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Description

[0001] The object of the application is a bead feeding method and a unit for feeding beads used in the filters of the tobacco industry products, particularly cigarettes.

[0002] This invention concerns the feeding of spherical or oval objects which are subsequently placed into the filter material. For reasons of simplification, such objects will be hereinafter referred to as beads. Known products on the market are cigarettes the filters of which are provided with beads containing aromatic or flavour substances. The substances contained in the beads are released during smoking or yet before lighting up a cigarette by squeezing the filter resulting in crushing of the bead.

[0003] In the production process, a problem which is difficult to solve and at the same time very significant is the feeding of individual beads to a machine forming filters at great speeds in a way which guarantees that the beads remain undamaged and a high feeding efficiency is maintained, i.e. each manufactured filter actually contains a bead.

[0004] In known bead feeders, channels for feeding the beads to the area from which they are transferred to a bead delivery wheel are used, with the function of the said wheel to place the delivered beads into the filter material.

[0005] In the US patent 7,975,877B2 a bead feeder is disclosed in which the bead feeding unit is provided with a plurality of radially arranged channels connected with a bowl, whereas the channels rotate with the bowl, and the beads are picked up by vacuum transfer by a bead transfer wheel from pockets situated at the outlets of the channels, and then transferred to a bead delivery wheel from which they are delivered to the filter material.

[0006] The document WO 2009/071271 has disclosed a bead feeder in which the bead feeding unit is provided with passageways rotating with the bowl, where the beads are fed to a bead delivery wheel after separating the lowermost bead from those situated above it using a stationary arched wedge-ended element. After passing through the passageway the beads are fed to the pockets of a bead delivery wheel which delivers them to the filter material.

[0007] The document WO 2009/071272 has disclosed a similar bead feeder, where the beads are fed to a bead delivery wheel using two plates having a plurality of openings and rotating relative to each other, and a bead is fed after aligning respective openings directly on top of each other and forming successive passageways to the pockets of the bead delivery wheel.

[0008] The US patent 7,833,146B2 shows a device for feeding beads by curved channels from a bowl directly to a bead delivery wheel, where the channels rotate with the bead bowl, and the beads are picked up from the bowl by vacuum transfer.

[0009] The US patent application US 2009/0166376 discloses a unit for feeding a bead stream in a tobacco industry system provided with a set of supply channels

feeding individual bead streams. The unit comprises supply wheel provided with a plurality of radially and outwardly extending bead passageways.

[0010] The devices presented above require that during the operation of the device the bead feeding channels rotate with the bead bowl.

[0011] The objective of the invention is to develop a bead feeding method and a bead feeder in which the flow of beads in the form of a plurality of streams of individual beads in stationary feeding channels is transformed into a flow in the form of one stream of individual beads.

[0012] The subject matter of the invention is a method of feeding beads in a tobacco industry system, in a unit for transferring a bead stream, the said unit being provided with supply channels feeding individual bead streams, comprising the steps in which beads are transferred in the form of a flow along the supply channels; beads from individual supply channels are placed into first holding pockets; from the holding pockets of a bead feeding unit beads are fed to receiving pockets of the bead transfer unit, by means of movable feeding means synchronized with the transfer unit, and in the bead transfer unit the beads are inserted into a guiding chamber formed at the intersection of a guiding groove of a first guiding plate and a guiding groove of a second guiding plate of the bead transfer unit; the first guiding plate is rotated relative to the second guiding plate, which forces the movement of the guiding chamber so that the distance of the guiding chamber to the axis of rotation of the guiding plates changes; beads are conveyed from the guiding chamber to outfeeding pockets.

[0013] The object of the invention is also method wherein beads are fed into filtering material.

[0014] The object of the invention is also a unit for feeding a bead stream to the filter material in the tobacco industry, provided with a set of supply channels feeding individual bead streams. According to the invention the unit comprises: first holding pockets for storing of beads, situated at the outlets of the supply channels; movable feeding means moving on a closed path in the area of the first holding pockets guiding beads to receiving pockets of a transfer unit, the movable feeding means being synchronized with the transfer unit; and a transfer unit comprising two guiding plates situated on top of each other, the guiding plates comprising guiding grooves situated so that at least one guiding groove of the first guiding plate and at least one guiding groove of the second guiding plate intersect forming at least one bead guiding chamber and the transfer unit being provided with outfeeding pockets.

[0015] A bead feeding unit according to the invention is provided with stationary channels owing to which the number of rotating elements in the bead feeding unit has been significantly reduced. In addition, the unit makes it possible to form a stream of individual beads at higher speeds than in the units known heretofore.

[0016] The object of the invention is shown in greater detail in a preferred embodiment in a drawing in which:

- Fig. 1 shows a bead feeder in a perspective view,
 Fig. 2 shows a fragment of a bead feeder in the first embodiment, in a top view,
 Fig. 3 shows a sectional view of a holding pocket in a first embodiment of a guiding channel, marked in Fig. 1 as A-A, before pushing a bead out of the holding pocket,
 Fig. 4 shows a sectional view of the holding pocket from Fig. 3 after transferring a bead to a receiving pocket,
 Fig. 5 shows a sectional view of a receiving pocket in a first embodiment of a guiding channel, marked in Fig. 1 as B-B, during the delivery of a bead to a receiving wheel,
 Fig. 6 shows a fragment of a bead feeder in a second embodiment, in a top view,
 Fig. 7 shows a sectional view of a holding pocket in a second embodiment of the feeder, marked in Fig. 6 as C-C, before transferring a bead,
 Fig. 8 shows a sectional view of a holding pocket in a second embodiment of the feeder, marked in Fig. 6 as C-C, during transferring of a bead,
 Fig. 9 shows a sectional view of a holding pocket in a second embodiment of the feeder, after transferring a bead to a receiving pocket,
 Fig. 10 shows a fragment of a bead feeder in the third embodiment, in a top view.

