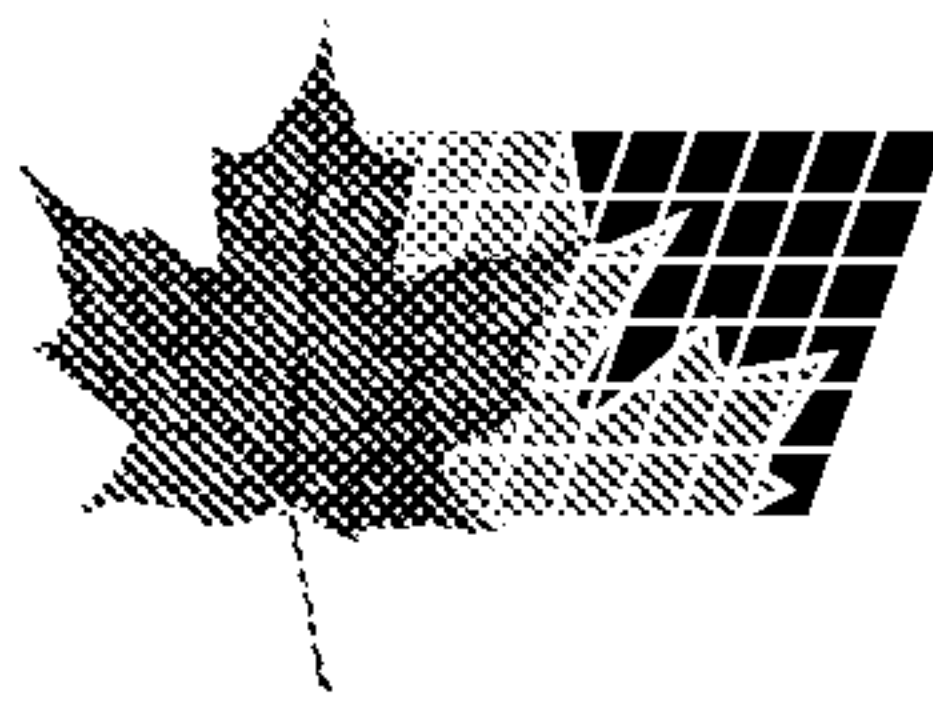




(72) ZOGG, JON, US

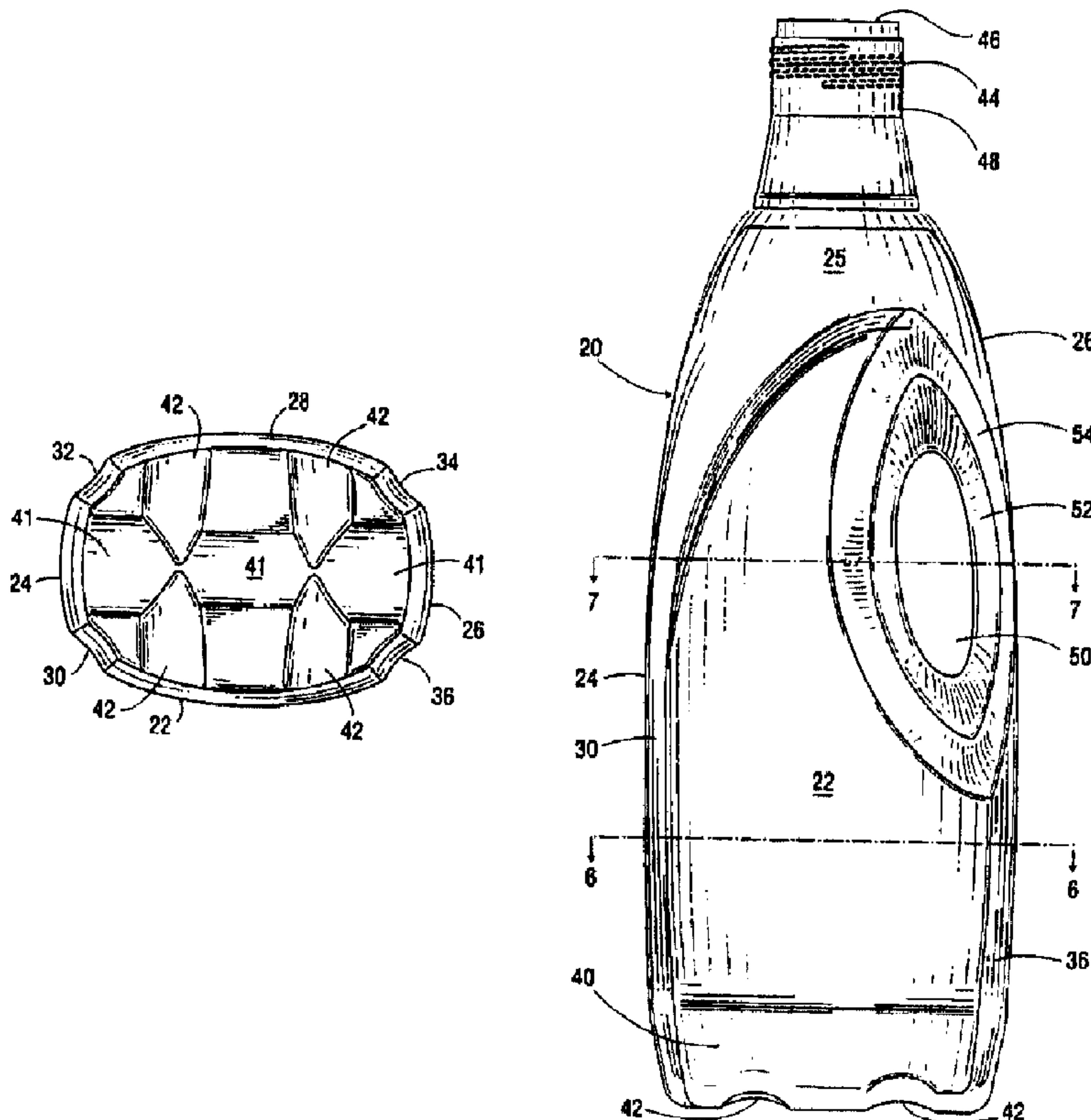
(71) COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, US

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(30) 1997/02/20 (08/803,296) US

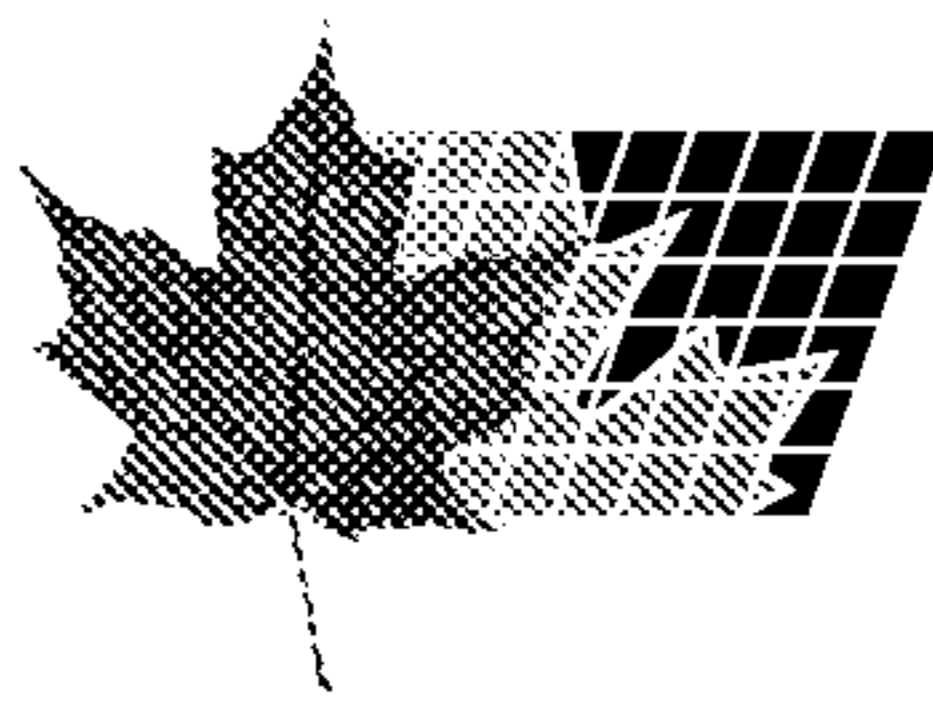
(54) **RECIPIENT HAUTE RESISTANCE**

(54) **HIGH STRENGTH CONTAINER**



(57) L'invention concerne des récipients (20) d'une longueur supérieure à la largeur, et pourvus d'une paroi avant (22), d'une paroi arrière (28), et de parois latérales de liaison (24-26). Ce récipient, fermé sur le fond par une paroi inférieure (40), présente à son extrémité supérieure un conduit de distribution (46). Des parois à transition concave (30-36) sont situées entre ladite paroi avant et les parois latérales, et entre ladite paroi arrière et les parois latérales. Ces parois à transition concave sont situées au moins à mi-distance entre la paroi arrière et le canal de distribution. Le récipient est également pourvu d'une poignée, formée par une ouverture (50) pratiquée

