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(54) **AN END PLUG FOR CORELESS PAPER ROLLS**

ENDSTOPFEN FÜR KERNLOSE PAPIERROLLEN

BOUCHON D'EXTRÉMITÉ POUR ROULEAUX DE PAPIER DÉPOURVUS DE PARTIE CENTRALE

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Description

TECHNICAL AREA

[0001] The present invention relates to an end plug for coreless paper rolls including a central body and to a paper roll provided with at least one such end plug.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Historically paper rolls, such as toilet rolls, are provided with a core of a relatively stiff material, usually cardboard. It is, however, not unusual that the circular cross-section of such a roll is deformed during storage, transport and use of such a paper roll, so that the cross-section becomes oval. An oval cross-section of the core prevents a smooth unwinding of paper from the roll.

[0003] Nowadays also coreless paper rolls are known. Coreless paper rolls are wound without a carton core directly upon a shaft to a "log". When the log is finished, the shaft is drawn out to leave a hole in the centre of the log. The log is then cut sideways into correct width for customer rolls. The windings nearest the hole in the roll has a tendency to partly collapse, making the hole star-shaped or in other ways uneven. An advantage by such rolls is that for the same outer diameters, a coreless paper roll contains more paper than a roll provided with a core. Another advantage compared to rolls with cores is that no waste material which has to be discarded exists after use of a coreless paper roll. A problem with coreless paper rolls is that the cross-section thereof can be deformed which results in difficulties in applying the roll in a dispenser and also an uneven unwinding of paper from a roll applied to a dispenser. This problem has been solved by providing end plugs to be inserted into one or opposite ends of a coreless paper roll depending on the type of dispenser being used. Coreless paper rolls provided with correctly inserted end plugs are easy to apply to a dispenser and ensure a smooth unwinding of the paper on the roll.

[0004] In the prior art, end plugs adapted to paper rolls having a core are known. For example FR2688861 and WO2010011165 show examples of such end plugs. However, these end plugs are not specifically adapted to coreless rolls, which often have an uneven central hole.

[0005] It is desirable that such end plugs are tightly applied to the interior of the paper roll so that the roll can not slip in relation to the plug but will rotate together with the plug. Moreover, if the end plugs are inserted into the paper rolls in connection to manufacture thereof, i.e. before storing thereof and transport to the end consumer, it is important that the end plugs stay in place after insertion. In order to facilitate insertion of the end plugs these are often slightly conical or have a tapering insertion end. However, due to the deformation of a coreless paper roll it is sometimes difficult to fully insert end plugs which can result in difficulties in applying the paper roll to a dispenser. Furthermore, to ensure the desired function of a con-

ventional cylindrical end plug, a tight fit between the interior surface of the roll and the outer surface of the plug is necessary. However, due to manufacturing tolerances for the rolls it can occur that an end plug having a perfect fit to one roll has a loose fit to another roll. There is thus a need for improvements of end plugs for coreless paper rolls.

[0006] The objective of the present invention is to fill this need and provide an end plug for coreless paper rolls which is easy to apply and which will fit tightly.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] This objective is accomplished by an end plug for coreless paper rolls including a central body, characterised by at least three resilient elements protruding from the central body and resiliently pressing against the interior of the paper roll when the end plug is inserted into an end of a paper roll, the radial extension of the resilient elements being influenced by rotation of said plug or a part thereof. Such resilient elements can be brought to or held in an inward position during insertion of the end plug and allowed to expand to an outward position after the insertion thereof.

[0008] The central body has an axial extension and said resilient elements are extended axially along the central body and protrude outwardly therefrom, said resilient elements being wing-shaped, and wherein an imaginary line between the tip of the wing-shaped element and the base thereof, i.e. the interface between the central body and the wing-shaped element, forming an acute angle to a tangential plane passing through said base. Preferably, said wing-shaped elements are arcuate. Such an end plug allows rotation in one direction, the wing-shaped elements then being bent inwards towards the central body if in contact with the interior wall of a paper roll whereas rotation in an opposite direction is obstructed when the wing-shaped elements are in contact with an interior wall of a paper roll. After insertion by pushing and rotating the end plug, the bent-in wing-shaped elements have a tendency to bend back to their initial position and will thereby resiliently press against the interior wall of the paper roll.

[0009] In a variant of the first preferred embodiment, each wing-shaped element is divided by a hinge line into a tip portion and a base portion. When such an end plug is fully inserted, the end plug is counter-rotated whereby the tip portion will swing around its hinge line and resiliently press against the interior wall of the paper roll, locking the end plug in position.

[0010] In a second preferred embodiment, the central body has an axial extension and said resilient elements are extended axially along the central body and protrude outwardly therefrom, said resilient elements being wing-shaped, and wherein the angle between an axial plane, which passes through the base of the wing-shaped element, i.e. the interface between the central body and the wing-shaped element, and the wing shaped element is

variable by rotating a second body in relation to the central body, said second body having axially extending parts abutting the wing-shaped elements at a distance from the base thereof during rotation of the second body in relation to the central body.

[0011] The invention also relates to a coreless paper roll having an end plug according to the description above inserted into at least one end thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] The invention will now be described with reference to the enclosed figures, of which;

fig. 1 discloses a perspective view of an end plug according to a first preferred embodiment,

fig. 2 discloses a side view of the end plug in figure 1,

fig. 3 discloses an end view of the end plug in figure 1 seen with its insertion end turned towards the viewer,

fig. 4 discloses a perspective view of an end plug according to a variant of the first preferred embodiment,

figs. 5,6 and 7,8, respectively disclose a side view and end view of the end plug in figure 4 in different insertion positions,

fig. 9 discloses an exploded perspective view of an end plug according to a second preferred embodiment,

figs. 10 and 11 disclose a side view and an end view, respectively of the end plug in figure 9 in an assembled condition,

fig. 12 discloses an exploded perspective view of an end plug according to a variant of the second embodiment,

figs. 13,14 and 15,16, respectively disclose a side view and an end view, respectively of end plug according to figure 12 in assembled condition and in two different insertion positions,

fig. 17 discloses an exploded perspective view of an end plug according to a third preferred embodiment,

figs. 18 and 19, respectively disclose an end view, respectively of the end plug in figure 17 in assembled condition and in two different insertion positions,

fig. 20 discloses an exploded perspective view of an end plug according to a fourth preferred embodiment,

figs. 21,22 and 23,24, respectively disclose a plan view and an end view of the end plug according to figure 22 in assembled condition and in two different insertion positions,

fig. 25 discloses an exploded view of an end plug according to a fifth preferred embodiment, and

figs. 26 and 27, respectively disclose a perspective view of the end plug according to figure 25 in assembled condition and in two different insertion positions.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0013] A first embodiment of an end plug 1 according to the present invention is shown in figures 1-3. The plug 1 includes an end plate 2 intended to lie against a side of a coreless paper roll when the plug has been inserted into the centre hole therein. The plug also has a central body 3 protruding from the centre of plate 2 perpendicular to the plate. Four wing-shaped elements 4-7 are protruding outwardly from the central body 3.

[0014] Each wing-shaped element 4-7 has a base 8 being the interface between the central body 3 and the respective element 4-7, and a tip 9. Furthermore, each element 4-7 is inclined relative a radial direction so that an imaginary line between the tip of the wing-shaped element and the base thereof forms an acute angle α to a tangential plane passing through said base. The wing-shaped elements are moreover tapering from their ends adjacent the end plate 2 towards the opposite ends thereof lying adjacent to the end of the plug 1 opposite to the end plate 2, hereafter called the insertion end of the plug.

[0015] In the end opposite to the insertion end of the plug, the central body has a peg 13 or the like protruding from the end of the central body 3 for attachment of a roll to a dispenser after insertion of the end plug 1 into its central hole. The peg 13 can also be constructed in such a way as to facilitate rotation of the end plug by hand or by help of a tool.

[0016] The wing-shaped elements are for example made of polyethylene, so that they can be resiliently bent towards and away from the position shown in figures 1-3. Many other resiliently bendable material materials are suitable in end plugs according to the invention.

[0017] The end plug 1 functions in the following way.

