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(54) A bag having heating or chilling means

(57) A heating or cooling sack container comprising at least a primary compartment (5) for containing a product (6) and at least a first secondary compartment (7). The container further comprises a first chemical compound (9) inserted in the first secondary compartment (7) and at least a breakable container (10) inserted in the first secondary compartment (7) in contact with said first chemical compound (9). The breakable container (10) contains within it at least a second chemical com-

pound (11), which, if placed in contact with the first chemical compound, gives rise to a chemical reaction producing a temperature gradient. The primary compartment (5) is provided with opening means (12) to allow the extraction of the product (6) contained therein. An alternative embodiment further comprises a second secondary compartment (21) also containing the first chemical compound (9) and a second container containing the second chemical compound (11).

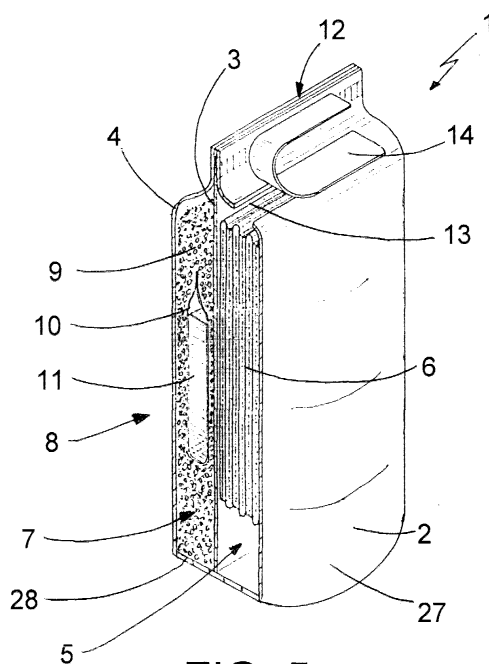


FIG. 5

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a heating or chilling sack container, of the kind comprising the characteristics expressed in the preamble to claim 1.

[0002] Said container is particularly suitable for disinfecting, emollient or cosmetic napkins, but it can advantageously be used also to contain food products, such as drinks.

[0003] An example of industry in which the container of the present invention can be used is that of air transport.

[0004] Airliner passengers are provided with damp napkins with which to wipe their face and/or hands.

[0005] Depending on requirements, said napkins can be provided also warm (or cold), by pouring, according to the traditionally used technique, hot (or cold) water thereon.

[0006] This system, however, guarantees the heating or the chilling of the napkins for a limited time only, so that, if the number of persons to be served is large, the last persons to receive the napkins do so with the napkins nearly at ambient temperature.

[0007] In parallel, in the cosmetic field envelope-shaped containers are currently available on the market that are able to develop in their interior a predetermined quantity of heat, and are used to heat lotions or cosmetic products, generally before their application on the user's body.

[0008] Heating envelopes currently available on the market, however, have a structure that, in addition to being particularly complex and costly from a construction point of view, is able to contain and handle a rather limited range of products.

[0009] The aforesaid heating envelopes are usually constituted by an outer case, within which is provided a suitable quantity of water-soluble compounds, a small bottle of water destined to be broken to initiate an exothermic reaction, and a container immersed in the aforesaid soluble compounds and containing the product to be heated.

[0010] To allow the extraction of the product from the envelope, the container where product is stored is provided with a bottleneck shaped portion extending to the exterior of the envelope itself and having such a shape as to serve also as a dispenser of the product itself.

[0011] From the above description it is readily understood that the construction of such heating envelopes is particularly complex, since their construction process provides for the insertion of a container for the product to be handled into the exterior case, the introduction of the soluble compounds and of the small water bottle in the space delimited by the case and by the newly positioned container and the sealing of the case around the projecting portion of the interior container in order to prevent, in use, the spillage of the aqueous solution from the heating envelope.

[0012] Another drawback of current heating enve-

lopes is given by their limited field of use, since they are mainly suitable for handling cosmetic products in lotion form.

[0013] A further drawback of the heating envelopes described above is their ability to perform solely a heating treatment on the products contained therein.

[0014] The main aim of the present invention, therefore, is to make available a sack container able to eliminate or substantially reduce the aforementioned drawbacks relating to the prior art.

[0015] An important aim of the present invention is to make available a sack container able to contain therein a wide range of products and to subject them to a heating or chilling treatment depending on product type and/or on the user's requirements.

[0016] Another aim of the present invention is to obtain a sack container that can be easily obtained starting from elements and materials which are commonly available on the market and, that, moreover, is competitive from the economic point of view.

[0017] Not the least aim of the present invention is that with the aforesaid sack container it is possible to access the product contained therein in an easy and rapid manner, without any risk that the user may release or come in contact with the solution of chemical reactants.

[0018] These, and other aims that shall become clearer farther on, are achieved by a sack container as described in the accompanying claims.

[0019] Further features and advantages of the invention shall become more readily apparent from the detailed description that follows of some preferred, but not exclusive, embodiments of a sack container, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figures 1 shows a perspective and sectioned view of a first embodiment of a container according to the present invention;
- Figure 2 shows a perspective view of a variation of the first embodiment of a container according to the present invention;
- Figure 3 is a sectioned view of the container of Figure 2 according to trace III-III of Figure 2;
- Figure 4 is a partially sectioned lateral view of a breakable container containing water, used in the present invention;
- Figure 5 shows a perspective cross section view of an embodiment variation of the container of Figure 1;
- Figure 6 shows a perspective cross section view of another variation of the container according to the first embodiment of the present invention;
- Figure 7 shows a sectioned view of a variation of the container of Figure 2;
- Figure 8 shows a section view of an embodiment variation of the container of Figure 3;
- Figure 9 shows a perspective sectioned view of a container according to the present invention provided with an interior case;

- Figure 10 shows a perspective sectioned view of a second embodiment of a container according to the present invention;
- Figure 11 shows an embodiment variation of the container of Figure 8;
- Figure 12 shows an embodiment variation of the container of Figure 9;
- Figure 13 shows an embodiment variation of the container of Figure 7;
- Figure 14 is a section view of a container in accordance with the second embodiment of the present invention, with the base portion open;
- Figure 15 is a section view of the container of Figure 14 with the base portion closed;
- Figure 16 is a perspective bottom view of a container made in accordance with the second embodiment;
- Figure 17 is a perspective, partially sectioned view of a container according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and
- Figure 18 shows an embodiment variation of the container of Figure 17.

[0020] With reference to the aforementioned figures, a sack container according to the present invention is totally indicated with the reference number 1.

[0021] The accompanying figures illustrate a series of possible embodiment variations relating to the container 1 of the present invention. These variations can also be mutually combined also in different ways from the ones illustrated herein, without thereby departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0022] In a first embodiment, the sack container 1 comprises a first, a second and a third layer 2, 3, 4 of laminar, impermeable material, at least partly superposed and mutually defining at least two compartments (Figures 1-9, 11-13).

[0023] In particular, the first and the second layer 2, 3 mutually define a primary compartment 5 able to contain a product 6 to be heated or chilled, whilst the second and the third layer 3, 4 mutually define a first secondary compartment 7 destined to contain heating or chilling means 8.

[0024] In the first secondary compartment 7 are inserted in a first chemical compound 9 and at least a breakable container 10 containing a second chemical compound 11 and placed in direct contact with the first chemical compound 9.

[0025] The first and the second chemical compounds 9, 11 are such as to give rise, if placed in contact, to a chemical reaction that causes a positive or negative temperature gradient depending on the chemical compounds in use.

