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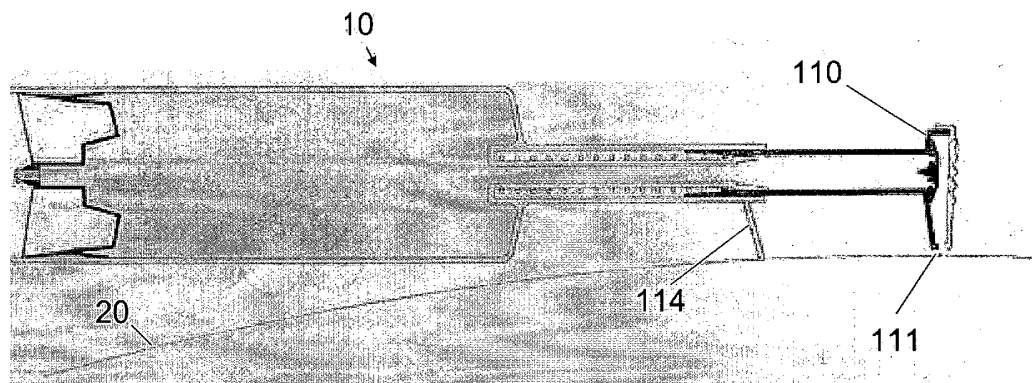
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(54) Title: FLUID DISPENSER



(57) Abstract: A dispensing container for application of a fluid film forming substance to a surface, particularly a therapeutic film to a user's skin comprising a reservoir (11) of a fluid film forming substance (12), a dispensing nozzle for the film forming substance (12), and a pump (16) to send the substance from the reservoir (11) through the dispensing nozzle. The dispensing nozzle comprises an elongate slot shaped aperture (111), and the dispensing container is adapted, particularly by a support extending from the side of the dispenser, so the nozzle can move adjacent to the surface in a direction transverse to the length direction of the slot whilst the substance is flowing through the aperture.

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FLUID DISPENSER

This invention relates to dispensing containers, in particular for dispensing a film-forming substance onto a user's skin.

In therapy films of materials are sometimes applied to a user's skin. For example a protective film may be applied to cover the site of a wound or another type of skin ailment. Medicament-containing films in the form of transdermal patches may also be applied to a user's skin to deliver the medicament through the user's skin. For example nicotine or nicotine analogues are delivered transdermally for smoking control therapy.

One way of applying a film to the user's skin is by applying a film-forming fluid substance to the skin and allowing the substance to develop into a solid or semi-solid, e.g. jelly-like, film. For example such a substance may comprise a solution or suspension of film forming ingredient(s) in a solvent which evaporates to form the film, or may comprise an ingredient which reacts with its environment to form a film. Such a substance may be applied to the skin by means of a suitable dispenser having a suitable dispensing nozzle.

Numerous dispensing containers for fluid materials are known, e.g. for cosmetic or therapeutic creams, soaps, adhesives, toothpastes etc. One type of such a dispensing container known e.g. for toothpastes and liquid soaps comprises a reservoir of the material communicating with a dispensing nozzle for the material, and a hand operable reciprocating pump to pump the material to the dispensing nozzle. A typical dispensing container of this type, now become well known, is shown in GB 804,095.

The problem still exists of providing an optimised dispensing container for applying a film-forming fluid substance to the skin. A particular problem is that of providing a cheap, simple, user-friendly, medically acceptable dispensing container which applies a film of optimum area and thickness, especially films of a consistent defined area and thickness. This is particularly important in situations where the film contains a medicament and the applied film needs to contain a defined dose of the medicament.

It is an object of this invention to address this problem. Other advantages of, and problems addressed by the invention will be apparent from the following description.

According to this invention a dispensing container for application of a fluid film forming substance to a surface is provided comprising;

a reservoir of a fluid film forming substance,
a dispensing nozzle for the film forming substance,

5 a means to send the substance from the reservoir through the dispensing nozzle,

wherein the dispensing nozzle comprises an elongate slot shaped aperture, and the dispensing container is adapted to enable the nozzle to be moved adjacent to the surface in a direction transverse to the length direction of the slot whilst the substance
10 is flowing through the aperture.

Typically the surface is a user's skin, the dispensing container being provided in a form suitable for use in applying a film to a user's skin.

The film forming substance may be a viscous liquid or fluid gel, which hardens after flowing through the aperture to form a solid or semi solid e.g. gel like
15 film adherent to the user's skin. The substance may form a protective film on hardening and/or may include a medicament such as nicotine or a nicotine analogue for transdermal delivery from the film.

The reservoir may for example comprise a collapsible walled container which may be squeezed to extrude the substance therefrom via a conduit in fluid
20 communication with the dispensing nozzle as a means to send the substance from the reservoir through the dispensing nozzle.

Preferably the reservoir comprises a container for the substance and the means to send the substance from the reservoir through the dispensing nozzle comprises a pump located between the container and the dispensing nozzle, the pump having an
25 inlet communicating with the container and an outlet communicating with the nozzle.

