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(54) **CAP FOR AN OPENING OF A CONTAINER**

KAPPE FÜR EINE BEHÄLTERÖFFNUNG

BOUCHON POUR OUVERTURE DE CONTENANT

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Description

Object of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a cap for covering an opening of a container, preferably the opening of a bottle.

[0002] The present invention is characterized by a cork body having a cylindrical configuration and configured in two portions between which there is arranged an impermeable sheet element according to the longitudinal direction.

[0003] The presence of an impermeable sheet allows using a conventional closure material preventing permeability in the longitudinal direction both to prevent the liquid from coming out of the container and to prevent bacteria or contaminants from the outside from entering.

Background of the Invention

[0004] The closing of bottles by means of a cylindrical piece of cork is common in the wine industry.

[0005] Pieces of this type are obtained from sheets of cork removed from the cork tree. The pieces of higher value are configured into a single piece, so the sheet of cork must be suitably cut to obtain pieces with suitable dimensions, and so that the resulting pieces are furthermore free of defects.

[0006] The most common are cracks or irregularities, holes which allow the passage of liquid therethrough, or heterogeneities which mean that the resulting piece will not assure the tightness of the closure when the piece of cork is used to close the opening of a bottle.

[0007] The existence of cavities which are not easily visible means that there may be harbored therein bacteria or fungi which are transferred to the liquid, ruining the bottled product.

[0008] A common way to prevent drawbacks of this type consists of grinding the cork, forming granules of a certain size which are compacted and bound by means of adhesive. The result is a piece the dimensions of which are easier to obtain and does not require human intervention to find the best cutting position to obtain a single piece from an irregular sheet such as the bark of the cork tree.

[0009] However, these aggregated pieces are not so highly valued and present the problem of migration of the adhesive into the container, and therefore into the liquid.

[0010] In any case, the use of a material which can have heterogeneities such as cork always presents a certain degree of diffusion between the outside and the inside which cannot be determined entirely during manufacture.

[0011] The present invention solves the preceding problems since it requires smaller pieces and furthermore assures in all cases that there is no diffusion between the inside and the outside of the container.

[0012] Document DE20119241U1 describes a cork

bottle cap so that taste impairments caused by cork are excluded.

Description of the Invention

[0013] The invention solves the problems identified above with a specific cap configuration intended for covering or closing an opening of a container, preferably a bottle, wherein said cap comprises:

- a cork body having a cylindrical configuration extending along a longitudinal direction, wherein the cork body comprises a first portion intended for being inserted into the opening of the container and a second portion intended for being accessible from the outside when the cap closes the opening of the container in the operative mode;
- an impermeable sheet element, arranged between the first portion and the second portion configured to prevent the passage of a fluid or gas between the first portion and the second portion, wherein the sheet element extends around the perimeter by means of an annular body intended for being supported on the opening of the container when the cap is closing said opening in the operative mode, and wherein the annular body:
 - either partially covers a perimetral portion of the first portion of the cork body;
 - or partially covers a perimetral portion of the second portion of the cork body;
 - or both.

[0014] The longitudinal direction is the main direction of the opening of the container and also the main direction of the cap. Following this main direction, the invention uses a cork body having a cylindrical configuration formed by two portions, a first portion that is housed in the opening of the container when the cap is operatively closing said opening, and a second portion that is exposed to the exterior. According to several embodiments, these two portions can have a different diameter.

[0015] Cylindrical configuration is generally understood to mean any configuration the side wall of which is the result of the rotation of a generatrix around an axis extended according to the longitudinal direction. This generatrix is preferably a straight line parallel to the rotation axis giving rise to a cylinder having a constant circular section; however, other cylindrical shapes are considered to be within the invention under the preceding definition, such as a frustoconical shape or shapes having other variations in radius. In the specific case of a frustoconical shape, the preferred examples have a very small degree of inclination.

[0016] The impermeable sheet element is arranged between the first portion and the second portion such that in the event of any heterogeneity of any of the portions of the cork body, this sheet element forms a barrier

that prevents diffusion or migration of liquid or gas between the inside and the outside of the container.

[0017] This sheet element is preferably manufactured in plastic, so its dimensional parameters are controlled by the manufacturing process, in this case by molding, which results in better dimensional control than that obtained with a heterogeneous material such as cork.

[0018] This sheet element is prolonged around the perimeter in an annular body covering the walls of the first portion and of the second portion at least in a segment close to the longitudinal position of the sheet element.

[0019] This annular body has several functions. A first function is to conceal the attachment between the sheet element and each of the portions of the cork body, preventing contaminants from entering. A second function is to limit the entry of the cap into the opening of the container, establishing an insertion position that is always the same. Therefore, not only is the same closure always established during manufacture, but rather the user can open and close the container establishing the closure under the same conditions every time they close it.

