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(54) **CONTAINER LID HAVING GASKETLESS LIQUID SEAL**

Publication Classification

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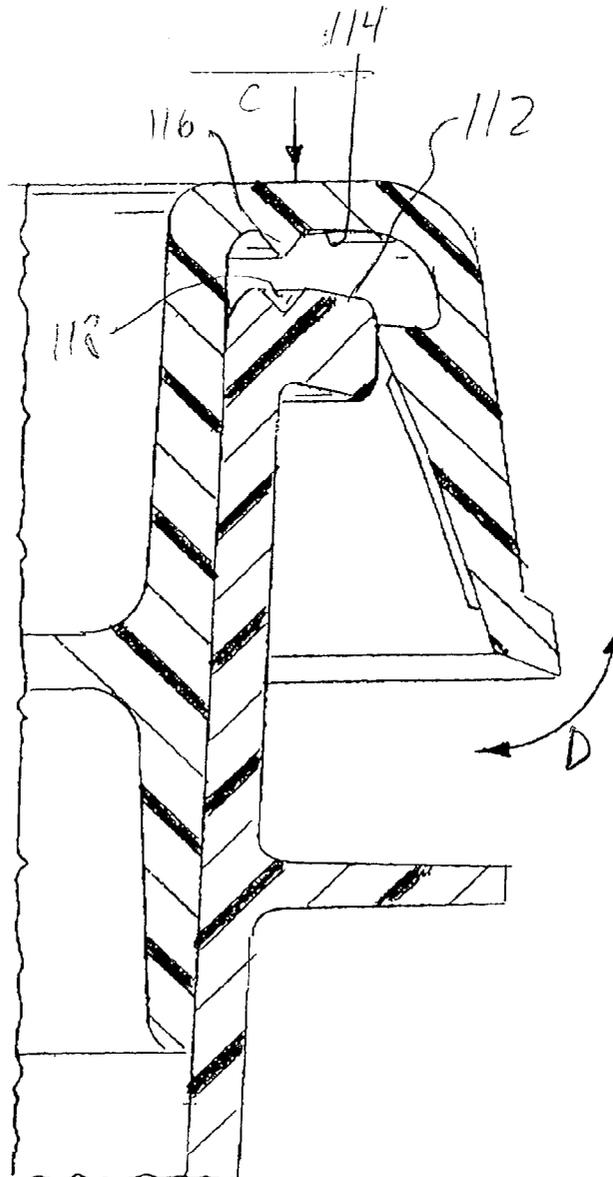
(57) **ABSTRACT**

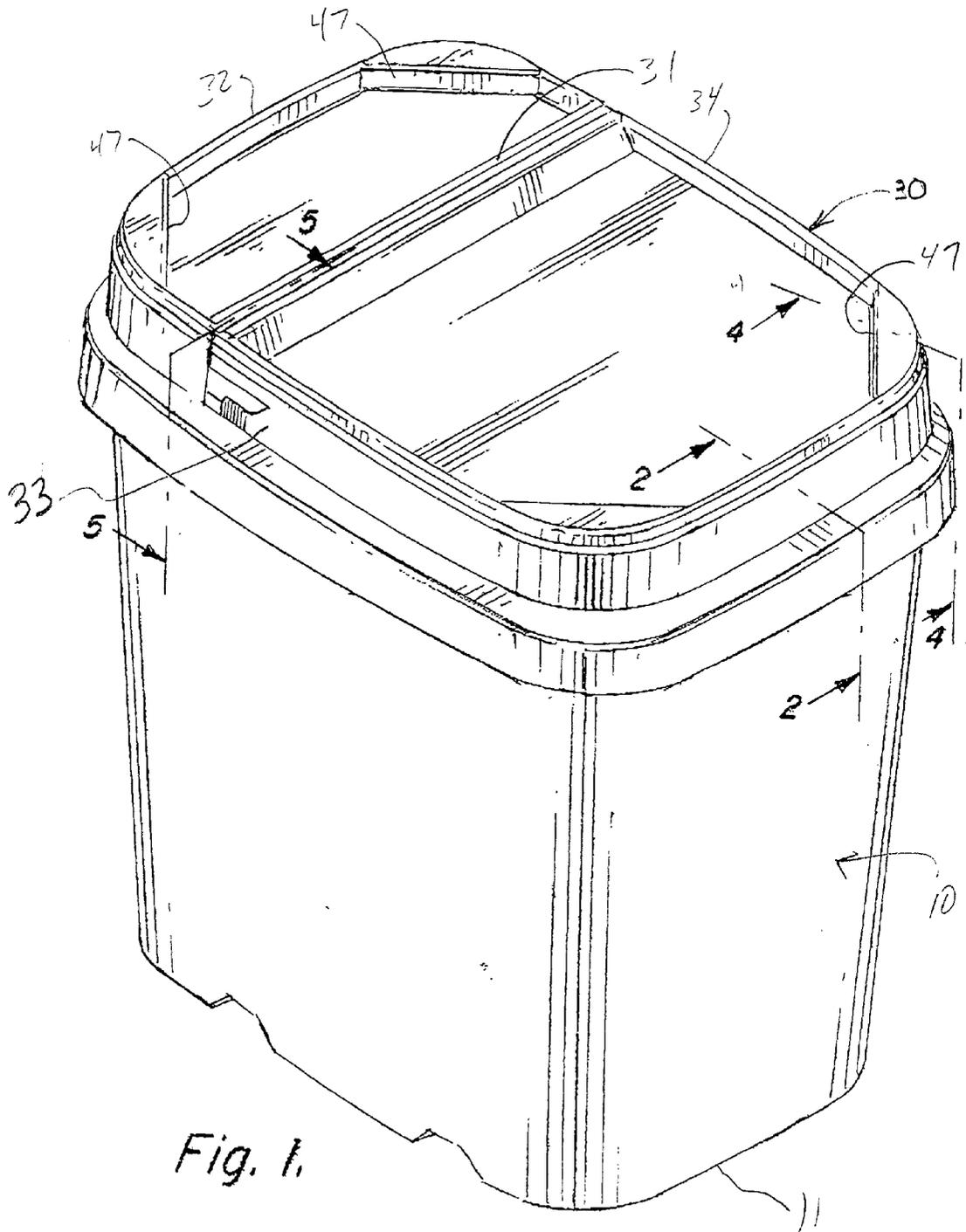
Apparatus includes a lid and a container/lid combination, in which the interface between the lid and container provides a liquid-tight seal without the need for a separate gasket member or device. Various embodiments include corresponding tongue and groove elements, and mating tapered channels and edges. Detents or engagement structures may be provided to hold the lid to the container in the desired relationship.

