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TRANCHEUSE INDUSTRIELLE

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(54) **AN INDUSTRIAL SLICER**

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TRANCHEUSE INDUSTRIELLE

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an industrial slicer.

[0002] In particular the present invention relates to an industrial slicer especially intended for use in the food industry for cutting products such as meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, both fresh and cooked, preferably free of bones or cartilage.

[0003] There are known industrial slicers used for cutting products destined, by way of example, to the large-scale distribution (GDO), as well as to school or company canteens, or catering.

[0004] One slicer of the known type comprises a cutting station arranged downstream of a machine section, which cutting station pushes the products towards the cutting section and comprises a lower conveyor belt for carrying the product to the cutting station and a top belt, arranged above the conveyor belt, which has the function of pressing the product.

[0005] The cutting station comprises a plurality of horizontal blades, often mounted opposite a terminal end of the top belt, under which blades the conveyor belt extends in such a way that the product pushed into contact with the blades is automatically cut into slices.

[0006] A version of this type of machine comprises a so-called "floating" top belt, that is connected to a mechanism for regulating the pressure exerted on the product.

[0007] This first machine version is designed for producing a variable number of slices with constant thickness, plus one residue.

[0008] There also exists a second version of the machine provided with a stationary top belt which produces a fixed number of slices with variable thickness without any residues being left.

[0009] In fact, in the second version of the machine, the thickness of the different slices depends on the different size of the product.

[0010] These solutions of the known type exhibit several drawbacks.

[0011] Besides the slices, the first machine version mentioned above leaves a residue which significantly impacts on the production costs.

[0012] The second version produces slices of variable quality and uneven size. Furthermore, the second machine version must necessarily perform a calibrated cutting of the product, that is to say that the mechanical performance conditions of the cutting, such as speed, thrust intensity and pressure, are to be adjusted according to a weight range of the product to be cut; and calibration significantly affects production costs.

[0013] Additionally, there are two more major drawbacks shared by the slicing machine versions of the known type.

[0014] The first one is that, whenever the thickness of the slices must be varied, the production line is to be stopped in order for the operator to disassemble the blades and predispose the same at different mutual dis-

tances.

[0015] The second drawback related to the first one is that the manual intervention on the blades can result in risks for operator's safety due to the fact that he might get hurt during this manual operation; the operator shall therefore be duly trained so as to limit the above risk, which again has a significant impact on costs. French patent document FR 2924970 A1 discloses a machine having a plurality of blades arranged around movable rollers so as to define triangular closed rings.

[0016] The rollers rotate so as to move the blades, making the latter rotate in circle, sliding along the sides of the triangle.

[0017] The machine of FR 2924970 A1 is provided with three supports for the rollers, placed at the triangle vertices, the position of which can be changed by means of screws.

[0018] Therefore, the cutting pitch of the blades can be changed by moving the support of the rollers onto which the blades are mounted.

[0019] French patent document FR 2835773 A1 discloses a machine for cutting bread, having a plurality of cutting blades connected to movable supports provided with fingers engaging the groove of a screw. United States patent document US 6,647,848 B1 discloses a household device for cutting cakes with cutting wires that are wound around respective external reels that are able to slide on a vertical shaft. The technical task at the base of the present invention is therefore to provide a slicer capable of overcoming the drawbacks of the prior art mentioned above.

[0020] The technical task is achieved by the slicer designed according to claim 1. Further features and advantages of the present invention will more clearly emerge from the indicative and therefore not limiting description of a preferred but not exclusive embodiment of a slicer as illustrated in the appended drawings wherein:

- Figure 1 is an isometric view of the cutting station of the slicer disclosed by the invention;
- Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the particular K of Figure 1;
- Figures 3 and 4 are isometric views of the main components of the adjustment means of the invention isolated from the cutting station, represented in two different operating configurations; and
- Figure 5 is an isometric view of the movable parts and of the kinematic mechanisms of the cutting station;

[0021] With reference to the above figures, it is indicated by 1 the cutting station of an industrial slicer according to the invention.

[0022] In detail, as anticipated, the slicer disclosed herein is especially designed for cutting food items such as meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, both fresh and cooked, preferably free of bones or cartilage.

[0023] The slicer includes, amongst others, a supply

station located upstream of the cutting station 1 which brings the products to be sliced to the cutting station 1 one at a time.

[0024] The slicer is further provided with an output station located downstream of the cutting station 1 via which the slices are removed from said cutting station 1 and directed out of the slicer.

[0025] In particular, the machine of the invention herein can include a conveyor, for example in the form of a lower conveyor belt, as described in the explanation of the prior art, which conveyor brings the intact products to the cutting station 1 along a forward direction indicated with D in the attached figures.

[0026] The cutting station 1 comprises a plurality of blades 21, 22, 23 for slicing incoming products, which blades 21, 22, 23 are spaced apart from each other at any given time by a given cutting pitch, thereby obtaining slices having a thickness corresponding to said cutting pitch.

[0027] The blades 21, 22, 23 may be for example made up of steel and preferably three in number.

[0028] Said conveyor belt can be arranged in such a way as to extend below the blades 21, 22, 23 so that the product is placed in contact therewith thus being sliced.

[0029] According to a very important aspect of the invention, the cutting station 1 includes adjustment means 5, 7, 3, 31, 41 enabling the blades 21, 22, 23 to have a mutual distance so that the thickness of the slices can be varied. In short, the thickness of the slices can be adjusted according to the user's needs and in particular to the different sizes of the single products, without the user having to disassemble and reassemble the blades each time.

[0030] In other words, the slicer includes movable blades 21, 22, 23 which position is subject to adjustment means.

[0031] In the present description the position of the blades 21, 22, 23 can be meant as the spatial deviation of at least one portion thereof due to a flexing action.

[0032] This aspect will be detailed later on, that is when explaining the working principles of the invention herein.

[0033] Preferably, the above conveyor, which is however configured, defines a horizontal conveying plane above which the blades 21, 22, 23 are located. The blades 21, 22, 23 are preferably substantially horizontal and parallel to each other, at least along a section within which they come in contact with the products.

[0034] In detail, the blades 21, 22, 23 may be arranged one above the other, the lowermost blade being separate from the conveying plane by a distance corresponding to the cutting pitch at any given time.

[0035] In this case, the conveying plane is a fixed reference of the slicer for adjustment of the distance of the blades 21, 22, 23 as will be detailed in a later section.

[0036] In the preferred embodiment of the invention as represented in the appended drawings, the blades 21, 22, 23 may be arranged one over the other thereby forming a sort of vertical cutting plane through which the intact

products cross thus being separate in slices.

[0037] In this case, the blades 21, 22, 23 are movable along the cutting plane according to the adjustment performed by the adjustment means.

[0038] According to a preferred constructive aspect, the adjustment means includes movable shifter elements 31 which can be seen in detail in Figures 2 - 4, each associated with a respective blade.

[0039] Said shifter elements 31 are suitable for abutting the respective blades 21, 22, 23 thus varying the cutting pitch according to their position.

