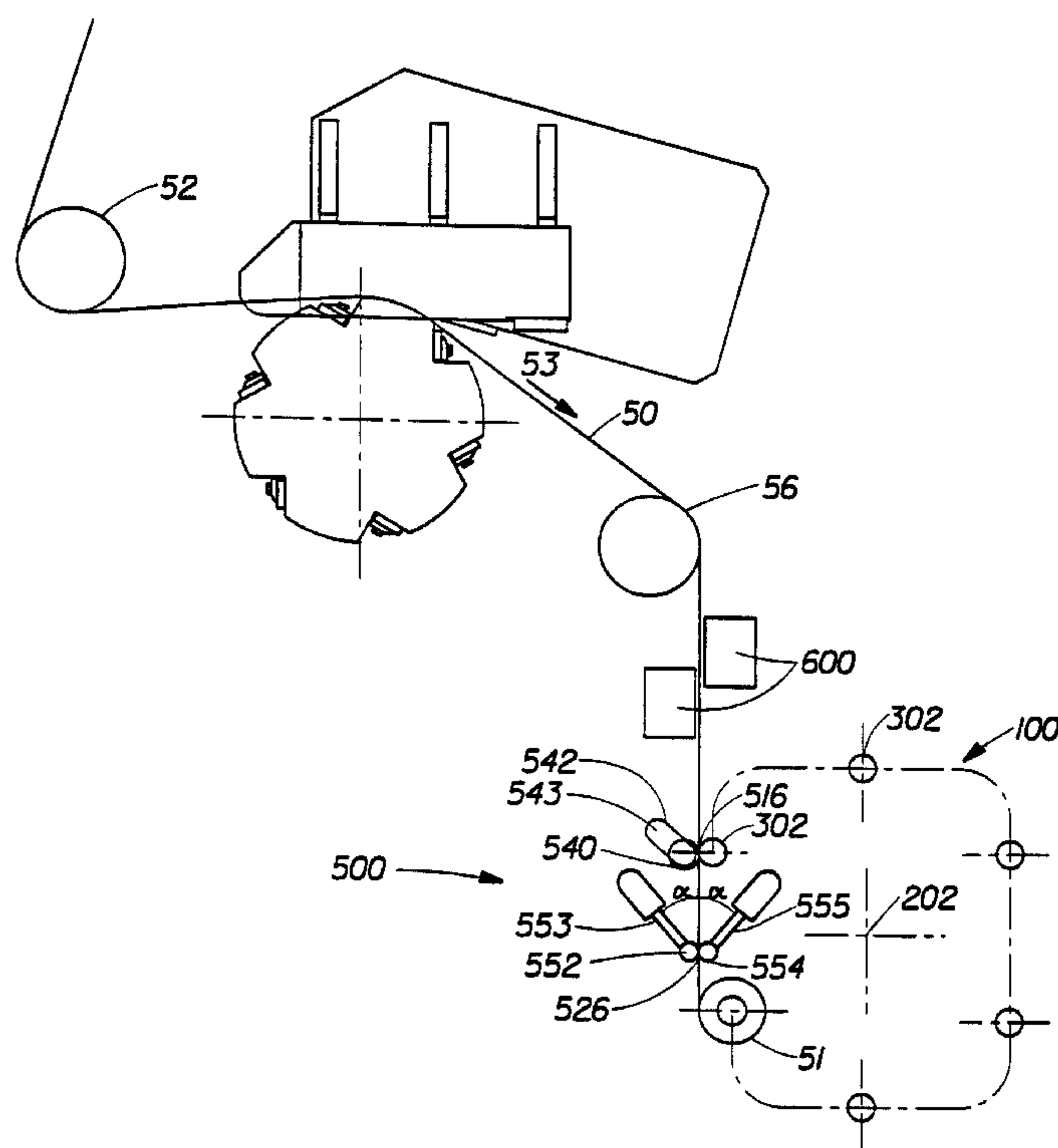




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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:  
MCNEIL, KEVIN BENSON, US;  
VAUGHN, JEFFREY MOSS, US  
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:  
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, US  
(74) Agent: SIM & MCBURNEY

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(54) Title: WEB REWINDER CHOP-OFF AND TRANSFER ASSEMBLY



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A web transfer and chop-off assembly for a paper web rewinder used in a paper converting operation capable of maintaining positive control of the web (50) at all times. The web transfer and chop-off assembly delivers a web to an empty core (302) faced with glue and supported on a mandrel (300) of a web winding turret (202) assembly, at about the same time the web is severed from a fully wound core supported on a second mandrel on the turret assembly.

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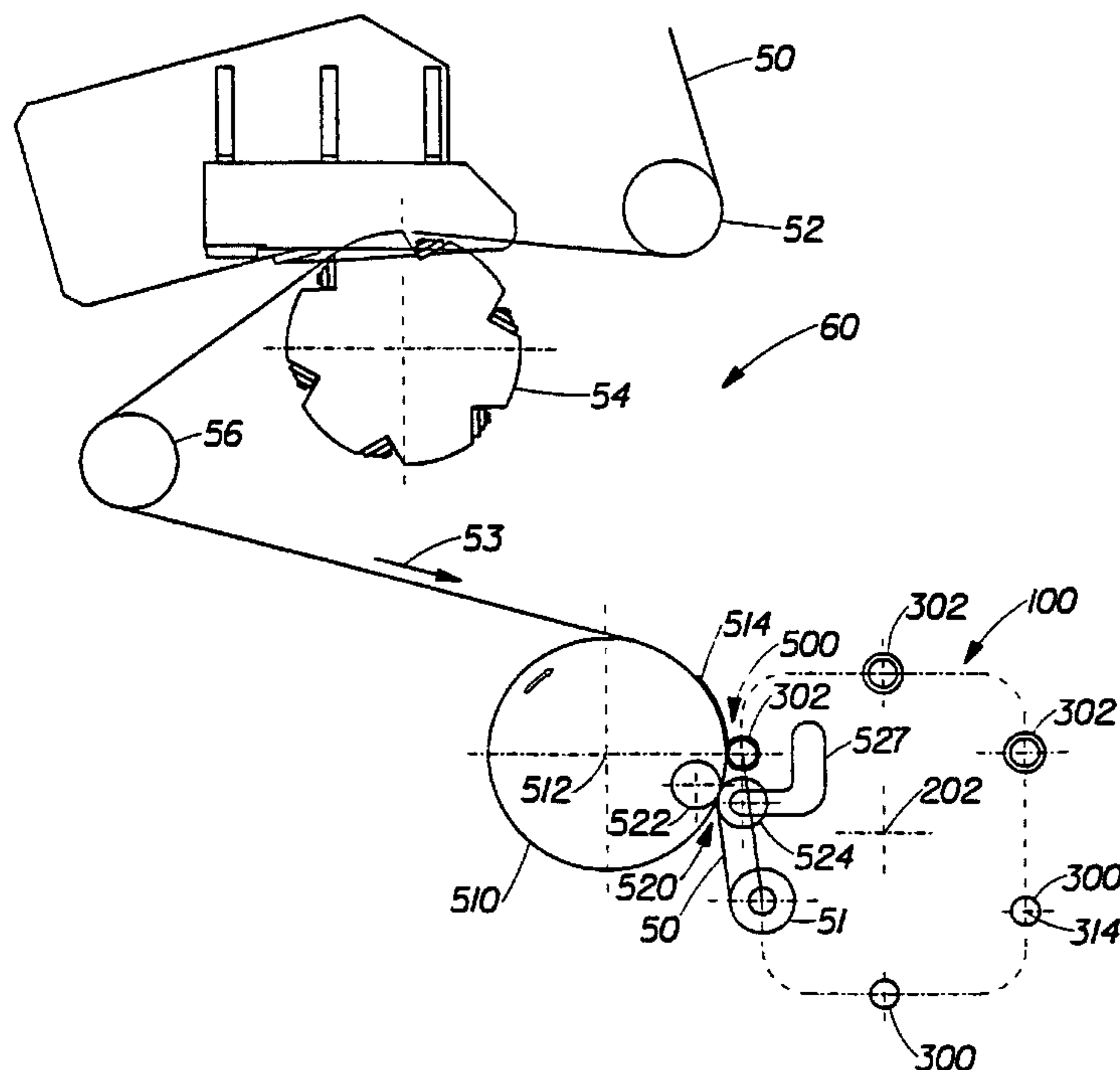
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- (71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).
- (72) Inventors: MCNEIL, Kevin, Benson; 9736 Aspenknoll Court, Loveland, OH 45140 (US). VAUGHN, Jeffrey, Moss; 9206 Ranchill Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45231 (US).
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(54) Title: WEB REWINDER WITH CHOP-OFF AND TRANSFER ASSEMBLY



(57) Abstract: A web transfer and chop-off assembly for a paper web rewinder used in a paper converting operation capable of maintaining positive control of the web (50) at all times. The web transfer and chop-off assembly delivers a web to an empty core (302) faced with glue and supported on a mandrel (300) of a web winding turret (202) assembly, at about the same time the web is severed from a fully wound core supported on a second mandrel on the turret assembly.

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WEB REWINDER CHOP-OFF AND TRANSFER ASSEMBLY

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## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a web rewinder for unwinding parent rolls of web material such as, for example, paper, and rewinding the web onto cores to produce consumer rolls of web product such as rolls of paper towels, or rolls of toilet tissue. More specifically, the present invention relates to a web chop-off and transfer mechanism providing improved reliability for such web rewinder.

15

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Rewinders are apparatus for unwinding parent rolls of web material such as paper and rewinding the web into consumer product rolls. Such product rolls include paper towels and toilet tissue each of which typically comprise multiple tear-apart sheets. Rewinders may include a perforating cylinder for making traverse lines of perforations in the web at sheet length intervals providing lines of weakening for tear apart convenience. The rewinders often include a rotating turret assembly supporting a plurality of mandrels which in turn support the cores on which the product is wound in order to produce consumer product rolls. The rotating turret assembly provides a mechanical means for core loading, core gluing, web rewinding, and log stripping. The transfer of the web from a fully wound core to an empty core is performed by a web transfer and web chop-off mechanism.

For conventional turret winders, the web chop-off occurs at a position between adjacent mandrels. The turret winder may be equipped with a plurality, typically six or more mandrels, each of which goes through the same orbital path. This permits the mandrel to be equipped with a paperboard core on which the tissue or toweling is wound, the core faced with glue, the actual winding, and ultimately the removal of the wound roll from the mandrel. Near the end of the rewinding on a given mandrel core, the subsequent mandrel is in a position close to the fast traveling web so as to pick it up and continue the



Druckexemplar  
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web between the mandrel which has just finished its rewinding operation and the mandrel which is just to start its rewinding operation.

