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(54) **Method and apparatus for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers, and multilayer natural cork stopper**

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Herstellung von mehrschichtigen Naturkorkstoppfern und mehrschichtige Naturkorkstopfer

Procédé et appareil pour la fabrication de bouchons de liège multicouche et bouchons de liège multicouche

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers which comprises forming a plurality of substantially cylindrical natural cork stopper elements and joining at their bases two or more of said stopper elements after having been selected, inspected and positioned according to the result of the inspection to form each stopper. The present invention also relates to an apparatus for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers which is able to implement said method, and a multilayer natural cork stopper which can be obtained with the mentioned method and/or apparatus.

Background of the Invention

[0002] According to a conventional method, the manufacture of natural cork stoppers comprises first extracting pieces of natural cork from the cork oak trees. As they are extracted from the tree, these pieces of natural cork have an elongated irregular concave shape and they have veins arranged in the longitudinal direction of the pieces, i.e., a direction perpendicular to the radial direction of the tree. The mentioned veins have the appearance of lines in the edges of the pieces, but they are actually interstitial "plates" which are the concentric layers or growth "rings" of the cork oak tree bark. To use such pieces of natural cork in the stopper industry, they are subjected to a boiling and flattening treatment resulting in more or less planar, approximately rectangular elongated natural cork plates with irregular contours, sizes, and surface areas. A back and belly or bulge can be distinguished in each natural cork plate. The back is the part adjacent to the outer surface, which, before stripping, is in contact with the air, and located therein there is a woody, hard, dark and fragile area which is called callus. The belly or bulge is the part adjacent to the inner surface, which, before stripping, is in contact with the living tissue of the tree. The natural cork plate preserves the veins corresponding to the growth layers of the cork, which extend approximately parallel to the surfaces of the belly and the back. The separation between the veins progressively increases from the belly to the back. Formed between the belly and the back, in a radial direction to the tree and perpendicular to the veins, there are passages or porosities called lenticels, through which the cork breathes and is oxygenated. Furthermore, natural cork plates can include to a greater or lesser extent defects such as cracks, woodworm holes, molds, etc., which are more likely in the area of the back.

[0003] The veins and lenticels of natural cork result in quite variable biological shapes which however are generally arranged in clearly identifiable positions and directions, whereby it will be understood that throughout this description the veins and lenticels are often ideally likened to geometric shapes for the sake of simplicity.

[0004] The flattened cork plates are cut into slices with

a suitable thickness using a circular cutting knife and said slices are later perforated on the edge, i.e., in a direction parallel to the veins, with cylindrical cutting gouges with a diameter slightly greater than the end diameter that the finished stopper will have. The obtained stoppers thus have the veins arranged in a direction approximately parallel to a longitudinal axis of the stopper. When the stoppers are perforated in the slices it is preferable to bring the cutting gouges as close as possible to the belly of the slice, since the quality of this area is greater than the quality of the area adjacent to the back due to the fact that the lenticels are narrower close to the belly, whereas the further the lenticels are from the belly, the wider they are. Furthermore, some corks have porosities and even cracks in the area adjacent to the back which reduce the category of the product. In addition, the intrinsic nature of cork makes the stoppers have a slightly oval cross section after they have been perforated with cylindrical gouges, the larger dimension of said oval shape being arranged in the direction of the lenticels. This oval shaping is solved by means of a final polishing and finishing operation of the diameter of the stopper.

[0005] The natural cork stoppers thus obtained are the most valued due to their good qualities, for example, for closing bottles of quality wine, since they reasonably and naturally assure insulating the wine from the outside air. However, natural cork stoppers have several drawbacks. Firstly, the cork may transmit unwanted flavors to the wine, whereby the stoppers are usually subjected to a decontamination treatment before said final polishing and finishing operation, but it is difficult to assure that the decontamination reaches the core of the natural cork stopper. Another common drawback of natural cork stoppers is that they are very heterogeneous, whereby some of them may have quite variable defects or imperfections causing defective mechanical behaviors that are very difficult to predict and solve even with an individual visual inspection of each stopper. These defective mechanical behaviors include allowing communication pathways between the inside of the bottle and the outer air, which may oxidize the wine and/or cause the wine to leak out.

[0006] If natural cork stoppers which have been in a bottle for a long time are carefully examined, it can be seen that there are three main problematic areas where the air may enter or the wine may leak. A first, and perhaps most problematic, area is in the interface between the stopper and the neck of the bottle at the ends of the veins of the cork where, due to bottling pressure and time, wrinkles or channels are formed parallel to the axis of the stopper. This occurs because the structure and elasticities of the areas with and without veins are very different. A second problematic area is also in the interface between the stopper and the glass, but in areas perpendicular to the veins located mainly in the part corresponding to the back of the cork, where there may be cracks, porosities or holes communicating with the outside, making the entrance of air or the leaking of wine possible. A third and perhaps less common but more

alarming problematic area is the core of the stopper, where there may be holes, passages and other defects making communication between the inside and the outside of the bottle possible.

[0007] Patent EP-A-1393869 proposes solving the drawbacks of natural cork stoppers by providing a multilayer natural cork stopper made up of multiple layers or substantially cylindrical stopper elements adhered at their bases, wherein the cork forming each of said stopper elements has its veins extended between the upper and lower bases of the cylinder, substantially in the axial direction thereof, and wherein the ends of the veins are offset with regard to one another in the interfaces between two contiguous stopper elements. Therefore, the ends of possible passages of the natural cork existing in the stopper elements are offset with regard to one another in said interfaces, preventing communication through the core of the multilayer stopper between the upper and lower bases thereof. The mentioned patent EP-A-1393869 also discloses a method for manufacturing the mentioned multilayer stopper which involves forming a composite slice by adhering non-consecutive multiple slices from one and the same plate or from different natural cork plates, with the interfaces between slices substantially perpendicular to the veins of the cork, and subsequently punching the stoppers on the edge of said composite slice in the direction parallel to the veins of the natural cork.

[0008] Although the multilayer stopper according to the mentioned patent EP-A-1393869 is a good approach, it only provides an offsetting of the veins of the different stopper elements of the multilayer stopper to prevent passages communicating the bases of the multilayer stopper through the core, but it does not take into account other possible variations in the placement of the stopper elements in the multilayer stopper that allow preventing, as much as possible, the presence, for example, of defects, such as cracks, woodworm holes and molds, in the bases of the multilayer stopper, or neutralizing the effect of some intrinsic characteristics of the cork, such as the existence of the belly and the back.

[0009] In addition, the formation of a composite slice by adhering non-consecutive multiple slices from one and the same plate or from different plates, as provided by the method of the mentioned patent EP-A-1393869, provides a random movement "in parallel" of the veins in the interfaces formed by the mutually joined surfaces of the slices, and this random offsetting "in parallel" of the veins may be suitable, for example, for a multilayer stopper perforated in a specific location of the composite slice, but it may be a drawback for another multilayer stopper perforated in another location of the same composite slice. In addition, only in some cases determined at random, the slices in the composite slice will have their areas corresponding to the belly and to the back of the natural cork plate alternated, but in no case will the stopper elements of the multilayer stoppers perforated from a composite slice have their areas corresponding to the belly

and to the back of the natural cork selected and arranged in a controlled way in the manner deemed most suitable. Furthermore, the use of a composite slice does not allow having the veins of the slices crossing one another or in relative angular positions different from the substantially parallel position, therefore the different stopper elements of the obtained stoppers will not be arranged in selected relative angular positions. This may cause in the multilayer stopper the cylindrical walls of two or more consecutive stopper elements to have areas with a greater density of mutually aligned veins susceptible of forming in the cork surface wrinkles or channels substantially parallel to the axis of the multilayer stopper, which are able to communicate the inside and the outside of the bottle in the interface between the multilayer stopper and the neck of the bottle.

[0010] FR 1017600 and EP0983834 disclose a multilayer natural cork stopper made up of at least two natural cork stopper elements juxtaposed and joined at their bases by means of adhesive. The stopper elements are obtained by cutting rings, acting perpendicular to a sheet of cork, so that resulting elements are washers or pieces having lenticels that run parallel to the axis of the stopper as shown in Fig 3B of EP0983830 and the veins of the natural cork are perpendicular to that axis providing a sealing effect.

[0011] From documents EP-A-1166982 and EP-A-1300224, for example, apparatuses and methods for manufacturing multilayer stoppers made up of an agglomerated cork stopper element and at least one natural cork stopper element juxtaposed and joined at their bases are also known, in which the agglomerated cork stopper element generally covers a larger part of the total length of the multilayer stopper for the purpose of reducing the final cost thereof and the natural cork element is a mere disc the purpose of which is to prevent the agglomerated cork from coming into direct contact with the content of the bottle. The internal structure of the agglomerated cork is substantially amorphous and isotropic, and for this reason, the fact the one of the two stopper elements to be joined is made of agglomerated cork makes it unnecessary to take into account the arrangement of the veins and lenticels of the other stopper element, which is made of natural cork and has a rather short length, when forming the multilayer stopper. However, these multilayer stoppers with an agglomerated cork stopper element have a lower quality than the multilayer stoppers made entirely of natural cork and are not considered suitable for closing bottles of quality wine.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0012] The above mentioned problems are solved by a method according to claim 1, an apparatus according to claim 7 and a cork stopper according to claim 13. According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers, which are made up of several stopper elements, all

made of natural cork, juxtaposed and joined at their bases. The method of the present invention comprises, firstly, randomly taking a group of two or more of said natural cork stopper elements to be used as components for forming one multilayer stopper, each of said stopper elements having a substantially cylindrical surface around a longitudinal axis and two opposite base surfaces substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis. Next, the method comprises inspecting at least two of the stopper elements taken, which are envisaged to form ends of said multilayer stopper, said inspection covering areas including at least the two base surfaces of each inspected stopper element. The method then comprises designating, according to the result of said inspection and based on a first pre-established selection criterion, relative angular positions of the stopper elements with respect to their longitudinal axes to be occupied in said multilayer stopper. Finally, the method comprises arranging the stopper elements in said designated relative angular positions, aligning them with respect to their longitudinal axes such that ones of their base surfaces are facing one another, and placing the respective facing base surfaces of the stopper elements to be mutually joined in contact with an intermediating adhesive.

[0013] The stopper elements can be previously obtained by perforating natural cork slices in a direction parallel to veins of the natural cork. The stopper elements thus obtained have veins of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to their longitudinal axes, lenticels of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins, and can furthermore include imperfections and/or defects. The mentioned first pre-established selection criterion takes into account the positions and/or the local density of the veins in the base surfaces of each inspected stopper element when designating said relative angular positions for the purpose of providing a discontinuity of the veins in an interface formed by the mutually joined base surfaces of the stopper elements in the multilayer stopper and in a substantially cylindrical surface formed by the aligned cylindrical surfaces of the stopper elements in the multilayer stopper.

[0014] Thus, with the method of the present invention, multilayer stoppers made entirely of natural cork can be achieved which virtually ensure that when they are used to close a container, such as a bottle of quality wine, there will be no communication paths between the inner content of the container and the outer air, either through the core of the stopper, since any crack or woodworm hole existing in one of the stopper elements will be interrupted in the interface between this stopper element and the adjacent stopper element, or through the interface between the substantially cylindrical surface of the multilayer stopper and the neck of the container, since the possible wrinkles or channels parallel to the longitudinal axis of the stopper occurring over time by the veins in the substantially cylindrical surface of the different stopper elements will also be interrupted in the interfaces between adjacent stopper elements. The multilayer stop-

pers produced by the method of the present invention are thus significantly more able to prevent the content of the container from being oxidized and/or the content of the container from leaking out in comparison with one-piece natural cork stoppers or with the multilayer stoppers obtained according to the prior art.

