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(54) **LIQUID SAMPLE RESERVOIR SUITABLE FOR USE WITH A SPRAYING APPARATUS**

PROBENBEHÄLTER FÜR FLÜSSIGKEITEN ZUR VERWENDUNG MIT EINER SPRÜHVORRICHTUNG

RESERVOIR POUR ECHANTILLONS DE LIQUIDES POUVANT ETRE UTILISE AVEC UN APPAREIL DE PULVERISATION

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(73) Proprietor: **3M Innovative Properties Company**
St. Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US)

(72) Inventors:
- **JOSEPH, Stephen C. P.**
  Hartshill, Warwickshire CV10 0XP (GB)
- **DOUGLAS, Malcolm F.**
  Swansea, West Glamorgan SA3 2DP (GB)

(74) Representative: **Lawrence, John**
Barker Brettell,
138 Hagley Road,
Edgbaston
Birmingham B16 9PW (GB)

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 05, 31 May 1999 (1999-05-31) & JP 11 028394 A (MASUDA TOSHIO), 2 February 1999 (1999-02-02)**

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EP 1 368 129 B1

Description

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to containers. More particularly, but not exclusively, it relates to a container which is a liquid sample reservoir suitable for use with apparatus for spraying a liquid. Even more particularly, but not exclusively, it relates to a said liquid sample reservoir which is disposable.

Background

[0002] Spray guns, as used in vehicle body shops for example, are well known and comprise a reservoir in which a liquid to be dispensed is contained, and a spray nozzle through which the liquid is dispensed, typically under pressure, under the control of a trigger mechanism, see for example Figure 1. The liquid may be fed from the reservoir under gravity and/or it may be entrained in a stream of pressurised fluid, for example air and water, which is supplied to the gun from an external source.

[0003] The spraying of colour match test cards (also known as spray out cards), or small areas of vehicles, is often carried out prior to the painting of a whole vehicle. Test cards, see for example Figure 3, are typically made from cardboard, metal or plastic and can have a comparison hole, typically 7mm in diameter, cut through them and an opacity check region. Paint to be sprayed onto the test card is premixed from commercially available tinters, typically mixed in small volume containers such as, for example, plastic or paper cups, and an aliquot is loaded into the spray gun. A sufficient number of coats of the paint, which may be either solvent based or water based, to totally obscure the opacity check region are sprayed onto the card. The card is then baked dry and a number of coats of a lacquer, which is typically solvent based, are applied over the paint. The lacquer is then baked dry and the paint compared to the desired colour through the comparison hole by overlaying the card onto a panel of the vehicle having the desired colour.

[0004] Small test aliquots of paint are generally taken from large batches of mixed pigments in order to increase the uniformity of the mixture as any error in mixing the pigments to make the paint mixture is amplified by the use of small weights in mixing, for example, a 5g error in mixing 50g of paint is a 10% error whereas the same weight error in mixing 500g represents only 1% error in pigment mix. Weight measurements have been found to be more accurate than volumetric measurements for mixing purposes. However, if a standard, large volume, paint reservoir is used on the spray gun to spray a test piece and the paint is not a good match a large amount of cleaning of the system is required prior to spraying another test piece with a retinted paint mixture in order to prevent cross-contamination between the two paint mixtures. The cleaning of the system is a time consuming, labour intensive operation, increases the amount of solvents used and can also expose users to noxious solvent vapours. One solution to this problem, the use of a disposable paint reservoir liner, see for example Figure 2, has been discussed in the PCT Application No. PCT/US98/00796 published under No: WO 98/32539 which is assigned to the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and the contents of which are incorporated herewith by reference.

[0005] The use of standard size beverage cups for mixing also reduces the opportunities for cross-contamination between colours as the cups are readily disposed of after use and a new cup is used for each colour. This can lead to large variations in colour between small volume paint mixes and large volume paint batches which are ostensibly the same colour.

[0006] The use of small volume containers, such as for example cups, for the mixing of paints does however have a number of problems associated with it. The containers are typically open to their surroundings which can lead to contamination of the paint, generally by particulates or, less likely, by water. The particulates may block the flow path or spray nozzle of the spray gun thereby preventing the spraying of the test card or vehicle and necessitate a complete strip down, clean and overhaul of the spray gun. The introduction of water into a non-water based paint mixture can lead to the formation of a two-phase system or an emulsion that results in an uneven flow rate due to the differing hydrodynamic properties of the paint mixture and water.

[0007] Another problem associated with the use of small, open containers such as cups for colour mixing purposes is that it requires the transfer of the pigments from storage containers to the container in order to achieve the desired shade. This can entail the use of jugs that must be thoroughly cleaned with solvents after each use in order to prevent cross-contamination between pigments. The solvents employed in the cleaning process are often inflammable, noxious and/or poisonous and therefore it is desired to minimise their usage wherever possible both for environmental and health reasons.

[0008] Different batches of a colour made to ostensibly the same recipe, from ostensibly the same pigments, will typically vary slightly in coloration. Therefore it is usual practice to mix a large batch of a given colour and make variations to the mixture of this large batch and transfer a small amount of the batch to the spray gun reservoir for colour matching purposes. However, varying the paint mixture in the reservoir to achieve a colour match and to "scale up" these variations to the batch in order to attempt to achieve a colour match in the large batch is not always successful for the reasons discussed hereinbefore.

[0009] Another problem of current paint mixing arrangements is that should a customer wish to retain a small amount of the paint, for example, for possible

"touching up" of any future scratches to their vehicle, the paint must be transferred to a sealable container for them. This again raises the problems of contamination of the paint by particulates and also the need to dispose of the reservoir after use.

[0010] A paint feed system is disclosed in JP 11290728 comprising a pair of piston/cylinder units operable in tandem to provide a continuous supply of paint to a robotic spray gun. The piston of each unit is driven by a servomotor under the control of a controller to connect alternately the units to the paint supply and spray gun. In this way, one unit takes up paint as the piston is retracted and the other unit delivers paint as the piston is advanced. This system is designed for continuous supply of paint of one colour and is not suitable for rapid changing over between colours due to the extensive cleaning of the units and supply lines that would be required. It is also designed for use with a remote spray gun such as carried by a robot arm and is neither intended nor capable of being used with a hand-held spray gun.

Summary

[0011] It is an aim of the present invention to provide a fluid reservoir which, in an embodiment thereof, at least partly, ameliorates at least one of the above-mentioned problems.

[0012] It is a further desired aim of the present invention to provide a fluid reservoir that is lightweight, of simple construction and facilitates changeover of spraying apparatus to spray different fluids with reduced cleaning required to avoid cross-contamination.

[0013] It is yet another desired aim of the present invention to provide a fluid reservoir that can be charged manually with the fluid to be sprayed and allows the fluid to be withdrawn without requiring actuation by the user or any other applied force when the reservoir is connected to the spraying apparatus.

[0014] It is a still further desired aim of the present invention to provide a single use, disposable fluid reservoir for use with hand held spraying apparatus whereby the reservoir can be detached and thrown away after use.

[0015] It is another desired aim of the present invention to provide a fluid reservoir for supplying a relatively small volume of fluid suitable for spraying a small area such as when test spraying for colour matching purposes.

[0016] Other aims and objects of the present invention will be apparent from the description hereinafter of exemplary embodiments.

[0017] According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a fluid reservoir for a spray gun, the reservoir comprising a body having a first, substantially closed end and a second, open end, the open end being connectable, in use, to a spray gun, and a vacuum forming element operable to create at least a partial vacuum within the body for drawing fluid into the reservoir via the open end when disconnected from the spray gun characterised in that means is provided for controlling said at least partial vacuum whereby, when the open end of the reservoir is connected to the spray gun, fluid can be withdrawn from the reservoir via the open end for supply to the spray gun independently of an actuation force applied to the vacuum forming element externally of the reservoir.

[0018] By this invention, the vacuum forming element is operable to draw up a required volume of fluid, typically paint, into the reservoir and the partial vacuum created thereby is controlled so that the fluid can be withdrawn for supply to a spray gun without actuating the vacuum forming element to expel the fluid from the reservoir. This facilitates use of the reservoir with a hand-held spray gun of the type employed in vehicle body repair shops by avoiding any manual actuation of the reservoir by the operator to transfer the paint to the spray gun while spray painting.

[0019] In a first embodiment, the body may be a syringe body and the vacuum forming element may be a plunger having a sealing member resident in the body and a shank passing through an opening in the first end fpr manual actuation of the plunger.

[0020] The sealing member frictionally engages a wall of the body to divide the syringe body into two chambers and is slidable in the axial direction of the body in response to actuation of the plunger to vary the relative volumes of the two chambers. In this way, movement of the sealing member away from the second, open end towards the first end creates a partial vacuum (pressure differential relative to atmospheric pressure) in the body for drawing fluid into the reservoir, in use.

[0021] The means for controlling the partial vacuum may be an aperture through the wall of the body. The aperture will typically be proximate the first end of the body and, in use, may allow the passage of air into/out of the body, as the plunger is entered into/withdrawn from the body. The aperture allows a sufficient intake/expelling of air that there is not a vacuum/build up of pressure to such an extent that the plunger has its translation restricted by a pressure differential. This is important, as there will generally be little clearance between the opening in the first end and the plunger so as to limit the opportunity for the ingress of particles into the reservoir.

[0022] In use, the plunger may be drawn to a first position where the sealing member is between the second, open end of the body and the aperture to create the at least partial vacuum to draw fluid into the reservoir and retain the fluid in the reservoir. The plunger may then be drawn to a second position, after attachment to the spray gun, where the sealing member is between the aperture and the first, substantially closed end to release the at least partial vacuum. This allows air to enter the syringe as fluid is withdrawn from the reservoir by the spray gun, whilst limiting the opportunities for con-

tamination of the paint. Thus, paint can be drawn from the reservoir via the open end by the spray gun without an actuation force being applied to the plunger externally of the reservoir to move the sealing member towards the second, open end. As a result, the operator only has to actuate the spray gun trigger in the normal manner and no additional actuation of the reservoir is required to transfer the paint from the reservoir to the spray gun. This gives the operator freedom to position the spray gun to direct the spray onto the surface to be coated without any adverse effect on the paint supply to the spray gun.

[0023] Alternatively, or additionally, the means for controlling the at least partial vacuum may be a passageway passing through the plunger. The passageway may extend from the sealing member within the body to a position externally of the body. The passageway may be releasably sealed externally of the body by a cover. The cover may frictionally engage the plunger. Alternatively, the cover may be pivotally mounted with respect to the plunger. In this way, the passageway may be sealed to create, in use, the at least partial vacuum to draw fluid into the reservoir as the plunger is withdrawn. The cover may then be released to open the passageway and release the at least partial vacuum. This allows air to enter the syringe as fluid is withdrawn from the reservoir by the spray gun, whilst limiting the opportunities for contamination of the paint. Thus, paint can be drawn from the reservoir via the open end by the spray gun without an actuation force being applied to the plunger externally of the reservoir to move the sealing member towards the second, open end.