For conventional turret winders rotation of the turret assembly is indexed in a stop and start manner to provide for core loading and log unloading while the mandrels are stationary.

5 Such indexing turret winders are disclosed in the following U.S. Patents: 2,769,600 issued November 6, 1956 to Kwitek et al; U.S. Patent 3,179,348 issued September 17, 1962 to Nystrand et al.; U.S. Patent 3,552,670 issued June 12, 1968 to Herman; and U.S. Patent 4,687,153 issued August 18, 1987 to McNeil. Indexing turret assemblies are commercially available on Series 150, 200, and 250 rewinders manufactured by the Paper Converting  
10 Machine Company of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The indexing of the turret assembly is undesirable because of the resulting inertia forces and vibration caused by accelerating and decelerating a rotating turret assembly. Consequently, the indexing turret assembly has been supplanted by a continuously rotating turret assembly as described in US Patent 5,690,297 issued November 25, 1997 to McNeil et  
15 al., US Patent 5,667,162 issued September 16, 1997 to McNeil et al., US Patent 5,732,901 issued March 31, 1998 to McNeil et al., US Patent 5,660,350 issued April 26, 1997 to McNeil et al., and US Patent 5,810,282 issued September 22, 1998 to McNeil et al. The continuous motion turret assembly provides a means for uninterrupted core loading, core gluing, web rewinding, and log stripping.

20 Although the continuous rotation turret assembly has resulted in a faster rewinder operating rate, the area which is still not optimized is the web chop-off and transfer procedure. Web chop-off generally requires severing the web at a discrete line of perforation on the web in order to achieve the necessary roll sheet count. To achieve transfer of the web from the one mandrel to another, it is necessary to synchronize the chop-off with transfer of  
25 the web to the new mandrel that is about to commence the web winding operation. If the two are not performed simultaneously, control of the web is momentarily lost upon severing the web, leaving an unsupported free end to be urged against an empty core resulting in a wrinkled, uneven web transfer to the empty core and consequently, a poor quality product.

A web chop-off and transfer mechanism typically comprises a chopper roll in  
30 combination with a bedroll. The chopper roll and bedroll combination comprises a set of

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chop-off blades for separating the paper web by breaking the web along one of the lines of perforations. A rewinder of that type where one of the chop-off blades is disposed on the chop-off roll per se, and two on the bedroll, is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,687,153 which issued August 18, 1987 to McNeil for the purpose of generally disclosing the operation of the  
5 bedroll and chopper roll in providing web transfer.

In that rewinder, the bedroll is a hollow steel cylinder containing components that assist in chop-off and transfer of the web. These include cam actuated blades and transfer pins as well as transfer pads which operate independently from the blades and pins. The two bedroll blades comprise a leading bedroll blade and a trailing blade. The transfer pins are  
10 sharpened to a point enabling them to pierce and carry the chopped off web. Approaching chop-off, the bedroll blades are actuated by unlatching a spring loaded mechanism and subsequent contact with a cam in order to lift the web from the surface of the bedroll. Once the blades are fully extended, the web is constrained by contact with a sharp serrated edge of the leading bedroll blade. The blade on the chopper roll enters between the bedroll blades,  
15 meshing therebetween. As the meshing occurs, the length of the running web of paper which extends between the tips of the bedroll's chop-off blades is stretched into a deepening V-shape. The meshing must be adequate to ensure sufficient stretching to induce either tearing or breaking of the web. For more pliable paper running at low web tensions, the meshing operation cannot achieve the desired chop-off resulting in product rolls with incorrect sheet  
20 counts or equipment downtime due to a tangled web. Coincident with the blade meshing, the sharp pins which trail the bedroll chop-off blades penetrate the leading edge of the sheet trailing the web break point. During pin penetration the sheet is held against a foam pad mounted to the chopper roll.

In effort to provide a larger chop-off window, an improved web transfer and chop-off  
25 assembly was devised providing a means for continuously maintaining the chop-off blades in parallel relationship during roll ending events. Such an assembly is described in US Patent 4,919,351 Issued April 24, 1990 to McNeil. The improved transfer and chop-off assembly comprises two side-by-side blades on the chop-off roll and three side-by-side blades along with the transfer pins on the bedroll. The five blades mesh together in a motion parallel to the



line between the centers of the bedroll and the chopper roll, allowing deeper blade mesh and a greater stretch while utilizing a wider chop-off window.

For each of the web transfer and chop-off assemblies described, once the web is broken at the perforation, the bedroll pins support the cut end prior to being transferred to the next empty core. During this time, the edge of the cut end is blown in a direction opposite the web transfer, creating a reverse fold. This folded free edge is then transferred to the empty core resulting in a wrinkled, uneven web delivery to the empty core which can effect several revolutions of winding on the core producing a poor quality product and at times, resulting in equipment malfunction.

U.S. Patent 5,725,176 discloses a method and apparatus for winding an elongate web into a convolutely wound roll either on a core ensleeved on a mandrel or on the mandrel itself. It includes providing a center wind rewinder defining an upstream to downstream path having in sequence a web direction changer and a turret indexably rotatable about a first axis and equipped with a plurality of orbiting circumferentially spaced rotatable mandrels. The rewinder has an articulatable arm member indexably rotatable about a second axis outside the orbit of the mandrels. The method includes advancing a web at a predetermined speed in the path from the changer onto a first mandrel and winding the web thereon, moving a second mandrel into confronting relation with the web upstream of the first mandrel while continuing to wind the web on the first mandrel. The web is severed by an articulatable part of the arm member which moves into contact with the web to press the web toward the second mandrel, while rotating both the arm member and articulatable part to achieve a resultant speed at least as great as the web predetermined speed to sever the web and start winding the web about the second mandrel.

The present invention provides a web transfer and chop-off assembly in which web transfer to an empty core on the turret assembly is initiated about the same time web chop-off from a roll having completed the web winding cycle occurs. Consequently, control of the web is maintained throughout the web rewinding cycle as the web is transferred from core to core resulting in improved product quality and rewinder reliability.

Performance enhancing fluids are often added to paper webs to improve the properties of the web. For conventional set-ups, the fluid application occurs upstream of the perforator

mandrel of a web winding turret assembly at about the same time the web is severed from a fully wound core supported on a second mandrel in sequence on the turret assembly.

The web transfer and chop-off assembly comprises a web transfer assembly juxtaposed to the web path for pressing the web against the empty core and forming a transfer nip

5 therewith during web transfer. A means for accelerating the web is disposed downstream of the transfer nip for producing sufficient tension to break the web from a fully wound core once the delivery of the web to the empty core has been initiated.

In several embodiments of the present invention, the web transfer and chop-off assembly includes a bedroll juxtaposed to the web path. For these embodiments, the web

10 transfer assembly comprises a transfer pad mounted on the periphery of the bedroll.

During the rotation of the bedroll, a leading edge of the transfer pad forms a transfer nip with the empty core. The length of the transfer pad is sized to maintain the transfer nip for one full revolution of the empty core and to clear the core during the web winding cycle.

15 In other embodiments of the present invention, the bedroll has been eliminated and the web transfer assembly comprises a transfer roll having a surface speed that equals the web speed. The transfer roll is rotatably attached to a transfer roll pivot arm. The transfer roll pivot arm rotates the transfer roll about a pivot end from a first position forming a transfer nip with the empty core to a second position withdrawn away from the

20 web, allowing the core to pass and complete the winding cycle.

The web acceleration means of the present invention can comprise two chop-off rolls positioned on opposite sides of the web path downstream of the transfer nip. Each chop-off roll has a surface speed that exceeds the web speed. As the transfer roll forms the transfer nip with the empty core, the two chop-off rolls advance towards one another

25 forming a chop-off nip with the web disposed therebetween. As the web is held at the transfer nip, the chop-off nip accelerates the web creating a tension sufficient to break the web. The two chop-off rolls withdraw from the web allowing the core to pass and complete the winding cycle.

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

Figure 1 is a side view of a web rewinder assembly illustrating the web path, turret  
5 winder assembly, and the web transfer and web chop-off assembly.

Figure 2 is a partially cut away front view of a turret winder.

Figure 3 a side view showing the position of the closed mandrel path and mandrel drive system of the turret winder relative to an upstream conventional rewinder assembly.

Figure 4 is a side view of web transfer and chop-off assembly comprising a  
10 bedroll incorporating a transfer pad for web transfer and two chop-off rolls for web chop-off.

Figure 5 is a side view of web transfer and chop-off assembly of Figure 4 where the first chop-off roll mounted on the bedroll has been replaced with a nip pad on the periphery of the bedroll.

15 Figure 6 is a side view of web transfer and chop-off assembly of Figure 5 where the second chop-off roll has been replaced with a chopper arm

Figure 7 is a side view of web transfer and chop-off assembly of Figure 4 where the two chop-off rolls have been replaced with a vacuum roll rotatably mounted within the bedroll for web chop-off.

20 Figure 8 is a side view of web transfer and chop-off assembly of Figure 4 where the two chop-off rolls have been replaced with a vacuum roll rotatably mounted to a loading mechanism disposed opposite the bedroll.

Figure 9 is a side view of a web rewinder assembly incorporating a fluid application system within the rewinder assembly wherein the web transfer assembly  
25 comprises a transfer roll mounted to a transfer roll pivot arm and forming a transfer nip with an empty core and the chop-off assembly comprises a first chop-off roll rotatably mounted to a chop-off roll pivot arm forming a chop-off nip with a second chop-off roll.

Figure 10 is a side view of the web rewinder assembly shown in Figure 9 wherein the web chop-off assembly comprises two chop-off pads mounted to pivoting linearly  
30 extendible rods.



Figure 11 is a side view of the web transfer and chop-off assembly shown in Figure 9 wherein the chop-off assembly includes two intermediate rolls forming an intermediate nip between the transfer nip and the chop-off nip.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

As used herein, the following terms have the following meanings:

“Machine direction”, designated MD, is the direction parallel to the flow of paper through the paper converting equipment.

10 “Cross machine direction”, designated CD, is the direction perpendicular to the machine direction.

A “nip” is a loading plane connecting the centers of two parallel axes.

A “core winding cycle” is the time required to complete the rewinding of a desired length of paper onto a single core to produce a consumer product roll of paper.

