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(54) Method of moulding kneadable material and mould for kneadable material

Verfahren zum Formen von knetbarem Material und Form für knetbares Material

Procédé de moulage de matière pâteuse et moule pour matière pâteuse

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Description

Technical field

[0001] The invention relates to a method of moulding kneadable material and a mould for kneadable material destined to produce thin clay strips for wall cladding and other materials.

Background

[0002] In a known way to produce stone strips with an irregular surface with the appearance to be made by hand, first bricks are made and the stone strips are made from the bricks. For producing the bricks, sand is deposited in a mould. The mould has a bottom, 2 sidewalls, 2 end walls and an opening for entry and release of the clay and is approximately 230 mm long, 115 mm wide and 55 mm high. The sidewalls are approximately 230 mm long and 55 mm high. The end walls are approximately 115 mm wide and 55 mm high. Then a quantity of clay is rolled through sand or sawdust and thrown into the sanded mould. When the clay is thrown into the mould, the clay deforms and obtains an irregular structure on the sides parallel to the throwing direction, i.e. on the sides facing the sidewalls and the end walls. The side of the clay facing the bottom of the mould and the side facing the opening do not obtain the desired irregular shape. For instance the side facing the bottom is shaped as the bottom. This means that there are two surfaces facing the approximately 230 mm by 55 mm sidewalls which obtain an irregular surface and also two other sides facing the approximately 115 mm by 55 mm end walls that have that same irregular surface. After releasing the clay from the mould by flipping the mould upside down, the clay is dried. During drying, the clay will shrink about 5% - 15 %, such that the dried clay will have dimensions of approximately 210 mm by 100 mm by 50 mm. Most of the sand and/or saw dust will be released from the sides of the clay brick. Then the dried clay is heated in an oven. An oven can be a kiln. Any present sawdust will be burnt in the oven and any sand still sticking to the outside of the clay will drop of, which leaves a special irregular surface structure.

[0003] Then stone strips are sawn from the bricks such that the stone strips each have an irregular surface, i.e. they each have a surface that was facing one of the sidewalls. With the dimensions of the mould and the desired dimensions of the stone strip (approximately 210 mm by 100 mm high and approximately 20 mm thick), each sidewall corresponds to 2 stone strips. In case an angle strip is needed, the approximately 210 mm long side together with the 100 mm long side are cut of in an angled piece.

[0004] If one would like to produce thin stone strips, this would not work using the above mentioned method. The dimensions of the mould cannot be adapted to the desired dimensions of the stone strips, as the dimensions of the stone strips are such that releasing the clay from

the narrow mould by flipping the mould would in many cases deform the clay tablet and the clay tablet would be unusable for producing a stone strip. The clay tablet will deform easily when it sticks to the mould and is pushed out because the moulded clay tablet with dimensions for a stone strip is thinner than for a brick. The deformation leads to unusable strips.

[0005] At this time, the only way to produce a stone strip with a 'hand made' visual aspect, is cutting of a strip out of a hand made clay brick. Sawing the stone strips of a brick costs energy, costs sawing blades and creates a loss of stone material. As the stone material has been excavated in the quarry, hauled to the brick plant, kneaded and mixed, moulded, dried and baked in an oven, there is also an energy loss.

[0006] JP-A-2000 343 519 discloses a method of moulding kneadable material for producing building products in accordance with the preamble of claim 1. It furthermore discloses a combination of a mould and a kneadable material in accordance with the preamble of claim 6.

[0007] It is an object of the invention to provide an alternative method to produce products from kneadable material, such as clay with an irregular surface in a sustainable way, in other words: use less energy, labour, equipment and raw material.

[0008] According to the invention there is provided a method according to claim 1.

[0009] As the first distance is larger than the thickness of the kneadable material, the moveable plate does not apply pressure to the kneadable material before the side press presses against the kneadable material. Because the side press presses the kneadable material against the third surface the stresses in the kneadable material will cause the kneadable material to wrinkle in the open space between the kneadable material and the second surface. On applying pressure by the side press, the wrinkles will be pushed against the moveable plate which will push the support and the moveable plate away from each other. Because the moveable plate and support are pushed away from each other to a second distance, the desired surface irregularities are obtained. The maximum thickness of the kneadable material product is determined by the second distance so that the thickness is controlled.

[0010] The clay tablet can be covered with sand, sawdust, water or another loose material. When the clay tablet is moulded and the wrinkles are formed, the loose material will fall into those wrinkles. As a result, the loose material will keep the wrinkles despite the counter force of the moveable plate, which would otherwise flatten the wrinkles.

[0011] The final appearance of the moulded clay will depend on whether loose material is used, the counter pressure of the movable plate, the plasticity of the clay, the amount of clay, the humidity of the clay used and so forth.

[0012] Eventually by moving the third and the fourth

plates together the wrinkles could get another appearance.

[0013] According to an embodiment, the method comprises cutting the kneadable material at a first position in a third direction and a second position in the third direction, the third direction being perpendicular to both the first direction and the second direction.