[0024] The second, open end of the body may have a mounting extending therefrom. A closure may be provided for releasably closing the mounting. The closure may be a cap. The mounting and the cap may have complementary screw threads so as to be able to be screwed together, in use. Alternatively, the closure may frictionally engage an internal wall of the mounting, in use. These closure arrangements allow small volumes of paint to be stored, for example, either to aid in subsequent colour matching or to allow customers to take small amounts of paint so that they can "touch up" small scratches or flaws in their vehicles paint work.

[0025] In another embodiment, the body may be a collapsible body. The body may be a concertina type arrangement, for example the body may be a bellows. The vacuum forming element may be an integral part of the body. The body may have an open end and a closed end. The closed end may constitute the vacuum forming element with the open end permitting fluid to be drawn into and expelled from the body. The open end may have a mounting, as detailed hereinbefore, to which a releasable closure, as detailed hereinbefore, may be affixed. This is a convenient, typically disposable, way of providing a liquid reservoir.

[0026] In use, the body may be collapsed and subsequently extended to create the at least partial vacuum to draw fluid into the body through the open end. The body may then be attached to a spray gun and the vacuum controlled by collapse of the body as fluid is withdrawn from the reservoir by the spray gun. In this way, the fluid can be withdrawn without an actuation force being applied to the closed end (vacuum forming element) externally of the reservoir. In a modification, the closed end may be provided with an aperture that is normally closed but can be opened to release the at least partial vacuum and assist collapse of the body as fluid is withdrawn from the reservoir.

[0027] In yet another embodiment, the body may be a pipette. The body may have a distended portion between the first and second ends. The distended portion may, in use, serve as a reservoir. The vacuum forming element may be a pipette bulb. The bulb may be integrally formed with the pipette. Alternatively, the vacuum forming element may be a pipette safety filler. The open end may have a mounting, as detailed hereinbefore, to which a closure, as detailed hereinbefore, may be affixed.

[0028] In use, the vacuum forming element may be actuated to create the at least partial vacuum within the body to draw fluid into the body through the open end. The body may then be attached to the spray gun and the at least partial vacuum released, for example by opening an air passageway, to allow the fluid to be withdrawn from the body without application of an actuation force to the vacuum forming element externally of the reservoir.

[0029] An adapter may be provided for enabling any of the embodiments detailed hereinbefore to be attached to a spray gun, in use. The adapter may be releasably attached to the mounting and adapted, in use, to be received releasably in a mount of the spray gun.

[0030] The reservoir may have a filter. The filter may be positioned internally or externally of the reservoir for removing particulates when drawing fluid into the reservoir and/or when withdrawing fluid from the reservoir. The filter may be positioned over the open end of the reservoir. The filter may, or may not, be removed from the reservoir prior to the attachment of a spray gun, in use. The use of a filter acts to prevent the entrainment of undesirable particulates into the spray gun nozzle and consequently improves the evenness of coverage of the paint and also prevents the blockage of the nozzle.

[0031] The reservoir may have a volume of between any one pair of the following values: <25ml, 25ml, 30ml, 50ml, 75ml, 100ml, 150ml, 250ml or >250ml.

[0032] The reservoir may be a single-use, diposable reservoir in the sense that it is intended to be thrown away when the fluid has been used and is not intended to be cleaned and re-used with another fluid. However, fluid contained in the reservoir may be stored by releasably sealing the reservoir to enable the fluid to be used when required, for example when applying multiple coats with the same fluid to allow drying in-between. The reservoir may substantially prevent the escape of sol-

vent vapour.

[0033] The body of the reservoir may be substantially made of plastics material selected, for example from the group comprising polyethylene and polypropylene. This together with the relatively low volume of the reservoir referred to previously produces a simple, compact, lightweight construction of reservoir that is especially suitable for use with hand held spray guns. The plastics material may be opaque for use with light sensitive fluids. Alternatively, the plastics material may be substantially transparent or translucent or provided with a transparent or translucent window for inspecting the contents of the reservoir and the body may have a scale marking to indicate a volume of fluid within the reservoir.

[0034] According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a fluid reservoir comprising fluid retention means for detachable connection to a spray gun, and vacuum forming means for creating a partial vacuum (pressure differential) within the fluid retention means so as to draw a fluid into the retention means, in use, and means for releasing the partial vacuum to allow the fluid to be withdrawn from the reservoir when connected to the spray gun.

[0035] The fluid retention means may comprise a syringe body with the vacuum forming means being a plunger slidable in the body to draw the fluid into the body via an open end. The means for releasing the partial vacuum may be an airway for connecting the partial vacuum to atmospheric pressure externally of the reservoir.

[0036] Preferably, the airway is arranged to release the partial vacuum without removing the plunger from the body. For example, the airway may be formed by an aperture in the wall of the body and the plunger can be withdrawn to release the partial vacuum via the aperture. In this way, fluid may be withdrawn from the body without applying an actuation force to the plunger externally of the body to move the plunger towards the open end.

[0037] Advantageously, the syringe body and plunger form a single-use disposable reservoir that can be thrown away after use. Alternatively, the open end of the syringe body may be sealed releasably by a detachable closure so that the fluid can be stored until required for use.

[0038] According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a fluid reservoir for a spray gun, the reservoir comprising a body having a first, substantially closed end and a second, open end, the open end being connectable, in use, to a spray gun, and a vacuum forming element operable to create at least a partial vacuum within the body for drawing fluid into the reservoir via the open end when disconnected from the spray gun characterised in that the vacuum forming element is manually operable to draw fluid into the reservoir via the open end and the reservoir is adapted, when connected to the spray gun, so that fluid can be withdrawn from the reservoir via the open end for supply to the spray gun without operation of the vacuum forming element.

[0039] According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a fluid reservoir for a spray gun, the reservoir comprising a compact, lightweight syringe of low volume having a syringe body connectable to a spray gun via an opening at one end, a plunger reciprocal in the body for manually drawing fluid into a fluid chamber within the body via the opening when disconnected from the spray gun, and an openable airway for connecting the fluid chamber to atmosphere to allow transfer of fluid from the fluid chamber to the spray gun, in use.

[0040] According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided a spray gun adapted to include a reservoir according to any of the first, second, third and fourth aspects of the present invention.

[0041] The spray gun may be a gravity fed spray gun. Alternatively, it may be a pressure feed spray gun.

[0042] According to a sixth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of providing a paint reservoir adaptable for use with spraying apparatus including the steps of:

i) providing a body open at one end;
ii) providing a vacuum forming element;
iii) placing the open end in a paint;
iv) forming an at least partial vacuum (pressure differential) within the body using the vacuum forming element;
v) drawing paint into the body by the partial vacuum;
vi) retaining the paint in the body until such time as it is required to be used; and
vii) releasing the partial vacuum to allow the paint to be withdrawn from the reservoir when connected to the spraying apparatus.

[0043] The method may further include withdrawing the paint from the reservoir in use of the spraying apparatus. The method may further include the step of providing an adapter to adapt the body for connection to the spraying apparatus. The method may further include the step of providing the reservoir in combination with the spraying apparatus. The method may further include releasably sealing the open end of the body with the paint inside, in use. The spraying apparatus may be a spray gun.

[0044] According to a seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of spraying a vehicle comprising the steps of:-

a) preparing a paint mix;
b) withdrawing a portion of the paint mix into a disposable reservoir of low volume;
c) attaching the reservoir to a spray gun;
d) spraying a test card;
e) comparing the test card with a vehicle to be spray painted;
f) repeating steps (b) to (e) as necessary with ad-

justments to the paint mix and using a new disposable reservoir when preparing each test card until a colour match is obtained between the test card and the vehicle;
g) charging the spray gun with the paint mix; and
h) spraying the vehicle.

The spray gun may have a detachable reservoir and the method further includes providing the detachable reservoir with a removable, disposable liner when charging the spray gun with paint mix in step (g).

[0045] It will be understood that the term "paint" is used herein to include all forms of paint-like coating materials that can be applied to a surface using a spray gun, whether or not they are intended to colour the surface. The term includes, for example, primers, base coats, lacquers and similar materials.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0046] The invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art spray gun, shown partly disassembled so that it can be filled with paint;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of an alternative prior art paint reservoir;

Figure 3 is a schematic representation of a 'spray out' card;

Figure 4 shows a syringe type paint reservoir according to an aspect of the present invention, in use, with a bulk paint container;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the paint reservoir of Figure 4, in use, with a spray gun;

Figures 6a, 6b are schematic representations of alternative embodiments of a plunger of the reservoir of Figure 4;

Figure 7 shows a collapsible paint reservoir according to another aspect of the present invention in an, at least partially, extended configuration in use with a bulk paint container;

Figure 8 shows the collapsible paint reservoir of Figure 7 in its collapsed configuration;

Figure 9 shows the paint reservoir of Figures 7 and 8, in use, with a spray gun;

Figure 10 shows a pipette type paint reservoir according to yet another aspect of the present invention, in use, with a bulk paint container;

Figure 11 shows the paint reservoir of Figure 10, in use with a spray gun;

Figures 12a, 12b, 12c are schematic representations of alternative closure mechanisms for a paint reservoir according to any aspect of the present invention; and

Figures 13a, 13b, 13c are schematic representations of alternative adapters for a paint reservoir according to the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0047] Figure 1 of the drawings illustrates a typical prior art paint spray gun 1 of the gravity-feed type. The gun 1 comprises a body 2, a handle 3 which extends downwards from the rear end of the body, and a spray nozzle 4 at the front end of the body. The gun is manually operated by a trigger 5, which is pivotally mounted on the sides of the gun. The paint reservoir, or paint pot, 6 which contains paint (or similar material) to be discharged by the gun, is located on the top of the body 2 and communicates with an internal passageway (not visible) for compressed air, which extends through the gun from a connector 7 at the lower end of the handle 3 to the nozzle 4. In use, the connector 7 is connected to a source of compressed air (not shown) so that, when the user pulls on the trigger 5, compressed air is delivered through the gun to the nozzle 4. Because of the atomising effect of the compressed air, the paint, which is essentially being delivered under gravity from the pot 6, is delivered through, and from, the nozzle 4 as a spray.

