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(54) APPARATUS FOR APPLYING ADHESIVE TO A WEB ROLL BEING WOUND IN A WINDING MACHINE

APPARAT ZUM AUFTRAGEN VON KLEBSTOFF WÄHREND DES AUFROLLENS AUF EINER BANDWICKELROLLE IN EINER WICKELMASCHINE

APPAREIL DESTINE A APPLIQUER DE L'ADHESIF SUR UN ROULEAU D'UNE BANDE ENROULEE DANS UNE MACHINE ENROULEUSE

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(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 481 929 **DE-A- 3 800 703**
- **RESEARCH DISCLOSURE no. 249 , January 1985 , GREAT-BRITAIN pages 77 - 79 'Creasing mechanism'**

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EP 0 654 004 B1

Description

Technical Field

This invention relates to the continuous formation of successive wound web rolls, such as paper, of a predetermined diameter from a traveling, substantially continuous web. More particularly, this invention relates to apparatus for applying an adhesive to an area of the web slightly downstream of where the web has been, or will be, severed to provide the length of web to produce the desired diameter of the wound web roll. Still more particularly, this invention relates to apparatus for automatically applying either a stripe of glue, or an adhesive tape, circumferentially about the peripheral surface of the wound web roll to attach the last wrap of the web about the finished wound roll. The apparatus for accomplishing this task operates without human intervention.

Description Of The Prior Art

In prior machines for winding a traveling web into a finished wound roll, the trailing severed end of the web is typically attached to the wound roll by manually applying one or more spots of glue, or a length of adhesive tape which might be either two-sided, or one-sided, and applied either beneath the last layer of web or against the outer edge of the severed web. Applicators for applying either glue or tape manually in this manner are commercially available.

Each of these methods required a human operator to physically get close to the machinery to be exposed to the dangers inherent in being close to moving mechanical apparatus. The application of an adhesive to the wound roll to seal the finished wound roll necessarily involves undesirable variation in both the quantity of the adhesive applied, and the location of the adhesive, both of which detract from the desired uniformity and quality of the finished roll product.

It is also conceivable to use means, such as staples, which cling to the outer layers of the web and are pressed into the wound roll to secure the last web layer to the roll.

An advantage of this invention is that it provides apparatus for uniformly applying an adhesive to the web near the end of the winding of a finished wound roll (such as, for example, the second to last turn of the web) to adhere the trailing portion of the web to the wound web roll. All this can be accomplished without requiring a human to come close to the moving machinery and rotating wound web roll, and without requiring the roll being wound to be stopped to have the trailing web attached.

In a document identified as "2244 Research Disclosure", No. 249, Great Britain, January 1985, there is described a winding machine according to the preamble of claim 1. In particular, an apparatus for applying an adhesive to film being wound into wound rolls is disclosed. This apparatus utilizes a pair of rotating rollers 2,2' between which the traveling web to be cut, and have an adhesive applied thereto, is passed. The apparatus utilizes a web-end tape holding mechanism 4, coaxially mounted relative to roller 2, into which a gluing tape 6 is inserted and held under the influence of suctioned air. A tape fixing auxiliary roller 7 is actuatable to cooperate with a belt-like tape feeder 5 to secure the tape onto holding mechanism 4 which rotates in conjunction with cooperating knives 3,3' to apply the tape to the severed end of the traveling film 1. The severed film then travels downstream where it is utilized to secure the end of the film to the wound web roll 9 by being nipped between a pressure roll 10 and the wound roll 9.

Such apparatus does not utilize positioning means or actuating means which operate to move adhesive attaching means to position the adhesive attaching means first parallel with the rotational axis of the web roll being wound, and then transversely toward and away from the web roll being wound.

In The Drawings

Figure 1a is an end-elevational view, in somewhat schematic form, of a web winding machine, and showing the adhesive applying apparatus.

