

Description

This invention pertains to carrier stock for machine application to substantially identical containers. This invention pertains, more particularly, to carrier stock that is severable to form individual carriers with separate apertures to receive the individual containers. Tear-open tabs are provided, which are disposed so as not to interfere with jaw placement during machine application.

Typically, carrier stock with individual container-receiving apertures for machine application to substantially identical containers is formed, as by die-cutting, from a single sheet of resilient polymeric material. An example of such carrier stock having band segments defining three longitudinal rows of container-receiving apertures is disclosed in Klygis US-A-4,018,331. Another example is disclosed in Weaver et al. US-A-4,219,117.

Various attempts have been made to provide such carrier stock with tear-open capability. An example is disclosed in Olsen US-A-4,064,989. As disclosed therein, outer band segments of such carrier stock are formed with tear-open tabs.

Improved carrier stock with tear-open capability is disclosed in EP-A-0461748. Each outer segment of the improved carrier stock disclosed therein is formed with a tear-open tab extending in a generally transverse direction, preferably into one of the can-receiving apertures of such stock, when the stock is unstressed. The improved carrier stock disclosed therein offers significant advantages over previously known carrier stock with tear-open capability.

Typically, in machine application of such carrier stock, separable jaws engage outer band segments of the carrier stock, so as to stretch the band segments defining the container-receiving apertures as such stock is applied to the individual containers. If tear-open tabs extend from such outer segments, however, it is possible for such tabs to interfere with proper placement of the jaws against such outer segments. It would be highly desirable if carrier stock could have substantially comparable tear-open capability without having tear-open tabs extending from outer band segments.

As a matter of further background, improved carrier stock having band segments defining three longitudinal rows of container-receiving apertures is disclosed in EP-A-0456359. As disclosed therein, the improved carrier stock can have integral handles along longitudinal edges of the individual carriers.

According to this invention a carrier stock for machine application to substantially identical containers, said stock being formed from a single sheet of resilient polymeric material and being sev-

erable to form individual carriers with separate apertures to receive the individual containers, said stock being formed with integrally joined band segments defining the separate apertures, said segments including outer segments extending in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed, inner segments extending in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed, and cross segments extending in a generally transverse direction when said stock is unstressed, said stock being formed with a tab for each of the apertures, and said stock being slitted so as to define a series of frangible bridges; is characterised in that each tab extends from one of the cross segments into one of the separate apertures, in that each tab extends in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed and in that the series of frangible bridges are located in each cross segment having such a tab extending from it.

This invention provides carrier stock formed from a single sheet of resilient polymeric material, such as low density polyethylene, for machine application to substantially identical containers. Such stock is severable to form individual carriers, which are configured to include tear-open tabs enabling the containers to be easily removed but not interfering with jaw placement during machine application. Each individual carrier has separate apertures to receive the individual containers. Because the tabs extend from cross segments, rather than from outer segments, the tabs do not interfere with jaw placement during machine application of the stock.

Preferably, the stock is slitted so as to define a series of slits in each cross segment having such a tab extending therefrom, such slits extending in a generally transverse direction when the stock is unstressed. Such slits define the series of frangible bridges. Preferably, moreover, such slits and such bridges are staggered transversely when the stock is unstressed.

Each tab has a proximal portion where such tab adjoins one of the cross segments and a distal portion.

It is preferred that each tab is connected at its distal portion to one of the inner segments by a frangible webs of the stock when the stock is unstressed. The frangible webs facilitate winding and handling of the carrier stock, without tangling, before the frangible webs are broken.

Each frangible web may be advantageously slitted so as to weaken such web. Each tab may extend at an acute angle relative to a truly longitudinal direction with its distal portion nearer to the inner segment connected thereto by one of the frangible webs.

Preferably, the separate apertures are arranged in three longitudinal rows, namely two outer rows

and a middle row, and in plural transverse ranks. Preferably, moreover, the tab associated with each aperture in one of the outer rows and the tab associated with each aperture in the middle row, in each transverse rank, are connected at their distal ends to a common one of the inner segments by such frangible webs.

In a preferred arrangement, in which each tab extends at an acute angle relative to a truly longitudinal direction, and in which each tab is connected at its distal portion to one of the inner segments by a frangible web, each tab and the frangible web connecting such tab to one of the inner segments divide the aperture having such web extending thereinto into a first region and a second region. The first region has a crotch, which is bounded partly by the proximal portion of such tab, and which opens generally at an acute angle. The slits are staggered such that an imaginary line bisecting the slits extends generally in a straight line, which generally bisects the crotch. Thus, when such tab is pulled by a user, the frangible bridges tend to be successively torn from a starting point at the crotch, through the cross segment having such tab extending therefrom.

