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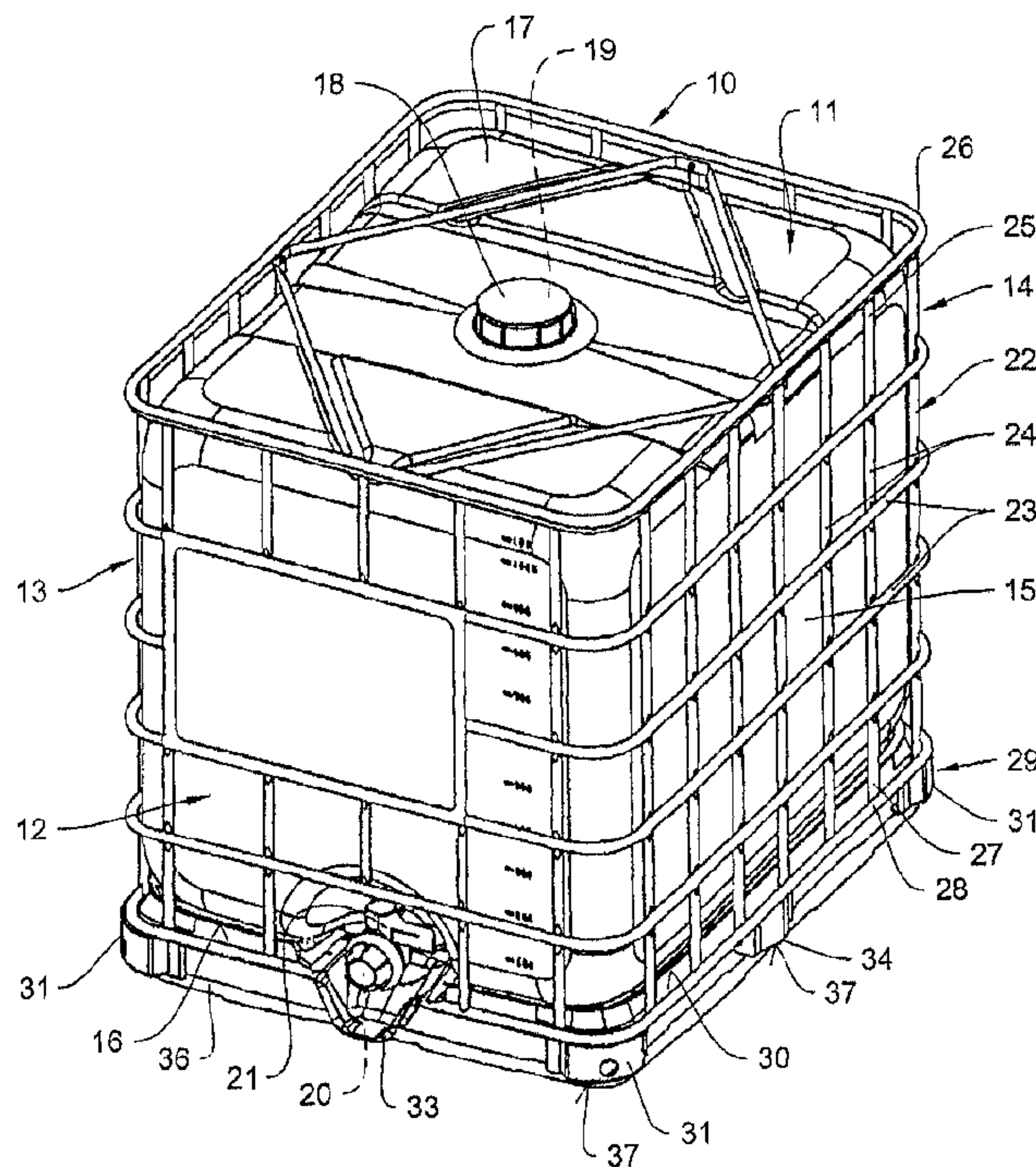
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(54) **Titre : CONTENANT DE TRANSPORT ET DE STOCKAGE POUR LIQUIDES**

(54) **Title: TRANSPORT AND STORING CONTAINER FOR LIQUIDS**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Transport and storing container for liquids with a pallet-type base frame for an inner container made of plastic with four side walls, a lower and an upper bottom wall, a closable filler neck formed on the upper bottom wall, a draining neck with a tapping armature formed on a lower section of a side wall and a cage mantle with horizontal and vertical bars made of metal for receiving the inner container, wherein the vertical bars comprise between a connection section (39) and a linear longitudinal section (38) with a tubular cross section a bent section (41), wherein at least the upper ends of the vertical bars comprise a convex cross section outline on their inner side (32) facing the inner container (58) in the transition of the connection section to the bent section.

Abstract

Transport and storing container for liquids with a pallet-type base frame for an inner container made of plastic with four side walls, a lower and an upper bottom wall, a closable filler neck formed on the upper bottom wall, a draining neck with a tapping armature formed on a lower section of a side wall and a cage mantle with horizontal and vertical bars made of metal for receiving the inner container, wherein the vertical bars comprise between a connection section (39) and a linear longitudinal section (38) with a tubular cross section a bent section (41), wherein at least the upper ends of the vertical bars comprise a convex cross section outline on their inner side (32) facing the inner container (58) in the transition of the connection section to the bent section.

Transport and storing container for liquids

The present invention relates to a transport and storing container for
5 liquids with a pallet-type base frame for an inner container made of
plastic with four side walls, a lower and an upper bottom wall, a closable
filler neck formed on the upper bottom wall, a draining neck with a
tapping armature formed on a lower section of a side wall, and a cage
10 mantle with horizontal and vertical bars made of metal for receiving the
inner container, wherein the ends of the vertical bars formed as hollow
profiles are welded to a lower and an upper circumferential edge profile
of the cage mantle, wherein at least the upper edge profile comprises a
ridge running crosswise to the vertical bars for forming connection sites
15 for a welded joint with the upper ends of the vertical bars, and wherein
at least the upper ends of the vertical bars comprise a connection section
with a reduced cross-section formed by reshaping for the welded joint
with the upper edge profile, wherein the vertical bars comprise a bent
section between the connection section and a linear longitudinal section
with a tubular cross-section.

20 Transport and storing containers of the kind mentioned in the beginning
are, for space-saving storage, often set up in a stacked arrangement, in
which at least two transport and storing containers are arranged one on
top of the other, in such a way that the upper container is disposed with
the corner and middle legs of the pallet-type base frame on top of the
25 upper edge profile of the lower container. As a result of this stacked
arrangement, a correspondingly high load is put in particular on the
connection sites of the cage mantle that are formed by welded joints.
During dynamic use, such as the transport of the containers set up in a
stacked arrangement, said load can reach significant peaks of stress.

30 From EP 1 439 130 A1, a transport and storing container for liquids is
known in which the vertical bars of the cage mantle comprise a bent

section in the transition to a flattened connection section which is formed on an upper end of the bar so that in the area of the bent section the vertical bar has a certain elasticity, which makes a decrease and reduction of peak loads possible and thus relieves the welded joint accordingly.

The bent-shaped design of the vertical bars in the transition to the flattened connection sections leads to a bending load on the vertical bars in this area so that the vertical bars in the area of the bent section do exhibit an elasticity relieving the welded joint, but are subject to a higher bending load in the transition to the connection section than linear-formed vertical bars. In order to be adequately secured against component failure in spite of this additional bending load, the vertical bars with the bending section have an according wall thickness.

The object of the present invention is to provide a transport and storing container whose cage mantle comprises vertical bars with a bent section formed in the transition to the connection section, wherein the transport and storing container has the necessary security against component failure and can still be manufactured with a minimum of material cost.

According to the invention, the vertical bars are formed in such a way that at least their upper ends comprise in the transition from the connection section to the bent section a convex cross-section outline on their inner side facing the inner container. Due to the special cross-section outline in the area of the transition susceptible to buckling, a higher security against buckling is made possible even if a tube material with a relatively reduced wall thickness is used.

As a result, the general possibility arises to guarantee the desired high standard against container failure for the transport and storing container

even if a tube material with a relatively thin wall thickness is chosen for producing the vertical bars. Thus it can be made secure even for a tube material with a relatively thin wall thickness that a breaking of a vertical bar due to exceeding the critical buckling load can be eliminated with
5 sufficient likelihood. Said breaking of a vertical bar, i.e. component failure of a vertical bar, could otherwise lead to a broken end of the vertical bar penetrating the plastic inner container, which would directly result in container failure.

In addition to the weight advantage provided by using a tube material
10 with a relatively thin wall thickness, the possible reduction of production costs for a transport and storing container due to the corresponding saving of material has of course to be noted as a further substantial advantage resulting from the realization according to the invention,

15 It is particularly advantageous if the upper ends as well as the lower ends of the vertical bars have a convex cross-section outline in the transition from the connection section to the bent section so that the lower ends provide a higher security against component failure as well.

Preferably, the convex cross-section outline extends from the connection
20 section across the bent section into the longitudinal section and the bent section comprises a recess at least in a transition section to the connection section so that in the transition section a sufficient rigidity is achieved while the cross-section is reduced.

It is particularly advantageous if the recess is formed in the shape a
25 groove and extends from the connection section to the longitudinal section.

Due to the cross-sectional form resulting from the groove-shaped recess and compared to a vertical bar whose bent section is not equipped with a groove-shaped recess in the transition to the connection section, a rigid

structure is made possible, providing a higher buckling safety, notwithstanding the desired elastic flexibility in the transition to the connection section. Herein, the effect of the groove-shaped recess can be roughly compared to the stiffening effect of a bead while having the particularity that said groove-shaped recess extends from the connection section across the bent section to the longitudinal section. Compared to vertical bars whose bent section is not equipped with such a groove-shaped recess, this structural reinforcement of the vertical bars provides even further improved buckling safety when using tube material with relatively thin wall thickness.

In a particularly advantageous embodiment, the bent section is realized in such a way that due to the recess in the cross-section of the bent section edge ridges are formed, which extend up into the connection section. Hereby, the edge ridges, which are formed by the recess, can in their extension into the connection section be used simultaneously for forming crossing sites with the ridge of the upper edge profile of the cage mantle.

If, due to the recess, a kidney-shaped cross-section is formed which continuously extends with a convex wall section of the bar opposing the groove-shaped recess from the longitudinal section across the bent section into the connection section of the bar, a further increase in buckling safety in the area of the bent section and in the transition from the bent section to the connection section is achieved.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the convex wall section together with the edge ridges of the recession in the connection sections form a bowl-shaped connection trough with a further edge ridge connecting the edge ridges so that the connection section is formed correspondingly torsion-resistant.

If the upper ends of the vertical bars comprise humps formed on the edge ridges in the transition from the connection section to the bent section,

an increase in stiffness can be achieved directly in the area that is particularly susceptible to buckling.

