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Description

The present invention relates to a macerator.

One form of macerator as shown, for example, in GB-A-1569672, includes first and second parallel contra rotating shafts, each having a plurality of alternate cutters and spacers of the same axial thickness, the cutters of the first shaft being interleaved with those of the second shaft. Each cutter has a plurality of teeth arranged around its periphery and circumferentially spaced locations.

Mounted adjacent to the cutters, on the side walls of the housing, are side rails which have radially inner surfaces which are arcuate and closely adjacent to the teeth of the cutters as they rotate. While this has proved to be reasonably satisfactory, the flow rate, particularly of a liquid-borne, in particular water-borne, material to be macerated is reduced rather severely because of the general blockage provided by the cutters and the side rails.

It has been proposed according to US-A-4702422 to provide slotted side rails in which the side rails themselves are formed with a plurality of parallel ribs which extend in the same circumferential direction as the cutters and have formed therebetween a plurality of slots. These slots face the spacers and the ribs face the cutters in operation. The slots provide a passage for fine material which does not in fact need to be macerated and for the water and hence the flow rate through the macerating apparatus is significantly increased as compared with that of GB-A-1569672.

However a real problem exists in that it is very often desirable that some of the materials which may be in sheet form which can pass through the slots should be cut by the teeth of the macerator. The slots can thus provide an undesirable bypass flow for material which should be macerated and hence the macerated product can have a rather larger cross section than it should and sheet materials are not necessarily allowed to be macerated because of the fairly large space which is available for them to flow through the apparatus.

In a preferred construction the ribs and slots are angled at between 15° and 45° with respect to the planes of the cutting discs.

According to the present invention there is provided a design of the side rails in which the ribs, and the slots therebetween, are angled relative to the planes of the cutter discs, whereby the cutter teeth of the cutter discs each pass in close proximity to a plurality of ribs.

Such a construction ensures that a thorough maceration of the material can take place and it is thereby not practical for flat or sheet like material to pass into one of the slots without being macerated.

While it is practical for the shafts to be mounted in any orientation, they are preferably mounted in a generally vertical plane. In this case, advantageously the angling of the ribs and slots therebetween is such as to extend downwardly in the direction of flow, that is to say in the direction of peripheral movement of the cutters as they pass the side rail.

In the preferred construction, the side rail has a top wall and a bottom wall which extends substantially in the same plane as the uppermost and the lowermost of the cutting discs respectively and that rib or those ribs which would normally intersect the top and bottom walls are made shorter, at their upper and lower ends, to define "header channels" thereby ensuring that each of the angled slots has an inlet and an outlet.

Advantageously each of the ribs is chamfered or bevelled at its free edge, the bevelling preferably extending downwardly at the free edge.

In order that the present invention may more readily be understood, the following description is given, merely by way of example, reference being made to the accompanying drawings in which;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a known form of slotted side rail of a maceration apparatus;

Figure 2 is a side elevation showing the slotted rail located adjacent to contra rotating shafts with a stack of cutting discs and spacers mounted thereon;

Figure 3 is an exploded perspective view of one embodiment of side rail according to the present invention shown adjacent to a cutter stack;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 2 of the construction according to the invention shown in Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a reduced cross-section in a plane perpendicular to the axes of the stacks showing the relative positioning of the side rail ribs and slots and of the cutters.

Referring to the prior art structure in Figures 1 and 2, one of a pair of slotted side rails is indicated by the general reference numeral 2 and has a rear wall 4. A plurality of ribs 6 of the side rail have corresponding slots 8 therebetween, the ribs having arcuate front edges 10. The slots 8 and the ribs 6 are parallel to cutting elements 16 and 18 of the macerator shown in Figure 2. While Figure 2 only shows one side rail, there will be a mirror image side rail mounted on the other side with the ribs 6 in facing relation to the cutter discs 18. The macerator 12 illustrated in Figure 2 has two drive shafts 14 upon which cutting elements 16 and 18 are mounted. Planar spacers 20 and 22 are mounted between the cutting discs and are of the same thickness as the cutting discs. It will thus be seen that the discs 16, 18 are mounted opposite the ribs 6 and that the spacers 20, 22 are mounted op-

posite the slots 8. It will be appreciated that the cutting elements 16, 18 are spaced apart by the planar spaces 20, 22 respectively and these are fixedly mounted on the shaft 14. The cutting elements 16 and 18 are interleaved and the teeth 24 of the cutting elements are in close proximity to the bases of the other stack and in close proximity to the front edges 10 of the ribs 6. The ribs are aligned with the flow direction of liquid through the comminuting chamber and spaced to allow passage of liquid through the slots between the ribs. Liquid borne fine particles of solid material find passage through the slots 8 but the ribs prevent passage of larger pieces of unreduced material.

