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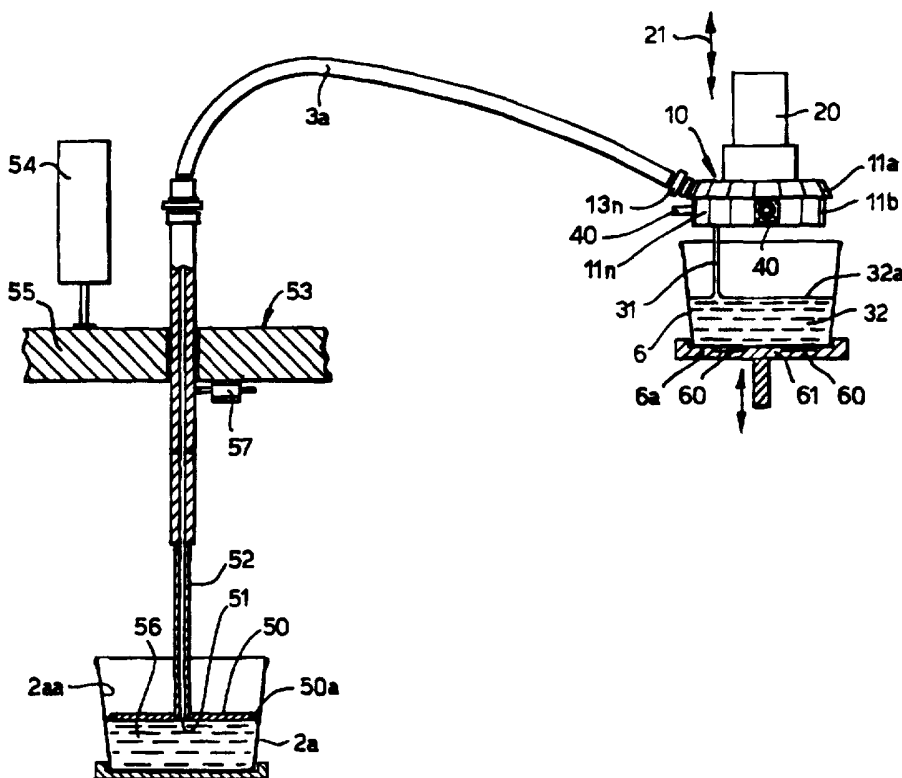
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(54) Title: ARRANGEMENT IN A MIXER, ESPECIALLY FOR MIXING PRINTING COLOUR

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to an arrangement in a mixer (1), especially for mixing printing colour, and for the objective of achieving an automatic process rendering very accurate mixing result, it is in accordance with the present invention suggested that the arrangement comprises: a plurality of colour containers (2a-2n) each containing a base colour, and being connected to outlet conduits (3a-3n) through which the base colour can be delivered to a valve carrying distribution means (10) which can be brought in communication with the individual colour containers (2a-2n) via said outlet conduits (3a-3n), and control means (4) which according to a preset programme influences the distribution means (10) to let through a desired quantity of base colour from pre-selected colour containers (2a-2n) to a common mixing vessel (6), preferably on a weight basis.



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ARRANGEMENT IN A MIXER, ESPECIALLY FOR MIXING PRINTING COLOUR

Field of the invention

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The present invention relates to an arrangement in a mixer, especially for mixing printing colour.

Background of the invention

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The present invention has been developed especially in connection with mixing of colours for offset-printing, such colours having a relatively high viscosity, but the invention is not limited to offset-colour and can be used for mixing other colours, provided the invention can be used in connection with viscosity values associated with such further colours.

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Generally, printing colour is manufactured in the colour factory in limited series from so-called base colours. On the basis of these base colours there exists a wide spectre of defined colours, i.e. with a prescription consisting of an accurate mixing ratio.

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In order to achieve correct colour, or colour mixing, the prescription must be adhered to with great accuracy, since small deviations will give wrong colour result.

Prior Art

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It is today known that colour mixing within the graphic industry or mixing of offset-colours takes place by a manual process, wherein the only auxiliary means during the colour mixing is a scale. This is a time consuming and very difficult task if the result is to be a completely accurately prescribed end colour.

Consequently, the prior art manual method is hampered with the following disadvantages:

- inaccurate end colours,
- long mixing time (which involves costly machine time on the printing machine),
- difficulties in achieving the same result if several mixings are made,
- more colour than needed is to be mixed in order to secure enough quantity of colour, which entails large wastage.

Besides, from GB-A-2 103 951 there is known a multi component valve serving to mix predetermined gas components received from separate pressure supply tanks, which valves not straight away can be used for mixing printing colour.

From US 4 688 944 there is known a mixing head for reactive mixture of two or more plastic components in a mixing chamber, there being used a respective dosage valve during a supply step and a respective recirculation valve in a later recirculation step.

From US 4 944 599 there is known a system with closed feedback loop control for a high pressure mixing system. The system comprises a displaceable nozzle needle regulating pressure and volume as well as other parameters in the mixed product.

From US 4 946 284 there is known a mixing head for mixing liquid state material, comprising supply channels to a mixing chamber and return channels. Besides, there is used a first valve for opening the inflow to the mixing chamber and a second valve for opening and closing the return channels.

None of said publication gives any information about

valves comprising two or more colour throughputting openings for crude and fine dosage of colour, respectively.

Objects of the invention

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The object underlying the present invention is to avoid the previously discussed disadvantages with which the prior art technique is hampered, for thereby providing an arrangement in a mixer whereby is achieved:

- 10 - accurate mixing result each time mixing takes place,
- only mixing of the required quantity of colour,
- accurate copying of the previously mixed colour without deviation,
- automatic process in a colour mixer, such that the
- 15 printer can be released for preparing the printing machine,
- simplified buying routines comprising only base colours,
- improved colour logistic, there only being need for
- 20 having base colours and no need for making special colours,
- avoiding waiting time when ordering special colours from supplier,
- saving mixing addition from colour supplier,
- 25 - all colours of the spectrum is automatically available, stored in a database.

Brief discussion of the invention

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These objects are achieved in an arrangement in a mixer of the type as stated in the preamble, which according to the invention is characterized in that the arrangement comprises a plurality of colour containers each containing a base colour, as well as output conduits through

35 which base colour can be delivered to a valve carrying distribution means which can be brought in communication with the individual colour containers via said outlet

conduits, as well as control means which according to a preset programme influences the distribution means to let through a desired quantity of base colour from preselected colour containers to a common mixing vessel, preferably on a weight basis.

Further features and advantages in connection with the present invention will appear from the following description taking in connection with the appended drawings, as well as from the appended patent claims.

Brief description of the drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view illustrating an example of how an arrangement in a mixer according to the invention can be implemented.

