(19) DANMARK (10) **DK 179986 B1**

(12) PATENTSKRIFT

Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(51) Int.Cl.: ***C14B 15/06 (2006.01)***

(21) Ansøgningsnummer: **PA 2017 70619**

(22) Indleveringsdato: **2017-08-15**

(24) Løbedag: **2014-05-15**

(41) Alm. tilgængelig: **2017-08-15**

(45) Patentets meddelelse bkg. og publiceret den: **2019-12-04**

(62) Stamansøgning nr.: **DKPA 2015 70756**

(30) Prioritet:
PA 2013 70278 2013-05-23 DK

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(54) Titel: **System omfattende en tane og en indvendig pose**

(56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO 2011/157277 A1
WO 2005/121381 A1
WO 2008/022644 A1
WO 01/62985 A1
DK 9600208 U3

(57) Sammendrag:
A pelt board (11) is disclosed for stretching and drying of tubular pelts (5), the pelt board (11) having a tip end (4) from which the pelt is drawn onto the pelt board (11) and a foot end (2), wherein the pelt board (11) has a lower part (8) nearest the foot end (2) where the outer cross-sectional circumference of the pelt board (11) is substantially constant and an upper part (9) between the lower part (8) and the tip end (4), where the outer cross-sectional circumference of the upper part (9) gradually decreases towards the tip end (4), wherein the longitudinal extent (L1) of the lower part (8) is in the range of 36 to 50 cm, more preferably in the range of 40 to 45 cm. Furthermore is disclosed an extension piece for connecting with a standard pelt board and fat-absorbing inner bags (13, 19) for use with the pelt board (11).

Fortsættes...

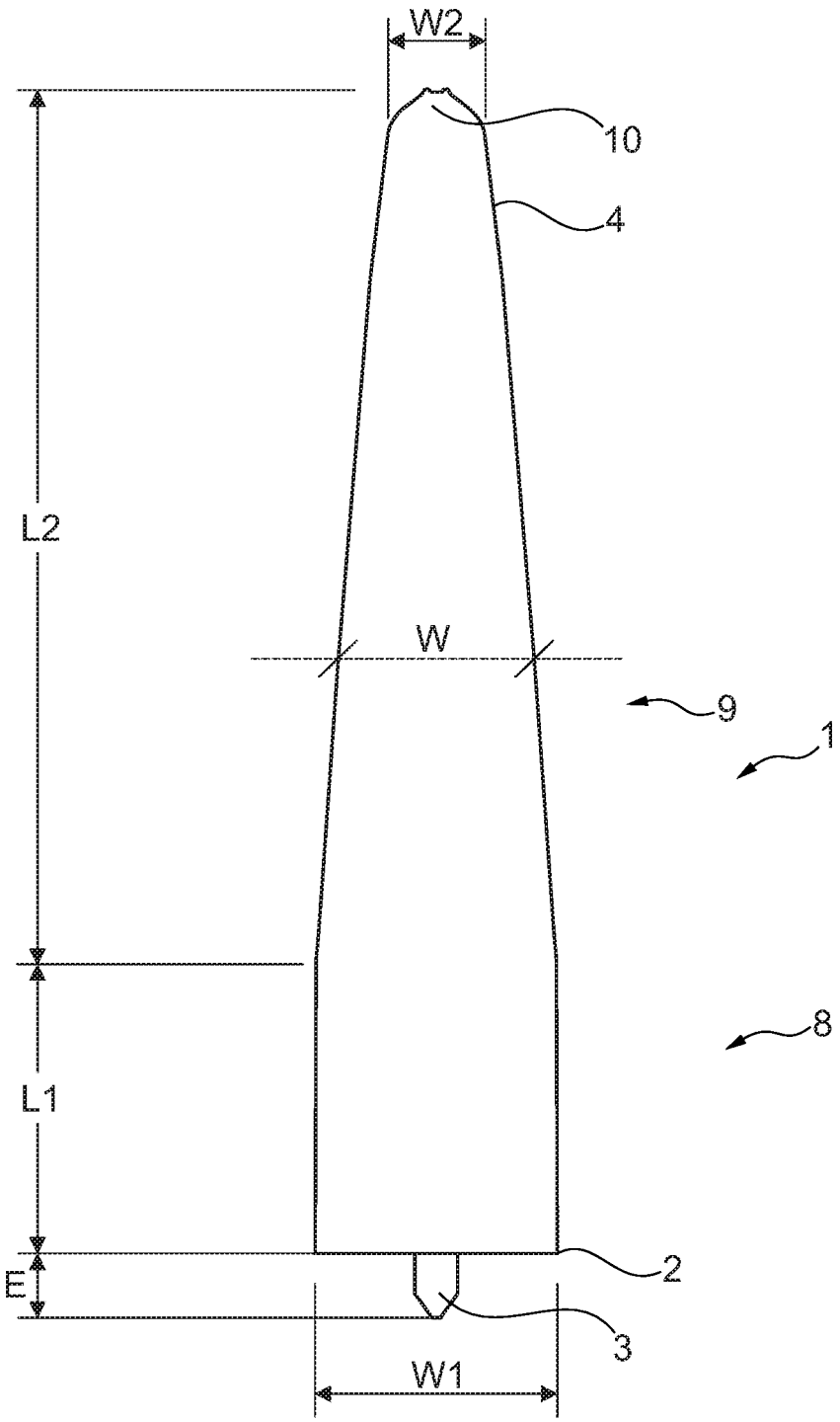

Fig. 1

SYSTEM COMPRISING A PELT BOARD AND AN INNER BAG

The present invention relates to a system stretching and drying of tubular pelts from fur animals, in particular from mink such as pelts of male mink, the system comprising a pelt board on which is arranged a tubular inner bag. It furthermore relates to the use of such system.

BACKGROUND

Frames on which pelts can be stretched and dried after pelting of the fur animals are well known in the art, ranging from a simple flat and solid wooden slat to more sophisticated pelt boards (or pelting boards) in wood or plastic material.

The overall shape of the known pelt boards are generally of a tapering or conical shape, pelt boards for male animal pelts are often provided with a short part of a constant cross-sectional circumference at the foot end of the pelt board where the tail end of the pelt is supposed to be arranged.

US 3,313,038 discloses a pelt drying frame in plastic or non-absorbent material and wood which as an open internal structure that allows for drying air to be supplied to the cavity defined by the frame and the tubular pelt in order to enhance the drying of the pelt. The frame also contains an arrangement for stretching of the tubular pelt in the longitudinal direction thereof.

Another pelting board is disclosed in WO 82/03634, which is manufactured in a non-absorbent plastic and comprises a lattice of girders between the edges of the pelting board for improving the airflow of drying air inside the pelting board.

A problem for the aforementioned types of pelt boards is that the tubular pelt shrinks during the drying process and will exert a squeezing force on the pelt board. Thus, the dried pelt may be difficult to remove from the pelt board and in a few case it is necessary to cut the pelt open to be able to remove it from the pelt board.

An alternative arrangement for drying of tubular pelts is disclosed in US 3,137,963 and in US 3,271981 comprises a frame with two legs that are pivotally connected at one end, which is inserted into the tubular pelt to be dried, and a lever at the opposite end which is used to force the two legs from each other and ensure that the pelt is taut on the frame when drying. When the pelt is sufficiently dry, the lever is turned and the legs are allowed to pivot and collapse the frame for easy removal of the dried pelt. The pelt is during the drying only supported by the two legs for promoting the circulation of air on the inside of the pelt. However, it is today preferred to dry the pelts on an actual pelt board that support the inner surface of the tubular pelt during the drying process.