The reservoir may be a replaceable reservoir, e.g. a reservoir which may be replaceably connected to the dispensing nozzle, so that when the contents of the reservoir are exhausted a new full reservoir may be connected to the nozzle. However the dispensing container provided by the invention can be of such simple and cheap
30 construction that it is not economically worthwhile to have a replaceable reservoir, and the dispensing container may therefore be disposable when the reservoir is exhausted.

Suitably such a container may be a cylindrical container having the pump inlet at one cylindrical end and having an opposite open end, and with a so called floating

piston of known type having a one way movement along the cylindrical container as the substance is progressively pumped from the reservoir to the dispensing nozzle. Preferably there is a one way valve, biased to allow flow of substance in the reservoir-toward-nozzle direction, between the reservoir and the nozzle. Such a one way valve
5 may be between the reservoir and the pump, but is preferably between the pump and the nozzle. Such a valve can prevent suck-back of substance in the nozzle-toward-reservoir direction, and/or can prevent environmental contamination of the substance via the nozzle to the reservoir. Numerous types of one way valve are known and are suitable.

10 The pump is preferably a hand operable pump. A preferred type of pump is a reciprocating pump, i.e. a pump comprising reciprocally relatively moveable parts, such as a piston and cylinder or two reciprocally telescoping cylinders, which as they reciprocate successively increase the volume contained by them to suck a substance therein into the pump in an inlet stroke, then decrease the volume contained by them
15 to pump a substance therein out of the pump in an outlet stroke. Numerous types of reciprocating pump are known.

The piston and cylinder, or the cylinders, are preferably biased toward the inlet stroke movement, providing the advantage that the user need only apply the outlet stroke, the bias providing the inlet stroke. Such bias may be provided for example by
20 a biasing spring operating between the pump piston and pump cylinder, or operating between telescoping cylinders. Typically springs are made of metal and it is desirable to construct the pump in such a way that a metal spring does not come into contact with the substance, to avoid risk of interaction between the substance and the spring.

An advantage of a reciprocating pump is that the dispensing nozzle may be
25 connected to e.g. made integrally with one of the reciprocating parts e.g. the cylinder or the piston, or one of the telescoping cylinders, and the reciprocal movement of the reciprocating part and nozzle during the outlet stroke can guide the nozzle in a linear direction along the surface to which the substance is to be applied, whilst the substance is flowing through the aperture during the outlet stroke. When the reservoir
30 is an elongate, e.g. cylindrical, reservoir preferably the pump reciprocates along a direction parallel to the long, e.g. cylindrical, axis of the reservoir.

A particular arrangement of reservoir and reciprocating pump comprises a pump piston integral with the reservoir and having a pump inlet conduit passing through the piston and in communication with the reservoir, the pump piston being

situated within a pump cylinder which is reciprocally slideably moveable relative to the piston and reservoir, and which is integral with and in communication with the dispensing nozzle, with a one way valve between the cylinder and the nozzle biased to allow flow of substance toward the nozzle.

5 To operate such a pump the cylinder and hence the nozzle are moved by the user in the outlet stroke slidingly over the piston against the bias, the substance exiting via the nozzle, until a suitable amount of the substance has been applied. Preferably the output stroke of the pump is limited by end-stop abutment of the reciprocal pump parts at the limit of their relative movement. The bias can then move
10 the cylinder in the opposite direction in the inlet stroke.

The amplitude of the relative reciprocal movement and hence the amount of substance delivered during the outlet stroke can be limited and consequently metered by for example end-stop abutments. For example the pump may be provided with variable end stops so that the amplitude may be set to vary the volume dispensed
15 and/or the length the nozzle moves during the pump outlet stroke. If the outlet nozzle is integral with the reciprocally moving part this limitation of amplitude can also limit the distance the nozzle moves, to thereby limit and control the area of the so formed film. A suitable length of outlet stroke for application of a patch of medicament containing film-forming material is 3-4 cm.

20 The elongate slot shaped aperture of the dispensing nozzle facilitates the dispensing of the substance onto the user's skin in the form of a strip having a width substantially the same as the length of the aperture as the nozzle is moved in a direction transverse to the length direction of the slot whilst the substance is flowing through the aperture. The dimensions of the elongated slot can be determined
25 experimentally based on for example the viscosity of the substance and the amount of substance it is desired to apply to a surface such as a user's skin. Typically the width of the slot across its elongate length direction may be 0.1 – 1mm, and the length of the slot along its longitudinal direction may be 1 – 2 cm.

