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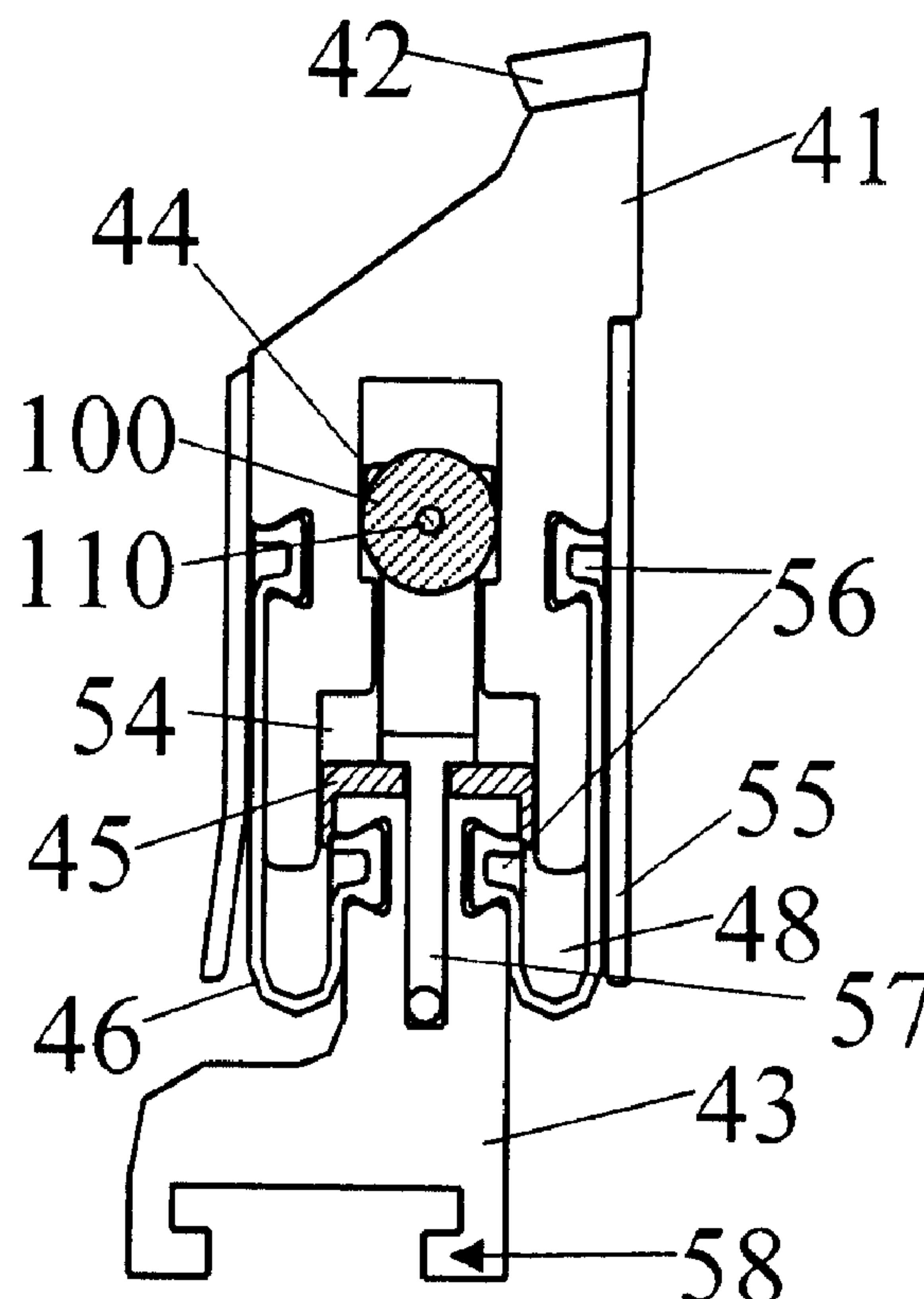
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
LEINONEN, ANTTI, FI;
KIVIRANTA, SEPPO, FI;
NARVAINEN, AIMO, FI;
PIHLAJASAARI, JUKKA, FI;
VILLAGREN, HANNU, FI;
LAMMINMAKI, KARI, FI;
MARTTINEN, ATTE, FI

