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(54) **TISSU FORMANT UNE MONOCOUCHE MULTIPLANAIRE**
(54) **A MULTIPLANAR SINGLE LAYER FORMING FABRIC**

(57) Tissu utilisé dans la fabrication du papier comprenant une couche unique de filaments (20) orientés dans le sens machine qui sont entrelacés avec des filaments (22, 24) oreintés dans le sens transversal ayant des diamètres plus petits et plus grands, les filaments (24) de plus grand diamètre formant une surface d'usure sur le côté machine du tissu (M).

(57) A papermaking forming fabric having a single layer of machine direction filaments (20) interwoven with smaller and larger diameter cross direction filaments (22, 24), the larger diameter filaments (24) forming a wear surface on the machine side of the fabric (M).

ABSTRACT

A papermaking forming fabric having a single layer of machine direction filaments interwoven with smaller and larger diameter cross direction filaments, the larger diameter filaments forming a wear surface on the machine side of the fabric.

A MULTIPLANAR SINGLE LAYER FORMING FABRIC

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to papermaking fabrics. More particularly, the present invention relates to forming fabrics which are used to facilitate the initial formation of a paper web during the manufacture of paper. Most particularly, the present invention provides a single layer forming fabric having a high support surface on the sheet side and a wear resistant surface on the machine side.

Description of Related Art

In the papermaking process, papermaking machines transform an aqueous slurry of fibers into a continuous paper web which can be processed for a variety of end uses. Papermakers fabrics are employed throughout the papermaking process to transport the web of paper as a continuous sheet through the papermaking equipment. The papermakers fabrics also act as a drive belt for the equipment.

The papermaking process starts in the forming section of a papermaking machine where the aqueous slurry is deposited onto a forming fabric. The forming fabric desirably retains the paper fibers while allowing excess water to pass through. The wet paper web created by this process is then carried by a press fabric through the press section where additional water is removed by squeezing the paper web and fabric between two rolls. The paper web is then carried through the drying section on a dryer fabric to

remove additional water through forced evaporation. The design of papermakers fabrics used on each section of a papermaking machine vary in accordance with function.

In the forming section of papermaking machines, the fibers are retained and collected on the upper surface of a forming fabric and formed into a paper sheet. The forming fabric must have a fine mesh weave on the paper contact side in order to avoid marking the paper and to support the fiber from the slurry. The fabric must also have good drainage characteristics for initial water removal to facilitate paper formation. However, as previously noted, the forming fabric also serves as a drive belt and is subjected to high tensile loads in the machine direction and compressive or buckling loads in the cross machine direction.

The performance of a fourdrinier papermaking machine improves when the sheet forms high on the sheet bearing surface of the forming fabric. Where the sheet forms high on the surface of the forming fabric, the sheet releases better, not being trapped within the web, and thus allows for higher machine speeds and higher paper machine efficiency. Additionally when the sheet forms high on the fabric, wire marking on the paper surface is reduced.

Accordingly, it would be desirable to have a forming fabric which allows the sheet to form high on the fabric thereby reducing marking of the paper product. It would be further desirable to also have a forming fabric with improved wear resistant capabilities.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A papermaking fabric having a sheet side and a machine side is comprised of a system of MD filaments selectively interwoven with a system of CD filaments comprised of alternating smaller and larger diameter filaments that define at least two subsets of filaments, the MD filaments define sheet side floats at least four CD filaments, the larger diameter CD filaments define machine side floats of at least four MD filaments, and the smaller diameter CD filaments define sheet side floats over at least two MD filaments such that the sheet side has a non-planar sheet supporting surface dominated by the MD filaments and the machine side is dominated by the larger CD filament floats.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a papermaking impression fabric, particularly a forming fabric, having both improved sheet support and pocket spaces.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a papermaking fabric having increased wear resistance on the machine side of the fabric.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a weave pattern diagram for a first embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view along line **2-2** of **Figure 1** of a first embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a first MD filament interweaving with the CD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 3 is a sectional view along line **3-3** of **Figure 1** of a first embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a smaller diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 4 is a sectional view along line **4-4** of **Figure 1** of a first embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a larger diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 5 is a weave pattern diagram for a second embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention.