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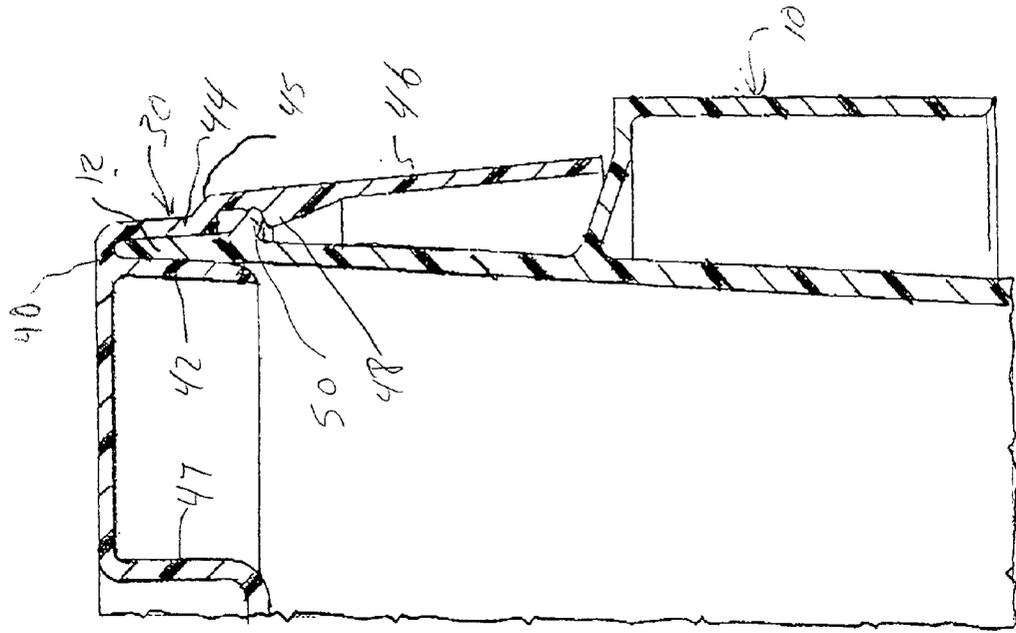


Fig. 2.

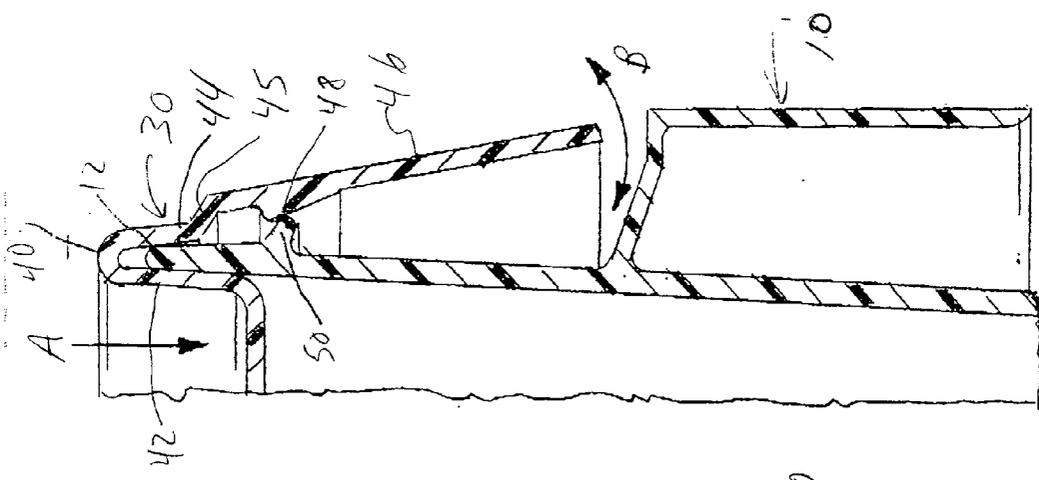


Fig. 3.