Suitably the nozzle is shaped and aligned to direct flow of the substance in a
30 direction transverse to, preferably perpendicular to, the direction in which the nozzle is moved adjacent to the skin surface, and transverse to, preferably perpendicular to, the length direction of the slot shaped aperture. Suitably the slot shaped aperture comprises the outlet opening of a manifold into which the substance is sent from the reservoir, e.g. into which the substance is pumped by the pump via an inlet opening

into the manifold, and at which the one way valve may be located. Preferably, to apply a film of uniform thickness to the skin the manifold is constructed so that a uniform flow of substance is achieved along the whole length of the slot shaped aperture. This may be achieved by the use of a so called “centre-fed coat hanger manifold” (term of the art). Internally such a manifold comprises a cavity which, as cut in a direction perpendicular to the direction in which the nozzle is moved adjacent to the skin surface, e.g. in a direction parallel to the length direction of the slot is of an overall generally triangular (which may have curved sides) section, preferably equilateral or isosceles, with the slot shaped aperture along a lower base edge of the cavity and the inlet opening into the manifold near the opposite upper apex of the triangle, e.g. in the upper half of the triangular shape. Such a manifold is preferably constructed in a known way as to reduce die swell effects from its centre fed point to deliver a film of uniform depth across the width of its slot-shaped opening. In the direction parallel to the direction in which the nozzle is moved adjacent to the skin surface, e.g. in a direction perpendicular to the length direction of the slot such a manifold is typically internally flattened, e.g. having a dimension in this direction in the range 0.05 – 0.2 of the length of the slot.

The dispensing container of the invention may be adapted to enable the nozzle to be moved adjacent to the skin surface in a direction transverse to the length direction of the slot in various ways.

In one preferred way the dispensing container is provided with a support by which the dispensing container may be held against the user’s skin whilst the nozzle is moved during the outlet stroke. Such a support may help to space the nozzle at a suitable distance from the user’s skin surface, may help to keep the dispensing container in a suitable position for use, and may help to guide the nozzle in its movement along the user’s skin. For example in a dispensing container comprising the above-mentioned reservoir and reciprocating pump system, such a support may be of dimensions such that when the support is in contact with a surface such as a user’s skin, the nozzle may be held in contact with the surface or immediately adjacent to the surface, and the direction along which the pump reciprocates is substantially parallel to the surface. In such a dispensing container, a constructed line between the parts of the support and nozzle which in use are closest to or in contact with the skin is substantially parallel to this direction along which the pump reciprocates. The support may for example comprise one or more projection from the outer surface of the

dispensing container e.g. one or preferably two legs extending therefrom. For example the support(s) may extend in a direction transverse e.g. perpendicular to the direction in which the nozzle is to be moved adjacent to the surface. For example in a dispensing container incorporating a reciprocal pump the support(s) may extend in a direction transverse e.g. perpendicular to the reciprocating direction of the pump.
5 Such a dispensing container may be held by a user adjacent to the skin surface with the support against the skin surface and with the nozzle adjacent to the skin surface, for example typically 1mm or less from the skin surface, and the nozzle moved adjacent to and parallel to the skin surface in a direction transverse to the length
10 direction of the slot to pump the substance through the aperture.

In another way the dispensing container, for example the container, may have an outer profile shaped and positioned relative to the nozzle such that when in use this outer profile is placed against a surface such as the user's skin, the nozzle is positioned at a suitable distance from, e.g. adjacent to or in contact with the surface.
15 For example in a dispensing container comprising the above-mentioned reservoir and reciprocating pump system, the dispensing container may be such that when the profile is in contact with a surface such as a user's skin, the nozzle is positioned in contact with the surface or immediately adjacent to the surface, and the direction along which the pump reciprocates is substantially parallel to the surface. Such a
20 profile may be substantially planar in a direction parallel to the direction along which the pump reciprocates, and the nozzle is preferably in the plane of this planar surface. Such a dispensing container may be held by a user adjacent to the skin surface with the outer profile against the skin surface and with the nozzle adjacent to the skin surface, for example typically 1mm or less from the skin surface, and the nozzle
25 moved adjacent to and parallel to the skin surface in a direction transverse to the length direction of the slot to pump the substance through the aperture.

Therefore a preferred construction of the dispensing container of this invention comprises an elongate container for the substance and a hand operable reciprocating pump which reciprocates along a direction parallel to the long axis of the container
30 and is located between one end of the container and the dispensing nozzle, the pump having an inlet communicating with the container and an outlet communicating with the nozzle, the pump being biased toward the inlet stroke movement, with a one way valve between the pump and the nozzle biased toward flow of substance in the cylinder-toward-nozzle direction, the reservoir provided with a support by which the

reservoir may be held against a user's skin whilst the nozzle is moved during the outlet stroke of the pump, the nozzle comprising a manifold into which the substance is pumped from the reservoir and having a slot shaped aperture shaped and aligned to direct flow of the substance in a direction perpendicular to the direction in which the nozzle is to be moved adjacent to the skin surface and transverse to the length direction of the slot shaped aperture.

The reservoir, piston, pump piston and manifold of the dispensing container of this invention may be made of conventional plastics materials such as polypropylene, and the valve may comprise an elastomeric material, as normally used for dispensing containers for medicament substances.

The invention also provides a method of applying a fluid film forming substance to a surface, typically a user's skin, using a dispensing container as described herein.

The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings which show:

Figs. 1 and 2 Longitudinal sections through a dispensing container of this invention prior to an outlet stroke.

Fig. 3 and 4 Longitudinal sections through the dispensing container of Fig. 1 after an outlet stroke.

Fig. 5 sectional view through the nozzle of the dispensing container of Figs. 1 to 4.