(57) The containers (20) have a length greater than the width and have a front wall (22), a rear wall (28), and connecting sidewalls (24, 26). The container is closed at the bottom by a bottom wall (40) and has a dispensing channel (46) at a top end. Between the front wall and sidewalls and rear wall and sidewalls, there are concave transition walls (30-36). The concave transition walls extend at least half the distance from the bottom wall to the dispensing channel. The container has a handle formed by an aperture (50) in the front wall extending to the rear wall, an aperture wall (52) connecting the front wall and the rear wall. At least partially surrounding the



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(86) 1998/02/19
(87) 1998/08/27

dans la paroi avant et aboutissant à la paroi arrière, une paroi de liaison pourvue d'une ouverture (52) permettant de relier lesdites parois avant et arrière. Une paroi à transition concave (54), pourvue d'une ouverture, entoure au moins partiellement l'ouverture pratiquée dans la paroi avant. Les parois à transition concave confèrent au récipient une meilleure résistance longitudinale et latérale. La paroi inférieure présente de préférence une ou plusieurs rainures concaves (42) disposées latéralement et longitudinalement sur la surface du fond du récipient. Les parois sur lesquelles est formée la poignée, notamment les parois latérales de la bouteille, sont verticales de manière à se comporter comme une colonne, ce qui permet de transférer plus efficacement les forces depuis une partie supérieure dudit récipient vers le fond de ce dernier.

aperture there is an aperture concave transition wall (54). The concave transition walls provide increased longitudinal and lateral strength to the container. The bottom wall preferably has one or more concave recesses (42). These will be laterally and longitudinally in the base surface. The handle walls which include the bottle sidewall are in a vertical orientation to function as a column and to better transfer forces on an upper part of the container to the base.



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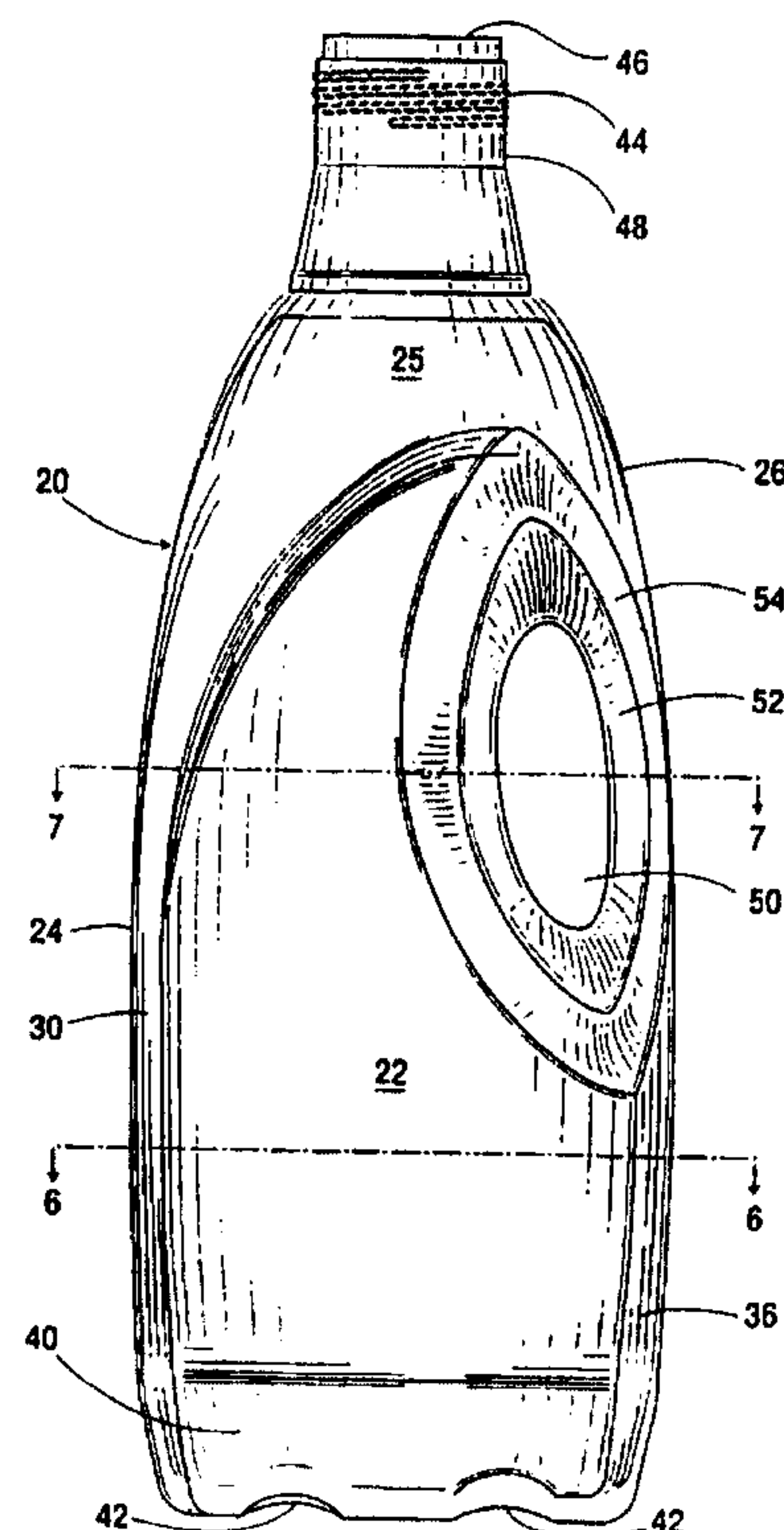
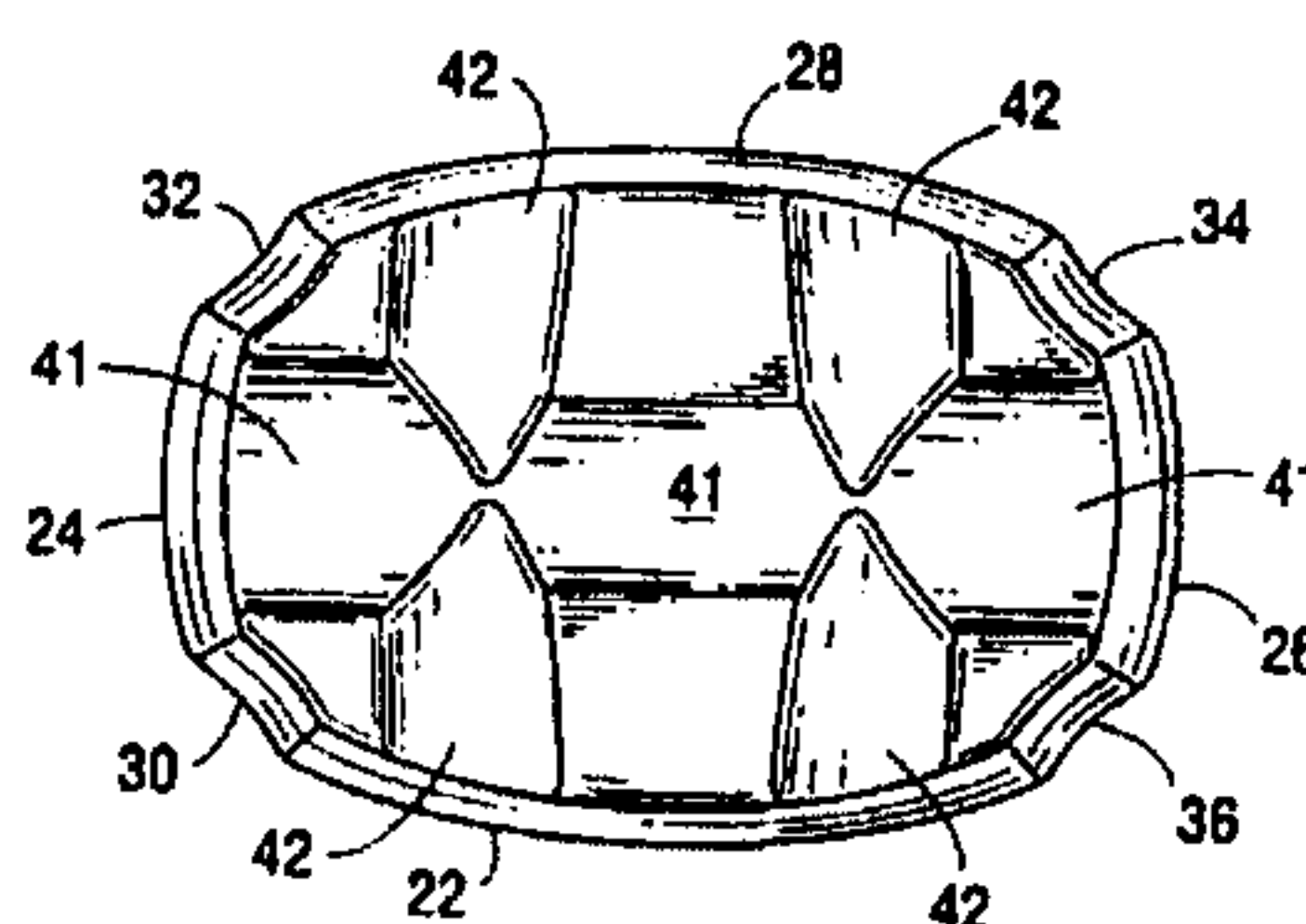
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/03122 (22) International Filing Date: 19 February 1998 (19.02.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/803,296 20 February 1997 (20.02.97) US (71) Applicant: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY [US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US). (72) Inventor: ZOGG, Jon; 652 Westfield Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090 (US). (74) Agent: MCGREAL, Michael, J.; Colgate-Palmolive Com- pany, 909 River Road, P.O. Box 1343, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, 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). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: HIGH STRENGTH CONTAINER