If the edge ridges on the lower ends of the vertical bars exhibit a substantially linear extension in the transition from the connection
5 section to the bent section, the lower ends are formed particularly elastically flexible compared to the upper ends, in particular in the case of a vibrating strain occurring vertical to the longitudinal extension of the bars.

It is particularly advantageous for a welded joint between the lower edge
10 profile of the cage mantle and the lower ends of the vertical bars if the lower edge profile comprises connection areas with a through-shaped recess which form edge ridges that form crossing sites with the edge ridges of the connection section of the lower ends of the vertical bars.

In the following, a preferred embodiment the invention is illustrated in
15 detail with the help of drawings. Showing:

- Fig. 1** a perspective illustration of a transport and storing container with a cage mantle which comprises an upper and a lower edge profile, which are connected by vertical bars;
- 20 **Fig. 2** a vertical bar in a single illustration;
- Fig. 3** the connection of a vertical bar to the upper edge profile;
- Fig. 3a** a cross-sectional illustration of the upper bar end according to section IIIa-IIIa in **Fig. 3**;
- 25 **Fig. 3b** a cross-sectional illustration of the upper bar end according to section IIIb-IIIb in **Fig. 3**;

- Fig. 3c** a cross-sectional illustration of the upper bar end according to section IIIc-IIIc in **Fig. 3**;
- Fig. 4** the bar connection illustrated in **Fig. 3** in a sectional illustration according to section IV-IV in **Fig. 3**;
- 5 **Fig. 5** a view of the bar connection illustrated in **Fig. 3** according to view V in **Fig. 3**;
- Fig. 6** an illustration of the of the connection of the lower end of the vertical bar to the lower edge profile of the cage mantle illustrated in **Fig. 1**;
- 10 **Fig. 7** a view of the bar connection illustrated in **Fig. 6** according to section VII-VII in **Fig. 6**;
- Fig. 8** an illustration of the bar connection according to view VIII in **Fig. 6**;
- Fig. 9** a lower view of the bar connection illustrated in **Fig. 8** according to view IX in **Fig. 8**;
- 15 **Fig. 10** a further embodiment of a lower end of a vertical bar in an isometric illustration;
- Fig. 11** an illustration of the connection of the lower end of the vertical bar illustrated in **Fig. 10** to the lower edge profile of the cage mantle illustrated in **Fig. 1**;
- 20 **Fig. 12** a view of the bar connection illustrated in **Fig. 11** according to section XII-XII in **Fig. 11**;
- Fig. 13** a lower view of the bar connection according to view XIII in **Fig. 11**;
- 25 **Fig. 14** a lower view of the bar connection illustrated in **Fig. 13** according to view XIV in **Fig. 13**.

Fig. 1 shows a transport and storage container 10 for liquids, usable as a disposable or reusable container, which comprises an inner container 11 made of plastic with four side walls 12, 13, 14 and 15 and a lower and an upper bottom wall 16, 17, a filler neck 19, closable with a lid 18 and
5 formed on the upper bottom wall 17, and a draining neck 20 with a tapping armature 21 formed on a lower section of the side wall 12, further an outer cage mantle 22 of horizontal and vertical metal bars 23, 24 crossing each other for receiving the inner container 11. The vertical bars 24 are welded with an upper end 25 to an upper edge profile 26 and
10 with a lower end 27 to a lower edge profile 28 of the cage mantle 22. Furthermore, the cage mantle 22 is connected via its lower edge profile 28 to a pallet-type base frame 29.

The pallet-type base frame 29 comprises a bottom wall 30, on which the inner container 11 is disposed, and which is arranged on corner legs 31,
15 a not further illustrated back side middle leg, a front side middle leg 33 formed from the bottom wall 30, and two lateral middle legs 33, 34. The corner legs 31 and the middle legs 33, 34 are in the present case arranged on a base frame 36 of the pallet-type base frame 29 in such a way that they protrude outwards over the base frame 36 with stacking
20 extensions 37, which are arranged and formed in such a way that a number of transport and storing containers 10 can be set up on top of each other in a not further illustrated stacking arrangement, wherein the stacking extensions 37 of the corner legs 31 and the middle legs 33, 34 of the upper transport and storing container 10 sit on the upper edge
25 profile 26 of the cage mantle 22 of the lower transport and storing container.

Fig. 2 shows a vertical bar 24 with substantially correspondingly formed upper and lower ends 25, 27, which are connected via a longitudinal section 38 formed substantially linear, which for merely illustrational
30 reasons is illustrated interrupted in the drawing. The upper end 25 as well as the lower end 27 comprise for a connection with the upper edge

profile 26 and the lower edge profile 28 of the cage mantle 22 a flattened connection section 39, which is connected via a bent section 41 to the linear longitudinal section 38, which comprises a tubular cross-section 42. On its outer side 35 facing away from the inner container 11, the bent section 41 is equipped with a groove-shaped recess 43, which
5 extends from the connection section 39 across the bent section 41 into the longitudinal section 38.

On the free end of the connection section 39, the groove-shaped recess 43 is defined by an axial edge ridge 44, which forms a bowl-shaped
10 connection trough 47 in the connection section 39 together with mutually parallel edge ridges 45, 46, which extend in a longitudinal direction of the bent section 41 and are formed by the groove-shaped recess 43.

Towards the longitudinal section 38 of the vertical bar 24, the groove-shaped recess 43 passes slightly ascending into the tubular cross-section
15 42 of the longitudinal section 38.

As it becomes clear from a combination of **Figs. 3, 4 and 5**, which show the connection of the vertical bar 24 with its upper end 25 to the upper edge profile 26 of the cage mantle 22, in an area of the connection section 39, the edge ridges 45, 46 form a crossing site 51 with a double
20 ridge 50 of the upper edge ridge 26 comprising two parallel edge ridges 48, 49, said crossing site 51 having four points of contact 52 to 55, on which via welded contacts a firmly bonded connection between the upper edge profile 26 and the upper end 25 of the vertical bar 24 is established.

As it is further made clear by **Figs. 3, 4 and 5**, in the transition from the connection section 39 to the bent section 41, the edge ridges 45, 46
25 comprise humps 40 oriented towards an outer side 35 of the cage mantle 22 (**Fig. 1**), which stiffen the cross-sectional transition from the connection section 39 to the bent section 41.

As it is particularly shown by **Fig. 3**, a wall section 56 opposite of the groove-shaped recess 43 comprises a convex cross-section outline 58 on an inner side 32 of the bent section 41 facing the inner container 11 (**Fig. 1**) so that the upper end 25 of the vertical bar 24 has from the connection section 39 across the bent section 41 to the longitudinal section 38 an about kidney-shaped cross-section, which, as illustrated in **Figs. 3a, 3b and 3c**, does have a different lumen and a different size in the respective sections (connection section 39, bent section 41 and longitudinal section 38), but comprises in all sections opposite to a depression 57 formed by the groove-shaped recess 43 a convex cross-section outline 58, which extends from the connection section 39 across the bent section 41 to the longitudinal section 38.

As it is shown in **Figs. 6 to 9**, the lower end 27 of the vertical bar 24 is connected to the lower edge profile 28 of the cage mantle 22, wherein, as particularly shown in **Fig. 8**, due to a trough-shaped recess 60 formed in the lower edge profile, two edge ridges 61, 62 are formed in the lower edge profile 28, which run parallel in a longitudinal direction of the edge profile 28 and which form four points of contact 64 to 67 at a crossing site 63 with the edge ridges 45, 46 in the connection section 39 of the lower end 27 of the vertical bar 24, on which points of contacts the lower edge profile 28 and the lower end 27 of the vertical bar 24 are firmly connected via a contact welding.

Fig. 10 shows a vertical bar 71 which comprises a lower end 70 which deviates from the upper end 25. The upper end 25 of the vertical bar 71 is formed correspondingly to the upper end 25 of the vertical bar 24.

The bar 71 can be used alternatively to bar 24 for forming the cage mantle 22 shown in **Fig. 1**.

As illustrated in **Figs. 11 to 14**, the lower end 70 of the vertical bar 71, which is formed deviating from the upper end 25, can be connected in the same manner to the lower edge profile of the cage mantle 22 as the

previously described lower end 27 of bar 24. As it is made particularly clear by comparing **Figs, 7 and 12**, the bars 24 and 71 differ in the area of their lower ends 27 and 70, particularly in that the lower end 70 of bar 71 has a comparatively straightened and, compared to the lower end 27 of bar 24, elongated bent section 72.

Apart from that, the lower end 70 of bar 71 comprises a connection section 39, which is formed substantially identical to the lower end 27 of bar 24 and which particularly comprises edge ridges 73, 74 which extend from the connection section 39 to the bent section 72 and up into the longitudinal section 38 of bar 71. Further, between the edge ridges 73, 74 opposite to the convex wall section 56 formed by the convex cross-section outline 58 (**Fig. 14**), a recess 76 (**Fig. 11**) is formed. In contrast to the edge ridges 45 and 46 on the lower end 27 of bar 24, the edge ridges 73, 74 do not comprise humps 40 facing towards the outside 35, but have a substantially straight extension.

Due to the here above illustrated realization of the lower end 70 of bar 71 and in comparison to the upper end 25 of bar 71, said end 70 has a reduced stiffness, in particular due to the nonexistent humps 40 in the edge ridges 73, 74 and due to the comparatively large length of the bent section 72 as opposed to the bent section 41. However, the lower end 70, compared to the upper end 25, has a larger elasticity, in particular due to the comparatively slim realization of the bent section 72. The bar 71, illustrated in **Fig. 10**, thus is designed on its upper end 25 with a particularly high buckling stiffness in mind, whereas the lower end 70 of bar 71 is designed with a rather elastic form in mind.

Hereby, the finding is particularly addressed that it is substantial for a maximum of security against container failure, particularly when multiple containers are stacked on top of each other, that the bars are formed stiff against buckling on their upper ends, whereas the bars should provide good attenuation properties on their lower ends,

particularly during dynamic use of the containers, for example during transport.

