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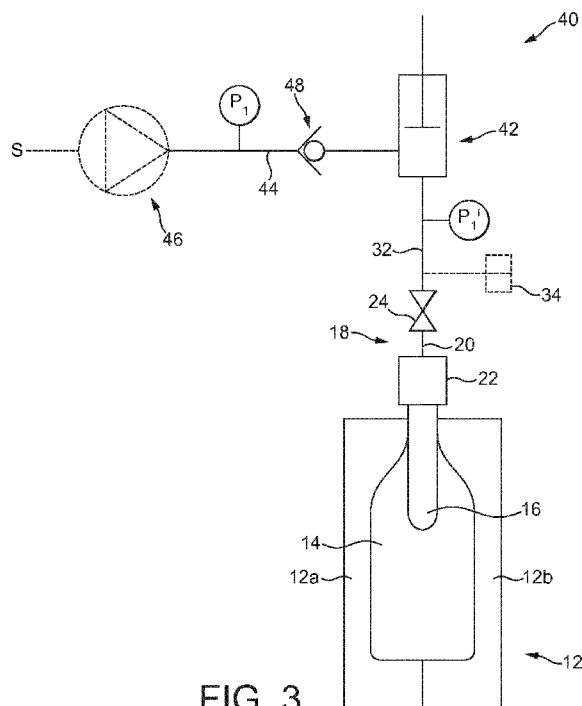
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(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR BLOWING AND FILLING CONTAINERS WITH CARBONATED PRODUCTS AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



(57) Abstract: The invention concerns a method of simultaneously blowing and filling a container from a thermoplastic polymer preform with a carbonated liquid at ambient temperature having, said carbonated liquid having a defined quantity of dissolved carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) depending on the carbonated liquid beverage, comprising: - stretching the thermoplastic polymer preform (16) placed within a mould (12) during a stretching phase, - starting an injection phase for injecting said carbonated liquid into the preform, the injection phase starting after the stretching phase has started, characterized in that prior to starting the injection phase the carbonated liquid is at a predetermined pressure (P1) equal or greater than the partial pressure (P2) of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container. The invention also concerns related system.

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Method and system for blowing and filling containers with carbonated products at ambient temperature

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Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a method of blowing and filling containers from thermoplastic polymer preforms with carbonated liquid products at ambient  
10 temperature.

The invention is also directed to a related system for blowing and filling containers.

Background

15 Plastic containers such as bottles for liquid beverages are manufactured and filled according to different methods including blow molding or stretch-blow molding.

According to known methods a plastic preform is first manufactured through a molding process and then heated before being positioned inside a blowing  
20 mould.

The preform usually takes the form of a cylindrical tube closed at its bottom end and open at its opposite end.

Once the preform has been positioned within the mould only the open end of the preform is visible from above the mould.

25 This method makes use of a stretch rod which is downwardly engaged into the open end of the preform so as to abut against the closed bottom end thereof. The stretch rod is further actuated to be urged against the closed end, thereby resulting in stretching down the preform.

According to a first known method, after the stretching phase has been  
30 initiated the preform is blown with pressurized air in order to form the container. After a cooling period, the container is then be filled with a liquid product.

In case the beverage is a carbonated liquid, it is necessary to reduce the foaming tendency of the product but also to keep the carbonation properties of the carbonated liquid beverage once filled in the container. A known solution is to cool

the carbonated product at a temperature between 10 to 17 °C before filling it in the container. This cooling step increases the manufacturing time and causes high energy consumption, especially in areas with high temperature climate condition.

According to a second manufacturing method, after the stretching phase  
5 has been initiated a liquid is injected into the preform through its open end as disclosed for instance in Applicant's patent EP 1 529 620 B1. This liquid injection causes expansion of the preform until coming into contact with the inner walls of the mould, thereby achieving the final shape of the container. The injected liquid is preferably the liquid the container has to be filled with. In case of carbonated product,  
10 the foaming tendency of these products during filling of the container has to be managed.

In this specific method, a possible cooling of the carbonated liquid product is not a solution to be considered because of the impact of the temperature of the cooled carbonated liquid on the expansion of the preform and because of important  
15 energy consumptions.

There is therefore a need for a method and a system enabling simultaneous blowing and filling of a container with a carbonated liquid allowing avoiding foaming of the carbonated liquid and keeping the required carbonation properties of the carbonated liquid.  
20

### Summary of the Invention

With the foregoing in mind the Applicant has discovered that having the carbonated liquid at ambient temperature and at a predetermined pressure prior to its injection in the preform is novel and inventive and is a part of the solution to the  
25 above-mentioned problem.

In this respect, the invention provides for a method as defined in Claim 1 in which prior to starting the injection phase the carbonated liquid is at a predetermined pressure equal or above the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container.  
30

More particularly, prior to starting the injection phase the method comprises bringing the carbonated liquid to a predetermined pressure equal or above the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container so that the thus pressurized or pre-loaded carbonated liquid is ready to be injected.

Advantageously, starting the injection with a carbonated liquid at rest that is already under a predetermined pressure equal or above the pressure the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container and at ambient temperature (or room temperature) enables fast filling and expansion of the preform.

Furthermore, as the carbonated product is at ambient temperature without any cooling, the temperature of the preform remains at a sufficiently high value allowing a fast expansion of the preform without damages.

The chosen pressure also allows keeping all the carbonated properties of the carbonated product. This means that during the process of blowing and filling of the container, the carbonated product keeps its concentration of carbon dioxide and that the carbonated product at the end of the process presents the required carbonation properties.

