Claims

1. Container made from plastics material, which is manufactured using the blow moulding, filling and sealing (Blow-Fill-Seal) method and where the filling of said container, which is enclosed by a container wall (15, 20), is autoclavable, at least one shaping means (19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 33) being provided in the container wall (15, 20), said shaping means ensuring, despite a high filling level, that the container (1) collapses so as to reduce its volume when the filling material is delivered by infusion without container ventilation, said container being rectangular in terms of its basic design and comprising wall parts (21, 23) protruding as shaping means on two opposite container wall sides (20), said wall parts being inclined conically towards one another in pairs to enclose a cone angle (ifa) of less than 120°, the side shoulder face (23) sloping obliquely downwards as a further shaping means in the form of a wall triangle in the direction of the protruding wall parts (26) defining the cone angle (ifa) from both end faces (11) of said container and each container wall side (20) to which it can be assigned, characterised in that a gently sloping depression is formed on its opposite container wall sides (31) as a further shaping means, said depression running in a centre line (35) along the longitudinal axis, ending at a distance from the base (17) and dividing into two end lines (39) at this point in the direction of the adjacent end faces (11), said end lines together enclosing an angle of attack (Awi) of 60°-130° at the point of transition (37) to the centre line (35).

2. Container according to claim 1, characterised in that it consists of plastics materials with high heat resistance such as polypropylene, which are heat resistant to autoclaving.

3. Container according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that the container wall (15, 20) is designed in one piece with a hermetically sealed top part (3), which, arranged on one of the end faces (11) of said container, serves as an extraction opening for the container filling material.

4. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the wall parts (21-, 23) protruding as shaping means and inclined towards one another conically in pairs together enclose a cone angle (ifa) of 110° or less

5. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that each respective protruding wall part (20) as one shaping means forms a side shoulder surface (23) in the form of an almost equilateral triangle .

6. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the width (Q) of a container wall side (15, 31) in relation (irsv) to the width (B) of the respective adjacent container wall side, when viewed from above on one of its end faces (11), is in the region of 0.7 to 1.2, or more preferably in the region of 0.8 to 1.2.

7. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the side shoulder surface (23) slopes obliquely downwards at an angle of 30° to 60°, or more preferably 45°, as a further shaping means in the form of a wall triangle in the direction of the protruding wall parts (26) defining the cone angle (ifa), particularly preferably of 45°, towards the projecting wall parts (26) delimiting the cone angle (ifa).

8. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the angle of attack (Awi) at the point of transition (37) to the centre line (35) is most preferably 90°.

9. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the average thickness of the container wall made from rigid polypropylene material is 0.3mm to 0.7mm, more preferably 0.4mm to 0.5mm.

10. Container according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that a hanging tab (43) is arranged on the side forming the container base (17), said side being at the opposite end facing the other way to the end face (11) with the top part (3).

11. Method of manufacturing a container (1) according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that said container is moulded in a moulding tool (45, 53) using the blow moulding procedure with the respective shaping means (19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 33) to ensure improved collapsibility of the container wall (15, 20, 31), filled in the moulding tool (45, 53) by means of a filling process and pre-collapsed to reduce the air volume before sealing, sealed inside the moulding tool (45, 53) by means of a sealing method and autoclaved outside the moulding tool (45, 53).

12. Method according to claim 11, characterised in that autoclaving is takes place at a minimum of 121°C for a period of at least 20 minutes.