Figure 1b is a front-elevational view of the web winding machine, and showing the traversing arrangement for laterally guiding the working heads parallel to the rotational axis of the web roll being wound.

Figure 2a is an end-elevational view of a web winding machine similar to that shown in Figure 1a, but showing another embodiment of the adhesive applying apparatus.

Figure 2b is a front-elevational view of the apparatus shown in Figure 2a, and showing the working heads being applied to the web roll being wound by actuation apparatus.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

In the preferred use of this invention, a stripe of glue, or two-sided adhesive tape, is applied to the outer surface of the second to last turn of the web as the traveling web is being wound into a wound web roll. In this manner, the last turn of the web comes into contact with the stripe of glue or adhesive tape on its inner surface, but not on its outer surface. Preferably, the application of the adhesive application occurs along the entire circumference of the wound web roll to provide an uninterrupted line of adhesive attachment. However, it is also contemplated that a line of dots or dashes of adhesive could be applied along the circumference of the wound roll, as desired.

In a preferred embodiment, the adhesive attachment of the web to the wound web roll is provided along two, spaced, parallel lines extending about the circumference of the web roll. By locating these lines of adhesive close to the lateral edges of the web, the wrapped web can be stabilized to achieve a firm cover, and the

application of the adhesive can be more easily coordinated with the support arms which support the core, or spool, on which the web is wound. Specifically, the adhesive applicators can be mounted to move laterally in the machine, or longitudinally relative to the wound roll, with the support arms.

The solution provided by the invention resides in the concept of positioning a working head for attaching the adhesive to the web, such as paper, being wound into the wound roll at a plurality of locations spaced axially along the length of the roll.

An especially elegant realization of this invention is a modular concept where the working heads are arranged on apparatus for automatically inserting cores into position to be received by support arms and to have webs wound into wound web rolls on the cores. This arrangement can be realized both where the core insertion is provided by a channel which is moved by a lifting/lowering, or pivoting, traverse device extending across the machine, or where the core insertion is provided by two lifting or pivoting arrangements per core to be wound into a web roll, movable together with the support arms for each core chuck.

This invention is particularly suited for use in conjunction with paper winders utilizing a central backing roll for supporting a plurality of axially aligned web rolls being wound which are arranged in two rows, substantially horizontally arrayed, about the periphery of the backing roll, about 180 degrees apart. This also permits the use of a so-called central drive on the backing roll. Also, in this so-called duplex winding arrangement utilizing a central backing roll, the web rolls being wound are each supported by a pair of spaced, parallel arms which are pivoted to move outwardly as the diameter of the wound roll increases. The ends of the support arms contain a core chuck which is inserted into the ends of a core, sometimes called a tube or reel spool, in such a manner as to permit the core to be driven when the core chuck is rotated to rotate the wound web roll. The core chuck is driven by a motor, such as a DC motor, which is mounted in the support arm on either side of the roll. Such a driving arrangement is known from DE 38 00 703 A1. In addition, by mounting the adhesive applicator to each pivoted support arm which has a powered core chuck mounted in it, the adhesive applicator can always be positioned at a desired distance inside the lateral edge of the web for each wound web roll and will also move radially outwardly with the core as the diameter of the wound web roll increases. This guarantees the maximum flexibility regarding the number and placement of the adhesive applicator locations to provide the circumferentially arrayed lines of adhesive in predetermined axial positions of the wound web roll.

In the following description of the preferred embodiments, corresponding elements will be designated with the same numeral, with a prime mark used to distinguish between like elements. It is understood that some elements located on the back side of the apparatus in a particular figure are hidden and, therefore, might not be shown.

