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Darr et al.

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(54) **LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CONTAINER AND PREFORM**

USPC 215/40, 42, 44, 252, 43; 220/640, 643,
220/645, 656, 657, 659; 428/35.7, 36.4,
428/36.5, 36.7

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See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 1987 days.

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(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**

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B65D 1/02 (2006.01)
B29B 11/14 (2006.01)
B29C 47/00 (2006.01)
B29K 67/00 (2006.01)
B29L 31/00 (2006.01)
B29K 105/00 (2006.01)
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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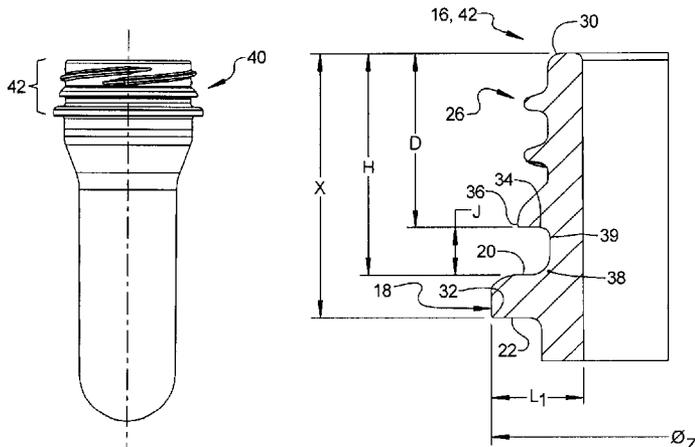
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC B29B 2911/14726; B29B 2911/14686; B29B 2911/14466; B29B 2911/14666; B29B 2911/14626; B29B 11/08; B29B 2911/14746; B29B 2911/1444; B29B 11/14; B29B 2911/14446; B29K 2105/258; B29K 2067/00; B29K 2105/26; B65D 1/023

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A plastic container is provided that includes a hollow body portion including a lower supporting base portion; a sidewall portion extending upwardly from the base portion; and a neck portion extending upwardly from the sidewall portion. The neck portion includes a support flange having an upper and lower surface, a tamper-evident formation, and a dispensing opening at the top of the neck portion. In an embodiment, the dispensing opening has an inner diameter that is at least 22 mm, and the vertical distance from the top of the dispensing opening to the lower surface of the support flange is 0.580 inches or less. A preform and method for making a container are also disclosed.

34 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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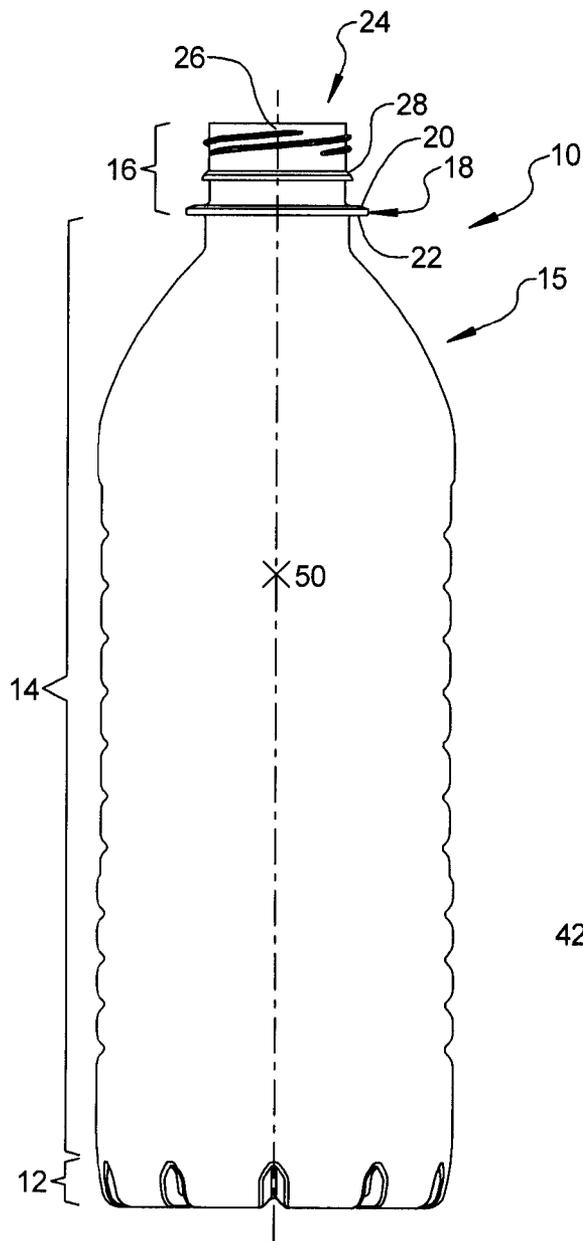