[0017] Fig. 1 shows a feeder 1 for beads 2 provided with a storage container 2A for beads 2, a bead stream feeding unit 3, a unit 13 for transferring the beads to a delivery wheel 7 and the delivery wheel 7 feeding the beads 2 to the filter material conveyed along a funnel 9. For reasons of simplification, the elements fastening individual units have not been shown.

[0018] The bead 2 feeding unit 3 is provided with a plurality of stationary channels in the form of tubes 4 to which beads 2 are supplied from the container 2A, whereas one bead 2 above the inlet of one of the tubes has been shown. At the outlets of the tubes 4 are situated first holding pockets 14 (Fig. 3) from which the beads are transferred to second receiving pockets 18 (Fig. 4) which receive the beads 2; the second pockets 18 are situated in the area between a first guiding plate 5 and a second guiding plate 6, whereas the guiding plates 5 and 6 belong to the unit 13 for transferring the beads 2 to the delivery wheel 7. After passing through a guiding channel 19 between the plate 5 and the plate 6, the beads 2 are transferred further to outfeeding pockets 21, and then placed into the pockets on the circumference of the delivery wheel 7 which places the beads 2 into the filter material conveyed in the funnel 9 (Fig. 1).

[0019] Fig. 2 shows a fragment of the bead feeder 1 according to the invention in the first embodiment. In a top view, the bead feeding unit 3 and the unit 13 for transferring the beads 2 to the delivery wheel 7 are shown. The bead feeding unit 3 is provided with a plurality of tubes 4, whereas all tubes 4 are filled with the beads 2

(in view of proportionally small dimensions of the beads, in the drawing they have been shown in the form of shaded small circles). For reasons of simplification, the elements fastening the tubes 4 to the frame of the feeder 1 and the drive elements have not been shown. The bead feeding unit 3 is provided with rotatable feeding means in the form of a cam 8 comprising pushing segments 10 having pushing edges 11, whereas the cam 8 rotates at a speed ω_1 around the axis of rotation 12, and the pushing segments 10 move on a circular path in the area of the outlets of the tubes 4 being the area of the holding pockets 14. In the embodiment shown the guiding channels 19 together with the pockets 18 are situated in the plate 6 which rotates at the speed ω_2 lower than the speed ω_1 . During the operation of the bead feeder, the motion of the segments 10 disposed on the rotating cam 8 and the motion of the pockets 18 are synchronized in order to enable sliding of the beads 2' into the pockets 18 situated at the beginning of the channels 19, whereas the speeds ω_1 and ω_2 are chosen in such a way that during the work of the unit the pushing segments 10 cause sliding of the beads into successive pockets 18 in the guiding channels 19. It can be achieved when the guiding channel 19 is situated relative to the outlet of the tube 4 and the first holding pocket 14 in such a way that renders transferring of a bead 2' possible, for example the pocket 18 receiving the bead can be situated substantially radially to the holding pocket 14. The unit is shown in a situation where several beads 2 have already been placed into the guiding channels 19, and a part has been placed into the outfeeding pockets 21 by centrifugal force.

[0020] Fig. 3 shows a sectional view of any tube 4, where for example in Fig. 2 the section was marked as A-A. The lowermost bead 2' in the bead column is situated in the holding pocket 14 disposed at the outlet of the tube 4, limited from below by a plate 15, and on the sides by the plate 5 and a circumferential edge 16 of the cam 8.

[0021] Fig. 4 shows a sectional view of the tube 4 in a situation where the pushing segment 10, moving on a circular path in the area of the first holding pockets 14, during the rotation of the cam 8 has passed a successive pocket 14 beneath a successive tube 4 and caused pushing of the bead 2' out of the first pocket 14 to the second receiving pocket 18 in the area between the first guiding plate 5 and the second guiding plate 6. Then the bead 2' is transferred substantially horizontally in the guiding channel 19, delivered to the outfeeding pocket 21 and further to the pocket on the delivery wheel 7, which has been shown in Fig. 5 presenting the section B-B of Fig. 2. An inclination of the guiding channel 19 is also possible, which can be achieved by conical shape of the plates 5 and 6.

[0022] Fig. 6 shows a fragment of a bead feeder 1' in a second embodiment in a top view which shows elements of a bead feeding unit 3' and a bead transfer unit 13'. The unit 3' is provided with a plurality of tubes 4,

whereas all tubes 4 are filled with the beads 2. For reasons of simplification, the elements fastening the tubes to the frame of the feeder and the drive elements have not been shown. The bead feeding unit 3' is provided with rotatable feeding means in the form of a plate 8' comprising bead guiding channels 20, whereas the cam 8' rotates at the speed ω_1 around the axis of rotation 12'. The plate 6 in which the guiding channels 19 are situated rotates at the speed ω_2 lower than the speed ω_1 . The guiding channels 20 are shaped as curved grooves with increasing depth (Fig. 7) in order to finally direct the beads 2 radially towards the receiving pockets 18 and the guiding channels 19.

