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- (54) Title: CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID PHARMACEUTICALS AND A USE OF A CONTAINER

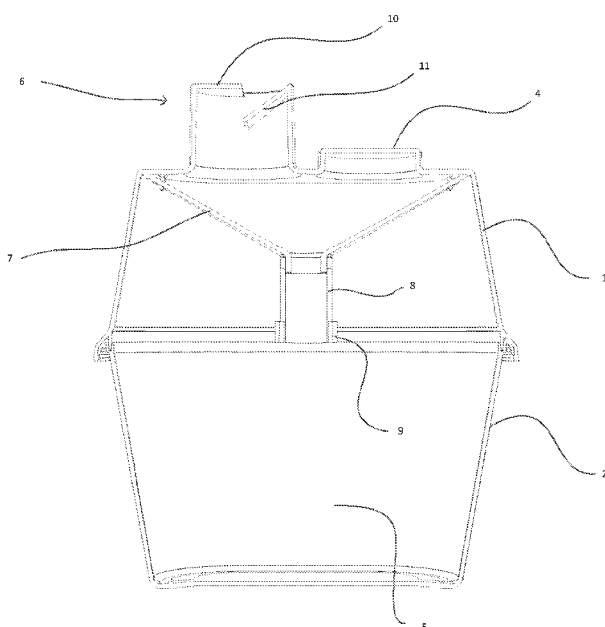


Figure 2

(57) Abstract: Container for disposal of solid pharmaceuticals and the like, comprising a receiving section and a disposal chamber (5). The receiving section comprises - a first member (6) being hollow, having one opening outside of the container, and the other opening inside the container, and - a second member being inside the container, the second member is performed as a flexible tube (8) connected to the receiving section in one end, and having the other end freely suspended above the disposal chamber. The first member is guiding solids thrown into the opening outside the container to the second member which guides the solids into the disposal chamber (5). The invention also concerns a use of a container of the above type.



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— *with amended claims (Art. 19(1))*

CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID PHARMACEUTICALS AND A USE OF A CONTAINER

The present invention is related to a container for disposal of solid pharmaceuticals such as tablets, capsules and the like, according to the preamble of claim 1.

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Background

Medical practitioners, pharmacies, hospitals and other professional healthcare related services have stringent regulations regarding use and management of pharmaceutical products. This includes handling of surplus pharmaceuticals, among
10 others pharmaceuticals signed out to a patient which the patient did not take, or pharmaceuticals which are out of date. Whenever stock-controlled drugs are disposed of, details regarding the relevant drug are entered in the drugs register, before disposal.

15 Disposed solid drugs are however, often accumulated in rather simple containers, typically produced of cardboard or plastic with a removable lid. All kinds of solid drugs are mixed into these containers, both nonprescription and prescription drugs. Theft or loss from these containers are not easily discovered, due to the easy access, the amount of mixed tablets, pills, capsules and the like in the container, and
20 because the drugs are removed from all registers as they are disposed. Health care workers often consider this as a security break, and there is a mismatch between the levels of control of the drugs before and after they are disposed.

By "solid drugs" or "solid pharmaceuticals" it is meant all kinds of pharmaceuticals in
25 solid form, such as, but not limited to tablets, pills, capsules (both plain and coated), ampulla, vials, sucking tablets, sweets, chewing gum, pessaries, vaginal tablets, suppositories as well as pellets and the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a closed container for safe disposal of solid
30 pharmaceuticals, wherein the disadvantages mentioned above is avoided. Further, it should be difficult to remove pharmaceuticals being disposed in the container. Yet another object of the invention is that the container should be easy to label and cost-efficient to produce.

35 The objects above are fulfilled with a container according to the characterizing part of the independent patent claims.

Details of the invention

A container according to the present invention comprises a receiving section and a disposal chamber for accumulation of the disposed solid pharmaceuticals, wherein the receiving section is performed in a way allowing entrance to, but not exit from the chamber. It should not be possible to remove the solids being accumulated in the chamber through the receiving section, not even if the container is twisted, turned, shaken, poked or the similar. Further, it should not be possible to remove solids from the container even by applying vacuum or other forms of manipulation through the receiving section. Thus, a container according to the present invention enables a secure storage of all types of solid pharmaceuticals because these are deposited through a one-way entrance.

