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(54) **TUBE CAPABLE OF PREVENTING AIR INFILTRATION**

TUBE ZUR VERHINDERUNG EINER LUFTINFILTRATION

TUBE CAPABLE D'EMPÊCHER L'INFILTRATION D'AIR

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention disclosed herein relates to an air inflow interruptible tube container, and more particularly, to an air inflow interruptible tube container which can prevent a corruption of contents, by installing a nozzle rising and opened by a pressure of contents inside an outlet part to allow the nozzle to be opened only when the contents are discharged, maintaining a closed state of an outlet hole of the nozzle unless the contents are discharged even when a cap is opened, and thus preventing air from flowing into a tube body through the outlet hole.

[0002] Generally, tube containers include a tube body containing contents, a tube neck coupled to an upper portion of the tube body to support the tube body and including an outlet hole for discharging the contents contained in the tube body, and a cap detachably coupled to the tube neck to open and close the outlet hole. As examples, reference is made to KR 101004637 B1; EP 0046464 A1; US 4561570 A; US 5992764 A; KR 20100029921 A; GB 377138 A; GB 425943 A; FR 996343 A, the disclosures of which, particularly related to the tube containers themselves, are incorporated herein.

[0003] The tube containers are used by separating the cap from the tube body and then pressurizing the tube body to discharge the contents through the outlet hole. In a state where the cap is opened, since the outlet hole is always exposed to the outside, air may flow into the tube body. Accordingly, the contents may be corrupted.

[0004] Also, when the contents are directly spread on an affected part by pressurizing the tube body, contaminants around the affected part may be mixed with the contents that are discharged. In this case, when the tube body is depressurized after the spreading of the contents, the contents are taken into the tube body due to the internal pressure of the tube body, allowing the contaminants mixed with the contents to be stuck to an inner wall of the outlet hole or to flow into the tube body and thus corrupt the contents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention provides an air inflow interruptible tube container which can prevent a corruption of contents, by installing a nozzle rising and opened by a pressure of contents inside an outlet part to allow the nozzle to be opened only when the contents are discharged, maintaining a closed state of an outlet hole of the nozzle unless the contents are discharged even when a cap is opened, and thus preventing air from flowing into a tube body through the outlet hole.

[0006] The present invention also provides an air inflow interruptible tube container which can prevent a corruption of contents, by preventing contents remaining on an outlet hole from being discharged to the outside and then

taken into the inside again through rising and falling operations of an external nozzle and thus preventing the contents contaminated by the direct spreading of the contents on an affected part from sticking to the inside of the nozzle or flowing into the tube body.

[0007] Embodiments of the present invention provide air inflow interruptible tube containers including: a tube body containing contents and including an outlet part formed at an upper portion thereof to discharge the contents; an internal nozzle including a coupling part inserted into the outlet part and having a content inflow hole communicating with the outlet part, and a blocking rod upwardly protruding from a central portion of the coupling part; an external nozzle seated on an upper end of the coupling part while covering the blocking rod, rising and falling by a pressure of the contents, and open and closed by the blocking rod; a fixing body coupled to an inner side of the outlet part while covering a portion of the external nozzle and including a hollow part to allow the external nozzle to rise and fall; an elastic body disposed inside the fixing body while surrounding the external nozzle to allow the external nozzle to fall; and a closing cap coupled to an outer side of the outlet part while covering the internal nozzle and the external nozzle.

[0008] The fixing body includes a seating stopper surrounding an outer circumferential surface of the fixing body and seated on an upper end of the outlet part and a fixing protrusion formed under the seating stopper to be fixed to an inner side of the outlet part.

[0009] In some embodiments, the external nozzle may include: a seating part having a piston structure in which an upper end portion and a lower end portion of an outer circumferential surface thereof contact an inner wall surface of the fixing body; and a content movement tube upwardly extending from the seating part to form a passage through which the contents move and having an outlet hole opened/closed by the blocking rod.

[0010] In still other embodiments, the fixing body may include an elastic body supporting stopper formed at an upper end of the fixing body to support the elastic body while surrounding an inner circumferential surface of the fixing body.

[0011] In even other embodiments, the internal nozzle may include a blocking protrusion formed at a lower end thereof to block the contents moving through the outlet part from leaking out of the internal nozzle.

