the capacity in which the person signs (if such capacity is not obvious from reading the request).

Göteborg 7 December 2001

Stefan Olsson

1. Date of actual receipt of the purported international application:		For receiving Office use only		2. Drawings: ☐ received: ☐ not received:
3. Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application:				
4. Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT-Article 11(2):				
5. International Searching Authority (if two or more are competent): ISA/		6. ☐ Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid		

Date of receipt of the record copy by the International Bureau:	For International Bureau use only
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

2002-01-28

PCT

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

NOTIFICATION CONCERNING
SUBMISSION OR TRANSMITTAL
OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

(PCT Administrative Instructions, Section 411)

To:

ANDERSSON, Per
Albihns Göteborg AB
P.O. Box 142
S-401 22 Göteborg
SUÈDE

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 22 January 2002 (22.01.02)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference 113366 SON	
International application No. PCT/SE01/02735	International filing date (day/month/year) 11 December 2001 (11.12.01)
International publication date (day/month/year) Not yet published	Priority date (day/month/year) 29 December 2000 (29.12.00)
Applicant: SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB et al	

1. The applicant is hereby notified of the date of receipt (except where the letters "NR" appear in the right-hand column) by the International Bureau of the priority document(s) relating to the earlier application(s) indicated below. Unless otherwise indicated by an asterisk appearing next to a date of receipt, or by the letters "NR", in the right-hand column, the priority document concerned was submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b).
2. This updates and replaces any previously issued notification concerning submission or transmittal of priority documents.
3. An asterisk(*) appearing next to a date of receipt, in the right-hand column, denotes a priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau but not in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b). In such a case, the attention of the applicant is directed to Rule 17.1(c) which provides that no designated Office may disregard the priority claim concerned before giving the applicant an opportunity, upon entry into the national phase, to furnish the priority document within a time limit which is reasonable under the circumstances.
4. The letters "NR" appearing in the right-hand column denote a priority document which was not received by the International Bureau or which the applicant did not request the receiving Office to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau, as provided by Rule 17.1(a) or (b), respectively. In such a case, the attention of the applicant is directed to Rule 17.1(c) which provides that no designated Office may disregard the priority claim concerned before giving the applicant an opportunity, upon entry into the national phase, to furnish the priority document within a time limit which is reasonable under the circumstances.

<u>Priority date</u>	<u>Priority application No.</u>	<u>Country or regional Office or PCT receiving Office</u>	<u>Date of receipt of priority document</u>
29 Dec 2000 (29.12.00)	0004918-9	SE	18 Janu 2002 (18.01.02)

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Khoudir FERTIKH
Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

MOM

48

From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

PCT

To:

ALBIHNS GÖTEBORG AB
Box 142
S-401 22 Göteborg
SUEDENOTIFICATION OF RECEIPT
OF DEMAND BY COMPETENT INTERNATIONAL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY(PCT Rules 59.3(e) and 61.1(b), first sentence
and Administrative Instructions, Section 601(a))Date of mailing
(day/month/year)

02.08.02

Applicant's or agent's file reference
113366 SON

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02735

International filing date (day/month/year)

11/12/2001

Priority date (day/month/year)

29/12/2000

Applicant

SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB et al.

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority considers the following date as the date of receipt of the demand for international preliminary examination of the international application:

08/07/2002

2. This date of receipt is:

- ☒ the actual date of receipt of the demand by this Authority (Rule 61.1(b)).
☐ the actual date of receipt of the demand on behalf of this Authority (Rule 59.3(e)).
☐ the date on which this Authority has, in response to the invitation to correct defects in the demand (Form PCT/IPEA/404), received the required corrections.

3. ☐ **ATTENTION:** That date of receipt is **AFTER** the expiration of 19 months from the priority date. Consequently, the election(s) made in the demand does (do) not have the effect of postponing the entry into the national phase until 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices) (Article 39(1)). Therefore, the acts for entry into the national phase must be performed within 20 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices) (Article 22). For details, see the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Volume II.

- ☐ (If applicable) This notification confirms the information given by telephone, facsimile transmission or in person on:

4. Only where paragraph 3 applies, a copy of this notification has been sent to the International Bureau.

Name and mailing address of the IPEA/

European Patent Office
D-80298 Munich
Tel. (+49-89) 2399-0, Tx: 523636 epmu d
Fax: (+49-89) 2399-4465

Authorized officer

VIZZINI D

Tel. (+49-89) 2399-7821



From the:
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

To:

ALBIHNS GÖTEBORG AB
Box 142
S-401 22 Göteborg
SUEDE

PCT

WRITTEN OPINION

(PCT Rule 66)

Applicant's or agent's file reference
113368 SON

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) 21.01.2003

REPLY DUE within 1 month(s)
from the above date of mailing

International application No.
PCT/SE01/02735

International filing date (day/month/year)
11/12/2001

Priority date (day/month/year)
29/12/2000

International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC
A47K10/38

Applicant
SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB et al.

1. This written opinion is the first drawn up by this International Preliminary Examining Authority.
2. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:
 - I ☒ Basis of the opinion
 - II ☐ Priority
 - III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
 - IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
 - V ☒ Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(II) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
 - VI ☐ Certain document cited
 - VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
 - VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application
3. The applicant is hereby invited to reply to this opinion.

When? See the time limit indicated above. The applicant may, before the expiration of that time limit, request this Authority to grant an extension, see Rule 66.2(d).

How? By submitting a written reply, accompanied, where appropriate, by amendments, according to Rule 66.3. For the form and the language of the amendments, see Rules 66.8 and 66.9.

Also: For an additional opportunity to submit amendments, see Rule 66.4. For the examiner's obligation to consider amendments and/or arguments, see Rule 66.4 bis. For an informal communication with the examiner, see Rule 66.8.

If no reply is filed, the international preliminary examination report will be established on the basis of this opinion.
4. The final date by which the international preliminary examination report must be established according to Rule 69.2 is: 29/04/2003.

Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:

 European Patent Office
D-80288 Munich
Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tlx 523656 apmu d
Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4485

Authorized officer / Examiner

Fajarnés Jessen, A

Formalities officer (incl. extension of time limits)
Herzog, M
Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2438



I. Basis of the opinion

1. With regard to the elements of the international application (Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this opinion as "originally filed"):

Description, pages:

1-14 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-10 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1/6-6/6 as originally filed

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

- ☐ the drawings, sheets:
5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(II) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	1-10	yes
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-10	no
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-10	yes

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

**WRITTEN OPINION
SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/SE01/02735

Re Item V**Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

1. Reference is made to the following documents, which are cited in the search report:

D1 SE C2 512595 (cited by the applicant)
D2 US A 2 839 346 (cited by the applicant)
D3 NL A 7409712
D4 JP A 60080419
D5 US A 4 034 924
D6 US A 3 580 651
D7 US A 3 039 709
D8 US A 4 383 657 (cited by the applicant)
D9 US A 5 000 393
D10 GB A 1 036 952

- 1.1 Following documents are cited by the applicant in the description:

D11 US A 3 865 295
D12 US A 2 299 301
D13 US A 2 767 930
D14 US A 4 203 562
D15 CH A 404 124
D16 EP A 0 034 121
D17 EP A 0 298 931
D18 GB A 2 193 703

2. The present application does not meet the requirements of Article 33(3) PCT, because the subject-matter of any of claims 1 to 10 does not involve an inventive step in respect of prior art as defined in the Regulations (Rule 64 PCT).

- 2.1 Document D1, which is considered to represent the most relevant state of the art, discloses (cf. fig.2 and fig.3)
- a)- a dispenser for rolls of material in the form of a web, such as paper, nonwoven fabric, or film or foil, which dispenser comprises
 - b)- a housing 11+ 12 with
 - c)- a withdrawal opening 14 arranged at the bottom for the material in the form of a web,
 - d)- the housing having space for at least two rolls 16+17 which are arranged with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally (see fig.1) ,
 - e)- a first space being arranged adjacent to the withdrawal opening and being intended for a roll 16 in use position, and
 - f)- a second space being located above the first space and being intended for a roll 17 in reserve position,
 - g)- in addition to which a retaining means 27 is arranged so as, in a retaining position, to hold the second roll 17 in reserve position,
 - h)- the retaining means 27 being arranged so as to interact with a roll 16 in use position in such a manner that, when a roll 16 is present in use position, the retaining means 27 is held in retaining position, whereas the retaining means 27 is freed in order to allow the reserve roll 17 to drop down into use position when the first roll 16 is removed (see pg.5, l.5 to 12),
 - i)- wherein said housing comprises a wall bracket 12 and a casing 11 which can be attached to it,
 - j)- wherein support means 19 are intended to support the roll 16 of the material in the form of a web arranged in use position in the first space,
 - k)- wherein a plate 18 is mounted pivotably on the wall bracket 12 about a horizontal axis 21 extending transversely to the axial direction of the roll,
 - l)- wherein the plate is spring-loaded below said axis,
 - m)- wherein the distance between the plate and a holding portion on the casing 11 is adapted in such a manner that a roll 16 can be arranged in use position in the first space between the plate 18 and the holding portion counter to the action of the spring 23,
 - n)- wherein said retaining means 27 is pivotable together with the plate 18 about the same horizontal axis 21 between the retaining position and a freed position, and
 - o)- wherein the plate 18, the spring 23 and the retaining means 27 are arranged

so as to interact in such a way that the spring, when it is relieved when the first roll is removed, brings the retaining means from the retaining position into the freed position (see pg.5, l.5 to 28).

- 2.2 Therefore document D1 discloses a dispenser from which the subject-matter of claim 1 differs only in that
- p) said support means consist of at least two support means suitably in the form of wheels, which are mounted on the wall bracket inside the withdrawal opening.
- 2.3 The problem to be solved by the present invention may therefore be regarded as to accompany the paper web in its rotation movement when it is drawn out through the withdrawal opening (see pg.5, l.31-32 and pg.14, l.16 to 19).
- 2.4 However, this additional feature p) has already been employed for the same purpose in a similar dispenser, see document D2, column 2, lines 2 to 9 and wheels 22 in figure 2. It is obvious to the person skilled in the art, namely when the same result is to be achieved, to apply this feature with corresponding effect to a dispenser according to document D1, thereby arriving at a dispenser according to claim 1.
- 2.5 The additional features of dependent claims 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 are already known from document D1.
- 2.6 When combining the teaching of documents D1 and D2, the skilled person would necessarily arrange the wheels so that they extend along the axis of the roll. Hence, the subject-matter of claim 5 lacks also an inventive step.
- 2.7 In claims 7 and 8 slight constructional changes in the dispenser of claim 1 are suggested which come within the scope of the customary practice followed by persons skilled in the art, especially as the advantages thus achieved can be readily contemplated in advance.
3. The subject-matter according to claims 1 to 10 is industrially applicable (Article 33(4) PCT).

**WRITTEN OPINION
SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/SE01/02735

4. Further remarks:

- 4.1 Although claim 1 is drafted in the two-part form all the features with exception of p) ... are incorrectly placed in the characterising portion, as they are disclosed in document D1 in combination with the features placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b) PCT).
- 4.2 Reference sign 8' in claim 1, line 10 is not defined in the description and does not appear in the drawings.
- 4.3 To make clear in claim 1 that the expression "the housing having space for at least two rolls which are arranged with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally" refers to the dispenser in use, it is suggested to reformulate this expression as follows: "the housing having space for at least two rolls which are arranged in use position with their centre axes lying essentially horizontally".
- 4.4 "The second roll in reserve position" in claim 1, line 12 should be previously defined for instance in line 10: "being intended for a second roll in reserve position."
- 4.5 To make clear that the expression in claim 1, line 17 "a casing which can be attached to the wall bracket" refers to the intended use of the casing and wall bracket, it is suggested to recast said expression as follows: "a casing which is intended to be attached to the wall bracket".
- 4.6 Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D1 is not properly acknowledged in the description, page 4, line 26 to page 5, line 15. fol
- 4.7 If amendments are filed, in order to facilitate the examination of the conformity of the amended application with the requirements of Article 34(2)(b) PCT, the applicant is requested to clearly identify the amendments carried out, no matter whether they concern amendments by addition, replacement or deletion, and to indicate the passages of the application as filed on which these amendments are based (see also Rule 66.8(a) PCT).

DISPENSADOR DE ROLLOS DE MATERIAL EN LA FORMA DE UNA RED**CAMPO TECNICO**

La presente invención se relaciona con un dispensador de rollos de material en la forma de una red, tal como papel, tela no tejida, o película u hojuelas, cuyo dispensador comprende una carcasa con una abertura de retiro dispuesta en la parte inferior para el material en la forma de una red, la carcasa tiene espacio para al menos dos rollos que están dispuestos con sus ejes centrales descansando de manera esencialmente horizontal, un primer espacio que esta dispuesto adyacente a la abertura de retiro y que esta destinado para un rollo en la posición de uso, y un segundo espacio que esta localizado por encima del primer espacio y que esta destinado a un rollo en la posición de reserva, adicionales a estos se encuentran dispositivos medios de retención con el fin de, en la posición de retención, mantener el segundo rollo en la posición de reserva, los medios de retención están dispositivos con el fin de interactuar con un rollo en la posición de uso de tal forma que, cuando el rollo está presente en la posición de uso, los medios de retención se mantienen en la

posición de retención, mientras que los medios de retención se liberan con el fin de permitirle al rollo de reserva caer hacia abajo a la posición de uso cuando el primer rollo se remueve.