[0048] The paint which is contained in the pot 6 is often mixed by hand (for which a separate receptacle, for example a jug, is required), and poured into the pot. To ensure that there are no unwanted particles in the paint, which would spoil the finish of the painted surface, the paint is usually poured into the pot 6 through a filter. Figure 1 shows the cap 8 of the pot 6 removed for this purpose, and a conical filter 9 about to be positioned on the open end of the pot. The filter 9 is shown as being a known type of disposable conical filter, having solid sides and a filter mesh portion 10 at the pointed end of the cone. When the pot 6 has been filled with paint, the filter 9 is removed and discarded, and the cap 8 of the pot is replaced. If the filter 9 is a reusable filter then, like the gun, it should be cleaned thoroughly before it is used with a different liquid (e.g. a paint of a different colour or a liquid having a different chemical composition).

[0049] Figure 2 illustrates the components of an alternative form of paint pot 11 which can be used on the gun 1 of Figure 1 (or any similar gun) instead of the pot 6, as disclosed in PCT Application No. PCT/US/98/00796, the contents of which are incorporated herewith by ref-

erence.

[0050] The paint pot 11 comprises an open container 12, comparable in size to a conventional paint pot of a hand-held spray gun, having an air hole 12A in its base and provided with a disposable liner 13. The liner 13 corresponds in shape to (and is a close fit in) the interior of the container 12 and has a narrow rim 14 at the open end which sits on the top edge of the container. The container 12 also has a disposable lid 15 which is a push-fit in the open end of the liner 13. The lid 15 has a central aperture 16 from which extends a connector tube 17 provided, at its end, with outward extensions 18 forming one part of a bayonet connection. The aperture 16 is covered by a filter mesh 19 which may be a push fit into the aperture or may be an integral part of the lid 15. The lid 15 is held firmly in place on the container 12 by an annular collar 20 which screws onto the container, on top of the lid.

[0051] The paint pot 11 is attached to the spray gun 1 through the use of an adapter 21 shown, separated from the paint pot, in Figure 2. The adapter 21 is a tubular component which, at one end 22, is formed internally with the other part of the bayonet connection for attachment to the connector tube 17 of the paint pot 11. At the other end 23, the adapter is shaped to match the standard attachment of the spray gun paint pot (typically a screw thread).

[0052] The use of the collapsible liner 13 has the advantages that it is not necessary to clean the pot 12 between uses in order to prevent cross-contamination and its use within the pot 12 allows the rigidity and ease of handling associated with these systems to be maintained.

[0053] Figure 4 shows a first embodiment of the present invention in which a reservoir 30 comprises a syringe body 32 of substantially circular cross-section and a plunger 34.

[0054] The syringe body 32 has a substantially closed end 36 and an open end 38. The closed end 36 has an annular closure face 39. A cavity 40 extends between the closed and open ends 36, 38. The body 32 has a small aperture 42 which passes through a wall 44 thereof into the cavity 40 close to the closed end 36 of the body 32.

[0055] The open end 38 of the body 32 has a mounting 46 extending away from the body 32. The mounting may have either internal or external screw threads or have plain inner and outer surfaces, see for example Figures 12 and 13.

[0056] The plunger 34 has a top plate 50, an elongate shank 52, and a sealing member 54. The sealing member 54 slidably and sealably engages the inner surface of the body 32.

[0057] The shank 52 passes through the opening in the annular closure face 39 such that the top plate 50 lies externally of the body 32 and the sealing member 54 lies internally of the body 32. The sealing member 54 can be moved in an axial direction towards and away from the open end 38 of the body 32 by an actuation force applied to the plunger 34 via the top plate 50 externally of the body 32.

[0058] The sealing member 54 frictionally engages the wall of the body 32 and is usually fabricated from an elastomeric material. In effect, the sealing member 54 divides the cavity 40 into a paint chamber 40a and an air chamber 40b. The paint chamber 40a lies between the open end 38 and the sealing member 54. The air chamber 40b lies between the sealing member 54 and the closed end 36. Longitudinal movement of the sealing member 54 within the cavity 40 varies the relative lengths, and hence volumes, of the paint chamber 40a and the air chamber 40b.

[0059] The body 32 of the reservoir 30 is typically formed of a plastics material, for example polyethylene or polypropylene, and may be transparent, translucent or opaque and of any suitable size. Typically the body 32 is formed in an injection moulding process. For use with a paint spray gun as a colour match test aliquot, a reservoir having a capacity of 25ml, 50ml, 75ml or 100ml is typically used, although other capacities are envisaged for use dependent upon the intended application. Such other applications may include the painting of, for example, furniture or signs or the spraying of other fluids such as adhesives.

[0060] The top plate 50 and shank 52 are typically formed of a plastics material, for example polyethylene or polypropylene and typically are formed in an injection moulding process.

[0061] An adapter 55 is fitted to the reservoir 30 typically either by a friction fit with the mounting 46 or by use of complementary screw threads on the adapter 55 and the mounting 46 as described hereinafter, see Figures 13a,b,c. The adapter 55 is arranged to be able to fit directly into the spray gun 1 as shown in Figure 5.

[0062] The adapter 55 is typically formed from a plastics material, for example polyethylene or polypropylene, or alternatively it may be a machined metal component, for example, formed from aluminium and anodised. The mounting 46 can be fitted with the adapter 55 to allow the reservoir 30 to be fitted to a spray gun 1 or with a closure to seal the paint chamber 40a as described hereinafter, see Figures 12a,b,c.

[0063] In use, the plunger 34 is advanced within the cavity 40 to position the sealing member 54 adjacent to the open end 38. The open end 38 is placed in a container 56 of paint 57. The plunger 34 is withdrawn to move the sealing member 54 away from the open end 38 towards the closed end 36. This withdrawal of the sealing member 54 creates a partial vacuum, negative pressure compared to atmospheric pressure, within the paint chamber 40a. This partial vacuum draws the premixed paint 57 from the bulk container 56 into the paint chamber 40a.

[0064] The plunger 34 is withdrawn to a position in which the sealing member 54 is between the open end 38 and the aperture 42 to draw up the required volume

of paint. Air in the air chamber 40b is expelled through the aperture 42 so movement of the sealing member 54 is not hindered by compression of the air in the air chamber 40b.

[0065] The reservoir 30 is then attached to the spray gun 1 and the plunger 34 is withdrawn to a position in which the sealing member 54 is between the aperture 42 and the closed end 36. This allows air to enter the paint chamber 40a through the aperture 42 releasing the partial vacuum formed in the body 32 and allows paint to be withdrawn from paint chamber 40a without a partial vacuum forming therein during the spraying operation. In this way, the air entering the paint chamber 40a obviates the requirement for the plunger 34 to move to advance the sealing member 54 to expel the paint.

[0066] This is advantageous as the pressure differential associated with the entrainment of the paint into the spray gun air flow may not be sufficient by itself to draw the plunger 34 into the body due to the sealing fit of the sealing member 54 in the body. Moreover, if the plunger 34 were to stick in the body 32 after passing the aperture 42, a partial vacuum may be formed that reduces or prevents entrainment of the paint into the spray gun air flow which can result in the spray gun 1 not spraying the paint,

[0067] As will now be appreciated, the plunger 34 may be manually operable to control formation of the partial vacuum to draw fluid into the reservoir 30 and fluid can be drawn from the reservoir 30 without manual operation of the plunger 34. Moreover, the reservoir 30 is of compact, lightweight construction that facilitates holding and positioning of the spray gun 1 to direct the paint spray as desired. As a result, the reservoir 30 is easier and simpler to use than would be the case if an external actuation force had to be continuously applied to the plunger 34, ie. by a user's hand, to expel paint from the reservoir 30.

[0068] If desired, an optional filter element 58 can be included in or fitted over the open end 38 of the syringe body 32 in order to prevent the entrainment of particulates into the paint as it is drawn into the body 32. This prevents particles blocking the spray gun 1 and degrading the characteristics and finish of the paint 57.

[0069] In alternative embodiments, shown in Figures 6a and 6b, the aperture 42 may be omitted and the plunger 34 is provided with a shank 52 having an internal passageway 59 including a first opening 61 and a second opening 63. The passageway 59 provides an airway that connects the paint chamber 40a to atmosphere externally of the body 32 and is closable by a cover 59a located on the top plate 50.

[0070] The cover 59a is typically sealingly attached to the outer face of the top plate 50 of the plunger 34 such that it covers the opening 63 of passageway 59. The cover 59a may either be pivotally mounted upon a hinge 59b attached to a side of the top plate 50 (Figure 6a) or frictionally engage the top plate 50 (Figure 6b).

[0071] The cover 59a is attached to the top plate 50 to close the passageway 59 as paint is drawn into the body 32 so as to prevent air entering the paint chamber 40a. Air in the air chamber 40b may escape between the shank 52 of the plunger 34 and the opening in the closure face 39. Alternatively, an aperture may be provided in the wall or closure face for this purpose.

[0072] Once the desired paint fill level of the chamber 32 has been reached the reservoir 30 can be attached to a spray gun 1 as described previously and cover 59a removed from the top plate 50. This places the paint chamber 40a in communication with atmosphere externally of the body 34 and allows air to enter the paint chamber 40a releasing the partial vacuum formed therein. Again, this advantageously allows paint to be withdrawn from the reservoir 30 during operation of the spray gun I without applying any external force to the plunger 34.

[0073] In use, the spray gun trigger 5 is depressed and air is drawn from the source of compressed air (not visible) through the connector 7 which atomises the paint 57 and passes it out via the spray nozzle 4. Upon completion of spray painting the reservoir 30 can be removed from the spray gun 1.

[0074] If the paint 57 is a match to the desired colour, the paint 57 can be returned to the bulk container 56 and the reservoir 30 disposed of. Alternatively, the reservoir 30 can be sealed to store the paint 57 contained within the chamber 40a for later use.

[0075] If the paint 57 does not match the desired colour it is returned to the bulk container 56, and tinted further. The reservoir 30 is discarded to prevent cross-contamination between aliquots of tints. The spray gun I is cleaned and a further aliquot of paint is then drawn up using another reservoir 30 for test spraying in the same manner until a colour match is obtained.

[0076] In an alternative embodiment, shown in Figures 7,8 and 9, a collapsible, concertina-type reservoir 60 is employed and comprises a handle 62 attached to a closed end 64 and a bellows 66 extending between the closed end and an open end 68.

[0077] The closed end 64 seals one end of the bellows 66 so as to form a cavity 69 which opens to its surroundings via the open end 68. The open end 68 includes a mounting 70 which can be fixed to an adapter 55a, as shown in Figure 9, or have a closure fitted thereto in a similar fashion to the mounting 46 of the first embodiment.

[0078] The bellows 66 are typically made from a plastics material such as polyethylene or polypropylene. The capacity of the reservoir 60 is typically 25ml, 50ml, 75ml or 100ml, but it is envisaged that any volume could be used dependent upon the application for which the reservoir 60 is to be used.