[0014] Because the kneadable material is cut at the first position and the second position, the kneadable material obtains a fixed dimension which is convenient for the remainder of the production process. In the case of manufacturing a building product, this is advantageous as well for the use of the building product during building activities.

[0015] According to an advantageous embodiment, the cutting movement is in the second direction.

[0016] This is advantageous as this will result in the wrinkles or irregularities being pushed towards the moveable plate in the neighbourhood of the cut. This leads to a preferred deformation from an aesthetic point of view. For instance in the case where the method is used to produce a stone strips, this most closely resembles a stone strip which is completely made by hand.

[0017] According to an embodiment, the method comprises cutting the kneadable material with a first arm and a second arm of the side press.

[0018] By using a first arm and a second arm of the side press, the cutting action is performed by the same movement as the pressing movement of the side press, which contributes to using only a few moving parts which contributes to easy maintenance. Moreover, once the cutting action is completed, the first arm and second arm are pulled away from the kneadable material without requiring further moving components with obviously similar advantages.

[0019] In an advantageous embodiment the kneadable material is clay and the method is used for producing building products such as stone strips.

[0020] When the method is applied to produce stone strips, stone strips with a hand shaped appearance can efficiently be produced.

[0021] However, the method can also be used with other kneadable material, than clay, to produce strips of another material, for example plastic strips having a hand moulded look.

[0022] According to the invention there is provided a combination according to claim 6.

[0023] As the first distance is larger than the unmoulded thickness of the kneadable material, the moveable plate does not apply pressure to the kneadable material before the side press presses against the kneadable material. Because the side press presses the kneadable material against the third surface, the stresses in the kneadable material will cause the kneadable material to wrinkle in the open space between the kneadable material and the second surface. On applying pressure by the side press, the wrinkles will be pushed against the moveable plate. Because the moveable plate and support are

pushed away from each other to a second distance, the maximum thickness and density of the kneadable material product is controlled.

[0024] According to an embodiment of the invention, the side press comprises an arm (8,9) protruding toward the third surface (71) from the forth surface (61), wherein the arm is arranged to cut the kneadable material while the side press moves to press against the kneadable material.

[0025] Because the arm protrudes toward the third surface from the forth surface and is aligned with it, it cuts the kneadable material when the side press is moved in the second direction.

[0026] According to an embodiment, the maximum height of the arm in the first direction is equal to the first distance.

[0027] Because the arm had a height less than or equal to the first distance, the arm can be moved in between the first surface and the second surface. This is advantageous as the moveable plate can be larger than the moulded product and does not require exchanging when the desired size of the moulded kneadable material changes. As it is equal to the first distance, excess kneadable material may escape between the arm and the moveable plate.

[0028] With the mould according to this embodiment, stone strips with a hand shaped appearance can efficiently be produced.

[0029] Examples of embodiments the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings. Corresponding reference symbols in the schematic drawings indicate corresponding parts. The schematic drawings are not necessarily to scale and certain features may be exaggerated to better illustrate and explain the present invention. Further, the examples are not intended to be exhaustive or otherwise limit or restrict the invention to the precise configurations shown in the drawings and disclosed in the following detailed description.

Figure 1 depicts a cross section of the mould before pressing against the kneadable material

Figure 2 depicts a cross section of the mould while pressing against the kneadable material

Figure 3 depicts a side press with arms

Figure 4 depicts a mould with independently moveable cutting elements

Figure 5 depicts a mould for moulding kneadable material into a corner product

Detailed description

[0030] In an example of the invention, kneadable material is prepared for moulding in a kneading section. The kneadable material may be clay for producing stone strips or other building products.

[0031] Then the kneadable material is fed to a dosing hopper unit. This unit is arranged to receive the kneaded

kneadable material and to provide a dose of the kneaded kneadable material in the form of a tablet to a conveyor belt. The conveyor belt transports the tablet to a mould.

[0032] The tablet (5) may be sprinkled before being placed on a first surface (21) or at least before being moulded to further influence the shape of irregularities of the surface of the tablet (5). In the case of a clay tablet for a stone strip, it may be sprinkled with sand, or wood or water.

[0033] Hereafter, the first direction will be used interchangeably with the z-direction, the second direction interchangeably with the y-direction and the third direction interchangeably with the x-direction.

[0034] The mould (1) comprises a support (2) with the first surface (21) (figure 1). The first surface may be the surface of the conveyor belt. The first surface is advantageously perpendicular a first direction (the z direction in the figure) and this first direction is advantageously parallel to the force of gravity. By being nearly or completely perpendicular to the force of gravity, the first surface can support the kneaded kneadable material (5) as provided by the dosing hopper unit.

[0035] The mould (1) further comprises a movable plate (3) comprising a second surface (31). The moveable plate (3) is suspended from a positioner (4). When the first surface is provided with the kneadable material, the first moveable plate (3) is in a loading position. The positioner (4) is arranged to position the moveable plate (3) at a first distance from the first surface in a next step of the moulding process. This first distance is larger than the thickness of the tablet (5), which means that the moveable plate (3) is suspended above the kneadable material. For producing moulded kneadable material with different dimensions and surface irregularities, the settings of the positioner are adaptable and the first distance can be varied by an operator.