[0040] In the example shown in the attached drawings, each shifter element 31 is formed by a pair of shaped blocks able to come into contact with the respective blade from opposite sides so as to bend it thus moving it with respect to the conveying plane and to the other blades 21, 22, 23.

[0041] The shifter element 31 can be arranged substantially in the cutting plane. In this case, the blocks can be opposed and have a distance such as to enable to contain the blades 21, 22, 23 keeping a mechanical clearance so as to hold them in position, yet allowing axial sliding thereof, or at least sliding in a direction being substantially parallel to their length due to reasons which are being detailed below.

[0042] A further embodiment, not shown, is also possible wherein the shifter elements 31 comprise a single shaped block for each blade, being in contact with the corresponding lowermost surface of the respective blade. In any case, each shaped block preferably comprises a curved contact surface intended for abutment with the respective blade.

[0043] Furthermore, each blade is coupled to the cutting station 1 at two distinct coupling points of the length thereof, for example at or near the ends thereof.

[0044] The adjustment means preferably comprises a plurality of elastic coupling elements which hold the blades 21, 22, 23 relative to said coupling points (see Figure 2).

[0045] In the example shown, the coupling elements comprise a plurality of clamps 41 made of an elastic material such as steel, which are able to tighten the blades 21, 22, 23 relative to the coupling points, each of said clamps being formed by a pair of opposed jaws adapted to elastically bend.

[0046] Therefore, the coupling elements cooperate with the shifter elements 31 thereby enabling adjustment of the blades 21, 22, 23 due to bending of the blades themselves 21, 22, 23 as a result of a displacement in space of the shifter elements 31 themselves.

[0047] In a possible embodiment of the invention, the coupling elements are formed by vertical supporting plates 81, 82, 83, 84 holding the blades 21, 22, 23.

[0048] In this case, the clamps 41 can be identified by horizontal slots made on the supporting plates 81, 82, 83, 84 thus forming thin strips constituting aforementioned jaws.

[0049] Each blade is supported by two supporting

plates 81, 82, 83, 84 which are connected by hydraulic pistons 91 or the like, being designed for positioning and maintaining said plates 81, 82, 83, 84 at a mutual distance such as to tension the blade according to manners known per se.

[0050] Following this operation, each pair becomes an integral unit able to perform a rigid lateral translation (see Figure 5).

[0051] In fact, in order for the slices to be cut, the blades 21, 22, 23 can be subject to a horizontal reciprocating movement, thereby causing relative plates 81, 82, 83, 84 to be shifted via a shaft connecting rod 9, such as that shown in Figures 1 and 5, driven by a motor 10.

[0052] In detail, the above shaft can be configured for moving the different integral units as previously defined based on cycles involving periods of equal duration but out of phase.

[0053] Said integral units may be interleaved so that one of the plates which supports one of the blades is interposed between the plates supporting two different blades and vice versa (see again Figure 5). As mentioned above, the shaped blocks of the shifter elements 31, when interfacing one another, may retain the relative blade with mechanical clearance in order for it to be allowed to perform its axial stroke according to aforesaid reciprocating movement.

[0054] In the embodiment of the invention herein, the adjustment means comprises at least one adjustment arm 3 (preferably two), equipped with shifter elements 31, which adjustment arm is rotatably mounted in the cutting station 1 thereby varying the cutting pitch according to its angular position.

[0055] To be precise, the adjustment arm 3 is hinged at an axis of rotation perpendicular to the cutting plane.

[0056] In the illustrated example, there are provided two adjustment arms 3 spaced apart from each other so as to define a crossing zone Z therebetween for the products to be sliced, at which the blades 21, 22, 23 exhibit an adjusted cutting pitch.

[0057] The adjustment arms 3 may be specular relative to an intermediate plane arranged in the crossing zone Z, said plane being perpendicular to the cutting plane.

[0058] This will ensure that the blades 21, 22, 23 will always be substantially rectilinear, in particular horizontal, so as to allow a smooth and clean cutting of the slices at least relative to one of the sections thereof comprised in said crossing zone Z, regardless of the different positions assumed by the arms and thus by the different cutting pitches chosen.

[0059] Each adjustment arm 3 can consist of one or more plates conforming said shifter elements 31 relative to a distal free portion 30.

[0060] Alternatively, the shifter elements 31 can be fixed to said arm's distal portion 30.

[0061] In both cases, the shifter elements 31 may protrude transversely from said distal portion 30 which is disposed in a plane parallel to said cutting plane. According to a preferred aspect of the invention as shown in

particular in Figures 3 and 4, the adjustment means also comprises a mechanism 5 able to move the two adjustment arms 3 synchronously so that they undergo angular displacements with same size but with opposite directions with respect to the axis of rotation thereof.

[0062] In this context, with opposite directions it is meant the clockwise or counterclockwise direction of rotation.

[0063] In the preferred constructive form, the mechanism 5 mentioned comprises a lever element 51 that is centrally hinged so as to define two lever arms, and two connecting rods 52, 53, each being rotatably coupled with a respective lever arm at one end and with a respective adjustment arm 3 at the other end.

[0064] The lever element 51, which can have the form of a pair of elongated parallel plates, rotates about an axis being parallel to the axes of rotation of the adjustment arms 3.

[0065] In detail, in the preferred embodiment, both the lever element 51 and the arms are hinged to the same metal support sheet 6 which in the attached figures has a V-shape and is fixed within the cutting station 1, that is to say that it is directly fixed to the frame of the slicer, which in turn is fixed to and supported by the base.

[0066] The activation mode of the mechanism 5 and the arms 3 are discussed here below in the explanation of the invention working principles.

[0067] According to a preferred aspect of the invention, the shifter elements 31 of each arm are arranged on respective different circumferences which center is relative to the axis of rotation of the respective arm.

[0068] In detail, the circumferences on which the shifter elements 31 of the same arm lie, are concentric.

[0069] Moreover, these radii are determined in the following manner.

[0070] By identifying the blades 21, 22, 23 from the lowest to the highest one with a consecutive natural number starting from one (1, 2, 3, etc.), following a change in the cutting pitch, the size of the shift that each blade must carry out with respect to the previous position, is determined by the following formula: $S_N = \Delta S_1 \times N$ wherein N is said consecutive number, ΔS_1 is the shift in the position of the first blade relative to said conveying plane as a result of said change in the cutting pitch, and S_N is the shift in the position of the blade number N , also following the change in the cutting pitch.

[0071] In practice, assuming that the cutting station 1 includes three blades 21, 22, 23 with a cutting pitch equal to 5mm, then the following will result: a first blade 21 positioned 5 mm from the conveying plane (that is, from abovementioned lowermost belt), a second blade 22 located 10mm from the conveying plane, and a third blade 23 arranged 15 mm from the conveying plane.

[0072] Assuming that a cutting pitch of 8 mm is needed, than ΔS_1 will be equal to 3 mm.

