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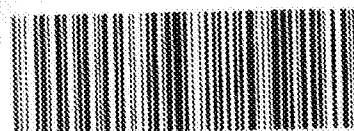
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Kozmetikai termék üvegét és csomagolását tartalmazó árucikk

Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

A fordítást a szabadalmat az 1995. évi XXXIII. törvény 84/H. §-a szerint nyújtotta be. A fordítás tartalmi helyességét a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala nem vizsgálta.



The invention relates to the packaging and protection of bottles of cosmetic products, such as perfume.

A perfume bottle is generally made of glass and is considered to be fragile. It is presented in a folded cardboard pack which protects the bottle against shocks on all sides, as known for example from the document FR 2 871 142 A1 (basis for the preamble of claim 1). The bottle and the pack are slipped into a cardboard case which bears in particular the name of the product.

However, to effectively protect the bottle against shocks, the pack has numerous cutouts and folds, which also produces a lot of waste during manufacture. Furthermore, the pack cannot be used without a case since it does not allow aesthetic presentation of the bottle.

The main objective of the invention is to propose a simpler pack which may possibly be used without a case. The invention also aims to improve the protection of the bottle against shocks.

Thus, an object of the invention is an article as described in claim 1.

Thus, the bottle can be housed in the region in relief to be protected from the shocks. In addition, the shape of the region in relief can be used to identify the bottle when it is in the pack. The article could therefore be displayed on shelves without necessarily requiring a case to identify the bottle. Furthermore, the bottle is immobilised in the pack simply by assembling the bottle and the wall. The bottle is immobilised with respect to each of the walls and is protected on at least two opposite sides. The pack is therefore made of a single piece and protects the bottle on at least three of its sides, the bottle being visible on at least two sides, for example two lateral sides, or even on three sides. We therefore obtain effective protection of the bottle against shocks while reducing production costs, since the pack is not present on all sides of the bottle.

Preferably, the region in relief forms at least one boss extending from one end edge to another of the region in relief.

Thus, the bottle is housed in the boss which reproduces a shape of the bottle. Advantageously, the shape of the boss comprises a shape of the bottle reservoir.

Even more advantageously, the shape of the boss comprises a shape of the bottle cap.

The shape of the boss may also comprise a shape of a bottle neck.

Preferably, the wall comprises a free end having at least two outer and inner thicknesses, the outer thickness comprising the region in relief and the inner thickness(es) comprising a cutout reproducing a section of the cap, the region in relief and the cutout(s) cooperating with the bottle cap so as to immobilise it with respect to the wall.

Due to the shape of the cutout of the inner thickness, the cap is immobilised with respect to the wall over a thickness corresponding to the depth of the region in relief and of the two wall thicknesses. The bottle is therefore immobilised securely.

When the free end has three thicknesses, one outer thickness and two inner thicknesses, the cap is immobilised with respect to the wall over a thickness corresponding to the depth of the region in relief and of the three wall thicknesses.

In addition, the presence of at least one outer thickness and one inner thickness stiffens the free end of the wall.

These different thicknesses are, for example, obtained by folding the free end on itself.

Thus, the plurality of thicknesses is obtained from a single wall. The inner thicknesses are used to compensate the dimensional differences between the cap and the bottle reservoir when they have different widths. Blocking of the cap is however optional and the bottle could be blocked only by the reservoir.

Preferably, the bottle is visible on at least two opposite sides of the core.

In addition, the bottle and its juice are visible even when it is protected by the pack.

The bottle may also comprise a bottom and the pack may comprise at least one region in relief, called damping region, in contact with at least one part of the bottom so as to protect the bottom of the bottle against shocks, the damping region being for example carried by a tab, preferably formed by folding.

Thus, the bottom of the bottle rests on a damping region, preferably on two damping regions, which protects it against shocks, for example during the various handling steps such as putting the article on shelves.

Advantageously, the pack includes long-fibre cardboard.

Long-fibre cardboard offers the advantage that it can be shaped in ways other than by cutting and folding. Thus, the regions in relief can be made by stamping or embossing the wall. Long-fibre cardboard means in particular cardboard comprising a majority of fibres more than 2 mm long, and preferably more than 3 mm long. Long-fibre cardboard is also a cardboard whose surface finish can form a sign, for example the product name and/or brand.

