March 21, 1961 A. MAGNANI 2,975,833

APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SHEETS OF FIBROUS MATERIALS

Filed June 5, 1959 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

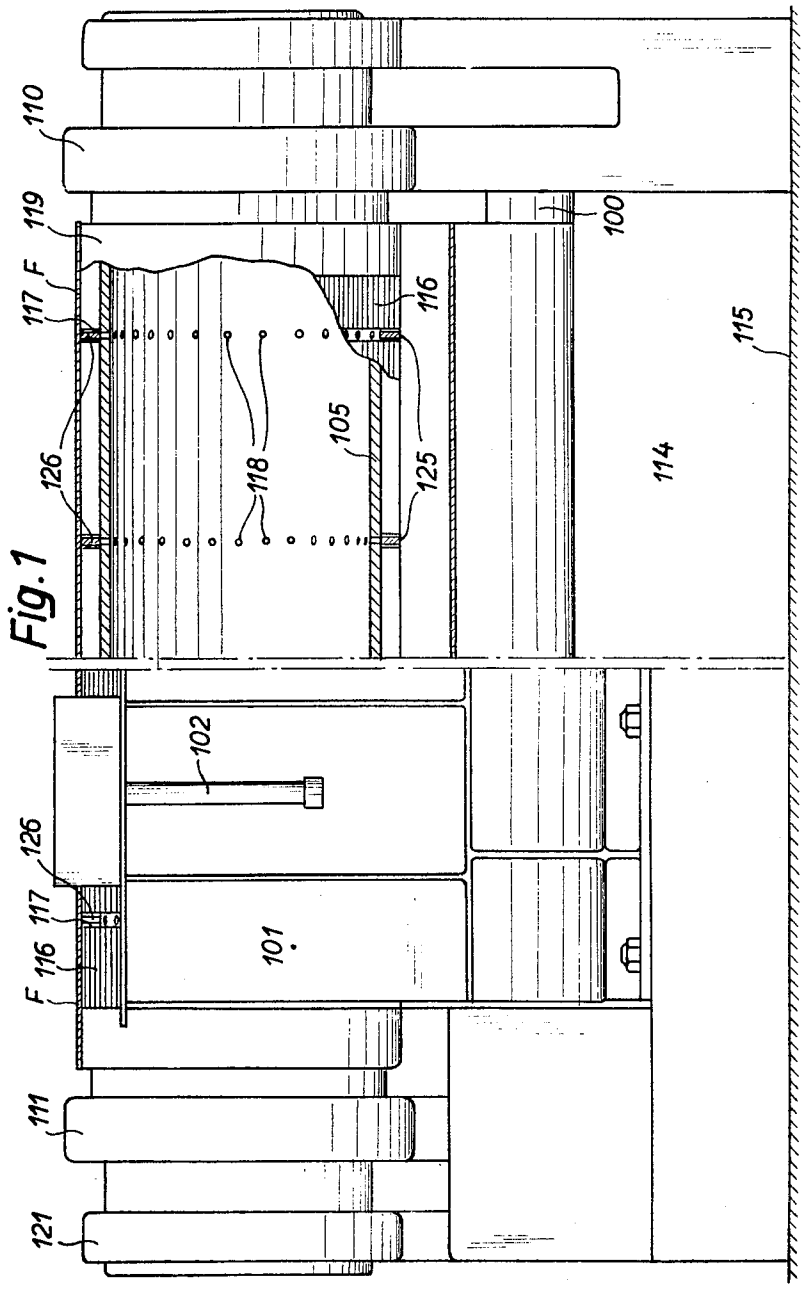


Fig. 1

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Fig.2

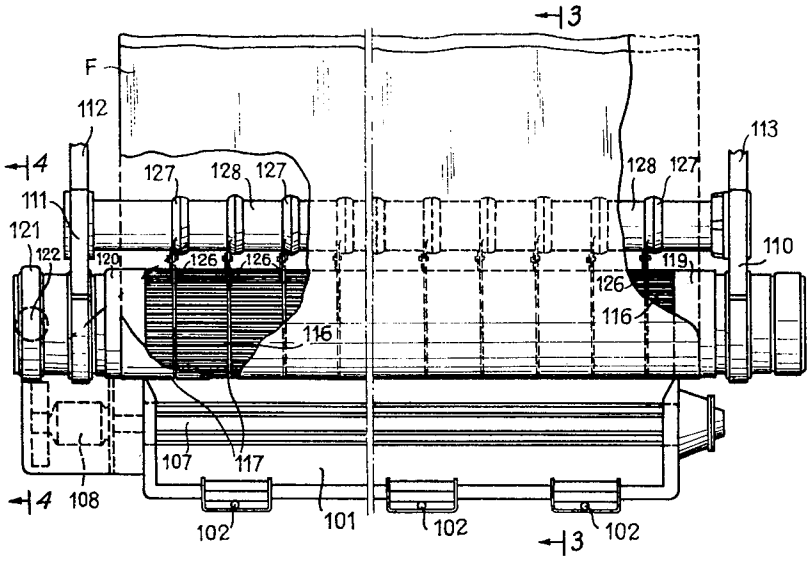
