

668145
CONVENTION

AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

NOTICE OF ENTITLEMENT

We, **TIDY TEA LIMITED** of P O. Box 141, La Tonnelle House, Les Banques, St. Sampson, Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom state the following in connection with Australian Application No. 37648/93:

1. We are the nominated person.
2. The nominated person is the assignee of the actual inventors.
3. The nominated person is the applicant of the basic applications listed in the declaration under Article 8 of the PCT.
4. The basic applications are the applications first made in a Convention country in respect of the invention.

Dated: 16 September 1994

By **PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK**
Patent Attorneys for the Applicant
By:

David B. Fitzpatrick

To: The Commissioner of Patents

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1925x

19940914



AU9337648

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. **AU-B-37648/93**
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. **668145**

(54) Title
PACKAGES FOR INFUSIBLE SUBSTANCES

International Patent Classification(s)
(51)⁵ **B65D 081/00 A47G 019/16 B65D 075/56**

(21) Application No. : **37648/93**

(22) Application Date : **26.03.93**

(87) PCT Publication Number : **WO93/19997**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
9206754	27.03.92	GB UNITED KINGDOM
9210613	19.05.92	GB UNITED KINGDOM

(43) Publication Date : **08.11.93**

(44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : **26.04.96**

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(56) Prior Art Documents
AU 74898/91 A47G 19/16
AU 86449/91 B65D 81/36
US 2881910

(57) Claim

1. An infusion package comprising a closed bag containing an infusible substance for infusion in a liquid, the bag being formed from panels of porous materials sealed together at their peripheral margins; and a pair of drawstrings; each drawstring extending through a seal between the panels, entering the interior of the bag at one point on the peripheral margins, and extending across the interior of the bag to an anchoring point at or adjacent the peripheral margins; wherein the length of that portion of each string which extends across the interior of the bag between the said one point and the anchoring point is greater than the distance between the said one point and the anchoring point, thereby providing a length of slack

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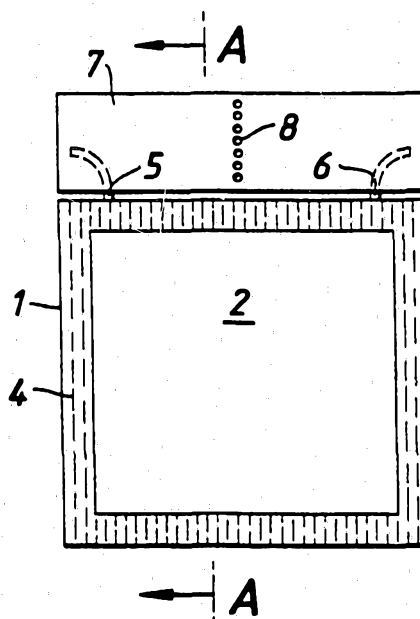
string within the bag; the arrangement being such that pulling each string initially causes withdrawal from the bag interior of the slack string length disposed therein without collapsing the bag, and whereby further pulling of the drawstrings in generally opposed directions causes the bag to collapse thereby to express liquid absorbed by the infusible substance during infusion.



(51) International Patent Classification 5 : B65D 81/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/19997 (43) International Publication Date: 14 October 1993 (14.10.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB93/00620 (22) International Filing Date: 26 March 1993 (26.03.93)		(74) Agents: FRY, Alan, Valentine; Fry, Heath & Spence, St. Georges House, 6 Yattendon Road, Horley, Surrey RH6 7BS (GB) et al.	
(30) Priority data: 9206754.5 27 March 1992 (27.03.92) GB 9210613.7 19 May 1992 (19.05.92) GB		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE (Utility model), DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
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668145

(54) Title: PACKAGES FOR INFUSIBLE SUBSTANCES



(57) Abstract

The invention provides an infusible package comprising a closed bag (1), containing an infusible substance for infusion in a liquid, the bag being formed from panels (2, 3) of porous material sealed together at their peripheral margins (4); and at least one string (5); the or each string (5) extending through a seal (9) between the panels (2, 3), entering the interior of the bag at point (9) on the peripheral margins, and extending across the interior of the bag to an anchoring point (10) at or adjacent the peripheral margins; wherein the length of that portion of the or each string (5) which extends across the interior of the bag between the said point (9) and the anchoring point (10), is greater than the distance between the said point (9) and the anchoring point (10); the arrangement being such that pulling the or each string (5) initially causes withdrawal from the bag interior of slack string length disposed therein.

PACKAGES FOR INFUSIBLE SUBSTANCES

This invention relates to packages for infusible substances such as tea and coffee, and to methods for their manufacture.