Figure 6 is a sectional view along line **6-6** of **Figure 5** of a second embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a first MD filament interweaving with the CD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 7 is a sectional view along line **7-7** of **Figure 5** of a second embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a smaller diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 8 is a sectional view along line **8-8** of **Figure 5** of a second embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a larger diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 9 is a weave pattern diagram for a third embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention.

Figure 10 is a sectional view along line **10-10** of **Figure 9** of a third embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a first MD filament interweaving with the CD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 11 is a sectional view along line **11-11** of **Figure 9** of a third embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a smaller diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 12 is a sectional view along line **12-12** of **Figure 9** of a third embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a larger diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 13 is a sectional view in the machine direction of a fourth embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a first MD filament interweaving with the CD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 14 is a sectional view in the cross direction of a fourth embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a smaller diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 15 is a sectional view in the cross direction of a fourth embodiment of a fabric according to the present invention depicting the weave pattern of a larger diameter CD filament interweaving with the MD filaments of the fabric.

Figure 16 is an illustration of a process for forming a paper web.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The invention will be described with reference to drawing figures wherein like numerals represent like elements throughout.

Referring to **Figures 1-4**, a single layer forming fabric is shown with a system of machine direction filaments (MD) **20** interwoven with a system of alternating smaller and larger diameter cross direction filaments(CD) **22, 24**. The fabric has a sheet side **S** and a machine side **M**.

As shown in **Figure 2**, MD filament **20** weaves in a repeat pattern of under one, over one, under one, over one, under three, over one, under one and over five with respect to both the smaller and larger diameter CD filaments **22, 24**. As shown in **Figure 3**, smaller diameter CD filaments **22** weave in a repeat pattern of under one, over one, under one, and over four with respect to the MD filaments **20**. As shown in **Figure 4**, larger diameter CD filaments **24** weave in a repeat pattern of over one and under six with respect to the MD filaments **20**. The larger diameter CD filaments **24** form long machine side floats.

The smaller diameter CD filaments **22** provide floats on the sheet side **S** of fabric **1**. As a result of the weave pattern, smaller CD filaments **22** are urged toward the sheet side and away from machine side wear. On the other hand, the weave is such that the larger diameter CD filaments **24**

are urged toward the machine side and form long machine side floats that provide a machine side wear surface. The long machine floats of the larger diameter CD filaments **24** have a pronounced bow or arc which is convex to the plane of the MD filaments **20**. The bow of the larger diameter CD filaments **24** urge the MD filaments **20** and smaller diameter CD filaments **22** away from the wear plane. In the preferred embodiment, this convex relationship is achieved during crimp interchange in the heat setting process. Heat setting of the woven fabrics is preferably performed at a temperature in the range of 320 to 400°F. and at a linear load range of 0.4 to 1.0 grams per deniers. The heat setting increases the ends per inch count of the MD filaments **20**. Since the larger diameter CD filaments **24** have a lesser degree of free shrinkage, heating enhances the bow of the larger diameter CD filaments **24**.

Because the MD filaments **20** are in a relatively higher plane than the smaller diameter CD filaments **22** and the long floats of the larger diameter CD filaments **24** dominate the machine side **M** of the fabric **1**, the sheet side **S** of the fabric is dominated by the MD floats. By alternating the larger diameter CD filaments **24** with the smaller diameter CD filaments **22**, the sheet side of the fabric is non-planar. Although the higher profile MD floats and the knuckles of larger diameter CD filaments **24** cause fiber compression in the paper sheet, not shown, when furnish is placed on the non-planar surface of fabric **1**, the depressions defining the

non-planar portions of the surface will produce areas of uncompressed fibers.

In a second embodiment, shown in **Figures 5-8,** MD filaments **30** weave in a repeat pattern of under one, over one, under one, over one, under three and over seven with respect to both the smaller and larger diameter CD filaments **32, 34.** Smaller diameter CD filaments **32** weave in a repeat pattern of under one, over one, under one, over one, under one and over two with respect to the MD filaments **30.** Larger diameter CD filaments **34** weave in a repeat pattern of over one and under six with respect to the MD filaments **30.** Again, larger diameter CD filaments **34** form long machine side floats.