Referring to Figures 1a and 1b, a traveling web, such as paper, has been longitudinally slit into two individual sub-webs **11,11'** and are traveling in the direction of the arrow to be guided onto, and supported by, a backing roll **10** in a web winding machine, designated generally by numeral 100. One of the webs is supported over the backing roll surface for approximately 90 degrees and is guided onto a core, sometimes known as a tube or reel spool, and is being wrapped into a wound web roll **12**. The other sub-web travels over substantially 270 degrees of the circumferential surface of the backing roll and is being wound into web roll **12'**. Each of the wound web rolls **12,12'** is being wound on a corresponding winding device **41,41'**. In the event that there are more than two sub-webs **11,11'**, such as, for example, eight sub-webs, then there would be a corresponding plurality of winding devices **41**, which are arranged laterally next to each other with an axial spacing and which are arranged to be shiftable in relation to the other winding devices **41**. A plurality of longitudinally arrayed, laterally spaced rolls **12,12'** in winding devices **41,41'** comprise a winding station **40,40'**.

The reel spool on which the wound web rolls **12,12'** are wound is supported at either end by a core chuck **15,16'** which, in turn, is mounted in a corresponding arm **13',14'** as shown in Figure 2b to extend parallel with the rotational axis of the backing roll. Thus, a wound web roll **12,12'** is held at its extremities by a corresponding core chuck mounted in a corresponding support arm **13,14** or **13',14'**. The support arms are, in turn, pivotally mounted at **18,18'** to supports in a manner well-known to those skilled in the art. The core chucks are each driven by a motor, which is preferably an air-cooled DC motor, which is mounted in each of the supporting arms co-axially. The motors are configured to engage, and rotate, the core chucks at right angles. The driven core chucks, thus, rotate the wound web roll about an axis **17,17'**, which is the longitudinal axis of the would roll. The driving arrangements are known from German document DE 38 00 703 A1.

The support arms **13,13'** and **14,14'** are pivotally mounted about axes **18,18'**. The manner in which the support arms are pivoted under power is also known to those skilled in the art and, in view of this and for clarity, is not specifically shown and will not be described in detail. The support arms are, thus, capable of pivoting outwardly, while maintaining desired nip pressure, from the backing roll **10** as the diameters of the wound rolls **12,12'** increase as the traveling webs are wound.

In order to accommodate the winding of webs having different widths, the pivoted axial mounting **18,18'** of each pair of support arms **13,14,13', 14'**, etc., are mounted on a sled, or carriage, **19,19'**, each of which is movable along support bases **20,20'** of the winder **41,41'** and which extend in the direction of the width of the machine, that is, parallel to the axis of the backing roll **10**.

In order to apply a stripe of glue or two-sided adhe-

sive tape to the outer circumference of the second-to-last turn of a web roll being wound, working heads **27,28** and **27',28'** are provided. Each of these working heads supports an applicator **23,24** and **23',24'**, respectively, for the application of the selected adhesive to a circumferential path **25,26** or **25',26'** on the surface of the wound web roll. The working heads are pressed resiliently (i.e. elastically) against the wound web roll to apply the adhesive. This guarantees the adhesive to be properly applied, even in the case where the traversing guide support, or traverse support, has deflected for any reason.

The working heads in Figures 1a, 1b are mounted to move, such as in sliding contact, in traversing guides **29,29'** which extend transversely to the direction of web **11,11'** travel, or parallel to the rotational axis of backing roll **10**.

For purposes of illustration, the working heads **27,28'** shown in Figure 1a depict a tape cartridge applicator **23,24'** for applying two-sided adhesive tape to the circumference of the wound paper roll, and the corresponding applicator shown in Figure 2a represents a roller-applicator **23,24'** for the application of a glue stripe to the circumference of the wound web roll.

With reference to both Figures 1 and 2, the working heads **27,28** or **27', 28'** are brought from their stand-by positions, where they are transversely supported on carriages **19,19'** (Figure 2a) or by traversing guides **29,29'** (Figure 1b), into their working position, where they are in resilient contact with the outer circumference of the wound web rolls **12,12'**. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2a, the working heads are attached to the ends of power cylinders **32'33** which, in turn, are mounted on carriages **19,19'** and can pivot about swivel axes **18,18'**.

