

Description

The present invention relates to a dispenser package for flowable products and the like and, more specifically, to a dispenser package which contains and dispenses a quantity of flowable product normally called for in a single use.

Various attempts have heretofore been made to provide a dispenser package into which a flowable product may be packaged in the quantity normally required for a single use, and from which such flowable material may be dispensed.

US-A-3986640 discloses a dispenser package which represents a marked improvement over prior package structures in that it accomplishes efficient dispensing of a predetermined quantity of the contents with a one-handed motion and without presenting the opening difficulties previously associated with opening by removal of a cover or tearing of an envelope or pouch.

However, in US-A-3986640 the flowable product is contained within a pouch formed by a flexible sheet material secured adjacent its edges to one face of a sheet of relatively stiff material. The flexible sheet material thereby defines a single pouch of essentially constant depth along the length of the relatively stiff material. Similarly, in EP-A-0109737, the flexible sheet material secured adjacent one face of the relatively stiff material defines essentially a single pouch such that a flowable product contained therein flows throughout the pouch without restriction upon application of pressure thereto.

While the structures of US-A-3986640 and EP-A-0109737 have been and continue to be commercially successful, it has been found that the aforementioned pouch configurations may be substantially improved for certain uses. Thus, it has been found that for certain flowable substances, for example, catsup, upon rupture of the fault line (as in US-A-3986640) or of the protrusion member displacing the fault line (as in EP-A-0109737) the pressure generated by the bending motion on the flowable substance in the centre of the pouch directly behind the fault line causes a small amount of material to squirt or "spit" out of the opening at the instant of rupture. DE-A-2751078 discloses a dispenser package with two pockets for material, arranged on a flexible sheet on either side of a fault line. The pockets are connected by a duct of narrow diameter.

In addition, EP-A-0109737 discloses, in pertinent part, the use of a protrusion member displacing at least a portion of the fault line out of the plane of the relatively stiff member which has a substantially pyramidal shape and displaces the fault line across the apex thereof. Here again, while this structure is entirely satisfactory and is ap-

plicant's preferred embodiment, it has been found that the dies necessary to produce the pyramidal shape may be difficult and expensive to manufacture.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a new and improved dispenser package for flowable products, in particular a dispenser package which improves the containment of flowable products in that it eliminates squirting or "spitting" of the flowable product out of the package at the instant of rupture along the fault line. Another object of this invention is to provide new and improved means for rupturing tough materials or combinations thereof upon their being bent into a "V" shape.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a new and improved dispenser package which improves prior dispenser packages in the containment of flowable products by providing a structure which not only greatly increases and concentrates the stress applied to the relatively stiff side to enable rupture of even relatively tough materials or laminates with a bending action developed by the use of only one hand, and which may be easily manufactured in high speed, low cost quantities.

According to the present invention there is provided a dispenser package for a flowable substance, comprising a relatively stiff substantially flat sheet and a flexible sheet secured to one face of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet, said flexible sheet forming an enclosed pouch adjacent said one face of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet for containing a flowable substance, said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet having a fault pattern of predetermined length whereby, upon bending said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet into a "V" about an axis extending along said fault pattern so that the arms of said "V" encapture said enclosed pouch, said fault pattern ruptures to create at least one opening through which said flowable substance is dispensed, said enclosed pouch having a pair of enlarged product containing pockets spaced laterally on either side of said fault pattern and a connecting wall extending between said pockets, characterized in that said connecting wall also extends along and directly behind said fault pattern, said connecting wall thereby forming a shallow connecting channel area adjacent the back side of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet, such that upon initial bending of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet and prior to rupture of said fault pattern, said connecting wall is caused to flex into pressing engagement with the back side of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet thereby to force flowable product out of said channel area and into each of said pockets.

Thus, the present invention is directed to a new

and improved dispenser package for flowable products which may be opened by one hand in a manner to cause controlled rupturing of all sorts of packaging materials, ranging from low costs, easily broken materials such as polystyrene to tough, high barrier packaging materials, without squirting or "spitting" of the contents at the instant of rupture.