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
METSO PAPER, INC., FI

(74) Agent: SIM & MCBURNEY

(54) Titre : ELEMENT DE CHARGEMENT POUR LA LATTE ESSOREUSE D'UNE TOILE DE FORMATION DE BANDE

(54) Title: LOADING ELEMENT FOR THE DEWATERING LATH OF A WEB-FORMING WIRE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention concerns a loading element for the dewatering lath of a web-forming wire, which supports and/or loads the wire of a paper machine or such and/or scrapes water from the wire surface, which is loaded by the pressure of a medium, and which includes a movable loading lath (41) and a fixed body part (43), whose free top part has a slide rail (44). In order to eliminate jamming phenomenon of the loading element, the loading lath (41) is supported evenly in its position in the CD direction and it is adapted to move towards the wire and away from the wire supported by a slide rail (44) and roller or ball means (100).

(57) Abstract

The invention concerns a loading element for the dewatering lath of a web-forming wire, which supports and/or loads the wire of a paper machine or such and/or scrapes water from the wire surface, which is loaded by the pressure of a medium, and which includes a movable loading lath (41) and a fixed body part (43), whose free top part has a slide rail (44). In order to eliminate jamming phenomenon of the loading element, the loading lath (41) is supported evenly in its position in the CD direction and it is adapted to move towards the wire and away from the wire supported by a slide rail (44) and roller or ball means (100).

(FIG. 1)

Loading element for the dewatering lath of a web-forming wire

The present invention relates to the web-forming section, that is, the former section, of a paper machine or similar, such as e.g. a board machine or a tissue machine. More specifically, the invention concerns a loading element for the dewatering lath of a web-forming wire for use to support and/or load the paper machine wire or wires and/or to scrape water from the surface of the wire or wires, and which lath is loaded through the pressure of a medium.

Several different web-forming components are used in the web-forming sections of a paper machine or such. The main purpose of these components is to bring about such a compression pressure and pressure pulsation in the fiber layer to be formed, which are used to promote removal of water from the web to be formed, at the same time improving formation of the web. As regards the technology, general reference is made to the applicant's FI patent publication 90 673, which presents such a two-wire web-forming section of a paper machine, which includes a carrying wire and a covering wire, which together form a two-wire forming zone, for which a forming unit is arranged, which includes located opposite to each other a forming table and a dewatering box, which includes a set of laths with spaces between them through which water is removed from the web significantly by the effect of vacuum into a dewatering box, in which forming table there is at the dewatering box a set of loading laths in the transverse direction located at a considerable distance from each other in the machine direction, whereby in the area of the forming unit dewatering can be arranged to take place through both the covering and the carrying wire and also towards the forming table through the open spaces between its loading laths.

As regards the state of the art, reference is also made to the applicant's patent publication 95935, which concerns the lath of dewatering equipment in a web-forming section, which lath is used to support and/or load the wire and/or to scrape water from the wire surface and which is loaded with the aid of pressure of a medium. In accordance with the publication, between the lath and the body part such a pressure space limited by a flexible belt is formed, into which a loading pressure is conducted, and the flexible belt limits the pressure space in such a way that the effective surface area of the loading force is independent of the movement of the lath. As regards the state of the art, reference is also made to patent publication 100543, which concerns a lath to support a wire yieldingly. According to the publication, the lath contains an end lath, which is located transversely to the direction of movement of the wire and over which the wire is able to slide. The end lath is fixedly attached to a supporting lath, which is also located transversely to the direction of movement of the wire and which is controlled to move in the fixed structure. Between the movable support lath and the fixed structure a yielding impact device is arranged, which can move the movable support lath and the end lath located therein with a desired force against the wire. To control the movement of the movable support lath, there are some control arms in the fixed structure divided along the length of the support lath to take a hold around the support lath like a clip, as seen in the transverse direction of the support lath.

It has been a problem in known state-of-the-art loading elements that jamming of the lath part of the loading element has been observed, whereby more power is needed to make the lath part move. As the loading element presses against the wire, the loading element will be subjected to an overturning force as a result of the wire movement, which force causes the above-mentioned jamming of the lath part. Hereby some part remains between the lath part and the body part "to carry", that is, it is jammed, and the lath part will not move with sufficient ease. A strong sliding friction hereby opposes the movement, and such a force is needed to move the lath part which will overcome the sliding friction and which will also eliminate the static friction when the lath part is jammed. This problem is harmful to

formation, because it is not possible to adjust that force exactly, with which the lath part can be pressed against the wire with the aid of the loading element. Thus, the loading element has loaded the wire too much or too little, and it has not been possible with the loading element to affect in the desired manner the characteristics of the web being produced, it has been observed e.g. that of web characteristics porosity has increased excessively.

