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(56) Documents cited
GB 2187177 A GB 2122979 A GB 1386624 A

(58) Field of search
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(54) Tamper-evident closure

(57) A container closure assembly includes a tamper evident ring (36) which is initially substantially concealed by the closure (26) when the closure is first fitted to the neck (12) of the container (10). After the occasion on which the closure is first removed from the container neck, the tamper evident ring becomes detached and moves to a second position where it is visible on the container neck when the closure is replaced on the neck (Figure 2). The closure may include a recess for receiving the ring, the ring being integrally connected by frangible bridges 40 to the closure and the ring including profiled clips 42 which ride over a container neck flange 20 as the closure is applied initially, eg by screwing. The ring may be slidably retained on a portion of the container neck between flange 20 and lower flange 18, the ring preferably being a contrasting colour. The closure may be a child resistant two part closure with the ring integrally formed with the inner part, (30, Figure 3). The container may contain food, drink or medicaments.

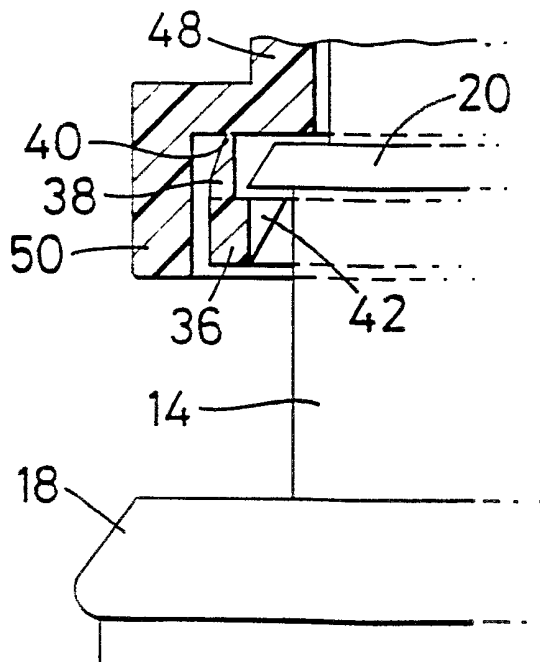
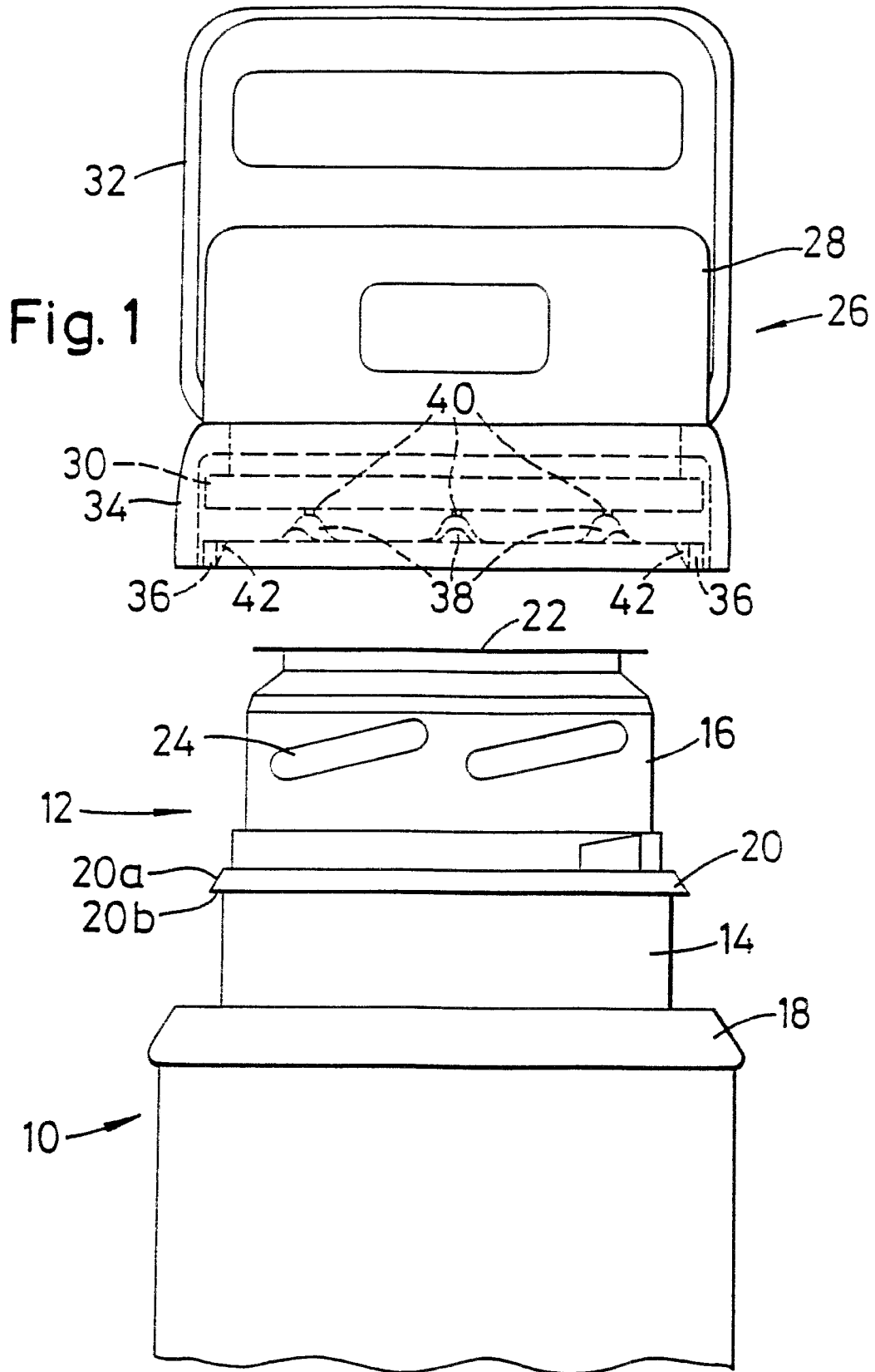