The pelt board disclosed in WO 2005/026394 has a general tapering shape towards a tip end of the pelt board from which the pelt is to be arranged on and removed from the pelt board after drying, so as to facilitate the removal of the dried pelt. Furthermore, in order to facilitate a more efficient removal of the dried pelt from the pelt board is comprises two half parts that are forced from each other and locked in a position, where the circumference is larger and slot-shaped openings are formed between the edges of the half parts and where the pelt is drawn upon the pelt board for drying thereof, and the pelt board may when the pelt is dried be shifted to a second position where the edges of the two half parts abut and the circumference consequently is smaller and the pelt may be removed more easily.

The standard pelt board for drying pelts of male mink is today a 120 cm long pelt board where the approximately 90 cm long upper part from a tip end, from which the pelt is drawn onto the pelt board, is of a tapering shape with a substantially oval cross-sectional shape and the approximately 30 cm long lower part, which is also of a substantially oval cross-sectional shape, has a constant cross-sectional outer circumference of about 250 mm. The overall size of animal pelts, in particular of mink pelts, is increasing due to selective breeding of the animals in order to obtain

larger pelts and it is a main object of the present invention to provide a pelt board for accommodating this development.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention relates to a system for stretching and drying of tubular pelts, in particular for pelts of male mink, according to claim 1 and to the use thereof according to claim 11. The present inventive solution to the problem of the increasing size of pelts is to increase the longitudinal extent of the lower part of the pelt board instead of increasing the longitudinal extent of the conical part.

The known pelt boards for pelts of male mink are of an overall length of 120 cm, where the lower part of a substantially constant cross-sectional circumference has an extent of about 30 cm. The present pelt board is inventive in that the longitudinal extent of the lower part is in the range of 36 to 50 cm, more preferably in the range of 40 to 45 cm. The longitudinal extent of the lower part is preferably either 36 cm or 42 cm, which corresponds to an elongation of the lower part of the standard pelt board by one pelt size (6 cm) or two pelt sizes (12 cm), respectively. The longitudinal extent of the upper, tapering part is however preferably about 90 cm, i.e. the same as for the standard pelt board for pelts of male mink. Thus, the extent of the pelt board from the foot end to the tip end thereof is preferably within the range of 126 to 140 cm, more preferably within the range of 130 to 135 cm.

By operating with an extended lower part, it is possible to design the pelt board according to the present invention for larger sizes of pelt, in particular pelts of male mink, while retaining the shape of the upper part of the pelt board from prior pelt boards, in particular that described above as a standard pelt board for pelts of male mink. Hereby it is achieved that all pelts, longer or shorter, dried on the pelt board according to the present invention may have the same dimensions in the width of the pelt as pelts dried on a standard pelt board and may therefore be graded, valuated, traded and processed further using the same terms, principles and tools as pelts dried on a standard pelt board. Furthermore, in a particular embodiment of the pelt board

according to the present invention, the pelt board is made from a standard pelt board and an extension piece mounted at the foot end of the standard pelt board, which is only possible with the pelt board according to the present invention.

When starting from the design of the standard pelt board to accommodate the increase of the pelt size, it has been found by the inventor that the elongation of the lower part of the standard pelt board is in fact providing a pelt board that is operational, i.e. that the pelt is actually possible to mount and in particular to remove from the pelt board when dried although it is the part of the pelt board with the substantially constant cross-sectional circumference that is elongated instead of the tapering upper part, from which it is known that the dried pelt is more easily loosened from for removal of the pelt. However, the pelt board according to the present invention is preferably equipped with expansion means for selectively shifting the pelt board between an expanded position and a non-expanded position in which the outer cross-sectional circumference of the pelt board is reduced as compared to the expanded position for facilitating the removal of the dried pelt from the pelt board.

The pelt board is preferably of a flattened cross-sectional shape, so that the longer dimension of the cross-sectional shape when the expansion means is in an expanded position is at least twice the shorter dimension thereof, such as between 2.5 and 3 times the shorter dimension of the cross-sectional shape over a majority of the longitudinal extent of the pelt board, such as at least 75% of the longitudinal extent of the pelt board. The cross-sectional shape of the pelt board will normally be less flattened near the tip end.

The pelt board is preferably of a symmetrical configuration, i.e. that the board is symmetrical around a first longitudinal plane extending through a centre line of the board and parallel to the broad elongated side surfaces. The pelt board may also be symmetrical around a second longitudinal plane extending through the centre line and being perpendicular to the first plane.

Not only the outer cross-sectional circumference but also the cross-sectional shape of the pelt board is preferably substantially constant throughout the lower part of the pelt board.

The curve along which the cross-sectional circumference is measured is the circumscribed curve around the cross-section of the pelt board and corresponds to the length of the pelt around the cross-section when the pelt is arranged on the pelt board for drying.

The outer cross-sectional circumference of the lower part of the pelt board is preferably in the range of 235 mm to 265 mm, i.e. about the size of the standard pelt board, preferably around 250 mm. The advantage is that the current arrangements e.g. for drying of the pelts by blowing air into the pelt boards, arrangements for treating the fur of the pelts while arranged on the pelt boards, e.g. by water brushing, and arrangements for handling of pelt boards, such as for removal of pelt boards from drying arrangements, for stretching and fastening of pelts on pelt boards and for removal of dried pelts from the pelt boards may be re-used with these novel pelt boards according to the present invention.

The cross-sectional shape of the pelt board is preferably substantially constant throughout the lower part of the pelt board when the expansion means are in the expanded position and also substantially constant when the expansion means are in the non-expanded position.

The pelt board comprises preferably an element projecting from the foot end of the pelt board, the projecting element having an inlet for receiving a flow of air and an air conducting arrangement including openings in an outer surface of the pelt board connected to said inlet for providing a flow of air to a pelt arranged on the pelt board.

The expansion means may in a preferred embodiment be operated by means of the projecting element.

By the term operating is understood that the expansion means are applied to shift the pelt board between the expanded and the non-expanded position. The expansion means may be operated by pulling and/or pushing the projecting element in the longitudinal direction of the pelt board.

The present invention relates in a particular aspect also to the use of a system board according to the invention for the stretching and drying of tubular mink pelts.

The inner bag of the system according to claim 1 is particularly suited for use with a pelt board according to system of the present invention and an outer cross-sectional circumference of the lower part of about 250 mm as traditional inner bags will be too short to cover the board under the full extent of a long pelt, in particular a male mink pelt, arranged on the pelt board for which reason fat from the lower end of the pelt nearest the foot end of the pelt board would not be absorbed by the traditionally inner bag, which may cause damage to the quality of the dried pelt.

In order to fit to preferred embodiments of the pelt board according to the present invention, is preferred that the inner bag is of a conical shape and also that the outer cross-sectional circumference of the inner bag gradually decreases at a rate in the range of 10 to 20% from the foot end to the tip end thereof. Furthermore, the extent of the inner bag from the foot end to the tip end thereof is preferably within the range of 60 to 145 cm, more preferably within the range of 75 to 125 cm.