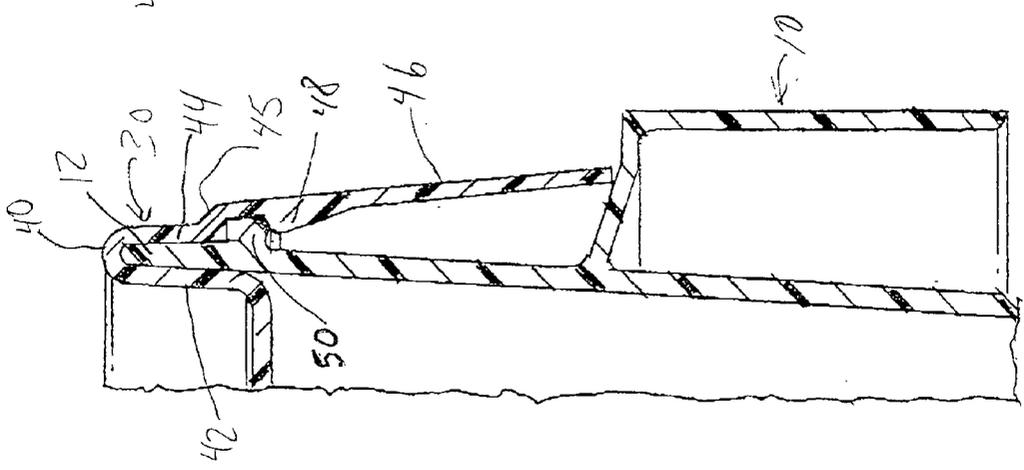


Fig. 4.

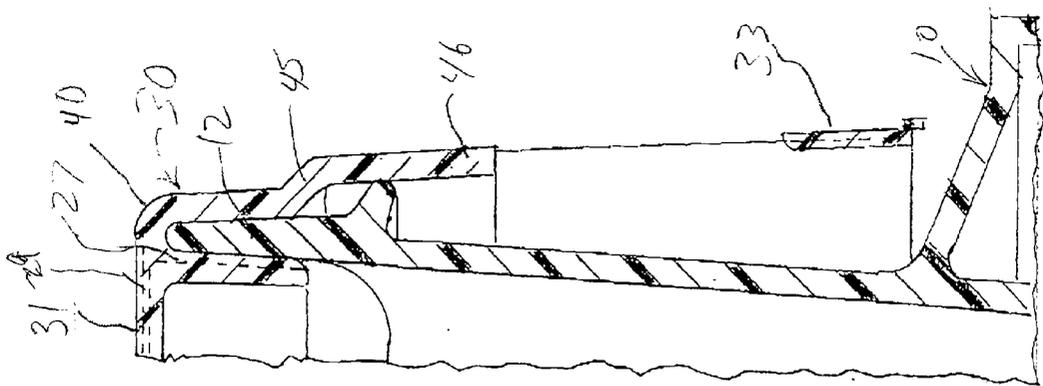


Fig. 5.

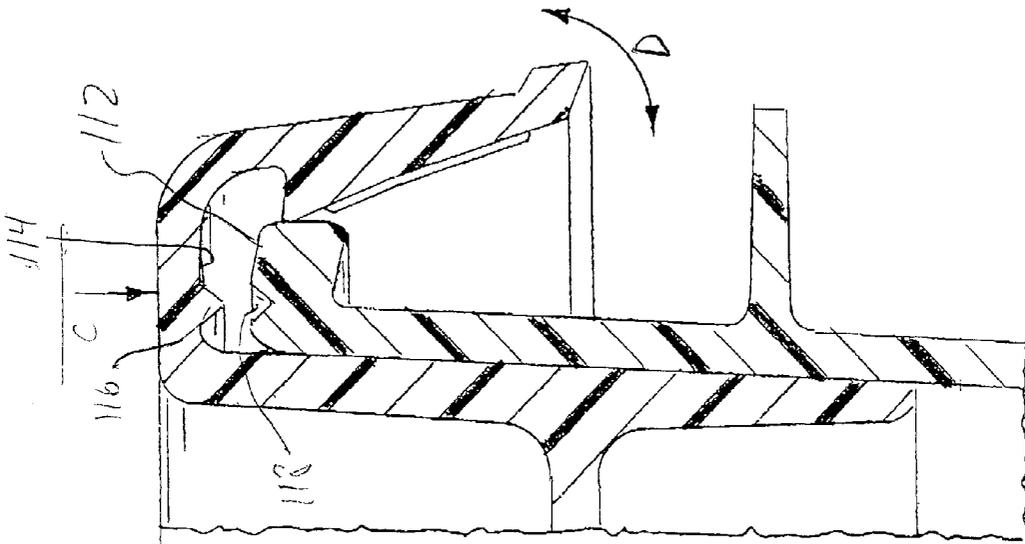


Fig. 6.

