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(54) **SPIGOT AND SPIGOT GUARD FOR AN INSULATING CONTAINER**

(57) An insulating container having a base and a lid is provided. The lid may be rotatable about a hinge from a closed configuration to an open configuration and may be secured, via one or more latching devices, in either the closed configuration or the open configuration. In some examples, the rotatable lid may be non-destructively removable from the base. Some example arrange-

ments include a removable lid that, when removed, may be secured to the base via an additional portion of the latching device. Additional features of the insulating container include handles that are integrally formed with the base, a recess formed in the base and housing a spigot, and/or a spigot guard, and/or an insulating container mount.

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Description

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 16/200,213, filed on November 26, 2018, and entitled "Spigot and Spigot Guard for an Insulating Container," which is a continuation-in-part of and claims priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 15/787,441, filed on October 18, 2017, and entitled, "Spigot and Spigot Guard for an Insulating Container," which is a continuation-in-part of and claims priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 15/296,557, filed October 18, 2016, and entitled, "Spigot and Spigot Guard for an Insulating Container," which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 15/133,393, filed April 20, 2016, and entitled, "Insulating Container," which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Various types of containers are often used to store liquid, as well as containers or other items, such as food. In some arrangements, it may be advantageous to maintain a temperature of the contents being stored in the container. Accordingly, an insulating container may be used. However, conventional insulating containers are often not very durable. For instance, they have lids that may be lost or broken, handles that may protrude from a base portion of the container, and/or a spigot that protrudes outward from the container. In these arrangements, the lid, handle, and/or spigot may be susceptible to breakage, which, in some cases, may render the container virtually useless.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0003] This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. The Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used to limit the scope of the claimed subject matter.

[0004] Insulating containers having various features are described herein. In some examples, the insulating containers may include a base and a lid. The lid may be rotatable about a hinge from a closed position or configuration to an open configuration. In some examples, the insulating container may include at least one latching device. The latching device may have a portion arranged on the lid and a portion arranged on the base and may be configured to secure the lid in the closed configuration. In some arrangements, the latching device may include an additional portion arranged on another side of the base and configured to secure the lid in the open configuration.

[0005] In some examples, the rotatable lid may be non-destructively removable from the base. Accordingly, the lid may be removed from the base, as desired, and reat-

tached, as desired. In some arrangements, the removable lid, when removed, may be secured to the base via the additional portion of the latching device.

[0006] In some arrangements, the insulating container may include handles that are integrally formed with the base. The handles may be formed as undercuts in a side-wall of the base and may be flush with an exterior surface of the base. Additionally or alternatively, the base may include a recess in which a spigot is arranged. A spigot guard may extend from one edge of the recess, across the spigot, to an opposite edge of the recess, in order to protect the spigot while allowing use of the spigot.

[0007] In some examples, the spigot may be disassembled and reassembled to permit cleaning of the spigot and various components. For instance, the spigot may include a spigot body, a threaded valve rod extending through the spigot body and connecting to a button configured to dispense fluid from the insulating container. The spigot may further include a spigot nut connected to a threaded portion of the spigot body and arranged on an interior of the insulating container to maintain a position of the spigot.

[0008] In some arrangements, the spigot guard may include two side spigot guards, one arranged on each side of the spigot. The side spigot guards may be integrally formed with the base of the insulating container. In some examples, the spigot guard may also include a spigot cross guard that may be formed separately from the base and connected to the base.

[0009] In some arrangements, the insulating container may be mounted or secured to an insulating container mount. The insulating container mount provides a base to secure the container in, for example, various types of vehicles such as a car, boat, all-terrain vehicle, golf cart, aircraft, or other platform. In some examples, the interior of the insulating container may be accessed while the insulating container is secured to the insulating container mount.

[0010] In some arrangements, the insulating container may include a gasket that is configured to seal the opening when a lid is in a closed position. In some examples, the gasket is anchored in a recess in the underside of the lid and the recess runs along the perimeter of the underside of the lid. In other examples, the gasket also includes a base or stem region, a first side, and a second side. In certain examples, the base or stem region may include a plurality of prongs that are configured for insertion into the recess in the underside of the lid. In still other examples, the first side may be connected to the base or stem region, and the first side can be substantially perpendicular to the stem or base region (i.e., the first side is horizontal). In another example, the second side extends from and away (i.e., distally) from one end of the first side at an angle of about 30-60 degrees. In still other examples, the first side and the second side may form a V-shaped opening or extension that is configured to extend distally or away from the stem towards the interior of the insulating container.

[0011] In some examples, the gasket for the insulating container can include at least one venting hole. In other examples, the gasket includes at least one venting hole, in which the venting hole may be configured to extend from an outside edge of the gasket wall to an interior gasket wall. In other examples, the venting hole can provide a conduit to an interior void of the insulating container. In other examples, the gasket can be substantially square or substantially rectangular shaped, and the gasket can be constructed of a flexible PVC.

[0012] These and various other features will be described more fully herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limited in the accompanying figures in which like reference numerals indicate similar elements and in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are front and rear perspective views, respectively, of an insulating container according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the insulating container of FIGS. 1A and 1B with a lid portion removed according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 3 is a plan view of a latching device or mechanism with a cut-away of an engaging portion according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a latching device or mechanism according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate one hinge arrangement in which a lid may be rotated from a closed configuration to an open configuration according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 6 is a rear perspective view of an insulating container having one example securing portion for securing a lid in an open configuration according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 7 is a rear perspective view of an insulating container having another example securing portion for securing a lid in an open configuration according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 8 illustrates one example arrangement of an insulating container having a rotatable lid according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 9A-9C illustrates rotation of a lid from a closed configuration to an open configuration according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 10A-10B illustrate one example hinged lid arrangement in which a lid may be removably connected to a base of an insulating container according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 11A-11B illustrates one example gasket arrangement according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 12 illustrates one example gasket arrangement including different sections of a gasket having a "V" facing in different directions according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 13 illustrates another gasket arrangement which may be used in one or more insulating container configurations according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 14 illustrates yet another gasket arrangement according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 15A illustrates still another exemplary gasket arrangement which may be used in one or more insulating container configurations according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 15B illustrates an isometric bottom view of the example gasket arrangement of FIG. 15A including a bonded end of the gasket according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 15C illustrates a perspective cross-sectional bottom view of the example gasket arrangement of FIG. 15A and according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 15D illustrates another cross-sectional bottom view of the example gasket shown in FIG. 15C.

FIG. 15E further illustrates the example gasket arrangement of FIG. 15A in which the gasket is anchored in the bottom of a lid of an insulating container having a "V" extension facing the base of an insulating container.

FIG. 16 illustrates another example insulating container having a hinge arrangement that permits a lid to be removed from a base according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 16A-16C illustrate one example method of removing a lid from a base of an insulating container according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 17 illustrates yet another example of an insulating container having a removable lid according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 18A-18C illustrate one example of a lid being removed from a base according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 19-21 illustrate one example hinge insert that may be used in conjunction with one or more hinge arrangements according to one or more aspects discussed herein.

FIG. 22 illustrates another example insulating container according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 23 and 24 illustrate various spigot arrangements according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIGS. 25-27 illustrate various handle arrangements that may be used with one or more of the insulating containers described herein.

FIG. 28 illustrates one example insulating container having one example spigot and spigot guard arrangement according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 29 illustrates one example spigot that may be used with one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 30 is an exploded view of the example spigot of FIG. 29.

FIG. 31 is a front view of an aperture formed in a portion of a spigot body according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 32 is a side view of the example spigot of FIG. 29 shown in isolation.

FIG. 33 is a front view of an insulating container including one example spigot and spigot guard assembly described herein.

FIG. 34 is a side view of the insulating container of FIG. 33.

FIG. 35 is a perspective view of a portion of an example spigot guard according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 36 is a top view of the portion of the spigot guard shown in FIG. 35.

FIG. 37 is a front view of an insulating container including a spigot and spigot guard assembly as well as an example insulating container mount described herein.

FIG. 38 illustrates one example insulating container mount that may be used in conjunction with an insulating container according to one or more aspects discussed herein.

FIG. 39 shows left and right sides of the insulating container of FIG. 38.

FIG. 40A is a top view of the insulating container mount shown in FIG. 38. FIG. 40B is a front view of the insulating container mount with the hook points or flat hooks in the stowed position. FIG. 40C is a side view of the insulating container mount with the flat hooks or hook points stowed in the loop point or slot.

FIG. 41 is a front view of the insulating container mount.

FIG. 42 is a perspective view of an example insulating container mount according to one or more aspects described herein.

FIG. 43 is a right side view of the insulating container mount of FIG. 42.

[0014] Further, it is to be understood that the drawings may represent the scale of different components of one single embodiment; however, the disclosed embodiments are not limited to that particular scale.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] Aspects of this disclosure relate to an insulating container configured to store a volume of liquid, or other contents. In some examples, the insulating container may include a locking lid that may be hinged to allow the lid to rotate from a closed position to an open position that is approximately 270° from the closed position, and/or be non-destructively removable (e.g., able to be removed and replaced) from a base portion of the insulating container. Additionally or alternatively, the insulating container may include a gasket having a V-shaped portion that aids in venting the insulating container. Additionally or alternatively, the insulating container may have handles that are integrally formed in the base portion of the insulating container. In still other examples, the insulating container may include a guard or other device configured to protect a spigot or spout arranged on the insulating container, while permitting use of the spigot. These and various other features and aspects of the insulating container will be described more fully herein.

[0016] In the following description of the various embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration various embodiments in which aspects of the disclosure may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and

structural and functional modifications may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the present disclosure.

[0017] FIGS. 1A and 1B depict perspective views of an insulating container 100. In one example, the insulating container 100 may comprise a base portion 102 and a lid 104 that, in some examples, may be non-destructively, removably coupled thereto. The base portion 102 may be an insulated structure forming a void for containing a liquid, as will be discussed more fully herein. In some examples, the base portion 102 may be cuboidal or substantially cuboidal in shape. In other examples, the base portion 102 may be prismoidal or substantially prismoidal (e.g., a pentagonal prism, hexagonal prism, heptagonal prism, or the like) in shape. In still other examples, the base portion 102 may be substantially cylindrical in shape or may have a substantially trapezoidal cross section. Various other shapes may be used without departing from the invention.

[0018] The base portion 102 may include a first end 106, having a bottom surface 108. The bottom surface 108 may be configured to support the insulating container on a surface, such as a table, the ground, a vehicle bed, or the like. In some examples, the bottom surface may have a shape that is configured to correspond to a mounting structure in order to facilitate mounting and/or securing the insulating container 100 to, for example, a bed of a truck. For instance, cut-outs 107 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B may be configured to align with a mounting structure arranged in the vehicle bed and may aid in securing the insulating container 100 to the vehicle bed.

[0019] The base portion 102 further includes a second end 110 defining an opening 112 (shown in FIG. 2) that may be used for filling the insulating container. The opening 112 may be covered by lid 104, when the insulating container is in use (e.g., when the insulating container is in a closed configuration). The base portion 102 may further include a plurality of side portions 114 connected to the bottom surface that define a void for receiving liquid in the insulating container 102. The side portions 114 may be arranged such that they extend generally perpendicularly from the bottom surface.

[0020] In some arrangements, one or more handles 190 may be arranged in one or more side portions 114 (or other region of the base portion 102). The handles may be integrally molded with the base portion 102 and may generally be an undercut formed in the side portion 114 of the base 102. In some examples, such as shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the undercut forming the handle may include a recess extending along substantially all or a majority of the side portion 114. This may provide ease of manufacturing the base 102 with the integrally molded handles 190. In some examples, the handles 190 may be flush with an exterior surface of the base 102 in order to reduce the risk of breakage. These and various other handle features and arrangements will be discussed more fully below.

[0021] As discussed above, the insulating container

100 may be configured to contain, store, carry, etc., a volume of liquid. In some examples, the insulating container 100 may be configured to store between five (5) and ten (10) gallons (between 18.93 and 37.85 L) of a liquid. In some examples, the insulating container may be configured to store approximately five (5) gallons (approximately 18.93 L) of a liquid. In other examples, the insulating container may be configured to store at least four (4) gallons (approximately 15.14 L) of liquid, at least approximately three (3) gallons (approximately 11.36 L) of liquid, at least approximately two (2) gallons (approximately 7.57 L) of liquid, or at least approximately one (1) gallon (approximately 3.79 L) of liquid, among others. Additionally or alternatively, the insulating container 100 may be configured to store materials in a solid or a gaseous state, or combinations thereof, without departing from the scope of the disclosure described herein.

[0022] In at least some examples, the insulating container 100 (and various other containers described herein) may be sized to accommodate the volumes of liquid described above. For instance, the insulating container 100 may be between 10 and 24 inches tall, between 10 and 24 inches wide, and between 10 and 20 inches deep.

[0023] The insulating container 100 may include a lid 104. In some arrangements, the lid 104 may connect to the base 102 in a closed configuration using a press fit. Additionally or alternatively, other securing systems or devices may be used to secure the lid 104 to the base, as will be discussed more fully herein.

[0024] In some examples, the lid 104 may be hinged such that it is connected to (either removably or permanently) the base 102 at a hinge 116 and may be rotated about the hinge 116. The hinge may be one of various types of hinges, including a continuous piano hinge, double hinge, ball joint hinge, living hinge, and the like. These and various other hinge arrangements may be discussed more fully herein. The hinge 116 may permit the lid 104 to be opened and rotated away from the base portion 102, to allow access to the void defined by the base portion 102 (e.g., via opening 112). That is, the hinge may facilitate rotation of the lid 104 from a closed configuration of the insulating container (e.g., when the lid is in place covering the void formed by the base) to an open configuration (e.g., when the lid is not covering the void formed by the base), and vice versa.

[0025] In the arrangements described herein, base 102 and lid 104 may include an exterior surface or outer shell 117 surrounding and enclosing an insulating portion 118, as shown in FIG. 2. The shell 117 is typically formed from various materials, such as one or more metals, alloys, polymers, ceramics, or fiber-reinforced materials. In some examples, the shell 117 may be formed of a plastic material, such as polyethylene, that is molded to form both the base 102 and lid 104 portions. In some examples, the insulating portion 118 is formed of an insulating material that exhibits low thermal conductivity. For instance, the insulating portion 118 may be formed of (or filled with) a polymer foam, such as polyurethane

foam. Additional or other insulating materials may be used without departing from the invention. In some arrangements, the base 102 and lid 104 portions are formed using a roto-molded process as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art (not shown). However, various other types of molding or other manufacturing processes (e.g., stamping, casting, forging, and the like) may be used to form the insulating container without departing from the invention.

[0026] In some examples, the lid 104 may be configured to remain connected to the base portion 102 in both an open configuration and a closed configuration. For instance, the lid 104 may be secured or locked in a closed position using latching devices 120. The latching devices 120 may be various types of latches, including a t-latch having a latch portion and a keeper portion, as well as various other types of latches.

[0027] For instance, one example latching device 120 that may be used with the insulating container 100 is described with reference to FIGS. 3 and 4. The latching device 120 shown and described is merely one example latch that may be used and various other types of latches may be used without departing from the invention.

[0028] FIG. 3 is a plan view of an example latching device 120 including a cut-away of an engaging portion. The latching device 120 includes a latch portion 122 and a keeper portion 140. In the arrangements shown, the keeper 140 includes 2 portions that extend along either side of a stem 126 of the latch 122. In the example shown in FIG. 3, the latch 122 is connected to lid 104, while the keeper 140 is connected to the base 102. However, in some examples, the latch 122 may be connected to the base 102 while the keeper 140 is connected to the lid 104. Accordingly, the latch 122 and keeper 140 are interchangeably positionable on either portion of the insulating container 100.

[0029] With reference FIGS. 3 and 4, the latch 122 is configured to be releasably engageable with the latch keeper 140 such that when the latch 122 is in an engaged relationship with the keeper 140, the opposing lid portion 104 and base portion 102 are maintained in the closed, secured, and/or sealed position. In some arrangements, the latch 122 includes a latch base 130, a stem or body portion 126 extending from the latch base 130, an engaging portion 128 extending from the body portion 126 and a grasping portion 124 extending from the engaging portion 128. In other words, the latch base 130 of the latch 122 is arranged on one end of the latch 122, while the grasping portion 124 is arranged on the opposite distal end of the latch 122. The engaging portion 128 is configured for locking, mating relationship with a recessed pocket or notched area 142 of the latch keeper 140 as will be discussed in more detail below.

[0030] The latching device 120 further includes a latch slot 145. The latch slot 145 may be integrally formed into the surface of the lid 104. The latch slot 145 is configured for receiving the latch 122. For instance, at least a portion of the latch base 130 of the latch 122 is received within

the latch slot 145 when the latch 122 is engaged with the latch keeper 140.

[0031] According to one aspect of the invention, the latch 122 is made of a flexible, stretchable, resilient, one-piece molded material that is typically pivotally attached to the lid portion 104 of the container 100 and received within a recessed, elongated latch slot 145 which is typically integrally molded to the container 100. The latch 122 may be molded in a single-piece construction from rubbery materials as would be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art. The latch 122 may be formed of a material that is formed or made from a plastics material or another suitable material which can be formed or molded into a shape and thus retain the shape to which it has been formed. The latch 122 may be made of sufficient size, thickness and materials of construction to withstand repeated cycles of stress as the latch is engage/disengage with the latch keeper 140 over time. In any case, the material of construction is one that is stretchable and/or resilient (e.g. EPDM or Neoprene rubber) such that when the latch 122 is extended or otherwise stretched to an elongated position, either to engage or disengage the latch keeper 140, it rebounds or otherwise returns to its originally un-stretched state or partially stretched state to maintain sufficient tension to maintain the closed position, with little or no deformation. In other words, the latch 120 is able to recoil or spring back or otherwise return into its original or near-original shape after bending, stretching, or being compressed and when in an un-stretched position.

[0032] In some arrangements, the latch 122 is configured such that the grasping portion 124 extends from the body portion 126 at an angle that departs from the plane of the latch 122. The angle between the grasping portion 124 and the body portion 126 may aid in or facilitate grasping the latch 122 by a user. At this angle, the user is easily able to slip his or her fingers between the grasping portion 124 and the side of the base portion 102 of the insulating container 100 for disengaging the latch 122 from the keeper 140. Further, because the latch 122 is made from a resilient material, even though the latch extends from the body of the container, it is not easily dislodged or broken.

[0033] The grasping portion 124 is typically formed into a shape that is easily grasped by a user, and as shown in the figures, the grasping portion 124 is formed into a t-shape to facilitate grasping by a user. Without intending to be limited thereby, other shapes contemplated for the grasping portion 124 include y-shaped and tab-shaped (not shown), or a small flap of material extending from the engaging portion and capable of being grasped for manipulation of the latch.

[0034] Turning to another feature of the latching mechanism 120, the latch keeper 140 is integrally molded within the base portion 102. The latch keeper 140 includes an elongated keeper slot 141 and a recessed pocket 142 formed in the keeper slot 141. The recessed pocket 142 is typically configured for receiving the engaging portion

128 of the latch 122, and the keeper slot 141 is typically configured for receiving the body portion 126 of the latch 122.

[0035] In some examples, the body portion 126 of the latch 122 is formed into a cross-sectional inverted triangular shape 143 and the elongated keeper slot 141 of the latch keeper 140 is also formed/molded into a complimentary triangularly shape receiving portion to match the body portion 126 of the latch 122. In an embodiment, when the latch 122 is seated/received within the elongated keeper slot 141, the latch 122 forms a friction fit with the elongated keeper slot 141. Similarly, the body portion 126 and elongated keeper slot 141 could be formed into complimentary three dimensional pyramidal, square or rectangular shapes (not shown).

[0036] In some examples, engaging portion 128 of the latch 122 may be formed into a ball-shape and the recessed pocket 142 of the latch keeper 140 is configured as a complimentary shaped socket 142 to receive the ball-shaped engaging portion 128. Thus, when the engaging portion 128 is seated within the recessed pocket 142, the parts are mechanically coupled and there is an increased contact area between the surfaces of parts, which further ensures maintenance of the closed and/or sealed position. It is also contemplated that the engaging portion is capable of taking any shape that is easily received by a reciprocatingly shaped recessed pocket formed in the latch keeper. For instance, the engaging portion could be formed into any geometric shape, such as a triangle, square, and the like. Thus, the recessed pocket of the latch keeper 140 would have a corresponding configuration capable of receiving the shaped engaging portion. In other words, the engaging portion of the latch and the recessed pocket of the latch keeper are shaped so as to be matingly coupled together. Thus, the recessed pocket has a shape configured to receive the engaging portion while providing a surface-to-surface contact area sufficient to maintain the closure.

[0037] More specifically, in some arrangements, the latch includes is an integrated ball and socket latching system for an insulating container 100. The latch keeper 140 is designed to be part of the mold of the insulating container 100 and an exact fit for the ball-shaped engaging portion 128 is molded on a stretchable rubber latch 122 having a t-shaped end. This combination provides a strong and very secure lid latching system.

[0038] FIG. 3 illustrates the latching device 120 in a closed position, while FIG. 4 illustrates the latching device 120 in an open position. When in a closed position, the latching device 120 is positioned such that the lid 104 abuts the base 102 of the insulating container 100, thus closing, securing, and/or sealing the container. To disengage the latching device 120, the grasping portion 124 is pulled/stretched generally downward, toward the base 102 of the container 100. In other words, the body portion 126 of the latch 122 stretches so that the engaging portion 128 disengages from the latch keeper 140. Once the engaging portion clears the latch keeper 140, the latch 122

is swung upward, away from the container, and in an arc.

[0039] Similarly, to close the container 100, the latch 122 is moved in a downward arc, toward the container 100. When the movement of the latch 122 reaches the latch keeper 140, the latch 122 is once again extended/stretched downward, toward the base 102 and the body portion 126 of the latch 122 is seated/positioned within the keeper slot 141, preferably in a friction fit as described above. Further, when in the seated position, the body portion 126 of the latch 122 may be mostly recessed within the latch slot 145 and the keeper slot 141, and, in some examples, does not extend or protrude beyond the surface thereof. When the stretching force is removed from the latch 122, the latch is free to attempt to return to its former state, thus allowing the engaging portion 128 of the latch 122 to become seated and received within the recessed pocket 142 of the latch keeper 140, thus closing the latching mechanism. As will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, the latch 122 is made of materials and sized such that when in the closed/seated position, enough force remains to maintain the closed position of the container. In other words, in the closed position, a certain amount of tension is maintained on the latch 122 as it is not completely returned to its unstretched position/state. In the closed position, the engaging portion 128 of the latch 122 is received within the recessed pocket 142 of the keeper slot 140. In some example arrangements, the engaging portion 128 is sized and shaped so as to provide maximum contact with the recessed pocket 142, thus ensuring an easily maintainable closure.

[0040] With further reference to FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2, to open the lid 104 (e.g., to allow access to an interior void formed by the base 102), the hinged lid 104 may be rotated away from the base portion 102 and may rest along a rear side 114 of the base portion 102 (e.g., the lid may rotate 270° from a closed configuration (e.g., the position shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B) to an open configuration). In some arrangements the fully open position or configuration may include at least a portion of a top, exterior surface of the lid 104 being in contact with a rear (or other) side portion 114 of the base portion 102 of the insulating container 100.

[0041] For example, FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate one example rotation of the lid 104 with respect to the base portion 102 from a closed position or configuration (FIG. 5A) to a fully open position or configuration (FIG. 5D). For instance, as shown in FIG. 5A, the lid 104 is in a substantially closed position. That is, the lid 104 is substantially perpendicular to the base 102 and is covering the opening (not shown in FIG. 5A). In order to open the lid 104, and thereby access the void defined by the base 102 of the insulating container 100, the lid 104 may be lifted upward, in the direction of the arrow shown in FIG. 5A.

[0042] The lid 104 may then rotate about hinge 116, as shown in FIG. 5B. That is, the lid 104 is now shown at an angle relative to the former perpendicular position (shown in FIG. 5A) which indicates that the lid 104 is

being opened. The lid 104 may continue to rotate about hinge 116, as shown in FIGS. 5C and 5D, until the lid 104 is in the fully open position shown in FIG. 5D. When in the fully open position, at least a portion of a top, exterior surface 118 of the lid 104, may be in contact with a rear side 114 of the insulating container 100. In some examples, the fully open position or configuration may be 270° from the closed position.

[0043] In some examples, when in a fully open position, the lid 104 may be held in place in the fully open position by one or more locking or latching mechanisms or devices. FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate some example latching systems that may be used to hold the lid 104 in the fully open position. The insulating containers 200 and 300, shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, respectively, may be substantially similar to insulating container 100 (or various other insulating container described herein) and may include some or all of the features described with respect to insulating container 100, or any other insulating container described herein.

[0044] FIG. 6 illustrates one arrangement in which the insulating container 200 includes latching devices similar to those discussed with respect to FIGS. 3 and 4. That is, the latching devices include keepers on the front of the container (e.g., similar to container 100 shown in FIG. 1A including latching devices to secure the lid 104 in the closed position). In addition, a second set of keepers 240 may be arranged on a rear or back side 214 (e.g., the side receiving the lid 204 when open) of the base 202, as shown in FIG. 6. Accordingly, when the lid 204 is in the fully closed position, the engaging portion of a latch (not shown) will be received in and engaged with keepers formed on the front of the insulating container (as shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B) and when the lid 204 is in a fully open position, the engaging portion of the latch (not shown) may be received in the keepers 240 formed on the rear side 214 of the base 202 to maintain the position of the lid 204 (e.g., to secure the lid 204 to the rear side 214 of the base 202).

[0045] Similar to the arrangements discussed above, the keepers 240 may be molded into the base 202. A similar process to that described above may be used to engage/disengage the latch with the keepers 240 (e.g., when engaged with the keepers, grasping portion is pulled downward and rotated up, away from container, when disengaged, grasping portion is rotated downward, toward container and is stretched downward to engage the keeper).