The predetermined pressure to be reached by the liquid is defined by the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide for the specific carbonated beverage to be filled in the container. Each carbonated beverage has specific carbonation properties leading to define different partial pressure of the carbonated dioxide of the carbonated beverage in the container.

The predetermined pressure to be reached by the carbonated liquid is defined to be equal or greater than the above mentioned partial pressure.

According to a possible feature, the predetermined pressure is less than or equal to 40 bars.

According to another possible feature, the predetermined pressure is less than or equal to 15 bars when the thermoplastic polymer is PET.

The value of the predetermined pressure may be adjusted through trials and experiments within reach for the skilled person so as to avoid breaking the preform during the injection and to keep the required properties of the carbonated beverage.

According to a possible feature, the method comprises opening a valve device in a liquid injection circuit so as to release the pressurized carbonated liquid in the circuit and enable its injection into the preform, the pressurized carbonated liquid being at said predetermined pressure upstream of said valve device before its opening.

Thus, the liquid, e.g., at rest, that is to be injected is already pressurized before the injection phase has started and the liquid has been put into circulation within the liquid injection circuit.

According to another possible feature, the method further comprises  
5 venting the container to atmospheric pressure once the container is blown and filled with the carbonated liquid allowing, and capping the container.

The container can be capped with different closing means such as cap, seal, or else.

It is to be noted that the whole manufacturing process simplifies  
10 considerably the process of producing containers filled with carbonated beverages as the process does not requires complicated or costly steps.

The invention also provides a system as defined in Claim 6.

This system has the same advantages as those mentioned above in  
15 connection with the method. It is also a part of the solution to the above-mentioned problem.

According to a possible feature, the system comprises means for bringing the liquid to said predetermined pressure equal or above the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container.

According to a more specific feature, said means for bringing the liquid to  
20 said predetermined pressure above the atmospheric pressure comprise at least one of the following means:

- a piston/cylinder device,
- a pump device, or
- 25 - a similar device performing the same function.

Each of these pressurizing means may be connected upstream of the injection means.

According to a possible feature, said means for bringing the liquid to said predetermined pressure comprise a piston/cylinder device, a pump device or a piston  
30 device connected thereto.

These devices are suitable for cooperatively operating so as to efficiently inject the carbonated liquid under pressure into the preform. Three different operating ways may be envisaged.

Firstly, the pump device provides the carbonated liquid and takes care of the carbonated liquid pressure prior to and during the forming of the container (injection phase). The role of the piston device is to provide the pressure of carbonated liquid at the end of the forming process, in particular, for ensuring appropriate printing of the details on the outside surface of the container.

Secondly, in an alternative operating way, the pump device provides the carbonated liquid to fill the piston device and the latter takes care of everything: building up the liquid pressure prior to forming the container and providing the pressure during and after the filling of the container.

Thirdly, as another alternative operating way, the system does not integrate any pump device. In a first step the piston device is used to bring and/or keep the carbonated liquid at the predetermined pressure and to transfer the volume of the carbonated liquid in the preform during the injection phase. In a second step the piston provides the pressure of carbonated liquid at the end of the forming process, in particular, for ensuring appropriate printing of the details on the outside surface of the container.

According to a possible feature, the system comprises means for storing energy produced when bringing the liquid to said predetermined pressure above the atmospheric pressure.

As mentioned, said predetermined pressure of the carbonated liquid prior to injection is less than or equal to 40 bars, more preferably, less than or equal to 15 bars when the container is made of PET thermoplastic polymer.

According to another possible feature, the system comprises:

- a liquid injection circuit for injecting the carbonated liquid into the preform,
- a valve device (or a similar device performing the same function) that is located upstream of said carbonated liquid injection circuit, said valve device enabling holding of the liquid at said predetermined pressure equal or above the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container and ready to be injected when closed, and, release of the pressurized liquid in the liquid injection circuit for injection into the preform when open.

The liquid at rest is under a predetermined pressure upstream of the valve device.

Thus, even after opening the valve device the pressure of the carbonated liquid circulating in the liquid injection circuit will remain at a sufficiently high value when being introduced into the preform despite of the decrease in pressure at the opening of the valve device.

5

The invention will now be described in view of the appended figures presenting non restricted embodiments of the present invention.

#### Brief Description of Drawings

10 **Figure 1** schematically represents a system for blowing and filling containers according to a first embodiment of the invention;

**Figure 2** represents a diagram showing the partial pressure of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) of the carbonated liquid in a container for a given concentration of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and a given ambient temperature;

15 **Figure 3** schematically represents a system for blowing and filling containers according to a second embodiment of the invention; and

**Figure 4** schematically represents a system for blowing and filling containers according to a third embodiment of the invention.

#### 20 Detailed Description

**Figure 1** schematically represents a system 10 for simultaneously blowing and filling thermoplastic polymer containers such as bottles, from thermoplastic polymer preforms, with a carbonated beverage according to the invention.

25 The system is intended for simultaneously blowing and filling container with carbonated liquid at room temperature.

A carbonated beverage is a liquid, which can be water, a water based beverage or else, into which carbon dioxide gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) under pressure has been dissolved. Examples of carbonated beverages are sparkling water, soda, tonic, soft drinks.

30 In the present case and generally speaking the most common liquid used for carbonated beverage is water based liquid.

In a carbonated beverage, carbon dioxide is dissolved in a liquid. Its solubility in the liquid depends on temperature, partial pressure of the carbon dioxide over the liquid, nature of the liquid, and nature of the gas (here carbon dioxide).

Carbonated beverages are an example of Henry's law in everyday life. The dissolved carbon dioxide stays in solution in a closed container where the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide was set at a high value during filling. When the container is opened, the partial pressure of the carbon dioxide is much lower and the dissolved carbon dioxide will gradually escape from the liquid.

