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Fortsættes ...

DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates in general to new developments in dispensing bag-in-containers and, in particular, to Integral two layer preforms particularly advantageous for the production of integrally blow-moulded bag-in-containers. It also relates to a method for producing said preforms and bag-in-containers.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Bag-in-containers, also referred to as bag-in-bottles or bag-in-boxes depending on the geometry of the outer vessel, all terms considered herein as being comprised within the meaning of the term bag-in-container, are a family of liquid dispensing packaging consisting of an outer container comprising an opening to the atmosphere the mouth and which contains a collapsible inner bag joined to said container and opening to the atmosphere at the region of said mouth. The system must comprise at least one vent fluidly connecting the atmosphere to the region between the inner bag and the outer container in order to control the pressure in said region to squeeze the inner bag and thus dispense the liquid contained therein.

[0003] Traditionally, bag-in-containers were and still are produced by independently producing an inner bag provided with a specific neck closure assembly and a structural container (usually in the form of a bottle). The bag is inserted into the fully formed bottle opening and fixed thereto by means of the neck closure assembly, which comprises one opening to the interior of the bag and vents fluidly connecting the space between bag and bottle to the atmosphere; examples of such constructions can be found *inter alia* in USA3484011, USA3450254, USA4,330,066, and USA4892230. These types of bag-in-containers have the advantage of being reusable, but they are very expensive and labour-intensive to produce.

[0004] More recent developments focused on the production of "integrally blow-moulded bag-in-containers" thus avoiding the labour-intensive step of assembling the bag into the container, by blow-moulding a polymeric multilayer preform into a container comprising an inner layer and an outer layer, such that the adhesion between the inner and the outer layers of the thus produced container is sufficiently weak to readily delaminate upon introduction of a gas at the interface. The "inner layer" and "outer layer" may each consist of a single layer or a plurality of layers, but can in any case readily be identified, at least upon delamination. Said technology involves many challenges and many alternative solutions were proposed.

[0005] The multilayer preform may be extruded or injection moulded (cf. USA6238201, JPA10128833, JPA11010719, JPA9208688, USA6649121). When the former method is advantageous in terms of productivity, the latter is preferable when wall thickness accuracy is

required, typically in containers for dispensing beverage.

[0006] Preforms for the production of integrally blow-moulded bag-in-containers clearly differ from preforms for the production of blow-moulded co-layered containers as disclosed e.g. in EP1547768, wherein the various layers of the container are not meant to delaminate, in the thickness of the layers. A bag-in-container is comprised of an outer structural envelope containing a flexible, collapsible bag. It follows that the outer layer of the container is substantially thicker than the inner bag. This same relationship can of course be found in the preform as well, which are characterized by an inner layer being substantially thinner than the outer layer. Moreover, in some cases, the preform already comprised vents which are never present in preforms for the production of co-layered containers (cf. EPA1356915).

[0007] The formation of the vents fluidly connecting the space or interface between bag and bottle to the atmosphere remains a critical step in integrally blow-moulded bag-in-containers and several solutions were proposed in e.g., USA5301838, USA5407629, JPA5213373, JPA8001761, EPA1356915, USA6649121, JPA10180853.

[0008] One redundant problem with integrally blow-moulded bag-in-containers is the choice of materials for the inner and outer layers which must be selected according to strict criteria of compatibility in terms of processing on the one hand and, on the other hand, of incompatibility in terms of adhesion. These criteria are sometimes difficult to fulfil in combination.

[0009] The preform usually consists of an assembly of two separate preforms and produced independently from one another and thereafter assembled such that the inner preform fits into the outer preform as illustrated in JPA10180853 or in WO91/08099. This solution allows for greater freedom in the design of the neck and vents, as well as in the choice of materials for the inner and outer layers: the compatibility in terms of processing between the materials of the inner and outer layers concern the blow-moulding operation only. It is, however, expensive as it requires two separate production lines and an assembly line.