[0046] FIG. 7 illustrates another example arrangement in which an insulating container 300 having a lid 304 may be secured in both an open configuration and a closed configuration. Similar to other arrangements discussed herein, the insulating container 300 includes a lid 304 and a base 302. The lid 304 and base 302 may have one of various types of securing arrangements to secure the lid 304 to the base 302 when the lid 304 is in the closed configuration. Additionally or alternatively, the insulating container 300 may include an open configuration latching

system including a plurality of magnets 350a, 350b. A first magnet 350a may be arranged on a top, exterior surface 303 of the lid 304. A second magnet 350b may be arranged on a rear side 314 of the base 302 in a position corresponding to the position of the first magnet 350a when the lid 304 is in a fully open position. Accordingly, when the lid 304 is in the fully open position (e.g., rotated approximately 270° from the closed position), the first magnet 350a and second magnet 350b may be in proximity to each other and may engage via a magnetic force (i.e., may be magnetically attracted to each other to secure the lid 304 in the open configuration). The magnetic force may be strong enough to secure the lid 304 in the fully open position relative to the base 302. However, a force applied to the lid 304 (e.g., outward and/or upward, away from the base 302) may be sufficient to overcome the magnetic force and the lid 304 may be rotated to the closed position, as desired. Although the arrangement of FIG. 7 includes a first magnet 350a arranged on the lid 304, in some arrangements, substantially all of the exterior surface 303 of the lid 304 may be magnetic. Accordingly, in such arrangements, the placement or position of magnet 350b may vary because a greater portion of the surface may be available to engage with magnet 350b. In some examples, magnets 350a, 350b may also be used to display a logo or name of a company or manufacturer of the insulating container (e.g., a magnetic plate may be used that may display the logo or name).

[0047] The arrangements of FIGS. 6 and 7 are merely some example securing arrangements. Various other types of arrangements may be used to secure a lid in an open configuration without departing from the invention. For instance, a protrusion (e.g., male portion) may be arranged on an exterior surface of the lid and may be received in a corresponding recess (e.g., female portion) formed on the rear side of the base. When in an open configuration, the protrusion may be received in the recess and the lid may be secured via a snap fit. To return the lid to the closed configuration, the lid may be pulled away from the base to overcome the snap fit. In some examples, the protrusion may be formed on the base while the corresponding recess may be formed in the lid.

[0048] The arrangements described herein in which a lid of the insulating container may be secured in both an open configuration and a closed configuration may allow the insulating container to be used in a variety of manners without concern for the lid falling off, being lost, etc. For instance, the insulating container may be secured in the bed of a vehicle, such as a pickup truck. When driving, the lid may be secured in either the open configuration or the closed configuration to ensure that the lid is not lost due to wind, driving conditions, etc.

[0049] FIG. 8 illustrates another example arrangement of an insulating container 400 having a rotatable lid. As shown in FIG. 8, the insulating container 400 may include a double hinge arrangement. That is, each hinge 406a, 406b may have two pivot points to enable opening and

closing of the lid 404 with respect to the base 402. For instance the lid 404 may pivot with respect to point 408 (shown on hinge 406b but also on hinge 406a), as well as point 410 (shown on hinge 406b but also on hinge 406a). FIGS. 9A-9C illustrate rotation of the lid 404 from the closed configuration to the open configuration.

[0050] For instance, FIG. 9A shows the lid 404 in a closed configuration with respect to the base 402. FIG. 9B illustrates the lid 904 as partially open with respect to the base 402. The lid 404 is being rotated in direction of arrow 405 from the closed configuration to an open configuration. FIG. 9C illustrates the lid 404 in a fully open position with respect to the base 402. The lid 404 has been further rotated in the direction of arrow 407 to open the lid 404. In some examples, the lid 404 may rotate from a closed configuration (e.g., shown in FIG. 9A) through an arc of between 90° and 270° to the open position. In some arrangements the hinge 406a, 406b may be configured to aid in maintaining the lid 404 in the open position with respect to the base 402.

[0051] Although various arrangements discussed herein include a lid that is rotatable from a closed configuration to an open configuration and may be secured in either configuration, in some examples, the lid may be non-destructively removable from the insulating container. FIGS. 10A and 10B illustrate one example hinged lid arrangement in which the lid may be removably connected to the base of the insulating container.

[0052] FIG. 10A illustrates a portion of an insulating container 500. The insulating container 500 may be substantially similar to various other insulating containers (e.g., 100, 200, 300, 400, etc.) described herein and may include one or more features described with respect to one or more other insulating containers. The removable lid 504 is shown substantially perpendicular to the base 502 in the closed configuration of FIG. 10A. Accordingly, to open the lid 504 (and subsequently remove it from the base 502), the lid 504 may be rotated in the direction of arrow 505 in FIG. 10B.

[0053] In some arrangements, the lid 504 may be rotated around hinge 516 until first securing portion 570 (e.g., an end point of securing portion 570) is clear of second securing portion 572 (e.g., end point of second securing portion 572). At that point, the lid 504 may be lifted upward, in the direction of arrow 507, to completely detach or remove the lid 504 from the base 502. To replace the lid 504, the lid 504 may be lowered toward base 502 until first securing portion 570 is aligned with and/or in contact with second securing portion 572. Once the first and second securing portions are aligned and/or in contact, the lid 504 may be rotated downward, as indicated by arrow 505, toward the base 502.

[0054] In some arrangements, lid 504 that is non-destructively removable from the base 502 of the insulating container may include one or more latching or securing arrangements, as discussed above. For instance, although the lid 504 may be removable from the base 502, a user may desire to secure the lid 504 to the base 502

in an open configuration. Accordingly, lid 504 may include latches or a magnet (as discussed above with respect to lids 504, 504 in FIGS. 6, 7, respectively) to secure the lid 504 to a panel of the base 502 (similar to the arrangements discussed above with respect to FIGS. 6 and 7).

[0055] Optionally, in some examples, one or both of first securing portion 570 and second securing portion 572 may include a protrusion or stop 575. The protrusion may be configured to prevent the lid 504 from rotating beyond the stopping point and inadvertently become detached from the base 502. Accordingly, in arrangements having a stop, the lid 504 may be rotated to a point at which the stop 575 is engaged and, if a user desires to remove the lid 504, the user may apply an additional force to overcome the stop and subsequently remove the lid 504 from the base 502.

[0056] In addition, in some arrangements, the insulating container may include a gasket or other sealing device. The gasket may be arranged in either the lid or the base and may aid in sealing the lid and base when the lid is in a closed configuration. In some examples, the gasket may be seated in a recess formed in at least one of the base and the lid and extending around a perimeter of the at least one of the base or the lid. The gasket may aid in maintaining the temperature of the liquid contained within the insulating container. One example gasket arrangement is shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B, although this and various other gasket arrangements may be used with any of the insulating containers described herein.

[0057] As shown, the gasket 560 is arranged in a recess or channel 564 in the base 502. Alternatively, the gasket 560 may be arranged in a recess or channel formed in the lid 504. When the lid 504 is in a closed configuration, a protrusion 562 having a shape corresponding to recess 564 may contact the gasket 560 and compress the gasket 560 and aid in sealing the lid and base in the closed configuration. In some arrangements, the gasket may include strategically placed cut-outs that may reduce or eliminate a need for a vent (e.g., a vent to prevent lid lock), as will be discussed more fully below.

[0058] In some examples, the gasket may be a traditional gasket having a substantially circular cross section. In other examples, the gasket may have a particular cross section configured to aid in venting the insulating container. One example arrangement is shown in FIGS. 11A and 11B. The gasket 600a, 600b shown includes a base region 602 that may be received in a recess 604 in either a lid 606 or base 608 of an insulating container. The gasket 600 may include a V-shaped or substantially V-shaped portion or extension 610 connected to the base or stem region 602 and extending outward from the recess 604 and into a space in which the lid 606 and base 608 meet with the insulating container is in a closed configuration.

[0059] In some examples, the V-shaped portion 610 may extend generally horizontally from the base region 602. That is, the V-shaped portion 610 may include a first side of the "V" 612, that may be in contact with the base

or stem region 602 in a substantially horizontal configuration. A second side of the "V" 614 may extend from one end of the first side 612 at an angle to side 612, thereby forming a V-shaped arrangement from the two sides 612, 614.

[0060] This V-shaped arrangement may aid in permitting venting of the interior of the insulating container with the insulating container is in a closed configuration. In some examples, the V-shaped arrangement may aid in preventing leakage from the insulating container (e.g., of water or other fluids) while permitting at least some air to escape from the interior of the insulating container. In other examples, the gasket 600 may include at least one venting hole or a plurality of venting holes.

[0061] As shown in FIG. 11A, the V-shaped portion 610a may be arranged with the open area of the "V" (e.g., an end of side 612 not connected to side 614) facing away from an interior 616 of the insulating container. In another example, as shown in FIG. 11B, the open area of the "V" 610b may face toward the interior 616 of the insulating container. In still other example, a gasket may be formed in two or more sections. The two or more sections may include portions having the "V" facing in different directions.

[0062] For instance, FIG. 12 illustrates one example gasket arrangement in which different sections of gasket having a "V" facing in different directions may be used. FIG. 12 illustrates three gasket sections, 700a, 700b, 700c. It should be noted that, although shown as three sections, sections 700a and 700c may instead be a single gasket piece with section 700a representing one end of the gasket and 700c representing another end of the gasket.

[0063] In some examples, sections 700a and 700c may include a gasket arrangement in which the "V" portion faces the interior of the insulating container (as shown in FIG. 11B), while section 700b may include a gasket arrangement in which the "V" portion faces away from an interior of the insulating container (as shown in FIG. 11A). Alternatively, sections 700a and 700c may include a V portion facing away from the interior, while section 700b includes a V portion extending toward the interior.

[0064] Although three sections are shown in FIG. 12, more sections may also be used in such an arrangement. The additional sections may be arranged in various patterns of gasket arrangements to enhance venting of the interior of the insulating container without departing from the invention.

[0065] FIG. 13 illustrates another gasket arrangement which may be used in one or more insulating container configurations. The gasket shown includes a first section 800a and a second section 800b. As discussed above, sections 800a and 800b may be separate and distinct sections of gasket material or may be two ends of a single piece of gasket material. In the arrangement shown in FIG. 13, ends 801a, 801b of each section 800a, 800b may abut each other (e.g., when the gasket is installed in either a lid or base of an insulating container). To aid

in maintaining the position of the gasket ends 801a, 801b, tape or other adhesive material 802 may be applied to the gasket. In some examples, the adhesive 802 may extend from section 800a to section 800b and may span abutting ends 801a, 801b.

[0066] FIG. 14 illustrates another example gasket arrangement. Similar to the arrangement of FIG. 13, the gasket may include a first section 900a and a second section 900b which may be two distinct sections or may be opposite ends of a single section of gasket material. Unlike the arrangement of FIG. 13 in which the ends of each section are abutting, end 901a of section 900a and end 901b of section 900b are not abutting. Instead, the ends 901a, 901b, are separate from each other to define a gap 904 between each end 901a, 901b, of each section 900a, 900b. Similar to FIG. 13, an adhesive portion 902 may be used to aid in maintaining a position and/or arrangement of the gasket. The adhesive portion 902 may extend from section 900a to section 900b and may span end 901a, 901b, as well as gap 904. This arrangement may aid in providing venting means for the interior of the insulating container.

[0067] FIGS. 15A-15E illustrate another exemplary gasket arrangement configured to seal the lid 1606 to prevent the spillage of liquids, and wherein the insulating container is also configured to be paired with and mounted to an insulating container mount 1810. Similar to the above examples, the insulating container 1800 may comprise a spigot 1880, a gasket 1560, and a lid 1606 that may be, non-destructively, removably coupled thereto in accordance with the disclosure herein.

[0068] FIG. 15A illustrates another example gasket. Gasket 1560 includes bonded ends 1902 and at least one venting hole 1904. In some arrangements, the venting holes 1904 reduce or eliminate the need for a vent to prevent lid lock from changes in pressure inside and outside the insulating container. The venting holes 1904 are configured to allow air or fluid to exit or enter an interior void of the insulating container 1800 to equalize the internal pressure of the insulating container with the atmosphere or external pressure. In other examples, the gasket 1560 may include a plurality of venting holes 1904. In other arrangements, the gasket 1560 may include three venting holes. In still other arrangements, the gasket 1560 may include a front venting hole 1906. The front venting hole 1906 may be arranged on the side of the insulating container from which the lid 1804 is opened. In other configurations, the front venting hole 1906 may actually be configured on the back side of the insulating container 1800 where the lid 1804 is coupled to the insulating container 1800. The venting holes 1902 may be configured on the sides of the insulating container 1800 when the gasket 1560 is mounted to the insulating container. Gasket 1560 may have a substantially square shape or a substantially rectangular shape. Gasket 1560 may have a corresponding shape that conforms to the opening of the insulating container, for example opening 112.

[0069] As shown in FIGS. 15B-15E, the gasket 1560 has a unique profile or cross section configured to aid in venting the insulating container. Gasket 1560 may include a base or stem region 1602 that may be received or anchored in recess 1604 in either a lid 1606 or base 1608 of an insulating container. In some configurations, the recess 1604 runs along the entire perimeter of the underside of the lid 1606 or the perimeter of the top of the base 1608. The gasket 1560 may include a V-shaped or substantially V-shaped portion or extension 1610 connected to the base or stem 1602 and extending outward from the recess 1604 and into a space in which the lid 1606 and base 1608 meet with the insulating container in a closed configuration. The V-shaped arrangement with at least one or a plurality of venting holes 1904 may aid in permitting venting of the interior of the insulating container with the insulating container is in a closed configuration. In other examples, the V-shaped arrangement may aid in preventing leakage from the insulating container (e.g., of water or other fluids) while permitting at least some air to escape from the interior 1616 of the insulating container. As shown in FIG. 15E, venting hole 1904 provides a channel 1622 through the base or stem region 1602 to allow air to escape from the interior 1616 or allow air to enter the interior 1616 of the insulating container to equalize the pressure preventing lid lock. In some arrangements, venting holes 1904 extend from an outside edge of the gasket wall to an interior gasket wall forming the channel 1622. In other configurations, the venting hole 1904 and the channel 1622 are configured to vent fluid (e.g., air, water, or other fluids) from or to the interior 1616 or an interior void of the insulating container that is formed by the sidewall structure and a bottom portion of the insulating container when the lid is in a closed position. In yet other examples, the venting hole 1904 and the channel 1622 are configured to provide a conduit to the interior 1616 of the insulating container.

[0070] In some examples, the V-shaped portion or extension 1610 may include a first side of the "V" 1612, that may be in contact with the base or stem region 1602 in a substantially horizontal configuration. The base or stem region 1602 is substantially perpendicular to the first side 1612. A second side of the "V" 1614 may extend distally or away from one end of the first side 1612 at an angle 1618, thereby forming a V-shaped arrangement from the two sides 1612 and 1614. The V-shaped portion or extension 1610 may extend generally away or opposite (i.e., distally) from the base or stem portion 1602. In some examples, the angle 1618 may be from about 30-60 degrees when the container is in an open configuration. In other examples, the angle 1618 may be about 45 degrees when the container is in an open configuration. In other arrangements base or stem region 1602 may include a plurality of prongs 1620. In some examples, prongs 1620 are configured to be inserted into the groove or recess 1604 runs along the entire perimeter of the underside of the lid 1606 or the perimeter of the top of the base 1608 to assist with the anchoring of the gasket 1560 in the

insulating container. In addition, gasket 1560 may include at least one bonded end 1902 or a plurality of bonded ends 1902.

[0071] As shown in FIG. 15E, the gasket 1560 is arranged in a recess or channel 564 in the base 502. Alternatively, the gasket 560 may be arranged in a recess or channel formed in the lid 504. When the lid 504 is in a closed configuration, a protrusion 562 having a shape corresponding to recess 564 may contact the gasket 560 and compress the gasket 560 and aid in sealing the lid and base in the closed configuration. In some arrangements, the gasket may include strategically placed cut-outs that may reduce or eliminate a need for a vent (e.g., a vent to prevent lid lock), as will be discussed more fully below.

[0072] This alternative V-shaped arrangement that incorporates at least one venting hole may aid in permitting venting of the interior of the insulating container with the insulating container is in a closed configuration. In some examples, the V-shaped arrangement may aid in preventing leakage from the insulating container (e.g., of water or other fluids) while permitting at least some air to escape from the interior of the insulating container via at least one vent hole or a plurality of vent holes. In other examples, the gasket is formed from a plastic, a rubber, a silicone, a flexible PVC, or other similar material.

[0073] In still other arrangements, the V-shaped portion or extension 1610 may be arranged with the open area of the "V" facing away from an interior 1616 of the insulating container. In another example, as shown in FIG. 15E, the open area of the "V" may face toward the interior 1616 of the insulating container. In still other example, a gasket may be formed in two or more sections. The two or more sections may include portions having the "V" facing in different directions.

[0074] The gasket arrangements shown in FIGS. 11-15 may be used as shown in each figure or may be used in combination with each other without departing from the invention.

[0075] Additionally or alternatively, various other venting arrangements may be used without departing from the invention. For instance, a portion of the base may include a material that is breathable for air but does not permit water or other liquids to penetrate. This mesh material may allow venting without permitting spillage of the liquid contained within the insulating container.

[0076] FIG. 16 illustrates another example insulating container 1000 having a hinge arrangement that permits the lid 1004 to be removed from the base 1002. The arrangement shown in FIG. 16 is merely one example of a quick release arrangement that may be used with one or more aspects of the insulating containers described herein.

[0077] As shown in FIG. 16, the insulating container 1000 includes two hinged portions 1006. The hinged portions 1006 are more clearly shown in FIGS. 16A-16C. However, the hinged portions may include an attaching member 1008 that connects to a rod or axel 1010. The

rod or axel may extend across at least a portion of a top, rear of the insulating container 1000. In some examples, the rod or axel 1010 may extend across the entire span of the top, rear portion of the insulating container.

[0078] FIGS. 16A-16C illustrate one example method of removing the lid 1004 from the base 1002 of the insulating container 1000. For instance, FIG. 16A illustrates the lid 1004 in a generally closed configuration with respect to the base 1002. As the lid 1004 is pushed upward, away from the base 1002, as shown in FIG. 16B, the attaching member 1008 may rotate around rod or axel 1010. The lid 1004 may continue to be rotated until it is pulled toward a rear of the insulating container and removed from the base, as shown in FIG. 16C.

[0079] FIG. 17 illustrates yet another example of an insulating container 1100 having a removable lid. As shown in FIG. 17, the insulating container includes a lid 1104 configured to rotate about a rod or axel 1110. Upon reaching a certain point in the rotation, the lid 1104 may be removed from the base 1102, as shown in FIGS. 18A-18C.

[0080] For instance, FIG. 18A illustrates the lid 1104 in a closed configuration relative to the base 1102. In FIG. 18B, the lid 1104 has been moved upward, in the direction of arrow 1105, and thereby rotates about axel 1110. Upon reaching a predetermined point in the rotation, the lid 1104 may be pulled toward a front of the insulating container 1100 (in the direction of arrow 1107) and thereby removed from the base 1102, as shown in FIG. 18C.

[0081] FIGS. 19-21 illustrate one example hinge insert 1250 that may be used in conjunction with one or more hinge arrangement discussed herein.

[0082] FIG. 22 illustrates another insulating container 1300 having various advantageous features. The insulating container 1300 may be similar to other insulating containers described herein (e.g., 100, 200, 300, 400, etc.) and may include one or more of the other features described with respect to the insulating containers described herein. For instance, the insulating container 1300 includes a lid 1304 and a base 1302. The lid 1304 may be secured to the base 1302 using latching arrangements 1320, similar to the arrangements discussed above. Further, the lid 1304 may be rotatable and/or removable relative to the base, as discussed herein.

[0083] The insulating container 1300 may include a spigot 1380. The spigot 1380 may protrude from the base 1302 and may be configured to dispense liquid stored in the insulating container. The spigot 1380 may include a valve such that, the liquid may be contained within the insulating container 1300 until a user desires to dispense a portion of the liquid (e.g., the valve defaults to an off position). The valve may then be opened to permit liquid to flow through the spigot 1380. When the desired amount of liquid is dispensed, the valve may be closed to prevent further liquid from dispensing. In some examples, the spigot 1380 may include an indicator, such as a color indicator, audible indicator, etc. to indicate when the spig-

ot is on. Various types of spigot arrangements may be used with the insulating container without departing from the invention.

[0084] In the arrangement shown in FIG. 22, the spigot 1380 may be contained within a recess 1382 formed in the base 1302. The spigot 1380 may be mostly contained within the recess 1382 in order to protect the spigot 1380 from damage. For instance, sufficient impact with the spigot 1380 may cause it to crack or be sheared off. Accordingly, by positioning the spigot 1380 within the recess 1382, much of the spigot 1380 may be protected by the portion of the base 1302 surrounding it. In some examples, 100% of the spigot 1380 (the entire spigot) may be contained within the recess 1382 such that no portion of the spigot 1380 extends beyond an exterior surface of the base 1302. In other examples, at least 90% of the spigot 1380 may be contained within the recess (at most 10% of the spigot 580 may protrude beyond exterior wall 1314 of the base 1302), at least 75% of the spigot 1380 may be contained within the recess (with 25% protruding outward from exterior wall 1314), at least 50% may be contained within the recess (with 50% protruding outward from exterior wall 1314), at least 30% may be contained within the recess (with 70% protruding outward from exterior wall 1314), and the like.

[0085] Additionally or alternatively, the insulating container 500 may include one or more guards 1384 that may be used to protect spigot 1380. For instance, the guard 1384 may extend outward from an edge of the recess 1382, over the spigot, to an opposite edge of the recess 1382. Accordingly, any object or force directed at the spigot 1380 would be intercepted by the guard 1382. The guard 1384 may be molded into the base 1302 or may be formed separately from the base 1302 and connected to the base 1302. The guard 1384 may be connected to the base 1302 using fasteners, a snap fit, adhesives, or the like. In some examples, the guard 1384 may be formed of various plastics, metals such as aluminum, steel, etc., composites, and the like.

[0086] In arrangements including a plurality of guards 1384 (such as FIG. 22), the guards may be arranged such that portions of each guard extend parallel or substantially parallel to other guards 1384. In some examples, the guard may include one or more portions 1385 extending perpendicularly between parallel guards 1384. This may provide additional protection of the spigot 1380 from small objects such as rocks, stones, or the like.

[0087] The guard 1384 may be arranged around the spigot 1380 such that it does not interfere with operation of the spigot 1380. For instance, a user may be able to easily access the valve portion of the spigot 1380 to dispense liquid or cease dispensing liquid. Further, in arrangements in which the user may be filling a container such as a cup, water bottle, or the like, from the spigot 1380, the guard 1384 may be arranged above the spout portion of the spigot 1380 so as not to interfere with placement of the container.

[0088] FIGS. 23 and 24 illustrate another spigot guard

arrangement 1394. The spigot 1380 shown may be any suitable type of spigot 580 and, as shown in FIG. 24, may protrude through a sidewall 1330 of the insulating container. In some examples, one or more portions of the spigot 1380 may be formed of stainless steel, aluminum, composite, synthetic materials such as NYLON, and the like.

[0089] The spigot arrangements shown in FIGS. 23 and 24 are shown in isolation. However, the spigot shown 1380 may be used in various types of insulating containers, including those described herein.

[0090] With further reference to FIG. 23, the spigot guard 1394 protrudes outward from the sidewall 1330 of the insulating container. The spigot guard 1394 includes two side portions 1396 that extend from the sidewall 1330 and a center portion 1398 joining one end of each of the two side portions 1396. In some examples, as shown in FIG. 23, the spigot guard 1394 may have curved portions where the side portion 1396 meets an end of the center portion 1398. In other arrangements, the connection may be made at an angle, such as a right angle.

[0091] The center portion 1398 extends over a top of the spigot 1380 in order to protect the spigot 1380 from damage. For instance, an article falling near the insulating container or thrown at the insulating container may break a spigot in a conventional arrangement. However, the spigot guard 1394 may protect the spigot from object that may cause damage to the spigot.

[0092] In some examples, the spigot guard 1394 may be integrally molded in a sidewall 1330 of the insulating container (e.g., one piece with the sidewall or base). In another example, the spigot guard 1394 may be formed as a separate piece and joined to the sidewall 1330 via fasteners, adhesives, and the like.

[0093] In some examples, as discussed above, an insulating container may have one or more handles formed in the base portion. FIGS. 25-27 illustrate various additional handle arrangements that may be used with one or more of the insulating containers described herein. For instance, FIG. 25 illustrates an insulating container 1400 having a handle arrangement 1492 formed in base 1402. The handle arrangement includes an undercut handle 1492 molded into the base portion 1402. Because the undercut handle 1492 is integrally molded with the base 1402, the handle is not likely (or less likely) to be broken (e.g., if the insulating container is dropped, struck, or the like). For instance, the undercut handle 1492 is formed flush with an exterior surface of the base 1402. Accordingly, no portion of the handle 1492 protrudes outward from the base 1402. Handles that protrude outward from the base may be more likely to be broken, etc. Although undercut handle 1492 is shown on one side of base 1402, a second undercut handle may be formed on an opposite side of the base 1402 to permit even carrying of the insulating container.

[0094] In some examples, the insulating container 1400 may include a second handle arrangement 1495 in addition to the undercut handle 1492. For instance, the

insulating container may include secondary handle 1495 that may be a piece formed separately from the base 1402 and connected thereto. In some examples, the handle 1495 may be connected to the base 1402 at each of two stem portions 1496 (only one stem portion is visible in FIG. 25, however a second stem portion may extend from opposite end of cross bar 1497). The two stem portions may be connected by a cross bar 1497 which may form the hand engaging portion. The handle 1495 may pivot with respect to the base 1402 such that, when not in use, the handle may be received in recess 1498 formed in side wall of base 1402. When in use, the handle 1495 may be rotated outward from the recess 1498 such that a user may grip the cross bar 1497 to carry the insulating container.

[0095] In some arrangements, handle 1495 may be formed of various suitable materials, such as one or more plastics. For instance, the handle 1495 may have a core formed of polyvinyl chloride and an outer portion formed of ethylene vinyl acetate. Although the handle 1495 is shown in FIG. 25 as having a solid structure, in some arrangements, the handle 1495 may have less structure and, instead may be formed of rope (such as polyester rope) that may be durable.

[0096] Although the arrangement of FIG. 25 includes both handle 1492 and handle 1495, in some examples, the insulating container 1400 may include only handle 1492 or only handle 1495.