[0023] Fig. 7 shows one of the tubes 4 with the beads 2 situated inside. During the rotation of the plate 8' the guiding channel 20 will slide in under the pocket 14', after which the bead 2" situated in the pocket will start sliding into the guiding channel 20. After the bead 2" has completely slid into the guiding channel 20 (Fig. 8), the bead is directed further to the pocket 18 similar to the first embodiment (Fig. 9), after which it will be delivered further to the outfeeding pocket 21.

[0024] Fig. 10 shows a fragment of the bead feeder 1 according to the invention in another embodiment. In a top view, a fragment of the bead 2 feeding unit 3 and the unit 13 for transferring the beads 2 to the delivery wheel 7 has been shown. The unit 3 is provided with a plurality of tubes 4 (on an arc with the radius R1), whereas all tubes 4 are filled with the beads 2. For reasons of simplification, the elements fastening the tubes to the frame of the feeder 1 and the drive elements have not been shown. The bead feeding unit 3 is provided with rotatable feeding means in the form of the cam 8 comprising pushing segments 10 having pushing edges 11, whereas the cam 8 rotates around the axis of rotation 12 at the speed ω_1 . The first plate 5 is stationary, whereas the second plate 6 is rotatable and rotates around the axis of rotation 12 at the speed ω_2 lower than the speed ω_1 of the cam 8. The guiding grooves 5A and 6A of both guiding plates 5 and 6 are shown in broken lines. At the intersection of the grooves 5A and 6A forms a guiding chamber 22 which at first constitutes the receiving pocket 18 and which in view of the direction of rotation of the plate 6 and the orientation of the grooves moves so that the distance of the guiding chamber 22 to the axis of rotation 12 increases. In addition, the guiding channel 19 in which the bead 2' moves should be considered as a distance which the bead 2' covers between the receiving pocket 18 and the inlet of the outfeeding pocket 21. A solution is also possible where both plates 5 and 6 are rotatable.

[0025] The bead 2' is placed into the outfeeding pocket 21, will move further with the outfeeding pocket 21 moving on an arc and rotating with the guiding plate 6 at the speed ω_2 , finally the bead is transferred to the delivery wheel 7, the section B-B is shown in Fig. 5.

[0026] Fig. 1 shows in thick broken lines the path along which a bead travels in all embodiments described above. An exemplary bead 2 moves from the container

2A downward in one of the channels 4 to the holding pocket 14, in the drawing this section of the path is marked with X1. The next section of the path from the holding pocket 14 through the receiving pocket 18 to the outfeeding pocket 21 is marked with X2. In the next section of the path X3 the bead is transferred on an arc in the pocket 21 to the place where the bead is transferred to the delivery wheel 7. Then, in the section X4, it moves in a pocket on the wheel 7. Afterwards it is placed into the filter material within the funnel 9 and moves further along the final section of the path X5.

Claims

1. A method of feeding beads, in a unit (1) for transferring a bead stream in a tobacco industry system, the unit being provided with supply channels feeding individual bead streams, comprising the steps in which

beads are transferred in the form of a flow along the supply channels (4);

beads from individual supply channels are placed into first holding pockets (14); beads from the first holding pockets (14) of a bead feeding unit (3) are fed to

receiving pockets (18) of a bead transfer unit (13) by means of movable feeding means (8) synchronized with the transfer unit (13);

in the bead transfer unit (13) beads are inserted into a guiding chamber (22); and beads are conveyed from the guiding chamber (22) to a outfeeding pocket (21), **characterized in that** the guiding chamber (22) is formed at the intersection of a guiding groove (5A) of a first guiding plate (5) and

a guiding groove (6A) of a second guiding plate (6) of the bead transfer unit (13) and **in that** the first guiding plate (5) is rotated relative to the second guiding plate (5), which forces the movement of the guiding chamber (22) so that the distance of the guiding chamber (22) to the axis of rotation of the guiding plates changes.

2. Method according to claim 1 **wherein** beads are fed into filtering material.

3. A unit for feeding a bead stream in a tobacco industry system, provided with a set of supply channels feeding individual bead streams, **characterized in that** it comprises

first holding pockets (14) for storing of beads, situated at the outlets of the supply channels (4); movable feeding means (8) moving on a closed path in the area of the first holding pockets (14) directing beads to receiving pockets (18) of a transfer unit (13),

the movable feeding means (8) being synchronized with the transfer unit (13); the transfer unit (13) comprising two guiding plates (5, 6) situated on top of each other, and the transfer unit being provided with outfeeding pockets (21), **characterized in that** the guiding plates (5, 6) comprise guiding grooves (5A, 6A) situated so that at least one guiding groove of the first guiding plate and at least one guiding groove of the second guiding plate intersect and form at least one bead guiding chamber.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Zuführung von Kugeln in einer Anlage (1) für die Übertragung eines Kugelstroms in einem Tabakindustriesystem, welche Anlage mit den Zufuhrkanälen, die Einzelkugelströme zuführen, versehen ist, dieses Verfahren beinhaltet die Schritten, worin