[0036] The mould (1) further comprises a side press (6) arranged to press the tablet (5) of kneadable material against a third surface (71) of a wall (7). The side press (6) is pressed towards the wall (7) by a push rod (62). The direction along which the side press (6) is moved, i. e. the second direction (the y-direction in figure 1), is perpendicular to the first direction. The third surface is perpendicular to the second direction as is the forth surface (61) of the side press facing the third surface.

[0037] While the forth surface is advanced towards the third surface by the push rod (62), the kneadable material is pressed against the third surface (71). After advancing the side press and thus the forth surface (61) sufficiently, the surface of the tablet (5) of kneadable material facing the second surface (31) starts to deform irregularly (figure 2).

[0038] To control the thickness of the kneadable material as shaped by the mould (1) and the shape of the irregular deformations, the positioner (4) exerts a force lower than the force exerted by the push rod (62). At a threshold force, the second surface (31) is pushed away from the first surface (21) by the kneadable material (not

shown). The positioner (4) can be pushed away to travel a maximum distance which in combination with the first distance corresponds to a second distance between the first surface (21) and the second surface (31). At the maximum distance, the positioner (4) stops. The force exerted by the positioner and the speed at which it is advanced can be varied by an operator for optimizing the shape of the irregularities in the kneadable material and to adapt to different process conditions such as differences in the composition of the kneadable material.

[0039] The push rod (62) is advanced until the forth surface (61) of the side press is at a sideways distance from the third surface (71) of the wall corresponding to the desired width of the product to be made from the kneadable material, for instance 40, 50, 52, 65, 71 mm for a stone strip.

[0040] Apart from comprising the forth surface (61), the side press comprises a first arm (8) and a second arm (9) (figure 3). Figure 3 shows the side press in a position before applying pressure to the tablet (5). The first arm and the second arm protrude from the forth surface (61) towards the wall (7) and hence toward the third surface (71). The first arm (8) and the second arm (9) are on opposite sides of the forth surface (61) and have a length corresponding to the sideways distance. Together with the forth surface (61) the first arm (8) and the second arm (9) define a U-shaped form. While being pressed towards the wall (7), the first arm (8) and the second arm (9) cut through kneadable material of the tablet (5) to produce a moulded product with the length determined by the distance between the first arm (8) and the second arm (9). The positions where the moulded tablet (5) is cut to length are indicated by dashed lines.

[0041] The second surface (31) is larger than the U-shaped form defined by the first arm (8), the second arm (9) and the forth surface (61) so that the kneadable material facing the second surface (31) is subjected to the same process conditions as much as possible, leading to a homogeneous irregular structure on the surface of the kneadable material.

[0042] The wall may be higher than the height of the forth surface (61), for instance higher than the combined height of the forth surface (61) and the thickness of the moveable plate (3).

[0043] When the method is used for producing stone strips from clay tablets, the height of the forth surface (61), i.e. its dimension in the z-direction, is typically between 6 and 25 mm. This height corresponds to the desired thickness of the moulded clay tablet.

[0044] The desired dimensions of the moulded clay tablet also determine the minimum dimensions of the mould further. The moulded clay tablet typically is 190, 210 or 240 mm long and 40, 50, 52, 65, 71 mm wide. Here the length is in the x-direction and the width is in the y-direction.

[0045] The moveable plate (3) may be larger than 240 mm in x-direction and 71 mm in y-direction to be useable for any combination of the above dimensions of the

moulded clay tablet.

[0046] The wall, the moveable plate and the side press may be from metal such as stainless steel, wood, gypsum or a suitable plastic or a combination of such materials.

[0047] Advantageously, the forth surface is a surface of a pressure wall (63) and the first arm (8) and the second arm (9) are rotably attached to the pressure wall (63). The side press (6) comprises rotation means to rotate the first arm (8) and the second arm (9) when the cutting operation has ended. This prevents that the kneadable moulded product sticks to the first arm or second arm when unloading the moulded tablet (5). The rotation means are also arranged to rotate the arms back into cutting position before the side press (6) is used to cut a new tablet(5).

[0048] In a next step of the moulding process, the side press (6) is returned to its original position further away from the wall (7) and the moveable plate (3) is returned to the loading position at which the distance of the second surface to the first surface is larger than the second distance (and hence the first distance).

[0049] To loosen any possibly sticking kneadable material, a cutting wire may be run between the wall (7) and the moulded tablet. For the same reason a cutting wire may be run between the first surface (21) and the moulded tablet (5). Then the moulded tablet is removed from the mould.

[0050] In a next step material may be deposited on the kneadable material. In the case of clay tablets for stone strips this may for instance comprise spraying minerals to influence the colour or depositing enamel or otherwise.

[0051] Then the moulded tablet is advanced to a further station, for instance a dryer for drying the moulded tablet. Alternatively the moulded tablet may also be advanced directly to an oven for baking the kneadable material.

