



AU9059862

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-59862/90
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 649227

- (54) Title
DISPENSING PACKAGE
- International Patent Classification(s)
(51)⁵ **G01F 011/26 B65D 041/26**
- (21) Application No. : **59862/90** (22) Application Date : **25.07.90**
- (30) Priority Data
- (31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
8917070 26.07.89 GB UNITED KINGDOM
- (43) Publication Date : **31.01.91**
- (44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : **19.05.94**
- (71) Applicant(s)
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
- (72) Inventor(s)
MICHAEL EDWARD BUTLER; LEE BURROWES; DAVID VICTOR CANN
- (74) Attorney or Agent
PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK , 367 Collins Street, MELBOURNE VIC 3000
- (56) Prior Art Documents
EP 194407
US 4170318
US 2752076
- (57) Claim

1. A package for dispensing premeasured quantities of a granular or powdered fluent material, the package comprising:-

- (a) an elongate container having sloping shoulders and an open, upstanding neck, the container being surmounted by
- (b) an overcap having a ceiling, a dispensing orifice, an outer skirt, and an inner skirt separate from or partially contiguous with the outer skirt and which surrounds the container neck in overlapping, laterally-spaced relationship thereto,

wherein the ceiling, outer and inner skirts, neck and sloping shoulders together co-operate to define a preliminary measuring section above the container neck bounded by the ceiling and the inner skirt, a main measuring section bounded by the sloping shoulders and the outer skirt, and an outlet passage located between the inner and outer skirts and communicating with the dispensing orifice, and wherein the lateral separation of the inner skirt and container neck is such as to constrict

(11) AU-B-59862/90
(10) 649227

-2-

flow of material from the preliminary measuring section to the main measuring section during inversion of the package and to permit such flow on restoring the package to its normal upright position, said package including means for deflecting the flow of material from the preliminary measuring section in a direction sideways to the normal plane of tilt of the package as the package is restored after inversion to its normal upright position wherein the deflecting means includes one or more baffles which project directly downwards towards the container neck.

Patents Act

649 227

Application Number:
Lodged:

Class

Int. Class

Complete Specification Lodged:
Accepted:
Published:

Priority

Related Art:

Applicant(s):

The Procter & Gamble Company
One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

Address for Service is:

PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK
Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys
367 Collins Street
Melbourne 3000 AUSTRALIA

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

DISPENSING PACKAGE

Our Ref : 181553
POF Code: 44135/44135

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to applicant(s):

DISPENSING PACKAGE

5 The invention relates to a dispensing package and more particularly to a package for dispensing premeasured quantities of a granular or powdered fluent material such as a detergent, bleaching composition, denture cleansing composition, fertilizer etc.

10 Various kinds of so-called "fixed volume" discharge devices have been previously described in the art - see for example US-A-4151934, US-A-4170318 which describe devices adapted for mounting on the neck of a container, and EP-A-0194407 which describes a measuring cup which, in use, is mounted inside an opening of container. However, the devices which are described in the art are
15 structurally and operationally complex, expensive to produce, give variable discharge volume and are difficult to modify to meet differing discharge requirements.

20 According to the present invention there is provided a package for dispensing premeasured quantities of a granular or powdered fluent material, the package comprising:-

- 25 (a) an elongate container having sloping shoulders and an open, upstanding neck, the container being surmounted by
- (b) an overcap having a ceiling, a dispensing orifice, an outer skirt, and an inner skirt separate from or partially contiguous with the outer skirt and which surrounds the container neck in overlapping, laterally-spaced
30 relationship thereto,

35



wherein the ceiling, outer and inner skirts, neck and sloping shoulders together cooperate to define a preliminary measuring section above the container neck bounded by the ceiling and the inner skirt, a main measuring section bounded by the sloping shoulders and the outer skirt, and an outlet passage located between the inner and outer skirts and communicating with the dispensing orifice, and wherein the lateral separation of the inner skirt and container neck is such as to constrict flow of material from the preliminary measuring section to the main measuring section during inversion of the package and to permit such flow on restoring the package to its normal upright position.