[0073] Therefore, the first blade 21 shall be arranged 8 mm from the conveying plane that is, it shall be shifted by 3 mm ($S_1 = \Delta S_1 \times 1$), whereas the second blade 22

shall be arranged 16 mm from the conveying plane and thus it shall be moved by 6 mm ($S_2 = \Delta S_1 \times 2$), finally, the third blade 23 shall be placed 24 mm from the conveying plane, and will therefore be shifted by 9 mm ($S_3 = \Delta S_1 \times 3$).

[0074] In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the adjustment of the blades' 21, 22, 23 cutting pitch is carried out automatically.

[0075] In this case, the slicer afforded includes first and foremost detection means for determining the size of the products to be sliced which are arranged upstream of the cutting station 1.

[0076] Such detection means can be suitable for measuring the section of the product (typically the transversal section), which will be facing the cutting plane.

[0077] In this case, the detection means preferably includes a plurality of sensors, for example photocells or other type of sensors, predisposed for measuring the height and width of the products to be sliced thus identifying the sections thereof.

[0078] Also the length of the products can be detected to determine relevant volume.

[0079] Optionally, the detection means may also include a device for measuring the weight of the products to be sliced.

[0080] Moreover, in this embodiment a processing unit connected to the detection means is made available which is configured for controlling the adjustment means so as to automatically change the distance between the blades 21, 22, 23, depending on the size of the products to be sliced on the basis of a slicing program.

[0081] With slicing program it is meant a control mode of the adjustment means according to the result to be obtained.

[0082] By way of example but not limited to, the slicing program which can be set or selected by the user, can afford to cut all the products in slices with same size, or in a predetermined and constant number of slices regardless of the size thereof, or in slices with same weight, etc ..

[0083] In this embodiment, the processing unit can be connected to a motor, for example the brushless motor indicated by the numeral 7 in Figures 3 and 4, on which the above mentioned lever element 51 is fitted.

[0084] In practice, the processing unit, according to the size performed by the detection means, is adapted to control the rotation of the lever element 51 based on selected angles, so as to obtain displacement of the arms (and thus of the blades) corresponding to the programmed variation of the cutting pitch.

[0085] In an alternative embodiment, not shown, the slicer includes mechanical means for controlling the adjustment means operable by the user. In this case, one can speak of a manual adjustment by the user, performed by a kinematic mechanism which can always be connected to said lever element 51.

[0086] The working principles of the invention herein in its preferred embodiment, are explained hereinafter on the basis of Figures 3, 4 and 5.

[0087] Prior to supplying the slicer with the products to be cut, the blades 21, 22, 23 shall be pre-tensioned in the manner already explained above and the shaft connecting rod 9 activated in order to operate the above integral units formed by respective supporting pairs of plates 81, 82, 83, 84 which support the blades 21, 22, 23 elastically (see again Figure 5). While the products to be cut are being gradually supplied to the slicer, the aforementioned detection means determine the size of each product, then communicating it to the processing unit.

[0088] Assume that two products of different sizes, the first one being thinner than the second one, are to be cut thus reaching the cutting station 1 one after the other and that the slicing program provides to obtain slices of the same size from all cut products.

[0089] In the moments before the first product reaches the cutting station 1, the processing unit controls the electric motor so that the position of the adjustment arms 3 is such that the blades 21, 22, 23 exhibit a cutting pitch able to obtain slices of constant size (see Figure 3).

[0090] As soon as the second product reaches the cutting station, the processing unit controls rotation of the adjustment arms 3 which spread apart the blades 21, 22, 23 (see Figure 4) by means of aforesaid shifter elements 31 so that, when the product having a thicker size crosses through abovementioned zone Z arranged on the cutting plane, the same is cut into slices which slices have dimensions corresponding to those of the thinner product.

[0091] It should be noted that the slicer herein disclosed is not only able to obtain slices uniform in size from products having different sizes, but it can do so without any product left as waste. This is due to the presence of the means of adjustment and to the fact that one of the slices obtained is the one being positioned between the conveying plane and the first lowermost blade (always having a distance equal to the cutting pitch).

[0092] Therefore, the slicer provided by the present invention allows slicing of the progressively incoming products on the basis of a predetermined and uniform quality, without the need to stop production for adjusting the cutting pitch and without any risks for the operator.

[0093] It follows that the slicer disclosed by the present invention fully goes beyond the limits of the known art.

Claims

1. An industrial slicer comprising: a cutting station (1) that includes a plurality of blades (21, 22, 23) for slicing a food product, said blades (21, 22, 23) being spaced apart from each other by a cutting pitch, so as to obtain slices of said product having a thickness corresponding to the cutting pitch, and adjustment means (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) for adjusting the distance between the blades (21, 22, 23); wherein said adjustment means (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) includes a plurality of movable shifter elements (31) that are associated with respective blades, said shifter elements (31) be-

- ing able to change the cutting pitch according to the position thereof; the slicer (1) being **characterized in that** each blade (21, 22, 23) is attached at two points along the length thereof in the cutting station (1) and **in that** each shifter element (31) is interposed between the cited points of attachment of the respective blades (21, 22, 23).
2. The slicer according to claim 1, wherein said adjustment means (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) comprises a plurality of elastic attachment elements (41) that retain the blades (21, 22, 23) at said points.
 3. The slicer according to at least one of the preceding claims, comprising a conveyor that brings the products to the cutting station (1), along a conveying plane, wherein the blades (21, 22, 23), are arranged one over the other, the lowermost blade being separated from the conveying plane by a distance corresponding to the cutting pitch, at any given time.
 4. The slicer according to at least one of preceding claims, wherein said adjustment means (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) comprises at least an adjustment arm (3) provided with said shifter elements (31), said arm being mounted rotatably in the cutting station (1), so as to change the cutting pitch according to the angular position thereof.
 5. The slicer according to the preceding claim, wherein said arm (3) is hinged in the cutting station (1) at an axis of rotation and wherein the relative shifter elements (31) are arranged on respective circumferences having a centre at said axis of rotation.
 6. The slicer according to the preceding claim and claim 3, wherein the radiuses of said circumferences are such selected that, identifying the blades (21, 22, 23) from the lowest to the highest with a consecutive natural number starting from one, the size of the shift that each blade must carry out, with respect to the previous position following a change in the cutting pitch, is determined by the following formula: $S_N = \Delta S_1 \times N$, wherein N is said consecutive number, ΔS_1 is the shift in the position of the first blade (21) with respect to said conveying plane and S_N is the shift in the position of blade number N .
 7. The slicer according to at least one of claims 4 to 6, comprising two adjustment arms (3) spaced apart from each other, so as to define a crossing zone (Z) therebetween for said products, at which the blades (21, 22, 23) have an adjusted cutting pitch.
 8. The slicer according to the preceding claim, wherein the adjustment arms (3) are specular with respect to an intermediate plane positioned in said crossing zone (Z) and wherein the adjustment means (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) comprises a mechanism (5) able to move the adjustment arms (3) synchronously so that they undergo angular displacements with same size and with opposite directions with respect to the relative axis of rotation (R1, R2).
 9. The slicer according to the preceding claim, wherein said mechanism (5) comprises a lever element (51) that is centrally hinged so as to define two lever arms, and two connecting rods (52, 53), each connecting rod (52, 53) being rotatably coupled with a respective lever arm at one end and with a respective adjustment arm (3) at the other end.
 10. The slicer according to at least one of the preceding claims, comprising:
 - detection means for determining the dimensions of the products to be sliced, arranged upstream of the cutting station (1); and
 - at least one processing unit, connected to said detection means and configured to control said adjustment means in such a way as to change the distance between said blades (21, 22, 23) automatically, according to the dimensions of the products to be sliced, based on a slicing program.

