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Single-use food preparation container assemblies, systems and methods

Abstract

A product preparation system and method for processing a container including a cup body and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including a hinged spout cover and a user-removable multi-function restricting portion integrally formed as part of the cup closure assembly and detachable therefrom, the user-removable multi-function restricting portion being operative, when integrally attached to the cup closure assembly to prevent normal user opening of the hinged spout cover.

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Background/Summary

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (1) This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 16/956,792, filed Jun. 22, 2020, entitled “SINGLE-USE FOOD PREPARATION CONTAINER ASSEMBLIES, SYSTEMS AND METHODS”, which is a National Phase application of PCT/IL2019/050056, filed Jan. 15, 2019, which claims priority of PCT Patent Application No. PCT/IL2018/050057, filed Jan. 16, 2018 and entitled SINGLE-USE FOOD PREPARATION CONTAINER ASSEMBLIES, SYSTEMS AND METHODS, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference. (2) Reference is also made to the following patent applications, which are related to the subject matter of the present application, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference: U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/533,743, filed Jul. 18, 2017 and entitled SINGLE-USE FOOD PREPARATION CONTAINER ASSEMBLIES, SYSTEMS AND METHODS; and PCT Patent Application No. PCT/IL2017/050823, filed Jul. 20, 2017 and entitled SINGLE-USE FOOD PREPARATION CONTAINER ASSEMBLY, SYSTEM AND METHOD. U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/364,491, filed Jul. 20, 2016 and entitled CUP WITH INTEGRATED BLENDING FUNCTIONALITY; and U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/383,639, filed Sep. 6, 2016 and entitled FOOD PRODUCT PREPARATION SYSTEM.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION
(1) The present invention relates to computerized and automated processing of products, preferably food products, within a single-use-container.
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
(2) Various types of devices for computerized processing of products, including food products are known.
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION
(3) The present invention seeks to provide an improved product preparation container assembly which is suitable for being processed by an intelligent driving device. The product preparation container assembly and the intelligent driving device together define a product preparation system which is particularly suitable for use with food products but is not limited to use therewith.
(4) There is thus provided in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention a container including a cup body and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including a hinged spout cover and a user-removable multi-function restricting portion integrally formed as part of the cup closure assembly and detachable therefrom, the user-removable multi-function restricting portion being operative, when integrally attached to the cup closure assembly to prevent normal user opening of the hinged spout cover.
(5) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the user-removable multi-

function restricting portion is operative, when integrally attached as part of the cup closure assembly, to prevent normal user disengagement of the cup closure assembly from the cup body. Additionally or alternatively, the user-removable multi-function restricting portion is not reattachable to the cup closure assembly.

(6) Preferably, the cup body defines a rim and an inner circumferential surface and the cup closure assembly includes an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and an outer portion arranged for engagement with the interior portion and bendable disengagement therefrom. Additionally, the container also includes a user openable and tamper evidencing attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion.

(7) Preferably, the interior portion includes at least one open spout portion and the outer portion includes a spout seal for selectably sealing the open spout portion. Additionally or alternatively, the interior portion includes at least one central open portion and the cup closure assembly also includes a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with the central open portion of the interior portion.

(8) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the rotary blade portion is a container contents processor drivable, rotatable blade configured to be located within the cup body and the cup closure assembly defines a seal cooperating with the container contents processor drivable, rotatable blade, the seal having a first static sealing operative orientation, when the rotatable blade is not in rotation, and a second dynamic sealing operative orientation, different from the first static sealing operative orientation, when the rotatable blade is in rotation. Additionally, the rotary blade portion does not contact a remainder of the cup closure assembly.

(9) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the interior portion includes a central interior portion opening, the outer portion includes a central outer portion opening and the interior portion and the outer portion are configured to define a liquid-tight seal between the interior portion central opening and the outer portion central opening.

(10) Preferably, the container is configured for use with a container contents processor operative to engage the cup closure assembly and process the consumer usable contents thereof.

(11) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup closure assembly defines a single-use cover seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA), providing both human and machine sensible tamper-evident and re-use preventing fluid sealing engagement with the cup body. Additionally, the SUCSERDREA also includes an encrypted machine-readable information source.

(12) Preferably, the blade includes a drive shaft engagement portion adapted for axial initial engagement with a drive shaft of a container contents processor and subsequent tightened rotational engagement with the drive shaft upon driven rotation of the drive shaft in engagement with the blade. Additionally, the drive shaft engagement portion is formed with curved splines.

(13) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup body is formed of plastic.

(14) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup body is formed of paper. Additionally, the container also includes a support ring underlying and reinforcing a rim of the cup body.

(15) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup body has a rim and an inner circumferential surface and the cup closure assembly is configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body and includes an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and an outer portion arranged for engagement with the interior portion and bendable at least partial disengagement therefrom.

(16) Preferably, the cup body has a rim and an inner circumferential surface and the cup closure assembly is configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body and includes an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of

the cup body and to define at least one open spout portion and an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with the interior portion and including a spout seal for selectably sealing the open spout portion.

(17) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup body has a rim and an inner circumferential surface and the cup closure assembly is configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and to define at least one central open portion, an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with the interior portion and a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with the central open portion of the interior portion.

(18) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup body has a rim and an inner circumferential surface and the cup closure assembly is configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and to define a central opening, an outer portion arranged for at least partial removable engagement with the interior portion and defining a central opening, the interior portion and the outer portion being configured to define a liquid-tight seal between the central opening of the interior portion and the central opening of the outer portion.

(19) There is also provided in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention apparatus for processing the container including a container contents processor including a container support configured for supporting the container in an upside-down orientation and an electric motor including a drive shaft, the container support and the electric motor having a first operative orientation, wherein the drive shaft is axially retracted with respect to the container support and a second operative orientation, wherein the drive shaft is axially extended with respect to the container support and operatively engages the container support.

(20) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the apparatus is configured for use in a method of processing contents of the container, the method including filling the container with contents to be processed by the container contents processor, detaching the user-removable multi-function restricting portion from the cup closure assembly, placing the container in an upside-down orientation on the container support of the container contents processor, clamping the container in the upside-down orientation onto the container support, processing the contents to be processed by the container contents processor, disengaging the container from the container contents processor following the processing and unclamping the container from the container support.

(21) Preferably, the cup closure assembly is configured for reengagement with the cup body following removal from the cup body. Additionally, the cup closure assembly is configured for manual removal from the cup body in a manner that the interior portion of the cup closure and the outer portion of the cup closure assembly are joined to each other during the removal.

(22) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup closure assembly is configured for use with either a cup body formed of plastic or a cup body formed of paper and having a reinforced rim.

(23) Preferably, the cup closure assembly is formed of polypropylene.

(24) Preferably, the rotary blade portion is formed of polyoxymethylene. Alternatively, the rotary blade portion is formed of polypropylene.

(25) There is also provided in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention a container including a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and an outer portion arranged for engagement with the interior portion and bendable at least partial disengagement therefrom.

(26) Preferably, outer portion of the cup closure assembly is configured to define a circumferential engagement with the rim of the cup body. Additionally or alternatively, the outer portion of the cup closure assembly is configured to prevent full disengagement thereof from the interior portion of the cup closure assembly.
(27) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup closure assembly is configured for use with cup bodies having different sizes and configurations, provided that a circumferential rim of the cup bodies is of a uniform size.
(28) Preferably, the cup closure assembly includes a fluid retaining chamber. Additionally or alternatively, the cup closure assembly includes a snap fit fluid seal between the outer portion of the cup closure assembly and the interior portion of the cup closure assembly.
(29) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup closure assembly includes a user-engageable flap. Additionally or alternatively, the interior portion of the cup closure assembly includes a peripheral flange.
(30) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the interior portion of the cup closure assembly includes a circumferential sealing protrusion.
(31) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup closure assembly also includes a user openable and tamper evidencing attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion.
(32) There is further provided in accordance with yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention a container including a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to engage the inner circumferential surface of the cup body, an outer portion arranged for engagement with the interior portion and bendable at least partial disengagement therefrom and a user openable and tamper evidencing attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion.
(33) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the tamper evidencing attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion is operative to provide human sensible evidence of previous opening of the container.
(34) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the temper evident attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion includes a pair of tamper evidencing tabs. Additionally, the tamper evidencing tabs each include a downwardly-extending portion and a radially outwardly-extending portion extending therefrom. Additionally or alternatively, the tamper evidencing tabs are integrally formed with the inner portion of the cup closure assembly.
(35) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the tamper evidencing attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion also includes a pair of apertures operative to receive the tamper evidencing tabs. Preferably, the tamper evidencing tabs have multiple operative orientations. Additionally, the multiple operative orientations include a first operative orientation wherein the downwardly-extending portions of the tamper evidencing tabs and the radially outwardly-extending portions of the tamper evidencing tabs are in a mutually parallel orientation when extending through the pair of apertures.
(36) Preferably, the tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs are in the first operative orientation of the tamper evidencing tabs prior to disengagement of the cup closure assembly from the cup body.
(37) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the multiple operative orientations include a second operative orientation wherein the tamper evidencing tabs are disengaged from the pair of apertures and the radially outwardly-extending portions of the tamper evidencing tabs assume an extended orientation relative to the downwardly-extending portions of the tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs.
(38) Preferably, the camper evidencing tabs are in the second operative orientation following disengagement of the cup closure assembly from the cup body. Additionally or alternatively, the

tamper evidencing tabs normally can no longer assume the first operative orientation once the tamper evidencing are in the second operative orientation.
(39) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the interior portion is arranged to define at least one open spout portion and the outer portion is arranged for at least partially removable engagement with the interior portion and includes a spout seal for selectably sealing the open spout portion.
(40) There is still further provided in accordance with still another preferred embodiment of the present invention a container including a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and to define at least one open spout portion and an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with the interior portion and including a spout seal for selectably sealing the open spout portion.
(41) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the at least one open spout portion of the interior portion of the cup closure assembly includes a protective grid operative to prevent objects of a size greater than a predetermined size from passing therethrough. Additionally, the protective grid is formed with a straw aperture.
(42) Preferably, the spout seal includes an integrally hinged access door.
(43) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the spout seal includes a finger engagement portion operative for manual opening of the spout seal. Additionally or alternatively, the spout seal includes a pair of tamper-evidencing protrusions. Preferably, the spout seal is resealably engageable with the open spout portion.
(44) There is even further provided in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention a container including a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and to define at least one central open portion, an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with the interior portion and a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with the central open portion of the interior portion.
(45) Preferably, the interior portion includes a cover and a lid, the lid including at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses, which are sealingly engaged by corresponding protrusions of the rotary blade portion. Additionally, the at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses are defined by mutually concentric wall surfaces, defining respective downwardly-facing annular edges, one of which defines an edge surface of an inwardly-facing flange, which is engaged by the rotary blade portion. Additionally or alternatively, the at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses are formed with radially inwardly-extending protrusions for tight engagement with the rotary blade portion when the rotary blade portion is in a retracted operative orientation, for static liquid sealing therewith.
(46) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the lid includes a downwardly-facing, generally planar surface formed with a downwardly-facing blade receiving recess.
(47) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the rotary blade portion includes a central driving and sealing portion and a pair of blade portions extending radially outwardly therefrom in opposite directions. Additionally, the central driving and sealing portion includes a pair of mutually radially spaced, concentric sealing walls and a drive shaft engaging wall having, on a radially inwardly-facing surface an arrangement of curved splines, which are configured to engage corresponding recesses on a drive shaft of a container contents processor.
(48) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the blade portions each define a top-facing surface, which includes a planar portion and a tapered portion which terminates

at a curved cutting edge.
(49) Preferably, the rotary blade portion includes a bottom-facing surface formed with first and second walls, which define dynamic sealing surfaces, each of the first and second walls defining a dynamic radially inwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface and a dynamic radially outwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface.
(50) Preferably, the rotary blade portion also defines static sealing surfaces.
(51) There is yet further provided in accordance with still another preferred embodiment of the present invention a container including a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and to define a central opening and an outer portion arranged for at least partial removable engagement with the interior portion and defining a central opening, the interior portion and the outer portion being configured to define a liquid-tight seal between the central opening of the interior portion and the central opening of the outer portion.
(52) Preferably, the interior portion includes a cover and a lid and the cover includes a generally circular planar portion having a central aperture and a generally circular circumferential recess surrounding the central aperture. Additionally, the generally circular circumferential recess is separated from the central aperture by a downwardly-facing, generally circular generally circumferential protrusion, which is formed with a radially inwardly-facing inclined surface, which defines a snap fit fluid seal with the lid.
(53) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cover also defines part of a fluid retaining chamber.
(54) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention a user-engageable front flap is integrally formed with the generally circular planar portion.
(55) Preferably, a pair of apertures are formed at opposite ends of the front flap for receiving the tamper-evidencing tabs.
(56) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention an integrally hinged access door including integral hinges is formed in generally circular planar portion. Additionally, a pair of tamper-evidencing protrusions are located on opposite sides of the access door and extend radially-outwardly toward an edge of an opening sealed by the access door. Additionally or alternatively, an underside of the access door includes a circumferential downwardly-directed protrusion, an outer surface of which is operative to resealably engage a corresponding surface of the lid.
(57) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the circular planar portion is surrounded by a generally circular circumferential edge portion, which defines on a radially inwardly and downwardly-facing surface thereof a rim, which is operative for snap fit engagement with the rim of the cup body.
(58) There is also provided in accordance with still another preferred embodiment of the present invention a container and container contents processing system including a container, including a cup body and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including a rotatable blade and a user-removable multi-function restricting portion integrally formed with the cup closure assembly and detachable therefrom, the user-removable multi-function restricting portion being operative, when integrally attached to the cup closure assembly, to prevent normal user disengagement of the cup closure assembly from the cup body and a container contents processor including a container support configured for supporting the container in an upside-down orientation and an electric motor including a drive shaft, the container support and the electric motor having a first operative orientation, wherein the drive shaft is axially retracted with respect to the container support and does not operatively engage the blade, and a second operative orientation, wherein the drive shaft is axially extended with

respect to the container support and operatively engages the blade.
(59) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the user-removable multi-function restricting portion is operative, when integrally attached as part of the cup closure assembly, to prevent normal user disengagement of the cup closure assembly from the cup body. Additionally or alternatively, the user-removable multi-function restricting portion is not reattachable to the cup closure assembly.
(60) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup body defines a rim and an inner circumferential surface and the cup closure assembly includes an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with the inner circumferential surface of the cup body and an outer portion arranged for engagement with the interior portion and bendable disengagement therefrom.
(61) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the cup closure assembly also includes a user openable and tamper evidencing attachment between the interior portion and the outer portion.
(62) Preferably, the interior portion includes at least one open spout portion and the outer portion includes a spout seal for selectably sealing the open spout portion.
(63) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the interior portion includes at least one central open portion and the cup closure assembly also includes a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with the central open portion of the interior portion.
(64) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the rotary blade portion is a container contents processor drivable, rotatable blade configured to be located within the cup body and the cup closure assembly defines a seal cooperating with the container contents processor drivable, rotatable blade, the seal having a first static sealing operative orientation, when the rotatable blade is not in rotation, and a second dynamic sealing operative orientation, different from the first static sealing operative orientation, when the rotatable blade is in rotation.
(65) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the rotary blade portion does not contact a remainder of the cup closure assembly.
(66) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the interior portion includes a central interior portion opening, the outer portion includes a central outer portion opening and the interior portion and the outer portion are configured to define a liquid-tight seal between the interior portion central opening and the outer portion central opening.
(67) There is further provided in accordance with yet a further preferred embodiment of the present invention a method of processing contents of a container, the method including providing a container including a cup body and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including a hinged spout cover and a user-removable multi-function restricting portion integrally formed with the cup closure assembly and detachable therefrom, the user-removable multi-function restricting portion being operative, when integrally attached to the cup closure assembly, to prevent normal user opening of the hinged spout cover and the user-removable multi-function restricting portion being operative, when integrally attached to the cup closure assembly, to prevent normal user disengagement of the cup closure assembly from the cup body, detaching the user-removable multi-function restricting portion from the cup closure assembly, filling the container with contents to be processed by the container contents processor, placing the container in an upside-down orientation on the container support of the container contents processor, clamping the container in the upside-down orientation onto the container support, processing the contents to be processed by the container contents processor, disengaging the container from the container contents processor following the processing and unclamping the container from the container support.
(68) Preferably, the method also includes returning the container to an upright orientation and removing the contents of the container from the container.

(69) Preferably, the method also includes removing the cup closure assembly from the cup body. Additionally, the method also includes reengagement of the cup closure assembly with the cup body following removing of the cup closure assembly from the cup body.
(70) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention normally, during the removing the cup closure assembly from the top body, the interior portion and the outer portions are joined to each other.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
(1) The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:
(2) FIGS. **1**A and **1**B are simplified respective top-facing and bottom-facing pictorial illustrations of a single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;
(3) FIGS. **1**C and **1**D are simplified first and second side view illustrations of the single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) of FIGS. **1**A and **1**B, taken along directions indicated by respective arrows C and D in FIG. **1**A;
(4) FIGS. **1**E and **1**F are simplified respective top-facing and bottom-facing partially exploded view illustrations of the single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) of FIGS. **1**A-**1**D:
(5) FIG. **1**G is a simplified planar top view illustration of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**1**F;
(6) FIG. **1**H is a simplified sectional illustration of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**1**G, taken along lines H-H in FIG. **1**G;
(7) FIGS. **2**A, **2**B, **2**C, **2**D, **2**E, **2**F and **2**G are simplified respective planar top view, planar bottom view, first planar side view, second planar side view, first planar sectional, second planar sectional and third planar sectional illustrations of a single-use cover, seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA), forming part of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**1**H, FIGS. **2**C and **2**D being taken along directions indicated by respective arrows C and D in FIG. **2**A and FIGS. **2**E, **2**F and **2**G, being taken along lines respective lines E-E, F-F and G-G in FIG. **2**B;
(8) FIGS. **3**A and **3**B are simplified respective downwardly-facing and upwardly-facing exploded view illustrations of the SUCSERDREA of FIGS. **2**A-**2**C;
(9) FIGS. **4**A, **4**B, **4**C, **4**D, **4**E, **4**F, **4**G, **4**H and **4**I are simplified respective pictorial top, pictorial bottom, planar top, planar bottom, first planar side view, second planar side view, first planar sectional, second planar sectional and third planar sectional illustrations of a cover, forming part of the single-use cover, seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA) of FIGS. **2**A-**3**B, FIGS. **4**E and **4**F being taken along directions indicated by respective arrows E and F in FIG. **4**C and FIGS. **4**G, **4**H and **4**I, being taken along lines respective lines G-G, H-H and I-I in FIG. **4**D;
(10) FIGS. **5**A and **5**B are simplified respective first and second pictorial top illustrations in respective first and second operative orientations of a lid, forming part of the single-use cover, seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA) of FIGS. **2**A-**4**I;
(11) FIGS. **5**C and **5**D are simplified respective first and second pictorial bottom illustrations in the respective first and second operative orientations of FIGS. **5**A and **5**B of the lid of FIGS. **5**A-**5**B;
(12) FIGS. **5**E, **5**F, **5**G, **5**H, **5**I, **5**J and **5**K are simplified respective planar top, planar bottom, first planar side view, second planar side view, first planar sectional, second planar sectional and third planar sectional illustrations of the lid of FIGS. **5**A-**5**D, FIGS. **5**G and **5**H being taken along directions indicated by respective arrows G and H in FIG. **5**E and FIGS. **5**I, **5**J and **5**K being taken along respective section lines I-I, J-J and K-K in FIG. **5**F;
(13) FIGS. **6**A, **6**B, **6**C, **6**D, **6**E, **6**F and **6**G are simplified respective planar top, planar bottom,

pictorial top, pictorial bottom, first side view, second side view and planar sectional illustrations of a preferred embodiment of a blade, forming part of the single-use cover seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA) of FIGS. **2**A-**5**K, FIGS. **6**E and **6**F being taken in directions indicated by respective arrows E and F in FIG. **6**A and FIG. **6**G being taken along section line G-G in FIG. **6**B;