The present invention relates in a particular aspect also to the use of the system according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the extent of the lower part of the inner bag is from 5 to 20 cm shorter than the extent of the lower part of the pelt board. Furthermore, it is preferred that the extent of the upper part of the inner bag is from 5 to 30 cm shorter than the extent of the upper part of the pelt board.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawing shows an example of the prior art as well as preferred embodiments of the present invention. The figures of the drawing are as follows:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a pelt board according to the Prior Art,

Fig. 2 shows a pelt board according to the present invention,

Fig. 3 shows a pelt board according to Fig. 2 with an inner bag according to a first embodiment of the present invention arranged thereon,

Fig. 4 shows the pelt board and inner bag of Fig. 3 with a pelt arranged thereon,

Fig. 5 shows a pelt board according to Fig. 2 with an inner bag according to a second embodiment of the present invention arranged thereon,

Fig. 6 shows the lower part of the pelt board of Fig. 2 in a particular embodiment comprising an extension piece, and

Fig. 7 shows the lower part of the pelt board of Fig. 6, where the extension piece is displaced a distance from the main piece of the pelt board.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The prior art pelt board 1 shown in Fig. 1 has a foot end 2 from which the projecting element 3 extends and a more narrow tip end 4. The pelt 5 is drawn on the pelt board from the tip end 4, so that the part of the pelt 5 that used to cover the fur animal's cranium 6 rests on the tip end 4 while the tail 7 of the pelt 5 will be situated near the foot end 2 as shown in Fig. 5. The pelt board 1 comprises a lower, straight part 8 with a substantially constant cross-sectional circumference and a constant width W_1 extending from the foot end 2 of the pelt board 1 adjacent to an upper part 9 of the pelt board 1 having a tapering shape where the cross-sectional circumference of the pelt board 1 is gradually reduced from the width W1 of the lower part 8 to the width W2 at the tip end 4 of the pelt board 1. The tapering of the upper part 9 of the pelt board 1 can be linear in the sense that the width W of the upper part 9 varies linearly whereas the thickness remains substantially constant or the cross-sectional

circumference of the upper part 9 of the pelt board 1 can decrease linearly with the distance to the lower part 8 of the pelt board 1. Alternatively, the tapering may be non-linear, so that the decrease in width W or in cross-sectional circumference e.g. is less steep near the lower part 8 of the pelt board and increases nearer the tip end 4 of the pelt board. The tip end 4 of the pelt board ends in a tip 10, which normally is of a rounded shape and the width W2 of the tip end 4 is determined at a longitudinal position of the upper part 9 just before such rounding of the tip end 4 of the pelt board 1 occurs. These definitions of lower and upper parts 8, 9, width W1, W2, W and gradually reduction or tapering of the upper part 9 are used in this document for all embodiments of a pelt board.

The prior art pelt board 1 shown in Fig. 1 is intended for being used for stretching and drying of male mink pelts and has a standard length of 120 cm from the foot end 2 to the tip end 4, i.e. that sum of the length L1 of the lower part 8 and the length L2 of the upper part 9 is 120 cm. The length L1 of the lower part is about 30 cm whereas the length L2 of the upper, tapering part 9 is about 90 cm. The width W1 of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 1 is 112 mm and the width W2 of the tip end 4 is 32 mm, and the decrease of the width and thus approximately also of the outer cross-sectional circumference of the upper part of the pelt is of about 70%. The outer cross-sectional circumference of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 1 is about 250 mm. Extending centrally from the foot end 2 of the pelt board 1 is the projecting element 3 which extends in the longitudinal direction of the pelt board 1 and is suited to support the pelt board 1 in an upright position by placing the projecting element 3 in an opening in a horizontal surface of e.g. a drying aggregate with means to force an air flow through the projecting element and into an inlet in the projecting element 3 for receiving a flow of air, which by means of an air conducting arrangement inside the pelt board 1 provides drying air to the inner side of the pelt 5 arranged on the pelt board 1 via a plurality of openings in an outer surface of the pelt board 1. The longitudinal extent E of the projecting element 3 is about 5.5 to 7 cm.

In the pelt board 11 according to the present invention as shown in Fig. 2 the longitudinal extent L2 as well as the shape of the upper, tapering part 9 of the pelt board 11 is the same as for the prior art pelt board 1 of Fig. 1, i.e. that the longitudinal extent L2 is about 90 cm. The longitudinal extent L1 of the lower, straight part 8 with a substantially constant cross-sectional circumference of about 250 mm and a constant width W_1 is about 12 cm longer than that of the prior art pelt board 1, i.e. for the pelt board 11 according to the present invention, the longitudinal extent L1 of the lower part 8 is about 42 cm making the total length L1+L2 of the pelt board 11 according to the present invention about 142 cm. The increase of 12 cm means that the pelt board according to the present invention can accommodate mink pelts of two pelt sizes more than the pelt board of a standard length of 120 cm.

It is generally known in the art to arrange a tubular inner bag 13 made from a fat- and moisture-absorbing material such as paper on the pelt board 1 prior to arranging and stretching the pelt 5 on the pelt board for the purpose of absorbing remaining fat from the skin side of the pelt 5 in order to avoid the fat to stain the fur side of the pelt 5 during or after drying thereof and possibly also to absorb moisture from the skin side of the pelt 5 and give it off to the drying air on the inside of the inner bag 13. The known pelt boards are of a conical shape which fits to the tapering shape of the pelt board 1 without regard to the lower part of the pelt boards 1 for male mink pelts with a substantially constant outer cross-sectional circumference. Such inner bags are simple to produce from a piece of paper that is cut into shape, folded and glued along a longitudinal line.

For the pelt boards according to the present invention where the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11 has a substantially longer extent in the longitudinal direction than the traditional pelt board 1, a much longer section of the lower part 8 will be covered by the longer pelt 5 when arranged thereon and consequently should also be covered by the inner bag 13 arranged between the pelt board 11 and the long pelt 5. The traditionally manufactured frusto-conical inner bag is at its foot end wider than the lower part 8 of the traditional pelt board 1 because the lower part 8 has a constant

cross-sectional circumference whereas the circumference of the conical inner bag continuously increases towards its foot end. When the lower part of the pelt board is elongated as with the pelt board 11 according to the present invention, the foot end 21 of a conical inner bag 19 with a corresponding elongation, as shown in Fig. 5 illustrating the second embodiment of an inner bag according to the present invention, will be much wider than the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11. In order to reduce the occurrence of longitudinal folds of the lower end 20 of the inner bag 19 when the pelt 5 is stretched and fastened to the pelt board 11, a first embodiment of a new tubular inner bag 13 for being arranged between the pelt board 11 according to the present invention and a pelt 5 has been provided as a part of the present invention as shown in an example in Figs. 3 and 4 manufactured for and arranged on a pelt board 11 according to the embodiment of the present invention. The tubular inner bag 13 comprises a lower part 14 nearest the foot end 15 of the inner bag 13 where the cross-sectional circumference of the inner bag 13 is substantially constant, in addition to an upper part 16 between the lower part 14 and the tip end 17 of the inner bag, where the cross-sectional circumference of the inner bag 13 gradually decreases towards the tip end 17.

When arranged on the pelt board 11 as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, it can be seen that the inner bag 13 according to the first embodiment has a length L4 of the lower part 14 that is shorter that the length L1 of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11, leaving a length L3 of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11 of e.g. 8 to 14 cm uncovered by the inner bag 13. Likewise, the shown inner bag 13 has a length L5 of the upper part 16 of the inner bag 13 that is shorter than the length L2 of the upper part 9 of the pelt board 12, leaving a length L6 of the upper part 9 uncovered by the inner bag 13, where the length L6 e.g. is in the order of 13 to 24 cm.

In Fig. 4 the pelt board 11 according to the embodiment of the present invention is depicted with the inner bag 13 according to the first embodiment arranged between the pelt board 12 and a pelt 5, which is stretched on the pelt board 11 and fastened by means of a strip 18 of a plastic tape that is wound around the pelt 5 to temporarily

fixing the pelt as described in EP 1 723 262. However, the pelt could be fixed by other known means, such as a fixing bag drawn over the pelt arranged on the pelt board or by means of staples that are shot through the part of the pelt 5 near the foot end 2 of the pelt board 11 into a wooden part of the pelt board 11, which however is not a necessary part of the pelt board 11 according to the present invention.

A second embodiment of a tubular inner bag 19 according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5 as arranged on a pelt board 11 according to the present invention. The inner bag 19 according to the second embodiment is of a conical shape from the tip end 23 to the foot end 21 of the inner bag 19. The lower part 20 of the inner bag 19 is in this embodiment defined to start where the inner cross-sectional circumference of the inner bag 19 is equal to the outer cross-sectional circumference of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11 according to the present invention, which is about 250 mm. The longitudinal extent L7 of the lower part 20 of the inner bag 19 from said start and to the foot end 21 of the inner bag 19 is shorter that the length L1 of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11, leaving a length L3 of the lower part 8 of the pelt board 11 of e.g. 8 to 14 cm uncovered by the inner bag 19. Likewise, the shown inner bag 19 has a length L8 of the upper part 22 of the inner bag 19 that is shorter than the length L2 of the upper part 9 of the pelt board 11, leaving a length L6 of the upper part 9 uncovered by the inner bag 19, where the length L6 e.g. is in the order of 13 to 24 cm. Thus, the inner bag 19 according to the second embodiment of the present invention deviates from the traditional inner bag in that the longitudinal extent L7 of the lower part 20 is elongated and is 25 to 45 cm, preferably in the range of 28 to 35 cm.