15 A “log” is a roll of paper wound on a core that has completed the core winding cycle.

Illustrated in Figure 1 is a web rewinding assembly 60 for rewinding a paper web 50 from a parent roll (not shown) to individual cores 302 supported on mandrels 300 of a rotating turret winder assembly 100. During the web rewinding process, the web 50 travels along a path 53 in the machine direction and enters a perforator roll 54 which  
20 produces lines of perforations running in the cross machine direction on the web 50. The web 50 may travel across a web slitter roll 56 before entering the web transfer and web chop off assembly 500. For the present invention, the web transfer and chop-off assembly 500 provides the delivery of the web 50 to an empty core 302 generally at about the same time the web 50 is severed from a log 51 having completed the web winding cycle. (For  
25 the present invention, “at about the same time” includes a period of time ranging from concurrently to the time required for the empty core 302 to complete one revolution or less of web transfer). Although the present invention is equally applicable to all types of rewinders, the web transfer and chop-off assemblies 500 described herein are applicable to web rewinder assemblies including continuous motion turret systems used in producing  
30 consumer rolls of paper products such as paper towels and toilet tissue as well as Geneva wheel rewinders.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, a turret winder 100 supports a plurality of mandrels 300. The mandrels 300 engage cores 302 upon which a paper web is wound. The mandrels 300 are driven in a closed mandrel path 320 about a turret assembly central axis 202. Each mandrel 300 extends along a mandrel axis 314 generally parallel to the turret assembly central axis 202, from a first mandrel end 310 to a second mandrel end 312. The mandrels 300 are supported at their first ends 310 by a rotatably driven turret assembly 200. The mandrels 300 are releasably supported at their second ends 312 by a mandrel cupping assembly 400. The turret winder 100 preferably supports at least three mandrels 300, more preferably at least 6 mandrels 300, and in one embodiment the turret winder 100 supports ten mandrels 300. A turret winder 100 supporting at least 10 mandrels 300 can have a rotatably driven turret assembly 200 which is rotated at a relatively low angular velocity to reduce vibration and inertia loads, while providing increased throughput relative to a indexing turret winder which is intermittently rotated at higher angular velocities.

As shown in Figure 3, the closed mandrel path 320 can be non-circular, and can include a core loading segment 322, a web winding segment 324, and a core stripping segment 326.

Once core loading is complete on a particular mandrel 300, the core 302 is carried to the web winding segment 324 of the closed mandrel path 320. Intermediate the core loading segment 322 and the web winding segment 324, a web securing adhesive can be applied to the core 302 by an adhesive application apparatus as the core and its associated mandrel are carried along the closed mandrel path 320.

During movement of the mandrel and core along the web winding segment 324, a mandrel drive apparatus 330 provides rotation of each mandrel 300 and its associated core 302 about the mandrel axis 314. The mandrel drive apparatus 330 thereby provides winding of the web 50 upon the core 302 supported on the mandrel 300 to form a log 51 of web material wound around the core 302. The mandrel drive apparatus 330 provides center winding of the paper web 50 upon the cores 302 (that is, by connecting the mandrel with a drive which rotates the mandrel 300 about its axis 314, so that the web is pulled onto the core), as opposed to surface winding wherein a portion of the outer surface on the log 51 is contacted by a rotating winding drum such that the web is pushed, by friction,

onto the mandrel. The present invention can be applicable to both center winding and surface winding mandrels.

As the core 302 is carried along the web winding segment 324 of the closed mandrel path 320, a web 50 is directed to the core 302 by a rewinder assembly 60  
5 disposed upstream of the turret winder 100. The rewinder assembly 60 is shown in Figure 1, and includes feed rolls 52 for carrying the web 50 to a perforator roll 54, a web splitter bed roll 56, and a web transfer and chop-off assembly 500.

The perforator roll 54 provides lines of perforations extending along the width of the web 50 in the cross machine direction. Adjacent lines of perforations are spaced apart  
10 a predetermined distance along the length of the web 50 to provide individual sheets joined together at the perforations. The sheet length of the individual sheets is the distance between adjacent lines of perforations.

During web transfer and web chop-off, the web 50 is transferred to an empty core 302 on a turret winder mandrel 300 at about the same time the web 50 is severed from a  
15 log 51, having completed the core winding cycle. The log 51 is supported on an adjacent mandrel in sequence on the turret assembly. The severance of the web 50 occurs at a predetermined perforation separating the last sheet on the log 51 from the first sheet transferred to the empty core 302 by creating enough tension in the web section to break the web at the predetermined perforation.

20 The present invention web transfer and chop off assembly 500 can include a bedroll 510 juxtaposed to the web path 53, rotating about an axis 512 which is parallel to the turret assembly axis 202. Such bedroll 510 can provide a transfer pad 514 and a chop-off assembly 520 for providing web transfer concurrently with web chop-off.

As shown in Figure 4, the transfer pad 514 is mounted on the periphery 511 of the  
25 bedroll 510. The bedroll 510 completes an integer number of revolutions during the web rewinding cycle and is synchronized with the turret assembly 100 so that the transfer pad 514 forms a transfer nip 516 with the empty core 302 during web transfer.

The duration of the transfer nip 516 is controlled by the length of the pad covering the bedroll 510 which typically corresponds to the circumferential length of an empty  
30 core 302 so that during web transfer, the transfer nip 516 endures one revolution of the empty core 302. The rotation of the bedroll 510 is such that the surface speed of the outer surface of the transfer pad 514 is equal to the web speed.



During web transfer and web chop-off, the web 50 is transferred to an empty core 302 on a turret winder mandrel 300 at about the same time the web 50 is severed from a log 51, having completed the core winding cycle. The log 51 is supported on an adjacent mandrel in sequence on the turret assembly. The severance of the web 50 occurs at a predetermined perforation separating the last sheet on the log 51 from the first sheet transferred to the empty core 302 by creating enough tension in the web section to break the web at the predetermined perforation.

The present invention web transfer and chop off assembly 500 can include a bedroll 510 juxtaposed to the web path 53, rotating about an axis 512 which is parallel to the turret assembly axis 202. Such bedroll 510 can provide a transfer pad 514 and a chop-off assembly 520 for providing web transfer concurrently with web chop-off.

As shown in Figure 4, the transfer pad 514 is mounted on the periphery 511 of the bedroll 510. The bedroll 510 completes an integer number of revolutions during the web rewinding cycle and is synchronized with the turret assembly 100 so that the transfer pad 514 forms a transfer nip 516 with the empty core 302 during web transfer.

The duration of the transfer nip 516 is controlled by the length of the pad covering the bedroll 510 which typically corresponds to the circumferential length of an empty core 302 so that during web transfer, the transfer nip 516 endures one revolution of the empty core 302. The rotation of the bedroll 510 is such that the surface speed of the outer surface of the transfer pad 514 is equal to the web speed.

The chop-off assembly 520 can comprise two counterrotating chop-off rolls, a first chop-off roll 522 rotatably mounted within the bedroll 510 and a second chop-off roll 524 positioned opposite the bedroll 510 and rotatably mounted to the turret assembly. Each chop-off roll 522, 524 can be approximately 3.0 inches (76.2 millimeters) in diameter and rotate at an angular velocity providing a surface speed that exceeds the web speed. Preferably, the chop-off rolls exceed the web speed by about 20% to about 40%. During web chop-off, the first and second chop-off rolls 522, 524 form a chop-off nip 526 which accelerates a section of the web 50 downstream of the transfer nip 516 creating sufficient tension to break the web 50 at a desired perforation.

The first chop-off roll 522 includes an axis 523 which runs parallel to and eccentric from the bedroll axis 512 such that the outer periphery 525 of the first chop-off roll 522 extends above the outer periphery 511 of the bedroll 510 approximately 0.125 inches (3.175 millimeters) allowing it to clear the core during the core winding cycle. The second chop-off roll 524 is rotatably mounted to a loading mechanism 527 that conveys the second chop-off roll 524 in to make contact with the first chop-off roll 522 during web chop-off and retracts the second chop-off roll 524 to allow the core to pass during the web winding cycle.

Prior to the empty core 302 reaching the transfer position, the second chop-off roll 524 starts to load towards the bedroll 510. The second chop-off roll 524 contacts the web 50 and deflects it toward the bedroll 510 as it continues to load. The empty core 302 reaches the transfer position and contacts the leading edge 515 of the transfer pad 514. A perforation is positioned between the transfer nip 516 and the chop-off nip 526. While the web 50 is secured between the empty core 302 and the transfer pad 514, the second chop-off roll 524 contacts the first chop-off roll 522 pinching the web 50 therebetween. The transfer pad 514 continues to press the web 50 against the core 302 for one core revolution as the over-speed of the chop-off rolls 522, 524 produces sufficient tension in the web 50 to separate the perforation.

In an alternate embodiment shown in Figure 5, the first chop-off roll 522 is replaced with a nip pad 528 located on the periphery 511 of the bedroll 510 adjacent to the leading edge 515 of the transfer pad 514. While the web 50 is pinched at the transfer nip 516, the second chop-off roll 524 contacts the web 50, deflects it towards the bedroll 510 and forms a chop-off nip 526 with the nip pad 528. The section of the web 50 between the transfer nip 516 and the chop-off nip 526 is accelerated, creating sufficient tension in the web 50 to separate the perforation.

In another embodiment incorporating the nip pad 528 on the periphery 511 of the bedroll 510, the second chop-off roll 524 may be replaced with a driven chopper arm 530 as shown in Figure 6. The chopper arm 530 rotates creating a surface speed that exceeds the speed of the web 50. The chopper arm 530 is mounted to a loading mechanism 532 which feeds the chopper arm in to make contact with the optional nip pad 528 forming the chop-off

## 12.1

nip 526 during web chop-off and retracts the chopper arm to clear the core during the winding cycle.

In another embodiment, the chop-off assembly 520 can comprise a vacuum roll 534 rotatably mounted within the bedroll 510 as shown in Figure 7. The vacuum roll 534 includes a chamber 536 covering a limited portion of the vacuum roll periphery 538 providing suction to grab a hold of the web 50 during web chop-off. Although the size of the vacuum roll 534 can vary, it is preferred that the vacuum roll 534 be about 3.0 inches (76.2 millimeters) in diameter. The vacuum roll 534 rotates at an angular velocity providing a surface speed that exceeds the web speed. The vacuum roll 534 includes an axis 537 which runs parallel to and eccentric from the bedroll axis 512 such that the outer periphery 538 of the vacuum roll 534 extends above the bedroll periphery 511 a limited amount, allowing it to clear the core during the winding cycle.