[0079] In use, the bellows 66 of the reservoir 60 are initially in a compressed configuration, see Figure 8. The end section 68 is inserted into a container 72 of paint 74. The handle 62 is drawn away from the end section 68 thereby extending the bellows 66. As the bellows 66

are extended a partial vacuum, negative pressure relative to atmospheric pressure, is formed within the bellows 66. This partial vacuum draws the paint 74 into the cavity 69, see Figure 7. Extension of the bellows 66 may be operated manually.

[0080] The bellows 66 may then be attached to a spray gun 1, see Figure 9, and the paint 74 is withdrawn from the reservoir 60 during operation of the spray gun 1. In this embodiment, the concertina-type construction of the reservoir 60 is such that the bellows 66 collapse and return to their compressed configuration as the paint 74 is withdrawn from the reservoir 60 independently of an external actuation force being applied to the closed end 64. In this way, the collapse of the bellows 66 controls the partial vacuum created when drawing paint 74 into the reservoir 60 and ensures withdrawal of the paint 74 during operation of the spray gun 1 is not restricted or prevented.

[0081] Upon completion of spray painting the reservoir 60 can be removed from the spray gun 1. If the paint 74 is a match to the desired colour, the paint 74 can be returned to the bulk container 72 and the reservoir 60 disposed of. Alternatively, the reservoir 60 can be sealed so as to store the paint 74 contained within the cavity 69 for later use.

[0082] If the paint 74 does not match the desired colour it is returned to the bulk container 72, and tinted further. The reservoir 60 is discarded to prevent cross-contamination between aliquots of tints. The spray gun 1 is cleaned and a further aliquot of paint is then drawn up using another reservoir 60 for test spraying in the same manner until a colour match is obtained.

[0083] If desired, an optional filter element 76 can be included in or fitted over the open end 68 of the reservoir 60 in order to prevent the entrainment of particulates into the paint 74 drawn into the reservoir 60. This prevents the spray gun 1 being blocked with particles and/or the characteristics and finish of the paint 74 being degraded by entrained particles.

[0084] In another alternative embodiment shown in Figures 10 and 11, a reservoir 80 is employed comprising a pipette body 82 and a filler 84.

[0085] The pipette 82 is substantially circular in cross section and has an elongate upper section 86, a distended mid-section 88, an elongate lower section 90 with an open end 91 and a mounting 92.

[0086] The mounting 92 is the same as that described for the previous embodiments and can have a closure fitted as described hereinafter or can be fixed to an adapter 55b that allows the reservoir 80 to be fitted to a spray gun 1, see Figure 11.

[0087] The filler 84 has a generally spherical, elastomeric bulb 94 and a tube 96 extending from the bulb 94 which is open at an end 98 remote from the bulb 94 and fits on the upper section 86 of the body 82. The tube 96 has a spur 100 which projects at,right angles to the tube 96. The tube 96 has a valve 102 situated between the end 98 and the spur 100. The spur 100 has a valve 104 therein.

[0088] The pipette 82 is typically made of a plastics material, for example, polyethylene or polypropylene. Alternatively, the pipette may be made of glass. The capacity of the reservoir is typically 25ml, 50ml, 75ml or 100ml, but it is envisaged that any volume could be used dependent upon the application for which the reservoir 80 is to be used.

[0089] In use, valve 102 is closed and the valve 104 is opened allowing air to be expelled from the bulb 94 by manual compression of the bulb 94 to force air from the bulb 94 through the spur 100 and open valve 104. The valve 104 is closed once the desired amount of air has been expelled forming a partial vacuum, negative pressure when compared to atmospheric, in the bulb 94.

[0090] The open end 91 of the lower section 90 of the pipette 82 is inserted into a bulk container 106 of paint 108. The valve 102 is opened and the negative pressure in the bulb 94 draws the paint 108 into the reservoir 80. The valve 102 is closed when the required volume of paint 108 has been drawn into the reservoir 80. Typically the major portion of the paint stored in the reservoir 80 is stored in the mid-section 88.

[0091] The reservoir 80 is mounted on the spray gun 1 and trigger 5 is depressed. Air is drawn from the source of compressed air (not visible) through the connector 7 and passes to the spray nozzle 4 where it forms a spray of atomised paint with the paint 108 withdrawn from the reservoir 80. The valves 102, 104 are opened during the spraying procedure to release the partial vacuum formed in the pipette body 82 and prevent the formation of a vacuum within the reservoir 80 which could eventually prevent the withdrawal of the paint 108 from the reservoir 80. Furthermore, opening the valves 102,104 allows paint to be withdrawn from the pipette 82 without applying an external force to the bulb 94 during spray painting.

[0092] Upon completion of spray painting the reservoir 80 can be removed from the spray gun 1. If the paint 108 is a match to the desired colour the paint 108 can be returned to the bulk container 106 and the reservoir 80 disposed of. Alternatively, the reservoir 80 can be sealed so as to store the paint 108 contained within it for later use.

[0093] If the paint 108 does not match the desired colour it is returned to the bulk container 106, and tinted further. The reservoir 80 is discarded to prevent cross-contamination between aliquots of tints. The spray gun 1 is cleaned and a further aliquot of paint is then drawn up using another reservoir 80 for test spraying in the same manner until a colour match is obtained.

[0094] If desired, an optional filter element 109 can be included in or fitted over the open end 91 of the reservoir 80 to prevent the entrainment of particulates in the paint 108 drawn into the reservoir 80. This prevents the spray gun 1 being blocked with particles and/or the characteristics and finish of the paint 108 being degraded by entrained particles.

[0095] In each of the above-mentioned embodiments the respective mountings 46,70,92 may have an internal screw thread 110 engageable with a complementary external screw thread 120 of a closure 118 (see Figure 12a) to seal fluid within the reservoir until required for use.

[0096] Alternatively the respective mountings 46,70,92 may have an external screw thread 112 engageable with a complementary internal screw thread 124 of a closure 122 (see Figure 12b) to seal fluid in the reservoir until required for use.

[0097] Alternatively, the mountings 46,70,92 may have plain internal 114 and external 116 surfaces having no screw threads and a closure 126 is provided having a smooth external face 128 which is a push-fit to frictionally engage the internal surface 114 (see Figure 12c) to seal the fluid in the reservoir 30,60,80.

[0098] Figures 13a,13b and 13c show the mountings 46,70,92 of Figures 12a,12b and 12c with the closures 118,122 and 126 detached and the mountings 46, 70, 92 connected to the appropriate adapter 55,55a,55b for connection to the spray gun 1.

[0099] In Figure 13a, the adapter has an external screw thread 130 engageable with the internal screw thread 110 of the mounting 46,70,92 and with an internally threaded portion of the spray gun mounting (not shown).

[0100] In Figure 13b, the adapter has an internal screw thread 132 engageable with the external screw thread 112 of the mounting 46,70,92 and an external screw thread 134 engageable with an internally threaded portion of the spray gun mounting (not shown).

[0101] In Figure 13c, the adapter has a smooth outer surface 136 that is a push fit within the smooth inner surface 114 of the mounting 46,70,92 and an external screw thread 134 disposed externally of the mounting 46,70,92. The external screw thread 134 is engageable with an internally threaded portion of the spray gun mounting (not shown).

[0102] Alternatively, the reservoirs 30,60,80 may be attached to the spray gun using the bayonet-screw threaded arrangement as disclosed in PCT Application No. PCT/US98/00796 or any in other manner which ensures interoperability between the system disclosed therein and reservoirs made according to the present invention.

[0103] The reservoir according to this invention may be used in instances where only a small amount of paint is required so as to minimise usage and wastage of paint. For example, when spray painting a test card to obtain a colour match or when spray painting small areas of a vehicle or other object.

[0104] It will be appreciated that the disposable nature of a reservoir according to this invention greatly reduces the amount of cleaning associated with prior art systems thereby making the changing of colours much easier and quicker. This is of particular importance when trying to obtain a colour match that may require many iterations of tinting to achieve a match.

[0105] It will further be appreciated that the disposable nature of a reservoir according to this invention and the associated reduction in cleaning will reduce the amount of solvents used with attendant benefits both to users health and the environment.

[0106] Other uses of a reservoir for delivering small volumes of a fluid to a spray gun in a variety of applications will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

[0107] It will also be appreciated that the exemplary embodiments described herein are intended to illustrate the diverse range and application of the invention and that features of the embodiments may be employed separately or in combination with any other features of the same or different embodiments to produce any desired reservoir and/or reservoir spray gun combination.

[0108] Moreover, while the specific materials and/or configuration of the reservoirs described and illustrated are believed to represent the best means currently known to the applicant, it will be understood that the invention is not limited thereto and that various modifications and improvements can be made within the scope of the claims.

Claims

1. A fluid reservoir for a spray gun, the reservoir (30;60;80) comprising a body (32;66;82) having a first, substantially closed end (36;64) and a second, open end (38;68;91), the open end (38;68;91) being connectable, in use, to a spray gun (1), and a vacuum forming element (34;64;84) operable to create at least a partial vacuum within the body (32;66;82) for drawing fluid (57;74;108) into the reservoir (30;60;80) via the open end when disconnected from the spray gun (1) **characterised in that** means (42;59,59a;66;104) is provided for controlling said at least partial vacuum whereby, when the open end (38;68;91) of the reservoir (30;60;80) is connected to the spray gun (1), fluid (57;74;108) can be withdrawn from the reservoir (30,60,80) via the open end (38;68;91) for supply to the spray gun (1) independently of an actuation force applied to the vacuum forming element (34;66;84) externally of the reservoir (30;60;80).

2. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the body (32) is a syringe body and the vacuum forming element (34) is a plunger having a sealing member (54) resident in the body (32) and a shank (52) passing through an opening in the first end (36).

3. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 2 wherein the sealing member (54) slidably and sealably engages a wall (44) of the body (32) to divide the syringe body (32) into two chambers (40a and 40b), and movement of the plunger (34) away from the sec-

ond, open end (38) towards the first end (36) creates the at least partial vacuum in the body (32) for drawing fluid (57) into the reservoir (30).

4. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 2 or Claim 3 wherein the means (42) for controlling the at least partial vacuum comprises an aperture (42) through a wall of the body (32) proximate the first end (36) of the body (32) such that, in use, the sealing member (54) can be moved away from the second, open end (38) to a first position between the second, open end (38) and the aperture (42) to draw fluid (57) into the reservoir (30) and to a second position between the aperture (42) and the first, closed end (36) to allow fluid to be withdrawn from the reservoir (30) via the second, open end (38).

5. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 2 or Claim 3 wherein the means (59) for controlling the at least partial vacuum comprises a passageway (59) extending through the plunger (34) from the sealing member (54) within the body (32) to a position externally of the body (32), and a releasable closure (59a) for opening/closing the passageway (59) such that, in use, the passageway (59) is closed by the closure (59a) to allow fluid (57) to be drawn into the body (32) by movement of the sealing member (54) away from the second, open end (38) and is opened by releasing the closure (59a) to allow fluid (57) to be withdrawn from the second, open end (38).

6. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the body (66) is a collapsible concertina-type body (66) of which the first, closed end (64) constitutes the vacuum forming element such that fluid (74) can be draw into the body (66) by the partial vacuum created by movement of the closed end (64) away from the open end (68), and the means (66) for controlling the partial vacuum is provided by the collapsible body (66).

7. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the body (82) is a pipette (82) having a filler (84) at the first, closed end providing the vacuum forming element for drawing fluid (108) into the body (82), and valve means (102,104) for controlling the partial vacuum to allow the fluid (108) to be withdrawn from the body (82).

8. A fluid reservoir as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the second, open end (38; 68;91) of the body (32;82) is provided with a mounting (46;70;92) adapted for releasably connecting the second, open end (38;68;91) to a spray gun (1) in use or a closure (118;122;126) for sealing the reservoir (30;60;80).

9. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 8 wherein an adapter (55;55a;55b) is provided for releasably attaching the mounting (46;70;92) to a spray gun (1), in use.

10. A fluid reservoir as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims wherein the reservoir (30;60;80) has a volume of at least 100ml.

11. A fluid reservoir as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims wherein the reservoir (30;60;80) is a single-use, disposable reservoir (30;60;80).

12. A fluid reservoir as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims wherein the reservoir (30;60;80) substantially prevents the escape of solvent vapour from a solution, or mixture, in use.

13. A fluid reservoir as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims wherein the body (32;82) is substantially made of a plastics material.

14. A fluid reservoir as claimed in Claim 13 wherein the body (32;82) is substantially transparent or translucent or has a transparent or translucent window and is provided with a scale marking to indicate a volume of fluid within the body (32;82).

15. A spray gun including a fluid reservoir (30;60;80) according to any one of the preceding claims.

16. A spray gun according to Claim 15 wherein the spray gun (1) is a hand-held gravity feed or pressure feed spray gun (1).

17. A method of providing a paint reservoir for use with a spray gun including the steps of:

i) providing a body (32;66;82) open at one end (38;68;91);
ii) providing a vacuum forming element (34;64; 84);
iii) placing the open end (38;68;91) in a paint;
iv) forming an at least partial vacuum (pressure differential) within the body (32;66;82) using the vacuum formingelement (34;64;84);
v) drawing paint (57;74;108) into the body (32; 66;82) by the partial vacuum;
vi) retaining the paint (57;74;108) in the body (32;66;82) until such time as it is required to be used; and
vii) controlling the partial vacuum to allow the paint (57;74;108) to be withdrawn from the reservoir when connected to a spray gun (1) without actuating the vacuum forming element (34; 64;84) to expel the paint (57;74;108).

18. A method according to claim 17 including between

steps (vi) and (vii), releasably sealing the body (32,66;82) to retain the paint (57;74;108) in the body (32;66;82) until required for use.

19. A method of spraying a vehicle comprising the steps of:-

a) preparing a paint mix (57;74;108);
b) forming an at least partial vacuum within a disposable reservoir (30,60,80) of low volume and withdrawing a portion of the paint mix (57; 74;108) into the reservoir (30;60;80) by means of a vacuum forming element (34;64;84);
c) attaching the reservoir (30,60,80) to a spray gun (1);
d) controlling the at least partial vacuum to allow the paint (57;74; 108) to be withdrawn from the reservoir (30;60;80) without actuating the vacuum forming element (34;64;84) to expel the paint (57;74;108) and spraying a test card;
e) comparing the test card with a vehicle to be spray painted;
f) repeating steps (b) to (e) as necessary with adjustments to the paint mix (57;74;108) and using a new disposable reservoir (30,60,80) when preparing each test card until a colour match is obtained between the test card and the vehicle;
g) charging the spray gun (1) with the paint mix (57;74;108); and
h) spraying the vehicle.

20. A method according to Claim 19 wherein the spray gun has a detachable reservoir (11) and the method further includes providing the detachable reservoir (11) with a removable, disposable liner (13) when charging the spray gun (1) with paint mix (57;74; 108) in step (g).

Patentansprüche

1. Fluidbehälter für eine Sprühpistole, wobei der Behälter (30; 60; 80) einen Körper (32; 66; 82) mit einem ersten, im Wesentlichen geschlossenen Ende (36; 64) und einem zweiten, offenen Ende (38; 68; 91), wobei das offene Ende (38; 68; 91) im Gebrauch mit einer Sprühpistole (1) verbunden werden kann, und ein Vakuumformelement (34; 64; 84) umfasst, das dahingehend betreibbar ist, mindestens ein Teilvakuum im Körper (32; 66; 82) zu erzeugen, um Fluid (57; 74; 108) über das offene Ende in den Behälter (30; 60; 80) zu saugen, wenn er von der Sprühpistole (1) getrennt ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Mittel (42; 59, 59a; 66; 104) zum Steuern des mindestens Teilvakuums vorgesehen ist, wodurch, wenn das offene Ende (38; 68; 91) des Behälters (30; 60; 80) mit der Sprühpistole (1) verbunden ist, Fluid (57; 74; 108) ohne eine an das Vakuumformelement (34; 66; 84) außerhalb des Behälters (30; 60; 80) angelegte Betätigungskraft zur Zuführung zur Sprühpistole (1) über das offene Ende (38; 68; 91) aus dem Behälter (30; 60; 80) abgezogen werden kann.

2. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Körper (32) ein Spritzenkörper und das Vakuumformelement (34) ein Schieber ist, der ein im Körper (32) befindliches Dichtglied (54) und einen durch eine Öffnung im ersten Ende (36) passierenden Schaft (52) aufweist.

3. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 2, bei dem das Dichtglied (54) verschiebbar ist und eine Wand (44) des Körpers (32) abdichtend in Eingriff nimmt, um den Spritzenkörper (32) in zwei Kammern (40a und 40b) zu unterteilen, und eine Bewegung des Schiebers (34) von dem zweiten, offenen Ende (38) weg zum ersten Ende (36) das mindestens teilweise Vakuum im Körper (32) zum Ansaugen von Fluid (57) in den Behälter (30) erzeugt.

4. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, bei dem das Mittel (42) zum Steuern des mindestens teilweisen Vakuums eine Öffnung (42) durch eine Wand des Körpers (32) nahe dem ersten Ende (36) des Körpers (32) umfasst, so dass das Dichtglied (54) im Gebrauch von dem zweiten, offenen Ende (38) weg in eine Position zwischen dem zweiten, offenen Ende (38) und der Öffnung (42) bewegt werden kann, um Fluid (57) in den Behälter (30) zu saugen, und in eine zweite Position zwischen der Öffnung (42) und dem ersten, geschlossenen Ende (36) bewegt werden kann, damit Fluid über das zweite, offene Ende (38) aus dem Behälter (30) abgezogen werden kann.

5. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, bei dem das Mittel (59) zum Steuern des mindestens teilweisen Vakuums einen sich durch den Schieber (34) von dem Dichtglied (54) im Körper (32) in eine Position außerhalb des Körpers (32) erstreckenden Durchgang (59) und einen freigebbaren Verschluss (59a) zum Öffnen/Schließen des Durchgangs (59) umfasst, so dass der Durchgang (59) im Gebrauch durch den Verschluss (59a) geschlossen wird, damit Fluid (57) durch Bewegung des Dichtglieds (54) von dem zweiten, offenen Ende (38) weg in den Körper (32) gesaugt werden kann, und durch Freigeben des Verschlusses (59a) geöffnet werden kann, damit Fluid (57) aus dem zweiten, offenen Ende (38) abgezogen werden kann.

6. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 1, bei dem es sich bei dem Körper (66) um einen zusammenschiebbaren, harmonikaartigen Körper (66) handelt, von dem das

erste, geschlossene Ende (64) das Vakuumformelement bildet, so dass Fluid (74) durch das durch Bewegung des geschlossenen Endes (64) von dem offenen Ende (68) weg erzeugte Teilvakuum in den Körper (66) gesaugt werden kann, und das Mittel (66) zum Steuern des Teilvakuums durch den zusammenschiebbaren Körper (66) bereitgestellt wird.

7. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 1, bei dem es sich bei dem Körper (82) um eine Pipette (82) mit einer Füllvorrichtung (84) am ersten, geschlossenen Ende, die das Vakuumformelement zum Ansaugen von Fluid (108) in den Körper (82) bildet, und mit einem Ventilmittel (102, 104) zum Steuern des Teilvakuums, damit das Fluid (108) aus dem Körper (82) abgezogen werden kann, handelt.

8. Fluidbehälter nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem das zweite, offene Ende (38; 68; 91) des Körpers (32; 82) mit einer Halterung (46; 70; 92), die dazu ausgeführt ist, das zweite offene Ende (38; 68; 91) im Gebrauch mit einer Sprühpistole (1) zu verbinden, oder einem Verschluss (118; 122; 126) zum Abdichten des Behälters (30; 60; 80) versehen ist.

9. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 8, bei dem ein Anpassstück (55; 55a; 55b) zum lösbaren Befestigen der Halterung (46; 70; 92) an einer Sprühpistole (1) im Gebrauch vorgesehen ist.

10. Fluidbehälter nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem der Behälter (30; 60; 80) ein Volumen von mindestens 100 ml aufweist.

11. Fluidbehälter nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem der Behälter (30; 60; 80) ein Wegwerfbehälter (30; 60; 80) zum einmaligen Gebrauch ist.

12. Fluidbehälter nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem der Behälter (30; 60; 80) das Entweichen von Lösungsmitteldampf aus einer Lösung oder einem Gemisch im Gebrauch im Wesentlichen verhindert.

13. Fluidbehälter nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem der Körper (32; 82) im Wesentlichen aus Kunststoffmaterial hergestellt ist.

14. Fluidbehälter nach Anspruch 13, bei dem der Körper (32; 82) im Wesentlichen durchsichtig oder durchscheinend ist oder ein durchsichtiges oder durchscheinendes Fenster aufweist und mit einer Skalenmarkierung versehen ist, um ein Fluidvolumen im Körper (32; 82) anzuzeigen.

15. Sprühpistole mit einem Fluidbehälter (30; 60; 80) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche.

16. Sprühpistole nach Anspruch 15, wobei die Sprühpistole (1) eine handgeführte Sprühpistole (1) mit Schwerkraft- oder Druckzuführung ist.