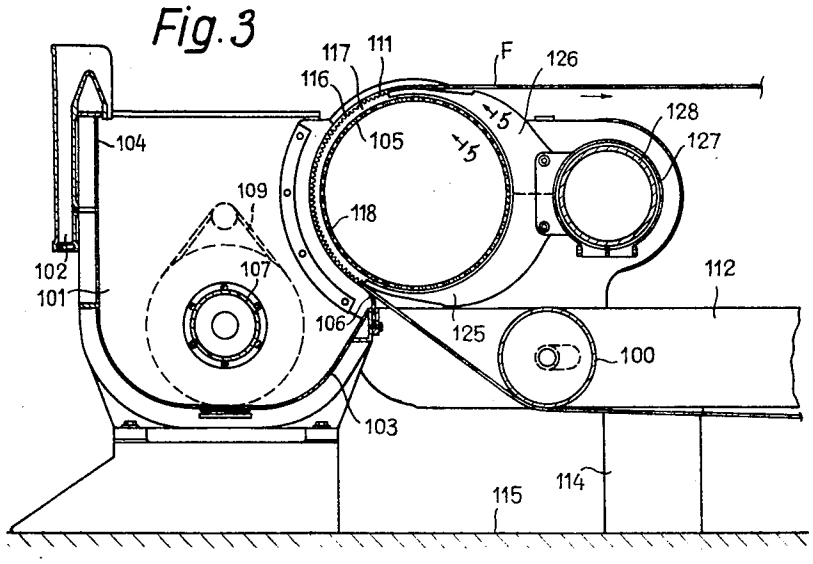


Fig.3



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APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SHEETS OF FIBROUS MATERIALS

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Fig. 4

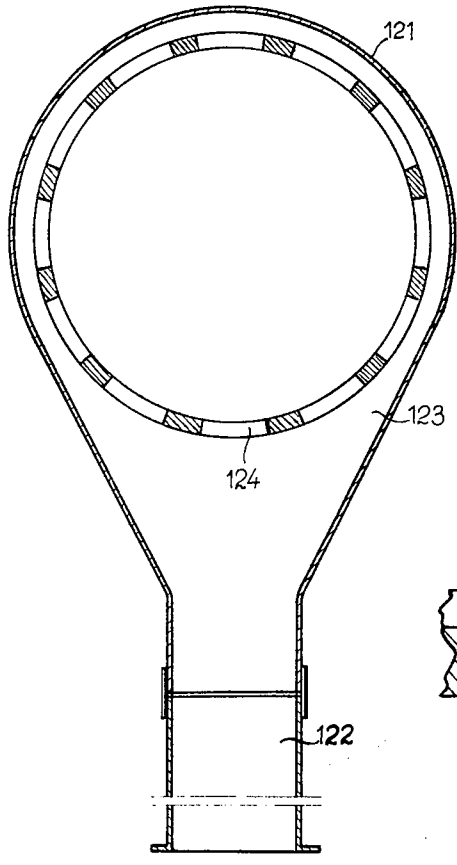


Fig. 5

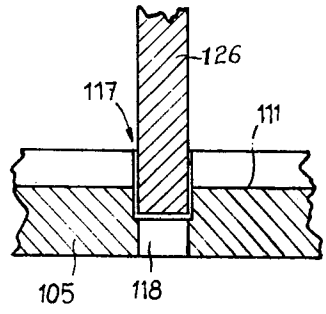
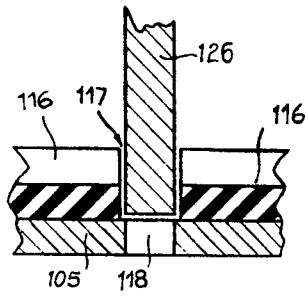