A particular embodiment of the pelt board 11 according to the present invention is shown in Figs. 6 and 7 where the pelt board 11 comprises a standard known pelt board 24 and an extension piece 25 of a length of typically 12 cm. The standard pelt board 24 is of the type comprising expansion means so that the outer circumference of at least a part of the pelt board 24 can be reduced by displacing the projecting element 26 of the standard pelt board 24 away from the board 24 in the longitudinal

direction of the standard pelt board 24 which facilitates the removal of the dried pelt 5from the pelt board 11. When the projecting element 26 is displaced back towards the board 24 it is again in an expanded position for another pelt 5 to be fastened on the standard pelt board 24. In the shown embodiment, the extension piece 25 is rigidly connected to the projecting element 26 of the standard pelt board 24 so that the upper end 27 of the extension piece 25 abuts the foot end 28 of the standard pelt board 24 when the projecting element 26 of the standard pelt board 24 is in the position, where the standard pelt board is expanded as shown in Fig. 6. The extension piece 25 with the projecting element 3 of the pelt board 11 according to the present invention may be displaced a distance D from the standard pelt board 24 as shown in Fig. 7 so that the outer circumference of the standard pelt board 24 is reduced for the removal of a dried pelt 5 on the pelt board 11 according to the invention. By the provision of the extension piece 25 according to a particular embodiment of the present invention, the pelt board 11 according to the present invention may be produced in a simple and inexpensive manner from such expansion piece 25 and a standard pelt board 11 by e.g. gluing the projecting element 26 of the standard pelt board 24 into an opening (not shown) of the extension piece 25. The extension piece 25 is furthermore provided with an internal conduct (not shown) for directing a flow of air from the projecting element 3 of the extension piece 25 and thus of the pelt board 11 according to the invention and into the projecting element 26 of the standard pelt board 24 for the drying of a pelt 5 arranged on the pelt board 11 according to the present invention.

The pelt board 11 according to the present invention is preferably provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves in the surface of the pelt board 11 so as to allow drying air to flow from an inner cavity of the pelt board 11 and out through openings in the surface and along the pelt board 11 in the longitudinal grooves between the outer surface of the pelt board 11 and the tubular inner bag 13, 19 where the inner bag 13, 19 will absorb moisture from the skin side of the tubular pelt 5 and deliver it to the air passing in the grooves. The grooves extend preferably to the foot end 2 of the pelt board 11, including in the surface of a possible extension piece 25.

The pelt board 11 is furthermore preferably provided with a holding area defined in the outer surface as an area that is particularly rough, such as having transverse grooves or dents in the ridges between longitudinal grooves, so that holding means applied to the outside of the pelt 5, such as a strip 18 of plastic material or an elastic sleeve drawn over the tip end 4 of the pelt board will force the inner bag 13, 19 into engagement with the holding area, which will increase the friction between the inner bag 13, 19 and the surface of the pelt board 11 and thus secure the position of the pelt 5 on the pelt board 11, in particularly when the pelt 5 dries and shrinks.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

1	Pelt board according to prior art
2	Foot end of pelt board
3	Projecting element
4	Tip end of pelt board
5	Pelt
6	Part of the pelt that used to cover the fur animal's cranium
7	Tail of the pelt
8	Lower part of pelt board
9	Upper tapering part of pelt board
10	Tip of pelt board
11	Pelt board according to the invention
13	Tubular inner bag of first embodiment
14	Lower part of inner bag of first embodiment
15	Foot end of inner bag of first embodiment
16	Upper part of inner bag of first embodiment
17	Tip end of inner bag of first embodiment
18	Strip of plastic material
19	Tubular inner bag of second embodiment
20	Lower part of inner bag of second embodiment
21	Foot end of inner bag of second embodiment

22	Upper part of inner bag of second embodiment
23	Tip end of inner bag of second embodiment
24	Standard pelt board
25	Extension piece
26	Projecting element of standard pelt board
27	Upper end of extension piece
28	Foot end of standard pelt board
L1	Longitudinal extent of lower part of pelt board
L2	Longitudinal extent of upper part of pelt board
L3	Length from foot end of inner bag to foot end of pelt board
L4	Longitudinal extent of lower part of first embodiment of inner bag
L5	Longitudinal extent of upper part of first embodiment of inner bag
L6	Length from tip end of inner bag to tip end of pelt board
L7	Longitudinal extent of lower part of second embodiment of inner bag
L8	Longitudinal extent of upper part of second embodiment of inner bag
W1	Width of lower part of the pelt board
W2	Width of the tip end of the pelt board
W	Width of the upper tapering part of the pelt board
D	Distance between standard pelt board and extension piece
E	Longitudinal extent of projecting element

Titel:

System omfattende en tane og en indvendig pose

Patentkrav

1. System til at strække og tørre rørformede minkpelse (5), omfattende en tane, på hvilken der er anbragt en rørformet indvendig pose,

hvor tanen (11) har en spidsende (4), fra hvilken pelsen trækkes på tanen (11), og en fodende (2), hvor tanen (11) har en nedre del (8) tættest på fodenden (2), hvor den udvendige tværsnitsomkreds af tanen (11) er i det væsentlige konstant, og en øvre del (9) mellem den nedre del (8) og spidsenden (4), hvor den udvendige tværsnitsomkreds af den øvre del (9) gradvist reduceres mod spidsenden (4), hvor den langsgående udstrækning (L1) af den nedre del (8) ligger i området på 36 til 50 cm, mere foretrukket i området på 40 til 45 cm, og

hvor den rørformede indvendige pose (19) er fremstillet af et fedtabsorberende materiale til at blive anbragt på tanen (11) mellem tanen (11) og en rørformet pels (5), der skal strækkes og tørres, hvor den indvendige pose (1) har en spidsende (23), fra hvilken pelsen trækkes på den indvendige pose (19) på tanen (11), og en fodende (21), hvor den indvendige poses (19) tværsnitsomkreds gradvist reduceres fra fodenden (21) mod spidsenden (23), og hvor den indvendige pose (19) har en nedre del (20) mellem den indvendige poses (19) fodende (21) og den langsgående position, hvor den indvendige poses (19) tværsnitsomkreds er 250 mm, hvor den nedre dels (20) langsgående udstrækning (L7) ligger i området 25 til 45 cm, fortrinsvis i området 28 til 35 cm.

2. System ifølge krav 1, hvor den langsgående udstrækning (L2) af tanens (11) øvre del (9) er ca. 90 cm.

3. System ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor tanens (11) langsgående udstrækning fra fodenden (2) til spidsenden (4) deraf ligger inden for området 126 til 140 cm, fortrinsvis inden for området 130 til 135 cm.

4. System ifølge et af kravene 1 til 3, hvor tanens (11) nedre dels (8) udvendige tværsnitsomkreds ligger i området 235 mm til 265 mm.

5. System ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor tanen (11) omfatter udvidelsesmidler til selektivt at skifte tanen (11) mellem en udvidet position og en ikke-udvidet position, hvor tanens (11) udvendige tværsnitsomkreds er reduceret sammenlignet med den udvidede position.

