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- (73) Patenthaver: **Horizon International Inc., 1601 Aza Shironoshita , Asahi , Shinasahimachi, Takashima-shi, Shiga 520-1501, Japan**
- (72) Opfinder: **Horii, Yoshiyuki, c/o Horizon International Inc., 1601, Aza Shironoshita, Asahi, Shinasahimachi, Takashima-shi, Shiga 520-1501, Japan**
Mochizuki, Jun, c/o Horizon International Inc., 1601, Aza Shironoshita, Asahi, Shinasahimachi, Takashima-shi, Shiga 520-1501, Japan
Takeuchi, Toyoki, c/o Horizon International Inc., 1601, Aza Shironoshita, Asahi, Shinasahimachi, Takashima-shi, Shiga 520-1501, Japan
Ohuchiyama, Kou, c/o Horizon International Inc., 1601, Aza Shironoshita, Asahi, Shinasahimachi, Takashima-shi, Shiga 520-1501, Japan
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Zacco Denmark A/S, Arne Jacobsens Allé 15, 2300 København S, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **Stansemaskine**
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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a punching machine including a separating mechanism for separating a punched sheet into a product and a scrap.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A punching machine punches a sheet into a predetermined shape by means of a Thomson blade, a die cut roller or the like, thereby forming a product from the sheet. The sheet punched by the punching machine includes a scrap as well as the product. In order to obtain the product from the sheet, therefore, it is necessary to separate the punched sheet into the product and the scrap and remove the scrap away.

[0003] In a conventional punching process of sheets, sheets are punched in such a manner that some joints are left between a product and a scrap. A certain number of the punched sheets are stacked, and the products and the scraps are simultaneously separated from each other in the stack. When such an operation is performed by a worker, not only the serious burden is imposed on the workers because large force is required, but also the working efficiency is low. On the other hand, when such an operation is performed by a machine, the working efficiency is high but a size of the machine becomes large and the machine becomes complicated.

[0004] US 6 817 274 B1, upon which the preamble of claim 1 is based, discloses a cam driven pin stripping device for removing waste material from a blank. The device includes a rotatable stripping pin housing and a stationary cam. The stripping pin housing includes a number of radially extending grooves positioned on its axial surface, with each groove terminating at an aperture located in the stripping pin housing's circumferential surface. A pin stripping apparatus that includes a radially extending stripping pin and an axially extending cam follower is positioned within each groove. The grooves are sized so that the stripping pin apparatus can slide radially thereby causing the stripping pin to extend from the aperture in the stripping pin housing's circumferential surface. Each axially extending cam follower is engaged within a cam track formed in the stationary cam, and the cam track is defined at varying distances from the circumferential surface of the cam. In operation, the device is placed so that the stripping pins will engage waste material (and not the blank) as the material passes the device. Thereafter, the stripping pin housing is rotated which causes the cam followers to travel around the cam track so that the radial location of the cam track determines the extent the stripping pins extend from the circumferential surface of the stripping pin housing.

[0005] In addition, there is provided a punching machine including a separating mechanism for separating each of punched sheets into a product and a scrap while sequentially conveying the sheets one by one (see for example JP-A-2000-127097) . The punching machine described in JP-A-2000-127097 blows air jet onto the punched sheet without joints between the product and the scrap so as to separate the product and the scrap and remove the scrap away while conveying the sheet along a conveying path.

[0006] Although the punching machine can reliably separate the product and the scrap in the case that the scrap is small or has a simple shape, it cannot separate the product and the scrap with the air jet completely in case that the scrap is large or has a complicated shape.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0007] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a punching machine having a separating mechanism capable of reliably separating a product and a scrap.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM

[0008] In order to attain the object, a punching machine, comprising:

a die cut mechanism for punching a sheet into a predetermined shape to form a product from the sheet;

a separating mechanism for sequentially conveying the sheet punched by the die cut mechanism one by one along a conveying path, separating the sheet into the product and a scrap during the conveyance, and removing the scrap from the conveying path;

a control unit for controlling the separating mechanism; and

an input unit for receiving input from an operator,

the separating mechanism including:

first and second conveying units for conveying the sheet along the conveying path, the second conveying unit being disposed at a predetermined interval from a downstream end of the first conveying unit;

at least one movable guide disposed between the first conveying unit and the second conveying unit so as to separate the product and the scrap and guide the scrap out of the conveying path; and

a guide drive unit for moving the at least one movable guide in a vertical direction between a retreating position where the at least one movable guide retreats upward from the conveying path and a protruding position where the at least one movable guide protrudes into the conveying path,

the input unit including a setting section for setting a contact start point on the sheet where the at least one movable guide is started to come in contact with the sheet and a contact end point on the sheet where the at least one movable guide is started to separate from the sheet, the input unit further transmitting the information set by the setting section to the control unit,

the separating mechanism being controlled by the control unit based on at least the information set by the setting section so that the at least one movable guide moves from the retreating position to the protruding position to contact with the contact start point on the sheet, and then moves from the protruding position to the retreating position to separate from the contact end point on the sheet, while the sheet is conveyed from the first conveying unit to the second conveying unit.

[0009] Preferably, a plurality of the movable guides are disposed side by side in a direction perpendicular to the conveying direction of the sheet,

a pair of the contact start point and the contact end point can be separately set for each of the movable guides, and the separating mechanism is controlled by the control unit so that each of the movable guides moves from the retreating position to the protruding position to contact with the contact start point on the sheet, and then moves from the protruding position to the retreating position to separate from the contact end point on the sheet, while the sheet is conveyed from the first conveying unit to the second conveying unit.

[0010] Preferably, a plurality of the movable guides are disposed side by side in a direction perpendicular to the conveying direction of the sheet, and

a position of each of the movable guides can be changed in the perpendicular direction.