[0015] The method of the present invention further comprises the additional step of designating, according to the result of said inspection and based on a second pre-established selection criterion, the one of the two base surfaces of each inspected stopper element to be joined, and arranging the stopper elements with the respective designated base surfaces to be mutually joined facing one another before placing them in contact with the intermediation of said adhesive. The mentioned second pre-established selection criterion comprises taking into account the number of the mentioned lenticels, imperfections and/or defects present in the base surfaces of the stopper elements to designate the one of the two base surfaces of each inspected stopper element having a greater number of lenticels, imperfections and/or defects as one of the base surfaces to be joined to form said interface in the multilayer stopper. Therefore, the base surfaces of the finished multilayer will be formed by those base surfaces of the stopper elements which are in better conditions, i.e., having a smaller number of lenticels, imperfections and/or defects. It is known that the lenticels, especially if they are cut lengthwise or on the bias, as well as the cracks, woodworm holes, and other imperfections and defects in the base surface of a natural cork stopper can transmit unwanted flavors to the content of a container closed with this stopper. Thus, the multilayer stoppers obtained by the method of the present invention are able to close a container, such as a bottle of quality wine, with a lower risk of transmitting unwanted flavors to the content of the container in comparison with one-piece natural cork stoppers or with the multilayer stoppers obtained according to the prior art.

[0016] After the stopper elements have been obtained from the perforation of the natural cork slices, the stopper elements can be sorted by known means according to different qualities. Groups of two or more stopper elements of one and the same quality can then be taken to produce multilayer stoppers of the same quality as the stopper elements taken, or stopper elements of different qualities can be combined to produce multilayer stoppers of intermediate qualities. The fact of taking a multilayer stopper obtained by the method of the present invention and joining it to another natural cork stopper element, which can be single- or multilayer, to form a multilayer stopper with a greater number of layers is also contemplated within the scope of the present invention. The multilayer stopper and the additional stopper element can be joined by juxtaposing the components in an aligned manner and placing in contact their facing bases with the intervention of an adhesive without previously needing to perform an inspection of the components or a positioning thereof determined from the inspection.

[0017] The method optionally comprises emerying the base surfaces of the stopper elements before inspecting the mentioned areas including the base surfaces in order to have more suitable surfaces for the inspection. It also comprises axially pressing the stopper elements of the multilayer stopper against one another once aligned and placed in contact, and keep them pressed in this position until the adhesive is dried, optionally by means of supplying heat and/or vacuum. Finally, and once the adhesive is dried, the method comprises performing a polishing and finishing operation of the substantially cylindrical surface of the multilayer stopper. The method of the present invention allows performing a process for decontaminating the natural cork slices before perforating the stopper elements or a process for decontaminating the natural cork stopper elements once they have been perforated and before the emerying operation, which prevents having to decontaminate the finished multilayer stoppers.

[0018] Although the operation of inspecting the mentioned areas of the stopper elements can be visually performed, it is preferable to inspect the stopper elements by means of electronic image capturing means in cooperation with an electronic evaluation and control system, and then control stopper element handling operations performed by an automatic apparatus to manufacture a multilayer natural cork stopper from the stopper elements taken initially by means of control signals generated by said electronic evaluation and control system.

[0019] According to a second aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers made up of several natural cork stopper elements juxtaposed and joined at their bases, each stopper element having a substantially cylindrical surface around a longitudinal axis and two opposite base surfaces substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis. The apparatus essentially comprises support means, an inspection system, an electronic evaluation and control system including data processing means, and a handling system. The mentioned support means are arranged to support at least two of the stopper elements in respective stable positions, and said inspection system is arranged to inspect areas including at least the two base surfaces of at least two stopper elements envisaged to form ends of said multilayer stopper while the stopper elements are in said stable positions. The inspection system is able to generate data representative of the inspection and send said data to the electronic evaluation and control system. The mentioned data processing means included in the electronic evaluation and control system are enabled to process said data representative of the inspection in combination with other data representative of a first selection criterion stored in a memory for the purpose of designating relative angular positions of the inspected stopper elements with respect to their longitudinal axes to be occupied in said multilayer stopper, and to generate a first control signal representative of said designated angular positions. The men-

tioned handling system is provided with means for arranging the stopper elements in said relative angular positions in response to said first control signal received from said electronic evaluation and control system, and for aligning the stopper elements with respect to their longitudinal axes, and placing the base surfaces of the stopper elements mutually facing one another in contact with the intermediation of an adhesive.

[0020] Optionally, said memory furthermore has stored therein data representative of a second selection criterion, and the data processing means are furthermore able to process the data representative of the inspection in combination with said data representative of a second selection criterion for the purpose of designating those base surfaces of the inspected stopper elements to be joined, and to generate a second control signal representative of said designated base surfaces. The handling system is furthermore provided with means for arranging the stopper elements with the designated base surface of each one facing another base surface of another stopper element in response to said second control signal received from said electronic evaluation and control system before placing them in contact with the intermediation of said adhesive.

[0021] The support means preferably comprise a plurality of supports installed on a conveyor system such that they are moved by said conveyor system along a production line. The stopper elements are fed by feed means to said supports, which are arranged in the conveyor system for the purpose of supporting the stopper elements in groups of at least two stopper elements taken randomly by the feed means. All the stopper elements of each group are envisaged to form one of the multilayer stoppers, and the inspection and handling systems are arranged to perform the inspection and handling operations on the stopper elements of each group.

[0022] According to a third aspect, the present invention provides a multilayer natural cork stopper, of the type made up of at least two natural cork stopper elements juxtaposed and joined at their bases by means of adhesive, each of said stopper elements comprising a substantially cylindrical surface around a longitudinal axis and two opposite base surfaces substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis, where ones of said base surfaces of the stopper elements are mutually joined forming at least one interface in the multilayer stopper, each stopper element having veins of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis, lenticels of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins, a part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork and another part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on opposite sides with respect to the longitudinal axis, as well as imperfections and/or defects. The multilayer stopper according to the present invention is characterized in that the veins and/or said parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the stopper elements in the multilayer stopper are in different angular positions with respect to their aligned longitudinal

axes, whereby the multilayer stopper has a discontinuity in the positions and local density of the veins and in the positions of the parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the stopper elements in said interface and in a substantially cylindrical surface of the multilayer stopper formed by said substantially cylindrical surfaces of the stopper elements.

[0023] The multilayer stopper of the invention has the part corresponding to the belly of a stopper element substantially aligned with the part corresponding to the back of another adjacent stopper element, and vice versa. Furthermore, the multilayer stopper of the invention has base surfaces formed by those base surfaces of the stopper elements located at the ends having a smaller number of lenticels, imperfections and/or defects.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0024] The previous and other features and advantages will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of several embodiments with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a one-piece natural cork stopper according to the prior art;

Figure 2 is a front view of a base surface of the stopper of Figure 1 taken in direction II;

Figure 3 is a front view of a base surface of the stopper of Figure 1 taken in direction III;

Figure 4 is a schematic perspective view showing a slice obtaining operation from a natural cork plate according to the prior art;

Figure 5 is a schematic perspective view showing a natural cork stopper element obtaining operation from one of the slices of Figure 4 according to an embodiment of the method of the first aspect of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a schematic perspective view showing two of the stopper elements of Figure 5 arranged to form a multilayer stopper according to the third aspect of the present invention by means of the method of the first aspect of the present invention;

Figure 7 is a schematic perspective view of the multilayer stopper according to the third aspect of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a side view of the multilayer stopper of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a front view of a base surface of the multilayer stopper of Figure 8 taken in direction IX;

Figure 10 is a front view of a base surface of the multilayer stopper of Figure 8 taken in direction X;

Figure 11 is a front view of a base surface of the multilayer stopper of Figure 8 taken in direction XI;

Figure 12 is a front view of a base surface of the multilayer stopper of Figure 8 taken in direction XII;

Figure 13 is a schematic perspective view of an apparatus according to the second aspect of the present invention for manufacturing multilayer natu-

ral cork stoppers;

Figure 14 is a schematic front elevational view of an angular position changing device belonging to the apparatus of Figure 13; and

Figure 15 is a schematic front elevational view showing supports belonging to the apparatus of Figure 13.

Detailed Description of an Embodiment

[0025] With reference first to Figures 1 to 3, reference number 50 designates a one-piece natural cork stopper according to the prior art, which has a substantially cylindrical surface 50c around a longitudinal axis 5 and base surfaces 50a, 50b perpendicular to said longitudinal axis 5. The one-piece natural cork stopper 50 has veins V characteristic of the natural cork arranged in directions substantially parallel to its longitudinal axis 5 and lenticels L characteristic of the natural cork arranged in directions substantially perpendicular to said veins V. One of the mentioned base surfaces 50a of the one-piece natural cork stopper 50 depicted in Figure 2 presents a smaller number of lenticels cut lengthwise or on the bias in comparison with the other one of the base surfaces 50b depicted in Figure 3. The natural cork can furthermore have imperfections or defects such as cracks or woodworm holes. One of the mentioned base surfaces 50a of the one-piece natural cork stopper 50 depicted in Figure 2 presents one of said cracks G, whereas both base surfaces 50a, 50b respectively depicted in Figures 2 and 3 present ends of a woodworm hole C, which probably belong to one and the same woodworm hole communicating the base surfaces 50a, 50b through the core of the stopper.

[0026] The one-piece natural cork stopper 50 of Figures 1 to 3 has several drawbacks. Firstly, the veins V extend continuously along the entire length of the one-piece natural cork stopper 50, whereby, over time, the veins V can form continuous wrinkles or channels parallel to the longitudinal axis 5 in the substantially cylindrical surface 50c in the interface with the neck of a container closed with said one-piece natural cork stopper 50. Through said continuous wrinkles or channels air can enter inside said container and/or the content of the container can leak out. Secondly, there is a risk of similar air entering or similar leaks will occur through the woodworm hole C communicating the base surfaces 50a, 50b of the one-piece natural cork stopper 50. And thirdly, it is likely that 50% of either the base surface 50a shown in Figure 2, in which the crack G is located, or the base surface 50b shown in Figure 3, in which there is a greater number of lenticels cut lengthwise or on the bias, comes in contact with the content of a container when the one-piece natural cork stopper 50 is used to close said container, which can transmit unwanted flavors to the content of the container.

[0027] Figure 4 shows a cutting operation for cutting a natural cork plate 41 by means of a rotating blade 42 to produce natural cork slices from which one-piece natural

cork stoppers 50 can be perforated according to a method of the prior art. To that end, the slices are cut with a width equivalent to the length of the one-piece natural cork stoppers 50 which are to be obtained. It is also known, through the mentioned patent EP-A-1393869, to perform a cutting operation for cutting natural cork plates 41 that is similar but for obtaining slices 43 of a width only equivalent to stopper elements forming a multilayer stopper. According to the method of the mentioned patent EP-A-1393869, several of the obtained slices are joined to one another to form a composite slice from which the complete multilayer stoppers are perforated.

[0028] According to the method of the present invention, the natural cork plates 41 are cut, for example, by means of the rotating blade 42, to obtain slices 43 of a width equivalent to stopper elements. However, as shown in Figure 5, according to the method of the present invention, the natural cork slices 41 are perforated separately, for example by means of a cylindrical gouge 44, to produce individual stopper elements 3, 4, which can be subsequently used to form multilayer stoppers 6.

[0029] Figure 6 shows two of the stopper elements 3, 4 obtained, each of which has a substantially cylindrical surface 3c, 4c around a longitudinal axis 5 and two opposite base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis 5. As has been explained above, the natural cork plates 41 have a larger face corresponding to the belly of the natural cork and another opposite larger face corresponding to the back of the natural cork, whereas the veins of the natural cork are arranged substantially parallel to said larger faces and the lenticels substantially perpendicular to the veins. The method comprises perforating the slices 43 in a direction parallel to the veins of the natural cork to obtain the stopper elements 3, 4 with veins V of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis 5 and lenticels L of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins V. The stopper elements 3, 4 can furthermore include imperfections and/or defects inherent to the natural cork.

[0030] The purpose of the method of the present invention is to manufacture multilayer natural cork stoppers 6 made up of several of the natural cork stopper elements 3, 4, juxtaposed and joined at their bases. Figure 7 shows a multilayer stopper 6 made up of two stopper elements 3, 4, which can be obtained by the method of the present invention. Although the method of the present invention allows manufacturing multilayer stoppers made up of a greater number of stopper elements, it is considered that two stopper elements 3, 4 are enough and more than four unnecessary. The multilayer stopper 6 of Figure 7 has a substantially cylindrical surface 6c around a longitudinal axis 5, coinciding with the mutually aligned longitudinal axes 5 of the stopper elements 3, 4. Said substantially cylindrical surface 6c is formed by the mutually aligned substantially cylindrical surfaces 3c, 4c of the stopper elements 3, 4. The multilayer stopper 6 also has opposite base surfaces 6a, 6b, substantially perpendicular

ular to the longitudinal axis 5. One of said base surfaces 6a is formed by one of the base surfaces 3a of one of the stopper elements 3 and the other base surface 6b is formed by one of the base surfaces 4b of the other one of the stopper elements 4. The multilayer stopper 6 furthermore has an interface 6d formed by the other two base surfaces 3b, 4a of the stopper elements 3, 4 mutually joined by means of an adhesive.

