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☒ Abstract : paged to paged

Illinois Tool Works Inc.

TEAR-OPEN CONTAINER CARRIER

5 The present invention relates generally to a container carrier, useful for holding a plurality of containers as a unit or package, which allows for the quick release of the containers held by the carrier.

10 Container carriers, roughly similar to the carrier of the present invention, have been in use for many years. Although such container carriers can be employed in many aspects, one of the more popular employments is to hold a plurality of beverage containing cans, bottles, or other containers together as a unit called a "six-pack".

15 The six-pack, and other numbered units all have the same general construction. US-A-3038602 and US-A-3084792 disclose the common structure. Generally, a blank in the form of a continuous sheet of flexible, elastic material, such as polyethylene, and the like, has apertures therein
20 which accept and firmly hold a plurality of containers.

The apertures have a periphery which is smaller than a corresponding periphery of the containers. Therefore, in order for the periphery of the apertures to accept the periphery of the containers, the apertures are stretched,
25 often to the limits of their structural integrity. The periphery of the containers are inserted into the stretched apertures, and then the apertures are allowed to return toward their original condition, but the apertures do not achieve their original condition and remain tensioned due
30 to the presence of the containers therein.

The periphery of the apertures constricts and forms around the periphery of the containers, thereby assuring that the containers are held snugly in the apertures of the carrier. This snug fit is a convenience to anyone
35 employing the container carriers, such as consumers, merchants, and the like, when they transport the containers, such as to home after purchase, to a picnic, or





to a merchandise display at some retail location. The elasticity of the material of the blank assures that the containers will be held firmly in the apertures.

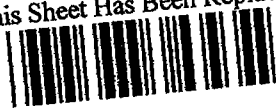
To further ensure a snug fit, and to add to the convenience of the consumer, US-A-3084792 and US-A-4550824 disclose a band formed from the blank and capable of being torn away from the blank. The band can be drawn downward to surround the containers, thereby adding further to the snug fit between the plurality of containers and the carrier.

The container carriers, in sheet form, are applied to a plurality of containers in assembly line fashion. The sheet of carrier containers, now bearing containers, is cut so that a single, smaller container carrier is formed. For a typical six-pack construction, this cutting takes place after every third row of two containers each. Alternative numbered units will be cut in different locations, depending on the desired number of containers.

The container carriers, and thereby the containers, are moved down an assembly line to a place where they are placed within boxes, crates, or other suitable containers. The crates are then loaded into a vehicle of sorts for transport to a customer, a retailer, for instance. The retailer removes the container carriers and the associated containers from the crates and usually constructs an attractive merchandise display of the containers. The attractive merchandise displays draw the attention of consumers, who then purchase the containers for their own personal use.

A general object of the invention is to provide a container carrier having a quick release for removing the containers from the carrier.

According to one aspect of the present invention, a container carrier for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers as a single unit comprises: a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material; the blank having portions removed therefrom to



form container encircling bands defining container encircling apertures; the container encircling bands being capable of accepting and firmly holding containers therein; characterised by the provision of means for releasing
5 containers capable of accepting a force; and force and tear directing and propagating means capable of radially rupturing the container encircling bands upon application of a force to the means for releasing containers; other aspects of the present invention being apparent from the
10 other independent claims.

The present invention can provide a faster and easier method of removing containers from the carrier than currently available, there being no need of tools, and the container carrier being employed successfully with cans,
15 bottles, or other suitable containers.

Preferably, the means for releasing containers includes a force receiving strip, and the force and tear directing and propagating means are disposed about bridge means extending from the container encircling bands to the
20 strip. The force and tear directing and propagating means may comprise a score line, a slit or a line of perforations. Preferably, each of the bridge means comprises a pair of the force and tear directing and propagating means extending from the means for releasing
25 containers toward and terminating short of a periphery of the container encircling bands.

A container carrier, in accordance with the present invention, will now be described in greater detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying
30 drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a plurality of containers releasably held together as a unit by a container carrier according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the container carrier of Fig. 1, showing the disposition of the carrier without
35 containers being disposed in the container encircling apertures;

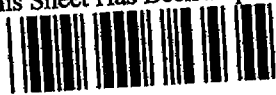


Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of a connected series of the container carriers, shown in Fig. 2, showing the construction of the carriers as they are used in mass production;

5 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the container carrier, shown in Fig. 1, with one of the container encircling apertures ruptured, thereby facilitating easy removal of the container;

10 Fig. 5 is an enlarged partial plan view of the container carrier showing the force and tear directing and propagating means comprising a plurality of slits; and

Fig. 5A is an enlarged partial plan view of the container carrier showing the force and tear directing and propagating means comprising a plurality of perforations.

15 Referring initially to Fig. 1, a tear-open container carrier 10, constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, is shown holding a plurality of containers 12. Although the container carrier 10 is depicted holding six containers 12, it is to be understood
20 that the invention is not limited to that number of containers 12. The container carrier 10 operates equally well with any number of containers 12.

The general structure of a container carrier is disclosed, for example, in US-A-3038602. The disclosure of
25 that patent is incorporated herein by this reference.

Referring generally to Fig. 2, the particular construction of the container carrier 10 is shown. The container carrier 10 is formed from a substantially planar blank or sheet, not shown, of a resilient, deformable,
30 elastic material, such as polyethylene, and the like. Preferably, the blank is composed of a resilient deformable, unsupported plastics sheet, such as, for example, low density polyethylene having a sheet thickness
of 0.046 cm (0.018 inches) and a secant modulus at 2
35 percent elongation of approximately 2531 kg/cm² (36,000 p.s.i.) as disclosed in US-A-3874502. The disclosure of that patent is incorporated herein by this reference. It



is necessary that the material of the blank be sufficiently flexible and resilient, so that the container carrier 10 can be expanded to accept a container 12, and then constrict around, and hold firmly a plurality of containers 12, as will be discussed herein.

Portions are removed from the substantially planar blank to form integral webs 14. The integral webs 14 are substantially continuous, taking circuitous paths. The integral webs 14 form closed curves or container encircling bands 15 defining container encircling or receiving apertures 16. The container encircling bands 15 and the container encircling apertures 16 are disposed in juxtaposed rows 18, so as to hold the containers 12 in a similarly regular fashion. Preferably, each row 18 contains two container encircling apertures 16. The container encircling apertures 16 are spaced regularly along, and centred about a median line of the container carrier 10. This orderly configuration of the container encircling apertures 16, and thereby of the containers 12, allows for ease of storage of the filled container carriers 10, and the maximisation of the available storage space, such as in a truck, or a refrigerator.

A plurality of juxtaposed rows 18 of container encircling apertures 16 are disposed along the blank. Portions are removed from the blank, exterior of the container encircling apertures 16, to form scallops 20, which are disposed between each adjacent row 18 of container encircling apertures 16. The scallops 20 help to further define the container encircling apertures 16, which preferably are of a shape similar to that of the containers 12.

Thus, each of the container encircling apertures 16 has an inner periphery 22 which is constructed so as to accept, and to constrict around, a corresponding periphery 24 of the containers 12. Specifically, as disclosed in US-A-4219117, the container encircling apertures 16 are of circumferential dimension less than the dimension of the



container periphery 24 to be encircled. The disclosure of that patent is incorporated herein by this reference.

For example, if the containers 12 are substantially cylindrical in shape, the periphery 24 of each container 12 will be substantially circular, and the periphery 22 of each container encircling aperture 16 will be substantially ellipsoidal in shape. The periphery 22 of each container encircling aperture 16 has rounded corners 26, which assists in the insertion of the container 12 into the container encircling aperture 16, and also helps to prevent tearing of the container encircling band 15 defining the container encircling aperture 16 while a container 12 is inserted in the container encircling aperture 16.

The scallops 20 also add to the flexibility of the container encircling bands 15 defining the container encircling apertures 16, so that the periphery 22 of the container encircling apertures 16 can expand for insertion of containers 12 therein, and constrict around and conform to the periphery 24 of the containers 12. The scallops 20 and the rounded corners 26 do not interfere with, but encourage the constriction of the periphery 22, and prevent excessive elongation of the container encircling bands 15, so that each container encircling aperture 16 can fit tightly to a container 12. These added benefits of the scallops 20 and the rounded corners 26 will become more clear herein.

Latitudinal slots 28 are disposed between adjacent container encircling bands 15 in the same row 18 on a side of the container encircling apertures 16 opposite to the scallops 20. The latitudinal slots 28 add to the flexibility of the container encircling bands 15 defining the container encircling apertures 16, and provide benefits similar to those of the scallops 20, and the rounded corners 26.

Longitudinal slots 30 are disposed between two adjacent rows 18 of container encircling band 15, and are centred on a median line of the container carrier 10. The



longitudinal slots 30 are of sufficient size to accept a human finger, so that the longitudinal slots 30 form means for holding and transporting the container carrier 10 when containers 12 are disposed within the container encircling apertures 16.

Exterior to the container encircling bands 15, segments 31 of the container carrier 10 are located, preferably centred on lines extending from a centre of the container encircling apertures 16. The segments 31 are elongated, and extend away from the container encircling bands 15 and container encircling apertures 16 to form bridge means 32. The bridge means 32 extend from the container encircling bands 15, away from the container carrier 10 proper, to tear strips 34 which combine with the bridge means 32 to form means for releasing containers. Each container encircling aperture 16 has its own corresponding bridge means 32, associated with the particular container encircling band 15 defining each container encircling aperture 16, extending to a tear strip 34. In this manner, as will be described more fully below, the tear strips 34 are capable of rupturing a single container encircling band 15, and thereby opening a single container encircling aperture 16, at a time.

The bridge means 32 have force and tear directing and propagating means 36 which weaken the segments 31. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 can take on a variety of forms such as a slit as shown in Figs. 1 to 5, a score line, or a line of perforations as shown in Fig. 5A. Each of the above-disclosed forms of the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 functions equally well in the present invention.