The invention aims at presenting a solution with which the problems of previously known solutions are eliminated or at least minimized.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided loading element for the dewatering lath of a web-forming wire, which supports and/or loads the wire of a paper machine or such, for example, a board or tissue machine, and/or scrapes water from the wire surface, which is loaded by pressure of a medium, and which includes a movable loading lath and a fixed body part, wherein the loading lath is adapted to move in relation to the body part towards the wire and away from the wire supported by at least one roller or ball means.

The present invention is based on the new and inventive idea that in order to prevent the jamming phenomenon of the lath part, such a pivoting roller or rollers or balls are used between the lath part and the loading element, which will prevent occurrence of the jamming phenomenon between the lath part and with the aid of which the static friction between the loading element and the lath part is converted into rolling friction that is essentially smaller than the sliding friction and the static friction.

According to one especially advantageous embodiment of the invention, such a roller is fitted to the top end of the body part of the loading element, the periphery of which is against the lath part moving on the body part. Alternatively, the roller is pivoted in the lath part, whereby its periphery is supported against the body part.

According to another advantageous embodiment of the invention, a pin is fitted to the top end of the body part of the loading element and, correspondingly, a ball

bushing is fitted in the lath part, whereby the pin will roll along the balls of the ball bushing.

As regards other special features of the invention and advantages thereby
5 achieved, reference is made to the independent claims of the set of claims.

In the following, the invention will be described in greater detail with reference to the appended drawing, to the details of which, however, the invention is not intended to be limited in any narrow sense. In the patent drawing,
10 FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic vertical section of a first form of application of the preferred loading element of the invention,
FIG. 2 1 is a diagrammatic vertical section of a second form of application of the preferred loading element of the invention,
FIG. 3 is a diagrammatic vertical section of a third form of application of the preferred loading element of the invention.
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In accordance with Figure 1, in the first form of application the loading element, which extends transversely to the direction of movement of the wire, that is, in the CD direction essentially over the entire width of the web forming section, includes a loading lath 41 in the CD direction and a body part 43 in the CD direction, of which the latter has a free top part in the CD direction forming a slide rail 44. According to the invention, the loading lath 41, which lengthwise has a longitudinal groove 54, is supported evenly in its position in the CD direction and is adapted to move towards and away from the wire supported by slide rail 44 and
20 roller means 100. To loading lath 41 is attached a planar and/or inclined ceramic piece 42, which when water functions as lubricating liquid will drag against the wire surface loading this, whereby water to be removed from the web is scraped by the loading lath 41 away from the lower surface of the wire.
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30 The roller means, which in the CD direction includes one or more successive rollers, is mounted in the free top part of the slide rail 44 in the CD direction with the

aid of one or more successive rotating shafts 110. Thus, in the loading lath according to the invention there may in the CD direction be one or more rotating shafts 110, and on each rotating shaft one or more rollers 100 may be pivoted. Hereinafter the roller means will be referred to by the definition of roller.

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In the form of application of the invention shown in Figure 1, the loading lath 41 thus moves in the up-end-down direction in relation to slide rail 44. In order to maximize easy sliding, rolling friction is brought about according to the invention with the aid of roller 100 between body part 43, slide rail 44 and loading lath 41. According to the invention, roller 100 is pivoted to slide rail 44 of the loading element with the aid of rotating shaft 110.

In this first form of application of the invention, there is one roller in slide rail 44, whereby roller 100 and its rotating shaft 110 extend in the CD direction over the width of lath part 41, and rotating shaft 110 is pivoted at least at its ends to slide rail 44. It is hereby advantageous that lengthwise of the roller supporting bearings (not shown in Figure 1) are fitted at intervals from each other, such as e.g. slide bearings or ball bearings, in order to support roller 100 between its ends. Alternatively, there are several successive rollers in the CD direction, whereby slide rail 44, which typically is integral with body part 43, has mutually spaced indentations (not shown in Figure 1), which are open towards loading lath 41 in order to shaft its supporting rollers 100 in the indentations.

To make sure that rolling friction is constantly maintained between roller 100 and the loading lath 41 of its stop surface, their fitting as well as that of lath 41 and body part 43 are made with a play, whereby the force caused by the wire to overturn loading element 41, 43 is not allowed to bring about any friction force except on one side of roller 100.