In a third embodiment, shown in **Figures 9-12,** MD filaments **40** weave in a repeat pattern of under three, over one, under one, over three, under one, over three, under one and over three with respect to smaller and larger diameter CD filaments **42, 44.** Smaller diameter CD filaments **42** weave in a repeat pattern of over one, under one, over one, under one, over three and under one with respect to MD filaments **40.** Larger diameter CD filaments **44** weave in a repeat pattern of over one and under seven with respect to MD filaments **40.** Again, larger diameter CD filaments **44** form long machine side floats.

In a fourth embodiment, shown in **Figures 13-15,** MD filaments **50** weave in a repeat pattern of under three, over one, under one, and over five with respect to smaller and larger diameter CD filaments **52, 54.** Smaller diameter CD

filaments **52** weave in a repeat pattern of under one, over one, under one, and over two with respect to MD filaments **50**. Larger diameter CD filaments **54** weave in a repeat pattern of over one and under four with respect to MD filaments **50**. Again, larger diameter CD filaments **54** form long machine side floats.

The diameter of the larger diameter CD monofilaments is preferably in the range of about 0.1 to 0.8 mm and preferably about 0.4 mm. The diameter of the smaller diameter CD filaments is in a range of about 0.08 and about 0.6 mm, preferably about 0.25mm.

The MD and CD filaments may be polyester, polyamide, vinyl, acrylic, and other materials as known in the art. It is presently preferred that the filaments be made of polyester which has been treated for hydrolysis resistancy. The filaments may differ in composition from each other.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the woven fabric achieves an air permeability of 450 to 650 CFM, most preferably about 550 CFM as tested on a Fraizer air permeability testing and an open area of 5% to 30%, more preferably 10%. Other embodiments can exhibit an air permeability up to 1000 CFM. The fabric may be woven in a flat or an endless configuration.

As an example, one conventional forming process is illustrated in **Figure 16**. In this process, fibers are fed from a headbox (110) to a converging set of forming fabrics (120,130). In this twin wire forming arrangement water is removed from the web by centrifugal forces and by vacuum

means. The wet nascent web is cleanly transferred to forming fabric (130) via uhle box (140). The web can be optionally processed to remove water by vacuum box (150) and steam shroud (160). The web is then carried along forming fabric (130) for further processing.

* * *

We claim:

1. A single-layer papermaking fabric having a sheet side and a machine side is comprised of:

a system of MD filaments selectively interwoven with a system of CD filaments comprised of alternating smaller and larger diameter filaments that define at least two subsets of filaments, the MD filaments are in a patter that defines sheet side floats of at least four CD filaments, the larger diameter CD filaments are in a pattern that defines machine side floats of at least four MD filaments, and the smaller diameter CD filaments are in a pattern that defines sheet side floats over at least two MD filaments such that the sheet side has a non-planar sheet supporting surface dominated by the MD filaments and the machine side running surface is dominated by the larger CD filament floats.

2. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the larger diameter CD floats are convex with respect to the MD filaments.

3. The fabric of claim 1 wherein larger diameter CD monofilament have a diameter which is in the range of about 0.1 to 0.8 mm.

4. The fabric of claim 1 wherein larger diameter CD monofilaments have a diameter of about 0.4 mm.

5. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the smaller diameter CD filaments have a diameter which is in a range of about 0.08 and about 0.6 mm.

6. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the smaller diameter CD filaments have a diameter of about 0.25 mm.

7. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fabric achieves an air permeability which is in the range of 450 to 650 CFM.

8. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fabric achieves an air permeability of about 550 CFM.

9. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fabric has an open area which is in the range of 5% to 30%.

10. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the fabric has an open area of about 10%.