FIG 1

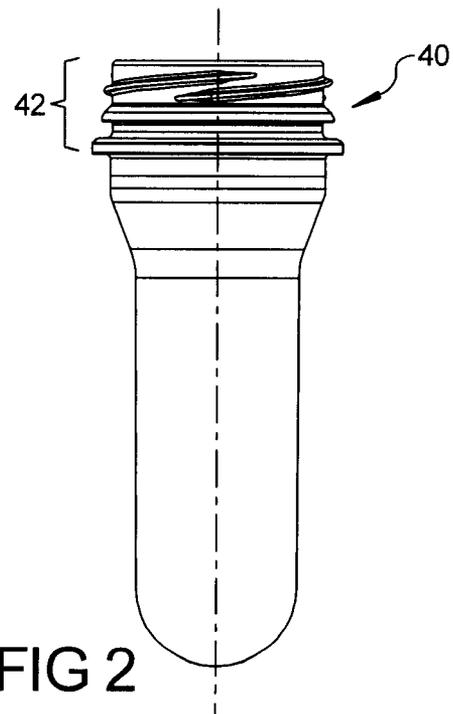


FIG 2

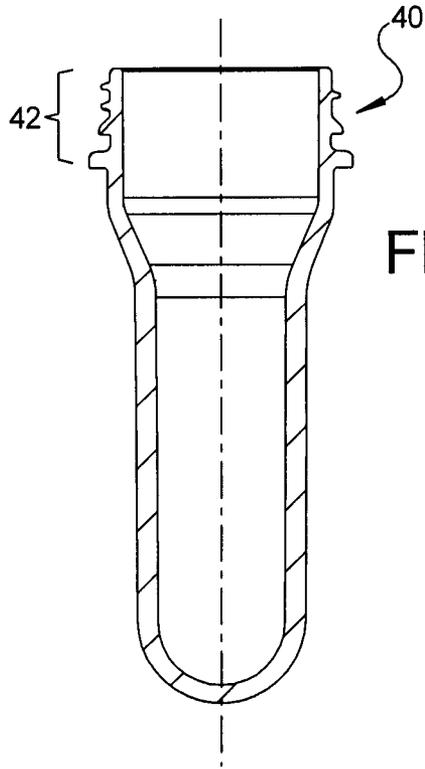


FIG 3

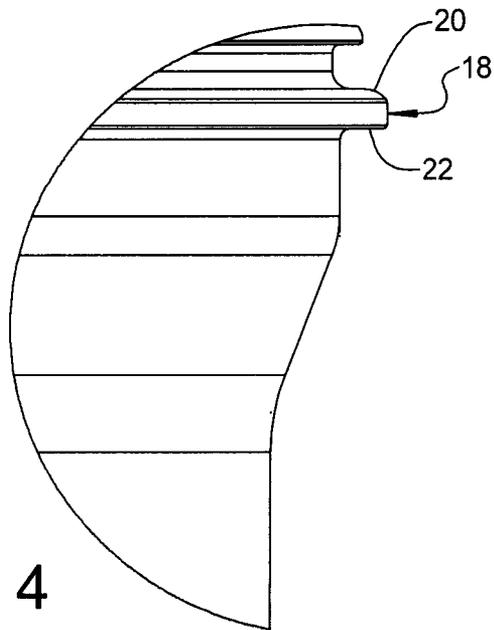


FIG 4

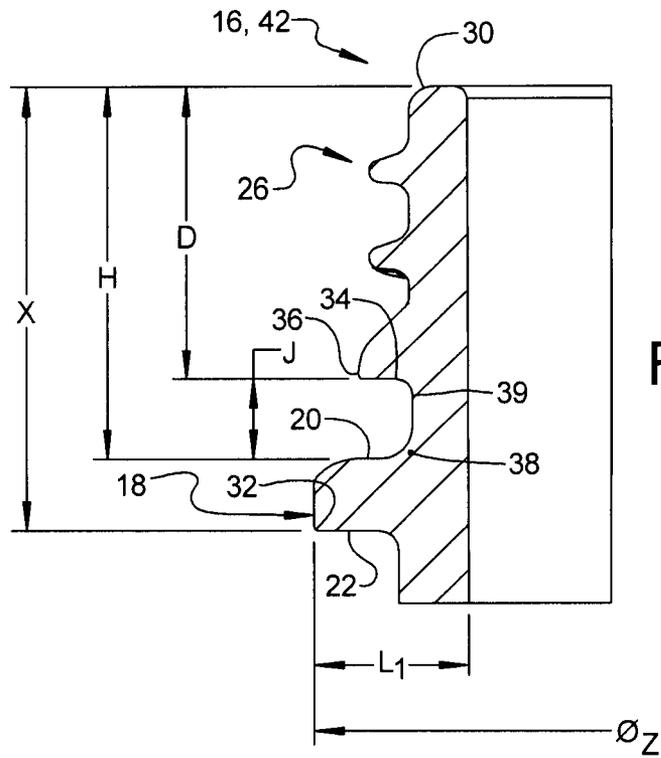


FIG 5

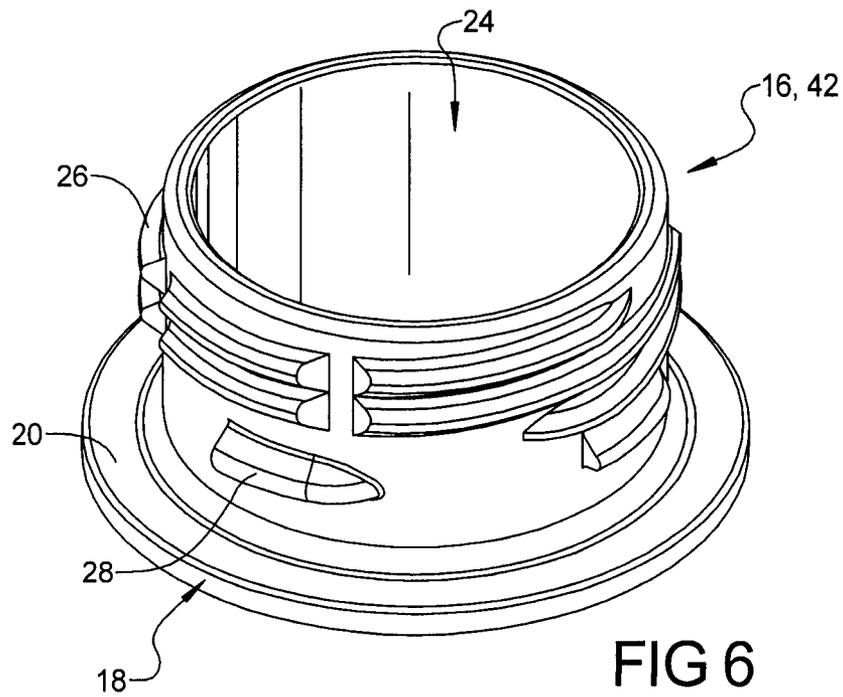


FIG 6

LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC CONTAINER AND PREFORM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/368,860 for PLASTIC CONTAINER, filed Mar. 6, 2006.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to plastic containers, including injection molded and/or blow molded containers.