(57) Abstract

The containers (20) have a length greater than the width and have a front wall (22), a rear wall (28), and connecting sidewalls (24, 26). The container is closed at the bottom by a bottom wall (40) and has a dispensing channel (46) at a top end. Between the front wall and sidewalls and rear wall and sidewalls, there are concave transition walls (30-36). The concave transition walls extend at least half the distance from the bottom wall to the dispensing channel. The container has a handle formed by an aperture (50) in the front wall extending to the rear wall, an aperture wall (52) connecting the front wall and the rear wall. At least partially surrounding the aperture there is an aperture concave transition wall (54). The concave transition walls provide increased longitudinal and lateral strength to the container. The bottom wall preferably has one or more concave recesses (42). These will be laterally and longitudinally in the base surface. The handle walls which include the bottle sidewall are in a vertical orientation to function as a column and to better transfer forces on an upper part of the container to the base.



HIGH STRENGTH CONTAINER

Field of the Invention

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This invention relates to high strength, lightweight containers. More particularly, this invention relates to containers that have a high longitudinal and lateral strength and a reduced lateral deformation when filled with a substance.

10

Background of the Invention

There is a continuing need for lightweight containers that have a high longitudinal and lateral strength. A high longitudinal and lateral strength container resists both bulging and paneling. Paneling is when some of the head space gases are absorbed by the contents of the bottle to create a slight vacuum. This can cause the front or rear wall to buckle inwardly. A container will bulge when the wall strength is less than the force exerted on the container walls by a contained substance or from container stacking. Both of these effects are problems. Each changes the original shape of the container.

There also is a need for lightweight, high strength containers at the manufacturing and distribution levels. The containers must be sufficiently strong to withstand the forces during filling and handling, and then later during distribution when packing cases and/or the containers will be stacked, one on the other. Also there must be a sufficient strength when handled by the consumer during use. The container must retain its integrity so that there will be no spills or other such events.

30

There is a continuing need for containers that have a lighter weight. This results in a lower cost and less material to recycle once the container is emptied of its contents. The problem is how to make a lightweight container that will substantially retain its shape during usage, that is, how to make a bottle that has
5 a high lateral and longitudinal strength. These are competing objectives.

This problem is partially addressed by the Perwoll product bottle. This is a German product. In this bottle there are front and rear walls and connecting sidewalls. There also are flat sections between each of these walls. This bottle
10 partially solves the problem. However, in order to get lightweight container and high longitudinal and lateral strength between the front wall and the sidewalls, and between the rear wall and the sidewalls, there should be concave transition walls. A concave shape to a transition wall increases the strength of the container both laterally and longitudinally. In addition, it has been found that the
15 handle area can likewise be strengthened if between the wall of the handle area and the front, rear and sidewalls, there also is a concave transition wall. That is, in any transition from one container wall to another container wall there should be a concave transition wall. A transition wall with a concave structure permits the use of less container material but yet retains the overall container strength.

20

U.S. Patent 4,372,455 discloses a container with two convex corner walls and two concave-like corner walls. The concave-like walls are formed by longitudinal ribs. The container also has a handle, but with no effort to strengthen the handle area. This container, while stronger than the prior art bottle shown in
25 Figure 1 of the patent, requires design improvements to achieve a lightweight bottle status.

Brief Summary of the Invention

30 The container has a front wall, a rear wall and sidewalls connecting the front wall and the rear wall. The container is closed at the bottom end by a bottom wall with a dispensing channel at the other end. Between the front wall and each sidewall, and the rear wall and each sidewall, there is a concave transition wall. The concave transition wall extends from about the bottom wall
35 up to at least about half the distance to the dispensing channel. In an upper

part of the container the concave transition walls can merge into the structure of the container.

5 The container has a handle which preferably is comprised of an aperture in the front wall which extends to the rear wall. An aperture wall connects the front wall to the rear wall. Between the aperture wall and the front wall and the aperture wall and the rear wall, there are concave aperture transition walls. In the handle area of the container the concave transition wall for purposes of the extension up the container includes the aperture concave
10 transition walls which also strengthen the handle side of the container.

The concave transition walls and the aperture concave transition walls serve to increase the lateral strength of the container. These concave transition walls reduce the longitudinal and lateral distortion of the container
15 when the container is filled with a substance. Also, they provide for a handle that undergoes minimal deformation when the handle is gripped.

The upper part of the container in a preferred embodiment will have a dome shape with hyperbolic walls. The hyperbolic walls transfer longitudinal
20 forces on the container downwardly to the body of the container and to the walls of the container with the concave transition walls functioning as columns to assist in the transfer of the longitudinal forces to the base and the bottom wall.

25 The bottom wall preferably will have at least one longitudinal concave portion and at least one concave lateral portion. More preferably for larger size containers, there are at least two concave lateral portions. The concave portions increase the strength of the bottom of the container.

30

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the container.

5 **Figure 2** is a left side elevational view of the container.

Figure 3 is a right side elevational view of the container.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the container.

10

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the container.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the container along line 6-6 of Figure 1.

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Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view of the container along line 7-7 of Figure 1.

Figure 8 is a front view of an alternate bottom wall of the container.

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Figure 9 is a side view of the alternate bottom wall of the container.

Figure 10 is a bottom plan view of the alternate bottom wall of the container.

25

Detailed Description of the Drawings

The invention will now be described with specific reference to the drawings.

5

In **Figure 1** there is shown a is a front elevational view of a container of the present invention. The container **20** has a front wall **22**, right sidewall **26** and left sidewall **24**. At the lower end there is a base **40** with two concave recesses **42**. The top portion **25** of the body of the container is dome shaped with hyperbolic shaped walls. At an upper part of the top portion, there is a cylindrical section **48** which has threads **44**. Aperture **46** is for filling and dispensing materials from the bottle.

Between the front wall **22** and the sidewall **24** there is a concave transition wall **30** and between the front wall **22** and sidewall **26** there is a concave transition wall **36**. These concave transition walls provide both longitudinal and lateral strength to the bottle. The concave transition walls extend from the base **40** up to the upper portion of the bottle **25**. At this point the concave transition walls merge into the structure of this part of the container. The base of the bottle has concave recesses **42** which add strength to this part of the container.

The container also has a handle which is comprised of aperture **50** which extends through the bottle. This aperture extends from front wall **22** through to the rear of the container. Aperture wall **52** connects to the front wall and rear wall by means of concave aperture transition wall **54**. This concave aperture transition wall strengthens the sidewall **26** in the area of aperture **50**.