Reference is now made to Figures 3 and 4. A side rail according to the present invention is indicated by the general reference numeral 30 in which it is shown on Figure 3, in an exploded perspective view of the rail and a macerator stack 42. Angled ribs 32 formed in the side rail define slots 34, the ribs 32 ensuring that liquid borne solid material flowing through a slot crosses a plane of at least two cutting elements 44. Crossing the plane of several cutting elements increases the likelihood that a piece of solid material will contact the cutting elements 44 several times and be adequately reduced to a manageable particle size. The angled ribs 32 present arcuately angled side rail surfaces 36 to the periphery of the macerator stack 42 which is mounted on shaft 40. The cutters 44 of the macerator stack 42 are each spaced from their neighbour by a spacer 46 defined by the thickness of the spacers 52 as shown in Figure 4.

The angled ribs 32 are angled so that the surfaces 36 extend at an angle of between 15° and 45° to the planes of the cutting discs. The angle may be varied with arc length of the angled side rails 30 to ensure that a maximum number of recesses will cross the plane of more than one cutting element 44. A shorter arc length will require a steeper angle to ensure that sufficient crossings of the cutters and the ribs occurs, i.e. so that there are at least two and preferably several cutting planes.

In Figure 3 the ribs have been shown angled so that they are higher on the right hand side. Because of the direction of rotation of the cutters this will tend to cause solid materials suspended in the liquid to flow down the slope of the ribs. However, the flow of liquid itself is such as to flow up the slope of the ribs. This orientation and resulting tendency of the solids to flow against the liquid flow will therefore have the advantage of causing the solids to more finally chopped by the interaction between the cutters and ribs. It should be understood, however, that it is also contemplated that the ribs could be oppositely oriented so that the solids are also caused to flow down the slope.

As shown, the front edge of each rib 32 is at least partly bevelled. The bevelled front edges 38 allow for a smaller space between the front edge of the ribs and the periphery of the teeth of the cutting elements without increasing the likelihood that solid material will become lodged between the angled ribs and the cutting elements. If the shafts 40 are vertical, as shown, the bevelled front edges 38 are preferably bevelled downwardly which serves to channel solid material within the slot of a lower angled rib and into contact with the cutting element 44.

In Figure 5, angled ribs 32 and angled slots 34 are shown in a partial sectional view of the macerator stack in phantom, positioned in an operation mode, with the angled ribs of the side rail being shown in full lines. The angled ribs 32 along with the bevelled front edges 38 and the angled recesses 32 are shown differently in Figure 5 with the associated shaft 40 and macerator stack 42 along with cutting elements 44 and cutting teeth 48. Figure 5 provides a view of the improved macerator of the invention, and shows the angled slots 34 that ensure liquid borne solid material passing through a slot crosses the plane of at least two cutting elements 44 and its cutting teeth 48. It can be seen that the upper and lower faces 30a and 30b of the side rails are chamfered.

As can be seen from Figure 3, each cutter of the stack is illustrated as having 5 circumferentially spaced teeth 48a, 48b, 48c, 48d and 48e. It can be seen that each tooth has a tip 49a, 49b, 49c, 49d and 49e respectively and a generally arcuate concave front face 50a, 50b, 50c, 50d and 50e. The front face 50a and tip 49a extends substantially parallel to the axis of the cutter, so that it is essentially "square". The front faces 50b and 50d are angled to one side of the axis of the cutter and the alternate front faces 50c and 50e are angled to the other side of the axis. The rear faces 51 are inclined to provide a ramp like configuration and are each provided with serrations 52, the angle of the serrations being approximately 60°. The rear faces 51 are arcuately convex between the serrations 52 and the tips 49.

It can be seen that the front faces 50b, 50c, 50d and 50e are inclined at approximately 30° to the axis in alternately opposite directions. When a plurality of these cutters are mounted as shown, there is provided a good scissor action and it will be observed that the cutting action takes place only in the one direction of rotation. This is bound to make the cutter strong and not too prone to damage. Because the backs of the cutting teeth are inclined and serrated, this assists in clearing the solid matter during reversal of the cutters due to overload. The one tooth 48a has a "square" cutting face and this improves the catchment of the

solids and the drag of the item being macerated into the bank of cutters. Because the other teeth have alternate angles, this tends to equal out any side thrust and reduces the possibility of breakage.

While the angled ribs 32 and angled recesses 34 may be formed of cast metal these elements may be metal stamped or formed by other metallurgical processes. Rather than being unitary, the elements may be formed of component metal parts welded together but taking substantially the form shown.

It will be noted if reference is again made to Figures 3 and 4 that the shorter angled ribs 32 are themselves made rather shorter still so that their lower edges 31 of the lower ribs and the upper edges 33 of the upper ribs are spaced from a bottom wall 37 and a top wall 39 of the supporting rail. Thus there is formed, below the edges 31 and above the edges 33, "header" slots 35 and 35a which allow the liquid material to flow into and out of the shorter angled slots into the general flow of liquid.