[0031] To manufacture the multilayer stopper 6 the method comprises, firstly, randomly taking two or more of the previously obtained natural cork stopper elements 3, 4, such as, for example, the two stopper elements 3, 4 shown in Figure 6. Areas of the two stopper elements 3, 4 are then inspected, said areas including at least the two mentioned base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b thereof. In the event that the stopper elements 3, 4 taken have been more than two, at least those two stopper elements 3, 4 envisaged to form ends of the multilayer stopper 6 will be inspected. It is recommendable to emery the base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of the stopper elements 3, 4 before inspecting the mentioned areas. According to the result of said inspection and based on a first pre-established selection criterion, relative angular positions which will be occupied by the stopper elements 3, 4 with respect to their longitudinal axes 5 in the multilayer stopper 6 will be designated. The stopper elements 3, 4 will subsequently be arranged in said relative angular positions and aligned with respect to their longitudinal axes 5, it being indifferent whether these last two steps are performed in the mentioned order or in a reverse order. If two stopper elements 3, 4 have been taken to make up the multilayer stopper 6, in order to arrange the stopper elements 3, 4 in the designated relative angular positions it is then enough to rotate only one of the stopper elements 3, 4 on its longitudinal axis 5, as indicated by means of the double arrows G1 in Figure 6. If, for example, three stopper elements have been taken to make up a multilayer stopper (not shown), it will then be enough to rotate the two stopper elements located at the ends. After being aligned with respect to their longitudinal axes 5, the stopper elements 3, 4 will have two of their respective base surfaces 3b, 4a facing one another, as shown in Figure 6. Finally, the respective facing base surfaces 3b, 4a of the stopper elements 3, 4 will be placed in contact with an intermediating adhesive to be mutually joined and thus obtain the multilayer stopper 6 shown in Figure 7.

[0032] The method further comprises designating, according to the result of said inspection and a second pre-established selection criterion, the one of the two base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of each inspected stopper element 3, 4 which is considered most suitable to be joined, and accordingly to form the interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6. This allows arranging the stopper elements 3, 4 with the respective designated base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b to be joined facing one another before placing them in contact with the intermediation of said adhesive. To arrange the stopper elements 3, 4 in the suitable orientations for the designated base surfaces 3b, 4a to face

one another it is necessary to rotate the two stopper elements 3, 4 which will form the end elements of the multilayer stopper 6 with respect to respective axes 53, 54 perpendicular to the corresponding longitudinal axes 5, as is indicated by means of the double arrows G2 in Figure 6.

[0033] The mentioned first pre-established selection criterion comprises designating said relative angular positions according to the positions and/or the local density of the veins in the base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of each inspected stopper element 3, 4 for the purpose of providing a discontinuity of the veins in the interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6 and in the substantially cylindrical surface 6c of the multilayer stopper 6. The mentioned second pre-established selection criterion comprises designating the one of the two base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of each inspected stopper element 3, 4 having a greater number of lenticels, imperfections and/or defects as one of the base surfaces 3b, 4a to be joined to form said interface 6d in the multilayer stopper 6, which is equivalent to designating the one of the two base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of each inspected stopper element 3, 4 having a smaller number of lenticels, imperfections and/or defects as one of the base surfaces 3a, 4b which will form the base surface 6a, 6b of the multilayer stopper 6.

[0034] During the alignment and placing in contact, the stopper elements 3, 4 are preferably supported by their substantially cylindrical surfaces 3c, 4c. When the stopper elements 3, 4 are juxtaposed, aligned and with their designated base surfaces 3b, 4a in contact with the intermediation of the adhesive, the stopper elements 3, 4 of the multilayer stopper 6 are preferably pressed against one another while they are still supported by their substantially cylindrical surfaces in the aligned positions and are kept pressed in this position after their substantially cylindrical surfaces have been released and for a time period provided to allow a drying or curing of the adhesive. Depending on the type of adhesive used, it can be convenient to apply heat, or a low pressure, or a combination of both, to the stopper elements 3, 4 and to the adhesive while they are pressed against one another to force the drying or curing. The method finally comprises performing a final polishing and finishing operation of the substantially cylindrical surface 6c of the multilayer stopper 6 once the adhesive is dried or cured. Any irregularity in the cylindrical shape of the multilayer stopper 6 is thus corrected and any adhesive residue outside the interface 6d is eliminated.

[0035] The stopper elements 3, 4 can be inspected visually. Nevertheless, in a preferred embodiment of the method, the inspection of the areas of the stopper elements 3, 4 is performed by electronic image capturing means in cooperation with an electronic evaluation and control system, which then allows controlling by means of control signals generated by said electronic evaluation and control system an automatic apparatus provided with handling means to perform the remaining steps of the method for the purpose of manufacturing a multilayer nat-

ural cork stopper made up of the stopper elements 3, 4. An example of an apparatus suitable for implementing the method of the present invention will be described below in reference to Figures 13 to 15.

[0036] Some of the main features and advantages of a multilayer stopper 6 according to an embodiment of the third aspect of the present invention, which can be obtained by means of the previously described method of the invention, are now described in relation to Figures 8 to 12. It can be assumed that the multilayer stopper 6 shown in Figures 8 to 12 is the same multilayer stopper 6 described above in relation to Figure 7, and therefore the description of the general constitution thereof will be omitted. As mentioned, each stopper element 3, 4 has veins V of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to longitudinal axis 5 and lenticels L of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins V, and it is likewise probable that it includes imperfections and/or defects such as cracks G and/or woodworm holes C. Furthermore, each stopper element 3, 4 has a part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork and another part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on opposite sides with respect to longitudinal axis 5, which can be identified from the shapes, positions and local density of the veins V.

[0037] Figures 9 and 10 respectively show the base surfaces 3a, 3b of the stopper element 3, whereas Figures 11 and 12 respectively show the base surfaces 4a, 4b of the stopper element 4 in the same relative angular positions that they occupy in the multilayer stopper 6. It is first seen that in the stopper element 3 (Figures 9 and 10) the veins V are arranged in substantially horizontal directions and the lenticels L are arranged in substantially vertical directions in relation to the drawing, whereas in the stopper element 4 (Figures 11 and 12) the veins V are arranged in substantially vertical directions and the lenticels L are arranged in substantially horizontal directions in relation to the drawing. Furthermore, the shapes, positions and local density of the veins V indicate that the stopper element 3 has the part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork on the lower side and the part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on the upper side, whereas the stopper element 4 has the part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork on the left side and the part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on the right side seen in direction XII of Figure 8 (Figure 12).

[0038] In addition, it can be seen in Figures 9 and 10 that both base surfaces 3a, 3b of the stopper element 3 present a similar amount of lenticels L. However, the base surface 3a (Figure 9) of the stopper element 3 has no significant imperfection or defect and for this reason has been selected to form one of the base surfaces 6a of the multilayer stopper 6, whereas the other opposite base surface 3b of the stopper element 3 has a crack G, therefore it has been designated to form part of the interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6. It can be seen in Figures 11 and 12 that both base surfaces 4a, 4b of the stopper

element 4 have openings of a woodworm hole C, which probably indicates the existence of a woodworm hole C communicating the base surfaces 4a, 4b through the core of the stopper element 4. However, the base surface 4a (Figure 11) of the stopper element 4 has a significantly greater number of lenticels L in comparison with the other opposite base surface 4b (Figure 12). Accordingly, the base surface 4a with the greater number of lenticels L has been designated to form part of the interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6, whereby the base surface 4b with a smaller number of lenticels L forms the other one of the base surfaces 6b of the multilayer stopper 6.

[0039] Accordingly, in the multilayer stopper 6 of the present invention, the veins V and/or said parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the stopper elements 3, 4 are in different angular positions with respect to their aligned longitudinal axes 5. Therefore, the multilayer stopper 6 has a discontinuity in the positions and local densities of the veins V and a discontinuity in the positions of the parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the stopper elements 3, 4 both in the interface 6d and in the substantially cylindrical surface 6c thereof. In the example shown, the part corresponding to the belly of a stopper element 3, 4 is offset approximately 90° with respect to the part corresponding to the belly of the other adjacent stopper element 3, 4, although any other offset angle is within the scope of the invention. In a particular embodiment (not shown), the part corresponding to the belly of a stopper element 3, 4 is substantially aligned with the part corresponding to the back of another adjacent stopper element 3, 4, and vice versa, or in other words, the parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the adjacent stopper elements 3, 4 are offset approximately 180° with respect to one another, in which case it could mistakenly give the impression that the veins V are only offset in parallel when they are actually offset angularly. Furthermore, the multilayer stopper has base surfaces 6a, 6b formed by those base surfaces 3a, 4b of the stopper elements 3, 4 located at the ends having a smaller number of lenticels L, imperfections and/or defects. Furthermore, in the event that one of the stopper elements 3, 4 has a woodworm hole C communicating its base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, as occurs with the stopper element 4 in the example shown, the woodworm hole C will be interrupted in the interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6. In the event that both stopper elements 3, 4 have woodworm holes C, the openings of the woodworm hole C would be misaligned on the base surfaces of the stopper elements 3, 4 forming the interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6. Obviously, all the mentioned features of the multilayer stopper 6 according to the third aspect of the present invention can be achieved in a controlled manner by applying the method according to the first aspect of the present invention.

[0040] In relation to Figures 13 to 15, an apparatus for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers according to an embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention is now described. The mentioned multilayer

stoppers 6 are made up of several natural cork stopper elements 3, 4 juxtaposed and joined at their bases. Each stopper element 3, 4 has a substantially cylindrical surface 3c, 4c around a longitudinal axis 5 and two opposite base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis 5. The apparatus of the embodiment shown is prepared to form multilayer stoppers 6 each made up of two stopper elements 3, 4, although a person skilled in the art will be able to easily adapt the apparatus to form multilayer stoppers 6 made up of a greater number of stopper elements.

[0041] As shown in Figure 13, the apparatus comprises a conveyor system 21a, 21b arranged to move support means along a production line. Said support means include a plurality of supports 26, 27 (Figures 14 and 15) arranged in groups of two, and the supports of each group serve to support two of the stopper elements 3, 4 in respective stable positions. The conveyor system, shown only schematically in Figure 13 can be formed, for example, by two parallel conveyors, and preferably a first pair of parallel conveyors carrying supports 26 of a first type (Figure 14) to cover a first portion of the production line and a second pair of parallel conveyors carrying supports 27 of a second type (Figure 15) to cover a second portion of the production line, as will be explained below. The apparatus also comprises feed means 20a, 20b configured and arranged to feed the stopper elements 3, 4 to the supports 26 of the conveyor system 21a, 21b in said first section of the production line. These feed means 20a, 20b can comprise, for example, a pair of conventional vibratory hoppers with a helical ramp, which are able to randomly take stopper elements 3, 4 to form the mentioned groups of two stopper elements 3, 4 on the supports 26. The two stopper elements 3, 4 of each group are thus determined as the components which will form each multilayer stopper 6.

[0042] The conveyor system 21a, 21b makes the stopper elements 3, 4 of each group pass through an inspection unit 22a, 22b in which there is arranged an inspection system to inspect areas including the two base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of both stopper elements 3, 4 while the latter are in said stable positions on their corresponding supports 26. The inspection system comprises, for example, a light source 28 and at least one image capturing device 29 for each base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of each inspected stopper element 3, 4. In a practical example, the mentioned light source 28 is a laser emitter generating a curtain beam that is stationary in relation to the conveyor system 21a, 21b. The laser beam in combination with the image capturing device performs a 3D scan of the corresponding base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of the stopper element 3, 4 by the relative movement between both. The inspection system includes means for generating data representative of the inspection and for sending said data to an electronic evaluation and control system 23.