17. Verfahren zur Bereitstellung eines Farbbehälters zur Verwendung mit einer Sprühpistole, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst:

i) Bereitstellen eines an einem Ende (38; 68; 91) offenen Körpers (32; 66; 82;)
ii) Bereitstellen eines Vakuumformelements (34; 64; 84);
iii) Anordnen des offenen Endes (38; 68; 91) in einer Farbe;
iv) Erzeugen eines mindestens teilweisen Vakuums (Druckdifferenz) im Körper (32; 66; 82) unter Verwendung des Vakuumformelements (34; 64; 84);
v) Ansaugen von Farbe (57; 74; 108) in den Körper (32; 66; 82) durch das Teilvakuum;
vi) Halten der Farbe (57; 74; 108) im Körper (32; 66; 82) bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem sie verwendet werden soll; und
vii) Steuern des Teilvakuums, damit die Farbe (57; 74; 108) aus dem Behälter abgezogen werden kann, wenn er mit einer Sprühpistole (1) verbunden ist, ohne Betätigen des Vakuumformelements (34; 64; 84) zum Austreiben der Farbe (57; 74; 108).

18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, das zwischen den Schritten (vi) und (vii) das lösbare Abdichten des Körpers (32; 66; 82) zum Halten der Farbe (57; 74; 108) im Körper (32; 66; 82), bis sie zur Verwendung erforderlich ist, umfasst.

19. Verfahren zum Spritzen eines Fahrzeugs, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst:

a) Herstellen eines Farbgemischs (57; 74; 108);
b) Erzeugen eines mindestens teilweisen Vakuums in einem Wegwerfbehälter (30; 60; 80) mit geringem Volumen und Abziehen eines Teils des Farbgemischs (57; 74; 108) in den Behälter (30; 60; 80) mittels eines Vakuumformelements (34; 64; 84);
c) Befestigen des Behälters (30; 60; 80) an einer Sprühpistole (1);
d) Steuern des mindestens teilweisen Vakuums, damit die Farbe (57; 74; 108) aus dem Behälter (30; 60; 80) abgezogen werden kann, ohne das Vakuumformelement (34; 64; 84) zu betätigen, um die Farbe (57; 74; 108) auszutreiben, und Sprühen einer Testkarte;

e) Vergleichen der Testkarte mit einem zu spritzlackierenden Fahrzeug;
f) Wiederholen der Schritte (b) bis (e), gegebenenfalls mit Änderung des Farbgemischs (57; 74; 108) und Verwenden eines neuen Wegwerfbehälters (30; 60; 80) bei der Herstellung jeder Testkarte, bis eine Farbübereinstimmung zwischen der Testkarte und dem Fahrzeug erzielt worden ist;
g) Laden der Sprühpistole (1) mit dem Farbgemisch (57; 74; 108); und
h) Spritzen des Fahrzeugs.

20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 19, bei dem die Sprühpistole (1) einen abtrennbaren Behälter (11) aufweist und das Verfahren weiterhin das Versehen des abtrennbaren Behälters (11) mit einem entfernbaren Wegwerf-Einsatz (13) beim Laden der Sprühpistole (1) mit einem Farbgemisch (57; 74; 108) in Schritt (g) umfasst.

Revendications

1. Réservoir de fluide pour un pistolet de pulvérisation, le réservoir (30; 60; 80) comprenant un corps (32; 66; 82) présentant une première extrémité substantiellement fermée (36; 64) et une deuxième extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91), l'extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91) pouvant être reliée, lors de l'utilisation, à un pistolet de pulvérisation (1), et un élément de formation de vide (34; 64; 84) actionnable pour créer un vide au moins partiel à l'intérieur du corps (32; 66; 82) pour aspirer un fluide (57; 74; 108) dans le réservoir (30; 60; 80) à travers l'extrémité ouverte lorsque celle-ci est déconnectée du pistolet de pulvérisation (1), **caractérisé en ce que** des moyens (42; 59, 59a; 66; 104) sont prévus pour commander ledit vide au moins partiel, selon lequel, lorsque l'extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91) du réservoir (30; 60; 80) est connectée au pistolet de pulvérisation (1), un fluide (54; 74; 108) peut être aspiré hors du réservoir (30; 60; 80) à travers l'extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91) pour alimenter le pistolet de pulvérisation (1) indépendamment d'une force d'actionnement appliquée à l'élément de formation de vide (34; 66; 84) à l'extérieur du réservoir (30; 60; 80).

2. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps (32) est un corps de seringue, et l'élément de formation de vide (34) est un plongeur comportant un élément d'étanchéité (54) placé dans le corps (32) et une tige (52) passant à travers une ouverture dans la première extrémité (36).

3. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 2, dans lequel l'élément d'étanchéité (54) engage d'une façon coulissante et étanche une paroi (44) du corps (32) afin de diviser le corps de seringue (32) en deux chambres (40a et 40b), et le déplacement du plongeur (34) à l'écart de la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38) en direction de la première extrémité (36) crée le vide au moins partiel dans le corps (32) pour aspirer du fluide (57) dans le réservoir (30).

4. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 2 ou la revendication 3, dans lequel le moyen (42) pour commander le vide au moins partiel comprend une ouverture (42) à travers une paroi du corps (32) à proximité de la première extrémité (36) du corps (32), de telle sorte que, lors de l'utilisation, l'élément d'étanchéité (54) puisse être éloigné de la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38) dans une première position entre la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38) et l'ouverture (42) afin d'aspirer du fluide (57) dans le réservoir (30), et dans une deuxième position entre l'ouverture (42) et la première extrémité fermée (36) afin de permettre au fluide d'être aspiré hors du réservoir (30) à travers la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38).

5. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 2 ou la revendication 3, dans lequel le moyen (59) pour commander le vide au moins partiel comprend un passage (59) s'étendant à travers le plongeur (34) à partir de l'élément d'étanchéité (54) à l'intérieur du corps (32) jusqu'à une position à l'extérieur du corps (32), et une fermeture détachable (59a) pour ouvrir/fermer le passage (59) de telle sorte que, lors de l'utilisation, le passage (59) soit fermé par la fermeture (59a) afin de permettre au fluide (57) d'être aspiré dans le corps (32) par le déplacement de l'élément d'étanchéité (54) à l'écart de la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38), et soit ouvert en détachant la fermeture (59a) afin de permettre au fluide (57) d'être aspiré à partir de la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38).

6. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps (66) est un corps du type en accordéon repliable (66) dont la première extrémité fermée (64) constitue l'élément de formation de vide, de telle sorte que du fluide (74) puisse être aspiré dans le corps (66) par le vide partiel créé par le déplacement de l'extrémité fermée (64) à l'écart de l'extrémité ouverte (68), et le moyen (66) pour commander le vide partiel est fourni par le corps repliable (66).

7. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps (82) est une pipette (82) comprenant un système de remplissage (84) à la première extrémité fermée formant l'élément de formation de vide pour aspirer du fluide (108) dans le corps (82), et des moyens de valve (102, 104) pour commander le vide partiel en vue de permettre au fluide (108)

d'être aspiré hors du corps (82).

8. Réservoir de fluide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91) du corps (32; 82) comprend un élément de montage (46; 70; 92) adapté pour relier d'une façon détachable la deuxième extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91) au pistolet de pulvérisation (1), lors de l'utilisation, ou une fermeture (118; 122; 126) pour sceller le réservoir (30; 60; 80).

9. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 8, dans lequel un adaptateur (55; 55a; 55b) est prévu pour attacher d'une façon détachable l'élément de montage (46; 70; 92) au pistolet de pulvérisation (1) lors de l'utilisation.

10. Réservoir de fluide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le réservoir (30; 60; 80) a un volume d'au moins 100 ml.

11. Réservoir de fluide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le réservoir (30; 60; 80) est un réservoir jetable à usage unique (30; 60; 80).

12. Réservoir de fluide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le réservoir (30; 60; 80) empêche substantiellement lors de l'utilisation toute fuite de vapeur de solvant à partir d'une solution ou d'un mélange.

13. Réservoir de fluide selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le corps (32; 82) est essentiellement constitué d'une matière plastique.

14. Réservoir de fluide selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le corps (32; 82) est essentiellement transparent ou translucide, ou comporte une fenêtre transparente ou translucide, et comporte des marques de graduation destinées à indiquer le volume de fluide à l'intérieur du corps (32; 82).

15. Pistolet de pulvérisation comprenant un réservoir de fluide (30; 60; 80) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

16. Pistolet de pulvérisation selon la revendication 15, dans lequel le pistolet de pulvérisation (1) est un pistolet de pulvérisation manuel alimenté par pression ou alimenté par gravité (1).

17. Procédé pour fournir un réservoir de peinture à utiliser avec un pistolet de pulvérisation, comprenant les étapes consistant à:

i) prévoir un corps (32; 66; 82) ouvert à une extrémité (38; 68; 91);
ii) prévoir un élément de formation de vide (34; 64; 84);
iii) plonger l'extrémité ouverte (38; 68; 91) dans de la peinture;
iv) former un vide au moins partiel (une différence de pression) à l'intérieur du corps (32; 66; 82) en utilisant l'élément de formation de vide (34; 64; 84);
v) aspirer de la peinture (57; 74; 108) dans le corps (32; 66; 82) sous l'effet du vide partiel;
vi) retenir la peinture (57; 74; 108) dans le corps (32; 66; 82) jusqu'au moment où elle doit être utilisée; et
vii) commander le vide partiel afin de permettre à la peinture (57; 74; 108) d'être aspirée hors du réservoir lorsque celui-ci est relié à un pistolet de pulvérisation (1) sans actionner l'élément de formation de vide (34; 64; 84) pour expulser la peinture (57; 74; 108).

18. Procédé selon la revendication 17, comprenant entre les étapes (vi) et (vii), l'isolation non définitive du corps (32; 66; 82) pour retenir la peinture (57; 74; 108) à l'intérieur du corps (32; 66; 82) jusqu'au moment où elle doit être utilisée.

