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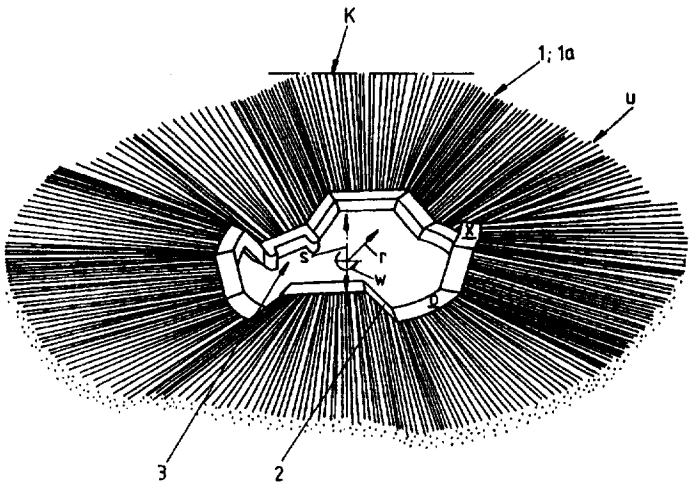
(54) Title: BRUSH RING



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a brush ring, that is intended to be used particularly with several corresponding brush rings as a brush that rotates (w) around a longitudinal axis (s) in a brushing machine. The brush ring consists of a brush part (1) and a ring shaped frame part (2), that connects the radially directed (r) brushes (1a) forming the brush part (1), which parts (1, 2) are formed as a unite entirety preferably from plastic based material, and in which there has been arranged at least holding means (3) to prevent the brush ring from twisting, when the same has been assembled in place to the brush frame of the brushing machine with the other brush rings placed one after another in the longitudinal direction (s). The touching point (K) of the radially directed (r) outer circle (u) of the brush part (1) of the brush ring has been arranged known as such to change within the whole breadth (L) of the brush ring, to achieve an essentially unbroken brush touch in the longitudinal direction (s) of the brushing machine to the object being brushed continuously regardless of the length of the brushes (1a), when the brush rings forming the brush keep rotating (w) around the longitudinal axis (s).

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Brush ring

The invention relates to a brush ring, that is intended to be used particularly with several corresponding brush rings as a brush that rotates around a longitudinal axis in a brushing machine and, which brush ring consists of a brush part and a ring shaped frame part, that connects the radially directed brushes forming the brush part, which parts are formed as a uniform entirety preferably from plastic based material, and in which there has been arranged at least holding means to prevent the brush ring from twisting, when the same has been assembled in place to the brush frame of the brushing machine with the other brush rings placed one after another in the longitudinal direction. The touching point of the radially directed outer circle of the brush part of the brush ring has been arranged known as such to change within the whole breadth of the brush ring, to achieve an essentially unbroken brush touch in the longitudinal direction of the brushing machine to the object being brushed continuously regardless of the length of the brushes, when the brush rings forming the brush keep rotating around the longitudinal axis.

The type of brush rings described above are being used to form brushes in most heterogeneous sweeping lorries and brushing machines. The brush rings being used today comprise usually a ring shaped frame part or in other words, that has been bent to a circumferential shape, when viewed in a perpendicular direction in respect to the longitudinal direction of the brushes, and that is usually made of thin sheet iron, the thickness of which is e.g. about 1 mm and in which the brushes have been attached e.g. by means of suitable solidifying attachment mass. This type of brush rings are usually plane shaped, when viewed in the

longitudinal direction of the brushes, when the aim is to produce brushes having a particularly good quality.

This type of brush rings, that are partly made of metal, tend to brake particularly because of cold, which is due to stiffening of the brushes. In such an occasion they open in certain places the frame sheet iron supporting the brush part of the brush ring, in which case bigger or smaller units of brush parts are released from the brush ring. In addition to that, such a problem is involved the type of brush rings described above having metal frames and plastic brushes, that reuse of the same is impossible in practice, because removing of the frame sheet iron from the brushes is not economically justified in practice. That is why the type of brush rings are removed as a whole to the dumping area, that is naturally a significant waste problem. Furthermore, when the type of brush rings described above, are being used, very strongly built supporting structures must be used, also, such as space rings made of metal, fastening rings etc., which is why a brush being collected of this kind of brush rings becomes disproportionately expensive.