[0043] The mentioned electronic system 23 includes data processing means able to process the data repre-

sentative of the inspection received from the inspection unit 22a, 22b in combination with data representative of first and second selection criteria stored in a memory for the purpose of determining relative positions of the two stopper elements 3, 4 deemed to be the most advantageous to be occupied in the multilayer stopper 6. The electronic system 23 is able to then generate control signals including first and second control signals to control a handling system arranged to handle the stopper elements 3, 4 of each group for the purpose of placing them in the relative positions determined on the basis of the inspection and of the first and second selection criteria, juxtaposing them, aligning them and joining them with the intervention of an adhesive. As described above in relation to the method, the mentioned relative positions to be occupied by the stopper elements 3, 4 in said multilayer stopper 6 comprise relative angular positions of the stopper elements 3, 4 with respect to their longitudinal axes 5, which are designated from the processing of the data representative of the inspection in combination with the data representative of the first selection criterion, and relative orientations of the stopper elements 3, 4 with respect to respective middle planes perpendicular to their longitudinal axes 5, which are designated from the processing of the data representative of the inspection in combination with the data representative of the second selection criterion.

[0044] The mentioned handling system of the apparatus is provided with an angular position changing device 30 operated in connection with the electronic control system 23 to arrange the stopper elements 3, 4 in said relative angular positions with respect to their longitudinal axes 5 in response to a first control signal received from said electronic system 23. In the embodiment shown, the angular position changing device 30 (best shown in Figure 14) comprises a mobile element 31, such as a belt or the like, mounted on pulleys located in stationary positions with respect to the conveyor system 21a, 21b and operated by a servomotor 44 in connection with the electronic system 23. Each of the supports 26 includes a pair of rollers 39a, 39b on which the substantially cylindrical surface 3c, 4c of the corresponding stopper element 3, 4 rests, and the mobile element 31 is arranged perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 5 of the stopper element 3, 4 and parallel to the direction of travel of the conveyor system 21a, 21b, and at a suitable height to make friction contact with the upper part of the substantially cylindrical surface 3c, 4c of the stopper element 3, 4 arranged on the rollers 39a, 39b of the corresponding support 26 while it is moved by the conveyor system 21a, 21b. By synchronizing the movement speed of the mobile element 31 such that it is identical to the travel speed of the conveyor system 21a, 21b, the stopper element 3, 4 passes through the angular position changing device 30 without altering its initial angular position. In contrast, by regulating the movement speed of the mobile element 31 such that it is different from the travel speed of the conveyor system 21a, 21b, it is possible to make the stopper ele-

ment 3, 4 rotate with respect to its longitudinal axis 5 a desired angle. When groups of two stopper elements 3, 4 are handled, it is enough to change the angular position of one of them. When the groups are of more than two stopper elements 3, 4, it is preferable to control the angular positions of at least the stopper elements 3, 4 envisaged to form the end elements of the multilayer stopper 6.

[0045] The handling system furthermore includes an orientation changing device 24a, 24b with means for arranging the stopper elements 3, 4 with the respective previously designated base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b mutually facing one another, when the multilayer stopper 6 is formed by two stopper elements 3, 4, or with the previously designated base surfaces of the two stopper elements 3, 4 envisaged to form the end elements of the multilayer stopper 6 facing base surfaces of other intermediate stopper elements 3, 4, when the multilayer stopper 6 is formed by more than two stopper elements 3, 4, in response to a second control signal received from said electronic system 23. These means are formed, for example, by a first clamp 32 provided with driving means in connection with the electronic system 23 for each of the stopper elements 3, 4 of each group to be handled. Each of the mentioned first clamps 32 comprises a pair of clamp arms 33, 34 arranged to grip the corresponding stopper element 3, 4 at its base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, a vertical movement drive to vertically move the clamp arms 33, 34 for the purpose of lifting the gripped stopper element 3, 4 from the corresponding support 26 and leaving it in the same support 26 again, or preferably in another support 27, and a rotation drive to rotate the clamp arms 33, 34 and the gripped stopper element 3, 4 with respect to an axis perpendicular to its longitudinal axis 5 while the gripped stopper element 3, 4 is lifted. In the embodiment shown, the supports 26, 27 are arranged in the conveyor system 21 a, 21b such that the supported stopper elements 3, 4 are aligned with respect to their longitudinal axes 5, whereby the rotation drive of the first clamp 32 performs a 180° rotation only if it is considered necessary.

[0046] One of the clamp arms is a fixed clamp arm 33 and the other one is a mobile clamp arm 34 which can be operated to open and close with respect to the fixed clamp arm 33. The clamp 32 is controlled such that the fixed clamp arm 33 always makes contact with the designated base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of the stopper element 3, 4 to be joined and form part of an interface 6d of the multilayer stopper 6, therefore the stopper elements 3, 4 are deposited in the supports 27 with the designated base surfaces 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b to be joined in controlled positions in the axial direction. Furthermore, in one embodiment, the fixed clamp arm 33 has an engraved surface which, as a result of the pressure exerted by the first clamp 32, is marked in the corresponding base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of the stopper element 3, 4 to favor the action of the mentioned adhesive. The engraved surface of the fixed clamp arm 33 is optionally heated by heating

means, such that the heat is transferred to the natural cork in the base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of the stopper element 3, 4 to additionally favor the action of the adhesive.

[0047] The first clamps 32 are preferably installed on a mobile support (not shown) operated to move in the direction of travel of the conveyor system 21a, 21b at a speed greater than that of the mentioned first pair of parallel conveyors of the conveyor system 21a, 21b, such that the clamps 32 take the stopper elements 3, 4 from the supports 26 with rollers 39a, 39b (Figure 14) installed in the first pair of parallel conveyors, which cover a first portion of the production line, and deposit them in V-shaped supports 27 (Figure 15) installed in the mentioned second pair of parallel conveyors, which cover a second portion of the production line. The V-shaped supports 27 support the stopper elements 3, 4 at their ends, preventing any additional rotation thereof around their longitudinal axes 5 and leaving a central portion of the substantially cylindrical surfaces 3c, 4c of the stopper elements 3, 4 free.

[0048] Following the orientation changing device 24a, 24b, the handling system comprises a joining device 25a, 25b including several second centering clamps 35, one for each stopper element 3, 4 of the group, operated in connection with the electronic control system 23. Each of said second centering clamps 35 comprises clamp arms 36, 37 arranged to grip the corresponding stopper element 3, 4 by its substantially cylindrical surface 3c, 4c, and a vertical movement drive to vertically move the clamp arms 36, 37 for the purpose of lifting the gripped stopper element 3, 4 from the corresponding support 27 maintaining its relative angular position and the relative alignment of its longitudinal axis 5 with respect to the longitudinal axis 5 of another or other adjacent stopper element or elements 3. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the stopper elements 3, 4 are not previously aligned in the conveyor system, and the second centering clamps 35 are provided with movement drives suitable for performing said alignment after gripping and lifting the stopper elements 3, 4. Nevertheless, although the stopper elements 3, 4 are previously aligned on the conveyor system 21a, 21b, as shown in the embodiment of Figure 13, the second centering clamps 35 preferably comprise movement drives suitable for correcting and assuring the alignment of the stopper elements 3, 4 with respect to their longitudinal axes 5.

[0049] Each second centering clamp 35 further comprises a radial movement drive, i.e., perpendicular to the direction of the longitudinal axis 5 of the gripped stopper element 3, 4, to pass the base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b to be joined of the gripped stopper element 3, 4 on a corresponding adhesive application member 38, which can comprise, for example, an applicator roller in connection with an adhesive supply source 45. The second centering clamps 35 likewise comprise an axial movement drive, i.e., parallel to the direction of the longitudinal axis 5 of the gripped stopper element 3, 4, to place the base sur-

face 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b to be joined of the gripped stopper element 3, 4 in contact with the base surface 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b of another aligned stopper element 3, 4 gripped by another second centering clamp 35 with intermediation of the adhesive.

[0050] The handling system finally comprises a pressure device 46a, 46b comprising a grip 40a, 40b arranged to hold the multilayer stopper 6 thus formed by its base surfaces 6a, 6b and to axially press the stopper elements 3, 4 of the multilayer stopper 6 against one another while the stopper elements 3, 4 are still supported by said second centering clamps 35 maintaining their alignment. The movements of the handling system are coordinated by the electronic system 23 such that the second centering clamps 35 release the substantially cylindrical surfaces 3c, 4c of the stopper elements 3, 4 only when the grip 40a, 40b has axially held the multilayer stopper 6 by its base surfaces 6a, 6b. The grip 40a, 40b will continue applying pressure and holding the multilayer stopper 6 after it has been released by the second centering clamps 35 until the adhesive has dried. The maintenance of the alignment and the angular positions of the stopper elements 3, 4 in the multilayer stopper 6 are thus assured until the adhesive has dried. The grip 40a, 40b comprises, for example, two pressure plates pushed in opposite directions by respective mechanisms based on springs.

[0051] The apparatus schematically shown in Figure 13 corresponds to a basic embodiment with an illustrative purpose. In a more complex embodiment (not shown), the handling system of the apparatus comprises a plurality of first clamps 32 and a plurality of second centering clamps 35 installed in respective mobile supports arranged to be moved parallel to the direction of travel of the conveyor system 21a, 21b for the purpose of simultaneously handling stopper elements 3, 4 belonging to a plurality of groups of stopper elements 3, 4 conveyed by the conveyor system 21a, 21b. The handling system of the apparatus likewise comprises a plurality of said grips 40a, 40b installed in a corresponding mobile support, such as, for example, a chain conveyor, preferably configured and arranged to introduce the multilayer stoppers 6 supported by the grips 40a, 40b in a drying oven where the adhesive is dried by applying heat. The drying oven is optionally enabled to apply low pressure, or a relative partial vacuum, at the same time as or alternatively to the application of heat.

[0052] The apparatus of the present invention can be used, for example, to juxtapose and join at their bases finished multilayer stoppers 6 and additional stopper elements, which are single- or multilayer, and/or other finished multilayer stoppers 6 to form multilayer stoppers with a greater number of layers. To do so it would be enough to substitute the stopper elements 3, 4 loaded in at least one of the vibratory hoppers of the feed means 20a, 20b with multilayer stoppers 6 obtained by the method of the present invention and to make the apparatus function by omitting the inspection unit 22a, 22b and the angular position changing device 30 and orientation

changing device 24a, 24b.

[0053] A person skilled in the art will be able to make modifications and variations in the embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention as it is defined in the attached claims.

Claims

1. A method for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers made up of several natural cork stopper elements (3; 4) juxtaposed and joined at their bases by means of adhesive, each of said stopper elements (3; 4) used having a substantially cylindrical surface (3c; 4c) around a longitudinal axis (5) and two opposite base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis (5), wherein ones of said base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the stopper elements (3; 4) are mutually joined, forming at least one interface (6d) in the multilayer stopper (6), each stopper element (3; 4) having veins of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis (5), lenticels of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins, a part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork and another part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on opposite sides with respect to longitudinal axis (5), as well as imperfections and/or defects, comprising the steps of:

randomly taking at least two of said natural cork stopper elements (3; 4);
 inspecting areas including at least said two base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of at least two of the taken stopper elements (3; 4) envisaged to form end elements of said multilayer stopper (6);
 designating, according to the result of said inspection and to a first pre-established selection criterion, relative angular positions of the stopper elements (3; 4) with respect to their longitudinal axes (5) to be occupied in said multilayer stopper (6);
 arranging the stopper elements (3; 4) in said relative angular positions and with their longitudinal axes (5) aligned and;
 placing respective base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the stopper elements (3; 4) to be mutually joined in contact with the intermediation of an adhesive, according to said respective relative angular position.

2. The method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** it comprises further designating, according to the result of said inspection and to a second pre-established selection criterion, the one of the two base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of each inspected stopper element (3; 4) to be joined, and arranging the stopper elements (3; 4) with the respective des-

ignated base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) to be joined facing one another before placing them in contact with the intermediation of said adhesive.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** it comprises the prior step of perforating natural cork slices (43) in a direction substantially parallel to veins of the natural cork to obtain the stopper elements (3; 4) with veins of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis (5), lenticels of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins, as well as imperfections and/or defects, and said first pre-established selection criterion comprises designating said relative angular positions according to the positions and/or the local density of the veins in the base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of each inspected stopper element (3; 4) for the purpose of providing an angular discontinuity of the veins in an interface (6d) formed by the mutually joined base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the stopper elements (3; 4) in the multilayer stopper (6) and in a substantially cylindrical surface (6c) formed by the cylindrical surfaces (3c, 4c) of the stopper elements (3; 4) in the multilayer stopper (6).