BACKGROUND

It is desirable to improve the stability of plastic containers and the handling of preforms that are used to form containers. At the same time, for economic and efficiency reasons, it is also desirable to provide containers and preforms that are suitable for their intended applications yet have a reduced weight.

SUMMARY

A plastic container is provided that includes a hollow body portion including a lower supporting base portion; a sidewall portion extending upwardly from the base portion; and a neck portion extending upwardly from the sidewall portion. The neck portion includes a support flange having an upper and lower surface, a tamper-evident formation, and a dispensing opening at the top of the neck portion. In an embodiment, the dispensing opening has an inner diameter that is at least 22 mm, and the vertical distance from the top of the dispensing opening to the lower surface of the support flange is 0.580 inches or less. A preform and method for making a container are also disclosed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a plastic container according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a front elevation view of a preform according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a preform according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a partial enlarged view of the area illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a partial cross sectional view of an upper portion of a container or preform according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a neck portion of a container or preform according to an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will be described in conjunction with embodiments, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to these embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover alternatives, modifications and

equivalents, which may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

A representative container **10** according to an embodiment of the present invention is generally shown in FIG. 1. Container **10** includes a lower supporting base portion **12**, a sidewall portion **14**, and a neck portion **16**.

The sidewall portion may be cylindrical or non-cylindrical, and may include various formations, for example, without limitation, label panels, strengthening ribs, etc. The neck portion **16** includes a support flange **18** having an upper surface **20** and a lower surface **22**. Support flange **18** is generally provided to facilitate the handling of containers, during formation and thereafter. Neck portion **16** further includes a tamper-evident formation **28** and a dispensing opening **24** positioned at, and formed by, the top of the neck portion **16**. In an embodiment, the dispensing opening has an inner diameter that is at least 22 mm. However, the dispensing opening may be of various conventional or non-conventional sizes and may, for example, comprise a circular opening having an inner diameter from 22 mm to 29 mm.

Container **10** is comprised of plastic. In an embodiment, the container may be comprised of polymer, such as a polymer that provides good visual clarity when bi-axially oriented like polyethylene terephthalate (PET). However, the invention is not limited to a specific polymer, and containers and preforms that are provided according to the teachings of the present invention may be comprised of a wide number of polymers and/or blends, including those that included recycled material.

The tamper-evident formation **28**, may be continuous or, as generally illustrated, may include one or more discontinuous formations. In an embodiment, the tamper-evident formation **28** is comprised of a discontinuous tamper bead. In other embodiments, the tamper-evident formation may comprise a formation (e.g., a lug or lugs) that extends from the upper and/or lower surface of the support ring. However, the invention is not limited to the illustrated means for indicating tampering and other means for indicating tampering, such as a covering (e.g., a foil covering) may be used instead of or in addition to other tamper-evident formations.

Embodiments of the container may additionally include a shoulder portion **15**, a plurality of threads **26** for receiving a closure (not shown). Shoulder portion **15** may comprise an upper portion of the sidewall portion **14**, and may extend inwardly into the neck portion **16**, although many container configurations do not include a shoulder portion. A feature of containers according to embodiments of the present invention is a lowering of the center of gravity. For most configurations and applications, a lower center of gravity provides a container that is more stable and less likely to tip during manufacturing, processing, and/or handling. The center of gravity is the point at which if a body is suspended it would be perfectly balanced. For uniformly consistent, symmetrical bodies, the center of gravity is at the geometrical center. For non-consistent or non-symmetrical bodies, the center of gravity needs to be determined. Moreover, for purposes of the instant disclosure, the center of gravity is associated with preforms and with containers that are in an unfilled condition.