In another form of application of the invention according to Figure 2, loading element 41, which extends transversely to the direction of movement of the wire,

that is, in the CD direction, essentially over the entire width of the web forming section, includes a loading lath 41 in the CD direction and a body part 43 in the CD direction, whereby the top part of the latter in the CD direction forms a slide rail 44. In accordance with the invention, loading lath 41, which lengthwise has a longitudinal groove 54, is supported evenly in its position in the CD direction and is adapted to move towards and away from the wire supported by slide rail 44 and by roller means 100, which are installed in the free top end of slide rail 44 with the aid of rotating shafts 110. Hereinafter the roller means is referred to by the definition of roller. When water functions as lubricating liquid, the planar and/or inclined upper side of loading lath 41 will drag against the wire surface loading this, whereby the loading lath 41 is used for scraping water to be removed from the web away from the lower surface of the wire.

In the form of application of the invention shown in Figure 2, loading lath 41 thus moves in an up-and-down direction in relation to slide rail 44. In order to maximize ease of sliding, rolling friction is brought about according to the invention with the aid of rollers 100 between body part 43, slide rail 44 and loading lath 41. In accordance with the invention, rollers 100 are pivoted to body part 43 with the aid of rotating shafts 110.

In this second form of application of the invention, rollers 100 are mounted one each at either side of slide rail 44, whereby each roller 100 and their rotating shafts 110 extend in the CD direction over the width of loading lath 41 and rotating shafts 110 are pivoted to the slide rail 44 at least at their ends. It is hereby advantageous that over the length of each roller 100 supporting bearings (not shown in Figure 2) are fitted at an interval from each other, such as e.g. roller or slide bearings, in order to support rollers 100 between their ends. Alternatively, slide rail 44, which typically is an integral part with body part 43, has several rollers 100 and mutually spaced indentations (not shown in Figure 2), which are open towards loading lath 41 in order to shaft its supporting rollers 100 in the indentations.

In the form of application according to Figure 2, each roller 100 has only one stop face, whereby a constant rolling friction is maintained between loading lath 41 and rollers 100, and their mutual fitting can be made essentially with absence of play.

With the forms of application in accordance with the invention and its Figures 1 and 2 it is advantageous that the individual rollers 100 are made of a material, which withstands the pressure impact to which it is subjected and which significantly reduces friction that significantly impedes the movement of lath 41. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, a rotating shaft 110 pushed through roller 100 is attached to the slide rail in the longitudinal direction, and the body part 43 has dents, whereby rollers 100 are free to rotate in the said dents. In a preferred structure there are rollers 100 at uniform intervals of 500 mm over the entire width of the lath, whereby the rollers are able to receive the forces to which they are subjected. It should be especially underlined in this context, that the rollers may be of different lengths and that it is possible to implement a roller structure according to the invention with one roller 100 only. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, both lath part 41 and body part 43 and slide rail 44 are made of glass fiber and, in addition, a wear-resistant ceramic piece 42 is mounted on the end of lath part 41. In performed tests it has proved advantageous at the lower slide surface of body part 43 to mount a friction-reducing slide piece 45, which reduces friction between lath part 41 and body part 43. It was found that this improves even more the easy movement of lath part 41. Instead of slide part 45 it is also possible to use ball/round bars in order to reduce friction even more between lath part 41 and body part 43.

As regards alternative embodiments of the invention and in particular of the rollers 100 according to the invention which allow rolling friction, it can be said that the roller or rollers 100 with the aid of rotating shafts 110 may be pivoted instead

of in the slide rail 44 also in loading lath 41, preferably in the internal cavity space of loading lath 41, wherein the slide rail 44 is also located.

5 In the form of application of the invention shown in Figure 3, loading element 41, which extends transversely to the direction of movement of the wire, that is, in the CD direction essentially over the entire width of the web forming part, includes a loading lath 41 in the CD direction and a body part 43 in the CD direction, whereby the top part of the latter has a slide part/parts 44, in relation to which loading lath 41 moves towards and away from the wire. In accordance with the
10 invention, the loading lath 41, which lengthwise has a longitudinal groove 54, is supported evenly in its position in the CD direction and is adapted to move supported by slide part/parts 44 and ball means 100, which are mounted in the free top part/parts of slide part/parts 44. Hereinafter, reference is made to ball means 100 using the definition of ball. When water functions as lubricating liquid, the
15 planar and/or inclined upper side of loading lath 41 drags against the wire surface loading this, whereby with the aid of loading lath 41 water to be removed from the web is scraped away from the lower surface of the wire.