Fig. 4



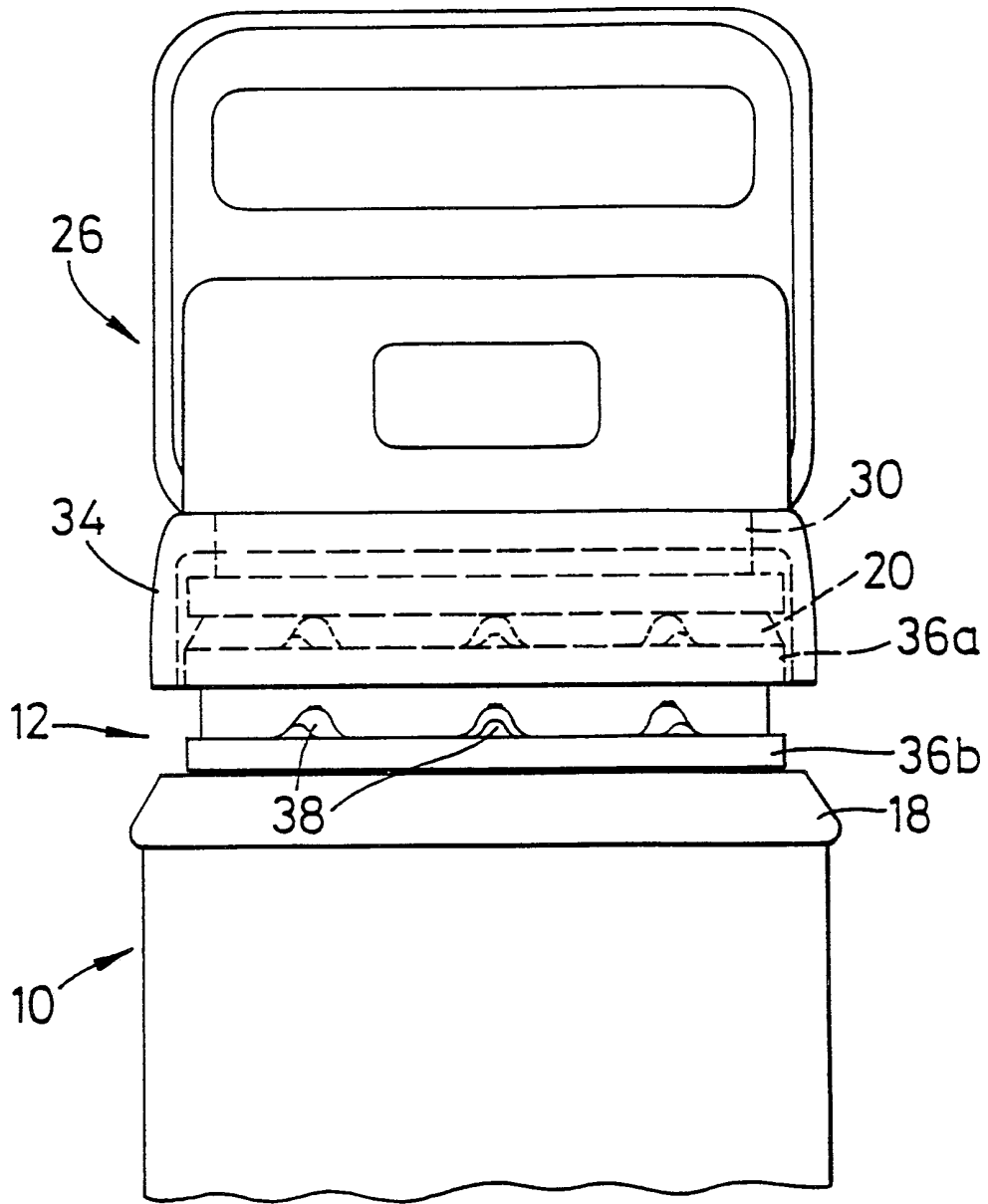


Fig. 2

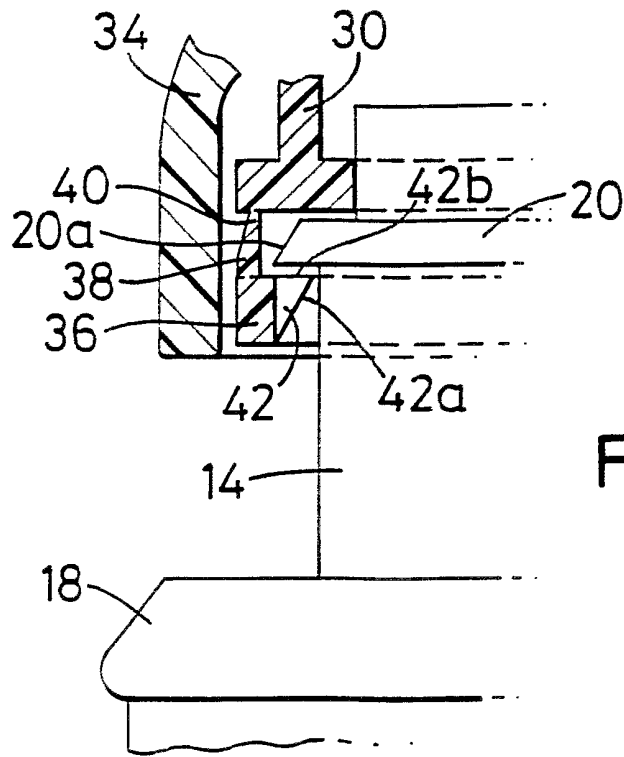


Fig. 3

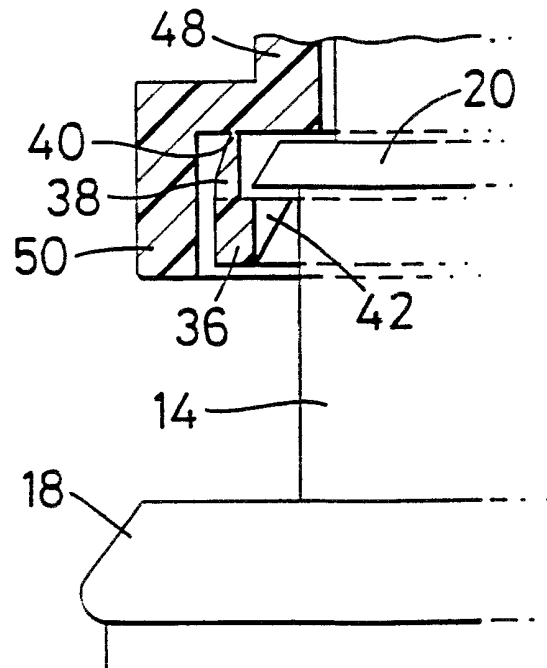


Fig. 4

A CONTAINER NECK AND A CLOSURE THEREFOR

This invention relates to a container neck and to a closure for a container neck. In particular, the invention relates to the arrangement of a tamper-evident ring for the container neck and closure.

Commonly, tamper-evident rings are provided on closures for containers to indicate whether the container has been opened since manufacture, and to act as a guarantee that the contents of the container have not been tampered with. Such rings are often provided on containers for food, drink and medicaments, as well as containers for other items.

A conventional design for a tamper-evident ring is to mount the ring externally of the closure and the container neck, and to secure it to the closure by thin frangible connections. When the closure is removed from the container, the connections become broken to the release the tamper-evident ring. If a purchaser sees that the ring is not intact with the closure, this indicates that the closure has already been removed at least once from the container.

However, such a design of tamper-evident ring is rather unsightly because it gives the closure a bulky appearance. It can also sometimes be difficult to discern without close inspection whether the ring is intact with the closure, or whether the frangible connections have in fact been broken.

The present invention aims to overcome these and/or other drawbacks.

In a first aspect, the invention provides an assembly comprising a container neck, a closure adapted to fit the neck, and a tamper-evident ring, the ring being initially substantially concealed by the closure when the closure is fitted to the container neck, the arrangement being such that, in use, after the occasion on which the closure is first removed from the container neck, the tamper-evident ring remains substantially visible on the container neck when the closure is replaced on the neck.

Such an arrangement provides a positive indication once the closure has been removed for the first time. The positive indication is the appearing of the tamper-evident

ring itself. The invention appreciates the real essence of a tamper-evident ring, which is, to provide a warning or positive indication if the closure has been removed from the container at least once. It is not necessary to see the
5 tamper-evident ring if the ring is properly intact.

Before the closure has been opened for the first time the tamper-evident ring, being substantially concealed by the closure, also will not give the closure an unsightly appearance.

10 Preferably, the tamper-evident ring is movably retained on the container neck, and the assembly further comprises releasable holding means for initially holding the tamper-evident ring in a first position in which it is substantially concealed by the closure, the holding means
15 releasing the tamper-evident ring when the closure is first removed from the container, to allow the ring to move into a second position in which it is not substantially concealed by the closure when the closure is replaced on the container neck.

20 Preferably, the holding means comprises severable connections between the tamper-evident ring and the closure, which connections are severed when the closure is first removed from the container neck.

The tamper-evident ring may be coloured a contrasting
25 colour to the container so that the tamper-evident ring will be clearly visible, and easily discernable at a glance, once the closure has been removed for the first time. For example, the tamper-evident ring may be coloured red as a warning colour.