Figure 2 is a view of the left side of the container. There is shown here left sidewall **24** in more detail. Also shown is rear wall **28**. concave transition wall **32** connects the rear wall and left sidewall. In this view it is seen that the concave transition walls extend down and through the base **40**. Also shown is single concave recess **41** in the base of the container. This concave recess strengthens the bottom of the bottle.

35

In **Figure 3** there is shown a view of the left side of the container. The aperture wall **52** and the concave aperture transition wall **54** is shown in more detail in this view. This concave aperture transition wall **54** strengthens the handle, and in particular, area **26(a)** of sidewall **26** which comprises a part of the handle. The
 5 concave aperture transition walls and the relatively narrow portion **26(a)** serve to form a strengthened vertical column in this part of the container. Such a vertical column feature increases the longitudinal strength of this side of the container by a more effective transfer of forces to the base.

10 **Figure 4** is a top plan view of the container. This view shows each of the walls and the concave recess **41** in the bottom of the bottle. **Figure 5** is a bottom plan view of the container. This shows the short lateral concave recesses **42** and the longer lateral recess **41**. Each of the short concave lateral recesses merges into the longer concave lateral recess.

15

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the container of **Figure 1** through line 6-6. This view shows the container body concave transition walls **30**, **32**, **34** and **36** in more detail. The structure of the bottom surface also is shown in more detail. Lateral concave recesses **41** and **42** form a plurality of container support surfaces **60** and **62**.

20

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view of the container along line 7-7 of **Figure 1**. This shows the front wall **22** and rear wall **23** and the concave transition walls. Also shown in detail is the handle area. Wall **52(b)**, concave aperture transition walls **54** and **56**, and sidewall **24** enclose area **51** which is essentially a hollow vertical
 25 column. The wall **52(b)** has a concave shape which provides additional strength. The aperture wall **52(a)** is the wall between the main body of the container and the crescent-shaped handle aperture **50**. The features of the bottom surface also are shown in this view.

Figures 8 through 10 shows an alternate base for the container. Here container **70** has a front wall **72** and a rear wall **71**. There are shown two concave body transition walls **74** and **76**. These separate the front wall from the sidewalls **84** and **86** respectively. The base portion **78** has a single short lateral concave recess. In **Figure 9** there is shown a side view of this bottle base. Sidewall **84** is abutted by concave transition walls **73** and **74** which separate this sidewall from rear wall **71** and front wall **72** respectively. There also is shown a single long lateral concave recess **82** in the base.

Figure 10 shows this alternate base in more detail. The concave recesses are shown in more detail. These recesses create container support surfaces **88** and **90**.

By the use of concave shaped surfaces in the base and in the body of the container, a container can be produced that used a decreases amount of plastic. The weight of the bottle can be reduced up to 25%. The concave surfaces are strong surfaces and form a strong body portion and bottom to the container. The upper part of the container being comprised of hyperbolic surfaces provides for a strong upper portion and a good technique for transferring a weight placed on the top of the container down the various walls to the base. This is a weight seen many times in the stacking of the containers.

The containers can be constructed from a wide range of materials. The preferred materials are plastics, and preferably, polyolefin monomers and copolymers and polyesters. Suitable polyolefins include polyethylenes, polypropylenes, the vinyl polymers such as vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate and vinyl alcohol polymers, and various copolymers of these polymers. Suitable polyesters include polyethylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate.

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Various modifications can be made to the concepts of the present invention. However, these are within the present disclosure which sets out how to produce a strong container using less container structured material.

Claims*What is claimed is:*

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1. A container 20 comprising a front wall 22, a rear wall 28 and sidewalls (24, 26) joining said front wall 22 and said rear wall 28, a bottom wall closing a base end 40 of said container and a dispensing channel 46 at a top end of said container 20, a concave transition wall (30, 32, 34, 36) at each junction of said front wall 22 and said rear wall 28 with said sidewalls (24, 26), said concave transition walls (30, 32, 34, 36) extending from approximate said base end 40 up to at least about half the distance to said dispensing channel 46, said concave transition walls (30, 32, 34, 36) forming strengthened portions of said container 20 thereby increasing the longitudinal and lateral strength of said container 20, an integral handle comprising an aperture 50 in said front wall 22 which extends to said rear wall 28, an aperture wall 52, a concave aperture transition wall 54 connecting said aperture wall 52 to said front wall 22 and to said rear wall 28.
2. A container 20 as in claim 1 wherein said concave transition walls (30, 32, 34, 36) merge into the structure of said container 20 in an upper portion of said container 20.
3. A container 20 as in claim 1 wherein said aperture is crescent in shape.
4. A container 20 as in claim 1 wherein a portion of said handle is comprised of one of said sidewalls (24, 26) of said container 20, said portion of said handle comprising a substantially vertical column to thereby increase the longitudinal strength of said container 20.
5. A container 20 as in claim 1 wherein at least partially surrounding said aperture 50 and connecting said aperture wall 52 to said front wall 22 is a first concave aperture transition wall 54 and connecting said aperture wall to said rear wall 28 is a second aperture wall 56.

6. A container 20 as in claim 1 wherein said base end 40 has at least one longitudinal concave portion 41 and at least one lateral concave portion 42.
- 5 7. A container 20 as in claim 6 wherein said base end 40 has at least two lateral concave portions 42.

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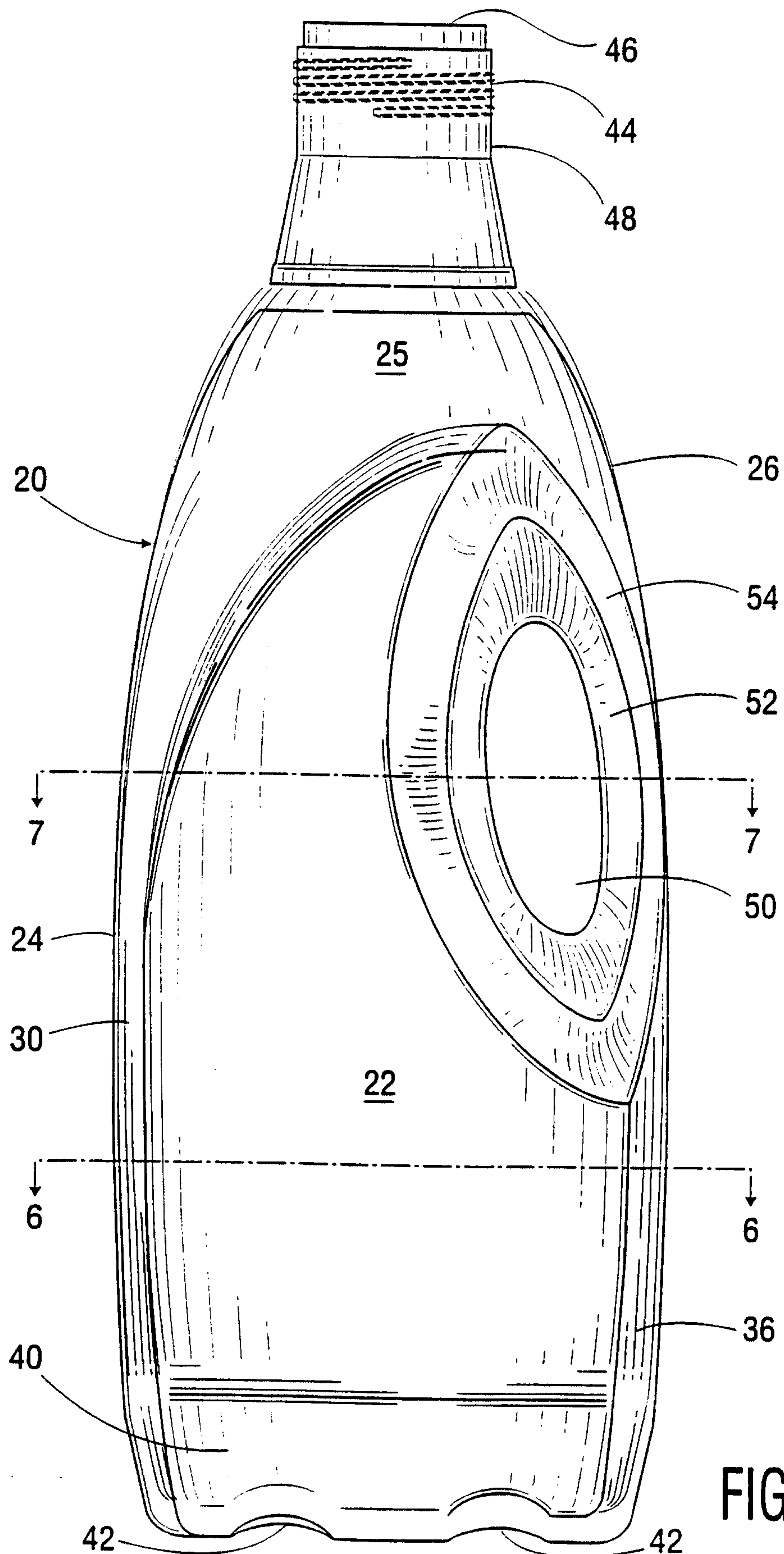