[0026] If the container 1 is destined to allow the heating of the product 6 contained therein, the first and second chemical compound 9, 11 are selected in such a way as to give rise to an exothermic reaction if placed in contact.

[0027] Such chemical compounds 9, 11 can advantageously be constituted by compounds that are soluble in water, such as sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate, and by water.

[0028] If instead the container 1 is destined to allow the chilling of the product 6 contained therein, the first and second chemical compounds 9, 11 are selected in such a way as to give rise to an endothermic reaction if placed in contact.

[0029] In this case, too, the chemical compounds 9, 11 can advantageously be constituted by compounds soluble in water and by water, but, in this case, the soluble compound to be used shall be, for instance, sodium nitrite or sodium sulphate.

[0030] In both cases, the breakable container 10 can indifferently contain water or the soluble compound, the other chemical compound being wholly located around it.

[0031] The container 1 further comprises means 12 for opening the primary compartment 5 to allow the extraction of the product 6 contained therein.

[0032] Said opening means 12 can be constituted, for instance, by an opening 13 obtained through the first layer 2 (Figures 1, 5-8).

[0033] Advantageously said opening 13 can be closed by an adhesive strip 14 that allows to close the primary compartment 5 again after extracting the product 6 of interest (Figures 1 and 5).

[0034] Other embodiments are provided, in which the opening 13 obtained between the first and the second layer 2, 3, can be closed and reopened by means of a known pressure closure 15 (similar to the one shown in Figures 17-18), constituted by a seat with substantially rectilinear development associated either to the first layer 2 or to the second layer 3, and by an engagement organ with substantially rectilinear shape and associated to the other layer 2, 3. Said pressure closure 15 can advantageously extend all around the primary compartment 5 to allow an easier access to the product 6 contained therein.

[0035] Alternatively, if the product 6 contained in the primary compartment 5 is constituted by a liquid, such as a drink, the opening 13 can be closed by a stopper 13 (Figure 8).

[0036] In this case, too, the opening 13 can be obtained in correspondence with the junction area between the first and the second layer 2, 3, and be closed by a stopper 16 (Figure 11).

[0037] When the product 6 is constituted by a liquid drink, the opening 13 can also be shut by a thin layer 17 of laminar material (Figures 7, 13), able to be penetrated by a straw (indicated in dashed lines in Figure 7) or removable by means of an adhesive strip.

[0038] As shown in Figure 6, the opening means 12 can be constituted also by a cut 18 developing along a concave trajectory on an outer face 19 of the primary compartment 5, and by an adhesive strip 14.

[0039] The cut 18 delimits a strip of laminar material

20 partially detached from the remaining part of the layer whereon the cut 18 itself is obtained, whilst the adhesive strip 14 is fixed over the cut 18 and the strip 20, to allow the opening and the re-closure of the primary compartment 5 lifting and repositioning the strip 20.

[0040] A second embodiment of the present invention provides for the container 1 to comprise in addition to the first three layers 2, 3, 4 of laminar material described above, also a fourth layer 21 at least partly superposed to the first layer 2 (Figures 10, 12, 14-16).

[0041] This fourth layer 21 defines with the first layer 2 a second secondary compartment 22 which, similarly to the first, contains the first chemical compound 9 and a second breakable container 10 containing the second chemical compound 11.

[0042] With reference to the primary compartment 5, the second secondary compartment 22 is thus positioned opposite to the first secondary compartment 7.

[0043] The different variations illustrated for the opening means 12 of the primary compartment 5 are also applicable to a container 1 obtained in accordance with the second embodiment.

[0044] Some other variations, applicable to both described embodiments, are listed below.

[0045] A first embodiment variation of the container 1 of the present invention (Figures 2, 3, 7, 8, 11 and 13-15) provides for the primary compartment 5 to have a prolongation 23, relative to the first secondary compartment 7 in the first embodiment, and relative to both secondary compartments 7, 22 in the second embodiment, and for the opening means 12 to comprise a weakening area 24, constituted for instance by a sequence of incisions, obtained on the prolongation 23 itself to allow the primary compartment 5 to be opened by ripping (Figure 2).

[0046] Alternatively, in correspondence with the prolongation 23, an indication can be printed to teach where to effect a cut by means of scissors.

[0047] A weakening area 24, constituted for instance by a sequence of incisions, to allow the rip-out opening of the primary compartment 5, can be provided also on containers 1 lacking a prolongation 23 (this embodiment is not shown herein).

[0048] In an additional embodiment variation of the present invention, the container 1 can further comprise, inside each secondary compartment 7, 22 present, at least a case 25, preferably also made of laminar, impermeable material (Figures 9 and 12).

[0049] Said case 25 contains the first chemical compound 9 and the breakable container 10, and it can be fastened to the secondary compartment 7, 22 into which it is inserted, by means of fastening means 26, such as sealing or gluing.

[0050] The container 1 of the present invention can also have a traditional envelope shape or it can be provided with a base portion 27 whereby it can be set down onto a surface whilst remaining in the vertical position (Figures 5, 13-16).

[0051] As shown in Figures 5, 13-16, the container 1

can comprise a bottom layer 28 integrally associated to at least two of the other layers, in particular to the outermost ones.

[0052] In the first embodiment the bottom layer 28 is then fastened at least to the first and to the third layer 2, 4, whilst in the second embodiment is fastened at least to the third and to the fourth layer 4, 21.

[0053] In a first variation, the bottom layer 28 is also movable from a first position in which it is folded back onto itself and is substantially set side by side to the layer where to it is fastened (Figure 15), and a second position in which it is placed substantially transversely to said layers (Figures 14-16).

[0054] When the bottom layer 28 is in the second position, the layers where to it is associated are mutually distanced, and in this way the container 1 can be set down onto its own base portion 27.

[0055] In a second embodiment variation, the base portion 27 has two wings 29, movable from a position in which they face each other to a position in which they are mutually aligned (Figure 13).

[0056] A third embodiment of the present invention provides for the container 1 to be used for heating or chilling products 6 that are independent of the container 1 itself, such as bottles.

[0057] In accordance with the third embodiment, the container has the primary compartment 5 and the two secondary compartments 7, 22 similarly to the second embodiment, and the means 12 for opening the primary compartment 5 comprise at least an opening 13 obtained between the first and the second layer 2, 3.

[0058] The layers 2, 3, 4, 21 that constitute the container 1 are movable from a non operative position in which they lie substantially parallel to each other and in which the primary compartment 5 has minimum volume, to an operative position in which the primary compartment 5 has maximum volume and can house the product to be heated.

[0059] As shown in Figures 17 and 18, the opening 13 is advantageously obtained between the first and the second layer in correspondence with an upper portion 30 of the container 1.

[0060] In correspondence with its own base portion 27, the container 1 can comprise, depending on the embodiments, either a second opening 13, such that, when the layers 2, 3, 4, 21 are in the operative position, the container 1 has tubular shape, or a bottom layer 28 which serves as a bearing base and such that the container 1 assumes a bucket-like shape when the layers 2, 3, 4, 21 are in the operative position.

[0061] The bottom layer 28, if present, is integrally associated at least to the first and to the second layer 2, 3, and is movable from a first position in which it is folded back onto itself and is substantially set side by side with the first and the second layer 2, 3, to a second position in which it is placed substantially transversely relative to the first and to the second layer 2, 3 (Figure 18).

[0062] When the bottom layer 28 is in the related sec-

ond position, the first and the second layer 2, 3 are mutually distanced, and the container 1 can be set down onto its own base portion 27.