[0012] In yet other embodiments, the closing cap may include a pressurizing protrusion formed an upper portion of an inner side thereof to pressurize the external nozzle.

[0013] In further embodiments, the closing cap may include a coupling restriction protrusion formed on an inner side of the closing cap and seated on the seating stopper of the fixing body to restrict screw-coupling when the closing cap is screw-coupled to the outlet part

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The accompanying drawings are included to

provide a further understanding of the present invention, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention and, together with the description, serve to explain principles of the present invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an assembled perspective view illustrating a configuration of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a configuration of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a configuration of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a view illustrating an operational state of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0015] Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described below in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The present invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be constructed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the present invention to those skilled in the art, as defined in the appended claims.

[0016] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The same reference numerals provided in the drawings indicate the same members.

[0017] FIG. 1 is an assembled perspective view illustrating a configuration of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a configuration of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a configuration of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 is a view illustrating an operational state of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 4, an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention may include a tube body 100, an internal nozzle 200, an external nozzle 300, a fixing body 400, an elastic body 500, and a closing cap

600.

[0020] The tube body 100 may contain contents, and includes an outlet part 110 coupled to an upper portion of the tube body 100 so as to discharge the contents. The outlet part 110 may include a first screw thread 111 on the outer circumferential surface of the outlet part 110 so as to be screw-coupled to the closing cap 600 described later.

[0021] The internal nozzle 200 may be inserted into the outlet part 110 to guide the contents moving through the outlet part 110 and open and close the external nozzle 300 described later. The internal nozzle 200 includes a coupling part 210 and a blocking rod 220.

[0022] The coupling part 210 is inserted into the outlet part 110 to guide the contents moving through the outlet part 110. The coupling part 210 has a content inflow hole 211 formed at the upper portion thereof to communicate with the outlet part 110 and thus enable the inflow of the contents discharged through the outlet part 110. In the content inflow hole 211, a plurality of extending parts 212 may be disposed at a uniform interval to extend from the inner circumferential surface of the coupling part 210 to the central portion thereof.

[0023] The coupling part 210 may include a coupling protrusion 213 formed on the outer circumferential surface thereof to be coupled to a coupling groove 450 of the fixing body 400 described later.

[0024] Also, the coupling part 210 may include a blocking protrusion 214 formed at a lower end thereof to contact a lower end of the inner side of the outlet part 110 such that the contents moving through the outlet part 110 is prevented from leaking to the outside of the internal nozzle 220.

[0025] The blocking rod 220 may upwardly protrude from the central portion of the coupling part 210 at which the plurality of extending parts 212 meet each other, and may open and close an outlet hole 321 of the external nozzle 300 according to the rising and falling of the external nozzle 300.

[0026] The blocking rod 220 may include a protrusion part 221 formed at the end portion thereof and protruding to the outside of the external nozzle 300 so as to prevent the contents from being stuck in a space that the outlet hole 321 of the external nozzle 300 defines.

[0027] Since the protrusion part 221 is formed on the blocking rod 220, it is easy to distinguish the opening/closing of the nozzle according to the movement of the nozzle from the outside.

[0028] The external nozzle 300 is seated on the upper end of the coupling part 210 while covering the blocking rod 220, and may rise and fall by the pressure of the contents while being opened/closed by the blocking rod 220. The external nozzle 300 may include a seating part 310 and a content movement tube 320.

[0029] The seating part 310 may be seated on the upper end of the coupling part 210 of the internal nozzle 200 to support the elastic body 500 described later. The seating part 310 may support the lower end of the elastic

body 500 surrounding the content movement tube 320 to pressurize the elastic body 500 and thus contract the elastic body 500 when the external nozzle 300 rises according to the discharge of the contents. On the other hand, when the discharge of the contents is finished, the external nozzle 300 may fall due to the elastic force of the elastic body 500.

[0030] According to an embodiment of the present invention, the seating part 310 may have a cylindrical shape, and may be configured to have a piston structure in which the upper end and lower end of the outer circumferential surface of the seating part 310 contact the inner wall surface of the fixing body 400. Thus, when the external nozzle 300 rises or falls, the external nozzle 300 may be prevented from rocking, enabling the contents to be uniformly discharged and preventing the contents from leaking along the inner wall of the fixing body 400.