Each of the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 extends across the bridge means 32 from the tear strips 34 to an area proximate to the container encircling bands 15. The means 36 can be a single line, or a plurality of spaced apart, substantially parallel lines. However, it is important that the force and tear directing

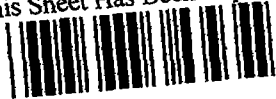


and propagating means 36 does not extend into the container encircling bands 15, for if the means 36 were to so extend, the container encircling apertures 16 may rupture when stretched during application of the container carrier 10 to the containers 12. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 are used to propagate a tear through the container encircling bands 15 when a force is applied to the tear strips 34.

The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 causes a weakened section 38 to form on the bridge means 32. The weakened section 38 extends along the container encircling bands 15 from the outer periphery of the container encircling bands 15 to the tear strips 34. In this manner, as will be fully disclosed herein, a tear-open method for easily releasing a container 12 is provided.

The tear strips 34 extend along the entire length of the container carrier 10, and are capable of accepting a force, and transmitting that force to the bridge means 32. Once transmitted to the bridge means 32, the force can act upon the force and tear directing and propagating means 36, thereby rupturing the corresponding container encircling band 15, and releasing a container 12.

The operation of the container carrier 10 will become more clear in the following discussion. In the modern mass production line, the material forming the blank is provided in the form of a roll. The roll is mounted in the machinery, with one end of the roll of blank material being fed into the machinery. The blank encounters a cutting machine, such as a punch press, well known in the art. The punch press removes sections of the blank to form the integral webs 14, the container encircling bands 15, the container encircling apertures 16, the scallops 20, the latitudinal slots 28, the longitudinal slots 30, the bridge means 32, the tear strips 34, and the force and tear directing and propagating means 36. The portions of the blank that are removed are collected, and can be recycled for further use.

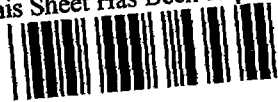


As shown in Fig. 3, a plurality of container carriers 10 are formed in series on the sheet of blank material. The container carriers 10 are joined in series by joints 40 between adjacent container carriers 10. The joint is sufficiently weak so as to rupture, thereby freeing a single container carrier 10 from the series, during the process of application of the container carriers 10 to the containers 12.

To apply the container carriers 10 to the containers 12, achieving the configuration shown in Fig. 1, the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 is stretched. This is necessary because the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 is smaller than the corresponding periphery 24 of the containers 12. The rounded corners 26 of the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 assure that the integral webs 14 will not tear under the stress of the stretching, and the scallops 20 and the latitudinal slots 28 allow for maximum stretching of the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15. Once the periphery 22 is sufficiently stretched, the containers 12 are inserted therein.

Without the portions removed from the container carrier 10 to form the scallops 20 and latitudinal slots 28, it is possible that the constriction and conformity of the periphery 22 will be inhibited, or severely limited, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the container carrier 10 to retain containers 12. As the periphery 22 constricts around, and conforms to the periphery 24 of the containers 12, the container encircling bands 15 become frusto-conical in shape, as shown in Fig. 1. Now, the containers 12 are held firmly in the container encircling apertures 16. A consumer can insert his fingers into the longitudinal slots 30, and easily transport the container carrier 10 to a desired location.

When the consumer reaches his desired location, he will want to remove at least one of the containers 12 from the container carrier 10. To do this, the consumer applies



an upwardly and outwardly directed force to either one or both of the tear strips 34, depending on how many containers 12 are to be removed. Also, the magnitude and duration of the force are dictated by the number of
5 containers 12 to be removed.

As the consumer applies the force to the tear strips 34, that force is communicated to the bridge means 32, and then to the force and tear directing and propagating means 36. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36
10 causes the weakened sections 38 to rupture. This rupture progresses from the weakened sections 38, through the container encircling bands 15, and to the inner periphery 22 of the container encircling apertures 16. In this manner, the container encircling bands 15 are ruptured,
15 thereby transforming the closed curve structure of the container encircling bands 15 into an open curve structure having a plurality of torn ends 42, as shown in Fig. 4. Now, the consumer can remove a container 12 from the container carrier 10 with relative ease.

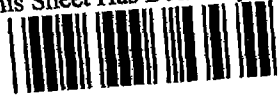
20 This same procedure provides similar significant benefits to other persons, as well. For example, merchants often create intriguing merchandise displays in order to attract customers and to encourage them to purchase the merchandise. In the case of containers 12, held in
25 container carriers 10, the merchant may desire to remove a certain number of containers 12 to create his merchandise displays thereof. Therefore, the merchant will also benefit from the present invention. Not only will the containers 12 not be agitated, but also the time needed to
30 create the merchandise displays can be significantly reduced because the merchant will not have to spend significant time and effort removing the containers 12 from the container carriers 10.

The structure of the container carrier 10, constructed
35 according to the teachings of the present invention, provides an easily opened, tear-away method of removing containers 12 from the container carrier 10. Unlike other



container carriers currently available, the container carrier 10 of the present invention does not require a sizeable force to remove the containers 12 therefrom. Also no force is required to be applied to the containers 12, thereby preventing jostling of the containers 12, along with the attendant mess. Because the force needed to remove the containers 12 is relatively small, no tools are required. Additionally, because each container encircling aperture 16 has its own corresponding bridge means 32 and weakened section 38, a consumer can remove only one container 12 at a time, or any greater number of containers 12 from the container carrier 10. Also, this type of container carrier 10 can be employed with a number of different containers 12, such as bottles as well as cans, and different configurations of container peripheries 24, by simply varying the shape of the aperture periphery 22.

Clearly, if each row 18 has just a single container encircling aperture 16, there would be a need for just a single tear strip 34.



CLAIMS

1. A container carrier (10), for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit, comprising:

a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;

the blank including container encircling bands (15) defining container encircling apertures (16) disposed in juxtaposed rows (18);

the container encircling apertures having a periphery (22) smaller than a corresponding periphery (24) of a container, so that the container encircling bands (15) are capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;

characterised by the provision of bridge means (32) extending away from the container encircling bands and a tear strip (34) connecting the bridge means;

the bridge means having weakened sections (38); and
the tear strip (34) being capable of accepting a force and applying the force to the weakened sections so as to rupture the weakened sections (38) and the container encircling bands (15) to release a container (12) held within a container encircling aperture (16).

2. A container carrier as defined in claim 1, characterised in that longitudinal slots (30) are disposed between adjacent rows (18) of the container encircling apertures (16), the longitudinal slots being able to accept a human finger so that the carrier can be transported.

3. A container carrier as defined in claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that scallops (20) are disposed in proximity to the container encircling apertures (16) to facilitate conformity between the periphery (22) of each container encircling aperture and the periphery (24) of each container.



4. A container carrier (10), for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit, comprising:

5 a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;

the blank including container encircling bands (15) defining container encircling apertures (16);

the container encircling bands (15) being capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;

10 characterised by the provision of bridge means (32) having force and tear directing and propagating means (36); and

means (34) for releasing containers being connected with the bridge means (32) in the vicinity of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) so as to rupture 15 the bridge means (32) and the container encircling bands (15) to release a container (12) held within a container encircling aperture (16).

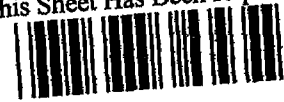
5. A container carrier as defined in claim 4, 20 characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a score line.

6. A container carrier as defined in claim 4, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a slit.

25 7. A container carrier as defined in claim 4, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a line of perforations.

8. A container carrier as defined in any one of claims 4 to 7, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) extend along the bridge means 30 (32) toward and terminate short of a periphery of the container encircling bands (15).

9. A container carrier as defined in any one of claims 4 to 8, characterised in that each of the bridge means (32) 35 comprises a pair of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) extending from the means (34) for



releasing containers toward and terminating short of a periphery of the container encircling bands (15).

10. A container carrier (10), for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit,
5 comprising:

a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;

the blank having portions removed therefrom to form container encircling bands (15) defining container
10 encircling apertures (16);

the container encircling bands (15) being capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;

characterised by the provision of means (34) for releasing containers capable of accepting a force; and
15 force and tear directing and propagating means (36) capable of radially rupturing the container encircling bands (15) upon application of a force to the means (34) for releasing containers.

11. A container carrier as defined in claim 10,
20 characterised in that the means for releasing containers includes a force receiving strip (34), and the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) are disposed about bridge means (32) extending from the container encircling bands (15) to the strip (34).

25 12. A container carrier as defined in claim 10, characterised in that the means for releasing containers comprises a tear strip (34) extending along at least one edge of the container carrier.

13. A package comprising:
30 a plurality of juxtaposed rows (18) of containers (12) and the like, and a carrier (10) of resilient plastics material releasably retaining the containers in the rows;
the carrier (10) comprising a plurality of integrally joined container encircling bands (15) respectively
35 encircling and retaining the containers;

characterised by the provision of radially extending bridge means (32);



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a tear strip (34) integrally joined with the container encircling bands (15) in the vicinity of the bridge means (32); and

5 the tear strip (34) including force and tear directing and propagating means (36) causing rupturing of the container encircling bands (15) for releasing the containers (12) when the tear strip (34) is pulled.

ABSTRACT**TEAR-OPEN CONTAINER CARRIER**

5 A tear-open container carrier (10) has integral webs
defining container encircling apertures (16) for accepting
and firmly holding containers therein. The integral webs
have bridge means (32) extending from the container
encircling apertures to tear strips (34) which are capable
of accepting a force. Each of the bridge means (32) has
10 force and tear directing and propagating means (36). When
a force is applied to a tear strip, the integral webs
rupture under the influence of the force and tear directing
and propagating means (36), thereby opening the container
encircling apertures (16), and allowing the quick and easy
15 removal of the containers from the carrier.

