Sept. 22, 1931. L. L. LEADBETTER 1,824,024

METHOD OF TREATING PAPER

Filed Oct. 2, 1928

FIG. 1

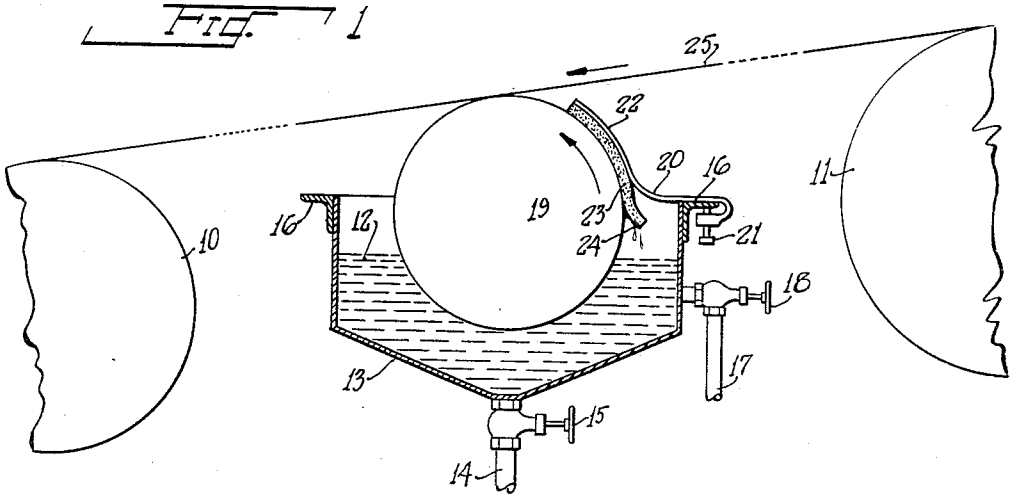


FIG. 2

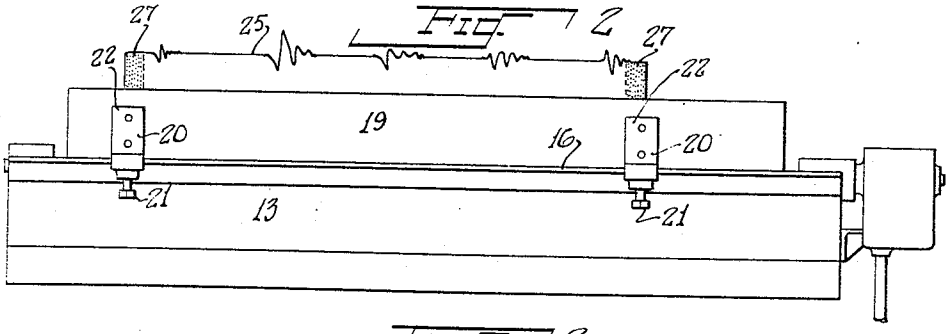


FIG. 3

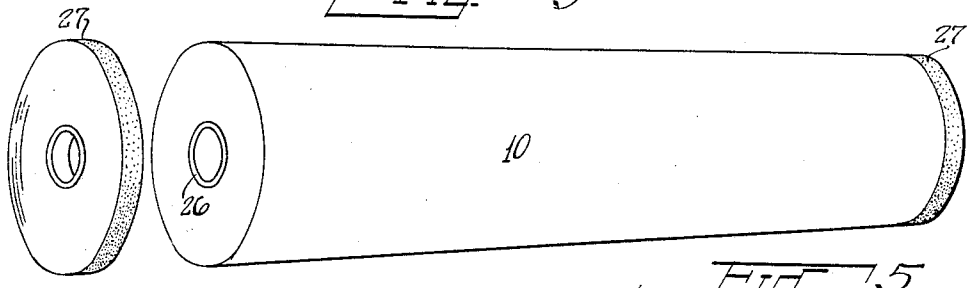


FIG. 4

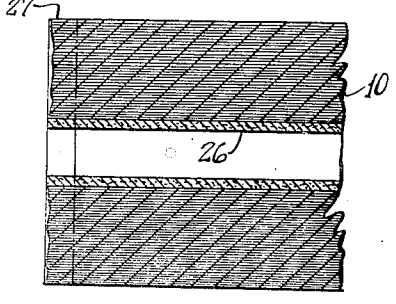
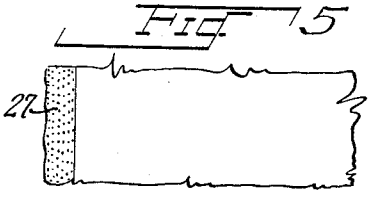


FIG. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF TREATING PAPER

Application filed October 2, 1928. Serial No. 309,813.

This invention relates generally to the paper making and paper waxing industry, and particularly to that portion thereof in which oil is supplied to the paper adapting it to use as fruit wrappers.

The main object of this invention is to provide a wiper for paper treating rolls which will remove the oil or wax from the edges of the paper, which will subsequently be trimmed off and reprocessed.

The second object is to prevent oil-soaked trimmings from finding their way into the beating machine, and to avoid the undesirable action caused by the presence of such oil.

The third object is to effect an economy in oil, which is an important factor, owing to the high grade of oil used in such operations.

These, and other objects, will become more apparent from the specification following as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a somewhat diagrammatic view showing a section through the oiling roll and oil tank. Figure 2 is an end elevation of the oil tank showing the lateral positions of the wipers. Figure 3 is a perspective view of a roll of paper showing the trimmed end. Figure 4 is a fragmentary view showing the end of a roll and the irregular nature of this end which necessitates the trimming. Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of a piece of paper showing the oiled portion and the adjacent dry edge.

Similar numbers of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawings, there is illustrated the usual roll of paper 10, as well as the feed roll 11 between which the paper travels while being treated with oil, usually a high grade of mineral oil 12 contained in a tank 13 provided with a drain 14 and valve 15. Around the upper edge of the tank is a reinforcing frame 16 of angle iron or other suitable shape. Oil is supplied to the tank through the inlet pipe 17 under the control of the valve 18.