In preferred embodiments, the inner skirt is separate from the outer skirt and surrounds the container neck in overlapping, laterally-spaced relationship thereto, whereby the skirt and neck cooperate to form an annular constriction to flow of material from the preliminary measuring section during inversion of the dispensing package. Preferably, the inner skirt and container neck are parallel to one another and have a lateral separation such that the area of the transverse section between the skirt and neck is from about 10% to about 70%, preferably from about 25% to about 40% of the area of the transverse section bounded by the inner skirt. Embodiments in which the container neck has a contoured (eg conical or parabolic) shape are also envisaged herein, however, in which case the relative areas of skirt and neck refer to a transverse plane through the lowermost edge of the inner skirt. It is also desirable that the overlap between the inner skirt and container neck is from about 10% to about 90%, preferably from about 30% to about 60% of the longitudinal length of the inner overcap; and while the

overcap and neck may partially contact one another (for example, in the region of the inner skirt or ceiling of the overcap), it is preferred that they do not touch over more than 50% of the circumferential length of the container neck.

In preferred embodiments, the container neck has a generally symmetrical cross-section and is most preferably circular. A symmetrically elongate or oval cross-section is also envisaged in certain embodiments however. Suitably, the inner skirt has a generally circular, truncated circular or oval cross-section and is concentric with the container neck. However, embodiments in which the container neck is offset relative to the inner skirt are also envisaged herein. Also the dispensing orifice is normally itself in an offset position relative to the longitudinal axis of the container.

In other non-illustrated embodiments, the inner skirt is partially contiguous with the outer skirt whereby the inner skirt forms a partition extending generally transverse the normal plane of tilt on at least that side of the container neck proximal the dispensing orifice or, if appropriate, on either side of the container neck.

In these embodiments, it will be understood that the lateral separation of the container neck from the partition or partitions and from those portions of the inner skirt contiguous with the outer skirt, is such as to provide the annular constriction to flow of material from the preliminary measuring section during inversion of the dispensing package.

From the viewpoint of achieving a more reliable (ie less variable) discharge-volume, the package of the invention is preferably arranged or includes means for deflecting the flow of material from the preliminary measuring section in a direction sideways to the normal plane of tilt of the package as the package is restored after inversion to its normal upright position. In this context, the "normal plane of the tilt" of the package is taken to be that plane transverse to the longitudinal axis of the container which passes through the centre of the dispensing orifice. If the dispensing orifice is not transversely offset, however, the normal plane of tilt may be defined by reference to indicia marked on the container or cap.

In a preferred arrangement, the relative shape and disposition of the inner skirt and container neck are such as to constrict flow of the material from the preliminary measuring section in directions along the normal plane of tilt of the package when the package is restored after inversion to its normal upright position, whereby the material is deflected or encouraged to flow in directions sideways to the normal plane of tilt.

The sideways deflection of material can be achieved in various ways. In a preferred execution, however, the inner skirt has a generally oval or truncated circular cross-section and is disposed with its major axis transverse the normal plane of tilt. In the case of a truncated circular cross-section, moreover, it is important that the skirt should have a truncated portion on at least that side of the container neck proximal the dispensing orifice. The positioning of the inner skirt relative to the container neck is then chosen so as restrict flow of material in directions along the normal plane of tilt but to allow flow of material in a sideways direction.

Other suitable means for deflecting or encouraging the flow of material in a sideways direction include the provision of a downward inflection in the ceiling of the overcap or of one or more baffles which, in either instance, project downwardly towards or into the container neck and which act to constrict flow of material in a forward direction as the package is restored to its normal upright position.

It is also preferred herein that the overcap is moveable relative to the container neck in order to seal the container when not in use or in order to adjust the effective volume of the preliminary measuring section.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a preferred embodiment of the invention wherein the package is shown in a fragmentary vertical cross-sectional view.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line I - I of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but seen in cut-away perspective.