It is essential that the present system allows keeping the carbonation properties of the carbonated liquid during blowing and filling of the container in order to avoid having in the end a "flat" product in the closed container.

The complete process and the system work at room temperature.

By room temperature it is intended, between 13 and 35°C and most preferably between 20 and 25°C as it depends on the geographical location of the production unit using the claimed system.

Referring to figure 1, system 10 comprises a mould 12 for enclosing a thermoplastic polymer preform. Generally the preform 16 is made of semi-crystalline PET (polyethylene terephthalate).

Mould 12 is for example a two-part mould of which the two parts 12a, 12b define an inner cavity 14 when assembled together.

As represented in Figure 1, a thermoplastic polymer preform 16 is inserted into cavity 14 at the beginning of the blowing and filling process or just before.

The shape of the cavity corresponds to the shape of the achieved container and it will be wholly occupied by the formed container at the end of the blowing and filling process.

In the present embodiment, the container which is being blown and filled is a bottle to be filled with a carbonated liquid.

It is to be noted that mould 12 may alternatively be composed of more than two parts depending on the manufacturing process and on the shape of the container to be made.

For instance, a third part may be added at the bottom of the mould so as to constitute at least a part of the inner cavity bottom.

System 10 further comprises a liquid injection circuit 18 disposed above the mould.

Liquid injection circuit 18 comprises a duct 20 and injection means 22 downstream of duct 20.

Injection means 22 may be an injection head which comes into a sealing contact (for liquid tightness purpose) with preform 16.

The injection head includes an injection nozzle (not represented in the drawing) that is moveable between an injection position allowing liquid to be injected  
5 into the preform and a rest position in which the injection nozzle rests against an inner surface of the injection head in a sealing engagement so as to prevent any flow of liquid from the injection head into the preform.

System 10 also comprises stretching means for stretching preform 16 enclosed within mould 12.

10 Stretching means comprise a stretching rod which is in a sliding connexion with the injection nozzle.

In Figure 1, the stretching rod is not represented for the sake of clarity.

Stretching means will be illustrated in Figure 4 which will be subsequently described.

15 The stretching rod of Figure 1 embodiment is actuated upon command to be inserted into preform 16 so as to stretch the latter while a filling liquid is injected thereto with a view to causing expansion of said preform within the mould.

Actuating means for actuating the rod have not been represented either for the sake of clarity.

20 System 10 comprises a valve device 24 that enables flowing of the carbonated liquid through circuit 18 when opened and prevents carbonated liquid from flowing through the valve device and downstream thereof when closed.

The carbonated liquid to be injected into the preform is supplied from a source of liquid S which feeds said liquid to a pump device 26 of system 10.

25 Pump device 26 is located upstream of valve device 24.

As represented in Figure 1, a flow valve 28 is mounted in parallel of pump device 26 as a safety valve.

This valve acts as a discharge valve in order to protect the pump device, for instance when the liquid pressure is building up or if there is no bottle being  
30 manufactured.

System 10 also comprises a liquid circuit 30 located upstream valve device 24 and that is a liquid supply circuit including pump device 26 and flow valve 28.

Liquid circuit 30 further includes a duct or pipe 32 located between pump device 26 and valve device 24 and connected to the latter.

In the present embodiment, duct or pipe 32 is flexible in that it is elastically deformable.

5 In the course of performance of a blowing and filling method according to the invention, the stretching means are actuated during a stretching phase whereas valve device 24 is in a closed position, thereby preventing the carbonated liquid from being injected into preform 16.

10 Thanks to pump device 26, the carbonated liquid which is at room temperature is being brought to a predetermined pressure P1. This can be seen as pre-load in the liquid circuit upstream of liquid injection circuit 18 and valve device 24.

15 According to the invention and in order to keep the required carbonation properties of the carbonated liquid once filled in the container, the predetermined pressure P1 is equal or greater to the partial pressure P2 of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated product in the container.

In the present case, where the container is made of PET thermoplastic polymer, the predetermined pressure P1 is less than or equal to 40 bars, more preferably less than or equal to 15 bars.

20 **Figure 2** presents the partial pressure P2 of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the container for a carbonated product having a given carbon dioxide concentration (in gram per litre), at a given temperature.

25 As claimed in the process, the predetermined pressure P1 to be applied on the carbonated liquid prior to its injection in the preform, is equal or greater than the partial pressure P2 of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated product in the container

30 Said diagram gives then the inferior limit for the predetermined pressure P1 to be applied to the carbonated liquid prior to its injection in the preform in order to get the requested carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) partial pressure in the end product in the container.

As can be seen from figure 2, the temperature plays an important role in determining the value of the predetermined pressure P1 to be applied.

The predetermined pressure value P1 can then be precisely determined according to the value of the ambient temperature and the carbon dioxide concentration defined for a given carbonated liquid.

Thus, coming back to system 10, the carbonated liquid that is at rest upstream of valve device 24 before the injection phase starts is already "pre-loaded" at the above-mentioned predetermined pressure P1.

After a predetermined period of time after the stretching phase has started, an injection phase starts for injecting the carbonated liquid into the preform.

The injection phase starts with the opening of valve device 24. Actuation of valve device 24 may be controlled through a processor or a computer or may be manual.

When the carbonated liquid at rest and under predetermined pressure P1 in the injection circuit 18 is released through the opening of valve device 24, at the start of the injection phase, it flows into duct 20, injection means 22 (injection nozzle is actuated to occupy the injected position) and preform 16.