(14) FIGS. **7**A and **7**B are simplified pictorial illustrations of a preferred embodiment of a multiple motion intelligent driving device (MMIDD) constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention and useful with the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G, in respective door open and door closed states;

(15) FIG. **7**C is a simplified exploded view illustration of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A & **7**B;

(16) FIG. **8**A is a simplified assembled view illustration of the top housing assembly of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**7**C;

(17) FIGS. **8**B and **8**C are simplified respective top-facing and bottom-facing exploded view illustrations of the top housing assembly of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**7**C;

(18) FIGS. **9**A, **9**B, **9**C and **9**D are simplified respective pictorial top view, planar top view, planar side view and planar bottom view illustrations of a SUPCA support and clamping assembly (SUPCASCA), forming part of MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**8**C;

(19) FIG. **9**E is a simplified exploded view illustration of the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**9**D;

(20) FIGS. **10**A, **10**B, **10**C, **10**D, **10**E, **10**F, **10**G and **10**H are simplified respective planar rear view, planar front view, planar side view, planar top view, planar sectional view, top-facing pictorial front view, bottom-facing pictorial rear view and bottom-facing pictorial front view illustrations of a first clamp element, forming part of the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**9**E, FIG. **10**E being taken along lines E-E in FIG. **10**D;

(21) FIGS. **11**A, **11**B, **11**C, **11**D, **11**E, **11**F, **11**G and **11**H are simplified respective planar rear view, planar front view, planar side view, planar top view, planar sectional view, top-facing pictorial front view, bottom-facing pictorial rear view and bottom-facing pictorial front view illustrations of a second clamp element, forming part of the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**10**H, FIG. **11**E being taken along lines E-E in FIG. **11**D;

(22) FIGS. **12**A, **12**B, **12**C, **12**D, **12**E, **12**F, **12**G and **12**H are simplified respective planar rear view, planar front view, planar side view, planar top view, planar sectional view, top-facing pictorial front view, bottom-facing pictorial rear view and bottom-facing pictorial front view illustrations of a third clamp element, forming part of the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**11**H, FIG. **12**E being taken along lines E-E in FIG. **12**D;

(23) FIGS. **13**A, **13**B, **13**C, **13**D, **13**E and **13**F are simplified respective planar top view, planar side view, planar bottom view, sectional view, pictorial top view and pictorial bottom view illustrations of a support element, forming part of the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**12**H, FIG. **13**D being taken along lines D-D in FIG. **13**A;

(24) FIGS. **14**A, **14**B, **14**C, **14**D, **14**E and **14**F are simplified respective planar top view, planar side view, planar bottom view, sectional view, pictorial top view and pictorial bottom view illustrations of a cam element, forming part of the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**13**F, FIG. **14**D being taken along lines D-D in FIG. **14**A;

(25) FIGS. **15**A, **15**B, **15**C, **15**D and **15**E are simplified respective pictorial, planar front, planar top, planar bottom and exploded view illustrations of a base assembly, forming part of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**14**F;

(26) FIGS. **16**A, **16**B, **16**C, **16**D and **16**E are simplified respective planar front, planar top, planar bottom, upwardly-facing pictorial and downwardly-facing pictorial view illustrations of a base housing, forming part of the base assembly of FIGS. **15**A-**15**E;

(27) FIGS. **17**A, **17**B and **17**C are simplified respective planar front view, pictorial front view and pictorial rear view illustrations of an ON/OFF push button element, forming part of the base assembly of FIGS. **15**A-**16**E;

(28) FIGS. **18**A, **18**B, **18**C, **18**D, **18**E and **18**F are simplified respective pictorial, planar side, first planar top, second planar top, planar bottom and exploded view illustrations of a vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly, forming part of the base assembly of FIGS. **15**A-**17**C, FIGS. **18**C and **18**D showing different rotational orientations of the drive shaft;

(29) FIG. **19** is a simplified pictorial illustration of a printed circuit board assembly, forming part of the base assembly of FIGS. **15**A-**18**F;

(30) FIGS. **20**A and **20**B are simplified pictorial respective assembled and exploded view illustrations of a bottom assembly, forming part of the base assembly of FIGS. **15**A-**19**;

(31) FIGS. **21**A, **21**B, **21**C, **21**D, **21**E, **21**F and **21**G are simplified respective planar top, planar side, planar bottom, pictorial top, pictorial bottom, first planar sectional and second planar sectional view illustrations of a rotary drive gear, forming part of the vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly of FIGS. **15**A-**18**F, FIGS. **21**F and **21**G being taken along lines F-F in FIG. **21**A and G-G in FIG. **21**B, respectively;

(32) FIGS. **22**A, **22**B, **22**C and **22**D are simplified respective planar side, planar top, planar bottom and exploded view illustrations of a motor housing and support assembly, forming part of the vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F and **21**A-**21**G;

(33) FIGS. **23**A, **23**B, **23**C, **23**D, **23**E and **23**F are simplified respective planar top, planar bottom, planar side, sectional, pictorial top and pictorial bottom view illustrations of a top element, forming part of the motor housing and support assembly of FIGS. **22**A-**22**D, FIG. **23**D being taken along lines D-D in FIG. **23**A;

(34) FIGS. **24**A, **24**B, **24**C, **24**D and **24**E are simplified respective planar top, planar bottom, planar side, sectional and pictorial view illustrations of a bottom element, forming part of the motor housing and support assembly of FIGS. **22**A-**23**F, FIG. **24**D being taken along lines D-D in FIG. **24**A;

(35) FIGS. **25**A, **25**B, **25**C, **25**D and **25**E are simplified respective planar side, planar top, planar bottom, pictorial and exploded view illustrations of an axially displaceable rotary drive assembly, forming part of the vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F and **21**A-**24**E;

(36) FIGS. **26**A, **26**B and **26**C are simplified respective planar side, planar top and pictorial view illustrations of a bottom element, forming part of the bottom assembly of FIGS. **20**A & **20**B;

(37) FIGS. **27**A, **27**B and **27**C are simplified respective planar top, planar side and pictorial view illustrations of a load cell support, forming part of the bottom assembly of FIGS. **20**A & **20**B and **26**A-**26**C;

(38) FIGS. **28**A, **28**B, **28**C, **28**D and **28**E are simplified respective planar side, pictorial, planar top, first sectional and second sectional view illustrations of a drive shaft, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E, FIGS. **28**D and **28**E being taken along lines D-D in FIG. **28**A and lines E-E in FIG. **28**C, respectively;

(39) FIGS. **29**A, **29**B, **29**C, **29**D and **29**E are simplified planar top, planar bottom, planar side, pictorial and sectional illustrations of a motor support bracket, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E and **28**A-**28**E, FIG. **29**E being taken along lines E-E in FIG. **29**A;

(40) FIGS. **30**A and **30**B are simplified respective upwardly-facing and downwardly-facing pictorial view illustrations of a modified standard electric motor, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E and **28**A-**29**E;

(41) FIGS. **31**A and **31**B are simplified respective planar side and pictorial view illustrations of a spindle, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E and **28**A-**30**B;

(42) FIGS. **32**A, **32**B, **32**C, **32**D and **32**E are simplified respective planar top, planar side, planar bottom, top-facing pictorial and bottom-facing pictorial view illustrations of a motor lifting element, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E and

28A-**31**B;
(43) FIGS. **33**A, **33**B, **33**C, **33**D and **33**E are simplified respective planar side, planar top, planar bottom, bottom-facing pictorial and sectional view illustrations of a linear to rotary converting adaptor, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E and **28**A-**32**E, FIG. **33**E being taken along lines E-E in FIG. **33**C;
(44) FIGS. **34**A, **34**B, **34**C, **34**D, **34**E, **34**F, **34**G and **34**H are simplified respective planar top, planar side, top-facing pictorial, bottom-facing pictorial, first sectional, second sectional, third sectional and fourth sectional view illustrations of a linearly driven rotating ventilating element, forming part of the axially displaceable rotary drive assembly of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E and **28**A-**33**E, FIGS. **34**E, **34**F, **34**G and **34**H being taken along respective lines E-E, F-F, G-G and H-H in FIG. **34**A;
(45) FIG. **35** is a simplified composite sectional illustration, taken along a section line **35-35** in FIG. **18**C, illustrating various operative orientations in the operation of the vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly of FIGS. **18**A-**34**H;
(46) FIGS. **36**A, **36**B, **36**C and **36**D are sectional illustrations, taken along section line **36-36** in FIG. **18**D, showing the vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly in the four operative orientations represented in FIG. **35**;
(47) FIGS. **37**A, **37**B, **37**C, **37**D, **37**E, **37**F and **37**G are sectional illustrations showing part of the vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly of FIGS. **35-36**D in seven operative orientations;
(48) FIGS. **38**A and **38**B are simplified respective planar side and central cross-sectional illustrations of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G filled with a frozen or non-frozen food product, **38**B being taken along line B-B in FIG. **38**A:
(49) FIGS. **39**A and **39**B are simplified illustrations, taken from two different directions of the SUPCA of FIGS. **38**A & **38**B in an upside-down orientation, about to be engaged with the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**14**F, forming part of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G;
(50) FIGS. **40**A, **40**B, **40**C and **40**D are simplified respective pictorial side view, planar top view and first and second sectional illustrations of the SUPCA of FIGS. **39**A & **39**B, in an attempted but unsuccessful engagement with the SUPCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**14**F, forming part of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G, FIGS. **40**C and **40**D being taken along respective section lines C-C and D-D in FIG. **40**B;
(51) FIGS. **41**A and **41**B are simplified pictorial illustrations of removal of a user-removable multi-function restricting portion from the SUPCA of FIGS. **38**A & **38**B;
(52) FIGS. **42**A, **42**B and **42**C are simplified side view illustrations of the SUPCA of FIGS. **38**A & **38**B showing opening of the access door thereof, subsequent filling of said SUPCA with liquid and subsequent closing of the access door, in a situation where said SUPCA contains frozen contents;
(53) FIGS. **43**A, **43**B and **43**C are simplified side view illustrations of the SUPCA of FIGS. **38**A & **38**B showing opening of the access door thereof, subsequent filling of said SUPCA with liquid and subsequent closing of the access door, in a situation where said SUPCA contains non frozen contents;
(54) FIGS. **44**A, **44**B, **44**C, **44**D, **44**E and **44**F are simplified respective pictorial, sectional, and partial sectional illustrations of a SUPCA, such as the SUPCA of FIGS. **42**A-**42**C or **43**A-**43**C, filled with a food product (not shown) in an upside-down unclamped orientation in typical initial operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G, with the top housing assembly of FIGS. **8**A-**8**C in a door open operative orientation. FIG. **44**B being taken along section lines B-B in FIG. **44**A, and FIGS. **44**C, **44**D, **44**E and **44**F being taken along lines C-C, D-D, **44**E-**44**E and **44**D-**44**D in FIG. **40**B, respectively;
(55) FIG. **45** is a simplified sectional illustration of the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in an upside-down unclamped orientation in operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G, with the top housing assembly of FIGS. **8**A-**8**C in a door closed operative orientation, FIG. **45** being taken along line B-B in FIG. **44**A;

(56) FIGS. **46**A, **46**B, **46**C and **46**D are simplified enlarged partial sectional illustrations corresponding to enlargement **46**A in FIG. **44**F, showing four stages in clamping of the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F, by the SUPSCASCA of FIGS. **9**A-**14**F of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G;
(57) FIG. **47** is a simplified sectional illustration, corresponding to FIG. **45** but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in upside-down partially clamped operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G;
(58) FIG. **48** is a simplified sectional illustration corresponding to FIG. **47** but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in upside-down fully clamped operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G:
(59) FIG. **49** is a simplified sectional illustration corresponding to FIG. **48** but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G wherein the blade of FIGS. **6**A-**6**G of said SUPCA is extended and rotatable;
(60) FIGS. **50**A and **50**B are simplified sectional illustrations of the SUCSERDREA of FIGS. **2**A-**6**G, taken along lines E-E in FIG. **2**B, showing two operative orientations providing static/dynamic sealing functionality;
(61) FIG. **51**A is a simplified sectional illustration corresponding to FIG. **49**, but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G wherein the blade of FIGS. **6**A-**6**G of said SUPCA is retracted;
(62) FIG. **51**B is a simplified sectional illustration corresponding to FIG. **49**, but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G wherein the blade of FIGS. **6**A-**6**G of said SUPCA is extended and rotatable, and at an arbitrary azimuthal position, taken along lines B-B in FIG. **51**A;
(63) FIG. **52** is a simplified sectional illustration corresponding to FIG. **51**A but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in upside-down partially clamped operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G;
(64) FIG. **53** is a simplified sectional illustration corresponding to FIG. **2** but showing the SUPCA of FIGS. **44**A-**44**F in upside-down unclamped operative engagement with the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G with the top housing assembly of FIGS. **8**A-**8**C in a door open operative orientation;
(65) FIGS. **54**A and **54**B are together a simplified flowchart illustrating control operation of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;
(66) FIGS. **55**A, **55**B, **55**C, **55**D, **55**E, **55**F, **55**G and **55**H are together a more detailed series of flowcharts illustrating control operation of the MMIDD of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;
(67) FIGS. **56**A & **56**B are simplified respective pictorial side view and sectional side view illustrations of a SUPCA, such as the SUPCA of FIGS. **42**A-**42**C or **43**A-**43**C, having a straw inserted therein, FIG. **56**B being taken along section line B-B in FIG. **55**A;
(68) FIGS. **57**A, **57**B and **57**C are simplified respective pictorial and first and second sectional side view illustrations showing successful removal of the SUCSERDREA of FIGS. **2**A-**6**G from the remainder of a SUPCA, such as the SUPCA of FIGS. **42**A-**42**C or **43**A-**43**C, FIGS. **57**B and **57**C being taken along line B-B in FIG. **57**A and showing two successive stages of removal;
(69) FIGS. **58**A and **58**B are simplified first and second sectional view illustrations showing an unsuccessful attempt at removal of the SUCSERDREA from the remainder of a SUPCA, such as the SUPCA of FIGS. **42**A-**42**C or **43**A-**43**C, when the user-removable multi-function restricting portion was not removed, FIGS. **58**A and **58**B being taken along line A-A in FIG. **41**A, and showing two successive stages of unsuccessful attempted removal;
(70) FIGS. **59**A, **59**B and **59**C are simplified pictorial illustrations showing operation of tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs, forming part of the SUCSERDREA of FIGS. **2**A-**6**G;
(71) FIG. **60** is a simplified sectional illustration showing how clamping of a SUPCA, such as the SUPCA of FIGS. **58**A-**58**C, is prevented by a tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tab in a case where previously the SUCSERDREA of FIGS. **2**A-**6**G has been at least partially removed

from the remainder of said SUPCA, FIG. **60** being taken along section line **44**D-**44**D in FIG. **40**B and corresponding generally to FIG. **46**A; and

(72) FIGS. **61**A, **61**B and **61**C are simplified respective pictorial, partially exploded and sectional illustrations of an alternate embodiment of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**60**, having a paper single use container body, FIG. **61**C being taken along line C-C in FIG. **61**A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

(73) Reference is now made to FIGS. **1**A and **1**B, which are simplified respective top-facing and bottom-facing pictorial illustrations of a single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) **100** constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, FIGS. **1**C and **1**D, which are simplified first and second side view illustrations of the single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) of FIGS. **1**A and **1**B, taken along directions indicated by respective arrows C and D in FIG. **1**A, FIGS. **1**E and **1**F, which are simplified respective top-facing and bottom-facing partially exploded view illustrations of the single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) of FIGS. **1**A-**1**D, FIG. **1**G, which is a simplified planar top view illustration of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**1**F, and FIG. **1**H, which is a simplified sectional illustration of the SUPCA of FIGS. **1**A-**1**G, taken along lines H-H in FIG. **1**G.

(74) The single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) **100** is also referred to as a product container assembly. SUPCA **100** is preferably used for food products but is not limited for use therewith unless explicitly stated hereinbelow.

(75) As seen in FIGS. **1**A-**1**H, SUPCA **100** preferably includes a cup body, such as a single-use container body **102**, for containing a food product prior to, during and following food preparation. Single-use container body **102** may be any suitable container body **102** and is preferably a truncated conical shaped container, preferably formed of polypropylene or paper having a bottom wall **104**, a truncated conical side wall **106** and a circumferential rim **108**. Circumferential rim **108** has a downwardly-facing surface **109**. Truncated conical side wall **106** is preferably formed with at least one, and typically three, mutually azimuthally distributed ribs **110** on an inner surface **112** thereof. Ribs **110** are operative to reduce vacuum sealing in the case that multiple single-use container bodies **102** are stacked together. Inner surface **112** includes an upper circumferential portion **114**. In FIGS. **1**A-**1**H a plastic cup, preferably formed of polypropylene, is shown.

(76) In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, there is also provided a cup closure assembly, such as a single-use cover seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA) **120**, for both human and machine sensible tamper-evident and re-use preventing fluid sealing engagement with single-use container body **102**.

(77) SUCSERDREA **120** is preferably used for food products but is not limited for use therewith unless explicitly stated hereinbelow.

(78) It is a particular feature of the present invention that the same SUCSERDREA **120** is configured for use with container bodies **102** having different sizes and configurations, provided that their circumferential rim **108** is of a uniform size.

(79) A preferred embodiment of SUCSERDREA **120** is illustrated in detail in FIGS. **2**A-**6**G. As seen in FIGS. **2**A-**6**G, SUCSERDREA **120** preferably includes a cover **130**, a lid **140** and a blade **160**. Cover **130** and lid **140** are preferably formed of polypropylene, and blade **160** is preferably formed of polyoxymethylene or polypropylene.

(80) Cover **130**, lid **140** and blade **160** are connected to each other in a normally non-fully disengageable manner, preferably by a rotatable snap fit engagement of lid **140** and blade **160** and by a non-rotatable snap fit engagement of cover **130** and lid **140**. Blade **160** is arranged for liquid-sealed rotation with respect to cover **130** and lid **140**.

(81) SUCSERDREA **120** preferably includes a machine-readable information source **162**, preferably an RFID tag, but alternatively a bar-coded label or any other suitable machine-readable information source. Preferably, at least part of the information contained on machine-readable information source **162** is encrypted. Information source **162** may contain some or all of the

information relevant to the contents of SUPCA **100** and its processing and/or may provide a reference, such as a link to information available on the internet.

(82) It is appreciated that information source **162** is operative to be read both by a multiple motion intelligent driving device (MMIDD), such as the MMIDD described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **7**A-**37**G, and by a generic reader, e.g., one found in a smartphone or other electronic device that either is or is not connected to at least one external network.

(83) Reference is now particularly made to FIGS. **4**A, **4**B, **4**C, **4**D, **4**E, **4**F, **4**G, **4**H and **4**I, which are simplified respective pictorial top, pictorial bottom, planar top, planar bottom, first planar side view, second planar side view, first planar sectional, second planar sectional and third planar sectional illustrations of cover **130**, forming part of the single-use cover, seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA) **120** of FIGS. **2**A-**3**B.

(84) As seen in FIGS. **4**A-**4**I, cover **130** preferably includes a generally circular planar portion **170** having an upwardly-facing surface **172**, in the sense of FIG. **3**A, and a downwardly-facing surface **174**, in the sense of FIG. **3**B. A central aperture **175** is formed in generally circular planar portion **170**. A generally circular circumferential recess **176** is formed on downwardly-facing surface **174** surrounding central aperture **175**. Recess **176** is separated from central aperture **175** by a downwardly-facing, generally circular generally circumferential protrusion **178**. Generally circular, generally circumferential protrusion **178** is formed with a radially inwardly-facing inclined surface **180**, as seen particularly in an enlargement forming part of FIG. **4**G, and defines a snap fit fluid seal with lid **140**.