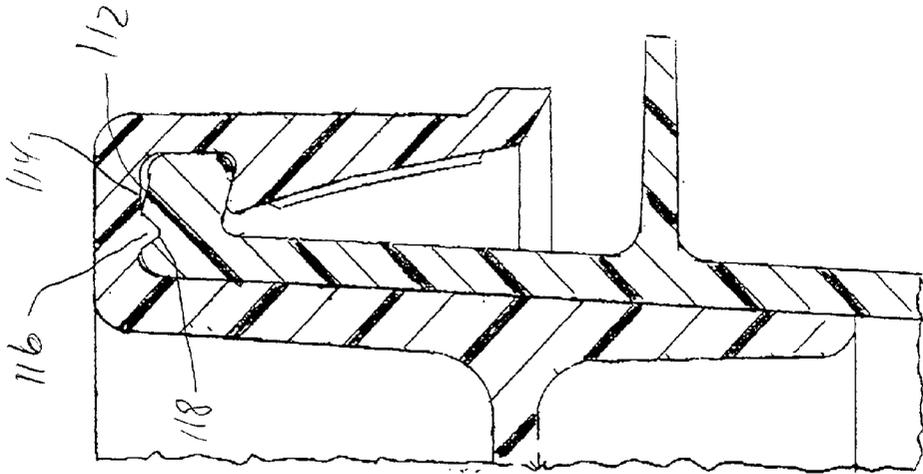


Fig. 7.