[0011] Preferably, pairs of the contact start point and the contact end point can be set for the movable guide or the respective movable guides, and

the separating mechanism is controlled by the control unit so that the at least one movable guide moves to contact with the contact start points on the sheet and separate from the contact end points on the sheet while the sheet is conveyed from the first conveying unit to the second conveying unit.

[0012] Preferably, the setting of the contact start point is performed by inputting a distance from a leading end of the sheet to the contact start point and the setting of the contact end point is performed by inputting a distance from the leading end of the sheet to the contact end point.

[0013] Preferably, the punching machine further includes a sheet detector disposed upstream of the movable guide so as to detect a passage of the sheet and send a detection signal to the control unit, the control unit controlling the separating mechanism based on at least the detection signal and the information set by the setting section.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0014] According to the present invention, at least one movable guide for separating the sheet into the product and the scrap is moved upward and downward between the retreating position and the protruding position. The input unit for receiving the input from the operator includes the setting section for setting the contact start point on the sheet and the contact end point on the sheet. The control unit controls the separating mechanism in such a manner that the at least one movable guides keeps contacting with an area of the sheet from the contact start point to the contact end point.

[0015] In other words, according to the punching machine of the present invention, the operator can freely set a timing for moving the at least one movable guide relative to the travelling sheet. Consequently, the operator can select the area of the sheet with which the at least one movable guide contacts corresponding to the shape of the product and the scrap. As a result, even if the scrap is large or has a complicated shape, the product and the scrap are reliably separated from each other.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016]

Fig. 1 is a side view schematically showing a configuration of a punching machine according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view schematically showing a situation in which a punched sheet is separated into a product and a scrap.

Figs. 3A and 3B are side views showing a main part of a separating mechanism of the punching machine according to the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the punching machine according to the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing an input screen displayed on the display of the input unit.

Fig. 6A is a view showing an example of a sheet to be separated into a product and a scrap by the separating mechanism.

Fig. 6B is a view showing an example of the information inputted through the input screen corresponding to the sheet shown in Fig. 6A.

Figs. 7A to 7C are side views showing a situation in which the separating mechanism shown in Figs. 3A and 3B separates the sheet into the product and the scrap.

Fig. 8 is a view showing another example of the sheet to be separated into the products and the scrap by the separating mechanism.

MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0017] A punching machine according to the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0018] With reference to Fig. 1, a punching machine includes a sheet feeding mechanism 1 for feeding sheets S one by one, a sheet conveying mechanism 2 for sequentially conveying the sheets S fed from the sheet feeding mechanism 1 in a conveying direction Y, and a die cut mechanism 3 for punching the sheet S conveyed from the sheet conveying mechanism 2 into a predetermined shape. The punching machine further includes a separating mechanism 4. The separating mechanism 4 separates the sheet S into a product P and a scrap Q (see Fig. 2) while conveying the sheet S punched by the die cut mechanism 3 in the conveying direction Y along a conveying path G, and removes the scrap Q from the conveying path G. Furthermore, the punching machine includes a control unit 5 for controlling the sheet feeding mechanism 1, the sheet conveying mechanism 2, the die cut mechanism 3 and the separating mechanism 4.

[0019] The sheet feeding mechanism 1 includes a shelf 6 on which a sheet stack T is placed. The sheet feeding mechanism 1 sequentially feeds the uppermost sheet S of the sheet stack T.

[0020] The sheet conveying mechanism 2 includes a belt conveyer 7 for delivering the sheet S to the die cut mechanism 3.

[0021] With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, the die cut mechanism 3 includes a pair of a die cut roller 8 and an anvil roller 9. The die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9 extend to a direction perpendicular to the conveying direction Y and parallel to each other. And the die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9 are arranged opposite to each other in a vertical direction with a gap therebetween.

[0022] The die cut roller 8 includes a sheet-like flexible die 11 having a punching blade 10 formed thereon as shown in Fig. 2. A magnet (not shown) is buried in a periphery of the die cut roller 8, and the flexible die 11 is mounted on the die cut roller 8 by means of the magnetic force of the magnet. The die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9 are rotated in synchronization with each other by means of a driving unit (not shown).

[0023] As shown in Fig. 1, the die cut mechanism 3 includes a conveying roller pair consisting of a driving roller 12 and an idle roller 13 arranged opposite to each other in a vertical direction. The conveying rollers 12 and 13 are arranged upstream of the die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9. The sheet S from the sheet conveying mechanism 2 is conveyed between the conveying rollers 12 and 13, and then conveyed between the die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9.

[0024] While the die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9 are rotated, the sheet S is conveyed by the conveying rollers 12 and 13 between the die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9. Consequently, as shown in Fig. 2, the sheet S is punched into a predetermined shape by means of the punching blade 10 so that the product P and the remaining scrap Q are formed from the sheet S.

[0025] Preferably, the punching blade 10 punches the sheet S so that some joints are left between the product P and the scrap Q, thereby preventing the product P and the scrap Q from being shifted with each other until they are conveyed to the separating mechanism 4. If the product P and the scrap Q are rarely shifted with each other, the punching blade 10 may punch the sheet S so that no joint is left between the product P and the scrap Q.

[0026] As shown in Fig. 1, the separating mechanism 4 includes a frame 14 having the conveying path G along which the sheet S is conveyed, and a first conveying unit 15 and a second conveying unit 16 for conveying the sheet S punched by the die cut mechanism 3 along the conveying path G.

[0027] Each of the first conveying unit 15 and the second conveying unit 16 consists of a belt conveyor extending along the conveying path G. The first conveying unit 15 includes a pair of pulleys 150 and 151 whose shafts extend to a direction perpendicular to the conveying direction Y, an endless belt 152 extending between the pulleys 150 and 151, and a motor (not shown) which is coupled to the shaft of the pulley 150 and circulates the endless belt 152. The second conveying unit 16 has the same structure as the first conveying unit 15 and includes a pair of sprockets 160 and 161, an endless belt 162 and a motor (not shown).