Claims:

1. A transport and storing container (10) for liquids with a pallet-type base frame (29) for an inner container (11) made of plastic with four side walls (12 to 15), a lower and an upper bottom wall (16, 17), a closable filler neck (19) formed on the upper bottom wall (17), a draining neck (20) with a tapping armature (21) formed on a lower section of a side wall (12) and a cage mantle (22) with horizontal and vertical bars (23, 24, 71) made of metal for receiving the inner container, wherein the ends (25, 27, 70) of the vertical bars (24, 71) formed as a hollow profile are welded to a lower and an upper circumferential edge profile (28, 26) of the cage mantle, wherein at least the upper edge profile comprises a ridge (50) running crosswise to the vertical bars for forming connection sites for a welded joint with the upper ends of the vertical bars, and wherein at least the upper ends of the vertical bars comprise a connection section (39) with a cross section reduced by reshaping for the welded joint with the upper edge profile, wherein the vertical bars comprise between the connection section and a linear longitudinal section (38) with a tubular cross section (42) a bent section (41),
characterized in that
at least the upper ends of the vertical bars comprise a convex cross-section outline (58) in the transition of the connection section to the bent section on their inner side (32) facing the inner container.
2. A container according to claim 1,
characterized in that
the upper ends (25) as well as the lower ends (27, 70) of the vertical bars (24) comprise a convex cross section outline (58) in the transition of the connection section to the bent section.
3. A container according to claim 1 or 2,
characterized in that

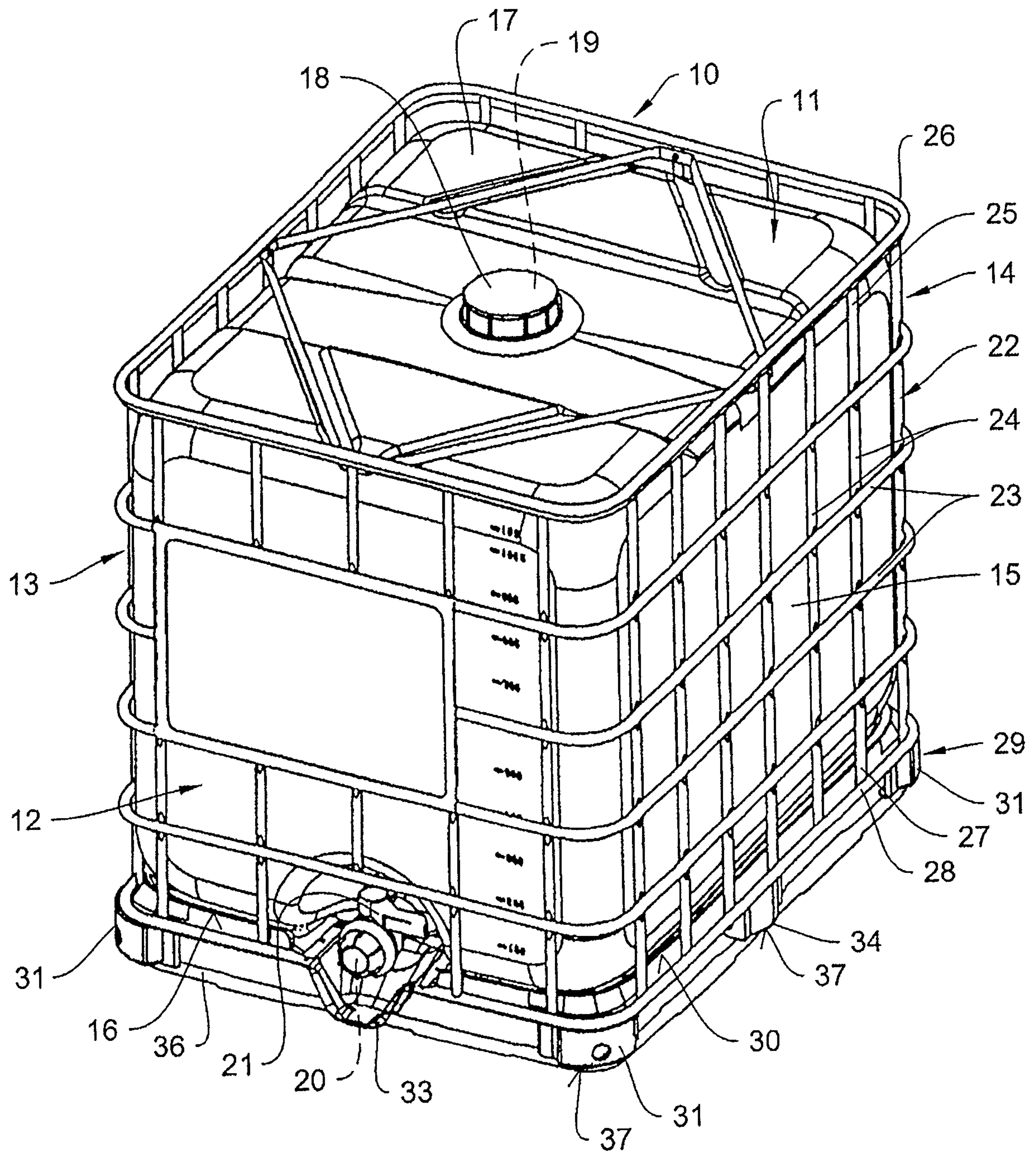
the convex cross section outline (58) extends from the connection section (39) across the bent section (41) into the longitudinal section (38) and the bent section comprises a recess (43, 76) at least in a transition area to the connection section.

4. A container according to claim 3,
characterized in that
the recess (43, 76) is formed like a groove and extends from the connection section (39) to the longitudinal section (38).
5. A container according to claim 3 or 4,
characterized in that
due to the recess (43, 76) in the cross section of the bent section (41) edge ridges (45, 46, 73, 74) are formed, which extend into the connection section (39).
6. A container according to any one of claims 1 to 5,
characterized in that
due to the recess (43, 76) a kidney-shaped cross section is formed, which extends with a convex wall section (56) of the bar (24) opposite of the recess from the longitudinal section (38) across the bent section (41) into the connection section (39) of the bar.
7. A container according to claim 6,
characterized in that
the convex wall section (56) together with the edge ridges (45, 46, 73, 74) of the recess in the connection section (39) form a bowl-shaped connection trough (47) with an edge ridge (44) connecting the edge ridges.
8. A container according to any one of claims 1 to 7,
characterized in that
the upper ends (25) of the vertical bars (24, 71) comprise humps (40)

formed on the edge ridges (45, 46) in a transition of the connection section (39) to the bent section (41)

9. A container according to any one of claims 1 to 8,
characterized in that
the edge ridges (73, 74) exhibit a substantially straight extension on the lower ends (70) of the vertical bars (71) in the transition from the connection section (39) to the bent section (72).
10. A container according to any one of claims 1 to 9,
characterized in that
for the welded joint between the lower edge profile (28) of the cage mantle (22) and the lower ends (27, 70) of the vertical bars (24, 71), the lower edge profile (28) comprises connection areas with a trough-shaped depression (60) which form edge ridges (61, 62) that form crossing sites (63) with the edge ridges (45, 46, 73, 74) of the connection sections (39) of the lower ends of the vertical bars.