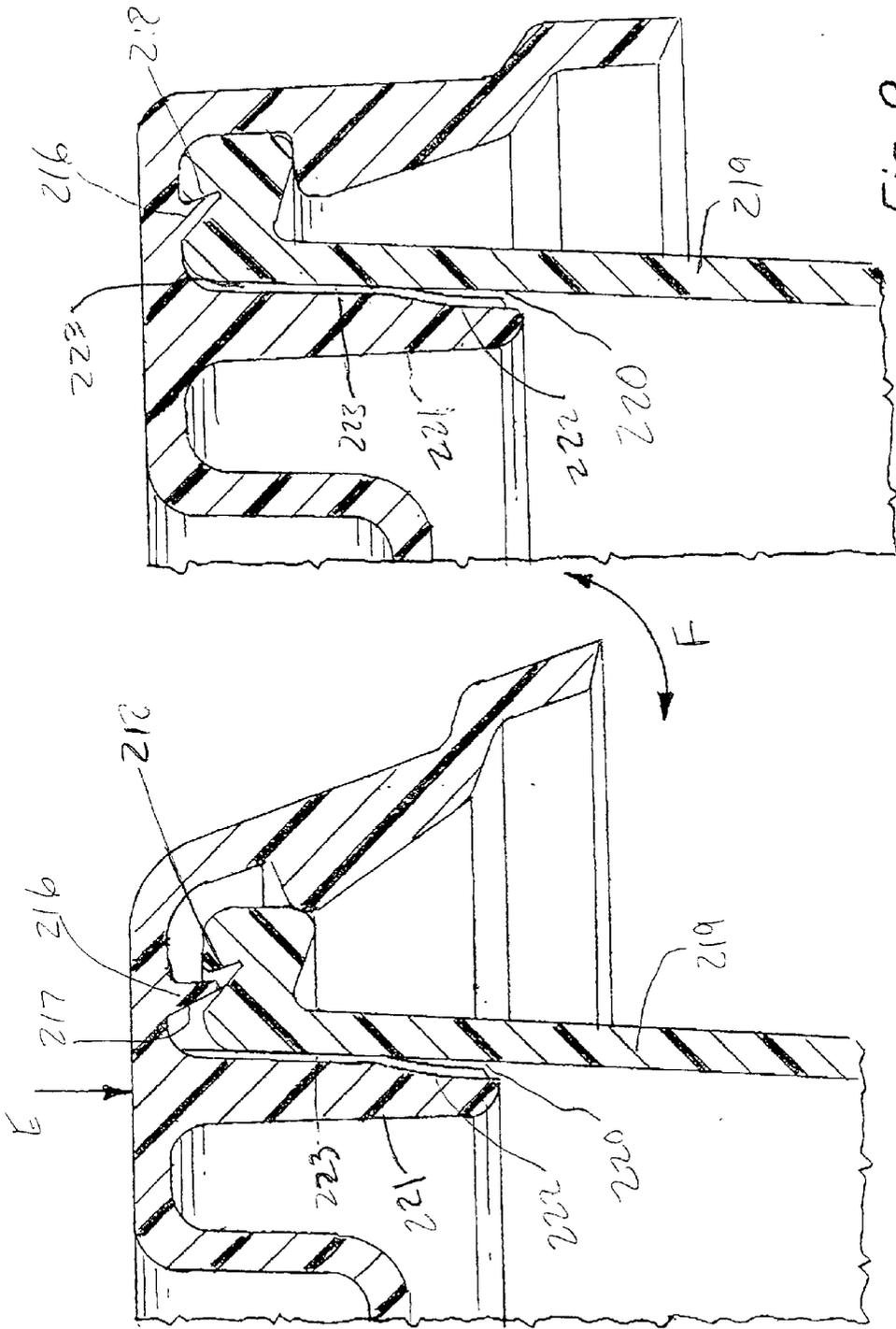


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

CONTAINER LID HAVING GASKETLESS LIQUID SEAL

[0001] This invention relates to containers and associated lids, and more particularly to providing a liquid-tight seal between such lids and containers without the need for separate gasket elements.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In order to effectively process, transport, and handle various liquids, it is helpful and frequently necessary to provide a liquid-tight seal between a lid and its associated container. This is commonly accomplished by positioning a flexible gasket along the contact area between the lid and container.

[0003] Using a separate gasket member requires additional costs, inventory, assembly, and other factors impacting the economics and ecological considerations of providing a liquid-tight container.

OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide an improved lid and container combination.

[0005] It is another object of this invention to provide a liquid-tight seal between a container having an upper edge defining an opening, and an injection-molded lid configured to cover the opening. The lid is characterized by a channel at its periphery, with the channel configured to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with the upper edge of the container when the lid is assembled on the container.

[0006] A further object of this invention is to provide a container and lid combination of the aforementioned character, in which the container upper edge is tapered from a relatively thinner dimension to a relatively thicker dimension moving in from the upper edge toward a bottom portion of the container, and the channel includes a corresponding tapered section. The tapering relationship provides contacting and sealing engagement between the lid and the container on both an inner contact surface and an outer contact surface of the upper edge. The channel can also sealingly contact the "point" of the container upper edge (or a similar transition surface between the inner contact surface and the outer contact surface). The channel on the lid may be formed by an inner skirt and an outer skirt, both of which are generally downwardly directed, and the outer skirt can include a lower portion spaced outwardly from the container upper edge to make it easier to align the lid on the container. Cooperating engagement detents on the lid and the container can help hold the lid and the container in the liquid-tight sealing relationship.

[0007] An additional object of this invention is to provide a container and lid combination of the aforementioned character, in which corresponding tongue and groove members on the lid and the container interfit with each other within the channel, the tongue and groove members providing the structure to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with the upper edge of the container. In certain embodiments, the container upper edge includes a generally horizontal peripheral surface when the container opening faces upwards, the lid channel including a confronting generally horizontal surface, and the tongue and groove members include a

tongue element formed on the lid channel's generally horizontal surface sized and configured to seat within a groove element in the container upper edge.

[0008] A related object of this invention is to provide a container lid having a tapered channel at its periphery, the channel configured to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with an upper edge of a corresponding container when the lid is assembled on the container. As indicated above, the tapering provides contacting and sealing engagement between the lid and the container.

[0009] A similar object of this invention is the provision of a lid having a generally U-shaped cross section, both legs of the cross section configured to abut a corresponding container to thereby form a liquid-tight seal with the container. The lid can include inwardly directed engagement detents on the outermost of the legs to engage corresponding detents on the container, to hold the lid in the liquid-tight sealing relationship on the container.

[0010] Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following specification and the accompanying drawings, which are for the purpose of illustration only.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a preferred embodiment of the container lid of the invention assembled with a container.

[0012] FIG. 2 is a partial cross-sectional view along reference line 2-2 of FIG. 1.

[0013] FIG. 3 is similar to FIG. 2, but illustrates the preferred action to engage the lid with the container.

[0014] FIG. 4 is a partial cross-sectional view along reference line 4-4 of FIG. 1.

[0015] FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view along reference line 5-5 of FIG. 1.

[0016] FIG. 6 is a partial cross-sectional view similar to FIG. 3, but illustrates one of the many alternative embodiments of the invention.

[0017] FIG. 7 is a partial cross-sectional view similar to FIG. 2, but illustrates the alternative embodiment of FIG. 6.

[0018] FIG. 8 is a partial cross-sectional view similar to FIG. 6, but illustrates another of the many alternative embodiments of the invention.

[0019] FIG. 9 is a partial cross-sectional view similar to FIG. 7, but illustrates the alternative embodiment of FIG. 8.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0020] FIGS. 1-5 illustrate a preferred hinged, rectangular, recessed lid embodiment of the invention. Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand, however, that the invention can be practiced in a wide variety of shapes and sizes of containers and corresponding lids, including without limitation round, square, rectangular, hinged lids, non-hinged lids, etc.