[0063] Preferably, according to the third embodiment, the container 1 comprises at least a case 25, similar to the cases 25 described above, removably inserted inside the related secondary compartment 7, 22.

[0064] Additionally, the container 1 comprises means 31 for accessing the secondary compartments 7, 22 to allow the replacement of the used cases 25 with new ones.

[0065] Advantageously the access means 31 comprise a pressure closure 15 of the type described above (Figures 17 and 18).

[0066] In all described embodiments, the breakable container 10 can advantageously be provided with at least a preferential rupture area 32 (Figure 4) to allow the rupture of the container in correspondence with said rupture area 32, when a user subjects it to flexion or compression.

[0067] All different layers of laminar and impermeable material whereof the container 1 of the present invention is made are preferably obtained from materials such as Polythene, Aluminium or still others such as water-proofed cardboard, and the junction areas between the different layers of laminar material can advantageously be obtained by means of heat sealing or gluing.

[0068] Moreover, the junction between the first and the second layer 2, 3 is obtained by means of a pressure closure 15 positioned along the entire junction perimeter. This is the case mentioned above, in which the opening 13 is obtained between the first and the second layer 2, 3, and extends all around the primary compartment 5 to allow an easier access to the product 6 contained therein.

[0069] In this case, therefore, the first and the second layer 2, 3, can be completely separated from each other to provide better accessibility to the product 6.

[0070] Preferably, the breakable container 10 is constituted by a small bottle containing water, whilst the case 25 is also constituted by a laminar, impermeable material.

[0071] Some observations pertaining to the use of the container 1 in some particular cases are set out below, wholly similar considerations applying for different products and for packages destined to provide a different thermal treatment.

[0072] In the particular case in which the product 6 is constituted by one or more napkins for personal hygiene and the container 1 is of the heating type, when the user wants to obtain a napkin he/she may decide whether it should be warm or at ambient temperature.

[0073] If the user wants it at ambient temperature, he/she needs simply to open the primary compartment 5 using the opening means 12 and remove a napkin.

[0074] If the opening means 12 allow it, and if the container 1 contains multiple napkins, the user can subsequently shut off access to the primary compartment 5,

preserving the other napkins for a later time.

[0075] If, on the contrary, the user desires a warm napkin, he/she flexes or compresses the container 1, breaking the breakable container 10 and causing the two chemical compounds to mix.

[0076] For better mixing, the user can shake the container 1 for a few seconds.

[0077] The mixing of the chemical compounds initiates the chemical reaction between them, which produces heat.

[0078] To allow the reaction to be completed and heat to be transmitted to the napkins, a few minutes must be allowed to elapse.

[0079] Actual time depends in any case both on the substances used as chemical compounds and on the dimensions of the container 1 as well as on the quantity of product 6 to be heated.

[0080] Once the required time has elapsed, the user can thus remove the napkin in the ways described above.

[0081] When using a container 1 according to the third embodiment, the user first inserts the cases 25 inside the secondary compartments 7, 22, then causes the rupture of the breakable containers 10 causing the (exothermic or endothermic) chemical reaction to start, and lastly it brings the layers 2, 3, 4, 21 to the operative position and inserts the product in the primary compartment 5.

[0082] The present invention achieves important advantages.

[0083] In the first place the constitution of the container allows to remove the product contained therein in a practical manner and above all independently of the secondary compartment, so as to minimise the risk of coming in contact with the solution of chemical reactants.

[0084] In the second place, the provision of closing means that can be re-closed, such as the adhesive strip, allows to open and close the container several times, and gradually to extract the product from the primary compartment, as well as to maintain the product contained therein at the desired temperature for a long time.

[0085] Moreover, the container provided with the two secondary compartment is particularly well suited when the product has particularly large thickness, as in the case in which it consists of a high number of superposed napkins, since it is able, in use, to exchange a greater quantity of heat with the product itself.

[0086] Additionally, the use of cases inserted in the secondary compartment guarantees a greater simplicity of construction of the container.

[0087] The fact that such cases are fastened to the respective secondary compartment, it allows to prevent them from exiting from the compartments when the container is opened.

[0088] Not least, the bearing portion, if the bottom layer is present, allows to maintain the container in the vertical position, which is particularly convenient when the

product is liquid.

[0089] A container according to third described embodiment allows to have at all times, in any place or situation, the ability to heat or chill any product (in particular, but not exclusively, food products).

[0090] It should further be noted that the present invention is relatively easy to construct and the cost connected to its realisation is not very high.

[0091] The invention thus conceived can be subject to numerous modifications and variations, without thereby departing from the scope of the inventive concept that characterises it.

[0092] All components can be replaced by technically equivalent elements and in practice all materials employed, as well as the shapes and dimensions of the various components, can be any, as needed (within the scope of those indicated above).

Claims

1. A sack container, **characterised in that** it comprises
 - a first and a second layer (3) of laminar, flexible and impermeable material, at least partly superposed and mutually defining at least a primary compartment (5) to contain product (6);
 - at least a third layer (4) of laminar, flexible and impermeable material defining with said second layer (3) at least a first secondary compartment (7);
 - a first chemical compound (9) inserted in said first secondary compartment (7); at least a breakable container (10) inserted in said first secondary compartment (7) in contact with said first chemical compound (9), said breakable container (10) containing in its own interior at least a second chemical compound (11), said first and second chemical compound (9), (11) giving rise, if placed in contact, to a chemical reaction producing a temperature gradient, and means (12) for opening said primary compartment (5) to allow the extraction of said product (6) from the interior of the container (1) itself.
2. A container as claimed in claim 1 **characterised in that** it comprises a fourth layer (21) of laminar, flexible and impermeable material at least partly superposed to said first layer (2) and defining with said first layer (2) a second secondary compartment (22), said second secondary compartment (22) comprising said first chemical compound (9) and a second container containing said second chemical compound (11).
3. A container as claimed in claim 1 or 2 **characterised in that** said opening means (12) comprise at least
 - an opening (13) obtained through at least one of said layers defining the primary compartment (5).
4. A container as claimed in claim (3) **characterised in that** it further comprises a removable stopper (16) positioned to close said opening (13).
5. A container as claimed in claim 1 or 2 **characterised in that** said primary compartment (5) has an outer face (19), and **in that** said primary compartment (5) presents, on said outer face (19), a cut (18) developing along a concave trajectory delimiting a strip (20) of laminar material partially detached from the remaining part delimiting the primary compartment (5) itself and **in that** said opening means (12) comprise an adhesive strip (14) attached to said outer face (19) and covering said cut (18) and said strip (20), to allow the opening and reclosing of said primary compartment (5) by lifting and repositioning said strip (20).
6. A container as claimed in claim 1 **characterised in that** said primary compartment (5) has a prolongation (23), relative to said first secondary compartment (7), and **in that** said opening means (12) comprise a weakening area (24) obtained on said prolongation (23) to allow the rip-out opening of said primary compartment (5).
7. A container as claimed in claim 2 **characterised in that** said primary compartment (5) has a prolongation (23), relative to said secondary compartment, and **in that** said opening means (12) comprise a weakening area (24) obtained on said prolongation (23) to allow the rip-out opening of said primary compartment (5).
8. A container as claimed in claim 1 **characterised in that** said breakable container (10) comprises at least a preferential rupture area (32), said rupture area (32) allowing the container to break under the user's action.
9. A container as claimed in claim 2 **characterised in that** said breakable containers comprise each at least a preferential rupture area (32), said rupture area (32) allowing the rupture of the container under the user's action.
10. A container as claimed in claim 1 **characterised in that** it further comprises, in correspondence with its own base portion (27), a bottom layer (28) solidly associated at least to said first and third layer (2), (4), and movable from a first position in which it is folded back onto itself and is substantially set side by side to said first and third layer (2), (4), to a second position in which it is placed substantially transversely relative to said first and third layer (2), (4),

and in which said first and third layer (2), (4) are distanced from each other in such a way that said container (1) can be set down on its own base portion (27).