The relatively stiff flat sheet is preferably constructed of a tough, high barrier material or laminate including at least one tough, high barrier layer secured to at least one surface thereof.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the dispenser package includes at least one protrusion displacing at least a portion of the fault area out of the plane of the relatively stiff sheet, said protrusion preferably comprising an elongate substantially pyramidal shape. Advantageously, the lines of the substantially pyramidal shape may be slightly bowed or arcuate, such as to resemble an upside-down double-ended boat which has a vertical cross-section in the shape of a Gothic arch.

As used herein, the terms "fault line" or "fault pattern" are intended to encompass the aforesaid alternatives of a cut pattern, a single straight line extending across a portion or all of the relatively stiff flat sheet or a fault area formed by weakening means other than by a scored continuous line.

In each of the curvilinear and straight-edged elongated substantially pyramidal shaped described, the shorter diagonal axis of the pyramid is preferably in the same line as the fault line or fault pattern.

By forming the enclosed flexible pouch with a shallow duct or channel area immediately adjacent and behind the fault line connecting two enlarged, laterally spaced pockets, it has been found that upon bending of the package to rupture the fault line the flexible wall of the connecting duct initially arches against the back side of the fault line, causing the flowable product contained in the channel to be squeezed or wiped into each of the pockets prior to rupture of the fault line. Hence, at the instant of rupture of the fault line, there is substantially no product adjacent the fault line and, consequently, squirts or "spits" out of the opening are substantially eliminated. Thereafter, continued bending of the package brings the two spaced product-containing pockets into engagement with each other and the force generated therebetween enables the product to be easily forced from each of the pockets into the shallow connecting channel and out the opening formed in the fault line at a controlled rate.

In addition, it has been found that the elongate substantially pyramidal shape previously disclosed in EP-A-0109737 may be more easily formed with

curved or arcuate lines and yet, surprisingly, achieves sufficient stress concentration to rupture a great number of the tough barrier materials disclosed in that application. Thus, it has been found that a plunge cut utilizing a rotary milling cutter creates a female die which forms a pyramidal shape with curved lines very closely approximating the shape of a theoretically perfect pyramid, and that the resulting substantially pyramidal protrusion creates sufficient stress to rupture a great number of the aforesaid barrier materials.

In the accompanying drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a view in side elevation of a dispenser package constructed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention in its pre-opened condition;

FIGURE 1A is a similar view of the dispenser package of FIGURE 1 in use, this view illustrating the package upon initial bending and at the moment of rupture at the fault line;

FIGURE 1B is an enlarged fragmentary view of the dispenser package shown in FIGURE 1A, the view illustrating the wall of the connecting channel between the spaced pockets of the product-containing pouch arched against the back side of the fault line;

FIGURE 2 is a top plan view of the dispenser package of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a top plan view of an alternative preferred embodiment of the invention shown in FIGURES 1 and 2;

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a further alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein the pouch pocket connecting wall is arcuately shaped and closely spaced from the back side of the relatively stiff sheet;

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view in perspective illustrating an alternative embodiment of the protrusion member shown in FIGURE 3, the view illustrating an elongate substantially pyramidal protrusion having curved or arcuate surfaces so as to resemble an upside-down, double-ended boat; and

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged fragmentary view in perspective illustrating the ruptured apex of the protrusion member shown in FIGURE 5, and also illustrating the Gothic arch shape of a vertical cross-section taken through that member.

Referring now more particularly to FIGURES 1, 1A, 1B and 2 of the accompanying drawings, there is illustrated a first preferred embodiment of a dispenser package constructed in accordance with the present invention, indicated generally by reference numeral 10. As here embodied, package 10 includes a relatively stiff sheet 12 having a sealant/barrier layer 14 suitably bonded to the inner

surface 16 of sheet 12 so that sheet 12 and the sealant barrier layer 14 are rendered integral with one another. Also suitably integrally bonded to the outer perimeter of 12, 14 is a flexible, self-supporting sheet 18, advantageously formed by conventional means, such as vacuum forming, pressure forming, mechanical forming or combinations thereof.

All of the foregoing materials and bonds may be the same as disclosed in EP-A-0109737.