Tea bags are sealed soft porous bags containing tea leaves which are placed in cups, mugs or teapots of boiling water to produce a drink of tea. The bags can theoretically be of any shape, but are generally either rectangular or round. When the bags are placed in cups or mugs of boiling water, they are usually removed prior to the tea being drunk - this can also, although not necessarily, be the case when the bags are placed in the teapot. When removing the bags either from the cup, mug

or teapot, it is quite normal to squeeze the bags into a relatively dry state, usually by employing a kitchen utensil such as a teaspoon. Removal of excess liquid from the tea bag, in order to prevent the tea bag from dripping or leaving puddles of liquid on the surface with which it is in contact, is most desirable in view of the strongly staining nature of tea. However, a problem with using such kitchen utensils is that it is not easy to achieve efficient removal of excess liquid from the tea bag, and frequently the tea bag will have a tendency to drip even after it has been squeezed. One approach to this problem has been to provide a string harness around the tea bag, the string harness being tightened about the bag after use to squeeze liquid from the bag. However, a disadvantage of such an arrangement is that the string tends to exert a very localised squeezing effect, and consequently does not efficiently express fluid from the bag. Moreover, the complexity of such string harnesses means that as a practical matter, it would be extremely difficult to produce tea bags having such harnesses efficiently and economically on a large scale.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome the aforesaid problems by providing a tea bag which has means for efficient removal of excess liquid from the bag. In particular it is an object of the present invention to provide means for removing excess liquid from the tea bag such that the tea bag thereafter does not drip.

In a first aspect, the invention provides an infusion package comprising a closed bag containing an infusible substance for infusion in a liquid, the bag being formed from panels of porous materials sealed together at their peripheral margins; and a pair of drawstrings; each drawstring extending through a seal
5 between the panels, entering the interior of the bag at one point on the peripheral margins, and extending across the interior of the bag to an anchoring point at or adjacent the peripheral margins; wherein the length of that portion of each string which extends across the interior of the bag between the said one point and the anchoring point is greater than the distance between the said one point and the
10 anchoring point, thereby providing a length of slack string within the bag; the arrangement being such that pulling each string initially causes withdrawal from the bag interior of the slack string length disposed therein without collapsing the bag, and whereby further pulling of the drawstrings in generally opposed directions causes the bag to collapse thereby to express liquid absorbed by the
15 infusible substance during infusion.

Preferably the or each string is or are anchored by being held between sealed-together portions of the panels.

20 The bag can be provided with a single string which can be tagged in known fashion. The tagged string can act as a means for suspending the bag (e.g. a tea bag) in a cup or pot.

The tag can be provided with an aperture through which the string may
25 pass, so that the tag is slidable along the string. The sliding tag advantageously



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comprises two hinged panels with the aperture preferably being located on or about the hinge line. In use, the string can be used to draw the bag up into the area between the two panels which can then be squeezed to express liquid from the bag. In such an arrangement, the end of the string is conveniently provided with a fixed tag to prevent the sliding tag from sliding off the end of the string. The fixed tag can be formed integrally with the sliding tag for detachment therefrom immediately prior to use.

In another embodiment the bag can advantageously be provided with two strings which can function as drawstrings to bring about collapse of the infusion bag after use and consequent expression of excess liquid therefrom.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention there is provided an infusion package comprising a closed bag containing an infusible substance for infusion in a liquid, the bag being formed from panels of porous materials sealed together at their peripheral margins; and a pair of drawstrings, each drawstring of which extends into the interior of the bag through a seal between the panels at a first location on the peripheral margins and extends across the interior of the bag to an anchoring point at a generally opposed location within or adjacent the peripheral margins without any intermediate inter-

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engagement with the said panels of the bag; each drawstring being anchored by being held between two sealed-together portions of the panels; wherein the length of that portion of the drawstring which extends across the interior of the bag between the said first location and the anchoring point, is greater than the distance between the first location and the anchoring point; the arrangement being such that pulling the drawstrings in generally opposed directions initially causes withdrawal from the tea bag interior of slack drawstring length disposed therein, and thereafter in use, further pulling of the said drawstrings in generally opposed directions causes the bag to collapse thereby to express liquid absorbed by the infusible substance during infusion.

It is preferred that the length of the portion of the string/drawstring extending across the interior of the bag between the said first location and anchoring point is greater than one and a half times the distance between the said first location and the anchoring point, and more preferably is greater than one and three quarters times the said distance.