The receiving section of the container comprises two main members:

- a first member being hollow, and having one opening outside of the container, and the other opening inside the container, and
- a second member being inside the container, the second member is performed as a flexible tube connected to the receiving section in one end, and having the other end freely suspended above the disposal chamber.

The first member is guiding solids thrown into the opening outside the container to the second member which guides the solids into the disposal chamber.

In a preferred embodiment, the first member is performed as a pipe reaching through a wall of the container, or a pipe shaped part being integrated in a wall of the container. The opening of the first member being outside the container, must be higher than the opening inside the container, in such a way that the solid drugs fall through the member and into the container.

The first member is most preferred an integrated part of the top wall of the container, in order to utilize as much as possible of the container as disposal chamber. In another embodiment, the opening of the first member being outside of the container is shaped as a funnel, easing the entering of multiple solids at same time. In the most simple embodiment, the first member is just an opening in the top wall of the container, wherein the solids may be guided into the second member.

In a further preferred embodiment, the first member have at the least two baffles arranged inside the first member, each baffle should preferably cover at the least

about half of the cross section of the first member, and should be horizontal or inclining towards the disposal chamber. Further, the baffles should be placed above/below and opposite each other, covering different parts of the cross section. In this way, solid pharmaceuticals thrown into the opening will be guided into the container, but the baffles will restrict the cross section in such a way that the passage will not be straight, and thus insertion of a wire or the similar to wriggle out pharmaceuticals will be prevented.

By "flexible tube" it is meant any tube shaped element, being sufficiently flexible to fold and thus close the passage therethrough. The flexible tube should preferably be of a material which is flexible, non-sticky and easily foldable, and yet strong enough to be suspended. The flexible tube may be performed in many ways and of many different materials, which will be obvious to a person skilled of the art. However, possible materials may be latex, silicone or a textile such as a tubular gauze bandage or the similar.

The second member should be connected to the receiving section in one end, and the other end should be freely suspended above the disposal chamber. The flexible tube is thus fastened only in the upper end, for instance to the first member. The other end of the flexible tube will thus be hanging above the disposal chamber, in such a way that any solid pharmaceuticals received in the second member will fall out of the free end and into the disposal chamber. The free end of the tube should move freely, and since the tube is made of a flexible and foldable material, the tube should close the passage in, or into the tube if the container is sufficiently tilted.

In a preferred embodiment, the flexible tube being the second member, has an reinforcement element at the free end of the tube, holding the free end of the tube open at all times. The reinforcement element may be an integrated part of the second member, such as a molded part, or it may be a separate part, fastened to the free end of the second member. The element should preferably be larger than the opening whereto the first end of the second member is fastened, in order to prevent that the second member can be taken out of the container, and thereby creating a possibility to wriggle out solids from the disposal chamber.

The reinforcement element at the end of the tube should be stiff enough to keep the tube end open, and heavy enough to keep a lower part of the tube in vertical direction, even when the container is twisted, tilted or turned. The material of the

element and of the tube will depend on each other, which will be obvious for a person skilled of the art. If the material of the tube is tubular gauze, then the reinforcement element might be an o-ring of rubber, or a ring of plastic or metal.

5 In a preferred embodiment, the receiving section further comprises a third member, between the first and second member, inside the container. The third member has the form of a funnel where the larger opening is facing the first member, and the smaller opening is connected to the second member. Solids falling through the first member will be collected in the funnel and guided into the second member. The third
10 member may be fastened directly to the first member, or placed below it, in order to collect any solids falling through the first member. In a further preferred embodiment, the smaller opening of the funnel is not situated directly below the internal opening of the first member. In this way the passage through the receiving section is not a straight line, and thus insertion of any means for wriggling out disposed solid
15 pharmaceuticals will be prevented.

When solids are put into the container, they fall down through the first member, possibly guided by the baffles, and into the third or second member. If the container comprises a third member, the solids will fall from the internal opening of first
20 member and into the funnel. One end of the second member is fastened to the outlet of the funnel, and the solids will be guided through the second member, passing the reinforcement element and falling into the disposal chamber. If the container does not comprise a third member, one end of the second member will be fastened to the internal opening of the first member, and the solids will fall directly from the first
25 member to the second member. The container can only be filled until the solids no longer fall out of the second member.