11. A container as claimed in claim 2 **characterised in that** it further comprises, in correspondence with its own base portion (27), a bottom layer (28) integrally associated at last to said third and fourth layer (4), (21), and movable from a first position in which it is folded back onto itself and it is substantially set side by side to said third and fourth layer (4), (21), to a second position in which it is positioned substantially transversely relative to said third and fourth layer (4), (21), and in which said third and fourth layer (4), (21) are distanced from each other in such a way that said container (1) can be set down onto its own base portion (27).
12. A container as claimed in claim 1 **characterised in that** it further comprises at least a case (25) positioned internally to said first secondary compartment (7), said case (25) containing said first chemical compound (9) and said breakable container (10).
13. A container as claimed in claim 12 **characterised in that** it further comprises fastening means (26) for fastening said case (25) inside said first secondary compartment (7).
14. A container as claimed in claim 2 **characterised in that** it further comprises at least a case (25) positioned internally to each of said secondary compartments (7), (22), each case (25) containing said first chemical compound (9) and said breakable container (10) positioned internally to the related secondary compartment (7), (22).
15. A container as claimed in claim 14 **characterised in that** it further comprises fastening means (26) for fastening said cases (25) internally to said secondary compartments (7), (22).
16. A container as claimed in claim 14 o 15 **characterised in that** said means (12) for opening said primary compartment (5) comprise at least an opening (13) obtained between the first and the second layer (2), (3), said layers (2), (3), (4), (21) being movable from a non operative position in which they lie substantially parallel to each other and in which said primary compartment (5) has minimum volume, to a second position in which said primary compartment (5) has maximum volume.
17. A container as claimed in claim 16 **characterised in that** it further comprises means (31) for accessing said secondary compartments (7), (22) to allow

the replacement of said cases (25).

18. A container as claimed in claim 17 **characterised in that** said access means (31) comprise a pressure closure (15).
19. A container as claimed in any of the claims from 16 to 18 **characterised in that** it further comprises a second opening (13), and **in that** when said layers (2), (3), (4), (21) are in said operative position, said container (1) has tubular shape.
20. A container as claimed in any of the claims from 16 to 18 **characterised in that** it further comprises, in correspondence with its own base portion (27), a bottom layer (28) integrally associated at least to said first and second layer (2), (3), and movable from a first position in which it is folded back onto itself and it is substantially set side by side to said first and second layer (2), (3), to a second position in which it is placed substantially transversely relative to said first and second layer (2), (3), and in which said first and second layer (2), (3) are distanced from each other in such a way that said container (1) can be set down onto its own base portion (27).
21. A container as claimed in claim 1 o 2 **characterised in that** said opening means (12) comprise at least an opening (13) obtained between the first and the second layer (2), (3), and a removable stopper (16) positioned to close said opening (13).
22. A container as claimed in claim 1 o 2 **characterised in that** said opening means (12) comprise at least an opening (13) obtained between the first and the second layer (2), (3), and a pressure closure (15), able to be re-closed, positioned to close said opening (13).
23. A container as claimed in claim 1 o 2 **characterised in that** said opening means (12) comprise at least an opening (13) for accessing said primary compartment (5), and a thin layer (17) made of laminar material, able to be punched, positioned to close said opening (13).
24. A container as claimed in claim 1 or 2 **characterised in that** said opening means (12) comprise a weakening area (24) obtained on said primary compartment (23) to allow the rip-out opening of said primary compartment (5).
25. A container as claimed in claim 1 or 2 **characterised in that** said first and second layer (2), (3), are mutually fastened by means of a pressure closure (15), able to be re-closed.

26. A container as claimed in claim 1 or 2 **characterised in that** it further comprises a base portion (27) presenting two wings (29) able to move from a position in which they face one another to a position in which they are mutually aligned. 5
27. A container as claimed in any of the previous claims, **characterised in that** said first and second chemical compound (9), (11) give rise to an exothermic reaction if placed in contact. 10
28. A container as claimed in claim 27 **characterised in that** said first chemical compound (9) is constituted by a saline compound and said second chemical compound (11) is constituted by water. 15
29. A container as claimed in claim 27 **characterised in that** said first chemical compound (9) is constituted by water and said second chemical compound (11) is constituted by a saline compound. 20
30. A container as claimed in claim 28 or 29 **characterised in that** said saline compound is selected among the group constituted by sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate. 25
31. A container as claimed in any of the claims from 1 a 26 **characterised in that** said first and second chemical compound (9), (11) give rise to an endothermic reaction if placed in contact. 30
32. A container as claimed in claim 31 **characterised in that** said first chemical compound (9) is constituted by a saline compound, and said second chemical compound (11) is constituted by water. 35
33. A container as claimed in claim 31 **characterised in that** said first chemical compound (9) is constituted by water and said second chemical compound (11) is constituted by a saline compound. 40
34. A container as claimed in claim 32 or 33 **characterised in that** said saline compound is selected among the group constituted by sodium nitrite and sodium sulphate. 45

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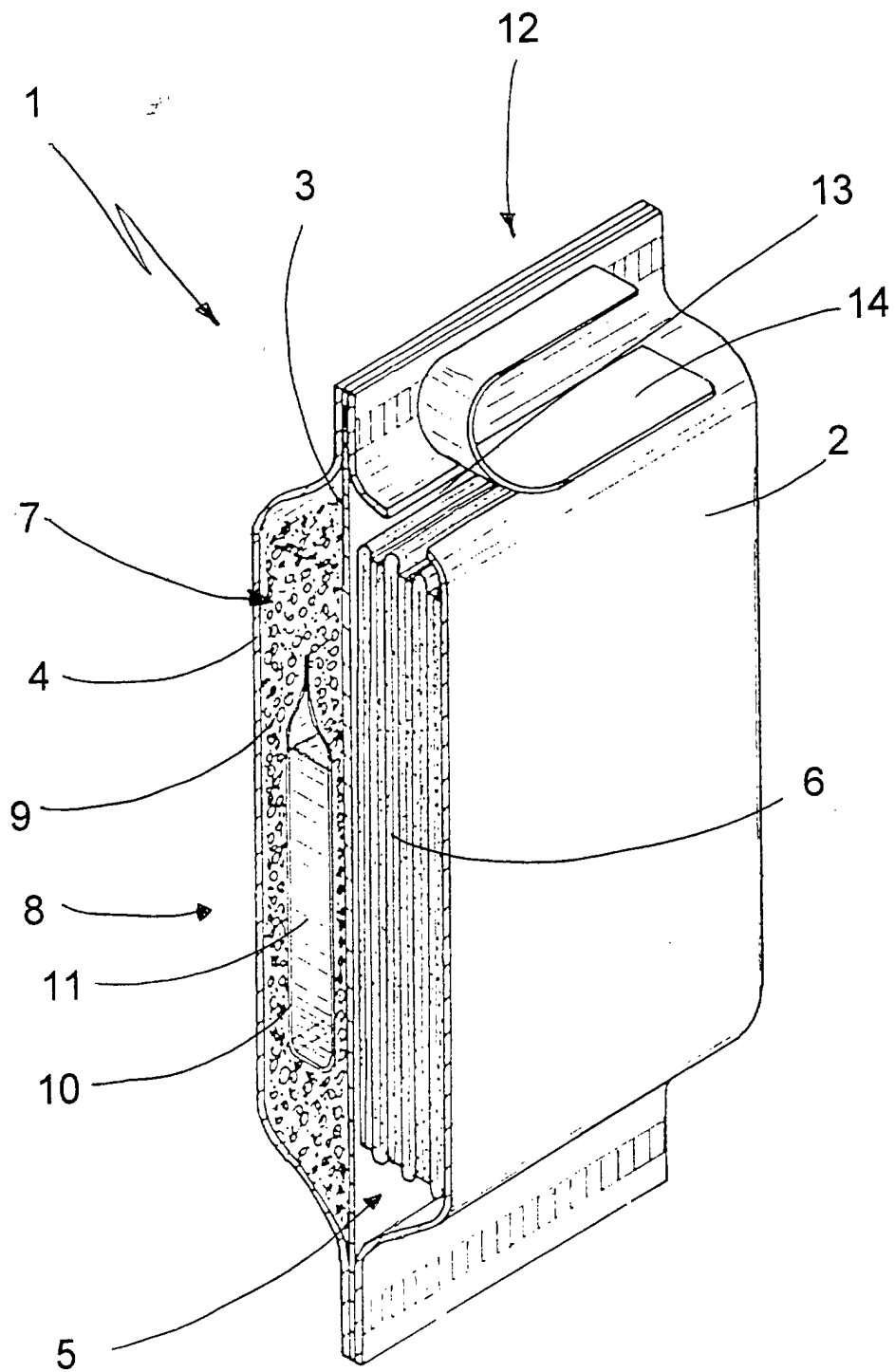