Preferably at least 60% of the total length of each string/drawstring is disposed within the bag interior, prior to use of the infusion package. More preferably at least 65%, for example, at least 70%, of the total length of each string/drawstring is disposed within the bag interior prior to use of the bag.

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Preferably the length of that portion of the string/drawstring disposed externally of the infusion package and extending from said first location on the peripheral margin, prior to use of the infusion package, is no greater than 30% of the total length of each string/drawstring; more preferably is less than 25% and most preferably is less than 20% of the total length of the drawstrings.

Where two drawstrings are employed, these are preferably the two ends of a single continuous length of string, although separate lengths of string may be employed. The external ends of the drawstrings may be joined or may together form an integral loop of string extending from one point of entry into the bag to the other point of entry. However, it is preferred that the two drawstrings terminate separately externally of the bag. Preferably, each drawstring is tagged. In one embodiment a single tag is employed to link both drawstring ends. Where a single tag is used to link both drawstring ends, preferably it is provided with a point of weakness, for example a row of perforations, to enable the single tag to be torn or divided into two separate tags during use, if desired.

It is most preferred that the lengths of string/drawstring between the tags and the bag are sufficiently short, prior to use, that the tag or tags lie closely adjacent to the peripheral margins of the infusion

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package. This can be accomplished, for example, by ensuring that the length of string/drawstring extending between each tag and its respective first location on the peripheral margins corresponds to less than 5% of the total length of the drawstring. In one embodiment, the infusion package is of substantially rectangular form, and the tag lies along one side of the rectangle.

By minimising the lengths of the string/drawstring ends protruding from the infusion package prior to use, the result is an infusion package which is more compact and is less likely to become entangled with other infusion packages.

Where there are two drawstrings, it is preferred that the infusion package is constructed such that the drawstrings extend into the interior of the bag through the sealed margins at spaced apart (e.g. opposed) locations on the margins. It is also preferred that the pair of drawstrings are anchored at points spaced apart along the said opposed location on the peripheral margins of the bag. Preferably the arrangement of the drawstrings is symmetrical about a plane of symmetry passing through the centre of the bag.

The bags may in theory be any shape or size, but typically they are rectangular in plan. Although the bags may contain any infusible substance, it is envisaged that the invention will find its greatest application in relation to infusible substances for use in the

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preparation of beverages, and in particular to tea bags or coffee bags.

In general, each string/drawstring extending from the bag will be tagged to permit it to be gripped more firmly. A tag may be enlarged to form an envelope for the bag if so desired. Furthermore, a tag may be enlarged to form a platform upon which the used bag may be conveyed to a waste disposal container after use. Such a form of construction is envisaged as having application to tea and coffee bags in general and not merely to the collapsible bags of the present invention.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method of preparing the infusion packages defined hereinabove, the method comprising providing two panels of porous material and positioning the panels in mutually confronting relationship, providing a string or strings and arranging the string or strings such that they are interposed between the two confronting panels; and sealing the panels together so as to form the porous bag; the infusible substance being disposed between the panels prior to the final closure of the bag.

Where two drawstrings are provided, they may advantageously be arranged such that two drawstring strands traversing the interior of the bag lie closer to the peripheral margins than to the plane of symmetry passing through the centre of the bag. The advantage of such an arrangement is that the drawstring strands act as

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a pair of "dams" or barriers between which the infusion substance can be deposited, and thereafter prevent or inhibit the spreading outwards of the infusible substance into the region of the peripheral margins, thereby minimising the likelihood of particles of infusible substance being sealed into the margins.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that in one embodiment the present invention provides an infusion package such as a tea bag which is provided with one or more string type attachments. Prior to use of the package each string type attachment is disposed mainly within the interior of the bag, and therefore prior to steeping the package in a suitable liquid, the end of the string (or a tag attached thereto) is pulled to draw the string through the seal out of the bag interior, thereby to provide sufficient length to enable the string or strings to hang freely over the lip of a cup, mug or pot containing the bag. Following a suitable period of infusion, the string attachment can then be used to lift the bag from the mug, cup or pot. Where there are two strings, these may be simultaneously pulled in generally opposite lateral directions to cause the bag to collapse thus squeezing the bag into a relatively dry state. The use of the said two attachments in this way will avoid the need to use another external utensil either to lift out or squeeze the bag e.g. the tea bag into a relatively dry state. Alternatively, where a sliding tag having two hinged

panels is provided, the string can be drawn up into the region between the two hinged panels of the tag and squeezed therebetween to express liquid from the bag.