4. The method according to claim 3, **characterized in that** said second pre-established selection criterion comprises designating the one of the two base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of each inspected stopper element (3; 4) which has a greater number of said lenticels, imperfections and/or defects as one of the base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) to be joined to form said interface (6d) in the multilayer stopper (6).

5. The method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** it comprises axially pressing the stopper elements (3; 4) of the multilayer stopper (6) against one another once aligned placed in contact and adhered, and keeping them pressed in this position until the adhesive is dried or substantially cured, followed by a final polishing and finishing operation of a substantially cylindrical surface (6c) of the multilayer stopper (6).

6. The method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** it comprises performing said step of inspecting areas of the stopper elements (3; 4) visually or by means of electronic image capturing means in cooperation with an electronic evaluation and control system (23).

7. An apparatus for manufacturing multilayer natural cork stoppers made up of several natural cork stopper elements (3; 4) juxtaposed and joined at their bases, each stopper element (3; 4) having a substantially cylindrical surface (3c; 4c) around a longitudinal axis (5) and two opposite base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) substantially perpendicular to said longi-

tudinal axis (5), wherein ones of said base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the stopper elements (3; 4) are mutually joined, forming at least one interface (6d) in, the multilayer stopper (6), each stopper element (3; 4) having veins of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis (5), lenticels of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins, a part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork and another part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on opposite sides with respect to longitudinal axis (5), as well as imperfections and/or defects, comprising:

support means for supporting at least two of the stopper elements (3; 4) in respective stable positions;

an inspection system for inspecting areas including at least said two base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of at least two stopper elements (3; 4) envisaged to form end elements of said multilayer stopper (6) while the stopper elements (3; 4) are in said stable positions, and for sending data representative of said inspection to an electronic evaluation and control system (23);

data processing means included in said electronic system (23) for processing said data representative of the inspection in combination with data representative of a first selection criterion stored in a memory for the purpose of designating relative angular positions of the inspected stopper elements (3; 4) with respect to their longitudinal axes (5) to be occupied in said multilayer stopper (6), and generating a first control signal representative of said designated angular positions; and

a handling system provided with means for arranging the stopper elements (3; 4) in said relative angular positions in response to said first control signal received from said electronic system (23), aligning the stopper elements (3; 4) with respect to their longitudinal axes (5), and placing the base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the stopper elements (3; 4) mutually facing one another in contact with the intermediation of an adhesive.

8. The apparatus according to claim 7, **characterized in that** said memory has stored therein data representative of a second selection criterion and said data processing means are further enabled to process said data representative of the inspection in combination with said data representative of a second selection criterion for the purpose of designating the one base surface (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of each inspected stopper element (3; 4) to be joined, and to generate a second control signal representative of said designated base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b), and said handling system is further provided with means for ar-

ranging the stopper elements (3; 4) with the designated base surface (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of each one facing a base surface (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of another stopper element (3; 4) in response to said second control signal received from said electronic system (23) before placing them in contact with the intermediation of said adhesive.

9. The apparatus according to claim 7 or 8, **characterized in that** said support means comprise a plurality of supports (26, 27) arranged to be moved by a conveyor system (21a, 21b), and feed means (20a, 20b) are configured and arranged to feed stopper elements (3; 4) to said supports (26, 27) in said conveyor system (21a, 21b), the supports (26, 27) being arranged for supporting the stopper elements (3; 4) in groups of at least two stopper elements (3; 4) taken randomly by the feed means (20a, 20b) to form each multilayer stopper (6).

10. The apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** said handling system comprises:

at least one angular position changing device (30) with at least one mobile element (31) to change the angular position of at least one of the stopper elements (3; 4) of each group envisaged to form one of the end elements of the multilayer stopper (6);

an orientation changing device (24a, 24b) with at least one first clamp (32) arranged to grip at least one of the inspected stopper elements (3; 4) of each group and rotate it with respect to an axis perpendicular to its longitudinal axis (5); and a joining device (25a, 25b) with several second centering clamps (35) arranged to individually grip the stopper elements (3; 4) of each group by their respective substantially cylindrical surface (3c; 4c), align them with respect to their longitudinal axes (5), support the stopper elements (3; 4) in cooperation with a corresponding adhesive application member (38) to apply the adhesive to their respective base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) to be joined, and placing the base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) to be joined in contact with the intermediation of the adhesive.

11. The apparatus according to claim 10, **characterized in that** said handling system comprises a pressure device (46a, 46b) with at least one grip (40a, 40b) arranged to hold the multilayer stopper (6) by its base surfaces (6a, 6b) and to axially press the stopper elements (3; 4) of the multilayer stopper (6) against one another while the stopper elements (3; 4) are kept aligned by said second centering clamps (35), and to support the stopper elements (3; 4) pressed against one another and aligned after the stopper elements (3; 4) have been released by the second

centering clamps (35) and until the adhesive is dried or cured.

12. The apparatus according to claim 7, **characterized in that** said inspection system comprises lighting means (28) and image capture means (29) in connection with said electronic system (23) arranged to capture an image of each base surface (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of each inspected stopper element (3; 4).
13. A multilayer natural cork stopper, of the type made up of at least two natural cork stopper elements (3; 4) juxtaposed and joined at their bases by means of adhesive, each of said stopper elements (3; 4) comprising a substantially cylindrical surface (3c; 4c) around a longitudinal axis (5) and two opposite base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) substantially perpendicular to said longitudinal axis (5), wherein ones of said base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the stopper elements (3; 4) are mutually joined, forming at least one interface (6d) in the multilayer stopper (6), each stopper element (3; 4) having veins of the natural cork arranged substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis (5), lenticels of the natural cork arranged substantially perpendicular to said veins, a part corresponding to the belly of the natural cork and another part corresponding to the back of the natural cork on opposite sides with respect to longitudinal axis (5), as well as imperfections and/or defects, **characterized in that** the veins and/or said parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the stopper elements (3; 4) of the different elements of the multilayer stopper (6) are arranged in different angular positions with respect to their aligned longitudinal axes (5), whereby the multilayer stopper (6) has a discontinuity in the positions and local density of the veins substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis (5) and in the positions of the parts corresponding to the belly and to the back of the stopper elements (3; 4) with regard to said interface (6d) and in a substantially cylindrical surface (6c) of the multilayer stopper (6) formed by said substantially cylindrical surfaces (3c; 4c) of the stopper elements (3; 4).
14. The multilayer stopper according to claim 13, **characterized in that** the part corresponding to the belly of a stopper element (3; 4) is substantially aligned with the part corresponding to the back of another adjacent stopper element (3; 4), and vice versa.
15. The multilayer stopper according to claim 13 or 14, **characterized in that** the multilayer stopper (6) has base surfaces (6a, 6b) formed by those base surfaces (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) of the end stopper elements (3; 4) having a smaller number of said lenticels, imperfections and/or defects.

Patentansprüche

- Verfahren zur Herstellung mehrschichtiger Naturkorkstopfen gebildet aus mehreren Naturkorkstopfenelementen (3; 4), welche an ihren Basen mittels Klebstoff nebeneinandergestellt und verbunden sind, wobei jedes der verwendeten genannten Stopfenelemente (3; 4) eine wesentlich zylindrische Oberfläche (3c; 4c) um eine Längsachse (5) und zwei gegenüberliegenden, zur genannten Längsachse (5) wesentlich senkrechten, Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) aufweist, in dem einige der genannten Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) untereinander verbunden werden, unter Bildung wenigstens einer Schnittstelle (6d) in dem mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6), wobei jedes der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) wesentlich parallel zur Längsachse (5) angeordnete Naturkorkadern, wesentlich senkrecht zu den genannten Adern angeordnete Lentizellen des Naturkorks, wobei ein Teil der Ausbauchung des Naturkorks entspricht und ein anderes Teil der Rückseite des Naturkorks an gegenüberliegenden Seiten in Bezug auf die Längsachse (5) entspricht, sowie Fehler und/oder Fehlstellen aufweist, welches folgende Schritte umfasst:
 - wahlloses Nehmen von wenigstens zwei der genannten Naturkorkstopfenelemente (3; 4);
 - Überprüfen der Bereiche, die wenigstens die genannten zwei Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) von wenigstens zwei der genommenen Stopfenelemente (3; 4) beinhalten, welche dazu vorgesehen sind, Endelemente des genannten mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6) zu bilden;
 - Bestimmen, gemäß dem Ergebnis der genannten Überprüfung und einem ersten vorbestimmten Wahlkriterium, relativer in dem genannten mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) einzunehmende Winkellagen der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) in Bezug auf ihre Längsachsen (5);
 - Anordnen der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) in den genannten relativen Winkellagen und mit Ausrichtung ihrer Längsachsen (5) und;
 - in Verbindung Bringen jeweiliger, untereinander zu verbindende Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Stopfenelemente (3; 4), unter Verwendung eines Klebstoffs, gemäß der genannten jeweiligen relativen Winkellage.
- Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es zusätzlich das Bestimmen, gemäß dem Ergebnis der genannten Überprüfung und einem zweiten vorbestimmten Wahlkriterium, der zu verbindenden Basisfläche der beiden Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) von jedem überprüften Stopfenelement (3; 4), und das Anordnen der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) mit den jeweiligen, zu verbindenden bestimmten Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) zueinander gerich-

tet, bevor diese unter Verwendung eines Klebstoffs in Verbindung gebracht werden, umfasst.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es den vorherigen Schritt einer Perforierung von Naturkorkscheiben (43), in einer zu den Naturkorkadern wesentlich parallelen Richtung, umfasst, um Stopfelemente (3; 4) mit wesentlich parallel zur Längsachse (5) angeordneten Naturkorkadern, wesentlich senkrecht zu den genannten Adern angeordneten Lentizellen des Naturkorks, sowie Fehler und/oder Fehlstellen, zu erhalten, und wobei das genannte erste vorbestimmte Wahlkriterium das Bestimmen der genannten relativen Winkellagen gemäß den Lagen und/oder der lokalen Dichte der Adern in den Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) von jedem überprüften Stopfelement (3; 4) umfasst, um eine winkelige Diskontinuität der Adern in einer durch die untereinander verbundenen Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Stopfelemente (3; 4) in dem mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) gebildeten Schnittstelle (6d), und in einer wesentlich zylindrischen, durch die zylindrischen Oberflächen (3c, 4c) der Stopfelemente (3; 4) in dem mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) gebildeten, Oberfläche (6c), bereitzustellen.
4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das genannte zweite vorbestimmte Wahlkriterium das Bestimmen derjenigen der beiden Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) von jedem überprüften Stopfelement (3; 4) umfasst, welche eine große Anzahl an den genannten Lentizellen, Fehlern und/oder Fehlstellen aufweist, als eine der zu verbindenden Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b), um die genannte Schnittstelle (6d) in dem mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) zu bilden.
5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es das axiale Drücken der Stopfelementen (3; 4) des mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6) gegeneinander umfasst, einst diese ausgerichtet, in Verbindung gebracht und verklebt worden sind, und das Halten derselben in dieser Lage gedrückt, bis der Klebstoff trocken oder wesentlich ausgehärtet ist, gefolgt von einem endgültigen Polier- und Schleifenvorgang einer wesentlich zylindrischen Oberfläche (6c) des mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6).
6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** es die Ausführung des genannten Schritts der Überprüfung der Bereiche der Stopfelemente (3; 4), visuell oder mittels elektronischer Bildaufnahmemittel in Zusammenarbeit mit einem elektronischen Auswertungs- und Steuerungssystem (23), umfasst.