FIG. 1

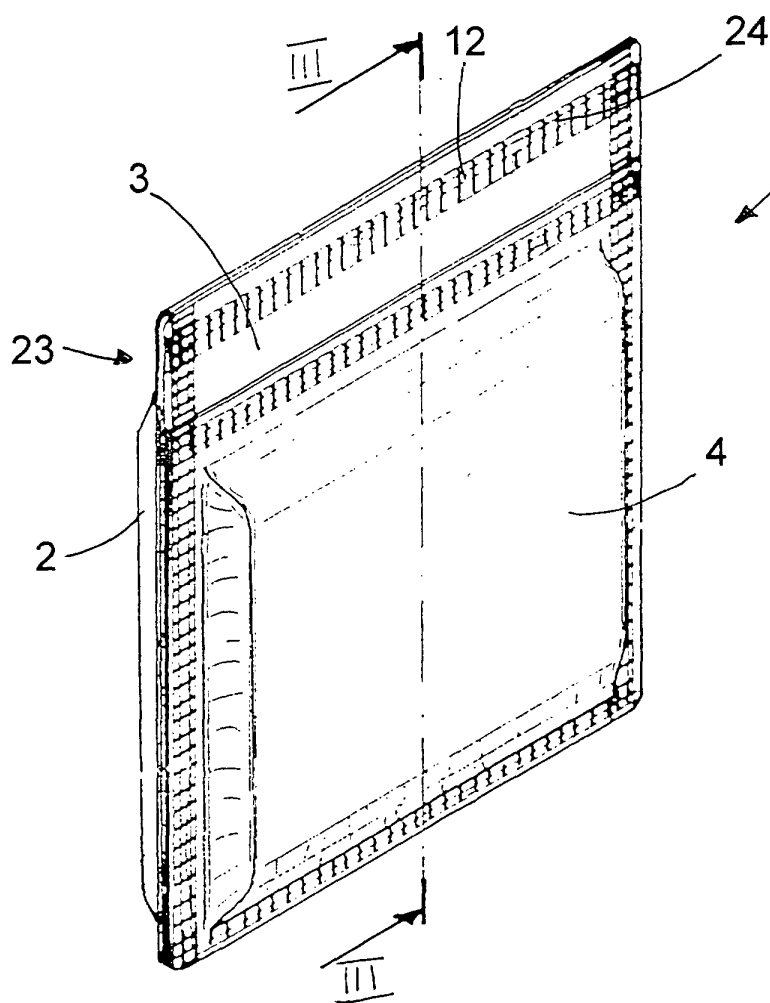


FIG. 2

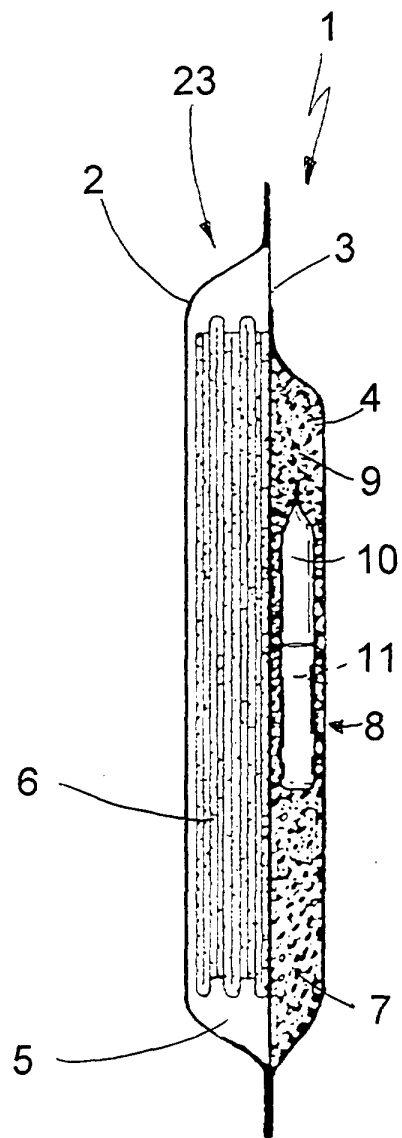


FIG. 3

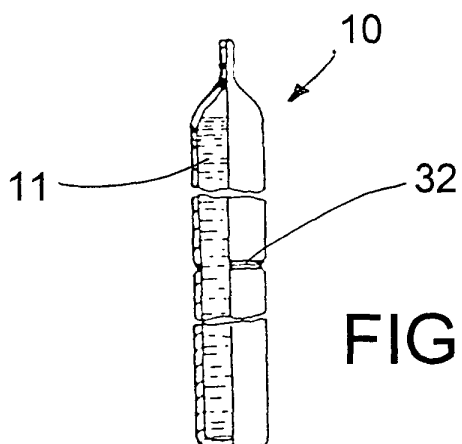


FIG. 4

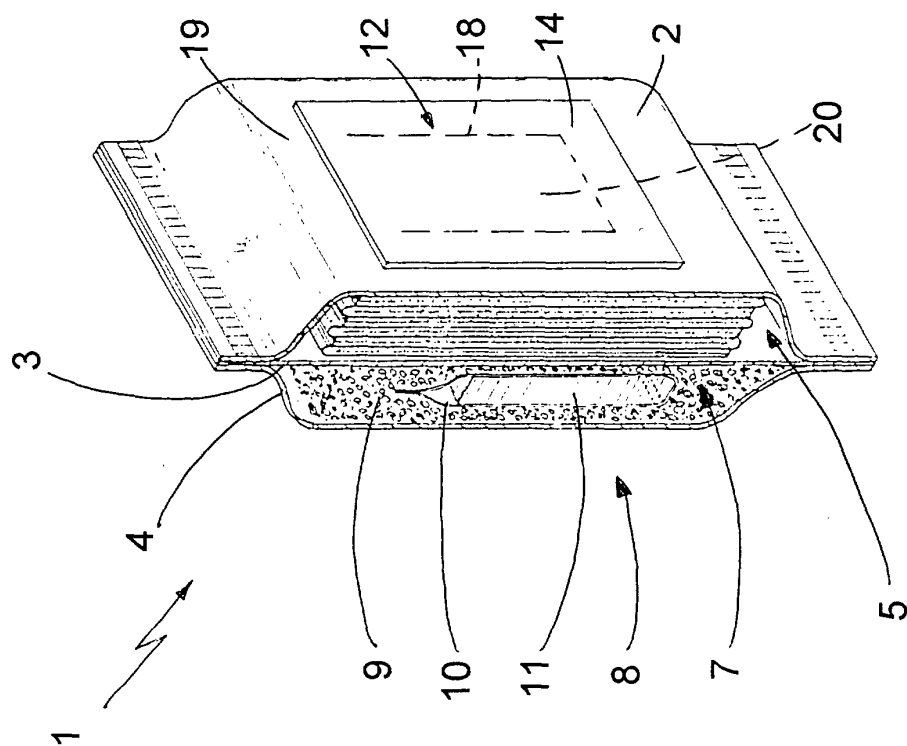


FIG. 6

