APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

CONTINENTAL PET TECHNOLOGIES INC.
of
800 CONNECTICUT AVENUE,
NORWALK
CONNECTICUT
U.S.A.

hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent for an invention entitled:

BLOW MOLDED CONTAINER AND METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME

which is described in the accompanying complete specification.

Details of basic application(s):

Number of basic application
Name of Convention country in which basic application was filed
Date of basic application

Divisional of Australian Patent Application No. 10488/83

This application is a separate application made by virtue of sub-section (1) of Section 51 of the Patents Act 1952 in respect of an invention disclosed in the specification lodged in respect of Application No. 10488/83 in the name of Continental Pet Technologies, Inc.

My/Our address for service is care of CLEMENT HACK & CO., Patent Attorneys, 601 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne 3004, Victoria, Australia.

DATED this 26th day of May 1987

CONTINENTAL PET TECHNOLOGIES INC.

TO: The Commissioner of Patents.
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

In support of the application made by CONTINENTAL PET TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, located at 800 Connecticut Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut, United States of America for a patent for an invention entitled:

METHOD OF FORMING A BLOW MOLDED CONTAINER

Full name and address of Declarant of:

I, Stephen Gevivas
Nine Shelter Bay Drive
Great Neck, NY 11024

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am authorized by CONTINENTAL PET TECHNOLOGIES, INC. the applicant for the patent to make this declaration on its behalf.

2. Martin Harry Beck and Suppayan Manichkam Krishnakumar of 129 Pepperell Road, Brookline, New Hampshire 03033 and 23 Old Coach Road, Nashua, New Hampshire 03062, respectively, are the actual inventors of the invention and the facts upon which the said Company is entitled to make the application are as follows:

The Applicant Company is the assignee of the said invention from the actual inventors.

Declared at Norwalk this 18th day of June 1987

SEAL

To:
THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Signed:
By (Full Signature of Declarant-
on-Signature)
1. A method of forming a blow molded thermoplastic container of the type wherein all portions of said container have a high degree of biaxial orientation, said method comprising the steps of blow molding from a thermoplastic preform an intermediate article of manufacture including a lower portion in the form of a container having a tubular body, and open mouth and a peripheral closure receiving portion, all of said container having a high degree of biaxial orientation with the degree of biaxial orientation of said peripheral closure receiving portion approaching that of said tubular body, and an upper portion in the form of a moulding element terminating in an open neck portion having substantially no orientation, and said peripheral closure receiving portion having an outer periphery which is of a greater length than the length of the outer periphery of said open neck portion, and severing said moulding element from said container in an area having a high degree of biaxial orientation.
Short Title:

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Name of Applicant: CONTINENTAL PET TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Address of Applicant: 800 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORWALK CONNECTICUT U.S.A.

Actual Inventor: Martin Harry Beck, of 129 Pepperell Road, Brookline, New Hampshire 03033, U.S.A. and Suppayan Manichkam Krishnakumar, of 23 Old Coach Road, Nashua, New Hampshire 03062, U.S.A.

Address for Service: CLEMENT HACK & CO., 601 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled: BLOW MOLDED CONTAINER AND METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME

The following statement is a full description of this invention including the best method of performing it known to me:-
This invention relates in general to new and useful improvements in plastic containers, and more particularly to a method of forming a blow molded thermoplastic container which has a high degree of orientation and has sufficient strength to be utilized in the packaging of products under high gaseous pressure.

Numerous attempts have been made commercially to produce containers of thermoplastic material, particularly polyethylene terephthalate (PET). However, the efforts known to us have been restricted to the forming of such containers from sheet material with the result that there has not been sufficient orientation of the plastic material to provide the necessary strength. Most particularly, there has been an undue degree of axial cracking of the container body as well as flange cracking.

When the container is to be utilized for packaging products under high internal pressure such as carbonated beverages, it is desirable that the container be provided with a conventional metal end which is secured to the filled container utilizing a conventional double seaming operation. This places high bending stresses on the flange and if the flange is not biaxially oriented to a high degree, flange cracking will occur during the double seaming operation.