[0097] FIG. 26 illustrates another handle arrangement according to one or more aspects described herein. The insulating container 1500 may be substantially similar to the various other insulating containers described herein and may include one or more features discussed with respect to other insulating containers described herein.

[0098] Insulating container 1500 may include an undercut handle 1590 formed in the base 1502. Similar to handle 1492, handle 1590 may be flush with the exterior surface of the base 1502 to avoid breakage of the handle. In some arrangements, insulating container 1500 may include a secondary handle arrangement 1595. Secondary handle 1595 may be similar to handle 1495 discussed with respect to FIG. 25.

[0099] FIG. 27 illustrates yet another insulating container 1600 arrangement. The insulating container 1600 may be similar to various other insulating containers described herein and may include one or more features described with respect to those insulating containers.

[0100] Similar to insulating containers 1400 and 1500 shown in FIGS. 25 and 26, respectively, insulating container 1600 includes an undercut handle 1690, as well as a secondary handle arrangement 1695. In some examples, the insulating container 1600 may include only the undercut handle 1690.

[0101] FIG. 28 illustrates one example insulating container 1700 having one example spigot 1780 and spigot guard 1784 arrangement according to one or more aspects described herein. The example spigot 1780 and/or spigot guard 1784 arrangements described herein may

be used alone or in combination with various different insulating containers and are not limited to use only with the insulating container shown in the figures or described herein.

[0102] Similar to one or more other arrangements described herein, the insulating container 1700 may include a base portion 1702 having a plurality of sides 1714 forming a sidewall structure and a bottom portion (not shown in FIG. 28). The sidewall structure and bottom portion forming the base 1702 may define an interior void of the insulating container (similar to various other interior void arrangements discussed herein). The insulating container 1700 may, in at least some examples include a lid 1704. Similar to one or more other arrangements described herein, the insulating container 1700 may include a spigot 1780 extending through a side 1714 of the base portion 1702 and between an interior void of the insulating container 1700 and an exterior of the insulating container 1700. The spigot 1780 may be configured to permit and/or control a flow of fluid stored in the interior void in the insulating container from the interior void to an exterior of the insulating container 1700 (e.g., to dispense fluid). The spigot 1780 will be discussed more fully with respect to FIGS. 29-32.

[0103] As shown in FIG. 32, the spigot 1780 may generally include three regions. A first region 1780a may extend outward from an exterior of a side 1714 of the insulating container 1700. A second region 1780b may extend through a side 1714 of the insulating container 1700 (e.g., may be within the sidewall of the insulating container and, thus, not generally visible when the spigot 1780 is installed). A third region 1780c may extend from an interior of a side 1714 of the insulating container inward, toward the interior void of the insulating container.

[0104] As shown in FIGS. 29-32, the spigot 1780 may be configured to be disassembled and removed from the insulating container (e.g., for cleaning, etc.) and reassembled within the insulating container 1700. For instance, the spigot 1780 may include a spigot body 1785 having a spout 1782 extending therefrom (e.g., downward, at an angle) for dispensing fluid. The spigot body 1785 may be configured to house portions of the spigot assembly, such as a spring 1786, portions of a spigot valve rod 1787, and the like, when the spigot 1780 is assembled in the insulating container 1700.

[0105] In some examples, the spigot valve rod 1787 (when assembled) may extend through the spigot body 1785 when assembled, through the spring 1786, and may thread (e.g., via end threaded region 1788 shown in FIG. 30) into a dispensing button 1781. The button 1781 may include a finger engaging portion 1781a which a user may depress in order to dispense fluid. The button 1781 may further include an interior portion 1781b which may be configured to be received in an aperture 1790 formed in an end of the spigot body 1785.

[0106] In some examples, the aperture 1790 may include one or more flat portions (e.g., flat portion 1791 shown in FIG. 31) which may prevent the button 1781

from rotating during use. For instance, when assembled, interior portion 1781b of the button 1781 may be received in aperture 1790 and may contact an interior of the aperture, including flat portion 1791. Accordingly, any attempted rotation of the button, either during use or assembly, may be reduced or prevented by the flat portion 1791 contacting the interior portion 1781b of the button 1781. Although one flat portion 1791 is shown, additional flat portions may be used or other shapes which may prevent turning of the button 1781 may be used without departing from the invention.

[0107] Assembly of the spigot 1780 will be discussed with reference to FIG. 30. As mentioned above, the spigot assembly 1780 may be configured to be disassembled and reassembled to permit cleaning of one or more parts of the spigot assembly 1780. Assembly of the spigot 1780 may involve extending the spigot valve rod 1787 through a wall 1714 of the insulating container 1700 and through the spigot body 1785 and spring 1786 and into the button 1781. The threaded end 1788 of the threaded valve rod may screw into or otherwise connect to the button 1781 when assembled. For instance, threaded portion 1788 of spigot valve rod 1787 may be received by a mating threaded portion on an interior of the button 1781.

[0108] The spigot nut 1784 may be connected to the spigot assembly 1780 from an interior of the insulating container 1700 to connect the spigot 1780. For instance, the spigot nut 1784 may be threaded onto threaded portion 1783 of the spigot body 1785 to fix the spigot assembly 1780 in place within the insulating container 1700. An assembled spigot assembly (shown in isolation without the insulating container) is shown in FIGS 29 and 32.

[0109] The spigot assembly 1780 and portions thereof may be formed of various suitable materials. For instance, one or more components of the spigot assembly may be formed of stainless steel, plastic, composite, or other suitable materials.

[0110] With further reference to FIG. 28, the insulating container 1700 may include a spigot guard 1794. The spigot guard 1794 shown may be used in combination with the spigot assembly 1780 shown, with another spigot assembly, or the like. The spigot guard 1791 may be arranged on a same side 1714 of the insulating container as the spigot 1780 and may be configured to protect the spigot 1780 in case the insulating container 1700 is receives an impact force (e.g., is dropped, is struck, or the like). The spigot guard 1794 will be discussed more fully herein with respect to FIGS. 33-36.

[0111] For instance, the spigot guard 1794 may be arranged on a side 1714 of the insulating container 1700 in a location proximate the spigot 1780. In some arrangements, the spigot guard 1794 may include spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b and a spigot cross guard 1796.

[0112] For instance, as shown in, for example, FIGS. 33 and 34, spigot guard 1794 may include two spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b arranged on either side of a spigot region (e.g., a region from which the spigot 1780 protrudes from the insulating container 1700). In some

examples, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may be integrally formed the base portion (e.g., sidewall structure, wall, etc.) of the insulating container 1700. For instance, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may be molded into the side 1714 of the insulating container 1700 when the insulating container is formed. Accordingly, in some examples, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may be formed as a single piece with the base of the insulating container 1700. This may aid in efficiently manufacturing the insulating container. In addition, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may be formed as solid portions of material or may be formed as hollow guards to permit additional insulating to be provided in a void created by the hollow side guards 1795a, 1795b. The spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may be double-walled, similar to the double-walled arrangements used in the base 1702 and/or lid 1704.

[0113] As shown in the figures, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may protrude outward from the side 1714 of the insulating container 1700. For instance, at least a portion of the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may protrude outward, from an exterior surface of the side 1714 of the insulating container 1700 in order to protect the spigot 1780 from, for example, a shear force. In some arrangements, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may protrude outward between 50 and 60 millimeters from the exterior surface of the side 1714.

[0114] In some examples, the spigot side guards 1795a, 1795b may taper from one end of the side spigot guard 1795a, 1795b to an opposite end of the side spigot guard 1795a, 1795b. For instance, as shown in at least FIG. 34, the spigot side guard 1795b may extend a greater distance outward from the side 1714 of the insulating container 1700 at an end proximate a bottom of the insulating container 1700 than at an end distal the bottom of the insulating container 1700. This streamlined arrangement may accommodate the spigot cross guard 1796.

[0115] For instance, as mentioned above, the spigot guard 1794 may include a spigot cross guard 1796. As shown in the figures, the spigot cross guard 1796 may extend horizontally across a spigot region and between the first spigot side guard 1795a and the second spigot side guard 1795b. The spigot cross guard 1796 may protect the spigot from, for example, objects falling downward onto the spigot 1780.

[0116] In some examples, the spigot cross guard 1796 may be formed as a component separate from the remainder of the insulating container 1700 or base 1702 of the insulating container 1700. The spigot cross guard 1796 may then be connected to the base 1702 via one or more fasteners, such as screws, adhesives, or the like. For instance, screws or other fasteners may extend through apertures 1797 in the spigot cross guard 1796 to connect the spigot cross guard 1796 to the base 1702 of the insulating container 1700.

[0117] The spigot cross guard 1796 may be formed of one or more suitable materials, such as various metals,

including aluminum, stainless steel, and the like. In some examples, the spigot cross guard 1796 may be formed of one or more plastics or composite materials.

[0118] In some examples, portions of the spigot cross guard 1796 may extend outward from the exterior surface of the side 1714 of the insulating container 1700. For instance, the spigot cross guard 1796 may have a tapered arrangement such that a first end and a second end are substantially flush with and/or in contact with the exterior surface of the side 1714, while a central portion extending between the first end and the second end may protrude outward, away from the exterior surface of the side 1714, thereby forming a gap between the spigot cross guard 1796 and the exterior surface of the side 1714 of the insulating container. In some examples, the exterior surface of the side 1714 may correspond to a recessed area in which the spigot 1780 is arranged. Accordingly, in these example arrangements, the gap may be formed between the spigot cross guard 1796 and the recessed exterior surface of the side 1714 of the insulating container.

[0119] In some examples, this gap may be sufficiently sized to be used as a handle for lifting the insulating container 1700. For instance, the distance A between an exterior surface of the central region of the spigot cross guard 1796 and an interior facing surface of the first end and the second end of the spigot cross guard 1796 may be between 0.75 and 2.0 inches. Further, a length B of the central portion of the spigot cross guard 1796 may be between 2 inches and 6 inches, in some example arrangements.

[0120] The spigot and spigot guard arrangements may be used in combination with one or more other aspects of various insulating containers including, for example, the insulating containers described herein. As discussed herein, the spigot arrangement allows for ease of assembly/disassembly in order to facilitate cleaning of the spigot. Further, the spigot guard arrangements may aid in preventing or reducing damage to the spigot in the event the insulating container is struck, dropped, falls, etc. For instance, the shape and position of the spigot side guards may aid in reducing or preventing damage to the spigot in the event the insulating container is subjected to, for example, a side force or front face force. The spigot cross guard may aid in preventing or reducing damage to the spigot in the event the insulating container is subjected to, for example, a downward force along a front face or a front face force. The spigot guard arrangements described herein may aid in preventing or reducing damage to the spigot from additional forces or force directions.

[0121] As shown in Figs. 37-43, other aspects of this disclosure relate to an insulating container configured to be paired with and mounted to an insulating container mount 1810. Similar to the above examples, the insulating container 1800 may comprise a spigot 1880 and a lid 1804 that, may be non-destructively, removably coupled thereto in accordance with the disclosure herein. The base portion 1814 may be an insulated structure forming

a void for containing a liquid or other contents that are desired to be hot or cold. Also like in the above examples, the insulating container is configured to include a spigot guard 1881 and a notch 1811 in the front of the mount 1810 to accommodate the spigot 1880. In another example, the insulating container may be configured to dispense fluid while secured to the insulating container mount 1810. In another example, the insulating container 1800 is mounted to the insulating container mount 1810 and secured in place by one or more hook points or flat hooks 1840. The container mount 1810 provides a flat surface that may be placed on the ground or mounted to, for example, a vehicle or boat. The insulating container 1800 is can be placed into or "mated" to the container mount 1810.

[0122] The container mount 1810 is configured in such a manner that the bottom surface 108 of the insulating container 1800 fits into the mount 1810 that is specifically formed in a shape that matches the profile of the bottom surface 108 of the insulating container 1800. The arrangement allows the container 1800 and the mount 1810 to mate together in a secure fashion to stabilize and secure the insulating container 1800. The mount 1810 provides a stable platform and the insulating container 1800 may be further secured to the mount by straps 1850 that prevent movement of the insulating container 1800. Additionally or alternatively, the insulating container mount 1810 itself may be secured to a base or surface such as the deck of a boat or the floor of a vehicle without the insulating container 1800. Such a configuration permits an individual to easily remove the insulating container 1800 from, for example, a vehicle after transport or refilling. The configuration then permits an individual to quickly place the insulating container 1800 back into the mount 1810, where it can again be secured for transport. In other examples, the straps 1850 may secure the insulating container 1800 to the mount 1810 in such a manner as to allow the hinged locking lid 1804 to rotate from a closed position to an open position that is approximately 270° from the closed position to allow for refilling or for access to the contents stored therein while mounted, and/or be non-destructively removable (e.g., able to be removed and replaced) from a base portion 1814 of the insulating container 1800. Additionally or alternatively, the mount 1810 is configured in such a manner that when the insulating container 1800 is mated and secured to the mount 1810, an individual may use the spigot or spout 1880 arranged on the insulating container 1800 to dispense liquids or other fluids. These and various other features and aspects of the insulating container mount will be described more fully herein.

[0123] FIG. 40A depicts the top side of the anchor points 1890, ratchet buckle 1830, and hook point or flat hook 1840. In another example, the mount includes a plurality of anchor points 1890 that are configured to receive the insulating container. In this case four anchor points 1890 are provided; however, it is contemplated that more or less may be included. In some examples,

the anchor points are configured to include an anchor point receptacle 1891. In other configurations, the anchor point and/or the anchor point receptacle may be configured to secure the mount to a platform via a bolt, screw, pin, weld, or other fastening means. In still other examples, the bottom side of the anchor point may include a nonskid type of material to prevent the mount from sliding or moving across a platform or the ground. In other examples, the nonskid material may include nonskid paint, tape, or pads, non-slip tape or pads, rubber (e.g. EPDM or Neoprene rubber), or other composite or synthetic material. In other examples, the anchor point may include a material that decreases the friction of a platform or the ground and provides for the easy movement of the mount. In such a configuration, the mount may be engaged with the insulating container or without the insulating container.

[0124] FIG. 37 is a front view and Fig. 39 shows right and left side views of the insulating container 1800 mounted in the insulating container mount 1810. Also FIG. 40A depicts a top view of the mount 1810, FIG. 40B depicts a front view of the mount with the hook points or flat hooks 1840 stowed in the slot or loop point 1861 when the insulating container is not tensioned to the mount. FIG. 40C is a side view of the stowed tie down strap 1850. FIG. 41 depicts a front view, FIG. 42 depicts a top right perspective view, and FIG. 43 depicts a right view of the insulating container mount 1810 without the insulating container 1800. In certain examples, the insulating container mount 1810 accommodates the base portion 1814, and the mount 1810 may be cuboidal or substantially cuboidal in shape. In other examples, the mount 1810 may be prismoidal or substantially prismoidal (e.g., a pentagonal prism, hexagonal prism, heptagonal prism, or the like) in shape. In still other examples, the mount 1810 may be substantially cylindrical in shape or may have a substantially trapezoidal cross section. Various other shapes may be used without departing from the invention. In yet other examples, the mount is in the required shape configured to accept the insulating container. The mount 1810 may include a notch 1811 in the front of the mount 1810 to accommodate the spigot 1880.

[0125] In certain examples, the side portions of the insulating container may include one or more hook point fastener receivers in the form of slots 1820. The hook point or flat hook fasteners 1840 located on tie down straps 1850 are configured to be secured to the hook point fastener receivers or slots 1820 thereby securing the insulating container 1800 to the insulating container mount 1810. The hook point or flat hook fasteners 1840 may alternatively be a metal S hook, rubber coated S hook, grabber hook, etc. The hook point or flat hook fastener 1840 may also include a hook point loop 1841 for securing the straps or tie-downs 1850 to the hook point loops 1841. In yet other examples, the straps or tie-downs 1850 may include one or more cam buckles or D-rings 1830 for adjusting the length of the straps 1850 and for providing tension on the straps 1850 to maintain the in-

insulating container 1800 in the container mount 1810. In some examples, the cam buckle or ratchet buckle 1830 may be a ratchet buckle, O-ring, footman loop, spring pin, slide, loop, strap adjuster, metal clasp buckle, snap hook, hook, side release buckle, tongue buckle, military buckle, airline-type seat-belt buckle, or carabiner. The hook point loop 1841, hook point or flat hook fastener 1840, and the cam or ratchet buckle 1830 may be formed of stainless steel, aluminum, composite, synthetic materials such as plastic, NYLON, and the like. The strap or tie-down 1850 may be formed of synthetic materials such as NYLON, polyester, ribbon, seat-belt webbing, tubular webbing, BioThane and the like. In other examples, the flat hooks, tie down straps, and ratchet buckles may be replaced by other devices such as quarter-turn fasteners, ball and socket connections, bungee cords, cables, chains, etc.

[0126] In some examples, the insulating container mount 1810 is configured to allow access to the interior void or chamber of the insulating container when the insulating container is secured to the mount. For example, if the mount 1810 is secured to a platform in a vehicle, an individual can still access the interior void of the insulating container to remove an object or to place an object into the container. In another example, the insulating container is secured to the mount 1810 in such a manner that the spigot 1880 may be accessed to dispense a fluid. In another example, as shown in FIGS. 39 and 40, the insulating container mount 1810 includes one or more lock points 1870 that may be used to secure the mount 1810 to any suitable platform or other object. The lock points 1870 are configured to receive a lock, cable, chain, removable fastener or other means to secure the mount from theft or other loss. The lock points 1870 can be in the form of an elongated slot, such that, for example, a lock, cable, chain, removable fastener or other means can be inserted in lock points 1870 in order to secure the container mount 1810.

[0127] In another example, the mount 1810 includes a hook point fastener receiver or slot 1860. As shown in FIGS. 40A-C, the hook point fastener receiver or slot 1860 is configured to allow the strap 1850 to wrap over the top of the insulating container mount 1810 when the container is not in use. The ratchet or cam buckle 1830 may be positioned at the bottom of the mount rather than the side and the hook point or flat hook fastener 1840 is configured to include a hook point loop 1841 which is secured to the hook point fastener receiver 1860. FIG. 43 is a right side view of the insulating container mount. In some examples, the insulating container mount is configured to include a loop point or slot 1861 in the form of an elongated slot that may be configured to receive at least one strap 1850, and the strap 1850 may be configured to secure the insulating container to the mount. In another example, the tie down strap 1850 is configured to wrap below and around the mounting plate and below the loop point or slot 1861, as shown in FIGS. 39, 42, and 43, when the insulating container is secured to the mount. In another

example, the base 1810 includes one or more hook point fastener receivers 1860 and one or more lock points 1870.

[0128] Also depicted in FIG. 42, the container mount 1810 can include an integrally mounted base plate 1892 in the central portion of the container mount 1810. The base plate 1892 may be located on the top of the base mount 1894 and may project upwardly from the base mount. The base plate 1892 may be recessed or raised. In one example, the base plate 1892 can be integrally molded with the container mount 1810 or be fastened to the container mount 1810 by mechanical fastener, adhesives and other permanent or removable fastening methods. In another example, the base plate 1892 projects upwards and is configured to mate with a recess (not shown) located in the bottom of the insulating container. In another example, the base plate 1892 may include a logo or trademark embossed, molded, or stamped into the base plate 1892 and/or the top of the mount base. In another example, the insulating container mount may include side walls 1893. In another example, the mount may include a plurality of anchor points 1890 that are configured to receive the insulating container. In some examples, the anchor points are configured to include anchor point receptacles 1891 as shown in FIG. 42. As shown in FIG. 42, the anchor point receptacles 1891 can include a series of concentric cylindrical openings that are configured to match the shape of the bottom surface 108 of the insulating container 1800, such that when the container is mounted to the container mount 1810, the shape of the anchor point receptacles 1891 and/or the recessed or the raised base plate 1892 facilitates the mounting and/or securing the insulating container.

[0129] As previously discussed, FIGS. 15A-15E illustrate an alternative gasket arrangement configured to seal the insulating container 1800 to prevent the spillage of liquids, and wherein the insulating container is also configured to be paired with and mounted to an insulating container mount 1810. Similar to the above examples, the insulating container 1800 may comprise a spigot 1880, a gasket 1560, and a lid 1804 that may be, non-destructively, removably coupled thereto in accordance with the disclosure herein.

[0130] The insulating containers described herein include various features that ensure easy and efficient manufacture of the insulating containers, while providing durability and wear resistance. The insulating containers and the various integrally molded features, such as handles, a spigot recess, spigot guard, etc., may be advantageous in improving durability and wear resistance. Further, the various lid arrangements described herein may aid in securing the lid to the base in both the open configuration and closed configuration, and may aid in avoiding breakage and/or loss of a lid.

[0131] The insulating container mount described herein may be used to secure the insulating container described herein to a stable base or other platform. The

insulating container mount may be configured to be permanently or temporarily prepositioned in a specific location, such as a vehicle or boat, and allows an individual to place the insulating container into the mount. The insulating container may be permanently or temporarily secured to the mount, until such time that the individual may need to remove the insulating container.

[0132] The present disclosure is disclosed above and in the accompanying drawings with reference to a variety of examples. The purpose served by the disclosure, however, is to provide examples of the various features and concepts related to the disclosure, not to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize that numerous variations and modifications may be made to the examples described above without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

Claims

1. An insulating container, comprising:

a base including:

a sidewall structure having a plurality of sides,
a bottom portion connected to a first end of each side of the plurality of sides of the sidewall structure, the bottom portion being configured to support the insulating container on a surface,
an opening formed at a second end of each side of the plurality of sides of the sidewall structure, opposite the first end of each side of the plurality of sides of the sidewall structure, the opening being configured to allow access to an interior void of the insulating container formed by the sidewall structure and the bottom portion, and wherein a gasket is configured to seal the opening when a lid is in a closed position, and
a spigot extending through a first side of the sidewall structure; and

an insulating container mount configured to secure the insulating container, wherein the mount is secured to a platform, wherein the insulating container mount is configured to allow access to the interior void when the insulating container is secured to the mount, and wherein the container mount further includes a plurality of anchor points and a mount plate, and wherein the anchor points and the mount plate are configured to receive the insulating container.

2. The insulating container of claim 1, wherein the gasket is substantially square or substantially rectangular shaped.

3. The insulating container of claim 1, the gasket further including at least one venting hole.

4. The insulating container of claim 1, wherein the gasket is constructed of a flexible PVC.

5. The insulating container of claim 1, wherein the gasket is anchored in a recess in an underside of the lid, and wherein the recess runs along a perimeter of the underside of the lid.

6. The insulating container of claim 1, wherein the gasket further includes a stem, a first side, and a second side;

wherein the stem further includes a plurality of prongs, and wherein the prongs are configured to be inserted into a recess in an underside of the lid;

wherein first side is connected to the stem, and wherein the first side is substantially perpendicular to the stem;

wherein the second side extends from the first side at an angle of about 30-60 degrees;

wherein the first side and the second side form a V-shaped extension; and

wherein the V-shaped extension is configured to extend distally from the stem.

7. The insulating container of claim 1, wherein the container mount further comprises:

a mounting surface for receiving the container;
a pair of walls extending upwardly from the mounting surface, the pair of walls configured to mate with and engage the container; and
a pair of straps, the straps each having a hook for engaging a corresponding slot in the container; the mounting surface further comprising openings for receiving corresponding projections on a bottom surface of the container, and wherein the straps further comprise a buckle configured to adjust a tension of the strap.

8. The insulating container of claim 7, wherein the pair of sidewalls have a U-shaped profile, and wherein the straps extend from the U-shaped profile.

9. The insulating container of claim 7, wherein the walls only extend partially around a perimeter of the mounting surface, and wherein the walls extend from the first and second sides of the mount to the rear of the mount, the walls defining a gap in the rear of the mount and an opening in the front of the mount.

10. The insulating container of claim 7, wherein the mount plate and the walls define an open channel for receiving the container.