[0018] To insert an end plug 1 into the hollow interior of a coreless paper roll, the insertion end is pushed into the interior of the roll until two or more of the wing-shaped elements 4-7 come to abutment against the interior wall of the paper roll. Thereafter the plug 1 is simultaneously pushed and rotated in the direction of the arrow A in figure 3, i.e. in a clockwise direction. Since the wing-shaped elements 4-7 are tapering towards the insertion end they are easy to place in abutment against the interior wall of the roll in the beginning of the insertion procedure. The reaction forces from the interior wall of the roll acting on the outermost surfaces of the wing-shaped elements will

produce an inward bending of the elements 4-7, i.e. the angle α will be reduced, and the position of the tips 9 of the elements 4-7 will be moved in towards the central body. Simultaneously, the resilient forces of the elements 4-7 act on the interior wall of the roll. The insertion of the end plug 2 will thus be easy to perform by simultaneous pushing and clockwise rotating of the end plug 1. Incidentally, if the plug is rotated anticlockwise instead of clockwise when the wing-shaped elements are in contact with the interior wall of a coreless paper roll, the tips of wing-shaped elements will try to move outwards away from the central body, thereby trying to increase the angle α , the rotational movement thus being obstructed by said interior wall.

[0019] In the variant of the first embodiment shown in figures 1-3, the wing-shaped elements 4-7 are arcuate so that they have arcuate cross-sections in a horizontal plane. This is preferred since it facilitates a smooth bending and abutting of the wing-shaped elements during clockwise rotation of the end plug 1 in the interior of a coreless paper roll. By such an arcuate shape, the wing-shaped elements can be bent towards the central body 3 both by a decrease of angle α and by an increase of their curvatures. It is, however, also possible to use wing-shaped elements which are straight, i.e. having straight cross-sections in a horizontal plane.

[0020] When the end plug 1 is inserted into the end of a paper roll so that its end plate 2 is in abutment to the side of the paper roll, the rotation and pushing of the end plug is stopped. The wing-shaped elements 4-7 then strive to retain their start positions and will therefore resiliently press against the interior wall of the paper roll provided the radial extension of the wing-shaped elements is greater than the radius of the central hole in the coreless paper roll.

[0021] It is to be noted that during the rotation of the end plug 1, the forces of the wing-shaped elements will influence the interior wall of the coreless paper roll to have a circular cross-section. Possible deviations from a circular shape of the central hole in the coreless paper roll will thus be removed by the insertion of the end plug, at least in the end portion thereof. As a matter of fact, the central hole of a coreless paper roll usually differs from having a perfect circular cross-section. When the end plug is inserted into a deformed central hole of the paper roll, all wing-shaped elements will not at the same time come into abutment with the interior wall of the paper roll. However, during rotation of the plug all wing-shaped elements will pass the narrowest part of said wall and try to expand this part by their resilient force. The simultaneous pushing and rotation of the end plug will thus accomplish both a circular shape of the cross-section of the interior wall of the paper roll, at least in and end part thereof, as well as a centering of the end plug inserted into the central hole of the paper roll

[0022] In figures 4-8 an end plug 1' according to another variant of the first embodiment shown in figures 1-3 is shown. This end plug 1 differs from the end plug de-

scribed with reference to figures 1-3 only in that a hinge line 10 divides each wing-shaped element 4'-7' into a tip portion 11 and a base portion 12. In all other aspects the end plug 1' according to figures 4-6 is identical with the end plug described with reference to figures 1-3. Components in the variant according to figures 4-8 being similar to components in the variant according to figures 1-3 are therefore given the same reference numerals with an addition of a prime sign.

[0023] The hinge line 10 has an axial extension and is preferably accomplished by a weakening line. However, other ways of creating a hinge line can of course be used, such as cutting the wing-shaped element into two pieces and thereafter joining these pieces together by a join allowing said pieces to rotate in relation to each other. Such a join can be a piece of flexible material attached to portions of the tip portion and the base portions on each side of said hinge line.

[0024] The end plug 1' according to the variant shown in figures 4-8 is inserted into an end of a paper roll in the same way as has been described with reference to figures 1-3. The fully inserted end plug is schematically shown in figures 5 and 6 whereby the interior wall of the paper roll is schematically indicated in figure 6 by an interrupted line PR. As can be seen in figure 6, the tips 9' of resilient elements 4'-7' press against the interior wall PR. Thereafter the end plug is rotated a short distance anticlockwise as is indicated by arrow B in figure 6. The tip portions 11 will then swing about their points in abutment with the interior wall PR which will cause an inward bending of the base portions 12 of the wing-shaped elements 4'-7'. This configuration of the end plug is shown in figures 7 and 8. This bending of the wing-shaped elements will increase the resilient force of these elements acting on the interior wall. Preferably the surfaces of the weakening line 10 is such that they meet each other when the tip portions 11 take a radial position in relation to the central body 3 as is schematically illustrated in the view in larger scale of a detail of figure 8. Such a configuration of the weakening line 10 will prevent further anticlockwise rotation of the end plug 1' and lock the end plug in place.

[0025] In a variant the end plates 2,2' of end plugs 1,1' can be provided with notches or indentation (not shown) for facilitating rotation of the plugs.

[0026] In figures 9-11 an end plug 100 according to a first variant of a second embodiment is shown. The end plug 100 consists of two parts, a first part 101 being similar to the end plug 1 in figures 1-3 and a second part 110. The components of the first part 101 corresponding to similar components of the end plug 1 are given the same reference numerals with the addition of 100 and for description thereof the description given of end plug 1 with reference to figures 1-3 is referred to. The only significant difference between end plug 1 and the first part 101 is that the end plate 102 of the first part 101 has a smaller dimension than the end plate 2 of end plug 1.

[0027] The second part 110 of end plug 100 comprises an end plate 111 and a cylindrical sleeve 112 projecting

from end plate 111 perpendicular to the plane of said end plate. The end plate 111 of the second part has a central opening 113 for accommodating the end plate 102 of the first part 101 in the assembled condition of the end plug 100. The cylindrical sleeve 112 projects concentrically to said central opening 113 and is by slots 114 divided into as many equal segments 115 as there are wing-shaped elements 104-107 protruding from the central body 103 on the first part 101, in the shown variant four segments 115. The slots 114 have a width at least as large as the thickness of the wing-shaped elements to be able to accommodate the wing-shaped elements 104-107 therein.

[0028] In figures 10 and 11, the end plug 100 is shown in a side view and a plan view, respectively in its assembled condition. The assembling of the first and second parts 101 and 110 of end plug 100 consists in pushing the second part 110 onto the first part 101 so that the walls of the wing-shaped elements are placed within the slots 114 and so that the end plate 102 of the first part fits into the central opening 113 of the end plate 111 of the second part 110.

[0029] The insertion procedure of end plug 100 is the same as the insertion procedure for the end plug 1 described with reference to figures 1-3 when it is inserted by pushing and clockwise rotation of the second part 110 of the end plug, the only difference being that the wing-shaped elements 104-107 will bend around the edges of segments 115 instead of around the interfaces between the bases of elements 104-107 and the central body 103. When the end plug 100 is fully inserted the tip portions of the wing-shaped elements 104-107 will be resiliently abutting the interior wall of a coreless paper roll. If the clockwise rotation of the second part 110 then is continued, the edges of the segments 115 will try to force the wing-shaped elements outwardly. The tip portions thereon will still be in abutment with the interior wall of the paper roll and are thereby held in the same positions due to the frictional forces. The continued rotation of the second part 110 will thus result in a further bending of the wing-shaped elements so that their curvature increase, in turn increasing the resilient forces acting on the interior wall of the coreless paper roll. The end plug 100 can also be inserted by pushing and rotation of the first part 101. In such a case, the procedure will be the same as for the end plug 1 as described with reference to figures 1-3. The inward bending of the wing-shaped elements 104-107 will slightly move the segments 115 in an anticlockwise direction. After the end plug 100 has been fully inserted into a central hole in a coreless paper roll with the tip portions of the wing-shaped elements in abutment to the interior wall of the paper roll, the second part 110 of the end plug 100 is rotated clockwise in relation to the first part 101. The edges of the segments 115 will then try to move the wing-shaped elements outwardly which will result in a further bending of the portions of the wing-shaped elements located outwardly of the edges of the segments 115 and consequently higher resilient forces acting on the interior wall of the paper roll.

[0030] Notches 117 are made in the end plate 111 in order to facilitate rotational movement of part 110 and a peg 116 or the like on first part 101 co-operating with a dispenser can be used for facilitating rotational movements of the first part 101.

[0031] In figure 12-16 an end plug 100' according to a variant of the second embodiment is shown. The only difference between the end plug 100' and the end plug 100 described with reference to figures 9-11 is that the slots 114' are wider than the slots 114 and consequently the segments 115' are smaller in a circumferential direction than segments 115. The components of end plug 100' are given the same reference numerals as corresponding components of end plug 100 described with reference to figures 9-11.

[0032] The end plug 100' is assembled the same way as the end plug 100 according to figures 9-11. However, before insertion of the end plug 100' into the central hole of a coreless paper roll, the second part 110' is rotated anticlockwise in relation to the first part 101'. Thereby, the segments 115' will come to abutment against the wing-shaped elements 104'-107' and further anticlockwise rotation of the second part 110' will induce a bending of the wing-shaped elements 104'-107' in towards the central body 103' of the first part 101'. When the segments 115' cover outer portions of the wing-shaped elements 104'-107', the anticlockwise rotation of the second part 110' is stopped. This situation is shown in figures 14 and 15 in a side and plan view, respectively. As can be understood by these figures the segments 115' will hold the wing-shaped elements in a position where these elements are accommodated inside the sleeve 112' constituted by the segments 115'. The end plug 100' is then pushed into the central hole of the end of a coreless paper roll until the end plate 111' of the second part 110' comes to abutment against the side wall of the paper roll. Thereafter, the second part 110' is rotated clockwise in relation to the first part 101' whereby the segments lose their grips on the outer portions of the wing-shaped elements 104'-107' and these will move outwardly due to their resiliency until they come into abutment with the interior wall of the coreless paper roll. Also in this variant the wing-shaped elements will resiliently press against the interior wall of the paper roll after insertion of the end plug.

[0033] The end plug 100' can of course instead be inserted into a central hole of a coreless paper roll in the way described with reference to figures 9-11 and the end plug 100 can be inserted the same way as described for plug 100' with reference to figures 12-16.

[0034] Instead of pegs 13, 13', 116, 116' provided on the end plugs 1, 1', 101, 101' for cooperation with a recess or the like on a dispenser, the end plugs could be provided with a centre hole or the like for cooperation with peg or the like projecting from a dispenser.

[0035] In figures 17-19, an end plug 200 according to a third embodiment is shown. The end plug 200 includes a central body 201 with a slightly conical axial wall 202. By the term "axial wall" is in this description meant that

said wall is extending in the direction in which the end plug is inserted into the central hole in one end side of a coreless paper roll. In the end of the conical wall having the largest diameter a flange 203 is extending outwardly in a radial direction and in the opposite end, the insertion end, a bottom plate 204 extends in a radial plane.

[0036] Three resilient elements in form of tongues 205-207 protrude axially from the bottom plate 204. The tongues 205-207 are attached to the bottom plate 204 only in one of their two ends and are resiliently swingable around the attachment points to the bottom plate 204. The three tongues 205-207 are located near the circumference of the bottom plate and are in the rest position shown in figures 17 and 18 extending essentially in a circumferential direction. The tongues 205-207 are also equispaced around the circumference of the bottom plate 204 in the shown preferred alternative of this embodiment.

[0037] The central body 201 comprises means for swinging the resilient elements from the rest position inside of the circumference of the central body, shown in figures 17 and 18, to a work position outside of the circumference of the central body, shown in figure 19. Said means is an actuator 208 having an operating rod 209 which is rotatably held in a circular central hole 210 in the bottom plate 204, and three actuating pins 210-212 for acting on the tongues 205-207 when the actuator 208 is rotated. Said pins 211-213 extend radially from the end portion of operating rod 209 extending axially out of the hole 210 in the bottom plate outside the central body 201. In the rest position of the tongues 205-207, the outer ends of the pins 211-213 are in abutment against the free ends of the tongues 205-207, as can be seen in figure 18.

[0038] When used, the end plug 200 is fully inserted into a central hole in the one side of a coreless paper roll with the tongues 205-207 in their rest position shown in figure 17 and 18. Thereafter, the operating rod 209 is rotated in the clockwise direction in relation to the central body so that the pins 211-213 are moved towards the attached ends of the tongues 205-207. The tongues 205-207 each has a portion 214 intermediate their opposite ends which has an extension radially inwardly of the free end of the tongue, said intermediate portion 214 being connected to the free end of the tongue via a sloping portion 215, as can be seen in figures 17-19. When the pins 211-213 reach said sloping surfaces 215, further rotation of the pins will cause the tongues 205-207 to swing outwardly outside of the circumference of the central body 201 and thereby press resiliently against the interior wall of the paper roll, as is illustrated in figure 19.

[0039] The actuator 208 has also a peg 216 in the end opposite to the end containing pins 211-213, which peg protrude axially outside of flange 203. This peg can be used to rotate actuator 208.

[0040] In figures 20-24, an end plug 300 in accordance with a fourth embodiment is shown. The end plug 300 includes a central body 301 with a slightly conical axial wall 302 terminated by a cup-shaped bottom portion 303

in the insertion end thereof. In the end opposite to the insertion end, the central body 301 has an outwardly extending flange 304.

[0041] Tongues 305-308 extending in the circumferential direction are cut out in the axial wall 302 and are equispaced to each other. Furthermore, axial slots 309 extending through the axial wall 302 along the free end of each tongue up to the end thereof containing the flange 304 are made in the central body 301. In the rest position shown in figures 21 and 22, the tongues 305-308 are flush with the axial wall 302.

[0042] Means for moving the tongues 305-308 outwardly from the rest position are included in the central body 301. Said means has the form of an annular ring 310 having four equispaced ribs 311 protruding outwardly from the outer periphery of ring 310. In the rest position, these ribs 311 are located in the axial slots 309 in the central body 301, as illustrated by figures 21 and 22. When used the end plug 300 is fully inserted into the central hole in one of the two sides of a coreless paper roll. Thereafter, the ring 310 is rotated in the anticlockwise direction in relation to the central body 301. Thereby the ribs 311 will be moved from a position adjacent to the free ends of the tongues 305-308 to a position near the base end of the tongues, i.e. the end thereof connected to the central body, as is illustrated in figures 23 and 24. Thereby, the ribs 311 will press the tongues 305-308 outwardly and the tongues will press resiliently against the interior wall of the paper roll.

[0043] A peg 312 is protruding from the outer end of ring 310 for co-operation with a suitable dispenser.

[0044] Notches (not shown) can be provided in the flange 203 according to the third embodiment or the flange 304 according to the fourth embodiment for facilitating holding still of central bodies 201 and 301, respectively during rotation of actuator 208 and ring 310.

[0045] An end plug 400 according to a fifth embodiment is shown in figures 25-27. The end plug 400 includes a central body 401 in form of an annular ring. From this central body 401 six resilient elements 402-407 in form of rods are extending in an axial direction. From the free end of each resilient element 402-407 a projection 408 is extending outwardly in a radial direction. In a rest position of the resilient elements said projections are held inside a cylindrical wall 409 of a second body 410 coaxially enclosing the central body 401 and the resilient elements protruding therefrom. Said cylindrical wall 409 has a row of six openings 411 therein. The second body 410 is rotatable relative to the central body 401 for bringing the resilient elements 402-407 to a work position in which the projections 408 of the resilient elements 402-407 snap into said openings 411 and extend outside the cylindrical wall 409. The cylindrical wall 409 also includes grooves 412 for guiding the resilient elements to the rest position during assembling of the end plug 400 by threading the second body onto the central body 401.

[0046] The end plug 400 with the resilient elements 402-407 in rest position is shown in figure 26 whereas

figure 27 show the end plug 400 with the resilient elements in a work position.

[0047] When used, the end plug 400 is inserted into the central hole in one of the two sides of a coreless paper roll with the resilient elements 402-407 in a rest position. After the end plug has been fully inserted, the second body 410 is rotated anticlockwise in relation to the central body 101 whereby the projections 408 will snap into the openings 411 and project outside of the axial wall 409 resiliently pressing against the interior wall of the paper roll.

[0048] Also in this embodiment a peg 413 for co-operating with a dispenser is protruding axially from the central body and notches can be provided in a flange of the second body 410.