(85) An additional downwardly-facing, generally circular generally circumferential protrusion **182** is formed on downwardly-facing surface **174**. Protrusion **182** is not coaxial with protrusion **178** and defines part of a fluid retaining chamber, as is described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **5**A-**5**K. Protrusion **182** is formed with a rim **184**, as seen particularly in the enlargement forming part of FIG. **4**G.

(86) Formed on top surface **172** of generally circular planar portion **170** is a generally annular protrusion **186**, which surrounds central aperture **175**. Protrusion **186** corresponds to recess **176** formed on surface **174** and is formed with four mutually azimuthally distributed recesses **188** which communicate with central aperture **175**.

(87) A user-engageable front flap **190** is integrally formed with generally circular planar portion **170**. A pair of apertures **192** are formed at opposite ends of front flap **190** for receiving tamper-evidencing and re-use preventing tabs, as is described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **5**A-**5**K.

(88) Also formed in generally circular planar portion **170** is an integrally hinged access door **194** including integral hinges **196**. A finger engagement portion **198** is defined as a raised portion of access door **194**. A pair of tamper-prevention protrusions **200** are located on opposite sides of access door **194** and extend radially-outwardly toward an edge **201** of an opening sealed by access door **194**.

(89) The underside of access door **194** includes a circumferential downwardly-directed protrusion **202**, an outer surface **204** of which is operative to resealably engage a corresponding surface of lid **140**, as is described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **5**A-**5**K.

(90) Circular planar portion **170** is surrounded by a generally circular circumferential edge portion **206**, which defines on a radially inwardly- and downwardly-facing surface thereof a rim **208** and a downwardly-facing portion **210**, which rim **208** is operative for snap fit engagement with rim **108** of container body **102**. Rim **208** is interrupted by apertures **192**.

(91) Reference is now made particularly to FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, which are simplified respective first and second pictorial top illustrations in respective first and second operative orientations of lid **140**, forming part of the single-use cover, seal and externally rotatably drivable rotary engagement assembly (SUCSERDREA) **120** of FIGS. **2**A-**4**I, FIGS. **5**C and **5**D, which are simplified respective first and second pictorial bottom illustrations in the respective first and second operative orientations of FIGS. **5**A and **5**B of the lid **140** of FIGS. **5**A-**5**B, and FIGS. **5**E, **5**F, **5**G, **5**H, **5**I, **5**J

and **5**K, which are simplified respective, planar top, planar bottom, first planar side view, second planar side view, first planar sectional, second planar sectional and third planar sectional illustrations of the lid **140** of FIGS. **5**A-**5**D.

(92) As seen in FIGS. **5**A-**5**K, lid **140** preferably is a generally circular, generally planar element **300** having a generally circumferential cylindrical outer edge surface **310** that extends upwardly from a downwardly-facing edge **312** towards a peripheral flange **314**. Outer edge surface **310** is configured to sealingly engage upper circumferential portion **114** of inner surface **112** of container body **102**, and peripheral flange **314** is configured to seat on rim **108** of container body **102**. Sealing between outer edge surface **310** and upper circumferential portion **114** of inner surface **112** of container body **102** is enhanced by a circumferential sealing protrusion **316** formed on outer edge surface **310**.

(93) Integrally formed with and extending downwardly and radially outwardly from flange **314** are a pair of tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs **320**. Tabs **320** each include a downwardly-extending portion **322** and a radially outwardly-extending portion **324** extending from portion **322**.

(94) FIG. **5**A illustrates tabs **320** in an operative orientation where portions **322** and **324** are forced into a mutually parallel orientation by insertion thereof into apertures **192** in cover **130**. FIG. **5**B illustrates tabs **320** in an operative orientation where tabs **320** are disengaged from apertures **192**, such as by disengagement of SUCSERDREA **120** from container body **102**, and thus portion **324** is allowed to assume an extended orientation relative to portion **322**. As described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIG. **48**, when portion **324** is in its extended orientation, SUPCA **100** can no longer be processed by a multiple motion intelligent driving device (MMIDD), such as the MMIDD described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **7**A-**37**G.

(95) Extending upwardly, in the sense of FIG. **1**A, from flange **314** is a shallow elongate protrusion **330**, from which extend in turn a plurality of integrally formed frangible connectors **332**, which terminate in a user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340**, preferably in the form of a tab. User-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is a generally slightly curved planar element having a plurality of teeth **342** extends radially outwardly from a radially outward surface **344** thereof.

(96) It is appreciated that user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is integrally formed with flange **314** and, both prior to and following use of SUPCA **100**, as is described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **38**A-**60**, shallow elongate protrusion **330** defines a positioning stop for tamper prevention protrusions **200** of access door **194**.

(97) It is a particular feature of an embodiment of the present invention that when user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is attached to shallow elongate protrusion **330**, tamper prevention protrusions **200** and thus access door **194** are effectively locked against opening by engagement of tamper prevention protrusions **200** of cover **130** with user-removable multi function restricting portion **340**.

(98) It is another particular feature of an embodiment of the present invention that when user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is attached to shallow elongate protrusion **330**, teeth **342** engage top surface **172** of generally circular planar portion **170** at edge **201** of the opening sealed by access door **194** and thus prevent lifting of front flap **190** and subsequent normal disengagement of SUCSERDREA **120** from container body **102**, as described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **57**A-**58**B.

(99) Extending downwardly, in the sense of FIG. **1**A, from flange **314** is a radially-inwardly slightly tapered circumferential surface **350**. Disposed inwardly of radially-inwardly circumferential surface **350** along a portion of the extent thereof, is an access opening **352** formed with a protective grid **354**, preferably having a straw aperture **356**.

(100) Access opening **352** is selectably sealingly engaged by access door **194** of cover **130**. The inner periphery of access opening **352** is partially defined by a tapered circumferential surface **358** which terminates downwardly in a non-tapered circumferential surface **360** and defines therewith a

shoulder **362**. Shoulder **362** is resealably engaged by outer surface **204** of access door **194**.
(101) An upwardly-facing, generally circular generally circumferential protrusion **370** is spaced from access opening **352** and defines therewith a fluid retaining chamber **372** which is partially defined by protrusion **182** of cover **130**.
(102) Located generally at the center of lid **140** is a rotary drive aperture **380**, which is surrounded by a cylindrical wall **382**. Surrounding cylindrical wall **382** is a circumferential recess **384** having a plurality of azimuthally distributed liquid passage apertures **386** which allow liquid to pass therethrough from the interior of SUPCA **100** and eventually reach fluid retaining chamber **372**.
(103) Formed on a radially outer surface **388** of cylindrical wall **382** are a plurality of azimuthally distributed snap fit protrusions **389** which are operative for snap fit engagement between lid **140** and cover **130** and more specifically engage recesses **188** in cover **130**. It is appreciated that surface **180** of cover **130** sealingly engages surface **388** of lid **140** when cover **130**, lid **140** and blade **160** are in snap fit engagement.
(104) Turning now particularly to FIGS. **5**C, **5**D and **5**E, it is seen that lid **140** preferably includes at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses **390** and **392**, which are sealingly engaged by corresponding protrusions of blade **160**, as described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **6**A-**6**G. Recesses **390** and **392** are defined by four mutually concentric wall surfaces **394**, **396**, **398** and **400**, defining three respective downwardly-facing annular edges **402**, **404** and **406**. It is noted that downwardly-facing annular edge **402** defines an edge surface of an inwardly-facing flange **408**, which is engaged by blade **160** as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **6**A-**6**G.
(105) Recesses **390** and **392** are also defined by respective base surfaces **410** and **412**. Adjacent base surfaces **410** and **412** of respective recesses **390** and **392**, concentric wall surfaces **396** and **400** are formed with radially inwardly-extending protrusions **414** and **416** for tight engagement with blade **160** when blade **160** is in a retracted operative orientation for static liquid sealing therewith. It is appreciated that apertures **386** extend through base surface **410** at azimuthally distributed locations thereabout.
(106) A downwardly-facing blade receiving recess **420** is defined in a downwardly-facing, generally planar surface **422** of lid **140**.
(107) Reference is now made to FIGS. **6**A-**6**G, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of blade **160** of SUCSERDREA **120**. As seen in FIGS. **6**A-**6**G, blade **160** is a unitary element, preferably injection molded from polyoxymethylene or from polypropylene and including a central driving and sealing portion **500** and a pair of blade portions **502** extending radially outwardly therefrom in opposite directions. Central driving and sealing portion **500** includes a pair of mutually radially spaced, concentric sealing walls **504** and **506**, extending upwardly, in the sense of FIG. **3**A, from a base surface **508** on blade portions **502**. Concentric sealing walls **504** and **506** define respective upwardly-facing edge surfaces **510** and **512**.
(108) Interiorly of wall **504** and radially spaced therefrom and concentric therewith is a drive shaft engaging wall **514** having, on a radially inwardly-facing surface **516** thereof, an arrangement of curved splines **518**, which engage corresponding recesses on a drive shaft of a container contents processor, such as a multiple motion intelligent driving device (MMIDD), described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **7**A-**37**G. A drive shaft seating recess **520** is defined by surface **516** and also by an annular inwardly-facing surface **522**, which defines a circumferential edge **524**.
(109) Blade portions **502** each define a top-facing surface **528**, which includes a planar portion **530** and a tapered portion **532** which terminates at a curved cutting edge **534**. The tapered portion **532** includes a further downwardly and circumferentially tapered portion **536** alongside a trailing edge **538** of at least one of blade portions **502**, defined with respect to a blade rotation direction indicated by an arrow **540**.
(110) A bottom-facing surface **550** of blade **160** preferably includes a generally planar surface **552**, which extends over central driving and sealing portion **500** and most of blade portions **502**. Also

formed on bottom-facing surface **550** are one or two downwardly and circumferentially tapered portions **556** alongside one or two trailing edges **538** of blade portions **502**, which underlie tapered portions **536**. Formed on planar surface **552** are preferably a central protrusion **560** and a plurality of mutually spaced radially distributed protrusions **562**.
(111) It is appreciated that walls **504** and **506** define dynamic sealing surfaces as described hereinbelow and with reference to FIGS. **50**A and **50**B:
(112) Wall **504** defines a dynamic radially inwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface **570** and a dynamic radially outwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface **572**.
(113) Wall **506** defines a dynamic radially inwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface **574** and a dynamic radially outwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface **576**.
(114) An outer surface **580** of drive shaft seating recess **520** includes a plurality, preferably three, of azimuthally distributed protrusions **582** and also includes a circumferential protrusion **584** which defines a shoulder **586** with respect to the adjacent portion of outer surface **580**.
(115) It is appreciated that surfaces **572** and **576** both define static sealing surfaces in snap fit engagement with corresponding surfaces of protrusions **414** and **416** of lid **140**.
(116) It is appreciated that inwardly-facing flange **408** of lid **140** limits downward movement of blade **160** by engagement with shoulder **586**. It is further appreciated that inwardly-facing flange **408** of lid **140** also retains blade **160** in its retracted operative orientation in blade receiving recess **420** of lid **140** by engagement with protrusions **582**.
(117) Reference is now made to FIGS. **7**A-**7**C, which illustrate a multiple motion intelligent driving device (MMIDD) **1000** constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention and useful with SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G.
(118) As seen in FIGS. **7**A-**7**C, MMIDD **1000** includes a top housing assembly **1010**, which is shown in FIGS. **7**A and **7**B in respective door open and door closed operative orientations. Top housing assembly **1010** is supported on a base assembly **1020**, which also supports a SUPCA support and clamping assembly (SUPCASCA) **1030**, which is surrounded by top housing assembly **1010**, when it is in a door closed operative orientation.
(119) It is appreciated that MMIDD **1000** includes a reader module operative to read information source **162** of SUPCA **100**. Either this reader module or another module included in MMIDD **1000** is operative to connect to at least one external network and devices thereon using Bluetooth, WiFi or any other wireless platform capabilities.
(120) Reference is now made to FIGS. **8**A-**8**C, which are simplified assembled and general exploded view illustrations of top housing assembly **1010** of MMIDD **1000** of FIGS. **7**A-**7**C.
(121) As seen in FIGS. **8**A-**8**C, top housing assembly **1010** includes a static housing assembly **1040** and a rotatable door assembly **1050**. Static housing assembly **1040** preferably includes a static housing element **1060** including a semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1062**, integrally formed with a semicylindrical base ring **1064**. Semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1062** is preferably formed with a plurality of radially inward-facing bayonet receiving recesses **1066**, each of which has an opening at the base of semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1062**.
(122) Semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1062** preferably terminates, at an upward end thereof, at a generally circular top portion **1068**, which is formed with an upwardly-facing circumferential recess **1070** for receiving a low friction bearing ring **1072**, which in turn rotatably supports rotatable door assembly **1050**. A top cover **1074** is mounted onto generally circular top element **1068**.
(123) Rotatable door assembly **1050** includes a semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1080** which is integrally formed with a cylindrical top ring **1082**. A generally vertical user hand engageable door grip **1084** is mounted onto semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1080**. Rotatable door assembly **1050** further includes a rotation support and guiding ring **1086**, which is preferably fixed to upstanding wall portion **1080** by ultrasonic welding.
(124) As seen with particular clarity in sectional enlargement A in FIG. **8**A, low friction bearing

ring **1072** is seated in circumferential recess **1070** and cylindrical top ring **1082** is rotatably supported thereon. Top cover **1074**, which is preferably fixed to static housing element **1060** by ultrasonic welding, overlies recess **1070**, low friction ring **1072** and cylindrical top ring **1082**.
(125) As seen particularly in enlargement B in FIG. **8**B, a spring **1090** is preferably provided for retaining rotatable door assembly **1080** in a closed orientation relative to static housing assembly **1040**. A first end **1092** of spring **1090** is fixedly mounted on a mounting protrusion **1094** integrally formed on generally circular top element **1068** of static housing element **1060**. A second end **1096** of spring **1090** is operative to engage with a locking protrusion **1098** integrally formed on cylindrical top ring **1082** of rotatable door assembly **1050**. Locking protrusion **1098** is preferably formed generally opposite generally vertical user hand engageable door grip **1084**.
(126) It is appreciated that during normal operation, engagement of second end **1096** of spring **1090** with locking protrusion **1098** of rotatable door assembly **1050** prevents rotatable door assembly **1050** from rotating relative to static housing element **1060**. Thus, top housing assembly **1010** is retained in a door closed operative orientation until a user exerts sufficient force on user band engageable door grip **1084** to rotate locking protrusion **1098** past spring **1090** and shift top housing assembly **1010** to its door open operative orientation.
(127) Reference is now made to FIGS. **9**A-**9**E, which illustrate SUPCA support and clamping assembly (SUPCASCA) **1030**, forming part of MMIDD **1000**. As seen in FIGS. **9**A-**9**E, SUPCASCA **1030** preferably includes a support element **1100**, which rotatably supports a cam element **1110** and pivotably and slidably supports three clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120**.
(128) Reference is now made to FIGS. **10**A-**12**H, which are simplified illustrations of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120**, forming part of SUPCASCA **1030** of FIGS. **9**A-**9**E. As seen in FIGS. **10**A-**12**H, each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** includes a planar generally rectangular portion **1122** having a radially outward-facing surface **1124** and a radially inward-facing surface **1126**. Radially outward-facing surface **1124** terminates at a radially inward tapered top surface **1128** of a clamping portion **1130** defining a radially inwardly and downwardly directed clamping groove **1131** which extends to radially inward-facing surface **1126**.
(129) As seen in FIGS. **10**A-**10**H, and particularly in FIGS. **10**B and **10**F, in clamp element **1116**, clamping portion **1130** is preferably formed with a first side **1132** having a bevel **1133** operative to conform to the shape of support element **1100**. In each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120**, top surface **1128** and clamping groove **1131** together define a clamping engagement edge **1134**.
(130) A cam engagement protrusion **1136** extends radially inwardly at a bottom portion of front surface **1126**. Cam engagement protrusion **1136** is preferably formed with a pair of elongate protrusions **1137** on its upper surface, operative to reduce frictional contact with cam element **1110**. A support element pivotable and slidable engagement protrusion **1138** is formed on radially outward-facing surface **1124** at a location generally opposite protrusion **1136**.
(131) As seen particularly in FIGS. **11**A-**11**H, clamp element **1118** differs from clamp element **1116** in that clamping portion **1130** does not include a beveled side. Additionally, clamping portion **1130** of clamp element **1118** is formed with a plurality of protrusions **1139** depending from clamping engagement edge **1134**. Protrusions **1139** are operative to help maintain single-use container body **102** and SUCSERDREA **120** in mutually immobilized orientations while MMIDD **1000** processes the contents of SUPCA **100**, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **44**A-**55**H.
(132) As seen particularly in FIGS. **12**A-**12**H, clamp element **1120** differs from clamp element **1116** in that clamping portion **1130** is formed with a second side **1142**, opposite side **1132**, of clamping portion **1130** having a bevel **1143**, to conform to the shape of support element **1100**. It is noted that clamp element **1120** is formed without bevel **1133**.
(133) Reference is now made to FIGS. **13**A-**13**F, which are simplified illustrations of support element **1100**, forming part of SUPCASCA **1030** of FIGS. **9**A-**12**H. As seen in FIGS. **13**A-**13**F, support element **1100** preferably includes a generally circular planar surface **1200** which is surrounded by a raised, generally annular planar container support surface **1210**, preferably joined

to surface **1200** by a tapered generally circular wall **1212**. A spillage channel **1214** extends radially outwardly through tapered circular wall **1212** at a height between the planes of surface **1200** and annular planar container support surface **1210**.
(134) It is noted that support surface **1210**, although generally annular, is formed with a radially outwardly directed extension **1220**, which communicates with spillage channel **1214**. Extension **1220** is configured to accommodate user-engageable front flap **190** of cover **130** of SUCSERDREA **120** of SUPCA **100**. This configuration is operative to provide centering and desired azimuthal orientation of SUPCA **100** when in operative engagement with MMIDD **1000**.
(135) It is also noted that radially inwardly of spillage channel **1214** and communicating therewith, there is formed a widened recessed portion **1224**, which is configured to receive finger engagement portion **198** of cover **130** of SUCSERDREA **120** of SUPCA **100**. It is further noted that radially inwardly of widened recessed portion **1224** are a pair of radially inwardly directed mutually spaced protrusions **1226**, which support access door **194** of cover **130** of SUCSERDREA **120** of SUPCA **100** and prevent it from opening when SUPCA **100** is in operative engagement with MMIDD **1000**.
(136) Disposed centrally of generally circular planar surface **1200** is a drive shaft accommodating aperture **1230**, which is surrounded by an upstanding circumferential rim **1232** operative to help prevent leaking of spillage located on generally circular planar surface **1200** into the remainder of MMIDD **1000** lying below support element **1100**.
(137) Annular planar container support surface **1210** is preferably surrounded by a tapered wall **1240**. Wall **1240** terminates in a circumferential planar annular top and radially outwardly-extending wall **1244** having a top-facing surface **1246**.
(138) Located on tapered wall **1240** and communicating with spillage channel **1214** is a spillage aperture **1248**. Spillage aperture **1248** is operative to direct spillage from spillage channel **1214** away from fluid-sensitive portions of MMIDD **1000**.
(139) Walls **1240** and **1244** are formed with a plurality of clamp accommodating pockets **1256**, **1258** and **1260**, operative to house clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120**, respectively. Each of pockets **1256**, **1258** and **1260** preferably includes an opening **1262**, which extends from wall **1240** at a height just below that of wall **1244** radially outwardly along wall **1244**. Each of pockets **1256**, **1258** and **1260** further includes a radially outwardly-extending wall **1264** and side walls **1266**. As seen particularly well in FIG. **13**D, radially outwardly-extending wall **1264** includes a radially inwardly-extending lower portion **1268** and a radially outward-extending upper portion **1270** joined by a concave curved surface **1272**. In pocket **1258**, extending radially inwardly from radially inwardly-extending lower portion **1268** adjacent each of side walls **1266** and underlying opening **1262** are a pair of protrusions **1276**. Pockets **1256** and **1260** differ from pocket **1258** in being formed such that extending radially inwardly from radially inwardly-extending lower portion **1268** adjacent each of side walls **1266** and underlying opening **1262** is a single, curved elongate protrusion **1278**.
(140) Preferably, a depending circumferential wall **1280** extends along nearly one half of the circumference of wall **1244** at an outer edge thereof.
(141) Underlying surface **1200** is a corresponding circular planar surface **1290** which is formed with a convex curved circumferential wall **1292** surrounding aperture **1230**. Surrounding wall **1292** there is formed a generally circular recess **1294**, with annular wall **1295**. Generally circular recess **1294** and annular wall **1295** are preferably configured to have a radially outwardly-extending rectangular notch **1296** and a plurality of circumferentially distributed radially inwardly-facing motor assembly engagement protrusions **1297**.
(142) Reference is now made to FIGS. **14**A-**14**F, which are simplified illustrations of cam element **1110**, forming part of SUPCASCA **1030** of FIGS. **9**A-**13**F.
(143) As seen in FIGS. **14**A-**14**F, cam element **1110** preferably is a generally circular planar element, preferably formed of polyoxymethylene (POM) or fiberglass-reinforced polyamide.
(144) Cam element **1110** preferably includes a generally circular disk **1300** having a generally

planar top surface **1302** and a generally planar bottom surface **1304** and is formed with a central aperture **1306** having a radially outwardly-extending generally rectangular notch **1308**. A circumferential wall **1310** surrounds disk **1300**.

