

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

020267

Patents Act 1952-1969

CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

(1) Here insert (in full) Name or Names of Applicant or Applicants, followed by Address (es).

<sup>xx</sup> We <sup>(1)</sup> CIBA-GEIGY AG  
of Klybeckstrasse 141, 4002 Basle, Switzerland

(2) Here insert Title of Invention.

hereby apply for the grant of a Patent for an invention entitled: <sup>(2)</sup>  
MEDICAMENT CONTAINER

(3) Here insert number(s) of basic application(s)

which is described in the accompanying complete specification. This application is a Convention application and is based on the application numbered <sup>(3)</sup>  
8718797

(4) Here insert Name of basic Country of Countries, and basic date or dates

for a patent or similar protection made in <sup>(4)</sup> United Kingdom  
on 7th August 1987

ALIGNED  
STAMPED FOR SERVICE



ARTHUR S. CAVE & CO.

<sup>xx</sup> Our address for service is Messrs. Edward Waters & Sons, Patent Attorneys,  
50-Queen-Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

DATED this 4th day of August 19 88

(5) Signature (s) of Applicant (s) or Seal of Company and Signatures of its Officers as prescribed by its Articles of Association.

CIBA-GEIGY AG  
by *[Signature]*  
Ian A. Scott  
Registered Patent Attorney

To: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1952 - 1969

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF A CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

In support of the Convention Application made by CIBA-GEIGY AG for a patent for an invention entitled:

Medicament container

I, Ernst Altherr of CIBA-GEIGY AG, Klybeckstrasse 141, 4002 Basle, Switzerland do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am authorised by the applicant for the patent to make this declaration on its behalf.
2. The basic application(s) as defined by Section 141 on the Act was ~~(were)~~ made in England on August 7, 1987

by CIBA-GEIGY AG, 4002 Basle, Switzerland

3. Eileen Dixon, Heronbrook, The Paddocks, Upper Beeding, West Sussex, England,  
Robert Bänziger, Buchhaldenstrasse 2, 5442 Fislisbach, Switzerland,  
René Hildenbrand, rte de Hagenthal, 68220 Leymen, France

~~is/are~~ the actual inventor(s) of the invention and the facts upon which the applicant is entitled to make the application are as follows: The said applicant is the assignee of the actual inventor(s).

4. The basic application(s) referred to in paragraph 2 of this Declaration was ~~(were)~~ the first application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject of the application.

DECLARED at Basle, Switzerland on  
July 18, 1988

CIBA-GEIGY AG



Ernst Altherr  
Single Signature, by special power

To: The Commissioner of Patents

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**(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-20430/88**  
**(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 626267**

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- (54) Title  
**MEDICAMENT CONTAINER**
- International Patent Classification(s)  
(51)<sup>4</sup> **B65D 085/56 B65D 005/00 B65D 005/66**
- (21) Application No. : **20430/88** (22) Application Date : **05.08.88**
- (30) Priority Data
- (31) Number (32) Date (33) Country  
**8718797 07.08.87 GB UNITED KINGDOM**
- (43) Publication Date : **09.02.89**
- (44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : **30.07.92**
- (71) Applicant(s)  
**CIBA-GEIGY AG**
- (72) Inventor(s)  
**EILEEN DIXON; ROBERT BANZIGER; RENE HILDENBRAND**
- (74) Attorney or Agent  
**DAVIES COLLISON CAVE , GPO Box 3876, SYDNEY NSW 2001**
- (56) Prior Art Documents  
**AU 595516 59478/86 B65D A61J**  
**AU 416690 8987/66 57.4 49.3 48.5**  
**CH 516450**
- (57) Claim

1. A medicament container which allows a patient to be synchronously treated with two different forms of administration of medicaments, one being transdermal plasters and the other, individual-dose forms, said container comprising a box in the form of a closeable pocket for holding the transdermal plasters, said box being directly connected to a hinged lid, said lid being directly connected to a flap which is foldable inwards, said flap holding individual-dose forms, said individual-dose forms being held in individual containers in the form of a strip packing which is held to the flap, whereby the individual-dose forms are readily deliverable from the individual containers to the patient while the strip packing is held to the flap.