[0010] Replacing a preform assembly as discussed above by an integral preform obtained by injection moulding one layer on top of the other offers of course a number of potential advantages in terms of production costs. Other problems, however, arise and need be addressed. In particular, the choice of materials for the inner and outer layers is more complex since they must be compatible in terms of process in both the injection moulding and the blow-moulding operations. USA5301838 discloses a complex injection moulded, five layer, integral preform comprising three PET layers interleaved by two thin layers of a material selected from the group of EVOH, PP, PE, PA6. This solution, however, is quite complex and requires that the materials of the thin layers have "little if any primary affinity for (i.e., tendency to chemically bond or adhere to) the adjacent [PET] layers," which unduly restricts the choice of materials to be used. EPA1356915, EP1593605, EP1245499 and USA6649121 propose that the materials for the inner and outer layers of the preform should be selected such that the melting temperature of the outer layer is higher than the one of the inner layer, $T_{m,outer} > T_{m,inner}$, lest a strong bond would form between layers when the inner layer is injection moulded over the

outer layer, which had been injected into the mould cavity first. Examples of materials for the outer layer given by the authors include PET and EVOH, whilst polyethylene is given as an example for the inner layer.

[0011] It follows from the foregoing that there remains room in the art for solutions for the production of integral preforms made of materials compatible in terms of processing, both for the injection moulding and blow-moulding operations, and yielding bag-in-containers with good delamination properties.

Summary of the Invention

[0012] The present invention is defined in the appended independent claims. Preferred embodiments are defined in the dependent claims. In particular the present invention relates to an integral two-layer preform and a bag-in-container produced by blow-moulding the preform, the preform comprising an inner layer and an outer layer, wherein the preform forms a two layer container upon blow-moulding, and wherein the thus obtained inner layer of said container releases from the thus obtained outer layer upon introduction of a gas at a point of interface of the two layers. The melting temperature of the inner layer is greater or equal to the melting temperature of the outer layer. The preform comprises at least one interface vent running parallel to the interface between the inner and outer layer, and opening to the atmosphere at a location adjacent to, and oriented coaxially with the preform's mouth.

[0013] It also concerns a process for the production of a preform as defined above comprising the following sequential steps:

- injection moulding the inner layer onto a core;
- injection moulding the outer layer onto the inner layer;
- extracting the thus formed preform from the core; wherein the melting temperature of the inner layer is greater or equal to the melting temperature of the outer layer.

[0014] The foregoing process is advantageously carried out for the production of said preform comprising at least one interface vent, by using a tool of the core-shell type, characterized in that it comprises a core mould provided at the base thereof with at least one pin, preferably wedge shaped, suitable for forming a vent at the interface between the first and second layers of said preform.

[0015] The invention further addresses an apparatus for producing a preform as defined above of comprising:

- support means provided with at least two similar cores (male);
- at least first and second shell moulds (female) each connected to an extruder, such that the first shell mould is dimensioned for producing in combination with a core the inner

- layer and the second shell mould for producing the outer layer on top of the inner one;
- optionally at least one extraction station,
- means for moving the support means so that each core can be positioned sequentially opposite the first shell mould, the second shell mould, and optionally the extraction station.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0016]

Figure 1 is a schematic cross-sectional representation of a preform and the bag-in-container obtained after blow-moulding thereof.

Figure 2 is a cutaway perspective view of the mouth and neck region of a preform or bag-in-container according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0017] Referring now to appended Figures 1A and 1B, there is illustrated an integrally blow-moulded bag-in-container (2) and a preform (1) for its manufacturing. The preform (1) comprises an inner layer (11) and an outer layer (12) joined at least at the level of the neck region (6) by an interface (shown on the right hand side). The region between inner and outer layers (11) and (12) may either consist of an interface (14) wherein the two layers are substantially contacting each other, or comprise a gap (14') in fluid communication with at least one vent (3) opening to the atmosphere in (4).