If someone tries to get disposed solids out of the container by turning, tilting, shaking, poking or the similar, the second member, being the flexible tube, will bend
30 and/or fold to one of the sides, and thus close the opening of the first or third member, or fold upon itself and close the passage therethrough. Even if one should succeed to balance the free opening of the second member with the opening of the first or third member, the reinforcement element of the second member will prevent the second member from coming out of the disposal chamber, and thus it is not
35 possible to wriggle disposed solids out of the disposal chamber. The same will be the case if one tries to use vacuum to remove disposed solids through the opening. Further, the baffles of the first member, and possibly the lateral displacement of the

internal opening of the first member and the narrower opening of the third member, will prevent insertion of something through the receiving section in order to keep the second member open while shaking, turning and/ or poking the container.

- 5 A container according to the invention will thus make it difficult for anyone trying to get hold of disposed pharmaceutical solids, without destroying the container. In use, the containers will be labelled with control numbers, such as individual serial numbers. The containers themselves will be part of the control system and registers, and typically two authorized persons sign the label both when the container is taken
10 in use, and when it is transferred for destruction. Thus, if the whole container is replaced or destroyed, it will be discovered. In this way, a container according to the invention will prevent theft of disposed pharmaceutical solids.

Example

- 15 In the following, the invention and some of its advantages will be described in detail, by reference to drawings of a preferred embodiment of a container. The drawings are given for illustration only, and show a non-limiting embodiment of the container, where

- 20 Figure 1 shows a container according to the invention, seen in a perspective from the outside, and
Figure 2 shows a vertical cross section of the container in Figure 1.

- In the embodiment shown in the Figures, the container comprises a bottom,
25 sidewalls and a top. It is molded in two parts 1, 2, both having an outwards flange, and the parts are fastened to each other in that flanges create a snap lock, but they could also be performed with threads. In order to avoid possible thefts, the parts must be securely fastened to each other, for instance by an adhesive or similar (not shown). The container may however, be manufactured in many ways, which will be
30 obvious to a person skilled of the art.

- Further, the shown container is provided with a handle 3 and a holder 4 for a possible lid for the entrance of the container. The lid may be placed on the entrance of the container for instance during transportation, preventing fluids from coming into
35 the container. These parts can be performed in many ways, which will be obvious to a person skilled of the art, and thus they are not described any further.

The shown container comprises a disposal chamber 5 in the lower part, and the upper part of the container comprises a receiving section, having three main members;

- a first member 6 being hollow and having one opening outside the top of the container, and the other opening inside the container,
- a third member being a funnel 7, where its upper, wider end is fastened to the inside of the container, where the sidewall meets the top wall, and
- a second member being performed as a flexible tube 8, wherein one end is fastened to the lower, narrower end of the funnel, and the other end is freely suspended above the disposal chamber 5.

The flexible tube 8 is suspended in one end, and is hanging freely above the disposal chamber. It has a reinforcement element 9 at the free end of the tube. The reinforcement element is stiff enough to hold the free end of the tube open at all times, and heavy enough to hold the tube vertically. Further, the cross section of the element 9 is larger than the cross section of the lower, narrower opening of the funnel 7, whereto the first end of the flexible tube is fastened, in order to prevent that the flexible tube 8 can be taken out of the container.

If the container is turned, twisted or tilted, the flexible tube will fold to one of the sides, and close the passage through the tube and/or the narrower outlet of the funnel. Thus, any waste in the disposal chamber can not get out through the receiving section.

In the shown embodiment, the first member is performed as a pipe, integrated in and raised above the top of the container. In this way it is possible to increase the available volume of the disposal chamber without increasing the size of the container. The first member 6 is further provided with two baffles 10, 11, one horizontal and one inclining towards the interior of the container. The baffles may, of course, be performed in many other ways, being obvious to a person skilled of the art.

Although the invention has been described in the above in connection with preferred embodiments of the invention, it will be evident for a person skilled in the art that several modifications are conceivable without departing from the invention as defined by the following claims.