6. System ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor tanen (11) omfatter et element (3), der rager frem fra tanens (11) fodende (2), hvor det fremspringende element (3) har en indgang til modtagelse af en luftstrøm og en luftledende anordning med åbninger i en udvendig overflade af tanen (11), der er forbundet med indgangen til tilvejebringelse af en luftstrøm til en pels (5), der er anbragt på tanen (11).

7. System ifølge krav 5 og 6, hvor udvidelsesmidlerne kan betjenes ved at forskyde det fremspringende element (3) i tanens (11) langsgående retning.

8. System ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor den indvendige pose (19) har en konisk form.

9. System ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor den indvendige poses (19) udvendige tværsnitsomkreds gradvist reduceres med 10 til 20% fra fodenden (21) til spidsenden (23) deraf.

10. System ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvor den indvendige poses (19) udstrækning fra fodenden (21) til spidsenden (23) deraf ligger inden for området 60 til 145 cm, fortrinsvis inden for området 75 til 125 cm.

11. Anvendelse af et system ifølge et af de foregående krav til at strække og tørre rørformede minkpelse (5), hvor den indvendige pose (19) er tilvejebragt mellem tanen (11) og minkpelsen (5).

12. Anvendelse ifølge krav 11, hvor den indvendige poses (19) nedre dels (20) udstrækning (L4, L7) er fra 5 til 20 cm kortere (L3) end tanens (11) nedre dels (8) udstrækning (L1).

13. Anvendelse ifølge krav 11 eller 12, hvor den indvendige poses (19) øvre dels (22) udstrækning (L5, L8) er fra 5 til 30 cm kortere (L6) end tanens (11) øvre dels (9) udstrækning (L2).