The center of gravity for container **10** illustrated in FIG. 1 is generally shown at **50**. It is noted that for the instant container configuration, the center of gravity **50** is above the mid-height of the container due to the additional material, and hence weight, that is provided in the container finish portion—i.e., the neck portion **16**. However, as described further herein, with a reduction in the vertical length and weight of the neck portion **16** (or elements thereof), the center of gravity for a container produced in accordance with the teachings of

the present invention may have a center of gravity (e.g., **50**) that is vertically lower than that of a container that employs a conventional (vertically longer and heavier) neck portion. For example, without limitation, the ratio of the vertical height of the center of gravity to the vertical height of the container may be less than 0.57. Notably, for some embodiments the ratio may be less than 0.53.

Additionally, in an embodiment of the invention, portions of the container—exclusive of the neck portion—may be stretched (e.g., in a stretch blow molding operation) to more than 3 times their initial (i.e., preform component) length in the axial direction.

As one would also expect, with a reduction in the vertical length and weight of the neck portion, the center of gravity for an associated preform will also be reduced when compared to a preform of like material and design below the neck portion that includes a longer vertical and heavier neck portion.

FIGS. **2** and **3** generally illustrate a preform **40** according to an embodiment of the invention. Preform **40** can, for instance, be used to form a wide variety of containers, including a container such as that illustrated in FIG. **1**. By way of example, without limitation, preform **40** may be injection molded and/or blow molded, and may form an almost limitless number of container configurations. FIG. **4**, depicts an enlarged portion of FIG. **2**.

Preform **40** is also shown including a neck portion **42**. For many applications, the neck portion provided in connection with a preform will remain substantially the same, and have substantially the same dimensions, as the neck portion of a molded container produced from the preform. Consequently, the neck portion **16** of the container **10** and the neck portion **42** of the preform may be substantially consistent, while the remaining portions of the preform and container—i.e., those below the respective neck portions—may change significantly. For ease of reference, common elements in the neck portion of the illustrated container and the neck portion of the illustrated preforms are provided with common reference numerals.

FIG. **5** illustrates a partial cross sectional view of an upper portion of a preform or a container formed from preform. In an embodiment, such as that generally illustrated, the vertical distance X from the top of the dispensing opening/neck portion (e.g., point **30**) to the lower surface **22** of the support flange **18** (e.g., point **32**) is 0.580 inches or less. For some embodiments, X may be 0.500 inches or less; for other embodiments, vertical distance X may be less than 0.450 inches. FIG. **6** illustrates a perspective view of an upper/neck portion of a preform or a container **16,42** according to another embodiment. As illustrated in the figure, the neck may include threading of the type that is commonly employed in connection with containers for holding carbonated contents.

Moreover, as generally illustrated, the vertical distance H from the top of the dispensing opening/neck portion (e.g., point **30**) to the upper surface **20** of the support flange **18** may be 0.50 inches or less. For some embodiments, H may be 0.40 inches or less. Also, for some embodiments, the vertical distance D from the top of the dispensing opening/neck portion (e.g., point **30**) to the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation (e.g., point **34**) may be 0.30 inches or less.

In an embodiment, the vertical distance J from a furthest radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation **28** (e.g., point **36**) to the upper surface **20** of the support flange **18**, which generally equates to H minus D , may be 0.15 inches or less. For some embodiments, J may be 0.10 inches or less, and for other embodiments, vertical distance J may be less than 0.09 inches. For yet other embodiments, vertical distance J may be less than 0.08 inches.

Also, in an embodiment of the invention, the vertical distance between a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation (e.g., point **36**) to the lower surface **22** of the support flange **18** at the same outward radial distance—which may generally equate or coincide with X minus D —is 0.20 inches or less, and for some embodiments may be 0.15 inches or less.