Fig. 6 Perspective view of the dispensing container of Figs. 1 to 4.

Fig. 7 Perspective view of an alternative form of the dispensing container.

Parts listed in these drawings are:

- 10 dispensing container overall
- 11 reservoir
- 12 fluid film forming substance
- 13 open end
- 14 floating piston
- 15 pump inlet
- 16 piston
- 17 pump cylinder
- 18 outer cylinder
- 19 spring

110 manifold
111 dispensing nozzle
112 inlet opening into manifold
113 one way valve

5 114 support
20 skin surface
21 film

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, a dispensing container 10 overall is shown in a sectional side view Fig. 1, and a sectional plan view Fig. 2. This comprises a reservoir 10 11 containing a fluid film forming substance 12. The reservoir comprises a cylindrical container for the substance 12 having an open end 13, and has a so called floating piston 14 of known type having a one way movement along the cylindrical container from left to right as shown. At the opposite end of the cylindrical container 11 is a pump inlet 15 and a piston 16 which is integral with the reservoir 11, the pump inlet 15 15 passing through a piston 16 coaxial with cylindrical reservoir 11 to provide communication with the reservoir 11.

The piston 16 comprises a part of a reciprocating pump comprising a pump cylinder 17 within which the piston 16 is situated and forms a sliding seal with the inner surface of the cylinder 17 at the end of the piston 16 remote from the reservoir 20 11, the cylinder 17 being slideably moveable relative to the piston 16 and reservoir 11. The cylinder 17 is further slideably located within an outer cylinder 18, and a spring 19 is located within this outer cylinder 18 to bias the cylinder toward a position distant from the cylinder 11.

The pump cylinder 17 is integral with and in communication with a manifold 25 110, which incorporates dispensing nozzle 111. Manifold 110 is constructed in two parts which snap-fit or are otherwise connected together. The nozzle 111 is in the form of an elongate slot shaped aperture facing in a direction perpendicular to the cylindrical axis of the container 11 and of the piston 16, i.e. having a length direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing. The slot shaped aperture comprises the 30 outlet opening of the manifold 110 into which the substance is pumped from the reservoir 11 by the pump 16, 17 via an inlet opening 112 into the manifold 110, and there is a one way valve 113 between the pump 16, 17 and the manifold 110, biased to allow flow of substance toward the nozzle 111. The manifold 110 is a so called centre-fed coat hanger manifold (term of the art).

As seen in Fig. 5, which shows a section through the manifold 110 cut along the line A-A of Fig. 1, internally the manifold 110 comprises a cavity of an overall generally isosceles triangular section with the slot shaped aperture 111 along a lower (as seen) edge of the cavity and the inlet opening 112 of the manifold 110 with valve 5 113 near the upper (as seen) apex of the triangular shape. The cavity within manifold 110 is dimensioned to include as little internal space as possible to avoid accumulation of unused substance in manifold 110.

The container 11, piston 16, cylinder 17 and manifold 110 are made by injection moulding of PP 4018 polypropylene (BP Amoco), this being a suitable 10 polypropylene.

To enable the dispensing container 10 to be properly positioned on the user's skin surface 20 the dispensing container is provided with a support 114 which comprises two legs extending from the outer cylinder 18 in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal cylindrical axis.

15 The dispensing container operates as follows. The dispensing container is initially in the configuration shown in Fig. 1, with the reservoir 11, pump cylinder 17 and piston 16 full of the substance, and the cylinder 17 in the position shown in Fig. 1, i.e. more distanced from reservoir 11 along the cylindrical axis. The dispensing container is placed adjacent the user's skin surface 20, with the support 114 resting 20 against the skin surface 20, and the slot aperture 111 ca. 1mm from the skin surface 20. The user then applies finger pressure to the manifold 110 to move cylinder 17 slidingly over the piston 16 in the direction of the arrow, being parallel to the axis of cylinders 11 and 17, toward the reservoir 11, against the bias of spring 19. This movement forces the substance through valve 113, into manifold 110 and out through 25 slot 111, and also moves the slot aperture 111 across the skin surface 20 in the cylindrical axis direction and transverse to the length direction of the slot 110. It is seen from Figs. 1 to 5 that the nozzle 111 is shaped and aligned to direct flow of the substance in a direction indicated by arrows in Fig. 5 perpendicular to the direction in which the nozzle 111 is moved adjacent to the skin surface 20 and perpendicular to 30 the length direction of the slot shaped aperture of the nozzle 111. This causes the substance to be deposited as a film of substantially uniform thickness 21 on the surface 20. The limit of this movement is defined by the abutment of the piston 16 against the end of cylinder 17 adjacent to manifold 110 (or alternatively by the abutment of manifold 110 against the end of cylinder 18), resulting in a metered dose

of the substance being deposited in an area having a length defined by this limited movement. The amplitude of the reciprocal movement of cylinder 17 is ca. 3-4 cm.