Additionally, while the macerator with the angled ribs and slots is shown as having a generally rectangular housing which is transversely elongate, the housing could be generally cylindrical and the angle side rails and supporting wall could be semi-cylindrical in form. The side rails 30, it will be seen, have concave arcuate front edges 36 the curvature of which conforms substantially to the curvature of the locus of the teeth 48 so that the angled ribs 32 are only spaced a short distance from the path of movement of the teeth 48.

It will be appreciated that the provision of the angled ribs and slots ensures a far better maceration and reduces the likelihood of larger, particularly sheet like solid material, bypassing the cutters. Thus one can accurately control the maximum cross-section of the macerated material without materially reducing the rate of flow through the macerator.

While the macerator may be mounted in a housing having a completely enclosed chamber with an inlet and outlet, the apparatus of the present invention is equally mountable in an open topped channel with the axis of the cutter stacks extending vertically and the side rails mounted on either side of the channel.

The structure of the present invention is designed particularly to deal with raw sewage, sewage cleaning and sludge maceration and can, as indicated, be used in a channel or in a pipeline. It is believed that the structure of the present invention can operate over a wide range of capacities. For example, a capacity of up to 500 cubic meters per hour having a throat size ranging from 300 mm to 1500 mm can be provided wherein various sizing of the apparatus is taken into consid-

eration when determining the dimensions of the side rails according to the invention. Any size of apparatus can be supplied to operate in a vertical or horizontal orientation or in an intermediate position between the vertical and horizontal.

Claims

1. A macerator comprising a macerating chamber, side walls of said chamber, first and second parallel contra-rotating shafts (14,40) extending through said chamber between said side walls, a plurality of alternate cutters (16,18,44) and spacers (20,22,46) of the same axial thickness mounted on each of said first and second shafts, the cutters of the first shaft being interleaved with those of the second shaft comprising at least one tooth (24,48) thereon, each tooth having a front cutting face (50), side rails (2,30) associated with each side wall, each side rail comprising a plurality of spaced parallel ribs (6,32), the ribs forming therebetween slots (8,34), edge faces (10,36) of said ribs in close proximity to the teeth on the cutters as the teeth pass adjacent thereto, characterised in that the parallel ribs (32) of each side rail are angled at an acute angle to the planes of the cutters of the adjacent shaft.
2. A macerator according to claim 1, characterised in that the acute angle is between 15° and 45°.
3. A macerator according to claims 1 or 2, characterised in that the radially inner edge surfaces (36) of the ribs (32), with respect to the axis of rotation of the adjacent shaft (40), are concave, the concave edge faces of the ribs conforming to the path of movement of the tips of the cutter teeth.
4. A macerator according to claim 3 when appendant to claim 2, characterised in that the length of the concave surface, as measured around the circumference of the cutter, is inversely proportional to the angle of inclination.
5. A macerator according to any preceding claim, characterised in that the first and second shafts (40) are mounted vertically and in that the ribs (32) of the side rails are inclined downwardly in the direction of movement of the cutter teeth adjacent thereto.
6. A macerator according to claim 5, characterised in that each side rail includes a top wall (39) and a bottom wall (37), in that at least some of the slots (34) open into a side surface

- of the side rail to permit passage therefrom of material in the slots, and in that the top wall (39) and the bottom wall (37) of each side rail are spaced from the upper and lower edges of those angled ribs which do not extend to the side of the side rail, thereby to provide a header passage (35,35a) for material flowing in the slots associated therewith.
7. A macerator according to any preceding claim, characterised in that the free edges of the ribs are bevelled (at 38).
8. A macerator according to claim 7, characterised in that the first and second shafts (40) are mounted vertically and the bevels (38) are formed on the upper edges of the ribs.
9. A macerator according to any preceding claim, characterised in that each cutter (44) comprises several circumferentially spaced teeth (50), each tooth having a generally ramp shaped, inclined rear face (51), and the front face (50a) of at least one tooth extending substantially parallel to the axis of the cutter and the front faces (50b-50d) of a plurality of the other teeth being inclined to the axis of the cutter.
10. A macerator according to any preceding claim, characterised in that said macerating chamber comprises the side walls of a channel.
11. A macerator according to any one of claims 1 to 9 characterised in that the macerating chamber comprises the interior of a housing having an inlet and an outlet port on opposite sides of the nip formed between the rotating cutters.
12. A side rail (2,30) for use in a macerator having first and second parallel shafts (14,40), each shaft having a plurality of alternate cutters (16,18,44) and spacers (20,22,46) of the same axial thickness, the cutters of the first shaft being interleaved with those of the second shaft, said side rail (2,30) comprising a side rail body (4,30) having upper and lower parallel surfaces, a plurality of substantially parallel ribs (6,32) projecting from said body to define therebetween a plurality of slots (8,34), characterised in that said ribs having an arcuate free edge positionable against the rotating cutters of the macerator, said ribs are inclined at an acute angle to said upper and lower surfaces to define angled slots therebetween.
13. A side rail according to claim 12, characterised in that the acute angle is between 15° and 45°.
14. A side rail according to claims 12 or 13, characterised in that the radially inner edge surfaces (36) of the ribs (32), with respect to the axis of rotation of the adjacent shaft (40), are concave, the concave edge faces of the ribs conforming to the path of movement of the tips of the cutter teeth.
15. A side rail according to claim 14, when appendant to claim 13, characterised in that the length of the concave surface, as measured around the circumference of the cutter, is inversely proportional to the angle of inclination.