die Kugeln in Form von einem Strom durch die Zufuhrkanäle (4) transportiert werden; die Kugeln aus den Einzelzufuhrkanälen in die Erstspeicher (14) gelegt werden; die Kugeln aus den Erstspeichern (14) von der Kugeleinschüttungsanlage (3) in die Aufnahmetaschen (18) von der Kugelführungseinheit (13) eingespeist werden anhand der beweglichen Zuführungsmittel (8), die mit der Kugelführungseinheit (13) zeitlich abgestimmt sind;
in der Kugelführungseinheit (13) werden die Kugeln in die Führungskammer (22) eingeführt; dann werden die Kugeln aus der Führungskammer (22) in eine Ausladetasche (21) übergeben, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Führungskammer (22) an der Kreuzungsstelle von der Gleitrinne (5A) der ersten Gleitplatte (5), und der Gleitrinne (6A) von der zweiten Gleitplatte (6) von der Kugelführungseinheit (13) entsteht, und dadurch, dass die erste Gleitplatte (5) sich gegenüber der zweiten Gleitplatte (6) dreht, was die Bewegung von der Führungskammer (22) hinter sich zieht, insofern dass sich der Abstand von der Führungskammer (22) zur Rotationsachse der Gleitplatte ändert.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wo die Kugeln ins Filtermaterial eingeführt werden.
3. Einheit für Zuführung des Kugelstroms in einem Tabakindustriesystem, der mit einem Satz von den Zufuhrkanälen, die Einzelkugelströme zuführen, versehen ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der beinhaltet

Erstspeicherfächer (14) für die Lagerung der

Kugeln, die sich an den Ausgängen von den Zufuhrkanälen (4) befinden;
bewegliche Zuführungsmittel (8), die innerhalb einem abgeschlossenen Pfad im Raum von den Erstspeichern (14) bewegen, indem sie die Kugeln in die Aufnahmetaschen (18) von der Kugelführungseinheit (13) richten;
die beweglichen Zuführungsmittel (8) werden mit der Kugelführungseinheit (13) zeitlich abgestimmt;
Kugelführungseinheit (13), die zwei sich an der Spitze voneinander befindenden Gleitplatten (5, 6) beinhaltet, und mit den Ausladetaschen (21) versehen ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Gleitplatten (5, 6) die Leitinnen (5A, 6A) beinhalten, die so angeordnet sind, dass sich zumindest eine Leitrinne von der ersten Gleitplatte und zumindest eine Leitrinne von der zweiten Gleitplatte kreuzen und zumindest eine Kugelführungskammer formen.

Revendications

1. Un procédé d'alimentation de billes, dans une unité (1) pour transférer un jet de billes dans un système industriel de tabac, l'unité étant munie de canaux de distribution alimentant les jets de billes individuels, comprenant les étapes dans lesquelles

les billes sont transférées sous forme d'un écoulement le long des canaux de distribution (4) ; les billes depuis les canaux de distribution individuels sont placées dans les premiers réceptacles de maintien (14) ; les billes depuis les premiers réceptacles de maintien (14) de l'unité d'alimentation de billes (3) sont introduites dans les réceptacles de réception (18) de l'unité de transfert de billes (13) au moyen d'un dispositif d'alimentation mobile (8) synchronisé avec l'unité de transfert (13) ;
dans l'unité de transfert (13) les billes sont insérées dans une chambre de guidage (22) ; et les billes sont transportées depuis la chambre de guidage (22) vers un réceptacle de sortie (21), **caractérisé en ce que** la chambre de guidage (22) dispose à l'intersection d'une rainure de guidage (5A) dans la première plaque de guidage (5) et d'une rainure de guidage (6A) dans la seconde plaque de guidage (6) de l'unité de transfert (13) et **en ce que** la première plaque de guidage (5) est en rotation relative par rapport à la seconde plaque de guidage (6), ce qui provoque le mouvement de la chambre de guidage (22) de telle manière que la distance de la chambre de guidage (22) à l'axe de rotation des plaques de guidage change.

2. Un procédé selon la revendication 1 où les billes sont introduites dans le matériau filtrant.

3. Une unité pour l'alimentation d'un jet de billes dans un système industriel de tabac, muni d'un ensemble de canaux de distribution alimentant des jets de billes individuels, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend 5

premièrement les réceptacles de maintien (14) pour le stockage des billes, situés aux sorties des canaux de distribution (4) ; 10
un dispositif d'alimentation mobile (8) se déplaçant sur un parcours fermé dans la zone des premiers réceptacles de maintien (14) dirigeant les billes vers les réceptacles de sortie (18) de l'unité de transfert (13), 15
le dispositif d'alimentation mobile (8) étant synchronisé avec l'unité de transfert (13) ;
l'unité de transfert (13) comprenant deux plaques de guidage (5, 6) situées l'une au-dessus de l'autre, et l'unité de transfert étant munie de réceptacles de sortie (21), **caractérisée en ce que** les plaques de guidage (5, 6) comportent des rainures de guidage (5A, 6A) situées de telle 20
manière qu'au moins une rainure de guidage de la première plaque de guidage et au moins une rainure de guidage de la seconde plaque se croisent et forment au moins une chambre de guidage de billes. 25