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PATENTS ACT 1952-59

# COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

Class

Int. Class

Application Number:  
Lodged:

o o o o  
o o o o

o o Complete Specification Lodged:  
o o Accepted:  
o o o o o o Published:

o o o o Priority :

o o o o

Related Art :

o o o o  
o o o o  
o o o o

o o Name of Applicant : CIBA-GEIGY AG



o o Address of Applicant : Klybeckstrasse 141, 4002 Basle, Switzerland

Actual Inventor: EILEEN DIXON, ROBERT BANZIGER and RENE HELDENBRAND

ARTHUR S. CAVE & CO.

Address for Service : EDWD. WATERS & SONS,  
50 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, 3000.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

MEDICAMENT CONTAINER

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

47-16627/+/MA 191<sup>o</sup>

Medicament container

The invention relates to a medicament container, particularly one for transdermal plasters and other individual-dose forms of administration.

Transdermal plasters are known forms of administration which release medicaments slowly and constantly through the skin. One such known plaster contains an oestrogen as is described for example in GB-A-2 093 694. It supplies oestrogen transdermally, bypassing the liver, i.e. the "first pass" effect of the liver metabolism is avoided. Preferably, patients who use such plasters should at the same time take tablets with a gestagen. For instance, the patient may need 8 plasters and 12 tablets over a period of 28 days. If tablets and plasters are supplied separately, it is difficult to remember and to know when a new plaster is to be used and when a tablet is to be taken.

The invention is to provide a container which makes it easier for the patient to guarantee "synchronous" treatment with plasters and the taking of e.g. tablets.

This problem is solved according to the invention by the design of the container according to claim 1. As well as tablets, individual dose forms of administration are understood to be, inter alia, capsules of hard or flexible gelatine, ampules, suppositories etc.

A number of blister packs or boxes are described in patent documents GB-A-689 631, DE-A-1 803 236, US-A-1,474,248, DE-A-2 516 720, DE-A-2 714 420, CH-A-516 450 and EP-A-210 820. None of these patent documents discloses the combination of a blister pack with a pocket for transdermal plasters.

In patent documents GB-A-1 236 675, GB-A-1 086 653, GB-A-974 179, GB-A-467 606, US-A-4,664,262, US-A-3,743,084 and US-A-3,567,013, various containers for tablets are described. None of these patent documents however disclose a separate pocket for transdermal plasters. None of the containers disclosed in the named patent documents seem to be capable of containing transdermal plasters and tablets at the same time. The base part of the container of US patent document US-A-4,664,262 may possibly contain plasters, but there is no way of removing these again.

The invention is described in greater detail below using an example of embodiment in the form of a box shown in the figures; shown are:

- Fig. 1a a blank of the box in a top view,
- Fig. 1b a strip packing in a perspective view,
- Fig. 2 a perspective view of the open box and
- Fig. 3 a perspective view of the closed box.

The box in Figs. 2 and 3 is formed of the "blank" shown in Fig. 1a and the strip packing 41 shown in Fig. 1b. For this purpose, the blank is appropriately folded along the folds indicated by dot-dashed lines.

Before folding together the parts 32 and 34 along the fold line 33, the strip packing 41 of Fig. 1b is inserted. The holes 35 in the parts 32 and 34 are mirror-inverted to each other. The tablet containers 42 have a pattern which is identical to the holes 35, so that the tablet containers and thus the tablets can be placed exactly in the holes 35. After folding, depending on the material, the panels 32 and 34 are glued (card) or bonded (plastic) together or to the inserted strip packing 41. A detachable glued and/or insertion connection may also be selected, which makes possible exchange or replacement of the (used) strip packing. The packing can then be used for several cycles of treatment. To produce detachable glued connections, adhesives are used which on the one hand only provide limited adhesion and on the other hand make it possible to detach and stick together the parts several times.

The panels 12 and 14 form the back and front walls of the pocket 10 of the finished box, panels 16 and 18 each form a side wall, panel 20 the base and panels 23 and 36 the lid. The panels 22, 24, 26 and 28 form connection flaps. The panel 38 forms an insertion flap.