[0021] In FIGS. 1-5, a container 10 and lid 30 cooperatively engage to provide a liquid-tight seal. Although not critical to the invention (as further explained below), the lid

30 is illustrated as including a hinge member **31**. After removal of a tearstrip **33**, a first portion **32** of the lid remains relatively fixed to the container **10**, while the hinge **31** permits a second portion **34** can be raised away from the container (to permit access to the contents thereof) and lowered back into resealing engagement with the container.

[0022] Persons of ordinary skill in the art also will understand that the invention is useful for containers and lids regardless of whether they incorporate tearstrips (for tamper-evidencing or other purposes), and regardless of the tearline pattern for any such tearstrips. Certain basic concepts regarding tearstrips, their patterns, and related matters are disclosed in my U.S. Pat. No. 5,617,968, and the teachings of that patent are expressly incorporated by reference herein. Among other things, for embodiments in which the tearstrip pattern leaves resealing structures on the lid after removal of the tearstrip, those resealing structures (such as the cooperating detents described herein) can continue to help maintain the liquid-tight sealing relationship between the lid and container, even after removal of the tearstrip and the opening and reclosure of the lid onto the container.

[0023] The preferred embodiment of the lid **30** and container **10** are fabricated by injection molding or some similar process, preferably to provide a suitably strong, lightweight, liquid-tight container assembly. Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that any suitable process and materials can be used, so long as it provides the liquid-tight sealing described herein.

[0024] FIGS. 2-5 illustrate various aspects of the preferred liquid-tight sealing relationship between lid **30** and container **10**. Container **10** preferably includes a generally tapered upper edge **12** that defines an upwardly directed opening. Lid **30** preferably covers that opening, and includes a mating peripheral channel **40**. Preferred channel **40** is configured to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with the upper edge **12** of the container when the lid **30** is assembled on the container **10**. Channel **40** may be conveniently described as having a generally U-shaped cross section, with both inner leg **42** and outer leg **44** of the cross section configured to abut container edge **12** to form the desired liquid-tight seal with the container **10**. Preferably, the tolerances and precise angles and dimensions of the upper edge **12** and the channel **40** are such that a liquid-tight seal can be achieved at that interface without using a separate gasket element.

[0025] The preferred container upper edge **12** is tapered from a relatively thinner dimension to a relatively thicker dimension moving in from the upper edge **12** toward a bottom portion **11** of the container (FIG. 1). Preferred channel **40** includes a corresponding tapered section. The tapering relationship provides contacting and sealing engagement between the lid **30** and the container **10** on both an inner contact surface (abutting leg **42**) and an outer contact surface (abutting leg **44**) of the upper edge **12**.

[0026] Channel **40** can also sealingly contact the "point" of the container upper edge (or a similar transition surface between the inner contact surface and the outer contact surface). Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that, in such embodiments, substantially the entire channel surface (the channel sides and bottom, or the inner sides and bottom of the "U") is in sealing contact with the container's upper edge.

[0027] The sealing engagement between channel **40** and upper container edge **12** can be further enhanced by providing the upper edge **12** slightly larger than the channel **40**, to ensure an interference fit with the lid and container are assembled together.

[0028] The legs **42** and **44** of channel **40** may also be described as an inner skirt **42** and an outer skirt **44**, both of which are generally downwardly directed. Outer skirt **44** preferably includes a lower portion **46** spaced outwardly from the container upper edge **12**. This spacing is preferably provided by a shoulder section **45**, and makes it easier to "seat" or align the lid **30** onto the container **10**.

[0029] Cooperating engagement detents **48** (on the lid **30**) and **50** (on the container **10**) can help hold the lid **30** and the container **10** in the liquid-tight sealing relationship, or at least hold them more tightly together. As explained elsewhere herein and in my U.S. Pat. No. 5,617,968, these detents can be used in combination with various tearstrip configurations to provide desired initial sealing and subsequent resealing, as well as other benefits.

[0030] Preferably, these detents **48** and **50** are formed as an outwardly extending bead **50** around the periphery of the container and an inwardly projecting bead **48** on the interior of flange **46**. Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand, however, that either or both of the beads **48** and **50** can be interrupted rather than completely encircling the lid or container, or can be positioned at strategic locations about the periphery to provide the desired engagement and retention.

[0031] FIG. 3 illustrates, among other things, the preferred motion to engage the lid **30** with the container **10**. By pushing in the direction indicated by arrow A, the skirt or flange **46** pivots outwardly and then back inwardly, as the lid "snaps" onto the container as the beads **48** and **50** pass over each other. For applications in which the seal between the lid **30** and container **10** does not need to be as rugged or withstand as much handling or force, the detent engagement described herein may not be necessary.