A lifting cylinder **30**, which might comprise a hydraulic or pneumatic powered cylinder, or a powered (electrical) ball-type screw, or a screw jack, is provided for each end of the wound web roll in the embodiment shown in Figure 1a. Only one such actuation cylinder **30** is shown in Figure 1a for clarity. The actuation cylinder is mounted to the frame of winder 100 and extends downwardly to engage a working head and retract to resiliently bring the adhesive applicator on the working head into a working position against the wound web roll. It then returns the working head to its stand-by position in the traversing guide. The working heads can be mounted to traverse with the support arms. The traverse guide **29,29'** is, in turn, mounted for support on supports **20,20'**, respectively. An independent drive, such as an electrical motor connected to a looped chain by a drive sprocket, can be connected to the working heads **27',28'**, either individually per head, or per pair of working heads, as desired. Such a drive arrangement is within the skill of those in the art, so it is not shown and will not be described further.

If desired, the transverse distance, or spacing, of the working heads can be fixed, in which case they could be moved together as a unit by the traversing drive. The fixed distance could correspond to the web width.

To move the working heads into working position against the wound web rolls, the entire traverse guide **29,29'** can be moved transversely upwardly, in the direction of the double-headed arrow shown in Figure 1a, to apply the adhesive to the wound roll. Since the adhesive applicator **23',24'** held in the working head is stationary, and since the rolls **12,12'** are rotating in their respective support arms, the adhesive is applied along circumferentially extending paths **25',26'**, as shown in Figure 1b. When the adhesive has been applied to the circumference of the wound web roll, the powered cylinder **30** is deactivated to return the working heads to their stand-by position, which is represented as the lower position in Figures 1a and 2a. There, the working heads are supported in the traverse guides **29,29'** (Figure 1b) or on the ends of power cylinders **33',32'** (Figure 2a). Since the working heads can move longitudinally along the length of the traverse guides parallel to the rotational axes of the wound web rolls, and since the actuators (i.e. powered cylinders **30**) operate at right angles to the reciprocating directions of movement of the working heads, as shown by the double- headed arrows associated with working heads **27',28'** in Figure 1b, the working heads can be positioned to accommodate any width of web being wound into a roll to apply a circumferential path of adhesive onto the web roll. The illustration of the powered cylinder **30** in Figure 1a shows that the distance of the stroke to move the working head/adhesive applicator from the stand-by position to the working position can vary, depending on the desired diameter of the wound web roll.

Referring now to Figure 1b, the working heads **27',28'** have been moved into such a position on the traverse guide **29'** that they become effectively close to the lateral edges of the wound web roll **12'** to produce adhesive along circumferentially extending paths **25',26'** which are parallel and close to the ends of the wound web roll.

The embodiment shown in Figures 2a, 2b is similar to that shown in Figures 1a, 1b, except that the means for mounting and actuating the working heads is somewhat different. Thus, in Figure 2b, the circumferentially extending lines of glue **21,22,21',22'** are applied by working heads which are attached directly to actuators **32',33'**. These actuators, like the actuator **30** shown in Figure 1a, can comprise a hydraulic or pneumatic powered cylinder, or an electric powered ball-type screw, or similar linear motion power device. These actuators **32',33'** can also serve a second function as tube/reel spool **34,34'** loaders for moving fresh tubes, or reel spools, into their working position from a storage position in a channel beneath the backing roll **10**. Reference is made to WO 91/18815 and DE 38 08 271 A1. The feeding of fresh cores upwardly into their operating position where they are supported by the core chucks is known to those skilled in the art and, therefore, is not shown in detail and will not be described further.

The traversing movement of the actuators **32',33'** on which the working heads **27',28'** are mounted is accomplished by moving the carriages **19,19'**, on which the axes **18,18'** are pivotably supporting the support arms and on which the actuators are also mounted so as to move with the support arms, laterally across the apparatus parallel to the rotational axis of backing roll **10**. The power actuators **32,33,32',33'** are permanently mounted to their respective carriages, or sleds, **19,19'**.