[0031] The content movement tube 320 may upwardly extend from the seating part 310, forming a passage through which the contents introduced through the content inflow hole 211 of the internal nozzle 200 can move. The content movement tube 320 may have the outlet hole 321 formed at the end thereof and opened/closed by the blocking rod 220 so as to enable the introduced contents to be discharged to the outside.

[0032] The fixing body 400 may be formed to have a cylindrical shape that covers a portion of the external nozzle 300 and is coupled to the inner side of the outlet part 110. The fixing body 400 may have a hollow part 410 in which the external nozzle 300 moving along the discharge of the contents can rise and fall, and may cover the outer circumferential surface so as to be seated on the upper end of the outlet part 110. The fixing body 400 includes a seating stopper 420.

[0033] In this embodiment, the fixing body 400 includes a fixing protrusion 430 formed under the seating stopper 420 and fixed to a fixing groove 120 of the outlet part 110. Since the nozzle is simply installed in the tube container by coupling the fixing protrusion 430 to the fixing groove 112 of the outlet part 110 after integrally modularizing the internal nozzle 200, the external nozzle 300, the fixing body 400, and the elastic body 500, it is possible to prevent air from flowing into the tube body 100 when the closing cap 600 is opened.

[0034] Meanwhile, the fixing body 400 may include an elastic body supporting stopper 440 bent toward the inside at the upper end thereof, surrounding the inner circumferential surface thereof, and thus supporting the elastic body 500 described later. The elastic body supporting stopper 440 may support the upper end of the elastic body 500 to contract the elastic body 500 when the external nozzle 300 rises.

[0035] Also, the fixing body 400 may have a coupling groove 450 formed on an inner side of the fixing body 400 and corresponding to the coupling protrusion 210 so as to be coupled to the internal nozzle 200.

[0036] The elastic body 500 surrounds the external nozzle 300 inside the fixing body 400, and may move

down the external nozzle 300. The elastic body may have one side seated on the seating part 310, and may have the other side contacting the elastic body supporting stopper 440 of the fixing body 400.

[0037] The elastic body 500 may contract according to the movement of the external nozzle 300 due to the pressure of the contents when the tube body 100 is pressurized, and may expand when the tube body 100 is depressurized, providing an elastic force to the seating part 310 of the external nozzle 300 and thus allowing the external nozzle 300 to fall.

[0038] The closing cap 600 covers the internal nozzle 200 and the external nozzle 300, and may be screw-coupled to the outside of the outlet part 111. The closing cap 600 may include a second screw thread 640 formed in the inner circumferential surface thereof and coupled to the first screw thread 111 so as to be screw-coupled to the outlet part 110.

[0039] In this embodiment, the closing cap 600 may include a pressurizing protrusion 610 formed on an upper portion of the inside thereof and pressurizing the external nozzle 300. The pressurizing protrusion 610 may pressurize the upper end of the external nozzle 300 to restrict the rising of the external nozzle 300, thereby preventing the contents from being discharged even when the tube body 100 is pressurized while the closing cap 600 is being closed. Thus, it is possible to prevent the contents from being unnecessarily consumed, and prevent the inside of the closing cap 600 from being contaminated by the leakage of the contents.

[0040] The closing cap 600 may include a coupling restriction protrusion 620 that is provided inside the closing cap 600 and is seated on the seating stopper 420 of the fixing body 400 to restrict the screw coupling when the closing cap 600 is screw-coupled to the outlet part 110. When the closing cap 600 is forcedly coupling to the outlet part 110, the external nozzle 300 may be excessively inserted and caught in the internal 200 by the pressurizing of the pressurizing protrusion 610. Accordingly, the malfunction of the nozzle can be prevented by allowing the coupling restriction protrusion 620 provided inside the closing cap 600 to contact the seating stopper 420 and thus restrict the screw coupling of the closing cap 600.

[0041] On the other hand, the closing cap 600 may include an anti-slip protrusion 630 on the outer circumferential surface thereof to facilitate the screw coupling and separation with/from the outlet part 110.

[0042] Hereinafter, an operation process of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 4.

[0043] FIG. 4 is a view illustrating an operational state of an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 4, in the air inflow interruptible tube container according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, when the outlet hole 321 of the external nozzle 300 is closed by the blocking rod 220 of the internal

nozzle 200 and the tube body 100 is pressurized, the contents may upwardly move through the outlet part 110, and then may flow into the content movement tube 320 of the external nozzle 300 through the content inflow hole 211.

[0044] As described above, while the contents are flowing into the content movement tube 320, a pressure may be applied to the external nozzle 300 by the contents, allowing the external nozzle 300 to rise. When the external nozzle 300 rises, the outlet hole 321 that is being closed by the blocking rod 220 of the internal nozzle 200 may be opened, allowing the contents to be discharged to the outside through the outlet hole 321.

[0045] On the other hand, when the tube body 100 is depressurized, the contents may stop moving. In this case, the elastic body 500 that is contracted according to the rising of the external nozzle 300 may be stretched, providing an elastic force to external nozzle 300 and thus allowing the external nozzle 300 to fall. When the external nozzle 300 falls, the outlet hole 321 may be closed by the blocking rod 220 of the internal nozzle 200, thereby blocking the contents from being discharged.

[0046] As described above, an air inflow interruptible tube container according to an embodiment of the present invention can prevent a corruption of contents, by installing a nozzle rising and opened by a pressure of contents inside an outlet part to allow the nozzle to be opened only when the contents are discharged, maintaining a closed state of an outlet hole of the nozzle unless the contents are discharged even when a cap is opened, and thus preventing air from flowing into a tube body through the outlet hole.

[0047] Also, the air inflow interruptible tube container can prevent a corruption of contents, by preventing contents remaining on an outlet hole from being discharged to the outside and then taken into the inside again through rising and falling operations of an external nozzle and thus preventing the contents contaminated by the direct spreading of the contents on an affected part from sticking to the inside of the nozzle or flowing into the tube body.

[0048] The above-disclosed subject matter is to be considered illustrative and not restrictive, and the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications, enhancements, and other embodiments, which fall within the scope of the present invention. Thus, to the maximum extent allowed by law, the scope of the present invention is to be determined by the broadest permissible interpretation of the following claims, and shall not be restricted or limited by the foregoing detailed description.

Claims

1. An air inflow interruptible tube container comprising:

a tube body (100) containing contents and comprising an outlet part (110) formed at an upper portion thereof to discharge the contents;

an internal nozzle (200) comprising a coupling part (210) inserted into the outlet part (110) and having a content inflow hole (211) communicating with the outlet part (110), and a blocking rod (220) upwardly protruding from a central portion of the coupling part (210);

an external nozzle (300) seated on an upper end of the coupling part (210) while covering the blocking rod (220), rising and falling by a pressure of the contents, and open and closed by the blocking rod (220);

a fixing body (400) coupled to an inner side of the outlet part (100) while covering a portion of the external nozzle (300) and comprising a hollow part (410) to allow the external nozzle (300) to rise and fall;

an elastic body (500) disposed inside the fixing body (400) while surrounding the external nozzle (300) to allow the external nozzle (300) to fall;

characterized in that,

a closing cap (600) is coupled to an outer side of the outlet part (110) while covering the internal nozzle (200) and the external nozzle (300), and the fixing body (400) comprises a seating stopper (420) surrounding an outer circumferential surface of the fixing body (400) and seated on an upper end of the outlet part (110), and a fixing protrusion (430) formed under the seating stopper (420) to be fixed to an inner side of the outlet part (110).

2. The air inflow interruptible tube container of claim 1, wherein the external nozzle comprises:

a seating part (310) having a piston structure in which an upper end portion and a lower end portion of an outer circumferential surface thereof contact an inner wall surface of the fixing body (400); and

a content movement tube (320) upwardly extending from the seating part (310) to form a passage through which the contents move and having an outlet hole (321) opened/closed by the blocking rod (220).

3. The air inflow interruptible tube container of claim 1, wherein the fixing body (400) comprises an elastic body supporting stopper (440) formed at an upper end of the fixing body (400) to support the elastic body (500) while surrounding an inner circumferential surface of the fixing body (400).

4. The air inflow interruptible tube container of claim 1, wherein the internal nozzle (200) comprises a blocking protrusion (214) formed at a lower end thereof to block the contents moving through the outlet part (110) from leaking out of the internal nozzle (200).