In a third form of application of the invention shown in Figure 3, loading lath 41
20 thus moves in an up-and-down direction in relation to slide part 44. To maximize ease of movement, rolling friction is brought about in accordance with the invention with the aid of balls 100 between body part 43, slide part 44 and loading lath 41. According to the invention, balls 100 are mounted to loading lath 41 with the aid of ball bushing 49.

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In this third form of application of the invention, several balls 100 are mounted in several rings on top of each other, whereby the stacks of adjacent ball rings, the mutual distance of which is preferably between 200 and 280 mm in the transverse machine direction, that is, in the CD direction, extend in the CD direction over the
30 width of loading lath 41. It is advantageous that slide parts 44 are formed by pins made in the top part of body part 43 and that the top parts of slide parts 44 are

fitted with a play into ball bushings 49, which are attached to loading lath 41 and which also allow heat expansion. Hereby ball bushings 49 allow a relative movement between slide part 44 and loading lath 41 in the up-and-down direction, at the same time preventing slide part 44 and loading lath 41 from jamming. The
5 balls 100 fitted into ball bushing 49 preferably form a bearing, the type of which is e.g. SKF LBBR 12-2LS/HV6.

As was described in the foregoing in connection with the first and second advantageous forms of application of the invention, it is also possible in this third form
10 of application of the invention when desired to mount a friction-reducing slide piece 45 on the lower slide surface of body part 43, which slide piece reduces friction between lath part 41 and body part 43.

As emerges from Figures 1-3, a flexible belt 46 is joined to the lower edge of
15 loading lath 41, which belt is most suitably attached to the top part of body part 43 in such a way that U-shaped loops 48 are formed downward. To the sides of the lath 41 outside belt 46 are attached protecting plates 55 limiting the lateral movement of belt 46. Belts 46 are attached to lath 41 and, correspondingly, to a groove made in body part 43, preferably by a formed profile connection, the internal
20 space 56 of which is designed for pressurization when required, whereby a simple and tight connection results. Using attaching elements 58, lath 41 is attached to the other body structures of the machine. In the forms of application shown in Figures 1 and 2, the loading force of loading lath 41 is brought about by running a loading pressure with the aid of a medium, such as air, through channel 57 into
25 the space limited by the flexible belt 46, lath 41 and body part 43. When using compressed air as the loading medium, loading lath 41 is flexibly loaded, because the air is compressed. Hereby loading lath 41 will receive any disturbance situations of the web. The loading pressure is reduced by lowering the pressure, and earth gravity will return lath 41 to its bottom position. It should be underlined, that
30 vacuum may also be used to bring loading lath 41 back to its lower position. Belt 46, whose thickness is e.g. 0.1 – 3 mm, preferably 1 – 2 mm, and which is made

of rubber or some other corresponding and flexible material, is attached at its top edge to lath 41 and at its bottom edge to body part 43 by attaching parts 56 in such a way that U-shaped loops 48 are formed downward which allow lath 41 to move in an up-and-down direction in order to add to the loading of the wire and, correspondingly, in order to reduce the loading of the wire. Lateral supports 55 limit expansion of belt 46 laterally, whereby the surface area where the pressure is effective will not change as lath 41 is moving in the loading direction.

In the foregoing, the invention was only described by way of example, with the aid of its form of application, which is considered advantageous. Of course, this was not intended to limit the invention, and as is obvious to professionals in the art, alternative solutions and modifications are possible within the scope of the inventive idea and within the scope defined by its appended claims.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A loading device for loading a web forming wire, said loading device comprising:

a fixed base member;

a movable loading member coupled to said base member, said loading member structured and arranged to move in a vertical fashion relative to said base member to thereby apply a loading force to said wire;

at least one flexible belt joined to the loading member and to the base member;

means for introducing a pressure medium into a space defined by said at least one flexible belt, said loading member and said base member below said movable loading member to generate said vertical movement of said loading member;

roller means including at least one roller structured and arranged to support said loading member such that the force generated against said loading member by said wire is directed against a side of said roller whereby jamming of said loading member is prevented; and

wherein said at least one roller is coupled to said base member by a rotating shaft to enable the rotation of said roller.