Claims

1. Container for disposal of solid pharmaceuticals and the like, comprising a receiving section and a disposal chamber (5), **characterized** in that the receiving section comprises
- 5 - a first member (6) being hollow, having one opening outside of the container, and the other opening inside the container, and
- a second member being inside the container, the second member is performed as a flexible tube (8) connected to the receiving section in one end, and having the
- 10 other end freely suspended above the disposal chamber, whereby the first member is guiding solids thrown into the opening outside the container to the second member which guides the solids into the disposal chamber (5).
- 15 2. Container according to claim 1, **characterized** in that first member is performed as a pipe (5) integrated in or reaching through a wall of the container, preferably the top wall, of the container.
- 20 3. Container according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that at least two baffles (10, 11) are arranged on the inside of the first member.
4. Container according to claim 3, **characterized** in that each baffle should cover about half of the cross section of the first member, and should be horizontal or inclining towards the disposal chamber.
- 25 5. Container according to claim 5, **characterized** in that the baffles should be placed above and opposite each other, covering different parts of the cross section.
6. Container according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the flexible tube (8), has a reinforcement element (9) at the free end of the tube, holding the free end of the tube open.
- 30 7. Container according to claim 6, **characterized** in that the reinforcement element (9) is larger than the opening where the first end of the tube (8) is fastened, in order
- 35 to prevent that the free end of the tube can be taken out of the container.

8. Container according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the flexible tube is of a flexible, non-sticky, easily foldable material, such as a textile, latex or silicone.

- 5 9. Container according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the receiving section further comprises a third member (7), arranged between the first (6) and second member (8), wherein the third member has the form of a funnel where the larger opening is facing up towards the first member, and the smaller opening is connected to the second member.

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10. Container according to claim 9, **characterized** in that the third member may be fastened directly to the first member, or placed below it.

15

11. Use of a container according to one of the claims 1-10, for safe disposal of solid pharmaceuticals.

12. Use according to claim 11, for medical practitioners, pharmacies, hospitals or other professional healthcare related services.

20

AMENDED CLAIMS
received by the International Bureau on
03 JULY 2014
(03.07.2014)

Claims

1. Container for disposal of solid pharmaceuticals and the like, comprising a receiving section and a disposal chamber (5), **characterized** in that the receiving section comprises
- 5 - a first member (6) being hollow, having one opening outside of the container, and the other opening inside the container, and
- a second member being inside the container, the second member is performed as a flexible tube (8) connected to the first member in one end, and having the other
- 10 end freely suspended above the disposal chamber, whereby the first member is guiding solids thrown into the opening outside the container to the second member which guides the solids into the disposal chamber (5).
- 15 2. Container according to claim 1, **characterized** in that first member is performed as a pipe (5) integrated in or reaching through a wall of the container, preferably the top wall, of the container.
- 20 3. Container according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that at least two baffles (10, 11) are arranged on the inside of the first member.
- 25 4. Container according to claim 3, **characterized** in that each baffle should cover about half of the cross section of the first member, and should be horizontal or inclining towards the disposal chamber.
5. Container according to claim 4, **characterized** in that the baffles should be placed above and opposite each other, covering different parts of the cross section.
- 30 6. Container according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the flexible tube (8), has a reinforcement element (9) at the free end of the tube, holding the free end of the tube open.
- 35 7. Container according to claim 6, **characterized** in that the reinforcement element (9) is larger than the opening where the first end of the tube (8) is fastened, in order to prevent that the free end of the tube can be taken out of the container.

8. Container according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the flexible tube is of a flexible, non-sticky, easily foldable material, such as a textile, latex or silicone.

5 9. Container according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the receiving section further comprises a third member (7), arranged between the first (6) and second member (8), wherein the third member has the form of a funnel where the larger opening is facing up towards the first member, and the smaller opening is connected to the second member.

10

10. Container according to claim 9, **characterized** in that the third member may be fastened directly to the first member, or placed below it.

15

11. Use of a container according to one of the claims 1-10, for safe disposal of solid pharmaceuticals.

12. Use according to claim 11, for medical practitioners, pharmacies, hospitals or other professional healthcare related services.