[0018] Many vent geometries have been disclosed and it is not critical which geometry is selected. It is preferred, however, that the vent be located adjacent to, and oriented coaxially with said preform's mouth (5) as illustrated in Figure 1. More preferably, the vents have the shape of a wedge with the broad side at the level of the opening (4) thereof and getting thinner as it penetrates deeper into the vessel, until the two layers meet to form an interface (14) at least at the level of the neck region as illustrated in Figure 2. This geometry allows for a more efficient and reproducible delamination of the inner bag upon use of the bag-in-container. The container may comprise one or several vents evenly distributed around the lip of the bag-in-container's mouth. Several vents are advantageous as they permit the interface of the inner and outer layers (21) and (22) of the bag-in-container (2) to release more evenly upon blowing pressurized gas through said vents. Preferably, the preform comprises two vents opening at the vessel's mouth lip at diametrically opposed positions. More preferably, three, and most preferably, at least four vents open at regular intervals of the mouth lip.

[0019] The preform of the present invention consists of an integral preform obtained by injection moulding one layer on top of the other. This solution offers a number of advantages over preform assemblies, like for instance, that it requires no assembly step and one production station only is sufficient for the integral preform fabrication when at least two are required for a preform assembly.

[0020] Preferred materials for the layers of the preform and bag-in-container of the present invention are polyesters like PET, PEN, PTT, PTN; polyamides like PA6, PA66, PA11, PA12; polyolefins like PE, PP; EVOH; biodegradable polymers like polyglycol acetate (PGAc), Polylactic acid (PLA); and copolymers and blends thereof. The requirement according to the present invention for the materials of the inner and outer layers is that the melting temperature of the outer layer is lower than, or equal to the one of the inner layer, $T_{m,outer} \leq T_{m,inner}$. This condition is exactly the opposite to the one taught in EPA1356915 and USA6649121. This departure from the teaching of said prior art is rendered possible by the discovery by the present inventors that the integral preform can advantageously be produced with the following sequential steps:

- • injection moulding the inner layer first onto a core;
- • followed by injection moulding the outer layer onto the inner layer; and
- • extracting the thus formed preform from the core;

[0021] This approach is more advantageous than the one proposed in EPA1356915 and USA6649121 for the following reasons. As discussed in the review of the background art, a bag-in-container must comprise at least one interface vent fluidly connecting the interface between inner and outer layers to the atmosphere. In the field of beverage dispensing containers, the assembled (i.e., not integrally blow-moulded) bag-in-containers used to date, traditionally and for practical reasons, are provided with vents located adjacent to, and oriented coaxially with the bag-in-container's mouth. So as to progressively replace the traditional, assembled bag-in-containers by integrally blow-moulded ones, and so as to allow the consumer to keep the same appliance the bag-in-container is to be mounted into, the same vents location is preferably maintained. The present process allows to provide integral preforms with vents fluidly connecting the interface between inner and outer layers to the atmosphere, provided an appropriate tool is used.

[0022] The tool is of the core-shell type and comprises a core mould provided at the base thereof with at least one pin suitable for forming a vent at the interface between the first and second layers of the preform. The core may comprise a single pin, but it preferably comprises more than one pin in order to have several vents opening around the lip of the container's mouth. The pins preferably have the shape of a wedge as, on the one hand, a wedge shaped vent has the advantages discussed above and, on the other hand, it allows for easier extraction of the thus produced integral preform from the mould core. The dimensions of the

pins depend on the size of the bag-in-container and, in particular, of the mouth and lip thereof. For a typical home beverage dispenser of a capacity of about 56 liters, the pins have a height of about 5 to 75 mm, preferably 5 to 50 mm, most preferably 10 to 20 mm and their base, forming the vents openings, preferably are in the shape of an arc section of length comprised between 3 and 15 mm, preferably 5 and 10 mm and of width comprised between 0.5 and 5 mm, preferably 0.5 and 2 mm.

[0023] Preferably, the integral preform of the present invention comprises mechanical interlocking means (8) for fixing the inner layer to the outer layer. This allows an easier and safer handling of the preform and facilitates the extraction of the preform from the injection moulding core.