At the start of the transfer sequence, the leading edge 515 of the transfer pad 514 forms the transfer nip 516 with the empty core 302 and the vacuum chamber 536 engages the web 50. A perforation is positioned between the transfer nip 516 and the vacuum chamber 536. As the transfer pad 514 continues to press the web 50 against the empty core 302 for one full revolution of the core 302, the over-speed of the vacuum roll 534 creates sufficient tension to separate the web 50 at the perforation.

Alternatively, the vacuum roll 534 can be rotatably mounted to a loading mechanism 539 positioned opposite the bedroll 510 and counterrotating with respect thereto as shown in Figure 8. For this embodiment, the vacuum roll 534 starts to load in towards the bedroll 510 prior to the empty core 302 reaching the transfer position. As the empty core 302 forms the transfer nip 516 with the transfer pad 514, the vacuum roll 534 contacts the web 50. As the transfer pad 514 continues to press the web 50 against the empty core 302 for one full revolution of the core 302, the over-speed of the vacuum roll 534 creates sufficient tension to separate the web 50 at the perforation. Once the web 50 is severed, the vacuum roll 534 retracts allowing the core to pass and complete the winding cycle.

Paper products such as paper towels and toilet tissue are often treated with performance enhancing fluids. Performance enhancing fluids are typically added prior to the rewinding process resulting in a fluid contaminated perforator roll which affects perforation



reliability and results in equipment downtime. Although the fluid application system 600 may be installed downstream of the perforator roll 54 prior to the bedroll 510, the size of the bedroll 510 often leaves little room for the installation of such a system. In addition, the bedroll 510 would become coated with the performance enhancing fluids and require frequent  
5 cleaning, resulting in significant equipment downtime.

Transferring the web 50 to an empty core can be completed, absent a bedroll, in a number of different ways such as dynamically utilizing air in the form of a jet or a vacuum or mechanically by way of a cam or a bell crank operation. Furthermore, the web transfer assembly can include a transfer roll 540. The transfer roll 540, which can be about 3.0 inches  
10 (76.2 millimeters) in diameter, counterrotates with respect to the core at an angular velocity providing a surface speed that equals the web speed. The transfer roll 540 can be rotatably attached to a loading mechanism positioned opposite the turret assembly. The loading mechanism moves the transfer roll 540 from a first position forming a transfer nip 516 with the empty core 302 to a second position withdrawn away from the web 50 allowing the core  
15 to pass during the core winding cycle. The loading mechanism can comprise a linear electric motor or a linear hydraulic cylinder.

In one embodiment shown in Figure 9, the loading mechanism for the transfer roll 540 comprises a transfer roll pivot arm 542. The transfer roll pivot arm 542 includes a pivot end 543 and a second end 545. The transfer roll 540 is rotatably attached to the second end 545  
20 of the pivot arm 542 which can be sized such that the distance between the pivot end 543 and the transfer roll axis 541 is about 3.5 inches (88.9 millimeters).

During the rewinding process, the transfer roll 540 rotates about the pivot end 543 of the transfer roll pivot arm 542 from a first position forming the transfer nip 516 with the empty core 302 to a second position withdrawn away from the web 50. For this embodiment,  
25 the rotation of the transfer roll pivot arm 542 is synchronized with the turret assembly 100 and can be made to maintain the transfer nip 516 for one full revolution of the core as well as complete one revolution about the pivot end 543 in one core winding cycle.

The chop-off assembly can also be provided absent a bedroll 510. Two chop off rolls 522, 524 (each about 3.0 inches in diameter) can be disposed on opposite sides of the web 50  
30 to form a chop-off nip 526 downstream of the transfer nip 516 during web transfer. The two

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chop-off rolls 522, 524 counterrotate at angular velocities such that the outer surface speed of the two chop-off rolls exceed the web speed.

Each chop-off roll 522, 524 can be rotatably attached to a separate loading mechanism. The loading mechanisms move the two chop-off rolls from first positions  
5 forming a chop-off nip 526 pinching the web 50 therebetween to a second position withdrawn away from the web 50. Like the transfer roll 540, the loading mechanisms for the two chop-off rolls 522, 524 can comprise linear electric motors or hydraulic linear actuators.

Prior to the empty core 302 reaching the transfer position, the two chop-off rolls 522, 524 advance towards the web 50 forming the chop-off nip 526. At the start of the transfer  
10 sequence, the web is secured at the transfer nip 516, and a perforation is positioned between the transfer nip 516 and the chop-off nip 526. The over-speed of the two chop-off rolls 522, 524 accelerates the web section between the two nips 516, 526 breaking the perforation.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 9, the loading mechanism for the first chop-off roll 522 comprises a chop-off roll pivot arm 546 having a pivot end 547 and a second end  
15 549. The first chop-off roll 522 is rotatably attached to the second end 549 of the chop-off roll pivot arm 546. The chop-off roll pivot arm 546 can be sized such that the distance between the pivot end 547 and the first chop-off roll axis 523 is about 3.5 inches (88.9 millimeters).

During the rewinding process, the first chop-off roll 522 rotates about the pivot end  
20 547 of the chop-off roll pivot arm 546 from a first position forming the chop-off nip 526 with the second chop-off roll 524 pinching the web therebetween to a second position withdrawn away from the web 50. The chop-off roll pivot arm 546 can be made to complete one revolution in one core winding cycle.

In another embodiment illustrated in Figure 10, the chop-off assembly 520 comprises  
25 a first chop-off pad 552 mounted to a first pivoting linearly extendible rod 553 and a second chop-off pad 554, disposed opposite the first chop-off pad 552, mounted to a second pivoting linearly extendible rod 555. The linearly extendible rods 553, 555 advance the pads 552, 554 towards the web 50 to a first position forming a chop-off nip 526 pinching the web therebetween during web chop-off, and retract the pads 552, 554 away from the web 50  
30 during the core winding cycle.

tension in the web section interposed therebetween sufficient to separate the web 50 at the perforation.

In another embodiment, the two intermediate rolls 562, 564 can be made to counterrotate producing surface speeds in the direction opposite the web path 53. For this  
5 embodiment, the two chop-off rolls 562, 564 can counterrotate at surface speeds that equal the web speed. As the web is secured at the transfer nip 516, a perforation is positioned between the intermediate nip 506 and the chop-off nip 526 locations. The intermediate rolls 562, 564 and the chop-off rolls 522, 524 advance towards the web path forming the respective intermediate nip 506 and the chop-off nip 526. The opposing  
10 surface speeds at the two nips 506, 526 pull the web in counter directions creating sufficient tension to break the web 50 at the perforation.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.  
15 It is intended to cover in the appended claims all such changes and modifications that are within the scope of the invention.



embodiment, the two chop-off rolls 562, 564 can counterrotate at surface speeds that equal the web speed. As the web is secured at the transfer nip 516, a perforation is positioned between the intermediate nip 506 and the chop-off nip 526 locations. The intermediate rolls 562, 564 and the chop-off rolls 522, 524 advance towards the web path forming the respective  
5 intermediate nip 506 and the chop-off nip 526. The opposing surface speeds at the two nips 506, 526 pull the web in counter directions creating sufficient tension to break the web 50 at the perforation.

What is claimed is:

1. A web transfer and chop-off assembly (500) for attaching a web (50) advancing along a web path (53) at a web speed to an empty core (302) juxtaposed with the web path, the web having lines of perforations extending along the width of the web, the web transfer and chop-off assembly comprising:

a web transfer assembly for displacing an upstream portion of the web against the empty core (302); and

a web chop-off assembly (520) comprising at least one member structured to engage the downstream portion of the web to sever the downstream portion of the web from the upstream portion of the web along one of the lines of perforations, the web transfer and chop-off assembly *characterized* in that

the at least one member is structured to accelerate a downstream portion of the web to a downstream speed greater than the web speed by pulling the downstream portion of the web along the web path (53).

2. The web transfer and chop-off assembly of Claim 1, wherein the downstream speed exceeds the web speed by about 20% to about 40%.

3. The web transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1 and 2, wherein said at least one member is structured and configured to advance towards the web path (53) during web chop-off to engage the web (50), and to withdraw away from the web path (53) during the core winding cycle.

4. The transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1-3, wherein said at least one member comprises a roll.

5. The transfer and chop-off assembly of Claim 4, wherein the at least one member comprises a vacuum roll.
6. The transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1-4, wherein the web chop-off assembly comprises a pair of chop-off rolls mutually interposed to form therebetween a chop-off nip structured and configured to receive the web therein, each of the chop-off rolls being rotatable at a surface speed exceeding the web speed.
7. The transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1-3, wherein the web chop-off assembly comprises a pair of chop-off pads mutually interposed to form therebetween a chop-off nip structured and configured to receive the web therein, wherein the chop-off pads are movable along the web path at a speed exceeding the web speed, wherein preferably the chop-off pads are linearly extendible.
8. The transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1-3, wherein the web chop-off assembly comprises a chopper arm rotatable at a surface speed exceeding the web speed.
9. The web transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1-8, wherein the web transfer assembly comprises a transfer roll forming a transfer nip with the empty core, the transfer roll rotating at a surface speed that equals the web speed.
10. The web transfer and chop-off assembly of Claims 1-3, wherein the web chop-off assembly comprises two chop-off rolls disposed on opposite sides of the web path and structured and configured to advance towards the web path thereby forming a chop-off nip during



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web chop-off, and to withdraw away from the web path during the core winding cycle; and

two intermediate rolls disposed on opposite sides of the web path downstream of the transfer roll and upstream of the two chop-off rolls, the two intermediate rolls being structured and configured to advance towards the web path thereby forming an intermediate nip between the transfer nip and the chop-off nip during web chop-off, wherein a surface velocity of the two chop-off rolls at the chop-off nip exceeds a surface velocity of the two intermediate rolls at the intermediate nip, and wherein said velocity differential is sufficient to cause severance of the web between the chop-of nip and the intermediate nip.