Patentansprüche

1. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung, enthaltend eine Zerstückelungskammer, Kammerseitenwände, erste und zweite parallele, gegensinnig drehende Wellen (14, 40), die zwischen den Seitenwänden durch die Kammer verlaufen, eine Mehrzahl von an jeder der ersten und zweiten Wellen einander abwechselnd angebrachten Schneidwerkzeugen (16, 18, 44) und Abstandhaltern (20, 22, 46) derselben axialen Dicke, wobei die Schneidwerkzeuge der ersten Welle mit jenen der zweiten Welle verschachtelt sind und wenigstens ein Messer (24, 48) daran enthalten und jedes Messer eine vordere Schneidfläche (50) hat, mit jeder Seitenwand in Zusammenhang stehende Seitenführungen (2, 30), wobei jede Führung eine Mehrzahl von beabstandeten parallelen Rippen (6, 32) enthält und die Rippen zwischen sich Schlitz (8, 34) ausbilden, und Kantenflächen (10, 36) der Rippen in dichter Nähe zu den Messern der Schneidwerkzeuge, indem die Messer daran benachbart vorbeigehen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die parallelen Rippen (32) jeder seitlichen Führung in einem spitzen Winkel gegen die Ebenen der Schneidwerkzeuge der benachbarten Welle abgewinkelt sind.
2. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der spitze Winkel zwischen 15° und 45° ist.
3. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die bezüglich der Drehachse der benachbarten Welle (40) radial innenliegenden Kan-

tenflächen (36) der Rippen (32) konkav sind, wobei die konkaven Kantenflächen der Rippen dem Bewegungsweg der Enden der Schneidwerkzeuggestmesser entsprechen.

4. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 3 in Verbindung mit Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Länge der konkaven Fläche gemessen um den Umfang des Schneidwerkzeugs umgekehrt proportional zum Neigungswinkel ist.
5. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die ersten und zweiten Wellen (40) vertikal montiert sind, und daß die Rippen (32) der Seitenführungen in der Bewegungsrichtung der dazu benachbarten Schneidwerkzeuggestmesser abwärts geneigt sind.
6. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jede seitliche Führung eine Deckwand (39) und eine Bodenwand (37) enthält, daß sich wenigstens einige der Schlitz (34) in eine Seitenfläche der Seitenführung öffnen, um einen Materialdurchgang davon in die Schlitz zuzulassen, und daß die Deckwand (39) und die Bodenwand (37) jeder Seitenführung von den oberen und unteren Kanten jener unter einem Winkel verlaufenden Rippen beabstandet sind, die nicht zur Seite der Seitenführung verlaufen, um dadurch einen Sammeldurchgang (35, 35a) für in den damit verbundenen Schlitz strömendes Material bereitzustellen.
7. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die freien Kanten der Rippen abgeschrägt sind (bei 38).
8. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die ersten und zweiten Wellen (40) vertikal montiert und die Abschrägungen (38) an den oberen Kanten der Rippen ausgebildet sind.
9. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jedes Schneidwerkzeug (44) mehrere umfangsmäßig beabstandete Messer (50) enthält, jedes Messer eine allgemein rampenförmige, geneigte Rückseite (51) hat, und die Vorderseite (50a) wenigstens eines Messers im wesentlichen parallel zur Achse des Schneidwerkzeugs

verläuft und die Vorderseiten einer Mehrzahl der anderen Messer (50b - 50d) gegen die Achse des Schneidwerkzeugs geneigt sind.

- 5 10. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Zerstückelungskammer die Seitenwände eines Kanals enthält.
- 10 11. Zerstückelungsvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Zerstückelungskammer den Innenraum eines Gehäuses enthält, das an entgegengesetzten Seiten der zwischen den rotierenden Schneidwerkzeugen gebildeten Berührungslinie eine Einlaß- und eine Auslaßöffnung hat.
- 15 12. Seitenführung (2, 30) zur Verwendung in einer Zerstückelungsvorrichtung mit ersten und zweiten parallelen Wellen (14, 40), wobei jede Welle eine Mehrzahl von einander abwechselnden Schneidwerkzeugen (16, 18, 44) und Abstandhaltern (20, 22, 46) derselben axialen Dicke hat und die Schneidwerkzeuge der ersten Welle mit jenen der zweiten Welle verschachtelt sind, die Seitenführung (2, 30) einen Seitenführungskörper (4, 30) mit oberen und unteren parallelen Flächen enthält und von dem Körper eine Mehrzahl von im wesentlichen parallelen Rippen (6, 32) absteht, um dazwischen eine Mehrzahl von Schlitz (8, 34) zu bestimmen,
 - 20 35 dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Rippen eine bogenförmige freie Kante haben, die gegenüber den rotierenden Schneidwerkzeugen der Zerstückelungsvorrichtung positionierbar sind, wobei die Rippen in einem spitzen Winkel gegen die oberen und unteren Flächen geneigt sind, um dazwischen unter einem Winkel verlaufende Schlitz zu bestimmen.
 - 40 13. Seitenführung nach Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der spitze Winkel zwischen 15° und 45° ist.
 - 45 14. Seitenführung nach Anspruch 12 oder 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die bezüglich der Drehachse der benachbarten Welle (40) radial innenliegenden Kantenflächen (36) der Rippen (32) konkav sind, wobei die konkaven Kantenflächen der Rippen dem Bewegungsweg der Enden der Schneidwerkzeuggestmesser entsprechen.
 - 50 55

