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(54) Benevnelse **CARTRIDGE HOLDER FOR A BEVERAGE OR FOOD CARTRIDGE**

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Description**Prior art**

- 5 The invention relates to a cartridge receptacle having a diluent, in particular water, inflow, a mixing chamber in which the diluent and a beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate are mixed, and an outflow.

Cartridge receptacles of this kind are known from the prior art, for example from EP 2 017 221 A1 and WO 2006/005401 A2, and are used to produce for example cold beverages by means of cartridges. In addition to good hygiene, good mixing between the beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate and the solvent, in particular water, which are mixed in the cartridge receptacle is important.

15 **Summary of the invention**

Therefore, it was the object of the present invention to provide a cartridge receptacle which satisfies these demands.

- 20 The object is achieved by a cartridge receptacle according to Claim 1.

The statements made with regard to this subject of the present invention apply equally to the other subjects of the present invention and vice versa.

- 25 The present invention relates to a cartridge receptacle which reversibly or irreversibly receives a cartridge, in particular partially. The cartridge has a cavity in which a beverage substance and/or foodstuff substance is located and which is hermetically sealed prior to beverage and/or foodstuff production. In order to produce the beverage and/or the foodstuff, the cartridge is then opened, in particular pierced, and the substrate runs/flows
- 30 into a mixing chamber of the cartridge receptacle, which also has a solvent, in particular water, inflow, which is mixed with the substrate in order to produce the finished beverage or foodstuff, which runs out of the mixing chamber through an outflow likewise provided on the cartridge receptacle. The volumetric flow of the solvent is in this case generally much greater than the volumetric flow of the substrate.

- 35 Preferably, the flow cross section, i.e. the cross section which is available for the liquid to flow, in particular for the solvent flow and/or the mixture of solvent and substrate, is now provided such that, with regard to the direction of flow of the solvent, the flow rate is first

of all slowed down and then accelerated again. The acceleration which is achieved by a flow cross section constriction takes place as far as possible after the solvent and the substrate have been blended.

- 5 The particular transition between the region with an expanded flow cross section and the regions with a constricted flow cross section is defined by the profile of the wall of the mixing chamber. To this end, the wall can have a curved or stepped, or angular, profile in the transition regions.
- 10 According to a further preferred subject of the present invention, the mixing chamber has a protuberance.

The statements made with regard to this subject of the present invention apply equally to the other subjects of the present invention and vice versa.

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- This protuberance projects preferably out of the circumference, in particular the lateral circumference, which extends between the two end sides of the cartridge receptacle. Preferably, the protuberance is part of the mixing chamber. Preferably, the circumference of the mixing chamber has a substantially circular shape and the protuberance projects
- 20 out of this circular shape. According to a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the outflow of the finished beverage or foodstuff is provided in the protuberance.

- According to the invention, the cartridge receptacle has a fastening and/or securing ring. This fastening and/or securing ring preferably receives the cartridge, which is fastened to
- 25 the cartridge receptacle. According to the invention, the fastening and/or securing ring is provided with a predetermined breaking point and/or predetermined deformation point at the mixing chamber. Before the production of a beverage or foodstuff, this point is destroyed and/or deformed, in particular irreversibly deformed. This can take place for example by the cartridge and the cartridge receptacle being moved relative to one another.
- 30 As a result of the deformation and/or destruction, the cartridge receptacle can be used only once and/or the interconnection between the cartridge receptacle and the cartridge can no longer be released.

- Preferably, at least one mixing element is provided in the mixing chamber, said mixing
- 35 element ensuring that the solvent or the mixture of solvent and substrate is swirled. Preferably, the mixing element is provided as a protuberance in the bottom. Preferably, the mixing element is designed such that carbonic acid which is dissolved in the solvent

does not outgas or outgases only a little. Preferably, the mixing element is designed such that it exhibits only a slight pressure drop.

Preferably, the cartridge receptacle has a piercing means which perforates the membrane.

5 This piercing means is designed for example as a spike which projects out of the bottom of the mixing chamber. Preferably, the piercing means has, on its outer circumference, at least one, preferably a plurality of indentations and/or protuberances, which serve as outflow for the substrate. The quantity and size of the indentations and/or protuberances depend preferably on the viscosity of the substrate. Preferably, the piercing means has a
10 channel which ends in or in the region of the tip. Through this channel, it is possible for a gas, in particular air or CO₂, to be blown into the cartridge in order to accelerate and/or to meter the dispensing of the substrate.

Preferably, the cartridge receptacle has a spike guide, wherein the piercing means is
15 mounted in a displaceable manner within the spike guide, wherein the piercing means is displaceable between a retracted position, in which the piercing means is away from the membrane, and an extended position, in which the piercing means pierces the membrane of the cartridge and projects into the cartridge. Preferably at least one lateral channel for conveying the beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate in the direction of the mixing
20 chamber when the membrane is pierced by the piercing means has been introduced into the outer wall of the piercing means. Furthermore, a compressed-air line is particularly preferably integrated into the piercing means, wherein a compressed-air connection for connecting to a compressed-air source is formed on a side of the piercing means that is remote from the cartridge, said compressed-air connection being accessible in particular
25 from outside the cartridge receptacle, and wherein a on a side of the piercing means that faces the cartridge

Preferably, the inflow and the outflow are provided at opposite ends of the cartridge receptacle. Particularly preferably, the piercing means is provided in a manner aligned
30 with the inflow and the outflow.

According to a further preferred subject, or subject according to the invention, of the present invention, the outlet is provided in a movable, in particular pivotable, manner on the mixing chamber, or has a means with which the outlet can be oriented, in particular
35 can be directed in the direction of the side wall of the vessel which receives the finished beverage or foodstuff. This embodiment is advantageous in particular in the case of beverages or foodstuffs that tend to foam. The outlet can be moved manually or by a

motor. In the event that the cartridge has an identification, the pivoting can take place automatically after the dispenser has recognized the cartridge.

A further subject of the present invention is a system having the cartridge receptacle according to the invention, on/in which a cartridge is provided, said cartridge having a wall region, one end of which is adjoined by a connecting region which is closed, in particular by a membrane (14), and at the opposite end of which optionally a bottom region is provided, wherein the wall region and optionally the bottom region define a cavity which accommodates a beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate.

The statements made with regard to this subject of the present invention apply equally to the other subjects of the present invention and vice versa.

The cartridge is produced preferably from plastic, in particular by a moulding and/or blow-moulding process. The cartridge has a side wall which has for example a round, rectangular, square, conical or oval cross section. A bottom is generally provided, in particular in one piece, at one end of the side wall. The side wall and optionally the bottom region define a cavity in which a beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate, in particular in liquid form, is provided. Provided at the other end of the wall region is a connecting region by way of which the cartridge is connected to the cartridge receptacle. This cartridge receptacle can be part of a dispenser or a component separate from the dispenser.

Preferably, the connecting region is provided such that it has a flange. The flange protrudes from the connecting region and projects from a wall region of the connecting region preferably at an angle, particularly preferably at right angles. In order to produce the beverage or foodstuff, the flange is oriented preferably horizontally. Preferably, the flange is made of solid material, i.e. not manufactured in a hollow manner.

Further preferably, the flange is provided with a positioning and/or covering means. The positioning means ensures that the cartridge can be arranged on the dispenser and/or on the cartridge receptacle only in a particular position, in particular at a particular angle of rotation, in particular with regard to the longitudinal centre axis of the cartridge. The covering means covers a region, in particular a region through which the finished beverage or foodstuff flows out. Preferably, the positioning means and the covering means are identical.

Preferably, the positioning means and/or covering means is an indentation and/or protuberance which protrudes from the flange, in particular the circumference thereof. Preferably, the positioning means and/or covering means is provided in one piece with the flange. For example, the positioning means and/or covering means is configured as a lug
5 which is integrally formed at one point on the circumference of the flange. The thickness of the positioning means and/or covering means corresponds in this case at least substantially to the thickness of the flange.