[0052] In another alternative example, the side press (6) does not comprise the first arm (8) or the second arm (9) or neither of them. In the alternative example, the moulded tablet (5) may be cut to length at only one position along the x-direction or not at all, or the moulded tablet (5) may be cut to length by two walls protruding towards the first surface from the moveable plate (3) or from two cutting elements (108,109) arranged to be moved towards the first surface (figure 4). The cutting elements may be moveable in the first direction independent of the movement of the moveable plate (3) and may reach the first surface. The cutting elements may be plates with sharp edged ridges in the second direction. The cutting elements may also each comprise a cutting wire at the ends facing the first surface (21). The cutting wires help preventing that the kneadable material sticks to the cutting elements when the cutting elements are retreated to unload the moulded tablet (5) as well as establishing a well controlled shape of the moulded tablet (5) during cutting. The cutting wires may also be moveable along the cutting elements in the y or z-direction for loosening any clay sticking to the cutting elements.

[0053] In yet another alternative example, the cutting

elements (108,109) are arranged to be moved in the y-direction, i.e. the second direction while cutting. The cutting elements may for instance first be moved in the z-direction from a loading position towards the first surface (21) to reach a cutting position and then in the y-direction towards the third surface (71) to cut the moulded tablet. After cutting, the cutting elements (108,109) may be moved back to the loading position by moving in the z-direction again and then in the y-direction.

[0054] In another example, the mould is arranged to produce moulded kneadable material for forming a building product, such as a stone strip, to be used at a corner of a wall. For that purpose, the moulded kneadable material comprises a bend. The kneadable material (before being moulded) is shown in figure 5.

[0055] In this example the first surface, the moveable plate (3) and the second surface (21), the wall (7) and third surface (71) and the side press (6) and the forth surface (61) all comprise a corresponding bend. A first part (51) of the kneadable material is at a first side of the bend and a second part (52) of the kneadable material is at a second side of the bend. The clay tablet may be placed in the mould either being bent or while still being straight. By advancing the moveable plate (3) in diagonal direction, i.e. at an angle with both the x-direction and the z-direction, once contact is made with the clay tablet, the clay tablet is bend. Once the moveable plate (3) is in position, the processing of the second part (52) of the kneadable material is similar to the processing of the first part (51) of the kneadable material during moulding except for the difference in the x and z directions. This way both the first part (51) and the second part (52) obtain a surface on the side of the moveable plate (3) with irregularities.

Claims

1. Method of moulding kneadable material (5) for producing building products comprising:

- depositing the kneadable material on a first surface (21) of a support (2), the first surface being perpendicular to a first direction;
- positioning a moveable plate (3) comprising a second surface (31) such that the second surface faces the kneadable material at a first distance from the first surface, ;
- using a side press (6, 63) to press the kneadable material against a third surface (71) in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction

characterized in that

- in the step of positioning the moveable plate (3) comprising the second surface (31) such that the second surface faces the kneadable mate-

rial at a first distance from the first surface, the first distance is larger than the thickness of the kneadable material;

- the side press presses such that the kneadable material pushes the moveable plate and the first surface with a force sufficient to move at least one of the moveable plate and support to a relative position corresponding to a second distance between the second surface and the first surface larger than the first distance.

2. Method according to claim 1, comprising cutting the kneadable material at a first position in a third direction and a second position in the third direction, the third direction being perpendicular to both the first direction and the second direction.

3. Method according to claim 2, wherein the cutting movement is in the second direction.

4. Method according to claim 2 or 3, comprising cutting the kneadable material with a first arm (8) and a second arm (9) of the side press (6).

5. Method according to any of the claims 1 to 4, wherein the kneadable material is clay and the method is used for producing building products such as stone strips.

6. System, comprising:

- a mould (1), comprising:

* a support (2) with a first surface (21) that is perpendicular to a first direction ;
the mould comprising

* a moveable plate (3) comprising a second surface (31) and arranged to be positioned at a first distance from the first surface; the mould further comprising

* a third surface (71); and

* a side press (6,63) with a forth surface (61) facing the third surface and arranged to be moved in a second direction for pressing the kneadable material with the forth surface against the third surface, the second direction being perpendicular to the first direction; and

- a kneadable material with an unmoulded thickness, supported by the first surface (21) and arranged between the moveable plate (3), the third surface (71) and the forth surface (61)

characterized in that

the moveable plate is arranged to be pushed to a second distance from the first support surface by the kneadable material, wherein the second distance is

larger than the first distance.

7. System according to claim 6, wherein the side press (6) comprises an arm (8,9) protruding toward the third surface (71) from the forth surface (61), wherein the arm is arranged to cut the kneadable material while the side press moves to press against the kneadable material.