30 The portion of the container neck on which the tamper-evident ring sits when in its visible, second position may itself be coloured a colour which contrasts both the rest of the container and the tamper-evident ring. When the tamper-evident ring is in its concealed, first position, this
35 portion of the neck will be visible, and so it may be coloured with a safety colour, such as blue or green, to indicate that the tamper-evident ring arrangement is intact.

Preferably, the tamper-evident ring is slidably retained on a portion of the neck, and is retained thereon. This prevents a person who has maliciously tampered with the container from discarding the tamper-evident ring.

5 Preferably, in the second position the tamper-evident ring is separated from the bottom of the closure by a distance at least equalling the axial width of the tamper-evident ring. With such an arrangement, a user can see quite clearly at a glance that the tamper-evident ring is
10 detached from the closure.

Preferably, the closure includes a recess, or a clearance, in which the tamper-evident ring is received when in its concealed, first position. The severable connections are preferably made between an inner wall or walls of the
15 recess, and an edge of the tamper-evident ring. The recess may be defined by a skirt portion of the closure, which covers the tamper-evident ring.

The closure may be of any suitable type, for example, a screw-on closure, or a snap-fit closure. The invention is
20 also particularly suitable for use with a child resistant closure, such as that described in our U.K. patent applications Nos. 9120264.8 and 9122097.0, because the tamper-evident ring is will not interfere with the axial or rotational movement of the outer part of the child-resistant
25 closure.

In a closely related aspect, the invention also provides a closure adapted to fit a container neck, the closure comprising a tamper-evident ring and means for substantially concealing the tamper-evident ring from view
30 when in use on a container, until the closure is first removed from the container neck.

Preferably, the concealing means comprises a recess or clearance within the closure in which recess or clearance the tamper-evident ring is substantially received, and
35 holding means for initially holding the tamper-evident ring within the recess or clearance until the closure is removed from the container neck on the first occasion, whereupon the holding means releases the tamper-evident ring so that

it will no longer be concealed within the clearance or recess when the closure is replaced.

The concealing means may be in the form of a skirt portion of the closure which covers the tamper-evident ring.

5 Preferably, the holding means comprises means for forming severable connections with the tamper-evident ring, which connections are intended to be severed on the first occasion that the closure is removed from the container neck.

10 An embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Fig. 1 is a side view of a container with its closure removed;

15 Fig. 2 is a side view of the container of Fig. 1 with its closure fitted;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view from the side showing a detail of the container neck and closure in Fig. 2; and

20 Fig. 4 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 3, but showing the tamper-evident ring fitted to a non-child-resistant closure.

The drawings Figs. 1 to 3 show a container 10 with a neck portion 12 which has a lower waist portion 14 and an upper crown portion 16. The waist portion 14 is defined at
25 its lower end by a shoulder 18 which joins the neck 12 to the body of the container, and at its upper end by an abutment flange 20. The flange 20 has an radially inwardly inclined upper surface 20a and a flat lower abutment surface 20b. The waist portion 14 is adapted to receive a tamper-
30 evident ring as described hereinafter.

The crown portion 16 of the neck 12 has a foil sealing web 22, and carries screw threads 24 adapted to secure a screw threaded closure 26 to the container 10.

35 In this exemplary embodiment, the closure 26 is a child-resistant closure of the type described in our U.K. patent applications Nos. 9120264.8 and 9122097, although it will be appreciated that other types of child-resistant or non-child-resistant closures might be used instead.

The closure 26 comprises an outer closure part 28 and an inner closure part 30. The outer part 28 has an upstanding flange handle 32, and a lower skirt-portion 34. The inner part 30 is coupled internally to the outer part 28 through a child-resistant mechanism (not shown), and carries an inner screw thread (not shown) to match the screw threads 24 of the container neck 12.