According to one preferred embodiment, a neck is provided between the wall region and
10 the connecting region. This neck can have for example a round cross section. The neck represents the wall region of the connecting region. The flange adjoins the neck preferably at right angles.

Preferably, the membrane which closes, in particular hermetically seals, the cartridge
15 before it is used, is provided on the flange, in particular the end face thereof, in particular in a sealed manner. To this end, the flange, in particular the end face thereof, can have a bead, in particular a bead in the form of a circular ring, which cooperates with the sealing tool during sealing. Preferably, the outer circumference of the membrane is less than the outer circumference of the flange.

Preferably, a fastening means is provided in the wall region and/or in the region of the neck. By way of this fastening means, the cartridge can be connected to a dispenser. The fastening means can be for example a groove in which a fastening means on the dispenser
20 engages.

The cartridge receptacle can be connected fixedly to the cartridge or be a replacement part which is removed from the cartridge after the latter has been used, and is connected to a new cartridge. Preferably, the cartridge receptacle is made of plastic, in particular by injection-moulding. Preferably, the cartridge receptacle is connected to a dispenser.
25

Preferably, the covering means, which is provided on the flange of the cartridge, covers the outflow of the cartridge receptacle.
30

Preferably, the flange on the cartridge, in particular the circumference thereof, cooperates
35 in a sealing manner with the cartridge receptacle. To this end, the circumference of the flange can engage for example in a groove in the cartridge receptacle. This flange/groove connection can also serve as a force-fit, in order to prevent the cartridge from shifting

relative to the cartridge receptacle during beverage or foodstuff production and the connection between the cartridge and cartridge receptacle losing its tightness.

5 According to a preferred embodiment, the cartridge and the cartridge receptacle are provided to be longitudinally displaceable with respect to one another, in particular before the membrane is pierced. As a result of this longitudinal displacement, the piercing means can then be brought into engagement with the membrane and pierce the latter.

10 Preferably, the cartridge and the cartridge receptacle are connected together in a rotationally fixed manner.

Preferably, the piercing means has a channel. Through this channel, a gas can be pushed into the cartridge, which pushes the beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate out of the cartridge, in particular into the mixing space of the cartridge receptacle.

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Description of the figures

20 In the following text, the invention is explained by way of figures 1 to 12. These explanations are merely by way of example and do not limit the general concept according to the invention. The explanations apply to the cartridge according to the invention and to the system according to the invention equally.

Figures 1 - 4 show a first embodiment of the system according to the invention.

25 Figures 5 - 8 show a further embodiment of the system according to the invention.

Figure 9 shows an embodiment with a fastening means.

30 Figures 10 and 11 show two examples of mixing elements.

Figure 12 shows the holder for the cartridge receptacle on the dispenser.

Figure 13 shows a cartridge of a system according to a further embodiment of the present invention.

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Figure 14 shows a cartridge receptacle of the system according to the further embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 15 shows a spike of the cartridge receptacle according to the further embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 1 - 4 show a first embodiment of the system according to the invention, which consists of a cartridge 1 and a cartridge receptacle 10. The cartridge is manufactured preferably from a plastic material, for example by injection-moulding or by a blow-moulding technique. The cartridge has an, in the present case square, wall region 6, the in this case upper end of which is adjoined by a bottom region 7. The wall region 6 and the bottom region 7 delimit a cavity in which the beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate, in particular a concentrate, is located, with which a beverage or foodstuff can be produced. At the opposite end of the wall region from the bottom region, in this case the lower end, a connecting region 4 is provided, which in the present case has a neck 3 and a flange 5. The cavity of the cartridge is hermetically sealed by a closure 14, in this case a membrane, after it has been filled. The membrane 14, in particular a plastic foil is connected to the flange preferably cohesively, in particular by sealing. By way of the connecting region, the cartridge is connected to a cartridge receptacle. A positioning and/or covering means 8, which in the present case is provided as a protuberance, in particular as a lug-like protuberance, is provided on the flange 5. The lug is in this case integrally formed on the flange. Furthermore, as can be gathered in particular from figures 1b) and c), the system has a cartridge receptacle 10. This cartridge receptacle has a solvent, in particular water, inflow 15 (cf. figure 2) and a mixing chamber 13 in which the solvent and the beverage substrate and/or foodstuff substrate are mixed. The direction of flow of the mixture is indicated by the arrow 12 in figure 1c). The finished beverage/foodstuff leaves the mixing chamber through the outflow 11 and is collected in a container, for example a glass. Furthermore, as can be gathered in particular from figure 2, the cartridge receptacle has a piercing means 16, in this case a spike 16, which, as can be seen in particular in figure 3, pierces the membrane, which is sealed to the flange region of the cartridge, such that the beverage substrate or foodstuff substrate can flow into the flow chamber 13 in particular along the outer face of the spike, which is provided preferably with outflow channels 17 on its outer side for this purpose.

Figure 2 shows the system before the piercing means 16 comes into engagement with the membrane 14. In order to achieve this, the cartridge and/or the cartridge receptacle are shifted longitudinally with respect to one another such that the spike 16 penetrates the membrane 14, this being clearly visible in particular from figure 3c). In said figure, the channels 17 through which the substrate flows into the mixing chamber can also be identified particularly well. The flow of the substrate into the mixing chamber can be accelerated and controlled in a targeted manner by gas which is pushed into the cartridge

1 through a duct 18 in the piercing spike 16. For example, the pressure in the cartridge can be adapted to the volumetric flow of the solvent.

As can be gathered in particular from figure 1d) and figure 4, the flange 5 of the cartridge 1 cooperates in a sealing manner with the cartridge receptacle and as a result ensures that liquid leaves the mixing chamber only through the outflow 5. Furthermore, it is apparent in particular from these figures that the protuberance 8 in the present case is not only a positioning means but also covers the outflow 11 in the cartridge receptacle in particular in a sealing manner. The flange 8 and the protuberance 8 provided thereon can cooperate in a sealing manner, by way of their end face and/or by way of their circumference, with corresponding faces of the cartridge receptacle.

Figures 5 - 8 show a further embodiment of the system according to the invention. As regards the cartridge, reference can be made essentially to the statements made with regard to figures 1 to 4, wherein the cartridge also has, in addition to the flange 5, a fastening means 20 in its connecting region, said fastening means 20 connecting the cartridge 1 to the cartridge receptacle 10. Furthermore, the wall region 6 has in the present case an indentation 24 which allows a longitudinal displacement between the cartridge and the cartridge receptacle and optionally a dispenser and which also represents a guide for the cartridge.

As regards the cartridge receptacle 10, too, reference can be made to the statements made with regard to figures 1 - 4. However, as can be gathered in particular from figure 7, the cartridge receptacle in the present case has a fastening or securing ring 21 which is connected to the mixing chamber 13 by means of deformation and/or predetermined breaking points 22. This ring 21 cooperates in a force-fitting manner with the fastening means 20, for example in this case a collar 20 which is provided on the cartridge. Furthermore, it is clearly apparent from figure 7 that the cartridge receptacle 10, in addition to the spike 18, also has further piercing means 16. Through the spike 18, a gas is pushed into the cartridge, said gas pushing the substrate out of the cartridge. The opening means 16 cut into the membrane, in this case with angled cuts, which then form flaps which are pushed downward under the pressure of the substrate and thus allow the substrate to flow out more easily. A person skilled in the art will recognize that a piercing means 16 may also suffice, or that it is also possible to use the piercing of the membrane and the running out of the substrate as explained with reference to figures 1 - 4 in the present case. Of course, the current opening means 16, 18 can also be transferred to the embodiment according to figures 1 to 4.