In accordance with the present invention, flexible sheet 18 is preformed so that, when bonded to sheet 12, there is provided a product-containing pouch which includes a pair of laterally spaced pockets 20, 21 connected by a shallow duct or channel area 25 which is located immediately adjacent and directly behind fault line 24 scored in the outer surface of sheet 12 facing away from the enclosed pouch.

Advantageously, and as here preferably embodied, a protrusion 26 in the shape of an elongated pyramid is formed along fault line 24 so as to enable rupture of layer 14 when formed of a tough barrier material, as is disclosed in greater detail in EP-A-0109737.

Referring now more particularly to Figures 1A and 1B, it will be seen that upon bending the ends of package 10 in the direction of arrows A, A' to rupture the fault line 24 and/or protrusion 26, the wall 22 formed in sheet 18 connecting pockets 20, 21 is initially caused to arch against the back side of fault line 24. Wall 22 thereby functions in the manner of a squeegee to squeeze or wipe the flowable product contained in channel area 25 into each of the side pockets 20, 21 prior to rupture of fault line 24 and/or protrusion 26.

It will also be seen that by spacing apart pockets 20, 21, the ends of package 10 may be bent in the direction of arrows A, A' a sufficient distance to cause rupture of fault line 24 and/or protrusion 26 prior to engagement of pockets 20, 21 and thus, at the moment of rupture no hydraulic fluid pressure is generated against fault line 24, further contributing to the prevention of spitting or squirting at the instant of rupture.

Thereafter, upon continued bending of the ends of package 10, pockets 20, 21 are brought into engagement with each other and, upon squeezing the flexible pockets together the flowable product contained therein is expelled past the shallow channel and out the fault line 24 opening and/or protrusion opening 26, as described in EP-A-0109737.

Referring now more particularly to Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings, it will be understood that pouch 18 as here embodied may advantageously be used with a fault line 24 or other weakened zone or cut pattern as disclosed in US-

A-3986640 with similar results where the materials of construction do not require a stress concentration device such as protrusion 26 in order to rupture.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the flexibility of connecting wall 22 is such that the structure of the invention will operate equally satisfactorily whether wall 22 is spaced from or rests against the back side of sheet 12, 14. Thus, while sheet 18 is self-supporting and therefore may be preformed to form pockets 20, 21 and connecting wall 22, since wall 22 is not adhered to sheet 12, 14 except at its ends, it will flex under fluid pressure and thereby allow a flowable substance to pass into and through channel area 25.

It will also be understood that, while preferred, channel wall 22 need not be generally flat and parallel to sheet 14, but may be arcuately shaped, and have its apex slightly spaced from sheet 12, 14 as illustrated at 22' in FIGURE 4. Again, as yet a further alternative, the apex of arcuate wall 22' may be in contact with the back side of sheet 12, 14 in the pre-opened condition.

Referring now more particularly to FIGURES 5 and 6, there is illustrated a further alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein fault line or pattern 24 is displaced out of the plane of the relatively stiff sheet material 12 by an elongate substantially pyramidal protrusion 30, having a curved or arcuate longitudinal profile 32 and generally elliptically curved or arcuate side edges 33, 34. As best seen in FIGURE 6 at 35, the vertical cross-sectional shape and transverse profile of protrusion 30 resembles a Gothic arch.

Advantageously, as shown in FIGURES 5 and 6, protrusion 30 displaces fault line or pattern 24 across its apex 36 substantially along its short axis. Alternatively, as discussed in greater detail and illustrated in the EP-A-0109737, protrusion 30 may be positioned with its long axis extending along fault line 24, or may be formed with diagonal axes of substantially equal length.

As previously mentioned, it has been found that, although protrusion 30 is formed with slightly curved edges so as to resemble an upside-down double-ended boat, and therefore may be more easily and more economically formed than the straight-edged protrusion 26, it nevertheless, surprisingly, provides sufficient stress concentration to rupture a number of the tough plastic barrier materials disclosed in EP-A-0109737.