It is well known that a very high degree of biaxial orientation in the container wall is essential to a functional plastic container for packaging carbonated
beverages. The preform to produce such a container is designed to give in the container a material stretch ratio in the hoop and axial directions of three to six to one and two to four to one, respectively. However, these stretching ratios are not possible in present sheet forming operations.

Consideration has been given to the blow molding of wide mouth containers, such as cans, starting with preforms. However, if the preform is to be utilized substantially in its entirety, as is now customary in bottle forming, the diameters of the mouth of the preform must match that of the resultant container, and as a result, the blow molding of the preform will result in insufficient biaxial orientation of the container particularly in the container body wall adjacent the closure flange.

In addition, when the preforms are conventionally formed by injection molding, the size of the injection mold and the tonnage of the injection molding machinery becomes very large, resulting in poor economics of preform forming.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a method of forming a blow molded thermoplastic container of the type wherein all portions of said container have a high degree of biaxial orientation, said method comprising the steps of blow molding from a thermoplastic preform an intermediate article of manufacture including a lower portion in the form of a container having a tubular body, and open mouth and a peripheral closure receiving portion, all of said container having a high degree of biaxial orientation with the degree of biaxial orientation of said peripheral closure receiving portion, approaching that of said tubular body, and an upper portion in the form of a moulding element terminating in an open neck portion having substantially no orientation, and said peripheral closure receiving portion having an
outer periphery which is of a greater length than the length of the outer periphery of said open neck portion, and severing said moulding element from said container in an area having a high degree of biaxial orientation.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Figure 1 is a schematic sectional view of a container which is formed in accordance with this invention.
Figure 2 is a schematic sectional view of a preform which would be required to form the container of Figure 1 utilizing conventional blow molding concepts.

Figure 3 is a schematic sectional view relating the preform to the resultant container and showing the disposition of the material in the preform in the resultant container.

Figure 4 is a schematic sectional view through a preform which is utilized in accordance with this invention to form the container of Figure 1 in a modified manner.

Figure 5 is a schematic sectional view showing an intermediate article of manufacture formed from the preform of Figure 4 utilizing conventional blow molding techniques in accordance with this invention.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary schematic sectional view of a container formed from the intermediate product of Figure 5 and having applied thereto a conventional end unit.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through a modified form of container which includes a sheet-like closure.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary schematic sectional view of a modified closure flange arrangement.

Figure 9 is a schematic sectional view of the upper part only of another intermediate product of manufacture wherein the neck portion of the resultant container is provided with integral screw threads.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary schematic sectional view showing the container formed from the article of Figure 9 equipped with a screw threaded closure.

Figure 11 is a schematic fragmentary sectional view through the upper portion of the article of Figure 5 showing the manner in which the desired container may be removed utilizing a circular knife.

Figure 12 is a sectional view similar to Figure 11, and shows the manner in which the container may be
removed from the article of Figure 5 utilizing a fixed blade and the rotation of the article.

Figure 13 is a fragmentary sectional view taken through the article of Figure 5 while the same remains in an associated blow mold and wherein separation of the container from the remainder of the article is effected by an axially movable blade.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, it will be seen that there is illustrated a can or like container which has been formed by blow molding. The can, which is identified by the numeral 20, has a cylindrical body 22 and a bottom 24 which may be of the modified champagne type so as to resist internal pressures. The upper part of the body 22 is tapered radially inwardly and axially upwardly as at 26, and terminates in a wide mouth 28 surrounded by a radially outwardly directed annular flange 30. The flange 30 is particularly adapted to have attached thereto in any one of many conventional methods a closure.

If one were to follow customary blow molding procedures, a preform such as the preform 32 of Figure 2 would be required. It will be seen that the preform 32 includes an upper combined support and sealing flange 34 which surrounds a relatively wide mouth portion 36. The preform 32 then tapers as at 38 to a small diameter lower portion 40 which has a conventional preform configuration.

Referring now to Figure 3 wherein both the preform of Figure 2 and the desired container of Figure 1 are shown, it will be seen that the flange 30 and the neck 28 of the container have no orientation whatsoever except that which may occur during the injection molding of the preform 32 in that there is no stretching of the material of the preform in the forming of the flange 30 and the neck 28.