[0049] In all embodiments the resilient elements are of course of a resilient material which mean that they strive to retain a relaxed condition when moved out of or deformed from a relaxed condition. Furthermore, is the end plug as a whole made of a resilient material, such as polyethylene. Other plastic material, such as polypropylene could also be used. In all the disclosed embodiments, the resilient elements are of the same material as the rest of the end plug, which is preferred, but it is of course possible to manufacture the separate components of the plug from different materials. The tongues in the third (figs 17-19), fourth (figs 20-24) or fifth (figs 25-27) embodiment can for example be made of a springy metal whereas the rest of the end plug can be made of plastic material. Other modifications of the described embodiments can also be made without leaving the scope of invention. For example can the number of resilient elements be varied in all embodiments, however, fewer than three resilient elements should not be present and the configurations and size of the elements can be varied. The projections and openings according to the fourth (figs 22-28) or the fifth embodiment (figs 29-35) can have a larger extension in the circumferential direction than shown in this embodiment. In the fourth and fifth embodiments, the insertion end part of central body and second body, respectively can have a more conical appearance in order to facilitate the initial placing of the end plug into the central hole of a coreless paper roll. The scope of the present invention shall therefore only be limited by the content of the enclosed patent claims.

Claims

1. An end plug (1;1';100;100') for coreless paper rolls including a central body (3;3';103;103'), wherein at least three resilient elements (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') protrude from the central body (3;3';103;103') and resiliently press against the interior of the paper roll when the end plug is inserted into an end of a paper roll, the radial extension of the resilient elements being influenced by rotation of said plug or a part thereof, **characterised in that** the cen-

tral body (3;3';103;103') has an axial extension and said resilient elements (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') are extended axially along the central body and protrude outwardly therefrom, said resilient elements being wing-shaped, wherein an imaginary line between the tip of a wing-shaped element (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') and the base thereof, i.e. the interface between the central body (3;3';103;103') and the wing-shaped element, forming an acute angle (α) to a tangential plane passing through said base.

2. The end plug (1;1';100;100') according to claim 1, wherein said wing-shaped elements (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') are arcuate.
3. The end plug (1') according to claim 1 or 2, wherein each wing-shaped element (4'-7') is divided by a hinge line (10) into a tip portion (11) and a base portion.(12).
4. The end plug (100;100') according to claim 1, wherein the angle between an axial plane, which passes through the base of the wing-shaped element (104-107; 104'-107'), i.e. the interface between the central body (103;103') and the wing-shaped element, and the wing shaped element is variable by rotating a second body (112;112') in relation to the central body, said second body having axially extending parts (115;115') abutting the wing-shaped elements at a distance from the base thereof during rotation of the second body in relation to the central body.
5. A coreless paper roll having an end plug (1;1';100;100';200;300;400) according to any of claims 1-4 inserted into at least one end thereof.

Patentansprüche

1. Endstopfen (1;1';100;100') für kernlose Papierrollen umfassend einen mittigen Körper (3;3';103;103'), wobei zumindest drei elastische Elemente (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') aus dem mittigen Körper (3;3';103;103') herausragen und elastisch auf das Innere der Papierrolle drücken, wenn der End-stopfen in ein Ende einer Papierrolle eingesetzt wird, wobei die radiale Verlängerung der elastischen Elemente von der Drehung des Stopfens oder eines Teils davon beeinflusst wird, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der mittige Körper (3;3';103;103') eine axiale Verlängerung aufweist, und die elastischen Elemente (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') entlang des mittigen Körpers axial verlängert sind und aus diesem nach außen herausragen, wobei die elastischen Elemente flügel-förmig sind, wobei eine imaginäre Linie zwischen der

- Spitze eines flügelartigen Elements (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') und der Basis davon, d.h. die Schnittstelle zwischen dem mittleren Körper (3;3';103;103') und dem flügelartigen Element, einen spitzen Winkel (α) zu einer durch die Basis hindurchgehenden Tangentenebene bildet.
2. Endstopfen (1;1';100;100') nach Anspruch 1, wobei die flügelartigen Elemente (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') bogenförmig sind. 5
 3. Endstopfen (1') nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei jedes flügelartige Element (4'-7') durch eine Scharnierlinie (10) in einen Spitzenteil (11) und einen Basisteil (12) aufgeteilt ist. 10
 4. Endstopfen (100;100') nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Winkel zwischen einer durch die Basis des flügelartigen Elements (104-107;104'-107') hindurchgehenden Axialebene, d.h. die Schnittstelle zwischen dem mittleren Körper (103;103') und dem flügelartigen Element, und dem flügelartigen Element durch Drehung eines zweiten Körpers (112;112') im Verhältnis zum mittleren Körper veränderlich ist, wobei der zweite Körper sich axial erstreckende Teile (115;115') aufweist, die in einem Abstand von der Basis davon während der Drehung des zweiten Körpers im Verhältnis zum mittleren Körper an den flügelartigen Elementen anliegen. 15
 5. Kernlose Papierrolle mit einem Endstopfen (1;1';100;100';200;300;400) nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4, welcher in wenigstens ein Ende davon eingesetzt ist. 20
- un angle aigu (α) à un plan tangentiel passant à travers ladite base.
2. Bouchon d'extrémité (1;1';100;100') selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les éléments en forme d'aile (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') sont arqués. 25
 3. Bouchon d'extrémité (1') selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel chaque élément en forme d'aile (4'-7') est divisé par une ligne d'articulation (10) dans une partie de pointe (11) et une partie de base (12). 30
 4. Bouchon d'extrémité (100;100') selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'angle entre un plan axial qui passe à travers la base de l'élément en forme d'aile (104-107;104'-107'), c'est-à-dire l'interface entre le corps central (103;103') et l'élément en forme d'aile, et l'élément en forme d'aile est variable par la rotation d'un deuxième corps (112;112') par rapport au corps central, ledit deuxième corps comportant des parties s'étendant axialement (115;115') venant en butée contre les éléments en forme d'ailes à une distance de la base de celui-ci pendant la rotation du deuxième corps par rapport au corps central. 35
 5. Rouleau de papier sans noyau ayant un bouchon d'extrémité (1;1';100;100';200;300;400) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, insérée dans au moins une extrémité de celui-ci.

Revendications

1. Bouchon d'extrémité (1;1';100;100') pour rouleaux de papier sans noyau comprenant un corps central (3;3';103;103'), au moins trois éléments élastiques (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') faisant saillie à partir du corps central (3;3';103;103') et étant élastiquement en appui contre l'intérieur du rouleau de papier lorsque le bouchon d'extrémité est inséré dans une extrémité d'un rouleau de papier, l'extension radiale des éléments élastiques étant influencée par la rotation dudit bouchon ou une partie de celui-ci, **caractérisé en ce que** le corps central (3;3';103;103') présente une extension axiale et lesdits éléments élastiques (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') s'étendent axialement le long du corps central et font saillie vers l'extérieur à partir de celui-ci, lesdits éléments élastiques étant en forme d'aile, et dans lequel une ligne imaginaire entre la pointe de l'élément en forme d'aile (4-7;4'-7';104-107;104'-107') et la base de celui-ci, c'est-à-dire l'interface entre le corps central (3;3';103;103') et l'élément en forme d'aile, formant 40