A particular embodiment of a carrier stock in accordance with this invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings; in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a package comprising twelve substantially identical cans and a carrier, which is severed from carrier stock according to this invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged, fragmentary detail showing a representative one of a plurality of tear-open tabs characteristic of carrier stock according to this invention, before such stock is applied to the containers; and

Figure 3, on a smaller scale compared to Figure 2, is a fragmentary, plan view of one such carrier shown completely and two adjoining carriers shown fragmentarily, in carrier stock according to this invention.

In Figure 1, a package is shown, which comprises twelve substantially identical cans 10, each having a chime 12 and a pull tab 14 at one end, and a carrier 16. The carrier 16 has individual apertures 18 to receive the individual cans 10, in a rectangular array, which has three longitudinal rows and four transverse ranks. As shown in Figure 3, the carrier 16 is severable from carrier stock 20 constituting a preferred embodiment of this invention, along perforated lines L, which extend transversely when such stock 20 is unstressed. As described below, the carrier stock 20 has tear-open tabs 22, which enable the cans 10 to be easily removed but which do not interfere with jaw replacement during machine application.

As shown in Figure 1, the cans 10 are beverage cans of a type used commonly for beer, soft drinks, and other beverages. This invention is not limited, however, to usage with such cans but is useful with cans, bottles, and other containers of various types.

Although the carrier 16 is shown to be downwardly spaced from the chimes 12, along the side walls of the cans 10, this invention is not limited to such a location on the cans 10. This invention contemplates that the carrier 16 may be directly beneath to the chimes 12.

The carrier stock 20 is formed in an indeterminate length, as by die-cutting, from a single sheet of resilient polymeric material. A preferred material is low density polyethylene. A preferred thickness for such stock 20 in an unstressed condition, if low density polyethylene is used, is about 0.4mm (16 mils).

Except for the tear-open tabs 22, which are described below, the carrier stock 20 is similar to carrier stock disclosed in EP-A-0461748.

The carrier stock 20 is formed with integrally joined band segments defining the separate apertures 18. These segments include outer segments 30 extending in a generally longitudinal direction when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed, inner segments 32 extending in a generally longitudinal direction when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed, and cross segments extending in a generally transverse direction when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed. The cross segments includes cross segments 34 extending between opposite edges of the carrier stock 20 and being severable transversely along the perforated lines L, cross segments 36 bisecting each carrier 16, and cross segments 38 between the cross segments 34 and the cross segments 36. The carrier stock 20 is formed with an integral handle 40 for each carrier 16. Further details of the band segments defining the separate apertures 18 and of the integral handles 40 (one shown) are found in EP-A-0461748.

Each tab 22 extends from one of the cross segments 34 extending between opposite edges of the carrier stock 20, or from one of the cross segments 38 between the cross segments 34 and the cross segment 36 bisecting each carrier 16, into one of the can-receiving apertures 18. Each tab 22 extends in a generally longitudinal direction, but at an acute angle relative to a truly longitudinal direction, when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed.

Each tab 22 has a proximal portion 42 where such tab 22 adjoins one of the cross segment 34, 38, and a distal portion 44. Each tab 22 is connected to one of the inner segments 32 by a frangible web 46, which is slitted so as to define a generally longitudinal slit 48 weakening the frangible web 46, when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed.

sed.

As shown, the tab 22 for each aperture 18 in one of the outer rows, namely the outer row opposite to the integral handle 40 of each carrier 16, and the tab 22 for each aperture 18 in the middle row are connected, in each transverse rank, to a common one of the inner segments 32 by such webs 46. The frangible webs 46 extend in a generally transverse direction when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed and vary in their lengths so as to accommodate the varying shapes among the can-receiving apertures 18, as shown. The frangible webs 46 are adapted to break if and when the carrier stock 20 is applied to the respective cans 10 along the side walls of the cans 10. The frangible webs 46 may remain unbroken, however, if and when carrier stock 20 is applied so as to be directly beneath to the chimes 12. The frangible webs 46 facilitate winding and handling of the carrier stock 20, without tangling, before such webs 46 are broken.