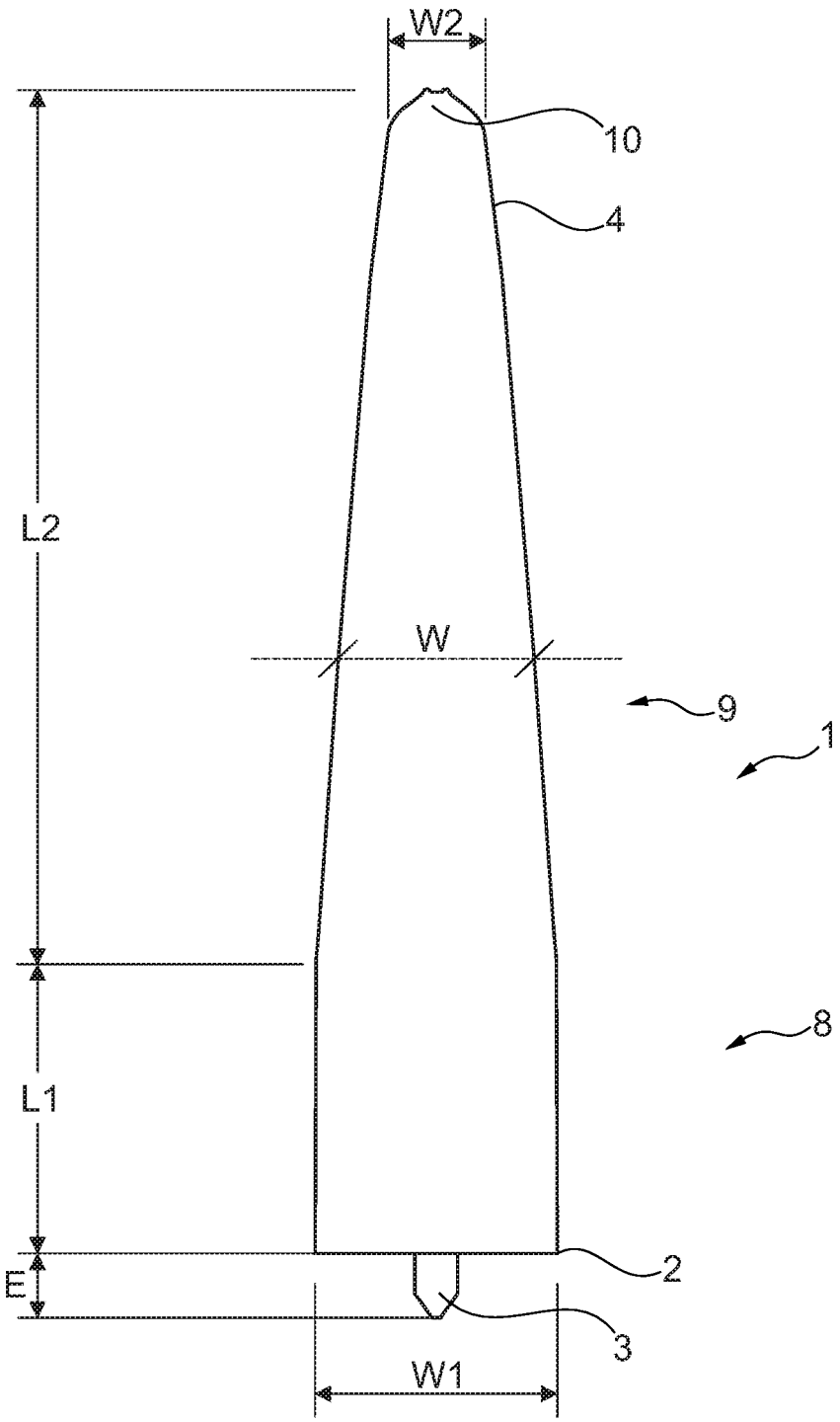

Fig. 1

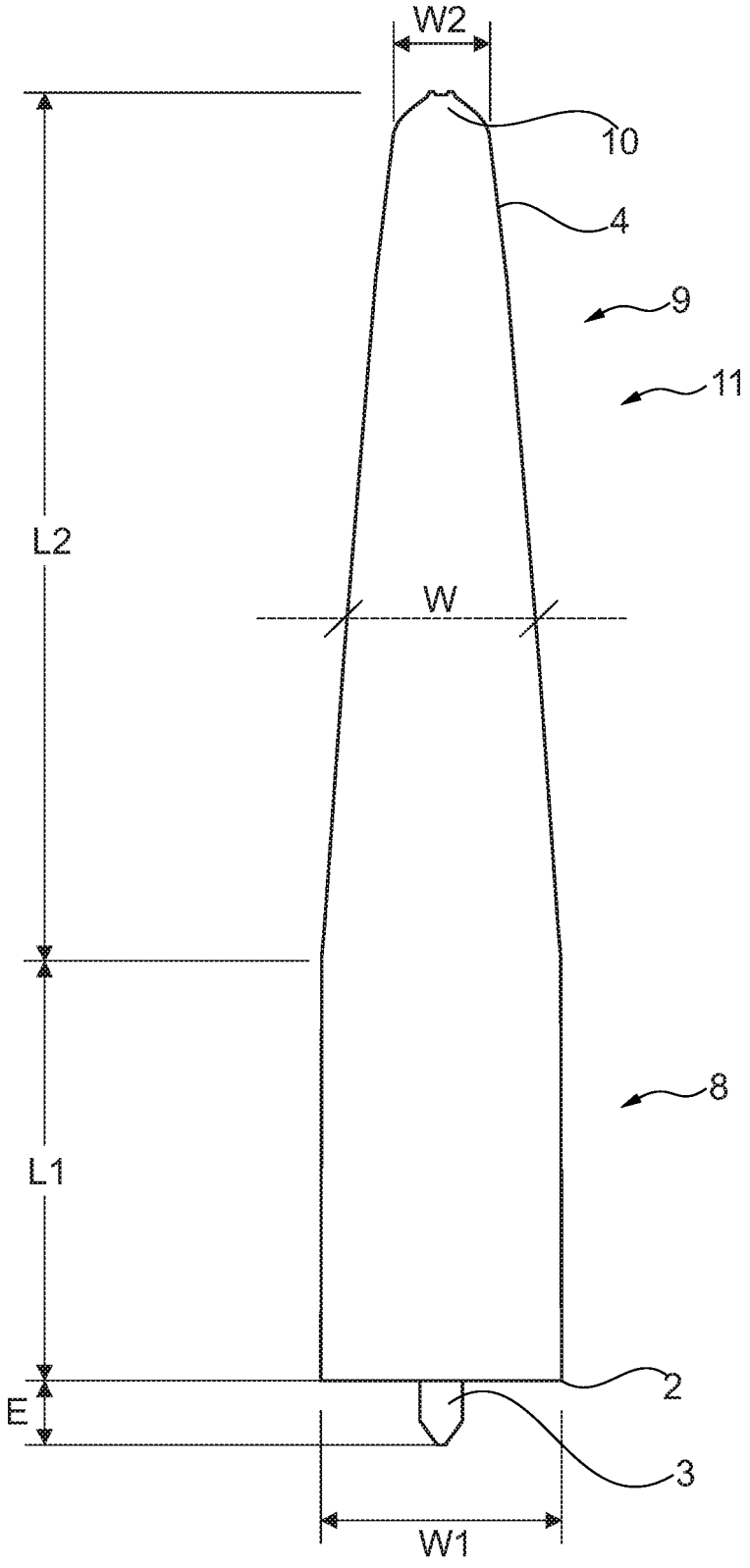

Fig. 2

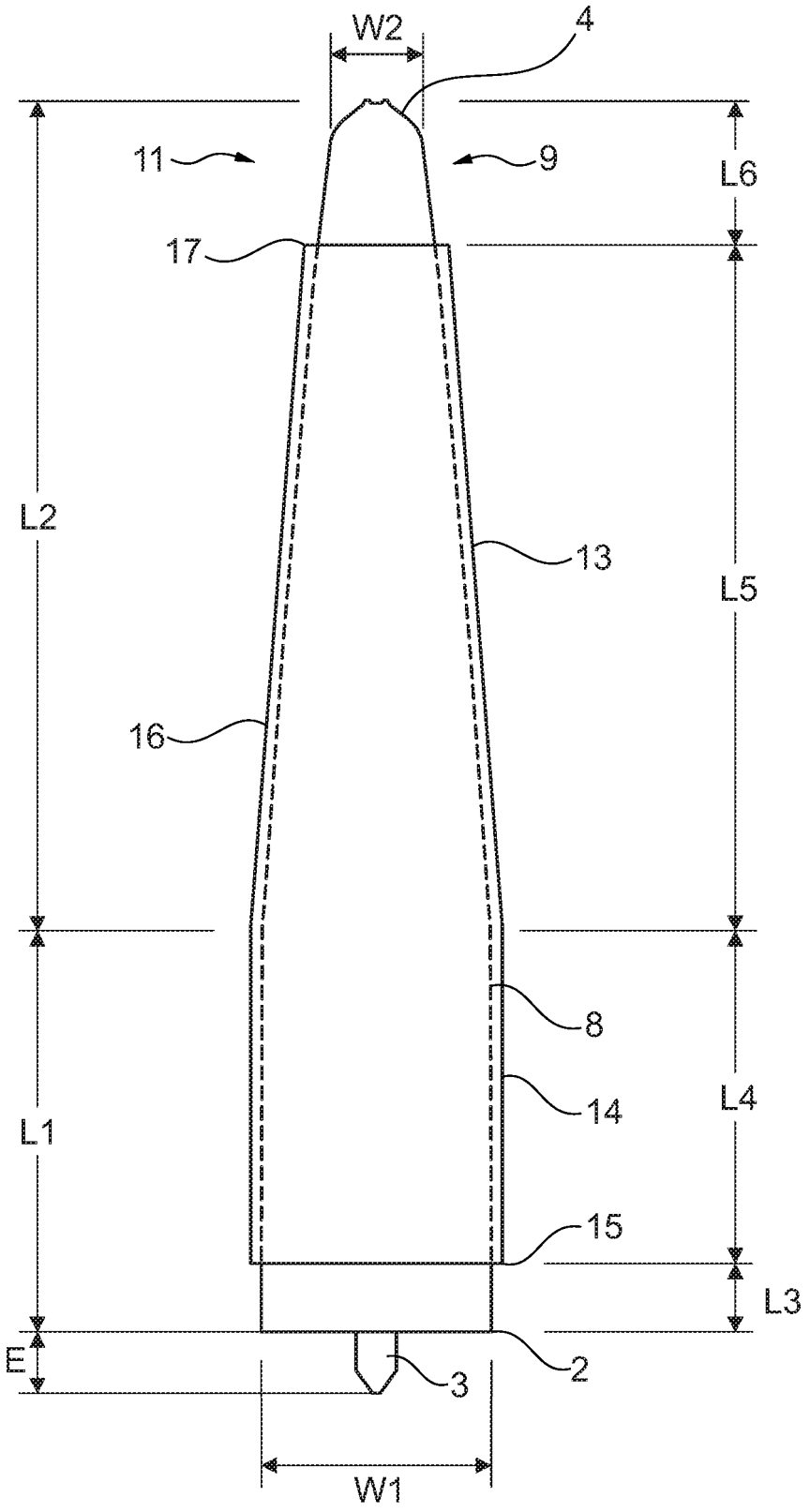

Fig. 3

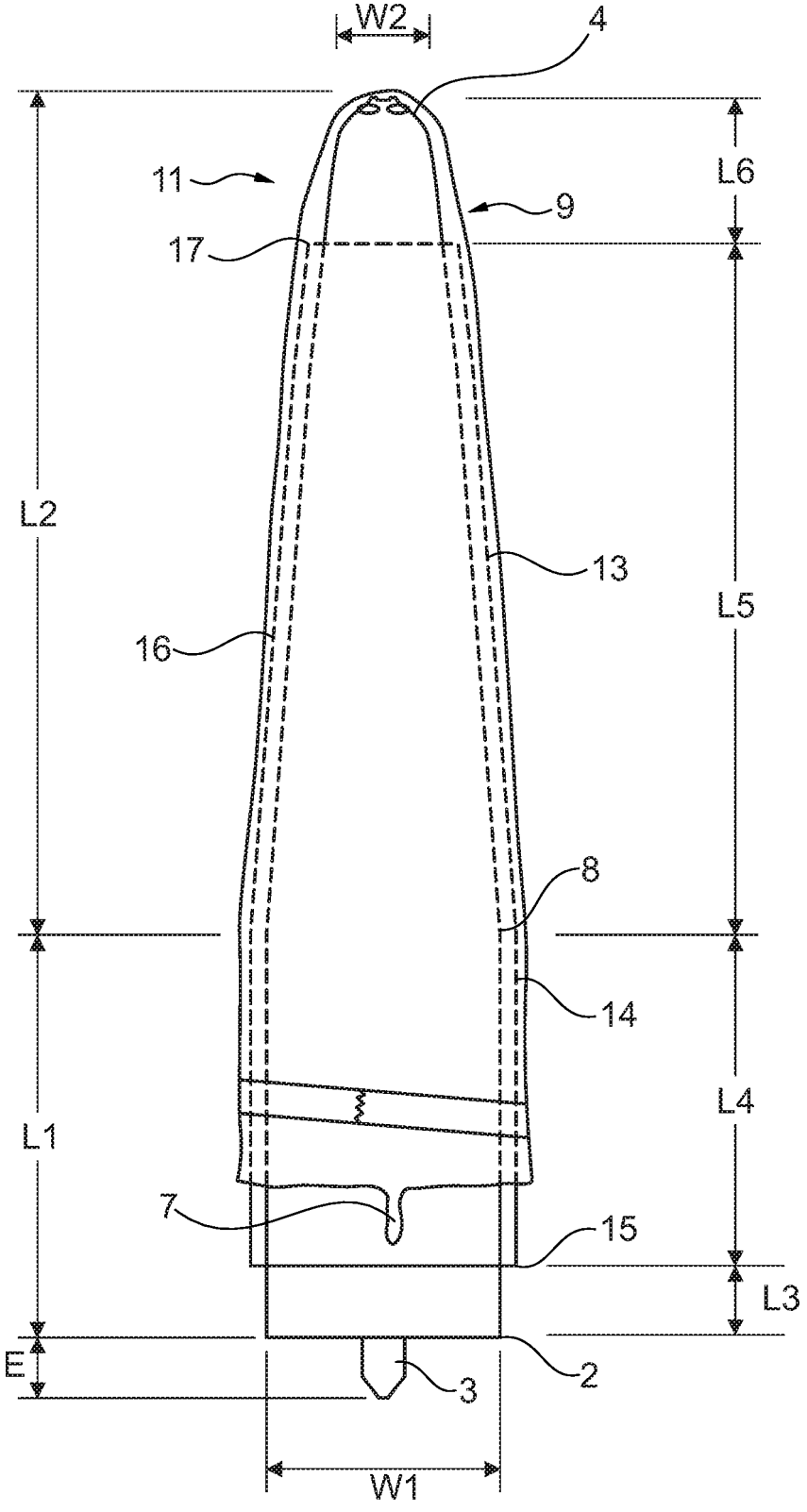

Fig. 4

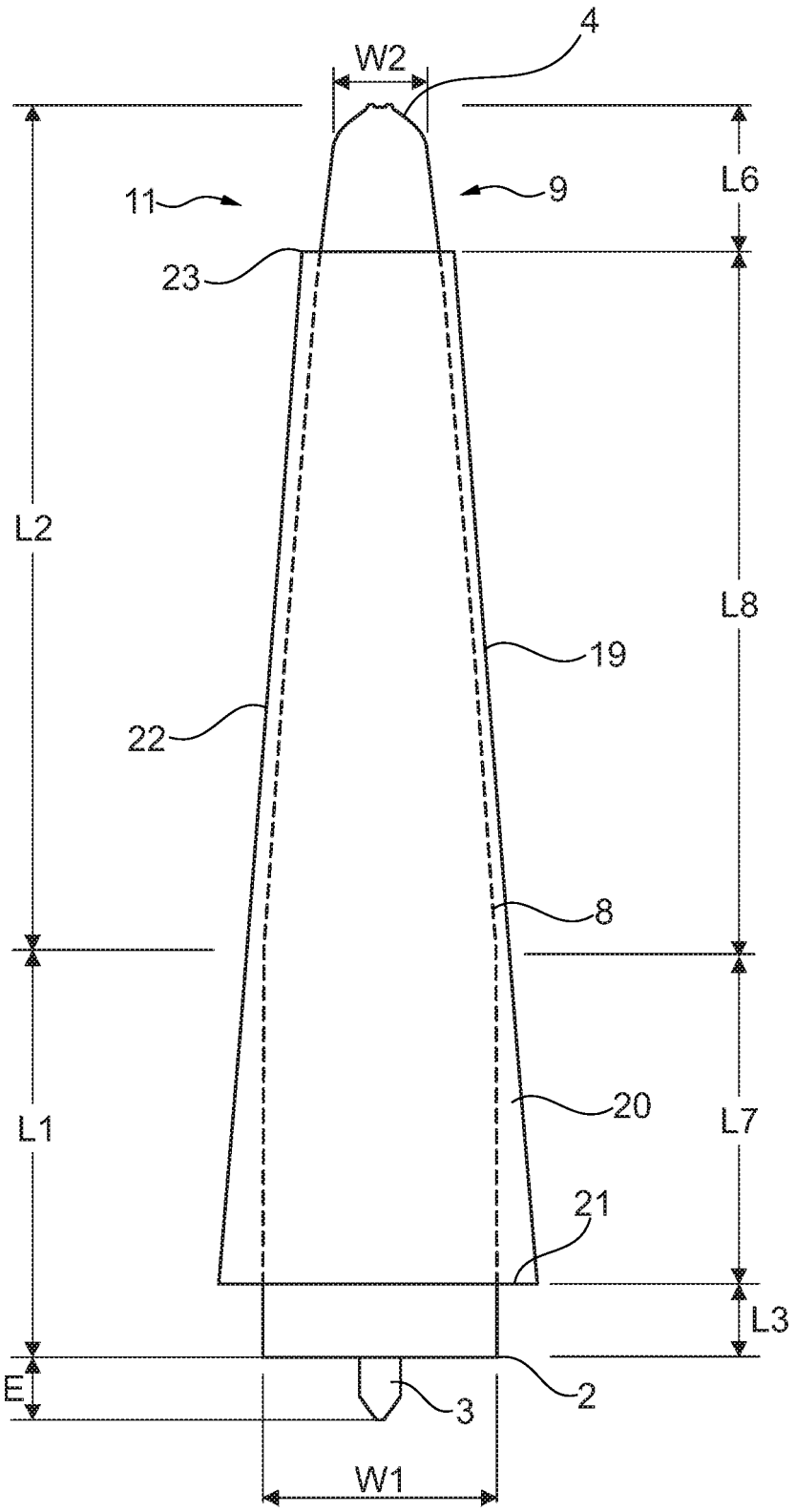

Fig. 5

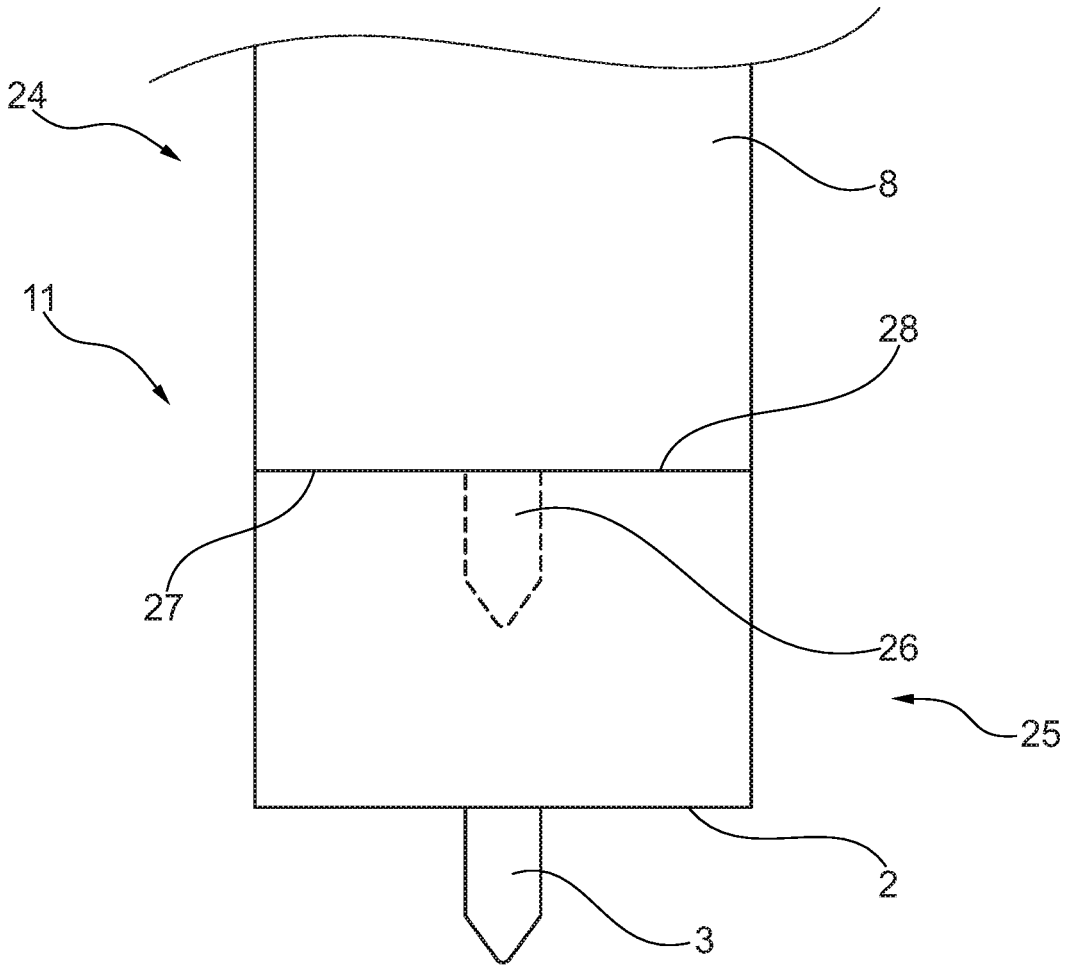

Fig. 6

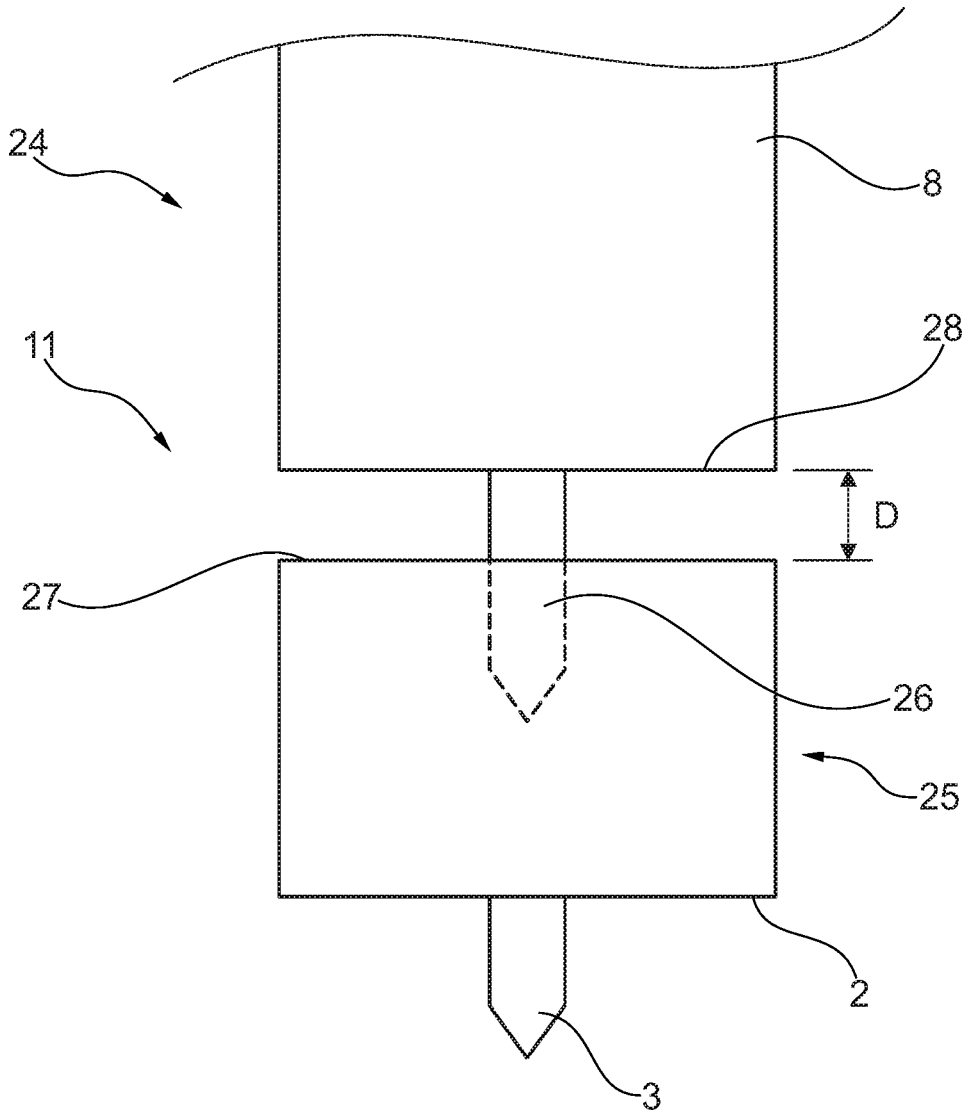

Fig. 7

PATENT- OG VAREMÆRKESTYRELSEN

NYHEDSUNDERSØGELSESRAPPORT - PATENT	Ansøgningsnummer PA 2017 70619

1. ☐ Ikke-søgbare krav (se boks nr. I).

2. ☐ Opfinderisk enhed mangler før nyhedsundersøgelsen (se boks nr. II).

A. KLASSIFIKATION

C14B 15/06

Ifølge International Patent Classification (IPC)

B. UNDERSØGELSESOMRÅDE

PCT-minimumsdokumentation undersøgt (klassifikationssystem efterfulgt af klassifikationssymboler)

CPC, IPC: C14B

Undersøgt dokumentation ud over PCT-minimum

DK, NO, SE, FI: IPC-klasser som anført ovenfor.

Anvendte elektroniske databaser (navnet på database og evt. søgetermer)

EPODOC, WPI, Engelsk fuldtekst

C. RELEVANTE DOKUMENTER

Kategori*	Citerede dokumenter evt. med angivelse af relevante afsnit	Relevant for krav nr.