Patentansprüche

1. Industrielle Schneidmaschine, umfassend: eine Schneidstation (1), die eine Vielzahl an Messern (21, 22, 23) zum Schneiden eines Nahrungsmittelprodukts umfasst, wobei diese Messer (21, 22, 23) voneinander um ein Schneidabstandsmaß beabstandet sind, sodass Scheiben des Produkts erhalten werden, aufweisend eine Dicke entsprechend des Schneidabstandsmaßes, sowie Einstellmittel (5, 7, 3, 31, 41), um den Abstand zwischen den Messern (21, 22, 23) einzustellen, wobei die Einstellmittel (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) eine Vielzahl an bewegbaren Verschiebungselementen (31) aufweisen, die mit jeweiligen Messern assoziiert sind, wobei die Verschiebungselemente (31) in der Lage sind, das Schneidabstandsmaß je nach deren Position zu ändern, wobei die Schneidmaschine (1) **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** ein jedes Messer (21, 22, 23) an zwei Punkten entlang deren Länge in der Schneidstation (1) angebracht ist, und dadurch, dass ein jedes Verschiebungselement (31) zwischen den genannten Punkten zur Anbringung der jeweiligen Messer (21, 22, 23) eingesetzt ist.
2. Schneidmaschine nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Einstellmittel (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) eine Vielzahl an elastischen Anbringungsmitteln (41) umfassen, die die Messer (21, 22, 23) an den Punkten halten.

3. Schneidemaschine nach mindestens einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend eine Förder-
einrichtung, die die Produkte entlang einer Förde-
rungsebene zur Schneidstation (1) führt, wobei die
Messer (21, 22, 23) übereinander angeordnet sind
und das unterste Messer von der Förderungsebene
um einen Abstand getrennt ist, der dem Schneidab-
standsmaß zu jeder beliebigen Zeit entspricht.
4. Schneidemaschine nach mindestens einem der vor-
hergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Einstellmittel (5,
7, 3, 31, 41) mindestens einen Einstellarm (3) um-
fassen, der mit den Verschiebungselementen (31)
versehen ist, wobei der Arm drehbar in der Schneid-
station (1) montiert ist, sodass das Schneidab-
standsmaß gemäß dessen Winkelposition geändert
wird.
5. Schneidemaschine nach dem vorhergehenden An-
spruch, wobei der Arm (3) mittels eines Gelenks in
der Schneidstation (1) an einer Rotationsachse be-
festigt ist und wobei die entsprechenden Verschie-
bungselemente (31) auf jeweiligen Umfangslängen
angeordnet sind, aufweisend eine Mitte an der Ro-
tationsachse.
6. Schneidemaschine nach dem vorhergehenden An-
spruch und Anspruch 3, wobei die Radien der Um-
fangslängen so ausgewählt sind, dass die Größe der
Verschiebung, die ein jedes Messer vollführen
muss, zur vorherigen Position nach einer Änderung
des Schneidabstandsmaßes durch folgende Formel
bestimmt ist, wenn man die Messer (21, 22, 23) vom
untersten zum obersten, ausgehend vom ersten mit
einer aufeinanderfolgenden natürlichen Zahl identi-
fiziert: $S_N = \Delta S_1 \times N$, wobei N die aufeinanderfolgen-
de Zahl ist, ΔS_1 die Verschiebung der Position des
ersten Messers (21) zur Förderungsebene ist und
 S_N die Verschiebung der Position von Messer Num-
mer N ist.
7. Schneidemaschine nach mindestens einem der An-
sprüche 4 bis 6, umfassend zwei Einstellarme (3),
die voneinander beabstandet sind, um zwischen ih-
nen eine Kreuzungszone (Z) für die Produkte zu de-
finieren, an denen die Messer (21, 22, 23) ein ein-
gestelltes Schneidabstandsmaß aufweisen.
8. Schneidemaschine nach dem vorhergehenden An-
spruch, wobei die Einstellarme (3) spiegelbildlich zu
einer Zwischenebene angeordnet sind, die in der
Kreuzungszone (Z) positioniert ist, und wobei die
Einstellmittel (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) einen Mechanismus
(5) umfassen, der in der Lage ist, die Einstellarme
(3) synchron zu bewegen, sodass sie Winkelver-
schiebungen derselben Größe vollführen und mit
entgegengesetzten Richtungen zur relativen Rotati-
onsachse (R1, R2).

9. Schneidemaschine nach dem vorhergehenden An-
spruch, wobei der Mechanismus (5) ein Hebelele-
ment (51) umfasst, das mittig mittels eines Gelenks
befestigt ist, sodass zwei Hebelarme und zwei Ver-
bindungsstangen (52, 53) definiert werden, wobei
eine jede Verbindungsstange (52, 53) drehbar mit
einem jeweiligen Hebelarm an einem Ende und mit
einem jeweiligen Einstellarm (3) am anderen Ende
gekuppelt ist.
10. Schneidemaschine nach mindestens einem der vor-
hergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend:

Erfassungsmittel, um die Abmessungen der zu
schneidenden Produkte zu bestimmen, die vor
der Schneidstation (1) angeordnet sind, und
mindestens eine Verarbeitungseinheit, die mit
den Erfassungsmitteln verbunden und ausge-
legt ist, um die Einstellmittel zu steuern, sodass
der Abstand zwischen den Messern (21, 22, 23)
automatisch je nach den Abmessungen der zu
schneidenden Produkte basierend auf einem
Schneidprogramm geändert wird.

Revendications

1. Trancheuse industrielle comprenant : un poste de
coupe (1) incluant une pluralité de lames (21, 22, 23)
servant à trancher un produit alimentaire, lesdites
lames (21, 22, 23) étant éloignées les unes des
autres par un pas de coupe de manière à obtenir
des tranches dudit produit ayant une épaisseur cor-
respondant au pas de coupe, et des moyens de ré-
glage (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) servant à régler la distance
entre les lames (21, 22, 23) ; dans laquelle lesdits
moyens de réglage (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) incluent une plu-
ralité d'éléments décaleurs mobiles (31) étant asso-
ciés à des lames respectives, lesdits éléments dé-
caleurs (31) pouvant modifier le pas de coupe selon
la position de ceux-ci ; la trancheuse (1) étant **ca-
ractérisée en ce que** chaque lame (21, 22, 23) est
fixée en deux points le long de sa longueur dans le
poste de découpe (1) et **en ce que** chaque élément
décaleur (31) est interposé entre les points cités de
fixation des lames (21, 22, 23) respectives.
2. Trancheuse selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle
lesdits moyens de réglage (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) compren-
nent une pluralité d'éléments de fixation élastiques
(41) qui retiennent les lames (21, 22, 23) auxdits
points.
3. Trancheuse selon au moins l'une des revendications
précédentes, comprenant un convoyeur qui amène
les produits au poste de coupe (1) le long d'un plan
d'acheminement, dans laquelle les lames (21, 22,
23) sont disposées l'une sur l'autre, la lame la plus

basse étant séparée du plan d'acheminement par une distance correspondant au pas de coupe, à tout moment.