Fig. 6



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APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SHEETS OF FIBROUS MATERIALS

Alessandro Magnani, 18 Viale della Liberta, Pavia, Italy

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Claims priority, application Italy June 6, 1958

3 Claims. (Cl. 162—318)

This invention relates to an apparatus for manufacturing sheets of fibrous material by drawing from a tank and dehydrating an aqueous slurry by means of a suction cylinder on which an endless permeable web is wound.

Said apparatus may find several applications, such as for instance in the manufacture of paper, paperboard and asbestos-cement articles. In the latter instance the elementary layer, being conveniently dehydrated, is wound on a metallic mandrel until the desired thickness is reached.

Among most usual methods of manufacturing the elementary layer the following are mentioned.

The aqueous slurry is contained in a vat wherein a rotating wire net cylinder is dipped, by means of which most of the water is eliminated. Thus, a thin sheet is formed which is transferred due to adhesion to an endless felt web travelling in contact with the wire net cylinder, conveying thereby the formed sheet to the next operative step. This method is inconvenient in that a large amount of the material forming the slurry penetrates through the wire net, thereby requiring complicated and expensive recovery steps. This disadvantage is particularly appreciable in the manufacture of asbestos-cement articles, where the use of expensive mixtures having a high content of fibrous substance becomes necessary. Moreover, it should be noted that the amount of cement penetrating through the wire net, though it is recovered, deteriorates because of the prolonged immersion in water.

Another method, particularly known in the paper industry, consists in supplying to a container the slurry in a highly diluted state. The rotating suction cylinder is partially dipped therein. The cylinder is formed with a perforated surface provided with a large number of small diameter perforations. An endless permeable web is driven on the cylinder and moves therewith. An endless sheet is formed by the combined action due to motion of the cylinder and suction from the interior thereof, while water is eliminated by the suction. Normally, the cylinder has a stationary tray provided therein, defining the suction zone.

The above mentioned suction cylinder methods cannot be used when treating cementitious materials, as in the case of asbestos-cement, since the surface perforations, which are necessarily of small diameter, would rapidly clog, prejudicing and finally annulling the suction action; cleaning of the large number of said perforations would be too expensive. Moreover, in this case the provision in the suction cylinder of means defining the operative zone thereof would be too difficult and expensive when sheets of several meters in length are to be manufactured.

The object of this invention is to provide an apparatus wherein the suction roller exerts an effective suction, easy cleaning thereof being possible after the operation, while sheets of large sizes can be manufactured.

The principal feature of the apparatus according to this invention consists in that the surface of the suction roller is provided with ribs forming channels which are

externally defined by the web and communicate with the suction source through outlet ports of the cylinder.

According to an embodiment of this invention the cylinder rotates on a tubular stationary support wherein suction is applied, slits being cut in the support corresponding to the outlet ports of the cylinder.

Other characteristics of this apparatus will become apparent from the following description, reference being made to the annexed drawings showing by way of example only a practical embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 1 is an elevational view, partially sectional, of the invention,

Figure 2 is a plan view, partially sectional, of Fig. 1,

Figure 3 is a sectional view on line **3—3** of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a sectional view on line **4—4** of Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a sectional view on line **5—5** of Figure 3, shown on an enlarged scale, and

Figure 6 is a sectional view similar to that of Figure 5, but concerning a further embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Figs. 1 through 3 the apparatus comprises a tank **101** containing an aqueous slurry (not shown) supplied continuously thereto through tubes **102**.

The rear wall **103** (Fig. 3) of the tank is lower than the front wall **104**, and is integrated with a portion of the outer periphery of the suction cylinder generally indicated at **105** (Fig. 3). A felt web F passes on the cylinder **105**, on the side towards the tank **101**. At the upper edge of the wall **103** and on the lateral end walls of the tank packings **106** of resilient material, for instance rubber, are attached, for forming a seal between the walls of the tank **101** and the web F.

Within the tank **101** a stirrer **107** (Figs. 2 and 3) parallel with the axis of the suction roller **105** is provided, the stirrer being rotated by a motor **108**, the drive being transmitted through a belt and pulleys transmission **109**.