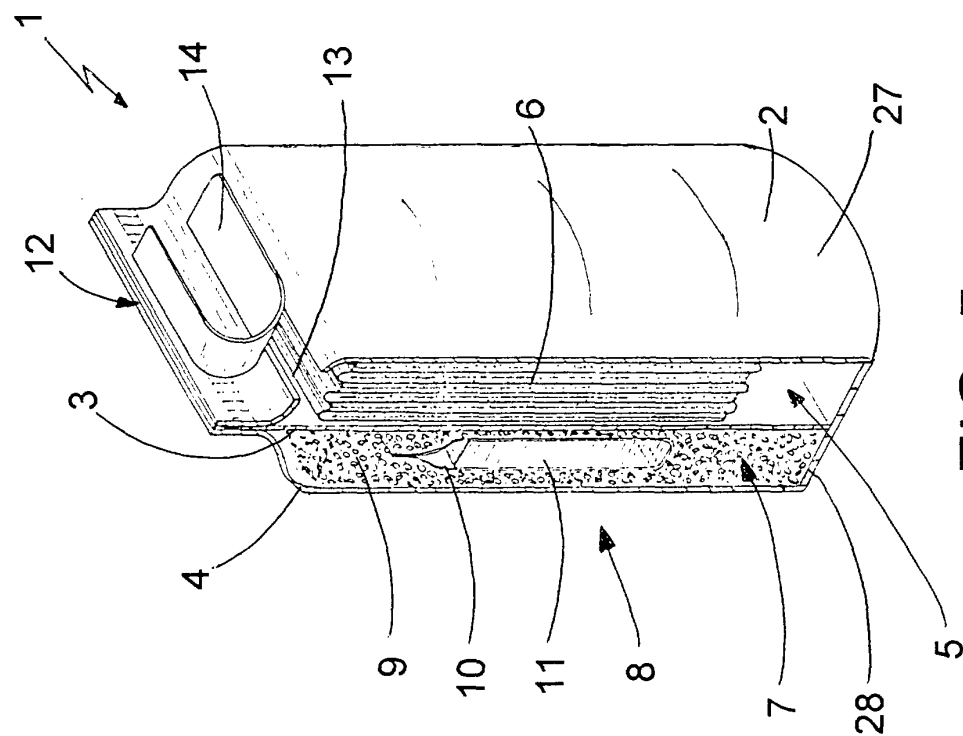


FIG. 5

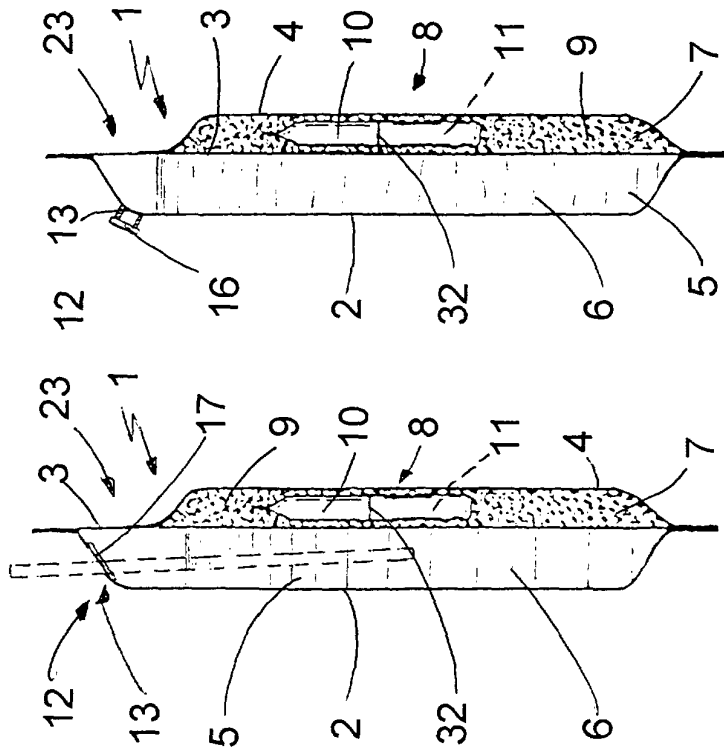


FIG. 7

FIG. 8

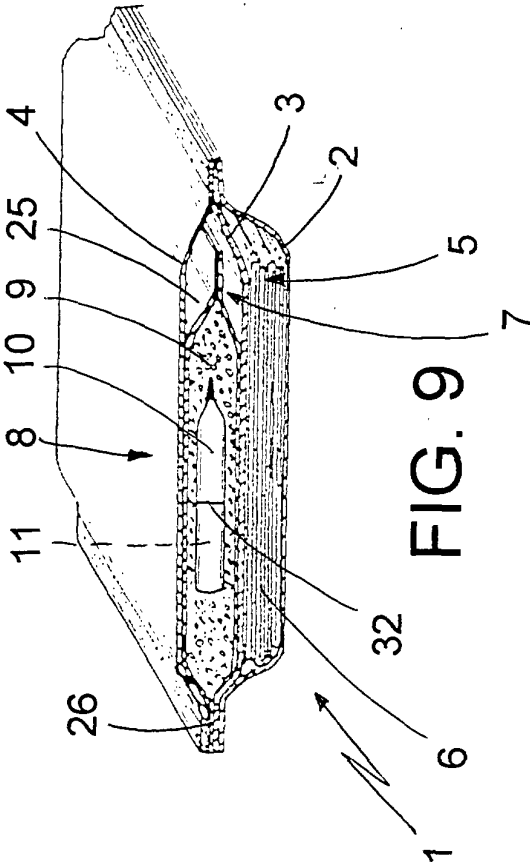


FIG. 9

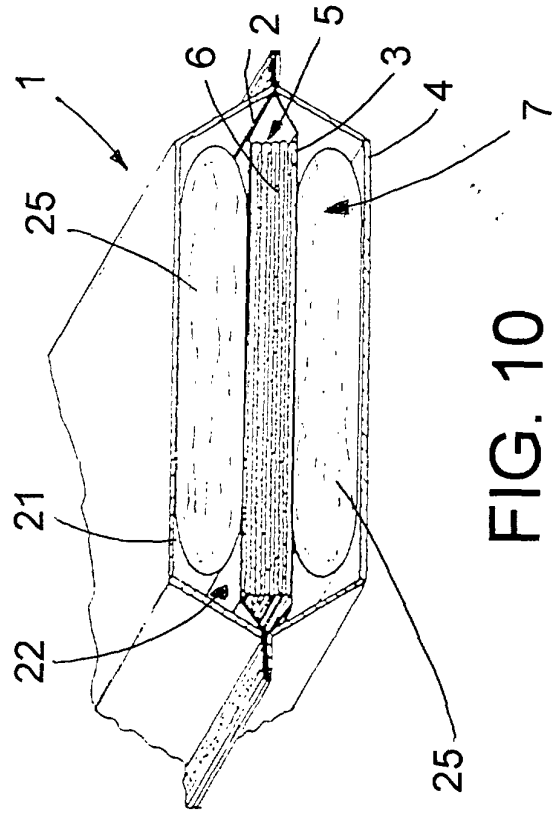


FIG. 10

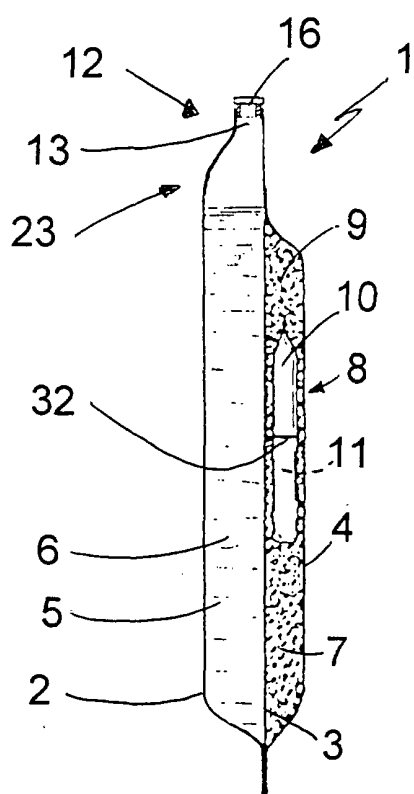