5. The air inflow interruptible tube container of claim 1, wherein the closing cap (600) comprises a pressurizing protrusion (610) formed at an upper portion of an inner side thereof to pressurize the external nozzle (300).
6. The air inflow interruptible tube container of claim 1, wherein the closing cap (600) comprises a coupling restriction protrusion (620) formed on an inner side of the closing cap (600) and seated on the seating stopper (420) of the fixing body (400) to restrict screw-coupling when the closing cap (600) is screw-coupled to the outlet part (110).

Patentansprüche

1. Tubenbehälter mit unterbrechbarem Lufteintritt, mit:

einem Tubenkörper (100), der einen Inhalt aufweist und ein Auslassteil (110) hat, das an einem oberen Bereich desselben zur Ausgabe des Inhalts ausgebildet ist;

einer inneren Düse (200) mit einem Verbindungsteil (210), das in das Auslassteil (110) eingesetzt ist und ein Einlaßströmloch (211) aufweist, das mit dem Auslassteil (110) in Verbindung steht, und einem Blockierstift (220), der von einem Mittelbereich des Verbindungsteils (210) nach oben ragt;

einer äußeren Düse (300), die auf einem oberen Ende des Verbindungsteils (310) sitzt, während sie den Blockierstift (220) abdeckt, wobei sie aufgrund des Drucks des Inhalts angehoben wird und absinkt und durch den Blockierstift (220) geöffnet und geschlossen wird;

einem mit einer Innenseite des Auslassteils (100) verbundenen Fixierkörper (400), wobei dieser einen Bereich der äußeren Düse (300) bedeckt und ein hohles Teil (410) aufweist, um das Anheben und Absinken der äußeren Düse (300) zu ermöglichen;

einem elastischen Körper (500), der in dem Fixierkörper (400) angeordnet ist, wobei er die äußere Düse (300) umgibt, um das Absinken der äußeren Düse (300) zu ermöglichen;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

eine Verschlusskappe (600) mit einer Außenseite des Auslassteils (110) verbunden ist, wobei sie die innere Düse (200) und die äußere Düse (300) abdeckt, und

der Fixierkörper (400) einen Sitzanschlag (420), der eine Außenumfangsfläche des Fixierkörpers (400) umgibt und auf einem oberen Ende des Auslassteils (110) sitzt, und einen Fixiervorsprung (430) aufweist, der zur Fixierung an einer Innenseite des Auslassteils (110) unter dem Sitzanschlag (420) ausgebildet ist.

2. Tubenbehälter mit unterbrechbarem Lufteintritt nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die äußere Düse aufweist:

ein Dichtteil (310) mit einer Kolbenstruktur, bei welchem ein oberer Endbereich und ein unterer Endbereich einer Außenumfangsfläche desselben eine Innenwandfläche des Fixierkörpers (400) berühren; und

ein Inhaltbewegungsröhrchen (320), das sich von dem Sitzteil (310) zur Bildung eines Durchlasses, durch welchen sich der Inhalt bewegt, nach oben erstreckt und ein Auslassloch (321) aufweist, das durch den Blockierstift (220) geöffnet /geschlossen wird.

3. Tubenbehälter mit unterbrechbarem Lufteintritt nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher der Fixierkörper (400) einen den elastischen Körper stützenden Anschlag (440) aufweist, der an einem oberen Ende des Fixierkörpers (400) ausgebildet ist, um den elastischen Körper (500) zu stützen, wobei er eine Innenumfangsfläche des Fixierkörpers (400) umgibt.

4. Tubenbehälter mit unterbrechbarem Lufteintritt nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die innere Düse (200) einen Blockiervorsprung (214) aufweist, der an einem unteren Ende derselben ausgebildet ist, um den sich durch das Auslassteil (110) bewegenden Inhalt an einem Austreten aus der inneren Düse (200) zu hindern.

5. Tubenbehälter mit unterbrechbarem Lufteintritt nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die Verschlusskappe (600) einen Druckvorsprung (610) aufweist, der an einem oberen Bereich einer Innenseite desselben ausgebildet ist, um Druck auf die äußere Düse (300) aufzubringen.