4. Trancheuse selon au moins l'une des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle lesdits moyens de réglage (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) comprennent au moins un bras de réglage (3) prévu avec lesdits éléments décaleurs (31), ledit bras étant monté en rotation dans le poste de découpe (1) de manière à modifier le pas de coupe selon la position angulaire de celui-ci. 10
5. Trancheuse selon la revendication précédente, dans laquelle ledit bras (3) est monté articulé dans le poste de coupe (1) en correspondance d'un axe de rotation et dans laquelle les éléments décaleurs (31) relatifs sont disposés sur des circonférences respectives comportant un centre en correspondance dudit axe de rotation. 15
6. Trancheuse selon la revendication précédente et la revendication 3, dans laquelle les rayons desdites circonférences sont sélectionnés de manière à ce que, en identifiant les lames (21, 22, 23) de la plus basse à la plus haute avec un nombre naturel consécutif commençant à partir de un, l'ampleur du décalage que chaque lame doit effectuer, par rapport à la position précédente suite à une modification du pas de coupe, est déterminée par la formule suivante : $S_N = \Delta S_1 \times N$, dans laquelle N correspond au dit nombre consécutif, ΔS_1 correspond au décalage de la position de la première lame (21) par rapport au dit plan d'acheminement et S_N correspond au décalage de la position de la lame numéro N . 20 25 30 35
7. Trancheuse selon l'une au moins des revendications de 4 à 6, comprenant deux bras de réglage (3) éloignés l'un de l'autre, de manière à définir une zone de franchissement (Z) entre eux pour lesdits produits, en correspondance desquels les lames (21, 22, 23) possèdent un pas de coupe réglé. 40
8. Trancheuse selon la revendication précédente, dans laquelle les bras de réglage (3) sont en miroir par rapport à un plan intermédiaire positionné dans ladite zone de franchissement (Z) et dans laquelle les moyens de réglage (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) comprennent un mécanisme (5) pouvant déplacer les bras de réglage (3) de façon synchrone de sorte qu'ils subissent des déplacements angulaires de même dimension et avec des directions opposées par rapport à l'axe de rotation (R1, R2) relatif. 45 50
9. Trancheuse selon la revendication précédente, dans laquelle ledit mécanisme (5) comprend un élément levier (51) étant centralement monté articulé de manière à définir deux bras de levier, et deux tiges de raccordement (52, 53), chaque tige de raccordement 55

(52, 53) étant accouplée de façon rotative à un bras de levier respectif à une extrémité et à un bras de réglage (3) respectif à l'autre extrémité.

10. Trancheuse selon au moins une des revendications précédentes, comprenant : 5
- des moyens de détection, servant à déterminer les dimensions des produits à trancher, disposés en amont du poste de coupe (1) ; et au moins une unité de traitement reliée auxdits moyens de détection et configurée pour commander lesdits moyens de réglage de manière à modifier automatiquement la distance entre lesdites lames (21, 22, 23), selon les dimensions des produits à trancher, sur la base d'un programme de tranchage. 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55