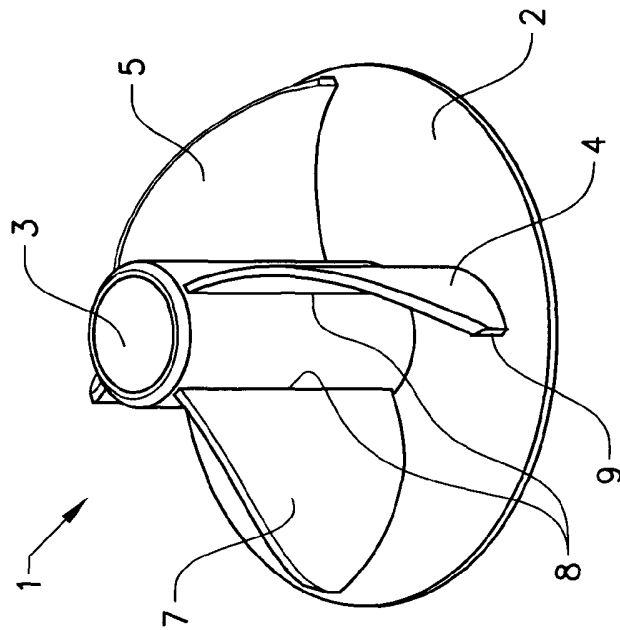


FIG. 1

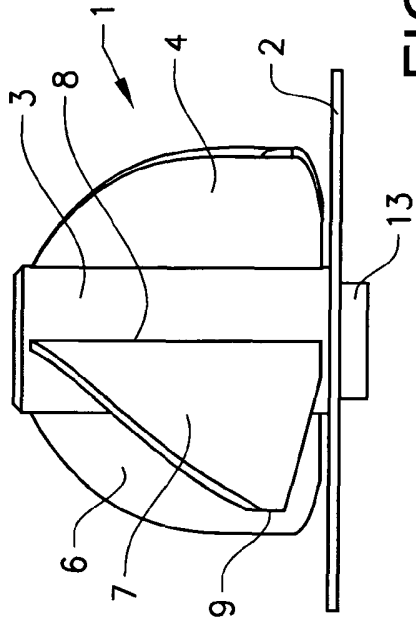


FIG. 2

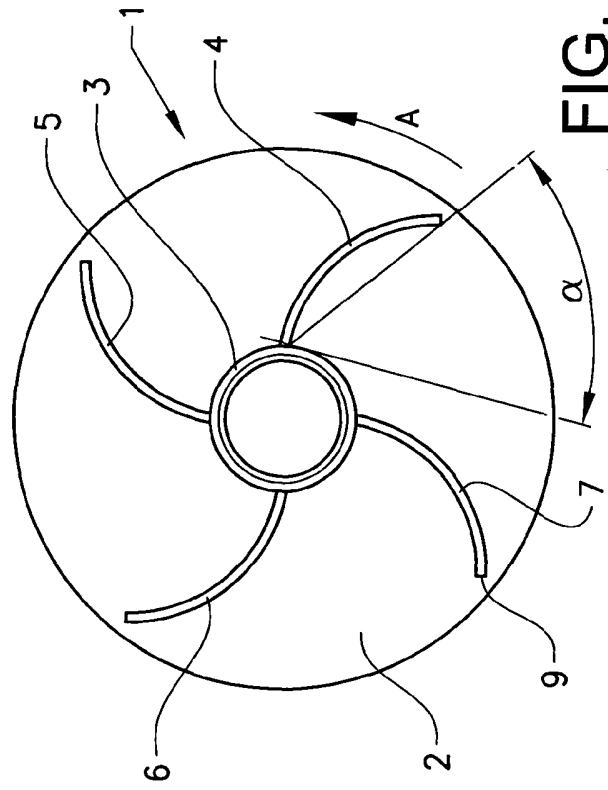


FIG. 3

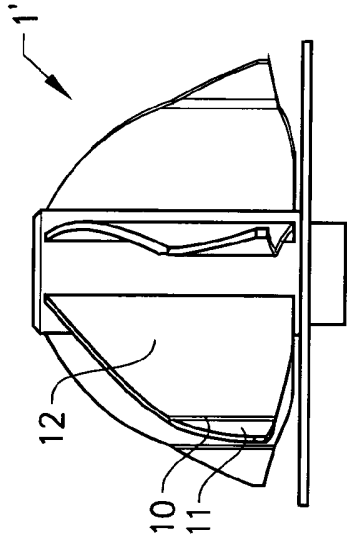


FIG. 7

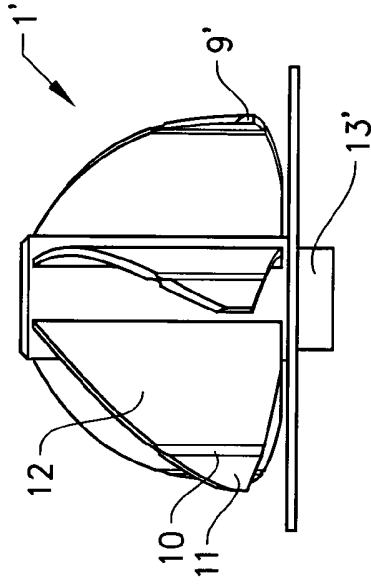