Description of the Drawings

[0020] These and other features and advantages of the invention will be more clearly understood based on the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment given only by way of nonlimiting illustrative example in reference to the attached drawings.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a preferred example of the invention.

Figure 2 shows a section view according to a plane passing through the main axis of the cap of the same preferred example of the invention.

Figure 3 shows a section view of another example of the invention, this section being according to a plane passing through the main axis.

Figure 4 shows a perspective view of a section of only the sheet element of the example shown in Figure 3 with the perimetral extension in an annular body, in which said element is sectioned according to a plane passing through the main axis of the cap. Figure 5 shows a perspective view of the complete cap using the sheet element of the example in the preceding figure.

Figure 6 shows the same perspective view as in the preceding figure of the same embodiment, in which the cork body has been removed to visually observe the configuration details of the sheet element and its annular body.

Figure 7 shows the same piece from the perspective view of the preceding figure, only this one has been sectioned according to a plane of section passing through the main axis.

Detailed Disclosure of the Invention

[0021] According to the first inventive aspect, the present invention relates to a cap for covering an opening of a container, preferably a bottle.

[0022] Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a first embodiment of the cap, wherein its longitudinal direction (X-X') is shown as being vertical according to the orientation chosen in the figure.

[0023] Hereinafter, where relative terms defining the position are used such as lower, upper, right, or left, they will all be in reference to the chosen orientation when showing the specific figure which is being described.

[0024] The cap comprises a cork body (1) which can be observed both in the upper part and in the lower part of the figure, being visually interrupted by an annular body (2.1).

[0025] To show the structure of this embodiment in greater detail, Figure 2 shows a section according to a plane passing through the longitudinal axis (X-X'). In view of this section, it can be observed that the cork body (1) has a cylindrical configuration extending along the longitudinal direction (X-X') and that it is formed by two portions, a first portion (1.1) located in the lower part and a second portion (1.2) located in the upper part.

[0026] In the operative mode, the lower first portion (1.1) is inserted into the neck of the container such that the cork walls of this first portion (1.1) establish pressure against the walls of the neck of the container, establishing the closure and the retention of the cap.

[0027] The second portion (1.2) is accessible from the outside. Between the first portion (1.1) and the second portion (1.2) there is an impermeable sheet element (2) preventing the passage of liquid or gas therethrough. If the first portion (1.1) and the second portion (1.2) have any type of cavity or crack, they would allow the passage of liquid or gas which, in this case, is blocked by the barrier established by the sheet element (2).

[0028] Figure 2 shows an embodiment with a specific configuration, wherein the sheet element (2) extends around the perimeter by means of an annular body (2.1).

[0029] The annular body (2.1) in this case has a quasi-rectangular section extending in the upper and lower parts above and below, respectively, the main plane of the sheet element (2).

[0030] The lower surface of the annular body (2.1) acts as a stop when the cap is inserted into the neck of the bottle, whereby serving as an insertion limit.

[0031] Another function of the annular body (2.1) is to protect the attachment between each of the portions (1.1, 1.2) of the cork body (1) and the sheet element (2).

[0032] In this embodiment, the sheet element (2) and the annular body (2.1) form a first cylindrical cavity (2.2) intended for housing the lower part of the second portion (1.2) of the cork body (1). This housing makes it difficult to access the attachment surface between the second portion (1.2) and the sheet element (2) from the outside.

[0033] Furthermore, the side walls of the first cylindrical

cavity (2.2) are configured by means of a first step (2.2.1), wherein the wall of the cylindrical cavity (2.2) protects the attachment surface between the second portion (1.2) and the sheet element (2). According to this embodiment, this same wall is slightly wedged to facilitate both operation of removing the sheet element (2) with its annular body (2.1) from the mold and the insertion by pressure of the second portion (1.2) of the cork body (1).

[0034] There is also formed between the sheet element (2) and the annular body (2.1) a second cylindrical cavity (2.3) in the lower part intended for receiving the first portion (1.1) of the cork body (1).

[0035] In this embodiment, the base (2.3.2) of the second cylindrical cavity (2.3) contains ribs which are in turn made up of circular ribs (2.3.4) and radial ribs (2.3.5).

[0036] One of the functions of these ribs (2.3.4, 2.3.5) is to define spaces or cavities at the base (2.3.2) which allows receiving adhesive for the attachment between the first portion (1.1) and said base (2.3.2) without this adhesive extending through the interface and reaching areas which may have access to the liquid stored in the container when the amount of adhesive is not suitable.