The dispensing container is now in the configuration shown in Fig. 3 and 4, showing a sectional plan view in Fig. 3 corresponding to Fig. 1, and a sectional side
5 view in Fig. 4 corresponding to Fig. 2. Spring 19 is compressed. When the user's finger pressure is released at the end of this outlet stroke the spring 19 returns the cylinder to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This causes further substance 12 to be drawn into the pump cylinder from container 11 via the inlet 15, the valve 113 preventing suck-back of substance from the manifold 110. At the same time the
10 floating piston 14 moves along the cylindrical container from left to right as shown to make up the volume of substance 12 dispensed from the container 11.

Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of the dispensing container of Figs. 1 to 4, showing the disposition of the legs 114.

It is seen that a constructed line between the parts of the legs 114 and nozzle
15 111 which in use are closest to or in contact with the skin is substantially parallel to the direction along which the cylinder 17 of the pump reciprocates. As seen in Fig. 4 the extremities of legs 114 furthest from container 11, and the slot shaped aperture of nozzle 111 are in a plane substantially parallel to this direction.

Fig. 7 shows an alternative construction of the dispensing container 10, parts
20 analogous to the dispensing containers of Figs. 1-6 being numbered analogously. The dispensing container 10 has a container 11 with an outer profile 115 shaped and positioned relative to the nozzle 111 such that when in use this outer profile 115 is placed against a surface such as the user's skin, analogously to the support legs 114 the nozzle is positioned at a suitable distance from or in contact with the surface. The
25 profile 115 is substantially planar in a direction substantially parallel to the direction along which the pump 15-19 reciprocates, and the slot shaped outlet aperture of nozzle 111 is in the plane of this planar surface 115.

The dispensing container 10 may include other features not shown. For example the nozzle 111 may be provided with a removable cover to prevent
30 contamination or loss of residual substance left within the manifold 111 after dispensing of the substance. For example the cylinder 17 or 18, or piston 16 may be provided with relatively moveable end-stops so that the movement of the manifold 110 in the cylindrical axis direction may be set to a variable pre-determined limit to control the volume of substance dispensed and/or the length over which it is

dispensed. The cylinder 17 and piston 16 may be provided with twist-lock means to prevent operation of the pump 16,17 until the twist-lock means have been disengaged.

Claims:

1. A dispensing container for application of a fluid film forming substance to a surface comprising;
- 5 a reservoir of a fluid film forming substance,
a dispensing nozzle for the film forming substance,
a means to send the substance from the reservoir through the dispensing nozzle,
- 10 characterised in that the dispensing nozzle comprises an elongate slot shaped aperture, and the dispensing container is adapted to enable the nozzle to be moved adjacent to the surface in a direction transverse to the length direction of the slot whilst the substance is flowing through the aperture.
2. A dispensing container according to claim 1 characterised in that the reservoir comprises a container for the substance and the means to send the substance from the reservoir through the dispensing nozzle comprises a pump located between the
- 15 container and the dispensing nozzle, the pump having an inlet communicating with the container and an outlet communicating with the nozzle.
3. A dispensing container according to claim 2 characterised by a hand operable reciprocating pump and the dispensing nozzle is connected to one of the reciprocating
- 20 parts such that the reciprocal movement of the reciprocating part and nozzle during the outlet stroke guides the nozzle in a linear direction along the surface to which the substance is to be applied whilst the substance is flowing through the aperture during the outlet stroke.
- 25
4. A dispensing container according to claim 3 characterised in that the reservoir is an elongate reservoir and the pump reciprocates along a direction parallel to the long axis of the reservoir.
- 30 5. A dispensing container according to any one of the preceding claims characterised by an elongate slot shaped aperture of the dispensing nozzle in which the width of the slot across its elongate length direction is 0.1 – 1mm, and the length of the slot along its longitudinal direction is 1 – 2 cm.

6. A dispensing container according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the nozzle is shaped and aligned to direct flow of the substance in a direction transverse to the direction in which the nozzle is moved adjacent to the skin surface, and transverse to the length direction of the slot shaped aperture.

7. A dispensing container according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the slot shaped aperture comprises the outlet opening of a manifold into which the substance is sent from the reservoir and the manifold is constructed so that a uniform outlet flow of substance is achieved along the whole length of the slot shaped aperture.

8. A dispensing container according to claim 7 characterised in that the manifold is a centre-fed coat hanger manifold.

9. A dispensing container according to claim 7 characterised by a manifold which comprises a cavity which, as cut in a direction perpendicular to the direction in which the nozzle is moved adjacent to the skin surface is of an overall generally triangular section with the slot shaped aperture along a lower base edge of the cavity and the inlet opening into the manifold in the upper half of the triangular shape.

10. A dispensing container according to any one of the preceding claims characterised by a support by which the dispensing container may be held against the user's skin whilst the nozzle is moved during the outlet stroke.

11. A dispensing container according to claim 10 characterised in that the dispensing container comprises a reservoir and reciprocating pump, and the support is of dimensions such that when the support is in contact with a surface, the nozzle may be held in contact with the surface or immediately adjacent to the surface, and the direction along which the pump reciprocates is substantially parallel to the surface.