Figure 5 shows the system prior to piercing. Figure 6 shows the system after the membrane has been pierced. By way of a relative movement, illustrated by means of arrow 2, between the mixing chamber 13 and the cartridge 1, the predetermined deformation points and/or predetermined breaking points 22 are deformed or destroyed, respectively, such that the cartridge can move together with the ring 21 in the direction of the mixing chamber 13. As a result of this movement, in which the flange 5 is also introduced into the groove 27 and cooperates with the latter in a sealing manner, the membrane 14 is perforated and the substrate can flow out of the cartridge into the mixing chamber, in which it is mixed with a solvent, which is metered into the mixing chamber through the inflow 15, and leaves the mixing chamber through the outflow 11.

Figure 9 shows a fastening means, in this case a groove 25, in the wall region of the cartridge. It is possible for a fastening means 26, with which the cartridge is fastened to a dispenser, to engage in this groove.

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Figures 10 and 11 each show the mixing chamber in plan view. In the present case, the mixing chamber 13 is provided with a mixing element 28, which, in the present case, consists in each case of several components. In the embodiment according to figure 10, the components are in the form of circular ring segments, wherein the diameters of the circular rings can differ. In the embodiment according to figure 11, the components are angles. Preferably, the mixing elements 28 are designed such that they blend the substrate and the solvent together readily, but also such that only as small a pressure loss as possible arises.

In figure 12, the system consisting of the cartridge 1 and the cartridge receptacle 10 is shown on the right-hand side. The view is from the direction of the outflow in this case. The left-hand illustration in figure 12 shows a holder 29 with which the system 1, 10 is held on a dispenser. The holder 29 has a cutout into which the bottom of the mixing chamber projects at least partially. The holder serves as a support for the system. Located beneath the holder 29 is a container, into which the finished beverage or foodstuff runs. Furthermore, the holder has a guide 30, which cooperates with the cartridge receptacle 10 in a form-fitting manner and secures the latter against slipping to the side and/or twisting relative to the holder 29. In the present case, the guide is provided in a manner spaced apart from the cutout. A person skilled in the art will understand that the function of securing against slipping and/or twisting can also be assumed by a form fit between the cutout and the bottom of the cartridge receptacle. The cutout is adjoined by a connection for the solvent, which is preferably not part of the holder, however.

Figure 13 illustrates four depictions of a cartridge 1 according to a further exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The cartridge 1 and the associated system of cartridge 2 and cartridge receptacle 10 (illustrated in figure 14) are similar in terms of their function to the system, explained with reference to figures 1 to 4, according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

However, the cartridge 1 shown in figure 13 has, by contrast, two flanges 5. Both flanges 5 serve to fasten the cartridge receptacle 10 to the cartridge 1. In addition, the membrane 14 is sealed to the outer flange 5.

The cross section (perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the cartridge 1) of the two flanges 5 has a substantially round circumference, wherein a rectilinear circumferential region 31 is provided on one side. In the rectilinear or flattened circumferential region 31, the circumference extends as a virtually straight line (visible on the underside of the flange 5 in the right-hand depiction in figure 13), while the circumference of the flange 5 away from the rectilinear circumferential region 31 extends as a curved line. The rectilinear circumferential region 31 serves as a positioning means, by way of which the orientation of the cartridge 1 is fixed with respect to the cartridge receptacle 10.

In figure 11, the matching cartridge receptacle 10 can be seen. It is apparent that, in the further embodiment, the circumference of the cartridge receptacle 10 has a shape corresponding to the contour of the two flanges 5 illustrated in figure 10, such that the cartridge 2 and cartridge receptacle 10 can be connected together only in a particular orientation with respect to one another. The rectilinear circumferential region 31 thus serves as a twist prevention means. Advantageously, this also defines the region of the cartridge 1 in which the gas is pushed into the cavity.

Arranged within the mixing chamber 13 is a spike guide 32 in which the spike 16 (also referred to as piercing means) is guided in a movable manner. Thus, in the further embodiment, the perforation of the membrane 14 is not brought about by a relative movement between the cartridge 1 and cartridge receptacle 10, but rather the spike 16 is guided in a movable manner in the cartridge receptacle 10 that is fixed relative to the cartridge 1. In this way, the spike 16 can be transferred from a retracted position (corresponds especially to the initial state of the system), in which the spike 16 is away from the membrane 14, into an extended position, in which the spike 16 protrudes into the cavity of the cartridge 1 and in the process perforates the membrane 14. In this extended position, the cartridge 1 is thus opened and the beverage substrate and/or

foodstuff substrate can pass through outflow channels 17 in the outer face of the spike 16, past the membrane 14, and into the mixing chamber 13.

On a side of the cartridge receptacle 10 that faces the cartridge 1, a latching strip 33 is
5 furthermore provided, which, in order to fasten the cartridge 1 to the cartridge receptacle 10, engages around one of the two flanges 5 in a form-fitting and/or force-fitting manner. In this way, a relative movement between the cartridge 1 and cartridge receptacle 10 is prevented.

10 Figure 14 illustrates a schematic view of a spike 16 which is guided in the spike guide 32 shown in figure 13. The spike 16 has an internal compressed-air line 34, which serves as a gas inlet 18, and the outer outflow channels 17, through which the substrate can flow past the membrane 14 pierced by means of the spike 16 and into the mixing chamber 13. A compressed-air connection of the compressed-air line 34 for connecting to a
15 compressed-air source is formed on a side of the spike 16 that is remote from the cartridge 1, said compressed-air connection being accessible from outside the cartridge receptacle 10, wherein a compressed-air outlet of the compressed-air line 34 for blowing the compressed air into the cartridge 1 is formed on a side of the spike 16 that faces the cartridge 1.

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An arrangement in which the spike 16 shown in figure 14 is arranged in the spike guide 32 of the cartridge receptacle 10 shown in figure 13 and the cartridge receptacle 10 shown in figure 13 is then connected to the cartridge 1 shown in figure 12 represents a system according to the further exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

List of reference signs

	1	Cartridge
	2	Direction of movement
5	3	Neck
	4	Connecting region
	5	Flange
	6	Wall region
	7	Bottom region
10	8	Positioning and/or covering means, indentation and/or protuberance
	9	Inflow of the substance, piercing means
	10	Cartridge receptacle
	11	Outflow of substance plus solvent/water
	12	Direction of flow of substance plus solvent/water
15	13	Mixing chamber
	14	Closure, membrane
	15	Solvent inflow, water inflow
	16	Piercing means, spike
	17	Outflow channels
20	18	Gas inlet
	19	Seal, collar seal
	20	Fastening means, collar
	21	Fastening ring, securing ring
	22	Deformation and/or predetermined breaking point
25	23	Indentation and/or protuberance of the cartridge receptacle
	24	Indentation, guide
	25	Form-fitting means for a fastening means 26
	26	Fastening means
	27	Sealing means, groove
30	28	Mixing elements
	29	Holder
	30	Guide for the cartridge receptacle
	31	Rectilinear circumferential region
	32	Spike guide
35	33	Latching strip
	34	Compressed-air line