[Fig. 2]

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FIG. 1

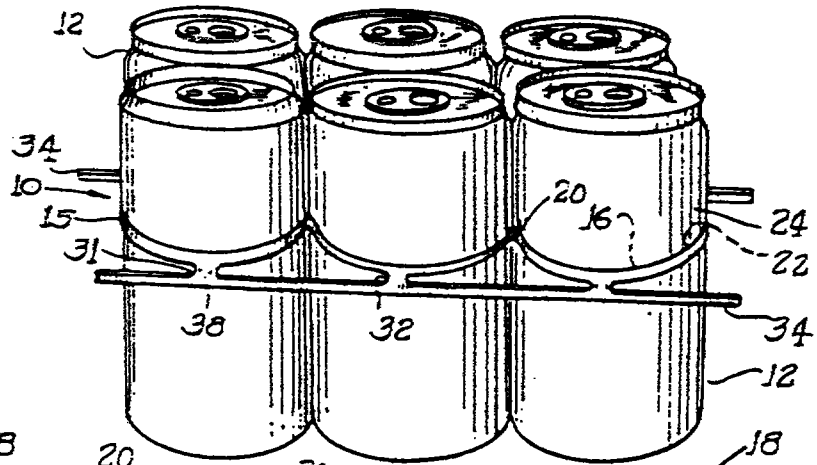


FIG. 2

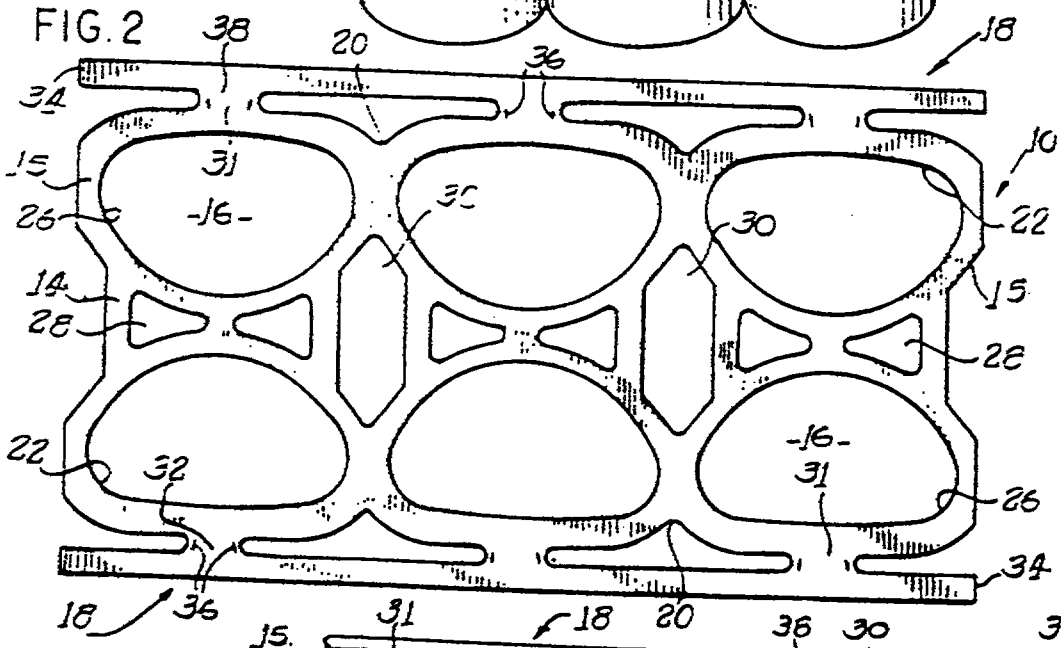


FIG. 3

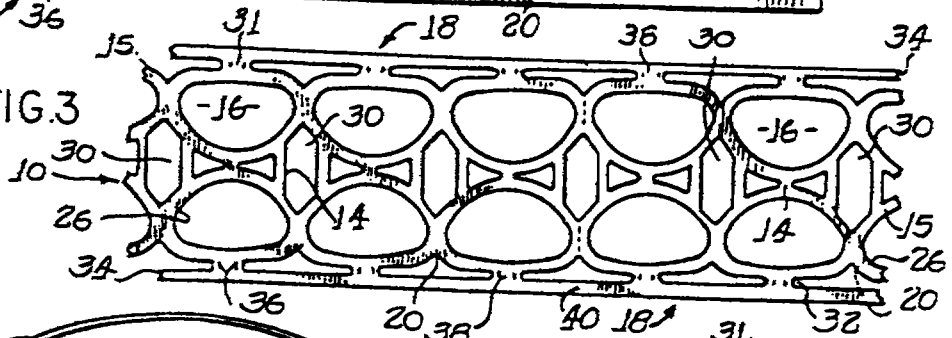


FIG. 4

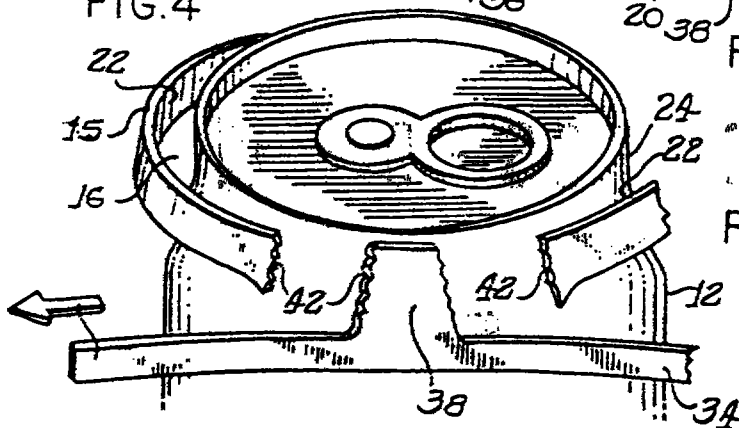


FIG. 5

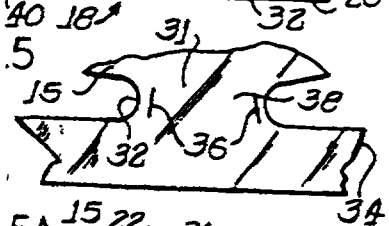
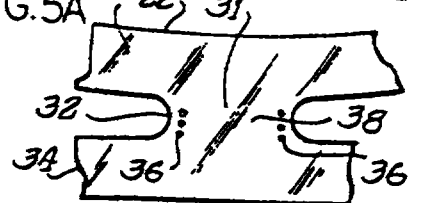


FIG. 5A



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REPLACEMENT SHEETS		SG
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TEAR-OPEN CONTAINER CARRIER

The present invention relates generally to a container carrier, useful for holding a plurality of containers as a unit or package, which allows for the quick release of the containers held by the carrier.

Container carriers, roughly similar to the carrier of the present invention, have been in use for many years. Although such container carriers can be employed in many aspects, one of the more popular employments is to hold a plurality of beverage containing cans, bottles, or other containers together as a unit called a "six-pack".

The six-pack, and other numbered units all have the same general construction. US-A-3038602 and US-A-3084792 disclose the common structure. Generally, a blank in the form of a continuous sheet of flexible, elastic material, such as polyethylene, and the like, has apertures therein which accept and firmly hold a plurality of containers.

The apertures have a periphery which is smaller than a corresponding periphery of the containers. Therefore, in order for the periphery of the apertures to accept the periphery of the containers, the apertures are stretched, often to the limits of their structural integrity. The periphery of the containers are inserted into the stretched apertures, and then the apertures are allowed to return toward their original condition, but the apertures do not achieve their original condition and remain tensioned due to the presence of the containers therein.

The periphery of the apertures constricts and forms around the periphery of the containers, thereby assuring that the containers are held snugly in the apertures of the carrier. This snug fit is a convenience to anyone employing the container carriers such as consumers, merchants, and the like, when they transport the containers, such as to home after purchase, to a picnic, or

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to a merchandise display at some retail location. The elasticity of the material of the blank assures that the containers will be held firmly in the apertures.

To further ensure a snug fit, and to add to the convenience of the consumer, US-A-3084792 and US-A-4550824 disclose a band formed from the blank and capable of being torn away from the blank. The band can be drawn downward to surround the containers, thereby adding further to the snug fit between the plurality of containers and the carrier.

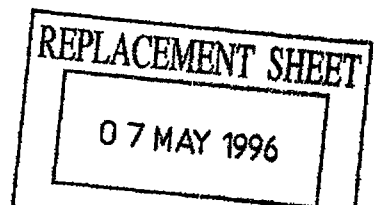
The container carriers, in sheet form, are applied to a plurality of containers in assembly line fashion. The sheet of carrier containers, now bearing containers, is cut so that a single, smaller container carrier is formed. For a typical six-pack construction, this cutting takes place after every third row of two containers each. Alternative numbered units will be cut in different locations, depending on the desired number of containers.

The container carriers, and thereby the containers, are moved down an assembly line to a place where they are placed within boxes, crates, or other suitable containers. The crates are then loaded into a vehicle of sorts for transport to a customer, a retailer, for instance. The retailer removes the container carriers and the associated containers from the crates and usually constructs an attractive merchandise display of the containers. The attractive merchandise displays draw the attention of consumers, who then purchase the containers for their own personal use.

A general object of the invention is to provide a container carrier having a quick release for removing the containers from the carrier.

According to one aspect of the present invention, a container carrier for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers as a single unit comprises: a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material; the blank having portions removed therefrom to

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form container encircling bands defining container encircling apertures; the container encircling bands being capable of accepting and firmly holding containers therein; characterised by the provision of means for releasing containers capable of accepting a force; and force and tear directing and propagating means capable of radially rupturing the container encircling bands upon application of a force to the means for releasing containers; other aspects of the present invention being apparent from the other independent claims.

The present invention can provide a faster and easier method of removing containers from the carrier than currently available, there being no need of tools, and the container carrier being employed successfully with cans, bottles, or other suitable containers.

Preferably, the means for releasing containers includes a force receiving strip, and the force and tear directing and propagating means are disposed about bridge means extending from the container encircling bands to the strip. The force and tear directing and propagating means may comprise a score line, a slit or a line of perforations. Preferably, each of the bridge means comprises a pair of the force and tear directing and propagating means extending from the means for releasing containers toward and terminating short of a periphery of the container encircling bands.