Fig. 2 illustrates, on a larger scale, an example of an operator panel which is used in the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a schematic principle sketch illustrating a non-limiting embodiment of an arrangement according to the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a view as seen from above of a main member included in a special embodiment of a distribution means in an arrangement according to the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a side view of the main member illustrated in Fig. 4.

Figures 6A, 6B and 6C illustrate, on a larger scale, one of the valve sections included in the main member illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.

Fig. 7 illustrates, on a larger scale, a view partly in

section of a combined lid and piston illustrated in Fig. 3.

Detailed description of embodiments

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In Fig. 1 which schematically and perspectively is a view illustrating an example of how an arrangement in a mixer according to the invention can be implemented, the arrangement proper is stated by reference numeral 1. The present arrangement which is specifically developed in connection with the mixing of printing colours for graphics or offset-colour, but which can also be used for mixing other appropriate colours, comprises a plurality of colour containers 2a, 2b ... 2n, each of which containing a so-called base colour. The number of such colour containers 2a, 2b ... 2n can, of course, be varied within wide limits and an appropriate number in the embodiment according to Fig. 1, has been chosen as 17. Each of these 17 colour containers 2a, 2b ... 2n is connected to an individual output conduit 3a, 3b ... 3n through which the base colour can be passed to a valve carrying distribution means, which means will be further described in the following, but which can be brought in communication with the individual colour containers 2a, 2b ... 2n via said outlet conduits 3a, 3b ... 3n, respectively. This communication is taken care of by control means 4 which according to a preset programme, for example by means of a control panel 5, influences the mentioned distribution means to let through the desired quantity of base colour from preselected colour containers to a common mixing vessel 6, preferably on a scale basis.

By means of said control or operating panel 5 the operator can thus firstly chose the quantity of colour which is desired, for example a batch quantity of 50-200 g to 2500 g. Thereafter, the operator punches in the percentage part corresponding to the colour prescription, which

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can comprise for example five colours or more, the sum of said percentage parts summing up to 100%. Thereafter, the operator pushes on start and the arrangement according to the invention carries out the necessary operations so that the predetermined quantity of colour is taken out with the correct percentage part from the selected base colour containers for the collection thereof in a common mixing vessel 6 in accordance with the selected colour prescription.

It is to be understood that within said batch sizes from approx. 50-200 g to 2500 g, the mixture may be fine adjusted with quantities of colours of quantity range 0,2 g, or less, which involves that most of the practical colour prescriptions can be mixed very accurately both at the initial mixture and by repeating mixtures.

In Fig. 2 there is, on a larger scale, illustrated an example of how an operator panel 5 can be designed, especially for use in the arrangement which is schematically illustrated in Fig. 1. It is to be understood that together with the finished mixture in the mixing vessel 6 the control means 4 can print out the prescription as punched, which appropriately can be stored in the system, or be printed out as a delivery note together with the finished mixture.

In Fig. 3 there is depicted a schematic principle sketch giving an overview on how a non-limited embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention can be realized. In Fig. 3 one can once more find one of the colour containers 2a which via its outlet conduit 3a is in stand-by connection with a previously discussed valve carrying distribution means 10 comprising a plurality of valve sections 11a-11n, preferably arranged in a ring, above the common previously discussed mixing vessel 6 illustrated in Fig. 3.

In Figures 4 and 5 illustrating a view as seen from above and a side view, respectively, of an assembled main member which is included in said distribution means 10, it appears herefrom that the distribution means 10 itself comprises for example 17 valve sections 11a-11n arranged in a ring, each valve section 11a-11n on the one side via appropriate inlet openings 13a-13n being connected to each individual of said mentioned outlet conduits 3a-3n extending from the respective colour container 2a-2n, and on the other side being adapted to appropriately recessed valve housings 14a-14n to hold regulating valve.

In Figures 6A-6C there is, at a somewhat larger scale, illustrated one of the valve sections 11a with its valve housing 14a.

A valve which can be held by respective valve housings 14a-14n is illustrated in Figures 4, 5 and 6, here generally designated by reference numeral 15, said figures 6A-6C illustrating the valve 15 in various operating positions, as this will be further discussed in the following.

It is once more referred to Fig. 3, and in connection with the embodiment illustrated there, it is to be understood that the distribution means 10 is substantially stationary provided, the latter encircling a valve control means which generally is designated by reference numeral 20, and which can be brought to selected position in relation to the individual valve section 11a-11n in order to contribute to a correct stroke length by opening/closing the respective valve 15 arranged therein, and then in accordance with the preprogrammed colour prescription.

The valve control means 20 can appropriately be connected to a drive means 21, for example a pneumatic drive means,

for thereby displacing the valve control means 20 to preselected positions, which preselected positions are controlled by the previously discussed control means 4, see Fig. 1.

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In Fig. 3 and Fig. 5 the drive means 21 is symbolized by means of a triple arrow, which will indicate that the valve control means in an appropriate embodiment can be given appropriate lowering motions, as well as one or more appropriate raising movements, all of which being adapted to the remaining shape of the valve control means 20 itself, and the manner in which it communicates with the respective valves 15 in the respective valve housings 14a-14n.

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It is to be understood that said control means 4 cooperate with the valves 15 arranged in the distribution means 10 in such a way that when a colour prescription has been punched for each valve 15 in question or valve housing 14a-14n in question, there can be effected both crude dosage and/or fine dosage for achieving an accurate colour mixture. If there is a need for only one crude dosage and one fine dosage, then the individual valves 15 can be designed as this is illustrated in detail in Figures 4, 5 and 6A-6C, namely with at least two colour throughput openings, respectively a larger throughput opening 24 serving for crude dosage of the colour in question, as well as a smaller opening 25 serving for fine dosage of the colour in question. Examples of diameter of the openings can be 8 mm and 1,5 mm, respectively, but these dimensions can of course vary within wide limits.

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In Figures 4, 5 and 6A-6C it is illustrated that each valve 15 is provided in a respective valve housing, 14a-14n, each valve 15 comprising a substantially cylinder-shaped main member 16 having a first end portion 27 which

is provided with a substantially inclined control surface 28 which is adapted to cooperate with an oppositely inclined surface 34 on the valve control means 20 in dependence of the position which the associated raising/-
5 lowering mechanism 21 has communicated to the valve control means 20. Further, from Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6A-6C it appears that the individual valve 15 is in a valve housing 14a-14n which is connected to a pipe piece 40 for the supply of pressure air 41, which pressure air will be
10 supplied via appropriate not illustrated individual hoses, which can have a common pressure air source or compressed air generator.

An example of a dosing course can be read from Figures
15 6A-6C, and in connection with Fig. 5, Fig. 6A illustrating a position in which both throughput openings or dosing openings 24 and 25 are in a retracted position, i.e. closed position, see also Fig. 5.