(145) Aperture **1306** is surrounded on generally planar top surface **1302** by a generally circular rotational engagement surface **1312** and is surrounded on generally planar bottom surface **1304** by a generally circular ledge surface **1314**. Generally circular ledge surface **1314** is surrounded adjacent generally planar bottom surface **1304** by a generally circular wall **1316** that is formed with a plurality of radially outwardly-extending notches **1318**. A plurality of mutually equally spaced ribs **1320** preferably extend from circular wall **1316** to circumferential wall **1310** and are joined to planar bottom surface **1304**.

(146) Formed on a radially outer surface of circumferential wall **1310** are a plurality of cam channels **1330**, preferably three in number, each arranged to operate and selectably position one of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120**, located in one each of pockets **1256**, **1258** and **1260**, respectively, of support element **1100**, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **45-53**. Each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** are retained in one of cam channels **1330** by engagement of engagement surface **1138** of radially outwardly-facing surface **1124** of each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** with lower surface **1268** of one each of pockets **1256**, **1258** and **1260**, respectively.

(147) As seen particularly well in FIGS. **14**B and **14**E, cam channels **1330** are distributed about the outer circumference of cam element **1110** and are partially overlapping. Each cam channel **1330** is defined by a pair of radially outwardly-extending mutually spaced circumferential walls **1332**, each of which extends from a first location **1334** therealong to a second location **1336** therealong.

(148) Upstream of first location **1334** is an entry location **1338** wherein, during assembly of SUPCASCA **1030**, each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** is inserted into cam channel **1330**. Generally, each cam channel **1330** extends circumferentially and downwardly through approximately 105 degrees of azimuth. The width of each cam channel **1330**, as defined by the separation between adjacent circumferential walls **1332**, is at a maximum at first location **1334**.

(149) It is a particular feature of the present invention that the operation of cam element **1110** in causing clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** to assume a clamping operative orientation is produced both by the downward orientation of cam channel **1330** from first location **1334** to second location **1336** and by varying the radial extent of a circumferential wall **1332** relative to circumferential wall **1310** along cam channels **1330**. Thus it will be seen that at first location **1334**, the radial extent of the upper circumferential wall **1332** defining cam channel **1330** is at a maximum, forcing each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** located in the cam channel **1330** at first location **1334** in a radially outward direction, and as the cam channel **1330** rotates relative to each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** in pocket **1260**, the radial extent of the upper circumferential wall **1332** decreases, allowing each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** to be biased radially inwardly by engagement of engagement surface **1138** of radially outwardly-facing surface **1124** of each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** with lower surface **1268** of one each of pockets **1256**, **1258** and **1260**, respectively.

(150) This operation is enhanced by construction of cam channels **1330** to have a maximum width between adjacent circumferential walls **1332** at first location **1334** along each cam channel **1330** so as to accommodate radial outward biasing of each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** within the cam channel **1330** thereat.

(151) It is appreciated that cam channels **1330** are each constructed to have a somewhat flexible stopper portion **1340** downstream of entry location **1338** and upstream of the first location **1334** thereof to permit assembly of the device with each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** located within cam channel **1330** and to prevent inadvertent disengagement of each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** from cam channel **1330**. Each cam channel **1330** is blocked at second location **1336**, thus preventing disengagement of each of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** from cam

channel **1330** at second location **1336**.

(152) As seen particularly well in FIGS. **14**C and **14**F, it is a particular feature of the present invention that a generally planar annular wall surface **1350** extends radially outwardly of circumferential wall **1310** below generally planar bottom surface **1304** and is formed with a downwardly-facing circumferential leakage directing protrusion **1352**, which is operative to direct liquids away from the interior of MMIDD **1000**.

(153) It is also a particular feature of the present invention that a radially outwardly directed edge **1354** of generally planar annular wall surface **1350** is formed with a pair of locating notches **1356**, as well as two elongate locating notches **1358** and **1360**. Locating notches **1356** are configured to engage protrusions **1276** associated with pocket **1258**, and elongate locating notches **1358** and **1360** are configured to engage single, curved elongate protrusion **1278** associated with each of pockets **1260** and **1256**, respectively, thereby ensuring proper azimuthal alignment between cam element **1110** and support element **1100**.

(154) Reference is now made to FIGS. **15**A-**15**E, which are simplified illustrations of base assembly **1020**, forming part of MMIDD **1000** of FIGS. **7**A-**37**G. As seen in FIGS. **15**A-**15**E, base assembly **1020** includes a base housing **1400**, which is preferably generally cubic in configuration and is supported on a bottom assembly **1410**. Mounted on base housing **1400** is an ON/OFF push button element **1420**.

(155) Disposed within base housing **1400** are a vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** and a printed circuit board assembly **1440**, which preferably contains control electronics which manage operation of MMIDD **1000**.

(156) Reference is now made to FIGS. **16**A-**16**E, which are simplified illustrations of base housing **1400**, forming part of the base assembly **1020** of FIGS. **15**A-**15**E. As seen in FIGS. **16**A-**16**E, base housing **1400** includes a generally cubic main portion **1450** and a generally cylindrical top portion **1452** integrally formed therewith and having a top surface **1453**. Generally cylindrical top portion **1452** is formed with a central aperture **1454**, surrounded by a raised rim **1456**.

(157) Generally cylindrical top portion **1452** is preferably formed with a plurality of, typically six, radially outwardly-extending protrusions **1458** distributed along an outer periphery of each of a first and second generally semicircular wall portions **1460** and **1462** thereof. Protrusions **1458** are inserted into radially inward-facing bayonet receiving recesses **1066** of static housing element **1060** to provide locking of semicylindrical upstanding wall portion **1062** of static housing assembly **1060** to base housing **1400**. Second generally semicircular wall portion **1462** is concentric with first generally semicircular wall portion **1460** but has a smaller outer radius. An aperture **1464** is provided on a front wall **1466** of generally cubic main portion **1450**.

(158) As seen particularly in FIG. **16**C, an underside **1468** of a top wall **1470** of generally cubic main portion **1450** is preferably formed with a plurality of screw bosses **1472** for assembly.

(159) Reference is now made to FIGS. **17**A-**17**C, which are simplified illustrations of ON/OFF push button element **1420**, forming part of base assembly **1020** of FIGS. **15**A-**15**E. ON/OFF push button element **1420** is preferably a somewhat flexible plastic element which engages a switch (not shown) and is preferably mounted on one of the printed circuit boards in printed circuit board assembly **1440** located within base housing **1400**. ON/OFF push button element **1420** is preferably mounted in aperture **1464** of generally cubic main portion **1450**.

(160) Reference is now made to FIGS. **18**A-**18**F, which are simplified illustrations of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, forming part of base assembly **1020** of FIGS. **15**A-**15**E. As seen in FIGS. **18**A-**18**F, vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** preferably includes a rotary drive gear **1500**, which is rotatably mounted on a motor housing and support assembly **1810**. Motor housing and support assembly **1510** in turn supports an auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** and encloses an axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530**. A resilient sealing ring **1332** is fixedly mounted on a top surface of rotary drive gear **1500** and centered with respect thereto, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **21**A-**21**G.

(161) Reference is now made to FIG. **19**, which is a simplified pictorial illustration of printed circuit board assembly **1440**, forming part of base assembly **1020** of FIGS. **15**A-**15**E. Printed circuit board assembly **1440** preferably includes a plurality of circuit boards **1542** and **1544**, as well as a protective cover **1546**. It is appreciated that there may be additionally provided multiple various printed circuit boards (not shown) within base housing **1400**.
(162) Reference is now made to FIGS. **20**A and **20**B, which are simplified pictorial respective assembled and exploded view illustrations of bottom assembly **1410**, forming part of base assembly **1020** of FIGS. **15**A-**15**E. As seen in FIGS. **20**A and **20**B, bottom assembly **1410** preferably includes a generally square bottom element **1550** which defines a plurality of upstanding mounting screw guiding bosses **1552**, which enable insertion of screws (not shown) which are employed for static mounting of base housing **1400** onto motor housing and support assembly **1510**. Bottom element **1550** also defines screw mounting apertures **1554**, which accommodate screws (not shown), which are employed for static mounting of motor housing and support assembly **1510** onto bottom element **1550**.
(163) A plurality of, preferably four, load cells **1560** are preferably located in a plurality of corresponding corner recesses **1562** in bottom element **1550**. Each of corner recesses **1562** is formed with a central aperture **1563**. Extending downwardly from each of apertures **1563** is an annular wall **1564**, housing a support pad **1565**. Each of load cells **1560** is secured to a load cell support **1566**, which is in turn secured to a corresponding support pad **1565**. Load cells **1560** are preferably model GML624, commercially available from Xi'an Gavin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd Xi'an, Shaanxi, China.
(164) Reference is now made to FIGS. **21**A-**21**G, which are simplified illustrations of rotary drive gear **1500**, forming part of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F. As seen in FIGS. **21**A-**21**G, rotary drive gear **1500** preferably is a generally circularly symmetric cap having a central aperture **1600** surrounded by an upstanding circumferential wall **1602** having a plurality of upwardly-extending protrusions **1604** at an upper edge **1606** thereof. Protrusions **1604** are configured to seat in notches **1318** of cam element **1110**. A circumferentially inwardly directed annular wall **1608** extends inwardly of circumferential wall **1602** at upper edge **1606** thereof and is formed with a plurality of notches **1610**.
(165) At its base, circumferential wall **1602** is surrounded by an annular planar surface **1611**, which is operative to seat resilient sealing ring **1532**. Annular planar surface **1611** is surrounded by a nearly planar but slightly conical top surface **1612**, which terminates in a depending circumferential wall **1614**. Circumferential wall **1614** terminates in an annular circumferential surface **1616**, which terminates in a further depending circumferential wall **1618** having formed on an outer circumferential surface thereof a radially outwardly directed circumferentially-extending gear train **1620** having a pair of mutually azimuthally spaced blind portions **1621**.
(166) Wall **1618** has a bottom edge **1622** and an inner circumferential surface **1624**. A protrusion **1626** extends downwardly from bottom edge **1622**. Protrusion **1626** is operative to be detected by optical sensors (not shown) mounted on motor housing and support assembly **1510**, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **24**A-**24**E and FIGS. **54**A-**55**H. A radially inwardly directed circumferentially-extending gear train **1630** is formed on inner circumferential surface **1624**. Preferably gear trains **1620** and **1630** have an identical pitch and are slightly out of phase. Bottom edge **1622** defines edges of both gear trains **1620** and **1630**.
(167) Interiorly and upwardly of inner circumferential surface **1624** there is provided a curved circumferential surface **1632**, which underlies annular circumferential surface **1616** and extends to an inner circumferential surface **1634** which lies inwardly of circumferential wall **1614**. An inner nearly planar but slightly conical surface **1636** underlies nearly planar but slightly conical top surface **1612**.
(168) Surrounding aperture **1600** at the interior of rotary drive gear **1500** is a downwardly-extending annular protrusion **1640** having a plurality of slightly radially inwardly protrusions **1642**

formed thereon. Extending upwardly from annular protrusion **1640** is an inner circumferential surface **1644**, which terminates in an annular surface **1646** and defines therewith a shoulder **1648**. An upper inner circumferential surface **1649** extends upwardly from annular surface **1646**.

(169) Reference is now made to FIGS. **22**A-**22**D, which are simplified illustrations of motor housing and support assembly **1510**, forming part of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F. As seen in FIGS. **22**A-**22**D, motor housing and support assembly **1510** includes a top element **1650**, which is described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **23**A-**23**F, a bottom element **1660**, which is described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **24**A-**24**E, and a right-angle element **1670**. Right-angle element **1670** is formed with a radially outwardly protruding finger portion **1672**.

(170) Reference is now made to FIGS. **23**A-**23**F, which are simplified illustrations of top element **1650**, forming part of motor housing and support assembly **1510** of FIGS. **22**A-**22**D.

(171) As seen in FIGS. **23**A-**23**F, top element **1650** preferably includes a planar wall portion **1700** from which extends upwardly a central upstanding circumferential wall surface **1702**, which terminates at an annular generally planar wall surface **1704**, which rotatably supports annular surface **1646** of rotary drive gear **1500**.

(172) Annular generally planar wall surface **1704** terminates radially inwardly in an upstanding circumferential wall surface **1706**, defining at its top portion a boss **1708**. Boss **1708** is formed having a cylindrical outer surface **1709** having a plurality of circumferentially distributed recesses **1712**, which are engaged by corresponding circumferentially distributed radially inwardly-facing motor assembly engagement protrusions **1297** of wall **1295** of support element **1100**. Cylindrical outer surface **1709** of boss **1708** is further formed with a recess **1714** operative to house right-angle element **1670**. Right-angle element **1670** corresponds to rectangular notch **1296** of support element **1100**.

(173) Peripherally of planar wall portion **1700** are a plurality of mutually spaced depending wall portions **1720**, all of which terminate in a generally planar, generally annular wall **1730**, which lies parallel to planar wall portion **1700**. Wall portions **1720**, together with wall portion **1700** and wall **1730**, define an array of ventilation apertures **1732**. An extension **1752** of wall **1730** supports auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520**.

(174) As seen particularly in FIG. **23**D, at an underside surface **1760** of planar wall portion **1700** there is defined a central interior circumferential surface **1762**, which terminates at an angular wall surface **1764** and defines therewith a shoulder **1766**. Annular wall surface **1764** terminates radially inwardly at an inner interior circumferential wall surface **1768**, which, in turn, terminates at an underside annular surface **1770**, which underlies a top planar annular edge surface **1771** of boss **1708**. A depending circumferential wall **1772** extends downwardly from underside annular surface **1770** and defines a radially inwardly directed cylindrical surface **1774** which extends to top planar annular edge surface **1771** and defines therewith an aperture **1776**.

(175) A plurality of guiding pins **1780**, preferably three in number, extend downwardly from underside surface **1760** for guiding axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** in its vertical displacement relative to motor housing and support assembly **1510**. A plurality of mutually circumferentially arranged downwardly-extending protrusions **1782** are formed on wall **1730**. A plurality of, preferably four, snap engagement cut outs **1784** are formed at edges of wall **1730**. A pair of recesses **1786** and **1788** and an aperture **1790** are provided in wall **1730** and its extension **1752** for accommodating linear displacement spindles (not shown).

(176) Reference is now made to FIGS. **24**A-**24**E, which are simplified illustrations of bottom element **1660**, forming part of motor housing and support assembly **1510** of FIGS. **22**A-**22**D.

(177) As seen in FIGS. **24**A-**24**E, bottom element **1660** is a generally cylindrical element having a cylindrical wall **1800** which generally, but not entirely, has a uniform cross section. Cylindrical wall **1800** preferably defines a plurality of, preferably three, spindle accommodating channels **1802**, each of which is formed with a spindle locking socket **1804** for rotatably locking a spindle

against vertical displacement relative to bottom element **1660**.

(178) Cylindrical wall **1800** also defines a plurality of mounting screw accommodating channels **1810** which receive mounting screws (not shown) which serve to fixedly attach bottom element **1660** to base housing **1400**. Formed along a top edge **1812** of cylindrical wall **1800** are a plurality of, preferably four, snap engagement portions **1814** which are configured for snap engagement with top element **1650** at snap engagement cut outs **1784** of top element **1650**. Just below top edge **1812** are formed a pair of azimuthally distributed sensor mounting protrusions **1816** and **1818** for mounting of a pair of optical sensors (not shown) for sensing the presence of protrusion **1626** and thus a rotational position of rotary drive gear **1500**. The optical sensors are preferably model EE-SX1350, commercially available from Omron Corporation, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan.

(179) Preferably extending upwardly from top edge **1812** is a sensor mounting protrusion **1820** for mounting of a Hall effect sensor (not shown) operational to sense a magnet (not shown) that is mounted on rotatable door assembly **1050**, and thus to sense whether or not rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a closed orientation relative to static housing assembly **1040**. The Hall effect sensor is preferably model S-5716ACDH0-M3T1U, commercially available from ABLIC Inc., Chiba-shi, Japan.

(180) The bottom of cylindrical wall **1800** is preferably formed with a first widened region **1822** for facilitating air flow therefrom and a second widened region **1823** for accommodating electronic circuitry (not shown).

(181) A plurality of threaded screw bosses **1824** are preferably provided at a bottom edge **1826** of cylindrical wall **1800** for accommodating screws (not shown) which attach bottom element **1660** to bottom assembly **1410** at screw mounting apertures **1554**.

(182) A plurality of threaded screw bosses **1828** are preferably provided at top edge **1812** of cylindrical wall **1800** for accommodating screws (not shown) which attach bottom element **1660** to top element **1650**.

(183) Reference is now made to FIGS. **25**A-**25**E, which are simplified illustrations of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530**, forming part of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F. As seen in FIGS. **25**A-**25**E, axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** preferably includes a drive shaft assembly **1900**, a motor support bracket assembly **1902**, an electric motor **1904**, a plurality of, preferably three, spindles **1906**, a corresponding plurality of coil springs **1908**, a motor lifting element **1910**, a linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912**, a spring **1914** and a linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**.

(184) Reference is now made to FIGS. **26**A-**26**C, which are simplified respective planar side, planar top and pictorial view illustrations of bottom element **1550**, forming part of bottom assembly **1410** of FIGS. **20**A & **20**B.

(185) In addition to the elements described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **20**A & **20**B, namely the plurality of upstanding mounting screw guiding bosses **1552**, the plurality of screw mounting apertures **1554**, the corner recesses **1562**, the apertures **1563** and the hollow cylindrical shaft portions **1564**, it is seen that each corner recess **1562** of bottom element **1550** includes a plurality of, preferably two, snaps **1950**, for securing load cells **1560** within corner recesses **1562** of bottom element **1550**.

