

INDIVIDUAL PLANT WATERING DEVICE

The present invention concerns a fitting permitting to
5 connect a water reservoir and a porous enclosure consisting
of a ceramic cone which allows water to pass slowly
therethrough, so as to provide a device permitting to
continuously and individually supply water to plants, in
proximity of their roots, and in predetermined volume, and
10 especially to potted plants. The fitting of the invention
provided with a plurality of different threads is adaptable
to most commercially available plastic bottles, which bottles
are utilized as water reservoirs.

The fitting of the invention allows a fully reliable
15 interconnection between the bottle and the porous cone. This
feature is essential in view of the fact that the purpose of
the device is to maintain plants alive in case of absence,
e.g. without surveillance, particularly in rooms (apartments)
where flooding must be avoided.

20 A plurality of devices are known attempting to provide the
same result, but these known devices have inconveniences
prohibiting their commercial exploitation.

The French patent No. 2673356 concerns a cap whose truncated
form permits to adapt it to different neck dimensions of
25 bottles on which it is to be installed.

The disadvantages of this device are as follows:

- the engagement between the cone and the neck of the bottle
is provided along a single line about the cone and in the
interior of the neck, which is insufficient to obtain a safe
30 interconnection of these two parts,

- to obtain tightness, the truncated part must be made of medium-soft plastic material, which, once more, does not permit a safe interconnection between the cone and the bottle.

5 Consequently, if the bottle is full, it may be driven under the impact of its weight and may become disengaged from the cap. The water can accordingly flow out instantaneously from the bottle causing flooding, thereby making the device inappropriate for use in apartments, and in all cases in
10 which the user relies on the water supply to maintain his plant alive.

The Swiss patent No. 391368 concerns another example in which water is contained in a hollow body whose pointed base is forced into the soil. The hollow body serving as reservoir
15 and the portion driven into the soil forming one single unitary non-separable assembly so that it is not intended to use commercially available plastic bottles, thereby making the device cumbersome when it has to be stored.

The US patent No. 4,300,309 describes a similar system having
20 the same disadvantages.

The French patent No. 2252806 discloses a similar system with the same inconveniences and in addition, wicks must contribute to the water distribution, thereby making its use less practical as digging is necessary to embed the wicks
25 into the soil, this device being thus designed to remain in the plant pot, which is contrary to the goal looked after which is to provide the device whose use is occasional.

The US patent No. 6,128,856 describes an irrigation device comprising a cap having a rotary valve connected on one side
30 to a tube fixed to a dispensing device and on the other side to a bottle adapted to be threaded thereinto. The inconveniences of this known device are

- its complexity, thus its cost;

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- the difficulty to provide a suitable control,
- the lack of reliability for a device that can become soil contaminated,
- the need for servicing to maintain performances,
- 5 - a single type of bottle that can be threadably engaged therewith, obliging the user to retain the adapted bottle, thus to encumber himself.

The US patent No. 5,896,700 describes an irrigation device comprising a water reservoir threaded on a device comprising
10 a pointed member adapted to be driven into the soil to allow water to flow thereinto, a filter being interposed therebetween to control the flow. The disadvantage being once more the space occupation and the impossibility to use a large choice of commercially available plastic bottles.

15 It can be seen from the hereinbefore described prior art devices that although they provide for watering plants by the provision of a water reservoir and a device to distribute the water, none of them achieves at the same time all of the requirements of the invention, which are to fixedly
20 interconnect a known means, such as a porous cone, normally used for irrigation purposes, with numerous types of plastic bottles that can be thrown away, to obtain a low cost product, adapted to individually water potted plants without surveillance in case of absence of their proprietor, and
25 requiring less space in periods of non-use.

To the contrary, the fitting according to the invention achieves all of these requirements: in effect, in associating a known means, such as porous cone, with a disposable plastic bottle, the device of the invention permits to obtain the
30 following results:

- a bottle adapted to the fitting can be easily found, as the fitting is provided with two or several different thread types,

- the bottle can be fixedly attached to the porous cone from which it can only be separated by unthreading, thereby allowing to leave in full confidence the device filled with water, without surveillance, for example during vacation
5 time,

- the space occupation is very limited: if it desired to put the device aside after use, for example, if after return from vacation, the proprietor wishes to again water the plant himself, he throws away the bottle and retains only the
10 ceramic cone associated with the fitting, the assembly occupying a very reduced volume, substantially inferior to previously known devices.