20 In case a dosage through the largest opening 24 is desired, then compressed air 41a will be communicated via the pipe piece 40, as this is illustrated in Fig. 6C, and the compressed air will then guide a piston 41 in a piston chamber 42 from the right position illustrated in
25 Fig. 6A to the outermost left position illustrated in Fig. 6C, in which the inclined surface 28 of the piston body 16 itself will rest against the inclined surface 34 on the previously discussed valve control means 20. This displacement of the valve 15 will then entail that the
30 throughgoing opening 24 for the crude dosage is flush with a respective outlet opening 30a-30n for the respective valve section 11a-11n, here section 11a, see especially Fig. 6C. In accordance with the preprogrammed crude dosage quantity, this flush position of the throughgoing
35 opening 24 and the outlet opening 30a remain until the crude dosage quantity has been let through and ended up in the previously discussed mixing vessel 6, see Fig. 3.

If thereafter a fine dosage is wanted, i.e. a dosage through the lesser throughput opening 25, the programme will order the drive means 21 of the valve control means 20, such that the valve control means 20 is lowered to an intermediate position which entails that the inclined surface 34 of the valve control means 20 will force the valve 15 to return into the valve housing 14a with a distance corresponding to the flushing of the lesser throughput opening 25 with the previously discussed outlet opening 30a which communicates with the corresponding supply hose 3a, the larger throughput opening 24 now being pulled into the valve housing 14a to a passive position, see especially Fig. 6B.

Said displacement of the inclined surface 34 of the valve control means 20 will thus bring the valve 15 to a position wherein the throughput opening 25 for fine dosage will match the corresponding outlet opening 30a-30n on the bottom side of the distribution means 10, such that an appropriately dosed colour quantity 31, see Fig. 3, can mix with the previously filled colour 32 in said collecting vessel 6.

It is to be understood that during the up till now discussed two operational steps the compressed air 41a will continuously be supplied through the supply piece 40, such that the lowering movement of the inclined surface 34 of the valve control means 20 will press the valve 15 into the valve housing 14a towards the air pressure acting on the piston 41 in the respective valve housing, see Figures 6C and 6B.

After the fine dosage has also been terminated, the raising/lowering mechanism 21 will once more be activated, and then in such a manner that the valve control means 20 will be brought to its bottom lower position, which entails that the upper part of the inclined surface 34

will force the piston 15 all the way into the valve housing 14a, for complete closing of the valve, i.e. back to the starting point illustrated in Fig. 6A. At this stage the compressed air can be released and the used valve 15
5 will then remain in the valve housing 14a also after the retrieval of the valve control means 20 to its initial position, as this is illustrated in Fig. 5, namely to its position illustrated with solid lines, wherein the lower portion of the inclined surface 34 is spaced from the
10 corresponding inclined surface 28 of the respective valve 15, but still so far down that the inclined surface 34 can constitute a counter means if, in connection with the next valve, start-up will be with a crude dosage.

15 If, in connection with a valve, only a fine dosage is to be effected, i.e. only the lesser opening 25 shall be effective, i.e. is to be brought flush with the outlet opening 30a, there will initially be given a signal to the valve control means 20 for this to be lowered to its
20 intermediate position, see especially Fig. 6B, before pressure air 41a is supplied via the supply piece 40 for influencing the piston 41 in the piston chamber 42, for thereby bringing the valve 15 to said fine dosage position.

25 Since the valve control means 20 has a lower part having conical portions 34, it is sufficient that the valve control means 20 is given a raising and lowering movement when the respective valves are to execute their dosage
30 operations, i.e. turning of the valve control means 20 is avoided since the respective operation of the valves 15 is taken care of by separate compressed air supplies, see reference 40 in Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6A-6C.

35 It is further to be understood that in the discussed embodiment in a valve control means 20 in the form of a raisable/lowerable large piston having inclined surfaces

34, it is possible in a simple manner to perform maintenance and tests of the mixing arrangement itself. For example, a test programme can be inserted for cleaning or control of the displaceability of the pistons or valves, namely the valves 15, in that the valve control means 20 is lowered to its intermediate position, i.e. the position for fine dosage, whereafter compressed air is supplied to all piston chambers 42 for advancing all valves 15 a little distance until the respective inclined surfaces 28 of the valves 15 will abut against the inclined surface 34 of the valve control means 20, see for example Fig. 6B, whereafter the valve control means 20 in the course of a fraction of a second is lowered to its bottom position for retrieving all pistons, i.e. so quickly that colour does not leak out through the dosage openings. Thereafter the compressed air is shut off and the valve control means 20 is raised to its initial position, see Fig. 5.

As mentioned, the distribution means 10 is appropriately arranged in a ring around the valve control means 20, and a further appropriate manner in which to design the distribution means 10 is as a tiltable arrangement, which will render inspection and maintenance easier.

In Figures 5 and 6A-6C there is also illustrated O-rings 45 and 46 arranged in opposite circumferential recesses for appropriate sealing of the respective valves 15, respectively their valve bodies 16 in respective valve housings 14a-14n for the intermediate portion housing the graduated valve openings 24 and 25.

A variant of an embodiment of distribution means can be reside in letting the valve control means being provided without bottom inclined surfaces, but only as a substantially cylindrical piston which can take only two positions, namely an upper position allowing full stroke of

the respective valve for bringing the largest throughput opening to flush with the outlet opening above the mixing vessel, as well as a lower position allowing for the valve only to have a reduced stroke bringing the lesser throughput opening to flush with the respective outlet opening in the valve section in question.

Such a variant will require a two-way pneumatic or hydraulic control of the valve which is arranged in the individual valve section or valve chamber, namely either a double supply of compressed air hoses to the piston chambers for the control of compressed air "behind" and "ahead of" said piston, or a special two-way valve with associated control means for controlling the same compressed air on the one or second side of the piston.

A mixing course can then take place by the following steps:

- a) the valve control means is in an upper position,
- b) compressed air is supplied "behind" the piston in the piston chamber in the valve section in question,
- c) the piston is driven to its end stroke and brings the crude dosage opening of the valve to be flush with the outlet hose and outlet opening respectively for crude outlet dosage of preselected quantity of colour to a collecting vessel,
- d) the piston in the piston chamber receives compressed air "ahead of" the piston, whereas compressed air "behind" the piston is reduced or removed, and the piston is returned to its rear initial position, whereafter pressure air "ahead of" the piston is removed,
- e) the control means is lowered to its bottom position,

also designated as abutting position,

5 f) compressed air is supplied once more "behind" the piston which is driven out to an intermediate stroke of the valve, wherein the fine dosage opening is brought flush with the respective outlet house and outlet opening for fine output dosage of preselected quantity of colour to the collecting vessel,

10 g) compressed air is supplied "ahead of" the piston, and compressed air "behind" the piston is reduced, such that the piston with its valve is brought to its rear initial position in the corresponding piston chamber,

15 h) the valve control means is raised to its non-abutting position.