(186) Bottom element **1550** also preferably includes a plurality of, preferably three, apertures **1952** for accommodating spindles **1906**.

(187) Bottom element **1550** preferably defines a partially interrupted circumferential wall **1954** for locating bottom element **1660** of motor housing and support assembly **1510** thereon and for separating warm and ambient air flows through bottom element **1660**.

(188) Bottom element **1550** preferably also defines a drive shaft engageable socket **1956** on a top-facing planar surface **1958** thereof.

(189) Reference is now made to FIGS. **27**A-**27**C, which are simplified illustrations of load cell support **1566**, forming part of bottom assembly **1410** of FIGS. **20**A & **20**B.

(190) As seen in FIGS. **27**A-**27**C, load cell support **1566** is a generally circular integrally formed element having a central descending barbed stem **1960** operative to secure load cell support **1566** to a corresponding support pad **1565** via a central aperture thereof. Outer surfaces of load cell support **1566** include a bottom surface **1962**, a circumferential surface **1964** extending upwardly from bottom surface **1962** and terminating in a downwardly-facing annular surface **1966**, thereby defining a circumferential locating shoulder **1968** which seats in a correspondingly configured portion of corner recess **1562**.
(191) Extending upwardly from annular surface **1966** is a circumferential surface **1970** which extends to a top annular surface **1972**. A pair of upstanding load cell locating protrusions **1974** extend upwardly from top annular surface **1972**. A pair of side protrusions **1976** extend laterally from each of protrusions **1974**. A pair of rotational locating protrusions **1980** extend radially outwardly in opposite directions from circumferential surface **1964**.
(192) Reference is now made to FIGS. **28**A-**28**E, which are simplified illustrations of drive shaft assembly **1900**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E. As seen in FIGS. **28**A-**28**E, drive shaft assembly **1900** includes a circular cylindrical lower wall **2002**, having a pair of side apertures **2004** formed therein. Circular cylindrical lower wall **2002** defines a circular cylindrical outer surface **2006** and has a stepped inner bore **2008**.
(193) Stepped inner bore **2008** includes a bottom-most circular cylindrical lower inner wall surface **2010**, which terminates at a shoulder **2012**. An intermediate circular cylindrical lower inner wall surface **2014** extends upwardly to a downwardly-facing planar surface **2016**. A slot **2018**, preferably of generally rectangular cross section, extends upwardly from downwardly-facing planar surface **2016**.
(194) Circular cylindrical outer surface **2006** is formed with a generally annular flange **2020** at a base thereof and an annular recess **2022** at an upper end **2024** thereof. Annular recess **2022** is operative to house a sealing ring **2026**, which is preferably formed from rubber. Above annular recess **2022**, circular cylindrical outer surface **2006** is formed with an upper annular recess **2028**.
(195) Disposed above circular cylindrical lower wall **2002** is a generally solid section **2032**, which defines an annular tapered shoulder **2034** with respect to circular cylindrical outer surface **2006**. Shoulder **2034** extends between a circumferential edge **2036** of circular cylindrical outer surface **2006** and a circular tapered outer surface **2038** of generally solid section **2032**.
(196) Circular tapered outer surface **2038** is preferably formed with a plurality of curved recesses **2040**, which extend upwardly to an upwardly-facing surface **2042**, and are configured and arranged to slidably and rotatably receive curved splines **518** of blade **160** (FIGS. **6**A-**6**G).
(197) Reference is now made to FIGS. **29**A-**29**E, which are simplified illustrations of motor support bracket **1902**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E.
(198) As seen in FIGS. **29**A-**29**E, motor support bracket **1902** is a generally cylindrical assembly, which includes a top planar generally circular wall **2104** surrounding a recessed nearly planar but slightly conical top surface **2106** which surrounds a tapered boss **2108** having a central aperture **2110**. Tapered boss **2108** includes an outer raised portion **2112** having a generally planar top surface **2114**, interior of which is a generally inwardly and upwardly tapered raised portion **2116** and interior of which is a central annular raised portion **2118**, which surrounds central aperture **2110** and defines a generally planar upper surface **2120** which is higher than surfaces **2114** and **2116**.
(199) Top planar generally circular wall **2104** is preferably formed with an opening **2122**, which permits liquid outflow therethrough. Aligned with opening **2122** is a radially outwardly-extending protrusion **2124**, which defines a liquid outflow channel **2126** which extends downwardly to a liquid outflow channel termination location **2128**.
(200) A plurality of bolt mounting holes **2130** are preferably formed in recessed nearly planar but slightly conical top surface **2106** for accommodating motor mounting bolts (not shown), which bolt

an electric motor, such as electric motor **1904**, to motor support bracket **1902**.
(201) A plurality, preferably three, of pin receiving shaft portions **2140** are preferably arranged about recessed nearly planar but slightly conical top surface **2106** and are arranged for slidably receiving guiding pins **1780** of top element **1650**, as described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **23**A-**23**F.
(202) Extending downwardly from top planar generally circular wall **2104**, in a generally circular cylindrical arrangement, are a plurality of depending wall sections **2150**, some of which preferably surround pin receiving shaft portions **2140**.
(203) Depending wall sections **2150** preferably all terminate at a generally circumferential planar wall surface **2170**, from which depends in turn, a generally cylindrical wall portion **2180**. Wall sections **2150**, together with top planar generally circular wall **2104** and generally circumferential planar wall surface **2170**, define an array of ventilation apertures **2184**. Array of ventilation apertures **2184** is generally mutually aligned within array of ventilation apertures **1732** formed in top element **1650** of motor housing and support assembly **1510**. It is a particular feature of the invention that ventilation apertures **2184** lie above liquid outflow channel termination location **2128**.
(204) Protruding from generally cylindrical wall portion **2180** are a plurality of spindle guiding shaft portions **2190**, which extend below a bottom edge **2192** of cylindrical wall portion **2180**. Each of spindle guiding shaft portions **2190** preferably defines a vertical bore **2194**, each of which terminates adjacent a lower edge **2196** of spindle guiding shaft portion **2190** in a widened spring seat **2198** for accommodating a coil spring, such as coil spring **1908**.
(205) Reference is now made to FIGS. **30**A and **30**B, which are simplified respective upwardly-facing and downwardly-facing pictorial view illustrations of modified standard electric motor **1904**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E. As seen in FIGS. **30**A and **30**B, electric motor **1904** is generally a model EU9537-1201, manufactured by Euroka Electrical of Dongguan. China, and has a drive shaft **2202** having specially configured drive shaft top and bottom ends **2210** and **2220**.
(206) As seen in FIG. **30**A, drive shaft top end **2210** is configured to have an uppermost portion **2230** having a generally elongate rectangular cross section, which terminates in a pair of coplanar side surfaces **2232**. Underlying the uppermost portion **2230** and side surfaces **2232**, the drive shaft top end **2210** includes an intermediate cylindrical portion **2234**, which terminates in an annular planar surface **2236**. Underlying intermediate cylindrical portion **2234** is the remainder **2238** of drive shaft top end **2210** which has a slightly larger cross section than that of intermediate cylindrical portion **2234** and defines therewith a shoulder **2240**.
(207) As seen in FIG. **30**B, drive shaft bottom end **2220** is configured to have a bottommost portion **2250** having a generally uniform cross section characterized in that it includes a flat side surface **2252** and a generally circular cylindrical surface **2254**.
(208) Reference is now made to FIGS. **31**A and **31**B, which are simplified respective planar side and pictorial view illustrations of spindle **1906**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E.
(209) As seen in FIGS. **31**A & **31**B, spindle **1906** preferably is an elongate element formed by injection molding of a plastic sheath **2260** over an elongate steel rod **2262**. Spindle **1906** preferably includes a gear portion **2264** at a top end **2266** thereof. Below gear portion **2264** is a generally cylindrical portion **2268** which terminates in a helically threaded portion **2270**, which terminates in a cylindrical bottom portion **2272**. Preferably, generally cylindrical portion **2268** is formed along part of the extent thereof with an elongate side protrusion **2274** operative to provide azimuthal orientation of spindle **1906** during assembly.
(210) Reference is now made to FIGS. **32**A-**32**E, which are simplified illustrations of motor lifting element **1910**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E.
(211) As seen in FIGS. **32**A-**32**E, motor lifting element **1910** includes a plurality of upstanding

internally threaded spindle receiving sockets **2300**, which are disposed about a generally planar annular wall **2302**, having a bottom surface **2304**. Generally planar annular wall **2302** is preferably formed having a plurality of radial reinforcement ribs **2306** and defining a central ventilation aperture **2308**. Disposed centrally of central ventilation aperture **2308** is a linearly displaceable ventilating element positioning hub **2310**. Ventilating element positioning hub **2310** is operative to correctly azimuthally position a blade, such as blade **160**, upon lowering of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530**, such that said blade accurately seats in a downwardly-facing blade receiving recess, such as blade receiving recess **420** of lid **140**. This is achieved by correctly azimuthally positioning linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, which is rotationally fixed try a drive shaft, such as drive shaft **2202**, which in turn is rotationally fixed to said blade, such as blade **160**.

(212) Ventilating element positioning hub **2310** is preferably configured to have a planar wall **2312**, which is integrally formed with inner portions of radial reinforcement ribs **2306**. Extending downwardly from planar wall **2312** is an outer circumferential wall **2314**, interiorly of which is an inner circumferential wall **2316** having a pair of outwardly-facing vertical elongate side slots **2318** for receiving a corresponding pair of interior ribs of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912**, thereby contributing to the locking of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** against rotation relative to motor lifting element **1910**.

(213) Inner circumferential wall **2316** terminates at a downwardly-facing edge **2320** adjacent which is provided a pair of protrusions **2322**. It is noted that protrusions **2322** also contribute to the locking of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** against linear disengagement from motor lifting element **1910**. Inwardly of edge **2320** is a circumferential wall **2330** having a bottom edge **2332** defining a pair of symmetric downwardly-facing teeth **2334**, each of which has a pair of inclined tooth surfaces **2336** which meet at a point **2338**.

(214) Generally planar annular wall **2302** is preferably formed with a snap **2339** operative to house an rpm sensor (not shown). As seen particularly clearly in FIG. **32**E, there is provided a ventilating element surround skirt **2340** which is supported on radial reinforcement ribs **2306**. Skirt **2340** defines a continuous downward extension of generally planar annular wall **2302**.

(215) Reference is now made to FIGS. **33**A-**33**E, which are simplified illustrations of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E.

(216) As seen in FIGS. **33**A-**33**E, linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912**, which is operative to house spring **1914** of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530**, includes an outer cylindrical wall **2350** and an inner cylindrical ring **2352** having a radially inwardly-facing surface **2353**. Extending radially-inwardly from outer cylindrical wall **2350** at a lower end **2354** thereof, is an annular flange **2356** with a radially inwardly-facing wall portion **2358**.

(217) Extending downwardly from radially inwardly-facing surface **2353** of inner cylindrical ring **2352** are a plurality, preferably two, of vertically-extending interior ribs **2360**, preferably with dimensions appropriate to be housed in vertical elongate side slots **2318** of motor lifting element **1910** (FIGS. **32**A-**32**E). A lower end **2362** of each of interior ribs **2360** is formed with an inclined downwardly-facing end surface **2364**. It is noted that lower ends **2362** of vertically-extending interior ribs **2360** are integrally formed with radially inwardly-facing wall portion **2358** of annular flange **2356** of outer cylindrical wall **2350**. It is further noted that vertically-extending interior ribs **2360** terminate below outer cylindrical wall **2350**.

(218) Reference is now made to FIGS. **34**A-**34**H, which are simplified illustrations of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, forming part of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** of FIGS. **25**A-**25**E.

(219) As seen in FIGS. **34**A-**34**H, linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** preferably includes an outer cylindrical wall **2400** to which are connected integrally formed outer edges **2401** of a plurality of circumferentially distributed generally radially-extending vanes **2402**. Each of

vanes **2402** is formed with a bottom surface **2403**. Preferably, there are provided a pair of recesses **2404** interior of outer cylindrical wall **2400** for retaining magnets (not shown) which may serve for sensing the rotational velocity of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**.

(220) Each of a plurality of inner edges **2405** of vanes **2402** are joined to an inner cylindrical wall **2406**, which terminates at a downwardly-facing edge thereof in a planar, generally circular wall **2408** having formed at a center thereof a socket **2410**, which is configured to lockably receive bottom end **2220** of drive shaft **2202** (FIGS. **30**A & **30**B).

(221) Surrounding socket **2410** is an inner circular cylindrical wall **2420** defining an outer cylindrical wall surface **2422**. Extending outwardly from cylindrical wall surface **2422** are a pair of protrusions **2424**, each of which has an inclined upwardly-facing surface **2426**, presenting a progressively higher surface portion from a leading edge **2428** to a trailing edge **2430** thereof. Protrusions **2424** are operative to engage with downwardly-facing end surfaces **2364** of interior ribs **2360** of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912**, as is described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **37**A-**370**.

(222) Interiorly of cylindrical wall surface **2422** is a circumferential wall **2440** having a top edge **2442** defining a pair of symmetric upwardly-facing teeth **2444**, each of which has a pair of inclined tooth surfaces **2446** which meet at a point **2448**. Teeth **2444** are operative to interact with teeth **2334** of motor lifting element **1910**.

(223) Reference is now made to FIG. **35**, which is a simplified composite sectional illustration taken along section line **35-35** in FIG. **18**C illustrating various operative orientations in the operation of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F, and to FIGS. **36**A, **36**B, **36**C and **36**D, which are sectional illustrations taken along section line **36-36** in FIG. **18**D, showing vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** in the various operative orientations represented in FIG. **35**. It is appreciated that the various vertical displacements described hereinbelow are produced by the operation of spindles **1906** driven by auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** via rotary drive gear **1500**.

(224) In the leftmost portion of FIG. **35**, designated as I, and shown in detail in FIG. **36**A, vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F is in its rest position. In said rest position, axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** is in its lowest vertical position, such that motor lifting element **1910** is at its lowest vertical position, such that teeth **2334** of the motor lifting element **1910** operatively engage corresponding teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** such that inclined surfaces **2336** of teeth **2334** slidingly engage corresponding inclined surfaces **2446** of teeth **2444**.

(225) It is seen that linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** is in its highest vertical position, relative to motor lifting element **1910**, against the urging of spring **1914**.

(226) For purposes of reference, top surface **1453** of generally cylindrical top portion **1452** of base housing **1400** (FIGS. **16**A-**16**E) is indicated to lie in a plane designated A. Top surface **2042** of drive shaft assembly **1900** is indicated to be in a plane designated B, parallel to plane A. Bottom surface **2304** of generally planar annular wall **2302** of motor lifting element **1910** is indicated to lie in a plane designated C, parallel to planes A and B. Bottom surfaces **2403** of each of vanes **2402** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** are indicated to lie in a plane designated D, parallel to planes A, B and C.

(227) In the next to leftmost portion of FIG. **35**, designated as II, and shown in detail in FIG. **36**B, vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F is in a lower intermediate position. In said lower intermediate position, axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** is in a relatively low but not lowest vertical position, such that motor lifting element **1910** is raised from its lowest vertical position by operation of spindles **1906**, while teeth **2334** of the motor lifting element **1910** still operatively engage corresponding teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** such that inclined surfaces **2336** of teeth **2334** slidingly engage corresponding inclined surfaces **2446** of teeth **2444**.

(228) It is seen that linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** remains in its highest vertical position, relative to motor lifting element **1910**, against the urging of spring **1914**.
(229) It is appreciated that raising of motor lifting element **1910** provides corresponding raising of motor support bracket assembly **1902** under the urging of coil springs **1908**. Inasmuch as electric motor **1904** is fixedly attached to motor support bracket assembly **1902**, electric motor **1904** is correspondingly raised such that top surface **2042** of drive shaft assembly **1900**, and thus plane B, is raised relative to plane A as indicated by an arrow **2510**. It is appreciated that bottom surface **2304** of generally planar annular wall **2302** of motor lifting element **1910**, plane C, and bottom surfaces **2403** of each of vanes **2402** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, plane D, are also raised relative to plane A as indicated by arrows **2512** and **2514**, respectively, to a vertical extent generally identical to the raising of plane B relative to plane A.
(230) In the next to rightmost portion of FIG. **35**, designated as III, and shown in detail in FIG. **36**C, vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F is in an upper intermediate position. In said upper intermediate position, motor support bracket assembly **1902** is at its highest position. Motor lifting element **1910** of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** is in a relatively high but not highest vertical position.
(231) It is seen that linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** remains in its highest vertical position, relative to motor lifting element **1910**, against the urging of spring **1914**.
(232) It is appreciated that raising of motor lifting element **1910** provides corresponding raising of motor support bracket assembly **1902** under the urging of coil springs **1908**. Inasmuch as electric motor **1904** is fixedly attached to motor support bracket assembly **1902**, electric motor **1904** is correspondingly raised such that top surface **2042** of drive shaft assembly **1900**, plane B, is raised to its highest position relative to plane A, as indicated by an arrow **2520**. Accordingly, linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** is in its highest position, while teeth **2334** of the motor lifting element **1910** still operatively engage corresponding teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** such that inclined surfaces **2336** of teeth **2334** slidingly engage corresponding inclined surfaces **2446** of teeth **2444**.
(233) It is appreciated that in the operative orientation shown at III, planes B, C and D have been raised further upwardly relative to plane A and relative to their positions indicated at II. Specifically, top surface **2042** of drive shaft assembly **1900**, plane B, is at its maximum vertical position relative to plane A and bottom surfaces **2403** of each of vanes **2402** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, plane D, is also at its maximum vertical position relative to plane A as indicated by an arrow **2522**. Plane C is upwardly shifted relative to plane A, as indicated by an arrow **2524**, but is not at its maximum vertical position relative to plane A.
(234) In the right most portion of FIG. **35**, designated as IV, and shown in detail in FIG. **36**D, vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** of FIGS. **18**A-**18**F is in its highest vertical position. In said highest vertical position, motor support bracket assembly **1902** remains at its highest position. Motor lifting element **1910** of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** is raised to its highest vertical position.
(235) It is seen that linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** is lowered relative to motor lifting element **1910**, under the urging of spring **1914**.
(236) Top surface **2042** of drive shaft assembly **1900**, plane B, remains at its highest position relative to plane A. Linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** remains in its highest position, however, the raising of the motor lifting element **1910** relative thereto causes disengagement of teeth **2334** of motor lifting element **1910** from corresponding teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, allowing rotation of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** relative to motor lifting element **1910**.
(237) It is appreciated that in the operative orientation shown at portion IV of FIG. **35**, plane C has been raised further upwardly relative to plane A, as indicated by an arrow **2530**, and relative to its position indicated at III. Specifically, bottom surface **2304** of generally planar annular wall **2302** of

motor lifting element **1910** in plane C is upwardly shifted relative to plane A, as indicated by arrow **2530**, to its maximum vertical position relative to plane A.
(238) Reference is now made to FIGS. **37**A-**37**G, which are partial sectional illustrations showing part of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, seen in FIGS. **35**-**36**D, in seven operative orientations which occur as vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** shifts from operative orientation IV of FIGS. **35** and **36**D back to operative orientation III of FIGS. **35** and **36**C.
(239) FIG. **37**A shows a first operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530**, at a stage corresponding to the operative orientation of FIG. **36**D, in which the relative rotational orientations of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** and linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** are such that inclined downwardly-facing end surfaces **2364** of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** nearly engage corresponding inclined upwardly-facing surfaces **2426** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**.
(240) FIG. **37**B shows a second operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** in which motor lifting element **1910** and linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** are shifted downwardly, relative to linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, in the direction indicated by an arrow **2550**, and in which the relative rotational orientations of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** and linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** are such that inclined downwardly-facing end surfaces **2364** of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** engage corresponding inclined upwardly-facing surfaces **2426** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**.
(241) FIG. **37**C shows a third operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** in which motor lifting element **1910** and linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** are shifted further downwardly, relative to linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, in the direction indicated by arrow **2550**. It is noted that said further downward motion of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** results in rotation of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** in the direction indicated by an arrow **2570**, so as to rotatably reposition teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, so that they are about to engage corresponding teeth **2334** of motor lifting element **1910**.
(242) FIG. **37**D shows a fourth operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** in which motor lifting element **1910** and linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** are shifted still further downwardly, relative to linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, in the direction indicated by arrow **2550**. It is noted that said still further downward motion of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** results in further rotation of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** in the direction indicated by arrow **2570**.
(243) FIG. **37**E shows a fifth operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** in which the interference between surfaces **2364** and **2426** produce further rotation of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** in the direction indicated by arrow **2570**.
(244) FIG. **37**F shows a sixth operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** in which motor lifting element **1910** and linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** are shifted still further downward relative to linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, as indicated by arrow **2550**, and in which the relative rotational orientation of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** and linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916** is changed, as indicated by an arrow **2590**, such that inclined downwardly-facing end surfaces **2364** of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** lie alongside corresponding inclined upwardly-facing surfaces **2426** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element, **1916** and no longer interfere with engagement of teeth **2334** of motor lifting element **1910** and teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**.
(245) FIG. **37**G shows a seventh operative orientation of axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530**, in which motor lifting element **1910** is shifted still further downward relative to linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, as indicated by an arrow **2600**, and teeth **2334** of motor

lifting element **1910** drivingly engage teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**. In this operative orientation, linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** is shifted upwardly, relative to motor lifting element **1910**, as indicated by an arrow **2606**, against the urging of spring **1914**.