For example, the pack has two layers of long-fibre cardboard separated by corrugated cardboard.

The result is therefore a good compromise between stiffness, weight and cost of the pack while ensuring good protection against shocks. Indeed, the corrugated cardboard increases the wall thickness while separating the two layers of long-fibre cardboard and dampens the shocks.

Preferably, the corrugated cardboard is made of short fibres.

Short-fibre cardboard means in particular cardboard comprising a majority of fibres less than 2 mm long, and preferably less than 1 mm long. The density of short-fibre cardboard is less than that of long-fibre cardboard, which reduces the weight of the pack.

The pack may comprise a material selected from wood, metal, a thermoplastic material or a mixture of paper pulp and polymer.

Advantageously, the inherent elasticity of the pack material is such that, without external stress, when the pack is placed on a horizontal surface immediately after unpacking the article, its walls form together an angle of at least 30°.

Thus, since the free ends of the walls move away from each other, the bottle is easily accessible, without handling the pack. (However, it is understood that after several handling operations, the angle may be less than 30°.)

The article may also comprise means for keeping the pack in contact with the bottle, for example a case.

The case may allow all or part of the pack to be seen. Thus, the shape of the bottle suggested, or even reproduced, can be seen on the pack when the case keeps the pack in contact with the bottle.

The pack may bear one or more signs.

Thus, the bottle can be displayed on the shelves in the pack without using a case bearing the product name and/or brand. Generally, the cases for cosmetic products undergo several marking steps which are expensive and polluting. Since the shape of the bottle is suggested, or even reproduced, on the pack, the user can easily identify the product. Thus, simple and relatively non-polluting marking of the pack can be used.

The bottle may comprise two substantially flat main sides.

In addition, the cap width may be substantially equal to the reservoir width.

The invention also relates to a method for removing a bottle of cosmetic product from a case comprising a pack as described above, the method comprising the following steps:

- taking the bottle, for example by a cap, without opening the pack, and
- removing the bottle from the pack without completely removing the pack from the case.

The method for removing the bottle is therefore extremely simple, quick and intuitive for the user. Since the pack remains partially in the case, in order to put the bottle back in the case, the bottle is simply inserted in the pack and pushed into the case.

We will now describe embodiments of the invention, referring to the attached drawings in which:

- Figure 1 is a perspective view of an article according to an embodiment of the invention,
- Figures 2 and 3 are front and side views of the bottle of the article shown on Figure 1,
- Figure 4 is a perspective view of the outside of the pack of the article shown on Figure 1, the pack being developed,
- Figure 5 is a top view of the inside of the pack shown on Figure 4,
- Figure 6 is a sectional view along the plane IV-IV of the pack shown on Figure 5,
- Figures 7 to 9 are perspective, side and front views of the pack,
- Figure 10 is a side view of the pack immediately after unpacking the article,
- Figure 11 illustrates an alternative implementation of the invention,
- Figures 12 to 14 are perspective views illustrating a method for removing the bottle from the pack of the article shown on Figure 1.

We will describe an embodiment of the article of the invention, referring to Figures 1 to 10.

Figure 1 is a general figure, and shows an article 10 comprising a bottle 12 of cosmetic product, in this case a glass perfume bottle, and a pack 14.

The pack 14 is generally U-shaped and has a core 16 extended by two walls 18, 20, which sandwich the bottle 12. The pack 14 is made of a single piece and covers the bottle 12 on at least three of its sides. The bottle 12 and the juice it contains are visible on two of its lateral sides, for example two lateral sides opposite each other with respect to the core 16. The bottle 12 can also be seen from the top, on the side opposite the core 16. The bottle 12 and its juice are therefore visible even when it is protected by the pack.

The bottle 12 comprises a reservoir 22 and a cap 24. In the embodiment shown on Figures 2 and 3, the reservoir 22 has a generally rectangular shape, its opposite sides being parallel in pairs and substantially flat. The bottle 12 also has a neck 26 and the width of the cap 24 is substantially equal to the width of the reservoir 22.