6. Tubenbehälter mit unterbrechbarem Lufteintritt nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die Verschlusskappe (600) einen Verbindungsbegrenzungsvorsprung (620) aufweist, der auf einer Innenseite der Verschlusskappe (600) ausgebildet ist und auf dem Sitzanschlag (420) des Fixierkörpers (400) sitzt, um eine Schraubverbindung zu begrenzen, wenn die Verschlusskappe (600) durch Aufschrauben mit dem Auslassteil (110) verbunden wird.

Revendications

1. Conteneur en forme de tube avec afflux d'air interruptible, comportant:

un corps de tube (100) contenant un contenu et comportant une partie de sortie (110) formée à une section haute de celui-ci pour déverser le contenu;

une buse intérieure (200) avec une partie de raccord (210) insérée dans ladite partie de sortie (110) et présentant une orifice d'afflux de contenu (211) en communication avec ladite partie de sortie (110), et avec une tige de blocage (220) saillant vers le haut à partir d'une section centrale de la partie de raccord (210);

une buse extérieure (300) placée sur une extrémité haute de la partie de raccord (310), recouvrant la tige de blocage (320), montant et descendant selon la pression du contenu, et ouverte et fermée par ladite tige de blocage (220);

un corps de fixation (400) raccordé à une face intérieure de ladite partie de sortie (110), recouvrant une section de ladite buse extérieure (300) et comportant une partie creuse (410) pour permettre à ladite buse extérieure (300) de monter et descendre;

un corps élastique (500) disposé dans le corps de fixation (400), entourant ladite buse extérieure (300) pour permettre ladite buse extérieure (300) de descendre,

caractérisé en ce que

un capuchon de fermeture (600) est raccordé à une face extérieure de ladite partie de sortie (110), recouvrant ladite buse intérieure (200) et ladite buse extérieure (300), et

ledit corps de fixation (400) comporte une butée de siège (420) entourant une surface circonférentielle extérieure dudit corps de fixation (400) et en place sur une extrémité haute de ladite partie de sortie (110), et une saillie de fixation (430) formée dessous ladite butée de siège (420) pour être fixée à une face intérieure de ladite partie de sortie (110).

2. Conteneur en forme de tube avec afflux d'air interruptible selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite buse extérieure (300) comporte:

une partie de siège (310) avec une structure en forme de piston, dans laquelle une section d'extrémité haute et une section d'extrémité basse d'une surface circonférentielle extérieure de celle-ci sont en contact avec une surface de paroi intérieure dudit corps de fixation (400); et

un tuyau de mouvement de contenu (320) s'étendant vers le haut à partir de ladite partie de siège (310) pour former une passage à travers laquelle le contenu passe, et comportant une orifice de sortie (321) ouverte/fermée par ladite tige de blocage (220).

3. Conteneur en forme de tube avec afflux d'air interruptible selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit corps de fixation (400) comporte une butée de support (440) pour ledit corps élastique formée à l'extrémité haute dudit corps de fixation (400) pour sup-

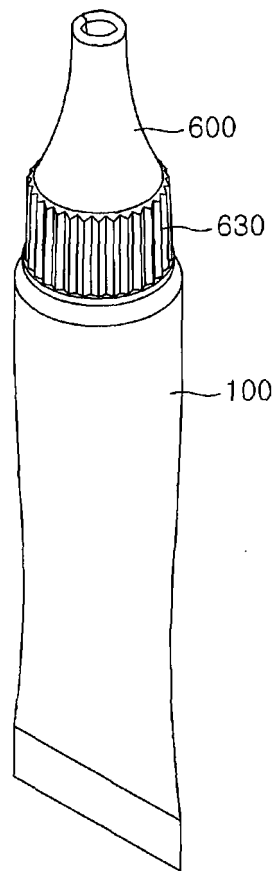
porter ledit corps élastique (500), entourant une surface circonférentielle intérieure dudit corps de fixation (400).

4. Conteneur en forme de tube avec afflux d'air interruptible selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite buse intérieure (200) comporte une saillie de blocage (214) formée à l'extrémité basse de celle-ci pour empêcher le contenu passant à travers ladite partie de sortie (110) de s'échapper par ladite buse intérieure (200).