[0037] According to this embodiment, the second cylindrical cavity (2.3) is configured by means of smooth side walls (2.3.3) that are slightly wedged to receive the first portion (1.1) of the cork body (1). The closure between this first portion (1.1) of the cork body (1) and the annular body (2.1) is established by means of a second step (2.3.1) of the annular body (2.1) which prevents access to the attachment surface between the first portion (1.1) of the cork body (1) and the base (2.3.2) of the second cylindrical cavity (2.3) even though the cap has not been inserted into the neck of the container.

[0038] Figure 3 shows a preferred embodiment which has all the elements it shares in common with the embodiment shown in Figure 2 except the configuration of the side wall (2.3.3) of the second cavity (2.3). This side wall (2.3.3) of this embodiment comprises ribs (2.3.6) parallel to the longitudinal direction (X-X') which come into contact with the first portion (1.1).

[0039] According to this embodiment, these parallel ribs (2.3.6) show a beveled entry (2.3.7) that facilitates insertion of the first portion (1.1).

[0040] Figure 4 shows a sectioned perspective view of the sheet element (2) with the annular body (2.1) wherein it can be observed that the section of the parallel ribs (2.3.6) of the side wall (2.3.3) of the second cylindrical cavity (2.3) is rectangular.

[0041] This section offers support bands against the side wall of the first portion (1.1) of the cork body (1), facilitating insertion during manufacture, and wherein in this embodiment they are also used to increase pressure in these support regions.

[0042] Figure 5 illustrates the relationship between the parallel ribs (2.3.6) with their bevel (2.3.7) and the first portion (1.1), leaving passage channels between said parallel ribs (2.3.6).

[0043] Figure 6 shows the same perspective view

wherein the first portion (1.1) has been removed to have visual access to the base (2.3.2) of the second cylindrical cavity (2.3) and to thus observe the structure of spaces and cavities resulting from configuring said base (2.3.2) with circular ribs (2.3.4) and radial ribs (2.3.5).

[0044] Figure 7 shows the same perspective view except that the piece has been sectioned so that the first cylindrical cavity (2.2) can also be observed.

[0045] According to the described embodiments, the sheet element (2) with the extension in the form of an annular body (2.1) is configured as a single piece in a rigid material, preferably plastic, so as to allow its manufacture by molding.

[0046] According to the described embodiments, the first portion (1.1) and the second portion (1.2) are attached by adhesive to the corresponding bases (2.2, 2.3) of the cavities housing them.

Claims

1. A cap for covering an opening of a container, preferably a bottle, comprising:

- a cork body (1) having a cylindrical configuration extending along a longitudinal direction (X-X'), wherein the cork body (1) comprises a first cork portion (1.1) intended for being inserted into the opening of the container and a second cork portion (1.2) intended for being accessible from the outside when the cap closes the opening of the container in the operative mode;
- an impermeable sheet element (2) arranged between the first cork portion (1.1) and the second cork portion (1.2), configured to prevent the passage of a fluid or gas between the first cork portion (1.1) and the second cork portion (1.2)

wherein the sheet element (2) extends around the perimeter by means of an annular body (2.1) **characterized in that** the annular body (2.1) is intended for being supported on the opening of the container when the cap is closing said opening in an operative mode, wherein the annular body (2.1):

- either partially covers a perimetral portion of the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1);
- or partially covers a perimetral portion of the second cork portion (1.2) of the cork body (1);
- or both.

2. The cap according to claim 1, wherein the sheet element (2) is made of a rigid material.

3. The cap according to any one of previous claims, wherein the annular body (2.1) partially covers a perimetral portion of the second cork portion (1.2) of the cork body (1) giving rise to a top cylindrical cavity

(2.2) with a step (2.2.1) finished at an angle, and with the edge of the angle of the step (2.2.1) in contact with the perimetral wall of the cork body (1) establishing the closure with the perimetral wall of the second cork portion (1.2) of the cork body (1).

4. The cap according to any one of previous claims, wherein the annular body (2.1) partially covers a perimetral portion of the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1) giving rise to a bottom cylindrical cavity (2.3) with a step (2.3.1) finished at an angle, and with the edge of the angle of the second step (2.3.1) in contact with the perimetral wall of the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1). 10
5. The cap according to claim 4, wherein the step (2.3.1) of the bottom cylindrical cavity (2.3) establishes the closure with the perimetral wall of the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1). 15
6. The cap according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the annular body (2.1) partially covers a perimetral portion of the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1) giving rise to a bottom cylindrical cavity (2.3) with the wall of the bottom cylindrical cavity (2.3) is spaced from the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1). 20
7. The cap according to claim 4 or claim 5, wherein the wall of the bottom cylindrical cavity (2.3) is spaced from the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1). 25
8. The cap according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the wall of the bottom cylindrical cavity (2.3) is spaced from the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1) by means of ribs, either located at the base (2.3.2) of the bottom cavity (2.3), or located at the side wall (2.3.3) of the bottom cavity (2.3), or is located at both (2.3.2, 2.3.3). 30
9. The cap according to claim 8, wherein the base (2.3.2) of the bottom cavity (2.3) has concentric circular ribs (2.3.4) and radial ribs (2.3.5) generating cavities at said base (2.3.2). 35
10. The cap according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the attachment between the first cork portion (1.1) and the annular body (2.1), the attachment between the second cork portion (1.2) and the annular body (2.1), or both attachments is by means of adhesive. 40
11. The cap according to any of claims 7 to 9, wherein the side wall (2.3.3) of the bottom cavity (2.3) has ribs (2.3.6) parallel to the longitudinal direction X-X'. 45
12. The cap according to claim 11, wherein the ribs parallel to the longitudinal direction X-X' have a bevel 50