Figures 4 to 6 are more detailed views of the pack 14 developed. In this configuration, the pack has a generally rectangular shape. The walls 18 and 20 and the core 16 also each have a generally rectangular shape.

The core is adjacent to the walls 18, 20 along its longitudinal sides. Apart from the extra thicknesses which will be described below, the pack consists in this case of the core and the two walls 18, 20.

Each wall 18, 20 has three regions 28, 30, 32 extending in relief of a plane from the outer side of the wall. The regions reproduce a shape of the bottle 12. In this case, the regions in relief 28, 30 and 32 reproduce respectively a shape of the reservoir 22, a shape of the cap 24 and a shape of the neck 26 of the reservoir.

Each region in relief 28, 30, 32 forms a boss 14 when the pack is seen from the outside and a hollow when the pack is seen from the inside. The boss extends from one end edge to another of the region in relief 28, 30, 32. Thus, as shown on Figure 1, when the bottle 12 and the pack 14 are assembled, the reservoir 22, the cap 24 and the neck 26 are housed therein so as to immobilise the bottle 12 with respect to the walls 18, 20.

Thus, the regions in relief 28, 30, 32 block the bottle in the pack.

As an indication, for a bottle 12 having a width of about 3 cm, the depth of the bosses is about 2.5 mm. Thus, although the bottle 12 is partially housed in the regions in relief 28, 30, 32, the lateral sides of the bottle 12 are visible even when the bottle is protected by the pack 14, as shown on Figure 1.

Since the bosses reproduce the shape of the bottle 12, its shape can be recognised and the bottle identified even when it is in the pack 14, as shown on Figure 9.

The core 16 comprises two damping regions extending in relief from an internal side of the core. Each damping region 34 is carried by a tab 38 folded over on a first thickness of the core 16. The two damping regions are close to the respective ends of the core.

Thus, the bottle 12 having a bottom 36, when it is housed in the pack 14, the bottom 36 rests on the two damping regions 34. The bottom 36 of the bottle is therefore protected against shocks.

The damping regions 34 are however optional. The bottle 12 could be suspended in the pack 14, with its bottom 36 not resting on any region of the pack 14. Also, the damping regions 34, if present, could be made differently. For example, they could be formed by bosses similar to the regions in relief 28, 30, 32, the top of the boss(es) being directed towards the bottle 12 or in the opposite direction. An added-on damping element could also be used, such as a small block of foam, an elastic strip, elastomer pads or any other means.

In addition, each wall 18, 20 comprises near its edge opposite to the core a free end 40 which in this case has three thicknesses, an outer thickness 42 and two inner thicknesses 44, 46. In this case, the inner thicknesses 44, 46 are obtained by folding the free end 40 on itself. In addition, this plurality of thicknesses stiffens the free end 40 of each wall 18, 20.

The outer thickness 42 comprises the regions in relief 30, 32 reproducing a shape of the cap 24 and of the neck 26 and each of the inner thicknesses 44, 46 has a cutout 48 reproducing a section of the cap 24 and of the neck 26. The cutouts have the same shape and same dimensions as the associated region in relief and are positioned in coincidence with it. The cap 24 and the neck 26 are therefore immobilised with respect to each wall 18, 20 by the cutouts 48 and by the regions in relief 30, 32.

Thus, the regions in relief 28, 30, 32 and the cutouts 48 completely block the bottle in the pack. The various inner thicknesses 44, 46 block the cap 24. Advantageously, if the width of the cap 24 is different from that of the reservoir 22, the inner thicknesses 44, 46 compensate for the difference in width. More than two inner thicknesses 44, 46 could be used. The regions 30 and 32 are nevertheless optional and the cap 24 could be blocked by no region of the pack 14.

The pack 14 can be made from long-fibre cardboard, wood, metal, a thermoplastic material or a mixture of paper pulp and polymer.

The regions in relief 28, 30, 32, 34 are for example obtained by stamping or embossing the sheet of material. In this case, the pack 14 is made from two layers of long-fibre cardboard separated by short-fibre corrugated cardboard.

As shown on Figure 10, the material of the pack 14 has in this case inherent elasticity such that, without external stress, when it is placed on a horizontal surface immediately after unpacking the article 10, the walls 18, 20 form together an angle 50 of at least 30°.