Patentkrav

1. Patronmottak (10) som har et fortynningsmiddel-, spesielt vanninnløp (15), et blandedekammer (13) der fortynningsmiddelet og et drikkesubstrat og/eller næringsmiddelsubstrat blandes, og et utløp (11) der patronmottaket (10) har en feste- og/eller sikringsring (21), karakterisert ved at feste- og/eller sikringsringen (21) er forsynt med et bruddsikrings- og/eller deformasjonssikringspunkt (22) ved blandedekammeret.
2. Patronmottak (10) ifølge krav 1, der strømningsstverrsnittet først utvides og deretter igjen reduseres med hensyn til fortynningsmiddelets strømningsretning.
3. Patronmottak (10) ifølge et av de foregående kravene, der blandedekammeret (13) har et fremspring.
4. Patronmottak (10) ifølge krav 3, karakterisert ved at utløpet (11) er tilveiebrakt i fremspringet.
5. Patronmottak (10) ifølge et av de foregående kravene, karakterisert ved at minst ett blandeelement er tilveiebrakt i blandedekammeret (13).
6. Patronmottak (10) ifølge et av de foregående kravene, karakterisert ved at patronmottaket (10) har et gjennomstikkingsmiddel (16) som perforerer membranen (14).
7. Patronmottak (10) ifølge krav 6, der patronmottaket (10) har en tornføring (32) og gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) er forskyvbart montert i tornføringen (32), der gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) er forskyvbart mellom en tilbaketrukket posisjon der gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) har avstand fra membranen (14), og en uttrukket posisjon der gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) stikker gjennom patronens (1) membran (14) og rager inn i patronen (1).
8. Patronmottak (10) ifølge krav 7, der minst én sidekanal (71) er blitt ført inn i den ytre vegg på gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) for å lede drikkesubstratet og/eller næringsmiddelsubstratet i retning av blandedekammeret (8) når membranen (14) er gjennomstukket av gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16).
9. Patronmottak (10) ifølge krav 8, der en trykkluftledning (34) er integrert inn i gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16), og der det på en side av gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16)

som vender bort fra patronen (1), er dannet en, spesielt en som er tilgjengelig fra utsiden av patronmottaket (10), trykkluftforbindelse hos trykkluftledningen (34) for å kobles til en trykkluftkilde, og der det på en side av gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) som vender bort fra patronen (1), er dannet en trykkluftutgang hos trykkluftledningen (34) for å blåse
5 trykkluften inn i patronen (1).

10. Patronmottak (10) ifølge et av de foregående kravene, karakterisert ved at innløpet (15) og utløpet (11) er tilveiebrakt i motsatte ender av patronmottaket (10).

10 11. Patronmottak ifølge et av kravene 7 til 10, karakterisert ved at gjennomstikkingsmiddelet (16) er anordnet i flukt med innløpet (15) og utløpet (11).

12. System som har et patronmottak (10) ifølge et av de foregående kravene, som en patron (1) er tilveiebrakt på/i, der patronen (1) har et veggområde (6) som i den ene enden grenser mot et forbindelsesområde (4) som er lukket, spesielt av en membran (14),
15 og der det i den motsatte enden eventuelt er anordnet et bunnområde (7), der veggområdet og eventuelt bunnområdet definerer et hulrom som kan motta et drikkesubstrat og/eller næringsmiddelsubstrat.

20 13. System ifølge krav 12, karakterisert ved at forbindelsesområdet (4) har en flens (5) som er forsynt med et posisjoneringsmiddel og/eller dekkmiddel (8).

14. System ifølge krav 13, karakterisert ved at posisjoneringsmiddelet og/eller dekkmiddelet (8) er en fordypning og/eller et fremspring som stikker ut fra flensen,
25 spesielt dens omkrets.

15. System ifølge et av kravene 12 til 14, karakterisert ved at en hals (3) er anordnet mellom veggområdet (6) og forbindelsesområdet (4).