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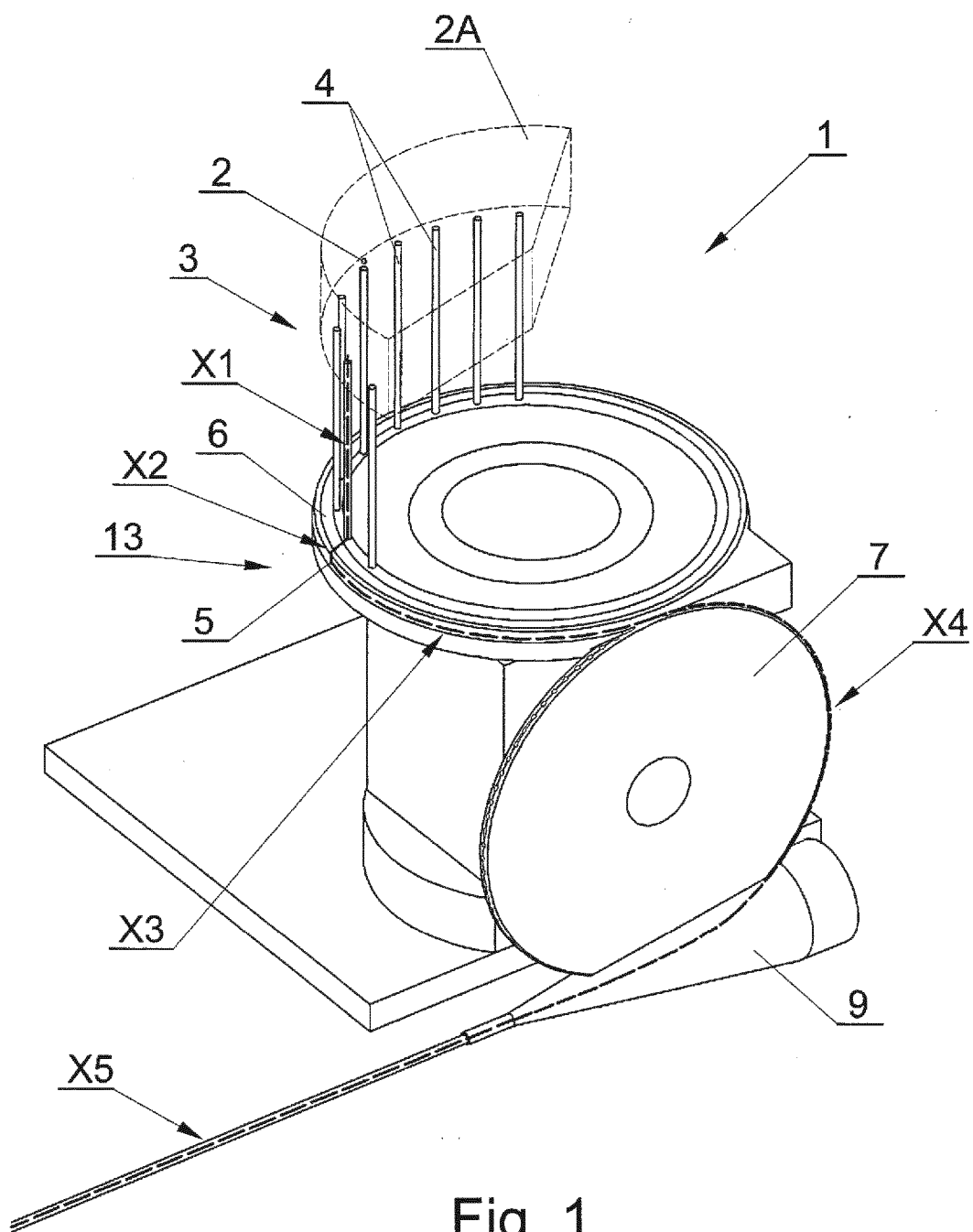
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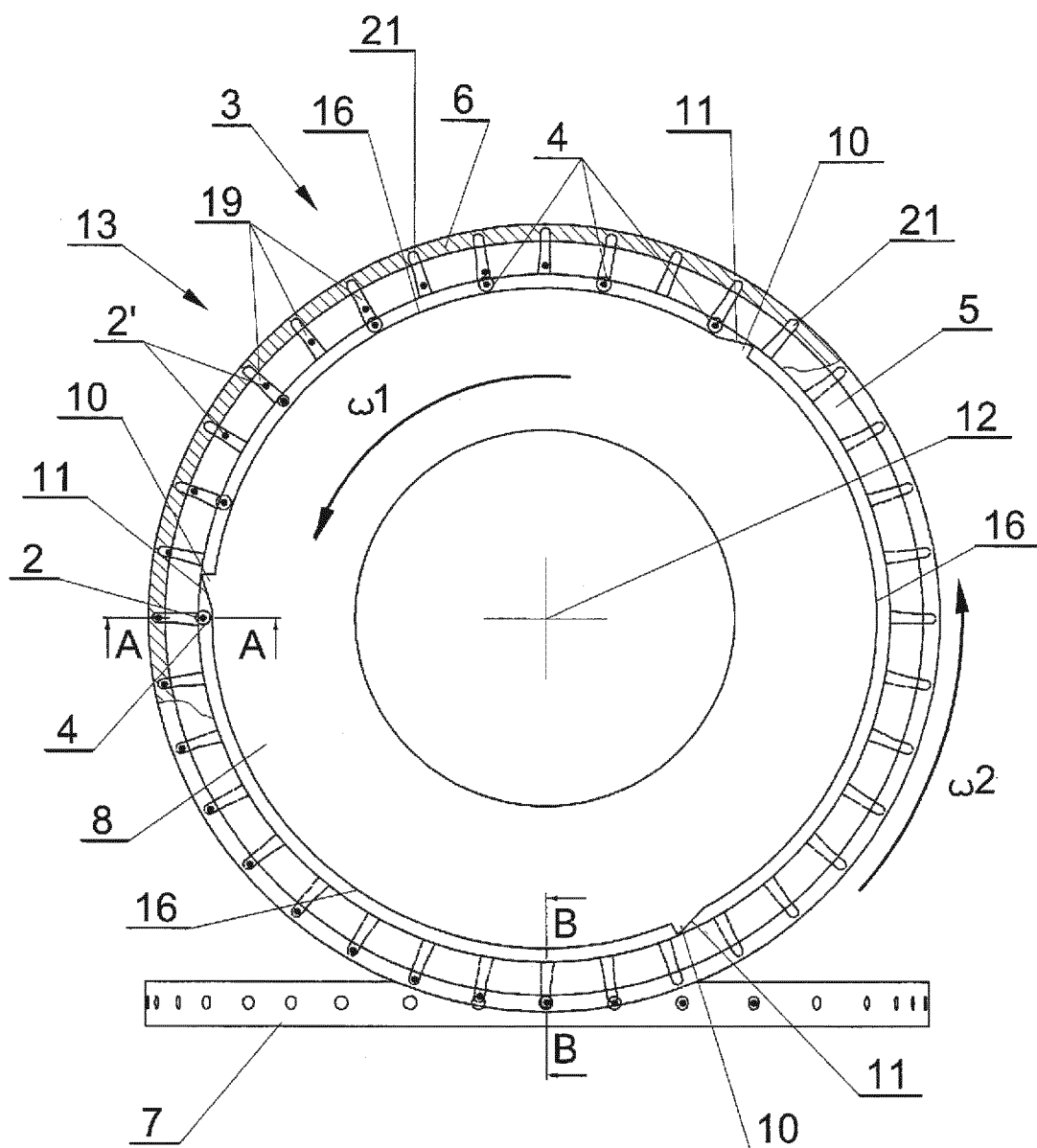