Each tab 22 and the frangible web 46 connecting such tab 22 to one of the inner segments 32 divide the aperture 18 having such tab 22 extending thereinto into a first, minor region 50 and a second major region 52. As exemplified in Figure 2, the first, minor region 50 has a relative narrow crotch 54, which is bounded partly by the proximal portion 42 of such tab 22.

The carrier stock 20 is slitted so as to define a series of slits 60, 62, 64, in each of the cross segments having such a tab 22 extending therefrom, namely in each of the cross segments 34 and each of the cross segments 38. The cross segment 36 bisecting each carrier 16 are not slitted. Such slits 60, 62, 64, are staggered transversely, in such manner that an imaginary line bisecting such slits 60, 62, 64, extends generally in a straight line, which generally bisects the relatively narrow crotch 54 that is bounded partly by the proximal portion 42 of the tab 22 extending from the cross segment having such slits 60, 62, 64. As exemplified in Figure 2, slits 60, 62, 64, define a series of frangible bridges 70, 72, 74, which are staggered transversely, in each of the cross segments having such slits 60, 62, 64.

When the carrier stock 20 is applied to the cans 10, a machine (not shown) is used, such as the machine disclosed in Klygis US-A-4,018,331. Other machines known in the art may be alternatively used. Such a machine employs spreadable jaws (not shown) which apply lateral stretching forces to the carrier stock 20, at the outer segments 30, as and where suggested by broad arrows in Figure 3. Because the tear-open tabs 22 extend from cross segments of the carrier stock 20, not from any of the outer segments 30, such tabs 22 do not interfere with jaw placement during

application of the carrier stock 20 by such a machine.

In a package, such as the package shown in Figure 1, when each tab 22 is pulled by a user, the frangible bridges 70, 72, 74, 76, in the cross segment having such tab 22 extending therefrom tend to be successively torn from a starting point at the crotch 54 bounded partly by the proximal portion 42 of such tab 22, through the cross section having such tab 22 extending therefrom. Thus, each cross segment having such a tab 22 extending therefrom can be readily torn, whereby each can 10 can be readily removed from the package.

Claims

1. A carrier stock for machine application to substantially identical containers (10), said stock being formed from a single sheet of resilient polymeric material and being severable to form individual carriers with separate apertures (18) to receive the individual containers (10), said stock being formed with integrally joined band segments defining the separate apertures (18), said segments including outer segments (30) extending in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed, inner segments (32) extending in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed, and cross segments (34,36,38) extending in a generally transverse direction when said stock is unstressed, said stock being formed with a tab (22) for each of the apertures, and said stock being slitted (60,62,64) so as to define a series of frangible bridges (70,72,74); characterised in that each tab (22) extends from one of the cross segments (34,38) into one of the separate apertures (18), in that each tab extends in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed and in that the series of frangible bridges (70,72,74) are located in each cross segment (34,38) having such a tab (22) extending from it.
2. A carrier stock according to claim 1, wherein said stock is slitted so as to define a series of slits (60,62,64) in each cross segment (34,38) having such a tab (22) extending therefrom, said slits (60,62,64) extending in a generally transverse direction when said stock is unstressed, said slits (60,62,64) defining the series of frangible bridges (70,72,74).
3. A carrier stock according to claim 2, wherein said slits (60,62,64) and said bridges (70,72,74) are staggered transversely when said stock is unstressed.

sed.

As shown, the tab 22 for each aperture 18 in one of the outer rows, namely the outer row opposite to the integral handle 40 of each carrier 16, and the tab 22 for each aperture 18 in the middle row are connected, in each transverse rank, to a common one of the inner segments 32 by such webs 46. The frangible webs 46 extend in a generally transverse direction when the carrier stock 20 is unstressed and vary in their lengths so as to accommodate the varying shapes among the can-receiving apertures 18, as shown. The frangible webs 46 are adapted to break if and when the carrier stock 20 is applied to the respective cans 10 along the side walls of the cans 10. The frangible webs 46 may remain unbroken, however, if and when carrier stock 20 is applied so as to be directly beneath to the chimes 12. The frangible webs 46 facilitate winding and handling of the carrier stock 20, without tangling, before such webs 46 are broken.

Each tab 22 and the frangible web 46 connecting such tab 22 to one of the inner segments 32 divide the aperture 18 having such tab 22 extending thereinto into a first, minor region 50 and a second major region 52. As exemplified in Figure 2, the first, minor region 50 has a relative narrow crotch 54, which is bounded partly by the proximal portion 42 of such tab 22.