11. The fabric of claim 1 wherein the smaller CD filaments are not dominate in either the supporting or running surface.

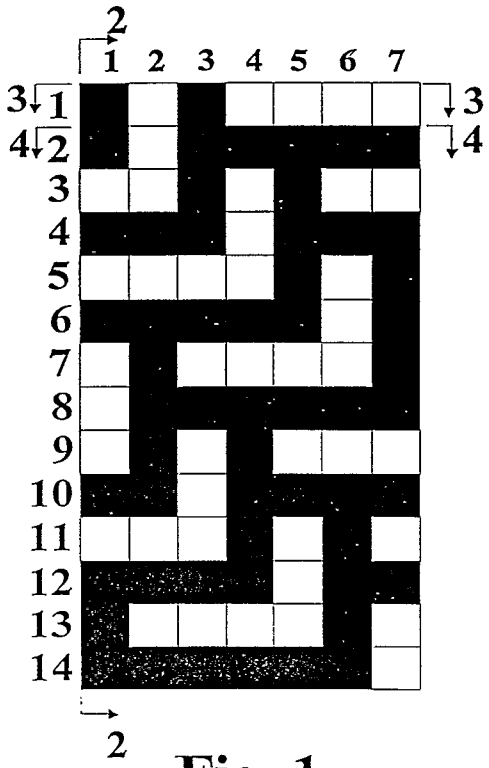

Fig. 1

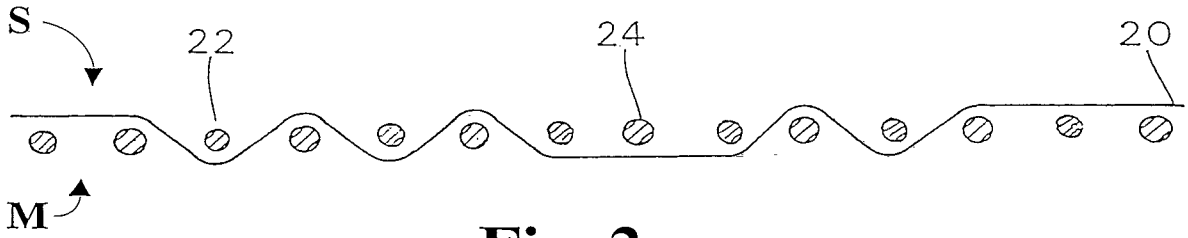

Fig. 2