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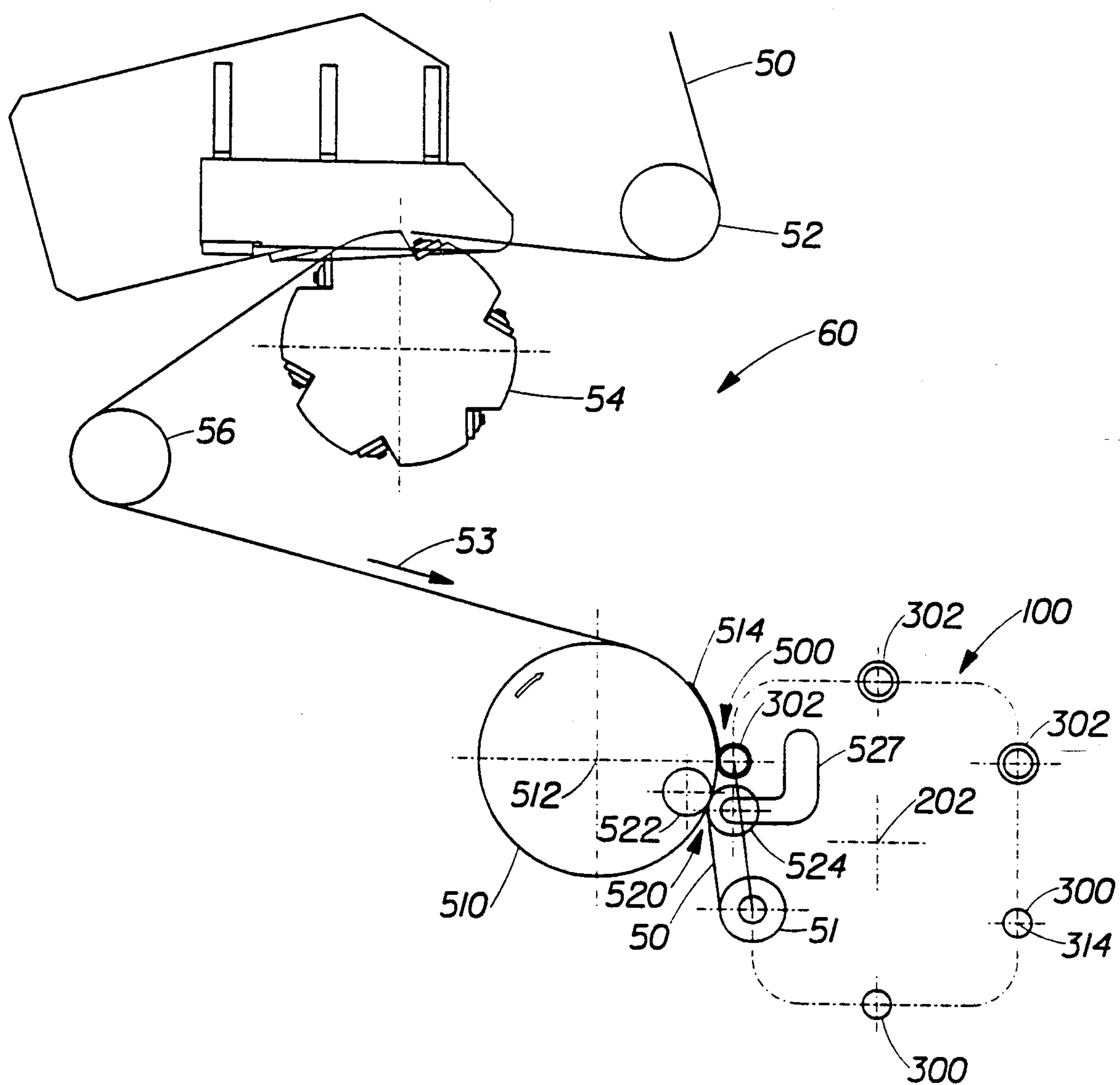


Fig. 1

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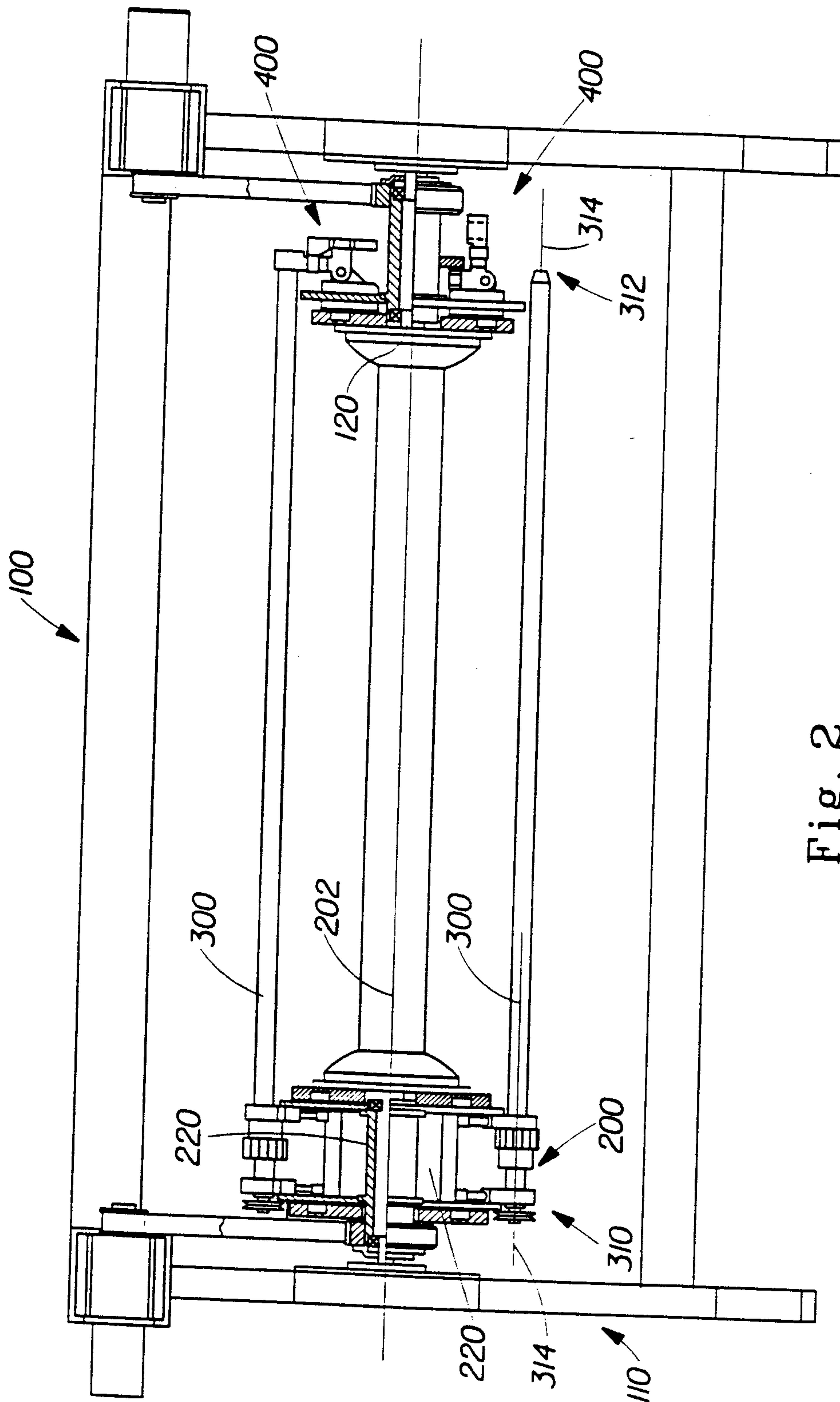


Fig. 2



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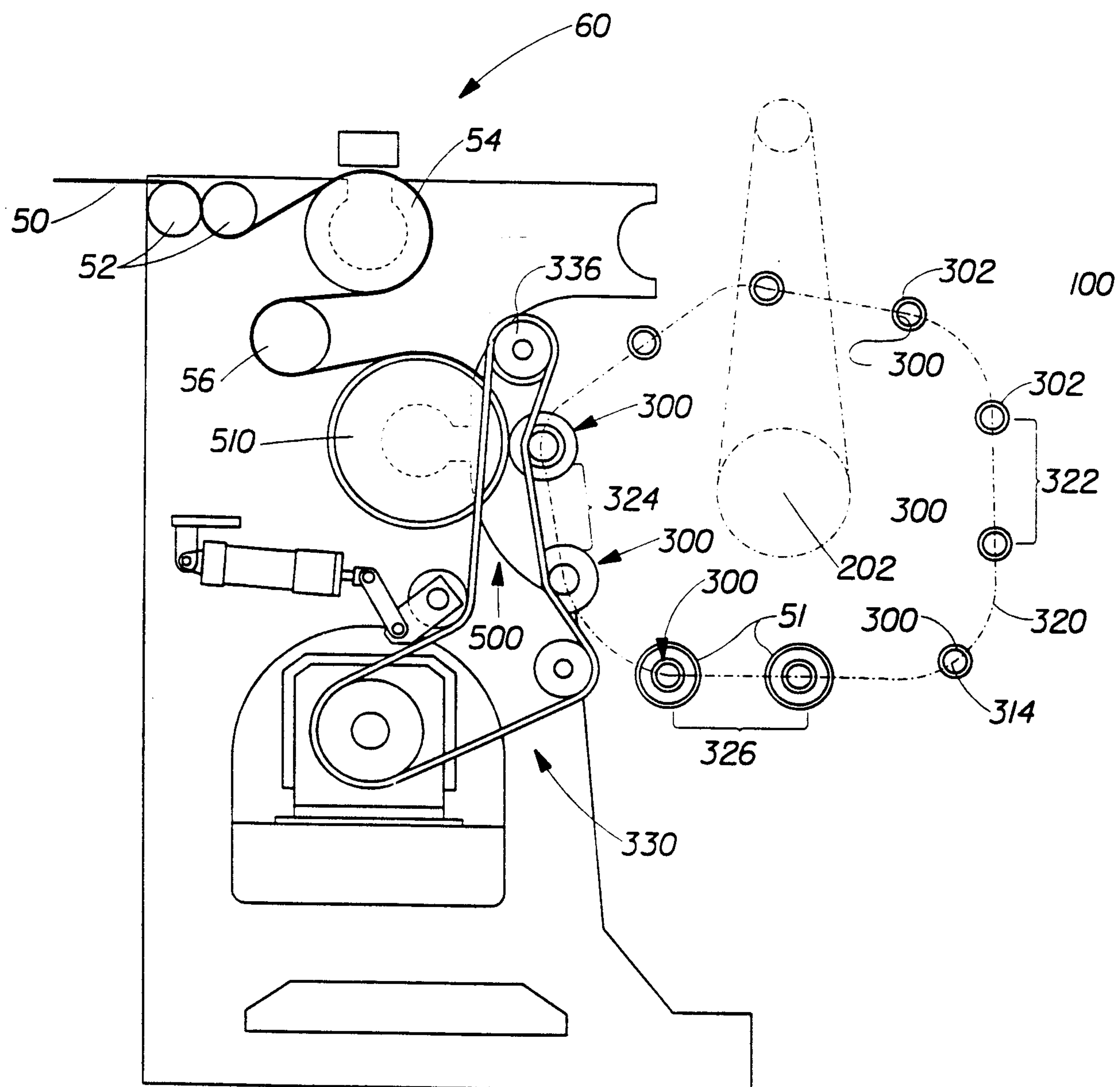