In the remainder of the document, elements common to the various embodiments are identified by the same reference numbers.

Figure 11 shows a second embodiment of the pack 14 in which the pack 14 is generally U-shaped and whose core 16 is extended by the two walls 18, 20 intended to sandwich the bottle 12. The pack 14 is made of a single piece and covers the bottle 12 on at least three of its sides. In this embodiment, the region in relief is a hollow groove 54, when the pack 14 is seen from the outside, which reproduces the shape of the bottle 12. The groove 54 is in relief when the pack 14 is seen from the inside. In this embodiment, the groove 54 is continuous but it could also not be continuous and simply suggest a shape of the bottle 12.

In this embodiment, the reservoir 22 of the bottle has a generally cylindrical shape, its opposite sides being parallel in pairs, circular and substantially flat. The bottle 12 may have a neck 26 and comprise a cap 24 whose width is substantially equal to the width of the reservoir 22.

As can be seen on Figure 10, the free end 40 of the pack 14 does not have a plurality of thicknesses and the core 16 has no damping regions. Thus, when the bottle 12 is sandwiched between the two walls 18 and 20, the bottom of the bottle 12 is not in contact with the core 16 of the pack 14.

Figure 12 shows means for keeping the pack 14 in contact with the bottle 12, these means being formed by a case 52 in which the pack and the bottle are housed having the configuration of Figure 1 in which the bottle is protected by the pack. The case has a generally rectangular shape closed on all sides except on its top side which comprises a pivoting flap or cover and two side tabs.

We will describe a method for removing the bottle 12 from the case 52 which comprises the pack 14 with reference to Figures 12 to 14.

Figure 12 shows the case 52 open. As soon as the user has opened the case 52, he/she can see the bottle 12 and in particular the cap 24 of the bottle. The user takes the bottle 12 by the cap 24 without opening the pack 14 and, by pulling on the cap, removes the bottle from the pack. As shown on Figure 13, since the bottle 12 is sandwiched between the two walls 18, 20 of the pack, when the user pulls on the cap 24, the pack also comes partially out of the case 52. Due to the natural elasticity of the pack material, once the pack is partially out of the case, the two free ends 40 of the walls 18, 20 move away from each other and release the bottle 12, as shown on Figure 14. The user therefore holds the bottle only, still by the cap.

The reverse operation can be performed to put back the bottle and pack in the case.

Obviously, the user can hold the bottle 12 by a part which is not the cap.

The user can also slide the pack 14 out of the case 52, for example by tilting the latter and/or holding the pack directly to remove it completely or partially from the case.

As soon as the pack 14 is sufficiently out of the case 52, due to the arrangement of the pack, the two free ends 40 of the walls 18, 20 move away from each other allowing the user to take the bottle 12.

Alternatively, the user can remove the pack completely from the case and place it on a flat surface, due to the natural elasticity of the material, the two free ends 40 of the walls 18, 20 move away from each other and release the bottle 12 by forming an angle 50 of at least 30° .

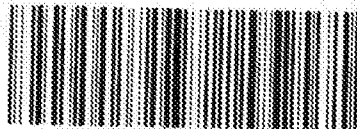
Obviously, numerous modifications can be made without leaving the scope of the invention.

In particular, the sides of the bottle may not be flat, the cap width may be different from that of the reservoir, the holding means may comprise a transparent strip, an open case or a tab.

In addition, the region in relief may be a hollow groove, when the pack is seen from the outside, which reproduces a shape of the bottle. This groove may not be continuous and simply suggest a shape of the bottle.

A recess could also be provided in at least one of the regions 28 and 30 of the two walls so that a label of the bottle 12 is visible even when the bottle is covered by the pack.

The invention is not limited to perfume bottles and can be used for the packaging and protection of bottles of other cosmetic products. Furthermore, the bottle may have two substantially flat and circular main sides. However, the invention is not limited to the packaging and protection of bottles having two main sides which are flat. Thus, the bottle may have convex sides or even have a cylindrical or spherical reservoir.