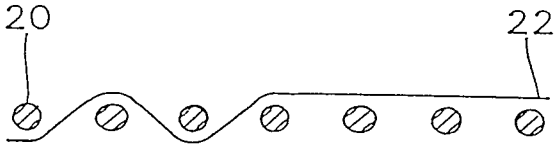

Fig. 3

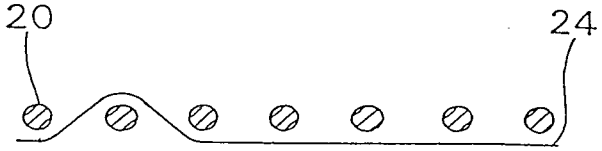

Fig. 4

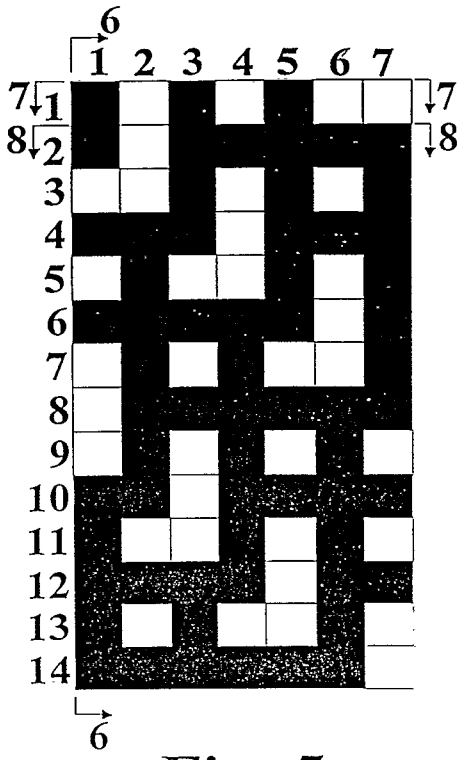

Fig. 5

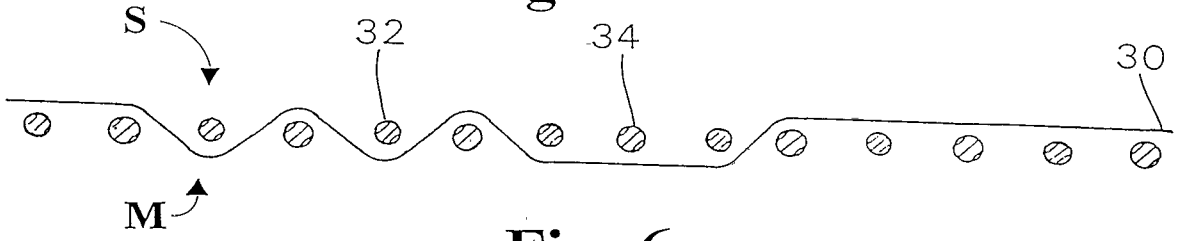

Fig. 6

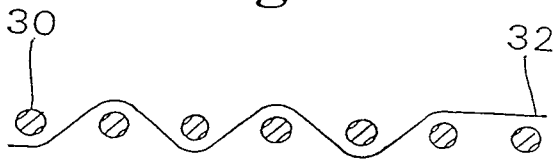