The suction roller **105** is rotatably mounted on two end supports **110** and **111**, respectively, fixedly connected with longitudinal girders **112** and **113**, respectively of the machine frame (Figure 2).

Each of the longitudinal girders **112** and **113** is supported by brackets **114** (Fig. 3) directly anchored to the foundation of the apparatus incorporated within the floor **115** where the apparatus is located.

Transmission rollers **100** of the web F are mounted on the frame members and supports **110** and **111**.

The suction roller **105**, being the principal member of the apparatus, is of hollow shape and its ends penetrate through the lateral supports **110** and **111** and are laterally closed so as not to communicate with the outside.

The operative surface of the suction roller **105** at the portion between the supports **110** and **111** is provided with longitudinal ribs **116** transversely interrupted by annular grooves **117** on the bottom of which ports **118** of suitable size and shape are formed.

As can be seen from Figure 2, the sections **119** and **120**, respectively of the cylinder **105** adjacent to the supports **110** and **111**, are not provided with ribs. Their function is to laterally close the channels formed between the ribs **116**, guiding the lateral non operative edges of the felt web passing on the suction roller.

The inside of the cylinder **105** communicates with a suction source through a stationary manifold **121** (Figs. 1, 2 and 4) placed externally of the support **111**. The manifold **121** is internally of a hollow shape and communicates with a water and air suction vertical tube **122** (Figs. 2 and 4).

The inside of the cylinder **105** and the inner chamber **123** of the manifold **121** may be connected by cutting a plurality of radial apertures **124** (Fig. 4) in the portion of the periphery of the cylinder **105** passing through the manifold **121**, so as to provide communication between the inside of the cylinder **105** and the tube **122**,

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For restricting the suction applied from the interior of the cylinder **105** to the zone only where the suction cylinder draws and partially dehydrates the aqueous suspension in the tank **101**, means are provided for cutting off communication of the perforations **118** with the outside at the zones corresponding to the inoperative portion of the cylinder during movement thereof, the latter portion being substantially that on the side opposed to the tank.

Said means comprise sectors **125** and **126** a pair of which are fork-shaped in combination and have a circular inner profile corresponding to the outer profile of the cylinder **105** (Fig. 3). A pair of sectors **125**, **126** engage each of the annular grooves **117**.

Said sectors **125** and **126** are mounted on adjustable sleeves **127** (Fig. 2) by means of a tubular longitudinal support **128** placed adjacent to the suction roller **105** on the side opposed to the tank **101** and rigidly supported by the lateral supports **110** and **111**.

Since each sector **125**, **126** is of a width such as to substantially fill the whole groove **117** (Fig. 5), suction through the radial holes **118** of the skirt of the cylinder **105** takes place exclusively in the portion where the suction cylinder draws the material from the tank **101** and the subsequent zone which, in the example shown, terminates a short distance before the material carried by the felt web F passes the top of the suction cylinder.

According to a special embodiment of the invention, the ribs **116** and a section of the thickness of the suction cylinder are of rubber (Figure 6) this allowing a more convenient periodical cleaning of the cylinder and a more effective seal between the elements **125**, **126** and the inner walls of the grooves **117**.

Of course, the invention is not limited to the exact details shown and described by way of example only.

What I claim is:

1. In an apparatus for manufacturing a sheet of fibrous material by drawing and dehydrating an aqueous slurry from a vat by means of a suction cylinder on which a permeable endless web is wound, the said suction cylinder of a hollow structure having longitudinally extending ribs on its outer circumferential surface defining longitudinal channels between the ribs, suction ports opening into said channels, a circumferential annular groove transverse to said longitudinal channels on the cylinder and said suction ports being arranged on the bottom of said annular groove, at least a pair of members, fork-shaped in combination and positioned externally of the cylinder out of the region of engagement of the cylinder with the web, said pair of fork-shaped members engaging in said annular groove to close the suction ports which do not face the said region of cylinder and web engagement and to leave open the ports facing the said region.

2. In the apparatus as claimed in claim 1, the said fork-shaped pair of members removably and adjustably secured on a tubular support extending parallel with the cylinder.

3. In the apparatus as claimed in claim 1, the said cylinder comprising a rubber skirt, and the said ribs and channels being formed in the skirt.

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