8. System according to claim 7, wherein the maximum height of the arm in the first direction is equal to the first distance.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Formen eines knetbaren Materials (5) zur Herstellung von Bauprodukten, umfassend:

- Abscheiden des knetbaren Materials auf einer ersten Fläche (21) eines Trägers (2), wobei die erste Fläche senkrecht zu einer ersten Richtung ist;

- Positionieren einer bewegbaren Platte (3), umfassend eine zweite Fläche (31), so dass die zweite Fläche dem knetbaren Material in einer ersten Distanz von der ersten Fläche zugewandt ist;

- Verwenden einer Seitenpresse (6, 63), um das knetbare Material gegen eine dritte Fläche (71) in einer zweiten Richtung senkrecht zur ersten Richtung zu pressen;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

- in dem Schritt des Positionierens der bewegbaren Platte (3), umfassend die zweite Fläche (31), so dass die zweite Fläche dem knetbaren Material in einer ersten Distanz von der ersten Fläche zugewandt ist, die erste Distanz größer ist als die Dicke des knetbaren Materials;

- die Seitenpresse derart presst, dass das knetbare Material die bewegbare Platte und die erste Fläche mit einer ausreichenden Kraft schiebt, um mindestens eines von der bewegbaren Platte und dem Träger in eine relative Position zu bewegen, welche einer zweiten Distanz zwischen der zweiten Fläche und der ersten Fläche entspricht, die größer ist als die erste Distanz.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, umfassend ein Schneiden des knetbaren Materials an einer ersten Position in einer dritten Richtung und einer zweiten Position in der dritten Richtung, wobei die dritte Richtung senkrecht sowohl zur ersten Richtung als auch zur zweiten Richtung ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Schneidbe-

wegung in der zweiten Richtung erfolgt.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, umfassend ein Schneiden des knetbaren Materials mit einem ersten Arm (8) und einem zweiten Arm (9) der Seitenpresse (6). 5
 5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das knetbare Material Ton ist, und das Verfahren zur Herstellung von Bauprodukten, wie Steinstreifen, verwendet wird. 10
 6. System, umfassend:
 - eine Form (1), umfassend: 15
 - * einen Träger (2) mit einer ersten Fläche (21), die senkrecht zu einer ersten Richtung ist;
 - wobei die Form umfasst 20
 - * eine bewegbare Platte (3), umfassend eine zweite Fläche (31) und eingerichtet, in einer ersten Distanz von der ersten Fläche positioniert zu sein; wobei die Form weiter umfasst 25
 - * eine dritte Fläche (71); und
 - * eine Seitenpresse (6, 63) mit einer vierten Fläche (61), die der dritten Fläche zugewandt ist und eingerichtet ist, in eine zweite Richtung zum Pressen des knetbaren Materials mit der vierten Fläche gegen die dritte Fläche bewegt zu werden, wobei die zweite Richtung senkrecht zur ersten Richtung ist; und 30
 - ein knetbares Material mit einer ungeformten Dicke, das von der ersten Fläche (21) getragen wird und zwischen der bewegbaren Platte (3), der dritten Fläche (71) und der vierten Fläche (61) eingerichtet ist; 35
- dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**
- die bewegbare Platte eingerichtet ist, in eine zweite Distanz von der ersten Trägerfläche durch das knetbare Material geschoben zu werden, wobei die zweite Distanz größer ist als die erste Distanz. 40
7. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Seitenpresse (6) einen Arm (8, 9) umfasst, der zur dritten Fläche (71) von der vierten Fläche (61) vorsteht, wobei der Arm eingerichtet ist, das knetbare Material zu schneiden, während sich die Seitenpresse bewegt, um gegen das knetbare Material zu pressen. 50
 8. System nach Anspruch 7, wobei die maximale Höhe des Arms in der ersten Richtung gleich ist der ersten Distanz. 55

Revendications

1. Procédé de moulage de matière pâteuse (5) pour produire des produits de construction comprenant :
 - le dépôt de la matière pâteuse sur une première surface (21) d'un support (2), la première surface étant perpendiculaire à une première direction ;
 - le positionnement d'une plaque mobile (3) comprenant une deuxième surface (31) de sorte que la deuxième surface fasse face à la matière pâteuse à une première distance de la première surface ;
 - l'utilisation d'une presse latérale (6, 63) pour presser la matière pâteuse contre une troisième surface (71) dans une seconde direction perpendiculaire à la première direction,
- caractérisé en ce que**
- dans l'étape de positionnement la plaque mobile (3) comprenant la deuxième surface (31) de sorte que la deuxième surface fasse face à la matière pâteuse à une première distance de la première surface, la première distance est plus grande que l'épaisseur de la matière pâteuse ;
 - la presse latérale presse de sorte que la matière pâteuse pousse la plaque mobile et la première surface avec une force suffisante pour déplacer au moins un parmi la plaque mobile et le support vers une position relative correspondant à une seconde distance entre la deuxième surface et la première surface plus grande que la première distance.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant la coupe de la matière pâteuse dans une première position dans une troisième direction et une seconde position dans la troisième direction, la troisième direction étant perpendiculaire à la fois à la première direction et la deuxième direction.
 3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le mouvement de coupe est dans la seconde direction.
 4. Procédé selon la revendication 2 ou 3, comprenant la coupe de la matière pâteuse avec un premier bras (8) et un second bras (9) de la presse latérale (6).
 5. Procédé selon l'un quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel la matière pâteuse est de l'argile et le procédé est utilisé pour produire des produits de construction tels que des bandes de pierre.
 6. Système, comprenant :
 - un moule (1) comprenant :

