

Dispense head

The invention relates to a dispense head, also referred to as a coupler, to be connected to a valve of a container for fluids, in particular liquids, such as beer or water, which dispense head comprises a housing and a probe.

5 The invention also relates to a kit comprising a container.

US 2004/226967 discloses a drink dispenser assembly (denoted by numerals "1" and "25" in the figures of US 2004/226967) comprising a dispenser device (2, 37) provided with a tap (18, 29; erroneously referred to as "dispensing head") for accommodating a flexible plastic dispensing line (17, 28), and a container (7, 27) containing drink, in particular carbonated drink, connected during use to the dispensing line (17, 28) which has a coupling element at an outlet end for connection to the tap (18, 29). The

10 dispensing line can be permanently connected to the container containing carbonated drink, but can also be provided with a coupling for detachable connection to the container. An aim of the invention disclosed in US 2004/226967 is to provide a drink dispenser assembly that

15 requires very little maintenance, requires little cleaning and provides a hygienic environment with a relatively long life for the drink.

Flexible hoses are a well known alternative to frequently cleaning dispensing lines.

25 It is an object of the present invention to provide a more universal system comprising a flexible hose.

To this end, the dispense head according to the present invention is characterized in that the distal end of the probe is detached or detachable from the rest of the probe and/or the housing and the distal end is connected or

30 connectable to a flexible hose.

Thus, after the hose has been fitted in the dispensing line of a dispensing system and the distal end has been attached to the probe and/or the housing, the

dispense head can be coupled to a container in at least substantially the same way as existing dispense heads.

The invention also relates to a kit comprising

- a container for fluids, in particular liquids, such as beer or water, having a valve to be connected to a dispense head,
- an element to be fitted to the (incomplete) probe of a dispense head, and
- a flexible hose connected or connectable to the element.

The invention will now be explained in more detail with reference to the figures, which show an embodiment of the dispense head according to the present invention.

Figure 1 is a cross-section of a container for fluids.

Figure 2 is a cross-section of the valve part of the container in Figure 1.

Figures 3A and 3B are cross-sections of a dispense head according to the prior art, just prior to and after broaching of the container, respectively.

Figure 4 is a cross-section of a probe according to the present invention.

Figures 5 and 6 are a top view and a cross-section of the distal end of the probe shown in Figure 4.

The drawings are not necessarily to scale and details, which are not necessary for understanding the present invention, may have been omitted. Further, elements that are at least substantially identical or that perform an at least substantially identical function are denoted by the same numeral. Furthermore, terms as "upper", "lower", and the like relate to the orientation of elements as shown in the drawings.

Figure 1 shows a container 1 for fluids, in particular liquids, such as beer or soft drinks under pressure, comprising a spherical and pressure resistant

outer casing 2 having a central opening 3, a gastight inner casing 4 of a flexible material, i.e. a bag, located inside the outer casing 2, and a valve part 5, located in the central opening 3, for filling the container 1, more specifically the inner casing 3, with a liquid respectively withdrawing liquid from the container 1.

In this example, the outer casing 2 was made by blow-moulding a polyester preform, in particular a PET (polyethylene terephthalate) or PEN (polyethylene naphthalate) preform. The upper rim 7 (Figure 2) of the preform and (hence) of the opening 3 in the outer casing 2, comprises a collar 8 for holding the preform during blow-moulding in a manner known in itself and, above the collar 8, one or more, in this example two, annular and upwardly tapering ledges 9 for establishing a snap-fit connection with the valve part 5, as will explained in more detail below.

Alternatively, the outer casing may be made of e.g. a relatively thick-walled thermoplastic material or even a metal, such as aluminum. As another example, the outer casing may be collapsible and made from a blow-molded thermoplastic e.g. PE or a elastomeric liner provided with a filament wound outer reinforcement and an outer layer of latex obtained by immersing the liner (with filaments) in a latex bath. Yet other suitable casings are described in, for example, EP 0 626 338, which is incorporated herein by reference.