SZTNH-100101864

Kozmetikai termék üvegét és csomagolását tartalmazó árucikk

Szabadalmi igénypontok

1. Árucikk (10), amely tartalmaz egy üveget (12) kozmetikai termék számára és egy csomagolást (14), amely legalább egy fallal (18, 20) rendelkezik, amely falnak legalább egy kiemelkedő tartománya (28, 30, 32) van, amely sejteti, sőt akár le is képezi az üveg alakját, oly módon, hogy az üveget a falhoz képest rögzítse, *azzal jellemezve*, hogy az árucikk két olyan fallal (18, 20) rendelkezik, amelyek mindegyikének legalább egy kiemelkedő tartománya (28, 30, 32) van, amely sejteti, sőt akár le is képezi az üveg alakját, oly módon, hogy az üveget a falhoz képest rögzíti, ahol ez a két fal az üveget (12) szendvicsszerűen közrefogja, ugyanakkor a csomagolásnak (14) egy általánosságban U alakja van, amely egy gerinccel (16) rendelkezik, amely a két fal (18, 20) által van meghosszabbítva.
2. Az előző igénypont szerinti árucikk (10), ahol a kiemelkedő tartomány (28, 30, 32) legalább egy domborulatot képez, amely a kiemelkedő tartomány egyik végszélétől a másik végszéléig terjed ki.
3. Az előző igénypont szerinti árucikk (10), ahol a domborulat alakja az üveg tartályának (22) alakját tartalmazza.
4. Az előző 2. vagy 3. igénypont legalább egyike szerinti árucikk (10), ahol a domborulat alakja az üveg kupakjának (24) alakját tartalmazza.
5. Az előző igénypont szerinti árucikk (10), ahol a falnak (18, 20) egy szabad vége (40) van, amely legalább két, belső és külső vastagsággal (42, 44, 46) rendelkezik, ahol a külső vastagság (46) tartalmazza a kiemelkedő tartományt (30, 32), míg a belső vastagság(ok) (42, 44) egy kivágással (48) rendelkezik (rendelkeznek), amely a kupak keresztmetszetét képezi le, ahol a kiemelkedő tartomány (30, 32) és a kivágás(ok) (48) a kupakkal (24) oly módon működik (működnek) együtt, hogy ezek a kupakot a falhoz képest rögzítik.
6. Az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti árucikk (10), ahol az üveg (12) a csomagolás (14) legalább két átfellenes oldalán látszódik.
7. Az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti árucikk (10), ahol az üvegnek (12) van egy alja (36), a csomagolás (14) pedig legalább egy kiemelkedő tartományt, úgynevezett tompító tartományt (34) tartalmaz, amely érintkezésben áll az alj (36) legalább egy részével, oly módon, hogy ez a tartomány védje az üveg alját az ütődésektől, ahol a tompító tartományt (34) például egy talp (38) hordozza, amely előnyösen hajtogatással van elrendezve.
8. Az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti árucikk (10), ahol a csomagolás (14) hosszúrostos kartonból, például két réteg hosszúrostos kartonból áll, amelyek egy hullámkarton által vannak egymástól térközzel elválasztva, ahol a hullámkarton előnyösen rövidrostos.
9. Az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti árucikk (10), ahol a csomagolás anyagának olyan saját rugalmassága van, hogy ha a csomagolás (14) közvetlenül az árucikk (10) kicsomagolása után egy vízszintes felületre van állítva, a falai (18, 20) külső nyomás nélkül egymás között egy legalább 30°-os szöget (50) képeznek.

10. Eljárás egy kozmetikai termék üvegének (12) kihúzására egy tokból (52), amely az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti árucikket (10) tartalmazza, ahol az eljárásra **az jellemző, hogy** az alább következő lépésekből áll:

- az üveget (12) megfogjuk például az üveg kupakjánál (24), anélkül, hogy a csomagolást (14) kinyitnánk, és
- az üveget (12) kihúzzuk a csomagolásból (14), anélkül, hogy a csomagolást (14) teljesen kihúznánk a tokból (52).