[0028] The second conveying unit 16 is disposed at a predetermined interval from a downstream end of the first conveying unit 15 so that a clearance 17 is formed between the downstream end of the first conveying unit 15 and an upstream end of the second conveying unit 16.

[0029] The separating mechanism 4 includes a scrap receiving box 18 disposed below the clearance 17 so as to receive the scrap Q removed from the conveying path G through the clearance 17, and a tray 19 disposed at a downstream end of the conveying path G so as to receive the conveyed product P.

[0030] As shown in Fig. 2, the separating mechanism 4 includes two fixed guides 20a and 20b and four movable guides 21a to 21d. As shown in Fig. 1, both of the fixed guide 20 and the movable guide 21 are disposed between the first conveying unit 15 and the second conveying unit 16 so as to separate the product P and the scrap Q and guide the scrap Q out of the conveying path G (the reference numeral 20 is used for collectively representing the respective fixed guides 20a and 20b, and the reference numeral 21 is used for collectively representing the respective movable guides 21a to 21d. The same applies hereinafter). A guide drive unit 22 is provided for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d. The guide drive unit 22 moves the movable guide 21 in a vertical direction.

[0031] As shown in Figs. 3A and 3B, an attachment member 23 extends perpendicularly to the conveying direction Y and is supported by the frame 14 (Fig. 1). The fixed guide 20 is attached to the attachment member 23 and is disposed on the conveying path G. An arcuate guide surface 200 of the fixed guide 20 is opposed to a leading end of the sheet S travelling in the conveying direction Y.

[0032] The movable guide 21 includes a roller 210 having a shaft extending perpendicularly to the conveying direction Y. The guide drive unit 22 includes an air cylinder 24 having a piston rod 240, and an air supply source (not shown) for supplying air to the air cylinder 24 to reciprocate the piston rod 240. The air cylinder 24 is attached to the attachment member 23 in such a manner that the piston rod 240 faces downward. The movable guide 21 is attached to a tip of the piston rod 240.

[0033] The guide drive unit 22 moves the movable guide 21 (the roller 210) in the vertical direction by means of the piston rod 240 between a retreating position and a protruding position. At the retreating position, as shown in Fig 3A, the movable guide 21 retreats upward from the conveying path G so as not to contact with the sheet S travelling along the conveying path G. At the protruding position, as shown in Fig 3B, the movable guide 21 protrudes into the conveying path G so as to contact with the sheet S travelling along the conveying path G.

[0034] In this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 2, the two fixed guides 20a and 20b are disposed side by side in a direction perpendicular to the conveying direction Y. The respective fixed guides 20a and 20b are attached to the attachment member 23 (Figs. 3A and 3B) so as to slide along the attachment member 23. Thus, a position of each of the fixed guides 20a and 20b can be changed in the perpendicular direction.

[0035] The four movable guides 21a to 21d are disposed side by side in the perpendicular direction. The air cylinder 24 (Figs. 3A and 3B) is provided for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d and the movable guides 21a to 21d are individually moved upward and downward. Each air cylinder 24 is slidably attached to the attachment member 23. A position of each of the movable guides 21a to 21d can be changed in the perpendicular direction by the slide movement of the air cylinder 24.

[0036] The separating mechanism 4 separates the sheet S into the product P and the scrap Q by means of the fixed guides 20a and 20b and the movable guides 21a to 21d while the sheet S is conveyed from the first conveying unit 15 to the second conveying unit 16.

[0037] With reference to Fig. 1 again, the punching machine includes a sensor 25 for detecting the passage of the sheet S. The sensor 25 is disposed upstream of the movable guide 21. The sensor 25 is for example a photoelectric sensor. In this embodiment, the sensor 25 is disposed above the first conveying unit 15 and faces to the conveying path G. The sensor 25 detects the passage of the leading end of the sheet S. Moreover, a rotary encoder 26 is connected to the shaft of the pulley 150 of the first conveying unit 15 through a transmission belt 153.

[0038] Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the punching machine. The sensor 25 and the encoder 26 are connected to the control unit 5. The control unit 5 receives detection signals from the sensor 25 and pulses outputted from the encoder 26. The guide drive unit 22 is controlled by the control unit 5.

[0039] Furthermore, the punching machine includes an input unit 27 for receiving input from an operator. The control unit 5 receives the input from the input unit 27.

[0040] As shown in Fig. 5, the input unit 27 includes a touch panel display provided with a pair of "on" and "off" buttons 28 displayed thereon for switching operation and non-operation of the movable guides 21a to 21d. The operator presses the "ON" button so as to operate the movable guides 21a to 21d, and presses the "OFF" button so as not to operate the movable guides 21a to 21d.

[0041] The input unit 27 includes a sheet size input section (not shown) for inputting a size of the sheet S.

[0042] Moreover, the input unit 27 includes a setting section 29 for setting contact start points on the sheet S where each of the movable guides 21a to 21d is started to come in contact with the travelling sheet S and contact end points on the sheet S where each of the movable guides 21a to 21d is started to separate from the travelling sheet S. By the setting section 29, the operator can set contact areas of the sheet S to be conveyed for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d.

[0043] The setting section 29 includes a matrix of input areas 30.

[0044] The rows (a) to (d) correspond to the movable guides 21a to 21d, respectively. Each of the input areas 30 of the "ON1" column is used for setting the contact start point, and each of the input areas 30 of the "OFF1" column is used for setting the contact end point. The "ON2" to "OFF4" columns are also the same. Thus, the pairs of the contact start point and the contact end point can be set through the setting section 29 for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d. Consequently, each of the movable guides 21a to 21d can contact with the sheet S a plurality of times (four times in this embodiment) while the sheet S is conveyed.