[0024] The preform of the present invention can be produced semicontinuously with an apparatus comprising:

- support means provided with at least two similar cores (male), preferably of the type described above;
- at least first and second shell moulds (female) each connected to an extruder, such that the first shell mould is dimensioned for producing in combination with a core the inner layer and the second shell mould for producing the outer layer on top of the inner one;
- optionally at least one extraction station,
- means for moving the support means so that each core can be positioned sequentially opposite the first shell mould, the second shell mould, and optionally the extraction station.

[0025] The apparatus of the present invention may include a separate extraction station, for example to allow further cooling of the part prior to extraction or, if the preform is extracted upon opening the mould after the injection of the second layer, it may well do without one. The means for moving the support means from one shell mould to the other and, optionally, to the extraction station may be linear, using a "shuttle," or rotational, using a "carrousel."

[0026] The two layers (11) and (12) of the preform according to the present invention are connected by an interface (14) throughout substantially the whole inner surface of the outer layer. Although the inner and outer layers of the preform may adhere at said interface (14), the inner and outer layers (21) and (22) of the bag-in-container (2) produced by blow-moulding the preform (1) do delaminate upon injection of a pressurized gas at a point of the interface. It is generally believed that better results are obtained when at least one of the inner and outer layers comprises a semi-crystalline polymer.

[0027] It has surprisingly been observed that excellent delamination results between the inner and outer layers of bag-in-containers can be obtained also with integral preforms wherein both inner and outer layers consist of the same material. This discovery is in contradiction with the teaching of the prior art with respect to the choice of materials of the inner and outer layer

which, as quoted from JPA2005047172, must consist of "mutually non-adhesive synthetic resins." It has now been shown that excellent integrally blow-moulded bag-in-containers may be produced with the inner and outer layers made of the same material. Hence, according to the present invention, the melting temperature of the inner layer can be equal to the melting temperature of the outer layer.

[0028] The same polymer is considered in contact on either side of the interface between the inner and outer layers in the following cases:

- inner and outer layers consist of the same material (e.g., PET_{inner}PET_{outer}, regardless of the specific grade of each PET); or
- the inner and outer layers consist of a blend or copolymer having at least one polymer in common, provided said polymer in common is at the interface, whilst the differing polymer is substantially absent of said interface (e.g., (0.85 PET+0.15 PA6)_{inner}(0.8 PET+0.2 PE)_{outer}).

[0029] The presence in a layer of low amounts of additives is not regarded as rendering the material different, so far as they do not alter the interface substantially.

[0030] The bag-in-container (2) of the present invention can be obtained by providing a preform as described above; bringing said preform to blow-moulding temperature; fixing the thus heated preform at the level of the neck region with fixing means in the blow-moulding tool; and blow-moulding the thus heated preform to form a bag-in-container. The inner and outer layers (21) and (22) of the thus obtained bag-in-container are connected to one another by an interface (24) over substantially the whole of the inner surface of the outer layer. Said interface (24) is in fluid communication with the atmosphere through the vents(3), which maintained their original geometry through the blow-moulding process since the neck region of the preform where the vents are located is held firm by the fixing means and is not stretched during blowing.

[0031] It is essential that the interface (24) between inner and outer layers (21) and (22) releases upon blowing pressurized gas through the vents in a consistent and reproducible manner. The success of said operation depends on a number of parameters, in particular, on the interfacial adhesive strength, the number, geometry, and distribution of the vents, and on the pressure of the gas injected. The interfacial strength is of course a key issue and can be modulated by the choice of the material for the inner and outer layers, and by the process parameters during blow-moulding; the pressure-time-temperature window used is of course of prime importance and greatly depends on the material selected for the inner and outer layers.

[0032] A release agent may be applied on the outer surface of the inner layer prior to injection moulding the outer layer onto the inner layer. Hence the release agent is positioned at the

interface and facilitates delamination of the inner layer and outer layer. Any release agents available on the market and best adapted to the material used for the preform and resisting the blowing temperatures, like silicon- or PTFE-based release agents (e.g., Freekote) may be used.