12. A dispensing container according to claim 11 characterised in that a constructed line between the parts of the support and nozzle which in use are closest

to or in contact with the skin is substantially parallel to the direction along which the pump reciprocates.

13. A dispensing container according to any one of claims 10, 11 or 12
5 characterised in that the support comprises one or more projection from the outer surface of the dispensing container extending in a direction transverse to the direction in which the nozzle is to be moved adjacent to the surface.

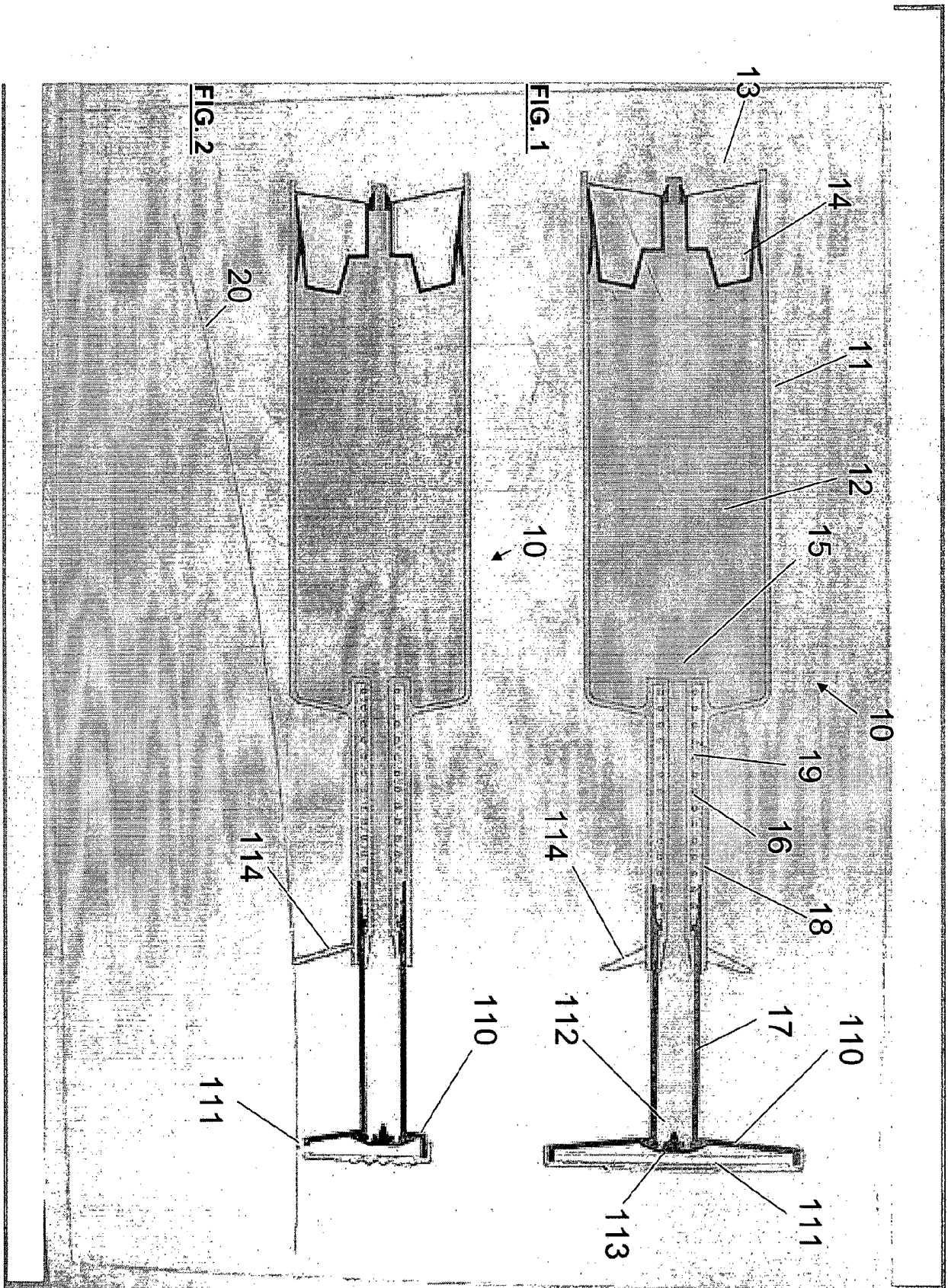
14. A dispensing container according to any one of claims 10, 11, 12 or 13
10 characterised in that the dispensing container incorporates a reciprocating pump and the support comprises one or more projection from the outer surface of the dispensing container extending in a direction transverse to the reciprocating direction of a the pump.