The closure 26 is fitted with a tamper-evident ring 36 in the form of an annular member which is received substantially entirely within the skirt portion 34 of the closure. Attached to the top of the ring 36 and integral therewith are eight connecting members 38 which taper upwards from a relatively thick lower region into a relatively thin frangible bridge 40 attached to the bottom of the inner part 30 of the closure 26. On the radially inner face of the ring 36, extending between the connecting members 38, are eight triangular section ring retaining clips 42 which are adapted to engage the abutment flange 20 of the container neck 12. Each clip 42 is profiled with a radially inwardly tapered lower ramp surface 42a and a flat upper abutment surface 42b.

Once the desired contents have been placed in the container 10, the closure 26 is screwed on in the normal way, to secure the container in a sealed condition ready for sale. As the closure 26 is screwed down for the first time, the ramp surfaces 42a of the ring retaining clips 42 bear against the tapered surfaces 20a of the flange 20. The ring 36 deforms sufficiently to allow the ramp surfaces 42a to ride easily over the flange 20. When the closure reaches its fully screwed-down position, the ring 36 will be in the a first position in the neck 12 as illustrated at 36a in Fig. 2, fitting immediately under the flange 20.

In this condition, the tamper-evident ring 36 is substantially concealed from view by the outer part 28 of the closure 26. In this condition, the assembly indicates that the closure 26 has not been removed since it was first fitted on to the container.

When the closure 26 is unscrewed for the first time, the abutment surfaces 42b of the ring retaining clips 42 bear against the abutment surface 20b of the flange 20 to prevent the ring 36 from being removable from the neck 12 with the closure. The frangible bridges 40 act as severable connections which are severed as the closure 26 is unscrewed, so that the ring 36 becomes detached from the closure 26. Once detached, the ring 36 is free to slide axially down the waist portion 14 of the neck 12, until it rests at a second position against the shoulder 18 as denoted at 36b in Fig. 2.

When the closure is replaced on the neck 12, the lower skirt portion 34 of the closure no longer conceals the tamper-evident ring 36, and the ring remains visible on the neck 12 to indicate that the closure has been removed at least once since it was first fitted.

In its visible position, the tamper-evident ring 36 is separated from the bottom of the skirt portion 34 of the closure 26 by at least a distance equalling the axial width of the tamper-evident ring. This enables a user, or potential purchaser, to see clearly at a glance that the tamper-evident ring 36 is detached from the closure 26.

The ring 36 is slidable on the waist portion 14 of the neck 12, but is held captive thereon by the shoulder 18 and the abutment flange 20. This ensures that the ring 26 cannot be discarded once it has become detached from the closure 26, and the ring remains on the neck 12 as a permanent indication that the closure 26 has been removed at least once.

The tamper-evident ring 36 is coloured a contrasting colour to the rest of the container and closure, so that it will be clearly visible on the container neck once it has become detached from the closure.

It will be appreciated that this embodiment of the invention is suitable for use with a child-resistant closure, because it does not interfere with the axial movement of the outer closure part 28, and the tamper-evident ring 36 will not become detached if a child tries to

open the container 10 by rotating the outer closure part 28. However, the principles of the invention are equally applicable for other types of non-child-resistant screw-on or snap-fit closures.

5 Fig. 4 shows a modified embodiment including a non-child-resistant closure. In this embodiment, the inner and outer closure parts described previously are replaced by a single-part closure member 48, which may be a screw-threaded closure or a snap-fit closure. The tamper-evident ring 36
10 is substantially concealed within a lower skirt portion 50 of the closure, and is severably connected thereto by the thin frangible webs 40 in the same manner as described previously.

Although in the preferred embodiment described above
15 the tamper-evident ring is coupled to the closure by severable connections which, in use, are severed by axial forces, in other embodiments, other types of tamper-evident ring may be used. For example, rings which are severed by circumferential twisting forces, or by cutting devices on
20 the neck or closure, may be used.