Fig. 1



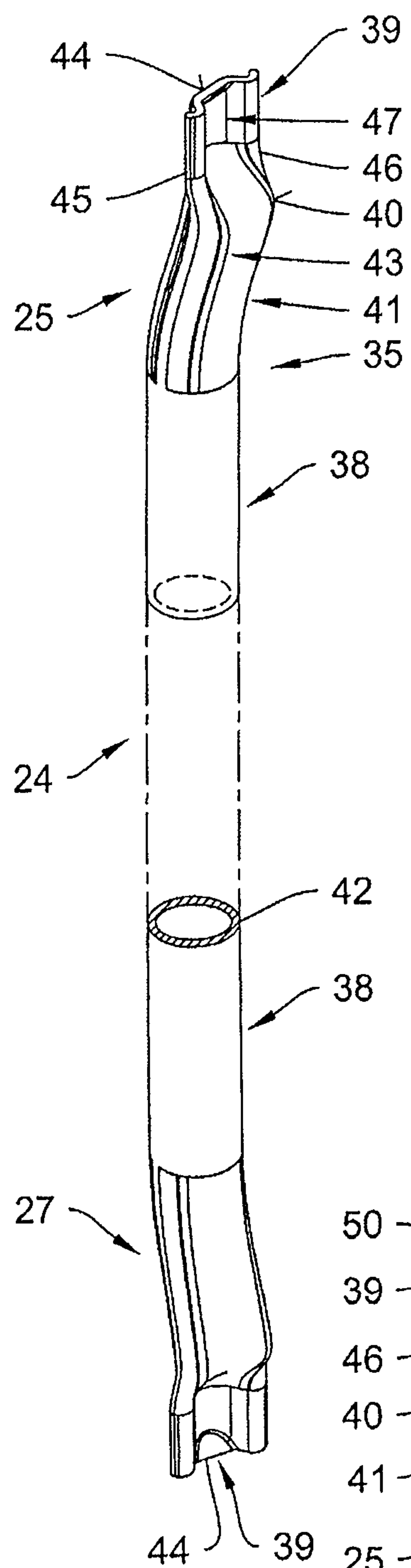


Fig. 2

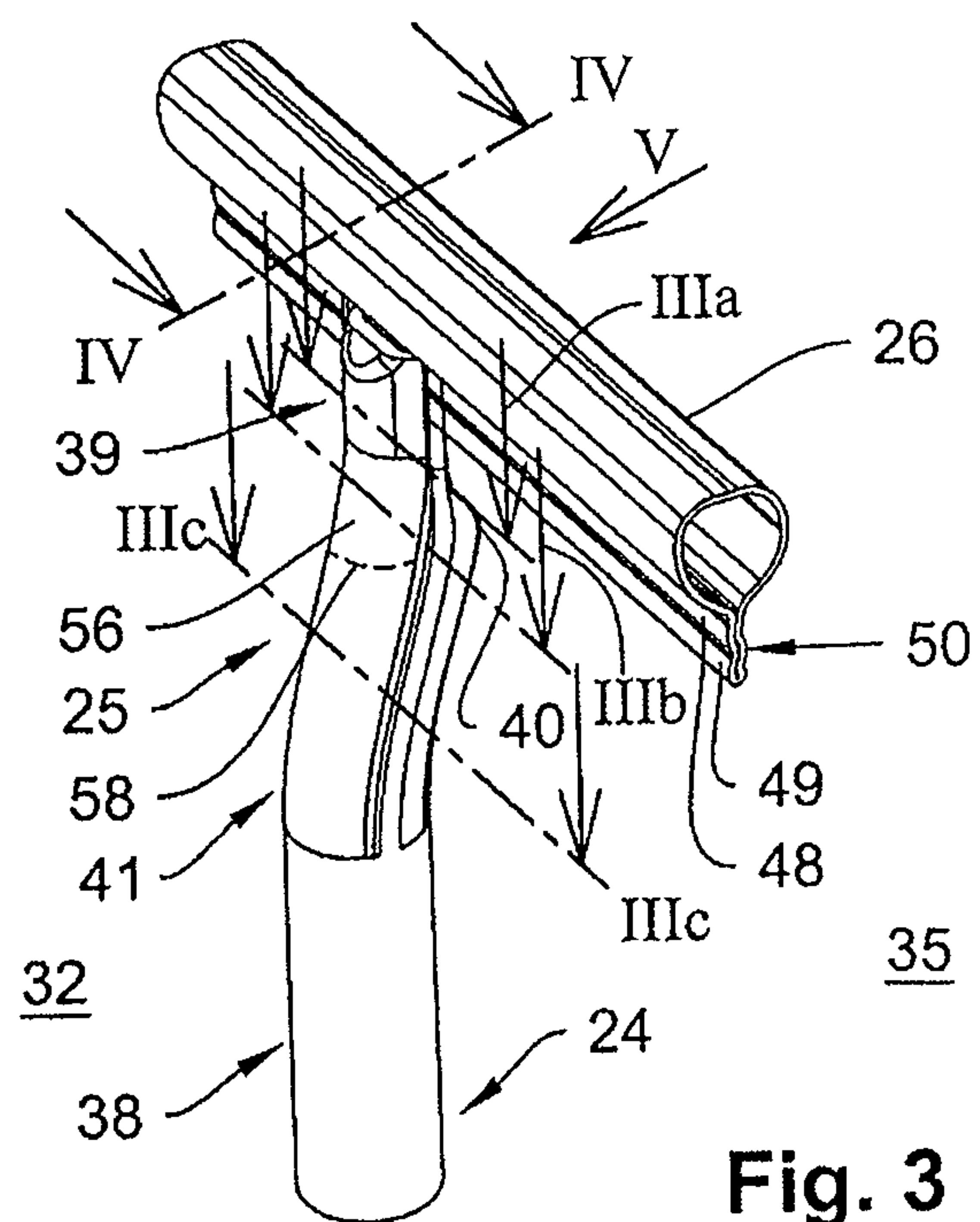


Fig. 3

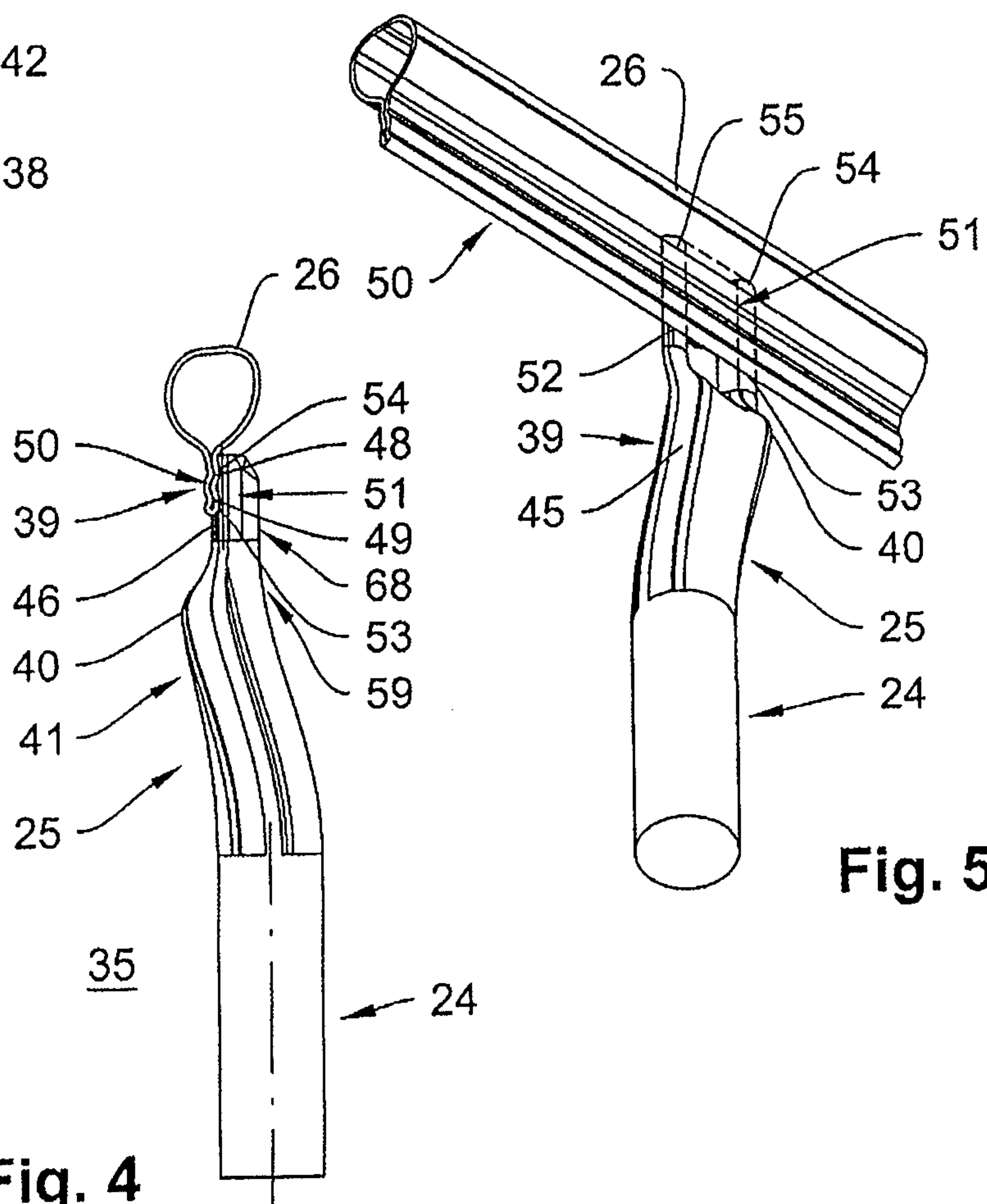


Fig. 4

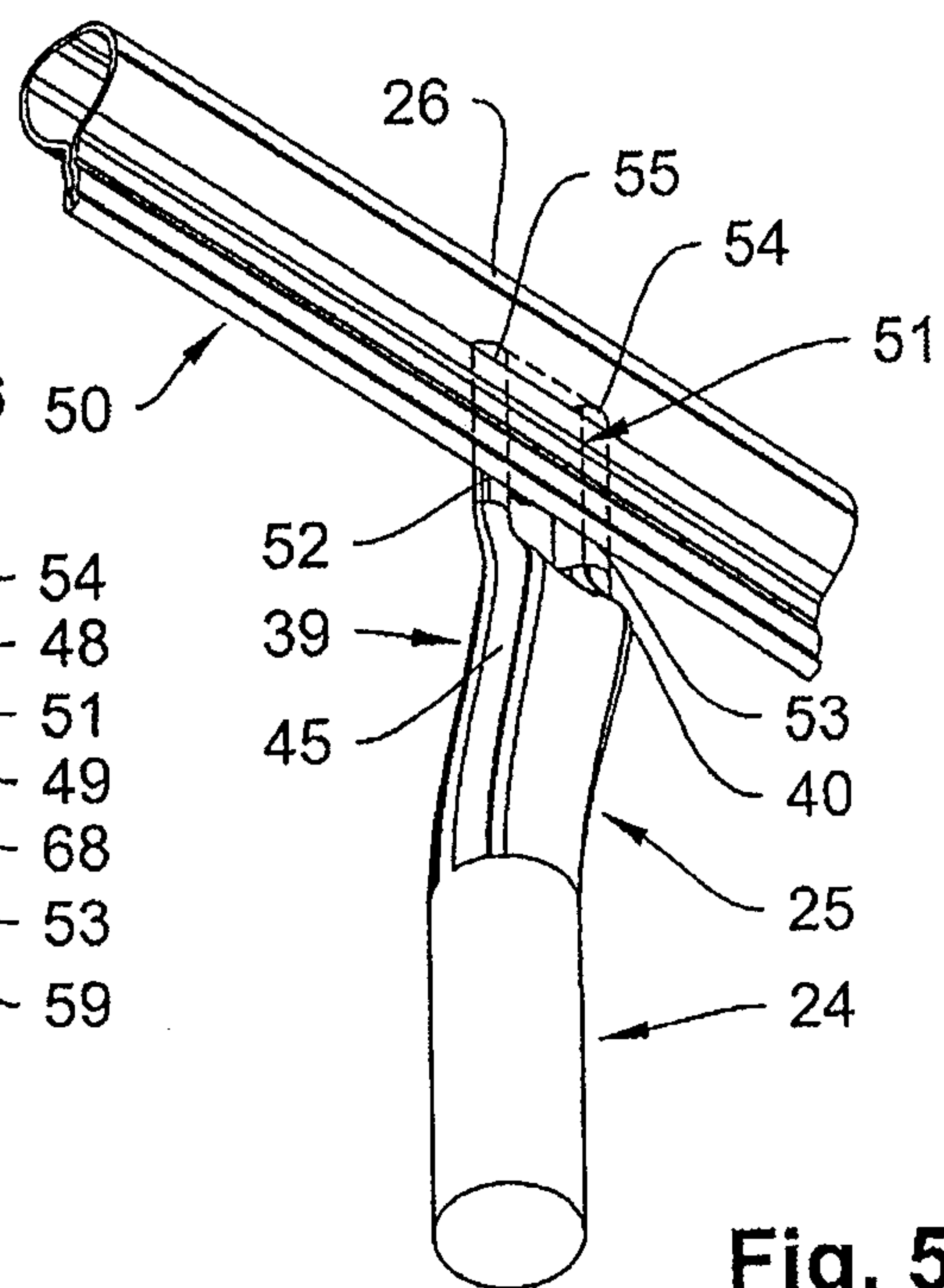


Fig. 5

Fig. 3c

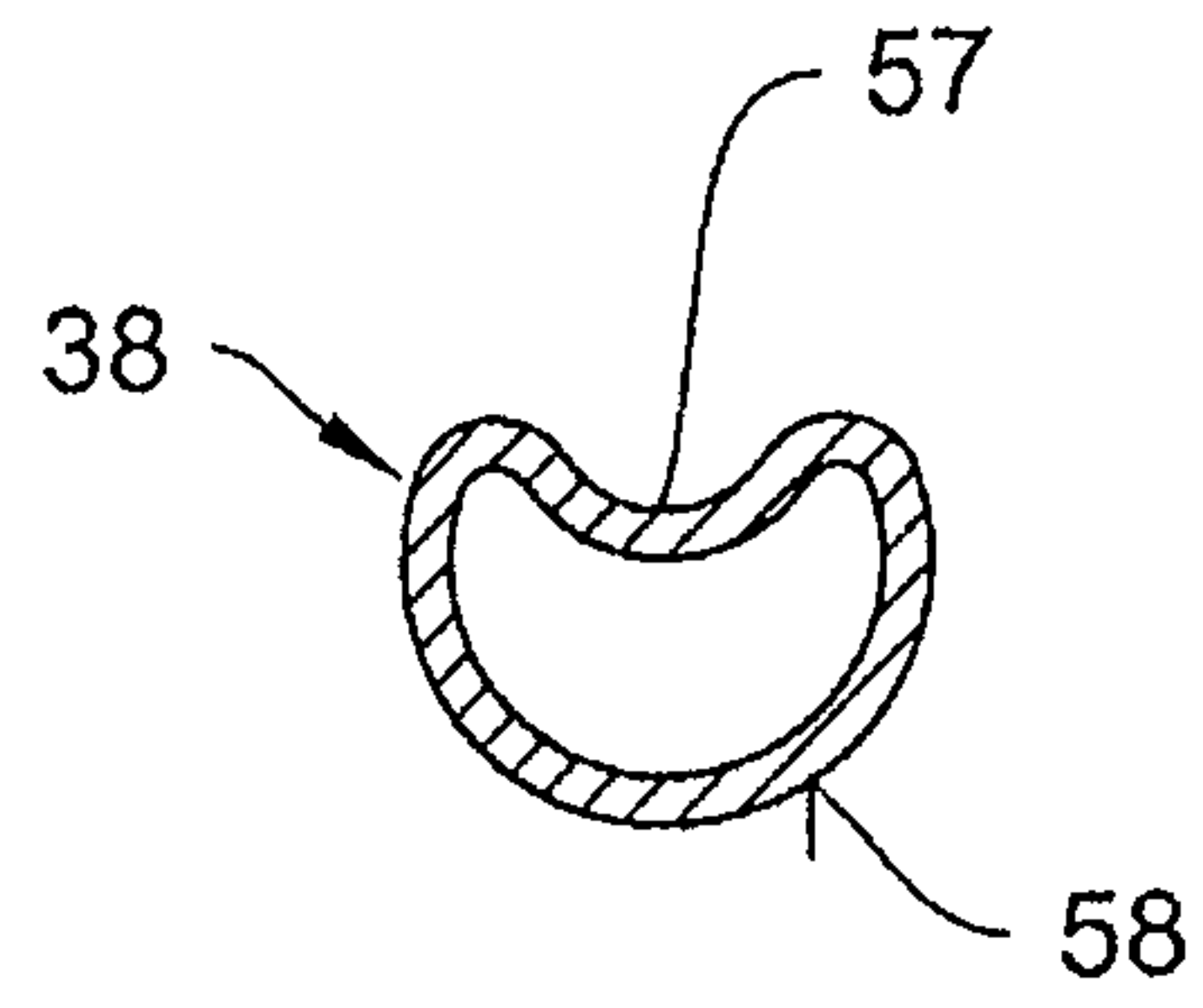


Fig. 3b

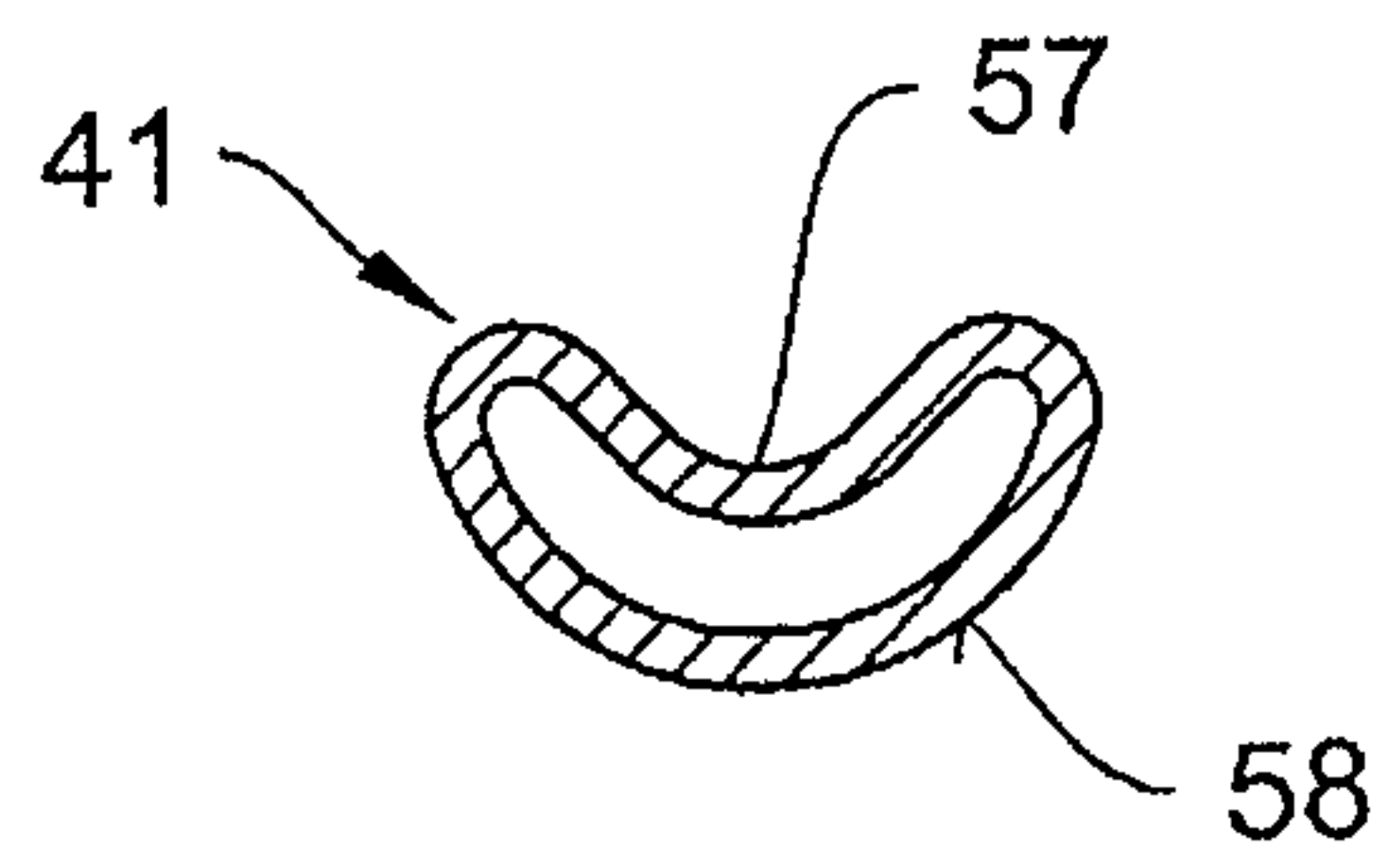


Fig. 3a