To form the pocket 10, first of all the flaps 24 and 26 are folded on to the side wall panels 16 and 18. Then folds are made upwards each at an angle of 90° (vertical to the plane of the blank) along the corresponding folds in the sequence flap 28 - base 20 - flap 22 - side wall 18 - front wall 14 - side wall 16. The flaps 28 and 22 thereby come to lie against the back wall and are glued or bonded to the latter. The two flaps 24 and 26 in the pocket 10 can now be pressed onto the base 20. They prevent a gap from forming between the side walls 16, 18 and the base 20.

The pocket 10 is closed by folding the part 30 with the tablet containers 42 on to the lid 36 and then folding the latter downwards by 180°. In this position the lid is secured in its closed position against unintentional opening by inserting the insertion flap 38 into the slit 40.

The pocket 10 holds the number of plasters which are needed for one treatment cycle, and an enclosed slip of paper with all necessary details on the medicaments and taking them. The lid 36 may in addition contain information on taking them printed in a shortened form or by a label stuck on which make it easier for the patient to synchronise the taking of the medicaments, when for instance a plaster is to be used and when a tablet is to be taken. This type of combination of information and container has the advantage that they cannot be lost. Additional tips, such as 1st day, 2nd day, may also be printed on the part 30 holding the strip packing allocated to the tablet containers 12.

The example of embodiment shown of the medicament container according to the invention represents only one of the possible embodiments of the invention. Many other embodiments are possible. The essential thing is that the container should contain two spaces for two different types of forms of administration at the same time, e.g. transdermal plasters on

the one hand and e.g. tablets on the other hand. If the container is formed as a box, naturally other "blanks" than those in Fig. 1a may also be selected.

In the example of embodiment shown, the space for the plasters is formed by a pocket 10. This space can also be produced in other ways, however, by attaching e.g. the plasters separably and individually to an inner part or an inner wall surface of the packing.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A medicament container which allows a patient to be synchronously treated with two different forms of administration of medicaments, one being transdermal plasters and the other, individual-dose forms, said container comprising a box in the form of a closeable pocket for holding the transdermal plasters, said box being directly connected to a hinged lid, said lid being directly connected to a flap which is foldable inwards, said flap holding individual-dose forms, said individual-dose forms being held in individual containers in the form of a strip packing which is held to the flap, whereby the individual-dose forms are readily deliverable from the individual containers to the patient while the strip packing is held to the flap.
2. A medicament container according to claim 1 wherein the individual-dose forms comprise any one of tablets, capsules, ampules or suppositories.
3. A medicament container according to claim 1 wherein the strip packing can be replaced (after use).
4. A medicament container according to claim 1 wherein the flap which is foldable inwards and the strip packing are linked to the front free edge of the hinged lid.
5. A medicament container according to claim 1 wherein the flap which is foldable inwards with the strip packing is itself formed by two folding parts which have holes which are arranged in a "pattern" identical to the individual dose containers of the strip packing, and wherein the strip-packing is held tightly in sandwich form between said parts.



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6. A medicament container according to claim 5 wherein the "sandwich" consisting of two folding parts and the strip packing is glued by means of an adhesive, which has limited adhesion.

7. A medicament container according to claim 6, wherein, if the folding parts are coated with adhesive, said coating makes it possible to stick them together and detach them repeatedly.

8. A medicament container according to claim 5 wherein the parts which can be stuck together each have 12 holes.

9. A medicament container according to claim 1 wherein the hinged lid can be fixed in its closed position by a further flap which can be inserted into a slit.

10. A medicament container according to claim 6 wherein information on use is printed on the inner side of the hinged lid, or a sticker provided with this information is attached to the container, or to the inner side of the hinged lid.