It will of course be understood that the present invention has been described above purely by way of example, and modifications of detail can be made within the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. An assembly comprising a container neck, a closure adapted to fit the neck, and a tamper-evident ring, the ring being initially substantially concealed by the closure when the closure is fitted to the container neck, the arrangement being such that, in use, after the occasion on which the closure is first removed from the container neck, the tamper-evident ring remains substantially visible on the container neck when the closure is replaced on the neck.
2. An assembly according to claim 1, wherein the tamper-evident ring is movably retained on the container neck, and the assembly further comprises releasable holding means for initially holding the tamper-evident ring in a first position in which it is substantially concealed by the closure, the holding means releasing the tamper-evident ring when the closure is first removed from the container, to allow the ring to move in to a second position in which it is not substantially concealed by the closure when the closure is replaced on the container neck.
3. An assembly according to claim 2, wherein the holding means comprises severable connections between the tamper-evident ring and the closure, which connections are severed when the closure is first removed from the container neck.
4. An assembly according to claim 2 or 3, wherein when the tamper-evident ring is in the second position it is separated from the bottom of the closure by a distance at least equalling the actual width of the tamper-evident ring.
5. An assembly according to claim 2, 3 or 4, wherein the closure includes a recess or a clearance in which the tamper-evident ring is received when in its concealed first position.
6. An assembly according to claim 5, wherein the severable connections are made between an inner wall of the recess, and an edge of the tamper-evident ring.
7. An assembly according to claim 5 or 6, wherein the recess is defined by a skirt portion of the closure which skirt portion covers the tamper-evident ring.

8. An assembly according to any preceding claim, wherein the tamper-evident ring is coloured a contrasting colour to the container so that the tamper-evident ring will be clearly visible once the closure has been removed for the
5 first time.

9. An assembly according to claim 8, wherein the portion of the container neck on which the tamper-evident ring sits when in its visible, second position it coloured a colour which contrasts both the rest of the container and the
10 tamper-evident ring.

10. An assembly according to any preceding claim, wherein the tamper-evident ring is slidably retained on a portion of the neck.

11. An assembly according to any preceding claim, wherein
15 the closure comprises a child-resistant closure.

12. An assembly according to claim 11, wherein the child resistant closure comprises an inner part and an outer part which parts are coupled by a child-resistant mechanism.

13. A closure adapted to fit a container neck, the closure
20 comprises an tamper-evident ring and means for substantially concealing the tamper-evident ring from view when in use on a said container, until the closure is first removed from the container neck.

14. A closure according to claim 13, wherein the
25 concealing means comprises a recess or clearance within the closure in which recess or clearance the tamper-evident ring is substantially received, and holding means for initially holding the tamper-evident ring within the recess or clearance until the closure is removed from the container
30 neck on the first occasion, whereupon the holding means releases the tamper-evident ring so that it will no longer be concealed within the clearance or recess when the closure is replaced.

15. A closure according to claim 14, wherein the
35 concealing means comprises a skirt portion of the closure

which covers the tamper-evident ring.

16. A closure according to claim 14 or 15, wherein the holding means comprises means for forming severable connections with the tamper-evident ring, which connections
5 are intended to be severed on the first occasion that the closure is removed from the container neck.

17. An assembly substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1-3 or to Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings.

10 18. A container closure substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1-3 or to Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings.

Patents Act 1977
 Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
 Sec. on 17 (The Search Report)

- 11 -

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Relevant Technical fields

- (i) UK Cl (Edition L) B8T (TTC, THSA)
 (ii) Int Cl (Edition 5) B65D 41/32, 41/34, 55/08

Search Examiner

LINDA HARDEN

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii)

Date of Search

4 FEBRUARY 1993

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1 TO 18

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
Y	GB 2187177 A (B METALPLAST) see Figure 1	11, 12
X,	GB 2122979 A (STERICRIC) see all figures and page 2 line 125 - page 3 line 3	1-4, 5, 7, 8-10, 13-15
Y		11, 12
X	GB 1386624 (PATEL) see Figures 5-7	1-7, 10, 13-16
Y		11, 12



Category	Identity of document and relevant passages - 12 -	Relevant to claim(s)

Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

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