This speeds up the injection phase in that the carbonated liquid is more quickly introduced into the preform 16 which is simultaneously being stretched.

This faster injection of the carbonated liquid during the stretching phase enables better control of the expansion of the preform and avoids breakage thereof.

The fact that the carbonated liquid is at room temperature during injection also allows the preform to remain at a sufficiently high temperature which facilitates a fast expansion of the preform and avoids damages in the formation of the container.

As seen, the carbonated liquid is injected under pressure while forming the container. The carbonated liquid is maintained under pressure in the container until venting of the opening of the container to atmospheric pressure. The fact that the carbonated liquid is kept under pressure avoids foaming during filling of the container.

Shortly after venting has been made the opening of the container is closed with a cap, a seal or other closing means.

Today, venting to atmospheric pressure is currently being performed by opening a communication channel between the opening of the container and the ambient atmospheric pressure. In the field of container blowing this process is referred to as a degasification process.

In the present invention, any degasification process could be used.

Due to the fact that during forming of the container the carbonated liquid is maintained under pressure in the container and due to controlled degasification, the foaming tendency of the carbonated liquid during filling of the container or during venting is controlled.

5           The method of simultaneously blowing and filling a plurality of thermoplastic polymer containers according to the invention is implemented through system 10.

**Figure 3** illustrates a second embodiment of a system 40 for blowing and  
10 filling thermoplastic containers according to the invention.

As has been already described with reference to Figure 1, system 40 comprises a mould 12, here a two parts mould 12a and 12b, for enclosing preform 16 and an injection liquid circuit 18 for injecting liquid into the preform.

Liquid injection circuit 18 comprises a duct 20 and injection means 22  
15 downstream of duct 20.

Valve device 24 is located upstream of circuit 18.

System 40 further comprises upstream of valve device 24 a piston device 42 which is able to pressurize a liquid supplied by a source S through a supply line 44 connected to piston device 42 upstream thereof.

20           Supply line 44 also includes a non return valve 48 so as to prevent any return of liquid from piston device 42 to liquid source S.

As represented in Figure 3, liquid is supplied under a predetermined pressure P1 to piston device 42.

25           Pressure P1 is the predetermined pressure equal or greater than the partial pressure P2 of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for the specific carbonated liquid beverage in the container.

Piston device 42 makes it possible to maintain the liquid at the predetermined pressure P1 above the atmospheric pressure while the liquid is at rest upstream of valve device 24.

30           At a certain time, valve device 24 is commanded to be opened so as to release the liquid accumulated upstream of said valve device.

The injection phase therefore starts and liquid flows through liquid injection circuit 18 and into preform 16 for filling thereof.

As for the Figure 1, first embodiment, stretching means which are simultaneously stretching preform 16 are not represented in Figure 3 for the sake of clarity.

The piston device 42 is further actuated to exert a further pressure on the carbonated liquid so as to increase its pressure during the injection phase as represented by the peak in pressure.

This increase in pressure takes place within an interval of time during which piston device 42 further pushes the liquid into the preform.

This increase in pressure makes it possible to ensure that the formed container will perfectly spouse the inner walls of mould cavity 14.

This will make it possible to obtain a container with detailed relief and finished surface such as corrugations, etc.

Due to piston device action, the predetermined pressure P1 is increased to pressure P'1. Pressure P'1 is then at least equal or greater than the predetermined pressure P1 and so at least equal or greater than P2, partial pressure of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for the specific carbonated liquid beverage in the container.

As represented in dotted lines in Figure 3, system 40 may further comprise a pump device 46 that is similar to pump device 26 of Figure 1.

Pump device 46 behaves as pump device 26 and supplies pressurized liquid coming from a source of liquid S to supply line 44 and piston device 42 connected thereto.

It is to be noted that any kind of device which is able to displace a predetermined volume of liquid such as water may be used for pre-loading the liquid circuit upstream of valve device 24.

A deformable duct 32 and an expansion tank 34 connected to duct 32 are also presented for the purpose of storing energy produced through pressurizing of the carbonated liquid.

As discussed in relation to figure 3, the system 40 can work with or without pump device 46 (in dotted lines).

If system 40 is not provided with a pump device 46, the piston device is used, to keep the carbonated liquid at the predetermined pressure or bring it at a higher pressure P'1 than the predetermined pressure P1 and in the first step of the process to transfer the volume of the carbonated liquid in the preform during the injection phase. In a second step of the process the piston provides the pressure of

carbonated liquid at the end of the forming process, in particular, for ensuring appropriate printing of the details on the outside surface of the container.

In this embodiment, the carbonated liquid is brought to the piston device by alternative means other than a pump device.

5 If system 40 is provided with a pump device 46, the pump device 46 provides the carbonated liquid to fill the piston device 42 and the latter takes care of building up the liquid pressure prior to forming the container and providing the pressure during and after the filling of the container.

10 **Figure 4** illustrates a third embodiment of a system 80 for blowing and filling a plurality of thermoplastic polymer containers according to the invention.

System 80 of Figure 4 differs from system 10 and 40 of Figure 1 and 3 in that it comprises a rotating manifold 82 allowing to blow and fill several containers at the same time.

15 The rotating stations are disposed in a peripheral manner around manifold 82

Thus, each station has a liquid injection circuit or unit 60a-f located above a mould 84a that is identical to mould 12 in Figures 1 and 3.

20 As represented in Figure 4, the liquid injection circuit and the associated stretching means are located above the moulds and the enclosed preforms. Each preform is identical to preform 16 of Figure 1 and 3.