[0045] In this embodiment, the setting of each of the contact start points is performed by inputting to the respective corresponding input areas 30 of the "ON1" to "ON4" columns a distance in the conveying direction Y from the leading end of the sheet S to the contact start point. Furthermore, the setting of each of the contact end points is performed by inputting to the respective corresponding input areas 30 of the "OFF1" to "OFF4" columns a distance in the conveying direction Y from the leading end of the sheet S to the contact end point.

[0046] For example, In case that the product P shown in Fig. 6A is formed, it is necessary to contact each of the movable guides 21a to 21d with the areas of the scrap Q (for example, areas extending from point C₁ to point D₁ and areas extending from point C₂ to point D₂ of the scrap Q drawn by dashed lines) in order to remove the scrap Q from the conveying path G. In this case, distances L₁, L₄ and L₅ from the leading end of the sheet S to the contact start point C₁ and C₂ and distances L₂, L₃ and L₆ from the leading end of the sheet S to the contact end point D₁ and D₂ are previously and actually measured for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d by the operator. As shown in Fig. 6B, the measured distances L₁ to L₆ are inputted to the respective corresponding input areas 30 by the operator. Thereby, the pairs of the contact start point C₁ and C₂ and the contact end point D₁ and D₂ are set. The input unit 27 transmits to the control unit 5 the information set by the setting unit 29.

[0047] In this case, the input areas 30 of the "ON3" to "OFF4" columns are not used for the setting.

[0048] The separating mechanism 4 are controlled by the control unit 5 based on the detection signals from the sensor 25, the pluses from the encoder 26 and the information set by the setting section 29.

[0049] With reference to Fig. 7A, the travelling distance of the sheet S from the sensor 25 to the movable guide 21 is known. When the sensor 25 detects the passage of the leading end of the sheet S travelling in the conveying direction Y, the sensor 25 sends the detection signal to the control unit 5. The encoder 26 (Fig. 1) constantly detects the rotation of the pulley 150 of the first conveying unit 15 and sends the pluses to the control unit 5. Thus, the control unit 5 can detect a speed V and a position of the sheet S conveyed by the first conveying unit 15. The movable guide 21 is moved upward and downward by the guide drive unit 22 relative to the travelling sheet S at a timing determined based on the speed V and the position of the sheet S.

[0050] As shown in Fig. 7B, the separating mechanism 4 is controlled by the control unit 5 so that the movable guide 21 (the roller 210) moves downward from the retreating position to the protruding position to contact with the contact start point C₁ (Fig. 6A) on the sheet while the sheet S is conveyed from the first conveying unit 15 to the second conveying unit 16. And then, the movable guide 21 moves upward from the protruding position to the retreating position to separate from the contact end point D₁ (Fig. 6A) on the sheet S as shown in Fig. 7. As a result, the movable guide 21 keeps contacting with an area of the sheet S from the contact start point C₁ to the contact end point D₁ during the conveyance.

[0051] When the pairs of the contact start point C₁ and C₂ and the contact end point D₁ and D₂ are set, the movable guide 21 further moves to contact with the next contact start point C₂ on the sheet S after the first contact operation. Thereafter, the movable guides 21 moves to separate from the next contact end point D₂ on the sheet S, thereby ending the second contact operation. Such operation is repeated while the sheet S is conveyed from the first conveying unit 15 to the second conveying unit 16.

[0052] In this embodiment, the pairs of the contact start point C₁ and C₂ and the contact end point D₁ and D₂ are individually set for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d. Each of the movable guides 21a to 21d moves separately downward from the retreating position to the protruding position to contact with the contact start points C₁ and C₂ on the sheet S. Thereafter, each of movable guides 21a to 21d moves separately upward from the protruding position to the retreating position to separate from the contact end points D₁ and D₂ on the sheet S.

[0053] The above mentioned operation is performed for the sheets S sequentially conveyed from the first conveying unit 15 to the second conveying unit 16.

[0054] In the case that the pairs of the contact start point C₁ and C₂ and the contact end point D₁ and D₂ are set as shown in Fig. 6, the movable guide 21 (the roller 210) first contacts with the front side (that is the area from point C₁ to point C₂) of the scrap Q so that the scrap Q is pushed downward as shown in Fig. 7B. At this time, moreover, the leading end of the scrap Q also contacts with the guide surface 200 of the fixed guide 20 which is positioned on the conveying path G without interrupting the product P. Thus, the product P and the front side of the scrap Q are separated from each other and the scrap Q is guided out of

the conveying path G. Thereafter, the movable guide 21 contacts with a rear side (that is the area from point C₂ to point D₂) of the scrap Q so that the product P and the rear side of the scrap Q are separated from each other.

[0055] In the case that the sheet S is punched so that some joints are left between the product P and the scrap Q, all of the joints are cut during the separation by the fixed guide 20 and the movable guide 21.

[0056] As shown in Fig. 7C, the product P is conveyed to the second conveying unit 16 and then is discharged to the tray 19, and the scrap Q is removed from the conveying path G and falls into the scrap receiving box 18 through the clearance 17.

[0057] According to the separating mechanism 4, when a plurality of products P are formed from the sheet S as shown in Fig. 8, it is possible to reliably separate the products P and the scrap Q by setting the pairs of the contact start point C₁ to C₃ and the contact end point D₁ to D₃ as in Fig. 8.

[0058] As described above, according to the punching machine in accordance with the present invention, the operator can freely set the timing for moving the movable guides 21a to 21d in the vertical direction relative to the travelling sheet S. Consequently, the operator can select the areas of the sheet with which the movable guides 21a to 21d contact corresponding to the shape of the product and the scrap. As a result, even if the scrap Q is large or has a complicated shape, the product P and the scrap Q are reliably separated from each other.