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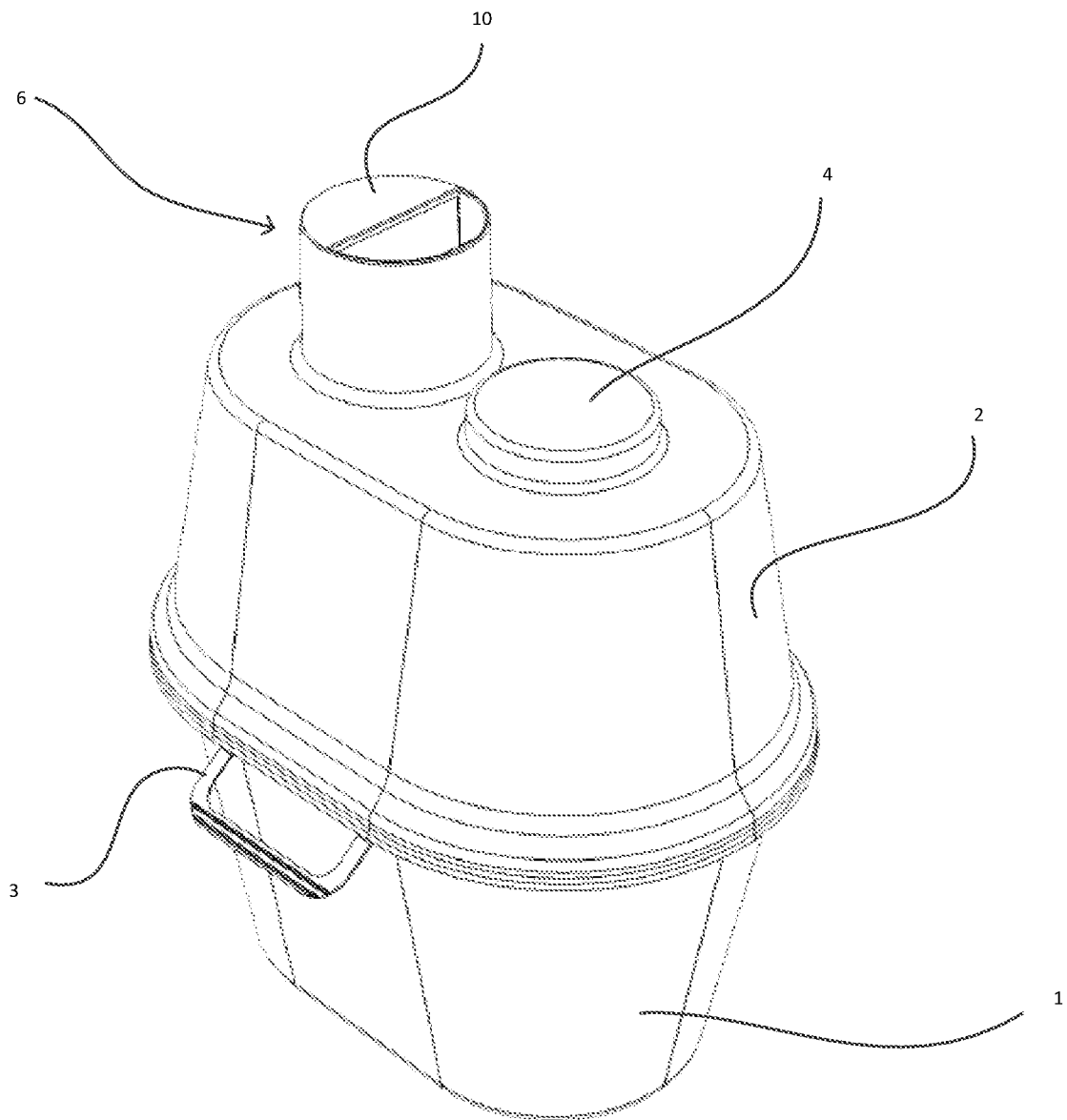