In Fig. 3 it is illustrated that each of said colour containers, here the colour container 2a, comprises a
20 displaceable piston 50 operating as a lid and at its centre portion being provided with an outlet opening 51 which in turn via a hollow piston rod 52 is connected to the previously discussed outlet conduit 3a.

25 The piston rod 52 is connected to a drive means which generally is designated by reference numeral 53, and which cooperates with said control means 4, for thereby being able to be influenced by means of a power cylinder 54 and via a lowering jib 55 to move the piston 50 down
30 into or into the selected colour container 2a for pressing out therefrom an appropriate quantity of colour 56 from the colour container 2a and through the hollow piston rod 52 and corresponding outlet conduit 3a to the previously discussed distribution means 10, namely via
35 the associated supply opening 13n to the respective valve housing 14n, and for via the outlet opening 30n of the valve housing in the form of a colour string 31 which

ends up in the collection vessel 6.

5 The piston rod 52 can further be provided with an engaging mechanism 57 which will be effective when the corresponding colour container 2a is to deliver a certain quantity of colour to the distribution means 10, which entails that the lowering jib 55 will serve only the piston rod 52 and associated piston 50 for the selected colour container 2a, whereas the remaining colour containers remain non-influenced. Appropriately, the same mechanism 57 may be effective when the piston 50 has been guided all the way to the bottom of the respective colour container 2a, which indicates an empty colour container 2a, such that the piston 50 thereafter can be guided all the way out of the empty box for replacement respectively filling up of the same.

20 In order to secure that the piston 50 will empty the box 2a completely of colour, even if the box 2a is provided with inclined, upwardly extending walls 2aa, the piston 50 is around its circumference appropriately provided with a flexible gasket 50a having such dimensions and being of such a material that all the time there will be executed a sealed pressing out of colour 56, which is also illustrated, on a larger scale, in Fig. 7.

30 In order to ensure that the desired respective preset quantity of colour will be let through the distribution means 10, the quantity of colour 32 which has been collected in the collecting vessel 6, is subjected to control weighing by means of one or more weighing cells 60 which appropriately are positioned between the mixing vessel 6 and a displaceable rack 61. It is to be understood that this control weighing can be effected in cooperation with said control means 4, based on the out-feeding string of colour 31 by means of an adaptive adjustment or lag adaption of expected outfeed of colour

quantity. This adaptive adjustment or lag adaption can be based on the outfeed of colour string weight and/or time for pressing colour through the associated valve, respective valve opening.

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Since the mixing vessel 6 and the weighing cell or weighing cells 60 are arranged on a displaceable rack 61, preferably a rack 61 comprising not illustrated raising/lowering means, the distance between the mixing vessel bottom 6a or colour surface 32a of already supplied colour 32, can be regulated such that the colour string 31 which is fed out through the valve 15, will have an approximately equal extension when hitting the mixing vessel bottom 6a or the colour surface 32a.

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Said control means 4 can thus after signal from the weighing cells 60 accomplish an accurately monitored mixing operation, said control means both compensating for tara weight and calculated lag of colour. Said control means 4 control all movements, inter alia the individual valves, such that a larger quantity of colour will pass through the large valve opening, whereas finishing fine dosage takes place through a lesser valve opening.

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As an example of crude dosage there will, having an appropriate valve opening, pass from approximately 6 minutes in connection with dosage of approximately 2,5 kg colour to approximately 15 seconds for dosage of 50 g colour. Fine dosage of 2 g can take approximately 2,0 seconds. In connection with fine dosage of the range 0,2 g the weight of the colour string can be precalculated either adaptably or as a lag.

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It is to be understood that the number of valve sections can be varied within wide limits, depending on the practical number of base colour including boxes in question. Further, it is to be understood that the output of colour

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from the individual base colour boxes can take place by means of other drive means than piston mechanisms, depending on the viscosity of the colour in question. In connection with offset-colour the viscosity can correspond to the consistency of vaseline or grease, but in connection with finely-fluid colours, there may be contemplated for example supply of colour by gravitation, possibly in combination with a pumping supply through appropriate conduits and valves.

P a t e n t c l a i m s

1. Arrangement in a mixer (1), especially for mixing printing colour,

5 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the arrangement comprises

- a plurality of colour containers (2a-2n) each containing a base colour, and being connected to outlet conduits (3a-3n) through which the base colour can be delivered to

10 - a valve carrying distribution means (10) which can be brought in communication with the individual colour containers (2a-2n) via said outlet conduits (3a-3n),

- and control means (4) which according to a preset programme influences the distribution means (10) to let

15 through a desired quantity of base colour from preselected colour containers (2a-2n) to a common mixing vessel (6), preferably on a weight basis.

2. Arrangement as claimed in claim 1,

20 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that said distribution means (10) comprises a plurality of valve housings (14a-14n), preferably arranged in a ring (Fig. 3, Fig. 4)

above said mixing vessel (6), each valve housing (14a-14n) on the one side (13a-13n) being connected to an

25 individual outlet conduit (3a-3n) from a colour container (2a-2n), and on the other side being adapted to hold a regulating valve (15).

3. Arrangement as claimed in claim 1 or 2,

30 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the distribution means (10) is substantially stationary provided and encircles a valve control means (20) which can be brought in position in front of the individual valve housing

(14a-14n) for contributing to the opening/closing of
35 respective valve (15), respectively decide the stroke length of the individual valve.

4. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

5 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the distribution means (10) encircles a valve control means (20) which is connected to a drive means (21), for example a hydraulic or pneumatic unit, for raising/lowering the valve control means (20) to preselected positions, the various positions of the valve control means (20) determining the stroke length of the regulating valve (15) and possibly the closed position or graduated open positions of the valve.

5. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

15 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that each of the regulating valves (15) are provided in an individual valve housing (14a-14n) which is connected individually to pressure air supply (41a) via appropriate supply means (40), for individual pressure supply to the individual valve housings (14a-14n).

6. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

25 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that said control means (4) cooperates with valves (15) which are provided in the distribution means (10) and which comprises at least two colour throughgoing openings (24, 25) having different dimensions, one or more of the larger throughput openings (24) serving for crude dosage of the colour in question, whereas one or more of the lesser openings (25) serving for fine dosage of the colour in question.

7. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

35 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the distribution means (10) encircles a valve control means (20) which at its lower portion takes the form of a cone, i.e. includ-

ing at least one inclined surface (34) which can cooperate with an opposite inclined surface (28) of a graduated valve (15).

5 8. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that each valve housing
(14a-14n) comprises a piston (41) communicating with
compressed air supply (40), and that each valve (15) has
10 a substantially cylindrical main member (16) having a
free end portion (27) which is provided with an inclined
guiding surface (28) which can abut against a correspond-
ing inclined surface (34) of the valve control means
(20), a substantially vertical displacement of said valve
15 control means (20) in the one direction entailing a large
stroke length of said valve (15) when the latter is sub-
jected to compressed air, whereas a further lowering of
the valve control means (20) entails a displacement of
the valve (15) back to the valve housing (14a) for sett-
20 ing of the second open position (25).