15. Seitenführung nach Anspruch 14 in Verbindung mit Anspruch 13,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Länge der konkaven Fläche gemessen um den Umfang des Schneidwerkzeugs umgekehrt proportional zum Neigungswinkel ist.

Revendications

1. Un désintégrateur comprenant une chambre de désintégration, des parois latérales de ladite chambre, un premier et un deuxième arbres parallèles tournant en sens inverses (14, 40) s'étendant à travers ladite chambre entre lesdites parois latérales, une pluralité de fraises (16, 18, 44) et d'entretoises (20, 22, 46) alternées de la même épaisseur axiale montées sur chacun desdits premier et deuxième arbres, les fraises du premier arbre étant interfoliées avec celles du deuxième arbre et portant au moins une dent (24, 48), chaque dent ayant une face frontale coupante (50), des rails latéraux (2, 30) associés avec chaque paroi latérale, chaque rail latéral comprenant une pluralité de nervures parallèles espacées (6, 32), les nervures formant entre elles des encoches (8, 34), des faces latérales (10, 36) desdites nervures en proximité rapprochée des dents sur les fraises quand les dents passent à côté, caractérisé en ce que les nervures parallèles (32) de chaque rail latéral sont inclinées à un angle aigu par rapport au plan des fraises de l'arbre adjacent. 10
2. Un désintégrateur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'angle aigu est entre 15° et 45°. 15
3. Un désintégrateur selon les revendications 1 ou 2, caractérisé, en ce que les surfaces latérales radialement internes (36) des nervures (32) sont concaves par rapport à l'axe de rotation de l'arbre adjacent (40), les faces latérales concaves des nervures se conformant au chemin de déplacement des pointes des dents des fraises. 20
4. Un désintégrateur selon la revendication 3 quand elle dépend de la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que la longueur de la surface concave, telle que mesurée sur la circonférence de la fraise, est inversement proportionnelle à l'angle d'inclinaison. 25
5. Un désintégrateur selon n'importe quelle revendication précédente, caractérisé en ce que les premier et deuxième arbres (40) sont montés verticalement et que les nervures (32) des rails latéraux sont inclinées en descendant 30

dans la direction de mouvement des dents de fraises adjacentes.

6. Un désintégrateur selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que chaque rail latéral inclut une paroi supérieure (39) et une paroi inférieure (37), en ce que au moins quelques unes des encoches (34) s'ouvrent dans une surface latérale du rail latéral pour permettre le passage dans les encoches de matière sortant du rail, et en ce que la paroi supérieure (39) et la paroi inférieure (37) de chaque rail latéral sont espacées des bords supérieur et inférieur de celles des nervures inclinées qui ne s'étendent pas jusqu'au côté du rail latéral, fournissant ainsi un passage collecteur (35, 35a) pour la matière qui s'écoule dans les encoches qui y sont associées. 35
7. Un désintégrateur selon n'importe quelle revendication précédente, caractérisé en ce que les bords libres des nervures sont biseautés (en 38). 40
8. Un désintégrateur selon la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que les premier et deuxième arbres (40) sont montés verticalement et les biseaux (38) sont formés sur les bords supérieurs des nervures. 45
9. Un désintégrateur selon n'importe quelle revendication précédente, caractérisé en ce que chaque fraise (44) comprend plusieurs dents espacées circonférentiellement (50), chaque dent ayant une face arrière inclinée (51) en forme générale de rampe, et la face frontale (50a) d'au moins une dent s'étendant essentiellement parallèle à l'axe de la fraise et les faces frontales (50b-50d) de plusieurs des autres dents étant inclinées par rapport à l'axe de la fraise. 50
10. Un désintégrateur selon n'importe quelle revendication précédente, caractérisé en ce que la chambre de désintégration comprend les parois latérales d'un canal. 55
11. Un désintégrateur selon n'importe laquelle des revendications 1 à 9 caractérisé en ce que la chambre de désintégration comprend l'intérieur d'un carter qui a un orifice d'entrée et un orifice de sortie sur les côtés opposés de l'étranglement formé entre les fraises rotatives.
12. Un rail latéral (2, 30) pour utilisation dans un désintégrateur ayant un premier et un deuxième arbres parallèles (14, 40), chaque arbre ayant une pluralité de fraises alternées (16, 18,