Fig. 7

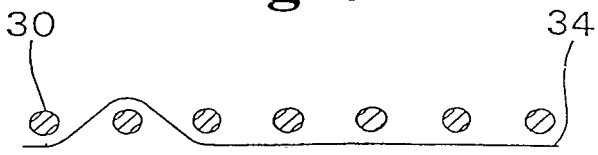

Fig. 8

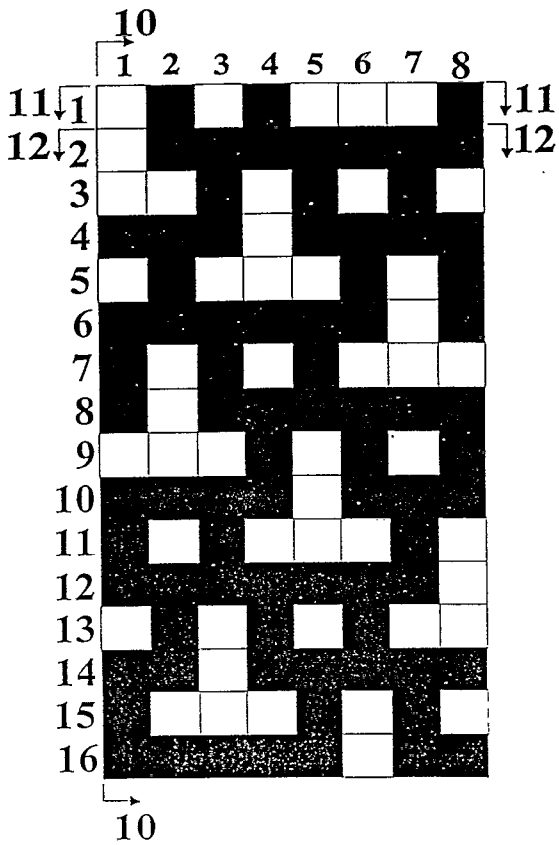

Fig. 9

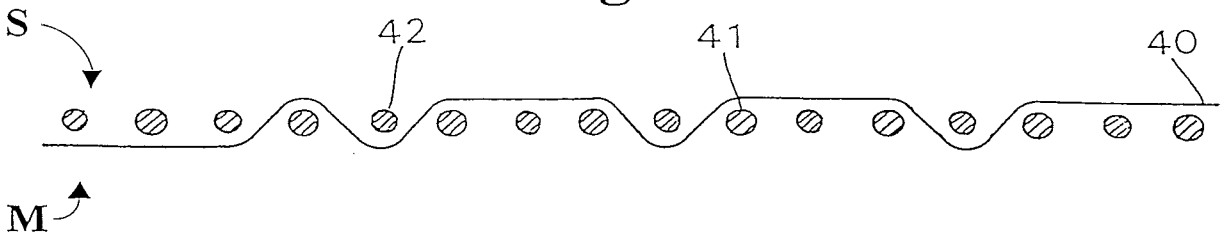

Fig. 10

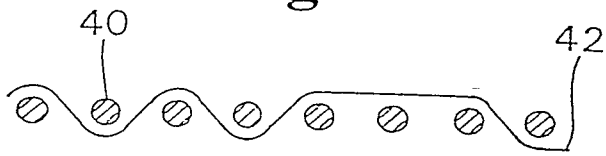

Fig. 11

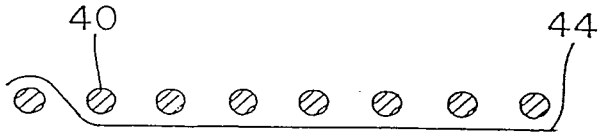