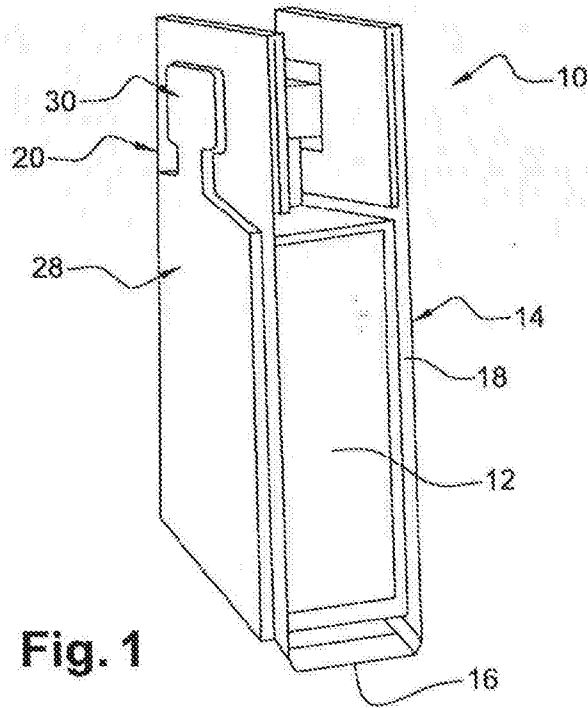
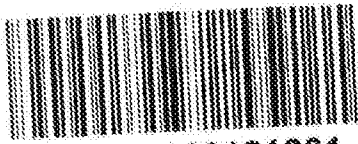