44) et d'entretoises (20, 22, 46) de la même épaisseur axiale, les fraises du premier arbre étant interfoliées avec celles du deuxième arbre, ledit rail latéral (2, 30) comprenant un corps de rail latéral (4, 30) ayant des surfaces parallèles supérieure et inférieure, une pluralité de nervures essentiellement parallèles (6, 32) en saillie dudit corps pour définir entre elles une pluralité d'encoches (8, 34), caractérisé en ce que lesdites nervures ont un bord libre courbé qui peut se positionner contre les fraises rotatives du désintégrateur, lesdites nervures étant inclinées à un angle aigu par rapport auxdites surfaces supérieure et inférieure pour définir entre elles des encoches inclinées.

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13. Un rail latéral selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce que l'angle aigu est entre 15° et 45°.

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14. Un rail latéral selon les revendications 12 ou 13, caractérisé en ce que les surfaces latérales radialement internes (36) des nervures (32), par rapport à l'axe de rotation de l'arbre adjacent (40), sont concaves, les faces latérales concaves des nervures se conformant au chemin de déplacement des pointes des dents des fraises.

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15. Un rail latéral selon la revendication 14 quand elle dépend de la revendication 13, caractérisé en ce que la longueur de la surface concave, telle que mesurée sur la circonférence de la fraise, est inversement proportionnelle à l'angle d'inclinaison.