2. The loading device according to claim 1, wherein said base member comprises a slide rail which extends from an upper surface of said base member and wherein said loading member is structured and arranged to receive said slide rail.

3. The loading device according to claim 2, wherein said roller means comprises a single roller which extends substantially across the entire width of the loading device.

4. The loading device according to claim 3, further comprising supporting bearings arranged between said single roller and an upper surface of said slide rail for supporting said single roller and wherein said supporting bearings are arranged at selected intervals along a length of said single roller.

5. The loading device according to claim 2, wherein in said roller means comprises a plurality of rollers arranged at selected intervals in the cross-machine direction and

wherein said slide rail has a plurality of indentations, each one of said indentations being structured and arranged for receiving one of said plurality of rollers.

6. The loading device according to claim 2, wherein said roller means comprises at least one roller arranged on each side of said slide rail.

7. The loading device according to claim 1, wherein said roller means comprises a plurality of vertically arranged ball stacks, each one of said balls stacks being arranged at selected locations in a cross-machine direction of said loading device and each one of said plurality of ball stacks being housed in a corresponding bushing attached to said loading member.

8. The loading device according to claim 7, wherein each one of said ball stacks are arranged at intervals of 200 to 280 mm from one another in said cross machine direction.

9. The loading device according to any one of claims 1 to 8, further comprising a friction reducing means arranged between the base member and said loading member and wherein said friction reducing means comprises one of a friction reducing slide piece and balls/round bars arranged between said base member and said loading member.

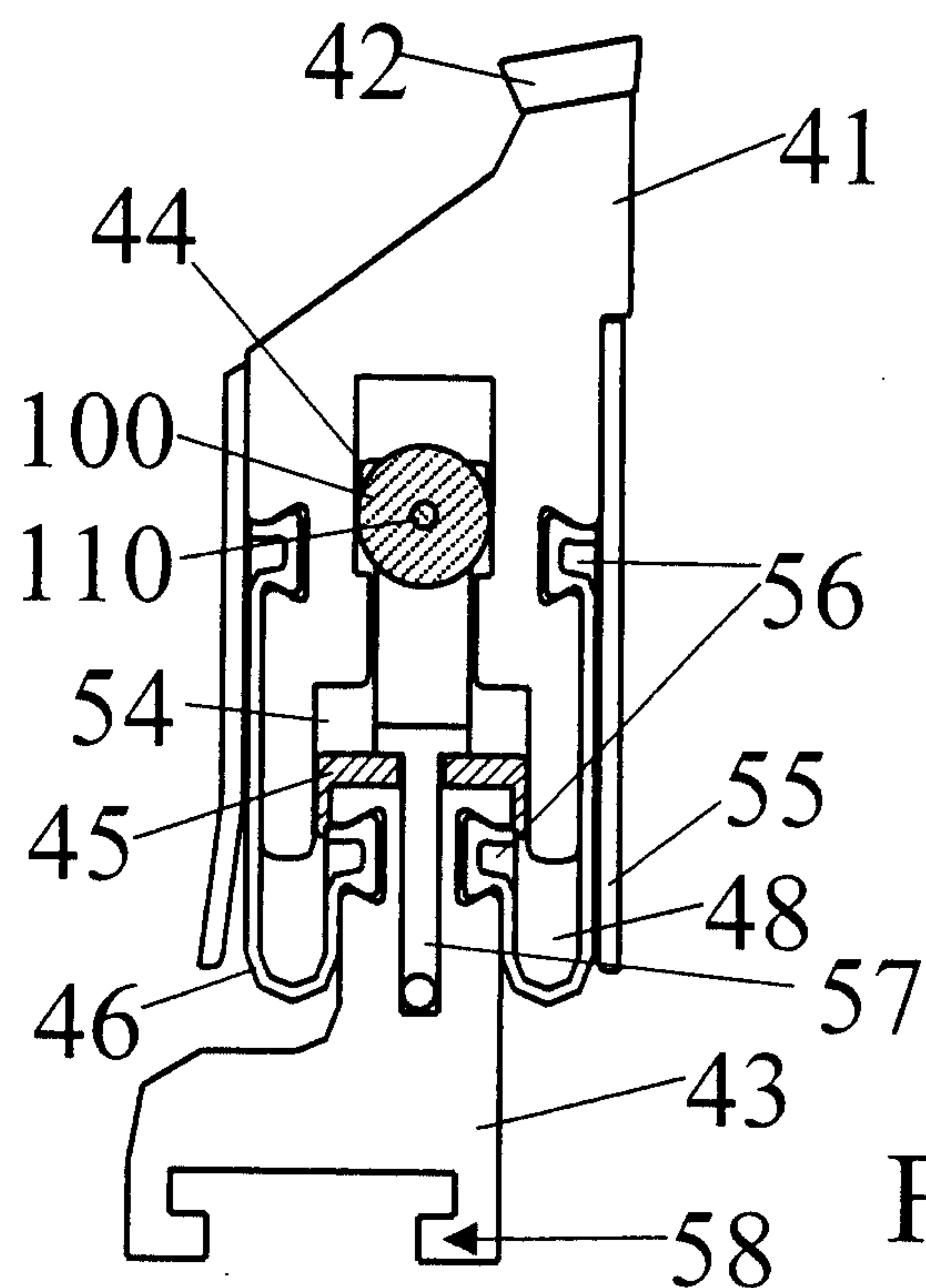
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FIG.1

