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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2005/0236427 A1****Farha et al.**(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 27, 2005**(54) **DISPENSING PACKAGE****Publication Classification**(75) Inventors: **Said Farha**, Pleasantville, NY (US);
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(US)(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **B65D 35/56**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **222/105**

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ABSTRACT(73) Assignee: **PepsiCo, Inc.**, New York, NY(21) Appl. No.: **11/171,007**(22) Filed: **Jun. 29, 2005****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 10/741,847, filed on Dec.
19, 2003.

A seamless collapsible container has a molded finish, configured and adapted for sealing with a closure and, optionally, for attachment to a dispensing apparatus, and a seamless, blow molded body portion, comprising an inner surface, an outer surface, and a wall, where the wall is sufficiently thin to allow the body portion to collapse, and the molded finish and at least an inner layer of the body portion together comprise a seamless, single piece of thermoplastic material. The seamless collapsible container may be used in such applications as a bag-in-box, a carton liner, and a beverage pouch.

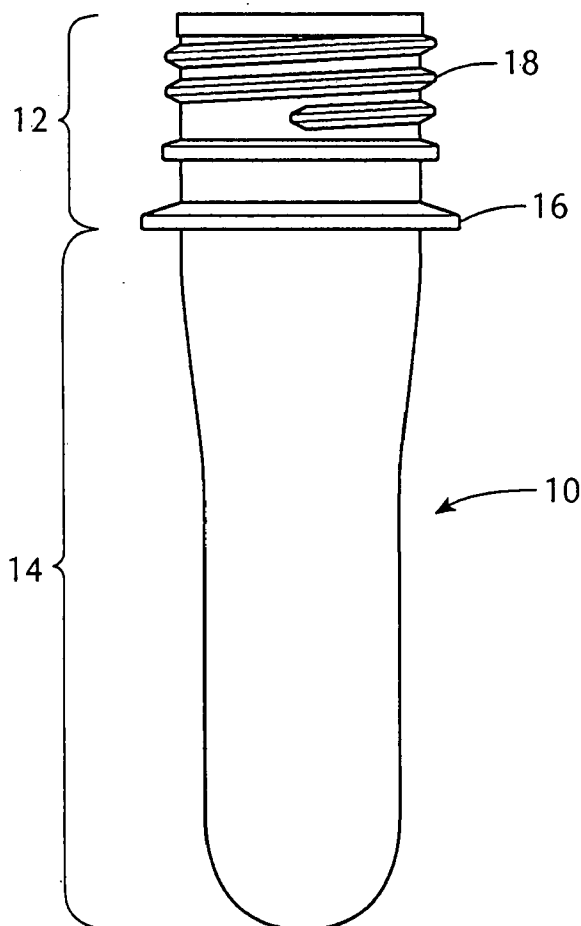


FIG. 1

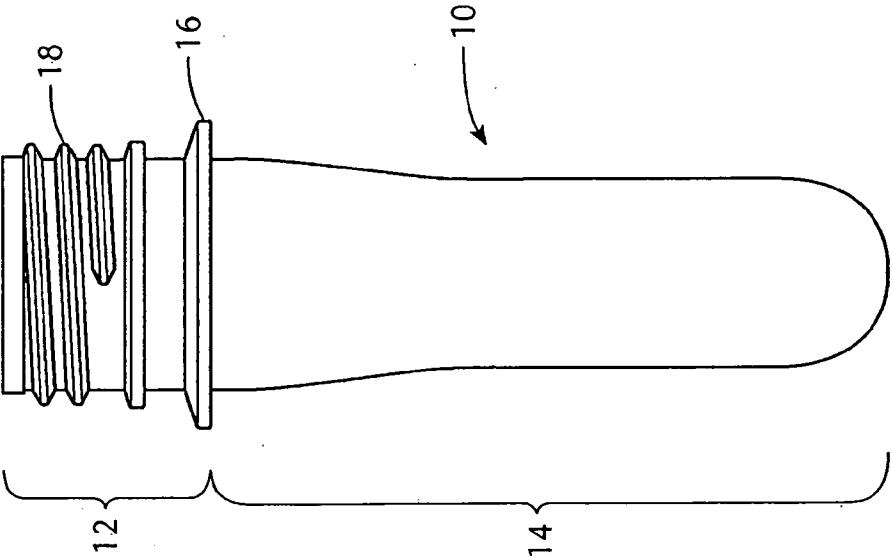


FIG. 2

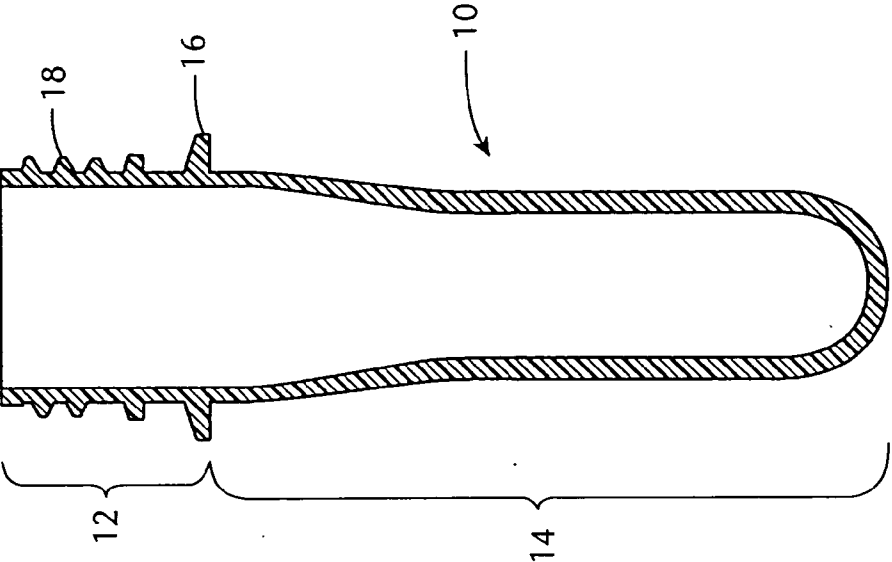


FIG. 4

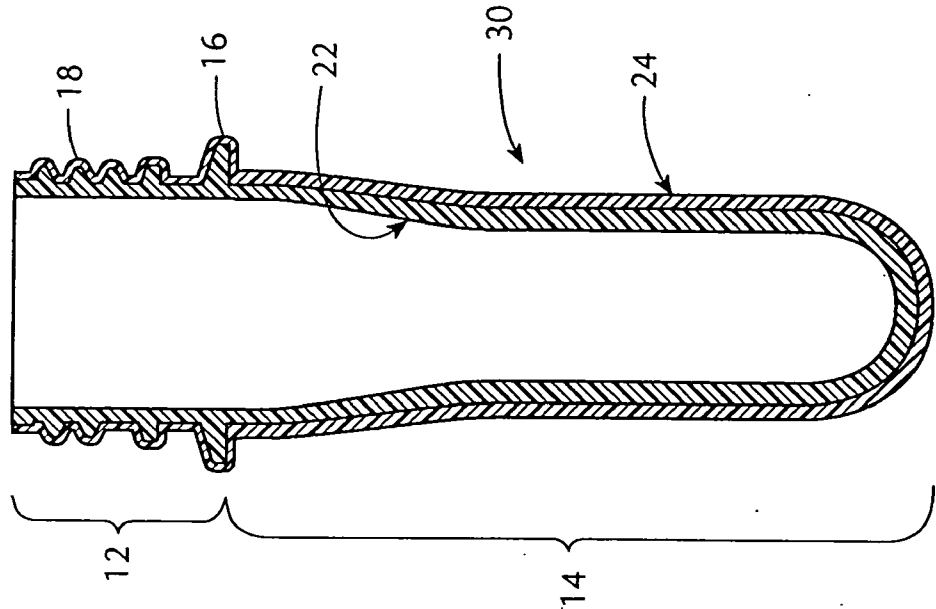


FIG. 3

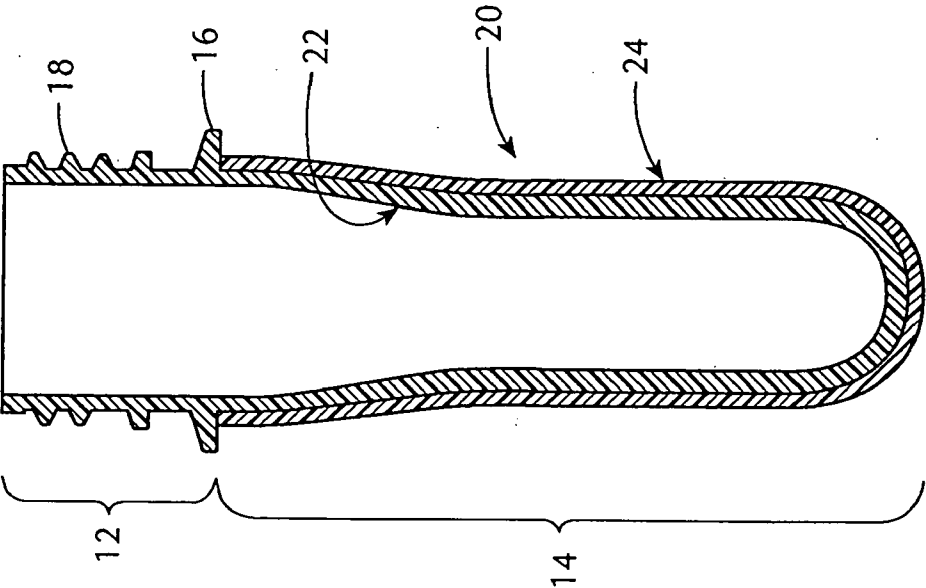


FIG. 5

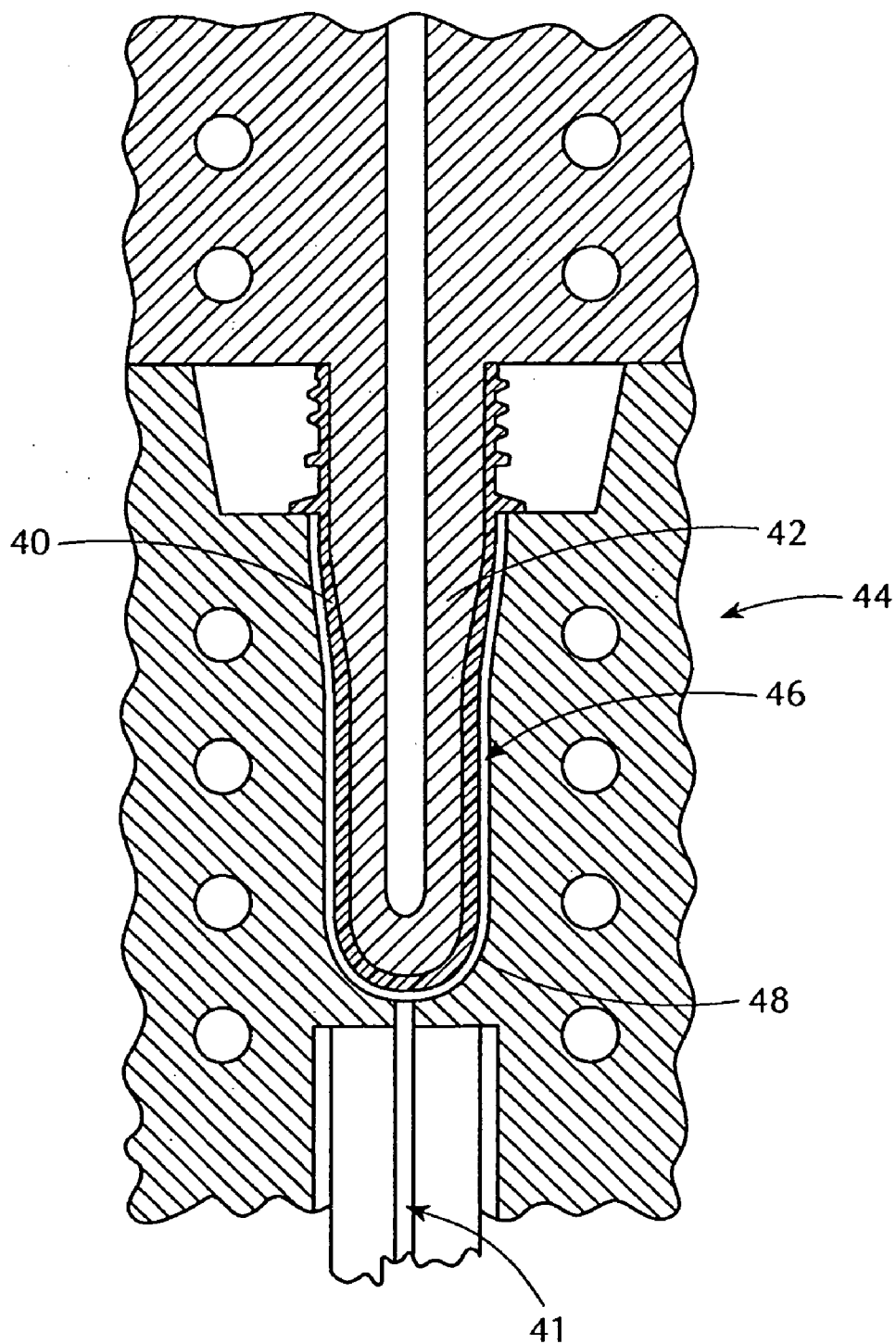


FIG. 6

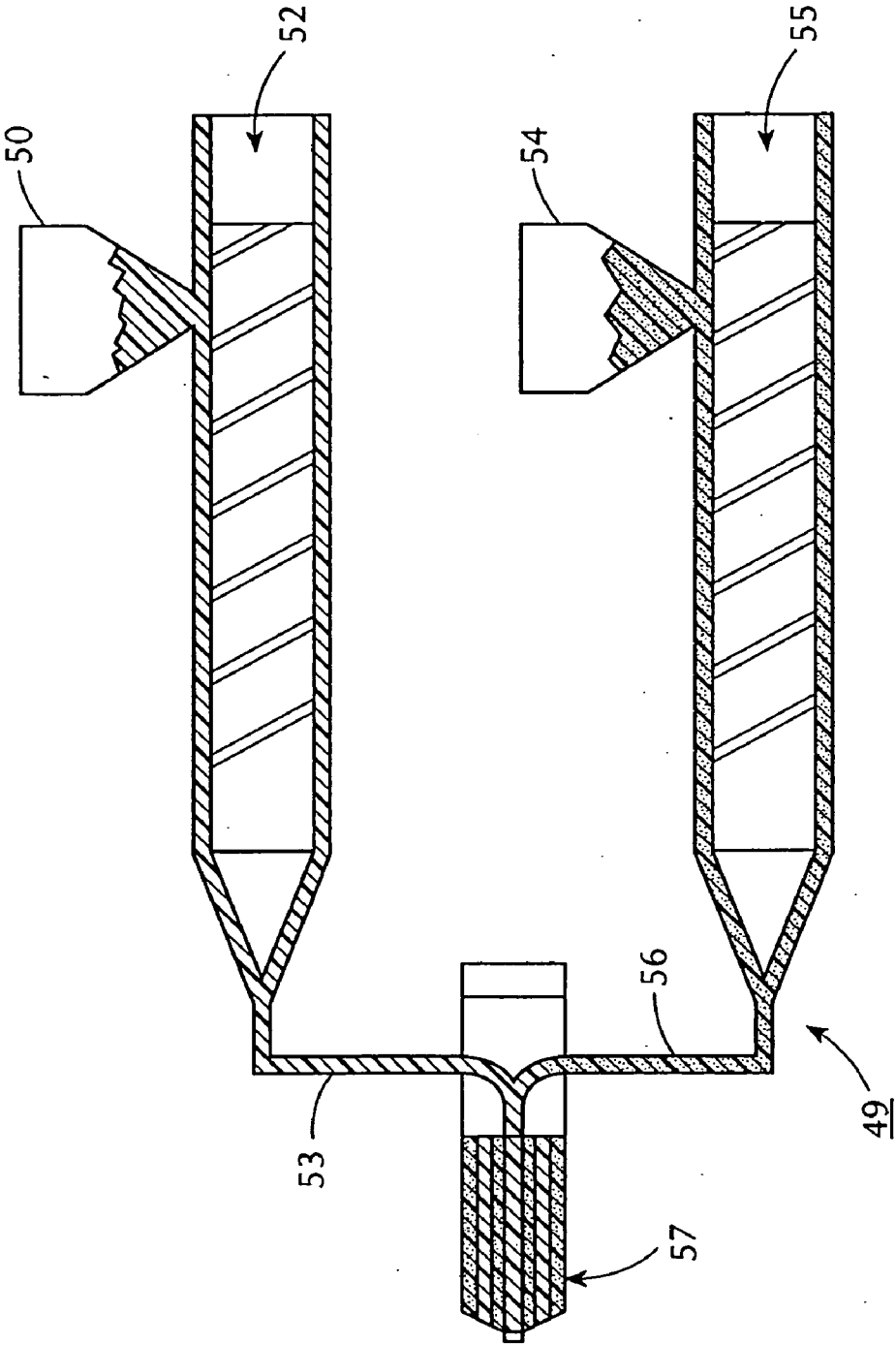


FIG. 8

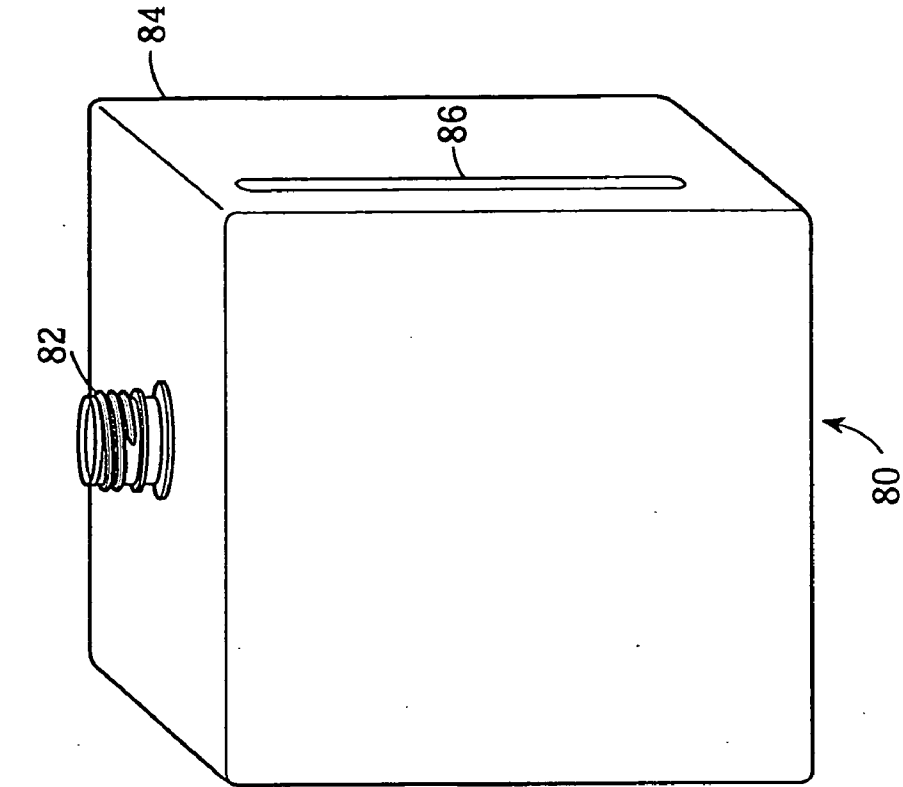


FIG. 7

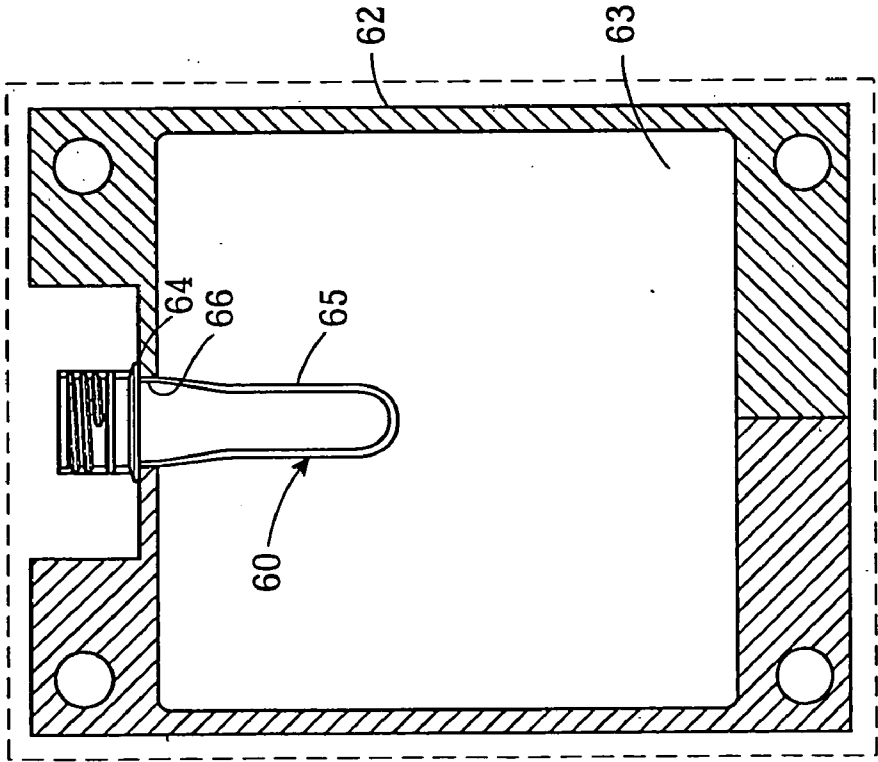


FIG. 9

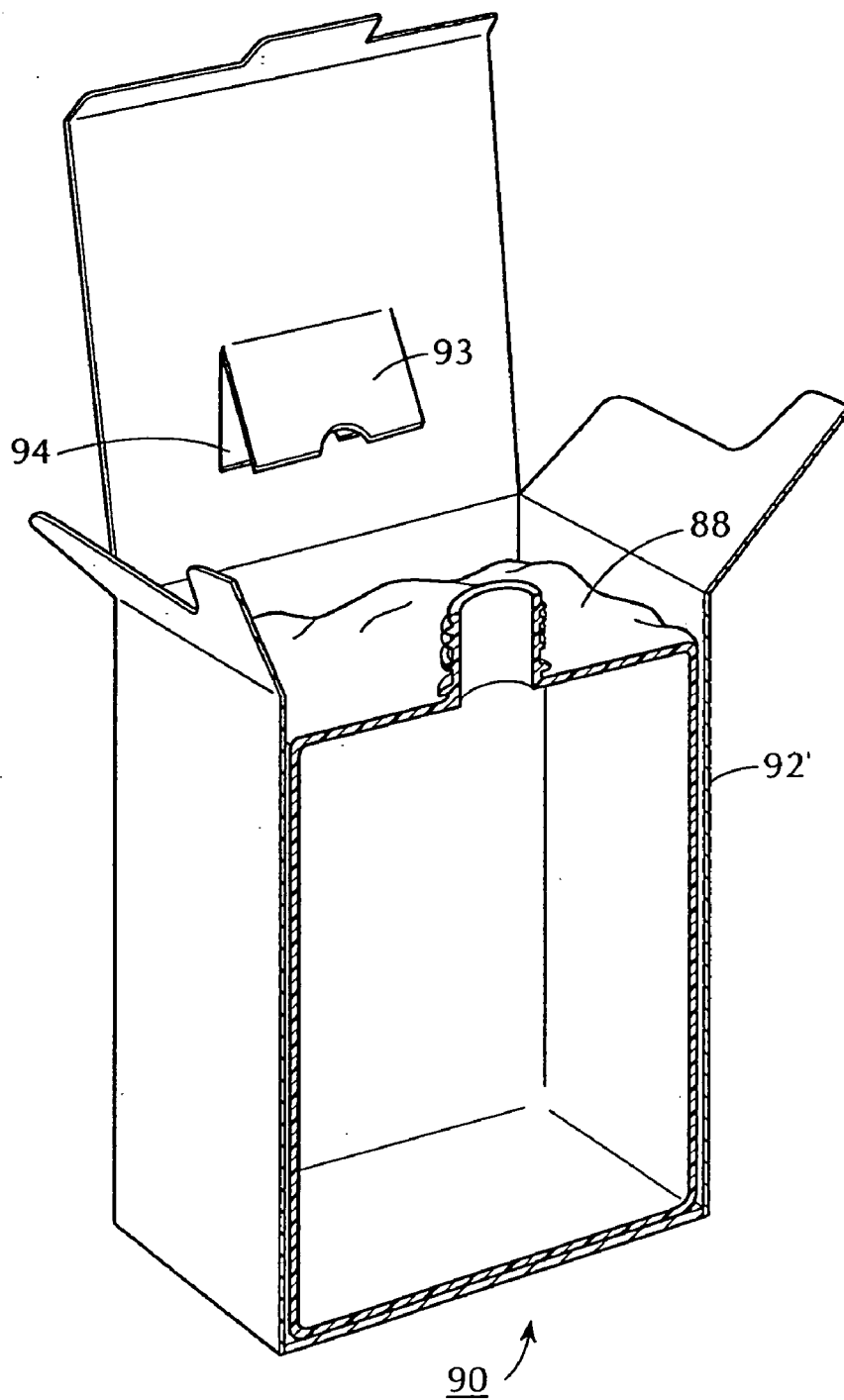


FIG. 10

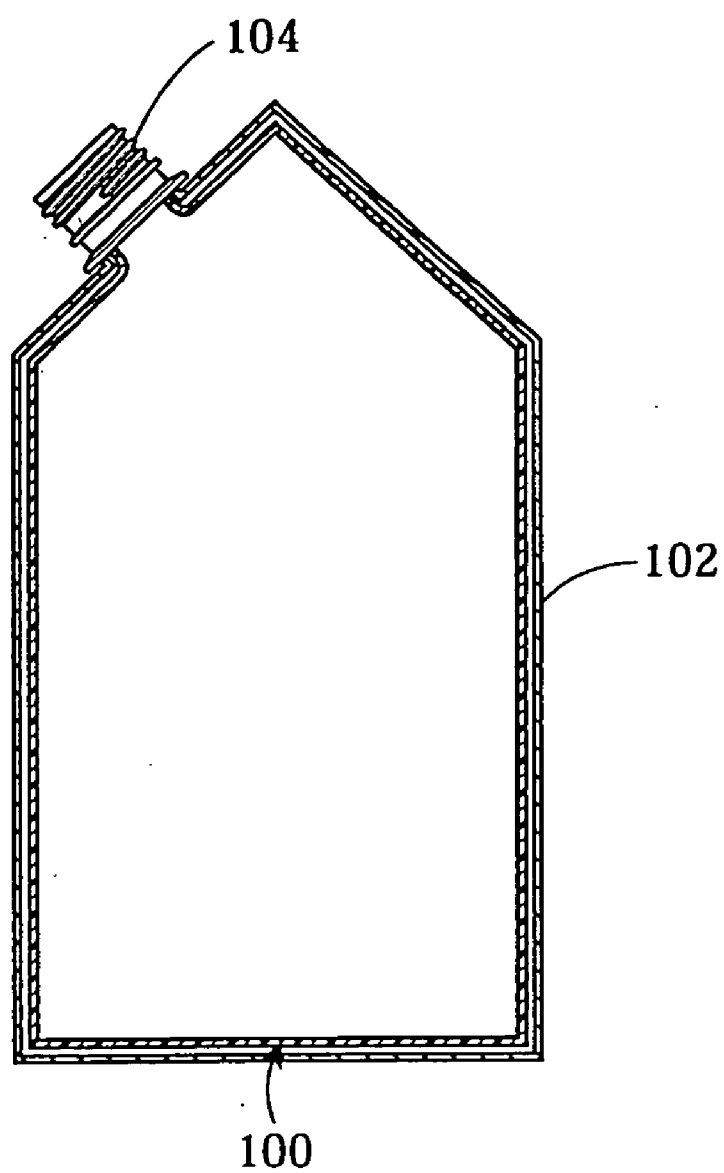


FIG. 12

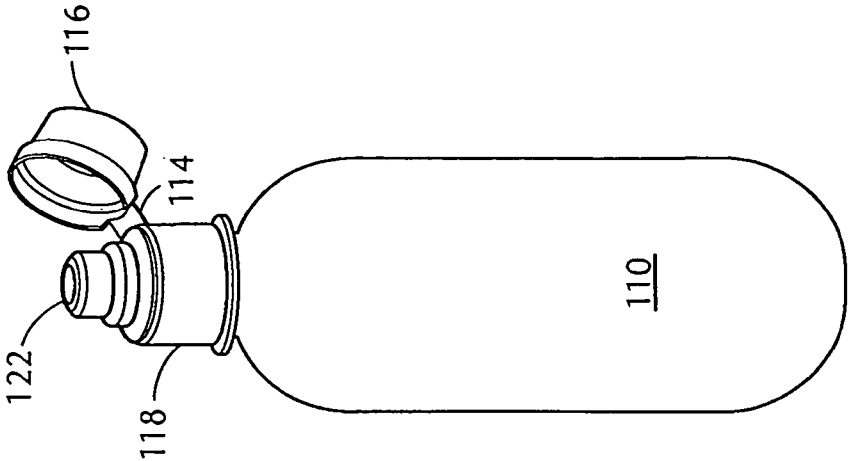


FIG. 11

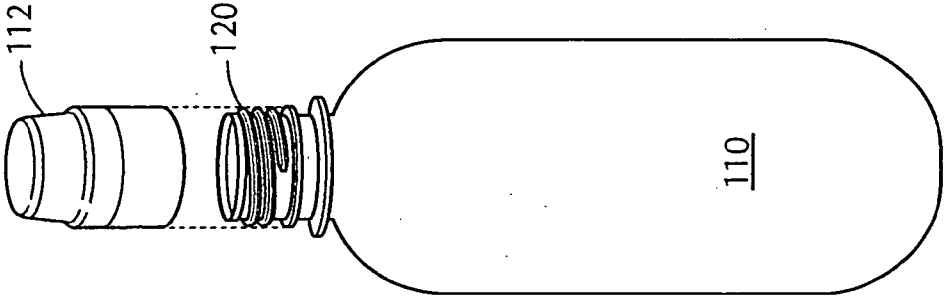
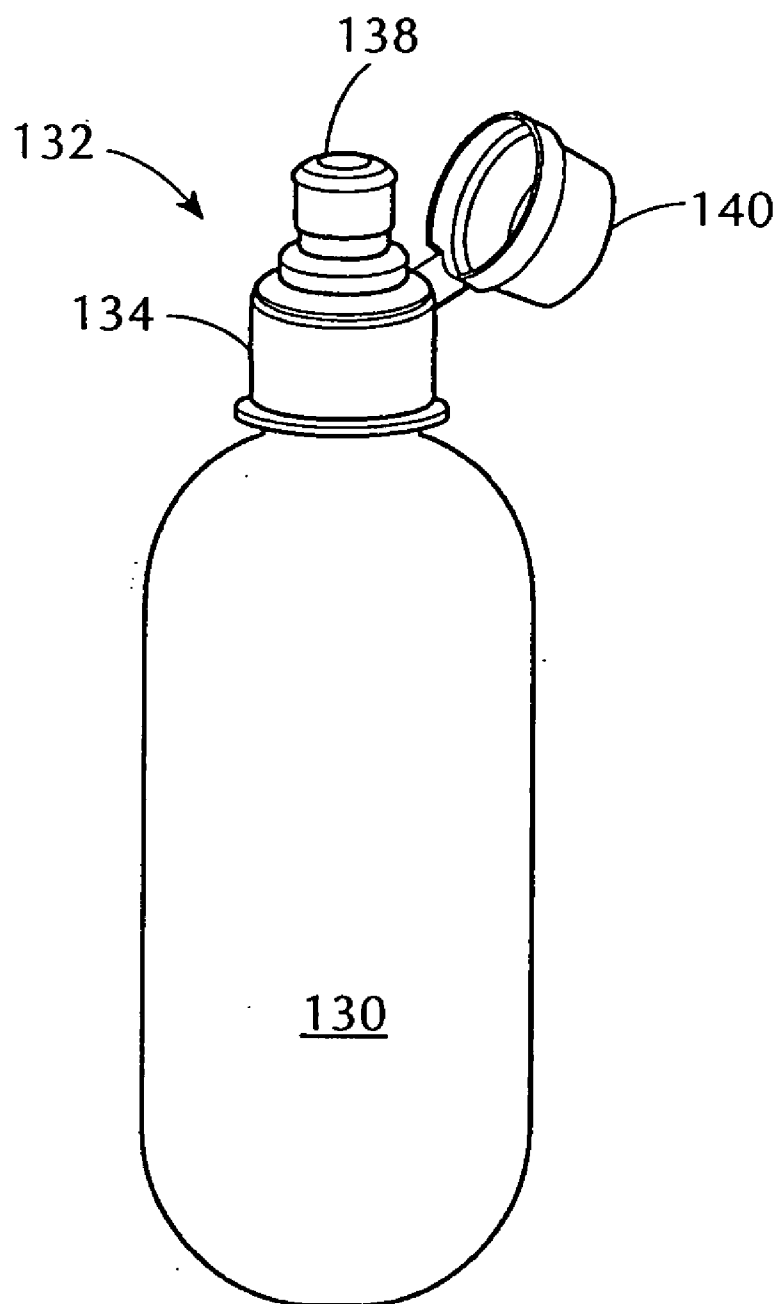


FIG. 13



DISPENSING PACKAGE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/741,847, filed on Dec. 19, 2003, which is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention is directed to collapsible containers for packaging and dispensing fluids, particularly liquids and flowable powders. In particular, the present invention is directed to seamless thermoplastic containers for packages, such as a "bag-in-box" and beverage carton liners, and recyclable substitutes for beverage pouches and drink boxes.

[0004] 2. Related Background Art