FIG. 5

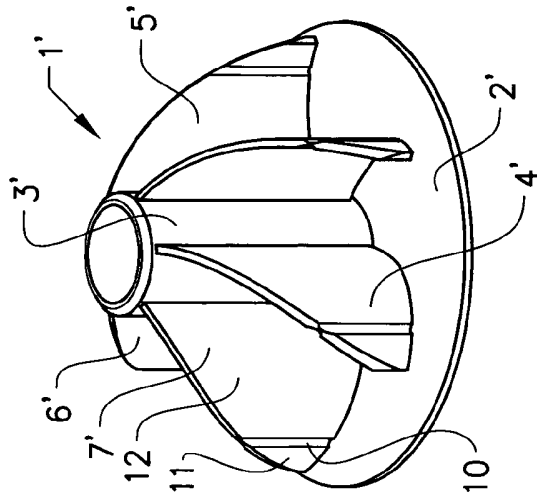


FIG. 4

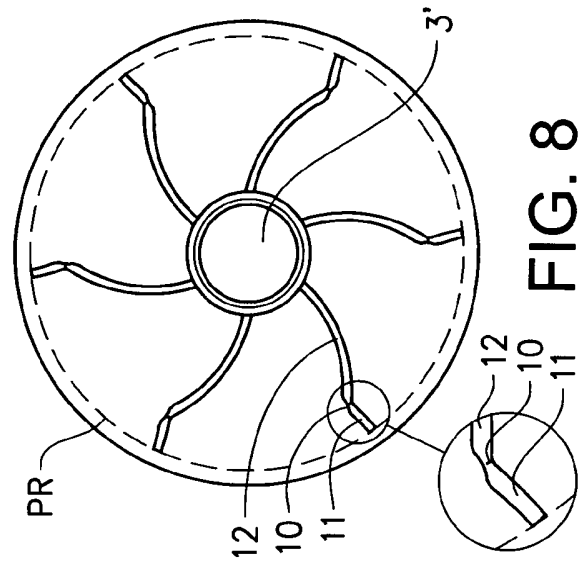


FIG. 8

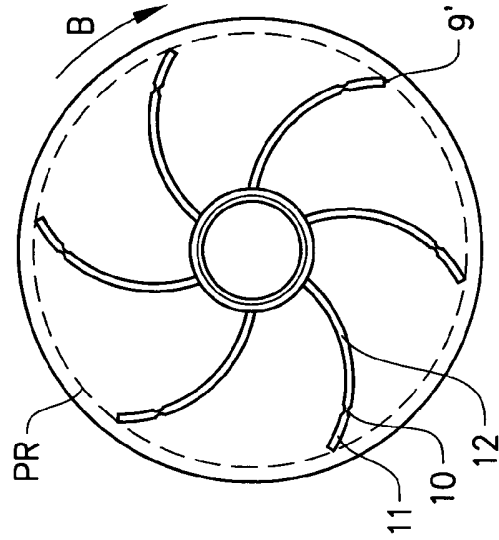
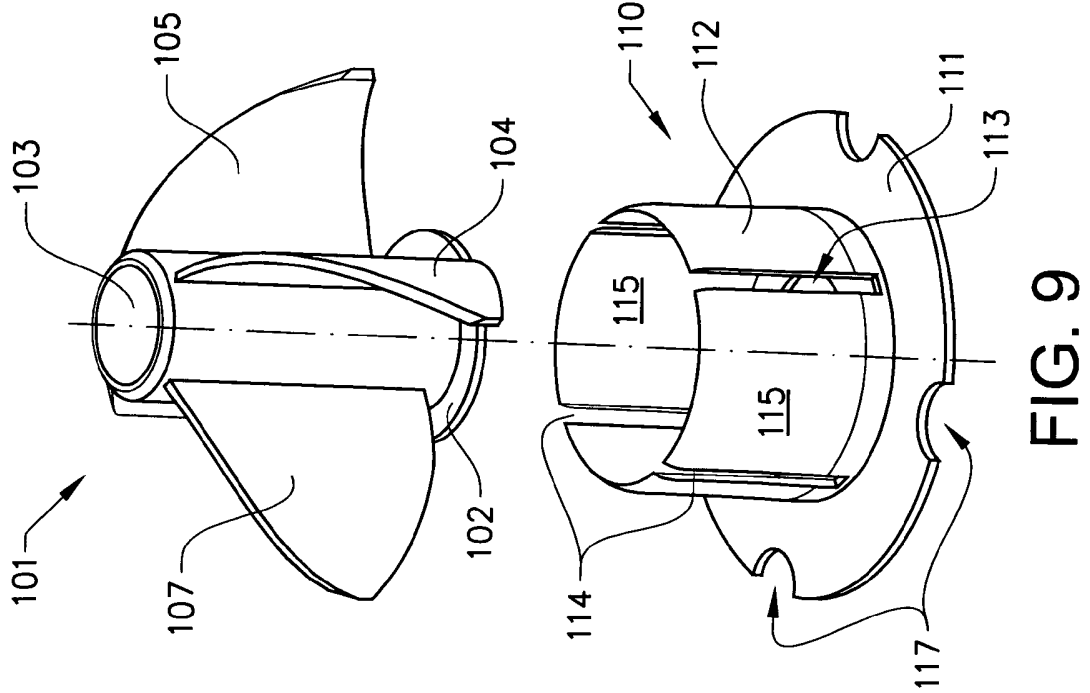
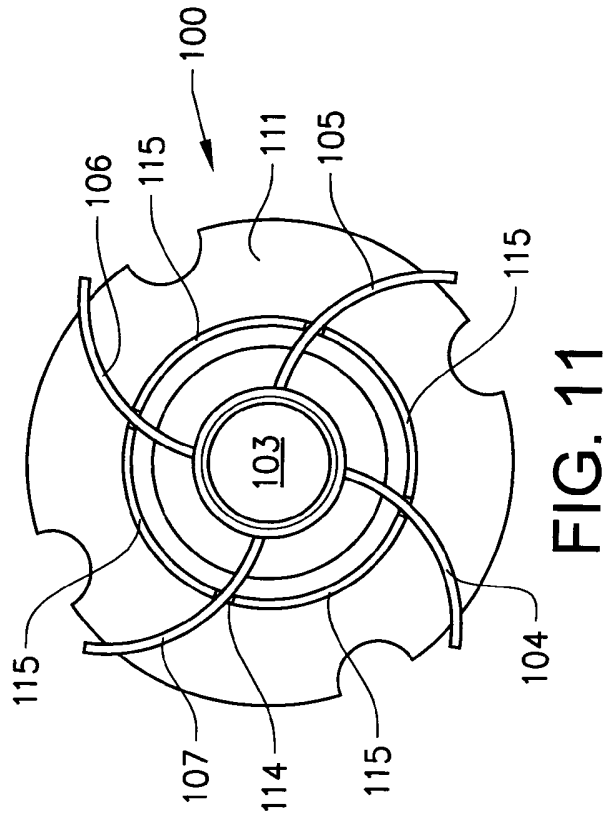