Fig. 1

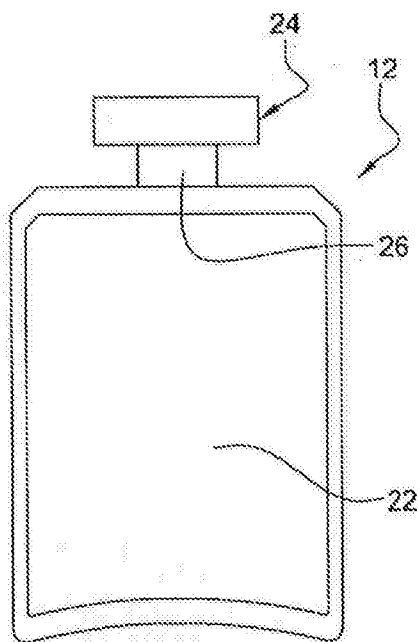


Fig. 2

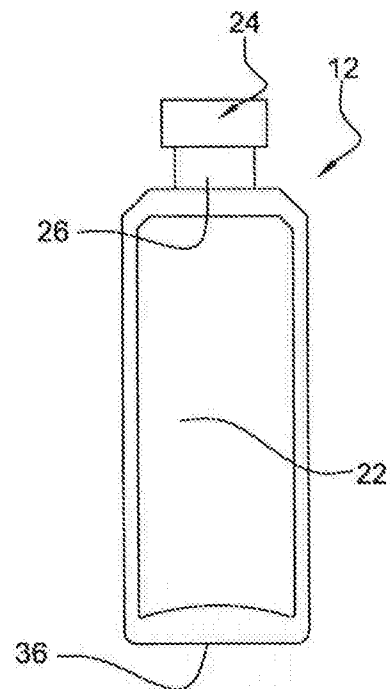


Fig. 3

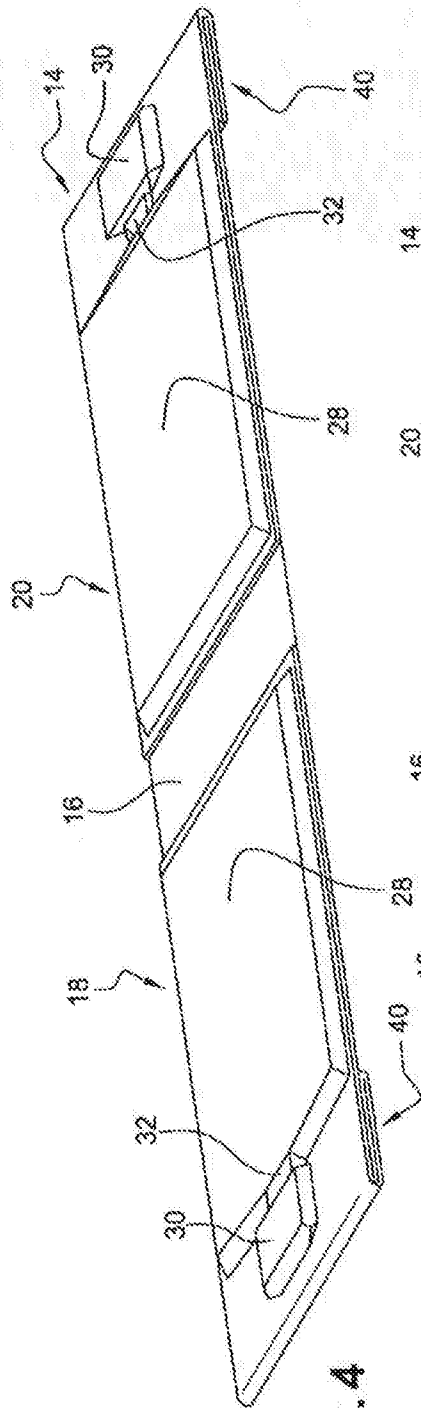


Fig. 4

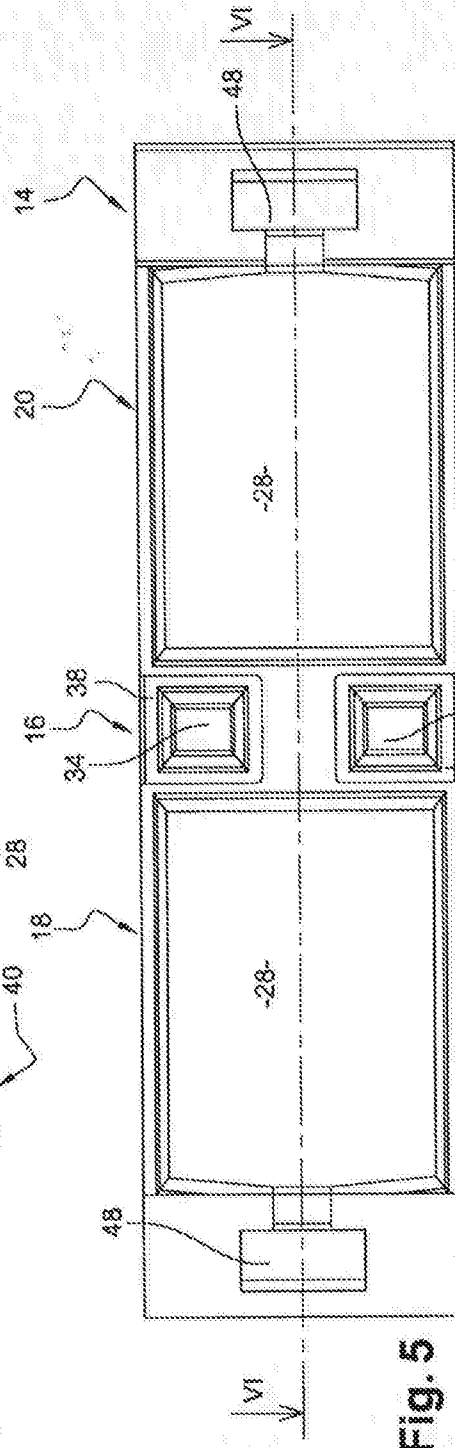


Fig. 5

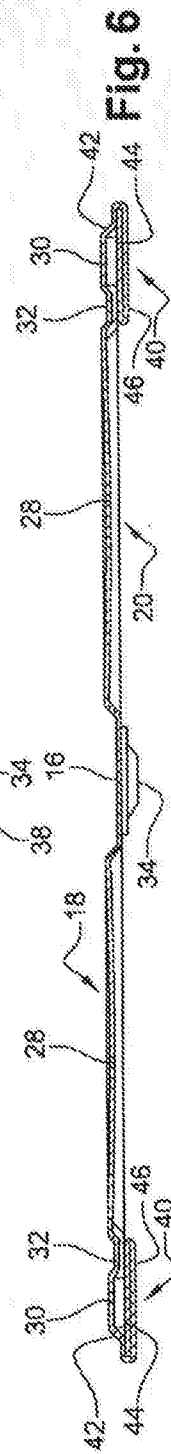