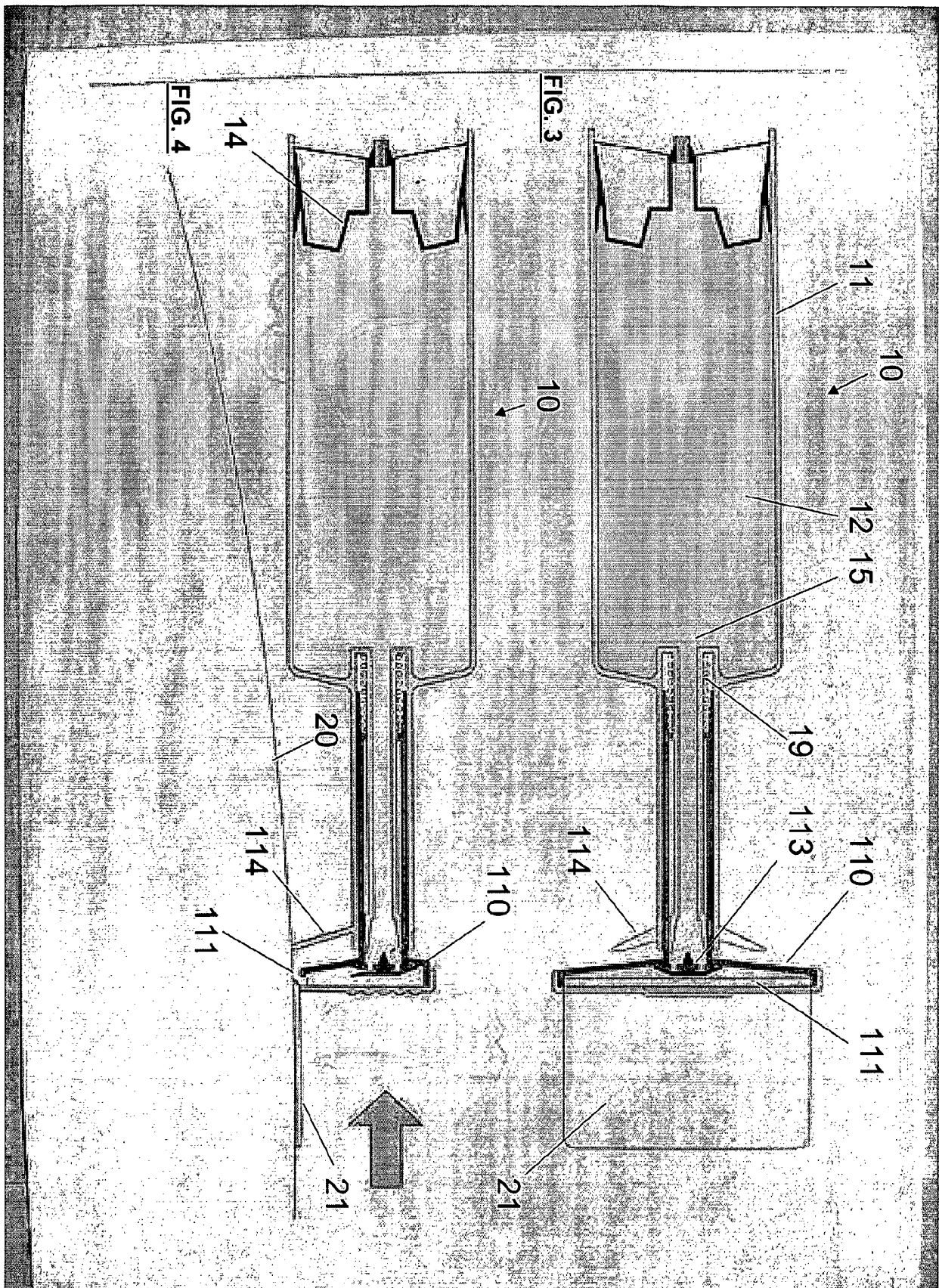
15. A dispensing container according to any one of claims 1 to 9 characterised by
15 an outer profile shaped and positioned relative to the nozzle such that when in use this outer profile is placed against a surface such as the user's skin, the nozzle is positioned adjacent to or in contact with the surface.

16. A dispensing container according to claim 15 characterised in that the
20 dispensing container incorporates a reservoir and a reciprocating pump and the profile is substantially planar in a direction parallel to the direction along which the pump reciprocates, and the nozzle is in the plane of this planar surface.

17. A dispensing container according to claim 1 characterised by an elongate
25 container for the substance and a hand operable reciprocating pump which reciprocates along a direction parallel to the long axis of the container and is located between one end of the container and the dispensing nozzle, the pump having an inlet communicating with the container and an outlet communicating with the nozzle, the
30 pump being biased toward the inlet stroke movement, with a one way valve between the pump and the nozzle biased toward flow of substance in the cylinder-toward-nozzle direction, the reservoir provided with a support by which the reservoir may be held against a user's skin whilst the nozzle is moved during the outlet stroke of the pump, the nozzle comprising a manifold into which the substance is pumped from the

reservoir and having a slot shaped aperture shaped and aligned to direct flow of the substance in a direction perpendicular to the direction in which the nozzle is to be moved adjacent to the skin surface and transverse to the length direction of the slot shaped aperture.