Claims

1. A dispenser package (10) for a flowable substance, comprising a relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) and a flexible sheet (18) secured to one face of said relatively stiff sub-

surface 16 of sheet 12 so that sheet 12 and the sealant barrier layer 14 are rendered integral with one another. Also suitably integrally bonded to the outer perimeter of 12, 14 is a flexible, self-supporting sheet 18, advantageously formed by conventional means, such as vacuum forming, pressure forming, mechanical forming or combinations thereof.

All of the foregoing materials and bonds may be the same as disclosed in EP-A-0109737.

In accordance with the present invention, flexible sheet 18 is preformed so that, when bonded to sheet 12, there is provided a product-containing pouch which includes a pair of laterally spaced pockets 20, 21 connected by a shallow duct or channel area 25 which is located immediately adjacent and directly behind fault line 24 scored in the outer surface of sheet 12 facing away from the enclosed pouch.

Advantageously, and as here preferably embodied, a protrusion 26 in the shape of an elongated pyramid is formed along fault line 24 so as to enable rupture of layer 14 when formed of a tough barrier material, as is disclosed in greater detail in EP-A-0109737.

Referring now more particularly to Figures 1A and 1B, it will be seen that upon bending the ends of package 10 in the direction of arrows A, A' to rupture the fault line 24 and/or protrusion 26, the wall 22 formed in sheet 18 connecting pockets 20, 21 is initially caused to arch against the back side of fault line 24. Wall 22 thereby functions in the manner of a squeegee to squeeze or wipe the flowable product contained in channel area 25 into each of the side pockets 20, 21 prior to rupture of fault line 24 and/or protrusion 26.

It will also be seen that by spacing apart pockets 20, 21, the ends of package 10 may be bent in the direction of arrows A, A' a sufficient distance to cause rupture of fault line 24 and/or protrusion 26 prior to engagement of pockets 20, 21 and thus, at the moment of rupture no hydraulic fluid pressure is generated against fault line 24, further contributing to the prevention of spitting or squirting at the instant of rupture.

Thereafter, upon continued bending of the ends of package 10, pockets 20, 21 are brought into engagement with each other and, upon squeezing the flexible pockets together the flowable product contained therein is expelled past the shallow channel and out the fault line 24 opening and/or protrusion opening 26, as described in EP-A-0109737.

Referring now more particularly to Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings, it will be understood that pouch 18 as here embodied may advantageously be used with a fault line 24 or other weakened zone or cut pattern as disclosed in US-

A-3986640 with similar results where the materials of construction do not require a stress concentration device such as protrusion 26 in order to rupture.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the flexibility of connecting wall 22 is such that the structure of the invention will operate equally satisfactorily whether wall 22 is spaced from or rests against the back side of sheet 12, 14. Thus, while sheet 18 is self-supporting and therefore may be preformed to form pockets 20, 21 and connecting wall 22, since wall 22 is not adhered to sheet 12, 14 except at its ends, it will flex under fluid pressure and thereby allow a flowable substance to pass into and through channel area 25.

It will also be understood that, while preferred, channel wall 22 need not be generally flat and parallel to sheet 14, but may be arcuately shaped, and have its apex slightly spaced from sheet 12, 14 as illustrated at 22' in FIGURE 4. Again, as yet a further alternative, the apex of arcuate wall 22' may be in contact with the back side of sheet 12, 14 in the pre-opened condition.

Referring now more particularly to FIGURES 5 and 6, there is illustrated a further alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein fault line or pattern 24 is displaced out of the plane of the relatively stiff sheet material 12 by an elongate substantially pyramidal protrusion 30, having a curved or arcuate longitudinal profile 32 and generally elliptically curved or arcuate side edges 33, 34. As best seen in FIGURE 6 at 35, the vertical cross-sectional shape and transverse profile of protrusion 30 resembles a Gothic arch.

Advantageously, as shown in FIGURES 5 and 6, protrusion 30 displaces fault line or pattern 24 across its apex 36 substantially along its short axis. Alternatively, as discussed in greater detail and illustrated in the EP-A-0109737, protrusion 30 may be positioned with its long axis extending along fault line 24, or may be formed with diagonal axes of substantially equal length.