[0033] The application of a release agent is particularly beneficial with respect to the design of the inner layer. Indeed, lowering the interfacial adhesive strength facilitates delamination of the inner layer from the outer layer and hence reduces stress exerted on the inner layer upon delamination, as such the inner layer can be designed very thin and flexible without risking that the inner layer is damaged upon delamination. Clearly, the flexibility of the inner bag is a key parameter for the liquid dispensing and moreover costs savings can be achieved in terms on material savings when the inner layer can be designed very thin.

Example:

[0034] A preform according to the present invention was produced by injecting a melt into a first mould cavity cooled to form the preform's inner layer. The core comprising the inner layer was moved to a second cavity cooled at the same temperature as the first one, and a melt was injected over the inner layer present in the cavity and the preform was extracted. It comprised vents (3) and interlocking means (8) as illustrated in Figure 2.

[0035] The preform produced as explained above was heated in an oven comprising an array of IR-lamps and then fixed into a blow-moulding mould which walls were maintained at a desired temperature. Air was blown into the preform under pressure. The thus produced bag-in-container was then filled with a liquid and connected to an appliance for dispensing beverage comprising a source of compressed air in order to determine the delamination pressure.

[0036] The delamination pressure was determined as follows. The interface vents of the bag-in-container were connected to the source of compressed air. Air was injected through the vents at a constant pressure and the interface between inner and outer layers was observed; the pressure was increased stepwise until delamination pressure was reached. Delamination pressure is defined as the pressure at which the inner bag separates from the outer layer over the whole of their interface and collapses. The surfaces of the thus separated layers were examined for traces of bonding.

[0037] The delamination pressure of the bag-in-container described above was of about 0.5 ± 0.1 bar overpressure and showed little trace of cohesive fracture between the inner and outer layers. This example demonstrates that bag-in-containers of excellent quality can be produced with integral preforms according to the present invention.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

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PATENTKRAV

1. Integreret tolagspræform opnået ved sprøjtestøbning af ét lag oven på det andet til fremstilling af integrerede blæsestøbte aftapnings-pose-i-beholdere, hvilken præform omfatter:
5 et indvendigt lag (11) og et udvendigt lag (12), og mindst én grænsefladeåbning, der fluidmæssigt forbinder en grænseflade mellem det indvendige og det udvendige lag med atmosfæren, hvor præformen danner en tolagsbeholder efter blæsestøbning, og hvor det således opnåede indvendige lag (21) af beholderen frigøres fra det således opnåede udvendige lag (22) og sammenpresses for således at afgive en væske indeholdt deri efter blæsning af en gas under
10 tryk gennem den mindst ene grænsefladeåbning, og smeltetemperaturen for det indvendige lag (11) er højere end eller lig med smeltetemperaturen for det udvendige lag (12).
2. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor mindst ét af det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag omfatter et semikrystallinsk materiale.
3. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag består af
15 forskellige materialer.
4. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag består af det samme materiale.
5. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag består af et materiale valgt fra PET, PEN, PTT, PA, PP, PE, HDPE, EVOH, PGAc, PLA og copolymerer
20 eller blandinger deraf.
6. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor den mindst ene grænsefladeåbning (3) er i form af en kile med bredden ved niveauet af åbningen deraf og som bliver smallere, når den trænger dybere ind i præformen, indtil det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag mødes for at danne en grænseflade (14).
- 25 7. Præform ifølge krav 6, hvor mere end én grænsefladeåbning (3) er fordelt omkring en læbe, der definerer præformens munding (5).
8. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag af præformen er forbundet med en grænseflade (14) gennem i alt væsentligt hele den indvendige overflade af det udvendige lag (12).
- 30 9. Præform ifølge krav 1, hvor præformen omfatter et halsområde, og hvor det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag er fastgjort til hinanden ved hjælp af et mekanisk sammenlåsningmiddel placeret i præformens halsområde (6).
10. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af en præform som defineret i et af kravene 1 til 9, hvilken præform har et indvendigt lag (11) og et udvendigt lag (12), og som omfatter følgende

sekventielle trin:

- . sprøjtestøbning af det indvendige lag (11) på en kerne;
- . sprøjtestøbning af det udvendige lag (12) på det indvendige lag (11) og
- . udtrækning af den dermed dannede præform fra kernen,

5 hvor kernen er tilpasset til dannelsen af åbninger (3), der fluidmæssigt forbinder grænsefladen (14) mellem det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag med atmosfæren.