- no adjustment is necessary. It being sufficient to refer to the directions of use to select, within the proposed range,
15 the ceramic cone providing the necessary water flow for the plants concerned. Then the user selects a bottle having a capacity corresponding to the water volume that is necessary for the desired watering duration (for example the duration of the vacation).

- finally, the device is of low cost, in that it is a plastic part fabricated by injection of plastic material, affixed to a ceramic cone.
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These several advantages have not been achieved with the previously cited prior art devices, however, to the contrary,
25 they are all achieved with the device of the invention.

These advantages are essential for the commercial success of the device. In effect, this device is adapted for individually watering unattended potted plants in case of absence of the proprietor of the plants. Now, it is not
30 seldom for one proprietor to have numerous potted plants (sometimes up to ten or more) and as it is necessary to have as much as fittings as plants, this device must be of low cost so that many devices can be purchased, and easily stored when the proprietor returns and again wishes to water the

plants himself. It is also essential that all of the needed bottles can be easily found for all of the plants and, lastly, putting in place or installation of the device should be very simple.

- 5 The number of previously proposed non-satisfactory devices, for example those disclosed in the previously cited documents shows that the problem was long known.

The defects and the complications inherent to the proposed solutions prove that the problem was difficult to solve and
10 above all proves that it had not been solved in the prior art.

The solution proposed by the invention was thus not obvious in spite of its simplicity and without doubt in view of its simplicity.

- 15 In effect, the inventor has devoted five years of full time research to its solution.

Only after having passed through numerous steps, realized hundreds of prototypes, thousands of tests and filed several patent applications, it has been possible, due to a solution
20 that is different from all heretofore existing suggestions to develop a device that perfectly meets the requirements.

To achieve these results, the device according to the invention is a fitting provided on one of its sides with a means for firmly interconnecting the fitting with the base of
25 a porous cone and on the other side with two selectable means for interconnection with the neck of a bottle; each of these two means being adaptable to the thread pitches of standard bottles.

The invention will be well understood by reference to the
30 following description and figures, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view of the overall irrigation device, consisting of a standard plastic bottle (1) and a porous cone

(2) assembled by means of a fitting (3) according to the invention, and placed adjacent the root of a plant.

Figure 2 shows one embodiment of the fitting (3), in top plan view and comprising two thread dimensions adapted to mate
5 with two bottle thread dimensions.

Figure 3 shows the same fitting from below.

Figure 4 shows the same fitting cut in a plane passing through its axis.

Figure 5 shows the same fitting in sectional view, associated
10 with the base of the cone of porous material.

Figure 6 shows another embodiment of the fitting (3) in cross section and associated with a cone.

Figure 7 shows another embodiment of the fitting (3) in cross section and associated with a cone.

15 Figure 8 shows an adaptor.

The automatic individual plant watering device comprises a bottle (1) adapted to contain water and a cone (2) firmly attached to one another by means of a fitting (3) which establishes a rigid interconnection therebetween allowing
20 water flow from the bottle (1) into the interior of the cone (2) whose walls are wholly or partly comprised of a porous material which under the effect of the pressure due to gravity allows water to flow slowly therethrough.

The fitting (3), according to the present invention, is a
25 part formed by injection of plastic material and comprises three coaxial portions:

- an intermediate portion (4) in form of a disc, having an aperture (5) at its center,
- a portion (A) arranged on one side of the disc (4) and
30 adapted to be permanently fixed to the porous cone (2), this

portion (A) being provided by one or two protruding portions, consisting of material comprised between two generally cylindrical surfaces and referred to hereinafter as cylinders,

- 5 - a portion (B) arranged on the other side of the disc, this portion (B) being formed, like portion (A), of one or two cylinders; provided with a thread form on the inner surfaces thereof, and adapted to threadably and removably receive a bottle (1).