(2.3.7) to facilitate insertion of the first cork portion (1.1) of the cork body (1) into the annular body (2.1).

13. The cap according to claim 3 or to any of claims 4 to 12 when depending on claim 3, wherein the top cavity (2.2) has the side walls wedged to increase pressure on the cork portion housed therein. 5
14. The cap according to any of claims 4 to 9, 11 or 12, or according to claim 10 when depending on any of claims 4 to 9, wherein the bottom cavity (2.3) has the side walls wedged to increase pressure on the cork portion housed therein. 10
15. The cap according to claims 13 and 14, wherein both the top cavity (2.2) and the bottom cavity (2.3) have the side walls wedged to increase pressure on the cork portions housed therein. 15

Patentansprüche

1. Kappe zum Bedecken einer Behälteröffnung, vorzugsweise einer Flasche, die aufweist:

- einen Korkkörper (1) mit einer zylindrischen Konfiguration, die sich entlang einer Längsrichtung (X-X') erstreckt, wobei der Korkkörper (1) einen ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1), der dafür gedacht ist, in die Behälteröffnung eingesetzt zu werden, und einen zweiten Korkabschnitt (1.2), der dafür gedacht ist, von außen zugänglich zu sein, wenn die Kappe die Behälteröffnung im Betriebsmodus verschließt, aufweist,
- ein undurchlässiges Schichtelement (2), das zwischen dem ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1) und dem zweiten Korkabschnitt (1.2) angeordnet ist, das konfiguriert ist, um den Durchgang eines Fluids oder Gases zwischen dem ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1) und dem zweiten Korkabschnitt (1.2) zu verhindern,

wobei sich das Schichtelement (2) mittels eines ringförmigen Körpers (2.1) um den Umfang herum erstreckt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der ringförmige Körper (2.1) dafür gedacht ist, auf der Behälteröffnung gehalten zu werden, wenn die Kappe diese Öffnung in einem Betriebsmodus verschließt, wobei der ringförmige Körper (2.1):

- entweder einen Umfangsabschnitt des ersten Korkabschnitts (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) teilweise bedeckt,
- oder einen Umfangsabschnitt des zweiten Korkabschnitts (1.2) des Korkkörpers (1) teilweise bedeckt,
- oder beides.