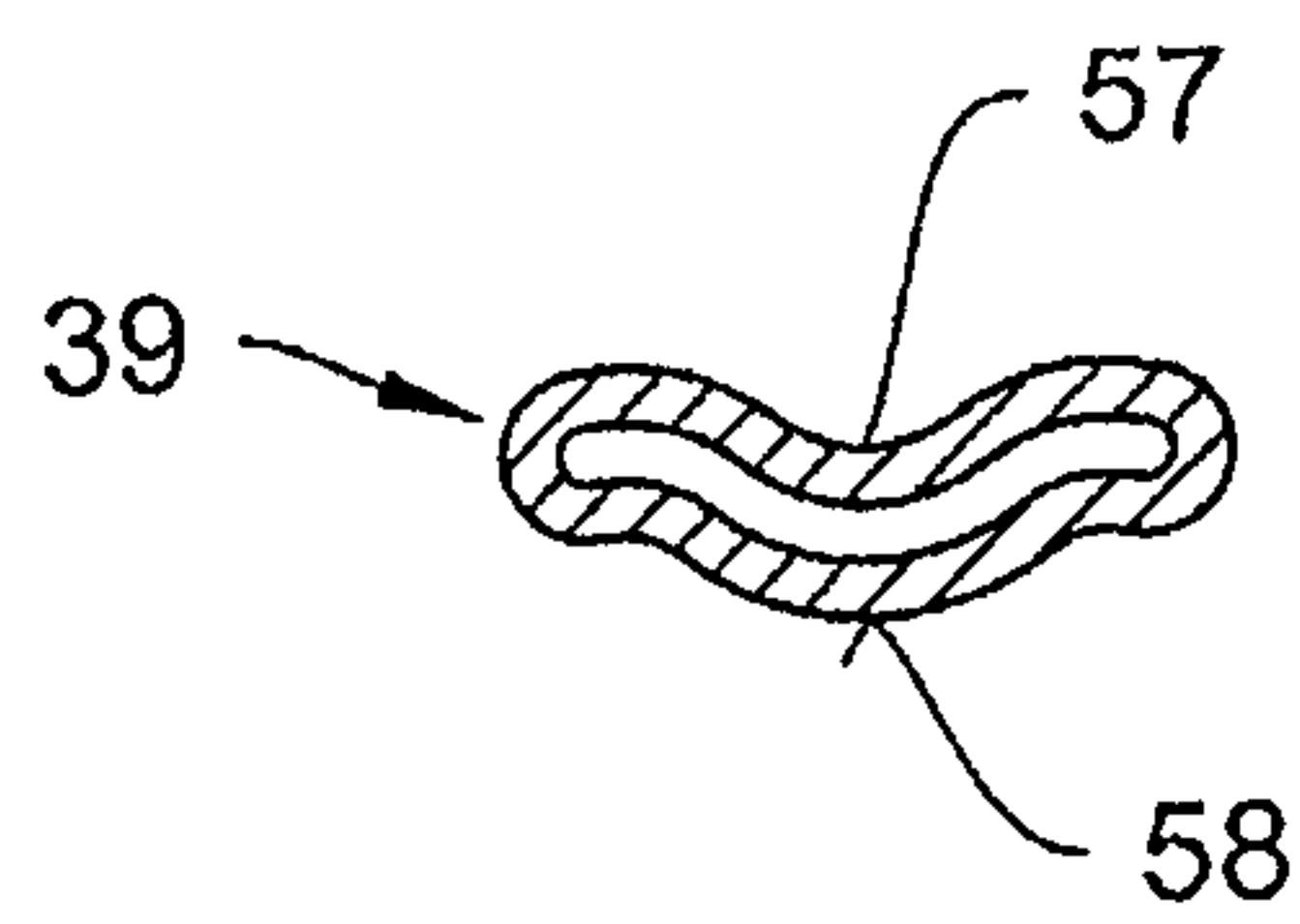


Fig. 6

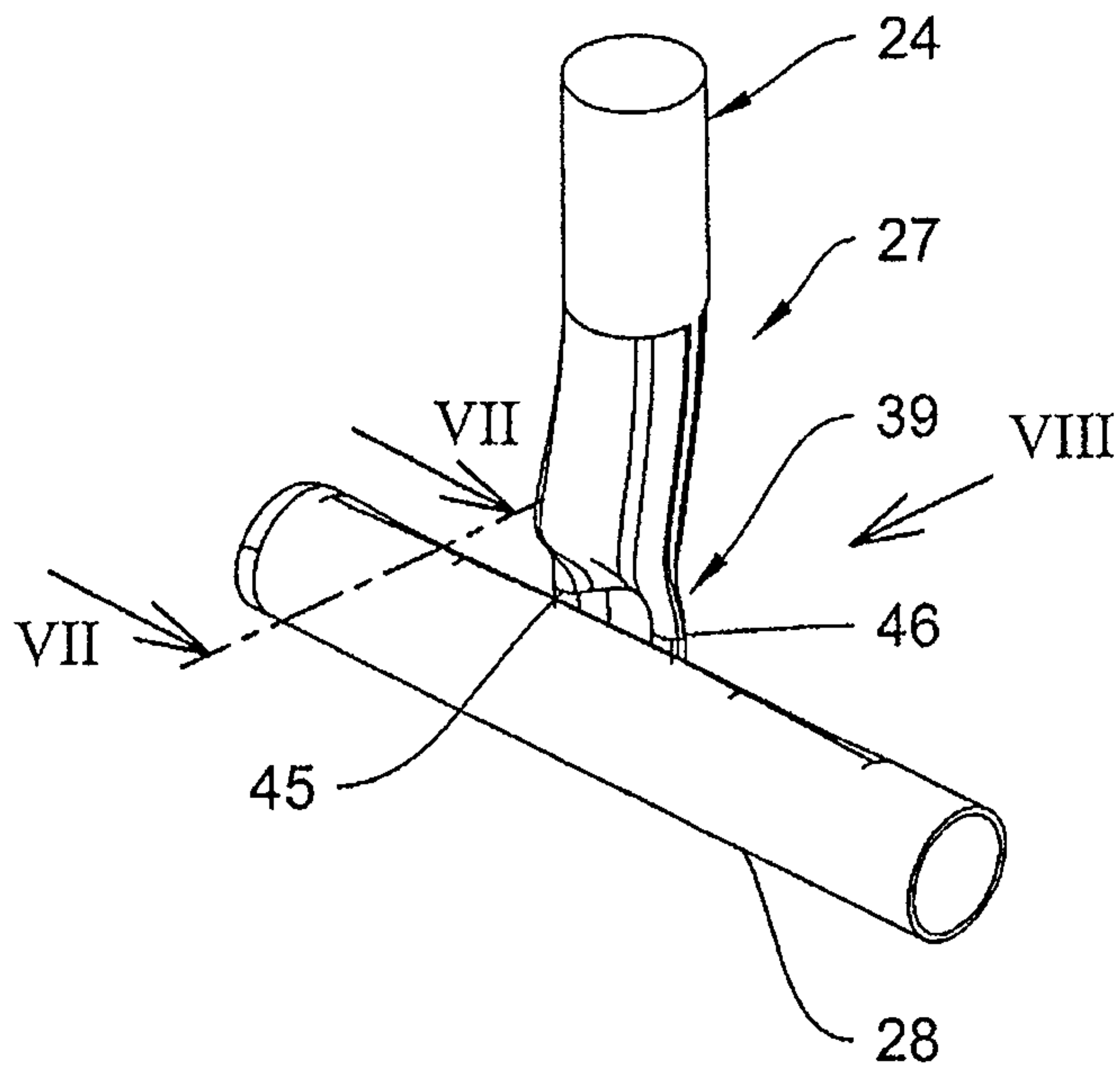


Fig. 7

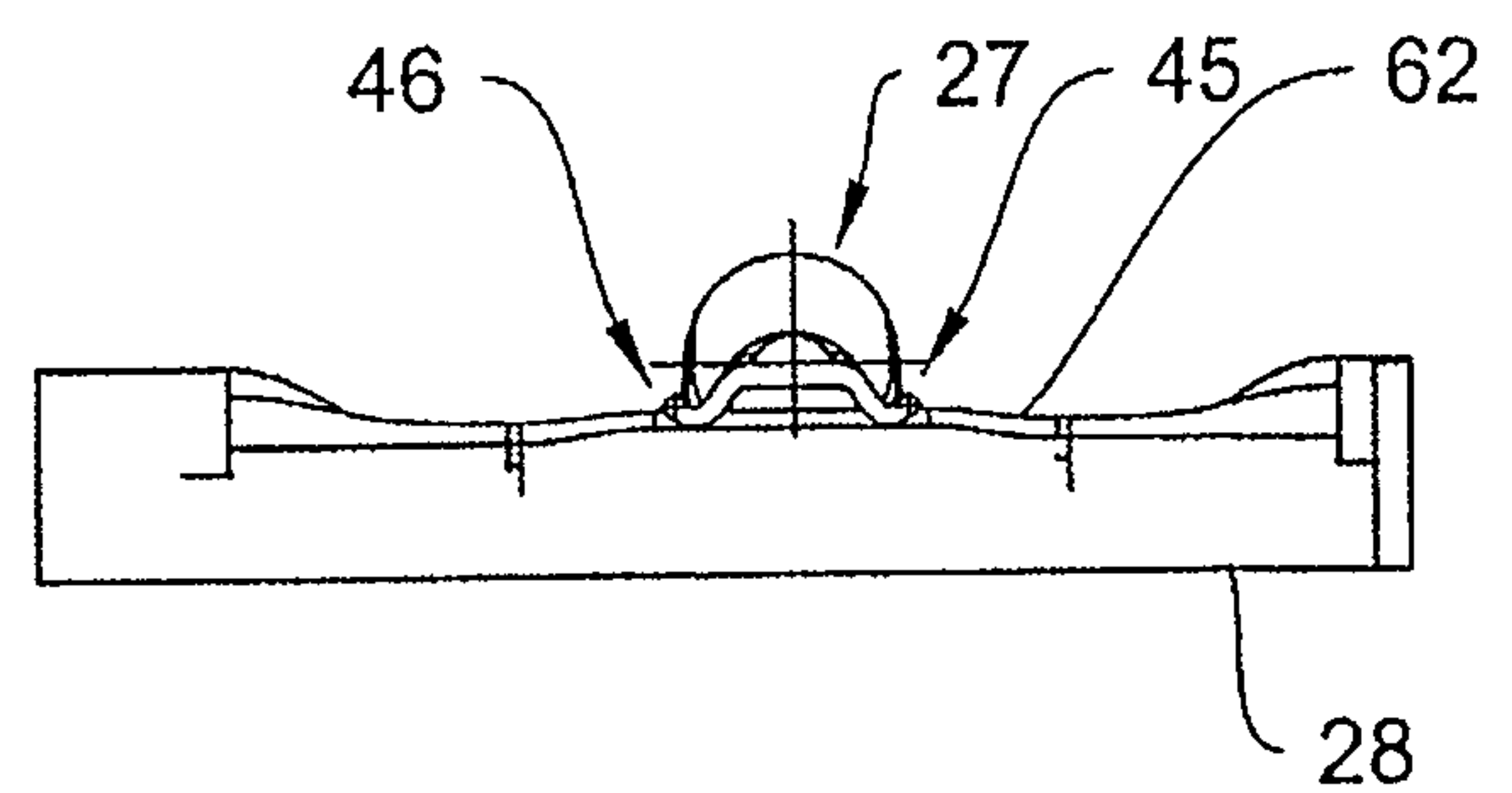
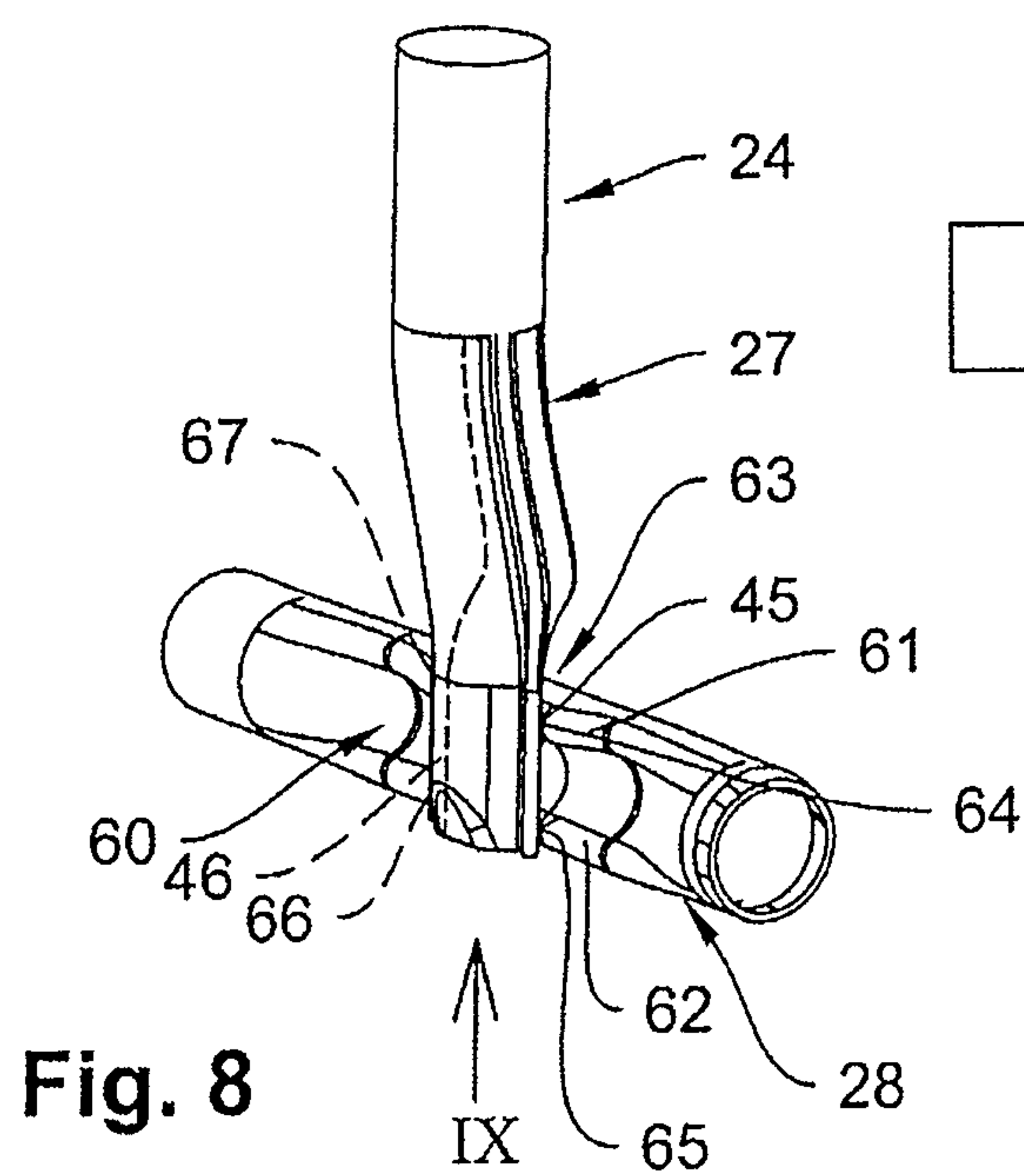