[0032] FIGS. 1 and 4 also illustrates the relationship of inner "walls" such as corner structure **47**. Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that, in certain applications, it may be necessary or desirable to include various shapes (such as wall **47**) within the lid **10**, spaced from the channel/seal elements of the lid and container. In such embodiments, the desired liquid-tight seal can best be maintained by providing the inner flange **42** (see FIG. 4) on the lid in abutting contact with the container upper edge **12** around the full perimeter of the container.

[0033] FIG. 5 further illustrates aspects of the preferred tearstrip **33** and breakline **27** and hingeline **29**. Those breaklines and hingelines are preferably formed in lid **30** to facilitate the hinging of the first portion **32** (see FIG. 1) and second portion **34** (see FIG. 1) at hinge **31**. Forming such frangible lines **27** and bendable lines **29** in the lid makes it easier to break loose (as to the vertical line **27**) and pivot (along the horizontal line **29**) the second portion **34**.

[0034] FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate one of the many alternative embodiments of the invention. Most of the general description above applies to this embodiment as well. For example, engagement of the lid and container of this

embodiment is illustrated by arrows C and D in FIG. 6, similar to arrows A and B in FIG. 3.

[0035] However, the container upper edge in FIGS. 6 and 7 preferably includes a generally horizontal surface 112, and the lid channel preferably includes a confronting generally horizontal surface 114. Corresponding tongue and groove or “tooth and slot” members 116 (on the lid) and 118 (on the container) preferably interfit with each other within the peripheral lid channel. The tongue and groove members 116 and 118 provide the structure (or further structure) to abut and form the desired liquid-tight seal with the upper edge of the container.

[0036] Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that, among the many alternative embodiments of the invention, the tongue and groove elements 116 and 118 may be reversed from that shown in FIGS. 6 and 7 (so that the tongue is located on the container and the groove is located on the lid). In addition, and as discussed below, the shape, size and alignment of the tongue and groove generally and with respect to each other can vary widely and still provide (and even enhance) many of the benefits of the invention, including the sealing relationship between the lid and container. Among other things, the tongue 116 can be formed slightly larger than the groove 118 to help ensure sealing contact between the two when the lid and container are assembled with each other.

[0037] Similarly, horizontally offsetting the tongue and groove 116 and 118 from each other can provide enhanced or “forced” sealing contact between the tongue and groove. In such an embodiment, during assembly of the lid onto the container, the tip of tongue 116 would initially contact one sloping surface of groove 118 and then “slide” into the bottom of groove 118 (resulting in a “seated” relationship similar to that shown in FIG. 7). Persons of ordinary skill in the art also will understand that this misalignment and consequent beneficial effect can occur even if one or both of the tongue and groove are “symmetrical” and vertical as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7.

[0038] Thus, a wide range of “tongue and groove” embodiments of the invention exist other than the vertically symmetrical, aligned embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7. By way of further example, FIGS. 8 and 9 are similar to FIGS. 6 and 7, but illustrate yet another of the many alternative embodiments of the invention. Again, most of the foregoing description regarding the embodiment of FIGS. 6 and 7 applies as well to the embodiment of FIGS. 8 and 9. Among other things, engagement of the lid and container of this embodiment is illustrated by arrows E and F in FIG. 8, similar to arrows C and D in FIG. 6.

[0039] In the embodiment of FIGS. 8 and 9, however, the tongue or tooth 216 is preferably misaligned with the groove or slot 218. As will be understood by persons of ordinary skill in the art, this intentional misalignment ensures and enhances the contact (and the force of the contact) between tooth 216 and slot 218. Preferably, the lid, container, tooth, and groove (or at least some of them) are formed of a material having “shape memory” that tends to “force” surface 217 of tooth 216 into an enhanced contact with its confronting surface in slot or groove 218. This “shape memory” is beneficial not only with this “misalignment” feature, but with the slope, relative size, and other tooth/slot features described herein.

[0040] Tooth 216 also is preferably sloped, in contrast to the vertically symmetrical V-shape shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. In FIGS. 8 and 9, both sides of tooth 216 are sloped in the same direction (shown as sloping downwardly to the right, or “outward”, in FIG. 8). Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that sloping downwardly to the left (or “inward”) would provide at least some benefits similar to those discussed with respect to the embodiment of FIGS. 8 and 9. Similarly, at least some degree of these benefits can be enjoyed in embodiments where the tooth or tongue 216 has differing slopes (rather than symmetrical, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7), even if one surface of tooth 216 slopes to the left and the other slopes to the right.

[0041] Among other things, and especially if both sides of tooth 216 are sloped the same direction and the material of tooth 216 is sufficiently flexible and has “shape memory” (as discussed above), tooth 216 can bend or deform slightly and seat itself tightly into slot 218 as the lid and container are assembled together.