As shown in Figure 2, the valve part 5 comprises an outer jacket 10, made, in this example, of glass fiber reinforced PP, an inner jacket 11 slidably received inside the outer jacket 10, and a closing element 12 which, in turn, is slidably received inside the inner jacket 11, and which comprises a plurality of resilient fingers 12A. The inner jacket 11 and the closing element are both made of a polyolefin such as PE or PP. A preferred valve part of this

type is also disclosed in International patent application WO 00/07902 (see especially page 8, line 12 ff. in conjunction with Figures 4A and 4B), which is incorporated herein by reference.

5 When, as shown in Figures 3A and 3B, a probe of a dispense head is pushed into the valve part 5, the inner jacket 11 slides with respect to the outer jacket 10 providing one or more vents for letting in pressurized gas to expel liquid from the inner casing 4. Further, the
10 closing element 12 slides with respect to the inner jacket 11 providing an opening for letting the liquid out. The outer jacket 10 comprises, in its bottom surface and preferably on a separate element to facilitate manufacture, a plurality of radially extending channels or, in this case,
15 venting grooves 13.

 The inner wall of the outer jacket 10 comprises one or more, in this example two, annular and downwardly tapering counter-ledges 14 (Figure 2). Thus, the valve part 5 can be snap-fitted substantially irreversibly to the outer
20 casing 2 by holding the outer casing 2 in position, e.g. by means of two semi-circular rings below the collar 8, placing the outer jacket 10, preferably after heating it to 60°C - 80°C, over the upper rim 7, pushing the valve part 5
downwards until the counter-ledges 14 snap-fit over ledges 9
25 on the rim 7 of the outer casing, and allowing the valve part 5 to cool.

 The inner casing 3 comprises two, in this example polygonal, flexible sheets of a gas and liquid tight laminate, preferably a laminate comprising a sealing layer
30 (e.g., PE or PP), a barrier layer (e.g. aluminum) and one or more further layers (e.g. PA and/or PET), sealed together along their edges, e.g. by means of welding. As shown in Figure 1, the inner casing 3 comprises an opening the perimeter of which has been welded to a flange on the inner
35 jacket of the valve part 4.

Figures 3A and 3B show a dispense head 15 according to the prior art, comprising a housing 16, which can be coupled to the valve 5 by means of a bayonet fitting 17, a probe 18 consisting of two metal parts irreversibly press-fitted and glued together and slidably accommodated inside the housing 16, and a handle 19 for sliding the probe 18 inside the housing 16 just prior to broaching (Figure 3A) and after broaching (Figure 3B).

Figure 4 shows a probe 18 according to the present invention, which can be fitted in a dispense head as shown in Figures 3A and 3B. The probe 18 comprises a through-bore 20 and, from the top down, tangential notches 21 for receiving two sides of the handle 19, annular notches 22 about the circumference of the probe 18 for accommodating O-rings, and a stop 23 to define the axial position of the probe 18 relative to the housing 16 in the uncoupled position.

The distal end 24 of the probe 18, i.e. the end facing away from a person operating the dispense head 15 and, once connected to a container, facing towards the container 1, is detachable from the rest of the probe 18. To this end, the shown embodiment of the distal end 24 is made of a polymer, such as PE or PP, and comprises a circle-cylindrical central joint 25 (see also Figure 6) having an outer diameter that slightly exceeds, e.g. by 5%, the inner diameter of the through-bore 20, thus enabling the distal end 24 to be clamped to the rest of the probe 18.

Other suitable ways of attaching this element (24) to the rest of the probe include, but are not limited to, screw-threads on both the element and the probe, and reversibly snap-fitting the element to the probe, e.g. by means of an annular notch or a protruding annular rim on the element or two or more resilient fingers on one part and corresponding recesses on the other part.