Fig. 2

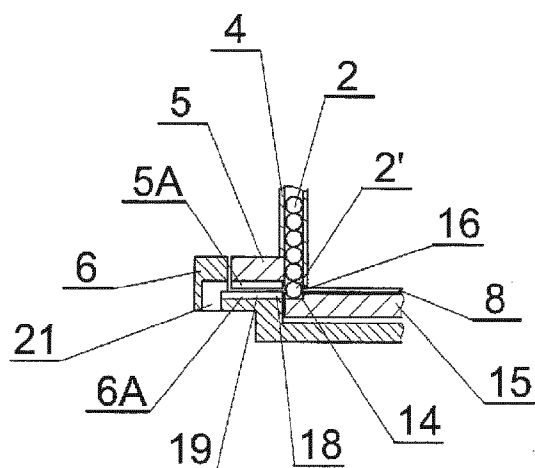


Fig. 3

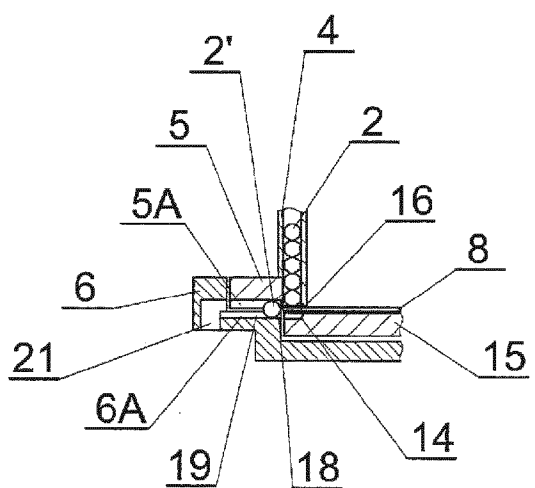


Fig. 4

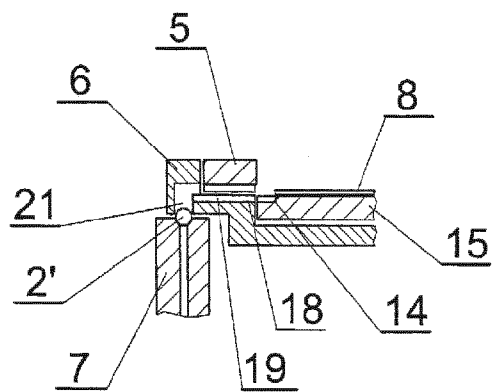


Fig. 5

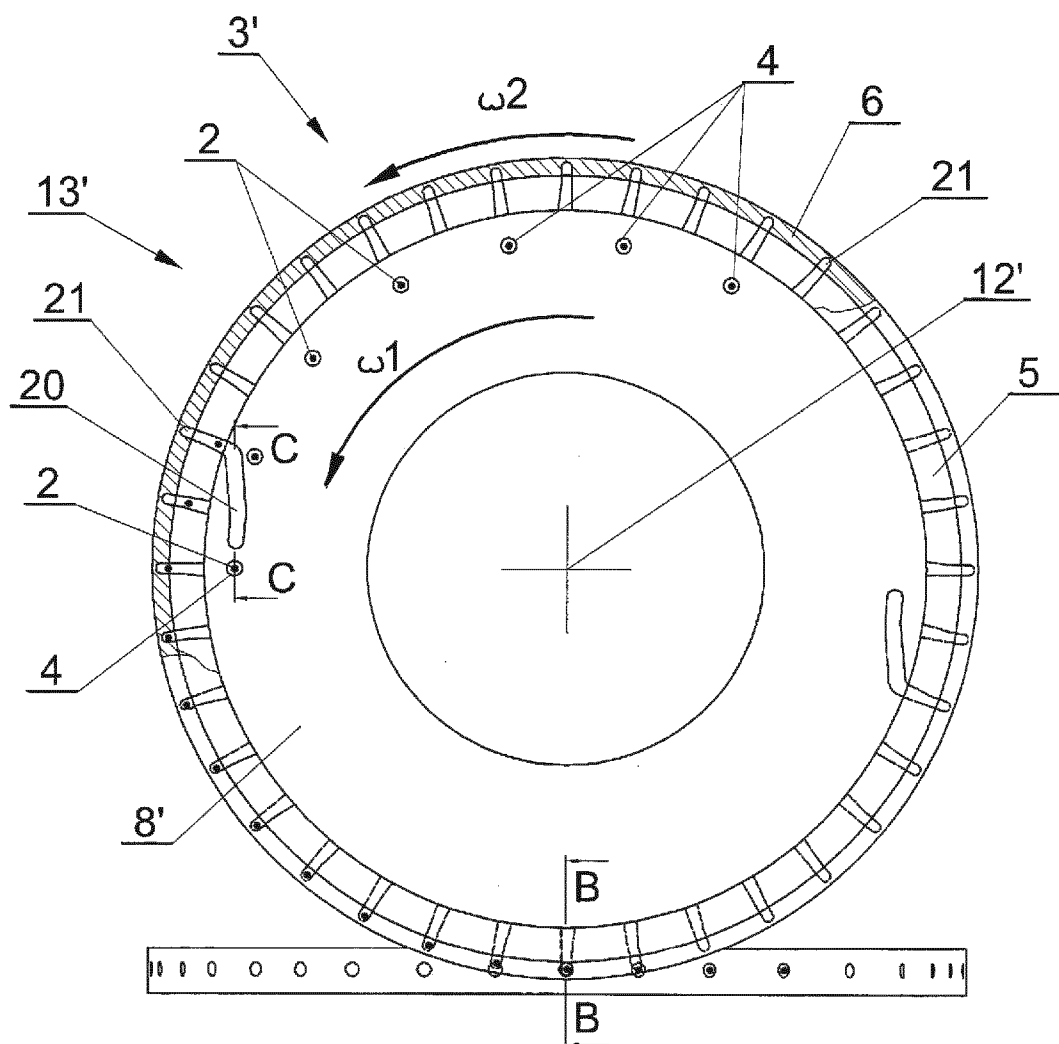


Fig. 6

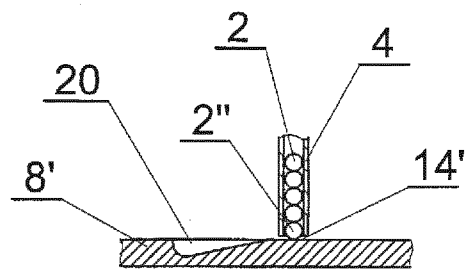


Fig. 7

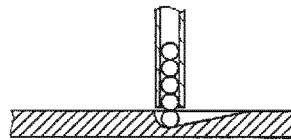


Fig. 8

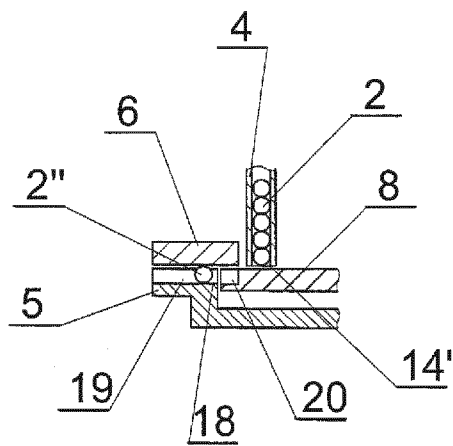


Fig. 9

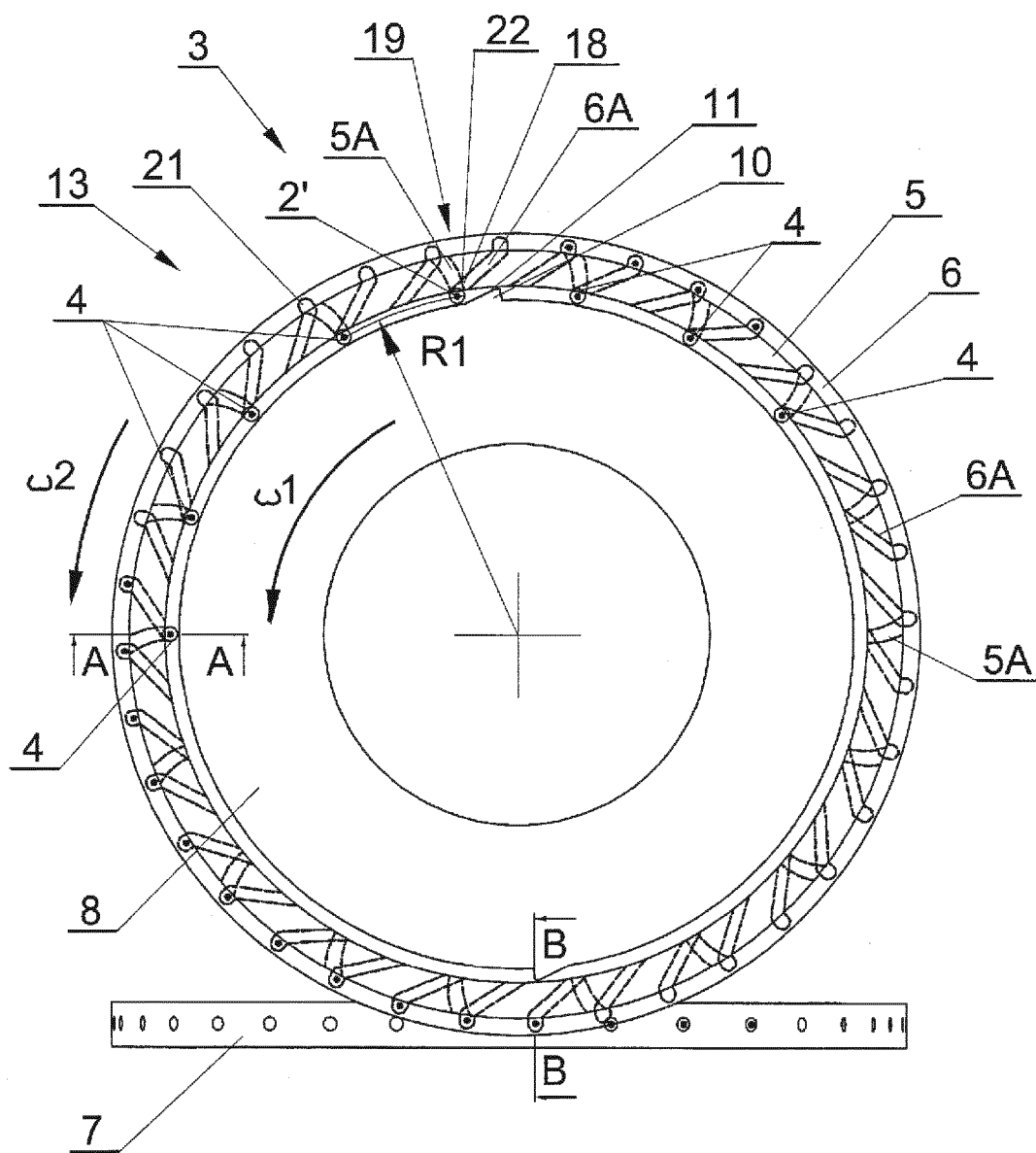


Fig. 10

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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SZABADALMI IGÉNYPONTOK

GYÖNGY ADAGOLÓ ELJÁRÁS ÉS GYÖNGY ADAGOLÓ SZERKEZET

1. Eljárás gyöngyök adagolására, egy egységben (1) egy gyöngyáramnak egy dohányipari rendszerben való átvitelére, amely egység egyedi gyöngyáramok adagolásához ellátó csatornákkal van ellátva, amely az alábbi lépéseket tartalmazza:

 folyamatosan gyöngyöket szállítunk az ellátó csatornák (4) mentén;

 a gyöngyöket az egyedi ellátó csatornákból az első tároló zsebekbe (14) helyezzük;

