thread-free sealing sections 54, 55, where the stopper, when it is screwed in neck 1 through opening O, is perfectly circumferentially married against the plain internal wall 5 of neck 1 in these sections without disturbance of the thread turns 7, on both sides (above and beneath) of the thread turns 7.

This improves preventing air and liquid from entering and/or exiting the container by passing along the thread turns 7 inside neck 1.

To ensure proper sealing, the cork used for plugging threaded neck 1 can also be provided in advantageous manner with an external thread complementary to the internal thread 6 of neck 1. However, this is not mandatory; because the imprint of the cork can also be obtained during insertion of the cork in the neck of the bottle and kept hermetically sealed thanks to the resilience properties of cork.

The thread turns 7 on the internal wall 5 of neck 1 consist of ribs protruding from the internal wall 5. Advantageously, these thread turns 7 are identical and distributed at regular angular intervals over the internal surface 5 of neck 1. By preference, the ribs have a radial thickness of about 1 mm (between 0.2 and 3 mm, and by preference between 0.2 and 1 mm) and a base width at the internal wall 5 of about 1 mm perpendicular to the direction of extension of the ribs (perpendicular to a line defined by the pitch angle).

In other words the thread turns 7 are formed by protruding gadroons 8 on the internal wall 5 of the straight cylindrical section 51 of the neck. In this embodiment, the useful passage diameter d3 between the inner edges of the thread turns 7 is by preference between 18 mm and 19 mm, with a tolerance of ± 0.5 mm.

Referring to Figure 3, the thread turns 7, forming the internal thread 6 of neck 1, have a pitch angle of β=37°, i.e. an angle of 37° relative to a horizontal section of the neck perpendicular to axis X-X'.

Furthermore, the preferred embodiment shown in figures 1 to 3 has four thread turns 7, with one thread turn per angular sector of 90° of the internal cylindrical wall 5 of neck 1. Each thread turn 7 extends around the longitudinal axis X-X' over an azimuth angle of about γ = 90°, wherein generally an azimuth angle γ of between 45° and 180° is applicable. As shown in figure 3 the thread turns 7 do not overlap along the direction of the longitudinal axis X-X' with the next thread turn 7.

This configuration of the internal wall 5 of neck 1 with the independent thread turns 7 allows opening and closing of the container by easily unscrewing and screwing a cork stopper

thread-free sealing sections 54, 55, where the stopper, when it is screwed in neck 1 through opening O, is perfectly circumferentially married against the plain internal wall 5 of neck 1 in these sections without disturbance of the thread turns 7, on both sides (above and beneath) of the thread turns 7.

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Referring to Figure 3, the thread turns 7, forming the internal thread 6 of neck 1, have a pitch angle of β=37°, i.e. an angle of 37° relative to a horizontal section of the neck perpendicular to axis X-X'. **This corresponds to an angle α relative to the axis X-X'.**

Furthermore, the preferred embodiment shown in figures 1 to 3 has four thread turns 7, with one thread turn per angular sector of 90° of the internal cylindrical wall 5 of neck 1. Each thread turn 7 extends around the longitudinal axis X-X' over an azimuth angle of about γ = 90°, wherein generally an azimuth angle γ of between 45° and 180° is applicable. As shown in figure 3 the thread turns 7 do not overlap along the direction of the longitudinal axis X-X' with the next thread turn 7.

This configuration of the internal wall 5 of neck 1 with the independent thread turns 7 allows opening and closing of the container by easily unscrewing and screwing a cork stopper