[0005] Collapsible containers are used for storing and dispensing a variety of fluids, particularly liquids and flowable powders. For example, collapsible containers are used as liners for cartons used for storing beverages and other flowable materials. In addition, collapsible containers are used in "bag-in-box" ("BIB") applications. A BIB is useful in a variety of applications. For example, relatively inexpensive wines are sold in BIBs, as are concentrates for soft drinks for fountain applications and other post-mix drink dispensers. A soft drink is provided by mixing a metered amount of concentrate from a collapsible container with a measured amount of water. As is well known in the art, the water is often carbonated.

[0006] Two particular problems exist with prior art collapsible containers. First, prior art collapsible containers are typically formed from a plurality of thermoplastic sheets that are sealed together, such as by heat sealing or with an adhesive. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,749,493 to Boone et al. and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,941,421, and 6,102,252 to Overman et al. ("the Boone and Overman patents") disclose a collapsible container made from a pair of flexible sheets that are sealed together. Fluids may be introduced into and removed from the collapsible container through an annular spout disposed through one of the flexible sheets. The spout is attached to the flexible sheet and sealed using an annular flange. This results in seams, where the sheets are joined and around the spout, that are prone to leakage.

[0007] In addition, prior art collapsible containers, such as those used with soft drink fountain equipment, can form pockets when they collapse, such that the container cannot drain completely. This often results in waste, increasing the ultimate cost of the product to the consumer. Various methods of decreasing the amount of waste have been proposed. However, they all increase the complexity and cost of the collapsible container. For example, the Boone and Overman patents, discussed above, disclose a collapsible container comprising at least one elongated liquid channel that provides a path for liquid to flow from any part of the container to the container spout. The liquid channels are either one or more ribs or protrusions molded into the inner surface of a panel within the container or a web strip, having at least one pair of ribs, and disposed between the two flexible sheets that make up the opposite sides of the container. Similarly,

U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,647,511, 5,915,596, and 6,045,006 to Bond, Credle, Jr., and Frazier et al., respectively, disclose collapsible container type packages having a dip strip to direct liquid in the container to the spout.

[0008] U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,696,840 and 5,049,349 to McCullough et al. disclose a bag-in-box composite container in which the inner bag of the container is blow-molded from a thermoplastic preform within the outer box, such that the outer box acts as a blow mold. There is no suggestion that the preform is stretch-blow molded to form the bag; i.e., there is no suggestion that the preform is stretched longitudinally with a stretching rod, as well as expanded by the pressure of a gas. In the disclosed method for forming the bag, an outer carton having an aperture in its top end panel is erected and placed within a restraint, such as a metal band cage or a blow mold. The body portion of the preform is heated and softened, and introduced into the erected carton through the aperture in the end panel. The top portion of the preform remains outside the box. The hot body portion of the preform is then expanded with a fluid, such as a pressurized gas or the fluid contents of the final BIB, into a thin-walled bag within the box.