(246) Reference is now made to FIGS. **38**A and **38**B, which are simplified respective planar side and central cross-sectional illustrations of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G filled with a frozen or non-frozen food product. The description that follows relates to use of SUPCA **100** and MMIDD **1000** with a food product, it being appreciated that SUPCA **100** and MMIDD **1000** are not limited to applications to food products, although use thereof with food products is a preferred use.

(247) As seen in FIGS. **38**A & **38**B, preferably single-use container body **102** includes on wall **106** thereof a transparent or translucent window **2650**, which enables a food product contained therein and a liquid level to be seen. As seen in FIG. **35**A, container body **102** preferably includes markings **2652**, preferably indicating minimum and maximum fill levels to be reached when adding liquid thereto.

(248) Reference is now made to FIGS. **39**A and **39**B, which are simplified illustrations, taken from two different directions, of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**1**H in an upside-down orientation, about to be engaged with support element **1100**, forming part of SUPCASCA **1030**, forming part of MMIDD **1000**, and to FIGS. **40**A, **40**B, **40**C and **40**D, which are simplified illustrations of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **39**A & **39**B, in an attempted but unsuccessful engagement with SUPCASCA **1030**, forming part of MMIDD **1000**. It is noted that the remainder of MMIDD **1000** is not shown in these drawings for the sake of conciseness.

(249) As seen particularly in FIG. **39**A, user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is still attached to shallow elongate protrusion **330** via integrally formed frangible connectors **332**.

(250) It is noted that the long dimension of user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is greater than the long dimension of widened recessed portion **1224** of support element **1100**, thereby preventing user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** from seating therein and thus preventing full seating of SUPCA **100** on generally annular planar container support surface **1210** while user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is still attached to shallow elongate protrusion **330**.

(251) As seen particularly in FIG. **40**C, SUPCA **100** is at an angle α with respect to generally annular planar container support surface **1210**. In this relative orientation, MMIDD **1000** cannot process the contents of SUPCA **100**, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **44**A-**55**H. As seen particularly in FIG. **40**D, at least one of clamps **1116** and **1120** is not fully rotatable, when being rotated in a clamping direction **2660**, into a position wherein clamping engagement edge **1134** thereof is in full engagement with downwardly-facing surface **109** of rim **108** of single-use container body **102** of SUPCA **100**. As seen in FIG. **40**D, generally circular circumferential edge portion **206** of cover **130** of SUPCA **100** impedes clamping portion **1130** from rotating, so that clamping engagement edge **1134** cannot engage downwardly-facing surface **109** of rim **108** of single-use container body **102** of SUPCA **100**.

(252) Reference is now made to FIGS. **41**A and **41**B, which are simplified pictorial illustrations of removal of user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **39**A & **39**B. As seen in FIGS. **41**A and **41**B, a user manually tears user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** from shallow elongate protrusion **330** by breaking integrally formed frangible connectors **332**, preferably by pulling user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** in a direction indicated by an arrow **2662**.

(253) It is noted that SUPCA **100**, having had user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** removed therefrom, is able to fully seat onto generally annular planar container support surface **1210** and thus be processed by MMIDD **1000**, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **44**A-**55**H. It is appreciated that in the discussion which follows, unless explicitly stated, SUPCA **100** is assumed to have had user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** removed

therefrom.
(254) Reference is now made to FIGS. **42**A, **42**B and **42**C, which are simplified side view illustrations of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **39**A & **39**B, respectively showing opening of access door **194** thereof in a direction indicated by an arrow **2664**, subsequent filling of SUPCA **100** with a liquid **2666** and subsequent closing of access door **194** in a direction indicated by an arrow **2668**, in a case where the contents of SUPCA **100** are frozen.
(255) Reference is now made to FIGS. **43**A, **43**B and **43**C, which are simplified side view illustrations of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **39**A & **39**B, respectively showing opening of access door **194** thereof in a direction indicated by an arrow **2664**, subsequent filling of SUPCA **100** with a liquid **2666** and subsequent closing of access door **194** in a direction indicated by an arrow **2668**, in a situation where SUPCA **100** contains non-frozen contents.
(256) Reference is now made to FIGS. **44**A, **44**B, **44**C, **44**D, **44**E and **44**F, which are simplified respective pictorial, sectional, and partial sectional illustrations of SUPCA **100** in an upside-down unclamped orientation in a successful engagement with MMIDD **1000**, with top housing assembly **1010** in a door open operative orientation. As seen particularly in FIG. **44**F, tabs **320** of SUCSERDREA **120** are in an operative orientation wherein portions **322** and **324** are forced into a mutually parallel orientation, as shown in FIG. **5**A.
(257) It is noted that FIG. **44**C, FIG. **44**D and FIG. **44**E show each of clamps **1118**, **1120** and **1116** respectively in the same relative orientations. It is further noted that FIGS. **44**E and FIG. **44**F both show clamp element **1116** in the same orientation, but are taken along different section lines.
(258) It is seen, in contrast to the orientation shown in FIGS. **39**A-**39**D, that SUPCA **100** is fully seated onto generally annular planar container support surface **1210** and is not angled with respect to generally angular planar container support surface **1210**. In this relative orientation, MMIDD **1000** is able process the contents of SUPCA **100**, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **44**A-**55**H.
(259) It is appreciated that seating of front flap **190** of cover **130** of SUPCA **100** in radially outwardly directed extension **1220** of support element **1100** of SUPCASCA **1030** provides desired azimuthal positioning of SUPCA **100** with respect to MMIDD **1000**, enabling proper clamping thereof onto SUPCASCA **1030**. As seen particularly in FIGS. **44**C-**44**E, when SUPCA **100** is in fully seated engagement with MMIDD **1000**, clamps **1118**, **1120** and **1116**, are rotatable in clamping direction **2660** into a position wherein clamping engagement edges **1134** are in full engagement with downwardly-facing surface **109** of rim **108** of single-use container body **102** of SUPCA **100**.
(260) Reference is now made to FIG. **45**, which is a simplified sectional illustration of SUPCA **100** in an upside-down unclamped orientation in operative engagement with MMIDD **1000**, with top housing assembly **1010** in a door closed operative orientation, FIG. **45** being taken along line B-B in FIG. **44**A. It is appreciated that the various elements of MMIDD **1000** remain in their respective rest positions as shown at **1** in FIG. **35** and in FIG. **36**A.
(261) As seen particularly clearly in an enlargement A in FIG. **45**, clamp element **1118** is in a retracted operative orientation, being arranged with respect to cam element **1110** whereby cam engagement protrusion **1136** thereof lies at a first location **1334** of a corresponding cam channel **1330**, whereby the radial extent of upper circumferential wall **1332** defining cam channel **1330** is at a maximum, forcing clamp element **1118** located in cam channel **1330** at first location **1334** radially outwardly in pocket **1258**. This orientation of clamp element **1118** enables SUCSERDREA **120** of SUPCA **100** to clear clamp element **1118** upon insertion of SUPCA **100** into engagement with MMIDD **1000**. It is appreciated that clamp elements **1116** and **1120** are similarly positioned within pockets **1256** and **1260**, respectively.
(262) It is noted that lower portions of curved splines **518** of blade **160** are azimuthally aligned with top portions of curved recesses **2040** of drive shaft assembly **1900**, in order that fully seated engagement between the drive shaft assembly **1900** and blade **160** may be readily achieved by

relative axial displacement therebetween followed by relative rotational displacement therebetween.
(263) Reference is now made to FIGS. **46**A. **46**B, **46**C and **46**D, which are simplified enlarged partial sectional illustrations corresponding to enlargement **46**A in FIG. **44**F showing four stages in clamping of SUPCA **100** by SUPSCASCA **1030** of MMIDD **1000**. It is noted that since FIG. **46**A-**46**D is taken along section line **44**D-**44**D in FIG. **40**B, which passes through bevel **1133** of clamp element **1116**, clamping engagement edge **1134** is not visible in these figures.
(264) FIG. **46**A shows clamp element **1116** in its rest position. FIG. **42**B shows clamp element **1116** having moved upwardly slightly and rotated radially inwardly towards SUPCA **100**. FIG. **42**C shows further rotation of clamp element **1116** such that clamping engagement edge **1134** of clamp element **1116** overlies generally circular circumferential edge portion **206**. FIG. **42**D shows full clamping engagement of clamp element **1116** with downwardly-facing surface portion **210** of cover **130** and a downwardly-facing surface **109** of rim **108** of single-use container body **102**.
(265) Reference is now made to FIG. **47**, which is a simplified sectional illustration, corresponding to FIG. **45** but showing SUPCA **100** in upside-down partially clamped operative engagement with MMIDD **1000**. It is appreciated that the various elements of MMIDD **1000** have moved to their respective positions as shown at II in FIG. **35** and in FIG. **36**B.
(266) As seen in FIG. **47**, the operation of auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** in operative engagement with rotary drive gear **1500** causes rotation of spindles **1906** which raises motor support bracket assembly **1902** producing corresponding raising of drive shaft assembly **1900**, while rotating cam element **1110**, which reorients clamp element **1118** to its inward clamping orientation, as shown in enlargement A of FIG. **47**. It is appreciated that clamp elements **1116** and **1120** are similarly positioned within pockets **1256** and **1260**, respectively.
(267) As seen particularly clearly in enlargement B of FIG. **47**, generally solid section **2032** of drive shaft assembly **1900** is partially seated in drive shaft seating recess **520** of blade **160**. It is noted that lower portions of curved splines **518** of blade **160** remain azimuthally aligned with top portions of curved recesses **2040** of drive shaft assembly **1900**.
(268) Reference is now made to FIG. **48**, which is a simplified sectional illustration, corresponding to FIG. **47**, but showing SUPCA **100** in upside-down fully clamped operative engagement with MMIDD **1000**, as seen in an enlargement A of FIG. **48**. It is appreciated that the various elements of MMIDD **1000** have moved to their respective positions as shown at III in FIG. **35** and in FIG. **36**C. The full clamping is a result of each of clamping elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** being located at a lower portion of cam channel **1330** as the result of rotation of cam element **1110**.
(269) As seen particularly clearly in enlargement B of FIG. **43**A, generally solid section **2032** of drive shaft assembly **1900** is fully seated in drive shaft seating recess **520** of blade **160**, such that curved splines **518** of blade **160** are fully engaged with curved recesses **2040** of drive shaft assembly **1900**. It is further seen that blade **160** remains in blade receiving recess **420** of lid **140**.
(270) Reference is now made to FIG. **49**, which is a simplified sectional illustration, corresponding to FIG. **48** but showing SUPCA **100** in operative engagement with MMIDD **1000** wherein blade **160** of SUPCA **100** is extended and rotatable. It is appreciated that the various elements of MMIDD **1000** have moved to their respective positions as shown at IV in FIG. **35** and in FIG. **36**D.
(271) As seen particularly clearly in enlargement B of FIG. **49**, drive shaft assembly **1900**, which is fully seated in drive shaft seating recess **520** of blade **160**, is raised causing blade **160** to be raised out of blade receiving recess **420**. Curved splines **518** of blade **160** remain fully engaged with curved recesses **2040** of drive shaft assembly **1900** and produce a bayonet-type engagement therebetween. At this stage, electric motor **1904** is preferably operative to drive blade **160** in rotational motion within the container body **102** for processing the contents thereof, as described hereinbelow with reference to FIG. **55**H.
(272) It is a particular feature of the above-described embodiment of the present invention that leakage of liquids from SUPCA **100** when it is in an upside-down state in engagement with

MMIDD **1000** is prevented. This leakage prevention is preferably provided by a static/dynamic sealing produced by the interaction of blade **160** and lid **140** of SUCSERDREA **120**, whose structures have been described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **6**A-**6**G and FIGS. **5**A-**5**K, respectively.

(273) Reference is now made to FIGS. **50**A and **50**B, which are simplified sectional illustrations of SUCSERDREA **120**, taken along lines E-E in FIG. **2**B, showing two operative orientations providing static/dynamic sealing functionality. It is noted that FIGS. **50**A and **50**B are upwardly oriented in the sense of FIG. **1**E.

(274) Turning initially to FIG. **50**A, it is seen that prior to rotational operation of blade **160**, blade **160** is fully seated in downwardly-facing blade receiving recess **420** of lid **140**. In this operative orientation, a static seal is defined by pressure engagement between surfaces **572** and **576** of blade **160** and corresponding surfaces of protrusions **414** and **416** of lid **140**. It is appreciated that in this operative orientation, blade **160** is mechanically locked to lid **140** against linear mutual displacement therebetween by engagement of inwardly-facing flange **408** of lid **140** with protrusions **582** of blade **160**.

(275) Turning now to FIG. **50**B, it is seen that immediately prior to rotational operation of blade **160**, blade **160** is no longer seated in downwardly-facing blade receiving recess **420** of lid **140**. In this operative orientation, which corresponds to operative orientation IV of FIG. **35**, a static seal is no longer defined by pressure engagement between surfaces **572** and **576** of blade **160** and corresponding surfaces of protrusions **414** and **416** of lid **140**.

(276) However, static sealing is provided by a slight underpressure produced within the region of walls **504**, **506** and **514** of blade **160** and recesses **390** and **392** of lid **140** of SUPCA **100** by virtue of raising of blade **160** and possibly also resulting from defrosting of frozen contents of SUPCA **100**. Additionally, there are capillary effects between adjacent sealing surfaces **570**, **572**, **574** and **576** of blade **160** and wall surfaces **394**, **396**, **398** and **400** of lid **140**. The combination of said underpressure and capillary effects resists the leakage of liquid from the interior of SUPCA **100** through the region defined by walls **504**, **506** and **514** of blade **160** and recesses **390** and **392** of lid **140** of SUPCA **100**.

(277) It is appreciated that in this operative orientation, blade **160** is no longer mechanically locked to lid **140** against linear mutual displacement therebetween by engagement of inwardly-facing flange **408** of lid **140** with protrusions **582** of blade **160**, The unlocking results from the axial force provided by raising of drive shaft assembly **1900**.

(278) It is noted that, as seen in FIG. **50**B, in this operative orientation, to reduce friction, inwardly-facing flange **408** of lid **140** is located at a vertical distance from protrusion **584** of blade **160**. It is appreciated that during normal operation of MMIDD **1000** and normal handling of SUPCA **100**, provision of inwardly-facing flange **408** of lid **140** prevents disengagement of blade **160** from lid **140**.

(279) During rotational operation of blade **160**, the configuration of blade **160** and SUCSERDREA **120** are as shown in FIG. **50**B, and here dynamic sealing is provided by virtue of centrifugal forces resulting from the rotation of blade **160** relative to lid **140**.

(280) It is appreciated that any liquid leaking from SUPCA **100** via SUCSERDREA **120** is preferably channeled via liquid passage apertures **386** into fluid retaining chamber **372** of SUCSERDREA **120**.

(281) Reference is now made to FIGS. **51**A and **51**B, which are simplified first and second sectional illustrations, wherein FIG. **51**A corresponds to FIG. **49** but shows SUPCA **100** in operative engagement with MMIDD **1000** wherein blade **160** of SUPCA **100** is retracted after having been rotated to be aligned with blade receiving recess **420**. FIG. **51**B shows an arbitrary azimuthal orientation of blade **160** relative to blade receiving recess **420** prior to this rotation.

(282) The rotation of blade **160** to align with blade receiving recess **420**, which may be in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction, as indicated by an arrow **2670**, is produced by mechanical

interaction of teeth **2334** of motor lifting element **1910** and teeth **2444** of linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, as described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **37**A-**37**G, which may be preceded by a mechanical interaction of surfaces **2364** and **2426** of linear to rotary converting adaptor **1912** and linearly driven rotating ventilating element **1916**, respectively, depending on the precise azimuth location of blade **160** prior to rotation, as shown generally in FIG. **51**B. SUPCA **100** remains fully clamped to MMIDD **1000** in the orientation shown in FIGS. **51**A and **51**B.

(283) Reference is now made to FIGS. **52** and **53**, which are simplified sectional illustrations, corresponding to FIGS. **47** and **45**, respectively. FIG. **52** shows partial unclamping, which is produced by rotation of cam element **1110** as driven by auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** via rotary drive gear **1500**.

(284) It is seen in enlargement B of FIG. **52** that generally solid section **2032** of drive shaft assembly **1900** is no longer fully seated in a drive shaft seating recess **520** of blade **160** by virtue of reverse operation of auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** in operative engagement with rotary drive gear **1500**, which causes reverse rotation of spindles **1906**, which, in turn, lowers motor support bracket assembly **1902** producing corresponding lowering of drive shaft assembly **1900**, while rotating cam element **1110**, which reorients clamp element **1118** to its outward non-clamping orientation, as shown in enlargement A of FIG. **48**. It is appreciated that clamp elements **1116** and **1120** are similarly reoriented to their outward non-clamping orientations.

(285) It is appreciated that a transition between operative orientations IV and I shown in FIG. **35** occurs during transitions between the operative orientations shown in FIGS. **49** and **53**. It is further appreciated that following completion of rotational operation of blade **160**, the SUCSERDREA **120** preferably returns to the operative orientation shown in FIG. **50**A.

(286) Reference is now made to FIGS. **54**A and **54**B, which are together a simplified flowchart illustrating control operation of MMIDD **1000** in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

(287) As seen in FIGS. **54**A & **54**B, the principal steps in the operation of the system described hereinabove in FIGS. **1**A-**53** may be summarized as follows:

(288) At a first step **2680**, electrical power is supplied to MMIDD **1000**, as by user operation of a power switch (not shown). Then MMIDD **1000** performs an automated, computerized self-check and initialization process, as seen at a second step **2682**.

(289) At a third step **2684**, a user removes user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** of SUPCA **100**, lifts access door **194** and adds any required liquid to filled single-use preparation container assembly (SUPCA) **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G via access opening **352**, as illustrated in FIGS. **41**A-**43**C. It is appreciated that third step **2684** can be performed before, during or after either of steps **2680** and **2682**.