The oil roll 19 is mounted within the tank 13 in a manner that its lower portion will be continually submerged in the oil 12. On one side of the frame 16 is mounted a pair of wiper arms 20, one end of which is clamped to the frame 16 by the screw 21, and the other end 22 is curved to fit the roll 19 and lined with felt 23, whose lower end 24 hangs downwardly to form a dripping edge on which the surplus oil finds its way back into the tank 13.

It is, of course, understood that the roll 19 is now in common use and is rotated by any convenient means (not shown) for the purpose of carrying a continuous and even supply of oil to the web of paper 25 traveling over same, which paper is subsequently wound upon a core 26 to form a roll 10.

It is a well known fact that when paper is made and wound upon a roll that the edges of the roll must be trimmed, due to the fact that the edges are somewhat irregular. This trim is not wasted but is returned to the beating vats or mixers and again finds its way to the paper machine. However, if the paper is oiled the trimmings are either wasted or cause no end of difficulty at the beaters, due to the presence of the oil. To overcome this difficulty there is provided the wiping elements above referred to, namely the felt pads 23, which are slid along the frame 16 under the control of the screw 21 until they cover that portion of the roll 10 which will ordinarily oil that portion of the web 25 which must be trimmed off, namely the portion 27.

It can be seen that no difficulty need be experienced when different widths of paper are produced, owing to the fact that the wiping pads can be shifted to correspond with the varying widths.

I claim:

A method of treating paper consisting of progressively forming said paper into a continuous web, then oiling the entire surface of said paper except the edges thereof, then forming said web into a roll, and then trimming the unoiled edges from said roll.

LOUIS L. LEADBETTER.