The carrier stock 20 is slitted so as to define a series of slits 60, 62, 64, in each of the cross segments having such a tab 22 extending therefrom, namely in each of the cross segments 34 and each of the cross segments 38. The cross segment 36 bisecting each carrier 16 are not slitted. Such slits 60, 62, 64, are staggered transversely, in such manner that an imaginary line bisecting such slits 60, 62, 64, extends generally in a straight line, which generally bisects the relatively narrow crotch 54 that is bounded partly by the proximal portion 42 of the tab 22 extending from the cross segment having such slits 60, 62, 64. As exemplified in Figure 2, slits 60, 62, 64, define a series of frangible bridges 70, 72, 74, which are staggered transversely, in each of the cross segments having such slits 60, 62, 64.

When the carrier stock 20 is applied to the cans 10, a machine (not shown) is used, such as the machine disclosed in Klygis US-A-4,018,331. Other machines known in the art may be alternatively used. Such a machine employs spreadable jaws (not shown) which apply lateral stretching forces to the carrier stock 20, at the outer segments 30, as and where suggested by broad arrows in Figure 3. Because the tear-open tabs 22 extend from cross segments of the carrier stock 20, not from any of the outer segments 30, such tabs 22 do not interfere with jaw placement during

application of the carrier stock 20 by such a machine.

In a package, such as the package shown in Figure 1, when each tab 22 is pulled by a user, the frangible bridges 70, 72, 74, 76, in the cross segment having such tab 22 extending therefrom tend to be successively torn from a starting point at the crotch 54 bounded partly by the proximal portion 42 of such tab 22, through the cross section having such tab 22 extending therefrom. Thus, each cross segment having such a tab 22 extending therefrom can be readily torn, whereby each can 10 can be readily removed from the package.

Claims

1. A carrier stock for machine application to substantially identical containers (10), said stock being formed from a single sheet of resilient polymeric material and being severable to form individual carriers with separate apertures (18) to receive the individual containers (10), said stock being formed with integrally joined band segments defining the separate apertures (18), said segments including outer segments (30) extending in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed, inner segments (32) extending in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed, and cross segments (34,36,38) extending in a generally transverse direction when said stock is unstressed, said stock being formed with a tab (22) for each of the apertures, and said stock being slitted (60,62,64) so as to define a series of frangible bridges (70,72,74); characterised in that each tab (22) extends from one of the cross segments (34,38) into one of the separate apertures (18), in that each tab extends in a generally longitudinal direction when said stock is unstressed and in that the series of frangible bridges (70,72,74) are located in each cross segment (34,38) having such a tab (22) extending from it.
2. A carrier stock according to claim 1, wherein said stock is slitted so as to define a series of slits (60,62,64) in each cross segment (34,38) having such a tab (22) extending therefrom, said slits (60,62,64) extending in a generally transverse direction when said stock is unstressed, said slits (60,62,64) defining the series of frangible bridges (70,72,74).
3. A carrier stock according to claim 2, wherein said slits (60,62,64) and said bridges (70,72,74) are staggered transversely when said stock is unstressed.



4. A carrier stock according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein each tab (22) has a proximal portion (42) where such tab (22) adjoins one of the cross segments (34,38) and a distal portion (44), each tab (22) being connected at its distal portion (44) to one of the inner segments by a frangible web (46) of said stock when said stock is unstressed, the frangible webs (46) being adapted to break when said stock is applied to such containers (10).
5. A carrier stock according to claim 4, wherein each frangible web (46) is slitted (48) so as to weaken such frangible web (46).
6. A carrier stock according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the separate apertures (18) are arranged in three longitudinal rows, namely two outer rows and a middle row, and in plural transverse ranks and wherein the tab (22) for each aperture in one of the outer rows and the tab (22) for each aperture in the middle row, in each of the transverse ranks, are connected at their distal portions (44) to a common one of the inner segments by such frangible webs (46).
7. A carrier stock according to claim 4, 5 or 6, wherein each tab (22) extends at an acute angle relative to the longitudinal direction with its distal portion (44) nearer to the inner segment connected thereto by one of the frangible webs (46).
8. A carrier stock according to claim 8, wherein each tab (22) and the frangible web (46) connecting the distal portion (44) of such tab (22) to one of the inner segments divide the aperture (18) having such tab (22) extending thereto into a first region (50) and a second region, the first region (50) having a crotch (54) bounded partly by the proximal portion (42) of such tab (22), the crotch (54) opening generally at an acute angle, said slits (60,62,64) being staggered in such manner that an imaginary line bisecting said slits (60,62,64) extends generally in a straight line, which generally bisects said crotch (54).