As previously mentioned, it has been found that, although protrusion 30 is formed with slightly curved edges so as to resemble an upside-down double-ended boat, and therefore may be more easily and more economically formed than the straight-edged protrusion 26, it nevertheless, surprisingly, provides sufficient stress concentration to rupture a number of the tough plastic barrier materials disclosed in EP-A-0109737.

Claims

1. A dispenser package (10) for a flowable substance, comprising a relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) and a flexible sheet (18) secured to one face of said relatively stiff sub-



- stantially flat sheet (12), said flexible sheet (18) forming an enclosed pouch (20, 21, 25) adjacent said one face of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) for containing a flowable substance, said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) having a fault pattern (24) of predetermined length whereby, upon bending said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) into a "V" about an axis extending along said fault pattern (24) so that the arms of said "V" encapture said enclosed pouch (20, 21, 25), said fault pattern (24) ruptures to create at least one opening through which said flowable substance is dispensed, said enclosed pouch (20, 21, 25) having a pair of enlarged product containing pockets (20,21) spaced laterally on either side of said fault pattern (24) and a connecting wall (22) extending between said pockets (20, 21), characterized in that said connecting wall (22) also extends along and directly behind said fault pattern (24), said connecting wall (22) thereby forming a shallow connecting channel area (25) adjacent the back side of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12), such that upon initial bending of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) and prior to rupture of said fault pattern (24), said connecting wall (22) is caused to flex into pressing engagement with the back side of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) thereby to force flowable product out of said channel area (25) and into each of said pockets (20, 21).
2. A dispenser package (10) as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said connecting wall (22) is substantially parallel to and closely spaced from the back side of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12).
 3. A dispenser package (10) as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said connecting wall (22) is arcuately shaped.
 4. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in claim 3, wherein the apex of said arcuate connecting wall (22) is closely spaced from the back side of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12).
 5. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said connecting wall (22) extends along substantially the entire width of each of said laterally spaced pockets (20,21).
 6. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the width of said connecting wall (22) forming said channel (25) area is sufficient to prevent said laterally spaced pockets (20,21) from engaging one another during bending until after rupture of said fault line (24).
 7. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in any preceding Claim, wherein the wall of each of said laterally spaced pockets (20,21) adjoining said connecting wall (22) slopes laterally away from said connecting channel area.
 8. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in any preceding Claim, including protrusion means (30) displacing at least a portion of said fault pattern (24) out of the plane of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) in a direction away from said one face for substantially maximally increasing the stress in said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12) at the displaced portion of said fault pattern (24), whereby, upon said bending of said relatively stiff substantially flat sheet (12), said fault pattern (24) initially ruptures at the locus of said protrusion means (30) to create at least one opening through which said flowable substance is dispensed in a directed flow, said protrusion means (30) having a configuration which is substantially symmetrical on either side of said fault pattern (24) and on either side of an axis normal to said fault pattern (24) and in which the point of greatest displacement is located substantially on said fault pattern (24).
 9. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in Claim 8, wherein said protrusion means (30) has a peaked cross-sectional shape along said fault pattern (24).
 10. A dispensing package (10) as claimed in Claim 8, wherein said protrusion means (30) comprises a substantially pyramidal configuration and said fault pattern (24) is displaced from said relatively stiff flat sheet (12) material across the apex (36) of said substantially pyramidal configuration.

Revendications

1. Un emballage de distribution (10) pour substance fluide, constitué d'une feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12) et d'une feuille souple (18) fixée solidement sur une face de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12), ladite feuille souple (18) formant un sachet fermé (20, 21, 25) au voisinage d'une face de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12) pour contenir