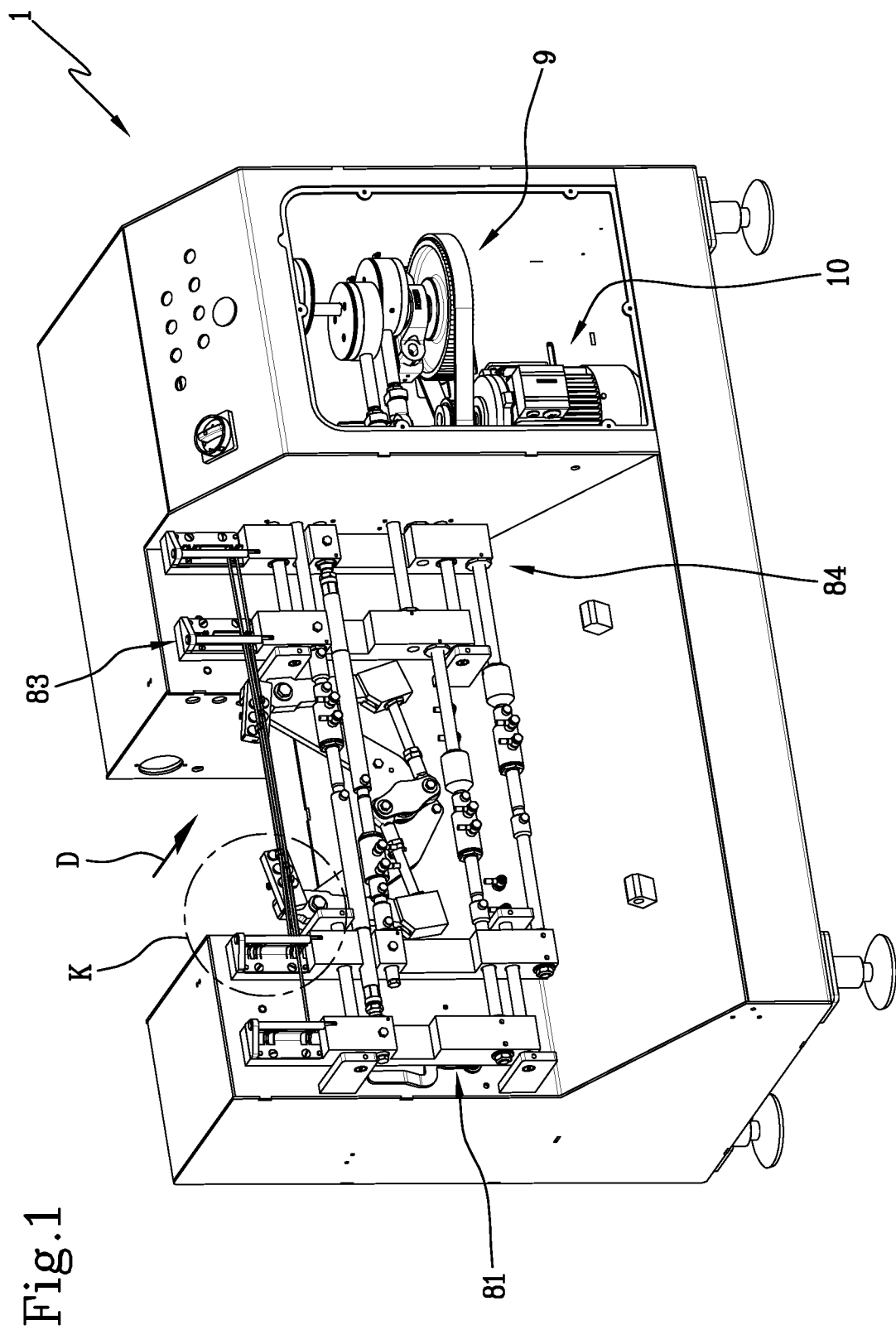
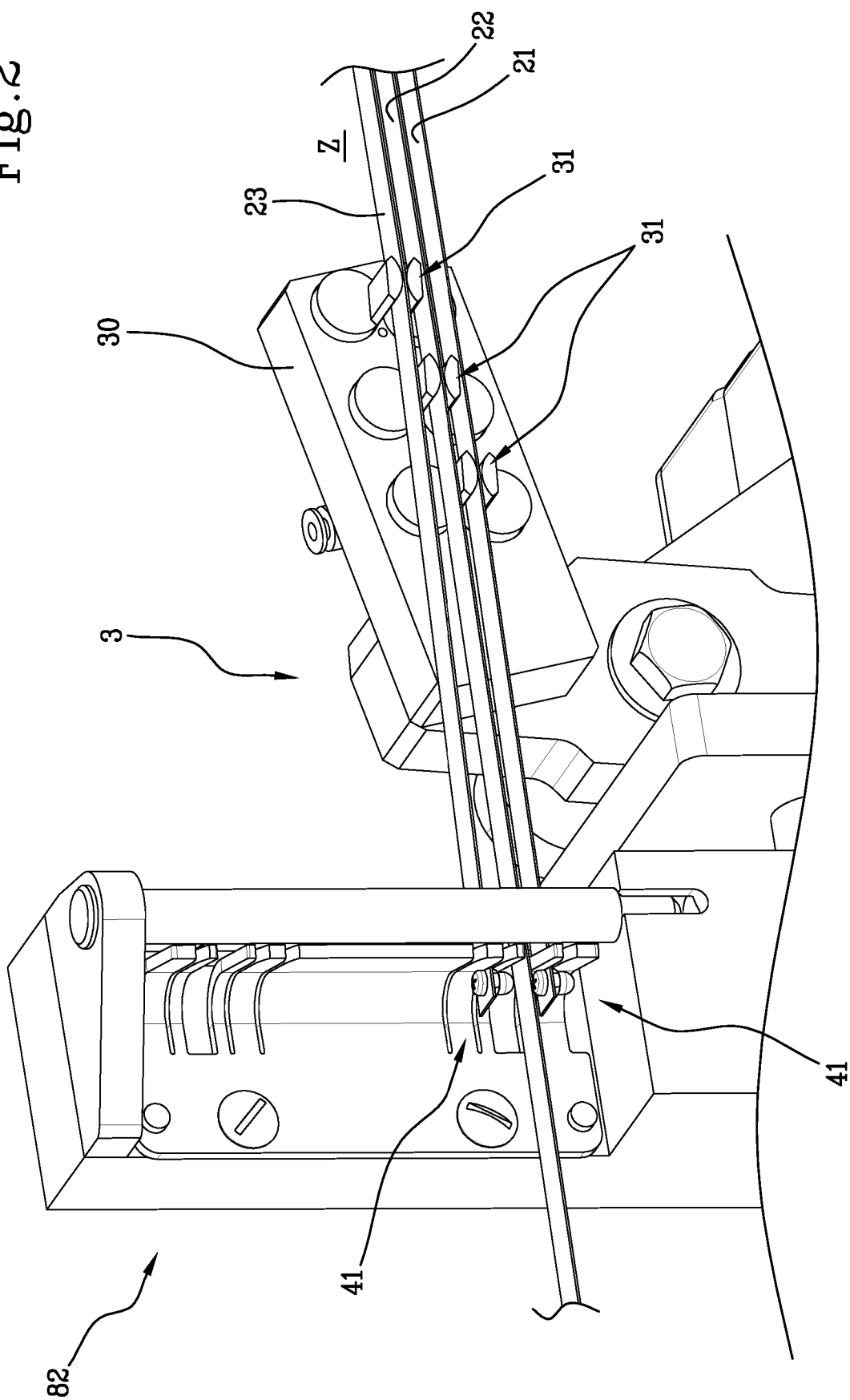