ANTECEDENTE DE LA TÉCNICA ANTERIOR

Los dispensadores de este tipo, por ejemplo los rollos de papel "toilet", están destinados para dos o más rollos, estando un rollo en la posición de uso y los otros rollos en la posición de reserva, y siendo el último movido a la posición de uso cuando el rollo precedente se acaba y su núcleo vacío se remueve del dispensador.

Un problema común en los baños públicos donde el consumo de papel es grande es que es difícil para el personal de servicio manejar el reabastecimiento de papel antes de que se vacíen los contenedores. Los rollos de papel que están ubicados de manera suelta en reserva son a menudo robados, y esta solución no funciona en la práctica. El problema es viejo, y se han propuesto muchas grandes soluciones durante los años. Algunos ejemplos de dispensadores previamente conocidos para un número de

rollos de un material en la forma de una red son mencionados a continuación.

La US-A-3,865,295 describe un dispensador de papel "toilet" donde los rollos son cada uno deslizados sobre una varilla de madera que corre en ranuras en la pared del dispensador y puede ser colgado sobre un mecanismo tipo péndulo. Al intercambiar el rollo, el usuario guía una palanca en el mecanismo tipo péndulo hacia atrás de tal forma que de una parte el núcleo y la varilla de madera del rollo inferior son liberados y caen hacia abajo al espacio de almacenamiento y de otra parte el rollo anterior puede caer hacia abajo a la posición de uso para abastecer papel hacia fuera. El dispensador por lo tanto requiere varillas de madera separadas para suspender los rollos en el dispensador. Adicionalmente, el mecanismo como un todo es particularmente complicado.

La US-A-2,299,301 y la US-A-2,767,930 y también la US-A-4,203,562 describen de manera similar mecanismos muy complicados con brazos de unión o ranura.

La CH-A-404 124 describe un mecanismo un poco más simple pero aún relativamente complicado que utiliza

palancas y dispositivos tipo péndulo. Un rodillo en la posición de reserva se mantiene en su lugar mediante dos brazos de soporte opuestos que se proyectan, cada uno en su disposición tipo péndulo, dispuestos a cada lado del rodillo. Los usos pivotantes de estos están dispuestos sobre palancas que son mantenidas en su lugar por un rodillo en la posición de uso. Cuando un rodillo en la posición de uso se termina y su núcleo es sacado del dispensador, las palancas son liberadas y el peso del rodillo en la posición de reserva presiona dichos vasos de soporte en una dirección hacia fuera del espacio interior del dispensador a la vez que el uso pivotante del dispositivo tipo péndulo se mueve. La construcción no parece especialmente confiable, y existe el riesgo de que los rodillos que agarrados sobre los brazos de soporte o sobre en su camino hacia abajo desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso.

LA US-A-4,383,657 describe un dispensador para dos rodillos de papel donde el rodillo inferior se desliza libremente contra el fondo de la carcasa dispensadora y un borde posterior inclinado de tal forma de que este avanza a la posición de alimentación hacia fuera contra la abertura de retiro suministrada con el borde de

rasgado. El rodillo superior se evita que caiga hacia abajo por la parte superior de una palanca. Al intercambio de rollo, el usuario presiona sobre la parte inferior de la palanca, la cual se diseña como un plato de presión.

El núcleo vacío es entonces presionado a través de un hueco opuesto, y la orejeta deparada en la parte superior de la palanca se mueve hacia el lado de tal forma que el rodillo superior pueda caer.

La EP-A-0 034 121 describe un dispensador de papel para un número de rollos dispuestos uno en cima del otro, donde el rollo localizado en la posición de uso adyacente a la abertura de retiro descansa sobre un plato giratorio. Cuando el rollo se acaba, es posible, al presionar sobre la parte del plato giratorio que se proyecta desde la abertura de retiro, originar que el último se doble hacia arriba, de un aparte el núcleo vacío es presionado hacia fuera a través de la abertura de retiro y de otra parte el dispositivo de retención, que mantiene un rollo en la posición de reserva, es movido hacia el lado de tal forma que el rollo de reserva pueda caer a la posición de uso.

La EP-A-J 298 931 Y la GB-A-2 193 703 describe de manera similar construcciones que utilizan manejo manual con el fin de traer el rollo desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso. Es común para ambos mecanismos que el usuario inserte una mano dentro del interior del contenedor y tome un brazo de palanca inferior de una palanca de dos brazos y levanta esta, el brazo de la palanca superior es levantado y tomado el rollo en la posición de reserva hacia arriba. El brazo de palanca superior es corto en relación con el inferior, lo que significa que el brazo de palanca superior es, después de un movimiento pivotante corto del inferior, traído del acople de soporte con el rodillo en la posición de reserva. El rodillo puede entonces caer desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso y traer el brazo de la palanca inferior con este, lo que da como resultado que el brazo de palanca superior sea traído a su posición de soporte previo y es capaz en esta posición de soportar un nuevo rollo de reserva.

Se ha encontrado que las construcciones que utilizan el manejo manual por el usuario con el fin de traer el rollo de la posición de reserva a la posición de uso no

funcionan en la práctica. Es difícil comunicar de una manera suficientemente efectiva a los usuarios normales que un nuevo rollo se debe colocar en posición de uso al insertar una mano en el dispensador y efectuar una operación especial utilizando un mecanismo.

La US-A-2,839,346 describe una disposición en la cual el rollo en la posición de reserva automáticamente cae a la posición de uso cuando el núcleo vacío de un rollo terminado es sacado de la posición de uso. Este documento describe un dispensador para los rollos, donde el rollo de reserva es mantenido en su lugar por unos medios de retención que son accionados por el rollo inferior que presiona sobre una lengüeta cargada con resorte. Esta lengüeta está conectada firmemente a un alambre que se extiende hacia arriba, cuya porción superior está dispuesta dentro del borde lateral de una arandela de detención ladeable para soportarla cuando la lengüeta cargada con resorte es presionada hacia adentro por un rodillo en posición de uso. Un rodillo en posición de reserva por lo tanto descansa sobre la arandela de parada. Cuando un rodillo en posición de uso se acaba, y el núcleo vacío se remueve, la lengüeta resorta hacia fuera y saca el alambre de acoplamiento con la arandela

de parada la cual entonces ladea hacia abajo y permite que el rodillo caiga desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso. La lengüeta regresa entonces contra la acción del resorte, y el alambre pivota hacia atrás y levanta la arandela de parada a la posición de soporte, en la cual esta puede soportar un nuevo rollo de reserva. En la posición de uso, el rollo descansa en dos rodillos rotables elongados en el fondo de la carcasa dispensadora.