FIG. 1

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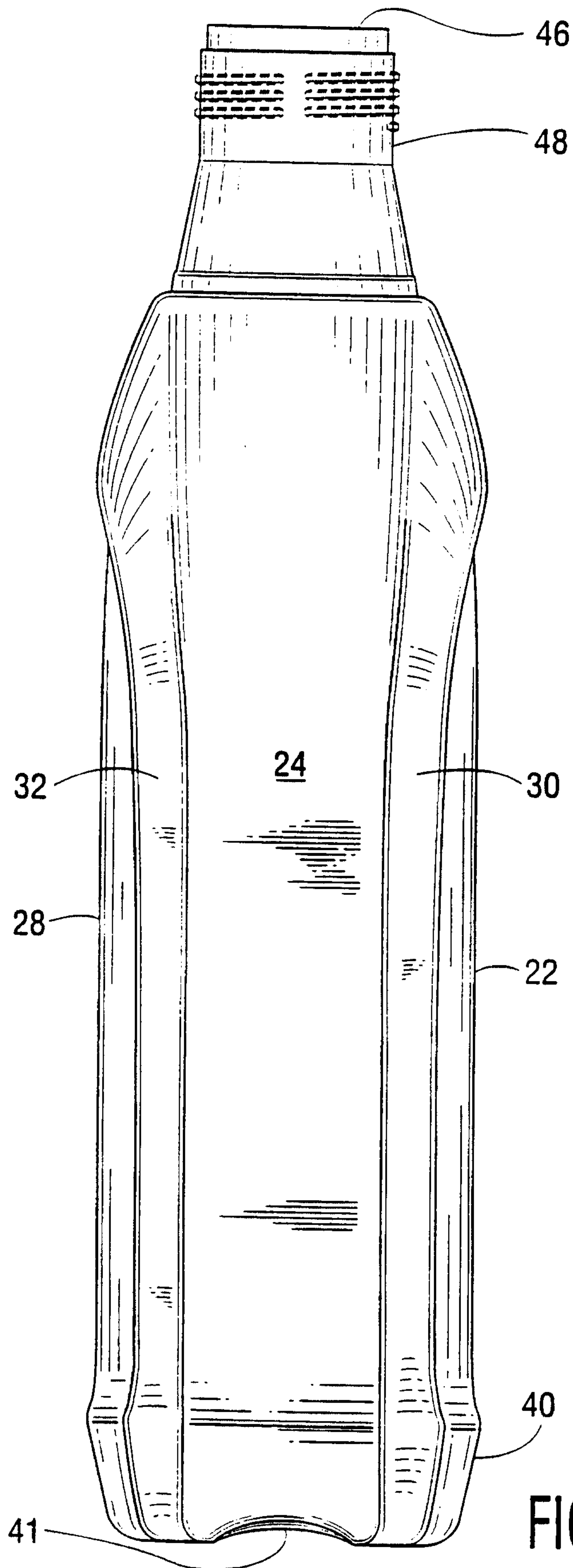