19. Procédé de pulvérisation sur un véhicule, comprenant les étapes consistant à:

a) préparer un mélange de peinture (57; 74; 108);
b) former un vide au moins partiel à l'intérieur d'un réservoir jetable (30; 60; 80) à volume réduit et aspirer une partie du mélange de peinture (57; 74; 108) dans le réservoir (30; 60; 80) au moyen d'un élément de formation de vide (34; 64; 84);
c) attacher le réservoir (30; 60; 80) à un pistolet de pulvérisation (1);
d) commander le vide au moins partiel afin de permettre à la peinture (57; 74; 108) d'être aspirée hors du réservoir (30; 60; 80) sans actionner l'élément de formation de vide (34; 64; 84) pour expulser la peinture (57; 74; 108) et pulvériser de la peinture sur une mire de test;
e) comparer la mire de test avec un véhicule devant être peint par pulvérisation;
f) répéter les étapes (b) à (e) si nécessaire en procédant à des ajustements du mélange de peinture (57; 74; 108) et en utilisant un nouveau réservoir jetable (30; 60; 80) lors de la préparation de chaque mire de test jusqu'à ce qu'une concordance de couleur soit obtenue entre la mire de test et le véhicule;
g) charger le pistolet de pulvérisation (1) avec le mélange de peinture (57; 74; 108); et
h) pulvériser le mélange de peinture sur le vé-

hicule.

20. Procédé selon la revendication 19, dans lequel le pistolet de pulvérisation est muni d'un réservoir détachable (11), le procédé comprenant en outre le fait de recouvrir le réservoir détachable (11) d'une doublure amovible jetable (13) au moment où le pistolet de pulvérisation (1) est chargé avec le mélange de peinture (57; 74; 108) à l'étape (g).