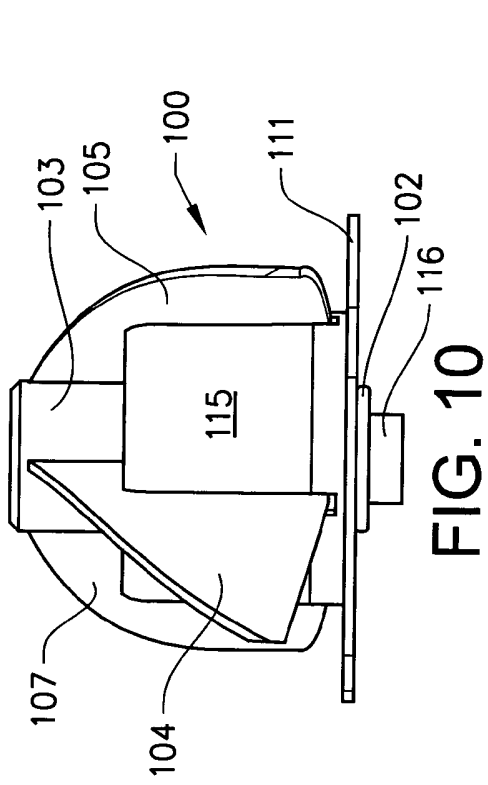
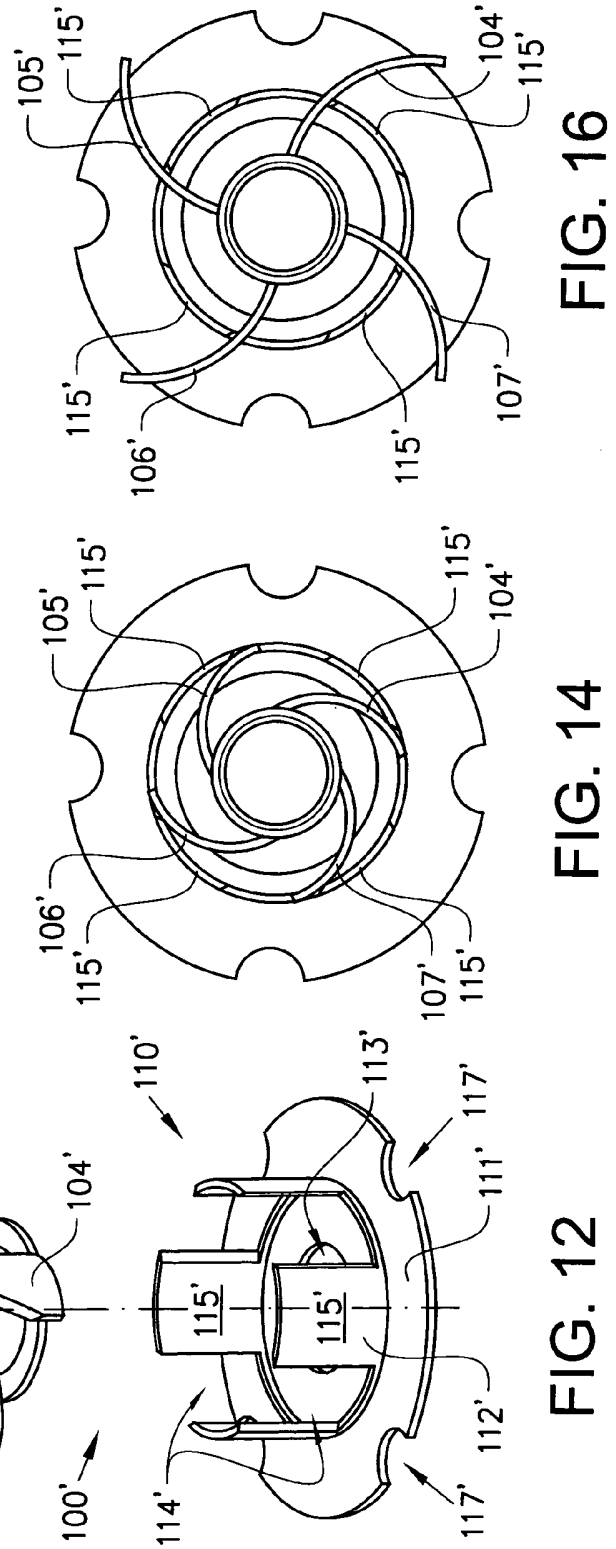
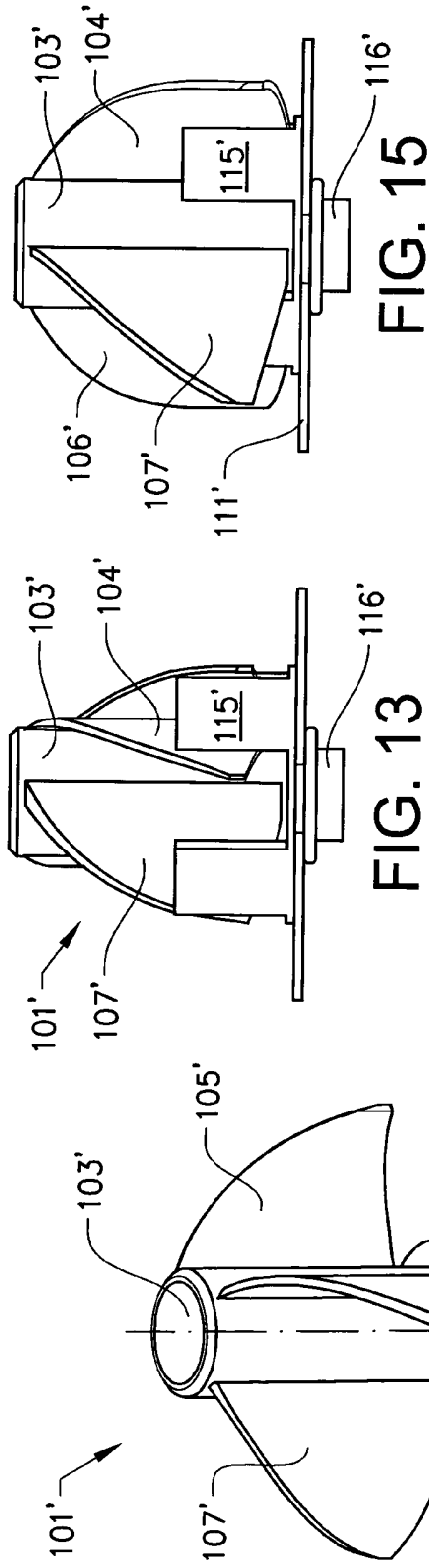
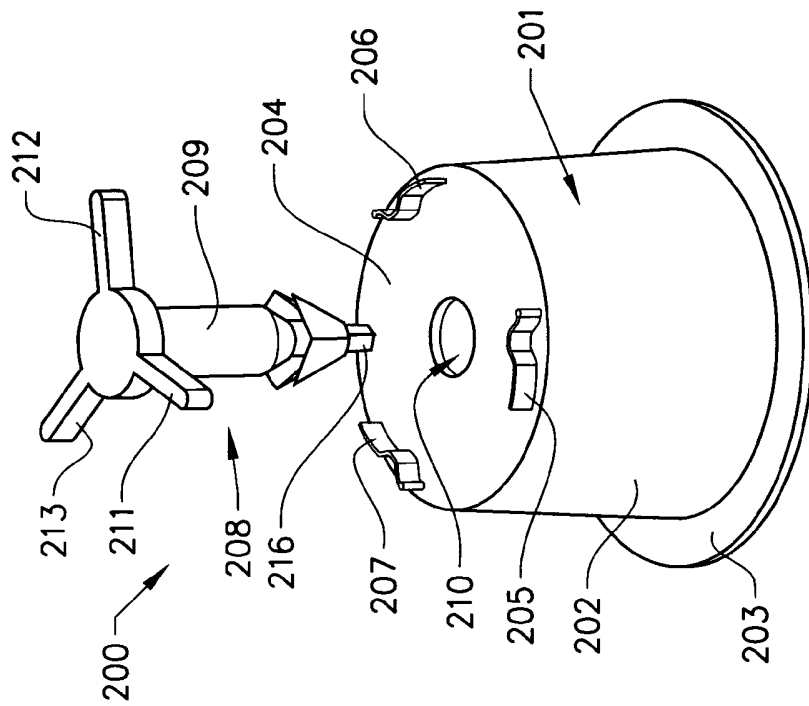
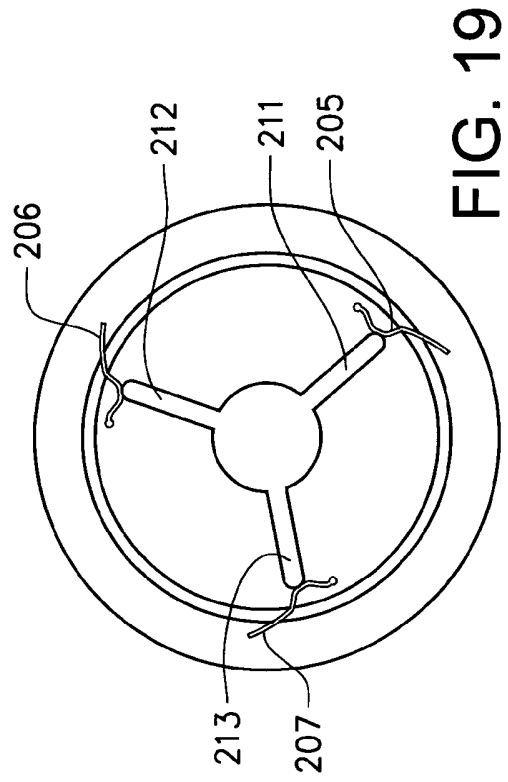
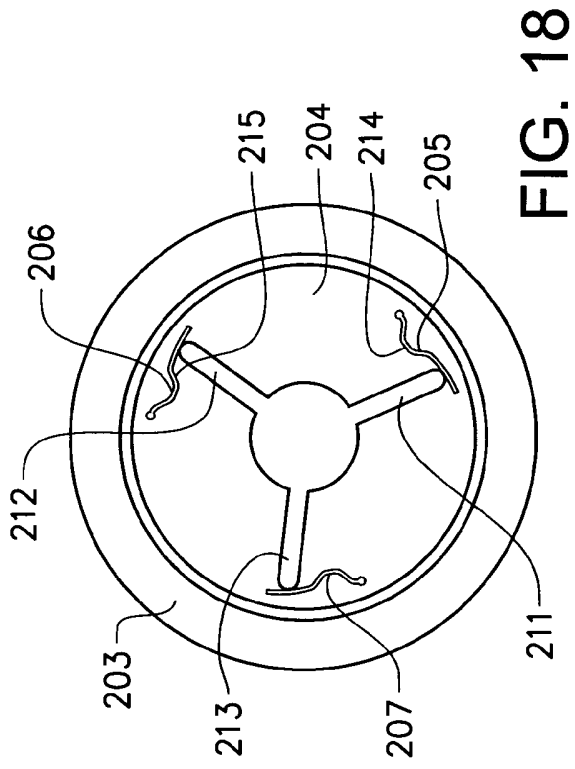