9. Arrangement as claimed in any of the claims 1-5,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the distribution
means encircles a valve control means which is formed
25 substantially cylindrically, and which is adapted to take
an upper position allowing full stroke length for crude
dosage through one or more valves, as well as a lower
position reducing the stroke length for fine dosage
through one or more valves.

30 10. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding
claims,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the distribution
means (10) comprises a plurality of valve sections (11a-
35 11n) which preferably are provided on a tiltable means
for simplified inspection and cleaning of said distribu-
tion means.

11. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

5 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the desired respective preset colour quantity (31) which is let through the distribution means (10) is subjected to control weighing by means of one or more weighing cells (60) carrying said mixing vessel (12), especially by means of adaptive adjustment or lag adaption of expected colour quantity to be pressed out, based on the pressed out colour string's weight and/or time for pressing colour through the associated valve (15).

12. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

15 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the mixing vessel (12) weighing cell (60) are provided on a displaceable support (61) which preferably comprises raisable/lowerable means to appropriately alter the distance between the mixing vessel bottom (12a) or the colour surface (32a) therein, such that the colour string (31) pressed out through a valve (15) will have an approximately equal extension when hitting the mixing vessel bottom (12a) or the colour surface (32a).

25 13. Arrangement as claimed in any of the preceding claims,

30 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that each of said colour containers (2a-2n) comprises a displaceable piston (50) serving as a lid and being at its centre portion provided with an outlet opening (51) which is connected to the outlet conduit (3a), said outlet conduit (3a) in the area of said lid (50) being provided as a hollow piston rod (52).

35 14. Arrangement as claimed in claim 13,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that said piston rod (52) is provided with a drive means (53) which cooperates

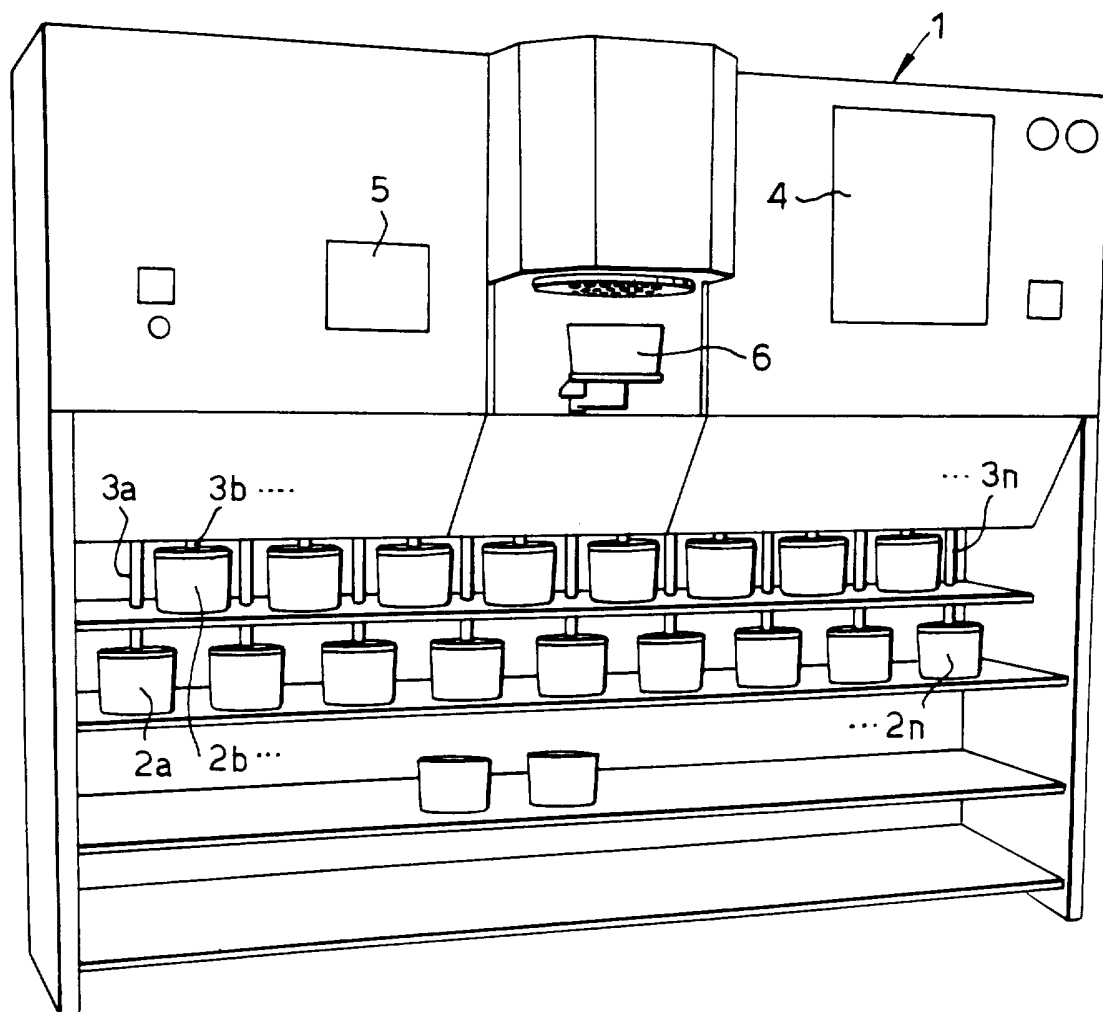
with said control means (2), and which is influenced for displacement of the piston (50) down into or into the selected colour container (2a) for pressing out therefrom an appropriate colour quantity through said piston rod (52) and associated output conduit (3a) to said distribution means 810).

15. Arrangement as claimed in claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said piston rod (52) is provided with a mechanism (53) which reacts when said piston (50) is completely inserted in the colour container (2a) in question for thereby indicating empty colour container and need for exchange/filling up of same.

16. Arrangement as claimed in claim 13, 14 or 15, characterized in that around the circumference of said piston (50) there is provided a flexible gasket means (50a), which sealing means (50a) is designed with such dimensions and of such a material that said piston (50) presses sealingly towards inclined box walls (2aa).