The invention will now be illustrated in more detail by reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a tea bag according to one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a side sectional view along line AA in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front sectional view along lines BB in Figure 2; and

Figure 4 is a front sectional view corresponding to Figure 3 except that the drawstrings are shown in the extended configuration;

Figure 5 is a side elevation in section of a container such as a or pot cup containing the tea bag of Figures 1 to 3; and

Figure 6 is a front sectional view illustrating a tea bag having a single tagged string.

Referring now to the Figures it can be seen from Figures 1 and 2 that the tea bag is of a generally rectangular shape comprising a bag 1 formed of a generally porous material of the type conventionally used for the tea bags. The tea bag is formed from two panels 2 and 3 of porous material heat sealed together at sealed margins 4 around its periphery. Extending from adjacent corners

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of the tea bag are drawstrings 5 and 6, the ends of which are attached to rectangular tag 7 which lies along one side of the tea bag. Rectangular tag 7 is provided with a row of perforations 8 which enable the tag to be divided to form two separate tags, one for each drawstring end, if desired.

The arrangement of the drawstring within the tea bag is illustrated in greater detail in Figure 3, where it can be seen that the drawstring ends 5 and 6 are in fact the two ends of a single continuous piece of string. The string enters the bag through the sealed margin at a point 9 and extends across the interior of the bag to point 10, the portion of string 14 between points 9 and 10 being arranged in the form of a double loop. Between point 10 and 11, the string is sealed between the panels 2 and 3, for example by means of a heat seal, and is thereby anchored. The portion 10, 11 may be anchored within the sealed margin, as shown in Figure 3, or the anchoring point may be adjacent the peripheral margins, as shown by the dotted line 12 in Figure 3. From anchoring point 11, the string extends in a double loop configuration 15 to point 13 whereat it exits the tea bag through the peripheral seal to the bag exterior. The end 6 of the drawstring is anchored in the tag 7. It can be seen from Figure 3 that at no point is the string inter-engaged with either panel 2 or panel 3 of the tea bag.

Figure 3 illustrates that the greater part of the

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length of the drawstring is initially retained within the interior of the tea bag, and only a length of string sufficiently long to be anchored securely in the tag 7 is disposed externally of the tea bag. Such an arrangement is more compact than existing tagged tea bags and avoids the possible entanglement between string and tags from different tea bags within a box of such bags.

In the embodiment illustrated in the Figures, approximately 85% of the total length of the drawstrings is located within the interior of the tea bag. The length of the two looped strands 14 and 15 are each approximately twice the length of the distances D_1 and D_2 between the anchoring points 10 and 11 and the respective points of entry/exit 9 and 13 on the peripheral margins. Prior to inserting the tea bag into a suitable container filled with water, or other liquid, the tag 7 is pulled away from the bag whilst holding the bag, thereby causing the drawstrings to be pulled through the peripheral margin 4 at points 9 and 13 and the slack loops of drawstring 14 and 15 to be drawn out of the bag interior. The arrangement of the drawstrings relative to the tea bag at this point is illustrated in Figure 4. The loop defined by the tag 7 and the two drawstrings strands 5, 14 and 6, 15 may be hooked over an appropriate projection on the container (such as a teapot spout or handle or the handle of a cup) to hold the tea bag against falling into the container. Alternatively, the tag 7 may be broken along

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the line of perforations 8 to form two separate tags 7a and 7b. The resulting separate tags 7a and 7b may then be hung freely over the opposing lips of a cup, mug or teapot as illustrated in Figure 5. When it is adjudged that the tea bag has been steeped in the liquid for a sufficiently long period of time, the two tags are pulled in opposed directions as illustrated by arrows in Figure 5. This has the effect of causing the tea bag to collapse inwardly towards the centre, thus squeezing most of the liquid in the tea bag out of the bag, whilst simultaneously withdrawing the tea bag from the cup, mug or teapot. The result is a relatively dry tea bag which does not thereafter drip or leave puddles of tea on any surface with which it comes into contact. Although the string is sealed into the margins at points 9 and 13, it should be noted that when pulled in the manner described above, the string will pull through the seals. However, the string remains anchored between the panels 2 and 3 at positions 10/11 on the opposed peripheral margin.

Figure 6 illustrates a tea bag 20 having only a single string 21 which is anchored at one end within tag 22 and extends into the interior 23 of the bag through the seal between the panels of the bag at point 24. From point 24, the string extends in a triple loop to an opposed location 25 whereat it is anchored in the margin by being held between the two sealed-together panels. In use, whilst still in the dry state, the tag 22 is gripped

in one hand of the user and the lower edge 26 is gripped by the other hand of the user. The tag 22 is then pulled with the result that slack length of string is pulled through the seal in a manner analagous to that illustrated in Figure 4. The tea bag may then be suspended in a cup, tea pot or other container in known fashion. The advantage of the form of construction illustrated in Figure 6 is that it provides a more compact product, in which the tendency for tagged strings from a number of tea bags to become entangled in the box, or during manufacture, is avoided.