11. Redskab af kerneskaltypen, der er egnet til fremstilling af en præform som defineret i et af kravene 1 til 9, hvilken præform har et indvendigt lag (11) og et udvendigt lag (12), og som omfatter en kerneform tilvejebragt ved basen deraf med mindst én stift, der er egnet til at danne
10 en åbning ved grænsefladen mellem det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag af præformen.

12. Redskab ifølge krav 11, der omfatter mere end én stift placeret omkring perimeteren af kernebasen.

13. Redskab ifølge krav 11, hvor stifterne har form af en kile.

15 14. Anordning til fremstilling af en præform som defineret i et af kravene 1 til 9, hvilken præform har et indvendigt lag (11) og et udvendigt lag (12), omfattende:

- bæremidler forsynet med mindst to tilsvarende han-kerner, der hver omfatter mindst én stift, der er egnet til dannelsen af en åbning ved grænsefladen mellem det indvendige (11) og det udvendige (12) lag:

20 - mindst første og anden hun-forme hver forbundet med en ekstruder, således at den første skalform er dimensioneret til at fremstille det indvendige lag (11) og den anden skalform til at fremstille det udvendige lag (12) ovenpå det indvendige; og

- middel til bevægelse af bæremidlerne, således at hver kerne placeres sekventielt modsat den første skalform og den anden skalform.

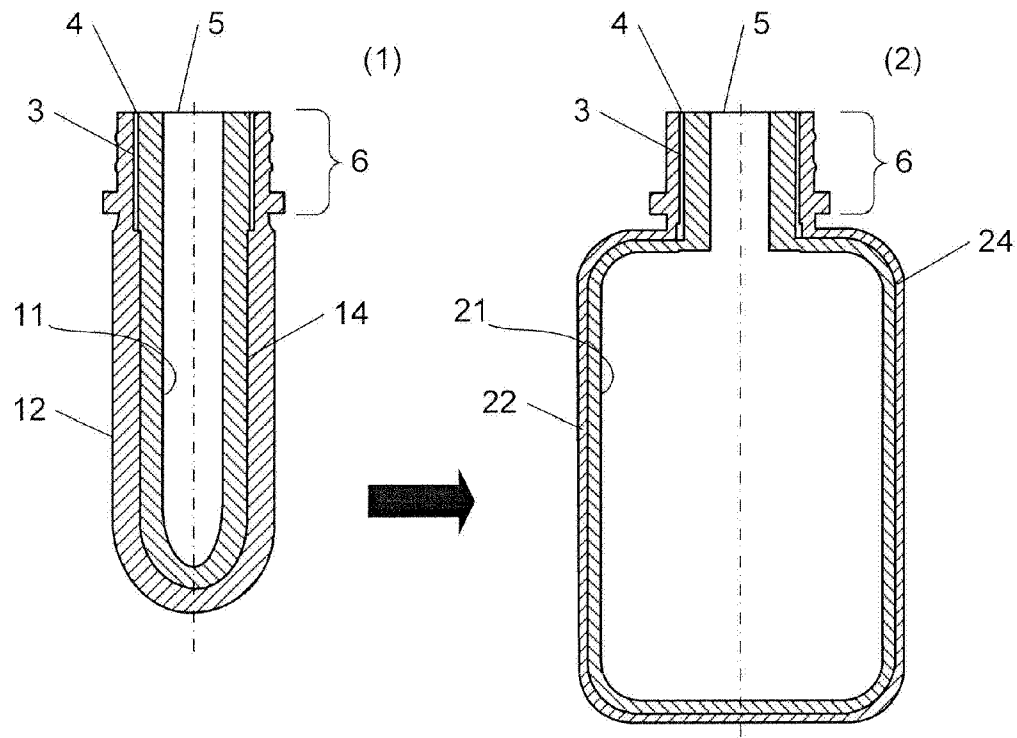
25 15. Anordning ifølge krav 14, hvor midlet til bevægelse af bæreren bibringer bæremidlerne en lineær bevægelse.