Referring to Figures 1 to 3, a preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described.

A package for dispensing premeasured quantities of a granular or powdered fluent material according to this embodiment comprises an elongate container 1 and an overcap 2, both of generally circular cross-section. The container 1 which is formed as an integral molded article, comprises a neck 3 having an opening 4 therein which, in this embodiment, is also of a circular cross-section. The neck terminates at its lowermost end in sloping shoulder portion 5 having a generally frusto-conical cross-section.

The container is also provided with an inwardly-offset circumferential threaded portion 6 at the base of sloping shoulder portion 5 and which is adapted to engage with a corresponding threaded portion on the overcap as described below.

The overcap 2 itself comprises ceiling 7, outer circumferential skirt 8, inner skirt 9, dispensing orifice 10, closure cover 11, and baffles 12 and 13. Outer skirt 8 and inner skirt 9 both extend generally downwardly from ceiling 7, outer skirt 8 terminating in a threaded portion 14 which is adapted to engage with the corresponding threaded portion 6 of container 1.

In other embodiments of the invention, however, overcap 2 can be snap-engaged with container 1 by means of projections and associated recesses on the overcap and container.

Dispensing orifice 10 is a segmentally-shaped opening located within ceiling 7 in the region bounded by the lines of intersection of ceiling 7 with inner skirt 9 and outer skirt 8 and is covered by hinged closure cover 11. The transverse plane marked in Fig. 2 by the line II-II through the centres of container 1 and of dispensing orifice 10 is referred to herein as the "normal plane of tilt".

Inner skirt 9 extends downwardly from ceiling 7 for a length sufficient to overlap container neck 3. As best seen in Fig. 2, inner skirt 9 in this embodiment has a truncated circular cross-section, wherein the skirt comprises opposed truncated side portions 15 and 16 disposed either side of container neck 3 and in close proximity thereto, the orientation of inner skirt 9 being such that its major axis is transverse to the normal plane of tilt II-II. In other non-illustrated embodiments however, inner skirt 9 has a generally circular cross-section while container neck 3 has an elongate cross-section and is disposed centrally within the inner skirt with its major axis generally parallel to the plane of tilt. Again, the shape and relative disposition of the skirt and neck are such as to restrict flow of material along the normal plane of tilt and to encourage flow in a sideways direction. Baffles 12 and 13 take the form of in-line vertical plates which project downwardly from ceiling 7 towards and just into container neck 3, each baffle being of generally arcuate cross-section and disposed symmetrically about the normal plane of tilt II-II with its concave surface proximal dispensing orifice 10.

Ceiling 7, outer skirt 8, inner skirt 9 and sloping shoulder portion 5 together co-operate to define preliminary measuring section 17 above and around container neck 3, main measuring section 10 and outlet passage 19 which communicates at its outlet end with dispensing orifice 10.

In use, closure cover 11 is opened and the package is tilted along the normal plane of tilt until it assumes a generally inverted attitude and is then restored to its normal upright position. Tilting of the package in this manner charges preliminary measuring section 17 with a volume of granular or powdered fluent material as determined by the size, shape and relative variation of inner skirt 9, container neck 3 and baffles 12 and 13.



When the package is restored to its upright position, the contents of preliminary measuring section 17 fall generally sideways to the plane of tilt and into main measuring section 18. If main measuring section 18 has already been charged by previous tilting and restoration of the package, the contents of main measuring section 18 are discharged through outlet passage 19 and dispensing orifice 10 at the same time as preliminary measuring section 17 is charged during tilting of the package. Otherwise, the package is inverted for a second time in order to discharge the contents of main measuring section 18 through the dispensing orifice.

During storage or when the package is not in use, the package can be sealed by screwing overcap 2 onto container 1 until the top end of neck 3 comes into contact with annular cone seal 20 provided on the undersurface of ceiling 7, the pitch of cooperating thread portions 6 and 14 being such that overcap 2 is moved between open and closed positions with a single twist of the hand (in practise, a 2:1 ratio pitch being used).