El dispensador descrito en la última publicación mencionada incluye un mecanismo frágil que no aguanta el desgaste lo cual ocurre cuando los dispensadores son utilizados en baños públicos. También es delicado y difícil alcanzar el núcleo vacío de la abertura de retiro estrecha.

La solicitud de patente Sueca 9800651-3 describe un dispensador para un número de rollos, donde un rollo en posición de uso es mantenido en lugar entre la cubierta (carcasa) y el plato cóncavo cargado con resorte que es suministrado por una pestaña de borde que corre por todo el rededor para mantener el rodillo en posición de uso. Por vía del brazo de unión, el plato cóncavo controla un

plato de soporte inclinable, el plato de soporte inicia en una posición de soporte para mantener un rodillo de reserva cuando el plato cóncavo es cargado por un rodillo en posición de uso, mientras que el plato de soporte se inclina para descender un nuevo rodillo desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso cuando el núcleo vacío del rollo terminado se remueve de la posición de uso y el resorte es liberado.

La última publicación mencionada describe otra modalidad donde los medios de retención que mantienen el rodillo de reserva en posición consisten de un par de pasadores de soporte que forman una parte integrada con unos medios de aguante. El plato cóncavo, que soporta un rollo en posición de uso, está unido a dichos medios de aguante que es por lo tanto llevado consigo cuando el plato cóncavo es pivoteado.

El rodillo de reserva esta sostenido por dichos pasadores de soporte en tanto que un rodillo o un núcleo vacío está en su lugar sobre el plato cóncavo pero, tan pronto como el núcleo vacío es removido, el plato cóncavo, y los medios de aguante accionados por este, girarán de una manera correspondiente a aquella descrita

anteriormente, alrededor de su eje, siendo los pasadores de soporte movidos a una dirección hacia el plato posterior y hacia fuera de acoplamiento con el rollo de reserva que entonces cae a la posición de uso en el plato cóncavo.

El objeto de la presente invención es producir un dispensador que sea más robusto y operacionalmente confiable que las soluciones previamente conocidas y que sea más fácil de manejar.

Existe gran demanda de dispensadores destinados a numerosos rollos y para ambiente público, tal como baños ocupados. La forma en la cual el rodillo de reserva es traído a la posición activa debe ser tanto simple como obvia. La forma en que el núcleo vacío de un rollo terminado es sacado con el fin de originar que el rollo de reserva caiga en la posición de uso debe por lo tanto ser simple y obvia.

Otro problema al cual no siempre se le pone atención es que debe ser fácil alcanzar el extremo del material del nuevo rollo. En el nuevo rollo de papel, por ejemplo, los hilos más exteriores son usualmente unidos con el fin

de que el rollo se pueda manejar antes de uso, y debe por lo tanto ser fácil rotar el rollo desde el exterior y alcanzar el rollo de papel por vía de la abertura de retiro con el fin de liberar el extremo de la red de material del rollo. A la vez, es importante que no sea posible sacar el rollo de papel que contiene gran número de vueltas.

Como el desgaste es grande, en un ambiente público, la construcción de los dispensadores tiene que ser robusta y confiable. Estos requisitos son especialmente importantes cuando estos son dispensadores para rollos de papel grande, pesados los cuales caen desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso y tienen que ser manejados en el dispensador. Anteriormente, y más adelante también, se referencia frecuentemente a papel, pero se debe puntualizar aquí que la presente invención no está limitada a dispensadores de papel sino que está destinada a todos los tipos de material flexible en la forma de una red, tal como una película plástica o hojuelas de aluminio, tela no tejida y papel.

DESCRIPCION DE LA INVENCION

Por medio de la presente invención, se ha conseguido un dispensador del tipo referido en la introducción, el cual es particularmente robusto y operacionalmente confiable y el cual resuelve todos los problemas descritos anteriormente en relación con la descripción de soluciones conocidas.

Esto se ha logrado en una construcción del tipo referido en la introducción de acuerdo con la invención por virtud del hecho de que dicha carcasa comprende un gancho de pared y una cubierta que se puede unir a esta, que al menos dos medios de soporte, adecuadamente en la forma de ruedas, están montados en el gancho de pared dentro de la abertura de retiro y están destinados para mantener el rodillo de material en la forma de una red dispuesta en posición de uso en el primer espacio, que el plato esta montado pivotantemente sobre el gancho de pared alrededor del eje horizontal que se extiende transversalmente a la dirección axial del rodillo, que el plato está cargado con resorte por debajo de dicho eje, que la distancia entre el plato y la porción de aguante sobre la cubierta esta adaptada de tal manera que el rodillo pueda estar dispuesto en posición de uso en el primer espacio entre el plato y la porción de aguante

contra la acción del resorte, que dichos medios de retención son pivotables juntos con el plato alrededor del mismo eje horizontal entre la posición de retención y la posición de liberación, y que el plato, el resorte y los medios de retención están dispuestos con el fin de interactuar de tal forma que el resorte, cuando este es aliviado cuando el primer rollo se remueve, trae los medios de retención desde la posición de retención a la posición liberada.

La construcción es particularmente robusta y operacionalmente confiable principalmente en virtud del hecho de que los medios de soporte, que están destinados al soporte del rollo en la posición de uso, estén unidos directamente al gancho de pared y que la única parte movable separada de cualquiera de dichas ruedas presentes, el plato cargado con resorte, es de manera similar montado directamente sobre el gancho de pared.

De acuerdo a una modalidad adecuada, los medios de retención están conectados rígidamente al plato o conformados en una pieza con esta.

De acuerdo a una modalidad especialmente adecuada, la invención se caracteriza por que los medios de soporte tienen tal extensión axial desde el gancho de pared, cuando un rodillo de material en la forma de una red está dispuesto en el primer espacio entre el plato y la porción de aguante, ellos se extienden al menos en el orden de algunos milímetros y bajo el rollo. Esto es suficiente para soporte seguro del rollo a la vez que el rollo es fácilmente accesible desde abajo, cuyo resultado es que un extremo de la red de material sobre un nuevo rollo es fácilmente accesible y que es fácil de alcanzar y sacar un núcleo vacío.