A container carrier, in accordance with the present invention, will now be described in greater detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a plurality of containers releasably held together as a unit by a container carrier according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the container carrier of Fig. 1, showing the disposition of the carrier without containers being disposed in the container encircling apertures;

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Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of a connected series of the container carriers, shown in Fig. 2, showing the construction of the carriers as they are used in mass production;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the container carrier, shown in Fig. 1, with one of the container encircling apertures ruptured, thereby facilitating easy removal of the container;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged partial plan view of the container carrier showing the force and tear directing and propagating means comprising a plurality of slits; and

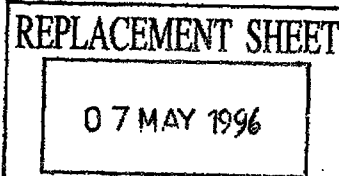
Fig. 5A is an enlarged partial plan view of the container carrier showing the force and tear directing and propagating means comprising a plurality of perforations.

Referring initially to Fig. 1, a tear-open container carrier 10, constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, is shown holding a plurality of containers 12. Although the container carrier 10 is depicted holding six containers 12, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to that number of containers 12. The container carrier 10 operates equally well with any number of containers 12.

The general structure of a container carrier is disclosed, for example, in US-A-3038602. The disclosure of that patent is incorporated herein by this reference.

Referring generally to Fig. 2, the particular construction of the container carrier 10 is shown. The container carrier 10 is formed from a substantially planar blank or sheet, not shown, of a resilient, deformable, elastic material, such as polyethylene, and the like. Preferably, the blank is composed of a resilient deformable, unsupported plastics sheet, such as, for example, low density polyethylene having a sheet thickness of 0.046 cm (0.018 inches) and a secant modulus at 2 percent elongation of approximately 2531 kg/cm² (36,000 p.s.i.) as disclosed in US-A-3874502. The disclosure of

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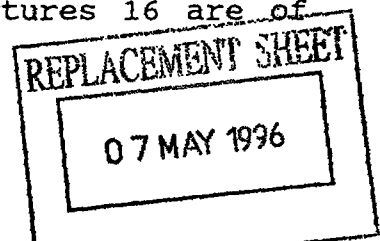
that patent is incorporated herein by this reference. It is necessary that the material of the blank be sufficiently flexible and resilient, so that the container carrier 10 can be expanded to accept a container 12, and then constrict around, and hold firmly a plurality of containers 12, as will be discussed herein.

Portions are removed from the substantially planar blank to form integral webs 14. The integral webs 14 are substantially continuous, taking circuitous paths. The integral webs 14 form closed curves or container encircling bands 15 defining container encircling or receiving apertures 16. The container encircling bands 15 and the container encircling apertures 16 are disposed in juxtaposed rows 18, so as to hold the containers 12 in a similarly regular fashion. Preferably, each row 18 contains two container encircling apertures 16. The container encircling apertures 16 are spaced regularly along, and centred about a median line of the container carrier 10. This orderly configuration of the container encircling apertures 16, and thereby of the containers 12, allows for ease of storage of the filled container carriers 10, and the maximisation of the available storage space, such as in a truck, or a refrigerator.

A plurality of juxtaposed rows 18 of container encircling apertures 16 are disposed along the blank. Portions are removed from the blank, exterior of the container encircling apertures 16, to form scallops 20, which are disposed between each adjacent row 18 of container encircling apertures 16. The scallops 20 help to further define the container encircling apertures 16, which preferably are of a shape similar to that of the containers 12.

Thus, each of the container encircling apertures 16 has an inner periphery 22 which is constructed so as to accept, and to constrict around, a corresponding periphery 24 of the containers 12. Specifically, as disclosed in US-A-4219117, the container encircling apertures 16 are of

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circumferential dimension less than the dimension of the container periphery 24 to be encircled. The disclosure of that patent is incorporated herein by this reference.

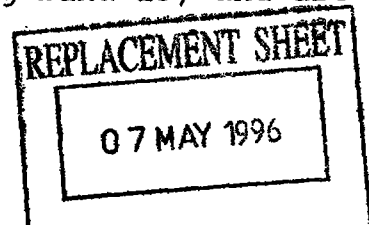
For example, if the containers 12 are substantially cylindrical in shape, the periphery 24 of each container 12 will be substantially circular, and the periphery 22 of each container encircling aperture 16 will be substantially ellipsoidal in shape. The periphery 22 of each container encircling aperture 16 has rounded corners 26, which assists in the insertion of the container 12 into the container encircling aperture 16, and also helps to prevent tearing of the container encircling band 15 defining the container encircling aperture 16 while a container 12 is inserted in the container encircling aperture 16.

The scallops 20 also add to the flexibility of the container encircling bands 15 defining the container encircling apertures 16, so that the periphery 22 of the container encircling apertures 16 can expand for insertion of containers 12 therein, and constrict around and conform to the periphery 24 of the containers 12. The scallops 20 and the rounded corners 26 do not interfere with, but encourage the constriction of the periphery 22, and prevent excessive elongation of the container encircling bands 15, so that each container encircling aperture 16 can fit tightly to a container 12. These added benefits of the scallops 20 and the rounded corners 26 will become more clear herein.

Latitudinal slots 28 are disposed between adjacent container encircling bands 15 in the same row 18 on a side of the container encircling apertures 16 opposite to the scallops 20. The latitudinal slots 28 add to the flexibility of the container encircling bands 15 defining the container encircling apertures 16, and provide benefits similar to those of the scallops 20, and the rounded corners 26.

Longitudinal slots 30 are disposed between two adjacent rows 18 of container encircling band 15, and are

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centred on a median line of the container carrier 10. The longitudinal slots 30 are of sufficient size to accept a human finger, so that the longitudinal slots 30 form means for holding and transporting the container carrier 10 when containers 12 are disposed within the container encircling apertures 16.

Exterior to the container encircling bands 15, segments 31 of the container carrier 10 are located, preferably centred on lines extending from a centre of the container encircling apertures 16. The segments 31 are elongated, and extend away from the container encircling bands 15 and container encircling apertures 16 to form bridge means 32. The bridge means 32 extend from the container encircling bands 15, away from the container carrier 10 proper, to tear strips 34 which combine with the bridge means 32 to form means for releasing containers. Each container encircling aperture 16 has its own corresponding bridge means 32, associated with the particular container encircling band 15 defining each container encircling aperture 16, extending to a tear strip 34. In this manner, as will be described more fully below, the tear strips 34 are capable of rupturing a single container encircling band 15, and thereby opening a single container encircling aperture 16, at a time.

The bridge means 32 have force and tear directing and propagating means 36 which weaken the segments 31. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 can take on a variety of forms such as a slit as shown in Figs. 1 to 5, a score line, or a line of perforations as shown in Fig. 5A. Each of the above-disclosed forms of the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 functions equally well in the present invention.

Each of the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 extends across the bridge means 32 from the tear strips 34 to an area proximate to the container encircling bands 15. The means 36 can be a single line, or a plurality of spaced apart, substantially parallel lines.

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However, it is important that the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 does not extend into the container encircling bands 15, for if the means 36 were to so extend, the container encircling apertures 16 may rupture when stretched during application of the container carrier 10 to the containers 12. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 are used to propagate a tear through the container encircling bands 15 when a force is applied to the tear strips 34.

The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 causes a weakened section 38 to form on the bridge means 32. The weakened section 38 extends along the container encircling bands 15 from the outer periphery of the container encircling bands 15 to the tear strips 34. In this manner, as will be fully disclosed herein, a tear-open method for easily releasing a container 12 is provided.

The tear strips 34 extend along the entire length of the container carrier 10, and are capable of accepting a force, and transmitting that force to the bridge means 32. Once transmitted to the bridge means 32, the force can act upon the force and tear directing and propagating means 36, thereby rupturing the corresponding container encircling band 15, and releasing a container 12.

The operation of the container carrier 10 will become more clear in the following discussion. In the modern mass production line, the material forming the blank is provided in the form of a roll. The roll is mounted in the machinery, with one end of the roll of blank material being fed into the machinery. The blank encounters a cutting machine, such as a punch press, well known in the art. The punch press removes sections of the blank to form the integral webs 14, the container encircling bands 15, the container encircling apertures 16, the scallops 20, the latitudinal slots 28, the longitudinal slots 30, the bridge means 32, the tear strips 34, and the force and tear directing and propagating means 36. The portions of the

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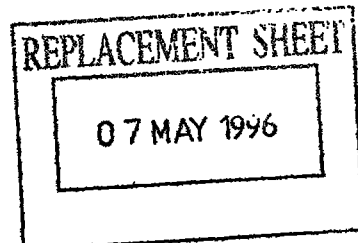
blank that are removed are collected, and can be recycled for further use.

As shown in Fig. 3, a plurality of container carriers 10 are formed in series on the sheet of blank material. The container carriers 10 are joined in series by joints 40 between adjacent container carriers 10. The joint is sufficiently weak so as to rupture, thereby freeing a single container carrier 10 from the series, during the process of application of the container carriers 10 to the containers 12.

To apply the container carriers 10 to the containers 12, achieving the configuration shown in Fig. 1, the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 is stretched. This is necessary because the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 is smaller than the corresponding periphery 24 of the containers 12. The rounded corners 26 of the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 assure that the integral webs 14 will not tear under the stress of the stretching, and the scallops 20 and the latitudinal slots 28 allow for maximum stretching of the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15. Once the periphery 22 is sufficiently stretched, the containers 12 are inserted therein.

Without the portions removed from the container carrier 10 to form the scallops 20 and latitudinal slots 28, it is possible that the constriction and conformity of the periphery 22 will be inhibited, or severely limited, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the container carrier 10 to retain containers 12. As the periphery 22 constricts around, and conforms to the periphery 24 of the containers 12, the container encircling bands 15 become frusto-conical in shape, as shown in Fig. 1. Now, the containers 12 are held firmly in the container encircling apertures 16. A consumer can insert his fingers into the longitudinal slots 30, and easily transport the container carrier 10 to a desired location.

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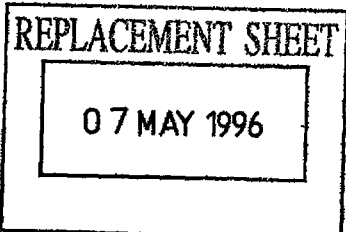


When the consumer reaches his desired location, he will want to remove at least one of the containers 12 from the container carrier 10. To do this, the consumer applies an upwardly and outwardly directed force to either one or both of the tear strips 34, depending on how many containers 12 are to be removed. Also, the magnitude and duration of the force are dictated by the number of containers 12 to be removed.