une substance fluide, ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12) ayant un contour de rupture (24) d'une longueur prédéterminée grâce auquel, lors de la flexion de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12) en "V" autour d'un axe s'étendant le long dudit contour de rupture (24) de façon que les branches dudit "V" emprisonnent le sachet fermé (20, 21, 25), ledit contour de rupture (24) soit cassé pour créer au moins une ouverture à travers laquelle la matière fluide est distribuée, ledit sachet fermé (20, 21, 25), ayant une paire de pochettes agrandies (20, 21) pour contenir le produit, séparées latéralement des deux côtés dudit contour de rupture (24) et une paroi de raccordement (22) s'étendant entre lesdites pochettes (20, 21), caractérisé en ce que ladite paroi de raccordement (22) s'étend également tout le long et immédiatement derrière ledit contour de rupture (24), ladite paroi de raccordement (22) formant en conséquence une zone formant un canal de raccordement superficiel (25) au voisinage de la face arrière de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12), telle que sous l'effet de la flexion initiale de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12) et avant la cassure dudit contour de rupture (24), ladite paroi de raccordement (22) est amenée à fléchir et à s'engager par pression dans le côté arrière de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12), forçant de ce fait le produit fluide à sortir de ladite zone de canalisation de raccordement (25) et à entrer dans chacune desdites pochettes (20, 21).

2. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite paroi de raccordement (22) est sensiblement parallèle à la face arrière de la feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12), et à faible distance de celle-ci.
3. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué à la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite paroi de raccordement (22) a une forme arquée.
4. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué à la revendication 3, dans lequel le sommet de ladite paroi de raccordement arquée (22) est à faible distance de la face arrière de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12).
5. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication

précédente, dans lequel ladite paroi de raccordement (22) s'étend sensiblement le long de toute la largeur de chacune des pochettes séparées latéralement (20, 21).

6. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente dans lequel la largeur de ladite paroi de raccordement (22) constituant ladite zone formant un canal (25) suffit à empêcher lesdites pochettes séparées latéralement (20, 21) de venir en contact l'une avec l'autre pendant la flexion et jusqu'après la cassure de ladite ligne de rupture (24).
7. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, dans lequel la paroi de chacune desdites pochettes séparées latéralement (20, 21) reliant ladite paroi de raccordement (22) ont une pente tournée latéralement vers l'extérieur de ladite zone de canalisation de raccordement.
8. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué dans n'importe quelle revendication précédente, comprenant des moyens d'excroissance (30) déplaçant au moins une partie dudit contour de rupture (24) en dehors du plan de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12) dans une direction qui s'éloigne de ladite face pour accroître sensiblement jusqu'au maximum les efforts dans ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12), au niveau de la partie déplacée dudit contour de rupture (24), ce qui entraîne, sous l'effet de la flexion de ladite feuille relativement rigide et sensiblement plate (12), une cassure initiale dudit contour de rupture (24) à l'endroit des moyens d'excroissance (30) pour créer au moins une ouverture par laquelle ladite substance fluide est distribuée selon un écoulement dirigé, lesdits moyens d'excroissance (30) ayant une configuration qui est sensiblement symétrique sur les deux côtés de la ligne de rupture (24) et sur les deux côtés d'un axe perpendiculaire audit contour de rupture (24) et dans lequel le point de plus fort déplacement est situé sensiblement sur ledit contour de rupture (24).
9. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme revendiqué à la revendication 8, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'excroissance (30) ont une section droite en forme de pic tout le long dudit contour de rupture (24).
10. Un emballage de distribution (10) comme re-



vendiqué à la revendication 8, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'excroissance (30) comprennent une configuration sensiblement pyramidale et ledit contour de rupture (24) est déplacé depuis la feuille en matière rigide sensiblement plate (12) transversalement au sommet (36) de ladite configuration sensiblement pyramidale.