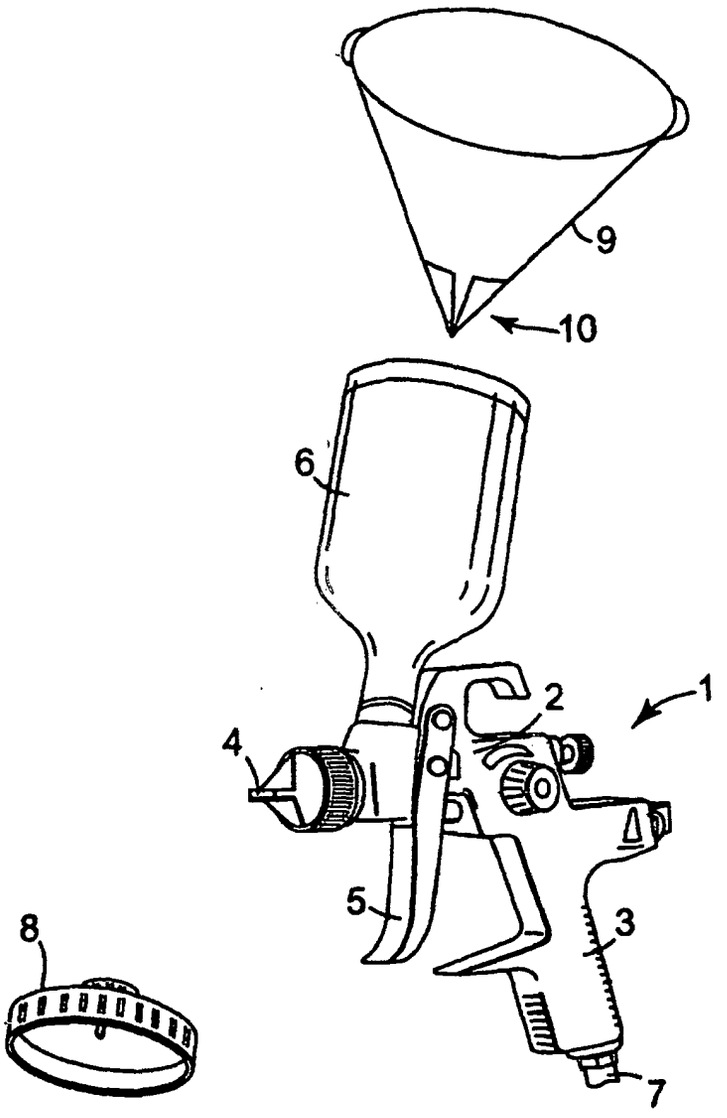


Fig. 1
PRIOR ART

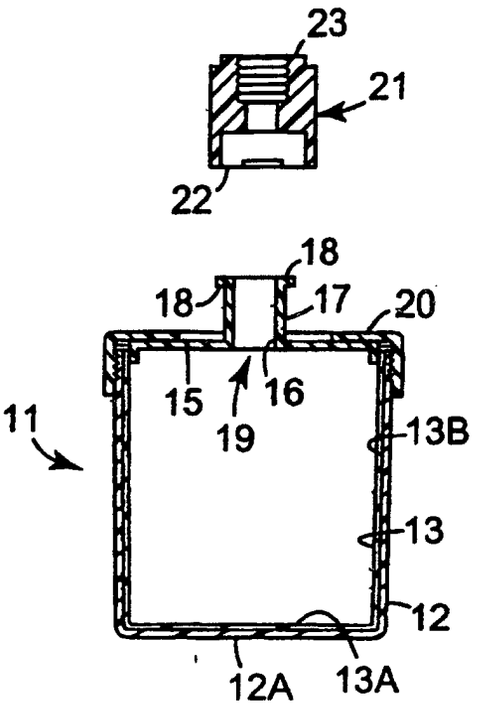


Fig. 2
PRIOR ART

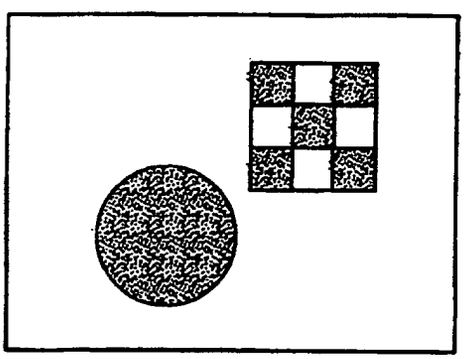


Fig. 3
PRIOR ART

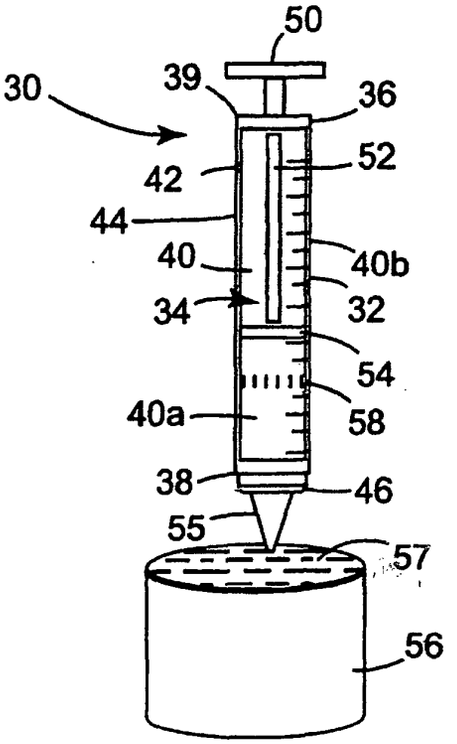


Fig. 4

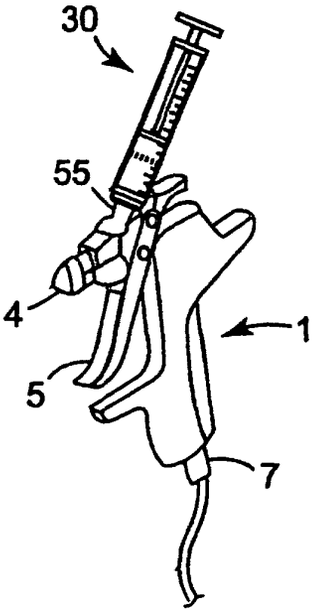


Fig. 5

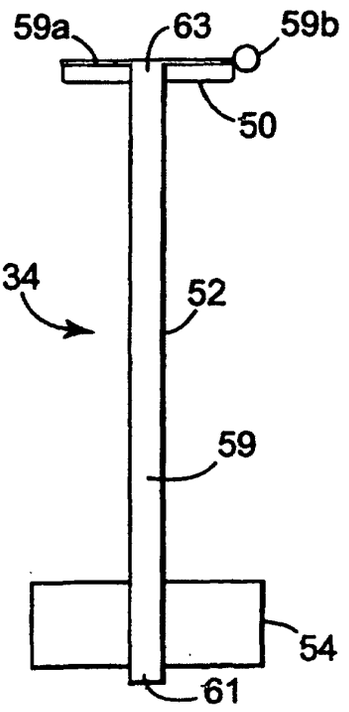


Fig. 6a

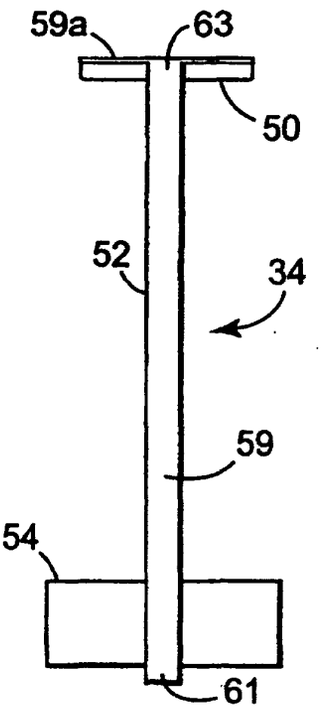


Fig. 6b

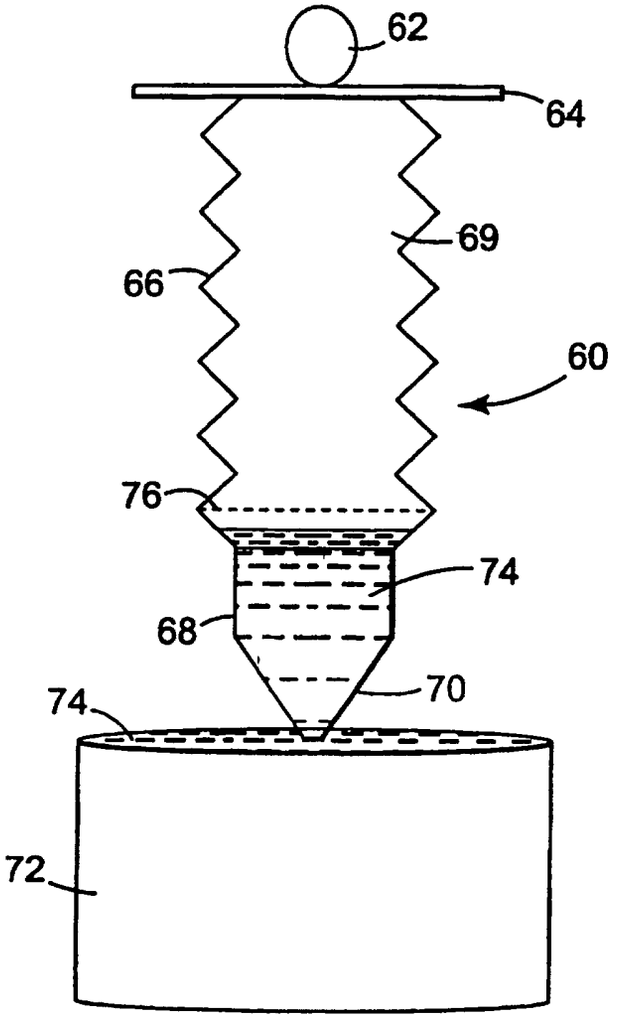


Fig. 7

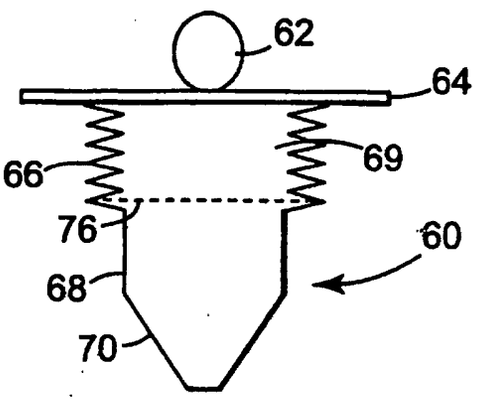


Fig. 8

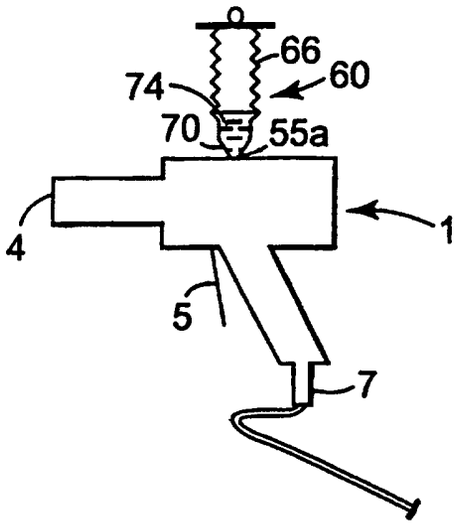


Fig. 9

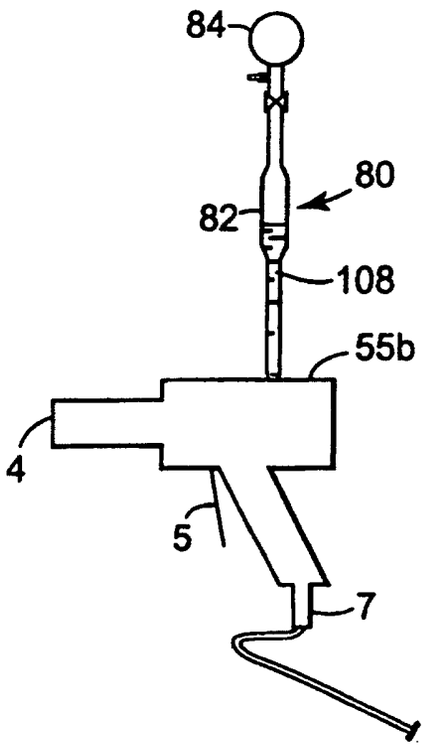


Fig. 11

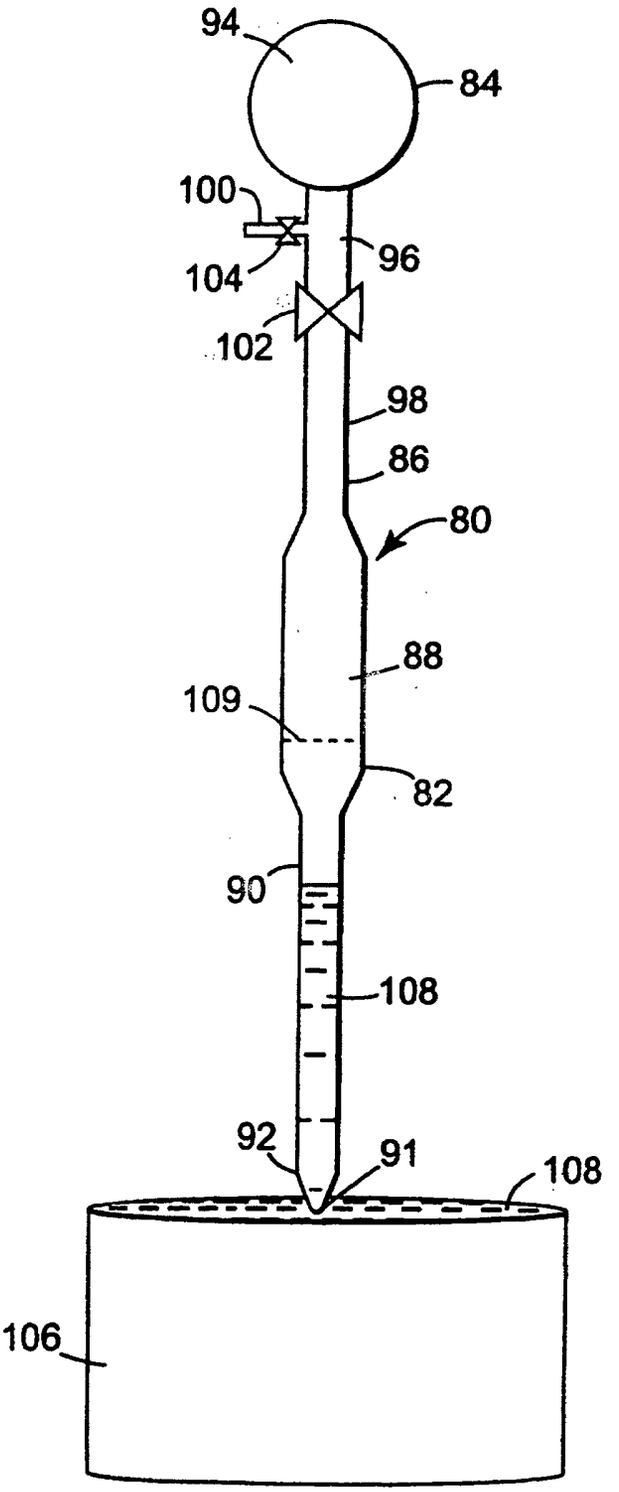


Fig. 10

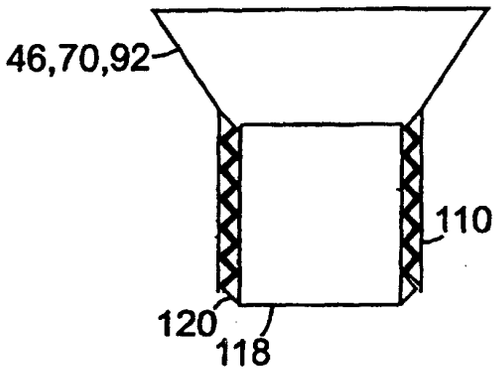


Fig. 12a

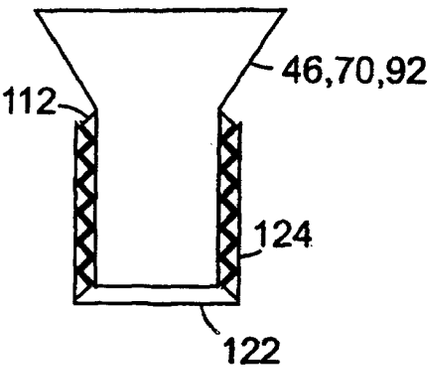


Fig. 12b

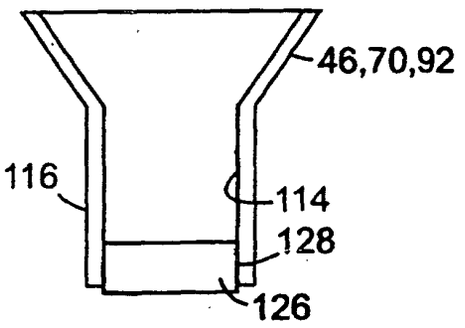


Fig. 12c

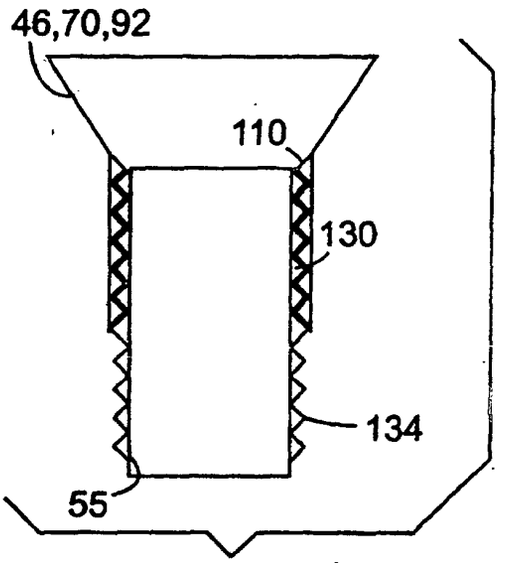


Fig. 13a

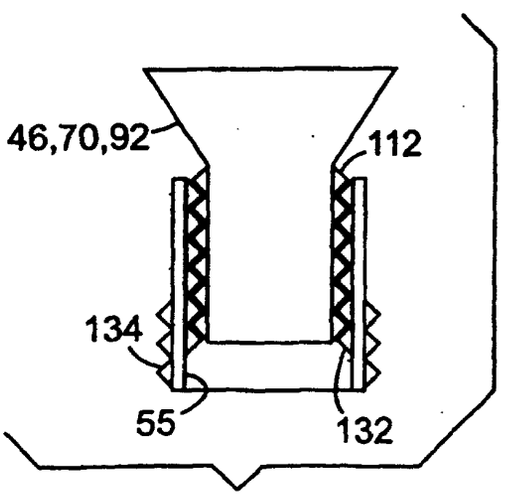


Fig. 13b

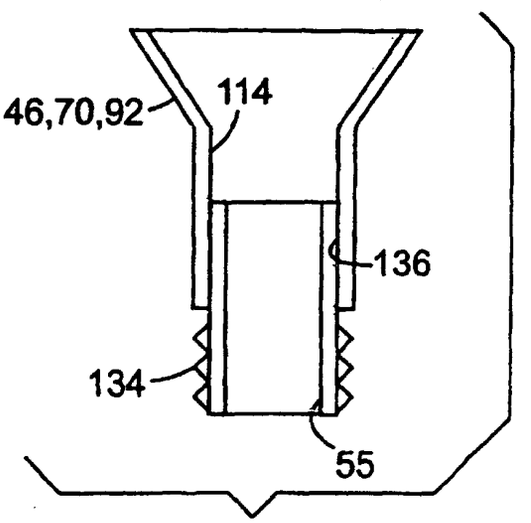


Fig. 13c