Características cimentadas adicionales de la invención emergerán de las reivindicaciones de la patente y la descripción que sigue adelante.

BREVE DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS DIBUJOS

La invención se describe con gran detalle adelante con referencia a una modalidad ilustrativa mostrada en los dibujos que la acompañan, en los cuales:

La figura 1 muestra una vista en perspectiva de un gancho de pared para un dispensador de acuerdo con la invención con la cubierta exterior y el recubrimiento de la carcasa dispensadora removida.

La figura 2 muestra una vista en perspectiva de un cubrimiento que pertenece al dispensador.

La figura 3 muestra una vista en perspectiva del gancho de pared de acuerdo con la figura 1 con un plato removido por un resorte que pertenece al dispensador.

La figura 4 muestra una vista en perspectiva del gancho de pared de acuerdo con la figura 1 con un cubrimiento de acuerdo a la figura 2 montado sobre este.

La figura 5 muestra una vista en perspectiva diferente de las mismas partes que la figura 4.

La figura 6 muestra el dispensador en su totalidad con una cubierta exterior que pertenece al dispensador montado en una posición abierta sobre el gancho de pared en el cubrimiento.

La figura 7 muestra el dispensador de acuerdo a la figura 6 con la cubierta cerrada.

La invención se relaciona con un dispensador para rollos de material en la forma de una red, que significa todos los tipos de material que exhiben la forma de una red, por ejemplo película plástica u hojuelas de aluminio tela no tejida y papel. Se da referencia en primer lugar a papel adelante aunque la invención no está limitada a dispensadores para papel. El papel puede estar en la forma de una red continua, el dispensador es suministrado con dientes de rasgado u otros bordes de rasgado filosos con el fin de cortar una cierta longitud de papel. La red de papel también puede ser provista con perforaciones a ciertos intervalos con el fin de permitir que una longitud dada de papel sea girada hacia fuera del rollo.

En primer lugar, aquellos rollos están destinados a que se enrolle papel sobre un núcleo rígido, pero también es posible que las vueltas más interiores de la red de papel formen un núcleo rigidizado en el rollo de papel, por ejemplo al ser unidos juntos por medio de roseado con agua, goma equivalente.

El dispensador de acuerdo con la invención comprende un gancho de pared 1 (figura 1), al cual la cubierta 2 (figura 2) está destinada a ser unida para formar una carcasa dispensadora. El dispensador está provisto con una cubierta exterior abrible 3 (figura 6). La carcasa está destinada a acomodar dos rollos de papel, del cual uno está en posición de uso y uno está en posición de reserva.

La carcasa formada por el gancho de pared 1 y la cubierta 2 tiene una abertura de retiro 4 en el fondo, que tiene dientes de rasgado 5 junto con un número de bordes, como se puede ver en las figuras 2 y 4. Como se mencionó anteriormente, la carcasa tiene espacio para dos rollos de papel, estando el primero dispuesto en posición de uso en un primer espacio. Este está dispuesto adyacente a la abertura de retiro 4. Montado dentro de este se encuentran dos medios de soporte 6, 7 en la forma de dos ruedas que están soportadas por el gancho de pared y están destinadas a soportar el rodillo de papel dispuesto en el primer espacio. En la figura 1, un rollo de papel 8 dispuesto en el primer espacio se ha marcado por medio de líneas de punto/raya. El rollo de papel está dispuesto con su eje central descansando esencialmente de

manera horizontal y proyectándose recto hacia fuera el gancho de pared. Un plato 9 esta montado pivotantemente sobre el gancho de pared cerca al eje horizontal que se extiende a través del gancho y que está localizado en la porción más amplia superior del plato 9.

El plato 9 está, vía dos brazos de soporte 10, 11 proyectándose hacia arriba desde el plato conectado rígidamente a uno medios de retención los cuales, en la modalidad ilustrativa mostrada, consisten de dos pasadores de soporte 12, 13, como se describirá con mayor detalle adelante, los medios de retención están destinados a retener un rollo de papel en la posición de reserva en un segundo espacio hasta que el rollo en la posición de uso se acabe.

Los rollos de papel se pueden introducir dentro de la carcasa por vía de la abertura 21 cuando la cubierta 3 está abierta como se muestra en la figura 6. La cubierta 3 está adecuadamente asegurada con el fin de evitar el robo de rollos de papel. S el dispensador se vacía cuando un rollo de papel se introduce, el rollo caerá directamente a la posición de uso en el primer espacio. El tamaño de la carcasa está adecuadamente adaptados los

rodillos de papel los cuales se deben utilizar de tal forma que la anchura axial de los rodillos de papel corresponda esencialmente con el espacio horizontal entre el gancho de pared y la carcasa, cuyo resultado es que el rollo de papel se deslice hacia abajo en una manera controlada en lugar de caer completamente libre desde la abertura superior hacia la abertura de retiro 4. Para este fin, el gancho de pared tiene, en un segundo espacio superior que está destinado para el rollo de reserva, un soporte 14 que se proyecta desde el descanso del gancho de pared. Adicionalmente, unos medios de fricción en la forma de una proyección sobresaliente hacia el interior 15 está localizada sobre el interior de la cubierta y, como se puede ver de las figuras 4 y 5, se inclina hacia el interior y hacia abajo en la carcasa con el fin de frenar un rollo 8 que cae hacia abajo. Un rollo de papel de esta manera caído desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso es enganchado por la acción de fricción del soporte 14 y la proyección 15.

El plato 9 el cual, como se mencionó, esta montado pivotantemente, está cargado con resorte mediante un resorte 16 unido por debajo e la parte más estrecha del plato. El resorte es mostrado en la figura 3, en el cual

el plato 9 se ha removido con el fin de mostrar la construcción y la unión del resorte. La distancia entre el plato 9 y la porción de aguante 17 sobre la cubierta 2 está adaptado de tal forma que un rollo puede estar dispuesto en la posición de uso en el primer espacio entre el plato y la porción de aguante 17 contra la acción de resorte 16. La distancia puede variar al variar la altura H de la cubierta en la figura 2.

El dispensador de acuerdo con la invención puede por lo tanto ser diseñado en diferentes tamaños para adaptación a los rollos de papel de diferente tamaño, la altura H de la cubierta 2 está adaptada a la extensión axial del rollo del papel.