11. The insulating container of claim 7, wherein the anchor points are configured to secure the mount to a platform via a bolt, screw, pin, or other fastening means. 5
12. The insulating container of claim 7, further comprising a notch in the front portion. 10
13. The insulating container of claim 12, wherein the notch is configured to accommodate a spigot of the container. 15
14. The insulating container of claim 7, wherein the walls only extend partially around a perimeter of the mounting surface, and wherein the walls extend from the first and second sides of the mount to the rear of the mount, the walls defining a gap in the rear of the mount and an opening in the front of the mount. 20
15. The insulating container of claim 7, wherein the plate and the walls define an open channel for receiving the container. 25

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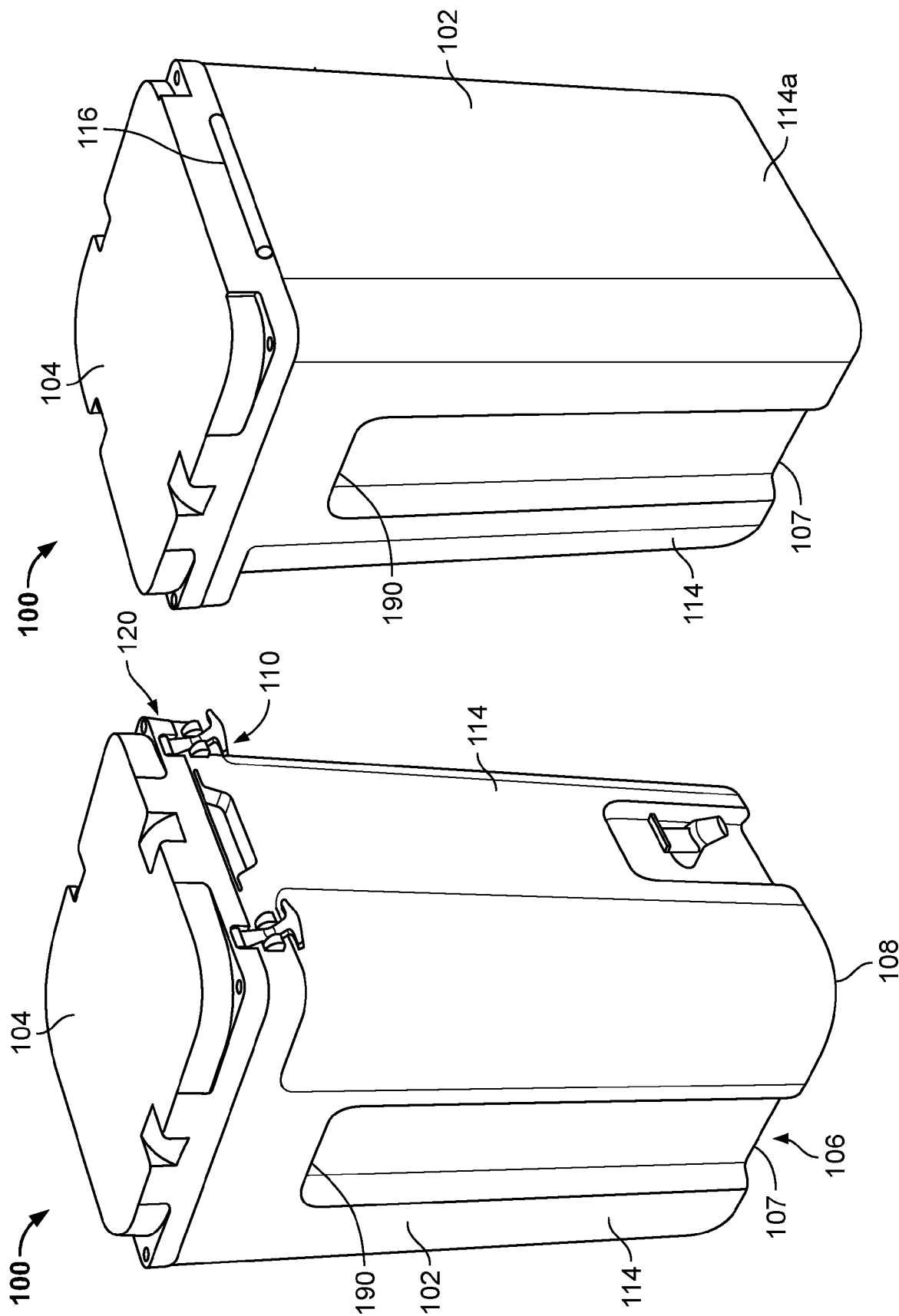


FIG. 1B

FIG. 1A

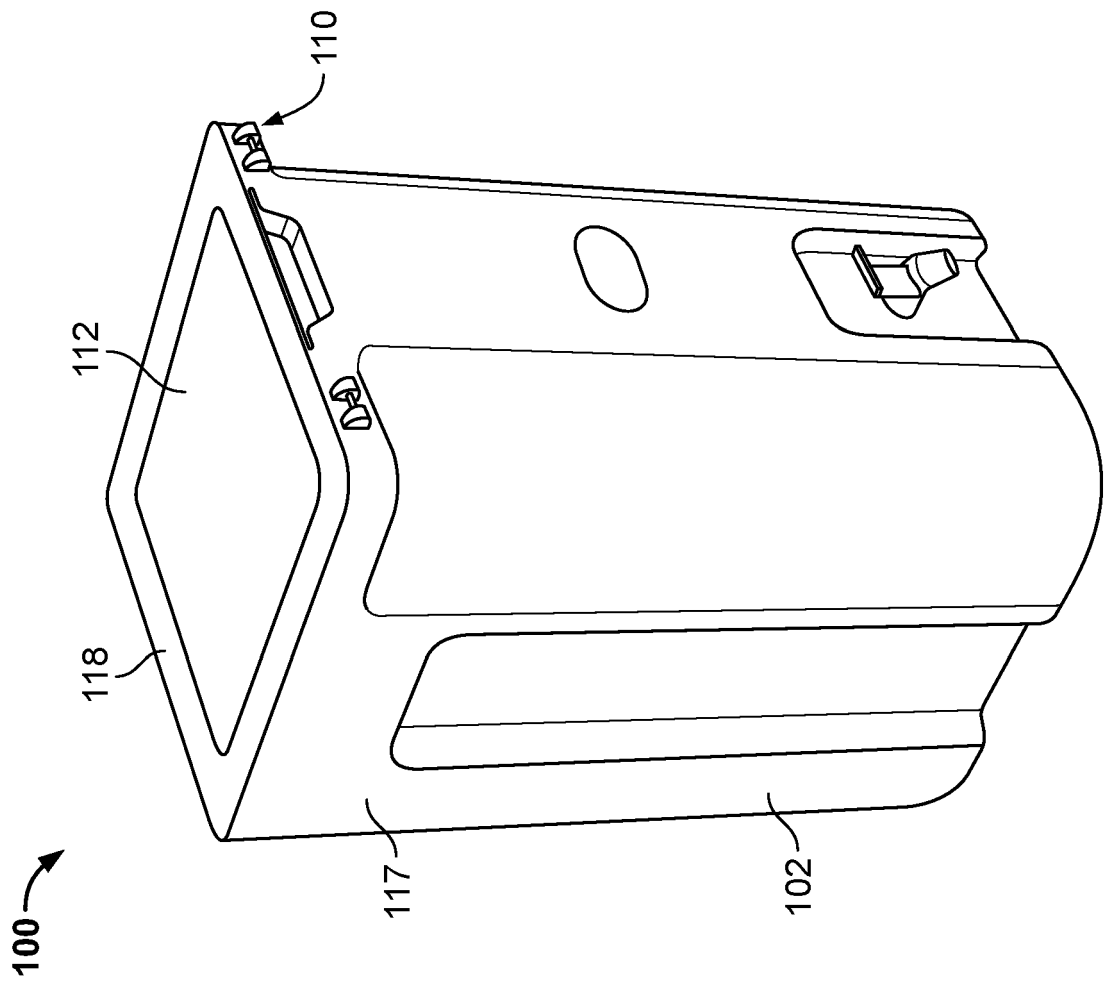
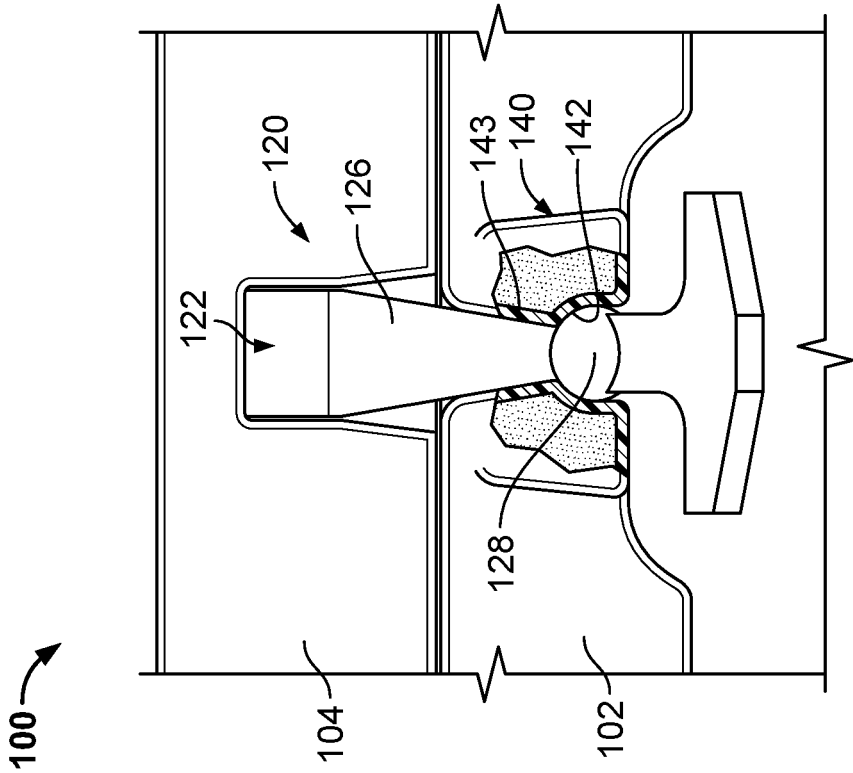
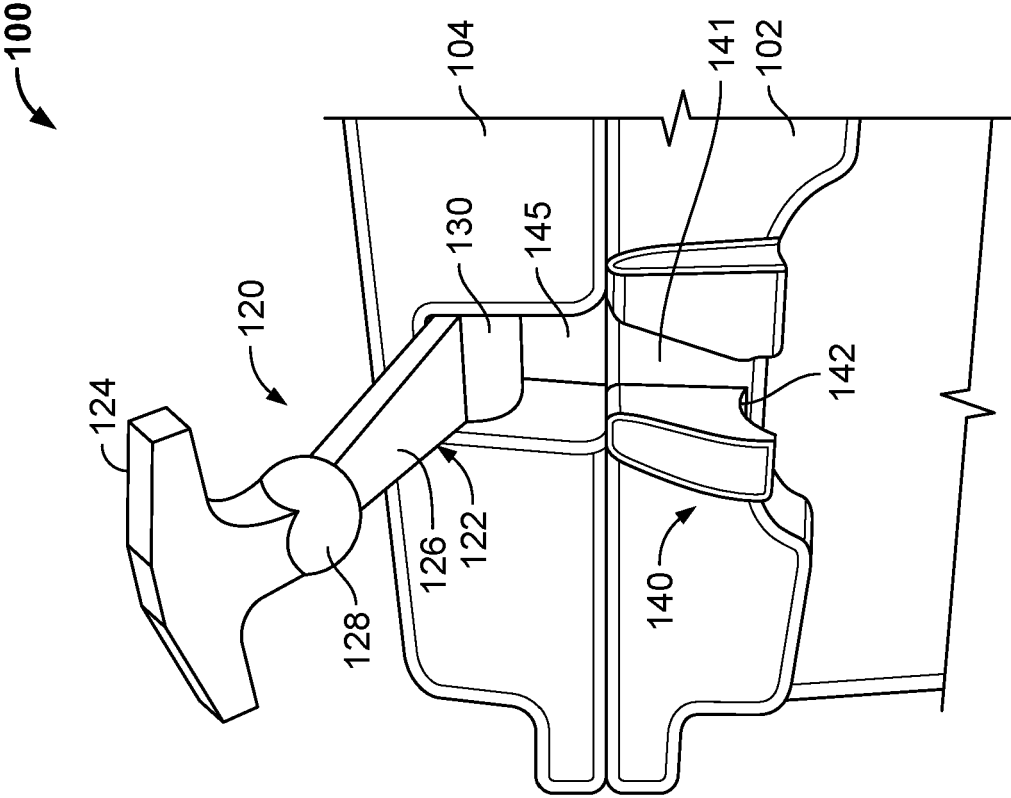


FIG. 2



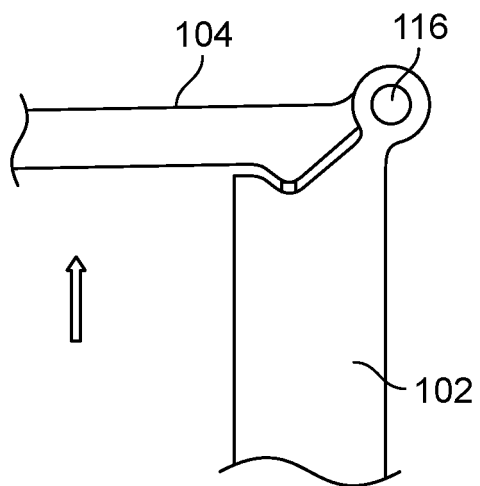


FIG. 5A

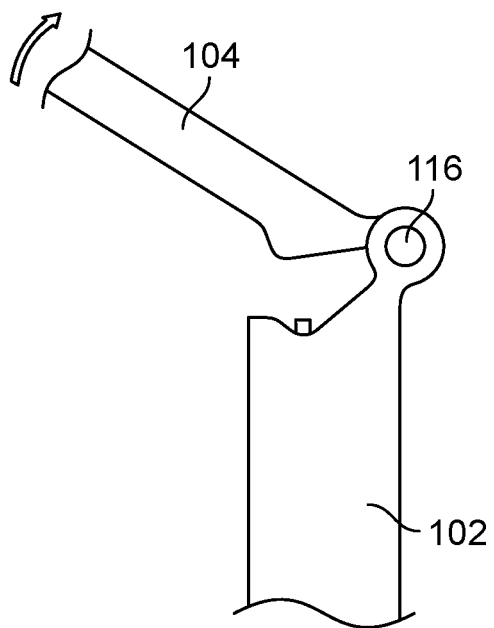


FIG. 5B

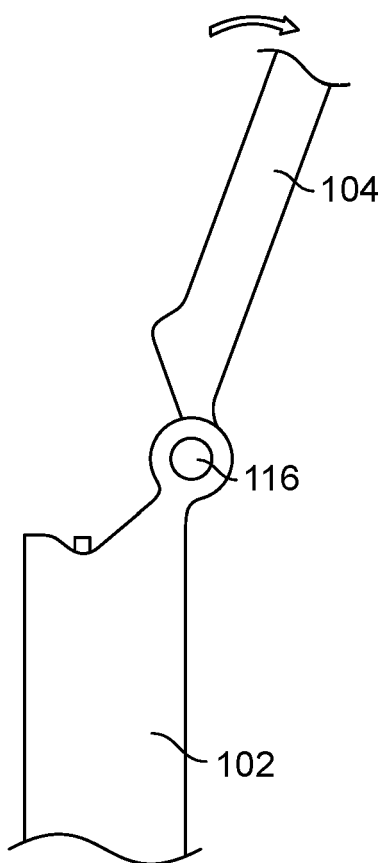


FIG. 5C

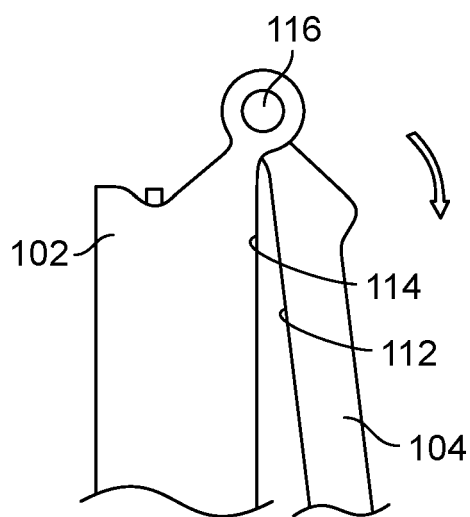


FIG. 5D

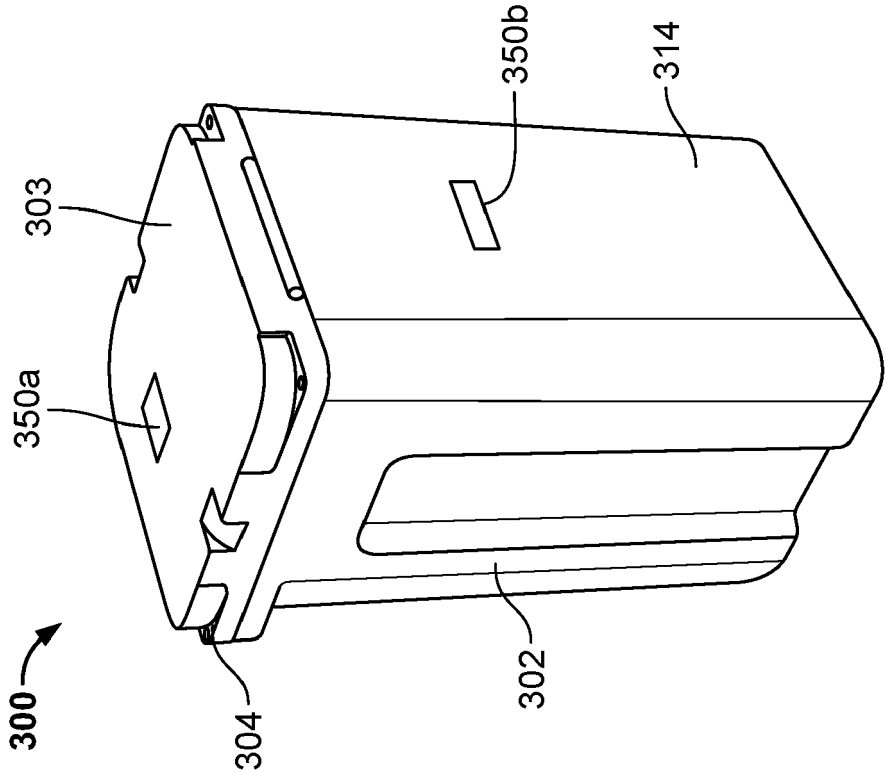


FIG. 7

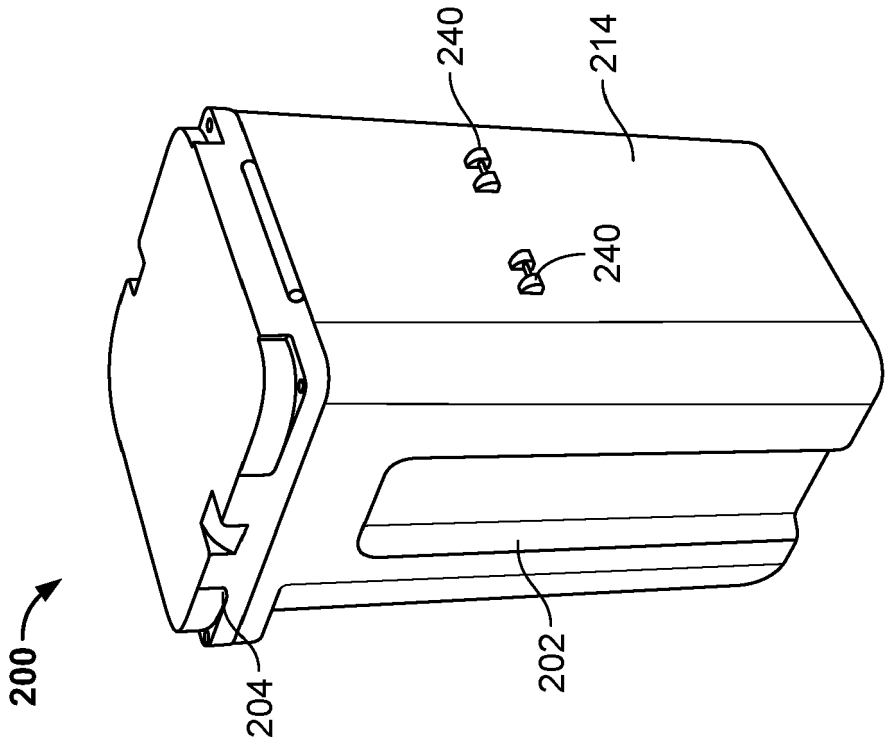


FIG. 6

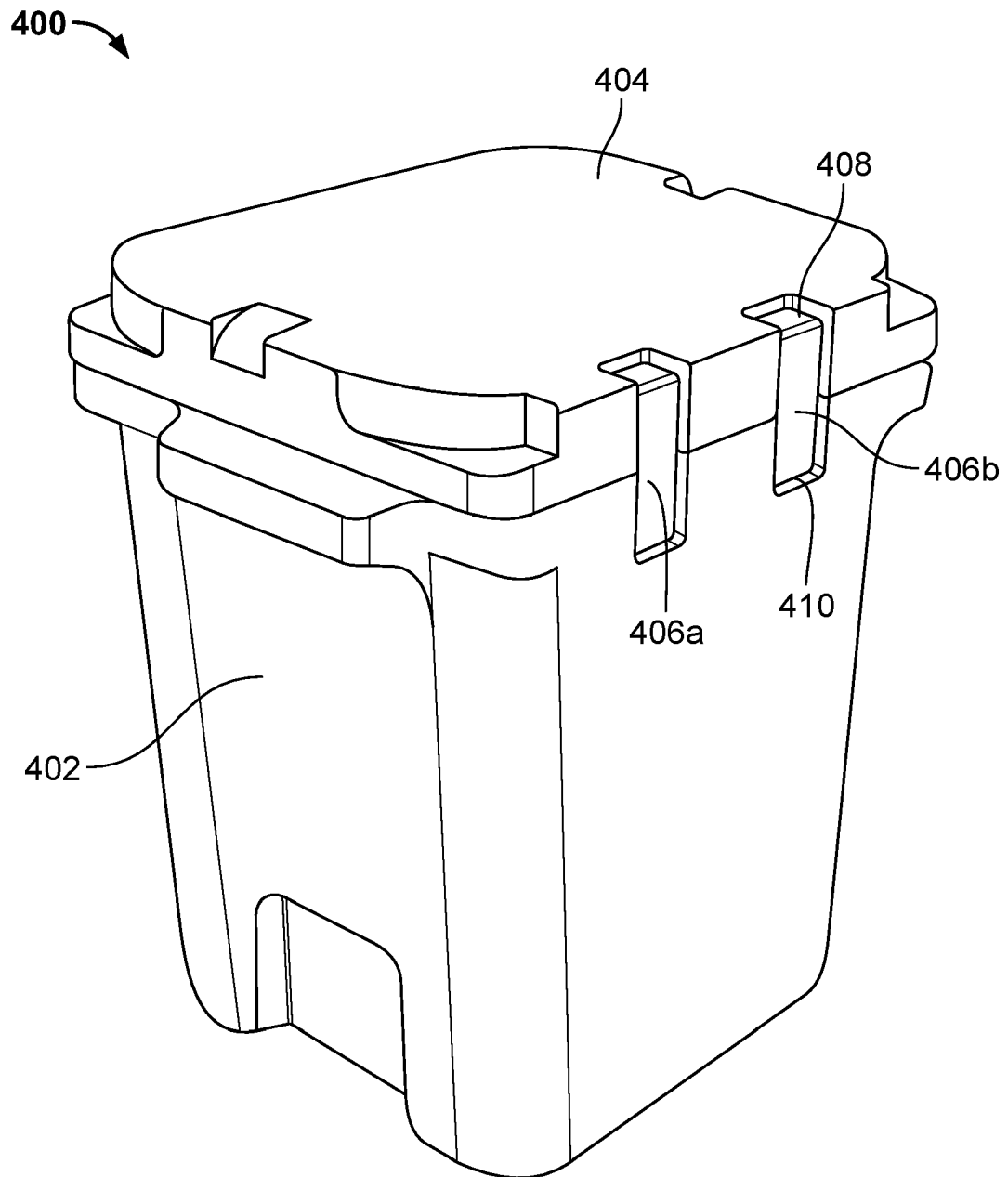
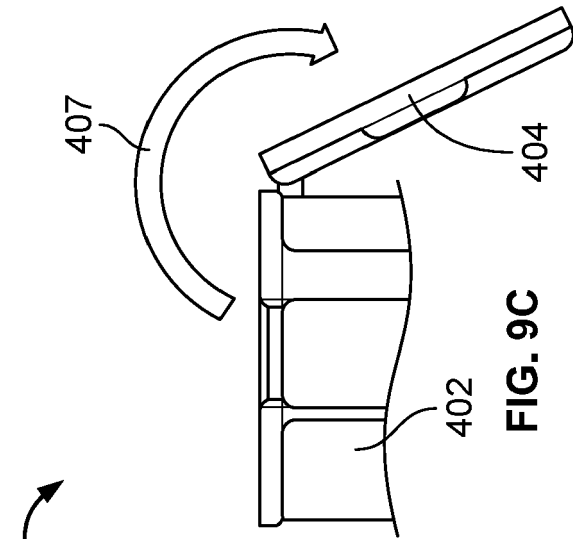
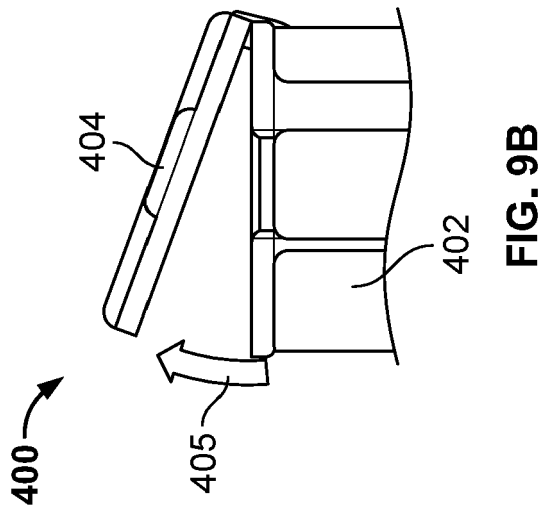
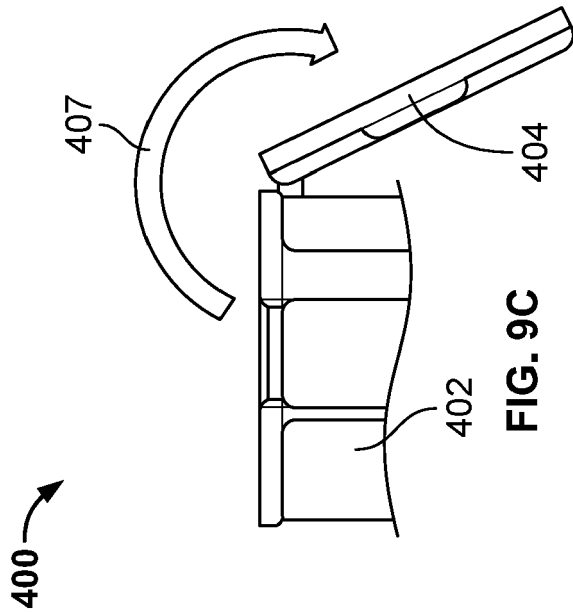