[0059] Further, the movable guides 21a to 21d move upward and downward to contact with the sheet S a plurality of times while the sheet S is conveyed from the first conveying unit 15 to the second conveying unit 16. The position of each of the movable guides 21a to 21d can be changed in the direction perpendicular to the conveying direction Y. In addition, the pairs of the contact start point and the contact end point can be set for each of the movable guides 21a to 21d, and the movable guides 21a to 21d individually moves upward and downward. Therefore, the product P and the scrap Q can be separated still more reliably.

[0060] Although the preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described above, the present invention is not restricted to the embodiment.

[0061] Although in the above mentioned embodiment the movable guide 21 includes the roller 210 in order to guide the scrap Q out of the conveying path G, the movable guide 21 may include a guide surface having the same structure as the guide surface 200 of the fixed guide 20.

[0062] Moreover, although in the above mentioned embodiment the guide drive unit 22 includes the air cylinder 24 in order to move the movable guide 21 in the vertical direction, the guide drive unit 22 may include another linear actuator such as an electromagnetic solenoid.

[0063] The sheet detector may be a mark detector for detecting a mark provided on the sheet S instead of the sensor 25. The mark detector reads the mark on the sheet S to detect the passage of the sheet S. For example, the mark detector is a transmission type photoelectric sensor for reading the mark based on light transmittance or a bar code reader for reading a bar code on the sheet S. Preferably, the mark is provided on the scrap Q of the sheet S.

[0064] The sheet detector may be a camera for imaging contents printed on the sheet S. Images of a part of the conveying path G are obtained by the camera at regular intervals and sent to the control unit 5. In the control unit 5, the predetermined image processing is performed to determine whether the printed contents are included in the image or not, and thereby the passage of the sheet S is detected based on the result of the determination.

[0065] In order to avoid detection errors, at least two of the sensors 25, the mark detectors, and the cameras may be used together.

[0066] If the sheet detector is disposed upstream of the movable guide 21, it does not need to be provided above the first conveying unit 15. For example, as shown in Fig. 1, a sensor 31 is provided upstream of the die cut roller 8 and the anvil roller 9. The sensor 31 detects the passage of the leading end of the sheet S. The die cut mechanism 3 punches the sheet S at a timing determined based on the detection signals from the sensor 31. The sensor 31 may function as the sheet detector.

[0067] In this case, the movable guide 21 moves upward and downward at the timing determined based on the detection signals from the sensor 31, the speed of the sheet S conveyed by the conveying rollers 12 and 13, the speed V of the sheet S conveyed by the first conveying unit 15, and the travelling distance of the sheet S from the sensor 31 to the movable guide 21. The sensor

31 may be replaced with the mark detector or the camera.

[0068] In order to move the movable guide 21 at the more accurate timing, the sheet detector is preferably disposed close to the movable guide 21.

[0069] In the above mentioned embodiment, as shown in Fig. 1, although the control unit 5 detects the speed V of the sheet S based on pluses outputted from the encoder 26 connected to the first conveying unit 15, the control unit 5 may detect the speed V of the sheet S based on outputted signals from a servo motor as the motor for driving the first conveying unit 15.

1	Sheet feeding mechanism
2	Sheet conveying mechanism
3	Die cut mechanism
4	Separating mechanism
5	Control unit
15	First conveying unit
16	Second conveying unit
21	Movable guide
22	Guide drive unit
25	Sensor (sheet detector)
27	Input unit
29	Setting section
C1, C2, C3	Contact start point
D1, D2, D3	Contact end point
G	Conveying path
P	Product
Q	Scrap
S	Sheet
T	Sheet stack
Y	Conveying direction

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US6817274B1 [0004]
- JP2000127097A [0005] [0005]

Patentkrav**1. Stansemaskine, omfattende:**

5 en stansemekanisme (3) til at udstanse en plade (S) til en forudbestemt form for at danne et produkt (P) fra pladen (S);

en adskillelsesmekanisme (4) til sekventiel transport af pladen (S), der er udstanset af stansemekanismen (3) enkeltvis langs en transportbane (G), til adskillelse af pladen (S) til produktet (P) og en skrotdel (Q) under transporten, og til fjernelse af skrotdelen (Q) fra transportbanen (G);

10 hvor adskillelsesmekanismen (4) omfatter første (15) og anden (16) transportenhed til transport af pladen (S) langs transportbanen (G), hvor den anden transportenhed (16) anbringes med en forudbestemt afstand fra en nedstrømsende af den første transportenhed (15);

kendetegnet ved, at stansemaskinen yderligere omfatter:

15 en styreenhed (5) til at styre adskillelsesmekanismen (4); og

en indgangsenhed (27) til modtagelse af indgivelse fra en operatør, hvor adskillelsesmekanismen (4) yderligere omfatter:

mindst én bevægelig føring (21), som er anbragt mellem den første transportenhed (15) og den anden transportenhed (16) for at adskille produktet (P) og skrotdelen (Q) og lede skrotdelen (Q) ud af transportbanen (G); og

20 en føringsdrivenhed (22) til at bevæge den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) i en vertikal retning mellem en tilbagetrukket position, hvor den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) trækker sig opad fra transportbanen (G), og en fremstående position, hvor den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) rager ind i transportbanen (G),

25 hvor indgangsenheden (27) omfatter et indstillingsafsnit (29) til at indstille et kontaktstartpunkt (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) på pladen (S), hvor den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) begynder at komme i kontakt med pladen (S), og et kontaktslutpunkt (D_1 , D_2 , D_3) på pladen (S), hvor den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) begynder at adskilles fra pladen (S), hvor indgangsenheden (27) yderligere overfører den oplysning, som indstilles af indstillingsafsnittet (29), til styreenheden (5),

30 hvor adskillelsesmekanismen (4) styres af styreenheden (5) på basis af mindst den oplysning, som indstilles af indstillingsafsnittet (29), således at den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) bevæger sig fra den tilbagetrukne position til den fremstående position for at komme kontakt med kontaktstartpunkt-

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tet (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) på pladen (S), og derefter bevæger sig fra den fremstående position til den tilbagetrukne position for at adskilles fra kontaktslutpunktet (D_1 , D_2 , D_3) på pladen (S), mens pladen (S) transporteres fra den første transportenhed (15) til den anden transportenhed (16).