Patentansprüche

1. Ausgabeverpackung (10) für fließfähige Substanzen mit einer verhältnismäßig steifen, im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) und einer flexiblen dünnen Lage (18), die an einer Oberfläche der verhältnismäßig steifen, im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) angeheftet ist, wobei diese flexible dünne Lage (18) gegenüber der einen Oberfläche der verhältnismäßig steifen, im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) zur Aufnahme einer fließfähigen Substanz eine Tasche (20, 21, 25) bildet und wobei die verhältnismäßig steife, im wesentlichen flache dünne Lage (12) eine Bruchlinie (24) vorbestimmter Länge aufweist, wobei nach dem Umbiegen der verhältnismäßig steifen, im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) in einer "V"-Form um eine Achse, die sich entlang der Bruchlinie (24) erstreckt, so daß die Arme dieses "V" die Tasche (20, 21, 25) erfassen, die Bruchlinie (24) bricht, um zumindest eine Öffnung zu bilden, durch welche die fließfähige Substanz abgegeben wird, wobei die eingeschlossene Tasche (20, 21, 25) ein Paar vergrößerter und das Produkt enthaltender Taschen (20, 21) aufweist, die seitlich auf jeder Seite der Bruchlinie (24) angeordnet sind, und mit einer Verbindungswand (22), die sich zwischen den Taschen (20, 21) erstreckt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sich die Verbindungswand (22) ebenfalls entlang und unmittelbar hinter der Bruchlinie (24) erstreckt, daß die Verbindungswand (22) gleichzeitig einen flachen Verbindungskanalbereich (25) gegenüberliegend der Rückseite der verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) bildet, so daß bei Beginn des Umbiegens der verhältnismäßig steifen im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) und vor dem Brechen der Bruchlinie (24) diese Verbindungswand (22) zwangsweise mit der Rückseite der verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) zusammengepreßt wird, wobei das fließfähige Produkt aus dem Kanalbereich (25) herausgedrückt und in die beiden Taschen (20, 21) hineingedrückt wird.

2. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach Anspruch 1, in

welcher die Verbindungswand (22) im wesentlichen parallel und nahe beabstandet von der Rückseite der verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) angeordnet ist.

3. Abgabevorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 1, in welcher die Verbindungswand (22) bogenförmig geformt ist.

4. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach Anspruch 3, in welcher der Scheitelpunkt der bogenförmigen Verbindungswand (22) nahe von der Rückseite der verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) angeordnet ist.

5. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, in welcher sich die Verbindungswand (22) im wesentlichen entlang der gesamten Breite einer jeden der seitlich anschließenden Taschen (20, 21) erstreckt.

6. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, in welcher die Breite der Verbindungswand (22), die den Kanalbereich (25) bildet, ausreicht, um die seitlich anschließenden Taschen (20, 21) daran zu hindern, daß sie miteinander während des Umbiegens bis zu dem Zeitpunkt nach Brechen der Bruchlinie (24) miteinander in Berührung kommen.

7. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, in welcher die Wandung einer jeden der sich seitlich anschließenden Taschen (20, 21), die an die Verbindungswand (22) anschließen, seitlich weg von diesem Verbindungskanalbereich geneigt sind.

8. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, mit einem Vorsprungteil (30), welches zumindest einen Teil der Bruchlinie (24) aus der Ebene der verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) in eine Richtung weg von der einen Seite weg verlegt, um im wesentlichen die Spannung in der verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) an dem wegverlagerten Bereich der Bruchlinie (24) maximal zu vergrößern, wobei nach dem Umbiegen des verhältnismäßig steifen und im wesentlichen flachen dünnen Lage (12) die Bruchlinie (24) zunächst an dem Ort des Vorsprungteils (30) bricht, um zumindest eine Öffnung zu bilden, durch welche die fließfähige Substanz in einem gerichteten Strahl abgegeben wird, wobei das Vorsprungteil (30) einen Aufbau hat, der im wesentlichen symme-



trisch einerseits zu der Bruchlinie (24) und andererseits zu der auf der Bruchlinie (24) senkrecht stehenden Achse ist und wobei der Punkt der größten Verlagerung ungefähr über der Bruchlinie (24) angeordnet ist.

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9. Ausgabeverpackung (10) nach Anspruch 8, in welcher das Vorsprungteil (30) einen spitzenförmigen Querschnitt auf der Bruchlinie (24) aufweist.

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10. Abgabevorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 8, in welchem das Vorsprungteil (30) eine im wesentlichen pyramidale Anordnung aufweist und in welcher die Bruchlinie (24) von der verhältnismäßig steifen flachen dünnen Lage (12) entlang des Apex (36) der im wesentlichen pyramidalen Form verlagert ist.

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