[0009] There is also no teaching or suggestion in either of the McCullough patents that the walls of the disclosed bags are sufficiently thin to allow the bag to collapse as its contents are removed through the spout. Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art would expect that, upon contact of the hot, expanded preform with the interior surface of the box, the preform and the box surface would be likely to adhere, preventing collapse of the bag when emptied. Rather than teaching that the bag is collapsible, the McCullough patents teach that, where the bag can move within the box, an adhesive can be applied to the inner surface of the box or to the outer surface of the preform prior to blow molding the preform within the box to prevent movement of the bag relative to the box. This would prevent the bag from collapsing in the box as the bag is emptied.

[0010] However, collapsible bags are highly desirable for BIBs, as such bags provide a smooth flow of fluid contents from the BIB as the bag collapses. This eliminates the need for air to enter the bag through the spout, as is required in non-collapsible bags, interfering with the flow of the contents from the bag. Therefore, a smooth flow of fluid contents from a BIB having a non-collapsible bag is not possible, as the air that must enter the bag to replace the contents of the bag must bubble through the fluid as it passes through the spout. Where the container is collapsible, no air needs to enter through the spout, as air pressure on the outside of the collapsible container reduces the volume of the container as the contents are removed, maintaining equal pressure within and without the container.

[0011] With the exception of the McCullough patents and one embodiment of the Overman patents, each of the disclosed containers requires a separate web or dip strip to channel liquid to the spout of the container, increasing the cost and complexity of the container. In addition, there is no suggestion in any of the patents discussed above of eliminating the seams between opposite sides of the containers and between the spout and the rest of the container to reduce the possibility of leakage. Also, adding a barrier layer, such as an oxygen scavenging layer requires laminating the panels and sealing multiple layers together. Again, this adds to the cost and complexity of the container.

[0012] Disposable drink boxes and beverage pouches are also well-known in the art. Typically, a drink box comprises a cardboard box, laminated with plastic, and lined with a metal foil or plastic liner that contains the beverage or drink, typically a non-carbonated juice. The drink within the drink box is typically consumed through a straw. The straw may be inserted into the drink box through a hole in the cardboard box by piercing the liner with an end of the straw. Such a drink box is generally disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,129,265 to Perryman et al. Drink boxes may also comprise a built-in straw, such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,482,202 to Wen.

[0013] Similarly, beverage pouches typically comprise laminates of metal foil and plastic, where the edges of the foil and plastic edges are sealed to form the pouch, adding to the cost of the manufacture. As with drink boxes, a small portion of the pouch is configured to allow a straw to pierce the side of the pouch, providing access to the beverage. Such a pouch is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,116,782 to Arkins et al.

[0014] Both drink boxes and beverage pouches are intended to be disposable, and, thus, create a solid waste problem. Unlike bottles for soda and other beverages that are formed from a recyclable plastic, such as PET, laminated drink boxes and beverage pouches are difficult, if not impossible, to recycle, due to the layers of different materials that must be separated. The cost of recycling such containers can be prohibitive.

[0015] In addition, once a drink box or beverage pouch is opened, there is typically no way to re-close the container. Therefore, if all of the beverage is not consumed after opening, a potential for spilling exists. As a result, the container is often thrown away while it still contains beverage, increasing the unit cost of the beverage to the consumer, and further complicating recycling.

[0016] Therefore, a need exists for a seamless collapsible container that provides for easy and complete evacuation of the contents of BIBs and recyclable substitutes for drink boxes and beverage pouches that can preferably be resealed or closed sufficiently to be leakproof. The present invention provides such containers and methods for making such containers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The present invention is directed to novel seamless collapsible containers and methods of making such collapsible containers that overcome the deficiencies of the prior art. The method of the invention comprises molding a thermoplastic preform, having an inner surface and an outer surface, and comprising a finish portion and a body portion, wherein the finish portion is configured and adapted for attachment to a closure for sealing the body portion and, optionally, for attachment to a dispensing apparatus. The body portion of the preform is then blow molded in a blow mold without significantly altering the finish portion to provide a seamless container having an inner surface, an outer surface, and a wall sufficiently thin for the container to be collapsible. Preferably the preform is injection molded from PET.

[0018] The method of the invention preferably further comprises forming at least one evacuation channel in a wall

of the seamless collapsible container in functional communication with the finish. The evacuation channel may be formed by forming at least one groove or rib in the inner surface of the preform, such that, when the preform is blow molded, the groove or rib expands to form an evacuation channel in the inner surface of the seamless collapsible container, or by configuring the blow mold to form at least one evacuation channel in the container in functional association with the finish.

[0019] The seamless collapsible container of the invention comprises a molded finish, configured and adapted for sealing with a closure and, optionally, for attachment to a dispensing apparatus, and a seamless, blow molded body portion. The body portion comprises an inner surface, an outer surface, and a wall, where the wall is sufficiently thin to allow the body portion to collapse as it empties, and the molded finish and at least an inner layer of the body portion together comprise a seamless, single piece of thermoplastic material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] FIG. 1 illustrates a preform useful in the invention;

[0021] FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-section of the preform of FIG. 1;

[0022] FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-section of a multilayer preform useful in the invention;

[0023] FIG. 4 illustrates a cross-section of a multilayer preform useful in the invention in which the outer layer extends to the finish;

[0024] FIG. 5 illustrates an inject-over-inject molding apparatus;

[0025] FIG. 6 illustrates a lamellar injection molding apparatus;

[0026] FIG. 7 illustrates a blow molding process;

[0027] FIG. 8 illustrates a seamless collapsible container of the invention;

[0028] FIG. 9 illustrates a cross-section of a bag-in-box incorporating a seamless collapsible container of the invention; and

[0029] FIG. 10 illustrates a cross-section of a carton incorporating a seamless collapsible container of the invention;

[0030] FIG. 11 illustrates a beverage pouch of the invention with a flip-top cap in the closed position;

[0031] FIG. 12 illustrates a beverage pouch of the invention with a flip-top cap in the open position; and

[0032] FIG. 13 illustrates a beverage pouch of the invention with a non-spill cap.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0033] As used herein, the term "fluid" refers to a liquid or flowable powder. Also, as used herein, the term "seamless container" refers to a container having a finish and body formed from a single piece, rather than by forming a laminate of individual sheets of material that are bonded

with heat or adhesive and/or having a separate finish that is bonded or otherwise attached to the body.

[0034] As used herein, the term “collapsible container” refers to a container having walls, other than those of the neck or finish, that are substantially thinner than those of a typical prior art, carbonated beverage bottle. Where the container is made from PET, the walls of a collapsible container of the invention are typically no more than about 12 mils (0.3 mm) thick, preferably, from about 3 to about 10 mils (about 0.076 to about 0.25 mm) thick, more preferably, from about 4 to about 8 mils (about 0.1 to about 0.2 mm) thick, and, most preferably, from about 5 to about 6 mils (about 0.12 to about 0.15 mm) thick. As a result, the walls of a collapsible container in accordance with the invention are sufficiently flexible to allow at least about 90 percent and, preferably, substantially all of a fluid to flow from the container without the introduction of a gas into the container as it is evacuated, using only gravity to extract the fluid. Air pressure on the walls of a collapsible container in accordance with the invention causes the walls to collapse as the fluid is removed, decreasing the internal volume of the container by an amount substantially equal to that of fluid that flows from the collapsible container, and maintaining the pressure within the container at about that of the atmosphere outside the container.

[0035] Similarly, where the collapsible container of the invention is a beverage pouch, substantially all of the beverage may be sipped through a straw by a consumer without requiring the introduction of air into the beverage pouch, as the walls of the pouch collapse, again decreasing the internal volume of the container by an amount substantially equal to that of fluid that flows from the bottle, and maintaining equalized pressure within and without the pouch.