[0042] The sloped, misaligned structure and relationship of tooth and slot 216 and 218 illustrated in FIGS. 8 and 9 (or a downward left—or “inward”—sloping embodiment, not shown) also can provide enhanced sealing in the event of slightly increased internal pressure (or slightly decreased pressure, such as can occur with “burping” gas from the container) within the “sealed” container. For embodiments such as those of FIGS. 6-9, the desired sealing relationship between the lid and container can occur primarily or exclusively via the aforementioned tongue and groove (or tooth and slot) structures. In certain embodiments (not shown in FIGS. 8 and 9), additional sealing contact can occur between the inner lid skirt 221 and the confronting container sidewall. FIGS. 8 and 9 instead illustrate an embodiment in which one or more burp ribs 223 are provided to help form a burp space 220 between container sidewall 219 and inner lid skirt 221. As mentioned above, such a gap is not necessary (for example, none exists in the embodiment of FIGS. 6 and 7), but it can facilitate certain applications of the invention, such as the ability to “burp” gas or air from the container.

[0043] The embodiment of FIGS. 8 and 9 preferably further includes a lead-in angle 222 at the lower outer edge of the lid’s inner flange 221, to facilitate seating of the lid onto the container. Lead-in angle 222 does not have to be provided in order to practice the invention, but simply means that the lid and container do not have to be as precisely aligned with each other to smoothly engage each other (as compared to not having such a lead-in angle 222).

[0044] In addition, persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the various features mentioned above (tongue larger than corresponding groove, misalignment between tongue and groove, sloped tongue, etc.) can be used in various iterations and combinations with each other in various embodiments of the invention.

[0045] Although the preferred embodiment of the invention has been described with some specificity, the description and drawings set forth herein are not intended to be delimiting, and persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that various modifications may be made to the embodiments discussed herein without departing from the scope of the invention, and all such changes and modifications are intended to be encompassed within the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. Apparatus for providing a liquid-tight seal, including: a container having an upper edge defining an opening; and an injection-molded lid configured to cover said opening, said lid having a channel at its periphery, said channel configured to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with said upper edge of said container when said lid is assembled on said container.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, in which said container upper edge is tapered from a relatively thinner dimension to a relatively thicker dimension moving in from said upper edge toward a bottom portion of said container, and said channel includes a corresponding tapered section, said tapering relationship providing contacting and sealing engagement between said lid and said container on both an inner contact surface and an outer contact surface of said upper edge.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, in which said channel also sealingly contacts a transition surface on said container upper edge between said inner contact surface and said outer contact surface, when said lid and said container are assembled with each other.

4. The apparatus of claim 2 or claim 3, in which said channel on said lid is formed by an inner skirt and an outer skirt, both of which are generally downwardly directed, and said outer skirt includes a lower portion spaced outwardly from said container upper edge to facilitate engagement of said lid on said container.

5. The apparatus of claim 2 or claim 3, including cooperating engagement detents on said lid and said container to hold said lid and said container in said liquid-tight sealing relationship.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, including corresponding tongue and groove members on said lid and said container to interfit with each other within said channel, said tongue and groove members providing said structure to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with said upper edge of said container.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, in which said upper edge includes a generally horizontal surface when said container opening faces upwards, and said generally horizontal surface extends generally about the periphery of said container, and said tongue and groove members include a groove formed in said horizontal surface, said lid channel including a corresponding generally horizontal surface that confronts said generally horizontal surface of said container edge, and said tongue and groove members further include a tongue element formed on said generally horizontal surface of said

lid channel, said tongue element on said lid channel sized and configured to seat within said groove in said container upper edge in a liquid sealing manner when said lid and container are engaged.

8. The apparatus of claim 6 or claim 7, in which said tongue member is slightly larger than said groove member.

9. The apparatus of claim 6 or claim 7, in which said tongue member is misaligned horizontally with respect to said groove member.

10. The apparatus of claim 6 or claim 7, in which at least a portion of said tongue member has a cross-section that is sloped inwardly.

11. The apparatus of claim 6 or claim 7, in which at least a portion of said tongue member has a cross-section that is sloped outwardly.

12. The apparatus of claim 6 or claim 7, in which at least a portion of said tongue member has a cross-section that is sloped, said tongue member is slightly larger than said groove member, and said tongue member is misaligned horizontally with respect to said groove member.

13. The apparatus of claim 6 or claim 7, including cooperating engagement detents on said lid and said container to hold said lid and said container in said liquid-tight sealing relationship.

14. A container lid having a tapered channel at its periphery, said channel configured to abut and form a liquid-tight seal with an upper edge of a corresponding container when said lid is assembled on the container, said tapering providing contacting and sealing engagement between said lid and the container on both an inner contact surface and an outer contact surface of said channel.

15. The lid of claim 14, including engagement detents on said lid to engage corresponding detents on the container, to hold said lid in said liquid-tight sealing relationship on the container.

16. A lid having a generally U-shaped cross section, both legs of said cross section configured to abut a corresponding container to thereby form a liquid-tight seal with the container.

17. The lid of claim 16, including inwardly directed engagement detents on the outermost of said legs to engage corresponding detents on the container, to hold said lid in said liquid-tight sealing relationship on the container.

* * * * *