It will also be seen that there is only a minor stretching of the preform in the formation of the conical top portion 26 and that only in the lower part of the
container body 22 and in the bottom portion 24 is there considerable stretching of the preform and the necessary biaxial orientation.

Not only is the preform of Figure 2 and the stretching of such preform in the blow molding of the container 20 such that the container 20 does not have sufficient biaxial orientation and thus does not have sufficient strength to withstand high internal pressures, but also the preform 32 is of a configuration which is not economically feasible when the preform is to be formed by an injection molding process. It is to be understood that the preform 32 is of a much larger size than the preforms conventionally utilized in the forming of blow molded containers of the same size as the container 20. Accordingly, it will be apparent that with the same mold size and capacity, only approximately one-half the number of preforms may be formed. Thus, this is highly uneconomical and makes the cost of forming the container 20 in the manner illustrated in Figure 3 not economically feasible.

In accordance with this invention, it is desirable to utilize a conventional preform configuration such as the preform 42 illustrated in Figure 4. Basically, the preform 42 will include a mounting or support flange 44, a generally cylindrical but slightly tapered body 46, and a generally hemispherical bottom 48.

Further, in accordance with this invention, it is proposed to blow mold a somewhat odd configuration hollow member which could be broadly identified as a bottle and will be so referred to hereinafter. The bottle is generally identified by the numeral 50, as shown in Figure 5.

The bottle 50 will include a lower portion, generally identified by the numeral 52, in the form of the desired container 20 of Figure 1, and an upper accommodation portion, generally identified by the numeral 54.
The lower portion 52 will include the cylindrical body 22, the concave bottom 24, the tapered upper portion 26, the mouth 28 and the annular flange 30. It is to be understood that the flange 30 may be part of a wider and larger diameter flange 56 as will be discussed hereinafter. The accommodation portion 54 may have a short body portion 58 above the flange and then will have a tapered portion 60 which terminates in a cylindrical portion 62 which finally terminates in the original flange 44. The illustrated form of bottle 50 will be severed along the flange 56 on a circular pattern as indicated by the arrows 64. The accommodation portion 54 will then become scrap which may be readily reground in the customary manner for the further injection moldings of preforms such as the preform 42.

Reference is next made to Figure 11 wherein the manner of severing or cutting the flange 56 is illustrated. It will be seen that there is illustrated a knife or blade 66 which is circular and which will cut a circular pattern as previously described when either the knife is rotated or when the bottle is rotated. It is also feasible that the knife 66 be in the form of a single blade which either may be rotated relative to the bottle 50 or may be fixed and the bottle rotated.

With reference to Figure 12, it will be seen that there is a minor modification of the bottle 50 wherein the flange 56 will be of the same width and external diameter as the desired flange 30. In this event, instead of the flange 56 being severed, the cylindrical body 58 will be severed immediately above the flange 56 by means of a knife or blade 68 which is preferably fixed and wherein the bottle is rotated as indicated by the arrow 70.

Reference is now made to Figure 13 wherein there is illustrated an upper portion only of a conventional split mold 72 which includes mold halves 74, 76. Each of the mold halves carries a semicircular blade or knife 78. Each knife 78 has associated therewith an extensible
cylinder arrangement 80 may be either in the form of two or more small fluid motors for each knife 78 or, as is illustrated, may include a semi-annular cylinder 82 in which there is positioned a semi-annular piston 84. When the mold halves 74, 76 close, the cylinders 82 become a continuous annular cylinder and the pistons 84 function as a single annular piston.

Operating fluid may be directed into the lower portion of the cylinders 82 through a suitable fluid line 86 which has attached thereto a conventional supply line 88. Suitable spring means (not shown) may be utilized automatically to return the blades 78 to their retracted positions. It is to be understood that the blades 78 will be actuated while the bottle 50 is still under a slight internal pressure so that the flange 56 of the bottle will be backed up by air pressure.