La superficie de soporte exterior del soporte 14 está localizada es esencialmente en el mismo plano vertical que la superficie exterior del plato 9 cuando el plato está pivotado en contra de la acción del resorte 16 por un rollo de material en la forma de una red introducida en la posición de uso. Como se puede ver en la figura 1, los brazos de mantenimiento 10, 11 con los pasadores de soporte 12, 13 están localizados por fuera del soporte 14, y los pasadores de soporte 14 en virtud

de esto son pivotados el lado bajo dicha superficie de soporte de tal forma que un rollo puede pasar.

Una disposición de rollo en posición de uso entre el plato 9 y la posición de mantenimiento 17 sobre la cubierta 2 descansa, en esta posición, sobre los medios de soporte 6, 7 los cuales, como se mencionó anteriormente, pueden consistir de ruedas rotablemente montadas. Estas ruedas adecuadamente tienen tal extensión axial del gancho de pared que ellos extienden en un orden de algunos milímetros bajo un rollo de papel que esta dispuesto en el primer espacio entre el plato y la porción de mantenimiento 17. Se han mostrado ensayos de que una distancia de al menos 4 milímetros funciona satisfactoriamente para rollos de papel de tamaño convencional. Los rollos de papel pueden estar en ángulo agudo durante la elaboración, y esto por lo tanto puede ser adecuado para que las ruedas tengan una mayor extensión axial, por ejemplo 8 mm. El factor esencial es que las ruedas no impidan la libre inserción de una mano para acceso a, por ejemplo, el extremo de la red del rollo de papel, que de otra manera podría delicado, especialmente cuando el rollo es nuevo y las vueltas más exteriores están engomadas firmemente alrededor de la

porción final del material de red. La pequeña extensión axial de las ruedas también facilita la remoción de un núcleo vacío de un rollo terminado de papel. Especialmente en los rollos más grandes de papel, los núcleos vacíos pueden ser difíciles de romper, y se requiere un gran espacio de maniobra para extraerlos cuando ellos están en su longitud completa.

La porción de mantenimiento 17 tiene una superficie exterior suave de baja fricción, tal como un panel brillado de metal de lámina de acero inoxidable. En virtud de esto, la rotación se facilita cuando el papel es alimentado hacia fuera desde el dispensador de tal forma que la alimentación hacia fuera puede tener lugar sin el riesgo de que el papel se rompa accidentalmente en lugares indeseables, y este se puede alimentar hacia fuera continuamente en la longitud deseada. Cerca de la abertura de retiro 4, la porción de mantenimiento 17 tiene una indentación 17'. La remoción de un núcleo vacío se facilita en virtud de que el núcleo vacío es guiado lateralmente hacia fuera mediante acoplamiento por los medios de la indentación.

Cuando un rollo de papel está dispuesto en la posición de uso, el plato 9, esta pivotado en contra de la acción del resorte 16. Los medios de retención en la forma de los pasadores de soporte 12, 13 sobre los brazos de soporte 10, 11 acompañan el movimiento pivotante del plato, entre una posición de retención y una posición libre. Cuando el plato se pivota en contra de la acción de resorte, los brazos de mantenimiento 10, 11, y con ellos los pasadores de soporte, están pivotados por fuera del gancho en una posición de retención, en la cual los pasadores de soporte se proyectan mas allá del soporte 14 y en esta posición evitan que el rollo de reserva introducido en el espacio superior se pase. Cuando dos rollos son introducidos en el dispensador, el rollo inferior en la posición de uso por lo tanto mantiene los medios de retención en posición de retención, y el rollo de reserva descansa sobre los pasadores de soporte 12, 13. Solo cuando el rollo en la posición de uso se termina y el núcleo vacío ha sido retirado puede el plato en virtud de la acción del resorte 16, pivotar hacia fuera y liberar los pasadores de soporte 12, 13 de la posición de retención con el fin de permitirle al rollo de reserva caer a la posición de uso. Con un nuevo rollo en posición de uso, los pasadores de soporte están de nuevo en la

posición de retención, y el rollo de reserva se puede introducir dentro del espacio superior.

Como se mencionó anteriormente, la distancia entre el gancho y la cubierta se puede seleccionar de tal forma que el rollo de reserva está enganchado por la fricción contra la cubierta y el gancho en la medida en que este cae a la posición de uso. Esta caída es también amortiguada por el resorte cuando el plato⁹ es pivotado hacia el lado por el rollo que cae.

En virtud del hecho de que las partes de soporte están esencialmente soportadas directamente sobre el gancho de pared, el dispensador de acuerdo con la invención es muy robusto y operacionalmente confiable. Un factor que contribuye a la confiabilidad operacional del dispensador es por supuesto que ese contiene muy pocas partes movibles. Aparte de las ruedas, las cuales están montadas rotablemente en el gancho, es solo el plato de soporte, junto con los medios de retención, los que pivotan y retroceden hacia atrás alrededor de su eje de rotación. Este se extiende a través del gancho de pared a través de los pivotes 22 en la figura 3, los cuales

interactúan con los medios de presión (no mostrados) sobre el lado inferior del plato 9.

A pesar de el hecho de que la abertura de retiro 4 es grande para acceso a la red de papel y con el fin de facilitar la emoción del núcleo vacío, no es posible sacar un rollo que contenga un número grande de vueltas al intentar empujar el rollo a través de la abertura de retiro. La distancia entre la porción de mantenimiento 17 y la cubierta 2 y el plato 9 está por supuesto, como se mencionó anteriormente, adaptada a la longitud axial del rollo de tal manera que el rollo se pueda introducir contra la acción del resorte. Esta distancia se adapta de tal forma que simplemente no hay espacio pescar un rollo que contenga un gran número de vueltas. Por lo tanto no es posible guiar este rollo hacia fuera pasando la rueda 6, 7.

Una ventaja considerable del dispensador de acuerdo con la presente invención comparada con los dispensadores previamente conocidos del tipo que tiene dispositivos de operación para traer el rollo de reserva en posición es que el rollo de reserva automáticamente cae en su lugar cuando el núcleo vacío se remueve de la posición de uso.

Es natural para un usuario darse cuenta de que el núcleo vacío se debe sacar, mientras ha probado ser difícil comunicar satisfactoriamente a los usuarios que existen dispositivos de operación para reemplazar los rollos y como funcionan estos.