In a modified version of the tea bag illustrated in Figure 6, the tag 22 is a sliding tag which has an aperture 27 along the fold line 28, through which aperture the end of the string 29 (shown as a broken line) can pass. It will be appreciated that in this modified version, the two folded-together panels constituting the tag 22 are not sealed together and the end of the string is not anchored within the tag but is arranged to run freely through the aperture in use. With this arrangement, after use the tea bag can be pulled up between the two panels of the sliding tag which are then squeezed to express excess liquid from the tea bag.

It is contemplated that an advantageous property of the tea bags of the present invention is that they will lend themselves to efficient manufacture on a large scale. Conventional tea bag manufacture involves the use of

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continuous webs of porous material and, in one known process, a single web of porous material is gradually folded in half and then heat sealed along a line transverse to the fold to form a pocket into which tea is inserted. The sides of the pocket are then heat sealed in like fashion and the completed tea bag is then cut from the web or perforated to allow subsequent separation. In another method of manufacturing tea bags, two continuous webs of porous material are brought together and are heat sealed together. The method preparing the tea bags of the present invention can be substantially the same as outlined above in respect of conventional tea bags, but differs in that the drawstring or strings is laid into the space between the two individual webs or the two halves of the folded over web prior to the heat sealing steps.

The embodiments illustrated in the drawings are for the purposes of exemplification only, and it will be readily apparent to the skilled man that numerous modifications and alterations may be made to the illustrated tea bags without departing from the principles underlying the present invention. All such modifications and alterations are intended to be embraced by this application.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An infusion package comprising a closed bag containing an infusible substance for infusion in a liquid, the bag being formed from panels of porous materials sealed together at their peripheral margins; and a pair of drawstrings; each drawstring extending through a seal between the panels, entering the interior of the bag at one point on the peripheral margins, and extending across the interior of the bag to an anchoring point at or adjacent the peripheral margins; wherein the length of that portion of each string which extends across the interior of the bag between the said one point and the anchoring point is greater than the distance between the said one point and the anchoring point, thereby providing a length of slack string within the bag; the arrangement being such that pulling each string initially causes withdrawal from the bag interior of the slack string length disposed therein without collapsing the bag, and whereby further pulling of the drawstrings in generally opposed directions causes the bag to collapse thereby to express liquid absorbed by the infusible substance during infusion.
2. An infusion package according to Claim 1 wherein the said anchoring point is at a location which is generally opposite said one point.
3. An infusion package according to Claim 1 or Claim 2



wherein each drawstring is anchored by being held by two sealed-together portions of the panels.

4. An infusion package according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the length of that portion of each string which extends across the interior of the bag between the said entry point and the anchoring point is greater than one and a half times the distance between the said entry point and the anchoring point.
5. An infusion package according to Claim 4 wherein the said length extending across the bag interior is greater than one and three quarters times the said distance between the entry point and the anchoring point.
6. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein at least 60% of the total length of each string is disposed within the bag interior, prior to use of the infusion package.
7. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein the length of that portion of each string disposed externally of the infusion package extending from said entry point on the peripheral margin prior to use of the infusion package, is no greater than 30% of the total length of the or each string.



8. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein the two drawstrings are constituted by the two ends of a single continuous length of string.
9. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein each string has on an external end thereof a tag.
10. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein a single tag is employed to link both the drawstring ends.
11. An infusion package according to Claim 10 wherein the said single tag is provided with a point of weakness to enable the single tag to be torn or divided into two separate tags during use.
12. An infusion package according to any one of Claims 9 to 11 wherein the lengths of string or drawstring between the tag or tags and the bag are sufficiently short, prior to use, that the tag or tags lies closely adjacent to the peripheral margins of the infusion package.
13. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein the two drawstrings extend into the interior of the bag through the sealed



margins at spaced apart locations on the margins.