FIG. 8



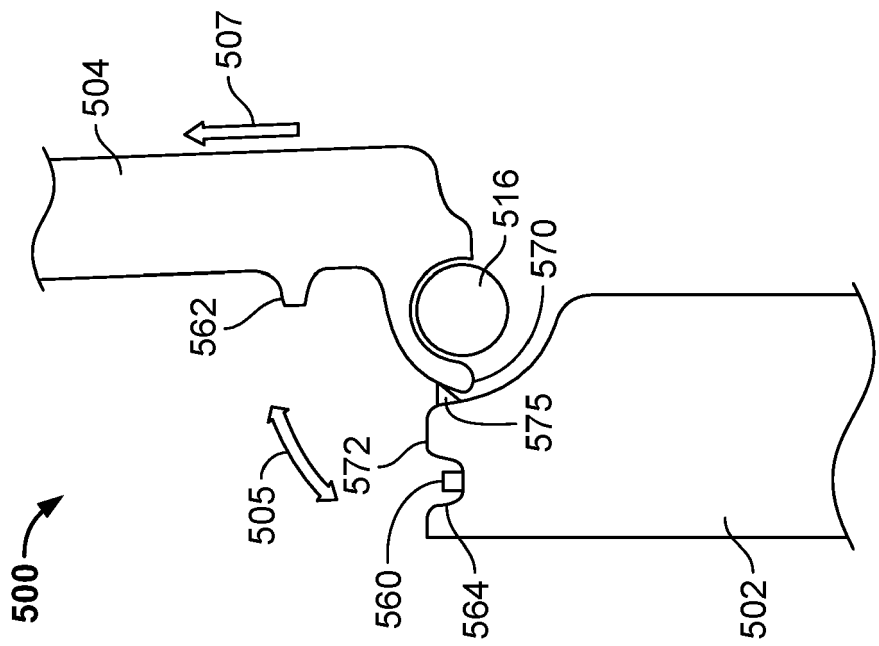


FIG. 10B

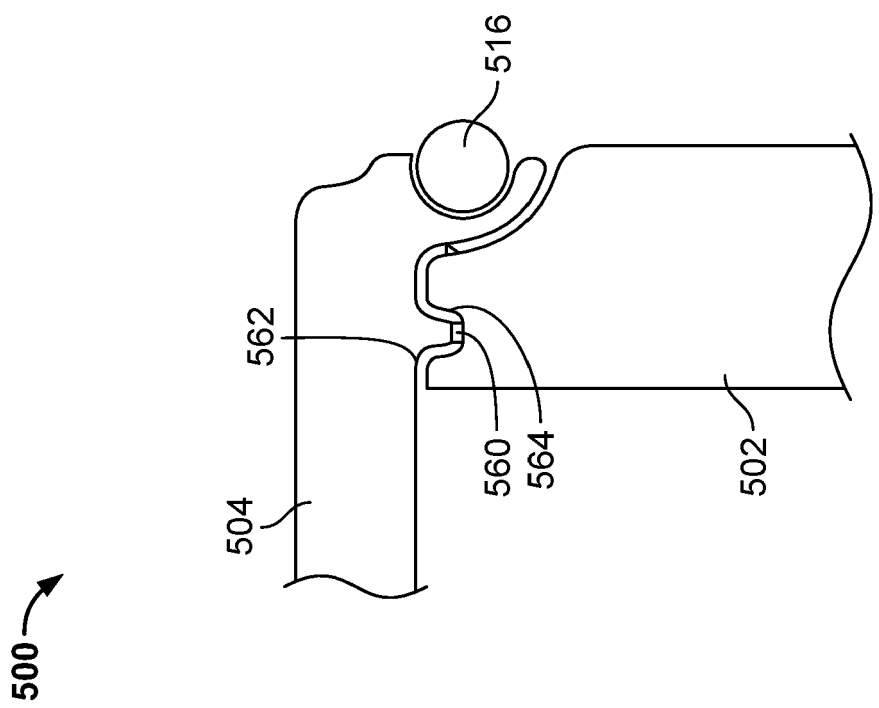


FIG. 10A

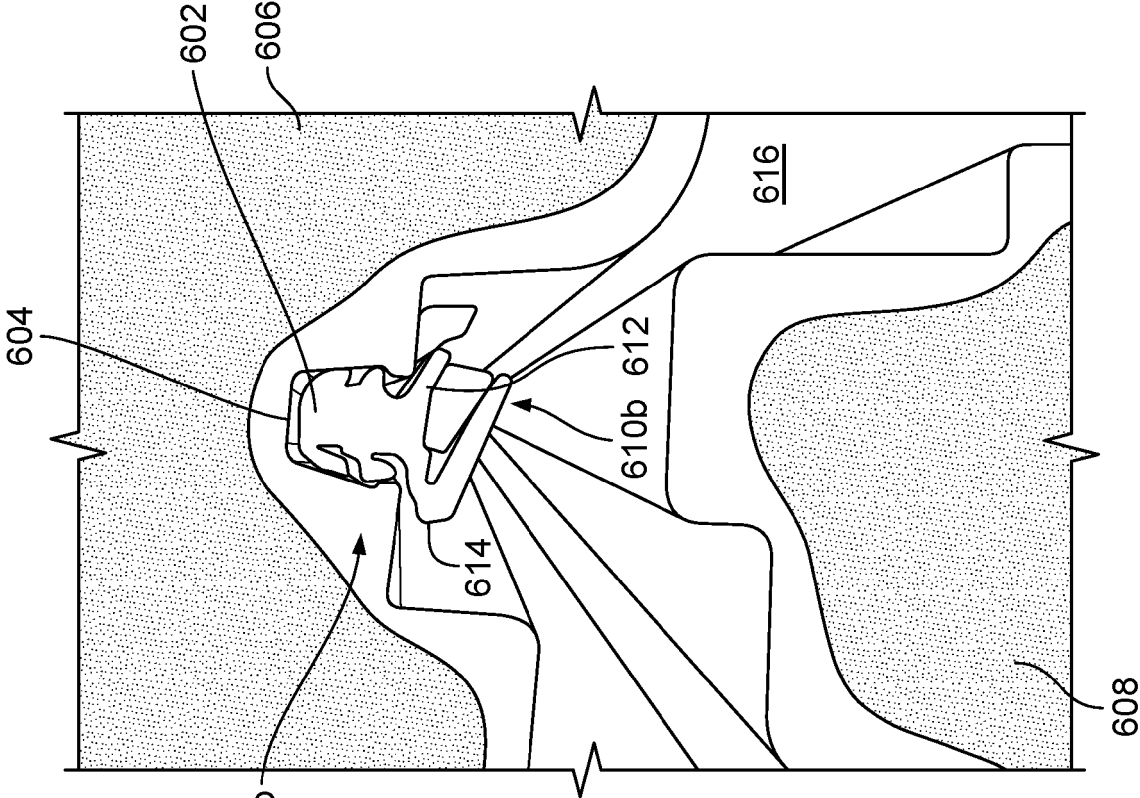


FIG. 11A

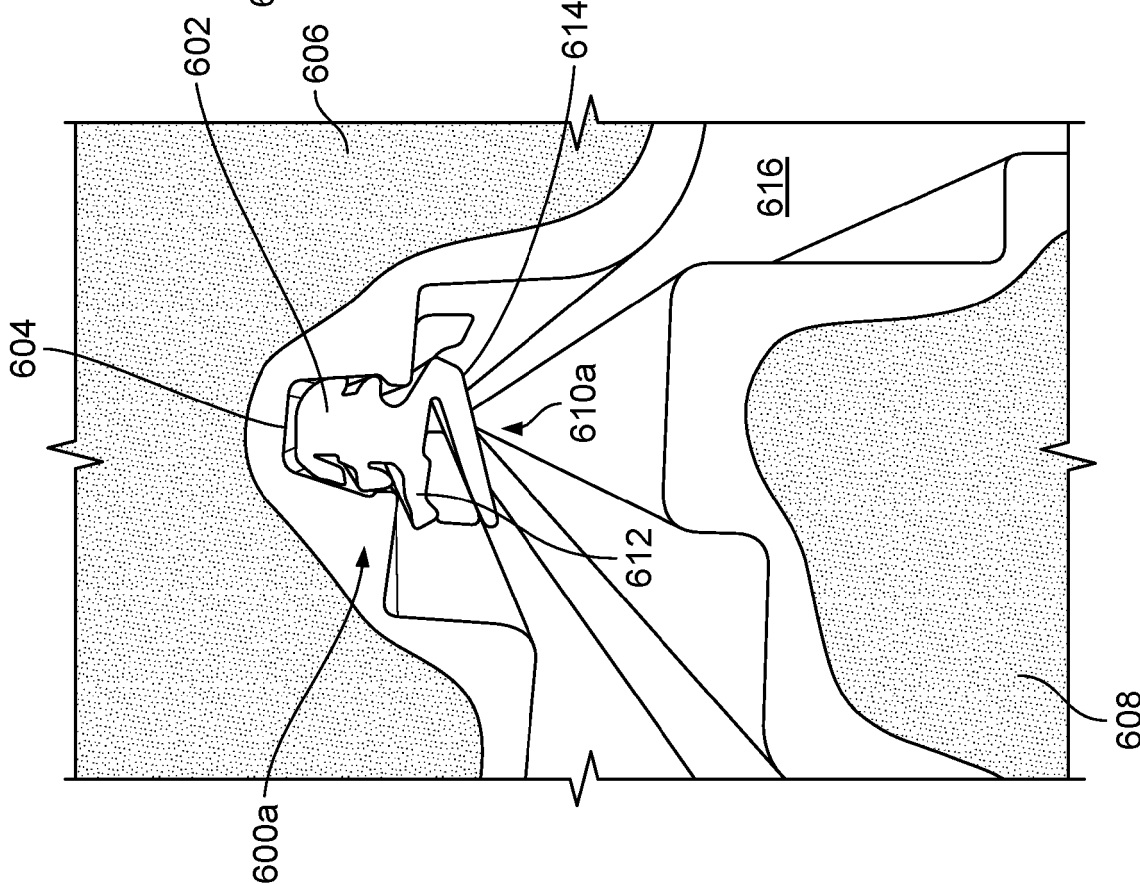


FIG. 11B

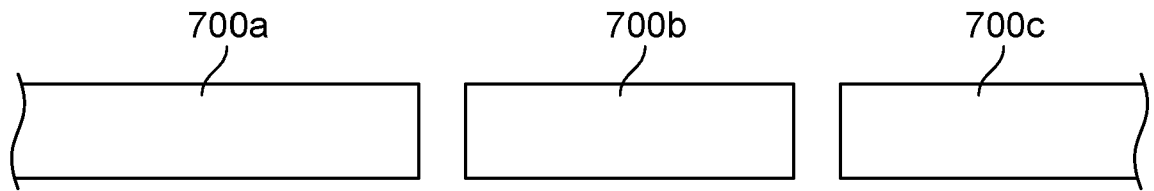


FIG. 12

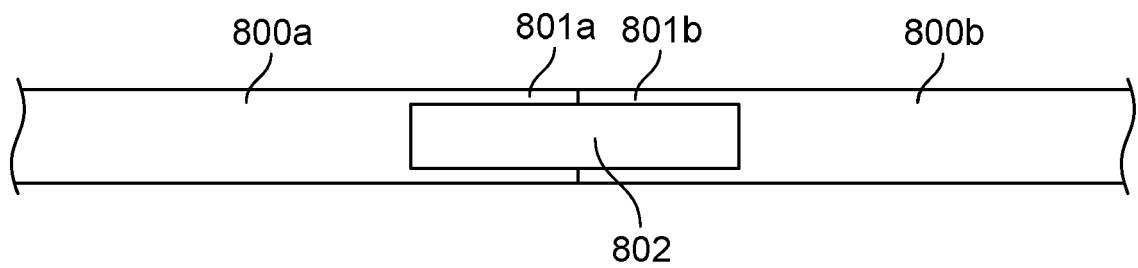


FIG. 13

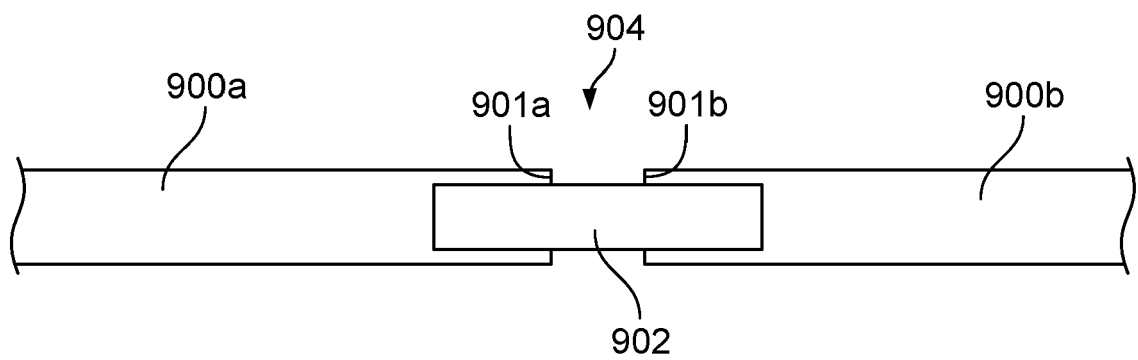


FIG. 14

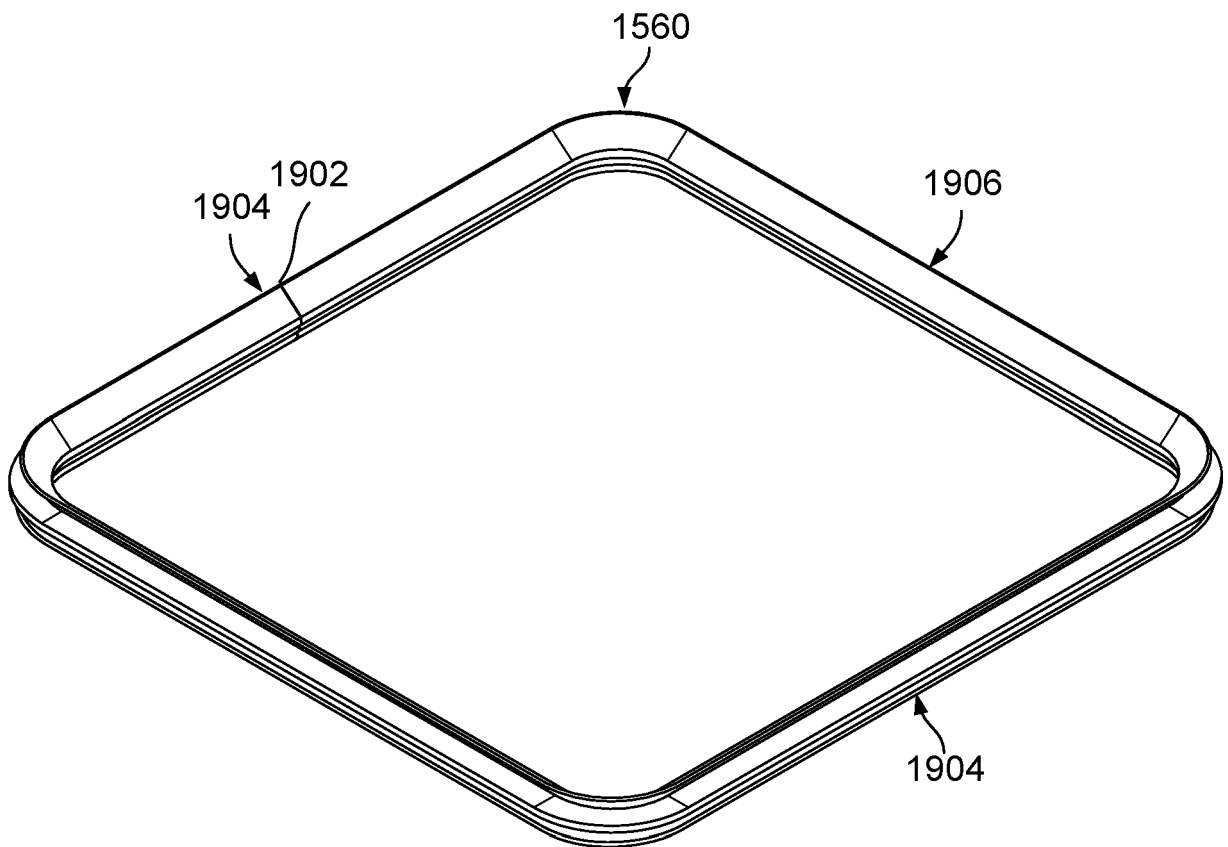


FIG. 15A

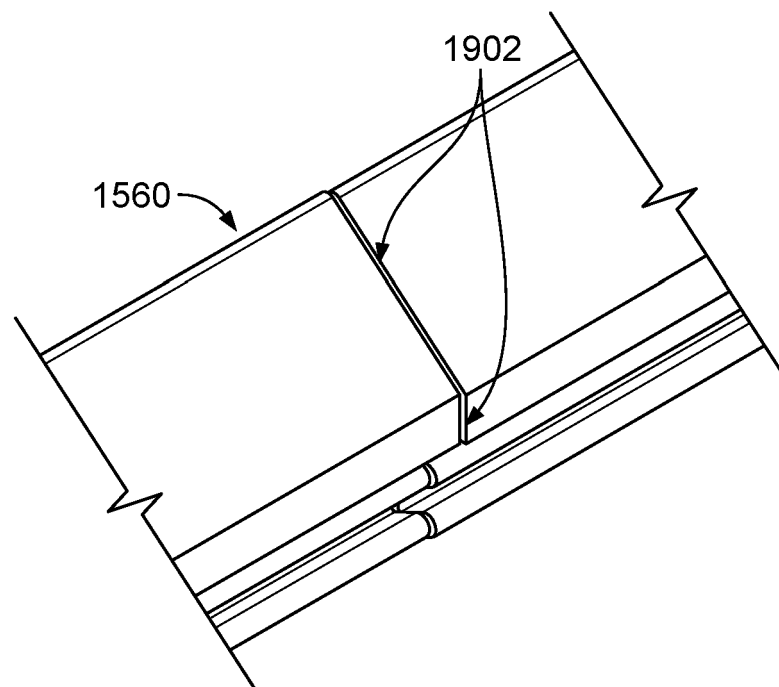


FIG. 15B

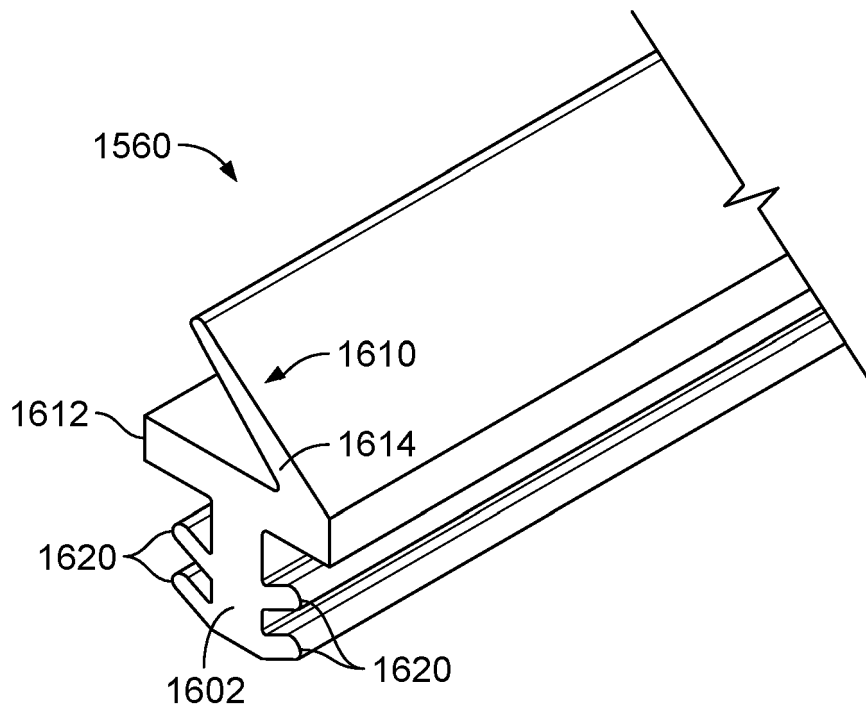


FIG. 15C

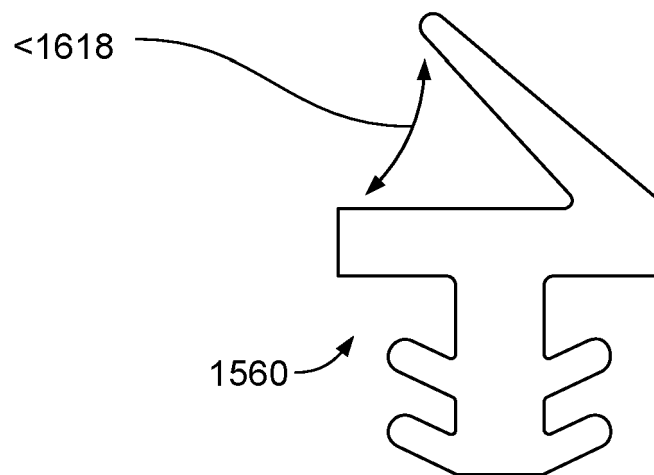


FIG. 15D