On the other hand from Finnish Patent No. 87977, a brush element is previously known, that is entirely made of plastic based material. The brush elements being produced by the method described in this patent, are plane shaped, when viewed in the longitudinal direction of the brushes, that is why due to wearing of the brushes, the brushing of the brush formed of the brush rings becomes uncontinuous in the longitudinal direction of the brush particularly in the jointing points of the brush rings, that is why the brush is not able to fulfil very far conventional demands, that are requested in certain purposes, because material to be brushed may go through the

brush without touching the brushes, in which case the brush must be dismantled and the brush rings of the same replaced.

On the other hand solutions corresponding to a certain extent the brush ring described above have been presented in documents FI 40453, DE 39 14 745 and FI 2140/70, also, whereby in the two formerly mentioned documents there has been presented a brush ring that extends sidewards in a so called zig-zag style, but in both of which the actual frame part of the brush ring is formed as a metal structure e.g. from injection molded aluminium (FI 40453) or bent sheet iron (DE 39 14 745). Thus neither of the above enables entirely recycling and reusable entirety, which fact has a crucial meaning particularly today. On the other hand the type of solutions described above are very complicated, that is why manufacturing costs of the same are disproportionately high, also. With the type of solutions in question it is not either possible to reach an adequate measuring precision, which weakens functioning of the brush formed of the brush rings and shortens the operating time of the same. The solution presented in document FI 2140/70 differs very clearly from the above, whereby there has not in that one either been presented the frame part and the brush part of the brush ring to be made of the same recycling material. In addition to that, in this solution separate metal sockets to be bent in shape are requested for attachment of the brushes to the frame part as well as binding plates placed on both sides of the actual frame part. In this solution the frame part does not either include an essentially circumferential frame part, when viewed in a perpendicular direction in respect to the longitudinal direction of the brushes, but instead an actual rotating center and a circle part connected to the same with radially directed ribs.

It is the aim of the brush ring according to this invention to achieve a decisive improvement in the problems presented above and thus to raise substantially the level of knowledge in the field. To achieve this aim, the brush ring according to the invention is primarily characterized in, that the brush ring, such as the brush part and the frame part, is entirely made of recycling and preferably the same manufacturing material, such as polypropylene or like, and, that the frame part, that is essentially circumferential, when viewed in a perpendicular direction in respect to the longitudinal direction of the brushes of the brush ring, has been arranged to project in at least two places sidewards from the ground level of the same, preferably with a constant wave form.

As the most important advantages of the brush ring according to the invention simplicity and reliability of construction and use of the same may be mentioned. In addition to that, thanks to the invention, it is possible to produce brush rings, the manufacturing costs of which are significantly more profitable and that are having a higher quality than present brush rings and with which the brushing result stays optimal with a view to the brushing effect significantly longer than with present brushes despite wearing of the brushes, that is in principle till the end of the brushes. In addition to that, the brush ring according to the invention brings out economical advantages in respect to present solutions, also, thanks to that, that collecting of the brush out of brush rings according to the invention does not require supplementary auxiliary devices, that is why not either supplementary measures are required during mounting. The brush ring according to the invention may be carried out furthermore to be very environmentally friendly by producing both the frame

part and the brush part of the same essentially from the same plastic based material, in which case reuse of the brush ring is enabled easily by e.g. grinding the entire used brush ring into pieces. When exploiting advantageous manufacturing techniques, the brush ring according to the invention may be brought out very exact measured as well as well-balanced, when compared particularly to present corresponding brush rings, in which unbalance wears the brush uneavenly and furthermore the brushing machine as well e.g. due to vibration. The brush rings being placed according to the invention directly against each other one after another, are furthermore in contact with each other e.g. by means of partly plane shaped contact surfaces, in which case the brush rings may not "swing" in respect to each other as is the case with present brush rings.

Advantageous embodiments of the brush ring according to the invention are presented in the dependent claims directed to the brush ring.