1/11

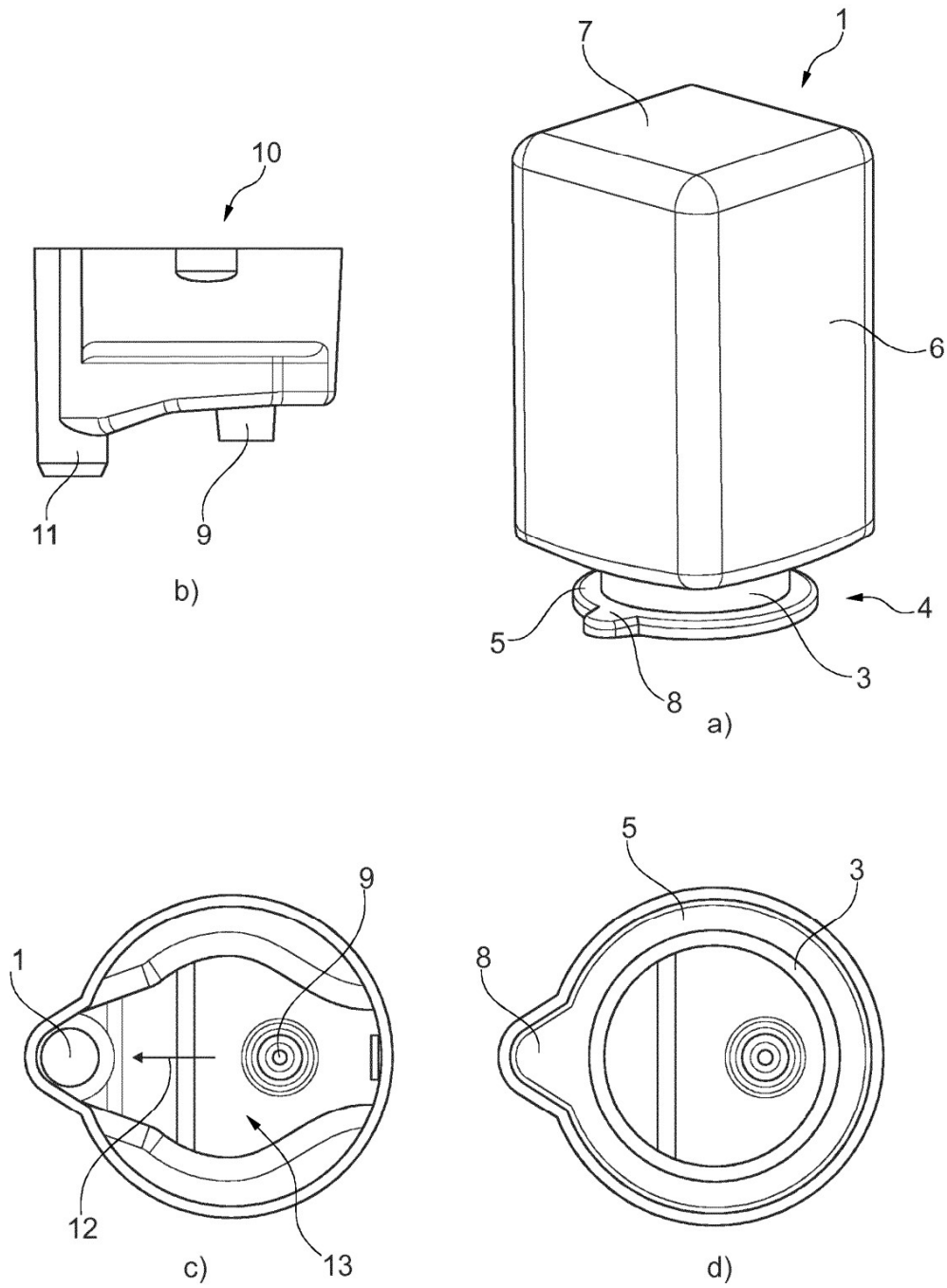


Fig. 1

2/11

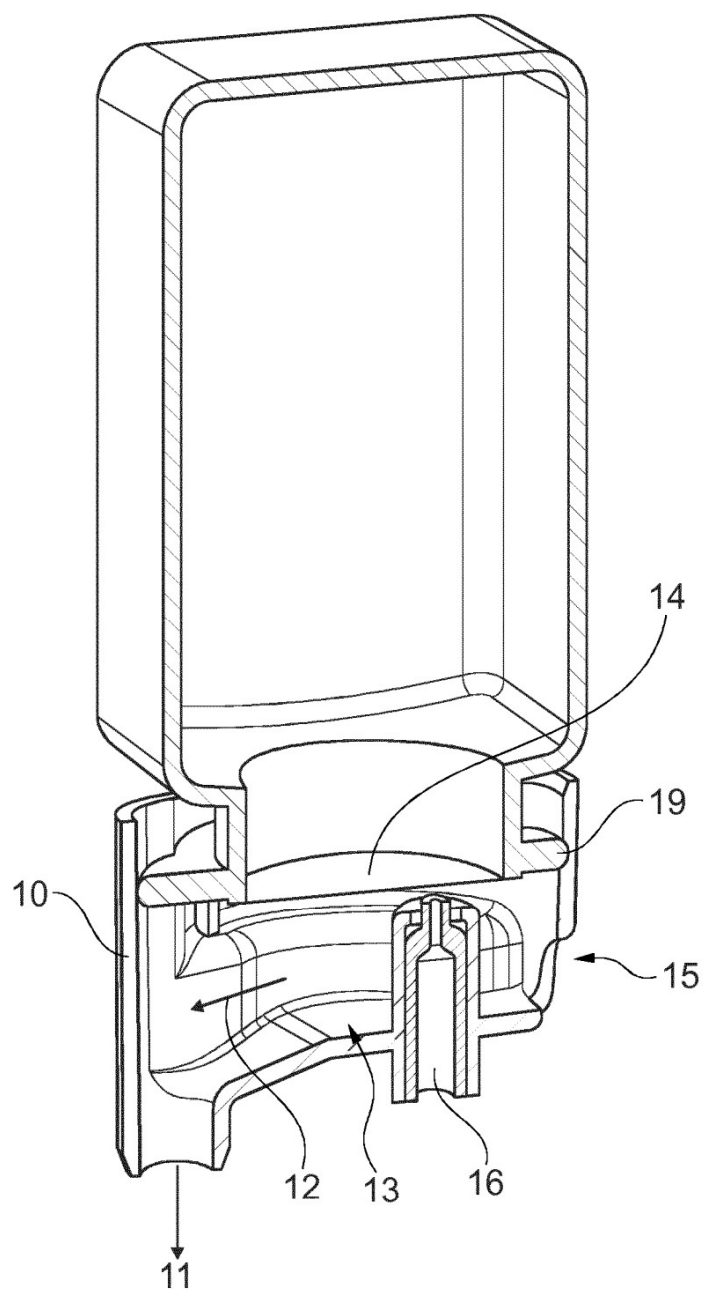


Fig. 2

3/11

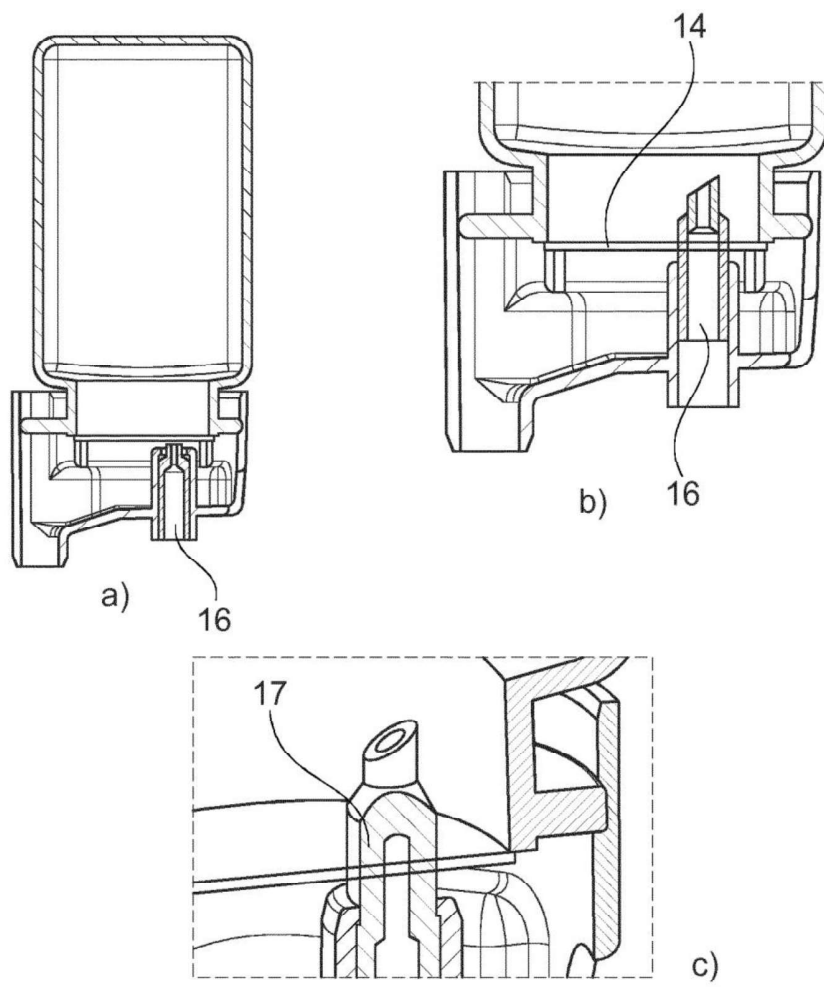


Fig. 3

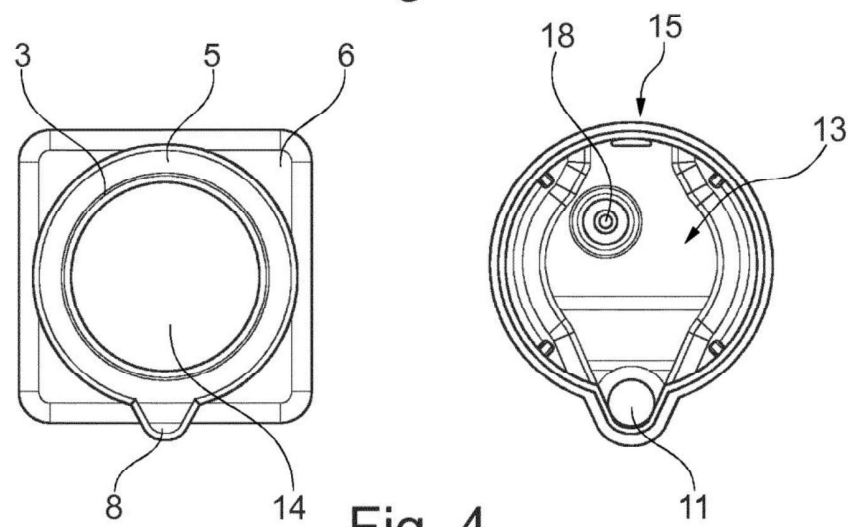