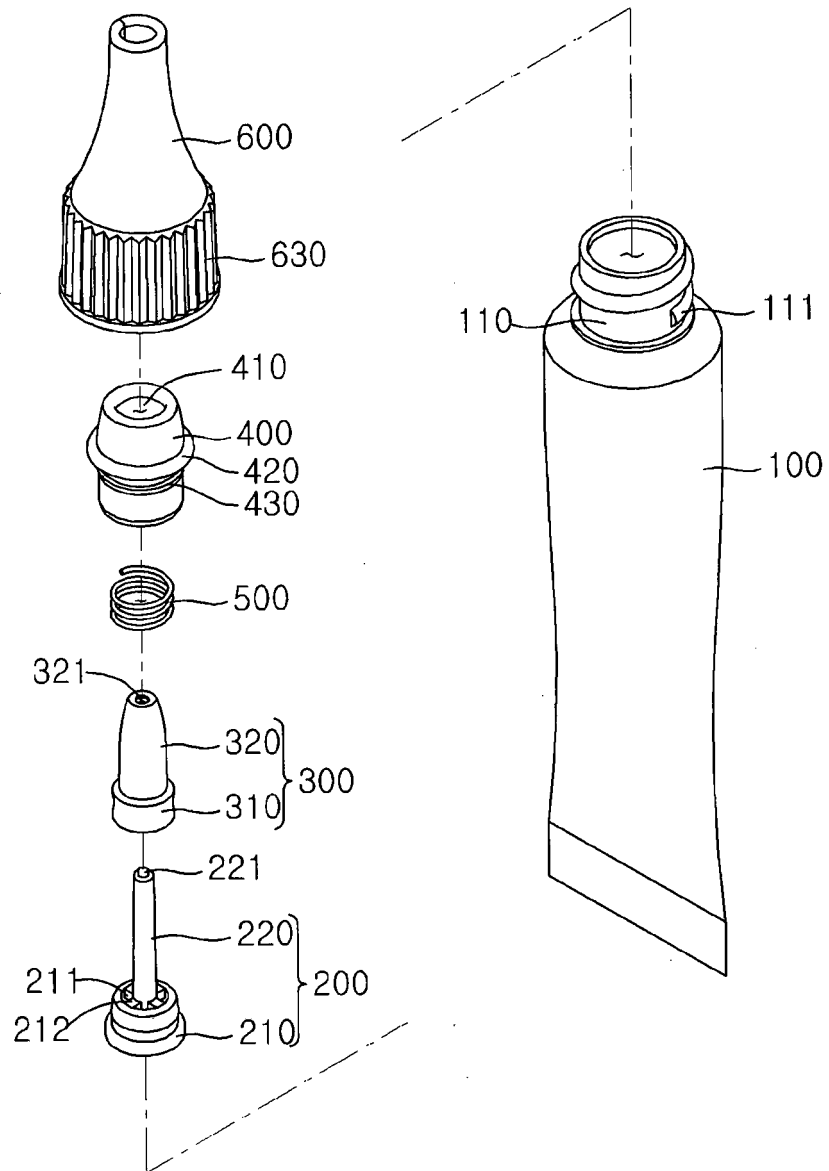
5. Conteneur en forme de tube avec afflux d'air interruptible selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit capuchon de fermeture (600) comporte une saillie de pression (610) formée à une section haute d'une face intérieure de celui-ci pour presser sur ladite buse extérieure (300).

6. Conteneur en forme de tube avec afflux d'air interruptible selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit capuchon de fermeture (600) comporte une saillie de limitation de raccord (620) formée sur une face intérieure dudit capuchon de fermeture (600) et placée sur ladite butée de siège (420) dudit corps de fixation (400) pour limiter le raccord par vissage quand ledit capuchon de fermeture (600) est raccordé par vissage sur ladite partie de sortie (110).