In the following description, the invention is illustrated in greater detail with reference to the appended drawings. In the drawings,

Figs 1a and 1b
show sectional sideviews of a brush formed of conventional brush rings as slightly used a) and as very used b),

Fig. 2 shows an advantageous brush ring according to the invention as a perspective view,

Fig. 3 shows the brush ring according to fig. 2 viewed in a perpendicular direction in respect to the longitudinal direction of the brushes, and

Fig. 4 shows a brush formed of the brush rings according to fig. 2 as a sectional sideview.

The invention relates to a brush ring, that is intended to be used particularly with several corresponding brush rings as a brush that rotates w around a longitudinal axis s in a brushing machine and, which brush ring consists of a brush part 1 and a ring shaped frame part 2, that connects the radially directed r brushes 1a forming the brush part 1, which parts 1, 2 are formed as a uniform entirety preferably from plastic based material, and in which there has been arranged at least holding means 3 to prevent the brush ring from twisting, when the same has been assembled in place to the brush frame of the brushing machine with the other brush rings placed one after another in the longitudinal direction s. The touching point K of the radially directed r outer circle u of the brush part 1 of the brush ring has been arranged known as such to change within the whole breadth L of the brush ring, to achieve an essentially unbroken brush touch in the longitudinal direction s of the brushing machine to the object being brushed continuously regardless of the length of the brushes 1a, when the brush rings forming the brush keep rotating w around the longitudinal axis s. The brush ring, such as the brush part 1 and the frame part 2, is entirely made of recycling and preferably the same manufacturing material, such as polypropylene or like. Furthermore the frame part 2, that is essentially circumferential, when viewed in a perpendicular direction in respect to the longitudinal direction r of the brushes of the brush ring, has been arranged to project in at least two places x sidewards from the ground level o of the same, preferably with a constant wave form. In the presented embodiments the holding means 3 are formed of one or several shoulder arrangements 3a to couple to brush ring untwistedly

against the corresponding counterpart surface existing in the brush frame of the brushing machine.

The above has been explained with reference numbers particularly in fig. 4, that shows a brush formed of advantageous brush rings according to the invention as a sectional side view. When comparing a brush formed of brush rings according to the invention and functioning of the same particularly with an ordinary brush as shown in figs 1a and 1b, it may be noticed, that the brush ring according to the invention may be used in principle as long as an adequate brushing effect may still be acquired with the brushes. When coupling ordinary brush rings, space collars are always needed in principle between the brush rings placed one after another, which points out furthermore unsatisfactory functioning of usual plane shaped brush rings in such respect, that due to wearing of the brushes particularly with reference to fig. 1b the contact surface brought out by the outer surface of the brush becomes very quickly uncontinuous. For example the brush shown in fig. 1b would not be any more useable in most usual purposes and the brush as shown in fig. 1a as well already nearly unsatisfactory in certain demanding purposes.

With reference particularly to figs. 2, 3 and 4, the frame part 2 of the brush ring, in which the brush part 1 has been attached advantageously centrally and that is arranged to extend with an essentially constant cross section (that may be noticed e.g. from fig. 4), has been arranged to project sidewards from the ground level o of the same in four places x. Furthermore as an advantageous embodiment, the frame part 2 has been arranged to project sidewards from the ground level o on one side s1 of the same, only.

Furthermore with reference particularly to e.g. figs. 2 and 4, the side surfaces 2', that are placed at the front and back edges of the frame part 2 and that are preferably directly in touch which the adjacent brush rings, are arranged essentially plane shaped.

Furthermore as an advantageous embodiment, the frame part 2 of the brush ring has been arranged as a structure, that is bent regularly and essentially rectilinearly sidewards s1, in which case the frame part 2 has been arranged to project sidewards s1 from the ground level o of the same preferably at a sharp angle, such as at an angle of 45°. Thanks to the arrangement described above, it is first of all possible to collect a brush formed of brush rings according to the invention as shown in fig. 4 by laying the successive brush rings to the attachment frame of the brushing machine alternatively as "the right way around" and "the opposite way around", in which case a cell-like structure 4 is formed of the successive frame parts 2 as shown in fig. 4. The above arrangement enables on the other hand that, also, that the brush rings may be bunched to a very tight pack e.g. for transportation, by collecting up all the brush rings the same way around on one another, in which case they are placed against each other from all over, thanks to which need for space of the brush rings decreases significantly, when compared to the brush to be collected from the same.