As the consumer applies the force to the tear strips 34, that force is communicated to the bridge means 32, and then to the force and tear directing and propagating means 36. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 causes the weakened sections 38 to rupture. This rupture progresses from the weakened sections 38, through the container encircling bands 15, and to the inner periphery 22 of the container encircling apertures 16. In this manner, the container encircling bands 15 are ruptured, thereby transforming the closed curve structure of the container encircling bands 15 into an open curve structure having a plurality of torn ends 42, as shown in Fig. 4. Now, the consumer can remove a container 12 from the container carrier 10 with relative ease.

This same procedure provides similar significant benefits to other persons, as well. For example, merchants often create intriguing merchandise displays in order to attract customers and to encourage them to purchase the merchandise. In the case of containers 12, held in container carriers 10, the merchant may desire to remove a certain number of containers 12 to create his merchandise displays thereof. Therefore, the merchant will also benefit from the present invention. Not only will the containers 12 not be agitated, but also the time needed to create the merchandise displays can be significantly reduced because the merchant will not have to spend significant time and effort removing the containers 12 from the container carriers 10.

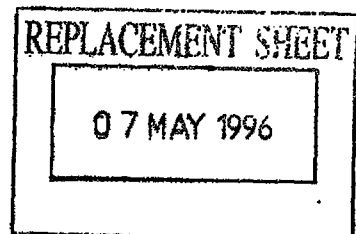
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The structure of the container carrier 10, constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, provides an easily opened, tear-away method of removing containers 12 from the container carrier 10. Unlike other container carriers currently available, the container carrier 10 of the present invention does not require a sizeable force to remove the containers 12 therefrom. Also no force is required to be applied to the containers 12, thereby preventing jostling of the containers 12, along with the attendant mess. Because the force needed to remove the containers 12 is relatively small, no tools are required. Additionally, because each container encircling aperture 16 has its own corresponding bridge means 32 and weakened section 38, a consumer can remove only one container 12 at a time, or any greater number of containers 12 from the container carrier 10. Also, this type of container carrier 10 can be employed with a number of different containers 12, such as bottles as well as cans, and different configurations of container peripheries 24, by simply varying the shape of the aperture periphery 22.

Clearly, if each row 18 has just a single container encircling aperture 16, there would be a need for just a single tear strip 34.

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CLAIMS

1. A container carrier (10), for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit, comprising:

a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;

the blank including container encircling bands (15) defining container encircling apertures (16) disposed in juxtaposed rows (18);

the container encircling apertures having a periphery (22) smaller than a corresponding periphery (24) of a container, so that the container encircling bands (15) are capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;

characterised by the provision of bridge means (32) extending away from the container encircling bands and a tear strip (34) connecting the bridge means;

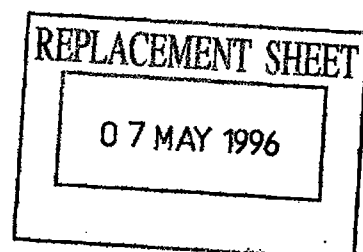
the bridge means having weakened sections (38); and

the tear strip (34) being capable of accepting a force and applying the force to the weakened sections so as to rupture the weakened sections (38) and the container encircling bands (15) to release a container (12) held within a container encircling aperture (16).

2. A container carrier as defined in claim 1, characterised in that longitudinal slots (30) are disposed between adjacent rows (18) of the container encircling apertures (16), the longitudinal slots being able to accept a human finger so that the carrier can be transported.

3. A container carrier as defined in claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that scallops (20) are disposed in proximity to the container encircling apertures (16) to facilitate conformity between the periphery (22) of each container encircling aperture and the periphery (24) of each container.

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4. A container carrier (10), for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit, comprising:

a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;

the blank including container encircling bands (15) defining container encircling apertures (16);

the container encircling bands (15) being capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;

characterised by the provision of bridge means (32) having force and tear directing and propagating means (36); and

means (34) for releasing containers being connected with the bridge means (32) in the vicinity of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) so as to rupture the bridge means (32) and the container encircling bands (15) to release a container (12) held within a container encircling aperture (16).

5. A container carrier as defined in claim 4, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a score line.

6. A container carrier as defined in claim 4, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a slit.

7. A container carrier as defined in claim 4, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a line of perforations.

8. A container carrier as defined in any one of claims 4 to 7, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) extend along the bridge means (32) toward and terminate short of a periphery of the container encircling bands (15).

9. A container carrier as defined in any one of claims 4 to 8, characterised in that each of the bridge means (32) comprises a pair of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) extending from the means (34) for

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releasing containers toward and terminating short of a periphery of the container encircling bands (15).

10. A container carrier (10), for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit, comprising:

a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;

the blank having portions removed therefrom to form container encircling bands (15) defining container encircling apertures (16);

the container encircling bands (15) being capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;

characterised by the provision of means (34) for releasing containers capable of accepting a force; and

force and tear directing and propagating means (36) capable of radially rupturing the container encircling bands (15) upon application of a force to the means (34) for releasing containers.

11. A container carrier as defined in claim 10, characterised in that the means for releasing containers includes a force receiving strip (34), and the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) are disposed about bridge means (32) extending from the container encircling bands (15) to the strip (34).

12. A container carrier as defined in claim 10, characterised in that the means for releasing containers comprises a tear strip (34) extending along at least one edge of the container carrier.

13. A package comprising:

a plurality of juxtaposed rows (18) of containers (12) and the like, and a carrier (10) of resilient plastics material releasably retaining the containers in the rows;

the carrier (10) comprising a plurality of integrally joined container encircling bands (15) respectively encircling and retaining the containers;

characterised by the provision of radially extending bridge means (32);

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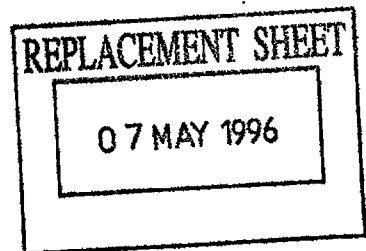


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a tear strip (34) integrally joined with the container encircling bands (15) in the vicinity of the bridge means (32); and

the tear strip (34) including force and tear directing and propagating means (36) causing rupturing of the container encircling bands (15) for releasing the containers (12) when the tear strip (34) is pulled.

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ABSTRACT
TEAR-OPEN CONTAINER CARRIER

A tear-open container carrier (10) has integral webs defining container encircling apertures (16) for accepting and firmly holding containers therein. The integral webs have bridge means (32) extending from the container encircling apertures to tear strips (34) which are capable of accepting a force. Each of the bridge means (32) has force and tear directing and propagating means (36). When a force is applied to a tear strip, the integral webs rupture under the influence of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36), thereby opening the container encircling apertures (16), and allowing the quick and easy removal of the containers from the carrier.

[Fig. 2]