Fig. 4

4/11

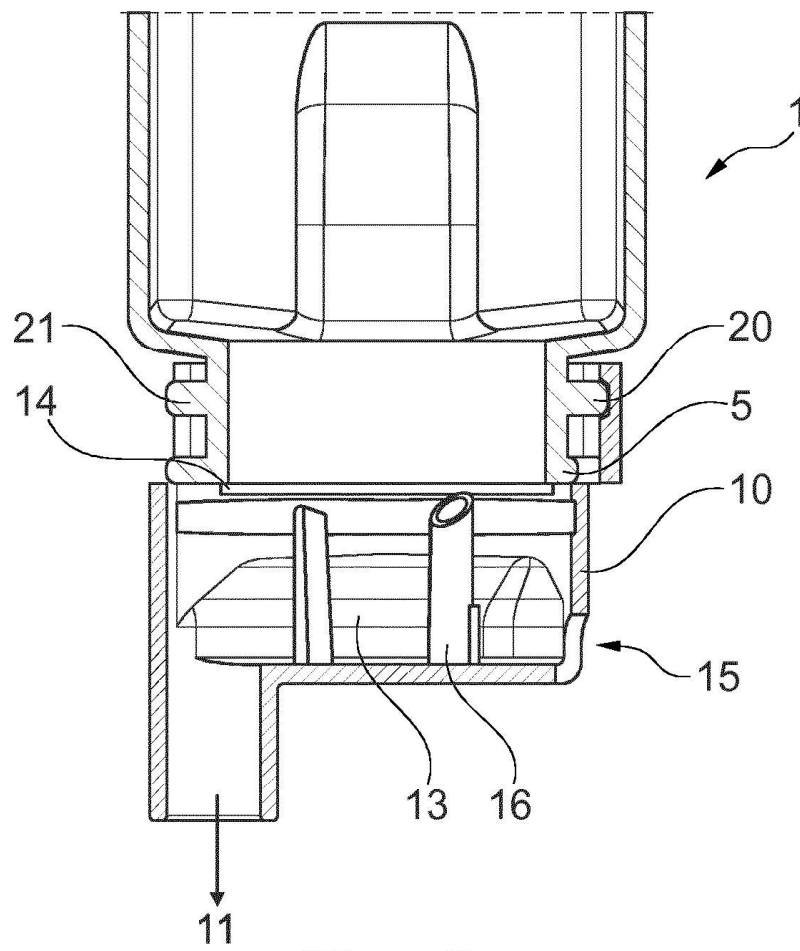


Fig. 5

5/11

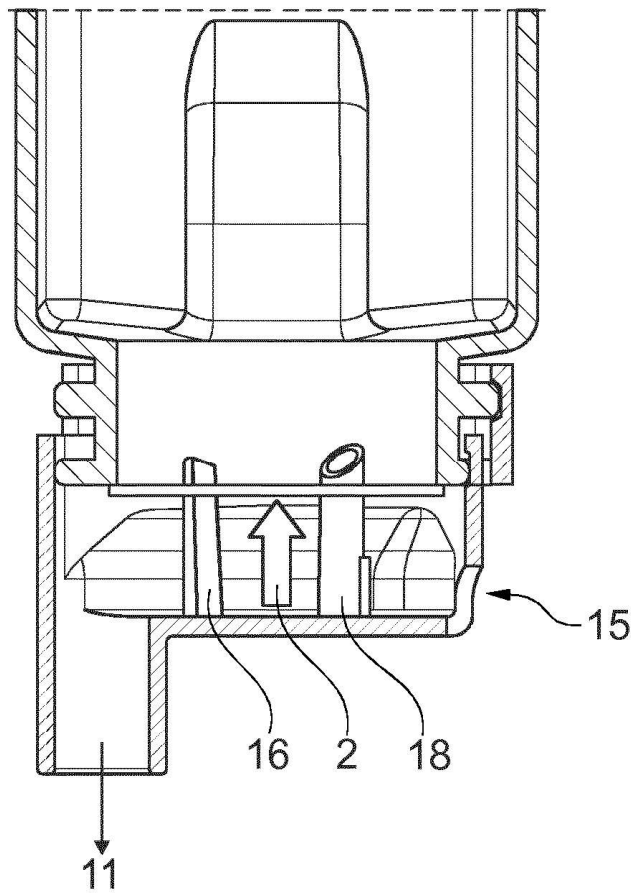


Fig. 6

6/11

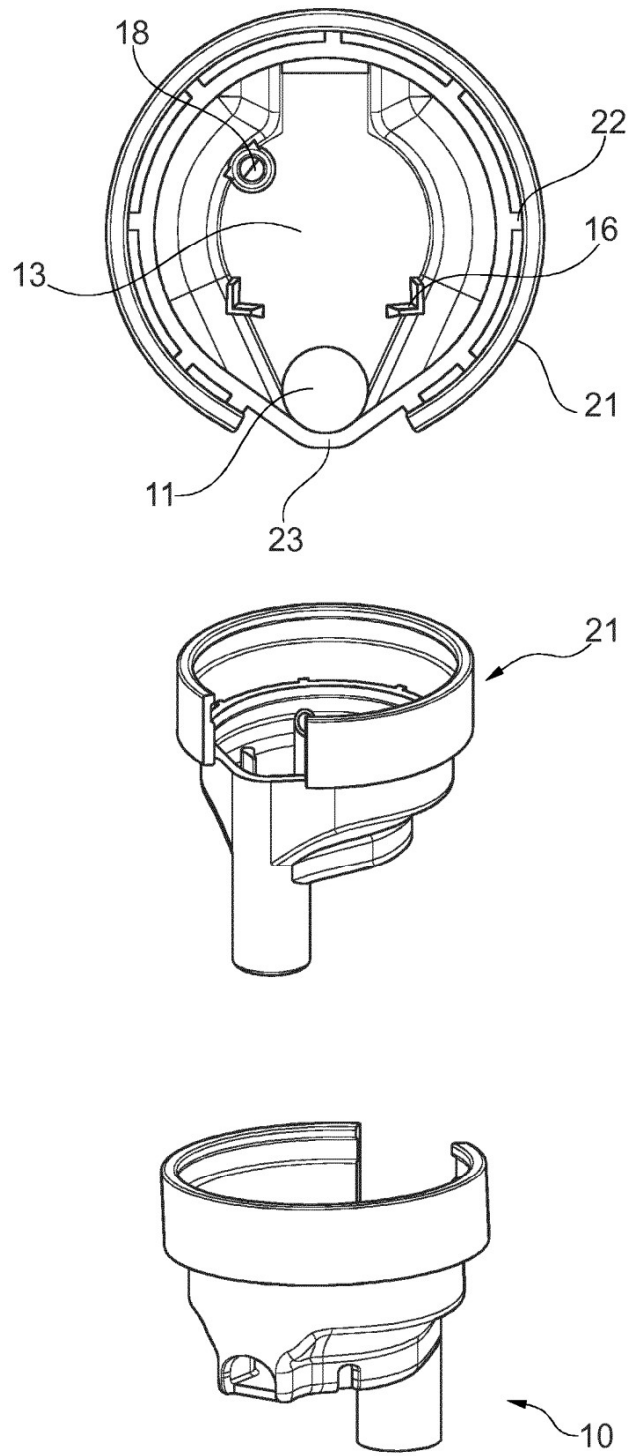


Fig. 7

7/11