Accordingly, in both embodiments, the working heads can be mounted to traverse with a corresponding support arm to apply the adhesive to a wound web roll uniformly relative to an edge of the roll.

Claims

1. A winding machine for winding one or more travelling webs (11,11') into a corresponding number of wound web rolls (12, 12') comprising:

   a backing roll (10) for supporting the one or more travelling webs and the one or more wound web rolls over its surface with the rotational axes of the rolls (10, 12, 12') parallel,
   at least one winding station (40,40') including at least one winding device (41,41') for rotatably supporting the at least one wound web roll (12,12'), and
   adhesive attaching means (23,23',24,24') mounted proximate the said one or more wound web rolls (12,12') for attaching an adhesive to a portion of each of the one or more travelling webs (11,11'), the adhesive attaching means (23,23',24,24') including one or more working heads (27,27',28,28') for supplying the adhesive,
   characterized in further comprising positioning means (19,19',29,29') for movably positioning the working heads (27,27',28,28') longitudinally relative to and parallel with the rotational axes of the said one or more wound web rolls (12,12'), and
   actuating means (30, 32, 32',33,33')for engaging and reciprocally moving the working heads (27, 27', 28, 28') translationally relative to the corresponding rotational axes of the one or more web rolls being wound (12, 12') from a stand-by position to a working position against the wound web roll to apply the adhesive to the selected portions of the web (11, 11').

2. A web winding machine as set forth in claim 1 wherein the at least one web winding station (40,40') includes a support arm means (13,14,13',14') and a core supporting device (15,16,15',16') for rotatably supporting and rotating a web roll wound on the core, characterized in that:

   a working head (27,27',28,28') is operatively associated with a corresponding actuation means (32,33,32',33') for moving the corresponding working head translationally relative to the rotational axis (17,17') of the web roll being wound from a stand-by position to a working position against the wound web roll (12,12'),
   said support arm means (13,14,13',14') rotatably supporting each wound web roll (12,12') being movable with the actuating means (32,33,32',33') parallel with the web roll axis (17,17').

3. A web winding machine as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that:

   an actuation means (30,32',33,33') is provided for each working head (27,27',28,28').

4. A web winding machine as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that:

   a traverse guide means (29,29') extends for substantially the width of the machine, parallel to the rotational axes of the wound web rolls (12,12'),
   the working heads (27,28,27',28') are mounted in the traverse guide means (29,29'),
   at least one actuation device (30) for selectively engaging and bringing the traverse guide means (29,29') into working position for the working heads (27,28,27',28') to apply adhesive to the web and for returning the traverse guide means and working heads into a stand-by position.

5. A web winding machine as set forth in claim 4, characterized in that:

   the working heads (27,28,27',28') are movably mounted in the traverse guide means (29,29') for traversing movement therealong, and
   the actuation means (30) move the working heads from a stand-by position resiliently against the said at least one wound web roll (12,12').

6. A web winding machine as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that:

   the actuation means (32,32',33,33') are mounted to carriages (19,19'),
   the carriages (19,19') are movably mounted to supports (20,20') for traversing movement parallel with the wound roll axes (17,17') and
   the working heads (27,28,27',28') are mounted to the actuation means (32,32',33,33') to be selectively moved into working position to apply the adhesive to the roll (12,12') and to be

returned to stand-by position.

7. A web winding machine as set forth in claim 1, characterized in that:

the working heads (27,27',28,28') are mounted in the at least one winding device (41,41') for inserting fresh cores (34,34') into their respective winding position for receiving the travelling web to be wound onto the core, and
actuation means (32,32',33,33') are operatively associated with a support (20,20') for actuating selected ones of said working heads (27, 27', 28, 28') to move the working heads substantially radially toward the web roll (12,12') being wound to apply the adhesive to a selected portion of the peripheral surface thereof.