11. A medicament container according to claim 1 wherein the box is formed of a single integral blank.

12. A medicament container substantially as herein described with reference to the drawings.

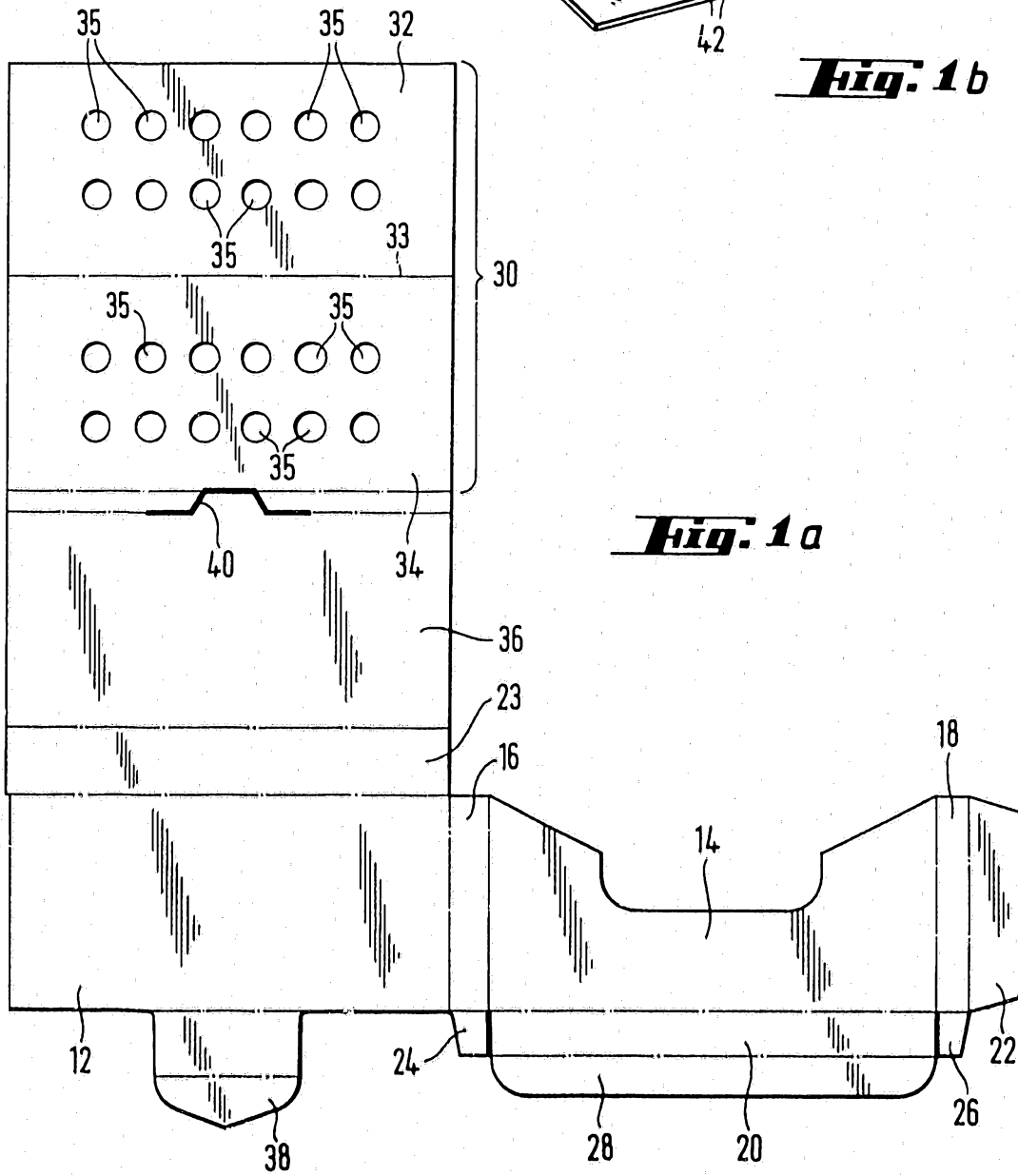
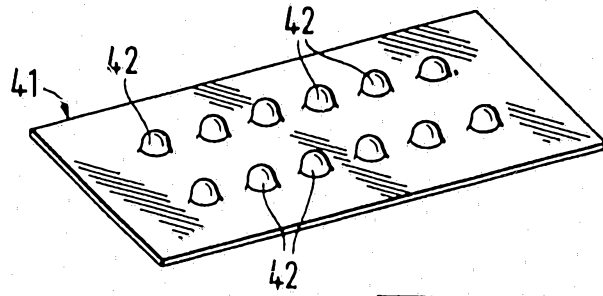
13. A method of allowing a patient to be synchronously treated with two different forms of administration of medicament which comprises providing said two forms of medicament to said patient in the container defined in any one of claims 1 to 12, and treating said patient with each said form.

DATED this 11th day of May, 1992.