* un support (2) avec une première surface (21) qui est perpendiculaire à une première direction ;

le moule comprenant

* une plaque mobile (3) comprenant une deuxième surface (31) et agencée pour être positionnée à une première distance de la première surface ; le moule comprenant en outre

* une troisième surface (71) ; et

* une presse latérale (6, 63) avec une quatrième surface (61) faisant face à la troisième surface et agencée pour être déplacée dans une seconde direction pour le pressage de la matière pâteuse avec la quatrième surface contre la troisième surface, la seconde direction étant perpendiculaire à la première direction ; et

- une matière pâteuse avec une épaisseur déformée, supportée par la première surface (21) et agencée entre la plaque mobile (3), la troisième surface (71) et la quatrième surface (61)

caractérisé en ce que

la plaque mobile est agencée pour être poussée à une seconde distance de la première surface de support par la matière pâteuse, dans lequel la seconde distance est plus grande que la première distance.

7. Système selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la presse latérale (6) comprend un bras (8, 9) faisant saillie vers la troisième surface (71) depuis la quatrième surface (61), dans lequel le bras est agencé pour couper la matière pâteuse alors que la presse latérale se déplace pour presser contre la matière pâteuse.
8. Système selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la hauteur maximale du bras dans la première direction est égale à la première distance.