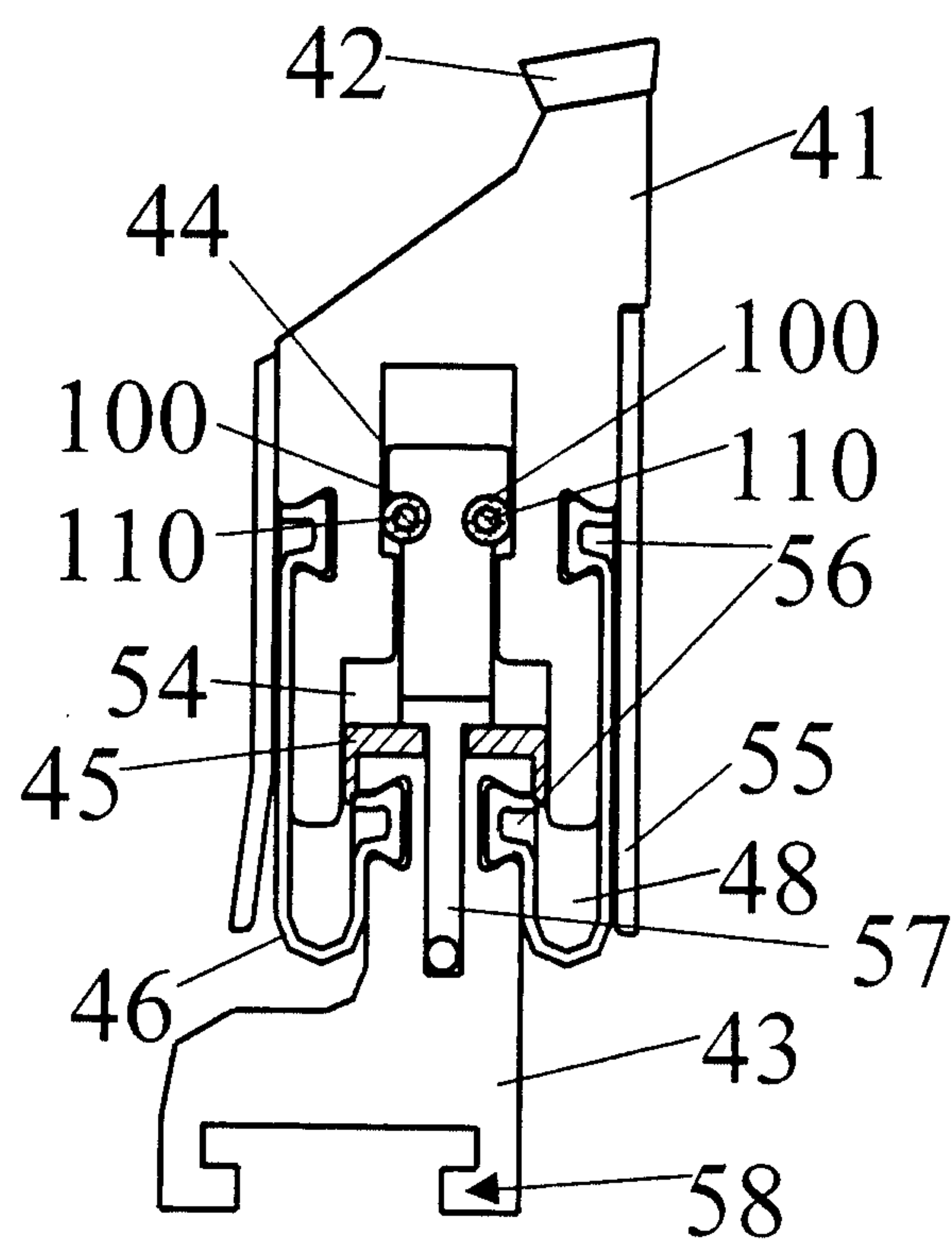


FIG.2