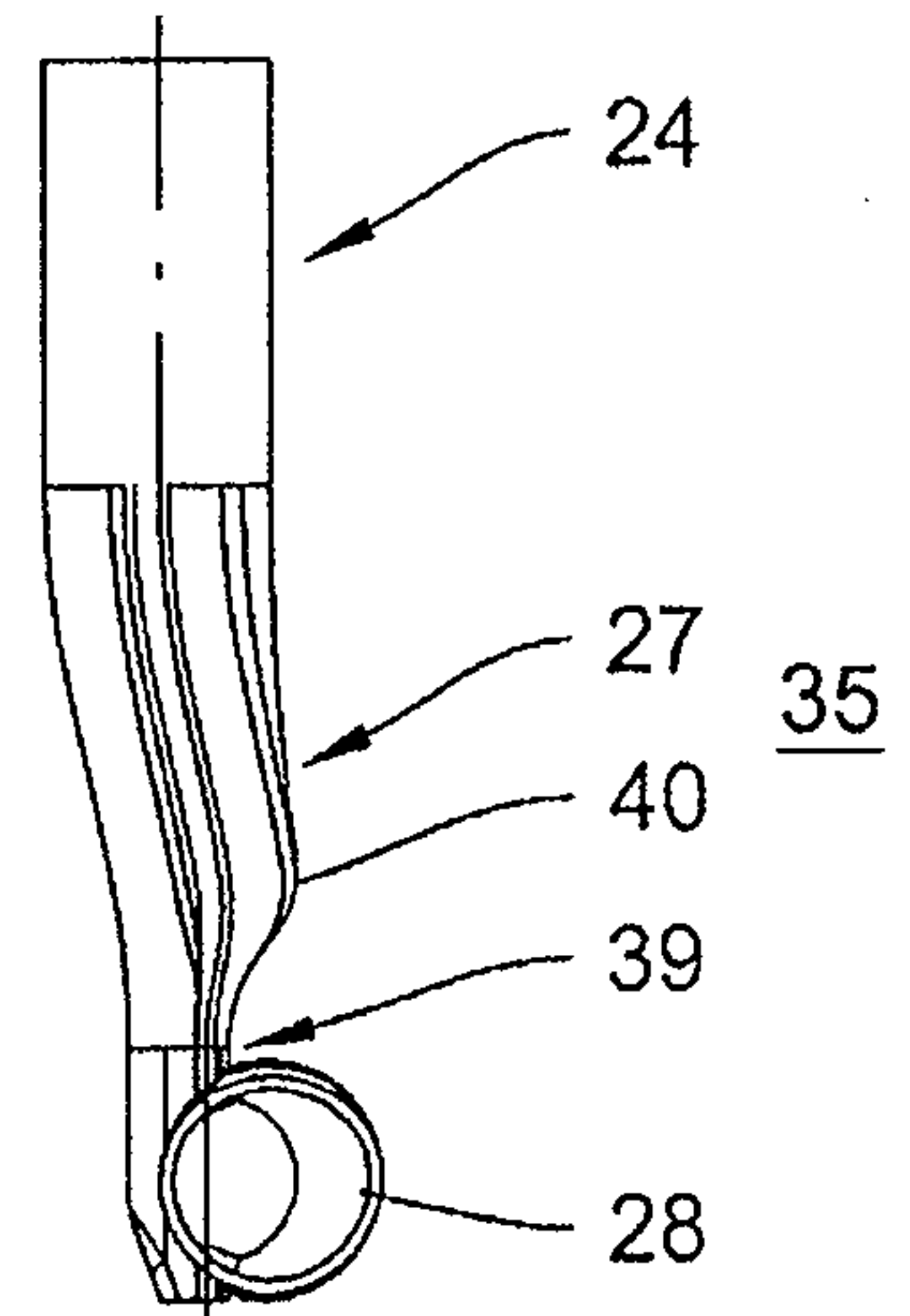
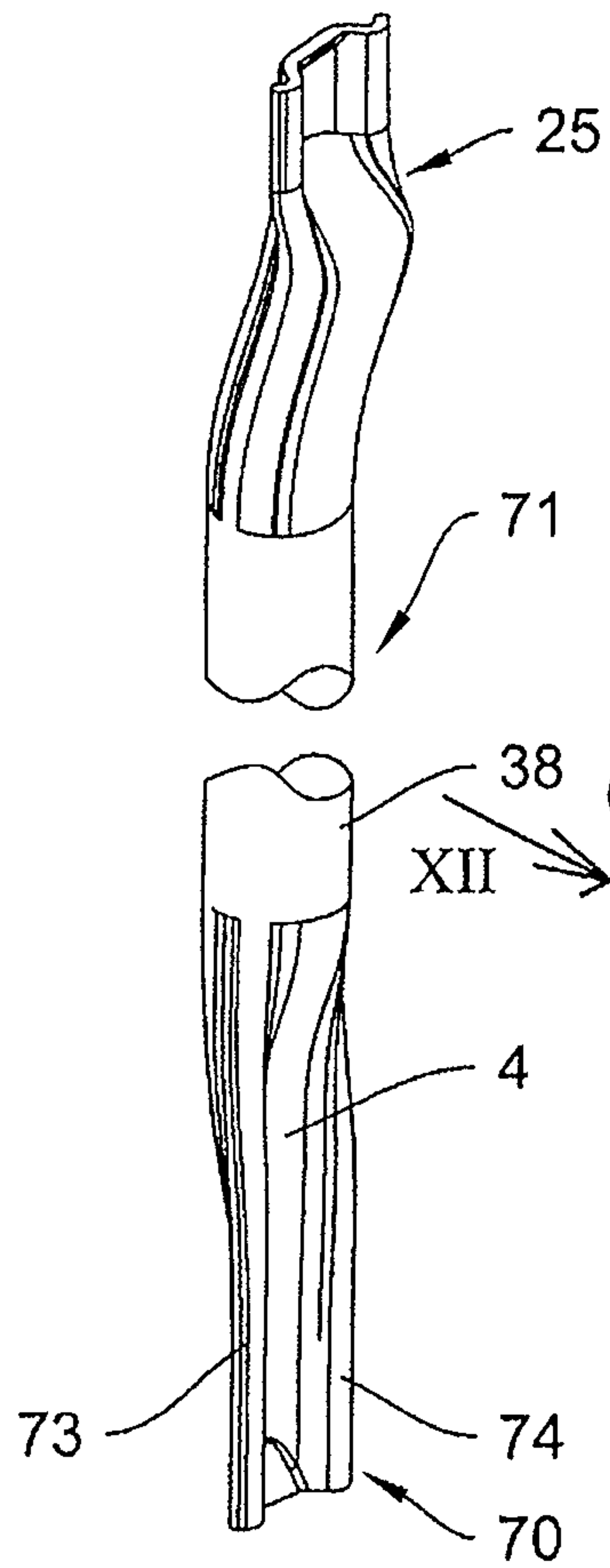
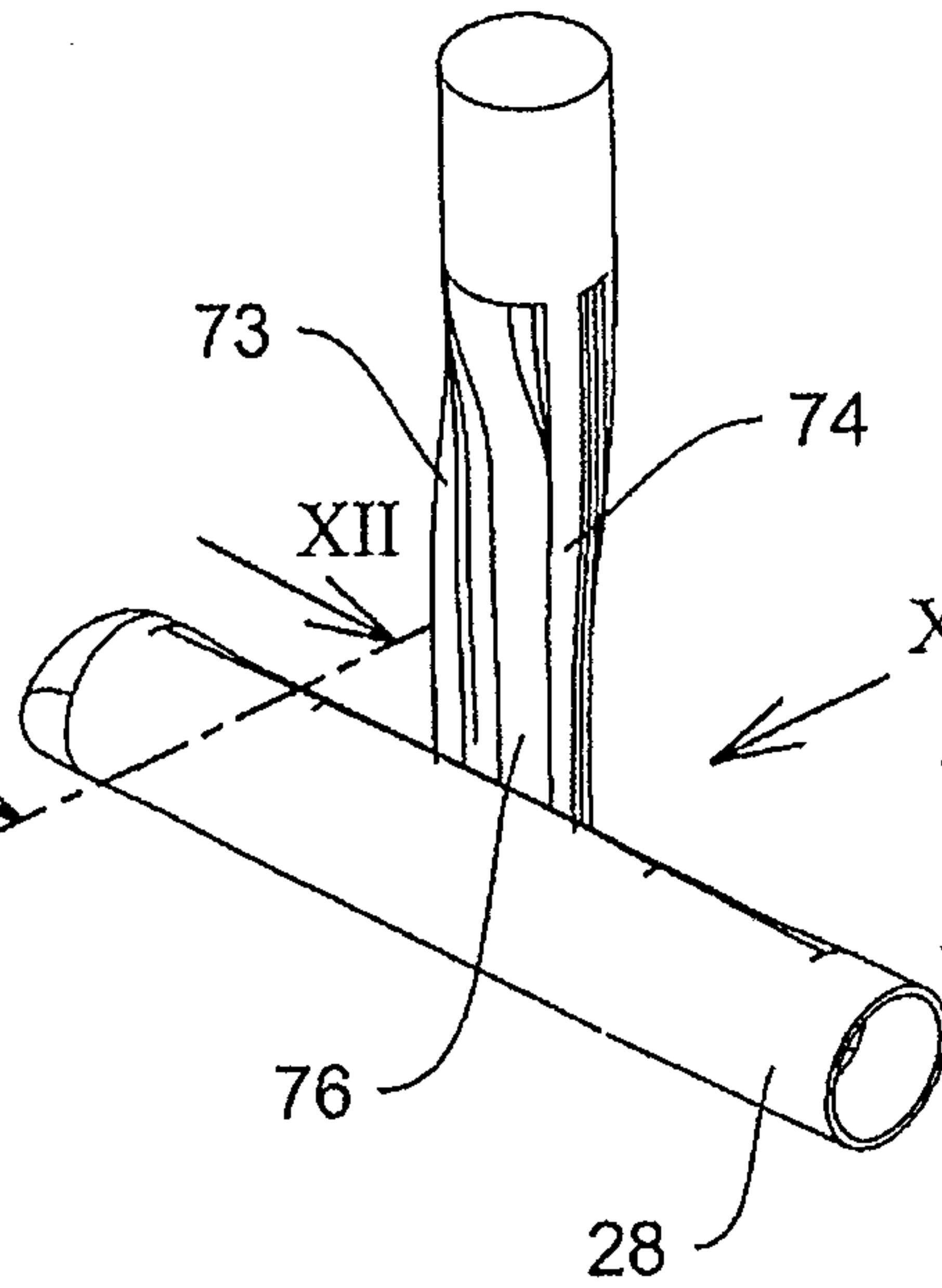
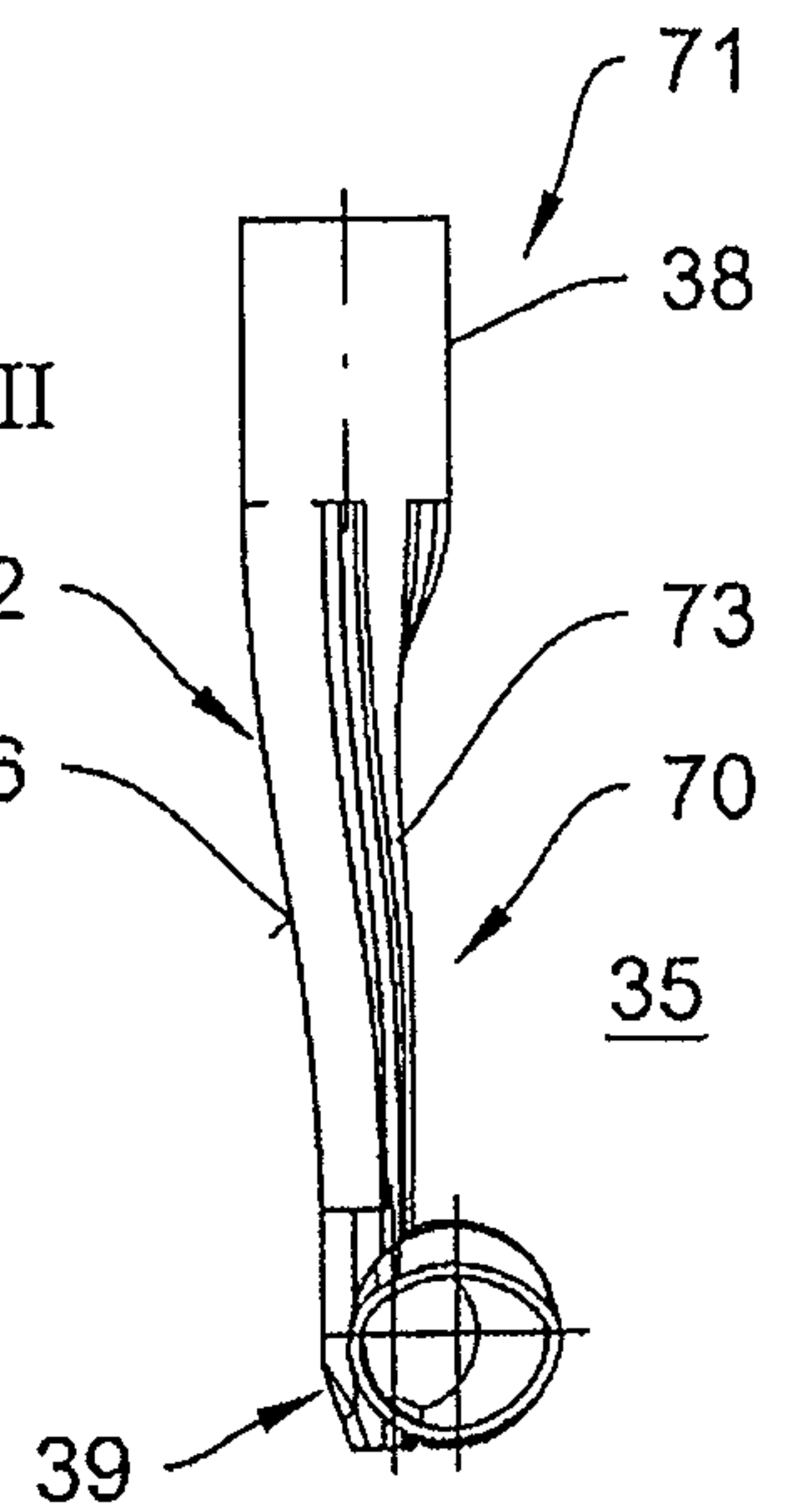