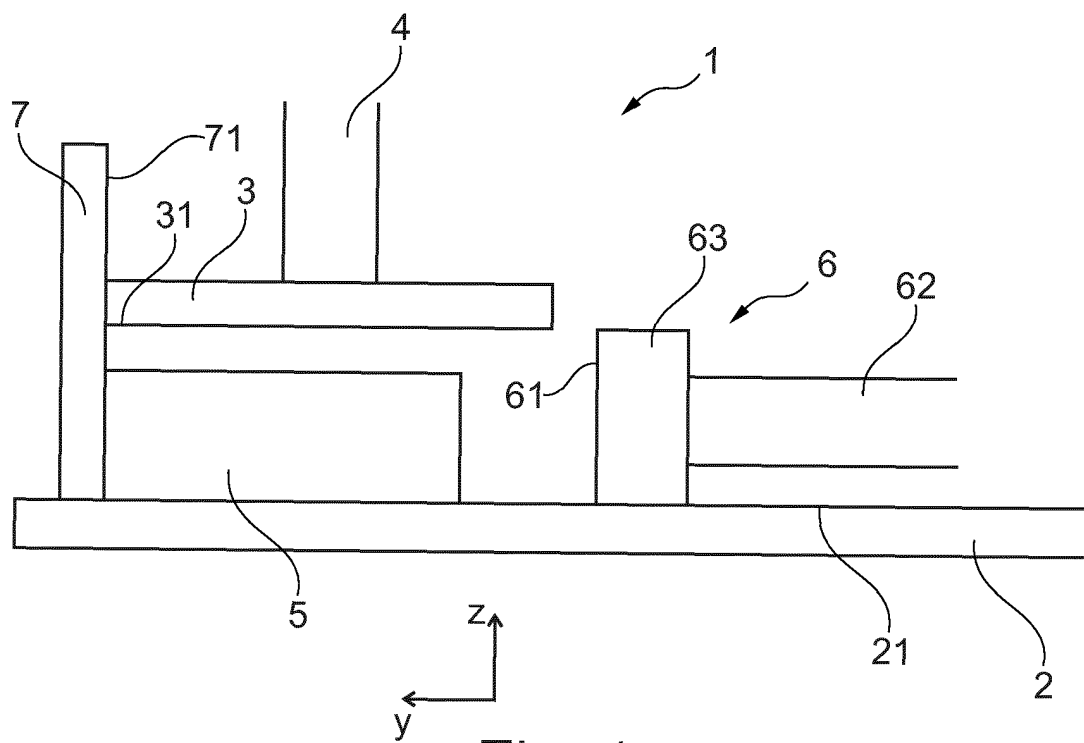


Fig. 1

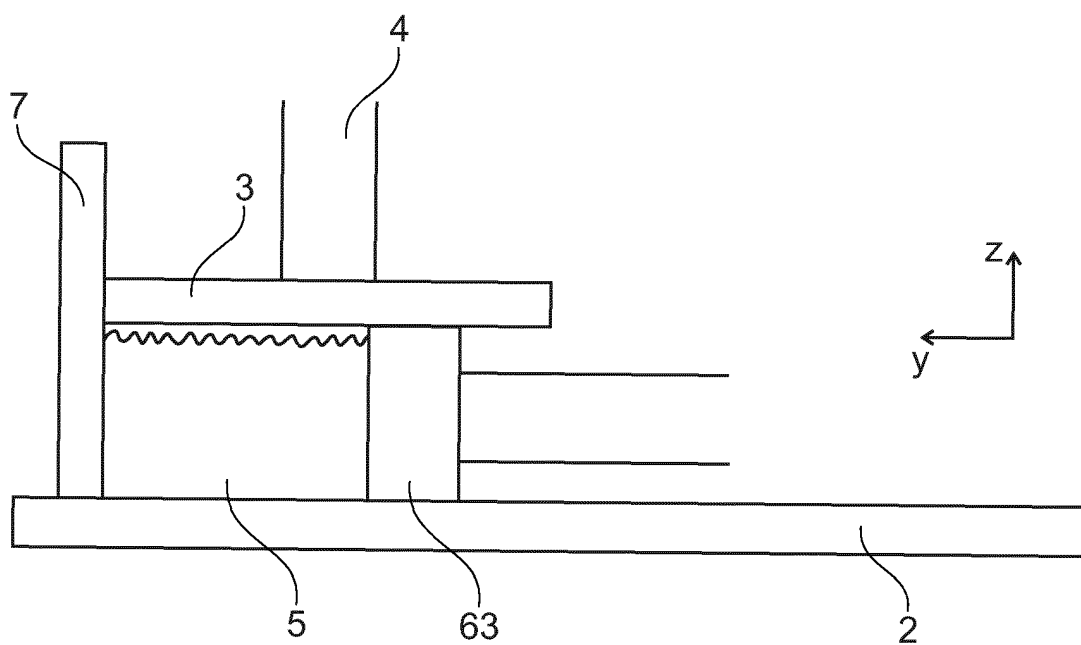


Fig. 2

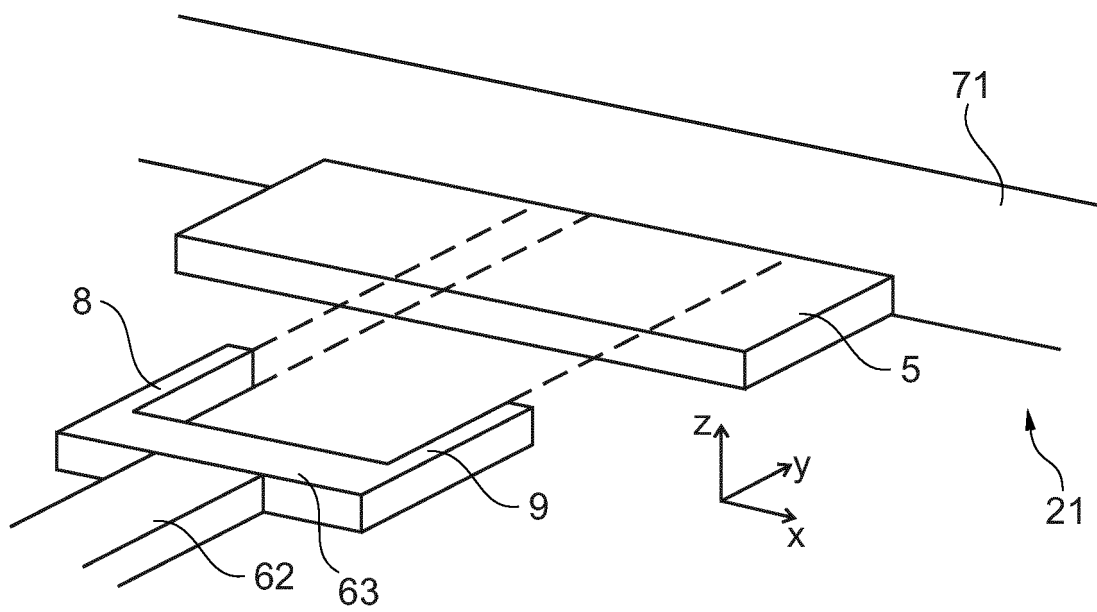


Fig. 3

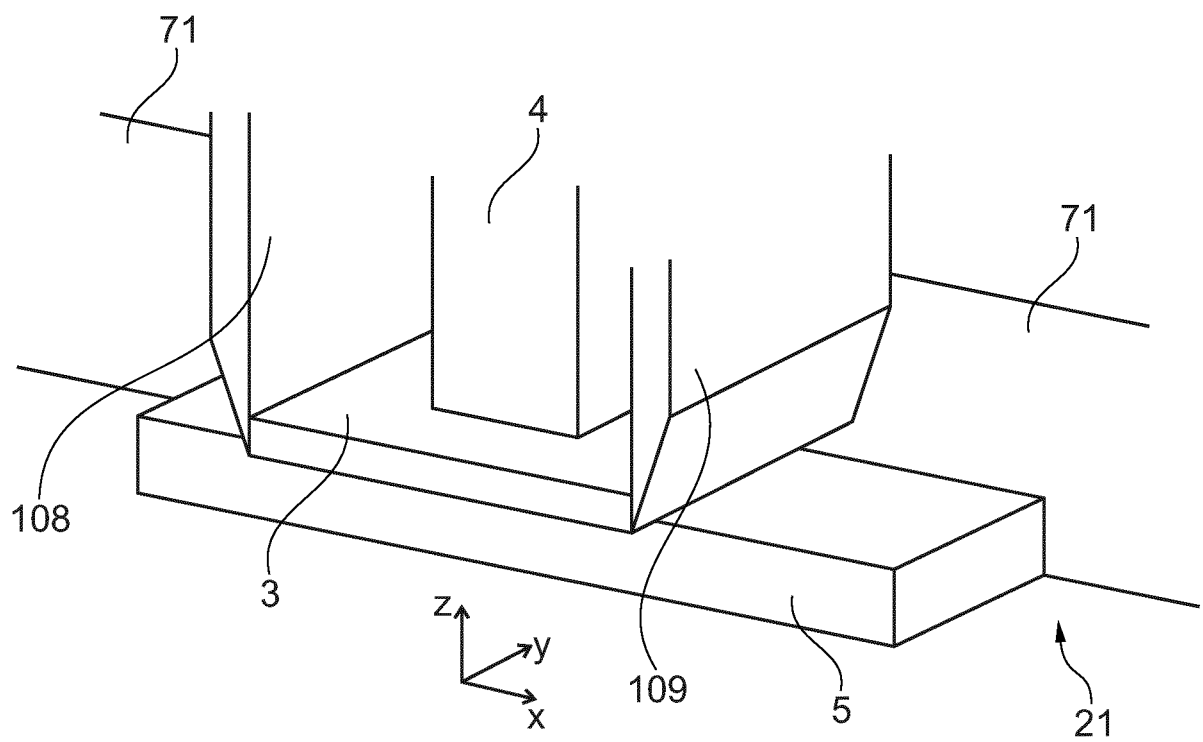