Fig. 2



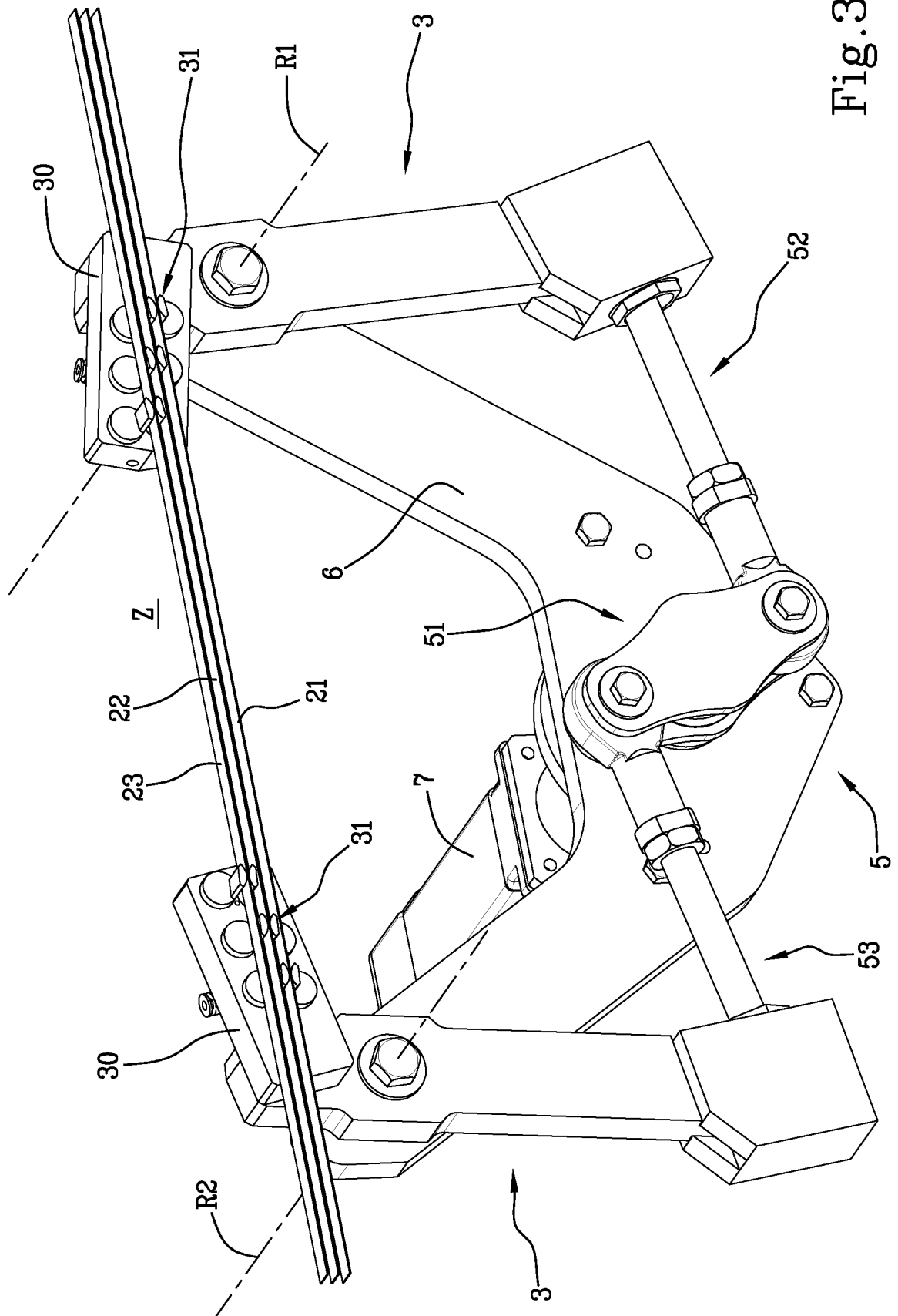


Fig. 3

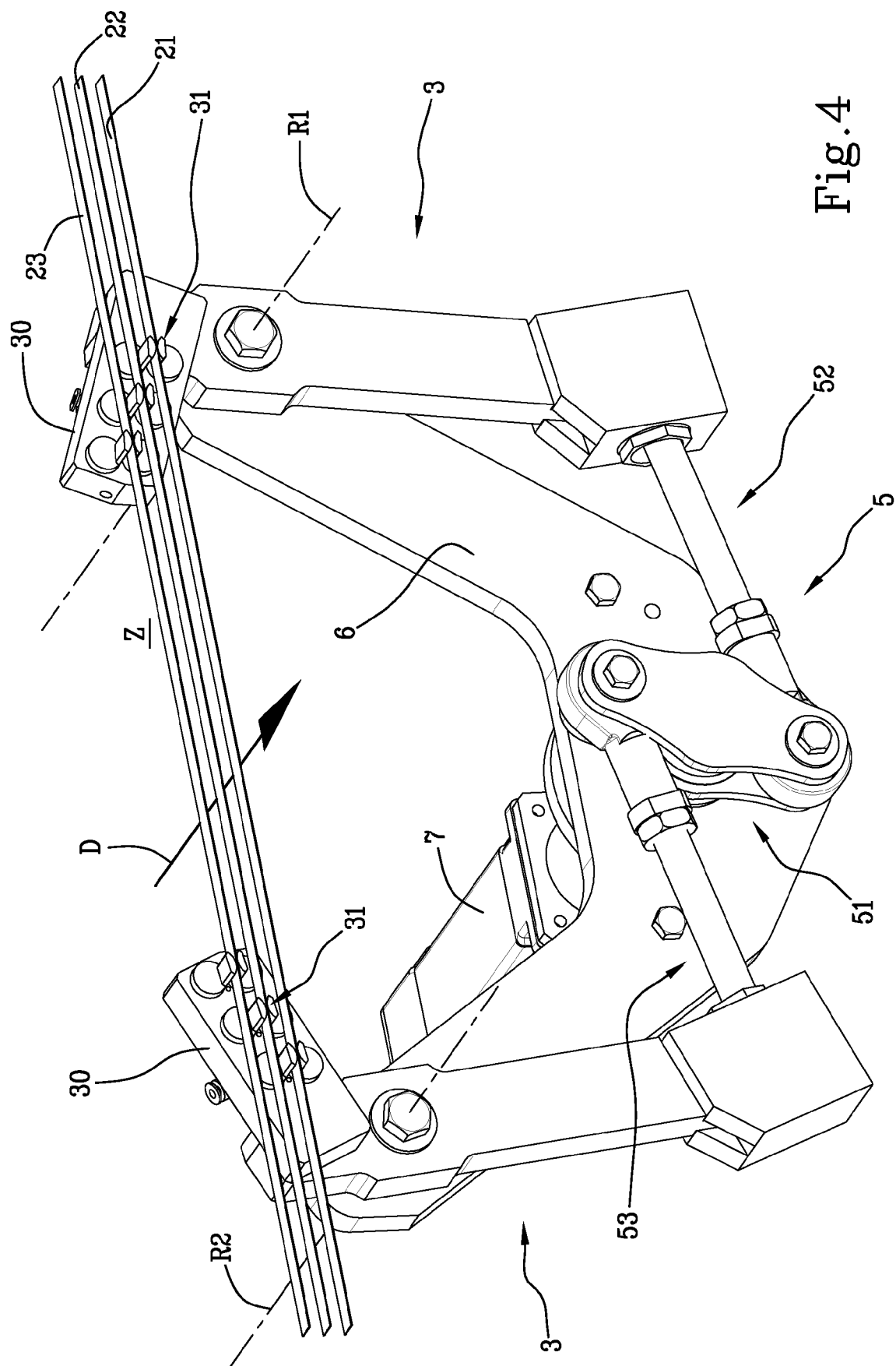


Fig. 4

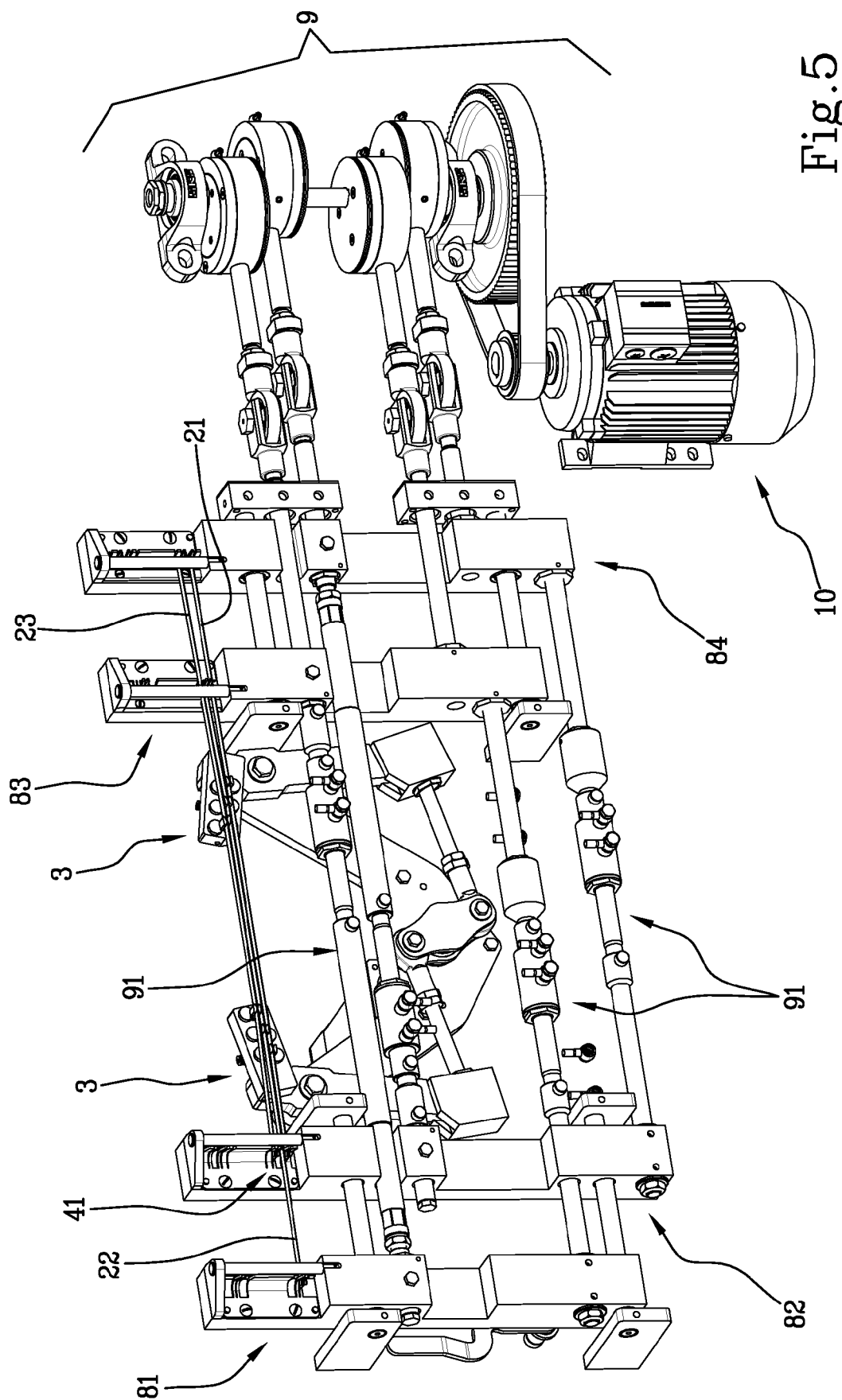


Fig. 5

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- FR 2924970 A1 [0015] [0017]
- FR 2835773 A1 [0019]
- US 6647848 B1 [0019]

IPARI SZELETELŐ

SZABADALMI IGÉNYPONTOK

1. Ipari szeletelő, amely tartalmaz: egy vágóállomást (1), amely több kés (21, 22, 23) foglal magában egy élelmiszeripari termék szeletelésére, amely kések (21, 22, 23) egymástól egy vágási magasságnyi távolságra vannak elhelyezve, hogy a terméknek a vágási magassággal megegyező vastagságú szeletei álljanak elő, és beállító eszközt (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) a kések (21, 22, 23) közötti távolság beállítására; amely beállító eszköz (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) több mozgó eltoló-elemet (31) foglal magában, amelyek adott késekkel vannak kapcsolatban, amely eltoló-elemek (31) helyzetüktől függően meg tudják változtatni a vágási magasságot; a szeletelőt (1) az jellemzi, hogy mindegyik kés (21, 22, 23) a hossza mentén két ponton van rögzítve a vágóállomáson (1), és az, hogy az egyes eltoló-elemek (31) az adott kés (21, 22, 23) rögzítésének hivatkozott pontjai között helyezkednek el.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti szeletelő, amelyben a beállító eszköz (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) több rugalmas rögzítőelemet (41) foglal magában, amelyek megtartják a késeket (21, 22, 23) az említett pontokon.

3. Az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti szeletelő, amely tartalmaz egy szállítóeszközt, amely egy szállítási sík mentén a termékeket a vágóállomáshoz (1) viszi, továbbá a kések (21, 22, 23) egymás felett helyezkednek el, és a legalsó kés bármely meghatározott időpontban a vágási magassággal megegyező távolsággal el van különítve a szállítási síktól.

4. Az előző igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti szeletelő, amelyben a beállító eszköz (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) tartalmaz legalább egy beállító-kart (3), amely el van látva az eltoló-elemekkel (31), amely kar forgathatóan van felszerelve a vágóállomáson (1), hogy szöghelyzetétől függően megváltoztassa a vágási magasságot.