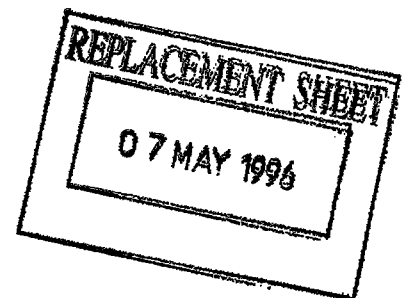


FIG. 1

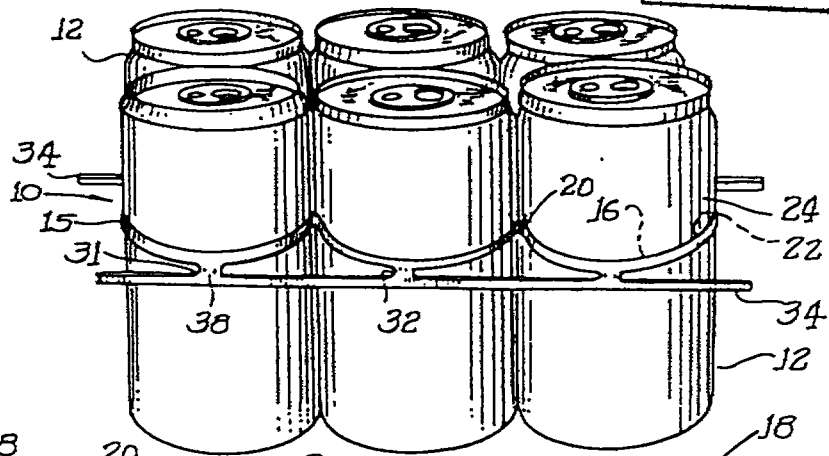


FIG. 2

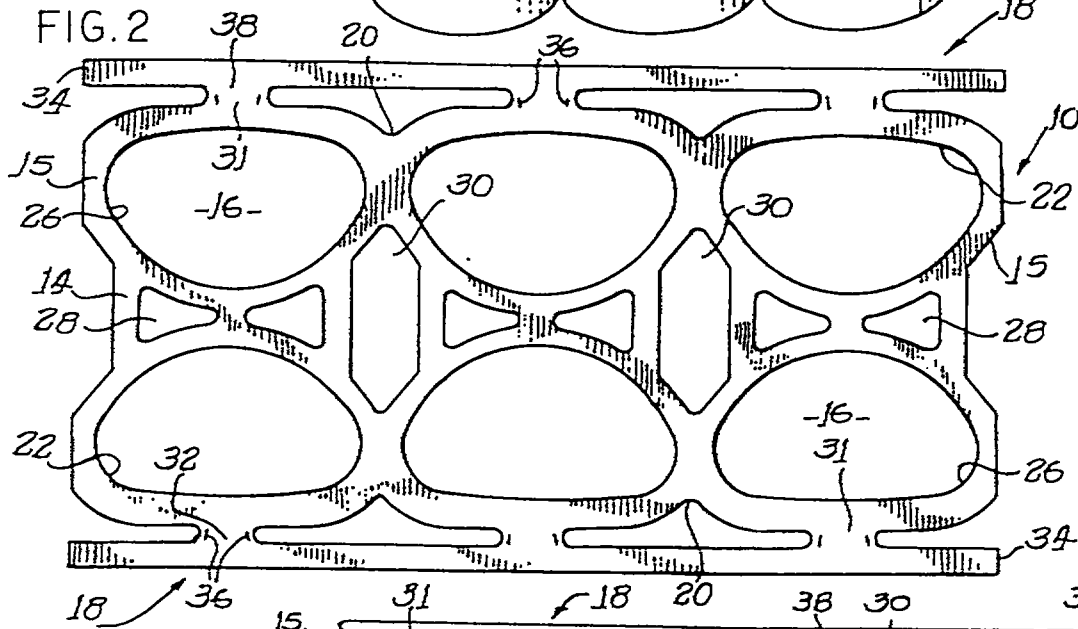


FIG. 3

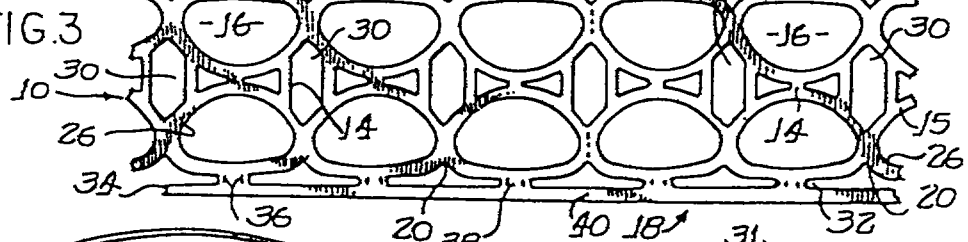


FIG. 4

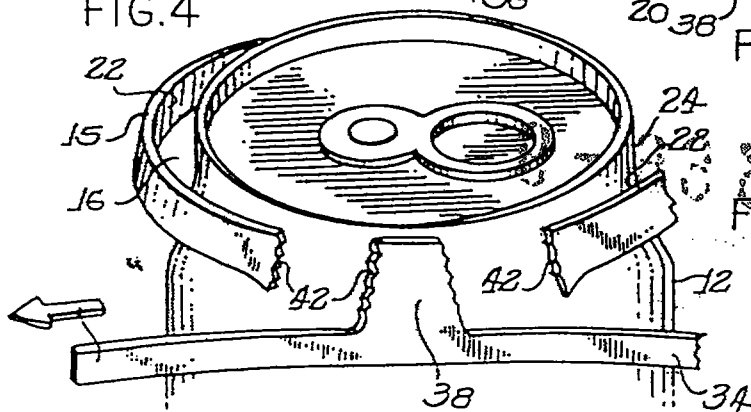
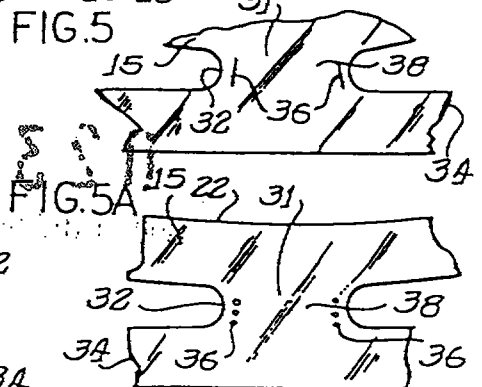


FIG. 5



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✓	Claims	1	to	paged	13	
✓	Drawing(s)	1	to	paged	1	
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TEAR-OPEN CONTAINER CARRIER

Description

The present invention relates generally to a container carrier, useful for holding a plurality of containers as a unit or package, which allows for the quick release of the containers held by the carrier.

Container carriers, roughly similar to the carrier of the present invention, have been in use for many years. Although such container carriers can be employed in many aspects, one of the more popular employments is to hold a plurality of beverage containing cans, bottles, or other containers together as a unit called a "six-pack".

The six-pack, and other numbered units all have the same general construction. U-S-A-3038602 and US-A-3084792 disclose the common structure. Generally, a blank in the form of a continuous sheet of flexible, elastic material, such as polyethylene, and the like, has apertures therein which accept and firmly hold a plurality of containers.

The apertures have a periphery which is smaller than a corresponding periphery of the containers. Therefore, in order for the periphery of the apertures to accept the periphery of the containers, the apertures are stretched, often to the limits of their structural integrity. The periphery of the containers are inserted into the stretched apertures, and then the apertures are allowed to return toward their original condition, but the apertures do not achieve their original condition and remain tensioned due to the presence of the containers therein.

The periphery of the apertures constricts and forms around the periphery of the containers, thereby assuring that the containers are held snugly in the apertures of the carrier. This snug fit is a convenience to anyone employing the container carriers, such as consumers, merchants,

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and the like, when they transport the containers, such as to home after purchase, to a picnic, or to a merchandise display at some retail location. The elasticity of the material of the blank assures that the containers will be held firmly in the apertures.

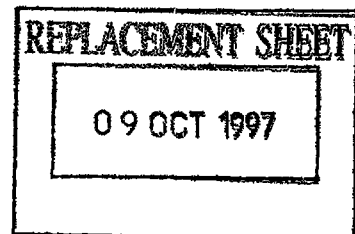
To further ensure a snug fit, and to add to the convenience of the consumer, US-A-3084792 and US-A-4550824 disclose a band formed from the blank and capable of being torn away from the blank. The band can be drawn downward to surround the containers, thereby adding further to the snug fit between the plurality of containers and the carrier.

The container carriers, in sheet form, are applied to a plurality of containers in assembly line fashion. The sheet of carrier containers, now bearing containers, is cut so that a single, smaller container carrier is formed. For a typical six-pack construction, this cutting takes place after every third row of two containers each. Alternative numbered units will be cut in different locations, depending on the desired number of containers.

The container carriers, and thereby the containers, are moved down an assembly line to a place where they are placed within boxes, crates, or other suitable containers. The crates are then loaded into a vehicle of sorts for transport to a customer, a retailer, for instance. The retailer removes the container carriers and the associated containers from the crates and usually constructs an attractive merchandise display of the containers. The attractive merchandise displays draw the attention of consumers, who then purchase the containers for their own personal use.

A general object of the invention is to provide a container carrier having a quick release for removing the containers from the carrier.

According to one aspect of the present invention, a container carrier for use in releasably holding a plurality of containers as a single unit comprises:



a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material; the blank including container encircling bands defining container encircling apertures disposed in juxtaposed rows;

the container encircling apertures having a periphery smaller than a corresponding periphery of a container, so that the container encircling bands are capable of accepting and firmly holding containers therein;

characterised by the provision of bridge means extending away from the container encircling bands and a tear strip connecting the bridge means;

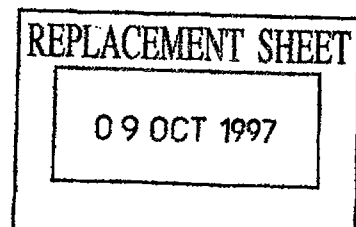
the bridge means having weakened sections formed by tear directing and propagating means; and

the tear strip being capable of accepting a force and applying the force to the weakened sections so as to rupture the weakened sections and the container encircling bands to release a container held within a container encircling aperture.

The present invention can provide a faster and easier method of removing containers from the carrier than currently available, there being no need of tools, and the container carrier being employed successfully with cans, bottles, or other suitable containers.

The force and tear directing and propagating means may comprise a score line, a slit or a line of perforations. Preferably, each of the bridge means comprises a pair of the force and tear directing and propagating means extending from the means for releasing containers toward and terminating short of a periphery of the container encircling bands.

A container carrier, in accordance with the present invention, will now be described in greater detail, by way of example only, with reference



to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a plurality of containers releasably held together as a unit by a container carrier according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the container carrier of Fig. 1, showing the disposition of the carrier without containers being disposed in the container encircling apertures;

Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of a connected series of the container carriers, shown in Fig. 2, showing the construction of the carriers as they are used in mass production;

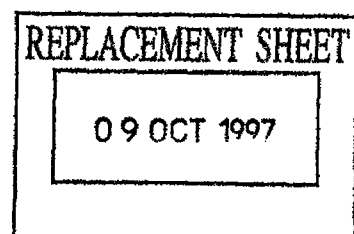
Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the container carrier, shown in Fig. 1, with one of the container encircling apertures ruptured, thereby facilitating easy removal of the container;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged partial plan view of the container carrier showing the force and tear directing and propagating means comprising a plurality of slits; and

Fig. 5A is an enlarged partial view of the container carrier showing the force and tear directing and propagating means comprising a plurality of perforations.

Referring initially to Fig. 1, a tear-open container carrier 10, constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, is shown holding a plurality of containers 12. Although the container carrier 10 is depicted holding six containers 12, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to that number of containers 12. The container carrier 10 operates equally well with any number of containers 12.

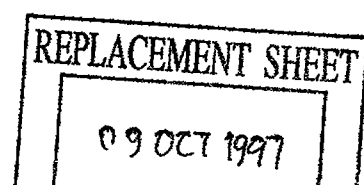
The general structure of a container carrier is disclosed, for example, in US-A-3038602.



Referring generally to Fig. 2, the particular construction of the container carrier 10 is shown. The container carrier 10 is formed from a substantially planar blank or sheet, not shown, of a resilient, deformable, elastic material, such as polyethylene, and the like. Preferably, the blank is composed of a resilient deformable, unsupported plastics sheet, such as, for example, low density polyethylene having a sheet thickness of 0.046 cm (0.018 inches) and a secant modulus at 2 percent elongation of approximately 2531 kg/cm² (36,000 p.s.i.) as disclosed in US-A-3874502. It is necessary that the material of the blank be sufficiently flexible and resilient, so that the container carrier 10 can be expanded to accept a container 12, and then constrict around, and hold firmly a plurality of containers 12, as will be discussed herein.