2. Kappe nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Schichtelement (2) aus einem starren Material hergestellt ist.
3. Kappe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der ringförmige Körper (2.1) einen Umfangsabschnitt des zweiten Korkabschnitts (1.2) des Korkkörpers (1) teilweise bedeckt, was zu einem oberen zylindrischen Hohlraum (2.2) mit einer Stufe (2.2.1), die in einem Winkel abschließt, führt, wobei die Kante des Winkels der Stufe (2.2.1) in Kontakt mit der Umfangswand des Korkkörpers (1) ist, wodurch der Verschluss mit der Umfangswand des zweiten Korkabschnitts (1.2) des Korkkörpers (1) hergestellt wird.
4. Kappe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der ringförmige Körper (2.1) einen Umfangsabschnitt des ersten Korkabschnitts (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) teilweise bedeckt, was zu einem unteren zylindrischen Hohlraum (2.3) mit einer Stufe (2.3.1), die in einem Winkel abschließt, führt, und wobei die Kante des Winkels der zweiten Stufe (2.3.1) in Kontakt mit der Umfangswand des ersten Korkabschnitts (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) ist.
5. Kappe nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Stufe (2.3.1) des unteren zylindrischen Hohlraums (2.3) den Verschluss mit der Umfangswand des ersten Korkabschnitts (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) herstellt.
6. Kappe nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei der ringförmige Körper (2.1) einen Umfangsabschnitt des ersten Korkabschnitts (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) teilweise bedeckt, was zu einem unteren zylindrischen Hohlraum (2.3) führt, wobei die Wand des unteren zylindrischen Hohlraums (2.3) von dem ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) beabstandet ist.
7. Kappe nach Anspruch 4 oder Anspruch 5, wobei die Wand des unteren zylindrischen Hohlraums (2.3) von dem ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) beabstandet ist.
8. Kappe nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, wobei die Wand des unteren zylindrischen Hohlraums (2.3) mit Hilfe von Rippen, die entweder an der Basis (2.3.2) des unteren Hohlraums (2.3) angeordnet sind oder an der Seitenwand (2.3.3) des unteren Hohlraums (2.3) angeordnet sind oder an beiden (2.3.2, 2.3.3) angeordnet sind, von dem ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) beabstandet ist.
9. Kappe nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Basis (2.3.2) des unteren Hohlraums (2.3) konzentrische kreisförmige Rippen (2.3.4) und radiale Rippen (2.3.5) hat, wobei Hohlräume an der Basis (2.3.2) erzeugt werden.
10. Kappe nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Befestigung zwischen dem ersten Korkabschnitt (1.1) und dem ringförmigen Körper (2.1), die Befestigung zwischen dem zweiten Korkabschnitt (1.2) und dem ringförmigen Körper (2.1) oder beide Befestigungen mittels Klebstoffs erfolgen.
11. Kappe nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9, wobei die Seitenwand (2.3.3) des unteren Hohlraums (2.3) zu der Längsrichtung X-X' parallele Rippen (2.3.6) hat.
12. Kappe nach Anspruch 11, wobei die zu der Längsrichtung X-X' parallelen Rippen eine Schräge (2.3.7) haben, um das Einsetzen des ersten Korkabschnitts (1.1) des Korkkörpers (1) in den ringförmigen Körper (2.1) zu erleichtern.
13. Kappe nach Anspruch 3 oder nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 12, wenn abhängig von Anspruch 3, wobei der obere Hohlraum (2.2) verkeilte Seitenwände hat, um den Druck auf den darin untergebrachten Korkabschnitt zu erhöhen.
14. Kappe nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 9, 11 oder 12 oder nach Anspruch 10, wenn abhängig von einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 9, wobei der untere Hohlraum (2.3) verkeilte Seitenwände hat, um den Druck auf den darin untergebrachten Korkabschnitt zu erhöhen.
15. Kappe nach den Ansprüchen 13 und 14, wobei sowohl der obere Hohlraum (2.2) als auch der untere Hohlraum (2.3) verkeilte Seitenwände haben, um den Druck auf die darin untergebrachten Korkabschnitte zu erhöhen.

Revendications

1. Un bouchon pour recouvrir une ouverture d'un récipient, de préférence une bouteille, comprenant :
 - un corps en liège (1) ayant une configuration cylindrique s'étendant le long d'une direction longitudinale (X-X'), le corps en liège (1) comprenant une première partie en liège (1.1) destinée à être insérée dans l'ouverture du récipient et une deuxième partie en liège (1.2) destinée à être accessible de l'extérieur lorsque le bouchon ferme l'ouverture du récipient en mode opérationnel ;
 - un élément en feuille (2) imperméable, agencé entre la première partie en liège (1.1) et la deuxième partie en liège (1.2), conçu de façon à empêcher le passage d'un fluide ou d'un gaz entre la première partie en liège (1.1) et la deuxième partie en liège (1.2),

l'élément en feuille (2) s'étendant sur le pourtour au moyen d'un corps annulaire (2.1), **caractérisé en ce que** le corps annulaire (2.1) est destiné à prendre appui sur l'ouverture du récipient lorsque le bouchon ferme ladite ouverture en mode opérationnel, le corps annulaire (2.1) :

- recouvrant partiellement une partie périmétrale de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1) ;
- ou recouvrant partiellement une partie périmétrale de la deuxième partie en liège (1.2) du corps en liège (1) ;
- ou les deux.

2. Le bouchon selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'élément en feuille (2) est réalisé dans un matériau rigide.
3. Le bouchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le corps annulaire (2.1) recouvre partiellement une partie périmétrale de la deuxième partie en liège (1.2) du corps en liège (1) donnant naissance à une cavité cylindrique supérieure (2.2) avec un décrochement (2.2.1) se terminant en formant un angle, et avec le bord de l'angle du décrochement en contact avec la paroi périmétrale du corps en liège (1), établissant la fermeture avec la paroi périmétrale de la deuxième partie en liège (1.2) du corps en liège (1).
4. Le bouchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le corps annulaire (2.1) recouvre partiellement une partie périmétrale de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1), donnant naissance à une cavité cylindrique inférieure (2.3) avec un décrochement (2.3.1) se terminant en formant un angle, et avec le bord de l'angle du deuxième décrochement (2.3.1) en contact avec la paroi périmétrale de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1).
5. Le bouchon selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le décrochement (2.3.1) de la cavité cylindrique inférieure (2.3) établit la fermeture avec la paroi périmétrale de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1).
6. Le bouchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le corps annulaire (2.1) recouvre partiellement une partie périmétrale de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1), donnant naissance à une cavité cylindrique inférieure (2.3), la paroi de la cavité cylindrique inférieure (2.3) étant espacée de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1).
7. Le bouchon selon la revendication 4 ou la revendication

5, dans lequel la paroi de la cavité cylindrique inférieure (2.3) est espacée de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1).