Fig. 3

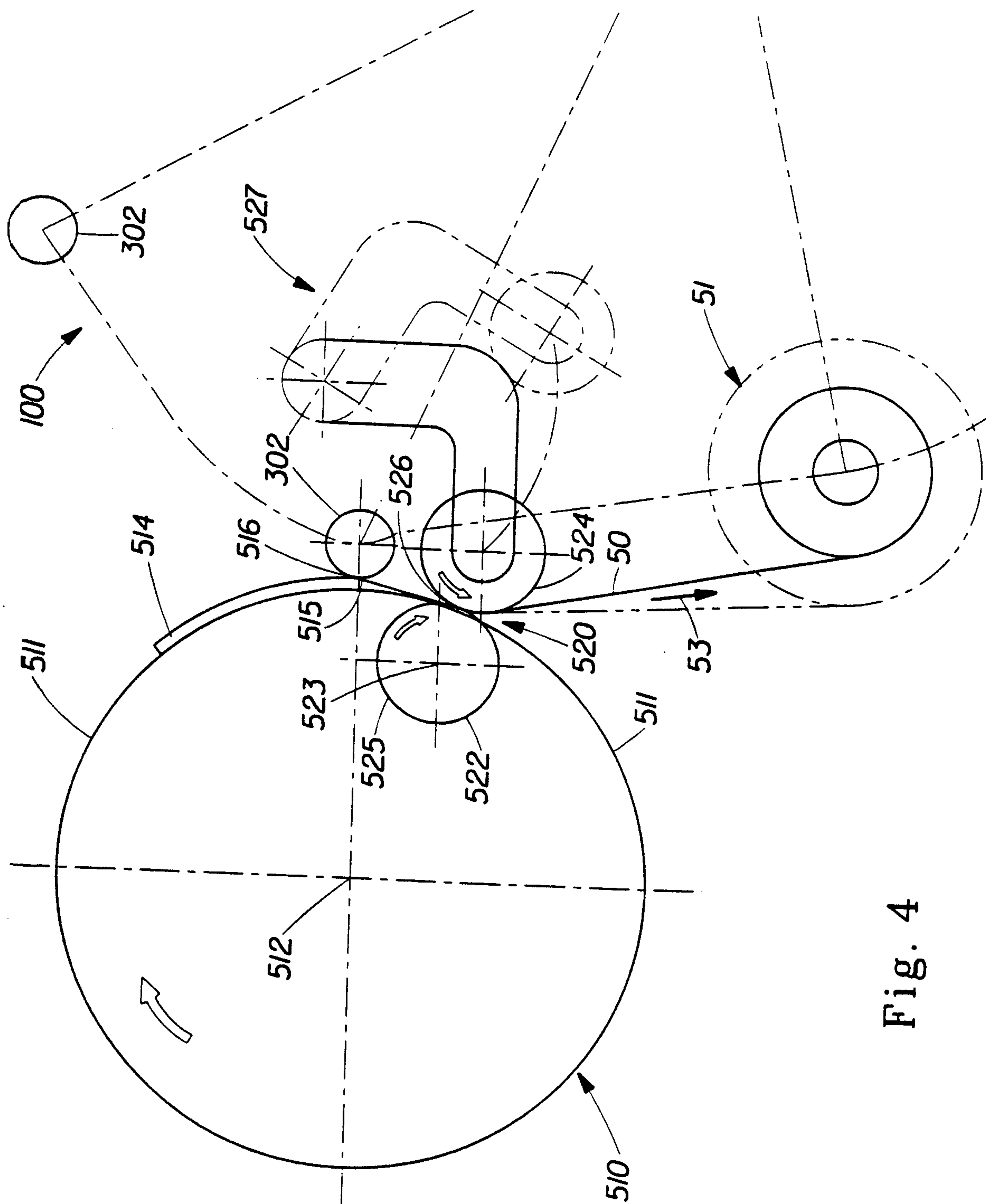


Fig. 4

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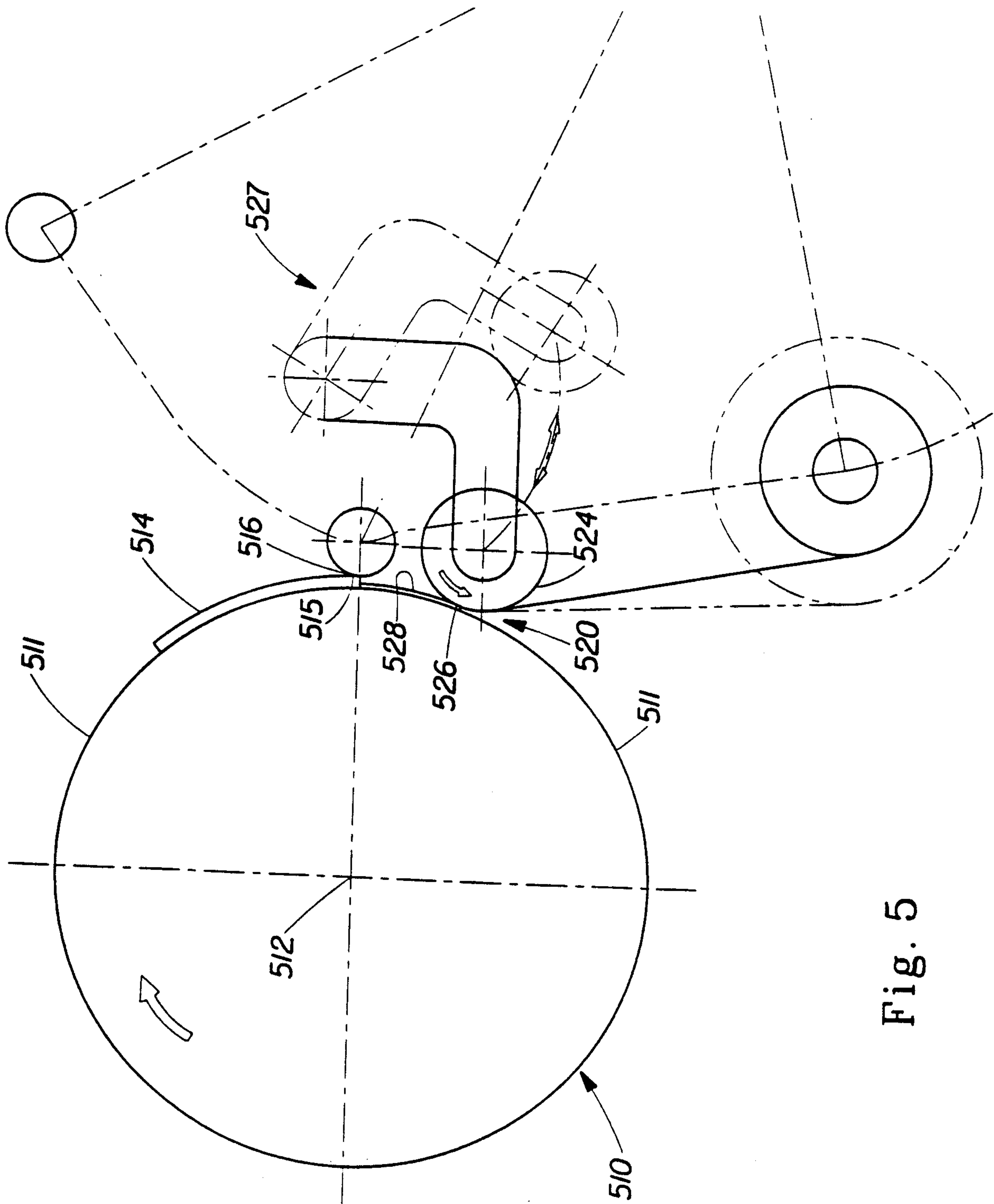
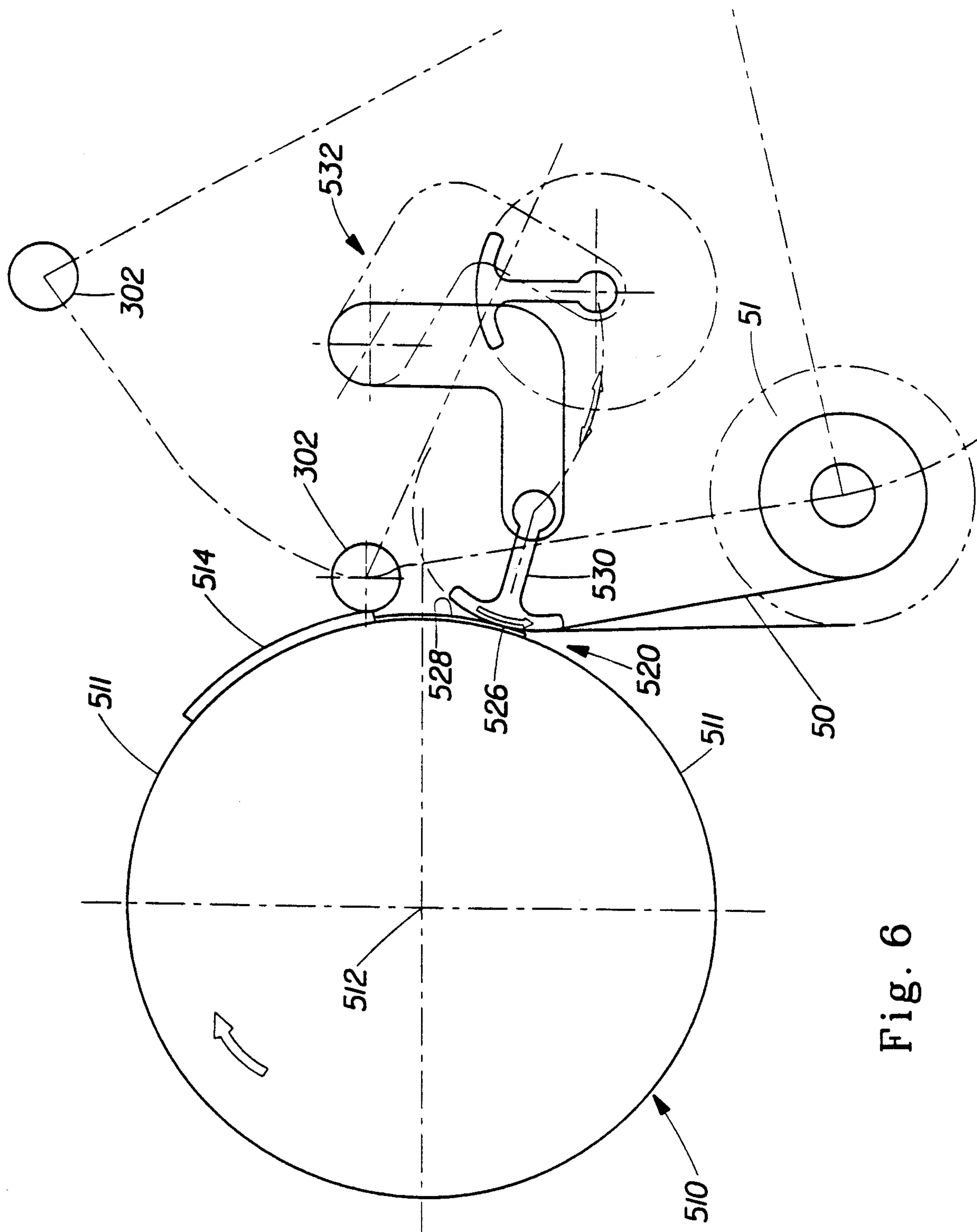