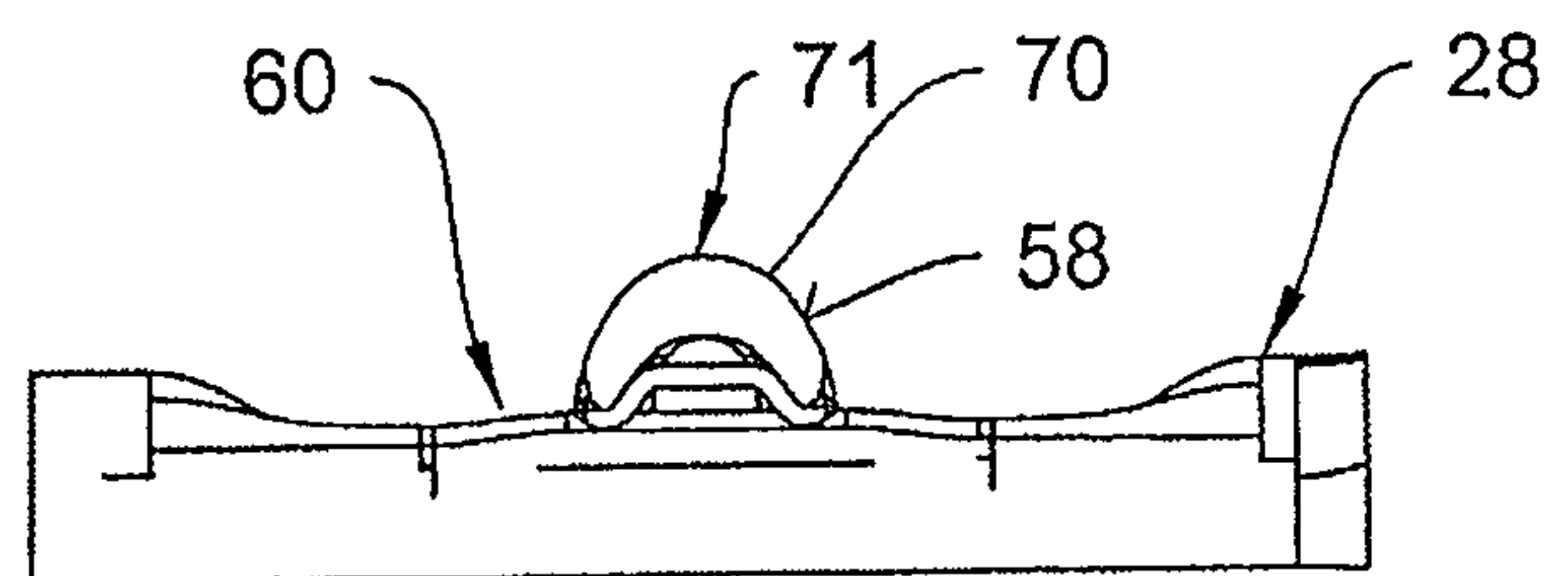
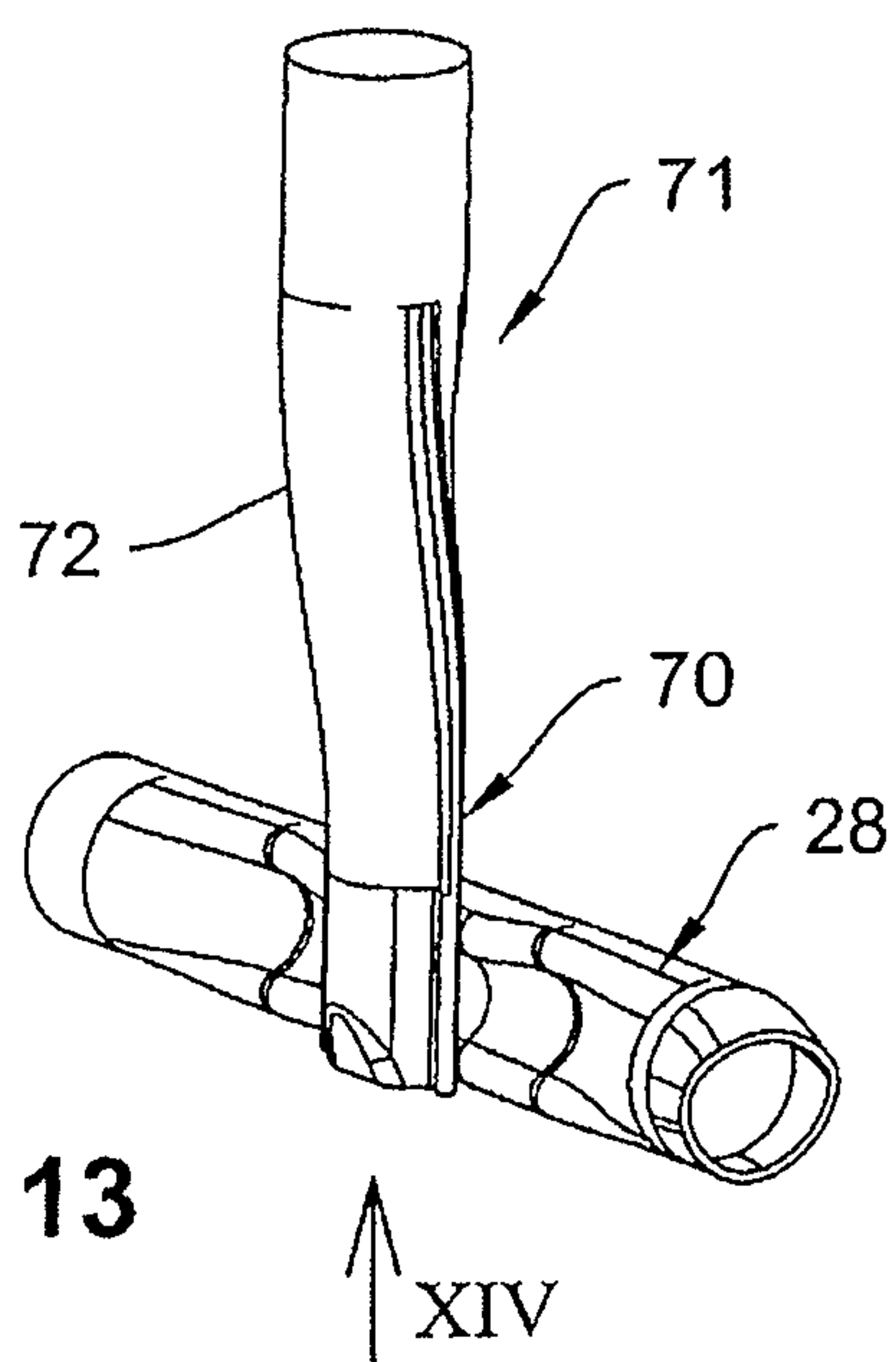


Fig. 9

Fig. 10**Fig. 11****Fig. 12****Fig. 13****Fig. 14**