Patentansprüche

1. Trägervorrat zur maschinellen Anbringung an im wesentlichen identischen Behältern (10), wobei der Trägervorrat aus einer einzigen Folie elastischen polymeren Materials geformt und teilbar ist, um einzelne Träger mit separaten Öffnungen (18) zum Aufnehmen der einzelnen Behälter (10) zu bilden, der Trägervorrat

mit integral verbundenen, die separaten Öffnungen (18) umgrenzenden Bandsegmenten ausgebildet ist, die Segmente äußere Segmente (30), die sich im allgemeinen in einer Längsrichtung erstrecken, wenn der Trägervorrat unbelastet ist, innere Segmente (32), die sich im allgemeinen in einer Längsrichtung erstrecken, wenn der Trägervorrat unbelastet ist und Quersegmente (34, 36, 38) einschließen, die sich allgemein in Querrichtung erstrecken, wenn der Trägervorrat unbelastet ist, der Trägervorrat mit einer Lasche (22) für jede Öffnung ausgebildet ist und der Trägervorrat mit Schlitzzen (60, 62, 64) zur Ausbildung einer Reihe leicht durchtrennbarer Brücken (70, 72, 74) versehen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jede Lasche (22) sich von einem der Quersegmente (34, 38) in eine der separaten Öffnungen (18) hineinerstreckt, jede Lasche sich allgemein in Längsrichtung erstreckt, wenn der Trägervorrat unbelastet ist, und die Reihen leicht durchtrennbarer Brücken (70, 72, 74) in jedem Quersegment (34, 38) angeordnet sind, das eine, sich von ihm forterstreckende Lasche (22) hat.

2. Trägervorrat nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Vorrat mit Schlitzzen versehen ist, so daß eine Reihe von Schlitzzen (60, 62, 64) in jedem Quersegment (34, 38), das eine solche sich von ihm erstreckende Lasche (22) hat, festgelegt wird, sich die Schlitzze (60, 62, 64) im allgemeinen in einer Querrichtung erstrecken, wenn der Vorrat unbelastet ist, und die Schlitzze (60, 62, 64) die Reihen leicht durchtrennbarer Brücken (70, 72, 74) bilden.

3. Trägervorrat nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Schlitzze (60, 62, 64) und die Brücken (70, 72, 74) in Querrichtung versetzt sind, wenn der Trägervorrat unbelastet ist.

4. Trägervorrat nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei jede Lasche (22) einen proximalen Abschnitt (42), in dem die Lasche (22) an eines der Quersegmente (34, 38) angefügt ist, und einen distalen Abschnitt (44) hat, in dem jede Lasche (22) mit einem der inneren Segmente durch einen leicht durchtrennbaren Steg (46) verbunden ist, wenn der Trägervorrat unbelastet ist, und die leicht durchtrennbaren Stege (46) so beschaffen sind, daß sie zerreißen, wenn der Trägervorrat an die Behälter (10) angebracht wird.

5. Trägervorrat nach Anspruch 4, wobei jeder leicht durchtrennbare Steg (46) mit einem Schlitz (48) versehen ist, um den leicht durch-



trennbaren Steg (46) zu schwächen.

6. Trägervorrat nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, wobei die separaten Öffnungen (18) in drei Längsreihen, nämlich zwei äußeren Reihen und einer mittleren Reihe, und in mehreren Querreihen angeordnet sind und wobei die Lasche (22) für jede Öffnung in einer der äußeren Reihen und die Lasche (22) für jede Öffnung in der mittleren Reihe in jeder der Querreihen in ihren distalen Abschnitten (44) mit einem gemeinsamen der inneren Segmente über die leicht durchtrennbaren Stege (46) verbunden sind.
7. Trägervorrat nach Anspruch 4, 5 oder 6, wobei sich jede Lasche (22) in einem spitzen Winkel relativ zu der Längsrichtung erstreckt, und sein distaler Abschnitt (44) näher an dem inneren Segment ist, mit dem es durch einen der leicht durchtrennbaren Stege (46) verbunden ist.
8. Trägervorrat nach Anspruch 8, wobei jede Lasche (22) und der leicht durchtrennbare Steg (46), der den distalen Abschnitt (44) der Lasche (22) mit einem der inneren Segmente verbindet, die Öffnung (18) teilen, die Lasche (22) sich in einen ersten Bereich (50) und einen zweiten Bereich erstreckt, der erste Bereich (50) eine Gabelung (54) hat, die teilweise durch den proximalen Abschnitt (42) der Lasche (22) begrenzt wird, die Gabelung (54) sich im allgemeinen unter einem spitzen Winkel öffnet, die Schlitze (60, 62, 64) in einer solchen Weise versetzt sind, daß eine gedachte, die Schlitze halbierende Linie sich im allgemeinen als eine gerade Linie erstreckt, wobei im allgemeinen die Gabelung (54) halbiert wird.