In an embodiment, support flange **18** has a radially extending length L_1 that is 0.20 inches or less. For some applications, length L_1 may be further reduced to 0.17 inches or less. With further reference to support flange **18**, the angle—from horizontal—provided by a furthest outward radially extending portion of the lower surface **22** of support flange **18** (e.g., point **32**) to the nearest radially-extending portion of the upper surface **20** of the support flange **18** is 16° or greater, and may be $20.0^\circ \pm 2^\circ$. However, for some embodiments, such as that generally depicted in FIG. **5**, whereas a blending radius is provided to transition supporting flange **18** into an adjacent vertical portion of the neck (e.g., segment **39**), the nearest radially-extending portion of the upper surface **22** of support flange **18** may be a theoretical position within supporting flange **18**—e.g., point **38**. Furthermore, for some embodiment, the least distance from a furthest radially-extending portion of the support flange (e.g., point **32**) to the upper surface of the dispensing opening (e.g., at or about **30**) is 0.60 inches or less, and for some neck portions may be 0.50 inches or less.

Embodiments of preforms and containers may have a neck portion that weighs 3.0 grams or less. For some embodiments, the weight of the neck portion can be 2.3 grams or less. Further, for a 500 ml version of a container made in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, the total weight of the preform and an unfilled weight of a container produced from such a preform may be 11 grams or less, and for some embodiments may be 10 grams or less. Of course, for many embodiments, without limitation, the preform and resulting container will weigh at least 9 grams.

By providing a neck portion **16** for a container **10** that incorporates one or more aspects of the foregoing embodiments, the center of gravity (see, e.g., **50** in FIG. **1**) for the container may be lowered. For e.g., for a 500 ml container of with a configuration as generally shown in FIG. **1**, the weight of the neck portion may be reduced from a conventional 3.4 to 2.0 g. Based on such a reduction in weight, the center of gravity (see, e.g., **50**) may become at least about 0.48 inches lower than that provided for a similarly configured container having a 3.4 g finish—and will likely be about 0.48 and 0.58 inches lower than with the heavier (e.g., 3.4 g) conventional finish. Providing a neck portion in accordance with embodiments disclosed herein for such a container can provide a lowering of center of gravity as a percentage of height from bottom that ranged from about 4.5% to about 6% when compared to a similar container with a conventional 3.4 g neck portion. Moreover, when a container such as that discussed in this paragraph (e.g., 2.0 g neck portion/finish) is compared to a conventional container (e.g. 3.4 g neck portion/finish), the calculations provide a drop or lowering in center of gravity that provides an approximately 10.5% to 12.2% relative percent change (i.e., percent improvement).

It is noted that in addition to the material and economic benefits that may be achieved by “light-weighting” and lowering a comparative center of gravity in a resultant container, a lowering in the center of gravity of a preform may also provide certain manufacturing benefits. For example, without limitation, a preform with a comparatively lower center of gravity may provide for improved sorting and/or handling during production and manufacturing. That is, among other

things, a preform with a lower center of gravity can provide for comparatively more stable or improved retention and processing. Similarly, a container with a lower center of gravity may exhibit improved handling, for instance, without limitation, in connection with de-palletizing or with “table top” conveying systems. Further, a lower center of gravity can provide a container, filled or unfilled, with improved stability. It is further noted, however, that the present invention is not limited to containers that are blown and filled in distinct or separate operations. That is, without limitation, preforms and containers provided in accordance with the teachings of the present invention also lend themselves for use in connection with various conventional “blow-and-fill” operations, including those in which a container is filled just after formation (e.g., within seconds of formation) in close proximity to where the container is formed. The operation comprising the blow-and-fill may be a single, integrated machine, or may be comprised of two or more separate devices that are adjacent or in close proximity to one another.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and various modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A plastic preform for making a blow molded container, comprising:

a closed bottom portion;

a lower portion extending upwardly from the bottom portion;

a neck portion extending upwardly from the lower portion; the neck portion including a support flange having an upper and lower surface; a tamper-evident formation, and a dispensing opening at the top of the neck portion, the dispensing opening having an inner diameter that is at least 22 mm;

wherein the vertical distance from the dispensing opening to the lower surface of the support flange, including threads and the tamper-evident formation, is 0.580 inches or less.

2. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the vertical distance from the top of the dispensing opening to the lower surface of the support flange is 0.500 inches or less.

3. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the vertical distance from the top of the dispensing opening to the lower surface of the support flange is 0.450 inches or less.

4. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the tamper-evident formation has an upper and lower surface.

5. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the tamper-evident formation comprises a bead.

6. The preform of claim 1, wherein the tamper-evident formation is discontinuous.

7. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the upper surface of the support flange at the same outward radial distance is 0.15 inches or less.

8. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the

upper surface of the support flange at the same outward radial distance is 0.10 inches or less.

9. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the upper surface of the support flange at the same outward radial distance is 0.09 inches or less.

10. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the upper surface of the support flange at the same outward radial distance is 0.08 inches or less.

11. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the lower surface of the support flange at the same outward radial distance is 0.200 inches or less.

12. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from a furthest outwardly radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the lower surface of the support flange at the same outward radial distance is 0.15 inches or less.

13. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the vertical distance from the top of the dispensing opening to the upper surface of the support flange is 0.50 inches or less.

14. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the vertical distance from the top of the dispensing opening to the upper surface of the support flange is 0.40 inches or less.

15. The preform according to claim 4, wherein the vertical distance from the lower surface of the tamper-evident formation to the top of the dispensing opening is 0.30 or less.

16. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the radially extending length of the support flange is 0.20 inches or less.

17. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the radially extending length of the support flange is 0.17 inches or less.

18. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the angle from a furthest outward radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the support flange to a nearest radially-extending portion of the upper surface of the support flange is 16° or more.

19. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the angle from a furthest outward radially-extending portion of the lower surface of the support flange to a nearest radially-extending portion of the upper surface of the support flange is 20.0° ± 2°.

20. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the least distance from a furthest radially-extending portion of the support flange to the furthest radially extending portion of the upper surface of the dispensing opening is 0.60 inches or less.

21. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the least distance from a furthest radially-extending portion of the support flange to the furthest radially extending portion of the upper surface of the dispensing opening is 0.50 inches or less.

22. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the weight of the neck portion is 3.0 grams or less.

23. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the weight of the neck portion is 2.3 grams or less.

24. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the total preform weight is 11 grams or less.

25. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the total preform weight is 10 grams or less.

26. The preform according to claim 1, including a means for indicating tampering.

27. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the ratio of the height of the center of gravity to preform height is less than 0.57.

28. The preform according to claim 1, wherein the preform is comprised of polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

29. A method for making a container:

providing a preform having a dispensing opening, a tamper-evident formation, a support flange with a lower surface, and a lower portion below the support flange; wherein the vertical distance from the dispensing opening to the lower surface of the support flange, including threads and the tamper-evident formation, is 0.580 inches or less, and the lower portion has an initial axial length; and

forming a container.

30. The method of claim 29, including stretching the lower portion at least 3 times the initial axial length.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the preform weighs at least 9 grams.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein the preform is blow molded.

33. The method of claim 29, wherein the dispensing opening has an inner diameter that is at least 22 mm.

34. The method of claim 29, including filling said container with content, the filling occurring substantially adjacent to where the container is formed.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 8,857,637 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/749501
DATED : October 14, 2014
INVENTOR(S) : Richard C. Darr and Edward V. Morgan

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims,

COLUMN 6, line 32 (Claim 15, line 3) after "0.30" insert -- inches --

Signed and Sealed this
Sixth Day of January, 2015



Michelle K. Lee
Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office