It is obvious, that the invention is not limited to the embodiments presented or described above, but it can be modified within the basic idea even to a great extent. In this case it is first of all possible to form a brush ring according to the independent claim of a frame part, that is e.g. wider than presented and in which there has been attached e.g. one single spiral- shaped brushing or, that has been carried out

by means of a two or multiple ended threading. It is also possible to exploit the principle described above on the other hand by using a solution like the one shown in the drawings, in which the frame part comprises a structure, that has e.g. knees extending sidewards instead of a structure having a cross section, that extends constant. It is also possible to equip the brush rings according to the invention with holding arrangements, functioning by means of e.g. male-female-principle and that are placed at the axially directed side surfaces of the frame parts of the same. It is naturally possible to produce a brush ring according to the invention of most heterogeneous materials, by exploiting most heterogeneous manufacturing methods, in which case use of polypropylene as the manufacturing material of the brush rings has been represented as one example, only, that is, however, a very suitable alternative in this connection.

Claims:

1. Brush ring, that is intended to be used particularly with several corresponding brush rings as a brush, that rotates (w) around a longitudinal axis (s), in a brushing machine and, which brush ring consists of a brush part (1) and a ring shaped frame part (2), that connects the radially directed (r) brushes (1a) forming the brush part (1), which parts (1, 2) are formed as a uniform entirety preferably from plastic based material, and in which there has been arranged at least holding means (3) to prevent the brush ring from twisting, when the same has been assembled in place to the brush frame of the brushing machine with the other brush rings placed one after another in the longitudinal direction (s), and, whereby the touching point (K) of the radially directed (r) outer circle (u) of the brush part (1) of the brush ring has been arranged known as such to change within the whole breadth (L) of the brush ring, to achieve an essentially unbroken brush touch in the longitudinal direction (s) of the brushing machine to the object being brushed continuously regardless of the length of the brushes (1a), when the brush rings forming the brush keep rotating (w) around the longitudinal axis (s), **characterized** in, that the brush ring, such as the brush part (1) and the frame part (2), is entirely made of recycling and preferably the same manufacturing material, such as polypropylene or like, and, that the frame part (2), that is essentially circumferential, when viewed in a perpendicular direction in respect to the longitudinal direction (r) of the brushes of the brush ring, has been arranged to project in at least two places (x) sidewards from the ground level (o) of the same, preferably with a constant wave form.

2. Brush ring according to claim 1, **characterized** in, that the frame part (2) of the brush ring, in which the brush part (1) has been attached centrally, is arranged to extend with an essentially constant cross section.

3. Brush ring according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in, that the frame part (2) has been arranged to project sidewards (s1) on one side from the ground level (o) of the same.

4. Brush ring according to any of the above claims 1 - 3, **characterized** in, that the frame part (2) has been arranged to project sidewards (s1) in at least three, preferably in four places (x).

5. Brush ring according to any of the above claims 1 - 4, **characterized** in, that at least part of the side surfaces (2'), that are placed at the front and back edges of the frame part (2), when viewed in the longitudinal direction (s), and that are preferably directly in touch which the adjacent brush rings, are arranged essentially plane shaped.

6. Brush ring according to any of the above claims 1 - 5, **characterized** in, that the frame part (2) of the brush ring has been arranged as a structure, that is bent regularly and essentially rectilinearly sidewards.

7. Brush ring according to claim 6, **characterized** in, that the frame part (2) has been arranged to project sidewards (s1) from the ground level (o) of the same preferably at a sharp angle, such as at an angle of 45°.