Como se puede ver en la figura 4, la cubierta 2 se suministra con una abertura 23, a través de la cual es posible observar si y que tanto papel queda por ejemplo si existe un rollo de reserva. El papel es reabastecido fácilmente por un rollo que es introducido a través de la abertura 21 cuando la cubierta 3 ha sido abierta y pivotada hacia el lado, como se muestra en la figura 6. El dispensador es adecuadamente suministrado con un dispositivo de aseguramiento 24 que se ha indicado diagramáticamente en la figura 7. Directamente al frente en todas las aberturas 23 en la cubierta 2, la cubierta 3 se suministra con porciones plásticas transparentes 26. Como se puede ver en las figuras 6 y 7, una porción plástica transparente 27 está dispuesta en la parte superior de la cubierta. A través de esta porción plástica, es posible ver si el rollo de reserva está en su lugar. El material utilizado para la cubierta 3 puede

consistir adicionalmente de plástico coloreado o metal de lámina.

La invención no está limitada a las modalidades ilustradas descritas anteriormente sino que son posible numerosas modificaciones dentro del alcance de las reivindicaciones de la patente que sigue.

En el dibujo, se han mostrado dos medios de soporte 6,7 para soportar el rollo en su posición de uso. Dependiendo del peso y el diseño del rollo, puede ser adecuado 3 c 4 medios de soporte 6,7. Estos pueden consistir todos de ruedas rotablemente montadas que acompañan una red de papel de corre sobre las ruedas en su movimiento de rotación cuando este se dirige hacia fuera a través de la abertura de retiro 4.

REIVINDICACIONES

1. Dispensador para rollos de material en la forma de una red, tal como papel, tela no tejida, o película u hojuela, cuyo dispensador comprende una carcasa con una abertura de retiro (4) dispuesta en el fondo del material en la forma de una red, la carcasa tiene espacio para al menos dos rollos (8) que están dispuestos con sus ejes centrales descansando esencialmente de manera horizontal, un primer espacio estando dispuesto adyacente a la abertura de retiro y que esta destinado para un rollo (8) en la posición de uso, y un segundo espacio que está localizado por encima del primer espacio y que esta destinado para un rollo (8) en la posición de reserva, además del cual están dispuestos unos medios de retención (12, 13) con el fin, en la posición de retención, de mantener el segundo rollo en la posición de reserva, los medios de retención están dispuestos con el fin de interactuar con un rollo en la posición de uso de tal manera que, cuando el rollo está presente en la posición de uso, los medios de retención se mantienen en posición de retención, mientras que los medios de retención se liberan con el fin de permitir al rollo de reserva caer a la posición de uso cuando el primer rollo se remueve,

caracterizado por que dicha carcasa comprende un gancho de pared (1) y una cubierta (2) que se puede unir a esta, en que al menos dos medios de soporte (6,7), adecuadamente en la forma de ruedas, están montados sobre el gancho de pared dentro de la abertura de retiro (4) y están destinados a soportar el rollo (8) del material en la forma de una red dispuesta en la posición de uso en el primer espacio, en que el plato (9) esta montado pivotantemente sobre el gancho de pared (1) alrededor del eje horizontal que se extiende transversalmente en la dirección axial del rollo, en que el plato está cargado con resorte por debajo de dicho eje, en que la distancia entre el plato y la porción de mantenimiento (17) sobre la cubierta (2) se adapta de tal manera que el rollo (8) se puede disponer en la posición de uso en el primer espacio entre el plato (9) y la porción de mantenimiento (17) contra la acción del resorte (16), en que dichos medios de retención (12, 13) son pivotables junto con el plato (9) alrededor del mismo eje horizontal entre la posición de retención y la posición de liberación, y en que el plato (9), el resorte (16) y los medios de retención (12, 13) están dispuestos con el fin de interactuar de tal forma que el resorte, cuando este es relevado cuando el primer rollo es removido, trae los

medios de retención desde la posición de retención hacia la posición de liberación.

2. El dispensador de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, caracterizado por que los medios de retención (12, 13) están conectados rígidamente al plato (9) o conformados en una pieza con este.

3. El dispensador de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1 o 2, caracterizado por que los medios de retención se suministran con al menos dos pasadores de soporte (12, 13) que se proyectan en una dirección distante del gancho de pared y que están destinados, en la posición de retención de los medios de retención, a soportar el rollo de reserva.

4. Dispensador de acuerdo con la reivindicación 3, caracterizado por que dichos pasadores de soporte (12, 13) están dispuestos sobre brazos de mantenimiento (10, 11) que se proyectan verticalmente hacia arriba desde el plato (9).

5. El dispensador de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que los

medios de soporte (6,7) consisten de ruedas que tienen tal extensión axial desde el gancho de pared (1) que, cuando un rollo (8) de material en la forma de una red está dispuesto en el primer espacio entre el plato (9) y la porción de mantenimiento (17), ellos se extienden al menos en el orden de algunos milímetros bajo el rollo.

6. El dispensador de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que el gancho de pared (1) tiene, en el segundo espacio, un soporte (14) que se proyecta desde el descanso del gancho de pared y la superficie de soporte exterior la cual está localizada esencialmente en el mismo plano vertical que la superficie exterior del plato (9) cuando el plato es pivotado en contra de la acción del resorte por un rollo d material n la forma de una red introducida en la posición de uso.

7. Dispensador de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que los medios de fricción en la forma de al menos una proyección sobresaliente interiormente (15) o similar está localizada en el interior de la cubierta (2), que esta

destinada a frenar un rollo n su vía desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso.

8. Dispensador de acuerdo a cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que la porción de mantenimiento (17) tiene una superficie exterior suave de baja fricción, tal como un panel pulido de acero inoxidable, con el fin de facilitar la rotación del rollo dispuesto en la posición de uso cuando el material de red es alimentado hacia fuera.

9. Dispensador de acuerdo a cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que la cubierta (2) es suministrada con una porción superior abrible (3), por vía de la cual un rollo de material n la forma de una red se puede introducir dentro de dicha posición de reserva en el segundo espacio.

10. Dispensador de acuerdo a la reivindicación 9, caracterizado por que la cubierta abrible (3) esta dispuesta hacia fuera d la cubierta (2), y por que dicha cubierta se suministra con una o más porciones transparentes que están destinadas a hacer posible

observar si existen rollos de material en la forma de una red en la posición de uso y en la posición de reserva.