FIG. 6







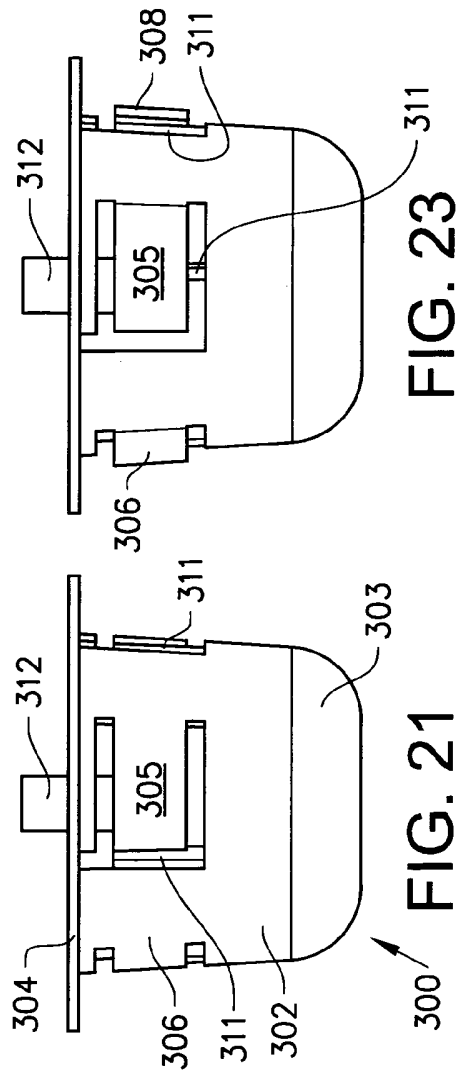


FIG. 23

FIG. 21

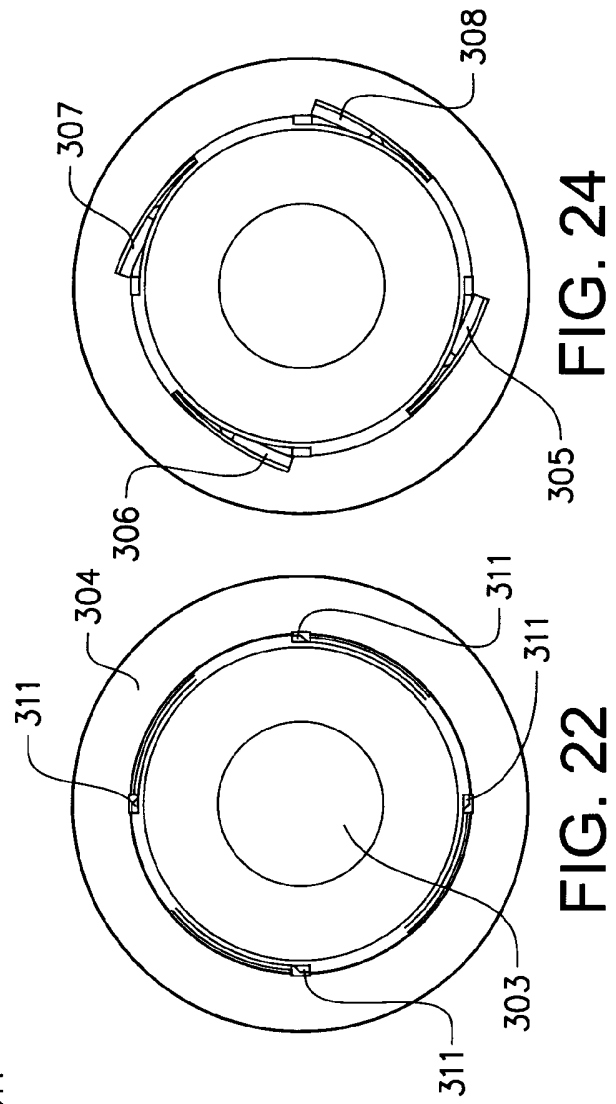


FIG. 24

FIG. 22

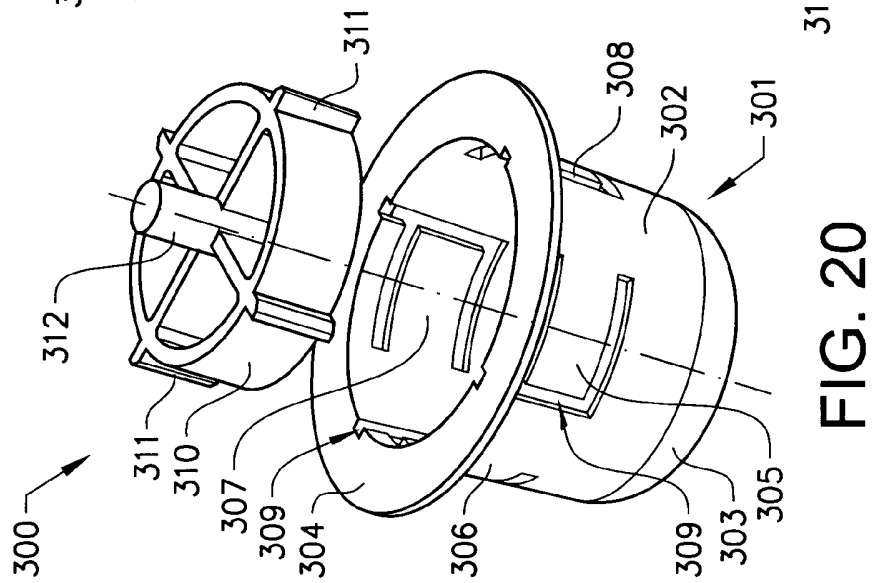


FIG. 20

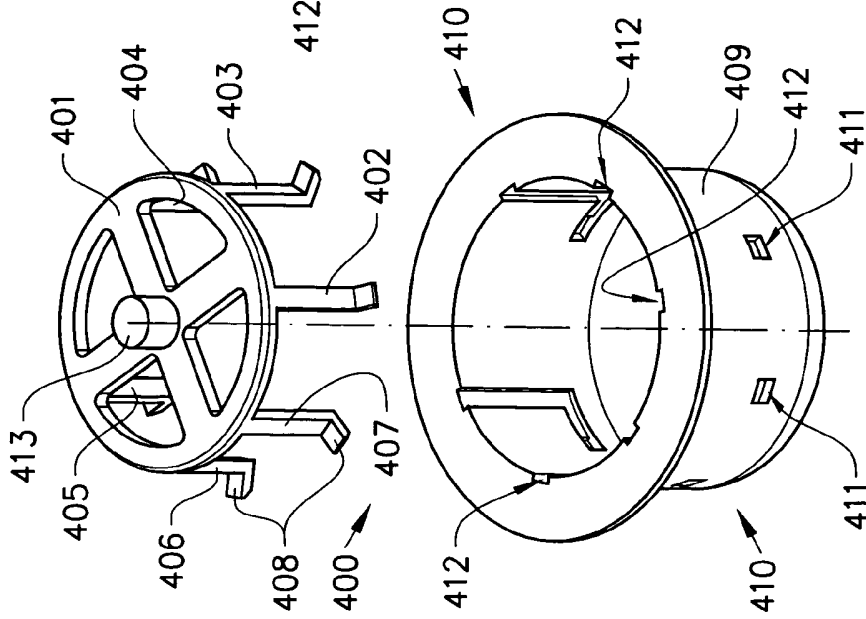


FIG. 25

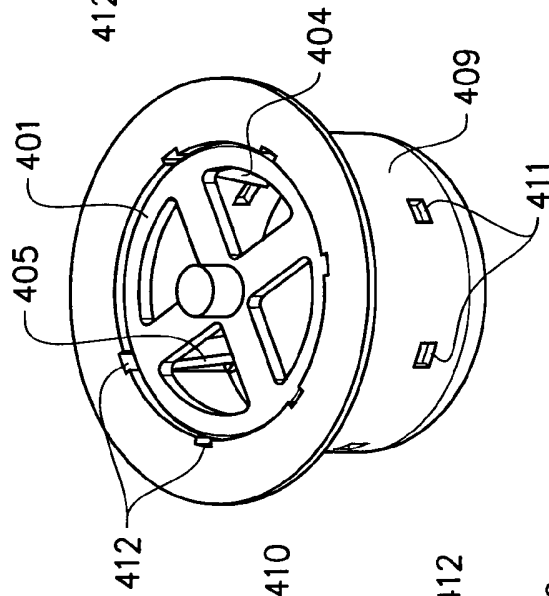


FIG. 26

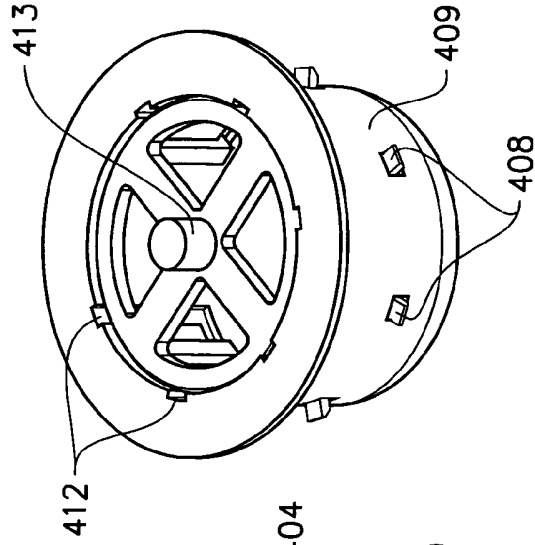


FIG. 27

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- FR 2688861 [0004]
- WO 2010011165 A [0004]

SZABADALMI IGÉNYPONTOK

1. Záródugó (1, 1', 100, 100') mag nélküli papírtekercsekhez, ahol a záródugónak központi teste (3, 3', 103, 103') van, amelyből legalább három, a záródugó papírtekercs végébe történő behelyezésekor rugalmasan a papírtekercs belsejének nyomódó rugalmas elem (4-7, 4'-7', 104-107, 104'-107') emelkedik ki, és ahol a rugalmas elemek sugárirányú kiterjedése a dugó, vagy a dugó egy részének elforgatásával változtatható, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a központi testnek (3, 3', 103, 103') tengelyirányú kiterjedése van, és a rugalmas elemek (4-7, 4'-7', 104-107, 104'-107') a központi test mentén tengelyirányban helyezkednek el, a központi testtől kifelé állnak és szárny alakúak, valamint a szárny alakú elemek (4-7, 4'-7', 104-107, 104'-107') csúcsa, és azok alapja közti képzeletbeli vonal, azaz a központi test (3, 3', 103, 103') és a szárny alakú elemek közti átmenet az alapon átmenő érintő sikkal hegyesszöget (α) zár be.
2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti záródugó (1, 1', 100, 100'), **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a szárny alakú elemek (4-7, 4'-7', 104-107, 104'-107') ívelt kialakításúak.
3. Az 1. vagy 2. igénypont szerinti záródugó (1'), **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a szárny alakú elemek (4'-7') mindegyike csuklóvonallal (10) csúcscrészre (11) és alaprészre (12) van osztva.
4. Az 1. igénypont szerinti záródugó (100, 100'), **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a szárny alakú elem (104-107, 104'-107') alapján áthaladó tengelyirányú sík, azaz a központi test (103, 103') és a szárny alakú elem közti átmenet, és a szárny alakú elem egymással bezárt szöge második testnek (112, 112') az első testhez viszonyított forgatásával változtatható, ahol a második testnek olyan tengelyirányban kiemelkedő részei (115, 115') vannak, amelyek a második test központi testéhez viszonyított forgatása során a szárny alakú elemek alapjától adott távolságban a szárny alakú elemeknek ütköznek.
5. Mag nélküli papírtekercs, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a papírtekercs legalább egyik végébe az 1-4. igénypontok bármelyike szerinti záródugó (1, 1', 100, 100', 200, 300, 400) van illesztve.