8. Le bouchon selon la revendication 6 ou la revendication 7, dans lequel la paroi de la cavité cylindrique inférieure (2.3) est espacée de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1) au moyen de nervures, soit situées à la base (2.3.2) de la cavité inférieure (2.3), ou situé au niveau de la paroi latérale (2.3.3) de la cavité inférieure (2.3), ou est situé au niveau des deux (2.3.2, 2.3.3).
9. Le bouchon selon la revendication 8, dans lequel la base (2.3.2) de la cavité inférieure (2.3) présente des nervures circulaires concentriques (2.3.4) et des nervures radiales (2.3.5) générant des cavités au niveau de ladite base (2.3.2).
10. Le bouchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la fixation entre la première partie en liège (1.1) et le corps annulaire (2.1), la fixation entre la deuxième partie en liège (1.2) et le corps annulaire (2.1), ou les deux fixations, se font au moyen d'adhésif.
11. Le bouchon selon l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9, dans lequel la paroi latérale (2.3.3) de la cavité inférieure (2.3) présente des nervures (2.3.6) parallèles à la direction longitudinale X-X'.
12. Le bouchon selon la revendication 11, dans lequel les nervures parallèles à la direction longitudinale X-X' présentent un biseau (2.3.7) pour faciliter l'insertion de la première partie en liège (1.1) du corps en liège (1) dans le corps annulaire (2.1).
13. Le bouchon selon la revendication 3 ou l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 12 dès lors qu'elle dépend de la revendication 3, dans lequel la cavité supérieure (2.2) a les parois latérales en coin de façon à augmenter la pression sur la partie en liège qui est logée en elle.
14. Le bouchon selon l'une des revendications 4 à 9, 11 ou 12, ou selon la revendication 10 dès lors qu'elle dépend de l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 9, dans lequel la cavité inférieure (2.3) a les parois latérales en coin de façon à augmenter la pression sur la partie en liège logée à l'intérieur d'elle.
15. Le bouchon selon les revendications 13 et 14, dans lequel la cavité supérieure (2.2) et la cavité inférieure (2.3) ont toutes deux les parois latérales en coin de façon à augmenter la pression sur les parties en liège qui sont logées en elles.