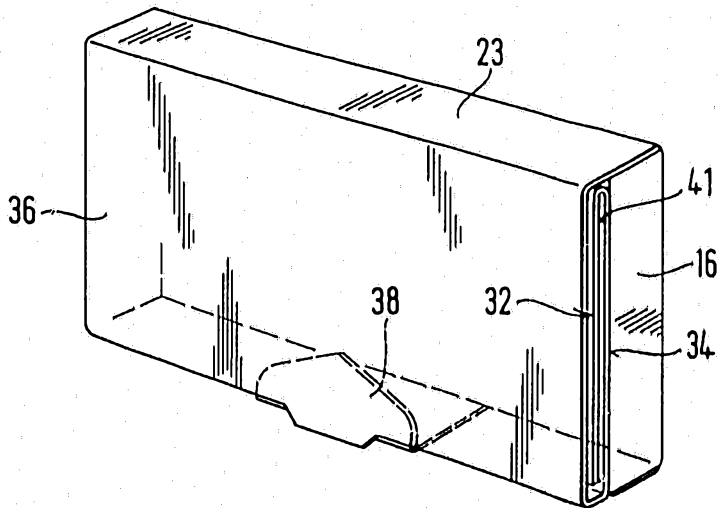
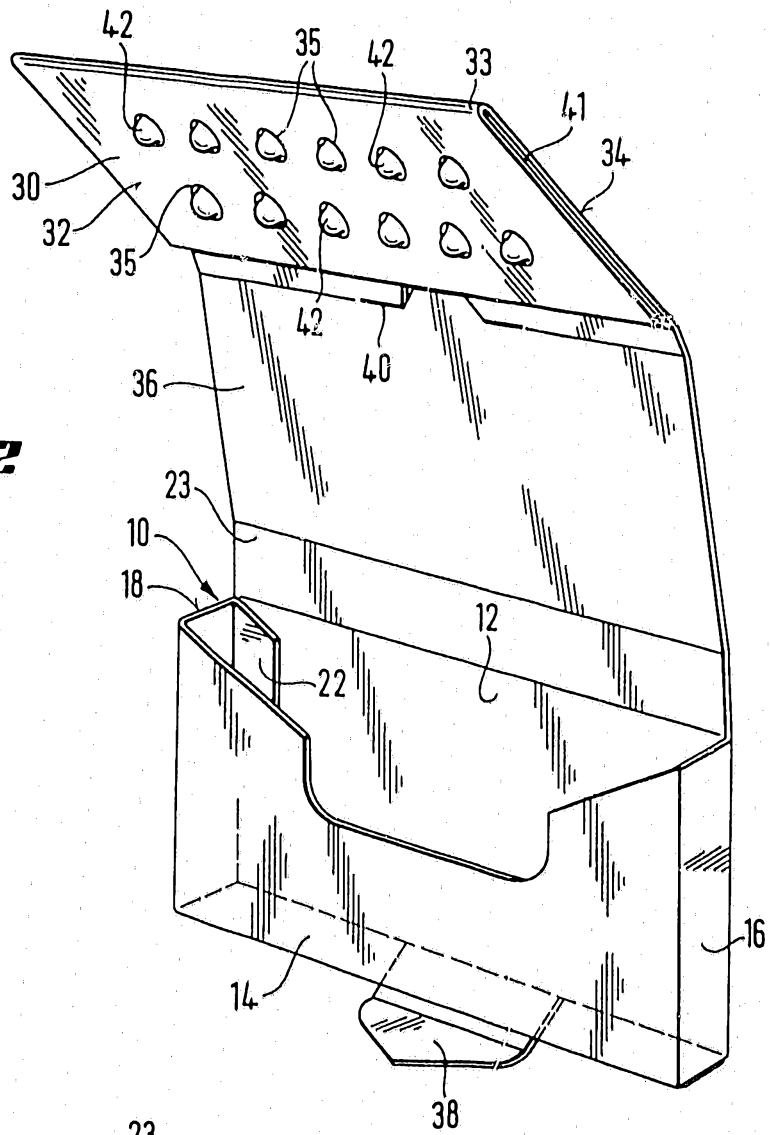
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By Its Patent Attorneys  
DAVIES COLLISION CAVE



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**Fig. 2**



**Fig. 3**