Patentansprüche

1. Wickelmaschine zum Aufwickeln von einer oder von mehreren sich bewegenden Bahnen (11, 11') zu einer entsprechenden Zahl von Wickelbahnrollen (12, 12'), mit:

einer Gegenrolle (10) zum Tragen der einen oder mehreren sich bewegenden Bahnen und der einen oder mehreren Wickelbahnrollen auf ihrer Oberfläche mit zueinander parallelen Drehachsen der Rollen (10, 12, 12'),
wenigstens einer Wickelstation (40, 40'), die wenigstens eine Wickelvorrichtung (41, 41') zum drehbaren Lagern der wenigstens einen Wickelbahnrolle (12, 12') aufweist, und
einer Klebstoffauftragseinrichtung (23, 23', 24, 24'), die nahe bei der einen oder den mehreren Wickelbahnrollen (12, 12') angeordnet ist, zum Auftragen eines Klebstoffes auf einen Teil von jeder der einen oder mehreren sich bewegenden Bahnen (11, 11'), wobei die Klebstoffauftragseinrichtung (23, 23', 24, 24') einen oder mehrere Arbeitsköpfe (27, 27', 28, 28') zum Zuführen des Klebstoffes aufweist,
gekennzeichnet weiter durch eine Positioniereinrichtung (19, 19', 29, 29') zum beweglichen Positionieren der Arbeitsköpfe (27, 27', 28, 28') longitudinal relativ zu der Maschine und parallel zu den Drehachsen der einen oder mehreren Wickelbahnrollen (12, 12'), und
Betätigungseinrichtungen (30, 32, 32', 33, 33') zum Erfassen und fortschreitenden Hin- und Herbewegen der Arbeitsköpfe (27, 27', 28, 28') relativ zu den entsprechenden Drehachsen der einen oder mehreren Bahnrollen (12, 12'), die gewickelt werden, aus einer Bereitschaftsposition in eine Arbeitsposition an der Wickelbahnrolle, um den Klebstoff auf die ausgewählten Teile der Bahn (11, 11') aufzutragen.

2. Bahnwickelmaschine nach Anspruch 1, wobei die wenigstens eine Bahnwickelstation (40, 40') eine Tragarmeinrichtung (13, 14, 13', 14') und eine Kerntragvorrichtung (15, 16, 15', 16') zum drehbaren Lagern und zum Drehen einer auf den Kern gewikkelten Bahnrolle aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

ein Arbeitskopf (27, 27', 28, 28') einer entsprechenden Betätigungseinrichtung (32, 33, 32', 33') operativ zugeordnet ist zur Translationsbewegung des entsprechenden Arbeitskopfes relativ zu der Drehachse (17, 17') der Bahnrolle, die gewickelt wird, aus einer Bereitschaftsposition in eine Arbeitsposition an der Wickelbahnrolle (12, 12'),
wobei die Tragarmeinrichtung (13, 14, 13', 14'), die jede Wickelbahnrolle (12, 12') drehbar lagert, mit der Betätigungseinrichtung (32, 33, 32', 33') parallel zu der Bahnrollenachse (17, 17') bewegbar ist.

3. Bahnwickelmaschine nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

eine Betätigungseinrichtung (30, 32', 33, 33') für jeden Arbeitskopf (27, 27', 28, 28') vorgesehen ist.

4. Bahnwickelmaschine nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

eine Querführungseinrichtung (29, 29') sich im wesentlichen über die Breite der Maschine parallel zu den Drehachsen der Wickelbahnrollen (12, 12') erstreckt,
die Arbeitsköpfe (27, 28, 27', 28') in der Querführungseinrichtung (29, 29') gelagert sind,
wenigstens eine Betätigungsvorrichtung (30) zum wahlweisen erfassen und Bringen der Querführungseinrichtung (29, 29') in die Arbeitsposition für die Arbeitsköpfe (27, 28, 27', 28') zum Auftragen von Klebstoff auf die Bahn und zum Zurückbringen der Querführungseinrichtung und der Arbeitsköpfe in eine Bereitschaftsposition vorgesehen ist.