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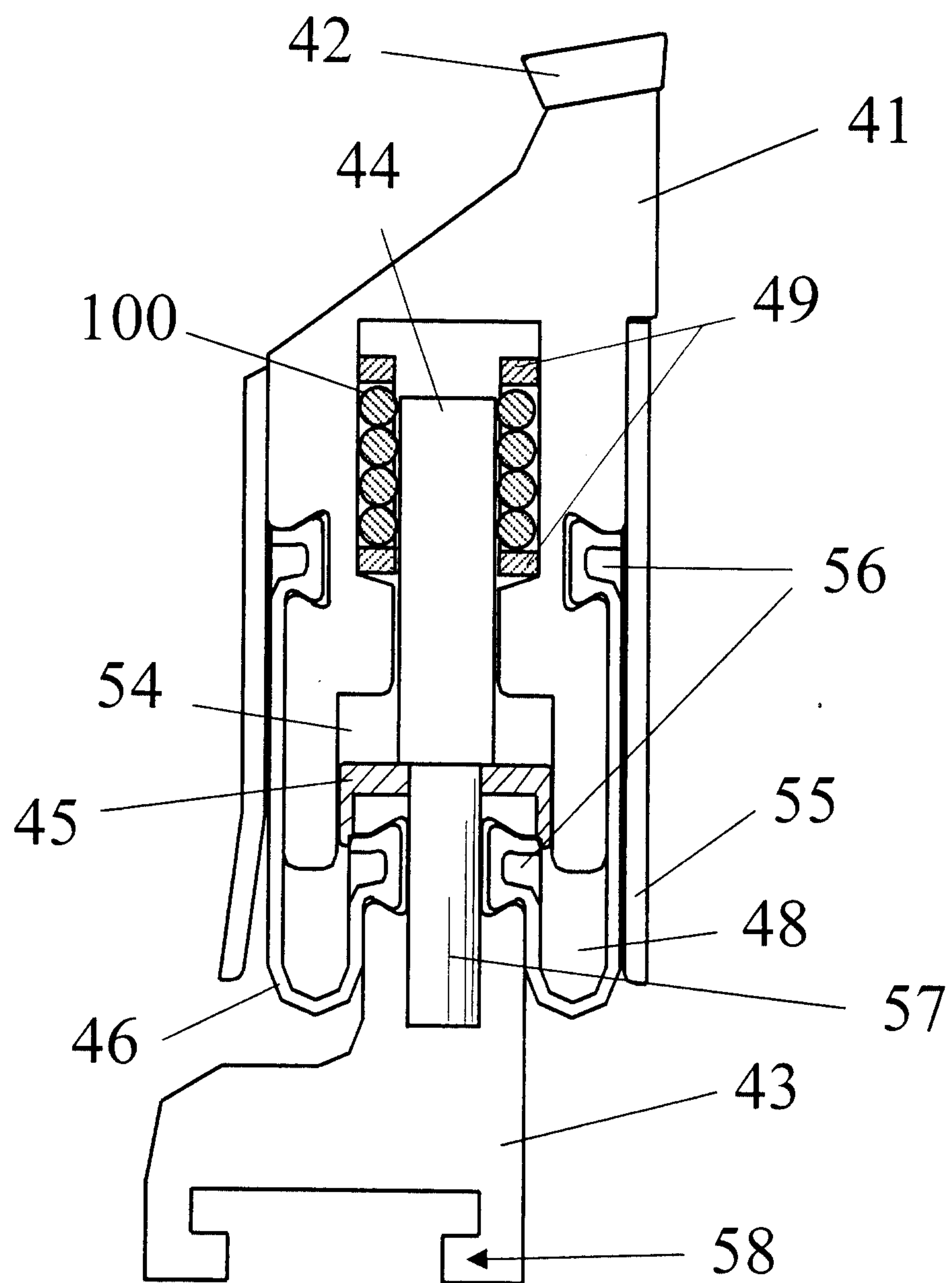


FIG.3