14. An infusion package according to Claim 13 wherein the two drawstrings are anchored at points spaced apart along an opposed location on the peripheral margins of the bag.
15. An infusion package according to any one of Claims 13 and 14 where the arrangement of the drawstrings is symmetrical about a plane of symmetry passing through the centre of the bag.
16. An infusion package according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein the two drawstrings are constituted by the two ends of a single continuous length of string, and a loop of the said continuous length of string is held at said anchoring point.
17. An infusion package according to Claim 16 wherein the said loop is anchored within the peripheral margin.
18. An infusion package according to Claim 16 wherein the said loop is anchored inwardly of the peripheral margin.
19. A method of preparing the infusion package defined in any one of Claims 1 to 18, the method comprising providing two panels of porous material and



positioning the panels in mutually confronting relationship, providing a pair of drawstrings and arranging the drawstrings such that they are interposed between the two confronting panels; and sealing the panels together at their peripheral margins so as to form a porous closed bag, an infusible substance being disposed between the panels prior to the final closure of the bag; wherein the drawstrings are arranged prior to sealing the panels together such that after said sealing each drawstring extends through a seal between the panels, entering the interior of the bag at one point on the peripheral margins and extending across the interior of the bag to an anchoring point at or adjacent the peripheral margins; wherein the length of that portion of each string which extends across the interior of the bag between the said one point and the anchoring point is greater than the distance between the said one point and the anchoring point, thereby providing a length of slack string within the bag; the arrangement being such that pulling each string initially causes withdrawal from the bag interior of the slack string length disposed therein without collapsing the bag, and whereby further pulling of the drawstrings in generally opposed directions causes the bag to collapse thereby to express liquid absorbed by the infusible substance during infusion.



20. An infusion package according to claim 1 substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the Figures.

5 21. A method according to claim 19 substantially as hereinbefore described.

10 DATED: 19 February, 1996

PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK

Attorneys for:

TIDY TEA LIMITED

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FIG. 1.

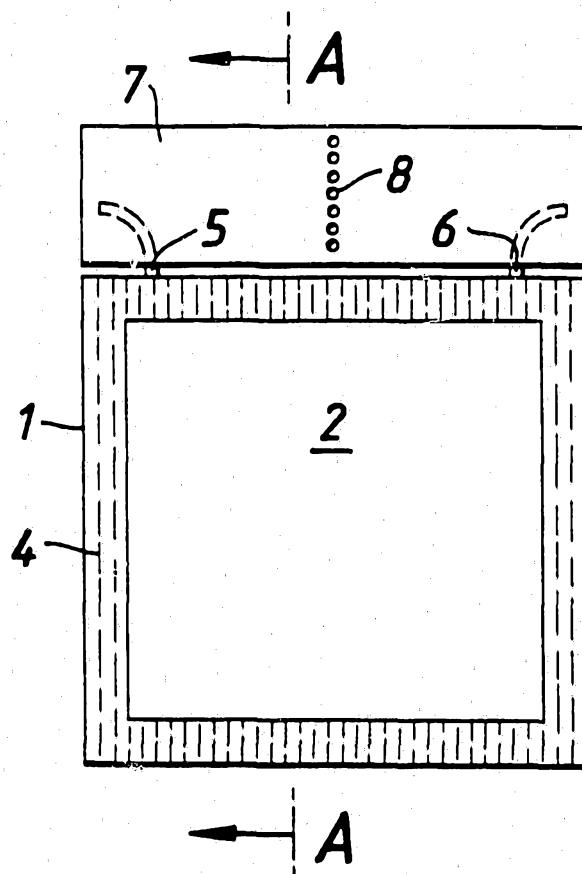


FIG. 2.

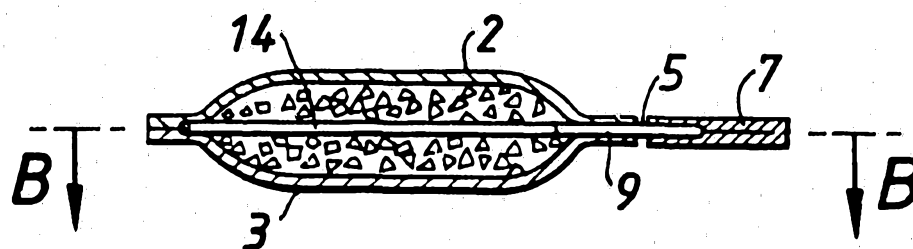


FIG. 3.