5. Az előző igénypont szerinti szeletelő, amelyben a kar (3) csuklósan van rögzítve a vágóállomáson (1) egy forgástengelyen, továbbá a relatív eltoló-elemek (31) adott kerületeken vannak elhelyezve, amelyek középpontja a forgástengelyen van.

6. Az előző igénypont és a 3. igénypont szerinti szeletelő, amelyben a kerületek sugarai úgy vannak kiválasztva, hogy a kések (21, 22, 23) azonosítása a legalsótól a legfelsőig egymást követő természetes számokkal történik egytől kezdve, a valamennyi kés által végrehajtandó eltolódás mértékét – a vágási magasságban bekövetkező változás utáni előző helyzethez képest – a következő képlet határozza meg: $S_N = \Delta S_1 \times N$, ahol N a soron következő szám, ΔS_1 az első kés (21) helyzetében bekövetkező



eltolódás a szállítási síkhoz képest, S_N pedig az N-edik kés helyzetében bekövetkező eltolódás.

7. A 4-6. igénypontok legalább egyike szerinti szeletelő, amely két, egymástól bizonyos távolságban lévő beállító-kart (3) tartalmaz, hogy a kettő között meg legyen határozva egy keresztzóna (Z) a termékek számára, amely zónában a kések (21, 22, 23) beállított vágási magassággal rendelkeznek.

8. Az előző igénypont szerinti szeletelő, amelyben a beállító-karok (3) a keresztzónában (Z) elhelyezett közbelső síkra tükörszimmetrikusan helyezkednek el, továbbá a beállító eszköz (5, 7, 3, 31, 41) tartalmaz egy, a beállító-karok (3) szinkronizált mozgatására alkalmas mechanizmust (5), hogy ugyanolyan mértékű és a forgás relatív tengelyéhez (R1, R2) képest ellentétes irányú szögelforduláson menjenek keresztül.

9. Az előző igénypont szerinti szeletelő, amelyben a mechanizmus (5) tartalmaz egy emelőelemet (51), amely a középpontjában csuklósan van rögzítve, hogy meghatározzon két emelőkart és két összekötő rudat (52, 53), amely két összekötő rúd (52, 53) forgathatóan kapcsolódik egy-egy emelőkarhoz az egyik végén és egy-egy beállító-karhoz (3) a másik végén.

10. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti szeletelő, amely tartalmaz:

detektáló eszközt a szeletelendő termékek méreteinek meghatározására, amely detektáló eszköz folyamattírányban a vágóállomás (1) előtt van elhelyezve; és

legalább egy feldolgozó egységet, amely a detektáló eszközhöz van csatlakoztatva, és a beállító eszköz oly módon való vezérlésére van kialakítva, hogy az a kések (21, 22, 23) közötti távolságot a szeletelendő termékek méreteitől függően egy szeletelő program alapján automatikusan változtassa.