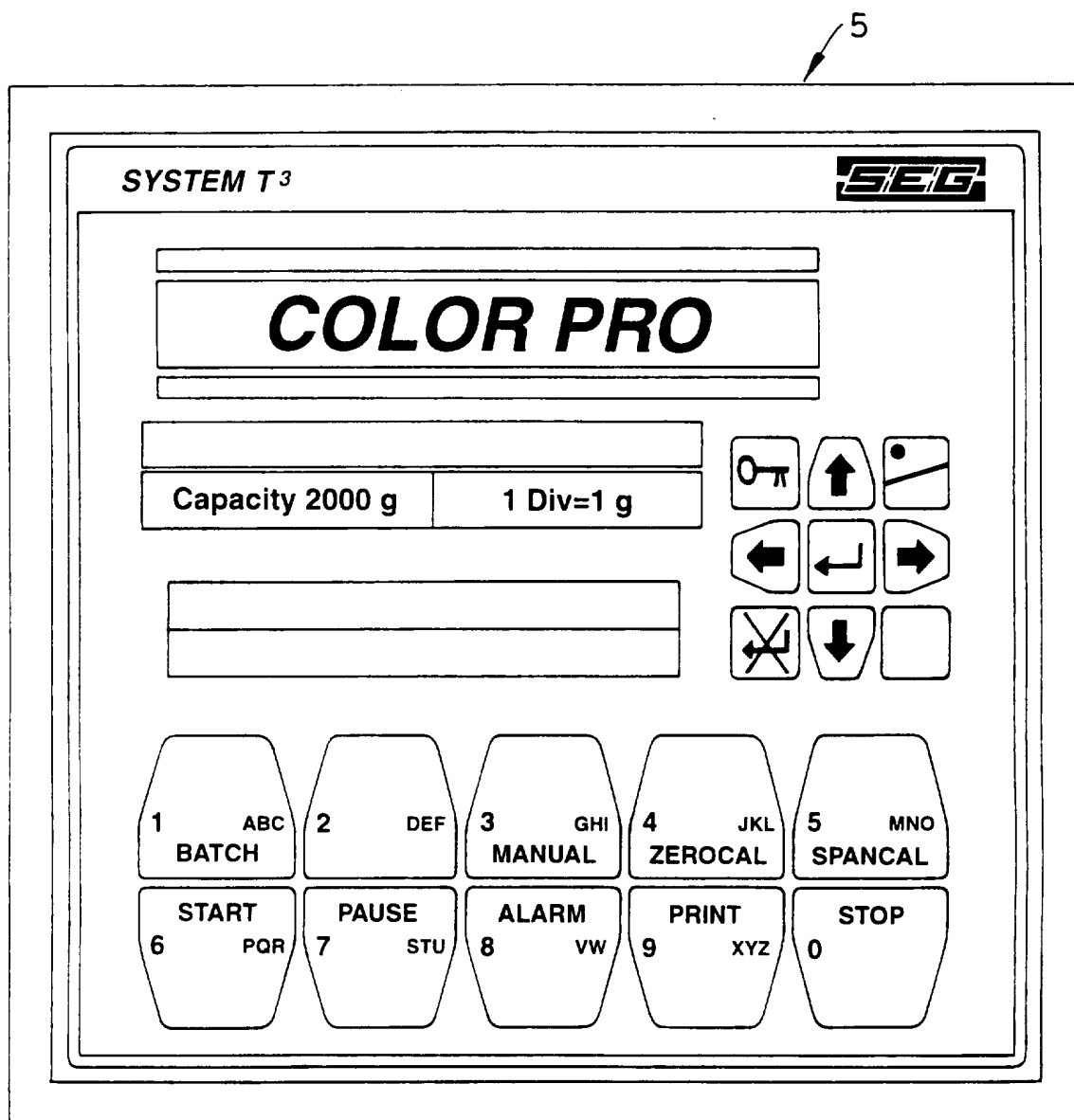
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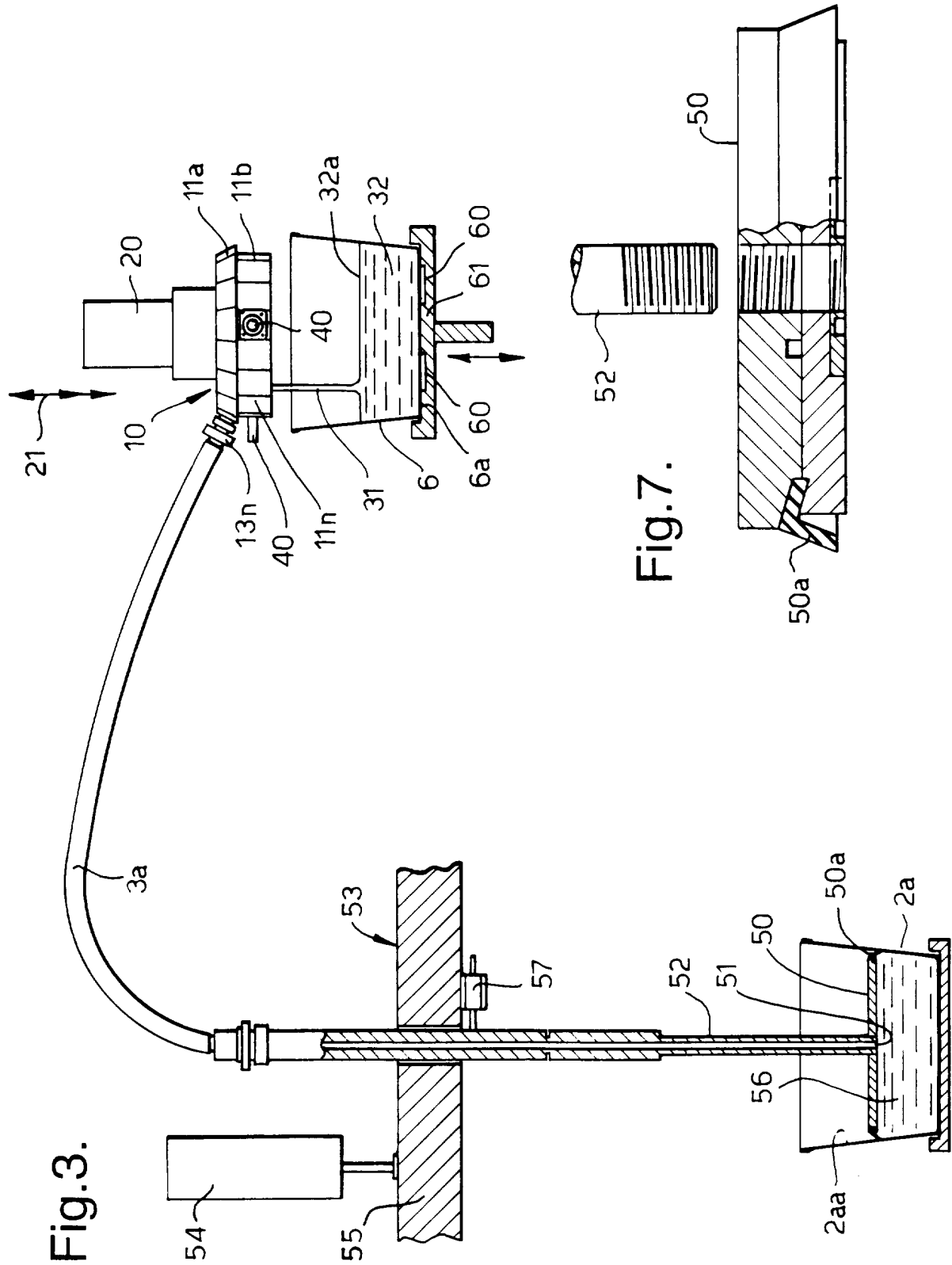
Fig.1.