7. Vorrichtung zur Herstellung mehrschichtiger Naturkorkstopfen gebildet aus mehreren Naturkorkstopfelementen (3; 4), welche an ihren Basen nebeneinandergestellt und verbunden sind, wobei jedes der Stopfelemente (3; 4) eine wesentlich zylindrische Oberfläche (3c; 4c) um eine Längsachse (5) und zwei gegenüberliegenden, zur genannten Längsachse (5) wesentlich senkrechten, Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) aufweist, in dem einige der genannten Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Stopfelemente (3; 4) untereinander verbunden werden, unter Bildung wenigstens einer Schnittstelle (6d) in dem mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6), wobei jedes der Stopfelemente (3; 4) wesentlich parallel zur Längsachse (5) angeordnete Naturkorkadern, wesentlich senkrecht zu den genannten Adern angeordnete Lentizellen des Naturkorks, wobei ein Teil der Ausbauchung des Naturkorks entspricht und ein anderes Teil der Rückseite des Naturkorks an gegenüberliegenden Seiten in Bezug auf die Längsachse (5) entspricht, sowie Fehler und/oder Fehlstellen aufweist, welche Folgendes umfasst:

Trägermittel zum Tragen von wenigstens zwei der Stopfelemente (3; 4) in jeweilige stabile Lagen;

ein Überprüfungssystem zum Überprüfen der Bereiche, die wenigstens die genannten zwei Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) von wenigstens zwei Stopfelemente (3; 4) beinhalten, welche dazu vorgesehen sind, Endelemente des genannten mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6) zu bilden, während sich die Stopfelemente (3; 4) in den genannten stabilen Lagen befinden, und zum Senden die genannte Überprüfung darstellender Daten an einen elektronischen Auswertungs- und Steuerungssystem (23);

in dem genannten elektronischen System (23) beinhaltete Datenverarbeitungsmittel, zum Verarbeiten der genannten die Überprüfung darstellende Daten in Verbindung mit Daten, welche ein erstes Wahlkriterium darstellen und in einem Speicher abgelegt sind, zum Bestimmen relativer in dem genannten mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) einzunehmende Winkellagen der überprüften Stopfelemente (3; 4) in Bezug auf ihre Längsachsen (5), und zum Erzeugen eines ersten Steuersignals, welches die genannten bestimmten Winkellagen darstellt;

ein Handhabungssystem, welches mit Mitteln zum Anordnen der Stopfelemente (3; 4) in den genannten relativen Winkellagen, als Antwort auf das genannte von dem genannten elektronischen System (23) empfangene erste Steuersignal, zum Ausrichten der Stopfelemente (3; 4) in Bezug auf ihre Längsachsen (5), und zum in Verbindung Bringen der zueinander gerichteten Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Stop-

fenelemente (3; 4) unter Verwendung eines Klebstoffs, versehen ist.

8. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** in dem genannten Speicher ein zweites Wahlkriterium darstellende Daten abgelegt sind und dass die genannte Datenverarbeitungsmittel zusätzlich die genannten die Überprüfung darstellende Daten in Verbindung mit den genannten ein zweites Wahlkriterium darstellende Daten, verarbeiten können, um die Basisfläche (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) von jedem zu verbindenden überprüften Stopfenelement (3; 4) zu bestimmen, und zum Erzeugen eines zweiten, die genannten bestimmten Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) darstellenden Steuersignals, und wobei das genannte Handhabungssystem zusätzlich mit Mitteln versehen ist, um die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) mit der bestimmten Basisfläche (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) jedes einzelnen einer Basisfläche (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) eines anderen Stopfenelements (3; 4) gerichtet, als Antwort auf das genannte von dem genannten elektronischen System (23) empfangene zweite Steuersignal, anzuordnen, bevor sie unter Verwendung des genannten Klebstoffs in Verbindung gebracht werden.

9. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 7 oder 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die genannten Trägermittel eine Vielzahl von Trägern (26, 27), welche dazu angeordnet sind, mit einem Transportsystem (21 a, 21 b) bewegt zu werden, und Zuführungsmittel (20a, 20b), welche dazu ausgebildet und angeordnet sind, um Stopfenelemente (3; 4) den genannten Trägern (26, 27) in dem genannten Transportsystem (21a, 21 b) zuzuführen, umfassen, wobei die Träger (26, 27) dazu angeordnet sind, die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) in Gruppen aus wenigstens zwei Stopfenelementen (3; 4) zu tragen, welche wahllos durch die Zuführungsmittel (20a, 20b) genommen werden, um jeden mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) zu bilden.

10. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das genannte Handhabungssystem Folgendes umfasst:

wenigstens eine Winkellageänderungseinrichtung (30) mit wenigstens einem beweglichen Teil (31), um die Winkellage von wenigstens einem der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) von jeder Gruppe zu ändern, welche dazu vorgesehen sind, einen der Endelemente des mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6) zu bilden;
eine Orientierungsänderungseinrichtung (24a, 24b) mit wenigstens einer ersten Klemme (32) welche dazu angeordnet ist, wenigstens einen der überprüften Stopfenelemente (3; 4) von jeder Gruppe zu greifen und dieses in Bezug auf eine zu seiner Längsachse

(5) senkrechten Achse zu drehen; und eine Verbindungseinrichtung (25a, 25b) mit mehreren zweiten Zentrierungsklemmen (35) welche dazu angeordnet sind, die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) von jeder Gruppe an ihrer jeweiligen wesentlich zylindrischen Oberfläche (3c; 4c) einzeln zu greifen, diese in Bezug auf ihre Längsachsen (5) auszurichten, die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) in Zusammenwirkung mit einem entsprechenden Klebstoffanwendungselement (38), um den Klebstoff auf ihre jeweiligen zu verbindenden Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) anzuwenden, zu tragen, und um die zu verbindenden Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) unter Verwendung des Klebstoffs in Verbindung zu bringen.

11. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das genannte Handhabungssystem eine Druckeinrichtung (46a, 46b) umfasst, mit wenigstens einem Griff (40a, 40b), der dazu angeordnet ist, den mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6) an seinen Basisflächen (6a, 6b) festzuhalten, und die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) des mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6) gegeneinander axial zu drücken, während die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) durch die genannten zweiten Zentrierungsklemmen (35) ausgerichtet gehalten werden, und die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) gegeneinander gedrückt und ausgerichtet zu tragen, nachdem die Stopfenelemente (3; 4) durch die zweiten Zentrierungsklemmen (35) gelöst worden sind und bis der Klebstoff trocken oder ausgehärtet ist.

12. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das genannte Überprüfungssystem Beleuchtungsmittel (28) und Bildaufnahmemittel (29) in Verbindung mit dem genannten elektronischen System (23) umfasst, welche dazu angeordnet sind, ein Bild jeder Basisfläche (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) jedes überprüften Stopfenelements (3; 4) aufzunehmen.

13. Mehrschichtiger Naturkorkstopfen, der Art, die aus wenigstens zwei Naturkorkstopfenelementen (3; 4) gebildet ist, welche an ihren Basen mittels Klebstoff nebeneinandergestellt und verbunden sind, wobei jedes der genannten Stopfenelemente (3; 4) eine wesentlich zylindrische Oberfläche (3c; 4c) um eine Längsachse (5) und zwei gegenüberliegenden, zur genannten Längsachse (5) wesentlich senkrechten, Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) umfasst, in dem einige der genannten Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) untereinander verbunden werden, unter Bildung wenigstens einer Schnittstelle (6d) in dem mehrschichtigen Stopfen (6), wobei jedes der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) wesentlich parallel zur Längsachse (5) angeordnete Naturkorkadern, wesentlich senkrecht zu den genannten Adern angeordnete Lentizellen des Naturkorks, wobei ein Teil

der Ausbauchung des Naturkorks entspricht und ein anderes Teil der Rückseite des Naturkorks an gegenüberliegenden Seiten in Bezug auf die Längsachse (5) entspricht, sowie Fehler und/oder Fehlstellen aufweist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Adern und/oder die genannten Teile, welche der Ausbauchung und der Rückseite der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) der verschiedenen Elemente des mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6) entsprechen, in verschiedenen Winkellagen in Bezug auf ihre ausgerichteten Längsachsen (5) angeordnet sind, wodurch der mehrschichtige Stopfen (6) eine wesentlich zur Längsachse (5) parallelen Diskontinuität in den Lagen und der lokalen Dichte der Adern, und in den Lagen der Teile, die der Ausbauchung und der Rückseite der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) in Bezug auf die genannte Schnittstelle (6d) entsprechen, und in einer wesentlich zylindrischen Oberfläche (6c) des mehrschichtigen Stopfens (6), welche durch die genannten wesentlich zylindrischen Oberflächen (3c; 4c) der Stopfenelemente (3; 4) gebildet ist, aufweist.

14. Mehrschichtiger Stopfen gemäß Anspruch 13, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Teil, das der Ausbauchung eines Stopfenelements (3; 4) entspricht wesentlich mit dem Teil ausgerichtet ist, das der Rückseite eines anderen benachbarten Stopfenelements (3; 4), und umgekehrt, entspricht.

15. Mehrschichtiger Stopfen gemäß Anspruch 13 oder 14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der mehrschichtige Stopfen (6) Basisflächen (6a, 6b) aufweist, welche durch diejenigen Basisflächen (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) der Endstopfenelemente (3; 4) gebildet sind, die eine kleinere Anzahl an den genannten Lentizellen, Fehlern und/oder Fehlstellen aufweisen.

Revendications

1. Une méthode pour fabriquer des bouchons en liège naturel multicouches comportant plusieurs éléments de bouchon en liège naturel (3,4) juxtaposés et unis à leurs bases au moyen d'un adhésif, chacun de ces éléments de bouchon (3; 4) utilisé ayant une surface sensiblement cylindrique (3c; 4c) autour d'un axe longitudinal (5) et deux surfaces de base opposées (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) sensiblement perpendiculaires à cet axe longitudinal (5), où certaines de ces surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) sont unis entre elles en formant au moins une interface (6d) dans le bouchon multicouche (6) chaque élément de bouchon (3; 4) ayant les veinures du liège naturel aménagées sensiblement parallèles à l'axe longitudinal (5), les lenticelles du liège naturel aménagées sensiblement perpendiculaires à ces veinures, une partie correspondant à la surface convexe du liège naturel et une autre partie correspon-

dant à la surface arrière du liège naturel sur des côtés opposés par rapport à l'axe longitudinal (5), ainsi qu'aux imperfections et/ou défauts, comportant les étapes suivantes:

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prendre au hasard au moins deux de ces éléments du bouchon en liège naturel (3 ; 4) ;
vérifier les régions comportant au moins ces deux surfaces de base (3a, 3b ; 4a, 4b) d'au moins deux des éléments du bouchon retenus (3 ; 4) destinés à former les éléments d'extrémité de ce bouchon multicouche (6) ;
désigner, selon le résultat de cette vérification et selon un premier critère de sélection préétabli, les positions angulaires correspondant aux éléments du bouchon (3;4) par rapport à leurs axes longitudinaux (5) que doivent occuper ce bouchon multicouche (6);
aménager les éléments du bouchon (3;4) dans ces positions angulaires correspondantes et leurs axes longitudinaux (5) étant alignés et;
placer les surfaces de base respectives (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments du bouchon (3;4) qu'il faut unir entre eux en contact avec un adhésif au milieu conformément à cette position angulaire correspondante.

2. La méthode conformément à la revendication 1, **caractérisée en ce qu'**elle comporte en plus de désigner, selon le résultat de cette vérification et un deuxième critère de sélection préétabli, celle des deux surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) de chaque élément du bouchon (3; 4) vérifié à unir et placer les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) avec les surfaces de base désignées respectives (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) à unir face à face avant de les mettre en contact avec cet adhésif au milieu.

3. La méthode conformément à la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisée en ce qu'**elle comporte l'étape préalable de perforer les tranches de liège naturel (43) dans un sens sensiblement parallèle aux veinures du liège naturel pour obtenir les éléments de bouchon (3; 4) les veinures du liège naturel étant aménagées sensiblement parallèles à l'axe longitudinal (5), les lenticelles du liège naturel étant aménagées sensiblement parallèles à ces veinures, ainsi qu'aux imperfections et/ou défauts, et ce premier critère de sélection préétabli comporte de désigner ces positions angulaires correspondantes conformément aux positions et/ou la densité locale des veinures dans les surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) de chaque élément de bouchon vérifié (3; 4) à l'effet d'offrir une discontinuité angulaire des veinures dans une interface (6d) formée par les surfaces de bases unies les unes aux autres (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) dans le bouchon multicouche (6) et par une surface sensiblement cylindrique (6c) for-

mée par les surfaces cylindriques (3c, 4c) des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) dans le bouchon multicouche (6).