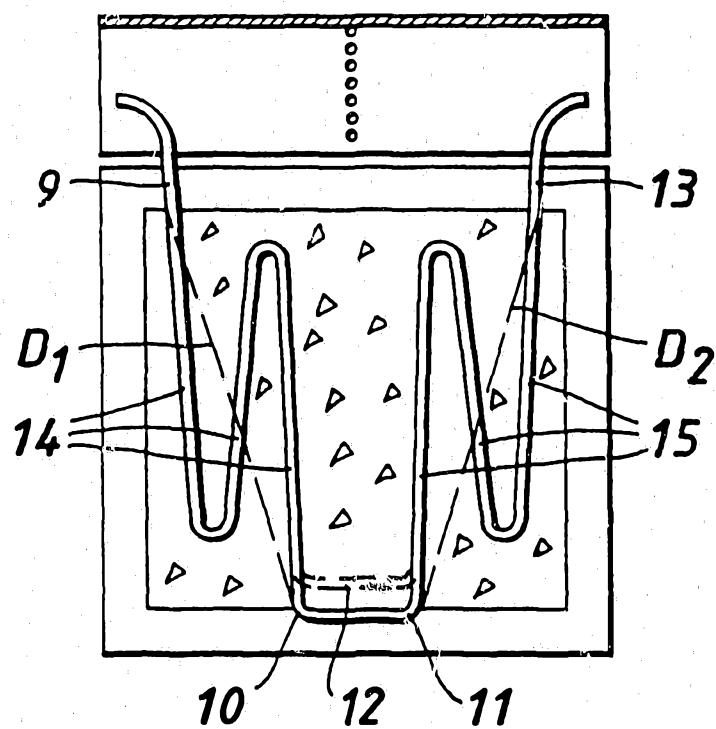


FIG. 4.

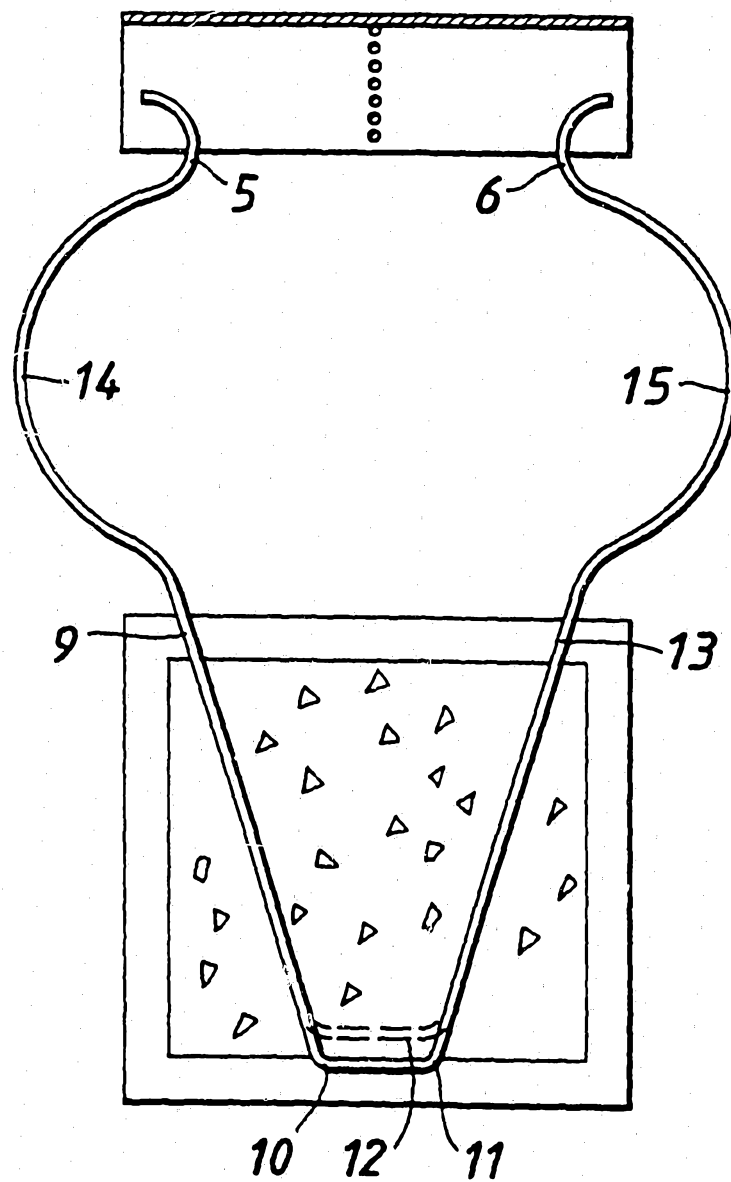


FIG. 5.