Fig. 6

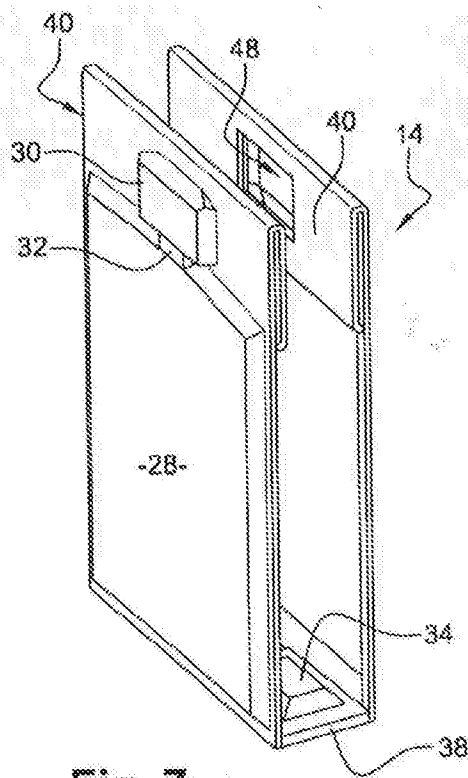


Fig. 7

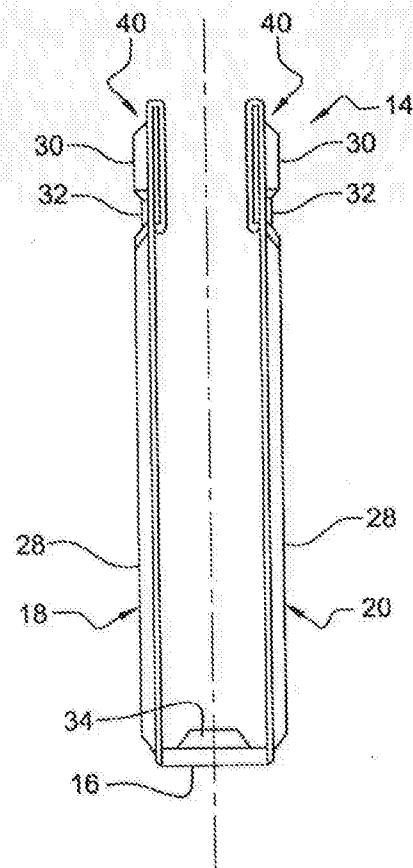


Fig. 8

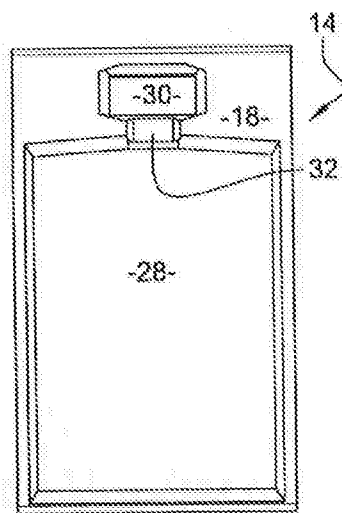


Fig. 9

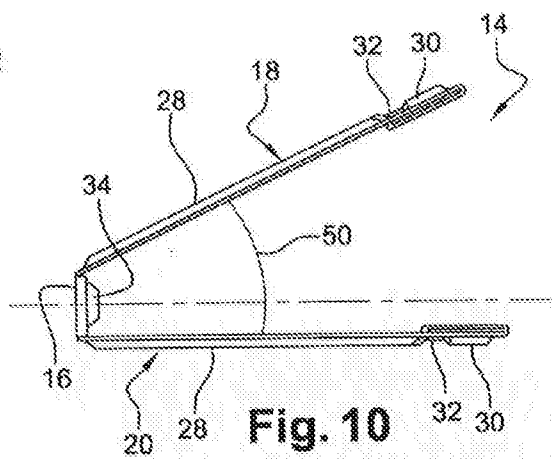


Fig. 10