The station further includes a plurality of liquid injection circuits 60a-f each comprising a duct 62a-f and injection means 64a-f (injection head) and stretching means (stretch rod) 66a-f are connected to injection means 64a-f so as to cooperate  
25 therewith during the simultaneous blowing and filling process.

Stretching means represented under the form of a stretch rod 66a-f cooperate each with each injection means 64a-f in a known manner during the simultaneous blowing and filling process.

30 As represented in Figure 4, the liquid injection circuit and the associated stretching means are located above the moulds and the enclosed preforms. Each preform is identical to preform 16 of Figure 1 and 2.

The station further comprises a valve device 68a-f upstream of liquid injection circuit 60a-f. These valve devices are controlled to be opened or closed in accordance with a given step or phase of the process.

The station also comprises a piston device 70a-f located upstream of valve device 68a-f as well as an associated upstream valve 74a-f which is located downstream of a corresponding manifold outlet. This piston device 70a-f perform each the same function as that of piston device 42 in Figure 3 and are connected to valve device 68a-f through duct or pipe 69a-f. These valves 74a-f are for instance proportional valves which allow the flow of liquid to be accurately controlled.

The whole connection between each station and the manifold rotates together with these components.

More particularly, manifold 72 comprises several outlets connected downstream to the respective valves 74a-f and a common inlet that is connected upstream to a pump device 76. Pump device 76 is the same as pump device 26 of Figure 1 and pump device 46 of Figure 3.

Pump device 76 and its possible associated safety valve 78 are located upstream of manifold 82 and connected thereto through a manifold inlet. Safety valve 78 has the same role as valve 28 in figure 1.

As represented in Figure 4, pump device 76 is located above manifold 82 but other alternative arrangements may be envisaged according to different constraints such as the space available for the system etc.

Pump device 76 may be in a fixed position or may rotate together with manifold 82.

Pump device 76 may be centrally located so as to provide a more compact design for the whole system.

The combination of pump device 76 and the plurality of piston devices 70a-f make it possible to simultaneously blow and fill a plurality of thermoplastic polymer containers, e.g. containers, according to the invention. Both types of devices operate in the same way as that described with reference to Figure 3.

This arrangement is easy to conceive since the pump device is centred on the rotating axis of the system.

Rotating manifold 82 is connected to a plurality of rotating stations through several peripheral outlets.

The carbonated liquid to be injected into each preform (not represented) placed within a corresponding mould of the plurality of stations is supplied from a source of liquid S and pressurized at predetermined pressure P1 through pump device 76 which supplies pressurized liquid to rotating manifold 82.

The method of simultaneously blowing and filling a plurality of thermoplastic polymer containers according to the invention is implemented through system 80.

5 The method is the same as that already described with reference to the previous Figures.

In particular, the arrangements of system 80 make it possible to pre-load the circuits upstream of closed valve devices 68a-f so that the liquid at rest that is located upstream of these valve devices is already pressurized to a predetermined pressure equal or greater than the partial pressure ( $P_2$ ) of the carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ )  
10 defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container.

The exact configuration and operation of the invention as practiced may thus vary from the foregoing description without departing from the inventive principle described therein. Accordingly the scope to this disclosure is intended to be exemplary rather than limiting, and the scope of this invention is defined by any  
15 claims that stem at least in part from the foregoing disclosure.

CLAIMS

5 1. A method of simultaneously blowing and filling a container from a thermoplastic polymer preform with a carbonated liquid having a defined quantity of dissolved carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) depending on the carbonated liquid beverage, comprising:

- stretching the thermoplastic polymer preform (16) placed within a mould (12) during a stretching phase,
  - 10 - starting an injection phase for injecting said carbonated liquid into the preform, the injection phase starting after the stretching phase has started, **characterized in that** the carbonated liquid is at ambient temperature during the process and in that prior to starting the injection phase the carbonated liquid is at a predetermined pressure (P1) equal or greater than the partial pressure (P2) of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container.
- 15

2. The method of Claim 1, characterized in that prior to starting the injection phase the method comprises bringing the carbonated liquid to said predetermined pressure (P1) equal or greater than the partial pressure (P2) of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container.

20

3. The method of anyone of Claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the predetermined pressure (P1) of the carbonated liquid prior to injection is less than or equal to 40 bars, more preferably less than or equal to 15 bars when the container is made of PET thermoplastic polymer.

25

4. The method of any one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it comprises opening a valve device (24) in a liquid injection circuit (18) so as to release the pressurized carbonated liquid in the circuit and enable its injection into the preform, the pressurized carbonated liquid being at said predetermined pressure (P1) upstream of said valve device before its opening.

30

5. The method of any one of Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that it comprises:

- venting the container to atmospheric pressure once the container is blown and filled with the carbonated liquid allowing, and

5 - capping the container.

6. A system (10; 40; 80) for blowing and filling a container from a thermoplastic polymer preform with a carbonated liquid, comprising:

- a mould (12; 64a-f) for enclosing a thermoplastic polymer preform (16),

10 - stretching means (66a-f) for stretching the thermoplastic polymer preform placed within said mould,

- injection means (22; 64a-f) for injecting the carbonated liquid into the preform,

**characterized in that** the carbonated liquid is at a predetermined pressure (P1) equal or greater than the partial pressure (P2) of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container before causing the injection means to inject the carbonated liquid into the preform.

7. The system of Claim 6, characterized in that it comprises means (26; 20 46; 76) for bringing the carbonated liquid to said predetermined pressure (P1) equal or greater than the partial pressure (P2) of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) defined for said carbonated liquid beverage in the container.