 a gyöngyöket egy gyöngyadagoló egység (3) első tároló zsebeiből (14) egy, a továbbító egységgel (13) szinkronizáltan mozgatható adagoló eszközzel (8) a gyöngy továbbító egység (13) befogadó zsebeibe (18) adagoljuk;

 a gyöngy továbbító egységben (13) a gyöngyöket behelyezzük a vezetőkamrába (22); és a gyöngyöket a vezetőkamrából (22) az kiadagoló zsebhez (21) elszállítjuk,

 azzal jellemezve, hogy a vezetőkamra (22) a továbbító egység (13) egy első vezető lap (5) vezető hornyának (5A) és egy második vezető lap (6) vezető hornyának (6A) metszésénél van kialakítva, és azzal, hogy

 az első vezetőlap (5) a második vezetőlaphoz (6) képest forog, amely mozgásra készíti a vezetőkamrát (22) úgy, hogy a vezetőkamra (22) vezetőlap forgástengelyétől való távolsága változik.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, ahol a gyöngyöket egy szűrőanyagba adagoljuk.

3. Egység egy gyöngyáram adagolására egy dohányipari rendszerben, amely egy egyedi gyöngyáramokat adagoló csatorna csoporttal van ellátva, azzal jellemezve, hogy az ellátó csatornák (4) kimeneti nyílásainál elrendezve gyöngyök tárolására egy első tároló zsebet (14) tartalmaz; a mozgatható adagolóeszköz (8) egy zárt pályán mozog az első tároló zsebek (14) területén a gyöngyöket a továbbító egység (13) befogadó zsebeihez irányítva,

 a mozgatható adagoló eszköz (8) a továbbító egységgel (13) szinkronizálva van,

 a továbbító egység (13) tartalmaz két egymás fölött elrendezett vezetőlapot (5, 6), és a továbbító egység kiadagoló zsebekkel (21) van ellátva, és azzal jellemezve, hogy a vezető

lapok (5, 6) vezető hornyai(5A, 6A) úgy vannak elrendezve, hogy az első vezető lap legalább egy vezető hornya és a második vezető lap legalább egy vezető hornya metszi egymást, és legalább egy gyöngyvezető kamrát alkotnak.

A meghatalmazott:

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