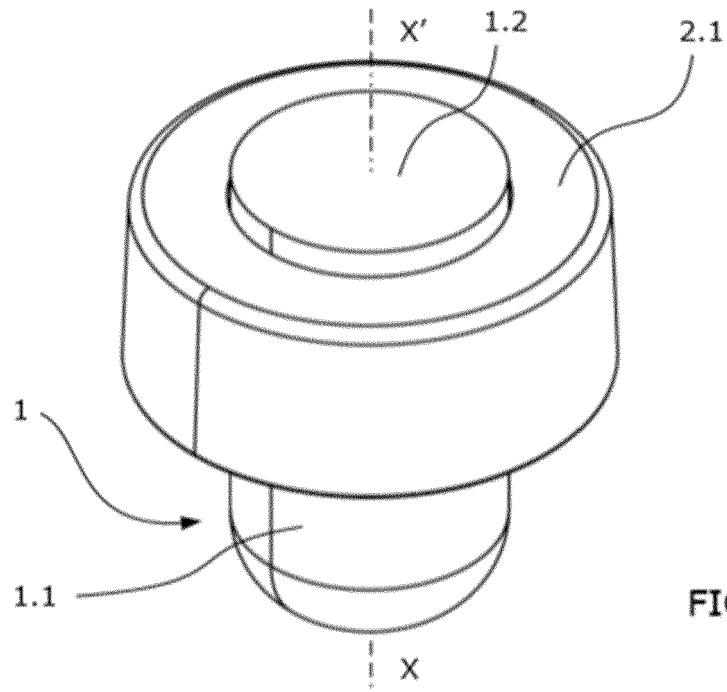


FIG. 1

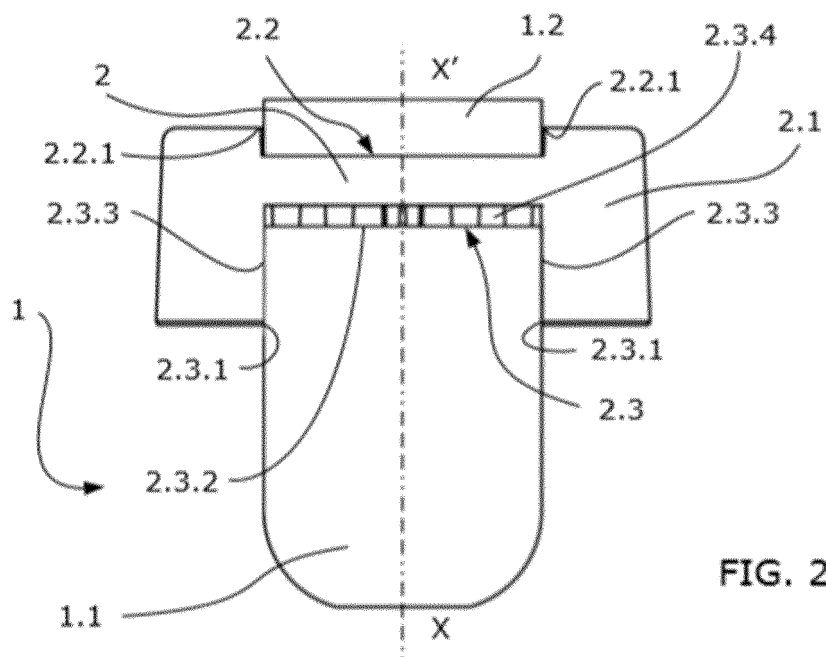
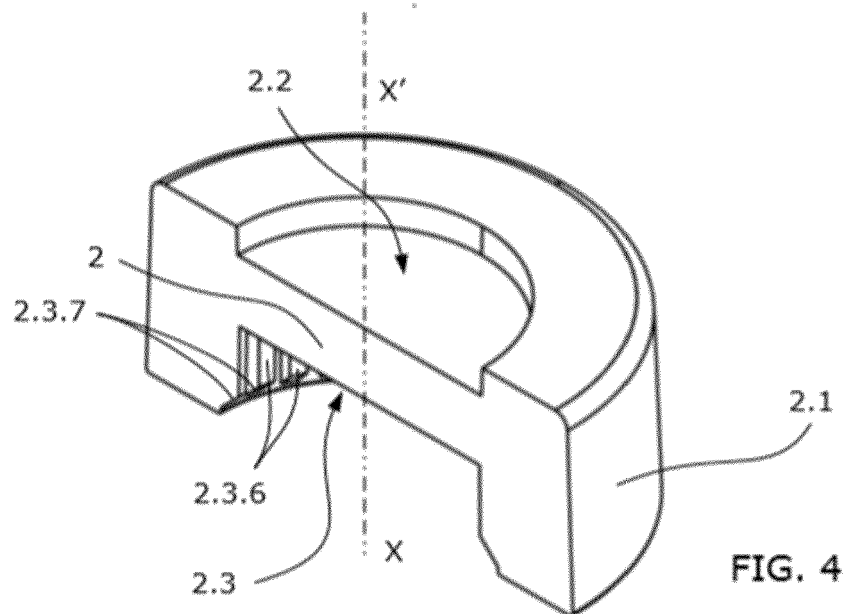
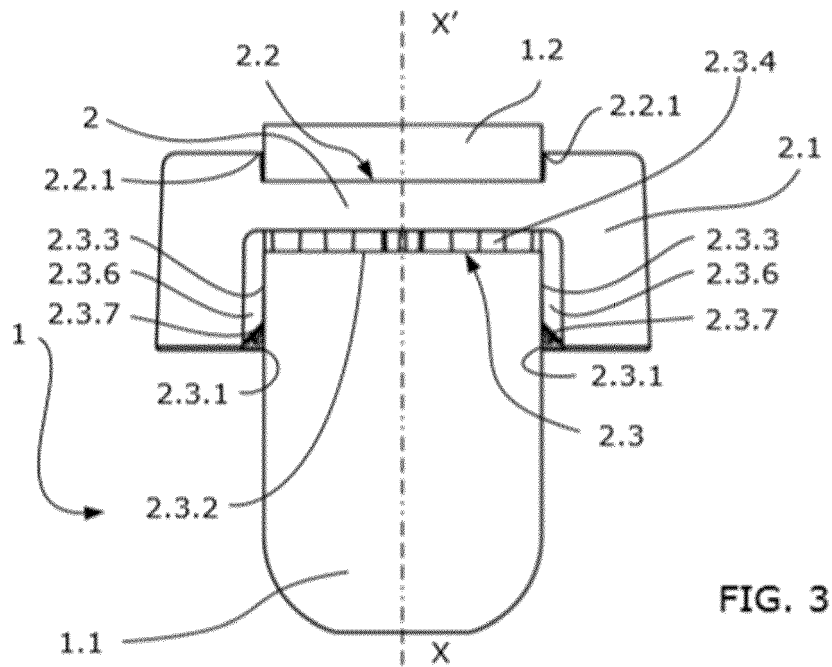
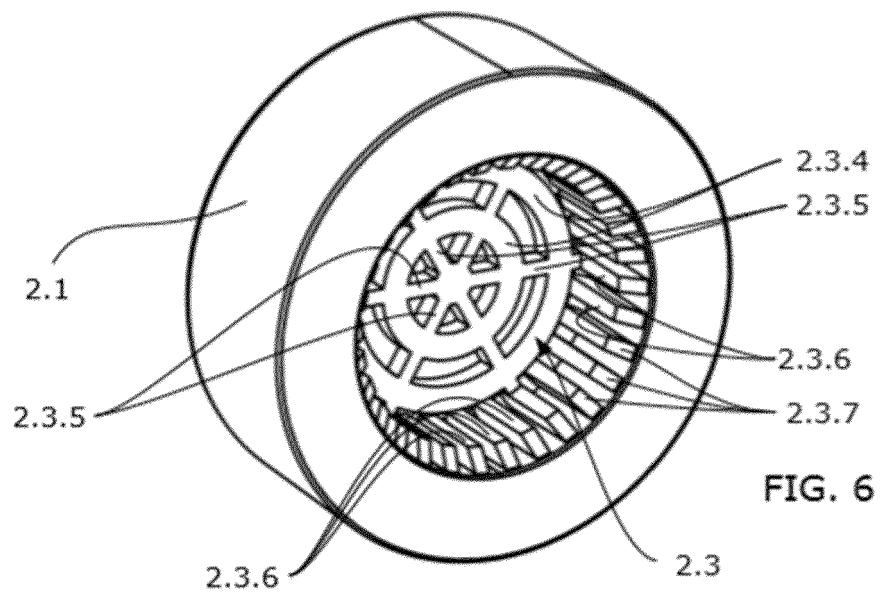