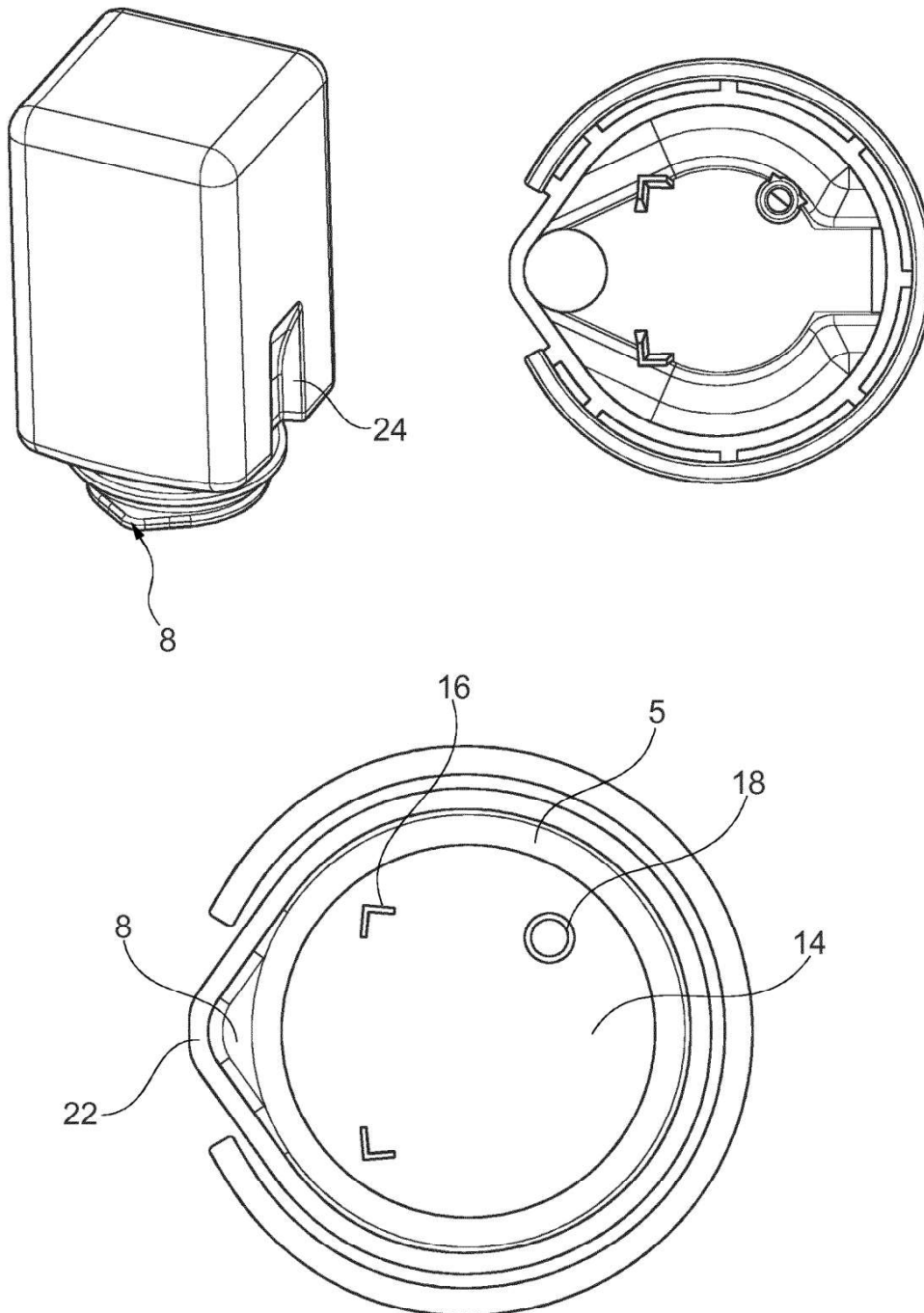


Fig. 8

8/11

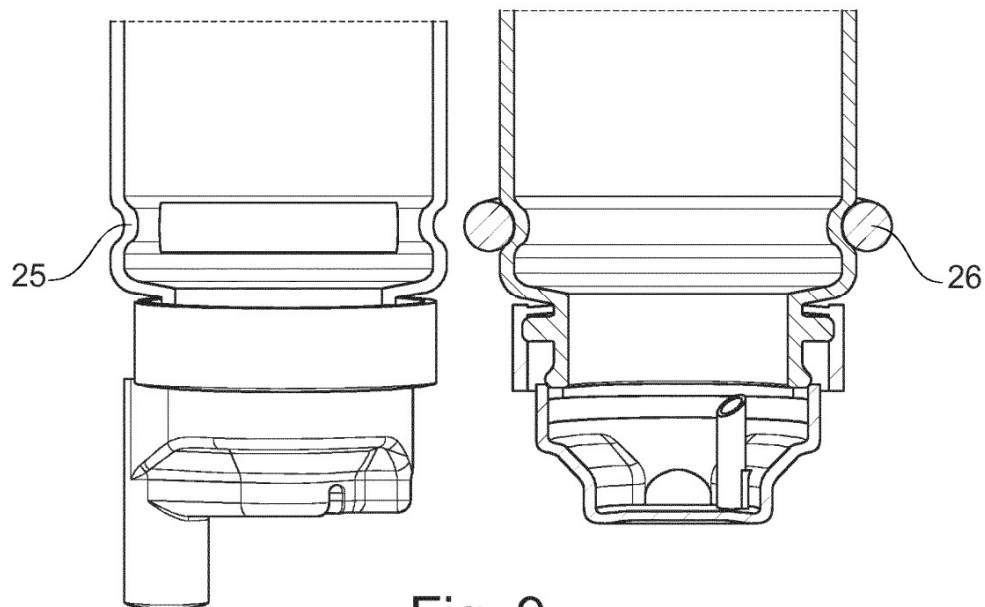


Fig. 9

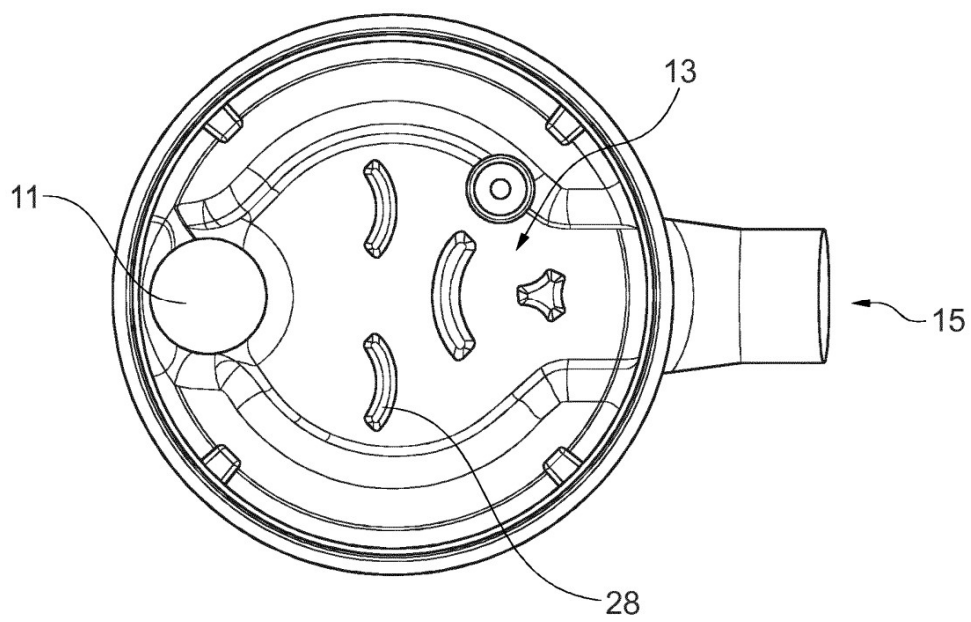


Fig. 10

9/11

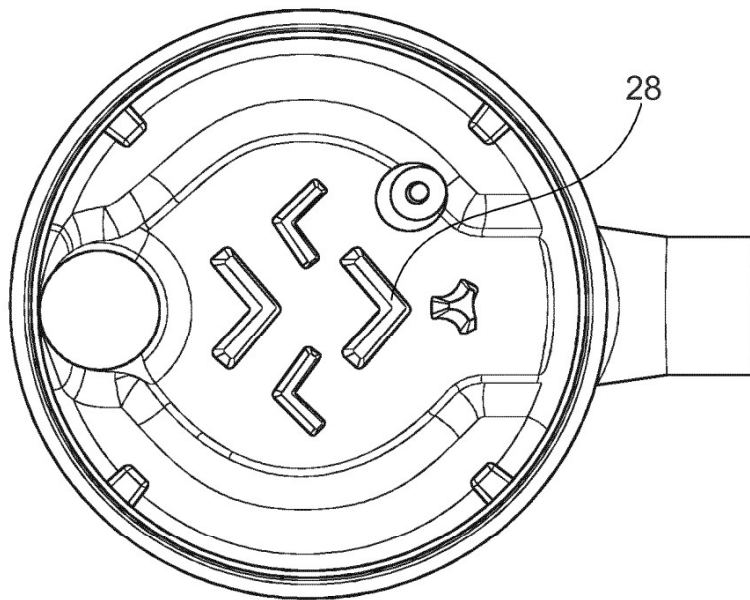


Fig. 11

