CLAIMS

What is Claimed:

1. A material for ~~biocontainers~~ holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein, the material comprising a film formed of two or more layers forming a body to the film, the film having an interior and exterior side, and a substrate incorporated in the body of the film wherein the substrate is formed of a fibrous material, wherein ~~each of~~ the at least one of the two or more layers comprises an ethylene vinyl acetate resin, and wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having one or more contact layers and one or more layers of gas impermeable layers and the substrate is incorporated into the film between the one or more contact layers and one or more layers of gas impermeable layers.

2. ~~The material of claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed with a polymer backing to attach the substrate to the film~~A material for holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein, the material comprising a film formed of two or more layers forming a body to the film, the film having an interior and exterior side, and a substrate incorporated in the body of the film wherein the substrate is formed of a fibrous material, wherein the at least one of the two or more layers comprises an ethylene vinyl acetate resin, and wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having a first interior side layer formed of one or more layers forming an inner contact zone, one or more layers of a gas impermeable zone and one or more layers of polymers on the exterior side of the gas impermeable zone forming an outer strength zone and the substrate is incorporated into the film between the contact zone and the gas impermeable zone.

3. The material ~~of claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of woven and non-woven fibrous material~~for holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein of claim 1 or 2 wherein the substrate is

a) formed with a polymer backing to attach the substrate to the film;

b) formed of a material selected from the group consisting of woven and non-woven fibrous material; or

c) formed from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal, glass and polyolefins.

4. The material ~~of claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal, glass and polyolefins~~for

holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein of claim 1 or 2 wherein the substrate is a woven material selected from the group consisting of polymer fibers, metal fibers, carbon fibers and glass fibers.

5. The material ~~of claim 1 wherein the substrate is a woven material selected from the group consisting of polymer fibers, metal fibers, carbon fibers and glass fibers~~for holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein of claim 1 or 2 wherein the substrate is formed of a non-woven fibrous material selected from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal, glass and polyolefins.

6. The material ~~of claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed of a non-woven fibrous material selected from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal, glass and polyolefins~~for holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein of claims 1 or 2 wherein the substrate is embedded within an ethylene vinyl acetate resin.

7. The material ~~of claim 1 wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having one or more contact layers and one or more layers of gas impermeable layers and the substrate is incorporated into the film between the one or more contact layers and one or more layers of gas impermeable layers~~for holding biological fluids, solids, or both therein of claims 1 or 2 wherein the substrate has one or more openings formed in it to provide a device selected from the group consisting of a viewing window and a port.

8. ~~The material of any of the preceding claims wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having a first interior side layer formed of one or more layers forming an inner contact zone, one or more layers of a gas impermeable zone and one or more layers of polymers on the exterior side of the of gas impermeable zone forming an outer strength zone and the substrate is incorporated into the film between the contact zone and the gas impermeable zone~~A container made from the material as defined in claim 1 or 2 having at least two walls and an inner volume defined by the at least two walls.

9. ~~The material of any of the preceding claims wherein the substrate is embedded within an ethylene vinyl acetate resin~~The container of claim 8 wherein the substrate has one or more openings formed in it to provide a device selected from the group consisting of a viewing window and a port.

10. ~~The material of any of the preceding claims wherein the substrate has one or more openings formed in it to provide a device selected from the group consisting of a viewing window and a port~~The container of claim 8 wherein the substrate has one or more elongate openings formed in it to provide a viewing window into the interior of the container.

11. ~~A biocontainer having at least two walls and an inner volume defined by the at least two walls, the biocontainer being formed of a film material having a first interior side layer formed of one or more layers forming an inner contact zone, one or more layers of a gas impermeable zone and one or more layers of polymers on the exterior side of the of gas impermeable zone forming an outer strength zone and a substrate incorporated into the film between the contact zone and the gas impermeable zone wherein the substrate is formed of a fibrous material~~A method of testing the container as defined in claim 8 comprising attaching a gas pressure source to an inlet of the container, closing any other inlet or outlet in the container, attaching a pressure gauge to the container or pressure source to read the pressure within the container, inflating the container until full and at a desired pressure and monitoring the pressure over time to determine whether any pressure decay occurs.

12. ~~The biocontainer of claim 11 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of woven and non-woven fibrous material~~A method of dispensing from the container as defined in claim 8 comprising filling the container with a desired volume of a liquid, attaching a pressure source with a pressure gauge to the container, attaching a valve to the outlet of the container, inflating the container to a desired pressure and selectively opening and closing the valve to dispense the liquid.

13. The ~~biocontainer of claim 11 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fibrous material in a form selected from the group consisting of woven and non-woven materials and the fibrous material is made of a material selected from the group consisting of nylon, polyester, aramids, carbon, metal and polyolefins~~method of dispensing of claim 12 wherein the container is pressurized once.

14. The ~~biocontainer of any of claims 11-13 wherein the film is formed of a multilayered film having a first interior zone, a gas impermeable zone and a strength zone on the exterior side of the gas impermeable zone forming an~~

~~outer strength zone and a substrate incorporated into the film between the contact zone and the gas impermeable zone wherein the substrate is formed of a fibrous material~~method of dispensing of claim 12 further comprising adding additional gas pressure to the container when it reaches a threshold minimum during dispensing.

~~15. The biocontainer of any of claims 11-14 wherein the substrate has one or more openings formed in it to provide a device selected from the group consisting of a viewing window and a port.~~

~~16. The biocontainer any of claims 11-15 wherein the substrate has one or more elongate openings formed in it to provide a viewing window into the interior of the biocontainer.~~

~~17. The biocontainer any of claims 11-16 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of polymers, metal fibers, carbon fibers and glass fibers.~~

~~18. A method of testing a biocontainer of claim 11 comprising attaching a gas pressure source to an inlet of the biocontainer, closing any other inlet or outlet in the biocontainer, attaching a pressure gauge to the biocontainer or pressure source to read the pressure within the biocontainer, inflating the biocontainer until full and at a desired pressure and monitoring the pressure over time to determine whether any pressure decay occurs.~~

~~19. A method of dispensing comprising a biocontainer of claim 11, wherein the biocontainer is filled with a desired volume of a liquid, attaching a pressure source with a pressure gauge to the biocontainer, attaching a valve to the outlet of the biocontainer, inflating the biocontainer to a desired pressure and selectively opening and closing the valve to dispense the liquid.~~

~~20. The method of claim 11 wherein the biocontainer is pressurized once.~~

~~21. The method of claim 11 further comprising adding additional gas pressure to the biocontainer when it reaches a threshold minimum during dispensing.~~