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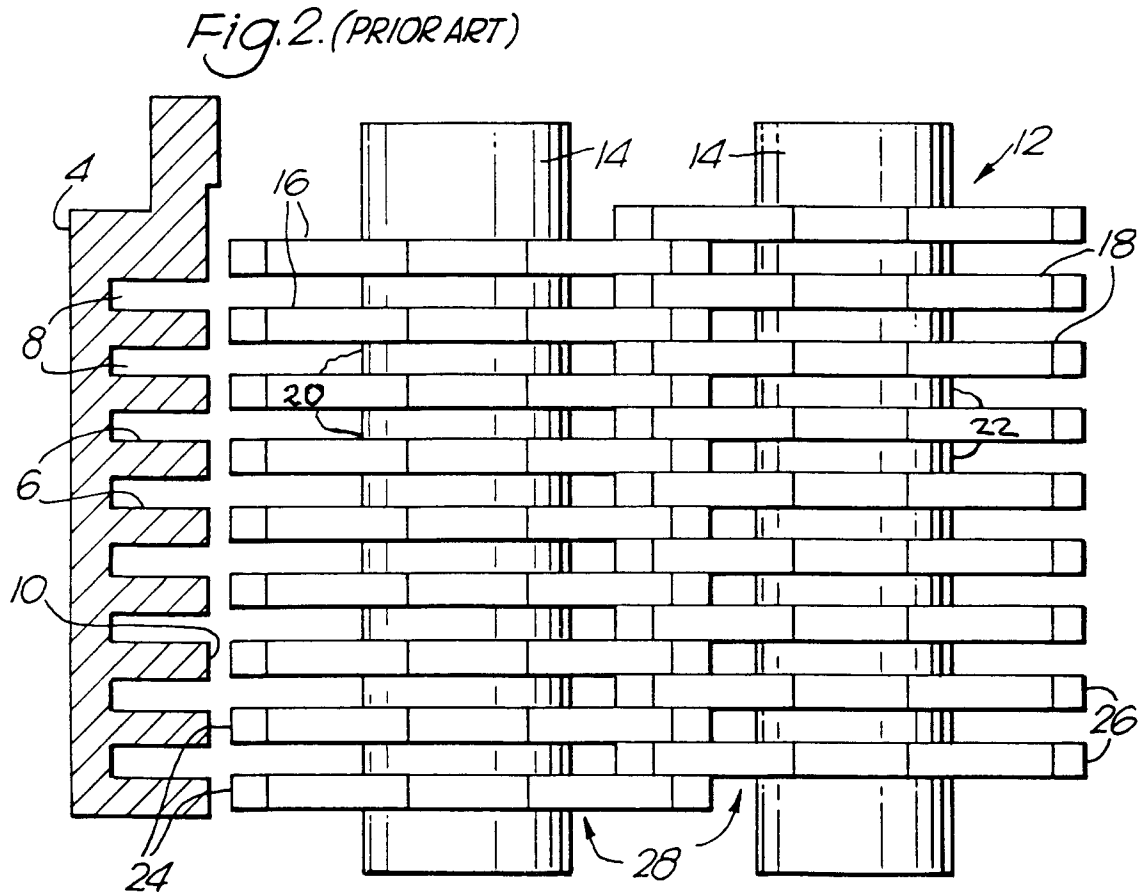
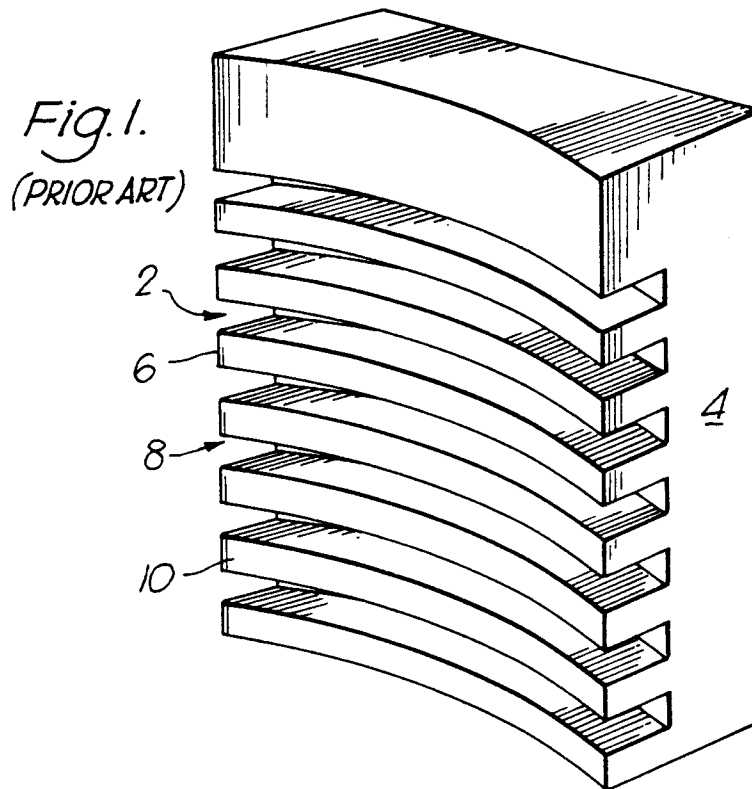
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