5. Bahnwickelmaschine nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

die Arbeitsköpfe (27, 28, 27', 28') in der Querführungseinrichtung (29, 29') zur Querbewegung längs derselben beweglich gelagert sind, und
die Betätigungsvorrichtung (30) die Arbeitsköpfe aus einer Bereitschaftsposition elastisch gegen die wenigstens eine Wickelbahnrolle (12, 12') bewegt.

6. Bahnwickelmaschine nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

   die Betätigungseinrichtungen (32, 32', 33, 33') an Wagen (19, 19') angebracht sind,
   wobei die Wagen (19, 19') an Haltern (20, 20') zur Querbewegung parallel zu den Wickelrollenachsen (17, 17') beweglich gelagert sind, und
   die Arbeitsköpfe (27, 28, 27', 28') an den Betätigungseinrichtungen (32, 32', 33, 33') angebracht sind, um wahlweise in die Arbeitspostition bewegt zu werden zum Auftragen des Klebstoffes auf die Rolle (12, 12') und um in die Bereitschaftsposition zurückgebracht zu werden.

7. Bahnwickelmaschine nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

   die Arbeitsköpfe (27, 27', 28, 28') in der wenigstens einen Wickelvorrichtung (41, 41') angebracht sind zum Einführen von frischen Kernen (34, 34') in ihre Wickelposition zum Empfangen der sich bewegenden Bahn, die auf den Kern gewickelt werden soll, und
   Betätigungseinrichtungen (32, 32', 33, 33') einem Halter (20, 20') operativ zugeordnet sind zum Betätigen von ausgewählten Arbeitsköpfen (27, 27', 28, 28') zum Bewegen der Arbeitsköpfe im wesentlichen radial zu der Bahnrolle (12, 12'), die gewickelt wird, um den Klebstoff auf einen ausgewählten Teil der Umfangsoberfläche derselben aufzutragen.

Revendications

1. Machine d'enroulement pour enrouler une ou plusieurs bandes (11, 11') qui défilent pour obtenir un nombre correspondant de rouleaux de bandes enroulées (12, 12'), comprenant:

   un rouleau de support (10) pour supporter sur sa surface la ou les bandes qui défilent et le ou les rouleaux de bandes enroulées, les axes de rotation des rouleaux (10, 12, 12') étant parallèles l'un à l'autre,
   au moins un poste d'enroulement (40, 40') englobant au moins un dispositif d'enroulement (41, 41') pour supporter en rotation le ou les rouleaux de bandes enroulées (12, 12'), et
   des moyens de fixation d'adhésif (23, 23', 24, 24') montés à proximité dudit ou desdits rouleaux de bandes enroulées (12, 12') pour fixer un adhésif à une portion de chacune desdites bandes qui défilent (11, 11'), les moyens de fixation d'adhésif (23, 23', 24, 24') englobant une ou plusieurs têtes de travail (27, 27', 28, 28') pour alimenter l'adhésif,

   caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend en outre des moyens de positionnement (19, 19', 29, 29') pour positionner en mobilité les têtes de travail (27, 27', 28, 28') en direction longitudinale par rapport aux axes de rotation dudit ou desdits rouleaux de bandes enroulées (12, 12') et parallèlement à ces derniers, et
   des moyens d'entraînement (30, 32, 32', 33, 33') pour venir se mettre en contact avec les têtes de travail (27, 27', 28, 28') et les soumettre à un déplacement alternatif en translation par rapport à l'axe de rotation correspondant du ou des rouleaux de bandes (12, 12') en cours d'enroulement, depuis une position d'attente jusqu'à une position de travail contre le rouleau de bande enroulée pour appliquer l'adhésif aux portions sélectionnées de la bande (11, 11').