Fig. 12

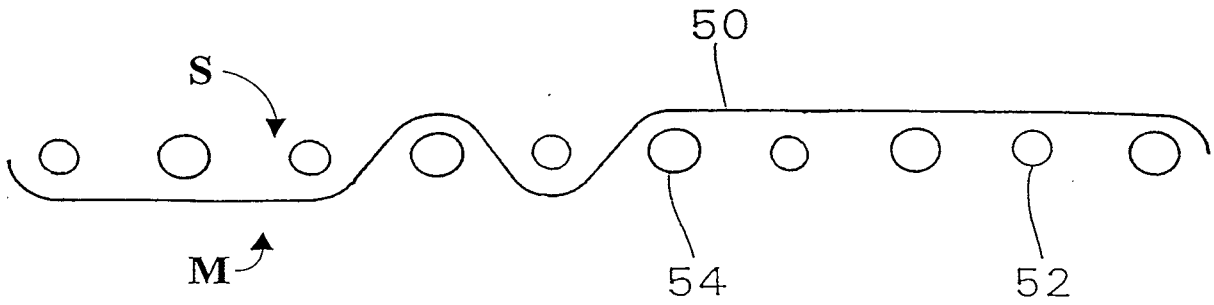

Fig. 13

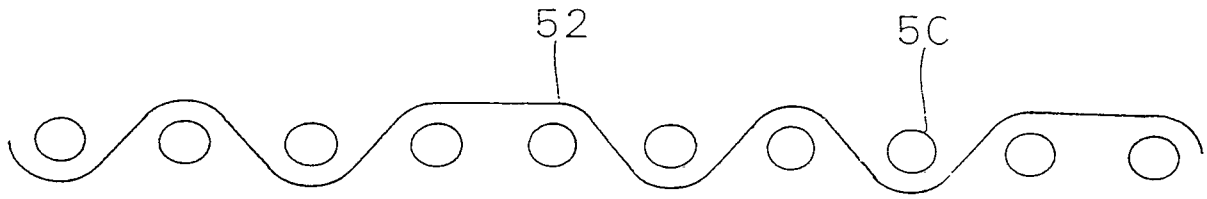

Fig. 14

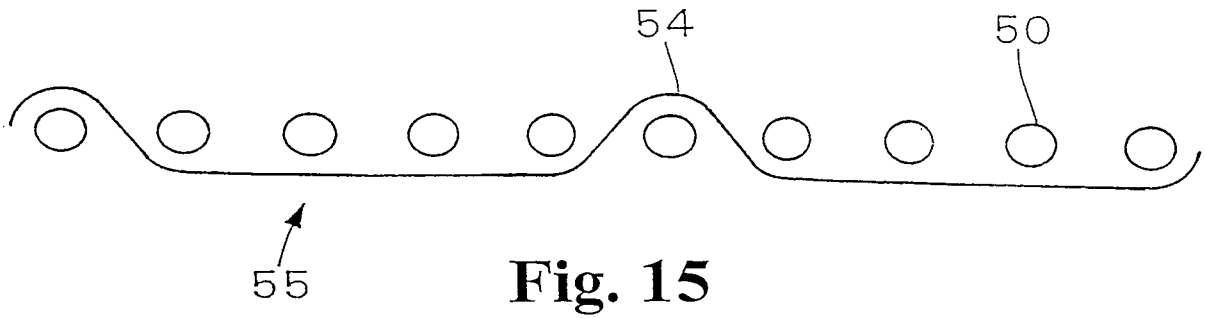

Fig. 15

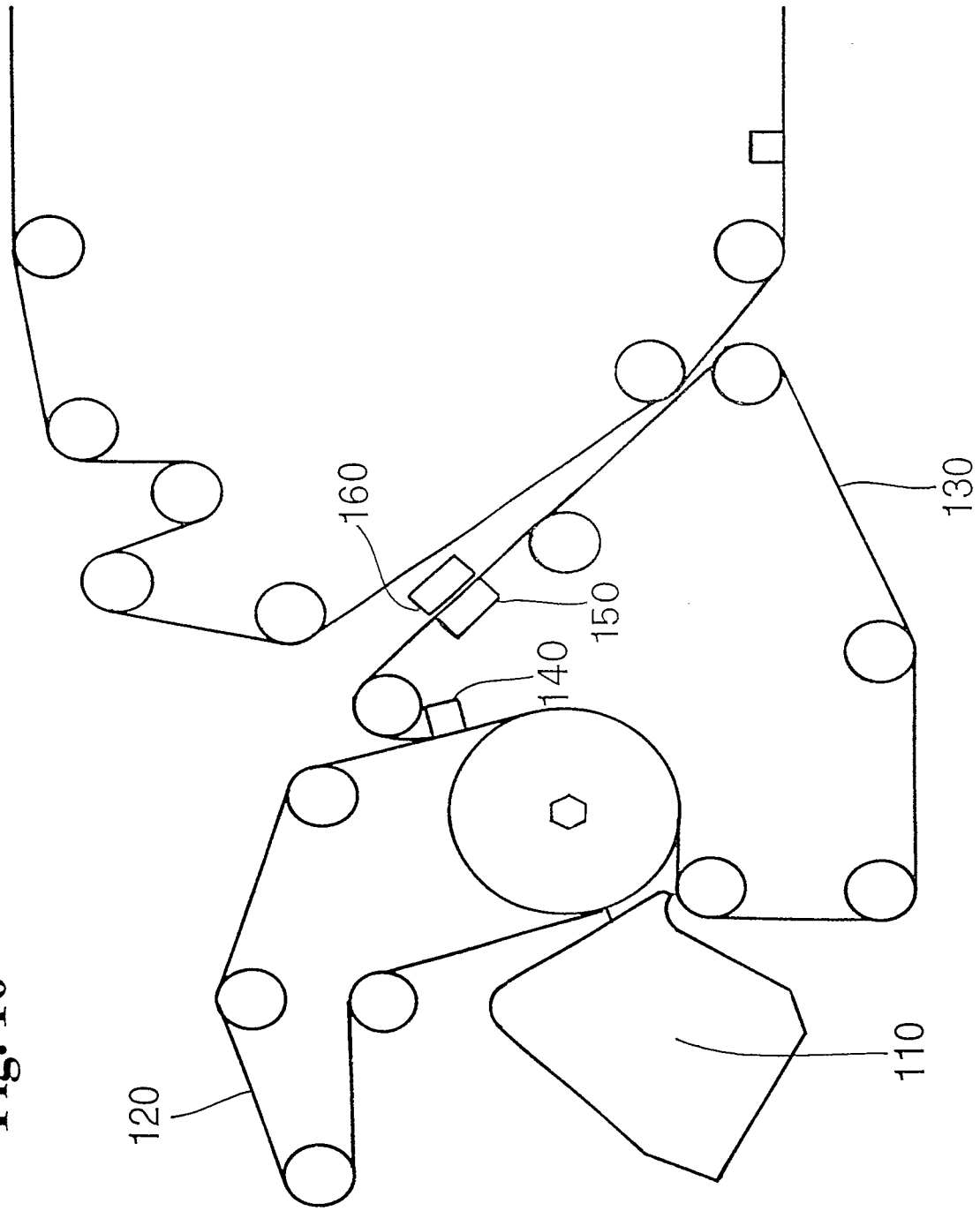

Fig. 16