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Fig.2.





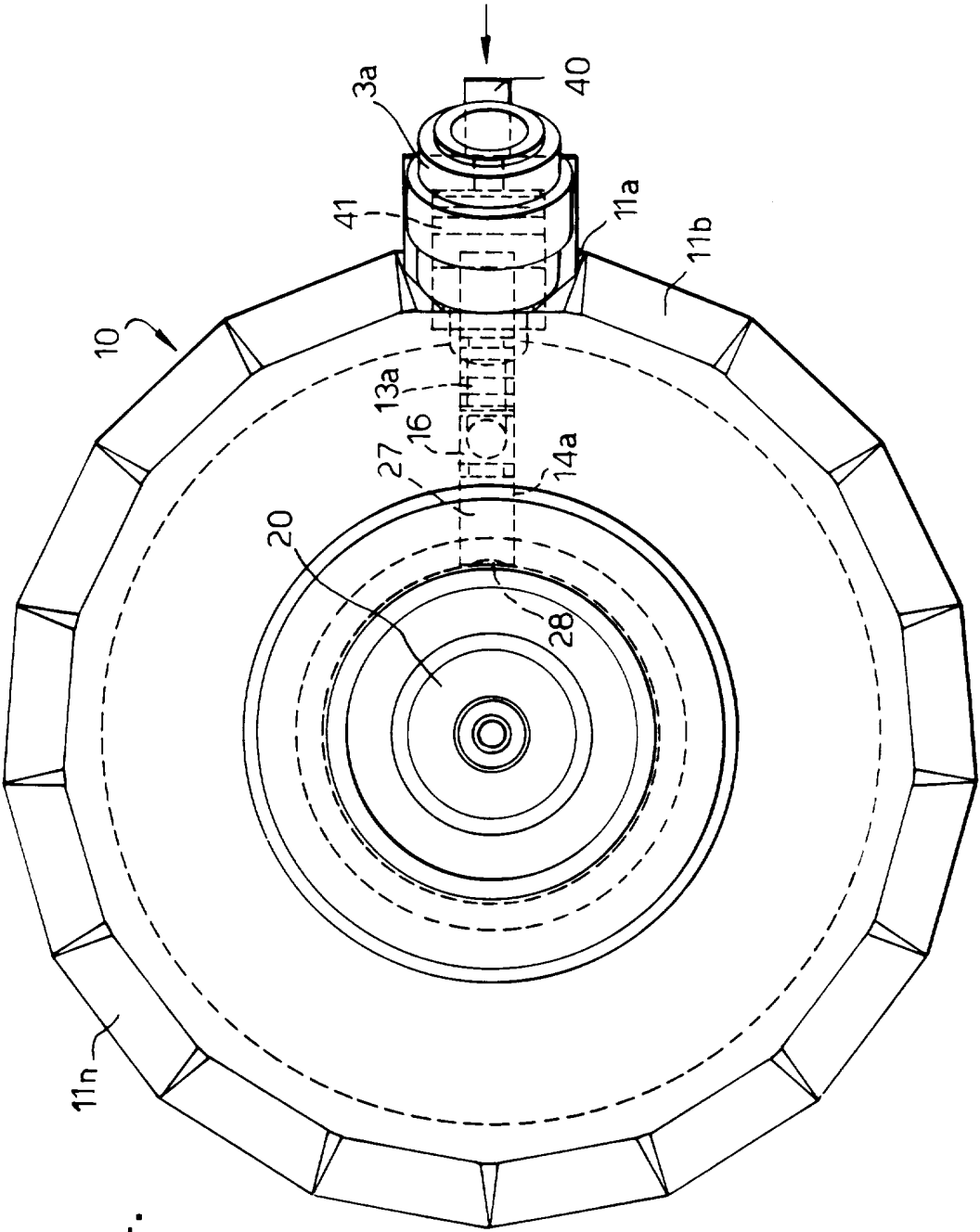


Fig.4.