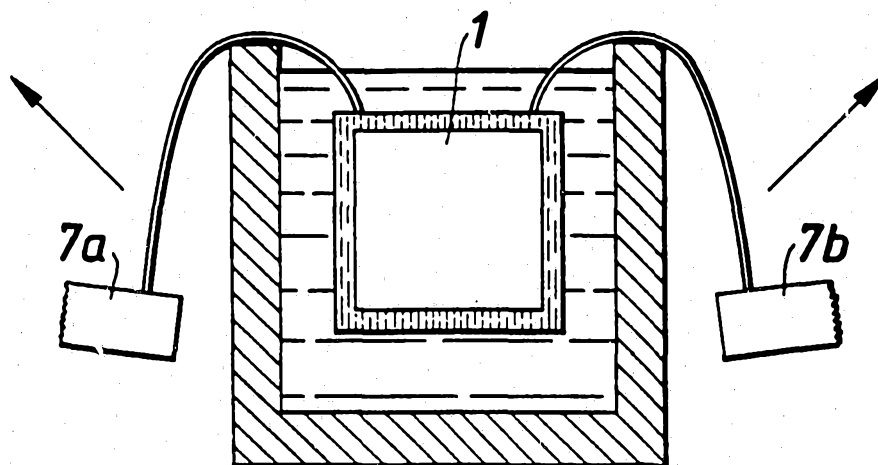
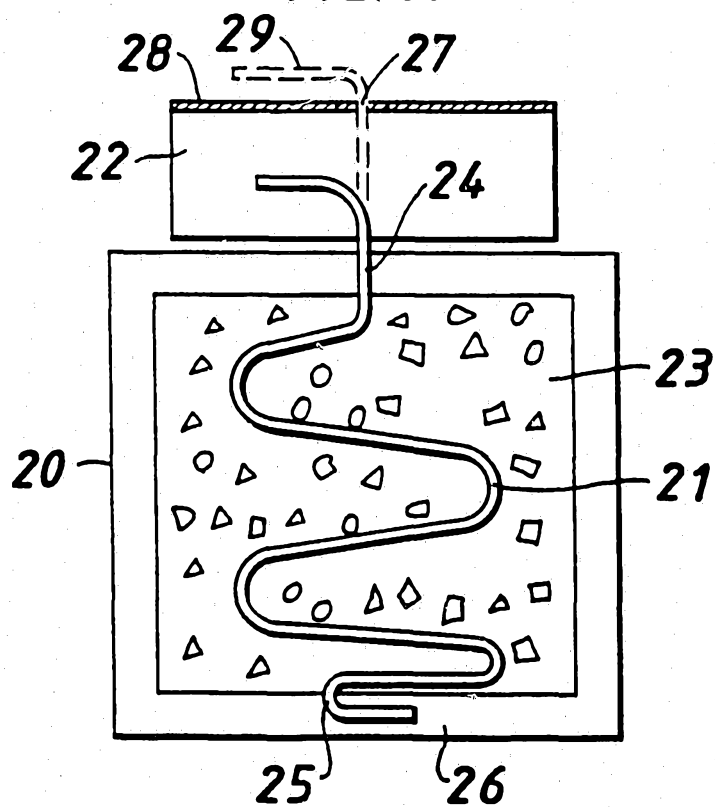


FIG. 6.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 93/00620

International Application No

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 B65D81/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	B65D	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	WO,A,9 113 580 (SHOMARLA PTY) 19 September 1991	1-4
Y	see claim 1; figures 6,7	5,6,9-14
A	see page 5, line 3 - line 9 ---	18
Y	US,A,3 415 656 (P-L-LUNDGREN) 10 December 1968	9,10, 12-14
A	see abstract; figures ---	1,18
Y	US,A,2 852 389 (K.R.JOHNSON) 16 September 1958 see figure 3 ---	5,6,11
A	US,A,3 539 355 (S.KASAKOFF) 10 November 1970 see figure 2 ---	1
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¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents : ¹⁰ "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document 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 "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. "A" document member of the same patent family		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 07 JULY 1993		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 14. 07. 93
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer Amedeo ZANGHI

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	GB,A,962 038 (G.J.OLOF) 24 June 1964 see figure 8	1
P,A	WO,A,9 206 903 (SHAKESPEARE) 30 April 1992 see the whole document	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. tional application No.

PCT/GB93/00620

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 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.: 1, 7
See PCT, Rule 6.2 (A)

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

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

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 fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
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.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

GB 9300620
SA 71929

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

07/07/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9113580	19-09-91	None	
US-A-3415656		None	
US-A-2852389		None	
US-A-3539355	10-11-70	DE-A- 1654971	01-04-71
GB-A-962038		None	
WO-A-9206903	30-04-92	AU-A- 8644991	20-05-92