Fig. 4

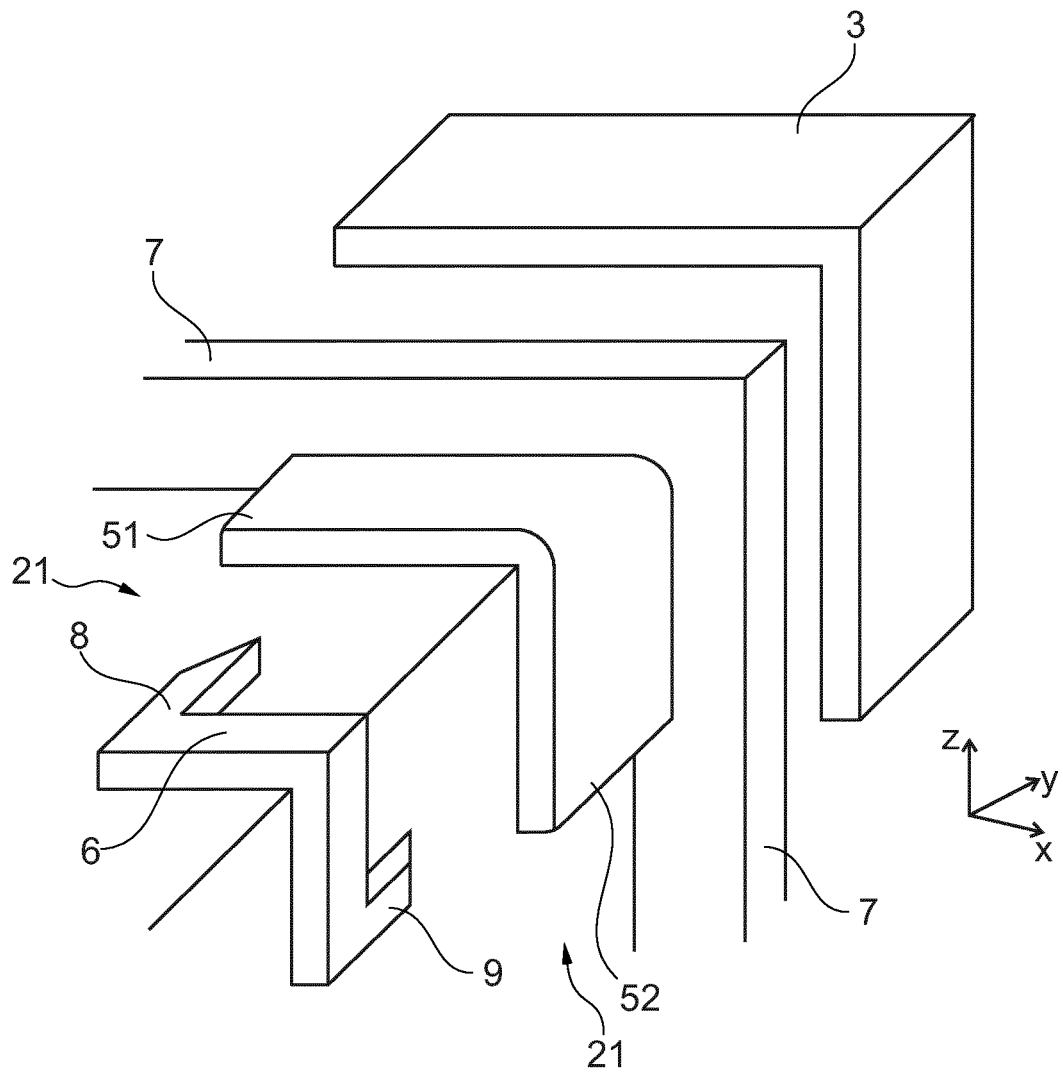


Fig. 5

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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