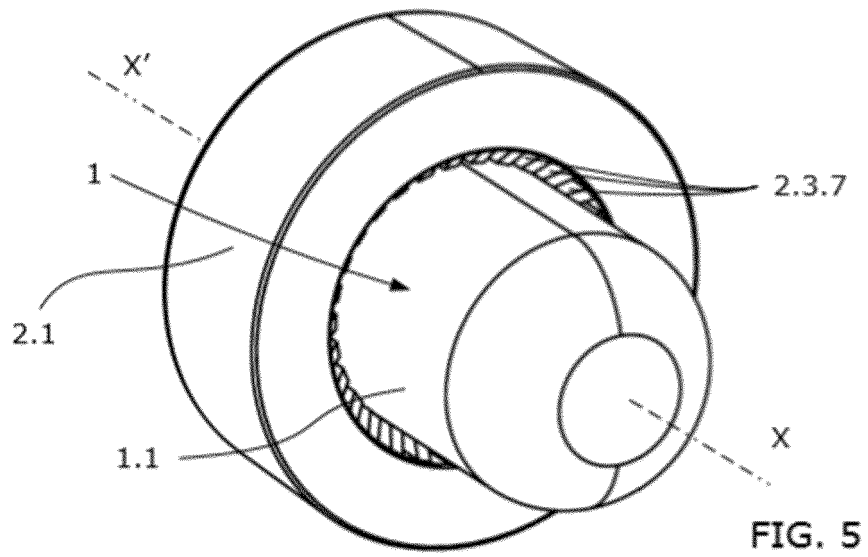
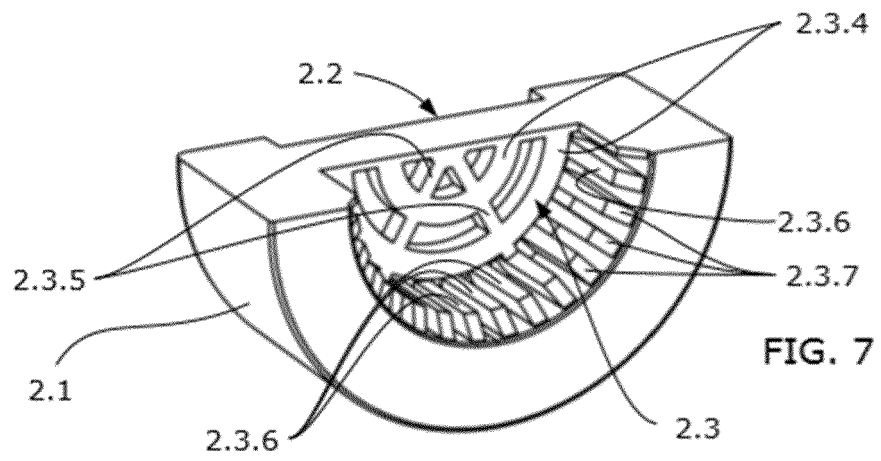


FIG. 2







REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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