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2. Stansemaskine ifølge krav 1, hvor en flerhed af de bevægelige føringer (21) er anbragt ved siden af hinanden i en retning, der er vinkelret på transportretningen af pladen (S),

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et par af kontaktstartpunktet (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) og kontaktslutpunktet (D_1 , D_2 , D_3) kan indstilles separat for hver enkelt af de bevægelige føringer (21), og hvor adskillelsesmekanismen (4) styres af styreenheden (5), således at enhver af de bevægelige føringer (21) bevæger sig fra den tilbagetrukne position til den fremstående position for at komme kontakt med kontaktstartpunktet (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) på pladen (S), og derefter bevæger sig fra den fremstående position til den tilbagetrukne position for at adskilles fra kontaktslutpunktet (D_1 , D_2 , D_3) på pladen (S), mens pladen (S) transporteres fra den første transportenhed (15) til den anden transportenhed (16).

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3. Stansemaskine ifølge krav 1, hvor en flerhed af de bevægelige føringer (21) er anbragt ved siden af hinanden i en retning, der er vinkelret på transportretningen af pladen (S), og en position af enhver af de bevægelige føringer (21) kan ændres i den vinkelrette retning.

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4. Stansemaskine ifølge krav 1, hvor par af kontaktstartpunktet (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) og kontaktslutpunktet (D_1 , D_2 , D_3) kan indstilles til henholdsvis den bevægelige føring (21) eller de bevægelige føringer (21), og hvor adskillelsesmekanismen (4) styres af styreenheden (5), således at den mindst én bevægelige føring (21) bevæger sig for at komme kontakt med kontaktstartpunkterne (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) på pladen (S), og derefter adskilles fra kontaktslutpunkterne (D_1 , D_2 , D_3) på pladen (S), mens pladen (S) transporteres fra den første transportenhed (15) til den anden transportenhed (16).

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5. Stansemaskine ifølge krav 1, hvor indstillingen af kontaktstartpunktet (C_1 , C_2 , C_3) udføres ved at indlæse en afstand fra en forende af pladen (S) kontaktstartpunktet (C_1 , C_2 , C_3), og indstillingen af kontaktslutpunktet (D_1 , D_2 , D_3)

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udføres ved at indlæse en afstand fra forenden af pladen (S) til kontaktslutpunktet (D_1 , D_2 , D_3).

- 5 **6.** Stansemaskine ifølge krav 1, yderligere omfattende en pladedetektor (25),
der er anbragt opstrøms for den bevægelige føring (21) for at detektere en
passage af pladen (S) og sende et detekteringssignal til styreenheden (5),
hvor styreenheden (5) styrer adskillelsesmekanismen (4) på basis af mindst
detekteringssignalet og den oplysning, som indstilles af indstillingsafsnittet
10 (29).