Fig. 5



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Fi. 6

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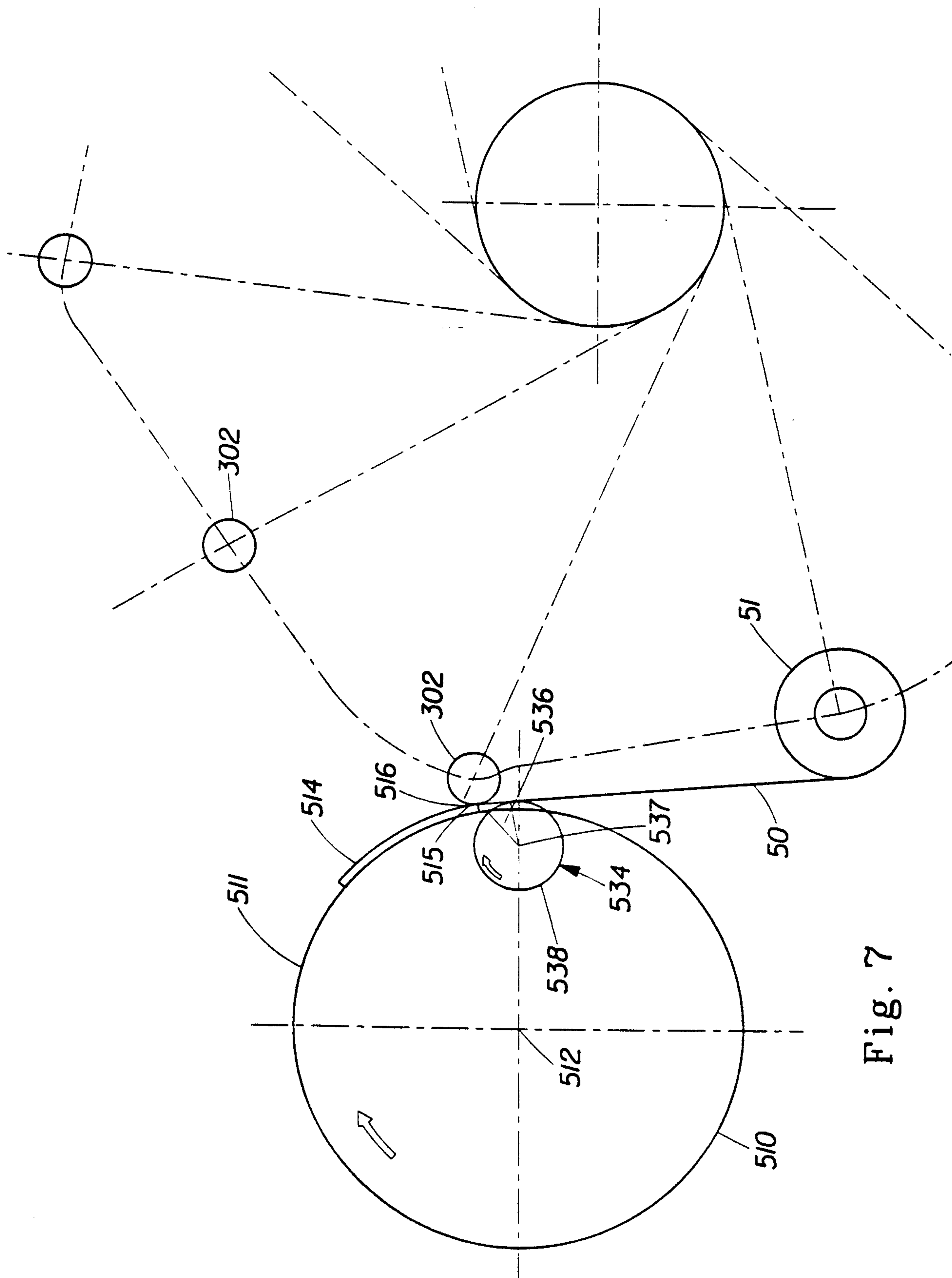