Portions are removed from the substantially planar blank to form integral webs 14. The integral webs 14 are substantially continuous, taking circuitous paths. The integral webs 14 form closed curves or container encircling bands 15 defining container encircling or receiving apertures 16. The container encircling bands 15 and the container encircling apertures 16 are disposed in juxtaposed rows 18, so as to hold the containers 12 in a similarly regular fashion. Preferably, each row 18 contains two container encircling apertures 16. The container encircling apertures 16 are spaced regularly along, and centred about a median line of the container carrier 10. This orderly configuration of the container encircling apertures 16, and thereby of the containers 12, allows for ease of storage of the filled container carriers 10, and the maximisation of the available storage space, such as in a truck, or a refrigerator.

A plurality of juxtaposed rows 18 of container encircling apertures 16 are disposed along the blank. Portions are removed from the blank, exterior of the container encircling apertures 16, to form scallops 20, which are disposed between each adjacent row 18 of container encircling apertures 16. The scallops 20 help to further define the container



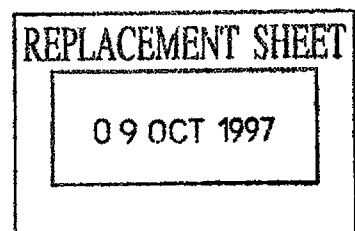
encircling apertures 16, which preferably are of a shape similar to that of the containers 12.

Thus, each of the container encircling apertures 16 has an inner periphery 22 which is constructed so as to accept, and to constrict around, a corresponding periphery 24 of the containers 12. Specifically, as disclosed in US-A-4219117, the container encircling apertures 16 are of circumferential dimension less than the dimension of the container periphery 24 to be encircled.

For example, if the containers 12 are substantially cylindrical in shape, the periphery 24 of each container 12 will be substantially circular, and the periphery 22 of each container encircling aperture 16 will be substantially ellipsoidal in shape. The periphery 22 of each container encircling aperture 16 has rounded corners 26, which assists in the insertion of the container 12 into the container encircling aperture 16, and also helps to prevent tearing of the container encircling band 15 defining the container encircling aperture 16 while a container 12 is inserted in the container encircling aperture 16.

The scallops 20 also add to the flexibility of the container encircling bands 15 defining the container encircling apertures 16, so that the periphery 22 of the container encircling apertures 16 can expand for insertion of containers 12 therein, and constrict around and conform to the periphery 24 of the containers 12. The scallops 20 and the rounded corners 26 do not interfere with, but encourage the constriction of the periphery 22, and prevent excessive elongation of the container encircling bands 15, so that each container encircling aperture 16 can fit tightly to a container 12. These added benefits of the scallops 20 and the rounded corners 26 will become more clear herein.

Latitudinal slots 28 are disposed between adjacent container



encircling bands 15 in the same row 18 on a side of the container encircling apertures 16 opposite to the scallops 20. The latitudinal slots 28 add to the flexibility of the container encircling bands 15 defining the container encircling aperture 16, and provide benefits similar to those of the scallops 20, and the rounded corners 26.

Longitudinal slots 30 are disposed between two adjacent rows 18 of container encircling band 15, and are centred on a median line of the container carrier 10. The longitudinal slots 30 are of sufficient size to accept a human finger, so that the longitudinal slots 30 form means for holding and transporting the container carrier 10 when containers 12 are disposed within the container encircling apertures 16.

Exterior to the container encircling bands 15, segments 31 of the container carrier 10 are located, preferably centred on lines extending from a centre of the container encircling apertures 16. The segments 31 are elongated, and extend away from the container encircling bands 15 and container encircling apertures 16 to form bridge means 32. The bridge means 32 extend from the container encircling bands 15, away from the container carrier 10 proper, to tear strips 34 which combine with the bridge means 32 to form means for releasing containers. Each container encircling aperture 16 has its own corresponding bridge means 32, associated with the particular container encircling band 15 defining each container encircling aperture 16, extending to a tear strip 34. In this manner, as will be described more fully below, the tear strips 34 are capable of rupturing a single container encircling band 15, and thereby opening a single container encircling aperture 16, at a time.

The bridge means 32 have force and tear directing and propagating means 36 which weaken the segments 31. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 can take on a variety of forms such as a slit as shown in Figs. 1 to 5, a score line, or a line of perforations as shown in

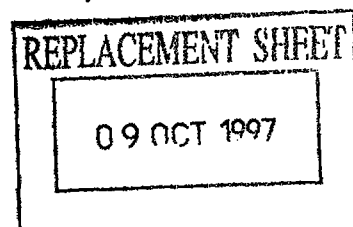


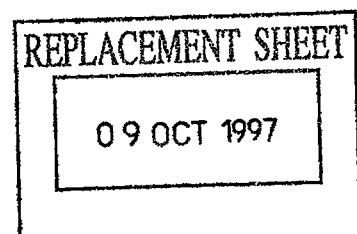
Fig. 5A. Each of the above-disclosed forms of the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 functions equally well in the present invention.

Each of the force and tear directing propagating means 36 extends across the bridge means 32 from the tear strips 34 to an area proximate to the container encircling bands 15. The means 36 can be a single line, or a plurality of spaced apart, substantially parallel lines. However, it is important that the force and tear directing and propagating means 36 does not extend into the container encircling bands 15, for if the means 36 were to so extend, the container encircling apertures 16 may rupture when stretched during application of the container carrier 10 to the containers 12. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 are used to propagate a tear through the container encircling bands 15 when a force is applied to the tear strips 34.

The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 causes a weakened section 38 to form on the bridge means 32. The weakened section 38 extends along the container encircling bands 15 from the outer periphery of the container encircling bands 15 to the tear strips 34. In this manner, as will be fully disclosed herein, a tear-open method for easily releasing a container 12 is provided.

The tear strips 34 extend along the entire length of the container carrier 10, and are capable of accepting a force, and transmitting that force to the bridge means 32. Once transmitted to the bridge means 32, the force can act upon the force and tear directing and propagating means 36, thereby rupturing the corresponding container encircling band 15, and releasing a container 12.

The operation of the container carrier 10 will become more clear in the following discussion. In the modern mass production line, the material forming the blank is provided in the form of a roll. The roll is mounted in

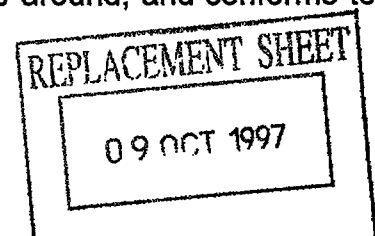


the machinery, with one end of the roll of blank material being fed into the machinery. The blank encounters a cutting machine, such as a punch press, well known in the art. The punch press removes sections of the blank to form the integral webs 14, the container encircling bands 15, the container encircling apertures 16, the scallops 20, the latitudinal slots 28, the longitudinal slots 30, the bridge means 32, the tear strips 34, and the force and tear directing and propagating means 36. The portions of the blank that are removed are collected, and can be recycled for further use.

As shown in Fig. 3, a plurality of container carriers 10 are formed in series on the sheet of blank material. The container carriers 10 are joined in series by joints 40 between adjacent container carriers 10. The joint is sufficiently weak so as to rupture, thereby freeing a single container carrier 10 from the series, during the process of application of the container carriers 10 to the containers 12.

To apply the container carriers 10 to the containers 12, achieving the configuration shown in Fig. 1, the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 is stretched. This is necessary because the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 is smaller than the corresponding periphery 24 of the containers 12. The rounded corners 26 of the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15 assure that the integral webs 14 will not tear under the stress of the stretching, and the scallops 20 and the latitudinal slots 28 allow for maximum stretching of the periphery 22 of the container encircling bands 15. Once the periphery 22 is sufficiently stretched, the containers 12 are inserted therein.

Without the portions removed from the container carrier 10 to form the scallops 20 and latitudinal slots 28, it is possible that the constriction and conformity of the periphery 22 will be inhibited, or severely limited, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the container carrier 10 to retain containers 12. As the periphery 22 constricts around, and conforms to the

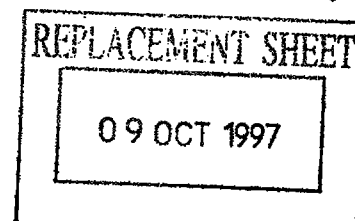


periphery 24 of the containers 12, the container encircling bands 15 become frustoconical in shape, as shown in Fig. 1. Now, the containers 12 are held firmly in the container encircling apertures 16. A consumer can insert his fingers into the longitudinal slots 30, and easily transport the container carrier 10 to a desired location.

When the consumer reaches his desired location, he will want to remove at least one of the containers 12 from the container carrier 10. To do this, the consumer applies an upwardly and outwardly directed force to either one or both of the tear strips 34, depending on how many containers 12 are to be removed. Also, the magnitude and duration of the force are dictated by the number of containers 12 to be removed.

As the consumer applies the force to the tear strips 34, that force is communicated to the bridge means 32, and then to the force and tear directing and propagating means 36. The force and tear directing and propagating means 36 causes the weakened sections 38 to rupture. This rupture progresses from the weakened sections 38, through the container encircling bands 15, and to the inner periphery 22 of the container encircling apertures 16. In this manner, the container encircling bands 15 are ruptured, thereby transforming the closed curve structure of the container encircling bands 15 into an open curve structure having a plurality of torn ends 42, as shown in Fig. 4. Now, the consumer can remove a container 12 from the container carrier 10 with relative ease.

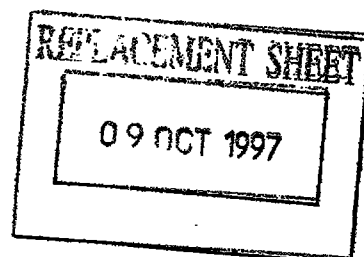
This same procedure provides similar significant benefits to other persons, as well. For example, merchants often create intriguing merchandise displays in order to attract customers and to encourage them to purchase the merchandise. In the case of containers 12, held in container carriers 10, the merchant may desire to remove a certain number of containers 12 to create his merchandise displays thereof. Therefore, the merchant will also benefit from the present invention. Not only will the



containers 12 not be agitated, but also the time needed to create the merchandise displays can be significantly reduced because the merchant will not have to spend significant time and effort removing the containers 12 from the container carriers 10.