- 10 In the embodiments shown in the figures the hollow cone (2) is of porous material, such as ceramic material.

The basis of the cone (2) is prolonged by a hollow cylindrical portion (6) adapted to be fixed to the portion (A) by fitting one within the other.

- 15 In a first embodiment shown in figures 2, 3, 4 and 5, the portion (A) consists of two coaxial cylinders (8) and (7) unitary with the disc (4) at one of their ends:

- the cylinder (8) whose external diameter is equal to the internal diameter of the cylindrical portion (6) of the cone and is adapted to be introduced into this portion (6) of the cone,
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- the cylinder (7) whose internal diameter is equal to the external diameter of the cylindrical portion (6) of the cone, and is adapted to be fitted on this portion (6) of the cone.

- 25 The cylinder (8) having the smallest diameter has an interior diameter equal to or larger than the diameter of the aperture (5).

- For assembly, the portion (6) of the cone is forcefully pressed into the space (9) comprised between the two cylinders (8) and (7) until his edge (12) comes into contact with the portion (10) of the disc (4) between the two cylinders. Thus, a sufficiently tight engagement is obtained
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so that possible leakage in comparison with the flow through the porous cone is negligible.

To facilitate introduction of the cone between the two cylinders, it is preferable for one of the two cylinders to be shorter than the other, and preferably that the cylinder (8) is shorter than the cylinder (7). The cylinder (8) may have a length for example of one third of the cylinder (7). Thus, on assembly of the two parts (2) and (3), the portion (6) of the cone is positioned so that it is first received within the interior of the cylinder (7) which serves as a means to guide it towards the space (9) whereinto it enters until its end (12) reaches the bottom (10) of this space.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the walls of the two cylinders do not have the same thickness, for example the wall of the cylinder (8) is less thick than the wall of the cylinder (7), and is sufficiently thin to have a certain flexibility, suitable to facilitate forceful introduction of the portion (6) of the cone into the interior of the space (9).

As a non-limiting example one particular form of the invention will now be described.

The cone shape as shown in cross section in figure 5 is selected. The cone has a length of about 70mm and is provided with a slightly rounded tip. It is composed of a wall having a thickness of about 5mm, the interior (18) being empty. The cone is prolonged at its base by a cylindrical hollow portion (6) having a length of about 17mm and a wall thickness of about 5mm, its exterior diameter being approximately 33mm and its interior diameter approximately 23mm, and presenting the rounded edge at its extremity (12).

A fitting (3) is formed by PVC injection, whose portion (A) comprises a cylinder (7) with an internal diameter of approximately 32.5mm and a cylinder (8) with an external diameter of approximately 23mm.

The cylinder (7) has a length of about 15mm and the cylinder (8) has a length of about 5mm.

5 The wall of the cylinder (7) has a thickness of about 1.2mm thereby providing it with a sufficient rigidity so that the interconnection between the fitting (3) and the cone (2) will have an appropriate resistance, while the wall of the cylinder has a thickness of only about 0.8mm thereby providing sufficient flexibility thereto to permit a given expansion to the space (9), necessary to accept a thickness
10 tolerance of the cone portion (6).

The cylinder (7) may be provided on its internal face, adjacent its free edge, with a circular bead (16) having a thickness of about 0.3mm for safely gripping the cone portion (6) to ensure a good retention and improve the tightness.

15 The cylinder (8) may be of variable thickness, for example its internal diameter may decrease approximately 0.3mm from its end integral with the disc (4) and up to its free edge. The internal face of the cylinder (8) then has a slightly conical form with its base thicker and stronger than its free
20 edge which is thinner and thus more flexible.

The purpose of this alternate embodiment is to permit to the edge (12) of the cone portion (6) to be properly positioned at the inlet of the space (9), and to be introduced therein by displacing the reduced thickness edge, to finally position
25 itself at the bottom of the space (9) wherein it is safely clamped by the most rigid portion of the cylinder (8).