A flexible hose 26, made e.g. of a polyolefin, such as PE or LDPE, and having an outer diameter of e.g. 6 mm, is connected to the distal end 24, in this example by clamping one end of the hose 26 in said joint 25. To this end, the
5 outer diameter of the end of the hose 26 exceeds the inner diameter of the joint 25. To further enhance the airtightness of the seal between the hose 26 and the distal end 24, the joint 25 is provided, along its inner wall with an elastomeric ring 27. Alternatively, the distal end and
10 the hose 26 form an integral whole or are irreversibly connected, e.g., by means of welding or gluing.

The distal end 24 further comprises a seal, e.g. an elastomeric ring 28 along its circumference, which, upon coupling the dispense head 15 to a container 1, seals the
15 dispense head 15 from the fluid in the container 1. Thus, neither the dispensing line of the system nor any of the reusable parts of the dispense head come into contact with the fluid dispensed from the container or, put differently, all parts that, during dispensing, come into contact are
20 disposable or can be cleaned separately. The distal end and the seal can be made e.g. by two component injection molding.

To prevent the hose 26 from being used more than once, the distal end 24 can be designed such that, upon
25 coupling the dispense head 15 to a container 1, the connection established between the distal end 24 of the probe 18 and the container 1 is stronger than the connection between the distal end 24 of the probe 18 and the rest of the probe. If, in that case, the dispense head 15 is removed
30 from the container 1, the distal end becomes detached from the rest of the probe and stays behind on the container 1, along with the flexible hose 26. Connections of this kind can be obtained by changing the geometry of the distal part, e.g. by increasing the angle (relative to the central axis
35 of the distal end 24) of the locking surface 29 on the

distal end 24 or by increasing the diameter of the distal end 24 where it interacts with the fingers 12A of the closing element 12.

The invention is not restricted to the above-
5 described embodiments which can be varied in a number of ways within the scope of the claims. For instance, although the invention has been illustrate by reference to a particular type of dispense head, i.e. one for use with a so-called LWC type keg fitting as shown in Figure 2, 3, and
10 4, the invention is also suitable for use with other generally available dispense heads, such as dispense heads for European or American Sankey type keg fitting, German slider keg fitting or Grundy type keg fitting, also referred to as S, D, A or G type interface, respectively.

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CLAIMS

1. Dispense head (15) to be connected to a valve (5) of a container (1) for fluids, in particular liquids, such as beer or water, which dispense head (15) comprises a housing (16) and a probe (18), **characterized in that** the distal end (24) of the probe (18) is detached or detachable from the rest of the probe and/or the housing (16) and the distal end (24) is connected or connectable to a flexible hose (26).
2. Dispense head (15) according to claim 1, wherein the distal end (24) is attached or attachable to the rest of the probe (18) by clamping, screwing or snap-fitting.
3. Dispense head (15) according to claim 1 and 2, wherein, upon coupling the dispense head (15) to a container (1), the connection established between the distal end (24) of the probe (18) and the container (1) is stronger than the connection between the distal end (24) of the probe (18) and the rest of the probe.
4. Dispense head (15) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the distal end (15) comprises a seal (28), which, upon coupling the dispense head (15) to a container (1), seals the dispense head (15) from the fluid in the container (1).
5. Dispense head (15) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the distal end (15) and the hose (26) form an integral whole or are irreversibly connected.
6. Dispense head (15) according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein the distal end (24) comprises a hose joint (25) for friction fitting the hose (26) to the distal end (24).
7. Dispense head (15) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the distal end (24) is made of a polymer material.

8. Dispense head (15) according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the distal end (24) is shaped as the distal end of a probe as used in a European or American Sankey type keg fitting, a German slider type keg fitting, a Grundy type fitting or an LWC type fitting.

9. Kit comprising

- a container (1) for fluids, in particular liquids, such as beer or water, having a valve (5) to be connected to a dispense head (15), preferably a dispense head (15) according to any one of the preceding claims,

- an element (24) to be fitted to the probe (18) of a dispense head (15), and

- a flexible hose (26) connected or connectable to the element (24).

10. Kit comprising

- an element (24) to be fitted to the probe (18) of a dispense head (15), preferably a dispense head (15) according to any one of the preceding claims,

and

- a flexible hose (26) connected or connectable to the element (24)