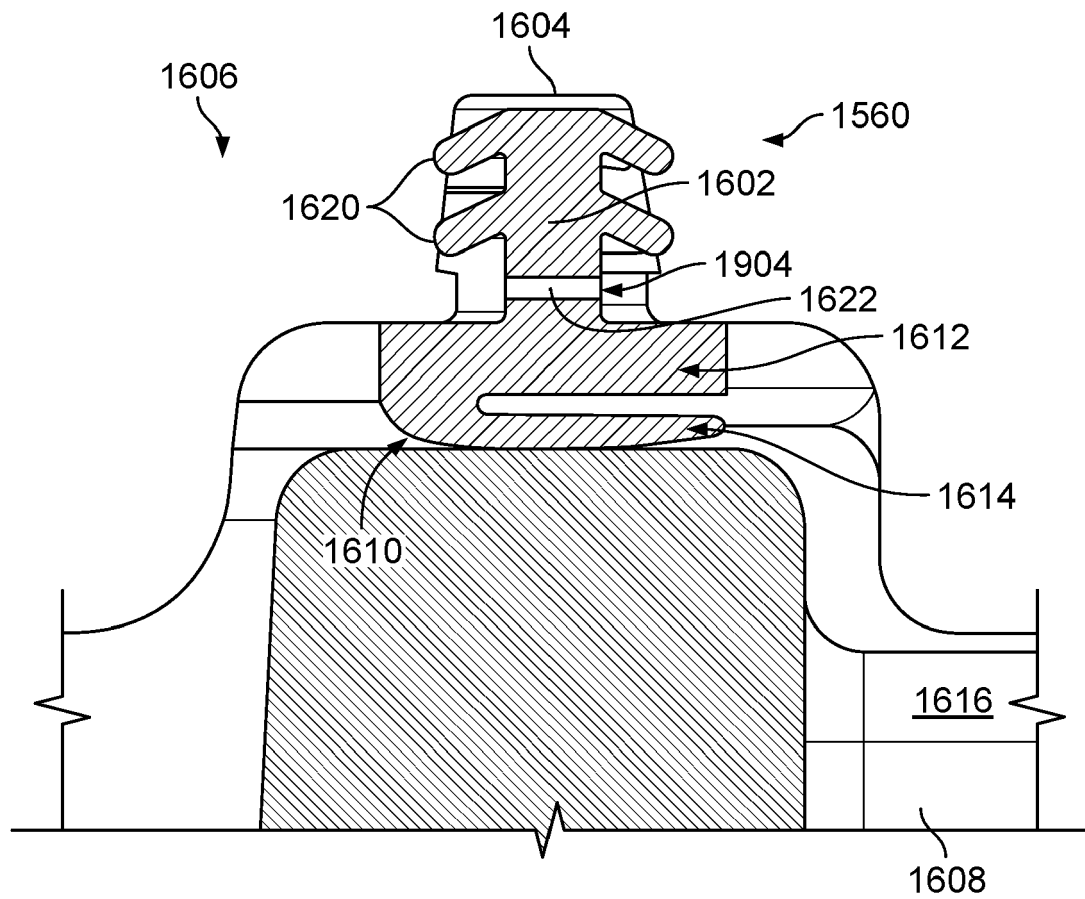


FIG. 15E

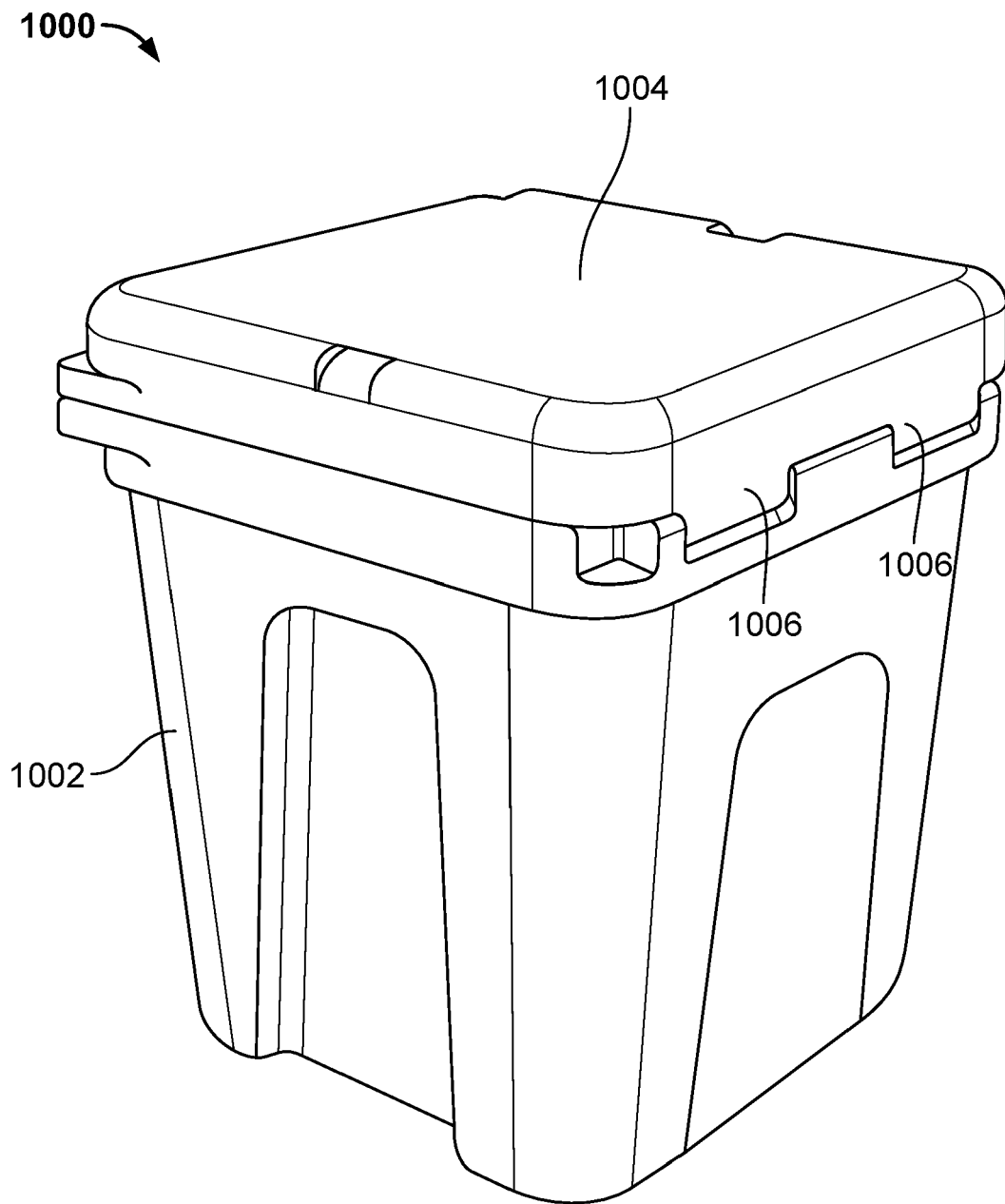


FIG. 16

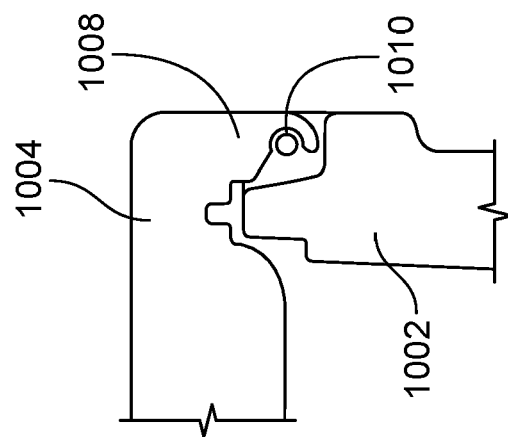


FIG. 16A

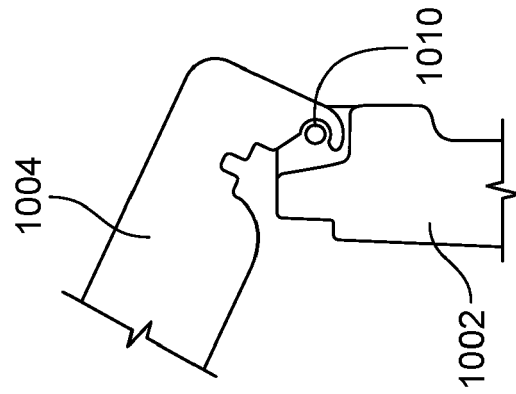


FIG. 16B

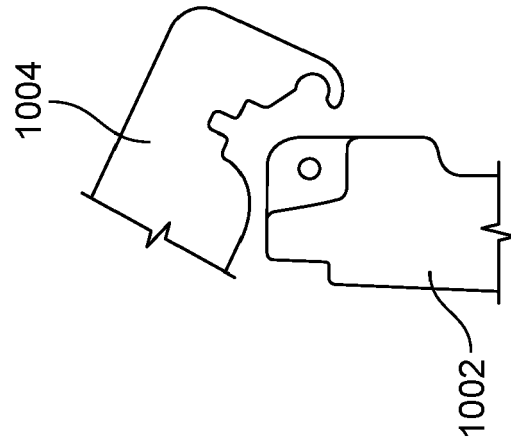


FIG. 16C

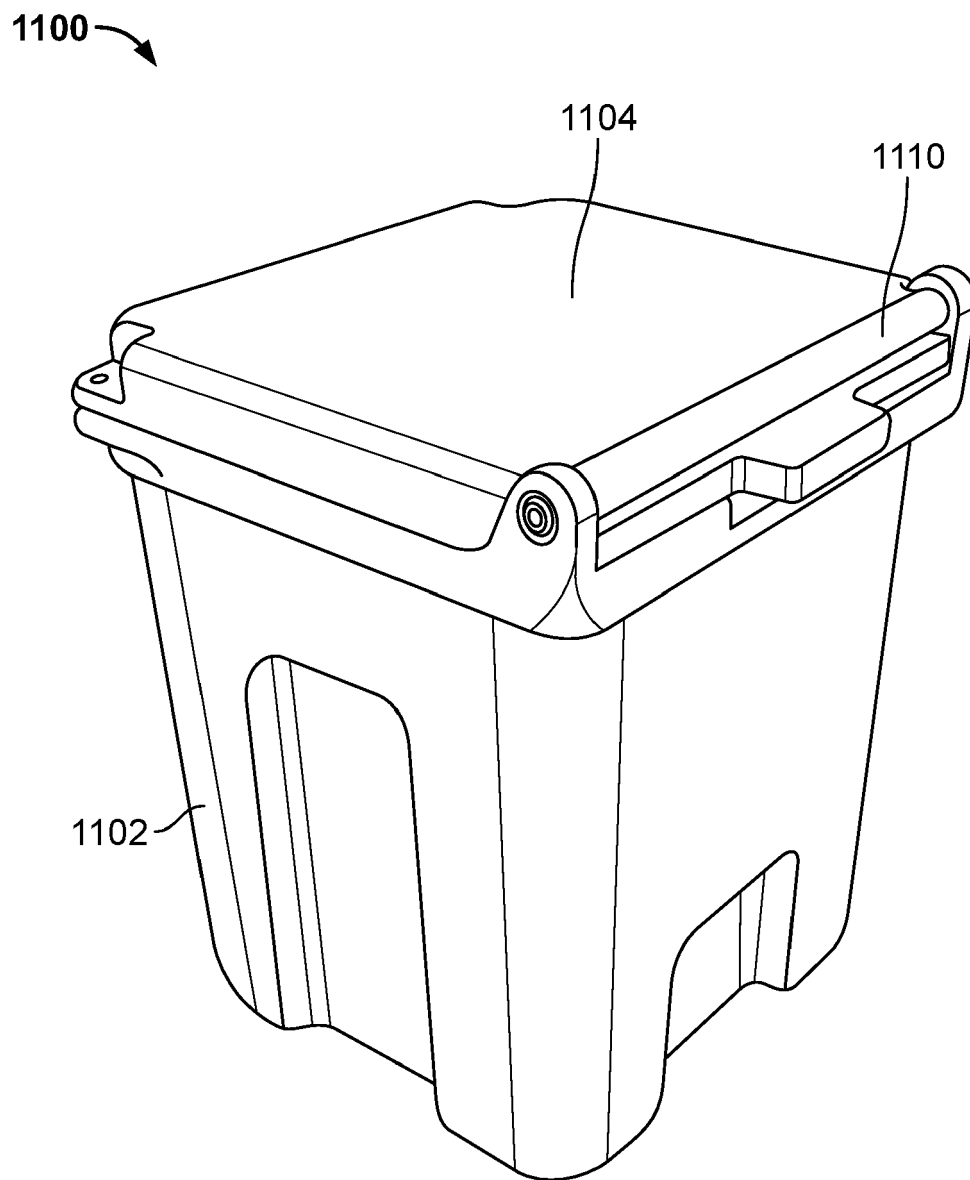


FIG. 17

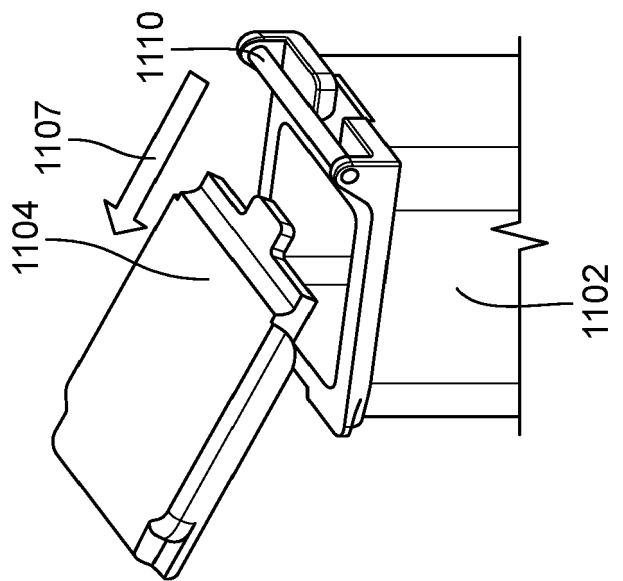


FIG. 18A

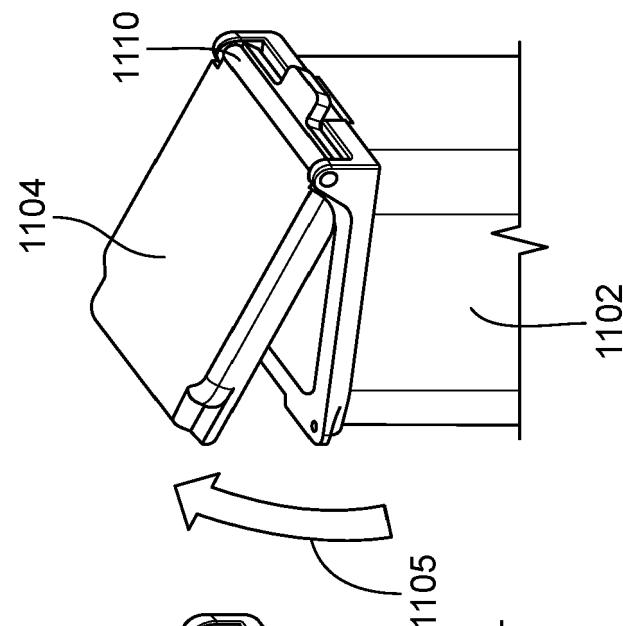


FIG. 18B

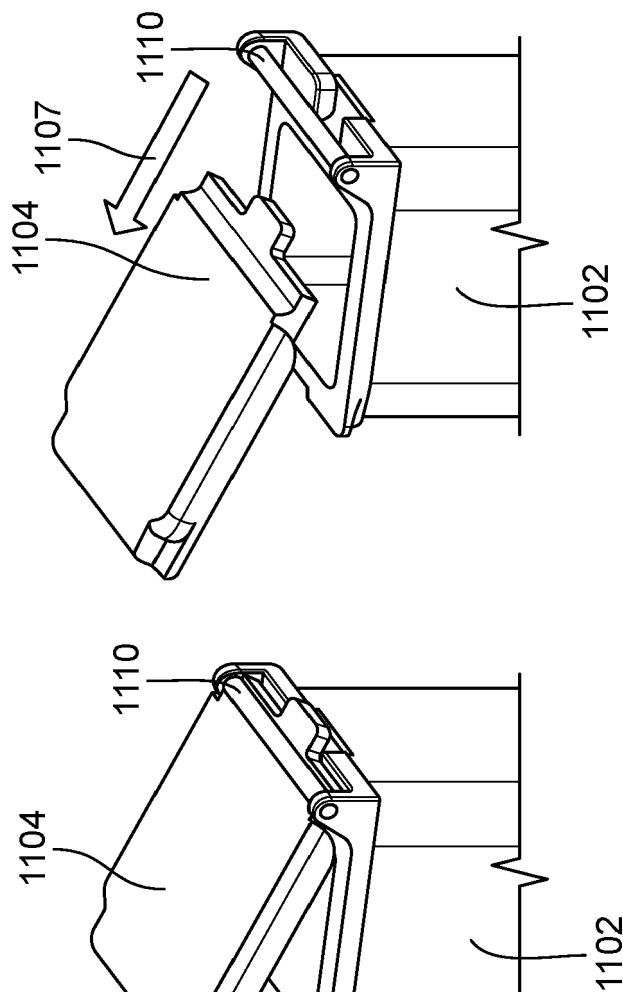


FIG. 18C

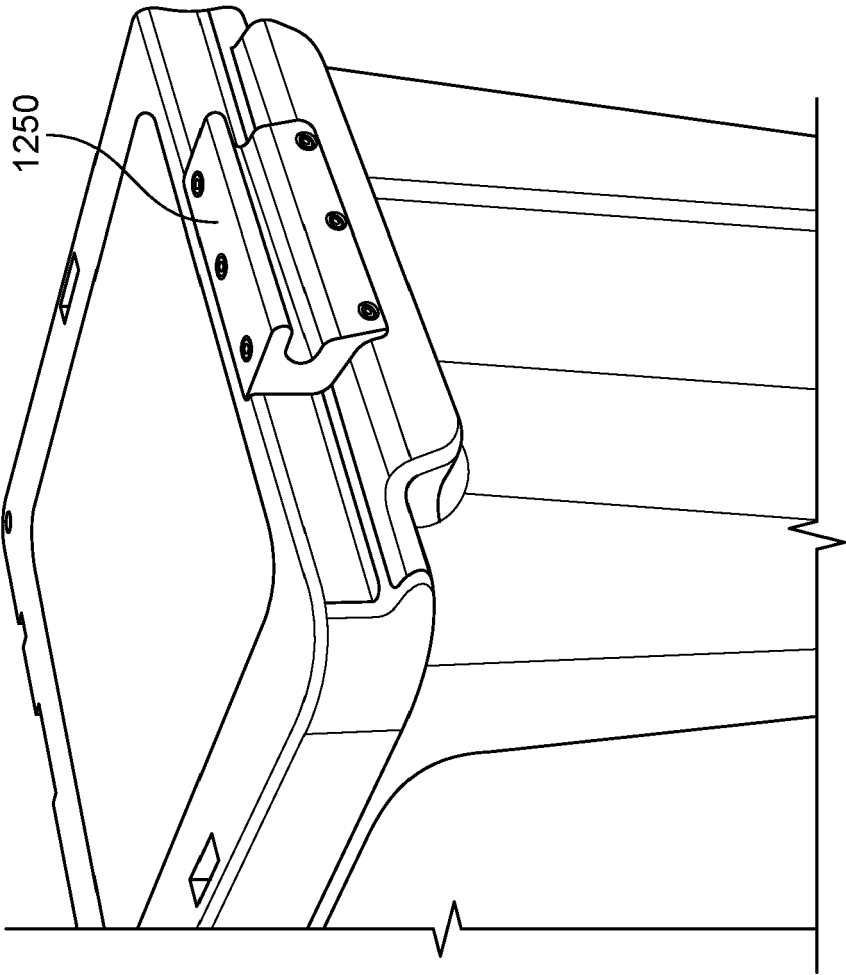


FIG. 19

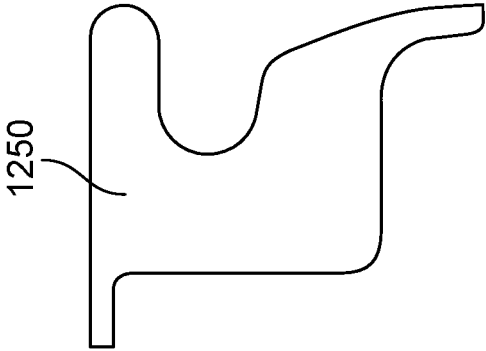


FIG. 20