The assembly of the cone and fitting (3) can be effected by means of a special device comprising a horizontal surface onto which the fitting (3) is placed with the side (A)
30 oriented upwardly. A tool provided with a cavity complementary to the cone form is fixed to the stand of a drilling machine and a cone is placed in the tool cavity with its opening facing downwardly. By lowering the tool, the rounded edge (12) of the portion (6) engages the extremity of the cylinder

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(7), whereinto it begins to penetrate due to its rounded edge. When penetration of the edge (12) continues and reaches the elevation of the cylinder (8), the cylinder (8) properly enters into the interior of the portion (6) due to the rounded edge of the portion (6) and due to the relative elasticity of the end of the cylinder (8) and the portion (6) continues to effect its forceful penetration into the interior of the fitting (3) until it completely occupies the space (9).

10 In a second embodiment shown in figures 6 and 7, the portion (A) consists of a single cylinder:

- a cylinder (7), into the interior of which the cone portion (6) is introduced (figure 6), or

- a cylinder (8) adapted to be introduced into the interior of the cone portion (6) (figure 7).

In all of the previously mentioned cases, the diameters of the cylinders (7) and (8) are formed so that there is no space between the wall or the walls of the cone portion (6) and the wall or the walls of the cylinder or cylinders (7) and/or (8).

The portion (B) of the fitting (3) consists of one or two cylinders, preferably coaxial with all of the remaining parts of the fitting, integral at one of their extremities with the intermediate disc (4), and each having an interior threaded surface. This or these femelle threads are adapted to cooperate with exterior threads of the bottles used as reservoirs (1).

The fitting (3) shown in the figures comprises two different threads, namely a thread (13) and a thread (14).

30 The thread (13), of large diameter permitting the use of large bottles, for example five liter bottles; in this case the thread (14) is not used.

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The thread (14), of smaller diameter permitting the use of a 1.5 liter bottle; in this case the thread (13) is not used.

There may be provided at the end of each thread a shoulder which is engageable by the end of the neck of the bottle (1).

- 5 But a better tightness is obtained by any known sealing means normally provided for the caps of plastic bottles, such as a conical circular lip (17) adapted to be engaged by the bottle neck.

- 10 To increase the number of thread forms usable with the fitting (3) an adapter can be added comprising a threaded male sleeve (19) compatible with one of the two threads of the fitting (3), as would be the neck of the bottle, and having at its other end a different female thread (20). This adapter is shown in figure 8.

- 15 The use of the device according to the invention as described in the preceding examples is particularly simple:

The user retrieves a disposable plastic bottle and fills it with water;

- 20 He threadably engages the fitting (3) provided with a cone (2) with the bottle;

He inverts the assembly so that the cone is at the lower end thereof and then forces the cone into the soil adjacent the root of the plant to be watered.

- 25 The device is thus maintained in substantially vertical position, and with the use of a needle he forms a small hole at the upper end of the bottle, which is the bottom thereof, to permit air to enter into the bottle.

- 30 For example, three cone (2) types of ceramic material can be provided furnishing three different main water supplies: 7cl in 24h, 20cl in 24h and 30cl in 24h.

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To water for example an ivy or a zinnia a water flow of 7cl in 24h is sufficient and with a bottle of 1.5 liters the plant can be watered during 21 days.

5 To water for example a fuchsia or a begonia a water flow of 20cl in 24h permits with a 2 liter bottle to furnish sufficient water volume for 10 days (a bottle of 5 liters at 20cl in 24h would last 25 days).

10 To water for example an azalea or a wandering-jew a water flow of 30cl in 24h permits with a 5 liter bottle to provide during 16 days a sufficient water volume.

Tests have been made with the devices according to the invention.

15 With a 1.5 liter bottle and a ceramic cone of 7cl in 24h it has been possible to provide a continued water supply to a zinnia pot during 21 days. The plant has survived in good health.

20 With a bottle of 5 liters of water and a ceramic cone of 20cl in 24h it has been possible to furnish a sufficient water supply to a fern pot during 25 days. The plant has survived in good health.

The present invention can be utilized in any case where it is desired to safely furnish a continuous water supply during a predetermined time period that is known in advance.

25 The present invention is particularly useful for maintaining unattended plants in good health during absence of the person who normally waters the plants.

On the other side, although of the device of the invention can be utilized for permanently watering plants, the device of the invention is not thought for such use.