4. La méthode conformément à la revendication 3, **caractérisée en ce que** ce deuxième critère de sélection préétabli comporte de désigner celle des deux surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) de chaque élément du bouchon vérifié (3; 4) ayant un plus grand nombre de ces lenticelles, imperfections et/ou défauts comme une des bases de surface (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) à unir pour former cette interface (6d) dans le bouchon multicouche (6).

5. La méthode conformément à la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisée en ce qu'elle** comporte de presser axialement les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) du bouchon multicouche (6) les uns contre les autres lorsqu'ils sont alignés mis en contact et collés et les retenir pressés dans cette position jusqu'à ce que l'adhésif soit sec ou sensiblement durci, suivi d'une opération de polissage et de finissage finaux d'une surface sensiblement cylindrique (6c) du bouchon multicouche (6).

6. La méthode conformément à la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisée en ce qu'elle** comporte effectuer cette étape de vérification visuelle des régions des éléments du bouchon (3;4) ou par le biais de moyens électroniques de captation d'image en coopération avec un système électronique d'évaluation et de contrôle (23).

7. Un appareil pour fabriquer des bouchons en liège naturel multicouche comportant plusieurs éléments du bouchon en liège naturel (3; 4) juxtaposés et unis à leurs bases, chaque élément du bouchon (3; 4) ayant une surface sensiblement cylindrique (3c; 4c) autour d'un axe longitudinal (5) et deux surfaces de base opposées (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) sensiblement perpendiculaires à cet axe longitudinal (5), où certaines de ces surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) sont unies entre elles en formant au moins une interface (6d) dans le bouchon multicouche (6), chaque élément du bouchon (3; 4) ayant les veinures en liège naturel aménagées sensiblement parallèles à l'axe longitudinal (5), les lenticelles du liège naturel aménagées sensiblement perpendiculaires à ces veinures, une partie correspondant à la surface convexe du liège naturel et l'autre partie correspondant à la surface arrière du liège naturel sur des côtés opposés par rapport à l'axe longitudinal (5) ainsi que des imperfections et/ou défauts, comportant:

des moyens de support pour soutenir au moins deux des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) dans des positions stables respectives;

un système de vérification pour vérifier les régions comportant au moins ces deux surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) d'au moins deux éléments du bouchon (3; 4) destiné à former des éléments d'extrémité de ce bouchon multicouche (6) tandis que les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) se trouvent dans ces positions stables et pour envoyer des données représentatives de cette vérification à ce système électronique d'évaluation et de contrôle (23);

des moyens de traitement de données compris dans ce système électronique (23) pour traiter ces données représentatives de la vérification en combinaison avec les données représentatives du premier critère de sélection stocké dans une mémoire à l'effet de désigner les positions angulaires correspondantes des éléments du bouchon vérifiés (3; 4) par rapport à leurs axes longitudinaux (5) à être occupés dans ce bouchon multicouche (6) et générer un premier signal de contrôle représentatif de ces positions angulaires désignées; et

un système de maniement pourvu de moyens pour aménager ces éléments du bouchon (3; 4) dans ces positions angulaires correspondantes comme réponse à ce premier signal de contrôle reçu de ce système électronique (23), en alignant les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) par rapport à leurs axes longitudinaux (5), et en plaçant les surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) se faisant face les unes aux autres en contact avec un adhésif au milieu.

8. L'appareil conformément à la revendication 7, **caractérisé en ce que** cette mémoire y stocke les données représentatives d'un deuxième critère de sélection et ces moyens de traitement de données sont de plus autorisés à traiter ces données représentatives de la vérification en combinaison avec ces données représentatives d'un deuxième critère de sélection à l'effet de désigner la surface de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) de chaque élément de bouchon vérifié (3; 4) à unir et générer un deuxième signal de contrôle représentatif de ces surfaces de base désignées (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) et ce système de maniement est de plus pourvu de moyens pour aménager les éléments de bouchon (3; 4) avec leur surface de base désignée (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) de chacun faisant face à une surface de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) d'un autre élément du bouchon (3; 4) comme réponse à ce deuxième signal de contrôle de ce système électronique (23) avant de les mettre en contact avec un adhésif au milieu.

9. L'appareil conformément à la revendication 7 ou 8, **caractérisé en ce que** ces moyens de support comportent une pluralité de supports (26, 27) aménagés pour être déplacés par un système d'acheminement

(21a, 21b) et des moyens d'alimentation (20a, 20b) sont configurés et aménagés pour alimenter des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) à ces supports (26, 27) dans ce système d'acheminement (21 a, 21 b), les supports (26,27) étant aménagés pour soutenir les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) en groupes d'au moins deux éléments du bouchon (3; 4) collectés à l'hasard par les moyens d'alimentation (20a, 20b) pour former chaque bouchon multicouche (6).

10. L'appareil conformément à la revendication 9, **caractérisé en ce que** ce système de maniement comporte:

au moins une position angulaire pour changer la position angulaire (30) ayant au moins un élément mobile (31) pour changer la position angulaire d'au moins un des éléments du bouchon (3; 4) de chaque groupe destiné à former les éléments d'extrémité du bouchon multicouche (6);

un dispositif pour changer l'orientation (24a, 24b) ayant au moins une première attache (32) aménagée pour saisir au moins un des éléments du bouchon vérifiés (3; 4) de chaque groupe et le faire tourner par rapport à un axe perpendiculaire à son axe longitudinal (5); et

un dispositif d'union (25a, 25b) ayant plusieurs deuxièmes attaches (35) aménagées pour saisir individuellement les éléments du bouchon (3;4) et chaque groupe par leur surface respective sensiblement cylindrique (3c; 4c), les aligner par rapport à leurs axes longitudinaux (5), soutenir les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) en coopération avec un membre d'application d'adhésif correspondant (38) pour appliquer l'adhésif à leurs surfaces de base respectives (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) à unir et placer les surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) à unir en contact avec l'adhésif au milieu.

11. L'appareil conformément à la revendication 10, **caractérisé en ce que** ce système de maniement comporte un dispositif de pression (46a, 46b) ayant au moins une anse (40a, 40b) aménagée pour tenir le bouchon multicouche (6) par ses surfaces de base (6a, 6b) et pour presser axialement les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) du bouchon multicouche (6) les uns contre les autres tandis que les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) sont retenus alignés par ces deuxièmes attaches de centrage (35) et pour soutenir les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) pressés les uns contre les autres et alignés après que les éléments du bouchon (3; 4) ont été relâchés par les deuxièmes attaches de centrage (35) et jusqu'à ce que l'adhésif est sec ou durci.

12. L'appareil conformément à la revendication 7, **caractérisé en ce que** ce système d'inspection com-

porte des moyens d'illumination (28) et des moyens de captation d'images (29) reliés à ce système électronique (23) aménagé pour capter une image de chaque surface de base (3a, 3b; 4a,4b) de chaque élément du bouchon vérifié (3; 4).

13. Un bouchon en liège naturel multicouche, du genre fabriqué avec au moins deux éléments du bouchon en liège naturel (3;4) juxtaposés et unis à leurs bases au moyen d'un adhésif, chacun de ces éléments du bouchon (3;4) comportant une surface sensiblement cylindrique (3c; 4c) autour d'un axe longitudinal (5) et deux surfaces de base opposées (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) sensiblement perpendiculaires à cet axe longitudinal (5), où certaines de ces surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments du bouchon (3;4) sont unis entre elles, en formant au moins une interface (6d) dans le bouchon multicouche (6), chaque élément du bouchon (3;4) ayant des veinures du liège naturel aménagées sensiblement parallèles à l'axe longitudinal (5), les lenticelles du liège naturel aménagées sensiblement perpendiculaires à ces veinures, une partie correspondant à la surface convexe du liège naturel et l'autre surface correspondant à la surface arrière du liège naturel sur des côtés opposés par rapport à l'axe longitudinal (5), ainsi que des imperfections et/ou défauts, **caractérisé en ce que** les veinures et/ou ces parties correspondant à la surface convexe y et à la surface arrière des éléments du bouchon (3;4) des différents éléments du bouchon multicouche (6) sont aménagés dans des positions angulaires différentes par rapport à leurs axes longitudinaux alignés (5), où le bouchon multicouche (6) a une discontinuité dans les positions et la densité locale des veinures sensiblement parallèles à l'axe longitudinal (5) et dans les positions des parties correspondant à la partie convexe et à la surface convexe et arrière des éléments du bouchon (3;4) par rapport à cette interface (6d) et dans une surface sensiblement cylindrique (6c) du bouchon multicouche (6) formé par ces surfaces sensiblement cylindriques (3c; 4c) des éléments du bouchon (3; 4).

14. Le bouchon multicouche conformément à la revendication 13, **caractérisée en ce que** la partie correspondant à la surface convexe de l'élément du bouchon (3; 4) est sensiblement alignée avec la partie correspondant à l'arrière d'un autre élément du bouchon adjacent (3; 4) et vice versa.

15. Le bouchon multicouche conformément à la revendication 13 ou 14, **caractérisé en ce que** le bouchon multicouche (6) a des surfaces de base (6a, 6b) formées par les surfaces de base (3a, 3b; 4a, 4b) des éléments d'extrémité du bouchon (3; 4) ayant un plus petit nombre de lenticelles, imperfections et/ou défauts.