DRAWINGS

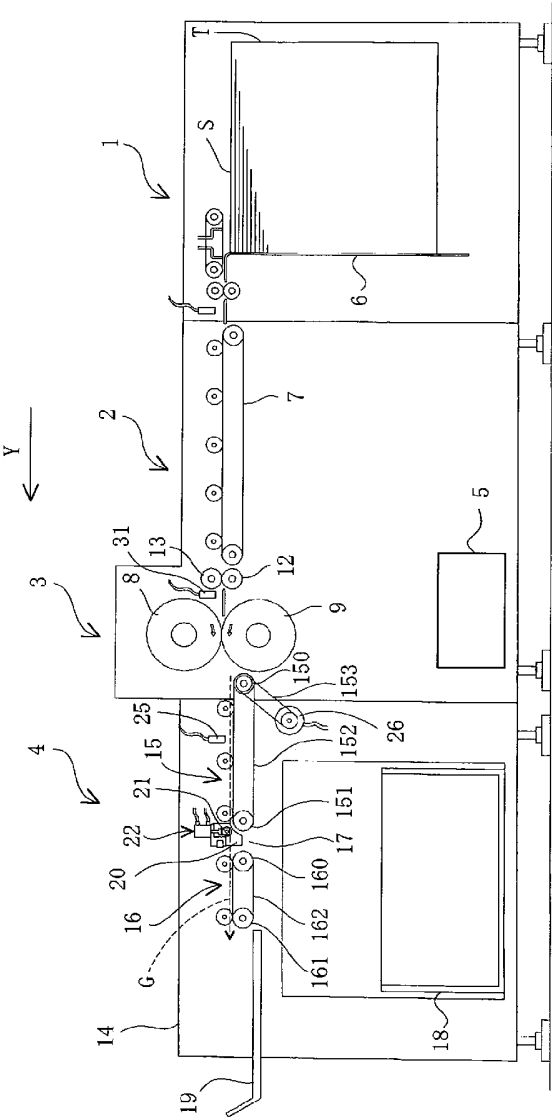


Fig. 1

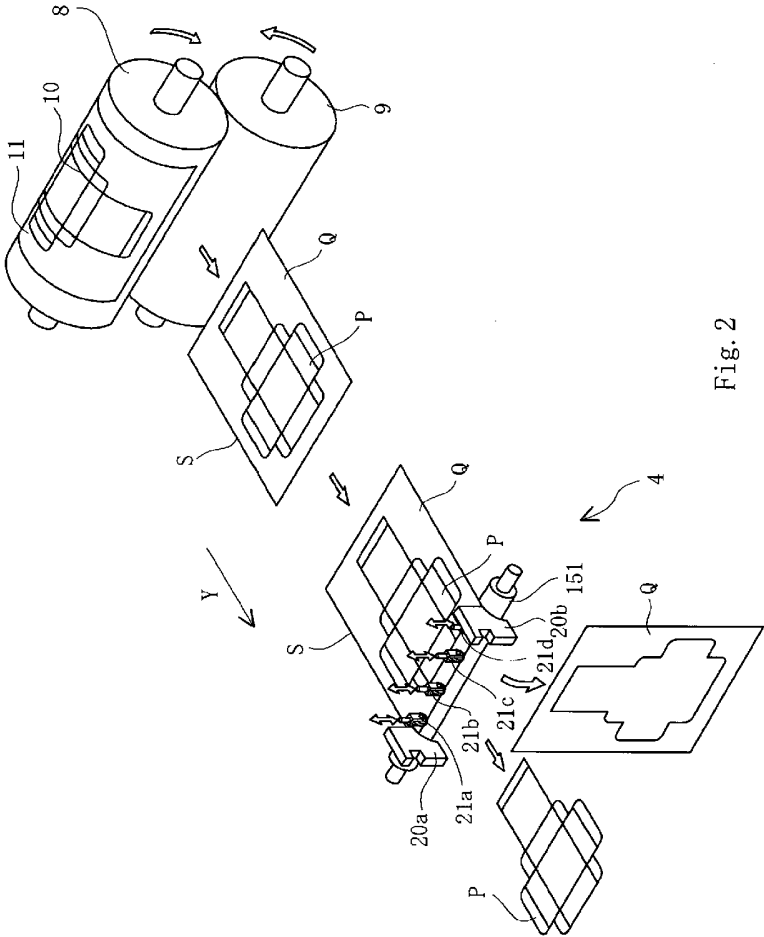


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

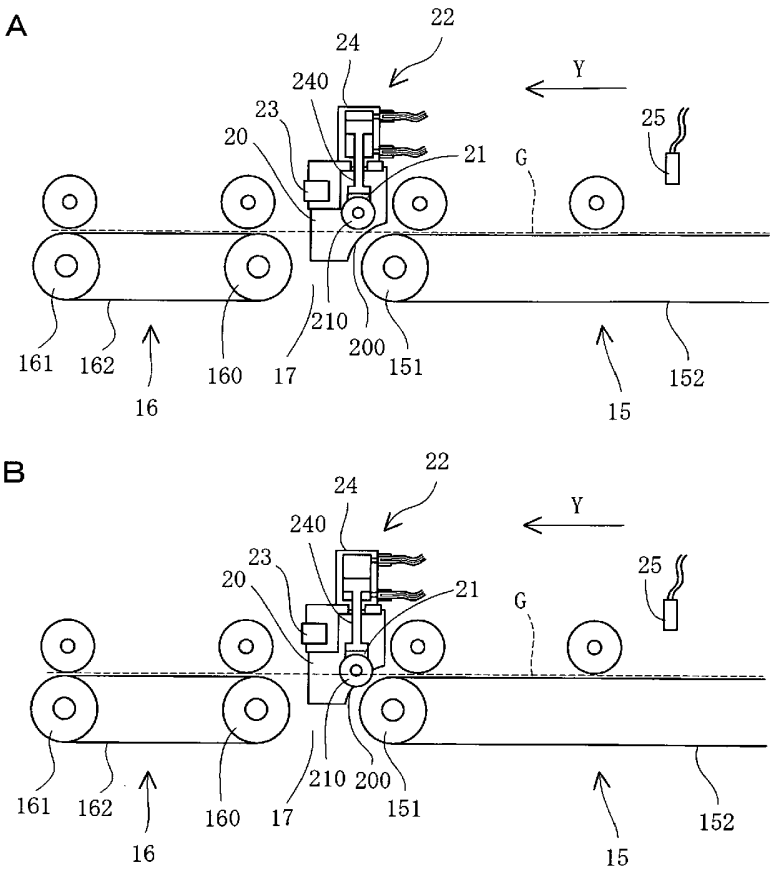


Fig. 4