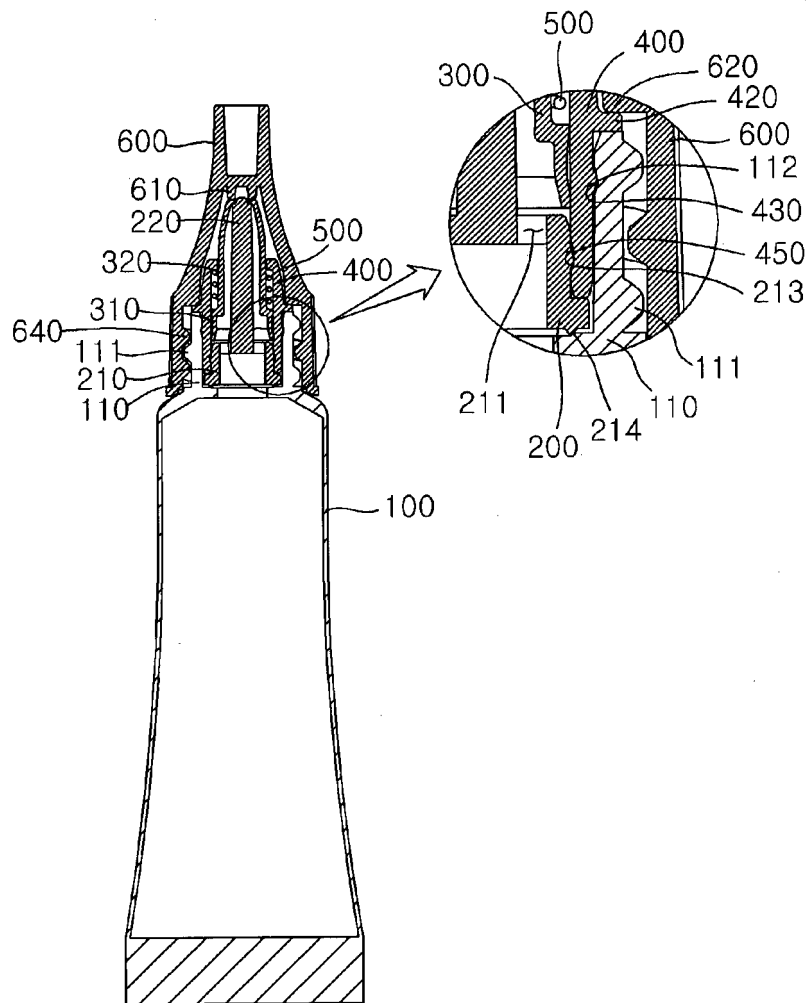
[Fig. 1]



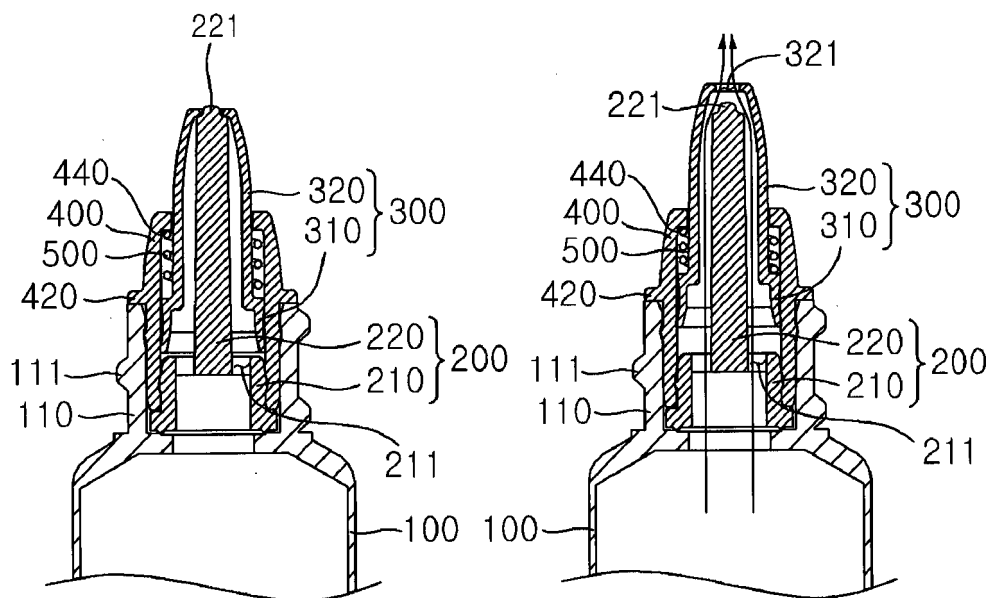
[Fig. 2]



[Fig. 3]



[Fig. 4]



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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