Fig. 2

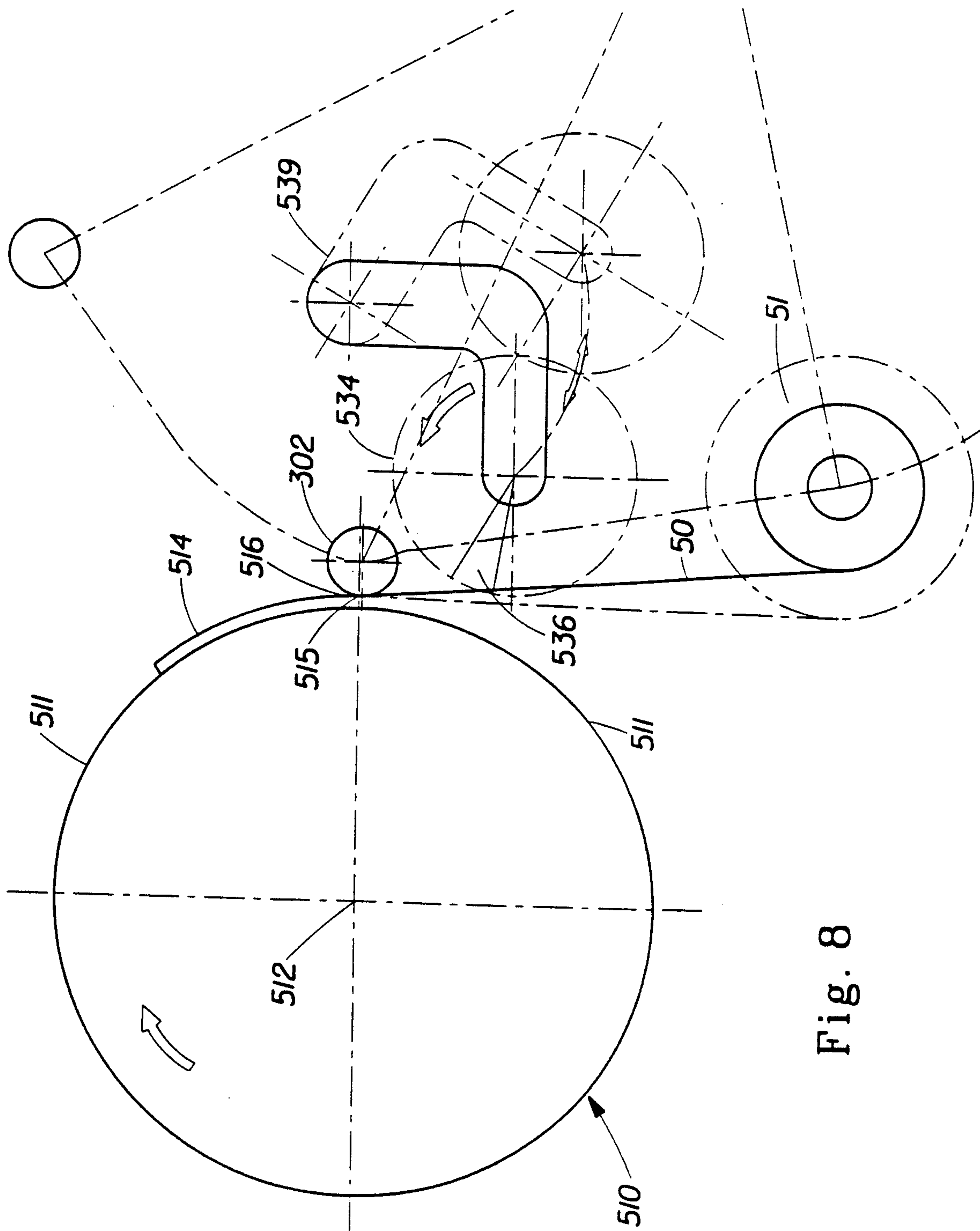


Fig. 8



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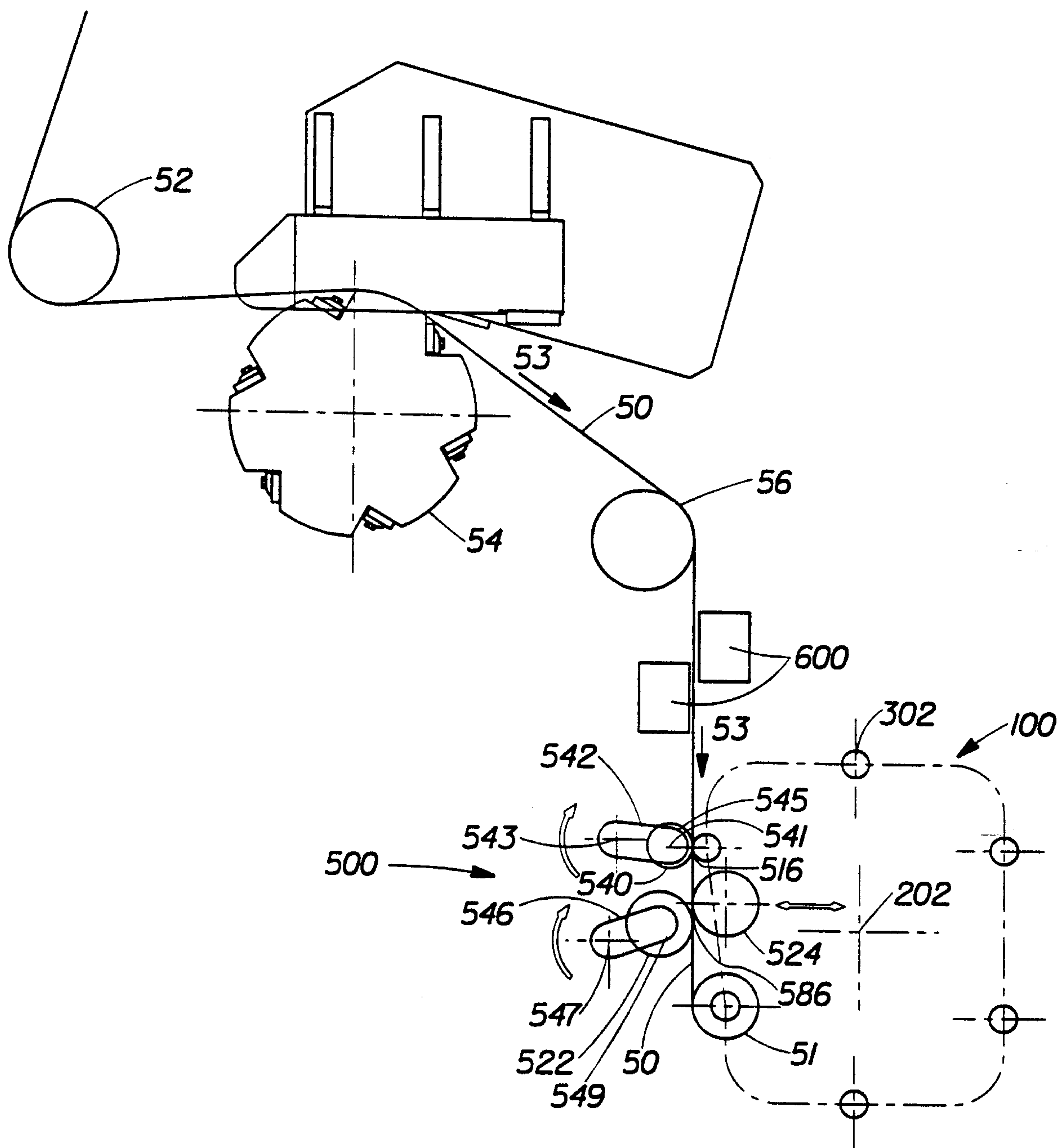


Fig. 9

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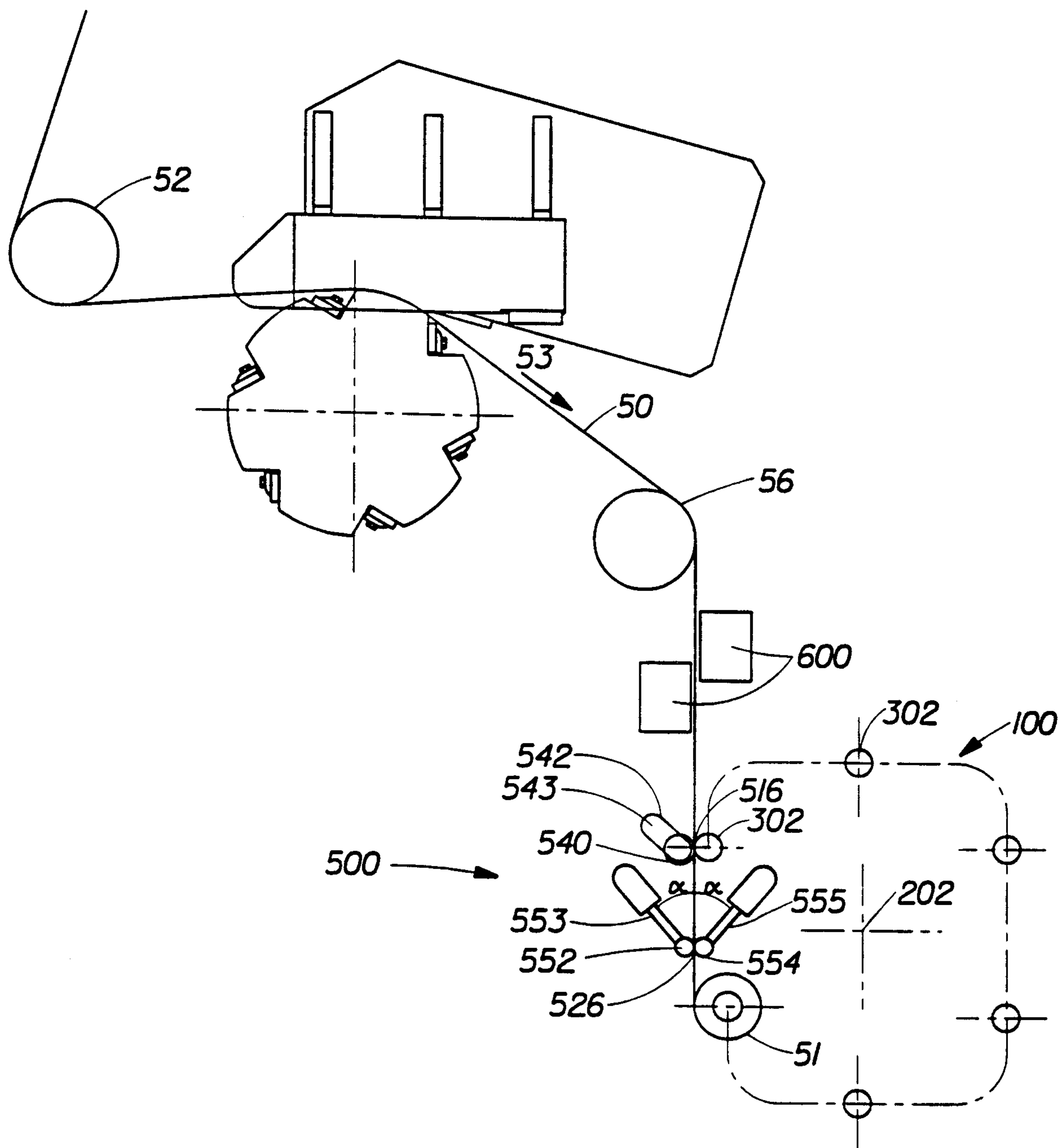


Fig. 10

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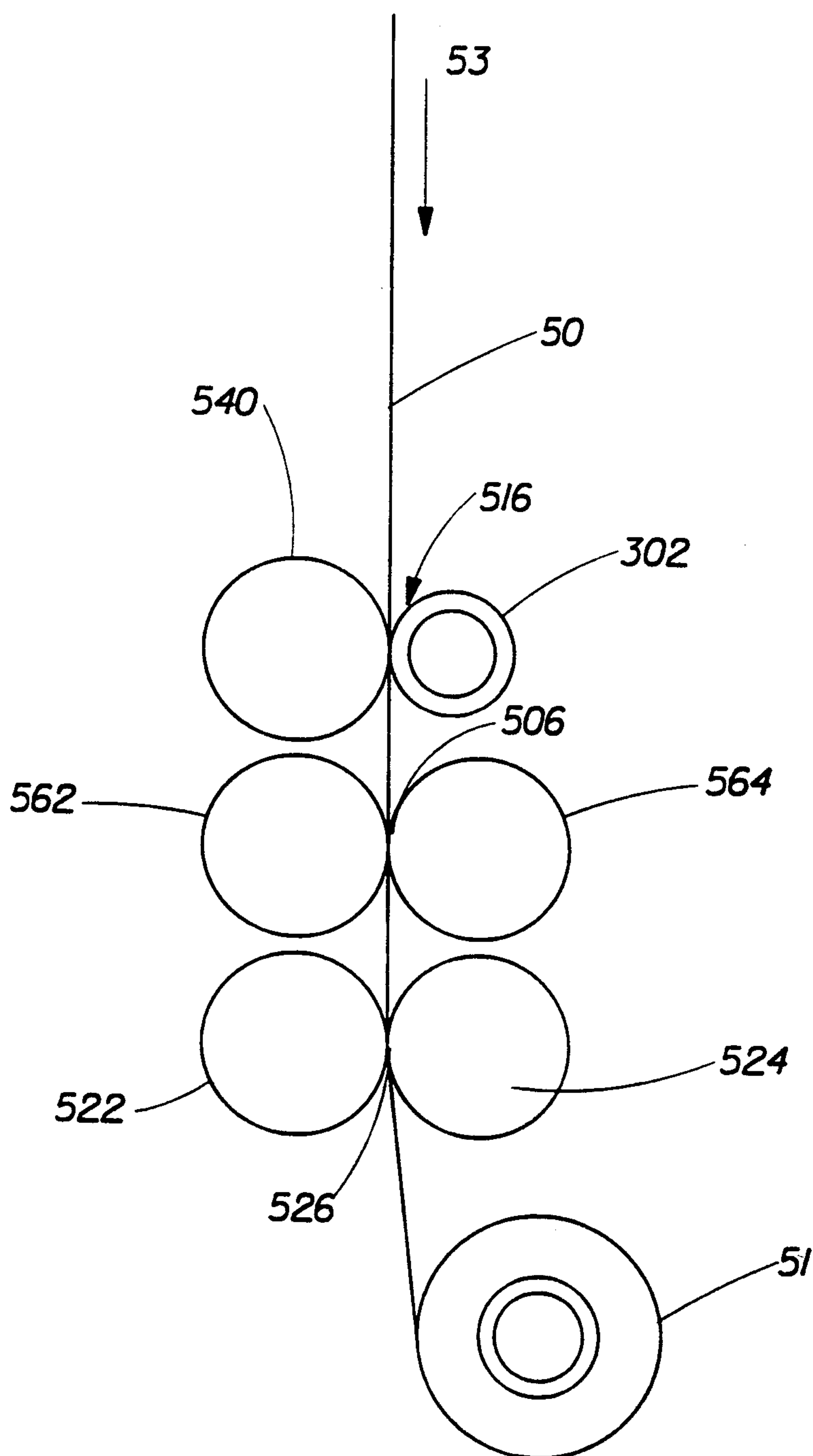


Fig. 11