(290) After resealing access opening **352** by fully lowering access door **194**, a user turns filled SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G, containing any added liquid, upside down and inserts it, in an upside-down orientation, via opened rotatable door assembly **1050** of MMIDD **1000** onto SUPCASCA **1030** of MMIDD **1000**, as seen at a fourth step **2686** and illustrated in FIGS. **44**A-**44**F.

(291) The process continues to a fifth step **2688**, at which a user closes rotatable door assembly **1050** and presses ON/OFF push button element **1420**.

(292) At a sixth step **2690**, MMIDD **1000** reads and decrypts information contained in or referenced by machine-readable information source **162** of filled SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**6**G. This information preferably contains some or all of the following information: A process recipe for processing of the contents of filled SUPCA **100**, including, inter alia, time sequencing of rotation of blade **160** including intended rpm, intended current, current threshold levels and timing: Reference weight of filled SUPCA **100** (RWF); Reference weight of the liquid (RWL) to be added by a user to filled SUPCA **100** prior to processing by MMIDD **1000**; Type of filled SUPCA **100** specific ID; Unique individual filled SUPCA **100** specific ID; and

(293) Internet links to information of possible interest.
(294) The process continues to a seventh step **2692**, wherein load cells **1560** of MMIDD **1000** weigh filled SUPCA **100**, including any additional user added liquid, and MMIDD **1000** generates a Measured Weight Output (MWO).
(295) Based on some or all of the above information, MMIDD **1000** confirms at an eighth step **2694** that an acceptable filled SUPCA **100** has been inserted into operative engagement therewith. At a ninth step **2696**, MMIDD **1000** determines whether or not the MWO meets or exceeds a predetermined lower limit.
(296) As seen in a tenth step **2698**, if the MWO of an otherwise acceptable filled SUPCA **100** meets or exceeds the sum of the RWF and RWL, MMIDD **1000** processes filled SUPCA **100** in accordance with the process recipe from machine-readable information source **162** as read by MMIDD **1000** in sixth step **2690**, as described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **55**A-**55**H.
(297) If the MWO of an otherwise acceptable filled SUPCA **100** is less than the sum of the RWF and RWL, the process continues to an eleventh step **2699**, at which MMIDD **1000** requires addition of further liquid to filled SUPCA **100** and prompts the user accordingly. At this point, MMIDD **1000** returns to third step **2684**, wherein a user adds required liquid to SUPCA **100**, and proceeds therefrom.
(298) Reference is now made to FIGS. **55**A-**55**H, which are together a more detailed series of flowcharts illustrating control operation of MMIDD **1000**, including additional steps and processes elucidating the simplified control operation outlined hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **54**A and **54**B.
(299) Reference is now made to FIG. **55**A, which is a flowchart illustrating the main steps in the operation of the system described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **1**A-**53**, simplified operational control of which is described in FIGS. **54**A and **54**B. As seen at a first step **2702**, MMIDD **1000** is activated. Such activation may be by way of switching on of electrical power to MMIDD **1000** in the case that MMIDD **1000** is previously non-powered, or may be by way of waking up MMIDD **1000** in the case that MMIDD **1000** is previously in a sleep mode. Upon entering an active powered mode, MMIDD **1000** preferably performs a self-check, as seen at a second step **2704**. Second step **2704** is described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **55**B and **55**C.
(300) Following self-check **2704**, the results of the self-check are ascertained, as seen at a third step **2706**. In the case that the results of the self-check are unacceptable, the user is preferably alerted to the error, as seen at a fourth step **2708**, and the operation of MMIDD **1000** is halted. Such an alert may be by way of illumination of one or more LEDs incorporated in buttons and/or icons on the body of MMIDD **1000**. In the case that the results of the self-check are acceptable, a user of MMIDD **1000** preferably inserts the inverted, sealed pre-filled SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **42**A-**43**C via opened rotatable door assembly **1050** of MMIDD **1000** onto SUPCASCA **1030**, and then closes rotatable door assembly **1050**, as seen at a fifth step **2710**.
(301) Following insertion of SUPCA **100** at fifth step **2710**, MMIDD **1000** preferably detects the presence of SUPCA **100** at a sixth step **2712** and weighs SUPCA **100** at a seventh step **2714**. Sixth step **2712** and seventh step **2714** are described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIG. **55**D and FIG. **55**E, respectively.
(302) Following successful completion of sixth and seventh steps **2712** and **2714**, MMIDD **1000** preferably indicates readiness for performing processing, as seen at an eighth step **2718**. Indication of readiness for performing processing may be, for example, by way of illumination of ON/OFF push button element **1420** or other buttons and/or icons on the body of MMIDD **1000**, including, for example, a change in color or pattern of illumination. Eighth step **2718** preferably additionally includes MMIDD **1000** checking that rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a closed position prior to indicating readiness for operation.

(303) Responsive to an indication of readiness for performing processing at eighth step **2718**, a user preferably presses ON/OFF push button element **1420** to initiate operation of MMIDD **1000**, as seen at a ninth step **2720**.
(304) Following initiation of MMIDD **1000** operation at ninth step **2720**, MMIDD preferably indicates its entry into an operative processing state, as seen at a tenth step **2722**. Indication of entry of MMIDD **1000** into an operative processing state may be, for example, by way of a change in the illumination of ON/OFF push button element **1420** or other buttons and/or icons on the body of MMIDD **1000**, including, for example a change in color or pattern of illumination.
(305) Upon a user initiating the performance of processing by MMIDD **1000** at ninth step **2720**, MMIDD **1000** preferably processes contents of SUPCA **100** at an eleventh processing step **2724**, MMIDD **1000** preferably processes contents of SUPCA **100** in accordance with the process recipe as read by MMIDD **1000** in sixth step **2690** of FIG. **54**A. Eleventh processing step **2724** is described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **55**F-**55**H.
(306) Upon completion of eleventh step **2724**, MMIDD **1000** preferably indicates completion of processing of SUPCA **100** at a twelfth step **2726**, at which point SUPCA **100** is ready to be removed from MMIDD **1000** by a user. Indication of completion of processing and readiness for removal of SUPCA **100** from MMIDD **1000** may be, for example, by way of illumination of ON/OFF push button element **1420** or other buttons and/or icons on the body of MMIDD **1000**, including, for example, a change in color or pattern of illumination. A user may then open rotatable door assembly **1050** and remove SUPCA **100** from MMIDD **1000**, as seen at a thirteenth step **2728**.
(307) Reference is now made to FIGS. **55**B and **55**C, which are together a simplified flowchart illustrating sub-steps of fourth step **2704** of FIG. **55**A.
(308) As seen in FIG. **55**B, self-check **2704** preferably begins at a first self-check sub-step **2730**, with MMIDD **1000** checking that a reader module (not shown) included in MMIDD **1000** is in a properly functioning state and hence will be capable of reading machine-readable information source **162** of SUCSERDREA **120** upon insertion thereof in MMIDD **1000**. In the case that machine-readable information source **162** is embodied as an RFID tag, the reader module in MMIDD **1000** is preferably embodied as an RFID reader and first self-check sub-step **2730** preferably includes checking that the RFID reader is giving a signal indicative of proper functioning.
(309) If the reader module is not in a properly functioning state, for example, if a reader module embodied as an RFID reader is not providing a suitable signal, MMIDD **1000** preferably alerts the user of this, as seen at a second self-check sub-step **2732**.
(310) If the reader module is in a properly functioning state, MMIDD **1000** preferably proceeds to check if a previous SUPCA **100** is still in MMIDD **1000**, as seen at a third self-check sub-step **2734**. By way of example, in the case that machine-readable information source **162** is embodied as an RFID tag, a reader module embodied as an RFID reader may check for the presence of an RFID tag associated with a SUPCA. If a SUPCA **100** is detected in MMIDD **1000**, MMIDD **1000** preferably alerts the user of this and prompts the user to remove SUPCA **100**, as seen at a fourth self-check sub-step **2736**.
(311) If no SUPCA **100** is detected in MMIDD **1000**, MMIDD **1000** preferably proceeds to check if load cells **1560** are in a functional state, for example by way of checking if a load sensor (not shown) associated with load cells **1560** is providing a suitable signal, as seen at a fifth self-check sub-step **2738**. If the load sensor is not providing a suitable signal and thus load cells are not properly functioning, MMIDD **1000** preferably alerts the user of this, as seen at a sixth self-check sub-step **2740**.
(312) If the load cells are in a functional state, MMIDD **1000** preferably proceeds to perform a self-check on printed circuit board assembly **1440** at a seventh self-check sub-step **2742**. Printed circuit board assembly **1440** preferably contains control electronics managing operation of MMIDD **1000**, and seventh self-check sub-step **2742** preferably includes checking if voltages and resistances of

elements on printed circuit board assembly **1440** are within predetermined acceptable ranges. If the parameters of printed circuit board assembly **1440** are not within acceptable ranges, MMIDD **1000** preferably alerts the user to this, as seen at an eighth self-check sub-step **2744**.

(313) Turning now to FIG. **55**C, it is seen that if the parameters of printed circuit board assembly **1440** are found to be within acceptable ranges, MMIDD **1000** preferably proceeds, at a ninth self-check sub-step **2746**, to check if vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, is in its rest position, as illustrated in FIG. **36**A. By way of example, MMIDD **1000** may confirm that vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, is in its rest position, by receiving a signal from an optical sensor (not shown) mounted on sensor mounting protrusion **1816** indicating that rotary drive gear **1500** is in a rotational position corresponding to said rest position of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**.

(314) If vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** including axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof is in its rest position, MMIDD **1000** preferably zeros load cells **1560** at a tenth self-check sub-step **2748**, and proceeds to third step **2706** of FIG. **55**A.

(315) If, however, vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** including axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** is not in its rest position, MMIDD **1000** checks at an eleventh self-check sub-step **2750** if rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a closed orientation relative to static housing assembly **1040**. By way of example, MMIDD **1000** may confirm that rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a closed orientation relative to static housing assembly **1040** by receiving a signal from a Hall effect sensor (not shown) mounted on sensor mounting protrusion **1820** indicating that a magnet (not shown) mounted on rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a rotational position corresponding to said closed orientation of rotatable door assembly **1050**.

(316) If rotatable door assembly **1050** is not in a closed position, MMIDD **1000** preferably alerts the user of this and prompts the user to close rotatable door assembly **1050**, as seen at twelfth self-check sub-step **2752**, MMIDD **1000** may alert the user, for example, by way of illumination of ON/OFF push button element **1420** or other buttons and/or icons on the body of MMIDD **1000**, including, for example, a change in color or pattern of illumination.

(317) Upon prompting a user to close rotatable door assembly **1050** at twelfth self-check sub-step **2752**, MMIDD **1000** returns to eleventh self-check sub-step **2750** and checks if rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a closed position. If at eleventh self-check sub-step **2750** rotatable door assembly **1050** is in a closed position, MMIDD **1000** preferably powers auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** so as to move vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** to the rest position thereof (FIG. **36**A), as seen at a thirteenth self-check sub-step **2754**. By way of example, thirteenth self-check sub-step **2754** may include rotating auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** in a counterclockwise direction.

(318) MMIDD **1000** preferably subsequently ascertains at a fourteenth self-check sub-step **2756** whether adjustment is complete. Specifically. MMIDD **1000** checks whether vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** and hence auxiliary axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof is at the rest position thereof. In the case that vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** has not yet assumed the rest position thereof, MMIDD **1000** returns to thirteenth self-check sub-step **2754**.

(319) By way of example, MMIDD **1000** may confirm that vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, is in its rest position, by receiving a signal from an optical sensor (not shown) mounted on sensor mounting protrusion **1816** indicating that rotary drive gear **1500** is in a rotational position corresponding to said rest position of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**.

(320) In the case in which fourteenth self-check sub-step **2756** finds that vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** and hence auxiliary axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof is at the rest position thereof, MMIDD **1000** preferably zeros load cells **1560** at tenth

self-check sub-step **2748** and then proceeds to third step **2706** in FIG. **55**A.
(321) In parallel with the performance of thirteenth and fourteenth self-check sub-steps **2754** and **2756**, MMIDD **1000** preferably continuously checks the current of auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520**, as seen at a fifteenth self-check sub-step **2758**, in order to detect the presence of a possible blockage. If the measured current is above a predetermined threshold, as seen at a sixteenth self-check sub-step **2760**, MMIDD **1000** preferably stops auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** and alerts the user of a malfunction, for example by way of appropriate illumination of one or more icons and/or buttons incorporated in MMIDD **1000**, as seen at seventeenth self-check sub-step **2762**.
(322) Reference is now made to FIG. **55**D, which is a simplified flowchart illustrating sub-steps of sixth step **2712** of FIG. **55**A.
(323) As seen in FIG. **55**D, MMIDD **1000** preferably reads information contained in or referenced by machine-readable information source **162** of SUCSERDREA **120** at a first SUPCA detection sub-step **2764** and then proceeds, at a second SUPCA detection sub-step **2766**, to check if the information has been read. If the information contained in or referenced by machine-readable information source **162** has not been read, MMIDD **1000** preferably repeats first SUPCA detection sub-step **2764**. By way of example, MMIDD **1000** may repeat first SUPCA detection sub-step **2764** twice if second SUPCA detection sub-step **2766** successively indicates that the information has not been read, Following two unsuccessful attempts at carrying out first SUPCA detection sub-step **2764**. MMIDD **1000** may indicate this error to a user, for example by way of appropriate illumination of icons or buttons incorporated in MMIDD **1000**, as seen at a third SUPCA detection sub-step **2768**.
(324) If the information contained in or referenced by machine-readable information source **162** has been read, MMIDD **1000** preferably decrypts the information at a fourth SUPCA detection sub-step **2770**. Particularly preferably, MMIDD **1000** preferably converts at least a portion of the information to a process recipe for processing the contents of filled SUPCA **100**. Such a process recipe preferably includes information relating to time sequencing of rotation of the blade element **160**, including intended rpm, rpm threshold levels and timing.
(325) An exemplary set of instruction steps, structured as a 48 byte structure and suitable for inclusion in or to be referenced by machine-readable information source **162** is set forth in Table 1 below. Additional look-up tables relating to various steps outlined in Table 1 are presented in Tables 2 and 3.
(326) TABLE-US-00001 TABLE 1 48 byte structure Byte Digit Value No. No. range Value Description Definition 1 1 0-1 0 If value is 0, then recipe can only work if MMIDD is connected to internet 1 If value is 1, then recipe is fully programmed 2 0-9 0-9 The value 1-9 determines the “mixing” off data string. It changes the position of e.g. digit no. 2 to e.g. digit no. 24. This number is used to put the digits in the right order again. 3 0-9 0-9 Digit to add to total sum of digits for Check Sum analysis. 2 1 0-2 0-255 SUPCA Total SUPCA weight (empty SUPCA 2 0-9 weight with ingredients) Each number 3 0-9 corresponds to a weight increment of 3 gr .fwdarw. max is 3 × 255 = 765 gr. 3 1 0-2 0-255 Liquid Weight of liquid to be added. Each 2 0-9 weight number corresponds to a weight 3 0-9 increment of 3 gr .fwdarw. max is 3 × 255 = 765 gr. 4 1 0-1 0 Step 1 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause. 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause. 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 5 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 6 1 0-1 0 Step 2 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 7 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetition for

this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 8 1 0-1 0 Step 3 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 9 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 10 1 0-1 0 Step 4 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 11 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 12 1 0-1 0 Step 5 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 13 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 14 1 0-1 0 Step 6 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 15 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 16 1 0-1 0 Step 7 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 17 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 18 1 0-1 0 Step 8 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 19 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 20 1 0-1 0 Step 9 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 21 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 22 1 0-1 0 Step 10 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 =

11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 23 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 24 1 0-1 0 Step 11 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 25 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 26 1 0-1 0 Step 12 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 27 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 28 1 0-1 0 Step 13 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 29 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 30 1 0-1 0 Step 14 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 31 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 32 1 0-1 0 Step 15 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 33 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 34 1 0-1 0 Step 16 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 35 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 36 1 0-1 0 Step 17 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 37 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 38 1 0-1 0 Step 18

Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 39 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 40 1 0-1 0 Step 19 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 41 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 42 1 0-1 0 Step 20 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 43 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 44 1 0-1 0 Step 21 Step is preceded by a 0 sec pause 1 definition Step is preceded by a 4 sec pause 2 0-9 0-9 0 = 0 RPM, 1 = 2.000 RPM, 2 = 3.500 RPM, 3 = 6.000 RPM, 4 = 8.000 RPM, 5 = 10.000 RPM, 6 = 11.000 RPM, 7 = 13.000 RPM, 8 = 15.000 RPM, 9 = 18.000 RPM 3 0-9 0-9 0 = 2 sec, 1 = 4 sec, 2 = 6 sec, . . . 9 = 20 sec 45 1 0-2 0-1 Number of repetitions for this step 2 0-9 0-9 Upper current limit: 0 = 6 A, 1 = 6.5 A, 2 = 7 A, 3 = 7.5 A, 4 = 8 A, 5 = 8.5 A, 6 = 9 A, 7 = 9.5 A, 8 = 10 A, 9 = 12 A. 3 0-9 0-9 Lower current limit: 0 = 2.5 A, 1 = 3 A, 2 = 3.5 A, 3 = 4 A, 4 = 4.5 A, 5 = 5 A, 6 = 5.5 A, 7 = 6 A, 8 = 6.5 A, 9 = 7 A 46 1 0-1 0 lookup table This digit refers to the lookup table of 1 1 Table 2, relating to the repetition of 2 0-9 0-9 steps. 3 0-9 0-9 47 1 0-2 0-19 lookup table This digit refers to the lookup table of 2 0-9 2 Table 3, relating to the repetition of 3 0-9 0-9 steps. 48 1 0-2 Any Stop byte If this byte equals 255, this is the end 2 0-9 OR of the recipe definition. If ≠ just 3 0-9 255 continuation of recipe definition.

(327) TABLE-US-00002 TABLE 2 Look-up table relating to repetition of steps 1-21, referenced by byte 46 Digit Sequence Steps to be Repeated Comments 0 0 Ignore 1 10 seconds, 10.000 RPM Activate 2 . . . 170 time out long 171 . . . 255

(328) TABLE-US-00003 TABLE 3 Look-up table relating to the repetition of steps, referenced by byte 47 Digit Sequence Steps to be Repeated Comments 0 0 Ignore 1 5 seconds, 5.000 RPM Activate 2 . . . 130 time out long 131 . . . 215

(329) After decrypting machine-readable information at fourth SUPCA detection sub-step **2770**, MMIDD **1000** preferably checks that the information has been successfully converted to a process recipe at a fifth SUPCA detection sub-step **2772**. If the information has not been successfully converted to a process recipe, MMIDD **1000** alerts the user of this, as seen at a sixth SUPCA detection sub-step **2774**.

(330) If machine-readable information has been successfully converted to a process recipe at fourth SUPCA detection sub-step **2770**, MMIDD **1000** preferably proceeds to store the obtained process recipe in a memory device of MMIDD **1000**, such as a RAM memory, as seen at a seventh SUPCA detection sub-step **2776**. As part of seventh SUPCA detection sub-step **2776**, MMIDD **1000** preferably stores, inter alia, the reference weight of filled SUPCA **100** (RWF) and the reference weight of the liquid (RWL) to be added by a user to filled SUPCA **100** prior to processing by MMIDD **1000**, which RWF and RWL values are preferably included in machine-readable information source **162**. After storing the obtained process recipe in a memory device of MMIDD **1000** in seventh SUPCA detection sub-step **2776**, MMIDD **1000** continues to seventh step **2714** in

FIG. **55**A.

(331) Reference is now made to FIG. **55**E, which is a simplified flowchart illustrating sub-steps of seventh step **2714** of FIG. **55**A.