Moreover, in order to prevent dusting of the contents of the overcap into the area of threaded portions 6 and 14, a dust seal is provided in the form of two interfering rings 21 and 22 disposed respectively on the peripheral outer surface of container 1 and the peripheral inner surface of outer skirt 8. Interfering rings 21 and 22 also act as a stop to prevent inadvertent removal of overcap 2 from container 1.

The package of the invention provides significant advantages in terms of structural simplicity, ease of manufacturing, constant discharge volumes and ease of modification. The package can be of a simple two-piece construction and the discharge volume can be easily modified merely by altering the length of the container neck, a modification which represents a trivial on-line manufacturing change. Alternatively, the discharge volume can be modified by altering the transverse diameter or longitudinal length of the inner skirt.

..: In addition, the granular or powdered product can be sold
.: in a separate non-dispensing container and the overcap
.: screwed or otherwise attached to the container by the
.: customer in the home. The single construction and ease of
.: use of the package makes it a simple task for the customer
.: to transfer the overcap from one container to another when
.: the previous container is exhausted.

..: Alternatively the package can be sold with a removable
.: freshness seal secured to the outer end of the dispensing
.: orifice, the overcap being removed by the customer in
.: order to allow access to the seal. In these embodiments
.: the overcap and container can be threadedly or otherwise
.: engaged in order to allow separation of the overcap and
.: container but otherwise the overcap is retained in a
.: static, permanently open position during subsequent use of
.: the package by the customer.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A package for dispensing premeasured quantities of a granular or powdered fluent material, the package comprising:-

5 (a) an elongate container having sloping shoulders and an open, upstanding neck, the container being surmounted by

(b) an overcap having a ceiling, a dispensing orifice, an outer skirt, and an inner skirt
10 separate from or partially contiguous with the outer skirt and which surrounds the container neck in overlapping, laterally-spaced relationship thereto,

wherein the ceiling, outer and inner skirts, neck
15 and sloping shoulders together co-operate to define a preliminary measuring section above the container neck bounded by the ceiling and the inner skirt, a main measuring section bounded by the sloping shoulders and the outer skirt, and an outlet passage located between the
20 inner and outer skirts and communicating with the dispensing orifice, and wherein the lateral separation of the inner skirt and container neck is such as to constrict flow of material from the preliminary measuring section to the main measuring section during inversion of the package
25 and to permit such flow on restoring the package to its normal upright position, said package including means for deflecting the flow of material from the preliminary measuring section in a direction sideways to the normal plane of tilt of the package as the package is restored
30 after inversion to its normal upright position wherein the deflecting means includes one or more baffles which project directly downwards towards the container neck.

2. A package according to claim 1 wherein the inner skirt is separate from the outer skirt and surrounds the
35 container neck in overlapping, laterally-spaced relationship thereto, whereby the skirt and neck co-operate to form an annular constriction to flow of material from the preliminary measuring section during inversion of the dispensing package.



3. A package according to Claim 2 wherein the inner skirt and container neck are parallel to one another and wherein the inner skirt and container neck have a lateral separation such that the area of the transverse section between the skirt and neck is from 10% to 70%, preferably from 25% to 40% of the area of the transverse section bounded by the inner skirt.

4. A package according to any ^{one} of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the container neck has a generally symmetrical cross-section, preferably circular.

5. A package according to Claim 4 wherein the inner skirt has a generally circular, truncated circular or oval cross-section and is concentric with the container neck.

6. A package according to Claim 1 wherein the inner skirt is partially contiguous with the outer skirt whereby the inner skirt forms a partition extending generally transverse the normal plane of tilt on at least that side of the container neck proximal the dispensing orifice.

7. A package according to Claim 6 wherein the inner skirt forms a partition extending generally transverse the normal plane of tilt on either side of the container neck.