Revendications

1. Support de récipients pour une application par machine à des conteneurs sensiblement identiques (10), ledit support étant formé d'une feuille unique de matériau polymère élastique et étant séparable pour former des supports individuels ayant des ouvertures séparées (18) afin de recevoir les conteneurs individuels (10), ledit support étant formé de segments de bande joints de façon intégrante définissant les ouvertures séparées (18), lesdits segments comprenant des segments externes (30) s'étendant dans une direction généralement longitudinale lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension, des segments internes (32) s'étendant dans une direction généralement longitudinale lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension, et des segments transversaux (34, 36, 38) s'étendant dans une direction généralement transversale lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension, ledit support étant formé avec une patte (22) pour chacune des ouvertures, et ledit support étant fendu (60, 62, 64) de façon à définir une série de ponts frangibles (70, 72, 74) ; caractérisé en ce que chaque patte (22) s'étend depuis l'un des segments transversaux (34, 38) dans l'une des ouvertures séparées (18), en ce que chaque patte s'étend dans une direction généralement longitudinale lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension et en ce que la série de ponts frangibles (70, 72, 74) sont situés dans chacun des segments transversaux (34, 38) ayant cette patte (22) s'étendant à partir d'eux.
2. Support de récipients selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit support est fendu de façon à définir une série de fentes (60, 62, 64) dans chaque segment transversal (34, 38) ayant cette patte (22) s'étendant à partir de ce dernier, lesdites fentes (60, 62, 64) s'étendant dans une direction généralement transversale lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension, lesdites fentes (60, 62, 64) définissant la série de ponts frangibles (70, 72, 74).
3. Support de récipients selon la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdites fentes (60, 62, 64) et lesdits ponts (70, 72, 74) sont étagés de façon transversale lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension.
4. Support de récipients selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel chaque patte (22) a une partie proximale (42) en laquelle cette patte (22) est adjacente à l'un des segments transversaux (34, 38) et une partie distale (44), chaque patte (22) étant connectée à sa partie distale (44) à l'un des segments intérieurs par une languette frangible (46) dudit support lorsque ledit support n'est pas sous tension, les languettes frangibles (46) étant adaptées pour rompre lorsque ledit support se voit appliquer à ces conteneurs (10).
5. Support de récipients selon la revendication 4, dans lequel chaque languette frangible (46) est fendue (48) de façon à affaiblir cette languette frangible (46).
6. Support de récipients suivant la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel les ouvertures séparées (18) sont disposées en trois rangées longitudinales, à savoir deux rangées externes et une rangée intermédiaire, et en plusieurs rangées transversales et dans lequel la patte (22) de

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



chaque ouverture dans l'une des rangées externes et la patte (22) de chaque ouverture dans la rangée intermédiaire, dans chacune des rangées transversales, sont connectées en leurs parties distales (44) à l'un des segments internes commun par ces languettes frangibles (46).

5

7. Support de récipients suivant la revendication 4, 5 ou 6, dans lequel chaque patte (22) s'étend en faisant un angle aigu par rapport à la direction longitudinale avec sa partie distale (44) plus proche du segment interne qui lui est connecté par l'une des languettes frangibles (46).

10

15

8. Support de récipients suivant la revendication 8, dans lequel chaque patte (22) et la languette frangible (46) connectant la partie distale (44) de cette patte (22) à l'un des segments internes, divisent l'ouverture (18) ayant cette patte (22) s'étendant vers celui-ci en une première zone (50) et une seconde zone, la première zone (50) comportant une fourche (54) bordée partiellement par la partie proximale (42) de cette patte (22), la fourche (54) s'ouvrant généralement selon un angle aigu, lesdites fentes (60, 62, 64) étant étagées de façon telle qu'une ligne imaginaire divisant lesdites fentes en deux parties égales (60, 62, 64) s'étend généralement en une ligne droite, qui divise ladite fourche (54) en deux parties généralement égales.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

7