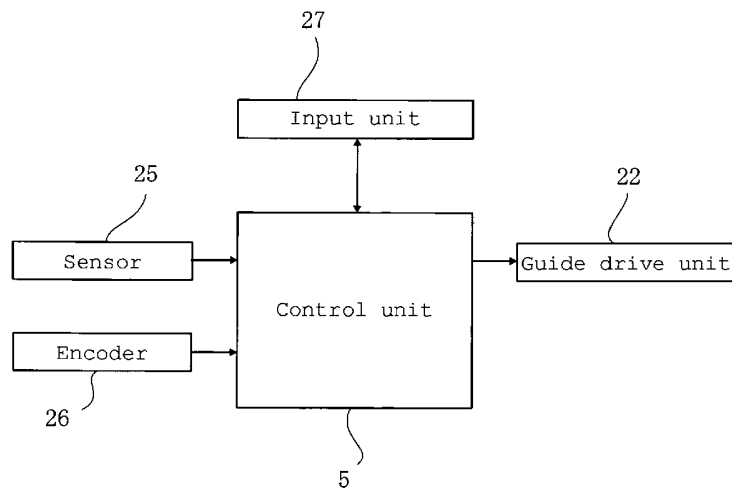


Fig. 5

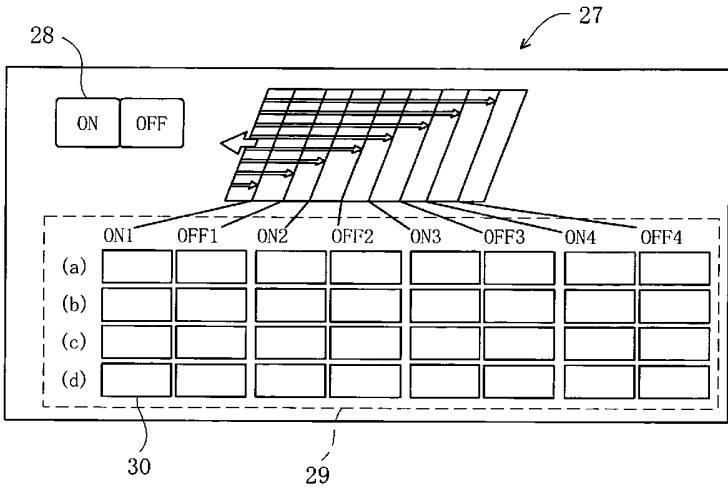
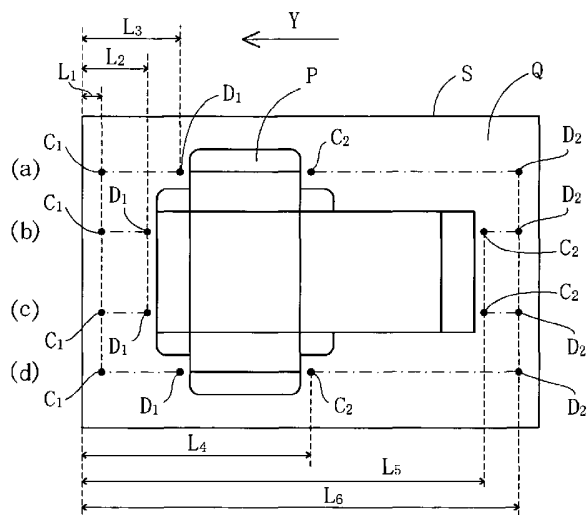


Fig. 6

A



B

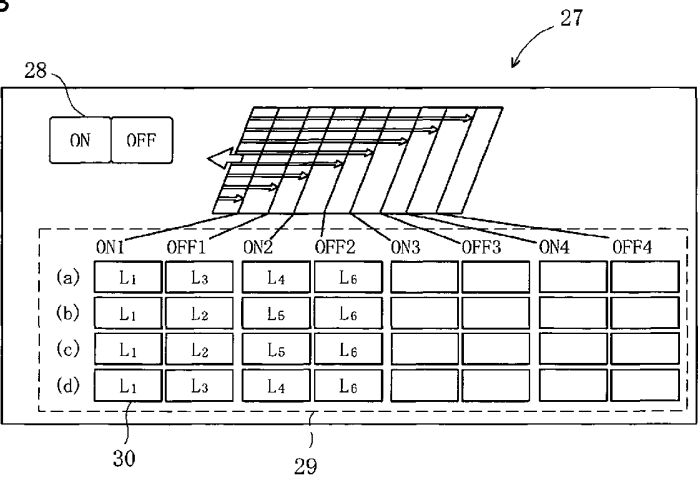


Fig. 7

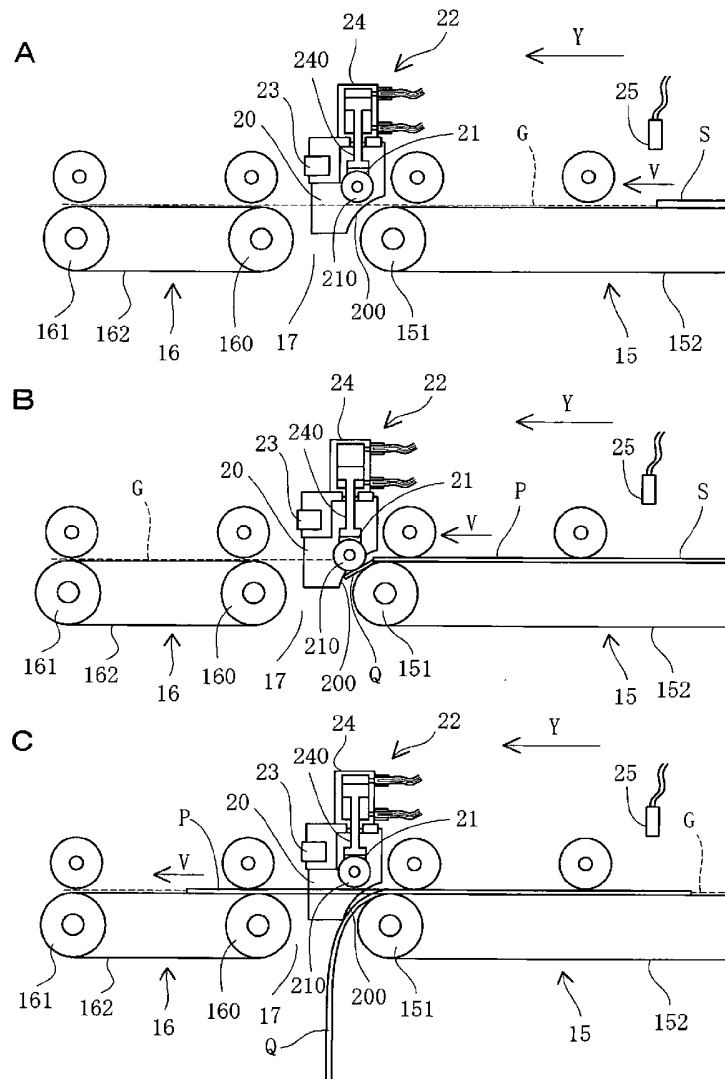


Fig. 8