A	WO 2011/157277 A1 (DANSK MINK PAPIR AS) 22.12.2011; se figur 1-5; krav.	1-13
A	WO 2005/121381 A1 (MAJGAARD INVEST AS) 22.12.2005; se figur 1; side 5, linje 31 - side 6, linje 6.	1-13
A	WO 2008/022644 A1 (DANSK MINK PAPIR AS) 28.02.2008; se figur 6.	1-13
A	WO 01/62985 A1 (HEDEGAARD) 30.08.2001; se figur 1-3.	1-13
A	DK 9600208 U3 (HEDEGAARD) 26.07.1996; se figur 8, 1; side 2, linje 1-7.	1-13

☐ Yderligere dokumenter er listet i fortsættelse af Box C.

*	Kategori af citerede dokumenter:
"A"	Dokument, der repræsenterer den kendte teknik (teknikkens stade) uden at foregribe nyhed eller væsentlig adskillelse.
"D"	Dokument citeret i ansøgningen.
"E"	Dokument, der har indleverings- eller prioritetsdato, der ligger før indleveringsdatoen for den behandlede ansøgning, men som er offentliggjort senere end indleveringsdatoen.
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"O"	Dokument, der omhandler ikke-skriftlig offentliggørelse, fx foredrag, udstillinger eller film.
"P"	Dokument, der er publiceret i perioden mellem prioritets- og indleveringsdatoen.
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"Y"	Særlig relevant dokument; opfindelsen adskiller sig ikke væsentligt fra kendt teknik, når dokumentet kombineres med ét eller flere dokumenter af samme art, og kombinationen af disse er nærliggende for fagmanden.
"&"	Dokument i samme patentfamilie.

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Dato for færdiggørelsen af nyhedsundersøgelsen
11.09.2018

Nyhedsundersøgelsen er udført af
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NYHEDSUNDERSØGELSESRAPPORT - PATENT	Ansøgningsnummer PA 2017 70619

Boks nr. I Ikke-søgbare krav

Nyhedsundersøgelsen er ikke udført for følgende krav:

1. ☐ Krav nr.:
   fordi indholdet af det/de krav ikke anses for at angå en opfindelse:

2. ☐ Krav nr.:
   fordi en meningsfyldt undersøgelse ikke kan foretages, nemlig:

3. ☐ Krav nr.:
   af andre grunde:

Boks nr. II Opfinderisk enhed mangler før nyhedsundersøgelsen

Der er konstateret flere opfindelser i ansøgningen:

NYHEDSUNDERSØGELSESRAPPORT - PATENT	Ansøgningsnummer PA 2017 70619

SUPPLERENDE BOKS

Fortsættelse af boks nr. [.]