(332) As seen in FIG. **55**E, load cells **1560** of MMIDD **1000** preferably weigh filled SUPCA **100**, as seen at a first SUPCA weighing sub-step **2778**, and MMIDD **1000** generates an MWO. MMIDD **1000** then checks at a second SUPCA weighing sub-step **2782** if the MWO generated at first SUPCA weighing sub-step **2778** is stable. If the MWO is not found to be stable, first and second SUPCA weighing sub-steps **2778** and **2780** are preferably repeated until a stable MWO is obtained.

(333) If following multiple repetitions of first and second SUPCA weighing sub-steps **2778** and **2780** a stable MWO has not been obtained, the user is preferably alerted of this at a third SUPCA weighing sub-step **2782**. Such an alert may be, for example, by way of illumination of ON/OFF push button element **1420** or other buttons and/or icons on the body of MMIDD **1000**, including, for example, a change in color or pattern of illumination. MMIDD **1000** preferably repeats first and second SUPCA weighing sub-steps **2778** and **2780** up to 20 times in order to obtain a stable MWO before MMIDD **1000** alerts a user of malfunction at third SUPCA weighing sub-step **2782**. Inability to obtain a stable MWO may be, for example, due to MMIDD **1000** not being placed on a flat and/or stable surface, due to MMIDD **1000** not being free-standing or due to a user touching or leaning on MMIDD **1000**.

(334) Following the generation of a stable MWO, MMIDD **1000** preferably calculates the weight of the liquid added by a user (CWL), as seen at a fourth SUPCA weighing sub-step **2784**. The CWL is preferably calculated by subtracting the RWF stored in the memory of MMIDD **1000** from the MWO generated in first SUPCA weighing sub-steps **2778**. MMIDD **1000** preferably then stores the CWL value obtained, as seen at a fifth SUPCA weighing sub-step **2786**.

(335) MMIDD **1000** then compares the CWL value stored at fifth SUPCA weighing sub-step **2786** to the RWL value stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D and ascertains whether the RWL minus the CWL is greater than or equal to a lower predetermined limit, as seen at a sixth SUPCA weighing sub-step **2788**. If the RWL minus the CWL is greater than or equal to the acceptable predetermined limit thereof, MMIDD **1000** requires the addition of liquid to filled SUPCA **100**. The user is alerted of this at a seventh SUPCA weighing sub-step **2790**. If, however, the RWL minus the CWL is less than to the acceptable predetermined limit thereof, MMIDD **1000** proceeds to eighth step **2718** in FIG. **55**A.

(336) Reference is now made to FIG. **55**F, which is a simplified flowchart illustrating sub-steps of eleventh processing step **2724** of FIG. **55**A. As seen in a first processing sub-step **2792**, MMIDD **1000** preferably powers auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** at so as to move vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, to its highest position, as shown in FIG. **36**D. By way of example, auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** may be rotated in a clockwise direction at first processing sub-step **2792**.

(337) MMIDD **1000** then proceeds to a second processing sub-step **2794**, at which MMIDD **1000** checks if adjustment of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** is complete. By way of example, MMIDD **1000** may confirm that vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, is in its highest position by receiving a signal from an optical sensor (not shown) mounted on sensor mounting protrusion **1818** indicating that rotary drive gear **1500** is in a rotational position corresponding to highest position of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**.

(338) It is appreciated that in parallel with the performance of first and second processing sub-steps **2792** and **2794**, MMIDD **1000** preferably continuously checks the current of auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520**, as is described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIG. **55**G.

(339) If adjustment of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** is complete, as checked at second processing sub-step **2794**, power to auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** is stopped, as seen at a third processing sub-step **2796**.

(340) Following the stopping of power to auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** at third processing sub-step **2796**, power is provided to electric motor **1904** at a fourth processing sub-step **2798**. Fourth processing sub-step **2798** is described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIG. **55**H. Electric motor **1904** preferably drives blade element **160** in rotational motion for processing the contents of SUPCA **100**, in accordance with the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D, and as described hereinabove with reference to FIG. **49**.

(341) As described hereinbelow with reference to FIG. **55**H, during operation of electric motor **1904**, the current draw thereof is preferably continuously checked in order to ascertain that overloading of electric motor **1904** has not occurred. Should the current be found to exceed a predetermined threshold, thus indicating the possibility of overloading, electric motor **1904** is preferably powered off.

(342) Upon completion of fourth processing sub-step **2798**, electric motor **1904** is powered off at a fifth processing sub-step **2800** and MMIDD **1000** pauses, preferably for 3 seconds, as seen in a sixth processing sub-step **2802**.

(343) MMIDD **1000** then proceeds to a seventh processing sub-step **2804**, at which MMIDD **1000** repowers auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** in order to return vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, to the rest position thereof.

(344) As seen at an eighth processing sub-step **2806**, one or more sensors preferably check whether vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** has assumed said rest position thereof. By way of example, MMIDD **1000** may confirm that vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, is in its rest position, by receiving a signal from an optical sensor (not shown) mounted on sensor mounting protrusion **1816** indicating that rotary drive gear **1500** is in a rotational position corresponding to said rest position of vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**.

(345) If vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** has returned to its rest position, power is stopped to auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** at a ninth processing sub-step **2808**, and MMIDD **1000** continues to twelfth step **2726** in FIG. **55**A.

(346) Reference is now made to FIG. **55**G, which is a flowchart illustrating further processing sub-steps, performed in parallel with first and second processing sub-steps **2792** and **2794** of FIG. **55**F. As seen in a first processing parallel sub-step **2810**, the current of auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** is preferably continuously measured following the onset of first processing sub-step **2792**. Measured currents (AREAD) are compared to a predetermined current map (AMAP) and an ampere offset percentage (AOP) defined as ((AMAP−AREAD)/AMAP)*100.

(347) If the AOP is found to lie within an acceptable predetermined range, as seen at a second processing parallel sub-step **2812**, auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** adjustment continues at second processing sub-step **2794** of FIG. **55**F.

(348) If, however, at second processing parallel sub-step **2812**, the AOP is found to lie outside the acceptable predetermined range, power to auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** is stopped and the user is notified accordingly, as seen at a third processing parallel sub-step **2814**. MMIDD **1000** then proceeds to a fourth processing parallel sub-step **2816**, at which MMIDD **1000** repowers auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** in order to return vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430**, and particularly axially displaceable rotary drive assembly **1530** thereof, to the rest position thereof.

(349) As seen at a fifth processing parallel sub-step **2818**, one or more sensors preferably check whether vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** has assumed said rest position thereof. Once vertically displacing rotary drive motor assembly **1430** is detected to have returned to its rest position, power to the auxiliary rotary drive motor **1520** is stopped at a sixth processing parallel sub-step **2820**.

(350) Reference is now made to FIG. **55**H, which is a flowchart illustrating further sub-steps of

fourth processing sub-step **2798** of FIG. **55**F. As seen in first sub-step **2850**, MMIDD **1000** preferably modifies the information stored in machine-readable information source **162**. By way of example, in an embodiment wherein machine-readable information source **162** is an RFID tag, MMIDD **1000** may change byte **159** of said RFID tag from **255** to **254**, thereby indicating for any future sessions that this SUPCA **100** has been processed.
(351) As seen in second sab-step **2852**, MMIDD **1000** then proceeds to carry out the first step of the process recipe stored in accordance with the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D. While carrying out said first step of the process recipe, MMIDD **1000** continuously checks if said first step of the process recipe is complete, as seen at a third sub-step **2854**. As long as said first step is not complete, MMIDD continuously checks the current of electric motor **1904**, as seen at a fourth sub-step **2856**.
(352) If the measured current is not within a pre-determined range, MMIDD **1000** proceeds to the next step in the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D, as seen at a fifth sob-step **2858**. If, however, the measured current is within said pre-determined thresholds, processing of first step of the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D continues until third sub-step **2854** determines that said first step of the process recipe is complete. At that point, MMIDD **1000** proceeds to the next step in the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D, as seen at fifth sub-step **2858**.
(353) The process described above in sub-steps **2852**, **2854**, and **2856** is preferably repeated for all of the steps in the process recipe. Thus, during each step of the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776**, which may include N steps, MMIDD **1000** checks whether the step is complete and whether measured current of electric motor **1904** is within a pre-determined range. Thus, in the illustrated example shown in FIG. **55**H, in the second step of the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776**, as seen at a fifth sub-step **2858**, MMIDD **1000** checks whether that step is complete, as seen at a sixth sub-step **2860**, and whether measured current of electric motor **1904** within a pre-determined range, as seen at a seventh sub-step **2862**, and continues step by step through the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776**, until the Nth step of the process recipe, as seen at an eighth sub-step **2864**.
(354) MMIDD **1000** checks whether the Nth step is complete as seen as a ninth sub-step **2866**, and whether measured current of electric motor **1904** within a pre-determined range, as seen at a tenth sub-step **2868**.
(355) It is appreciated that, if during any of the steps of the process recipe, the measured current is not within a pre-determined range. MMIDD **1000** proceeds to terminate that step of the recipe process and proceed to the step. Thus, if, the measured current is not within a pre determined range during step N of the recipe process, MMIDD **1000** determines that the processing is complete and proceeds to step **2800** of FIG. **55**F. If, however, the measured current is within said pre-determined thresholds, processing of step N of the process recipe stored at seventh step **2776** of FIG. **55**D continues MMIDD **1000** determines that said Nth step is complete, as seen at ninth sub-step **2866**. At that point, MMIDD **1000** proceeds to proceeds to step **2800** of FIG. **55**F.
(356) It is understood that the various steps and sub-steps detailed hereinabove with reference to control operation of MMIDD **1000** are not necessarily performed in the order listed. Furthermore, depending on the particular configuration of the MMIDD and SUPCA employed, various ones of the steps and/or sub-steps may be obviated or may be replaced by alternative appropriate steps.
(357) Reference is now made to FIGS. **56**A & **56**B, which are simplified respective pictorial side view and sectional side view illustrations of SUPCA **100**, having a straw **2910** extending through straw aperture **356** of lid **140**. Straw **2910** is preferably inserted by a user after contents of SUPCA **100** have been processed by MMIDD **1000** (FIGS. **44**A-**55**H).
(358) Reference is now made to FIGS. **57**A, **57**B and **57**C, which are simplified respective pictorial and first and second sectional side view illustrations showing successful removal of SUCSERDREA **120** from the remainder of SUPCA **100**. FIGS. **57**B and **57**C being taken along line B-B in FIG. **57**A and showing two successive stages of removal. It is noted that the procedure

described hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. **57**A-**57**C can be performed either with or without lifting of access door **194** relative to lid **140**.
(359) FIG. **57**A shows initial slight bending of front flap **190** of cover **130** in a direction indicated by an arrow **2920**, produced by a manual peeling type action of a user. At this stage, rim **208** of cover **130** is disengaged from rim **108** of single-use container body **102** along a relatively small percentage of its azimuth.
(360) FIG. **57**B shows further bending of front flap **190** of cover **130** in a direction indicated by arrow **2920**. It is noted that lid **140** remains fully sealingly seated in single-use container body **102**. At this stage, rim **208** of cover **130** is disengaged from rim **108** of single-use container body **102** along a relatively large percentage of its azimuth.
(361) FIG. **57**C shows further bending of front flap **190** of cover **130** in a direction indicated by arrow **2920**. At this stage rim **208** of cover **130** is disengaged from rim **108** of single-use container body **102** along most or all of its azimuth. It is noted that at this stage lid **140** is partially disengaged from single-use container body **102** having been displaced relative to single-use container body **102** in an upward direction **2922**. It is further noted that at this stage, SUCSERDREA **120** can readily be fully removed from the remainder of SUPCA **100**.
(362) Reference is now made to FIGS. **58**A and **58**B, which are simplified first and second sectional view illustrations, taken along line A-A in FIG. **41**A, showing an unsuccessful attempt at removal of SUCSERDREA **120** from the remainder of SUPCA **100** when user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** had not previously been removed.
(363) It is appreciated that as long as user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** is connected to shallow elongate protrusion **330** of lid **140**. SUCSERDREA **120** cannot normally assume the operative orientation of FIG. **58**B. This is because teeth **342** of user-removable multi-function restricting portion **340** rest on top of edge **201** of surface **172** of cover **130** and thus prevent user lifting of front flap **190**. As a result, all of SUCSERDREA **120** is a relatively rigid assembly and cannot be readily pivoted out of sealing engagement with single-use container body **102**. As such, rim **208** of SUCSERDREA **120** remains in snap fit engagement with rim **108** of single-use container body **102**. It is thus appreciated that the operative orientation shown in FIG. **58**B cannot normally be realized.
(364) Reference is now made to FIGS. **59**A, **59**B and **59**C, which are simplified pictorial illustrations showing operation of tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs **320**, forming part of SUCSERDREA **120** of FIGS. **2**A-**6**G.
(365) FIG. **59**A, which shows SUPCA **100** in the same operative orientation shown in FIG. **41**B, illustrates that prior to removal of SUCSERDREA **120** from single-use container body **102**, tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs **320** are in engagement with apertures **192** of cover **130**, as seen particularly clearly in enlargement A. Thus, as seen particularly clearly in enlargement B, taken along line B-B in FIG. **59**A, downwardly-extending portion **322** and radially outwardly-extending portion **324** of tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs **320** are in their mutually parallel orientation, as shown in FIG. **5**A.
(366) FIG. **59**B, which shows the same operative orientation shown in FIG. **57**A, illustrates bending of cover **130** in a direction indicated by arrow **2920** such that apertures **192** disengage from tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs **320**, thus allowing portion **324** is allowed to assume an extended orientation relative to portion **322**, as seen particularly in enlargement A.
(367) FIG. **59**C shows reattachment of cover **130** and possibly also all of SUCSERDREA **120** to single-use container body **102** following the stage shown in FIG. **59**B. As seen particularly clearly in enlargements A and B, where enlargement B is taken along line B-B in FIG. **59**C, radially outwardly-extending portions **324** of tamper evidencing and re-use preventing tabs **320** are no longer seated in apertures **192** and cannot readily be reinserted thereto.
(368) Reference is now made to FIG. **60**, which is a simplified sectional illustration showing how clamping of SUPCA **100** to SUPCASCA **1030** of MMIDD **1000** is normally prevented by tamper

evidencing and re-use preventing tab **320** in a case where SUCSERDREA **120** previously has been at least partially removed from the remainder of SUPCA **100**. FIG. **60** is taken along section line E-E in FIG. **40**B and corresponds generally to FIG. **46**A.

(369) As seen in FIG. **60**, radially outwardly-extending portion **324** of tab **320** impedes clamping portion **1130** of clamp element **1116** from rotating in a direction indicated by arrow **2660**, thereby preventing clamping engagement edge **1134** of clamp element **1116** from reaching its operative orientations shown in FIGS. **46**C and **46**D, described hereinabove. This normally prevents reuse of SUPCA **100**.

(370) Reference is now made to FIGS. **61**A, **61**B and **61**C, which are simplified respective pictorial, partially exploded and sectional illustrations of an alternate embodiment of SUPCA **100** of FIGS. **1**A-**60**, having a paper single-use container body **3012** instead of a plastic single-use container body **102**, as described in FIGS. **1**A-**1**H, FIG. **61**C being taken along line C-C in FIG. **61**A.

(371) The embodiment of SUPCA **100** shown in FIGS. **61**A, **61**B and **61**C includes a paper single-use container body **3102**, formed having a bottom wall **3104**, a truncated conical side wall **3106** and a flat circumferential rim **3108**. Rim **3108** preferably has a flat top surface **3110** and a flat bottom surface **3112**, as seen particularly in a sectional enlargement in FIG. **61**B, taken along line B-B in FIG. **61**B. Paper single-use container body **3102** further includes an inner surface **3114**, an upper circumferential portion **3116** of which is sealingly engaged by generally circumferential cylindrical outer edge **310** of lid **140** of SUCSERDREA **120**.

(372) In accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, a rim support ring **3120** is located in touching engagement with flat bottom surface **3112** and is retained therein by snap fit engagement thereof by rim **208** of cover **130** of SUCSERDREA **120**, described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **2**A-**6**G. Details of the snap fit engagement are shown in the sectional enlargements of FIG. **61**C. As seen in FIG. **61**C, flat circumferential rim **3108** of paper single-use container body **3102** is retained between ring **3120** and flange **314** of lid **140** of SUCSERDREA **120**.

(373) It is noted that ring **3120** is formed with three elongate mutually azimuthally distributed apertures **3130**, each of which accommodates one of clamp elements **1116**, **1118** and **1120** of MMIDD **1000**.

(374) It is appreciated that the structure of paper single-use container body **3102** and ring **3120** enable SUCSERDREA **120** of FIGS. **3**A-**6**G to be used interchangeably with plastic single-use container bodies **102** or paper single-use container bodies **3102** equipped with rings **3120**. It is further appreciated that a SUPCA **1000** including paper single-use container body **3102**, ring **3120** and SUCSERDREA **120** can be processed by MMIDD **1000** as described hereinabove with reference to FIGS. **44**A-**55**H.

(375) It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. The scope of the present invention includes both combinations and subcombinations of various features described hereinabove as well as modifications thereof, all of which are not in the prior art.

Claims

1. A container including: a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface; and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including: an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with said inner circumferential surface of said cup body and to define at least one central open portion; an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with said interior portion; and a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with said central open portion of said interior portion, said interior portion being formed with a straw aperture.

2. A container according to claim 1 and wherein said cup body includes at least one marking indicating at least one fill level.
3. A container according to claim 1 and wherein said cup body includes a window on a wall thereof.
4. A container according to claim 3 and wherein said window is a transparent window.
5. A container according to claim 3 and wherein said window is a translucent window.
6. A container including: a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface; and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including: an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with said inner circumferential surface of said cup body and to define at least one central open portion; an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with said interior portion; and a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with said central open portion of said interior portion, said interior portion including at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses, which are sealingly engaged by corresponding protrusions of said rotary blade portion.
7. A container according to claim 6 and wherein said at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses are defined by mutually concentric wall surfaces, defining respective downwardly-facing annular edges, one of which defines an edge surface of an inwardly-facing flange, which is engaged by said rotary blade portion.
8. A container according to claim 6 and wherein said at least two mutually concentric downwardly-facing recesses are formed with radially inwardly-extending protrusions for tight engagement with said rotary blade portion when said rotary blade portion is in a retracted operative orientation, for static liquid sealing therewith.
9. A container according to claim 6 and wherein said interior portion includes a downwardly-facing, generally planar surface formed with a downwardly-facing blade receiving recess.
10. A container according to claim 6 and wherein said rotary blade portion comprises a central driving and sealing portion and a pair of blade portions extending radially outwardly therefrom in opposite directions.
11. A container according to claim 10 and wherein said central driving and sealing portion includes a pair of mutually radially spaced, concentric sealing walls and a drive shaft engaging wall having, on a radially inwardly-facing surface an arrangement of curved splines, which are configured to engage corresponding recesses on a drive shaft of a container contents processor.
12. A container according to claim 10 and wherein said blade portions each define a top-facing surface, which includes a planar portion and a tapered portion which terminates at a curved cutting edge.
13. A container including: a cup body having a rim and an inner circumferential surface; and a cup closure assembly configured for removable operative engagement with the cup body, the cup closure assembly including: an interior portion arranged to define a circumferential seal with said inner circumferential surface of said cup body and to define at least one central open portion; an outer portion arranged for at least partially removable engagement with said interior portion; and a rotary blade portion arranged for rotational sealing engagement with said central open portion of said interior portion, said rotary blade portion including a bottom-facing surface formed with first and second walls, which define dynamic sealing surfaces, each of said first and second walls defining a dynamic radially inwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface and a dynamic radially outwardly-facing circumferential sealing surface.
14. A container according to claim 13 and wherein said rotary blade portion also defines static sealing surfaces.