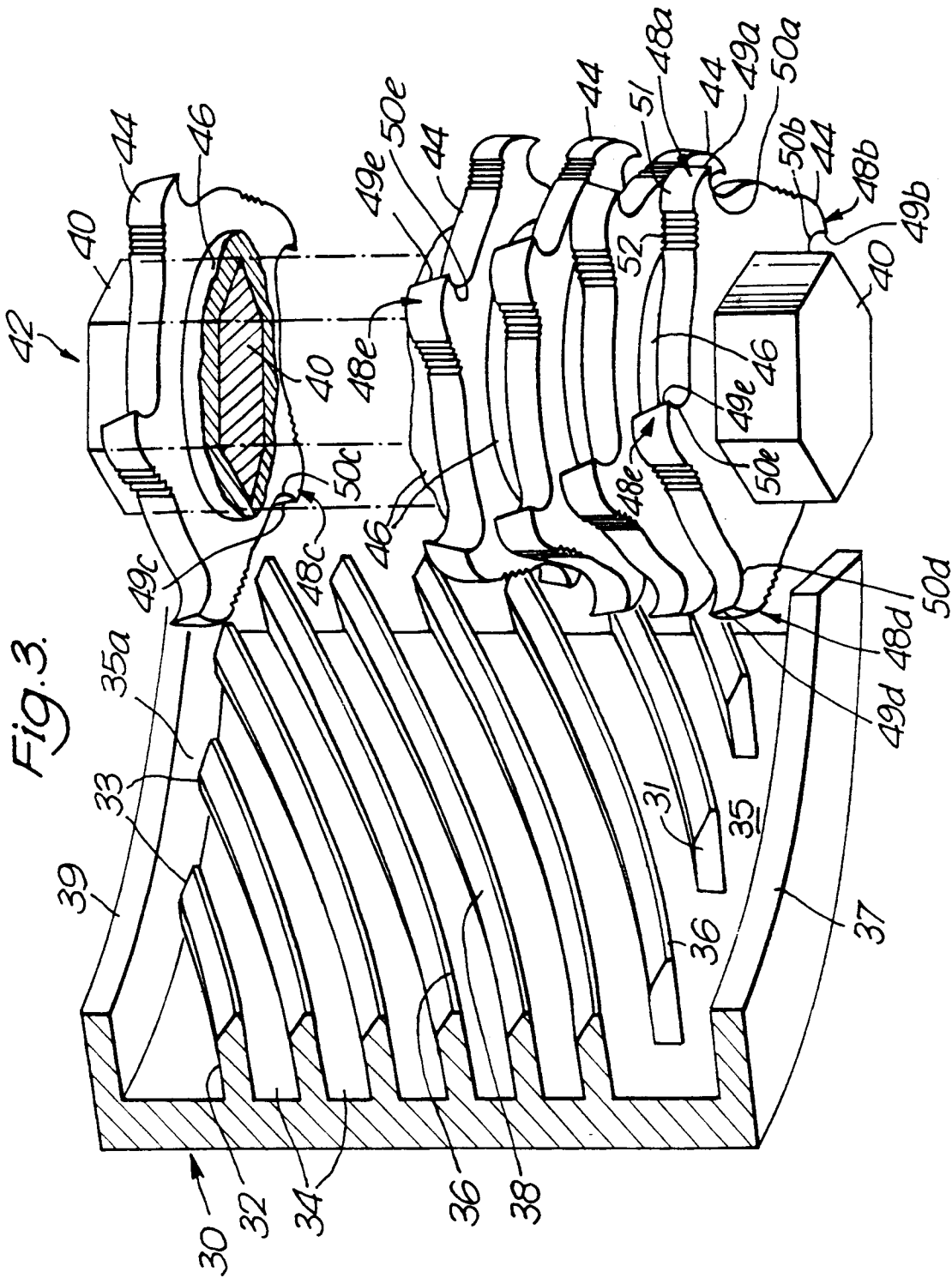
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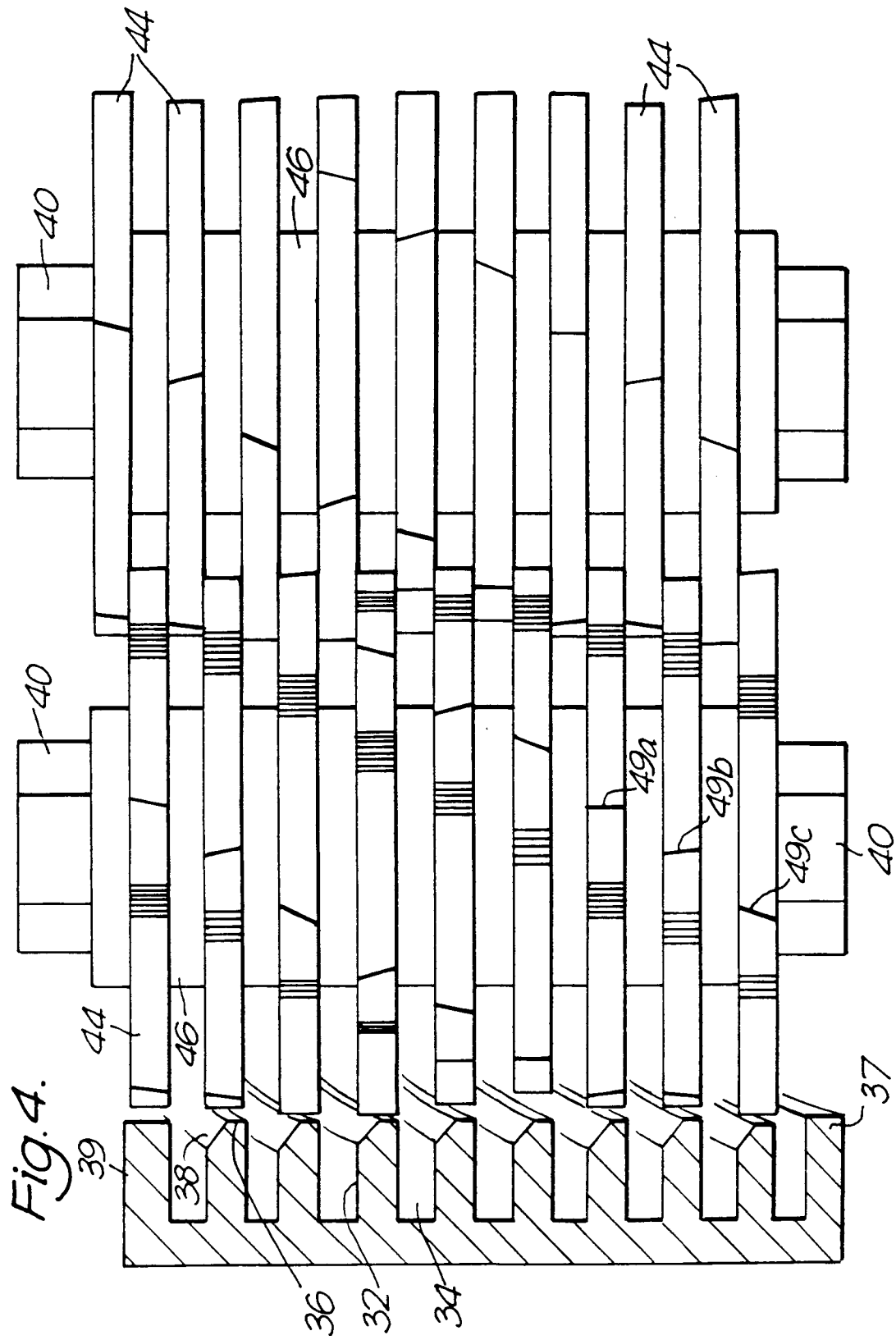


Fig. 5.