8. A package according to Claim 1 arranged or including means for deflecting the flow of material from the preliminary measuring section in a direction sideways to the normal plane of tilt of the package as the package is restored after inversion to its normal upright position.



9. A package according to Claim 8 wherein the relative shape and disposition of the inner skirt and container neck are such as to constrict flow of the material from the preliminary measuring section in directions along the normal plane of tilt of the package as the package is restored after inversion to its normal upright position, whereby the material is deflected or encouraged to flow in directions sideways to the normal plane of tilt.

10. A package according to Claim 9 wherein the inner skirt has a generally oval or truncated circular cross-section and is disposed with its major axis transverse the normal plane of tilt and wherein in the case of a truncated circular cross-section, the skirt has a truncated portion on at least that side of the container neck proximal the dispensing orifice.

11. A package according to any ^{one} of Claims 8 to 10 wherein the deflecting means comprises a downward inflection of the ceiling or one or more baffles which project downwardly towards or into the container neck.

12. A package according to any ^{one} of Claims 1 to 11 wherein the overcap is moveable relative to the container neck in order to seal the container when not in use or in order to adjust the effective volume of the preliminary measuring section.

Dated: 25 July 1990

PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK

Attorneys for:

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

David B Fitzpatrick



13. A package for dispensing premeasured quantities of a granular or powdered fluent material, substantially as described herein with reference to any one of the drawings.

5 DATED: 16 March, 1994.

PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK
ATTORNEYS FOR:-
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