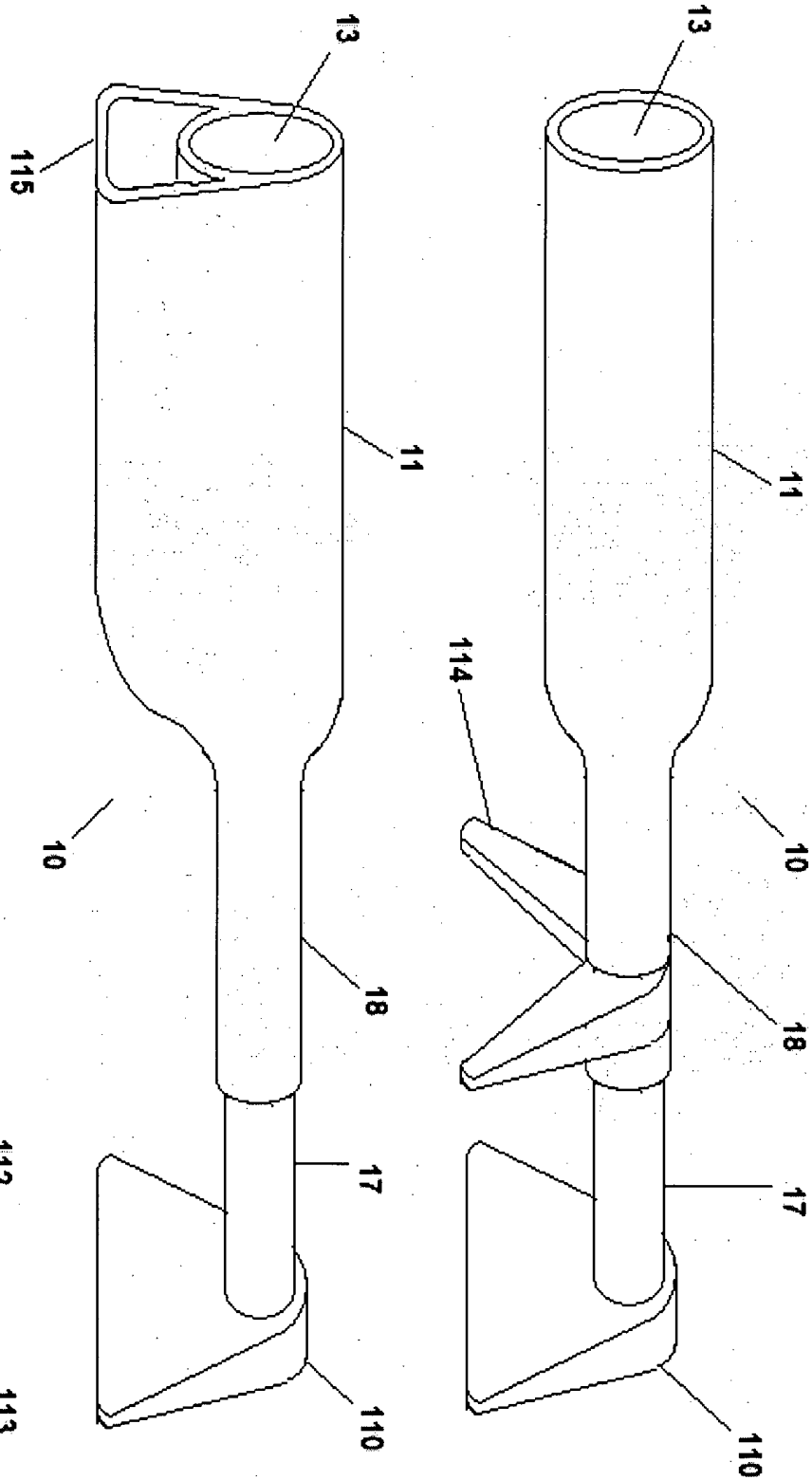


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

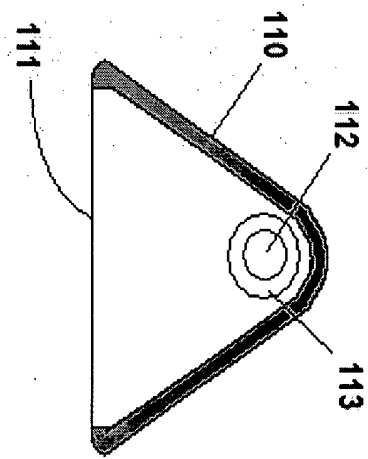


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2005/005260

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B05B1/04 B05C17/005

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 7 B05B B05C

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

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

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 422 777 B1 (LANDRAU NELSON ET AL) 23 July 2002 (2002-07-23) abstract	1-9
X	WO 2004/024342 A (WILLERS, ANDREW; JEZUCHOWSKI, FRIEDHELM) 25 March 2004 (2004-03-25) abstract	1-9
X	DE 101 25 666 A1 (HANEBALL, MARTIN) 5 September 2002 (2002-09-05) abstract	1-9

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in 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 document 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
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- "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

18 July 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/07/2005

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/EP2005/005260

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6422777	B1	23-07-2002	NONE
WO 2004024342	A	25-03-2004	WO 2004024342 A1 25-03-2004
			AU 2003258373 A1 30-04-2004
			EP 1549442 A1 06-07-2005
DE 10125666	A1	05-09-2002	WO 02078860 A1 10-10-2002