REIVINDICACIONES

1. Dispensador para rollos de material en la forma de una red, tal como papel, tela no tejida, o película u hojuela, cuyo dispensador comprende una carcasa con una abertura de retiro (4) dispuesta en el fondo para el material en la forma de una red, la carcasa tiene espacio para al menos dos rollos (8) que están dispuestos en la posición de uso con su eje central descansando esencialmente de manera horizontal, un primer espacio estando dispuesto adyacente a la abertura de retiro y que esta destinado para un rollo (8) en la posición de uso, y un segundo espacio que está localizado por encima del primer espacio y que esta destinado a un segundo rollo en la posición de reserva, además de lo cual unos medios de retención (12, 13) están dispuestos de tal forma, que en la posición de retención, se mantiene el segundo rollo en la posición de reserva, los medios de retención están dispuestos con el fin de interactuar con un rollo en la posición de uso de tal manera que, cuando el rollo está presente en la posición de uso, los medios de retención se mantienen en posición de retención, mientras que los medios de retención se liberan con el fin de permitir al rollo de reserva caer a la posición de uso cuando el

primer rollo se remueve, dicha carcasa comprende un gancho de pared (1) alrededor de un eje horizontal que se extiende transversalmente en la dirección axial del rollo y que esta cargado con un resorte por debajo de dicho eje, la distancia entre el plato y la porción de mantenimiento (17) sobre la cubierta (2) esta adaptada a tal manera que el rollo (8) puede estar dispuesto en la posición de uso en el primer espacio entre el plato (9) y la porción de mantenimiento (17) contra la acción del resorte (16), dichos medios de retención (12, 13) son pivotables juntos con el plato (9) alrededor del mismo eje horizontal cuando la posición de retención y la posición de liberación, y el plato (9), el resorte (16) y los medios de retención (12, 13) están dispuestos con el fin de interactuar de tal forma que el resorte, cuando este es relevado cuando el primer rollo 09, trae los medios de retención desde la posición de retención a la posición de liberación, caracterizado por que al menos dos medios de soporte (6,7), en la forma de ruedas, están montados sobre el gancho de pared dentro de la abertura de retiro (4) y están destinados a soportar el rollo (8) de material en la forma de una red dispuesta en la posición de uso del primer espacio, y en que dichas ruedas tienen tal extensión axial desde el gancho de

pared (1) que, cuando un rollo (8) de material en la forma de una red está dispuesto en el primer espacio entre el plato (9) y la porción de mantenimiento (17), ellos se extienden al menos 4 milímetros, adecuadamente 8 milímetros bajo el rollo.

2. Dispensador de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1, caracterizado por que los medios de retención (12, 13) están conectados rígidamente al plato (9) o formados en una pieza con este.

3. dispensador de acuerdo con la reivindicación 1 o 2, caracterizado por que los medios de retención se suministran con al menos dos pasadores de soporte (12, 13) que se proyectan en una dirección distante del gancho de pared y que están destinados, en la posición de retención de los medios de retención, a soportar el rollo de reserva.

4. Dispensador de acuerdo a la reivindicación 3, caracterizado por que dichos pasadores de soporte (12, 13) están dispuestos sobre brazos de mantenimiento (10, 11) que se proyectan verticalmente hacia arriba desde el plato (9).

5. Dispensador de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que el gancho de pared (1) tiene, en el segundo espacio, un soporte (14) que se proyecta desde el resto del gancho de pared y la superficie de soporte exterior la cual está localizada esencialmente en el mismo plano vertical como la superficie exterior del plato (9) cuando el plato es pivotado en contra de la acción del resorte por un rollo de un material en la forma de una red introducida en la posición de uso.

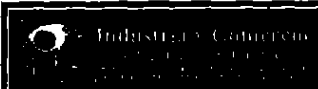
6. El dispensador de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que los medios de fricción en la forma de al menos una proyección que sobresale hacia el interior (15) o similar se localiza en el interior de la cubierta (2), que esta destinada a frenar un rollo sobre su vía desde la posición de reserva a la posición de uso.

7. Dispensador de acuerdo con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que la porción de mantenimiento (17) tiene una superficie exterior suave de baja fricción, tal como un panel pulido de acero inoxidable, con el fin de facilitar la rotación

del rollo dispuesto en la posición de uso cuando el material de red se alimenta hacia fuera.

8. Dispensador de acuerdo a cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, caracterizado por que la cubierta (2) se suministra con una porción superior abrible (3), por vía de la cual un rollo de material en la forma de una red se puede introducir dentro de dicha posición de reserva en el segundo espacio.

9. Dispensador de acuerdo a la reivindicación 8, caracterizado por que la cubierta abrible (3) está dispuesta por fuera de la cubierta (2), y por que dicha cubierta está provista con una o más porciones transparentes que están destinadas hacer posible observar si existen rollos de material en la forma de una red en la posición de uso y en la posición de reserva.



FORMATO DE DIGITALIZACION
RELACION DE ANEXOS



Royal
Technologies S.A.
Bogotá, Colombia

94

Expediente No		No de Folio
Item	No de unidades	
1	CD	
2	DVD	
3	REVISTA	
4	LIBRO	
5	PERIODICO	
6	DISQUETES	
7	SOBRE DE MANILA	
8	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO CARTA	
9	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO OFICIO	
10	OTROS:	

Observaciones: *Así Fm*

SUPERINTENDENCIA Y COMERCIO
Indicacion : 030-912 0000000 Folios: 30
Fecha (MM): 2003-06-10 16:51:30
Tramite : 011 PCT-PATENTE s/o FASE MARCA 411 PATENTE MARCA
dependencia: 2000 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

NIT : 800176089-2

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 03 - 38,552
FECHA : JUNIO 3 DE 2003

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
CAVELIER ABOGADOS	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00110-6	15534370	03/06/2003	19,713,280.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT. RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1 50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	1 TRAMITES DE SOL. DE PATENTE DE IN	400,000.00
	TOTAL :	\$ 400,000.00

SON: CUATROCIENTOS MIL PESOS —

RESPONSABLE : 

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

Colo 11256-841-019-8

REQUISITOS NECESARIOS PARA PRESENTACION Y AGILIZACION DEL TRAMITE

	USUARIO	RADICADOR
PATENTE DE INVENCION ✓	()	()

- Indicación de que se solicita la concesión de una patente
- Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que se presenta la solicitud
- Descripción de la invención.
- Dibujos de ser estos pertinentes
- Comprobante de Pago de las tasas establecidas

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COMPLETA ()	INCOMPLETA ()	()
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DISEÑO INDUSTRIAL ()

- Indicación de que se solicita el registro de Diseño Industrial
- Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que presenta la solicitud
- Representación gráfica y fotográfica del Diseño Industrial o muestra del Material que incorpora el diseño
- Comprobante de pago de las tasas establecidas

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COMPLETA ()	INCOMPLETA	()	()
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ESQUEMA DE TRAZADO ()

- Indicación de que solicita el registro de un Esquema de trazado
- Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que presenta La solicitud
- Representación gráfica del esquema de trazado
- Comprobante de pago de las tasas establecidas

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()	()
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COMPLETA ()	INCOMPLETA	()	()
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Firma Responsable

ANDREA ROSE

Fecha