Figure 1

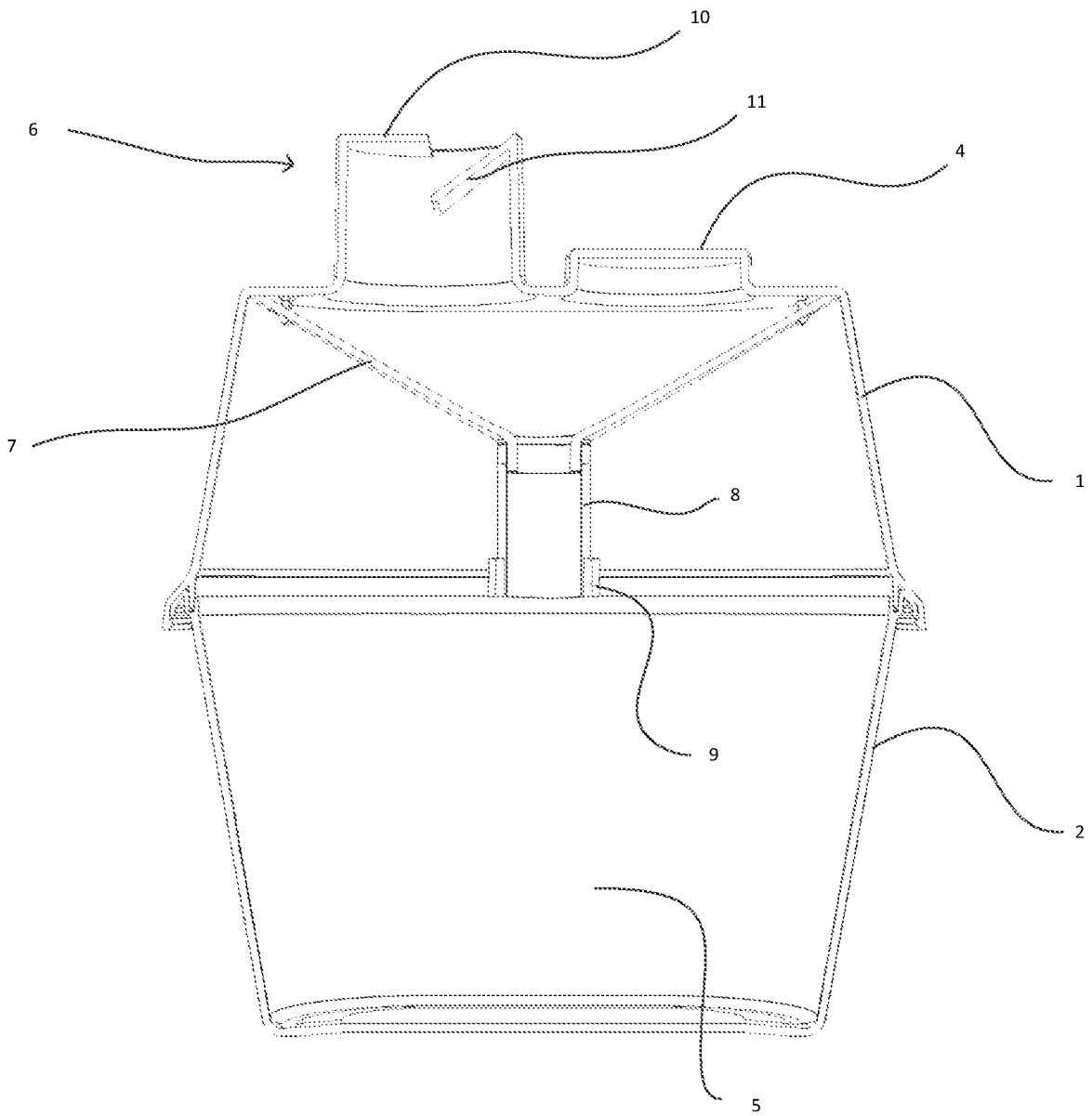


Figure 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/NO2014/050025

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: see extra sheet

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC: A61B, A61J, B65F

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

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

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

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5127522 A (RANFORD ALAN B), 7 July 1992 (1992-07-07); column 4, line 29 - line 55; figures 1-3 --	1-12
A	US 20090294312 A1 (HITSON TAMARA), 3 December 2009 (2009-12-03); abstract; figures 1-4 --	1-12
A	US 20050103662 A1 (ISKE MARK L ET AL), 19 May 2005 (2005-05-19); abstract; figures 1-5 --	1-12
A	EP 2151210 A2 (BECTON DICKINSON CO), 10 February 2010 (2010-02-10); abstract; figure 1 --	1-12



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

10-06-2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

11-06-2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/SE

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4930631 A (BRUNO JOHN), 5 June 1990 (1990-06-05); abstract; figures 1-3 -- -----	1-12

Continuation of: second sheet
International Patent Classification (IPC)
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

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