30 In the preceding description reference has been made to the use of a part (2) in form of a cone, but it is to be

understood that any other form capable of being inserted into the soil and to permit water to be dispensed slowly therethrough would be within the scope of the present invention.

- 5 Additionally, as an example of porous material, a ceramic material has been referred to, but it is to be understood that any other porous material permitting water flow therethrough at different desired rates is comprised within the scope of the present invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A fitting consisting of a piece of injected plastic material, permitting to interconnect a water reservoir (1) and a hollow cone (2) of porous ceramic material to provide
5 a device allowing to individually dispense water to plants, especially potted plants, proximate of their roots, and in predetermined volume, characterized in that it comprises three coaxial portions:

- an intermediate portion (4) in form of a disc, having an
10 aperture (5) at its center,

- a portion (A) formed of one or two cylinders, arranged on one side of the disc (4) and adapted to be permanently fixed to the cone (2),

- a portion (B) formed, like portion (A), of one or two
15 cylinders provided with a thread on their inner surfaces, arranged on the other side of the disc (4) and adapted to threadably receive a bottle (1) so as to be removable therefrom.

2. The fitting of claim 1, adapted to be firmly
20 attached to a hollow cone of porous ceramic material whose base is prolonged by a hollow cylindrical portion (6), characterized in that the portion (A) consists of two coaxial cylinders (8) and (7) integral with the disc (4) at one of the ends thereof:

25 - the cylinder (8) whose exterior diameter is equal to the interior diameter of the cylindrical portion (6) of the cone, adapted to be introduced into the interior of said cone portion (6),

- the cylinder (7) whose interior diameter is equal to the exterior diameter of the cylindrical portion (6) of the cone, adapted to fit on the portion(6) of the cone.

5 3. The fitting of claim 2, characterized in that the two cylinders (8) and (7) do not have the same length, and that, for example, the cylinder (8) is shorter than the cylinder (7).

10 4. The fitting of claim 3, characterized in that the cylinder (8) has a length which is about one third the length of the cylinder (7).

15 5. The fitting of anyone of claims 2, or 3, or 4, characterized in that the walls of the two cylinders do not have the same thickness, the wall of the cylinder (8) having a thinner thickness than the cylinder (7) and being sufficiently thin so as to have a certain resiliency, appropriate to facilitate forceful introduction of the portion (6) of the cone into the interior of the space (9) delimited between the two cylinders (8) and (7).

20 6. The fitting of claim 5, characterized in that the cylinder (8) is of variable thickness, its external diameter decreasing for example approximately 0.3mm from the end that is integral with the disc (4) towards the free edge thereof, the external face of the cylinder (8) thereby being provided
25 with a slightly conical shape with its base being thicker, thus more rigid, than its free edge, being thinner, and thus more flexible.

7. The fitting of anyone of 2, or 3, or 4, or 5, or 6, characterized in that the cylinder (7) has on its internal

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surface, adjacent its free edge, a circular bead (16) of a thickness of about 0.3mm.

8. The fitting of claim 1, adapted to be unitary with a hollow cone of porous ceramic material whose base is prolonged by a hollow cylindrical portion (6), characterized in that the portion (A) comprises one single cylinder integral with the disc (4) at one of the ends thereof, namely:

10 - a cylinder (8) adapted to be introduced into the interior of the portion (6) of the cone, or

- a cylinder (7) into the interior of which the portion (6) of the cone is introduced.

9. The fitting of anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that the portion (B) of the fitting (3) consists of one or two cylinders, preferably coaxial with all the other parts of the fitting, integral at one of their extremities with the intermediate disc (4), and having the internal face thereof threaded; this or these female threads being adapted to mate with male threads of bottles used as reservoir (1).

10. The fitting of anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that the portion (B) of the fitting (3) comprises two cylinders having the inner face thereof threaded, this or these female threads being adapted to mate with male threads of bottles utilized as reservoir (1), the thread (13) of large diameter permitting use of large bottles, for example of 5 liters; in which case the thread (14) is not utilized; the thread (14), of smaller diameter,

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permitting use of a bottle of 1.5 liters; in which case the thread (13) is not utilized.