FIG. 11

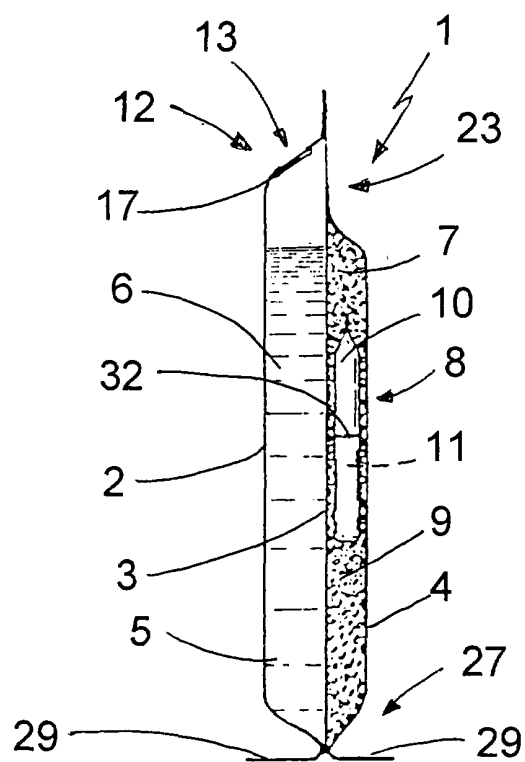


FIG. 13

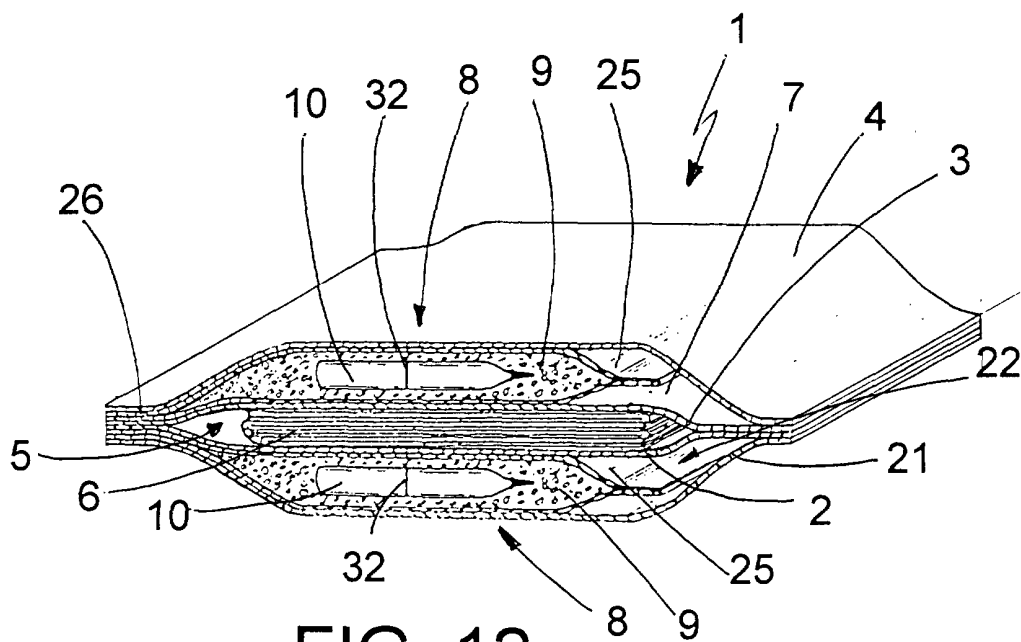
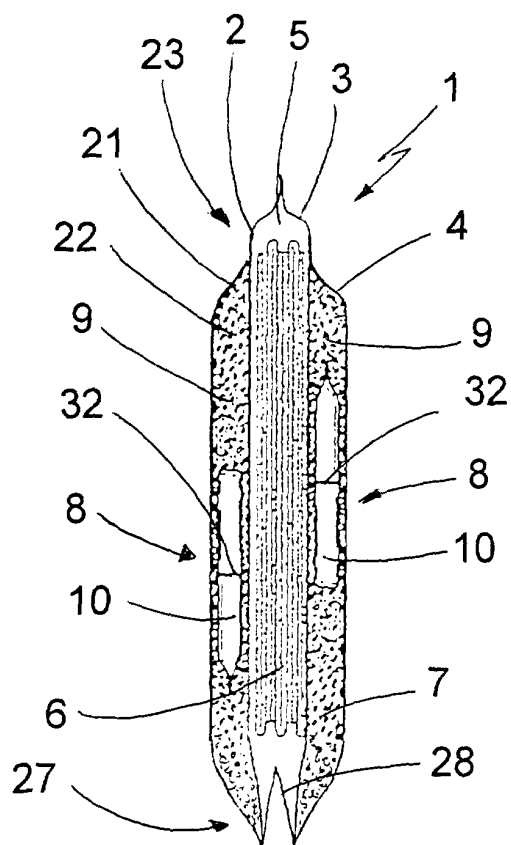
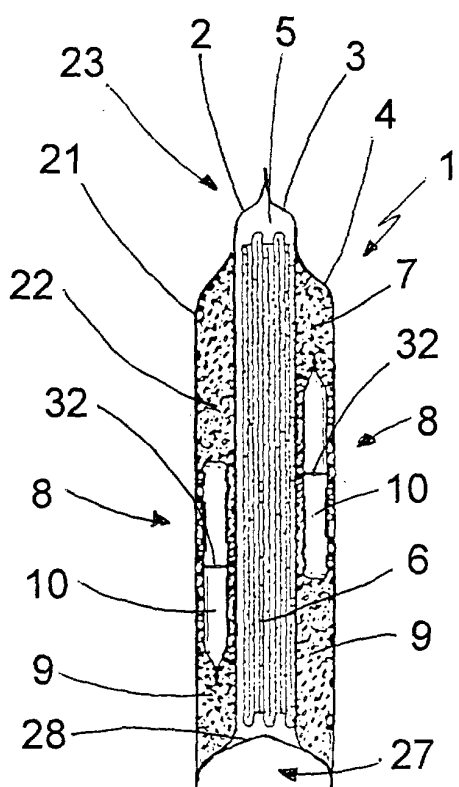
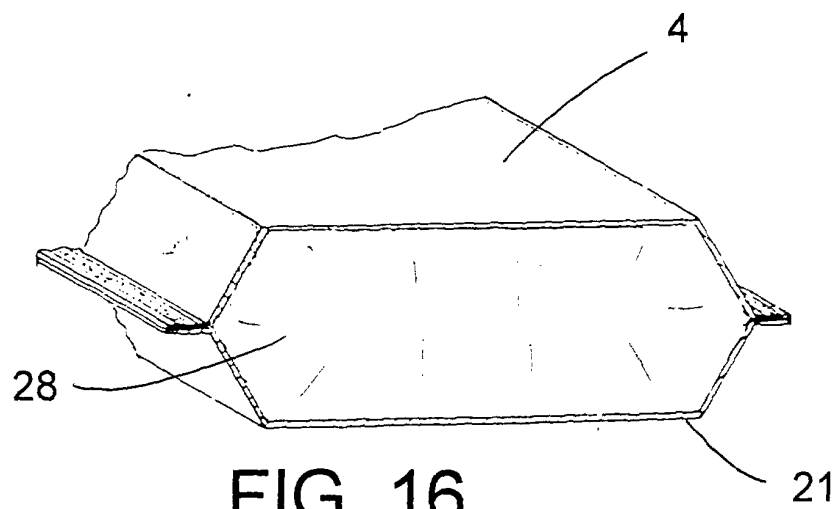