10

David P. Fitzpatrick

15

20

25

30

35



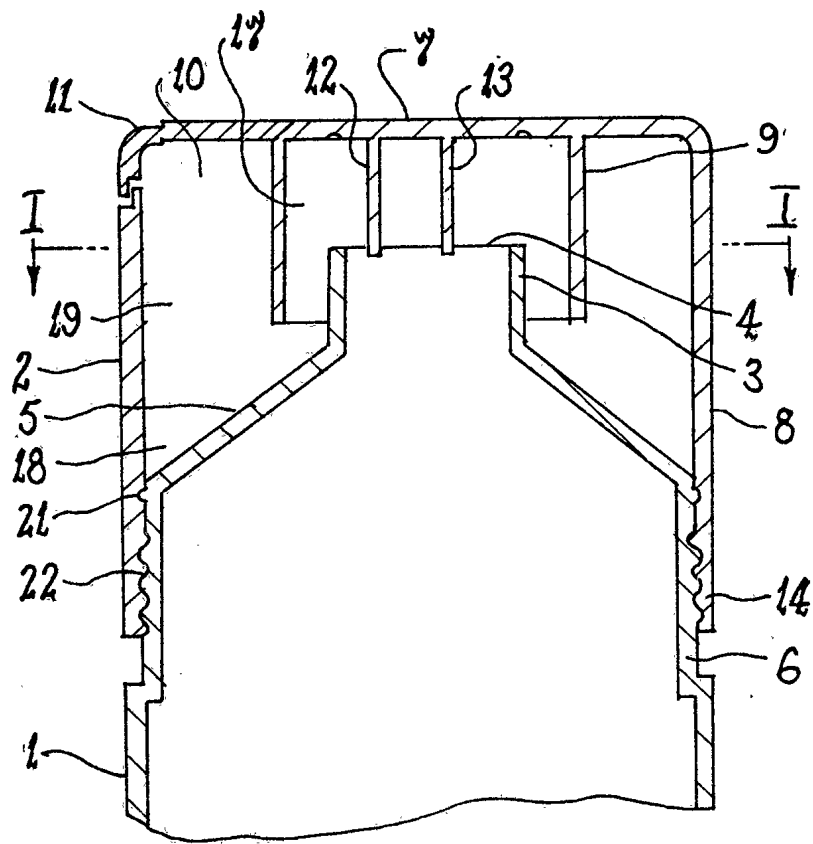


FIG 1

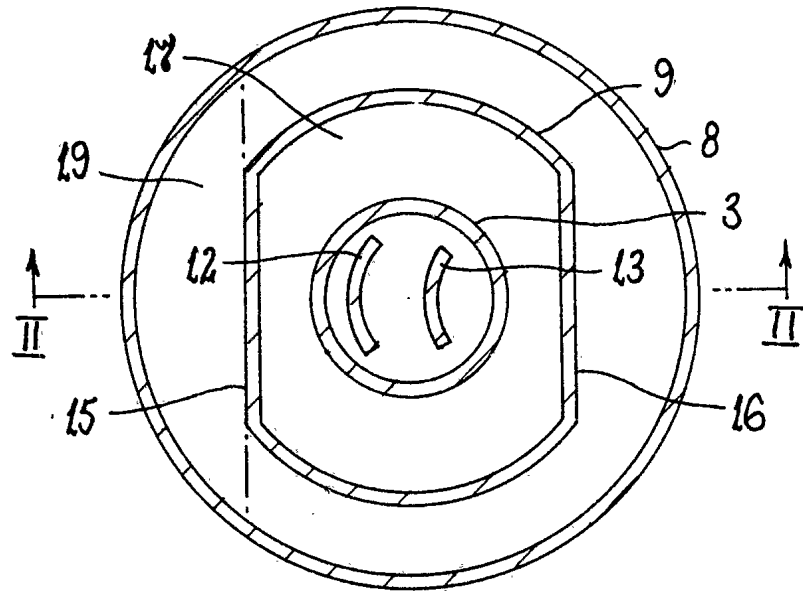


FIG 2

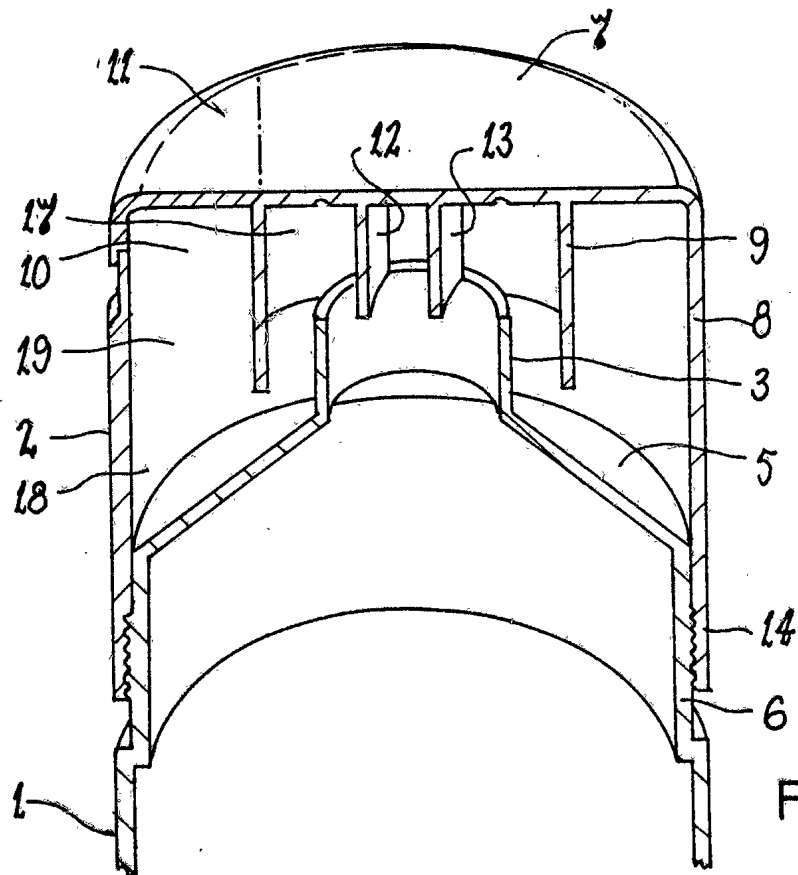


FIG 3