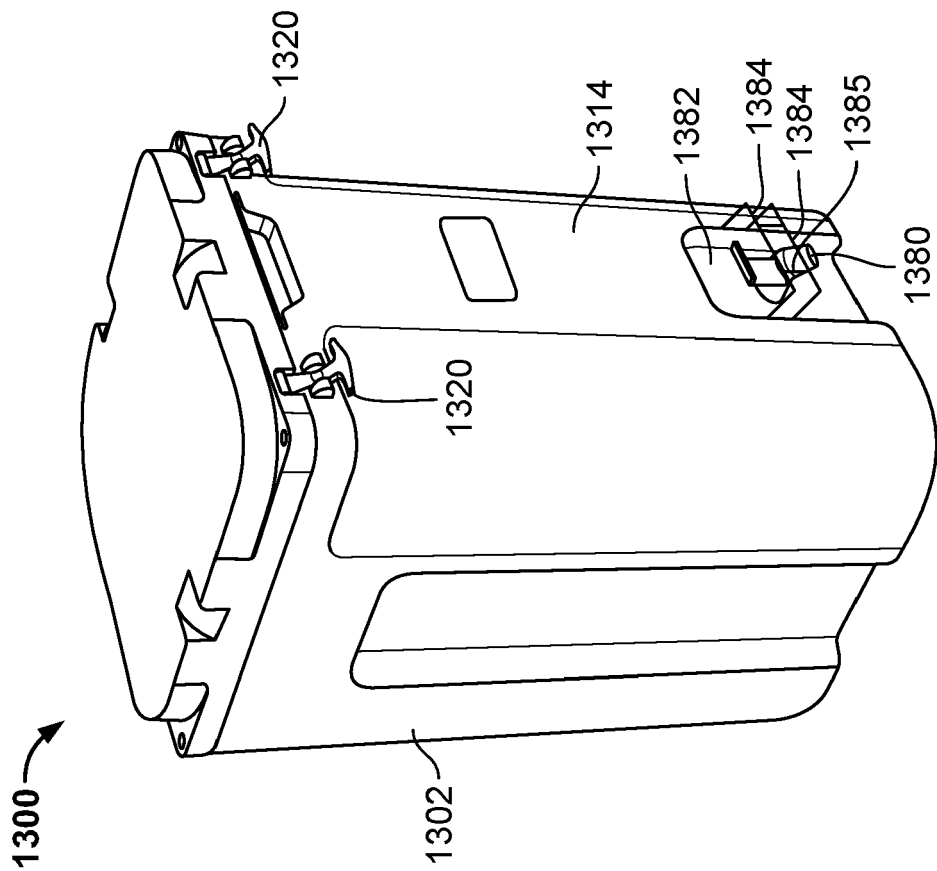


FIG. 22

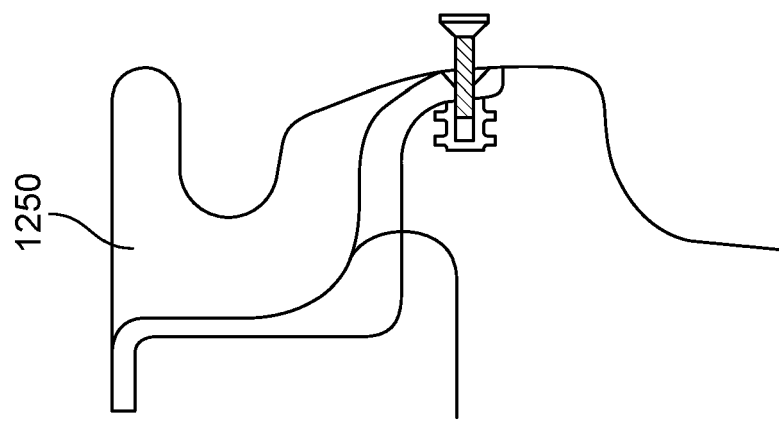


FIG. 21

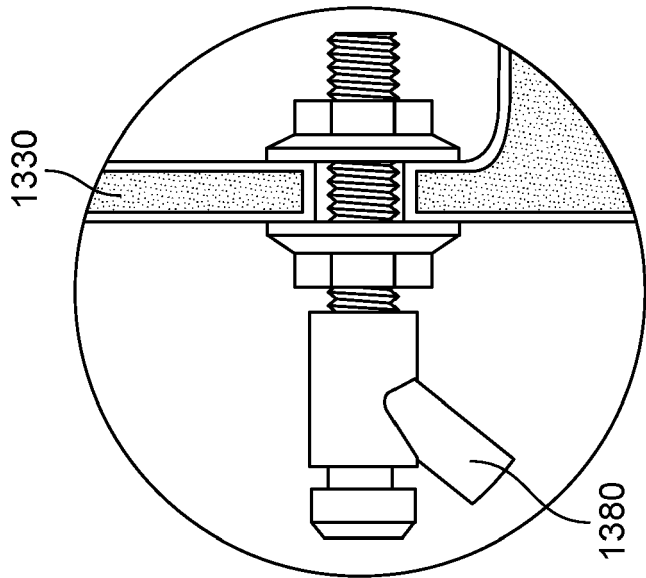


FIG. 24

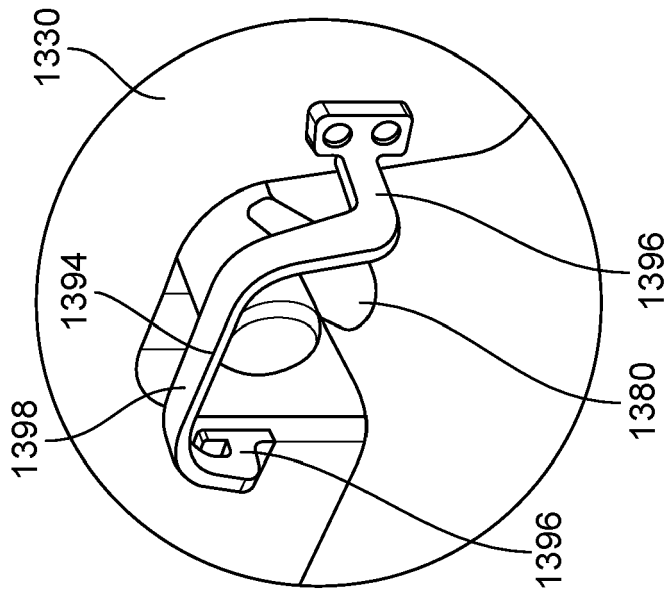


FIG. 23

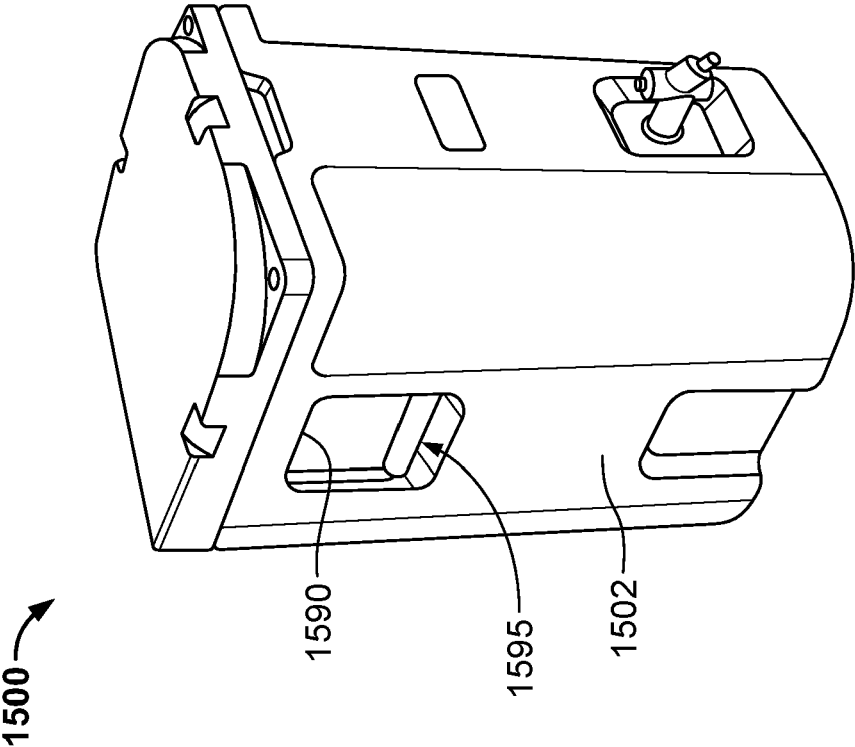


FIG. 25

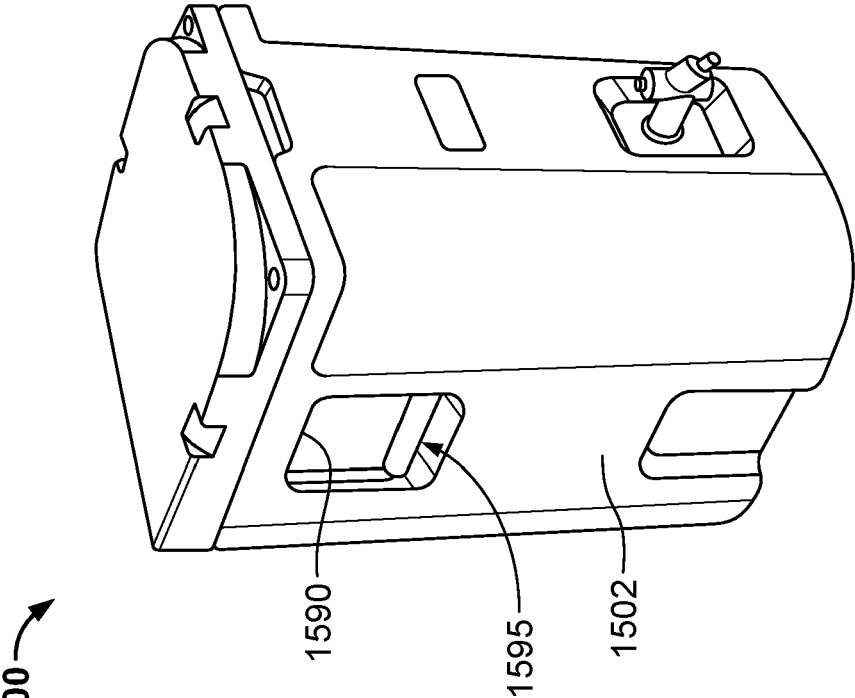


FIG. 26

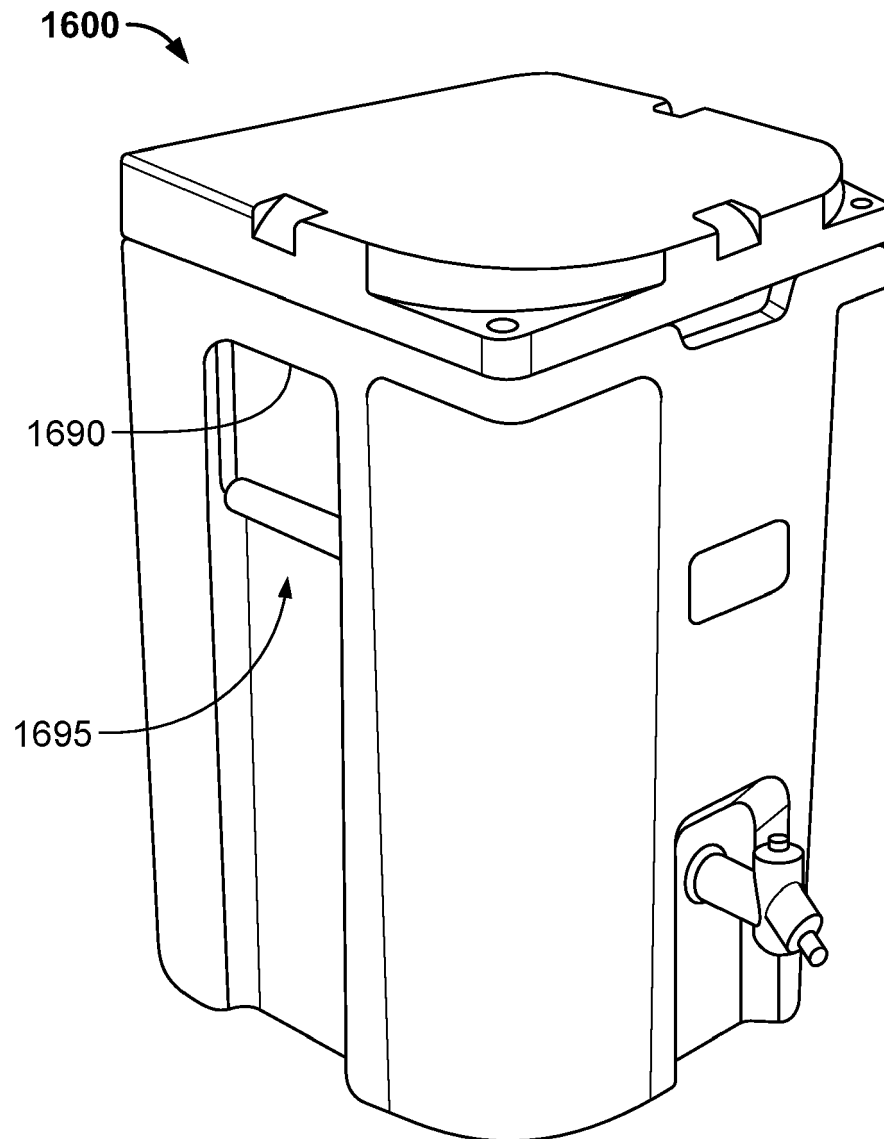


FIG. 27

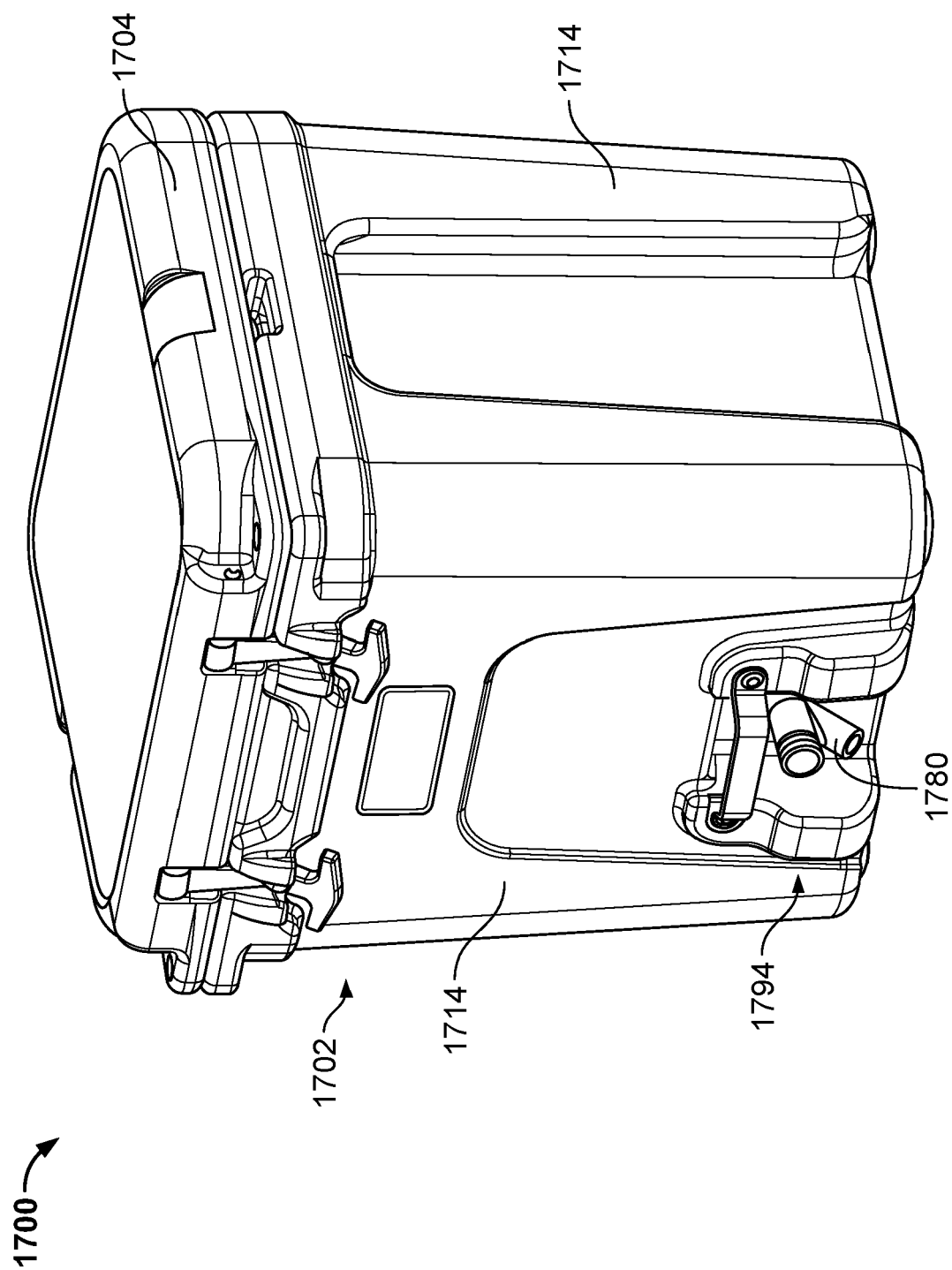


FIG. 28

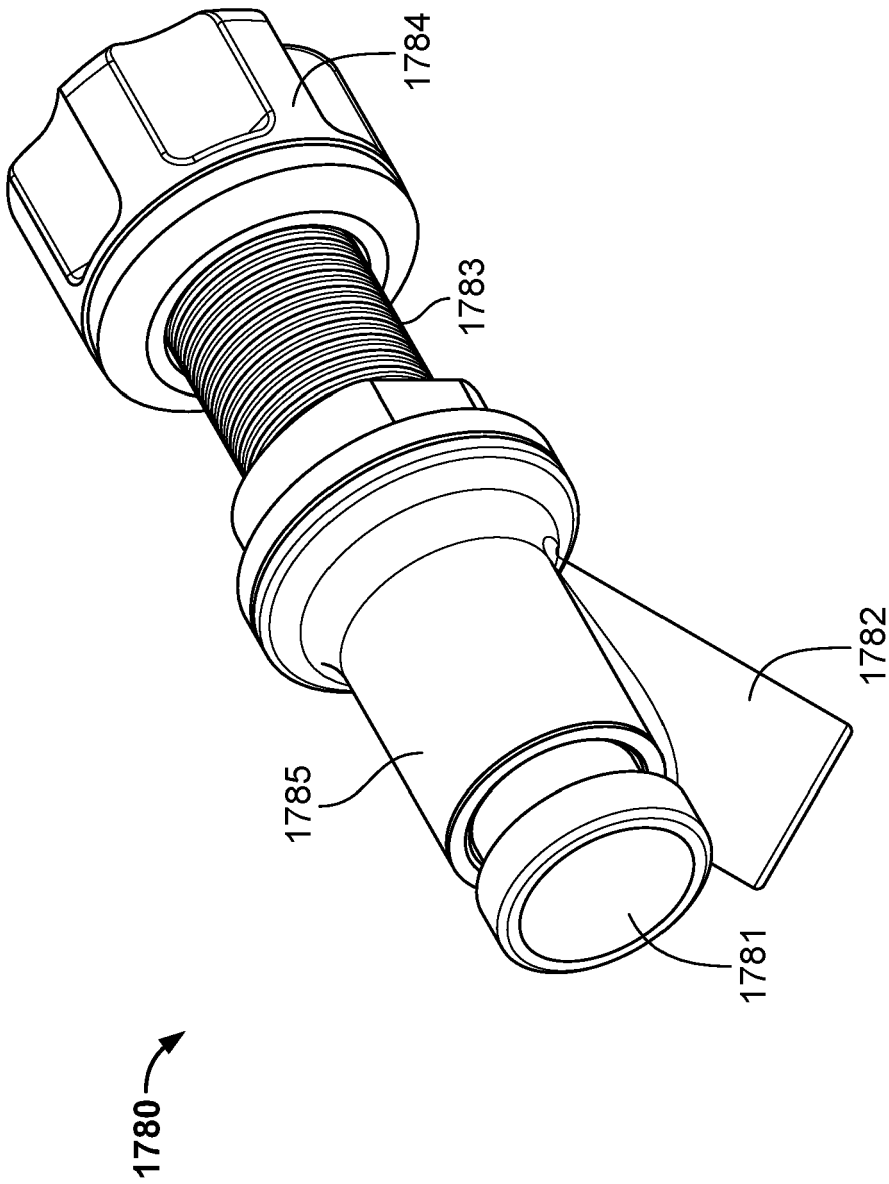


FIG. 29

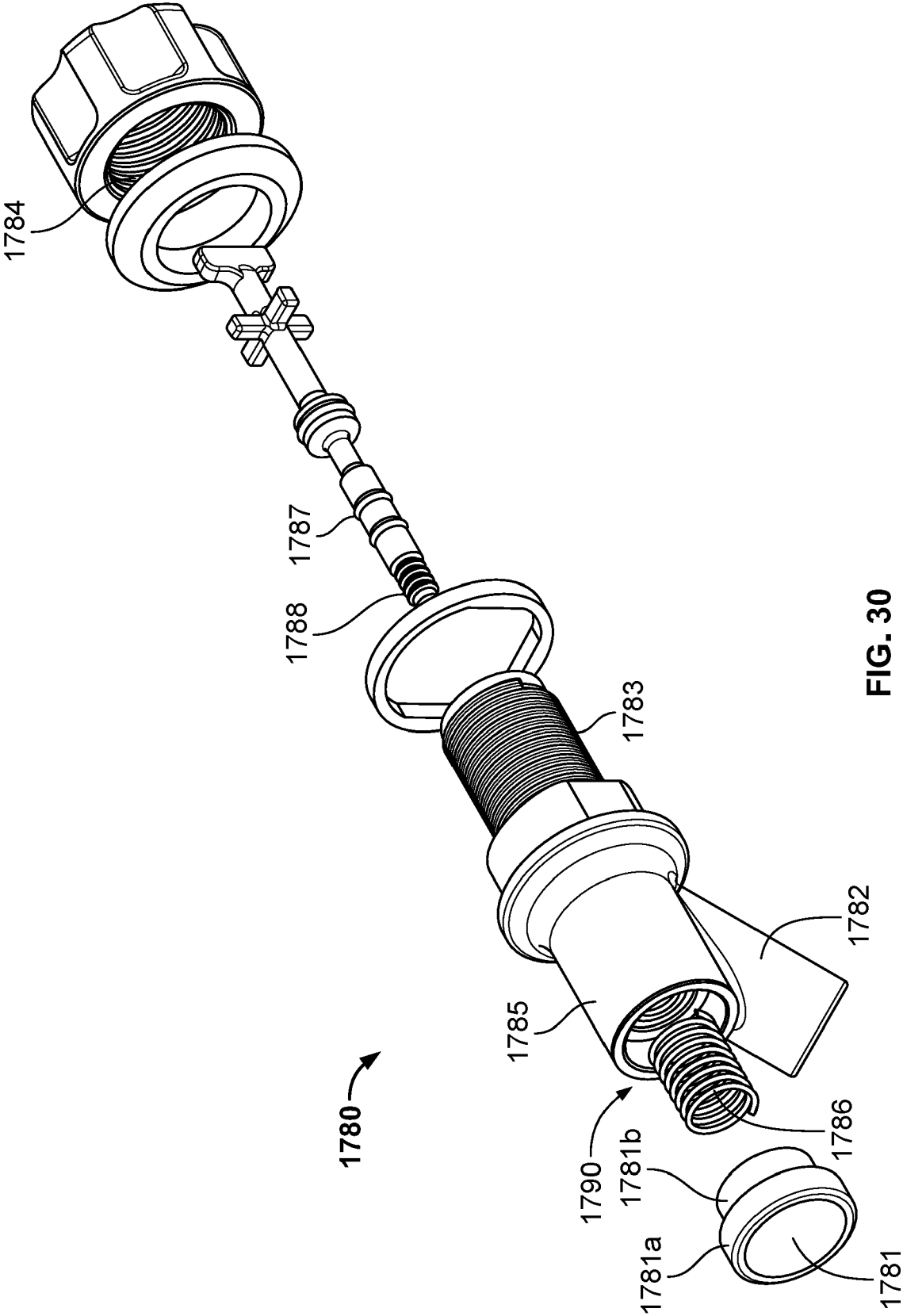
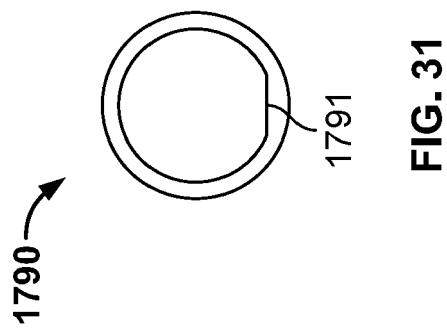
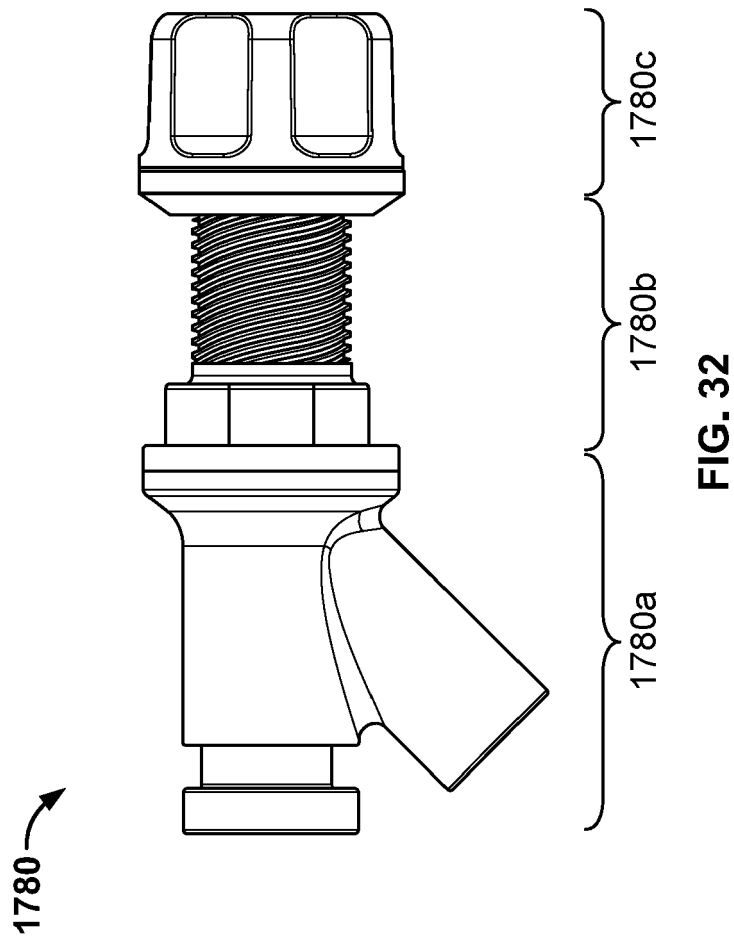