[0036] As will be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art, prior art plastic bottles for carbonated beverages are not collapsible containers in accordance with the invention, as the walls of such a bottle are sufficiently thick to require the introduction of air into the bottle after only a small portion of the beverage has been poured from the bottle. For the removal of more than a few percent of the total contents of a bottle, the walls of the bottle will not deform sufficiently under normal atmospheric pressure to decrease the internal volume of the bottle by an amount substantially equal to that of fluid that flows from the bottle, and maintain substantially equal pressure inside and outside the bottle in the manner of the present invention. As a result, where a prior art bottle, filled with a beverage, is opened and inverted, air must bubble into the beverage in the bottle as the beverage flows from the bottle for any substantial portion of the beverage to flow from the bottle. In contrast, under a pressure of no more than about 1 atmosphere, a major portion of the fluid in an inverted collapsible container of the invention can be withdrawn from the container without air bubbling through the fluid, as the walls of the container deform, decreasing the internal volume of the container by an amount substantially equal to that of fluid that flows from the bottle.

[0037] The present invention is directed to seamless collapsible containers, such as bags for a bag-in-box and recyclable substitutes for drink boxes and beverage pouches. The seamless collapsible containers of the invention are formed by blow molding a preform. The preform is prefer-

ably injection molded, but may be formed by any process known in the art of making preforms. Preforms useful in the invention preferably comprise an integral finish and a body portion. The finish is configured for sealing using a conventional closure, and, preferably, allows for a more efficient extraction of fluid from the blow molded collapsible container. Where the container is a bag-in-box, the finish is preferably attached to a dispensing station or apparatus for extraction of the fluid by a simple gravity flow. The finish, which is preferably injection molded with the body portion of the preform as a single piece, allows the use of conventional filling equipment to fill a blow-molded, seamless collapsible container of the invention. Although not typically necessary, due to the ability of the flexible walls of a collapsible container to expand the volume of a container as it is filled, tubes fitted into an evacuation device may be used to facilitate transfer into or out of the seamless container.

[0038] Where the collapsible container of the invention is a beverage pouch, the container is preferably sealed with a closure or non-spill cap. The closure may have an area that can be pierced with a straw, but, preferably, comprises a lid or cap attached to the closure by a hinge, such as a living hinge. The cap or lid may be flipped to the side, uncovering a straw hole, and flipped back into place to cover the hole. More preferably, the beverage pouch is sealed with a non-spill closure, such as that found on many sports drink containers and water bottles. Non-spill caps comprise a sliding stopper that seals the bottle in a first, lower position, and allows the beverage to be consumed directly from the container in a second, upper position. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, whatever type of closure or cap is used, some sort of tamper evident device is preferably used to readily indicate tampering, should it occur.

[0039] Particularly in collapsible containers for a bag-in-box, a blow-molded collapsible container of the invention preferably comprises molded flow channels for improved evacuation. The flow channels may be initially formed as grooves or ribs on the interior of the preform when the preform is molded using the core of the injection mold, and then expanded as channels in the blow mold. Preferably, however, the channels are formed by the blow mold during the blow-molding process.

[0040] The seamless, collapsible container is typically formed from at least one blow-moldable thermoplastic, preferably a polyester thermoplastic, and more preferably polyethylene terephthalate (“PET”), which provides a seamless, optically-clear container. Most preferably, the container is formed from PET and/or PET copolymers containing at least about 1 percent by weight of at least one of isophthalic acid (“IPA”), cyclohexane dimethanol (“CHDM”), diethylene glycol (“DEG”), naphthalene dicarboxylate (“NDC”), and other derivatives, such as polyethylene glycol. In addition, blends of PET or PET copolymers and polyethylene naphthalate (“PEN”) may also be used.

[0041] The container may comprise one or more layers, where the individual layers are preferably formed on the preform before the preform is blow molded. However, once the container has been blow molded, additional layers of material can be applied to the inner or outer surface of the container. Preferably, layers are formed on the preform by spraying, dipping, flow coating, flame spraying, and/or by injection molding. Typically, in applications where it may be

desirable to coat the blow molded container, such as where the coating is not as flexible at the blow molding temperature as the thermoplastic used to form the preform, the coating is applied by spraying, dipping, and/or flow coating. Where the coating is applied to the preform or container by spraying, dipping, and/or flow coating, the coating is preferably cured using a source of infrared radiation ("IR").

[0042] Multilayer preforms can be formed using the inject-over-inject ("IOI") techniques disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,391,408 to Hutchinson, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference to the extent necessary to describe 101 techniques and useful materials. Inject-over-inject is a procedure using injection molding to inject one or more layers of thermoplastic material over an existing injection molded preform. Inject-over-inject may also be referred to as "overinjecting" and "overmolding." Preferably the outer layer or layers are overmolded while the preform has not yet fully solidified to facilitate bonding between the layers. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the material used to form each layer molded onto the preform preferably has a glass transition temperature that is similar to that of the material used to form the preform, such that the layered preform does not crack, haze, or delaminate during blow molding.

[0043] A variation of inject-over-inject uses lamellar injection molding ("LIM") in which the melt stream comprises multiple thin layers of different materials. As disclosed in the Hutchinson '408 patent, LIM may be used in inject-over-inject as LIM-over-inject or inject-over-LIM. When desired, LIM-over-LIM may also be used.

[0044] Materials for additional layers that may be used in the seamless collapsible container of the invention include oxygen scavenging materials and thermoplastic resins having a low gas permeability. Oxygen scavenging materials of any type known in the art that are compatible with the thermoplastic can be used to form the preform, and can be blow molded with the preform without cracking, hazing, or delaminating.

[0045] Preferred thermoplastic resins having the requisite low permeability to gases, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, useful in the present invention, include two types of resins. The first type, referred to herein as "copolyester barrier materials", are copolyesters of terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, and at least one diol, such as those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,578,295 to Jabarin. The second type, referred to herein as "phenoxy-type thermoplastics," include hydroxy-functional poly(amide-ethers), such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,089,588 and 5,143,998, poly(hydroxy amide ethers), such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,134,218, polyethers, such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,115,075 and 5,218,075, hydroxy-functional polyethers, such as those as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,164,472, hydroxy-functional poly(ether sulfonamides), such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,768, poly(hydroxy ester ethers), such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,171,820, hydroxy-phenoxyether polymers, such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,814,373, and poly(hydroxyamino ethers) ("PHA"), such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,275,853. Each of the patents referenced in this paragraph is incorporated herein by reference to the extent necessary to describe copolyester barrier materials and phenoxy-type thermoplastic materials. Other materials

that may be used include, but are not limited to, recycled or post-consumer PET. Any material that comes in contact with consumable contents must, of course, be FDA approved.

[0046] Preforms useful in the invention may be molded using any useful molding method known in the art that will provide a seamless thermoplastic preform. Preferably, however, the preform is injection molded from PET. A preform **10** useful in the invention is illustrated in **FIG. 1** and in cross-section in **FIG. 2**. Preform **10** comprises a finish or neck portion **12**, a body or body portion **14**, and a support ring **16**, where finish **12** and body **14** are seamlessly joined, and are preferably formed as a single piece in a single blow molding operation. As illustrated, finish **12** comprises threads **18**, which, after blow molding of body portion **14**, may be used to seal the resulting container with a closure, such as those illustrated in **FIGS. 11 to 13**, or to attach the collapsible container to a dispensing or filling apparatus. However, configuration of finish **12** is not limited to threads **18**. Instead, any useful configuration that will allow sealing with a closure and, optionally, an attachment to a dispensing or filling apparatus, such as a bayonet mount or compression fitting, may be used.