8. The system of Claim 7, characterized in that said means for bringing the 25 liquid to said predetermined pressure (P1) comprise at least one of the following means:

- a piston/cylinder device (42; 70a-f),

- a pump device (26; 46; 76).

9. The system of Claim 7, characterized in that said means for bringing the 30 liquid to said predetermined pressure (P1) comprise a piston/cylinder device (42; 70a-f) and a pump device (46; 76) connected thereto.

10. The system of any one of Claims 6 to 9, characterized in that said predetermined pressure (P1) of the carbonated liquid prior to injection is less than or equal to 40 bars, less than or equal to 15 bars when the container is made of PET thermoplastic polymer.

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11. The system of any one of Claims 6 to 10, characterized in that it comprises:

- a liquid injection circuit (18; 60a-f) for injecting the carbonated liquid into the preform,

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- a valve device (24; 68a-f) that is located upstream of said carbonated liquid injection circuit, said valve device enabling holding of the carbonated liquid at said predetermined pressure (P1) equal or greater than the partial pressure (P2) of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the carbonated liquid and ready to be injected when closed, and, release of the pressurized liquid in the liquid injection circuit for injection

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into the preform when open.

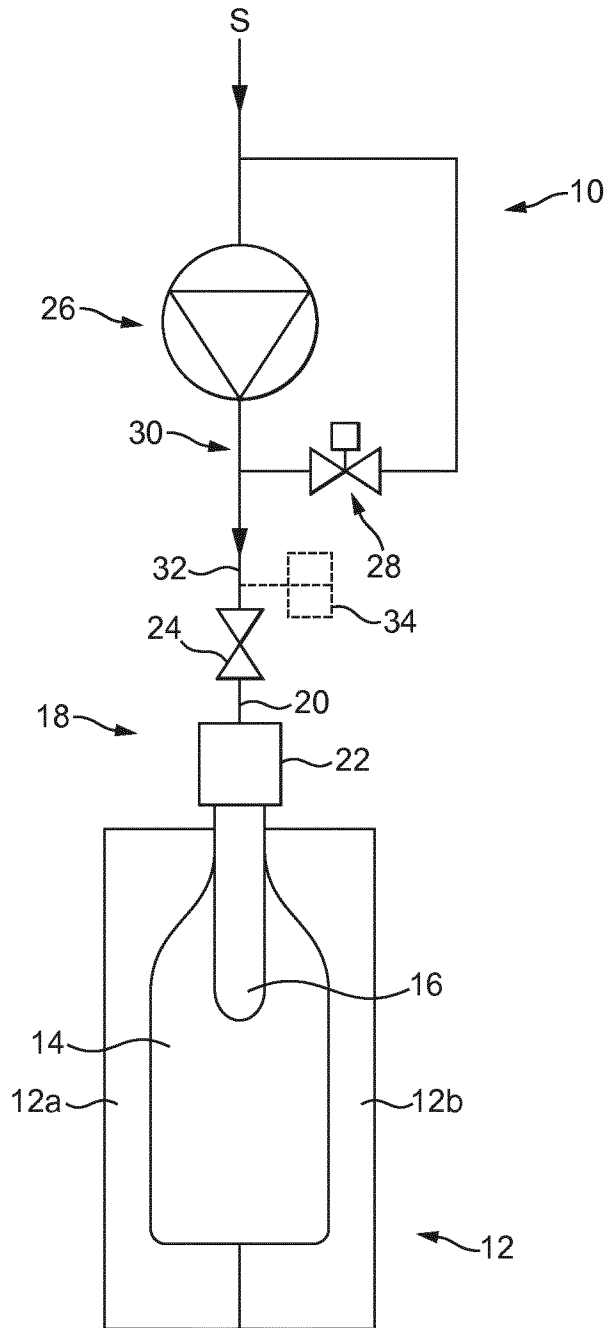


FIG. 1

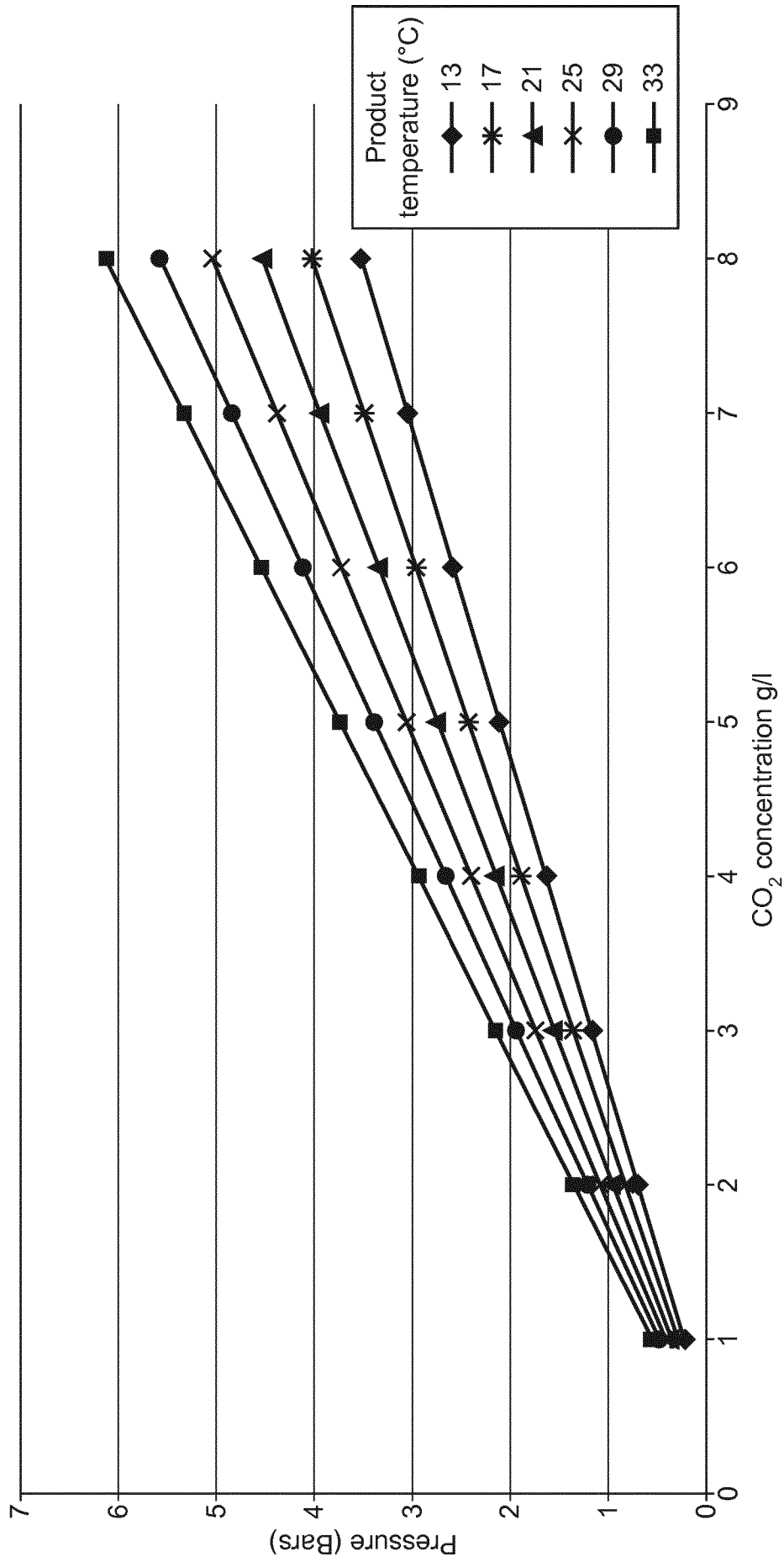


FIG. 2

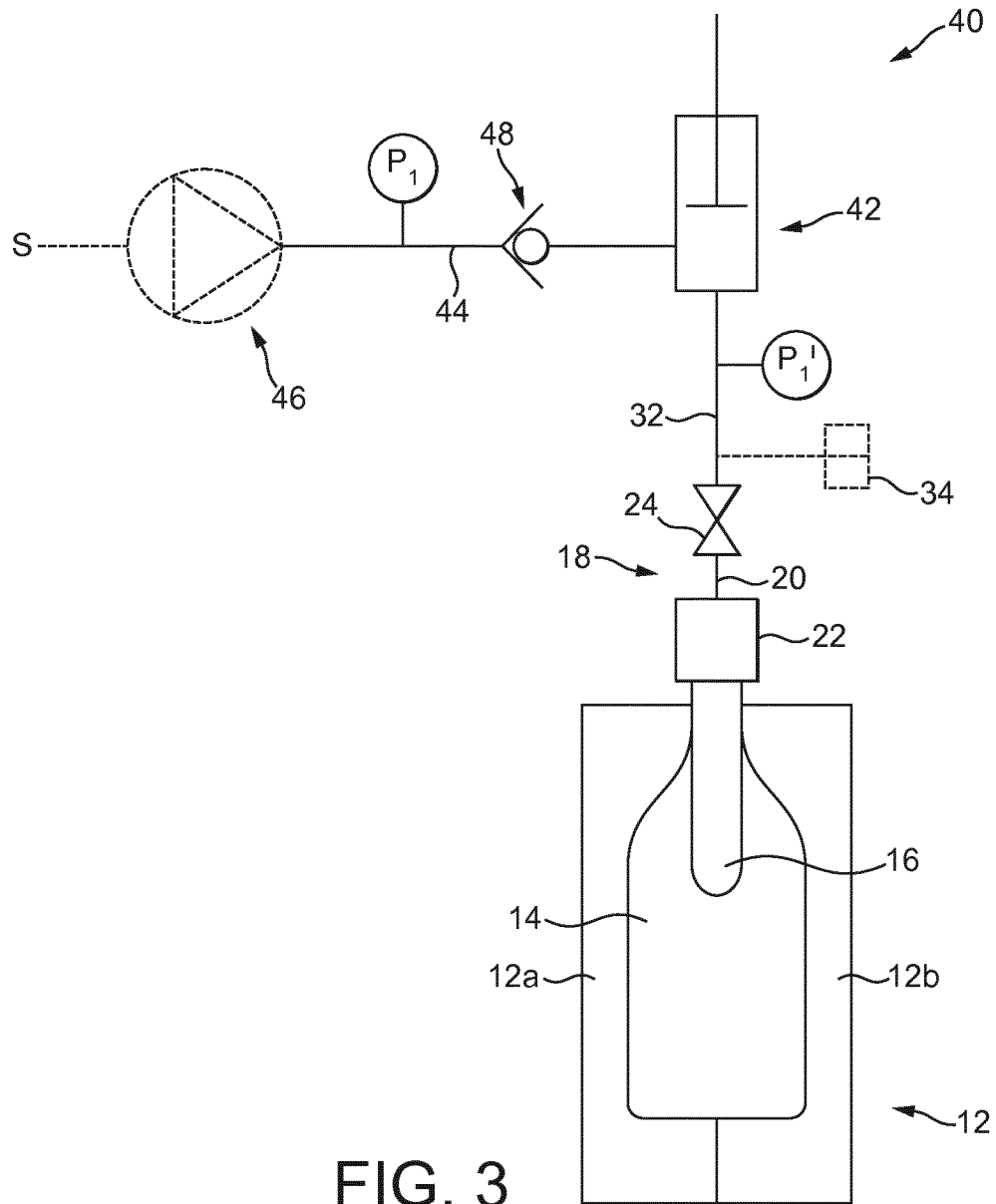


FIG. 3

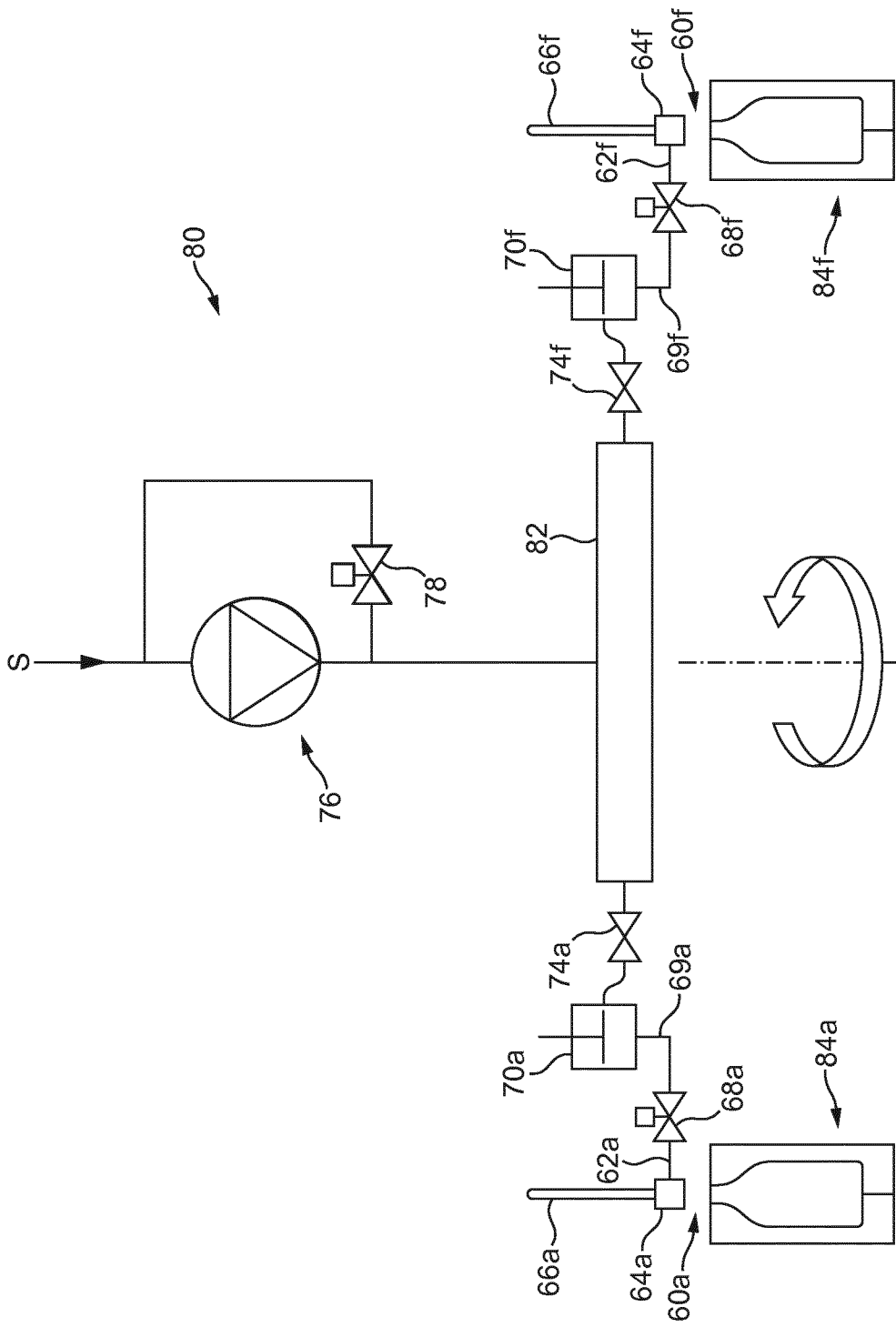


FIG. 4

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No  
PCT/EP2013/064148

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 INV. B29C49/42 B65B3/02 B67C3/12  
 ADD. B29C49/78 B29C49/46

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**  
 Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 B29C B65B B67C

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
 EPO-Internal, WPI Data

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2009/075791 A1 (AMCOR LTD [AU]; ANDISON DAVID [CA]; LISCH G DAVID [US]; WEISSMANN DAN) 18 June 2009 (2009-06-18) paragraphs [0018] - [0022], [0024] - [0026], [0028], [0029], [0032]; figures 1-7 -----	1-3,5-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search <b>18 September 2013</b>	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>13/11/2013</b>
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  <b>Baran, Norbert</b>
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/EP2013/064148

## Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-3, 5-10

### Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-3, 5-10

A method and a system for blowing and filling a container from a thermoplastic preform.

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2. claims: 1, 4, 6, 11

A method and a system for blowing and filling a container from a thermoplastic preform with a specific liquid injection circuit.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2013/064148

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2009075791 A1	18-06-2009	EP 2225085 A1	08-09-2010
		JP 2011506130 A	03-03-2011
		US 2009218733 A1	03-09-2009
		US 2010225031 A1	09-09-2010
		US 2011300249 A1	08-12-2011
		WO 2009075791 A1	18-06-2009
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