FIG. 2

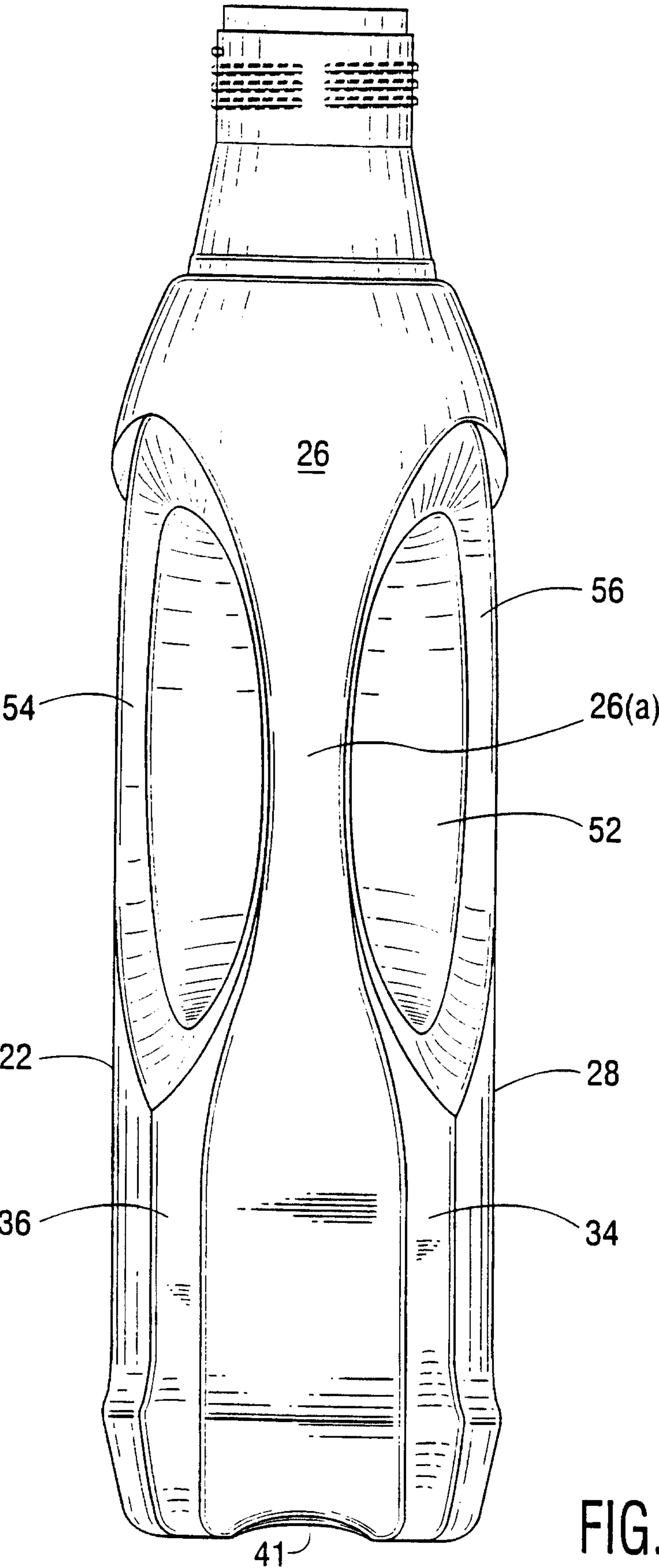


FIG. 3

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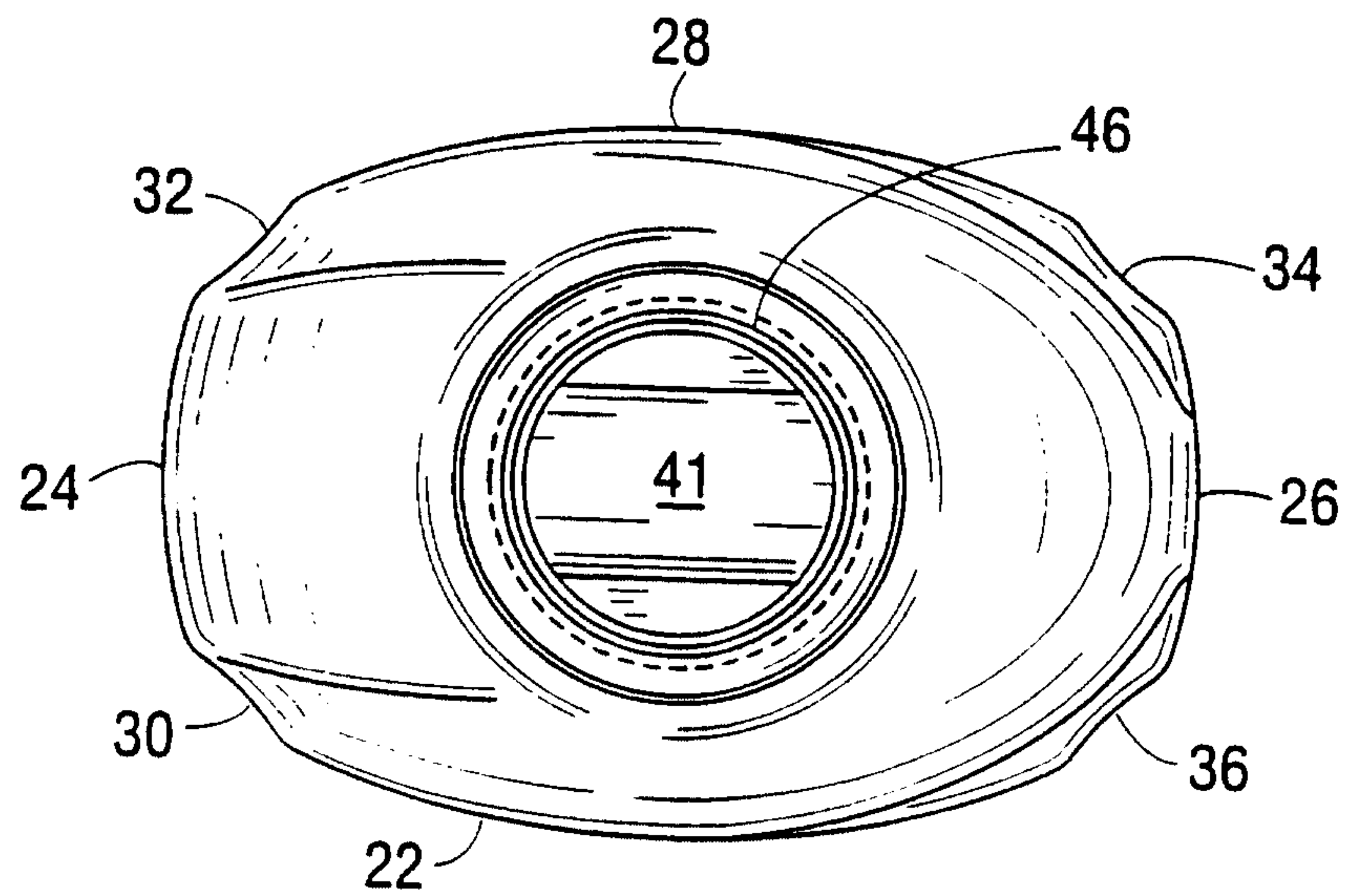


FIG. 4

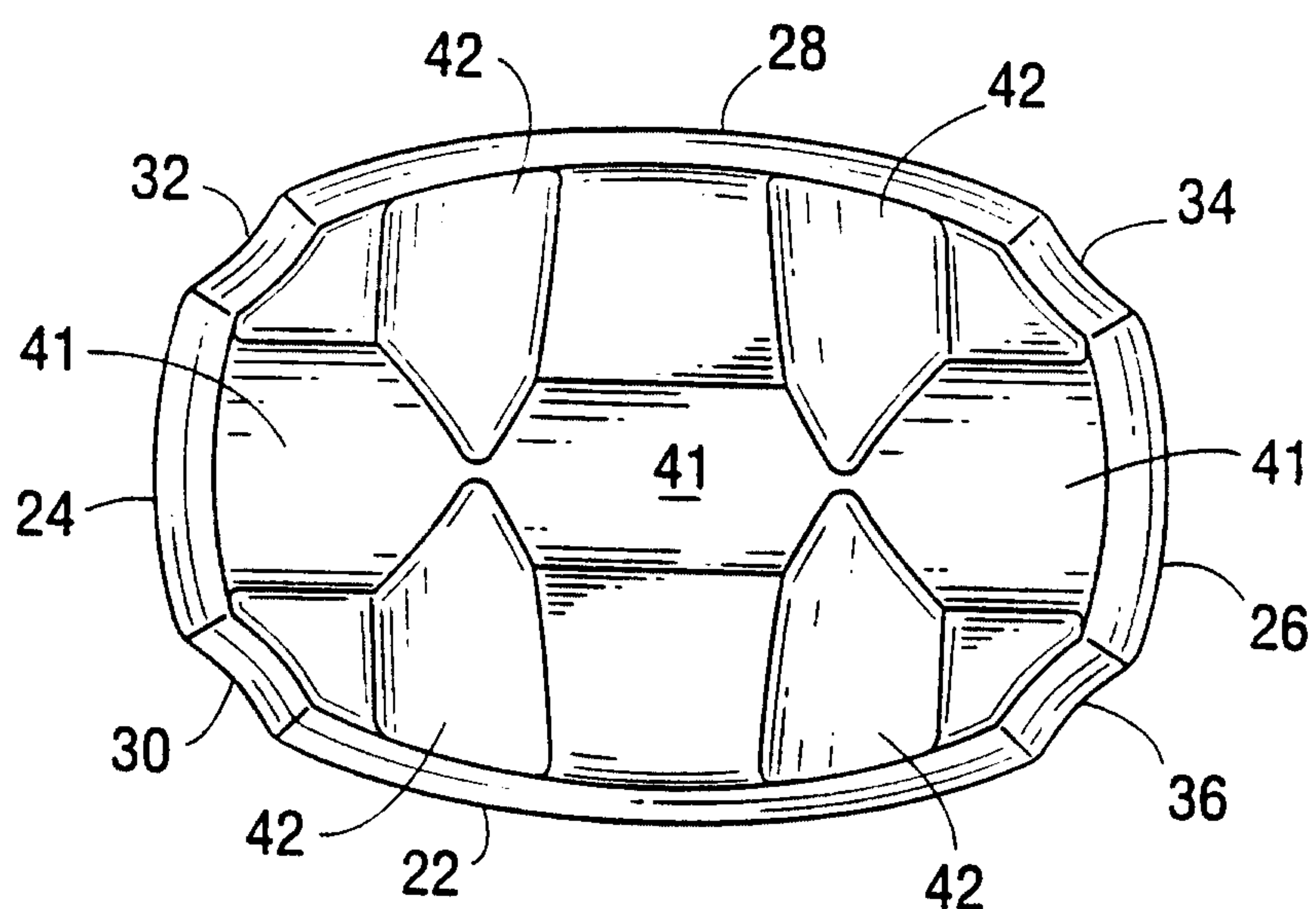


FIG. 5

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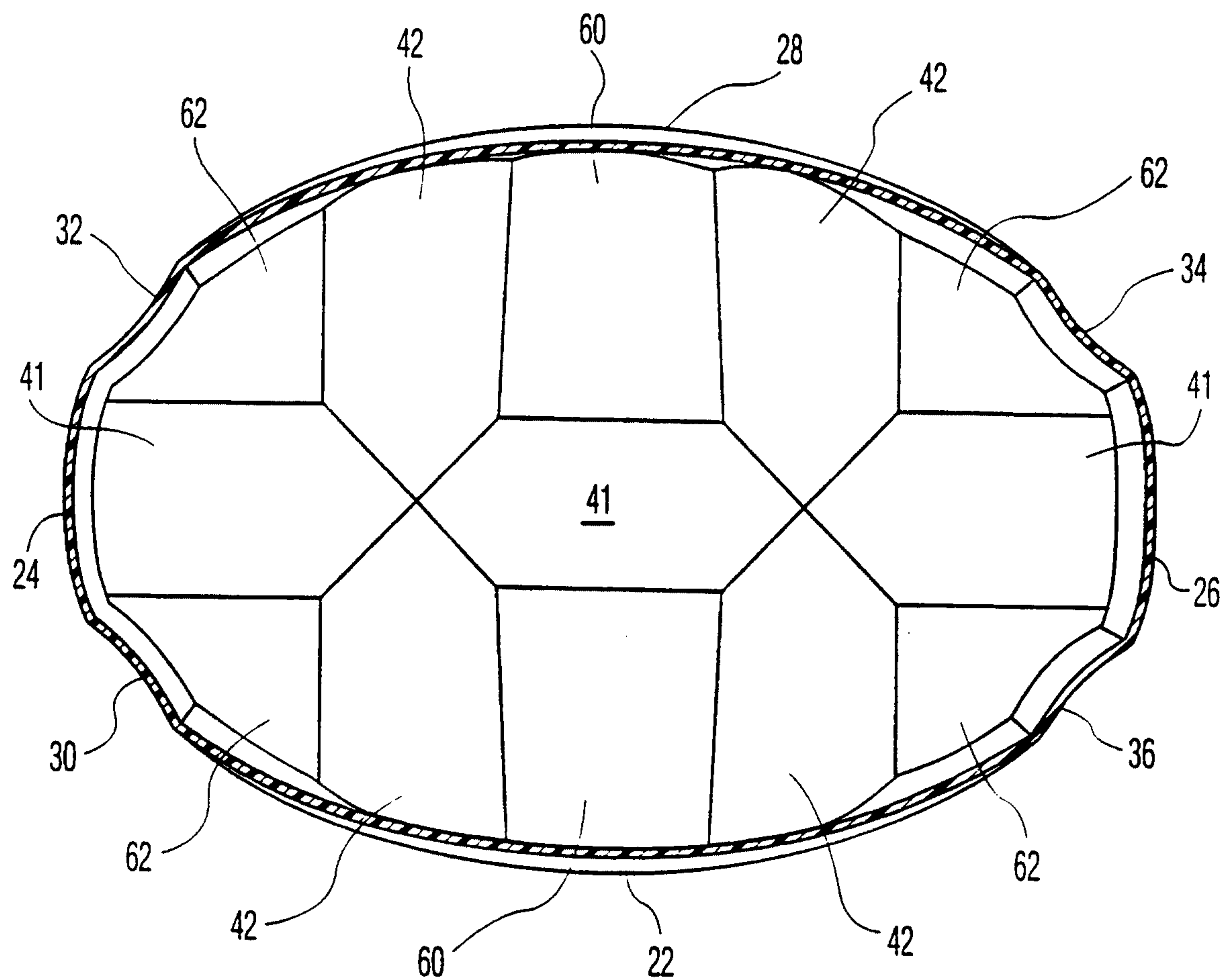


FIG. 6

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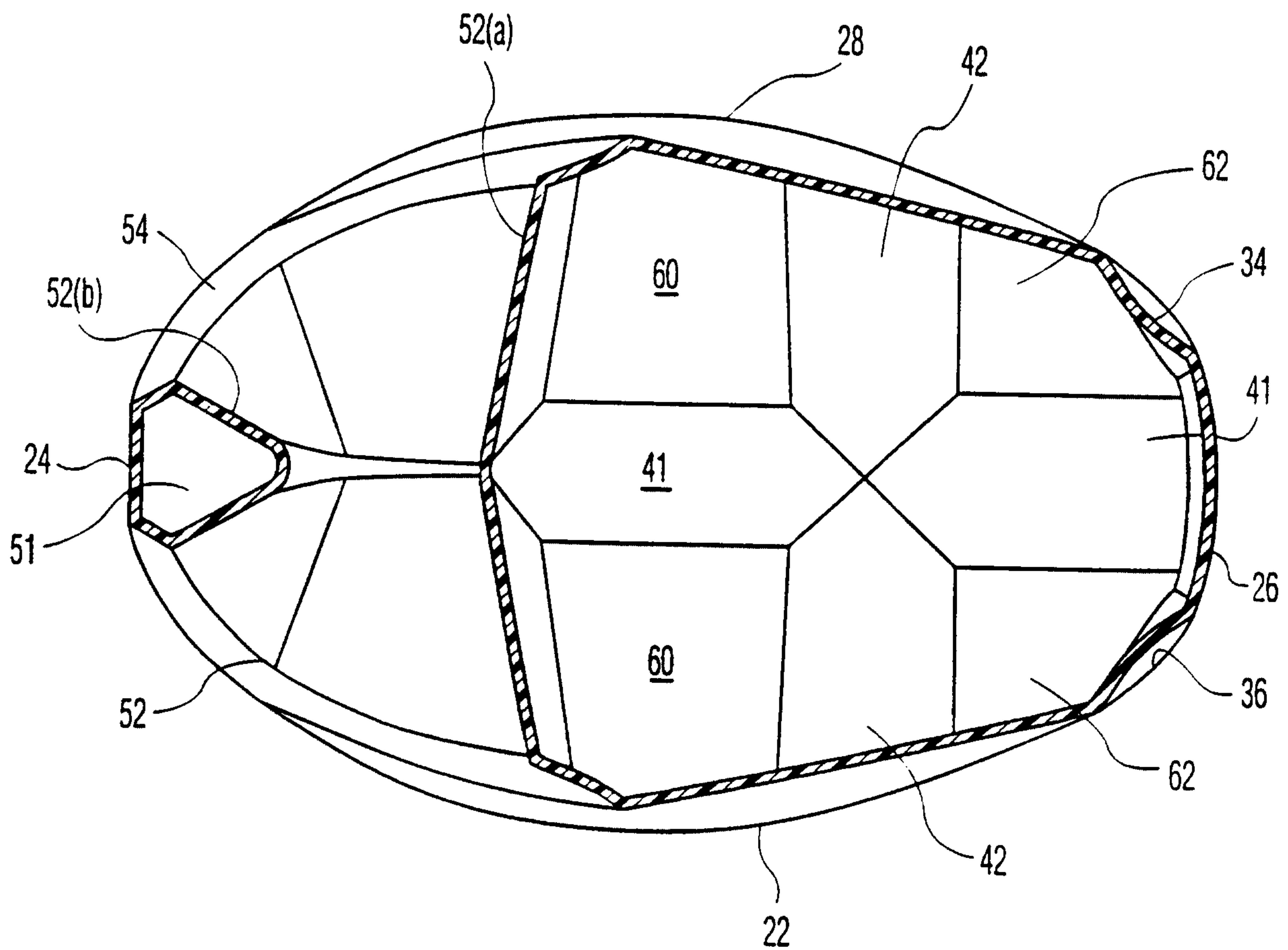


FIG. 7

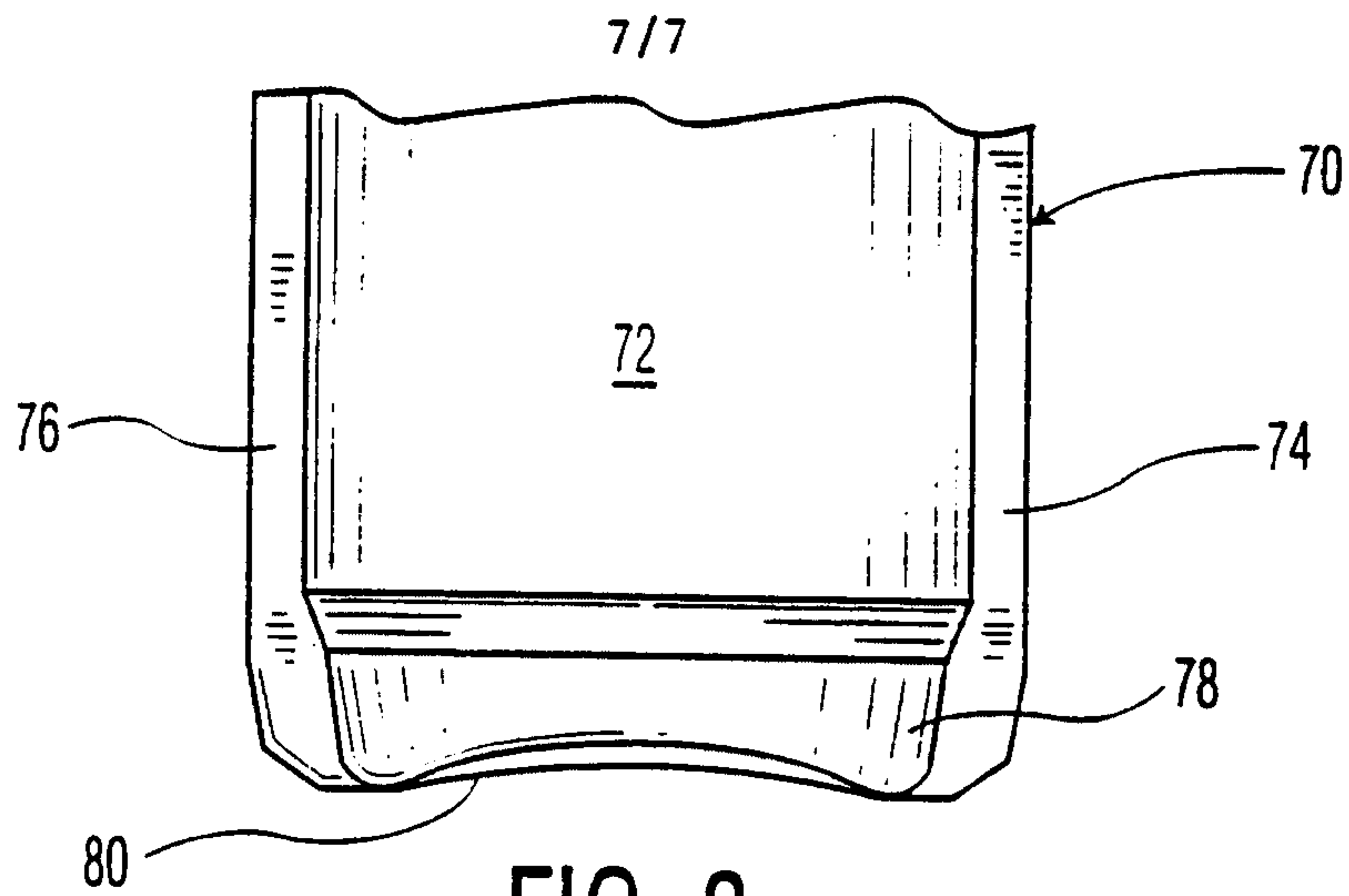


FIG. 8

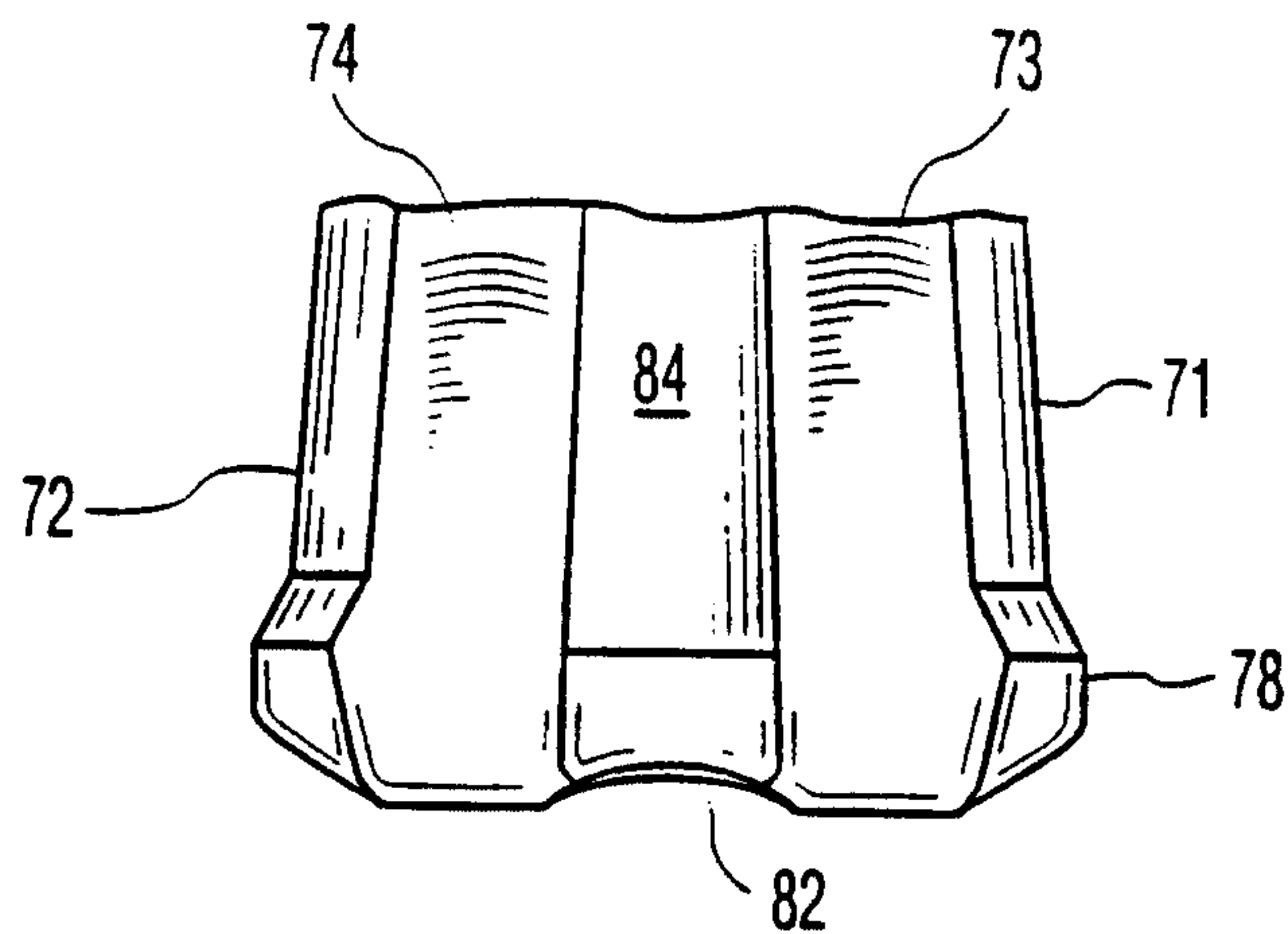


FIG. 9

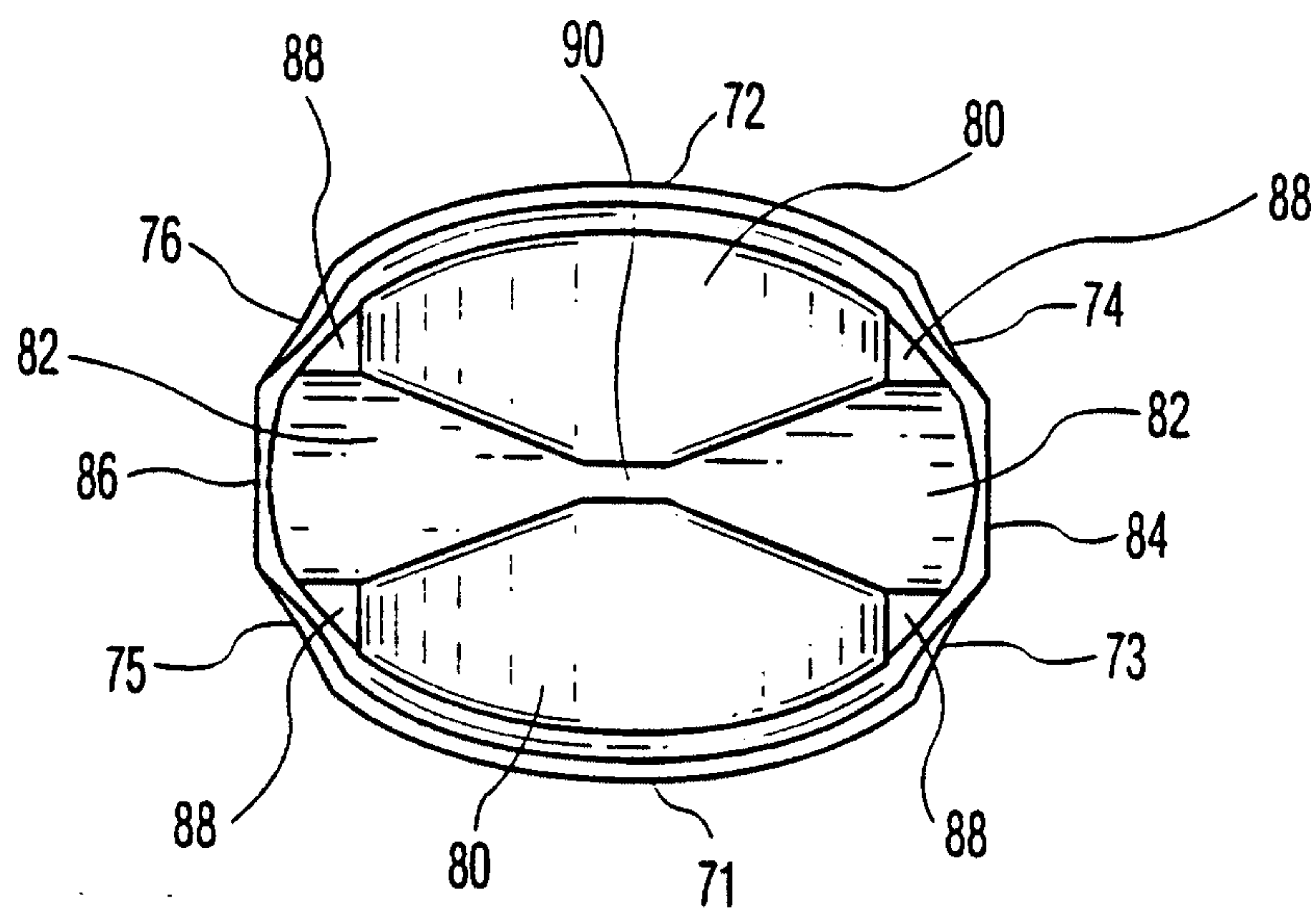


FIG. 10