[0047] A cross-section of a multilayer preform **20** useful in the invention is illustrated in **FIG. 3**. As with preform **10** illustrated in **FIGS. 1 and 2**, multilayer preform **20** comprises a seamlessly joined finish **12** and body portion **14** and a support ring **16**. The body portion **14** comprises an inner layer **22**, seamlessly joined to, and, preferably, molded in a single piece with finish **12**, and at least one outer layer **24**. Preferably, outer layer **24** is formed from a thermoplastic material that will stretch with inner layer **22** during blow molding without cracking, hazing, or delaminating. Outer layer **24** may also extend to finish **12**, as shown for the preform **30** illustrated in **FIG. 4**.

[0048] Outer layer **24** may be formed using any useful method known in the art, such as dip, spray, or flow coating, injection molding, or flame spraying. Preferably, the preform is molded using inject-over-inject, as illustrated in **FIG. 5**. Using the inject-over-inject process, a preform **40** is injection molded on a core **42** in a first mold (not shown), where core **42** and the first mold are both preferably cooled. Preform **40** and core **42** are then transferred to a second cooled mold **44**. At least one layer of thermoplastic resin is then injection molded through gate **41** onto the outer surface **46** of preform **40** in the gap **48** formed between outer surface **46** and second mold **44**. After cooling, a multilayer preform of the type illustrated in **FIG. 3** is obtained.

[0049] As noted above, multilayer preforms may also be molded using a lamellar injection molding system that is useful for LIM-over-inject, inject-over-LIM, or LIM-over-LIM molding. A lamellar injection molding apparatus **49** is illustrated in **FIG. 6**. Although apparatus **49** is suitable for LIM-over-inject, inject-over-LIM molding, and LIM-over-LIM molding, an entire preform may be made using a single LIM molding step. Apparatus **49** comprises a feed hopper **50**, configured to supply a first thermoplastic resin, preferably PET, to a first injection cylinder **52**, and a second feed hopper **54**, configured to supply a second thermoplastic resin, such as a barrier material, to a second injection cylinder **55**. The outputs **53** and **56**, respectively, are combined in a layer generator **57** in the desired relative amounts, and used to form at least one portion of a preform (not shown).

[0050] As illustrated in FIG. 7, a seamless preform 60, formed by any molding method known in the art is inserted into a blow mold 62 with a cavity 63 having the shape of the final container, and supported in mold 62 by a support ring 64 for blow molding, such that the body portion 65 of preform 60 is within the mold cavity 63, and neck finish 66 is outside mold 62. Preform 60 may be introduced into blow mold 62 immediately after molding, or may be stored until needed. Preferably, preform 60 is blow molded immediately after molding because preform 60 will then still retain heat from the initial molding process, and the amount of additional heating is thus reduced. The seamless collapsible container of the invention is then molded using conventional blow molding techniques, including, but not limited to, stretch blow molding.

[0051] As discussed above, where the seamless collapsible container of the invention is a bag for a BIB, the container preferably comprises at least one evacuation channel to improve the dispensing of contents. Blow mold 62 is, thus, preferably configured with at least one channel mold for forming evacuation channels in the container. A seamless collapsible container 80 is illustrated in FIG. 8. Although container 80 is illustrated as having a generally rectangular shape, seamless collapsible containers in accordance with the invention may have any useful shape, such as cylindrical, spherical, and the like. Container 80 comprises a finish 82 seamlessly attached to a body portion 84. As discussed above, finish 82 and body portion 84 are preferably molded of a single piece. However, as will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the finish and body portion of the preform used to form container 80 may be molded separately, and then joined by any means known in the art that will provide a preform that is free of seams. Preferably, container 80 also comprises at least one evacuation channel 86.

[0052] As illustrated in cross-section in FIG. 9, container 80 is used as the bag 88 in a bag-in-box 90, which further comprises a box 92. The box may be folded around bag 88, or bag 88 may be inserted through an opening in box 92, which may be sealed with a flap. Preferably, box 92 comprises a spout opening 94 for access to finish 82, which may also be used to insert bag 88 into box 92. For shipping, the opening 94 is closed by a panel 93 that is removed for attachment of the finish to a dispensing apparatus.

[0053] A container 100 in accordance with the invention may also be used as a liner for a carton 102, such as that used for juices and other beverages, as illustrated in cross-section in FIG. 10. Container 100 is inserted into carton 102, with the finish 104 positioned at the top where it functions as a spout.

[0054] A beverage pouch 110 of the invention, having a closure 112, preferably attached to pouch 110 with a flexible or "living" hinge 114 is illustrated in FIGS. 11 and 12, where FIG. 11 is an exploded view. Closure 112 may comprise a flip-top 116 attached to a base 118 that is configured for sealing pouch 110. Preferably, closure base 118 and neck finish 120 of the pouch are compatibly threaded. In FIG. 11, closure 112 is illustrated in the closed position, and in FIG. 12, closure 112 is in the open position. Base 118 defines a straw opening 122 that is covered and sealed to prevent leakage when flip-top 116 is closed.

[0055] A beverage pouch 130 of the invention, having a non-spill cap 132 is illustrated in FIG. 13. Cap 132 com-

prises a base 134, configured to cover the neck finish of the pouch, which may be of any type known in the art, such as neck finish 120 illustrated in FIG. 11, and a movable stopper 138 that is configured to seal the cap when pushed down toward base 134, and to allow the beverage within pouch 130 to be consumed when pulled to an upper position. Such non-spill caps are well-known in the art. Cap 132 may further comprise a cap cover 140.

[0056] Accordingly, it will be appreciated that the present invention has been described with references to particular preferred embodiments that are now contemplated. However, the invention is not limited by the embodiments disclosed herein, and it will be appreciated that numerous modifications and other embodiments may be devised by those skilled in the art. Therefore, it is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications and embodiments that fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A seamless collapsible container, comprising:
 - a molded finish, configured and adapted for sealing with a closure and, optionally, for attachment to a dispensing apparatus or insertion of a straw; and
 - a seamless, blow molded body portion, comprising an inner surface, an outer surface, and a wall, wherein the wall is sufficiently thin to allow the body portion to collapse, and the molded finish and at least an inner layer of the body portion together comprise a seamless, single piece of thermoplastic material.
2. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic material comprises a polyester.
3. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic material comprises PET.
4. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 1, wherein the thermoplastic material comprises PET.
5. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 1, further comprising at least one layer of thermoplastic material on at least the outer surface of the wall of the body portion.
6. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 5, wherein the layer comprises at least one of post consumer PET, a phenoxy-type compound, a poly(hydroxyamino ether), and a copolyester barrier material.
7. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 5, wherein the layer is blow molded.
8. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 1, wherein the container is a beverage pouch.
9. The seamless collapsible container according to claim 8, wherein the beverage pouch comprises a closure that is configured to allow insertion of a straw or is a non-spill closure.
10. A bag-in-box, comprising the seamless container according to claim 1.
11. A bag-in-box, comprising:
 - a dispenser box and a seamless collapsible container positioned within an interior volume defined by the box, the seamless collapsible container, comprising:
 - a molded finish, configured and adapted for sealing with a closure; and
 - a seamless, blow molded body portion, comprising an inner surface, an outer surface, and a wall, wherein the

wall is sufficiently thin to allow the body portion to collapse, and the molded finish and at least an inner layer of the body portion together comprise a seamless, single piece of thermoplastic material.

12. The bag-in-box according to claim 11, wherein the box is a beverage carton.

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