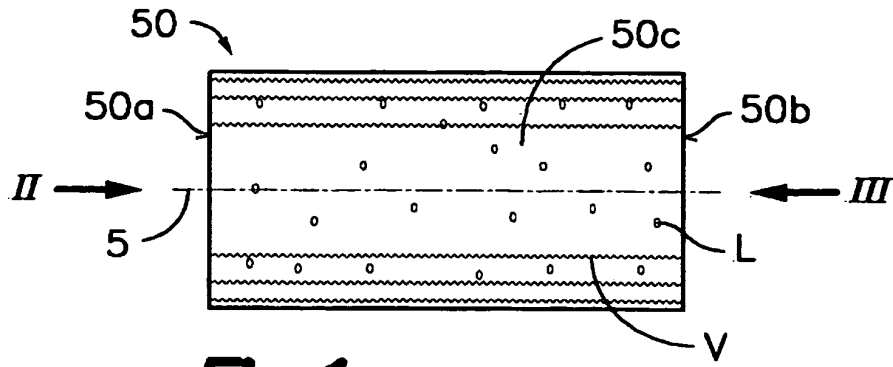


Fig. 1 Prior Art

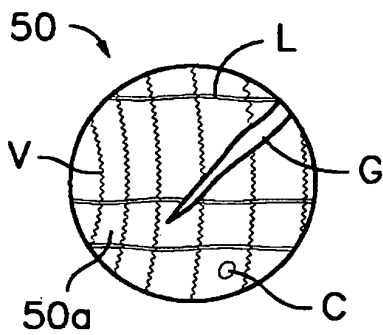


Fig. 2

Prior Art

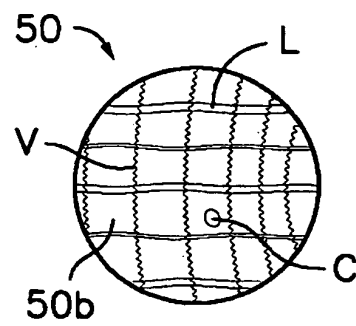


Fig. 3

Prior Art

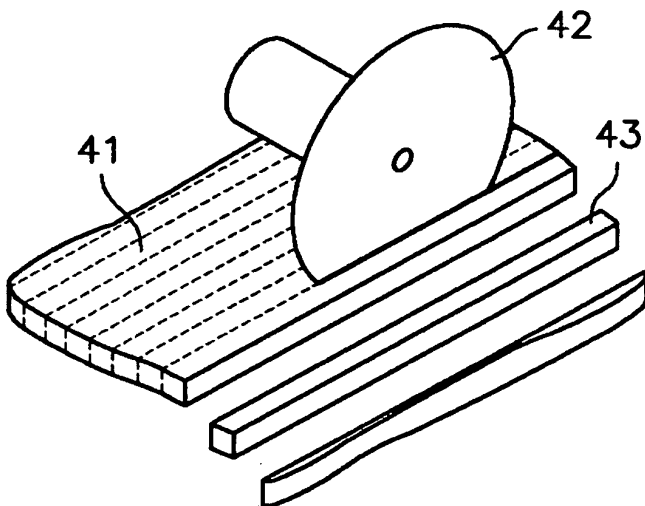


Fig. 4 Prior Art

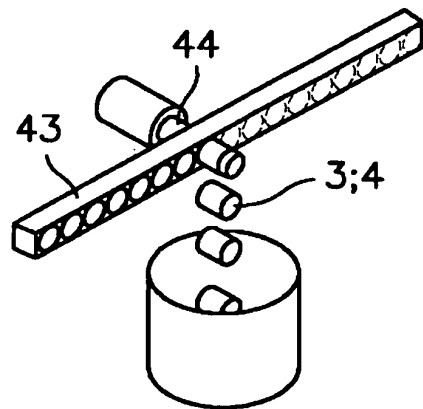


Fig. 5

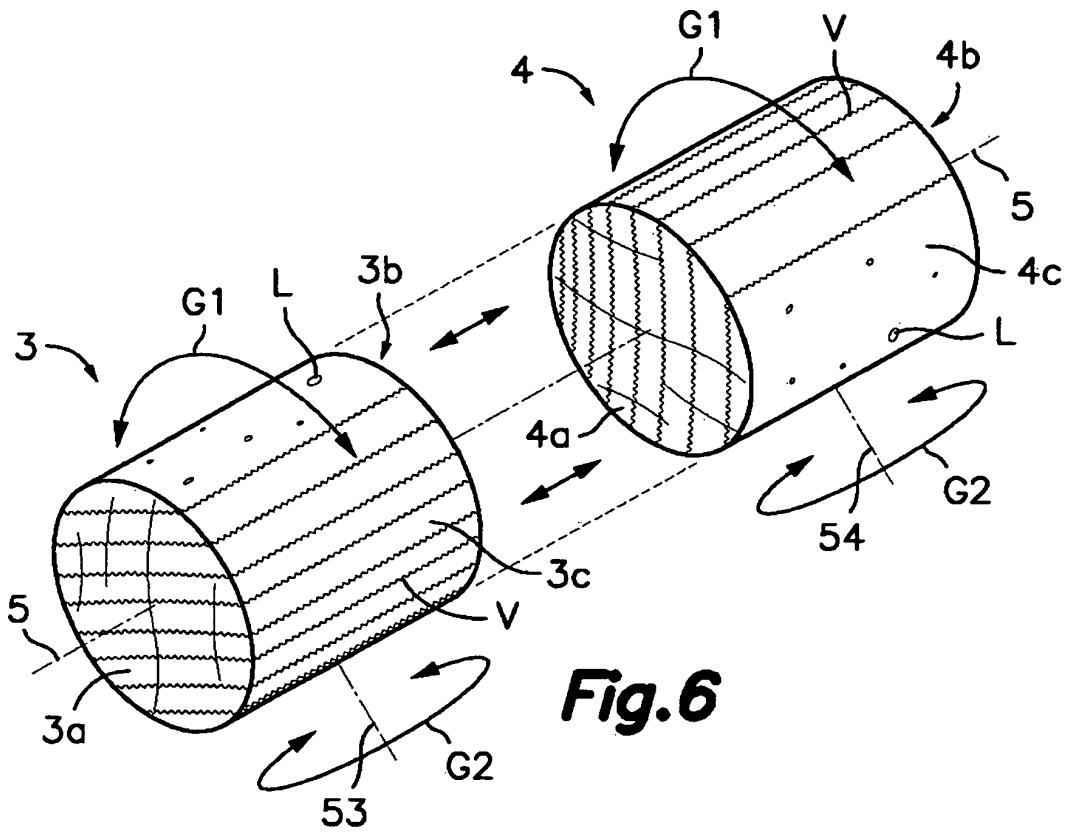


Fig. 6

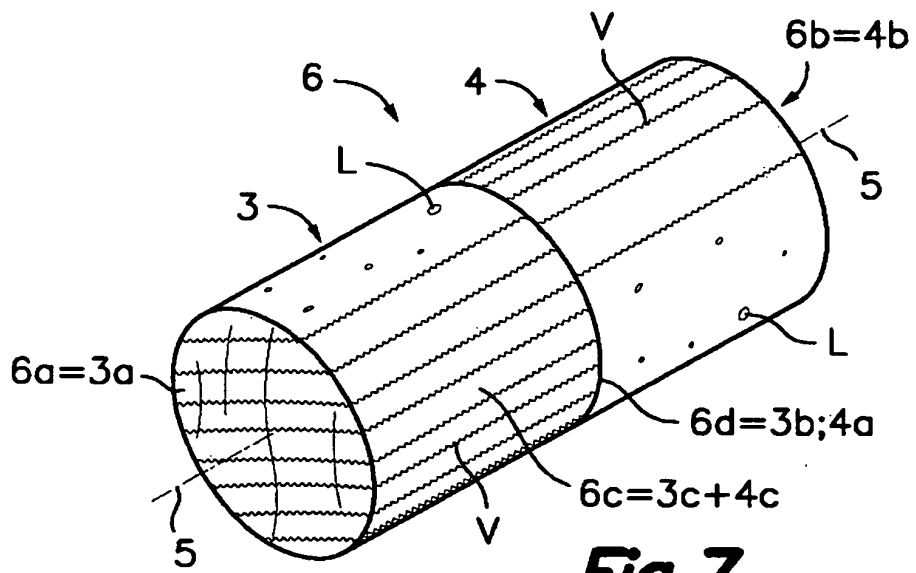


Fig. 7

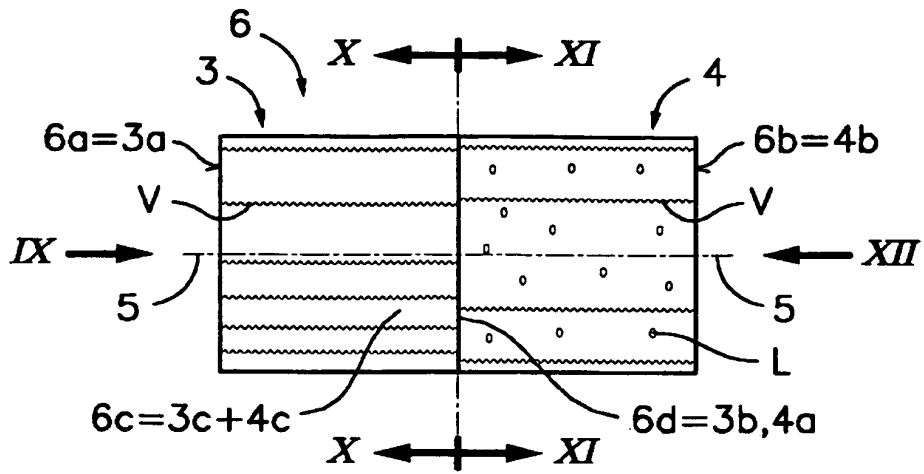


Fig. 8

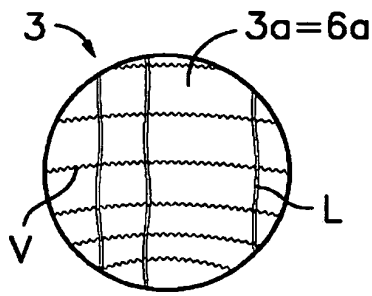


Fig. 9

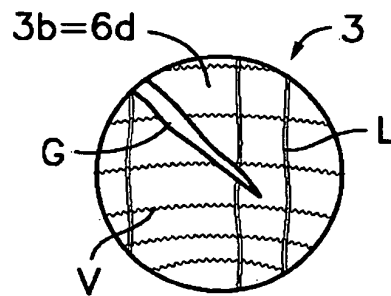


Fig. 10

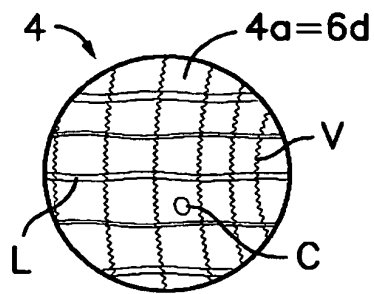


Fig. 11

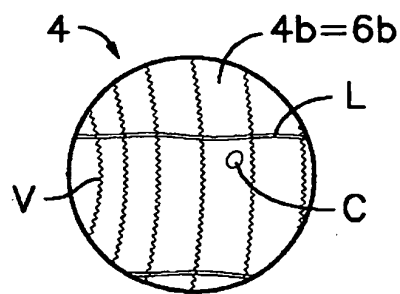


Fig. 12

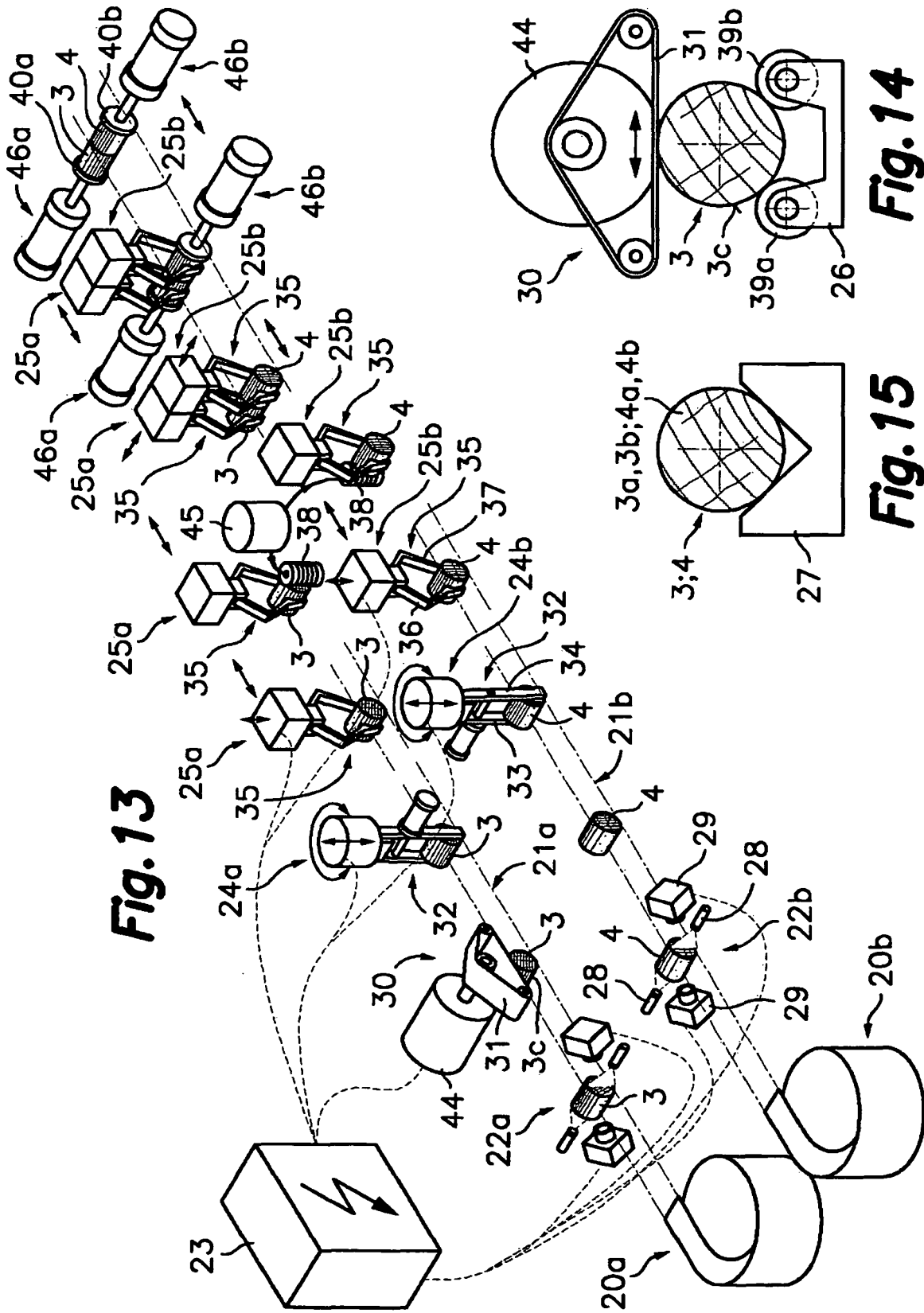


Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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