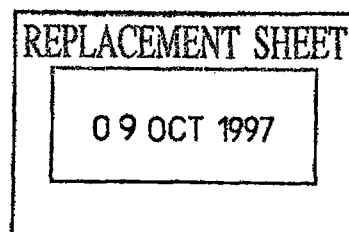
The structure of the container carrier 10, constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, provides an easily opened, tear-away method of removing containers 12 from the container carrier 10. Unlike other container carriers currently available, the container carrier 10 of the present invention does not require a sizeable force to remove the containers 12 therefrom. Also no force is required to be applied to the containers 12, thereby preventing jostling of the containers 12, along with the attendant mess. Because the force needed to remove the containers 12 is relatively small, no tools are required. Additionally, because each container encircling aperture 16 has its own corresponding bridge means 32 and weakened section 38, a consumer can remove only one container 12 at a time, or any greater number of containers 12 from the container carrier 10. Also, this type of container carrier 10 can be employed with a number of different containers 12, such as bottles as well as cans, and different configurations of container peripheries 24, by simply varying the shape of the aperture periphery 22.

Clearly, if each row 18 has just a single container encircling aperture 16, there would be a need for just a single tear strip 34.



**CLAIMS**

1. A container carrier (10), for use in releasable holding a plurality of containers (12) as a single unit, comprising:
 - a substantially planar blank formed of a resilient, deformable, elastic material;
 - the blank including container encircling bands (15) defining container encircling apertures (16) disposed in juxtaposed rows (18);
 - the container encircling apertures having a periphery (22) smaller than a corresponding periphery (24) of a container, so that the container encircling bands (15) are capable of accepting and firmly holding containers (12) therein;
 - characterised by the provision of bridge means (32) extending away from the container encircling bands and a tear strip (34) connecting the bridge means;
 - the bridge means having weakened sections (38) formed by tear directing and propagating means (36); and
 - the tear strip (34) being capable of accepting a force and applying the force to the weakened sections so as to rupture the weakened sections (38) and the container encircling bands (15) to release a container (12) held within a container encircling aperture (16).
2. A container carrier as defined in claim 1, characterised in that longitudinal slots (30) are disposed between adjacent rows (18) of the container encircling apertures (16), the longitudinal slots being able to accept a human finger so that the carrier can be transported.
3. A container carrier as defined in claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that scallops (20) are disposed in proximity to the container encircling apertures (16) to facilitate conformity between the periphery (22) of each container encircling aperture and the periphery (24) of each container.





4. A container carrier as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a score line.
5. A container carrier as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a slit.
6. A container carrier as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) comprises a line of perforations.
7. A container carrier as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) extend along the bridge means (32) toward and terminate short of a periphery of the container encircling bands (15).
8. A container carrier as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that each of the bridge means (32) comprises a pair of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36) extending from the means (34) for releasing containers toward and terminating short of a periphery of the container encircling bands (15).
9. A container carrier as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the tear strip (34) extends along at least one edge of the container carrier.
10. A package comprising:
a plurality of juxtaposed rows (18) of containers (12) and the like,
and a carrier (10) according to any one of the preceding claims.

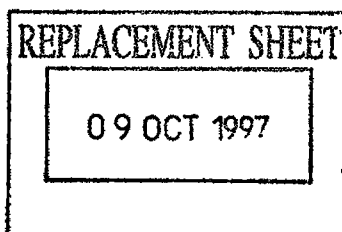


FIG. 1

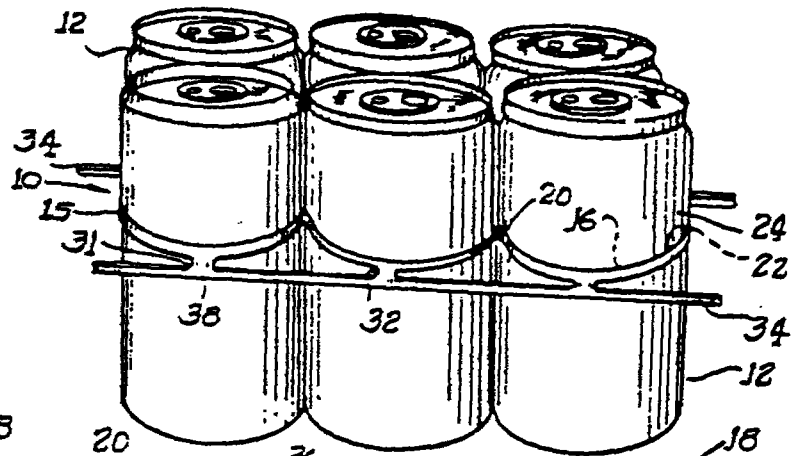


FIG. 2

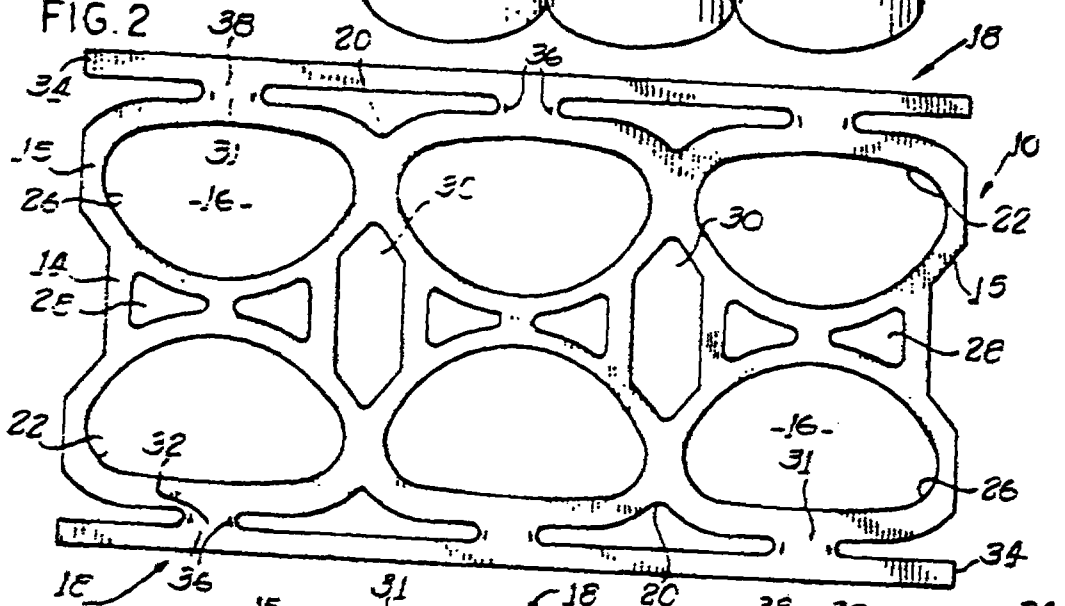


FIG. 3

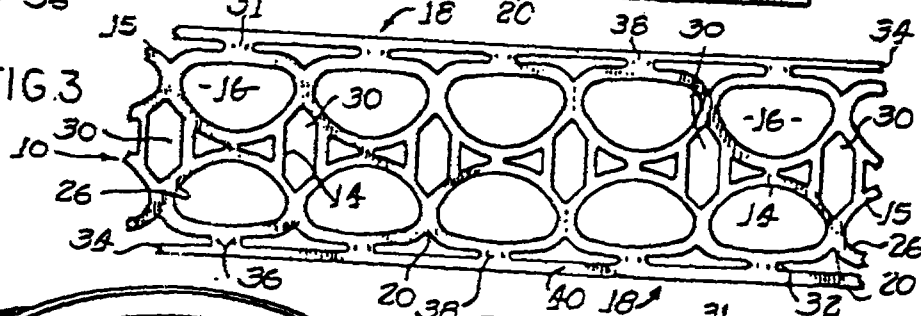


FIG. 4

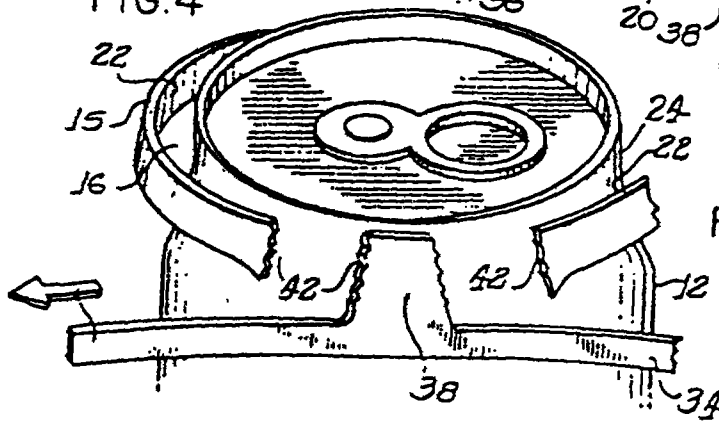


FIG. 5

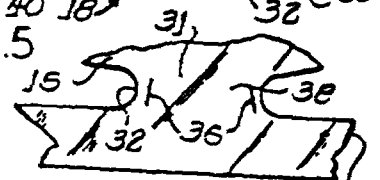
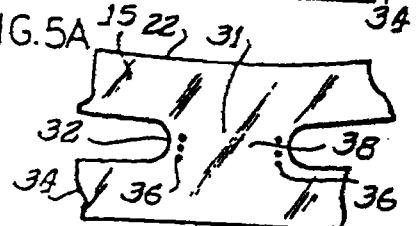


FIG. 5A



REPLACEMENT SHEET
09 OCT 1997

ABSTRACT**TEAR-OPEN CONTAINER CARRIER**

A tear-open container carrier (10) has integral webs defining container encircling apertures (16) for accepting and firmly holding containers therein. The integral webs have bridge means (32) extending from the container encircling apertures to tear strips (34) which are capable of accepting a force. Each of the bridge means (32) has force and tear directing and propagating means (36). When a force is applied to a tear strip, the integral webs rupture under the influence of the force and tear directing and propagating means (36), thereby opening the container encircling apertures (16), and allowing the quick and easy removal of the containers from the carrier.

[Fig. 2]