16. Anordning ifølge krav 14 hvor midlet til bevægelse af bæreren bibringer bæremidlerne en rotationsbevægelse.

30 17. Anordning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 14 til 16, der endvidere omfatter en udtrækningsstation, og hvor midlet til bevægelse af bæremidlerne gør det muligt for hver kerne at blive placeret sekventielt modsat den første skalform, den anden skalform og udtrækningsstationen.

18. Integralt blæsestøbt pose-i-beholder egnet til afgivelse af en væske indeholdt i en indvendig pose ved sammenpresning heraf efter styring af trykket i området mellem den

indvendige pose og den udvendige beholder, hvilken pose-i-beholder er fremstillet ved blæsestøbning af en præform ifølge krav 1.

DRAWINGS***Fig. 1***

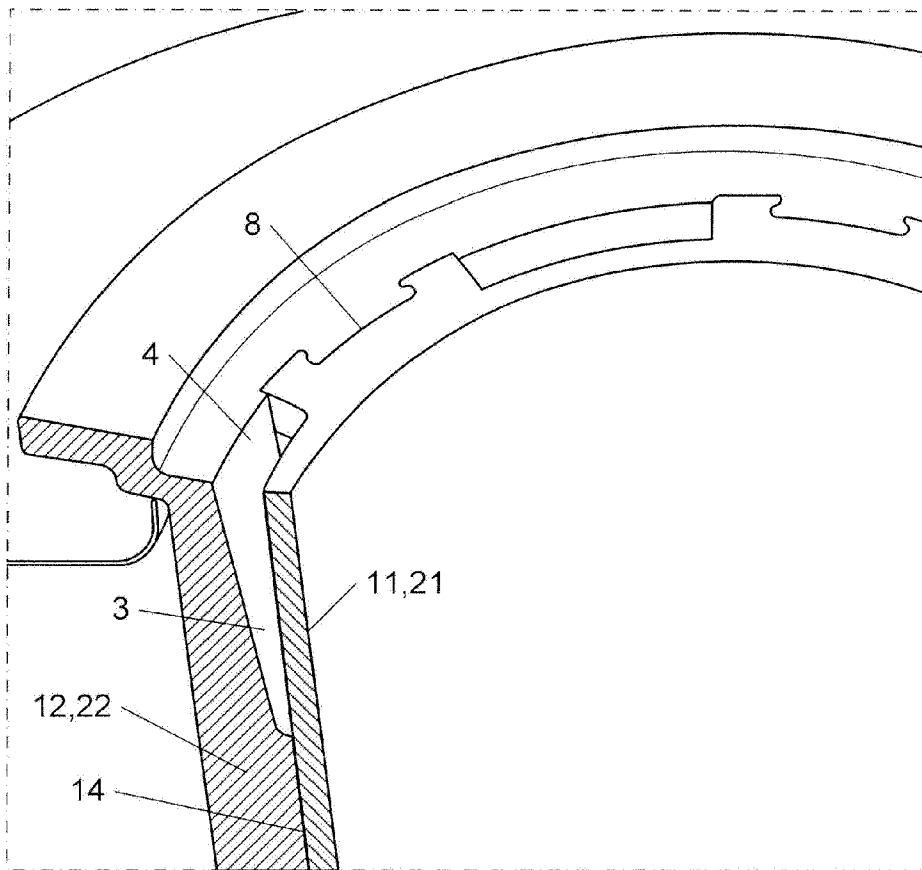


Fig. 2