FIG. 12



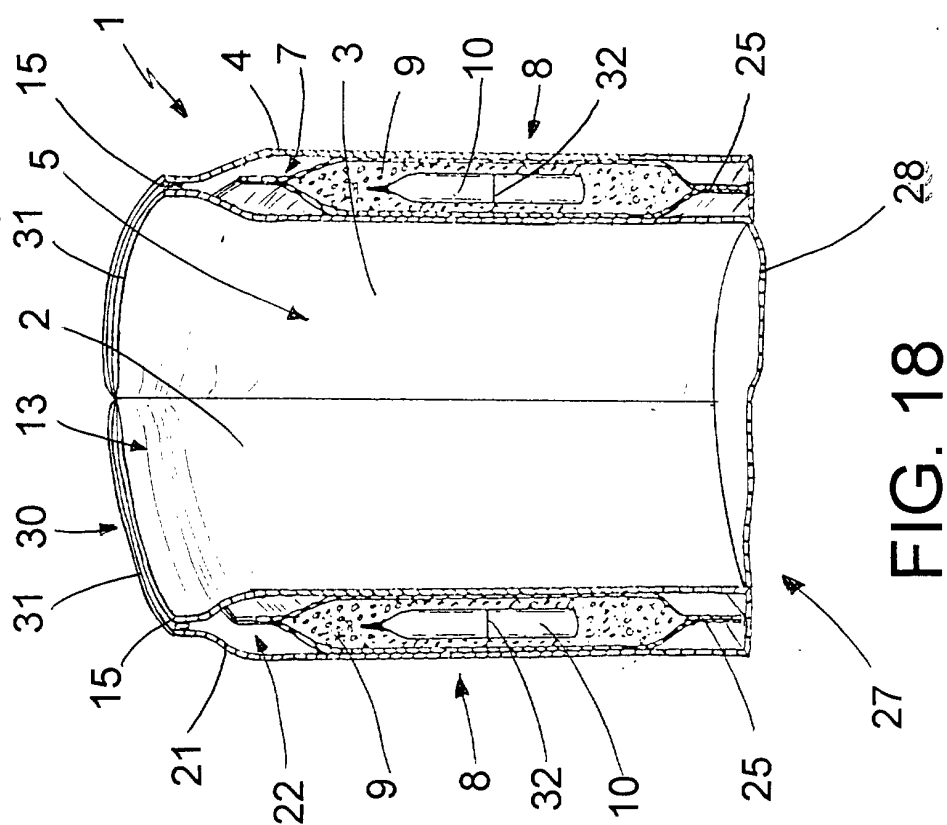


FIG. 18

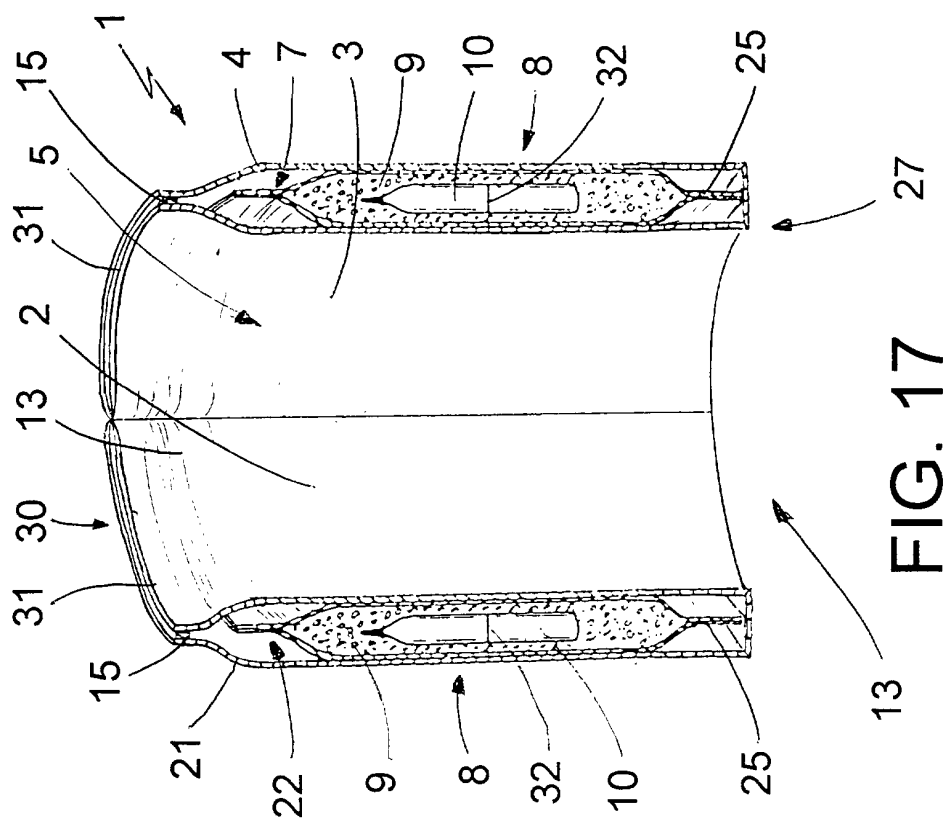


FIG. 17