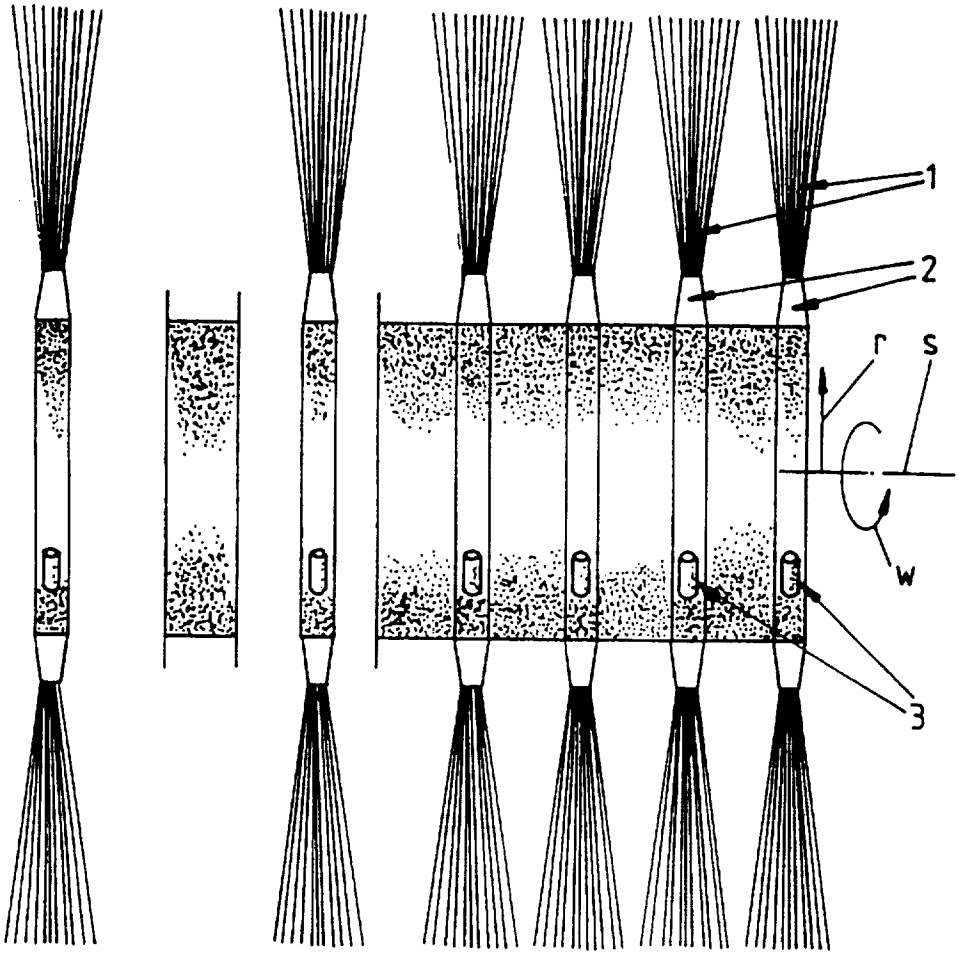

FIG. 1a

prior art

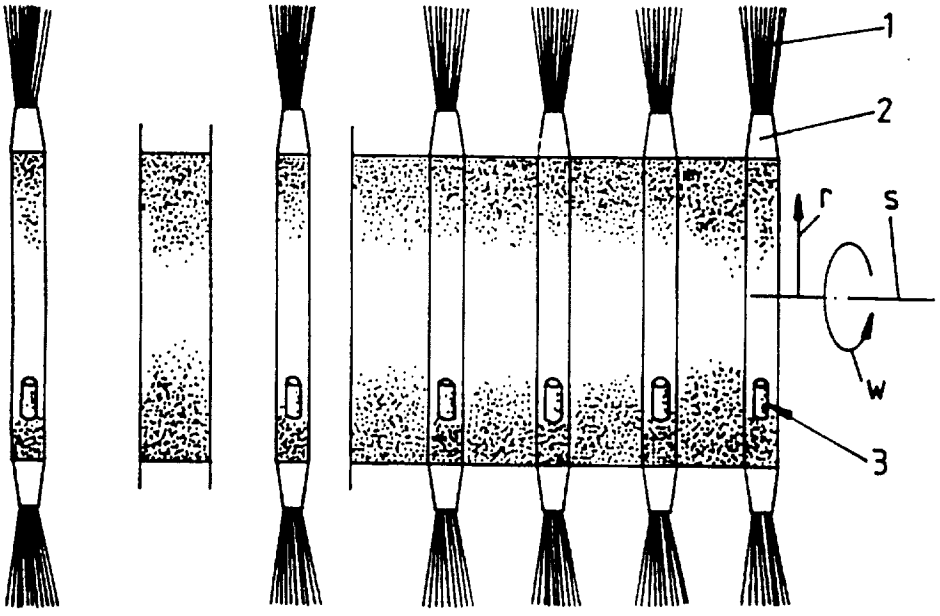

FIG. 1b

prior art

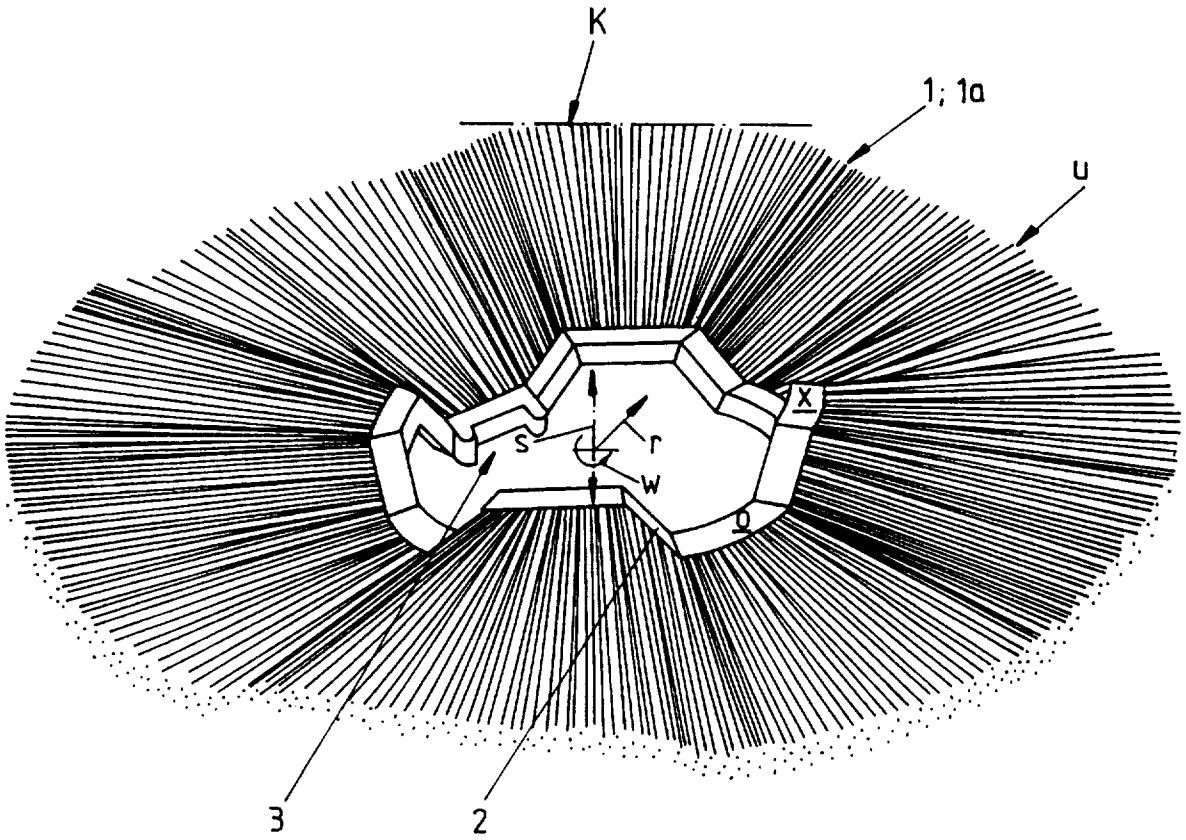

FIG. 2

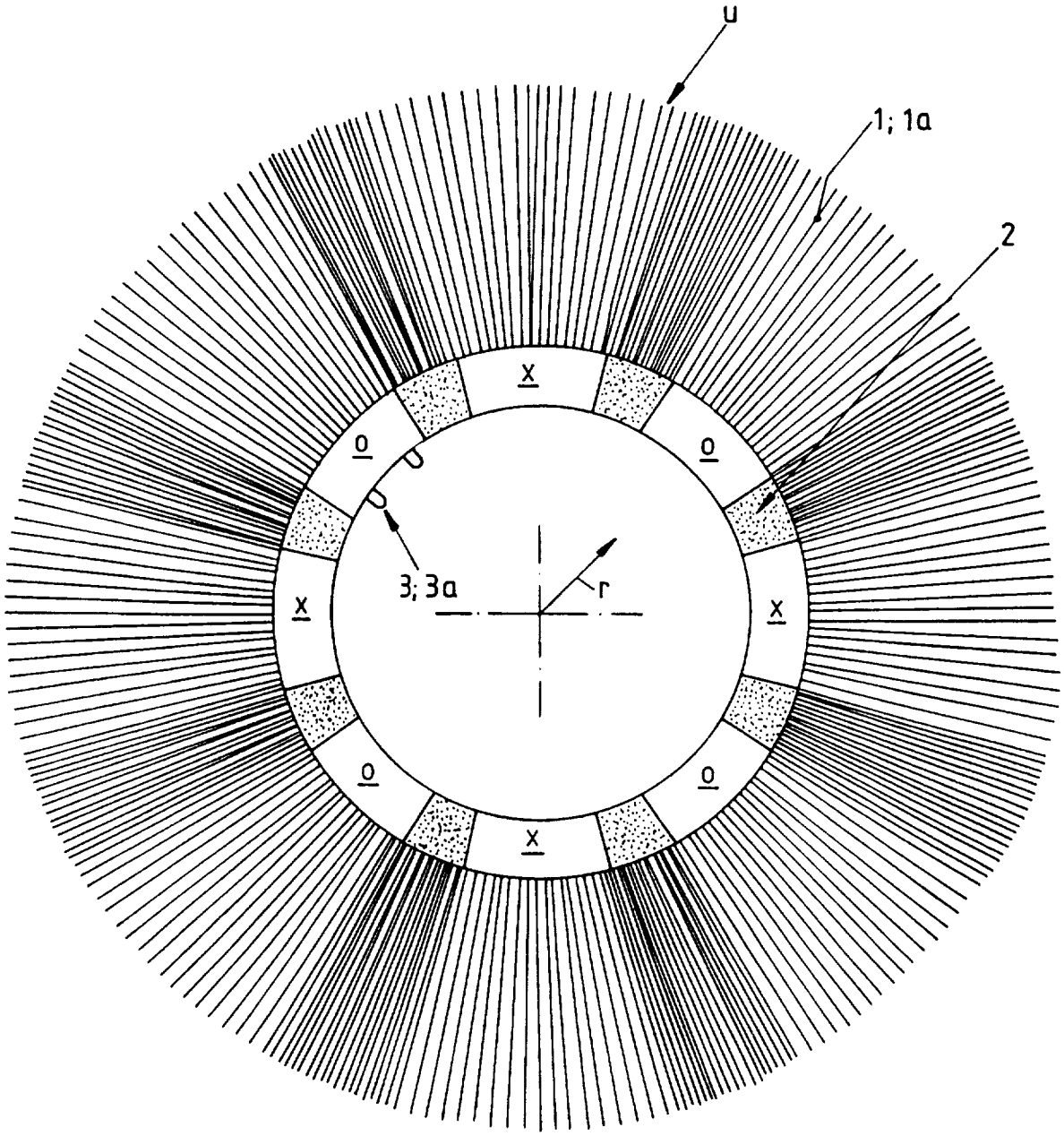

FIG. 3

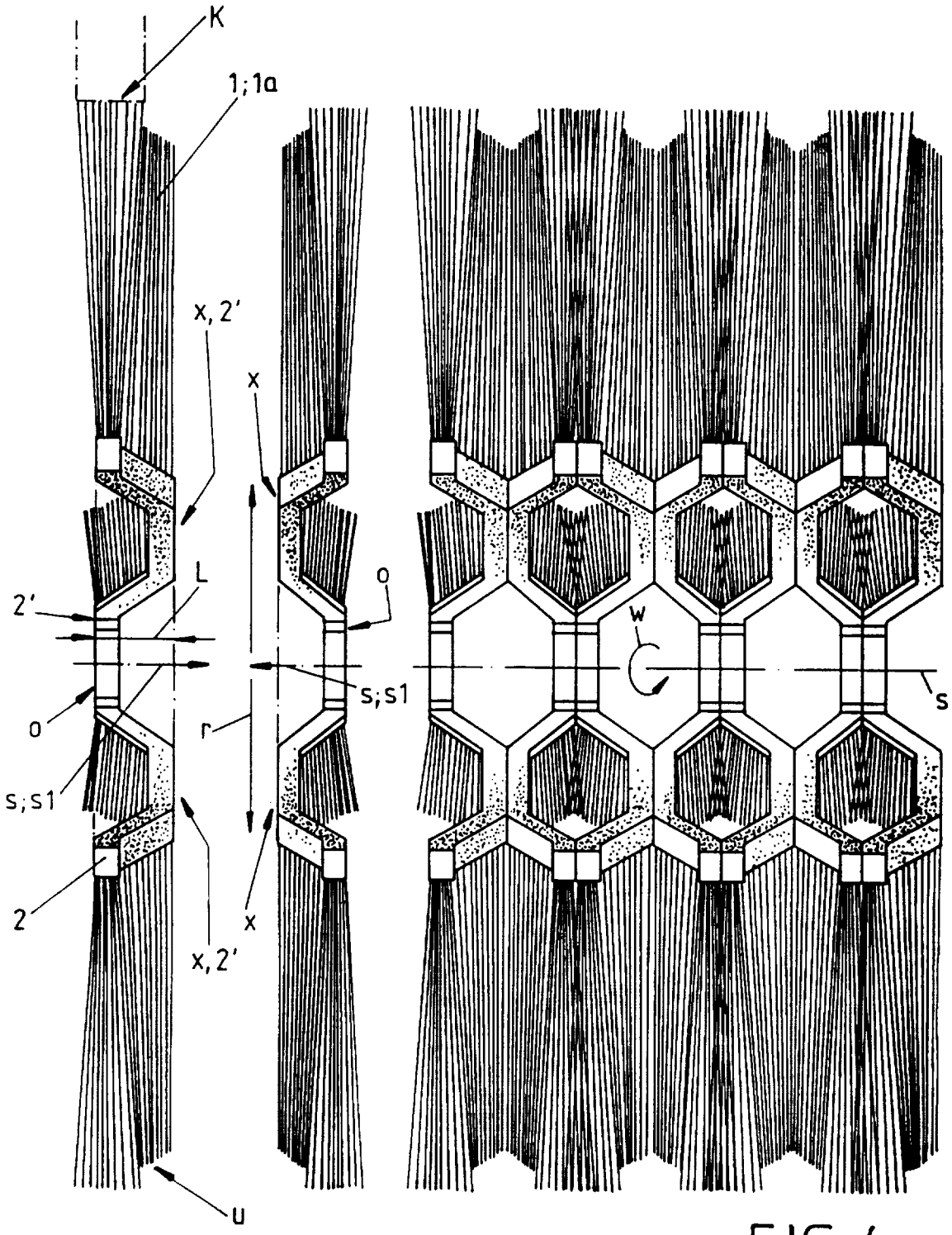

FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A46B 7/10
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: A46B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	FI 87977 B (OY C.E. LINDGREN AB), 15 December 1992 (15.12.92) --	1-7
A	DE 3914745 A1 (MALTARP A/S), 16 November 1989 (16.11.89) --	1-7
A	EP 0021609 A1 (SCHLEGEL (UK) LIMITED), 7 January 1981 (07.01.81) --	1-7
A	US 3490087 A (K.N. KRIER ET AL), 20 January 1970 (20.01.70) --	1-7

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [X] See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86	Authorized officer Åke Olofsson Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

01/10/97

International application No.
PCT/FI 97/00486

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