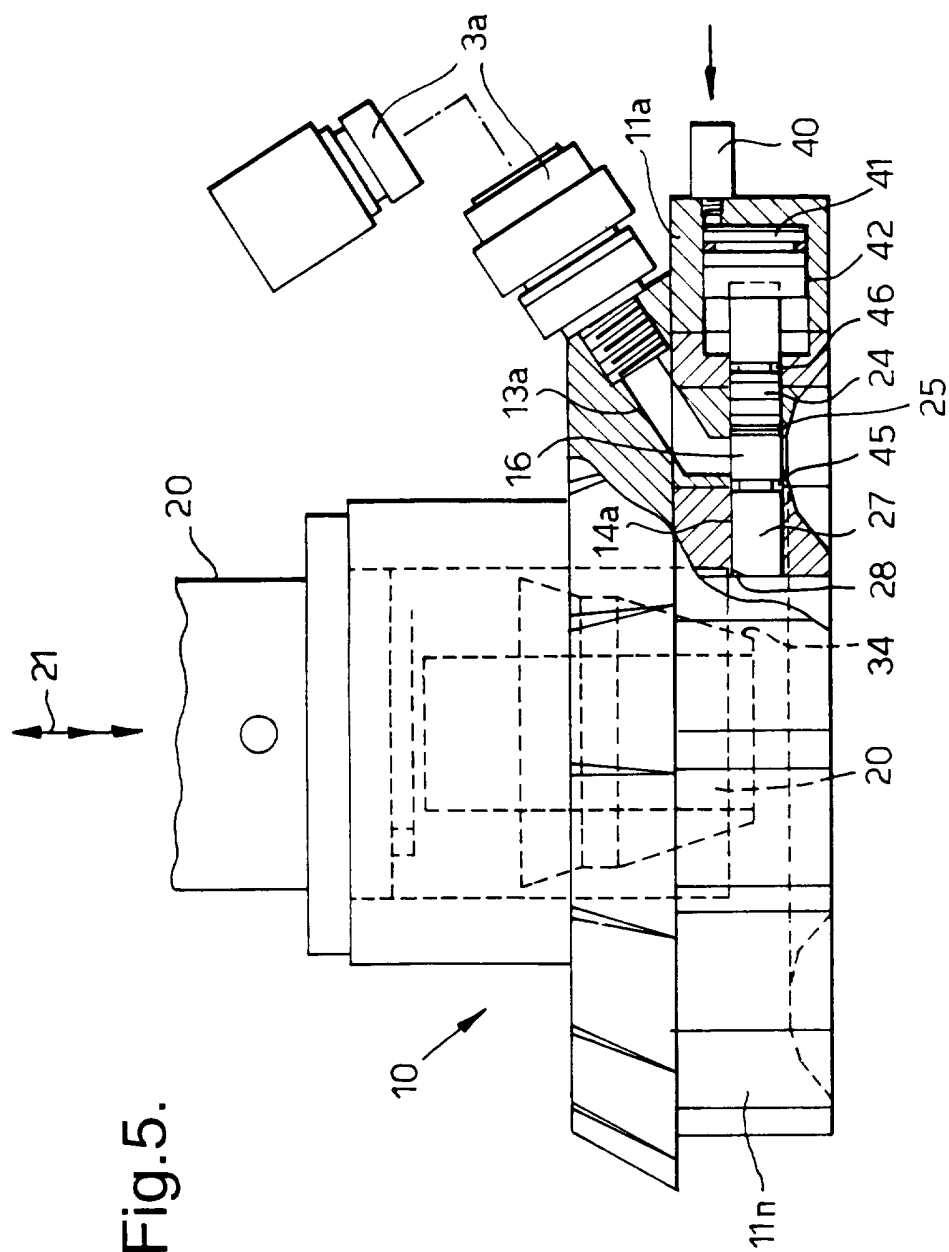


Fig.6 A.

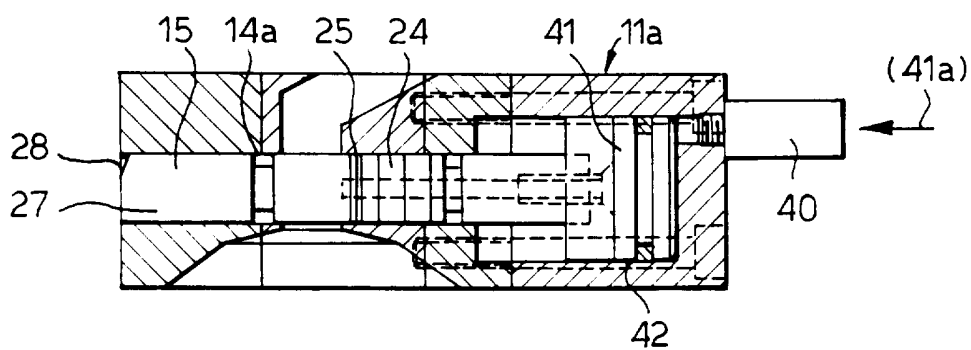


Fig.6 B.

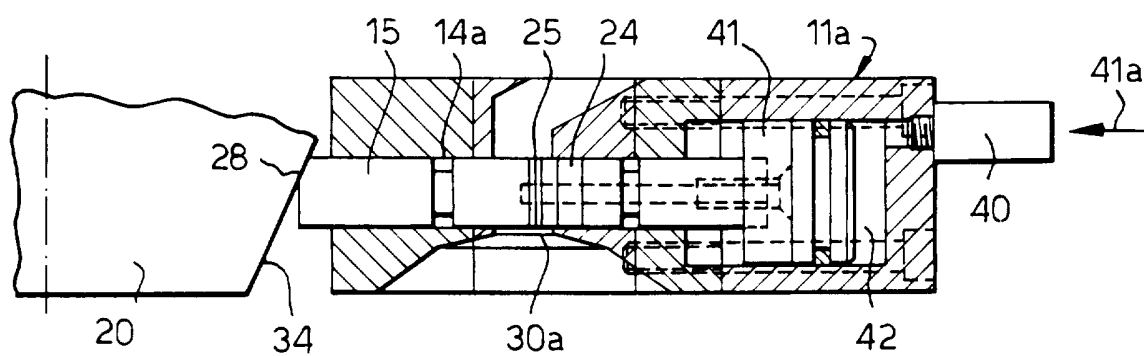
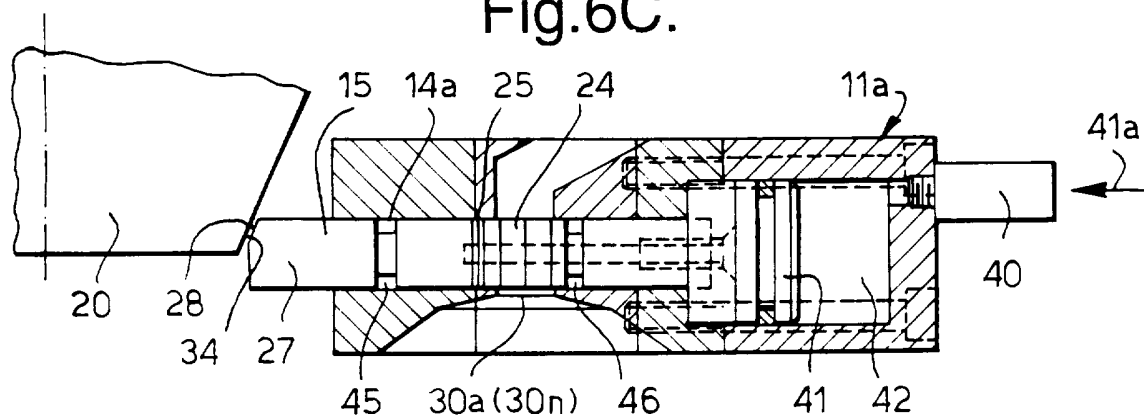


Fig.6C.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NO 96/00045

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B67D 5/56, B01F 15/04, B01F 13/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B01F, B67D, B67C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, CLAIMS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 3419485 A1 (FECO-INDUSTRIEANLAGENBAU GMBH), 28 November 1985 (28.11.85) --	1,5-6,11-12
X	EP 0176140 A2 (MONTELERA S.P.A.), 2 April 1986 (02.04.86), figures 1,3, claim 1 --	1-2,11-12
X	DE 3201221 A1 (RIBIC, WALTER), 28 July 1983 (28.07.83), figure 1, claim 1 --	1-2,11-12
X	DE 4322442 A1 (REINHARD KISSLER GMBH ANLAGENBAU-ELEKTROTECHNIK), 12 January 1995 (12.01.95), figures 1-3 --	1-2,11-12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 June 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NO 96/00045

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 4924900 A (FRANK A. TAUBE, SR. ET AL), 15 May 1990 (15.05.90), column 1, line 13 - line 17, abstract --	6
A	DE 3729318 C2 (MADER GMBH), 11 August 1994 (11.08.94), figure 1 --	13-16
A	US 4844297 A (JOHN A.G. SMITH), 4 July 1989 (04.07.89), figure 1, abstract -- -----	13-16

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Information on patent family members

01/04/96

International application No.

PCT/NO 96/00045

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DE-A1- 3201221	28/07/83	NONE	
DE-A1- 4322442	12/01/95	NONE	
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