Returning now to Figure 6, it will be seen that the container 20 is illustrated as being closed by a conventional metal end 90 which may be of the easy opening type and which is secured to the container 20 by means of a conventional double seam 92 which incorporates the flange 30. This container is suitable for containing products under pressure such as carbonated beverages.

On the other hand, as shown in Figure 7, the flange 30 may be undeformed and may be closed by means of a sheet-type closure 94 which is suitably bonded to the flange 30 and which may be peelable therefrom. Inasmuch as the sheet material utilized in the forming of the closure 94 may be conventional, no attempt is made here to specify the specific closure material.

In Figure 8 the flange 30 is illustrated as having been reformed to include a peripheral curl 96 which may be utilized in conjunction with snap-on type closures.

In Figure 9 there is illustrated a slightly modified form of bottle 98 which is particularly
configured to define a container 100 for receiving a screw threaded closure. The container 100 will be similar to the container 20 except, instead of having the tapered portion 26, will have a small diameter shoulder 102 with a large diameter externally threaded neck portion 104 extending upwardly therefrom. Further, instead of the flange 56 of the bottle 50, there will be a narrow flange 106 which will have an upstanding sealing bead 108.

The bottle 98, like the bottle 50, includes a lower portion 110 which forms the container 100 and an upper portion 112 which forms the accommodation portion. The accommodation portion 112 will include a lower cylindrical portion 114 above the flange 106 which terminates in a tapered portion corresponding to the tapered portion 60. The extreme upper part of the accommodation portion 112 will have a cylindrical part 62 terminating in the flange 44.

The container 100 will be formed by severing the flange 106 closely adjacent the cylindrical portion 114 as indicated by the arrow 116 in any desired manner and generally in accordance with Figure 11 and Figure 13. The general details of the container 100 in the top portion thereof are best shown in Figure 10 wherein the container 100 is sealed by way of a screw threaded closure 118. It will be seen that the closure 118 will include an end panel 120 having a depending skirt 122 which is provided with internal threads 124 cooperating with the threads 104 of the container 100. The end panel carries a suitable sealing liner 126 which engages the sealing rib 108 and serves to seal the container.

It will be seen that the configuration of the containers 20 and 100 is such that by providing intermediate articles of manufacture as shown in Figures 5 and 9, the desired stretching of the preform in both axial and hoop directions may be such that a high degree of biaxial orientation is obtained in all portions of the
resultant containers so that the resultant containers may have economical thin walls while having the desired strength characteristics.

It is to be understood that although only several specific container configurations have been illustrated and described herein, minor changes may be made in the containers and the method of forming the same without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.
The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A method of forming a blow molded thermoplastic container of the type wherein all portions of said container have a high degree of biaxial orientation, said method comprising the steps of blow molding from a thermoplastic preform an intermediate article of manufacture including a lower portion in the form of a container having a tubular body, and open mouth and a peripheral closure receiving portion, all of said container having a high degree of biaxial orientation with the degree of biaxial orientation of said peripheral closure receiving portion approaching that of said tubular body, and an upper portion in the form of a moulding element terminating in an open neck portion having substantially no orientation, and said peripheral closure receiving portion having an outer periphery which is of a greater length than the length of the outer periphery of said open neck portion, and severing said moulding element from said container in an area having a high degree of biaxial orientation.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said severing is effected by means of a blade with there being relative movement between said blade and said intermediate article of manufacture, said article of manufacture is stationary, and said blade is axially advanced.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said severing is effected by means of a blade with there being relative movement between said blade and said intermediate article of manufacture, said article of manufacture is stationary and said blade is advance while said article of manufacture is a blow mold.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the container is formed with a bottom closing an end of
said tubular body remote from said open mouth, said bottom being of the type shaped to resist internal pressures.

5. A container as formed in accordance with the method of claim 1.

6. A container as formed in accordance with the method of claim 4 wherein said bottom is of a modified champagne type.

7. A method of forming a blow molded thermoplastic container according to claim 1 and substantially as herein described.

DATED THIS 26th Day of MAY, 1987

CONTINENTAL PET TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
By Its Patent Attorneys,

CLEMENT HACK & CO.
Fellows Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia