Nov. 14, 1950 A. A. J. KUBIK 2,530,127

SUPPOSITORY CONTAINER AND MOLD

Filed Aug. 6, 1947

FIG. 1.

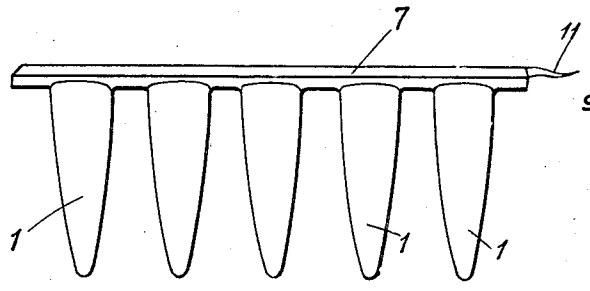


FIG. 2.

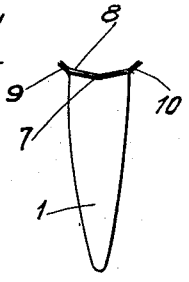
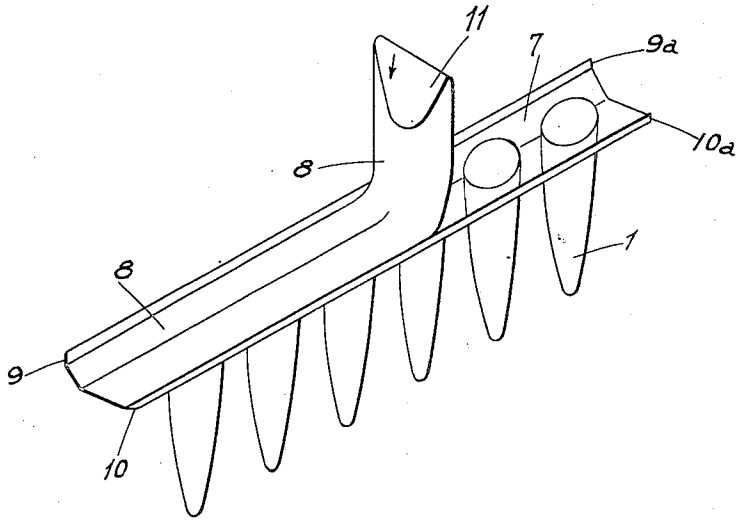


FIG. 3.



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SUPPOSITORY CONTAINER AND MOLD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 206—56)

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It is known that according to the usual manufacture, suppositories are obtained by casting in bronze moulds which are made in two parts and provided with a number of variable imprints.

This method of proceeding has various drawbacks: the substance poured into the moulds takes a long time to cool and it is necessary to wait until it has become completely hard before effecting the stripping operation. Furthermore, the packing of the suppositories, whatever means are used (coating with tin-foil, housing in capsules of synthetic or other materials, etc.), likewise requires a very lengthy manipulation.

The present invention is intended to overcome these drawbacks. It essentially comprises pouring the suppository directly into its packing; in other words, it consists in the conception of a mould forming a packing, i. e. a container which is both the mould which has been used for manufacturing the suppository and the packing in which said suppository is delivered to the trade.

The accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention show, by way of example, various means for carrying it out.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a suppository container and mold embodying features of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the device shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my device showing the sealing tape across the openings of the device.

According to the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 3, a number of unit moulds forming packings are arranged in a single straight row on a common support of gelatine or other suitable material which is preferably integral with the unit moulds.

According to one of the characteristics of this embodiment, the cross-section of the support is curved or bent in a curved or preferably polygonal shape, thereby imparting greater rigidity to said support, the convexity of said support being turned towards the moulds.

According to another characteristic, a strip of paper, fabric, or other suitable material is provided to cover said support, on the side comprising its concave face, i. e. on the side on which the moulds open on to said support. This protecting strip is made to adhere, or preferably to adhere partially, to the support and is provided, at at least one of its ends, with a tongue enabling a tearing pull to be exerted on the strip, and said pull, by destroying the adhesion of said strip to

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the support, enables the various suppositories to be released successively and as required.

The unit moulds forming packings, comprising the capsules 1, are arranged in line and manufactured integral with the support 7 of gelatine or any other suitable material which may be transparent, translucent or not. The cross-section of said support 7 is, as shown, of polygonal shape, it being possible for it to have any number of equal or unequal sides, or simply to be of curved shape, the support being in all cases of curved shape with the convexity thereof turned towards the moulds which gives said support sufficient rigidity for same to remain substantially straight when being manipulated, despite the load of the moulds.

On the concave face of the support is arranged a strip 18 of paper, fabric, or other suitable material which is made to adhere completely or partly to the support but which can be detached therefrom if a sufficient tearing pull is exerted thereon to overcome its adhesion. Said strip may be formed by an adhesive substance (such strips which can be used directly exist on the market), or be covered on one of its faces with an adhesive composition. According to a preferred method of construction, the strip is only adhesive or made adhesive over a small width along its longitudinal edges 9—9*a*, 10—10*a*. In all cases, a floating tongue 11 is provided at one of the ends of the strip in order to enable said strip to be gripped and unstuck.

The strip is only lifted, for each use, the necessary amount to release the suppository or suppositories to be used, said suppositories being readily disengaged by a pinch exerted near the nose of the mould. The characteristic arrangement of the support according to the invention thus enables the suppositories to be removed without its being necessary to have recourse to scissors.

My suppository container and mold considerably simplifies and accelerates manufacture of suppositories and furthermore, owing to the fluid-tightness of the capping, a suppository is not deformed by heat and retains its original shape. In addition, very favorable conditions from a hygienic standpoint can be maintained since all direct contact with the constituent substance of the suppositories is avoided during manufacture and the use of the molds shown in Figs. 1 to 3 greatly facilitates machine casting by mass production methods.

Accessorily, the constituent substance of the capsules and of the support may be variously

colored in the body thereof, for example for differentiating the packed products or for improving the aesthetic conditions of their packing.

I claim:

A multiple suppository mold and container comprising a longitudinal member formed from material of the type of gelatine and having a substantially concave transverse section, a plurality of container-molds formed in said member and having their openings disposed substantially along the longitudinal axis on one surface of said member and at substantially the lowest portion of the concavity thereof, sealing means for the openings of said container molds comprising a tape sealed to said surface adjacent to said openings and having a section substantially conforming to that of said member, and gripping means for said sealing tape comprising an extending portion of at least one end thereof.

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