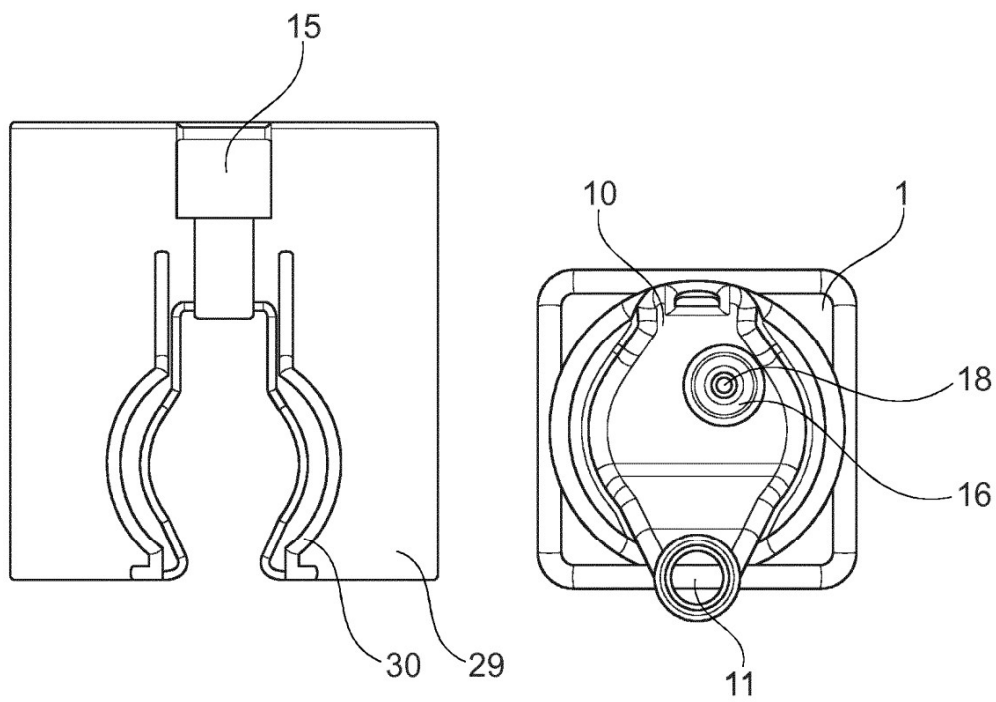


Fig. 12

10/11

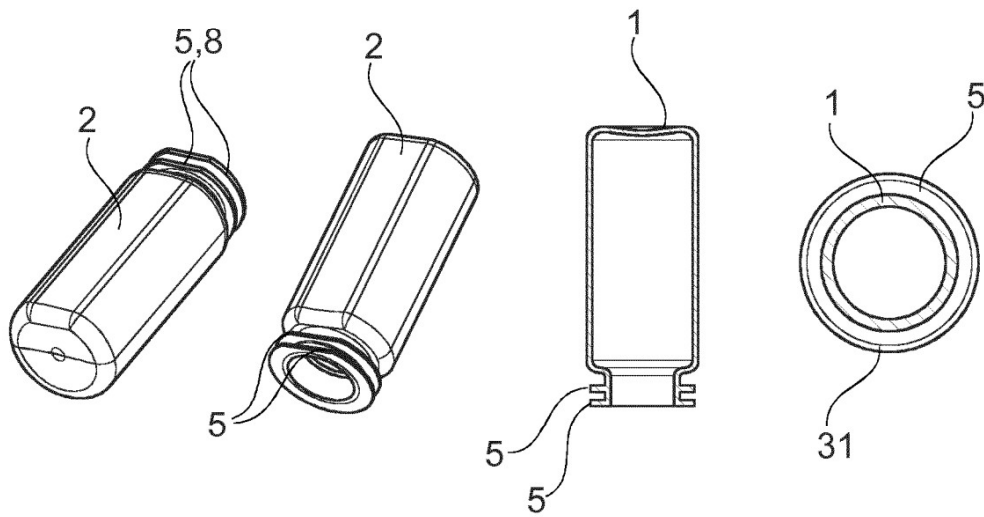


Fig. 13

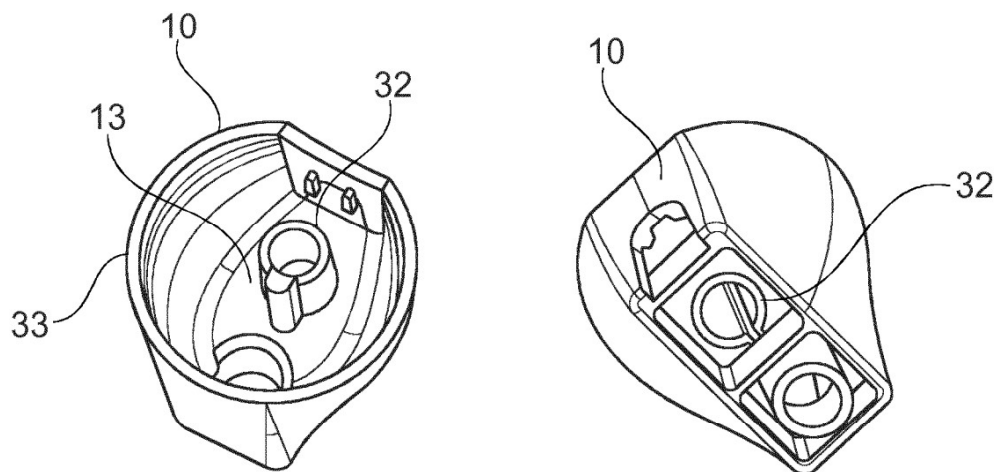


Fig. 14

11/11

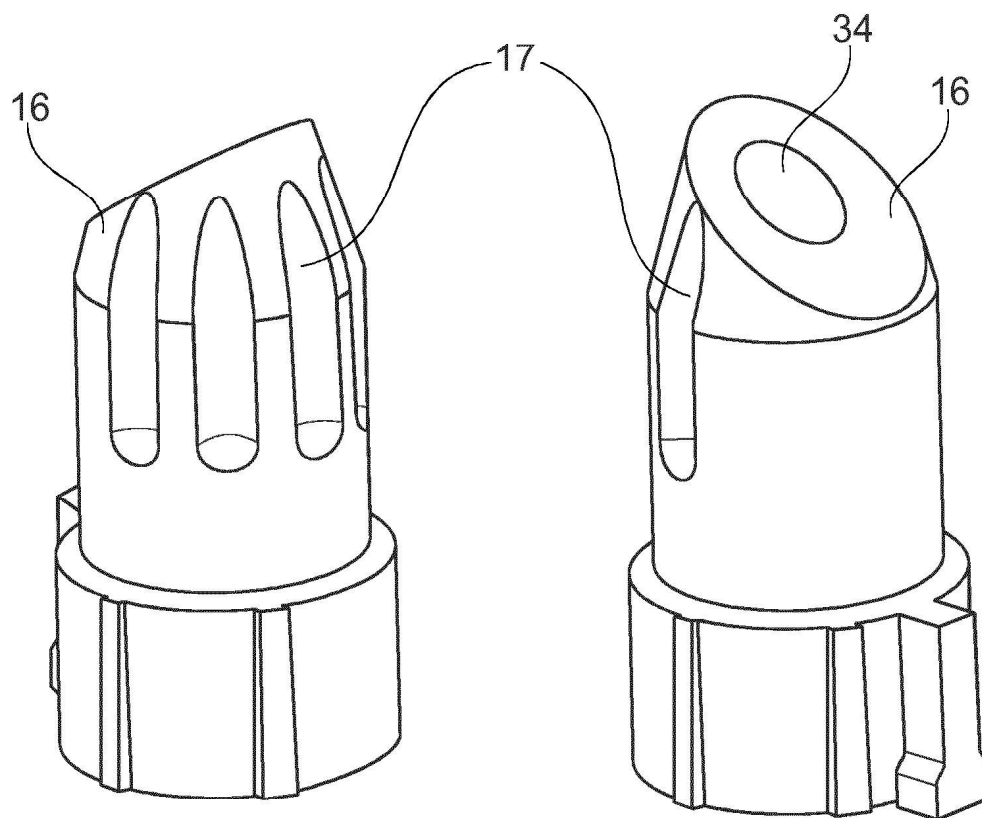


Fig. 15