FIG. 30



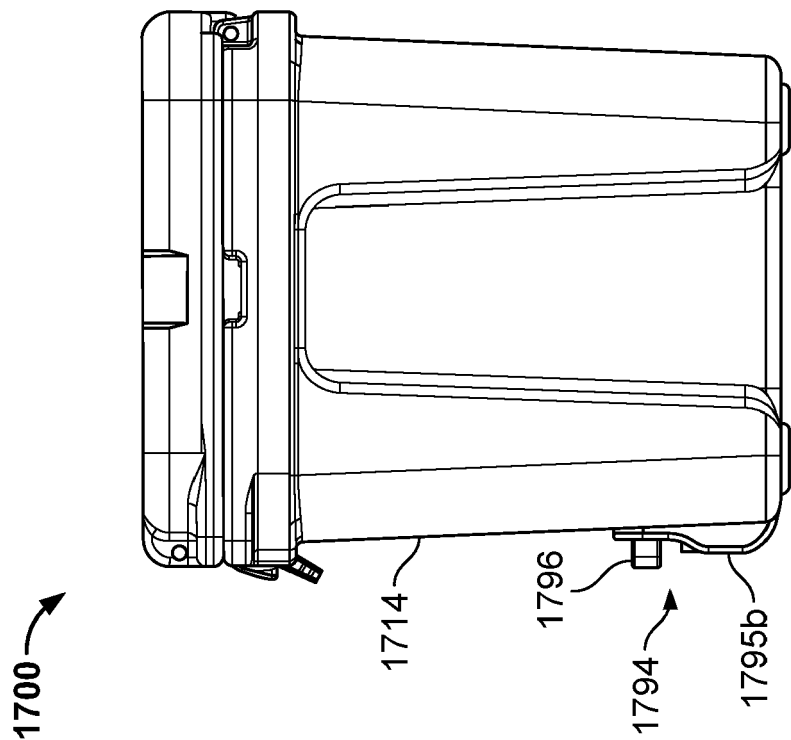


FIG. 34

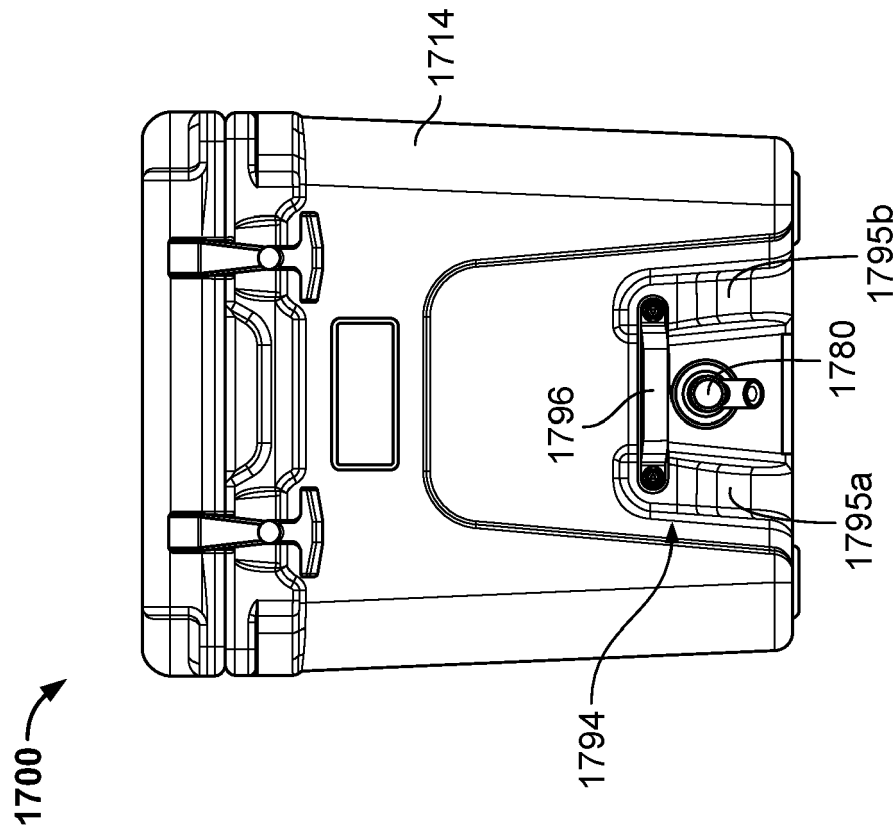


FIG. 33

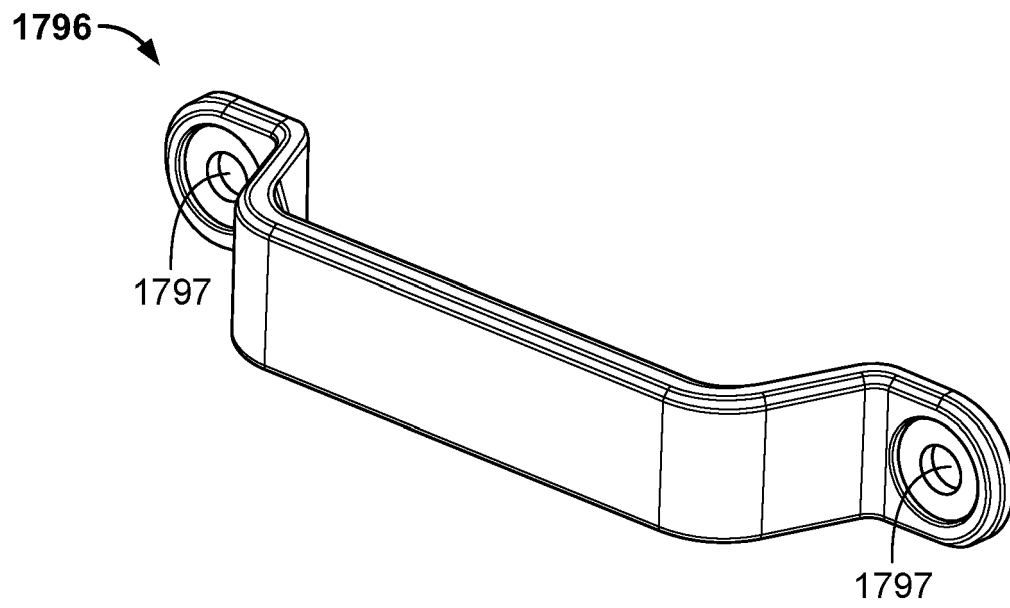


FIG. 35

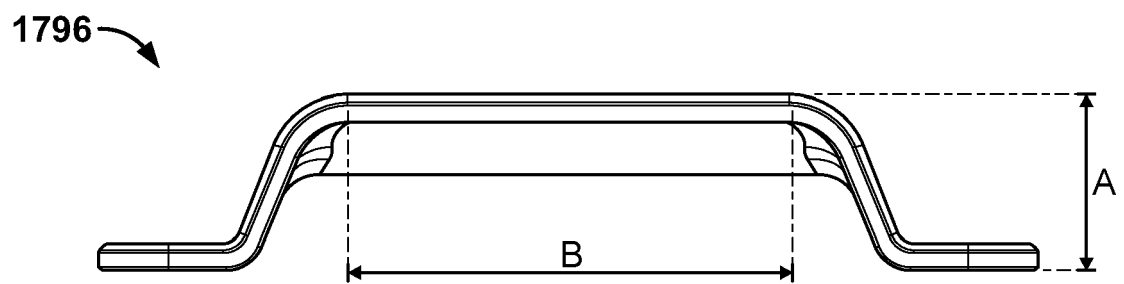


FIG. 36

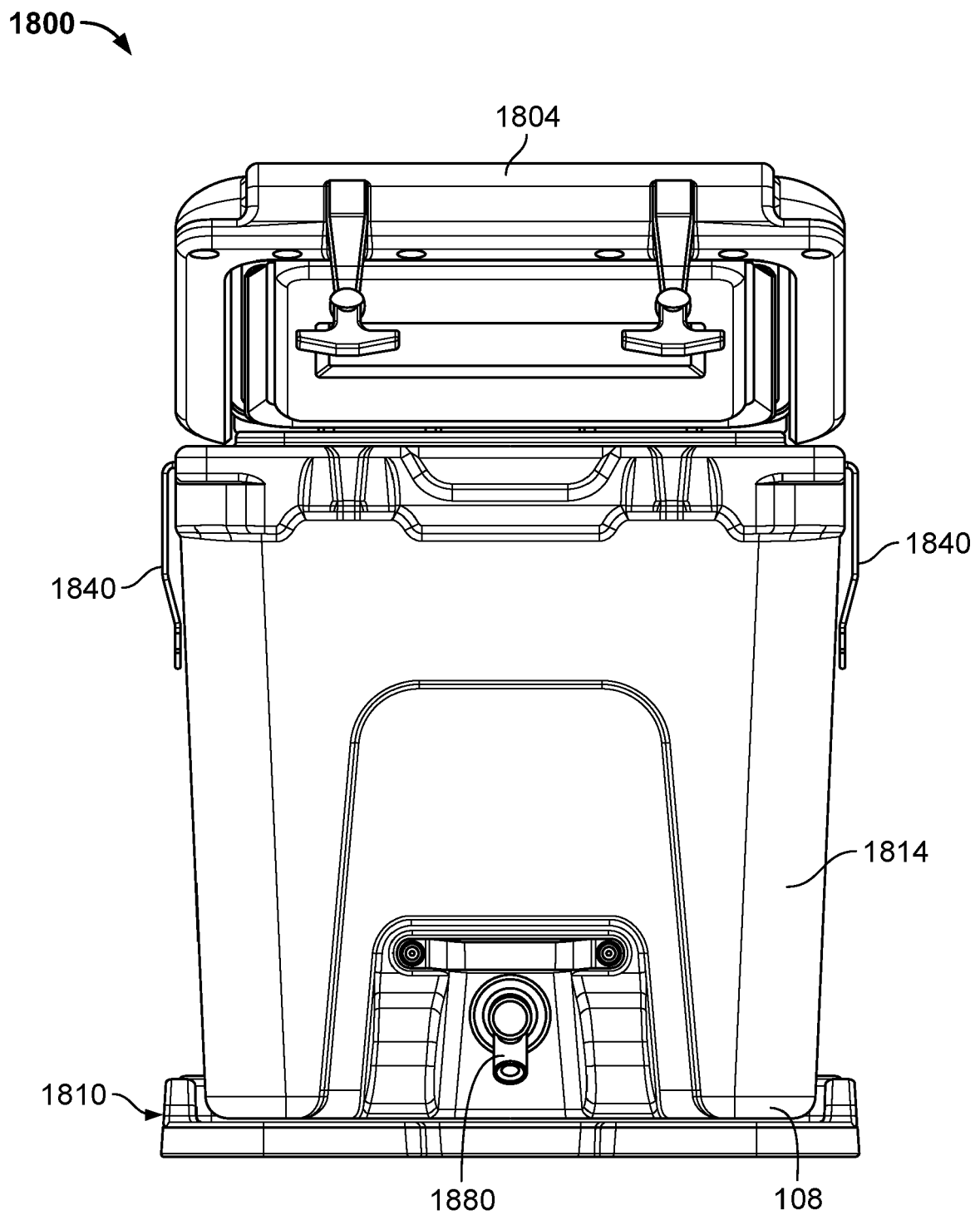


FIG. 37

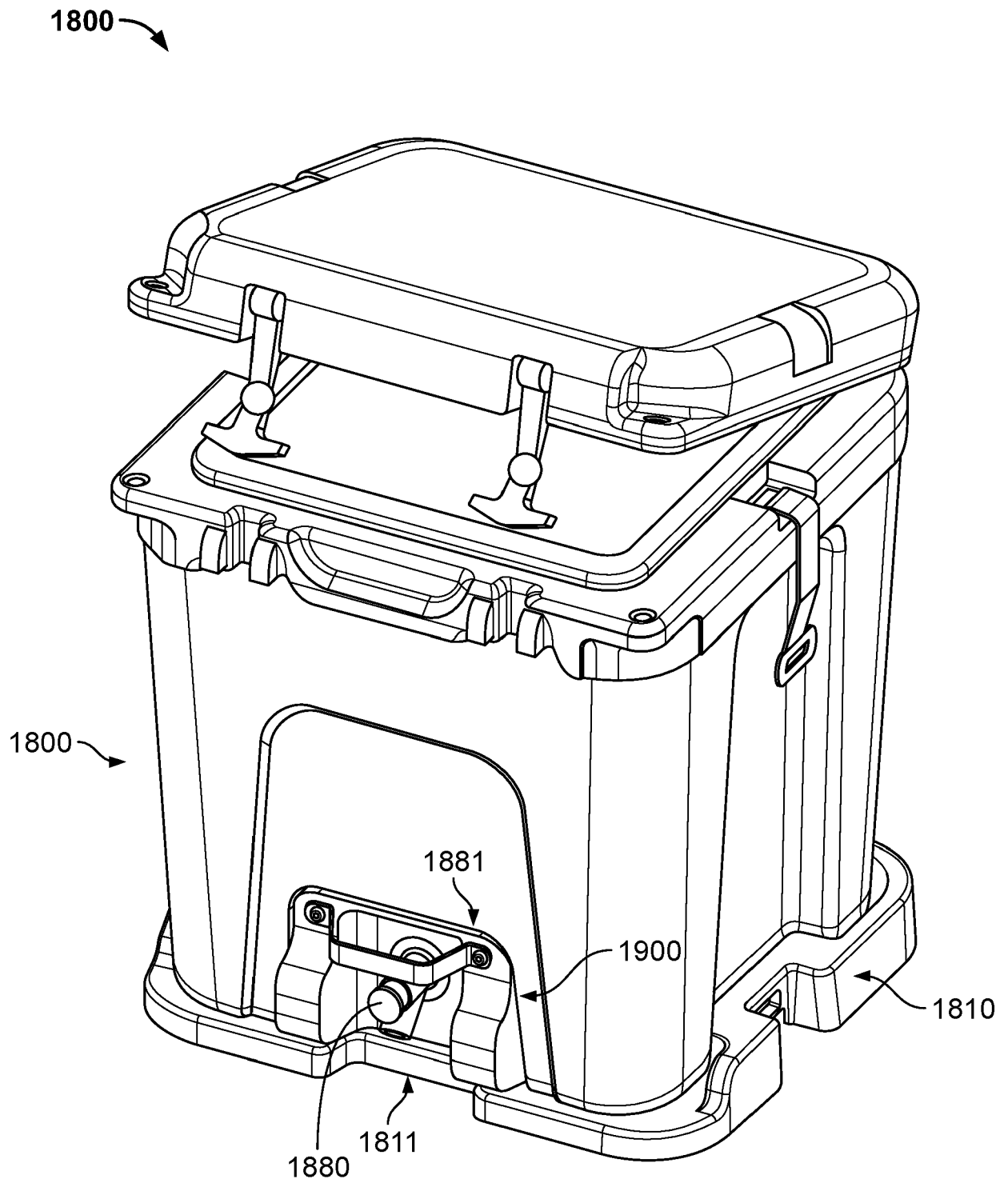


FIG. 38

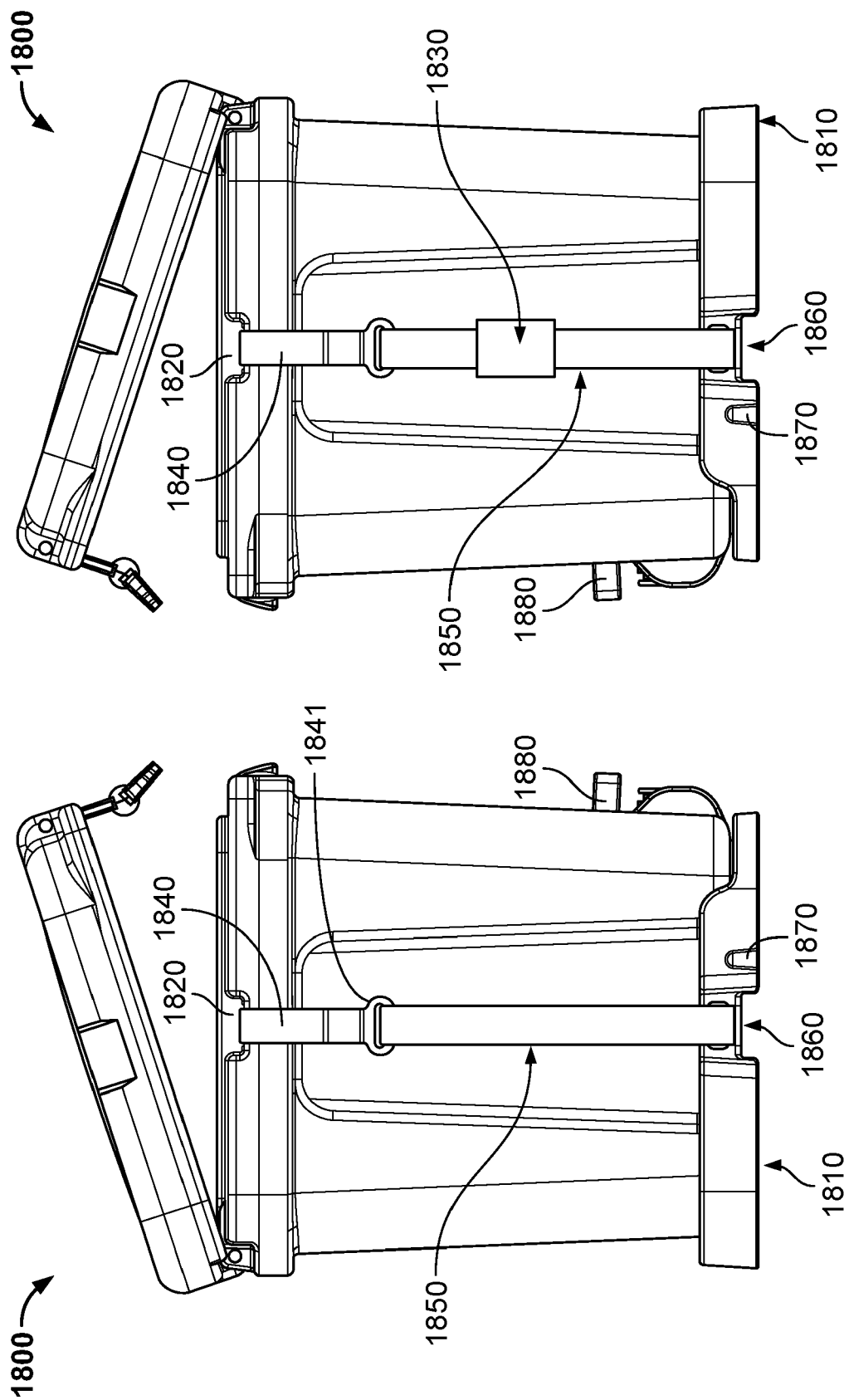


FIG. 39

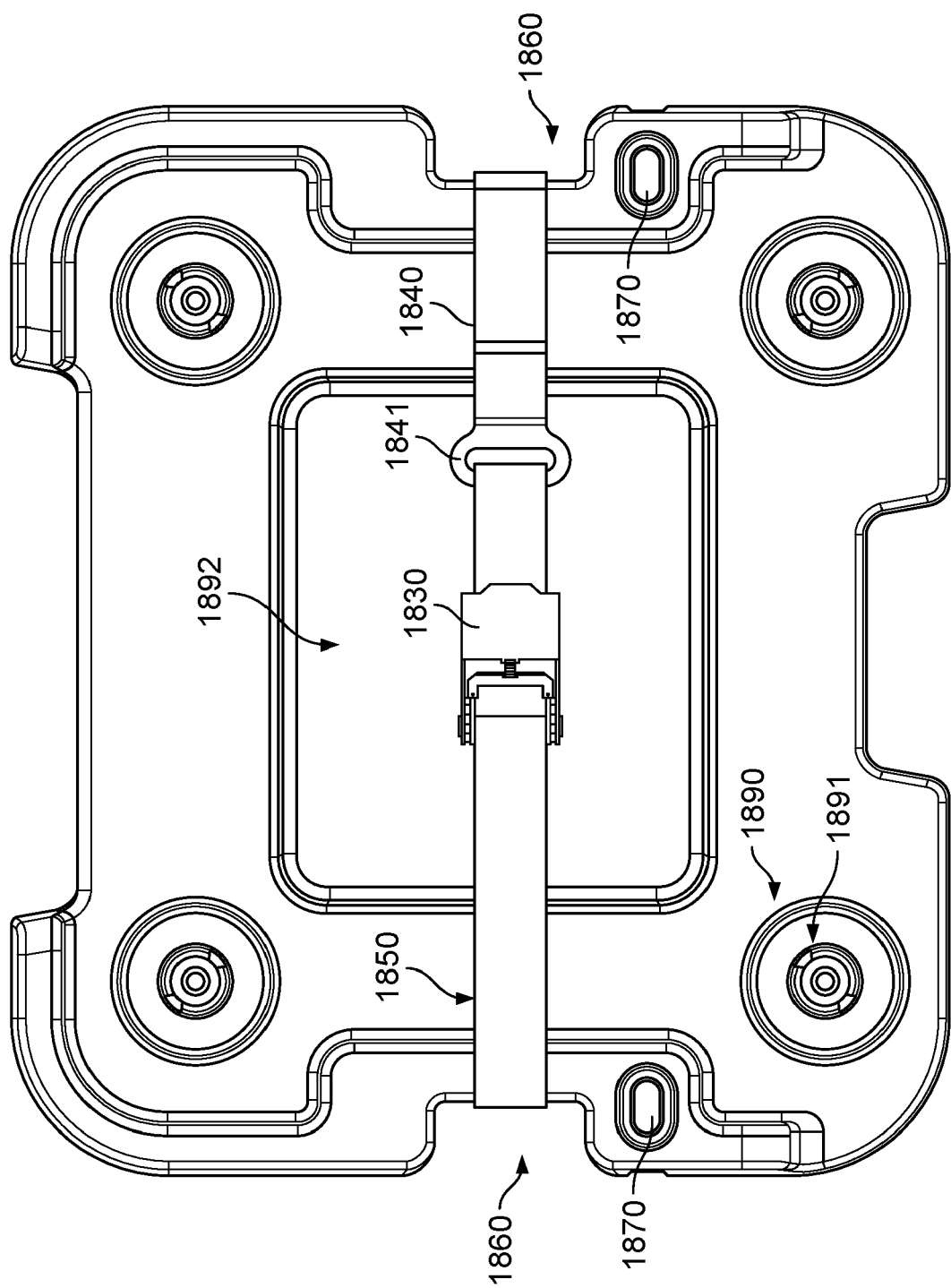


FIG. 40A

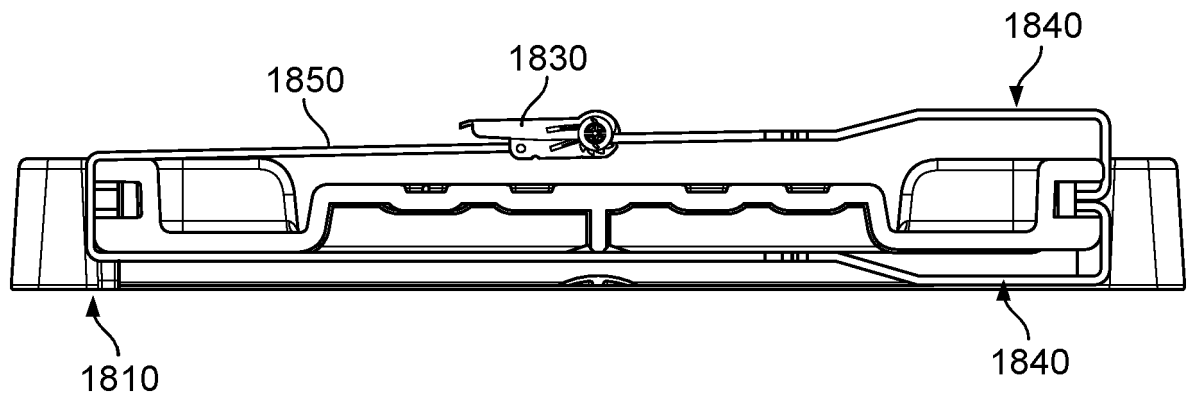


FIG. 40B

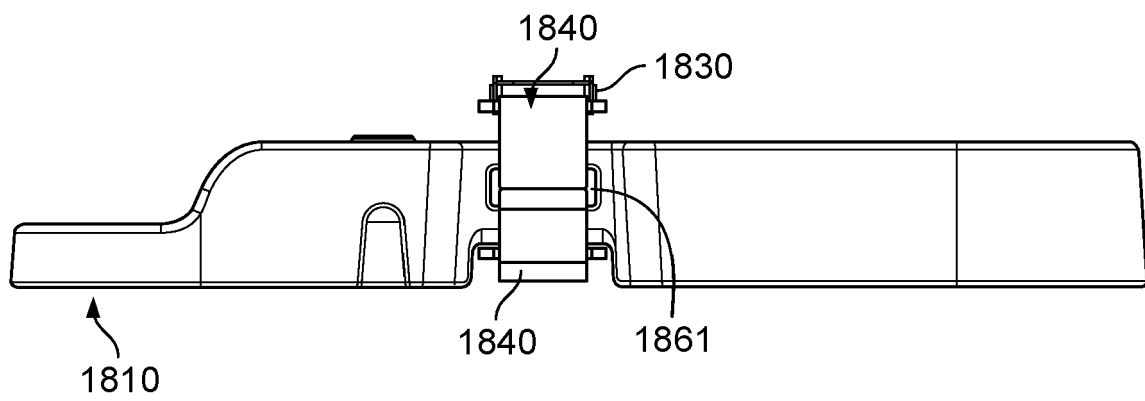


FIG. 40C

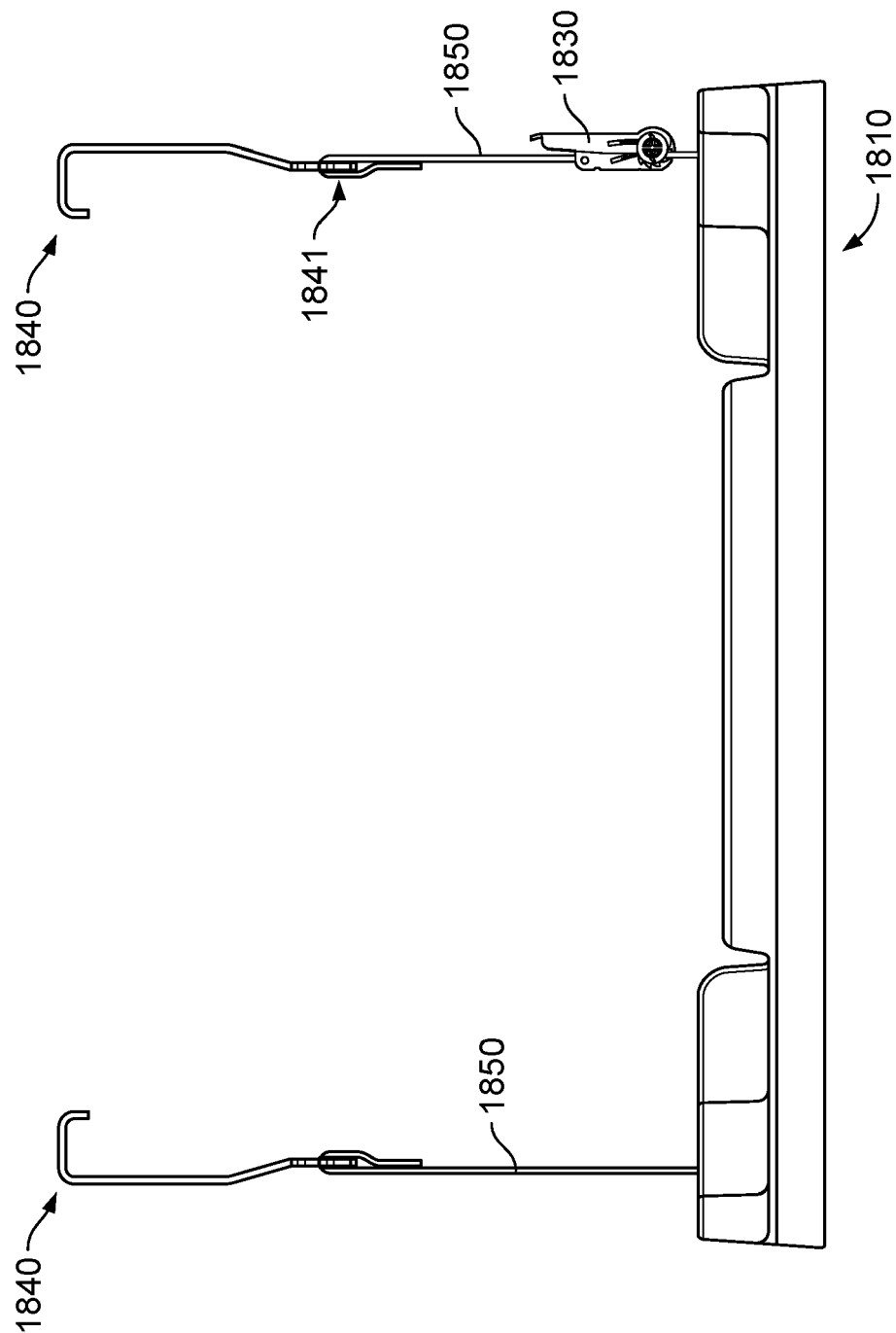


FIG. 41

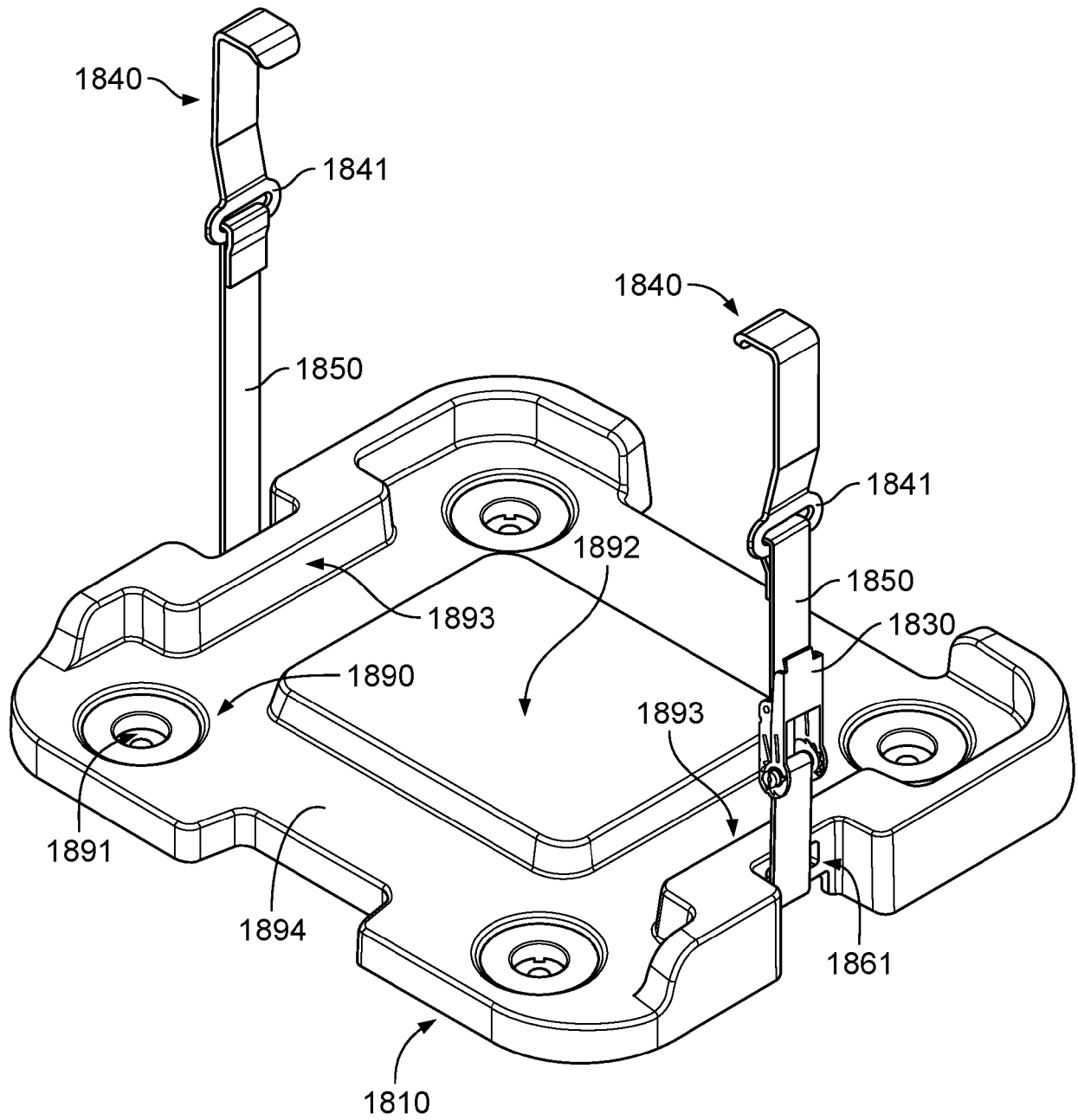


FIG. 42

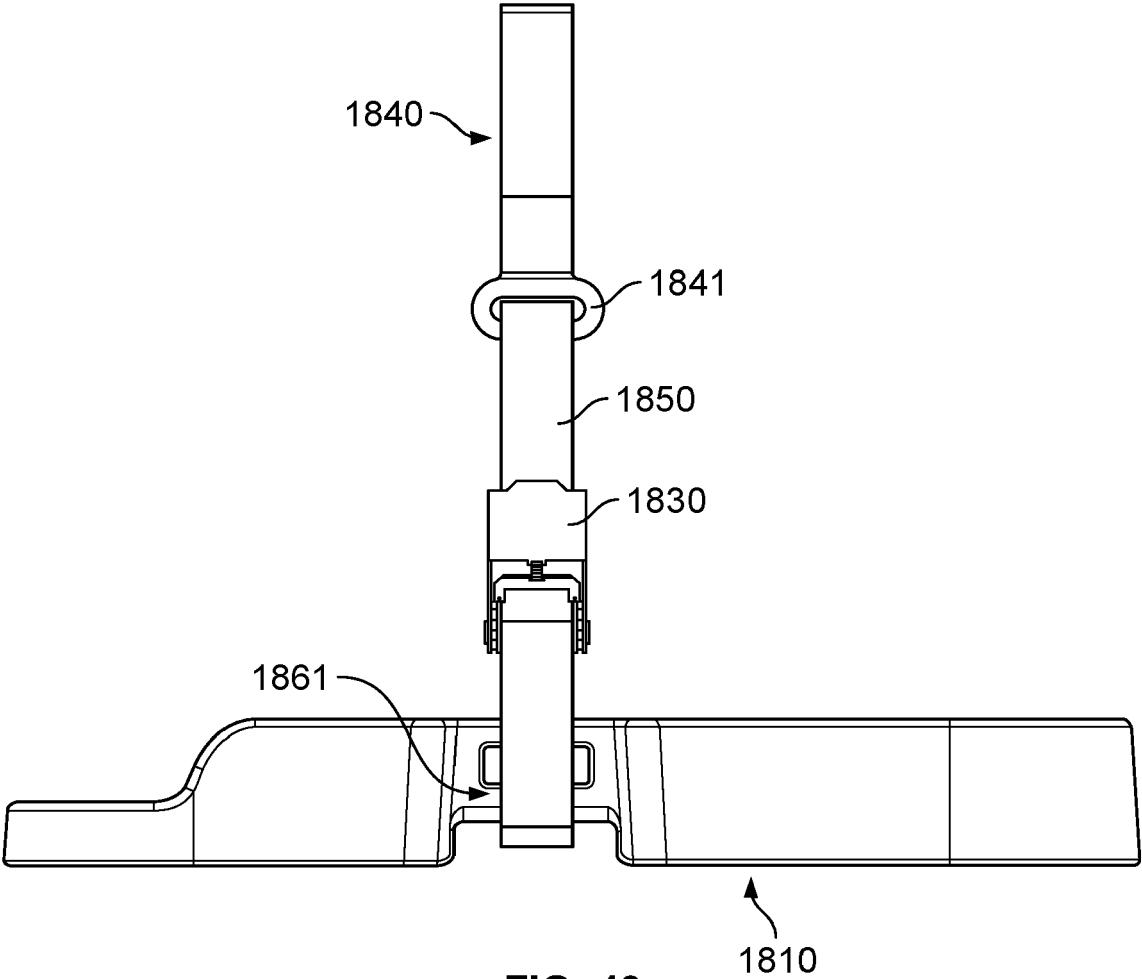


FIG. 43

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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