2. Machine d'enroulement de bande selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le ou les postes d'enroulement de bandes (40, 40') englobent un moyen de bras de support (13, 14, 13', 14') et un dispositif de support de tube (15, 16, 15', 16') pour supporter en rotation et faire tourner un rouleau de bande enroulée sur le tube, caractérisée en ce que:

   une tête de travail (27, 27', 28, 28') est associée en entraînement à un moyen d'entraînement correspondant (32, 33, 32', 33') pour déplacer la tête de travail correspondante en translation par rapport à l'axe de rotation (17, 17') du rouleau de bande en cours d'enroulement, depuis une position d'attente jusqu'à une position de travail contre le rouleau de bande enroulée (12, 12'),
   ledit moyen de bras de support (13, 14, 13', 14') supportant en rotation chaque rouleau de bande enroulée (12, 12') est mobile avec les moyens d'entraînement (32, 33, 32', 33') parallèlement à l'axe (17, 17') du rouleau de bande.

3. Machine d'enroulement de bande selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que:

   on prévoit un moyen d'entraînement (30, 30', 33, 33') pour chaque tête de travail (27, 27', 28, 28').

4. Machine d'enroulement de bande selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que:

   un moyen de guidage transversal (29, 29') s'étend sur essentiellement la largeur de la machine, parallèlement aux axes de rotation des rouleaux de bandes enroulées (12, 12'),
   les têtes de travail (27, 28, 27', 28') sont montées dans le moyen de guidage transversal (29, 29'),

au moins un dispositif d'entraînement (30) pour venir se mettre en contact de manière sélective avec le moyen de guidage transversal (29, 29') et amener ce dernier dans la position de travail pour permettre aux têtes de travail (27, 28, 27', 28') d'appliquer un adhésif sur la bande et pour renvoyer le moyen de guidage transversal et les têtes de travail dans leur position d'attente.

5. Machine d'enroulement de bande selon la revendication 4, caractérisée en ce que:

les têtes de travail (27, 28, 27', 28') sont montées en mobilité dans le moyen de guidage transversal (29, 29') pour effectuer un mouvement transversal le long de ce dernier, et
les moyens d'entraînement (30) déplacent les têtes de travail depuis une position d'attente, par résilience, jusque contre ledit ou lesdits rouleaux de bandes enroulées (12, 12').

6. Machine d'enroulement de bande selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que:

les moyens d'entraînement (32, 32', 33, 33') sont montés sur des chariots (19, 19'), les chariots (19, 19') sont montés en mobilité sur des supports (20, 20') pour effectuer un mouvement transversal parallèle aux axes (17, 17') des rouleaux enroulés, et
les têtes de travail (27, 28, 27', 28') sont montées sur les moyens d'entraînement (32, 32', 33, 33') pour pouvoir se déplacer de manière sélective dans une position de travail dans le but d'appliquer l'adhésif sur le rouleau (12, 12') et pour reprendre leur position d'attente.

7. Machine d'enroulement de bande selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que:

les têtes de travail (27, 27', 28, 28') sont montées dans au moins un dispositif d'enroulement (41, 41') pour insérer de nouveaux tubes (34, 34') dans leur position d'enroulement respective pour recevoir la bande qui défile et qui doit être enroulée sur le tube, et
des moyens d'entraînement (32, 32', 33, 33') sont associés en entraînement à un support (20, 20') pour entraîner de manière sélective une desdites têtes de travail (27, 27', 28, 28') dans le but de déplacer les têtes de travail essentiellement en direction radiale vers le rouleau de bande (12, 12') en cours d'enroulement dans le but d'appliquer l'adhésif sur une portion sélectionnée de sa surface périphérique.

FIG. Ib

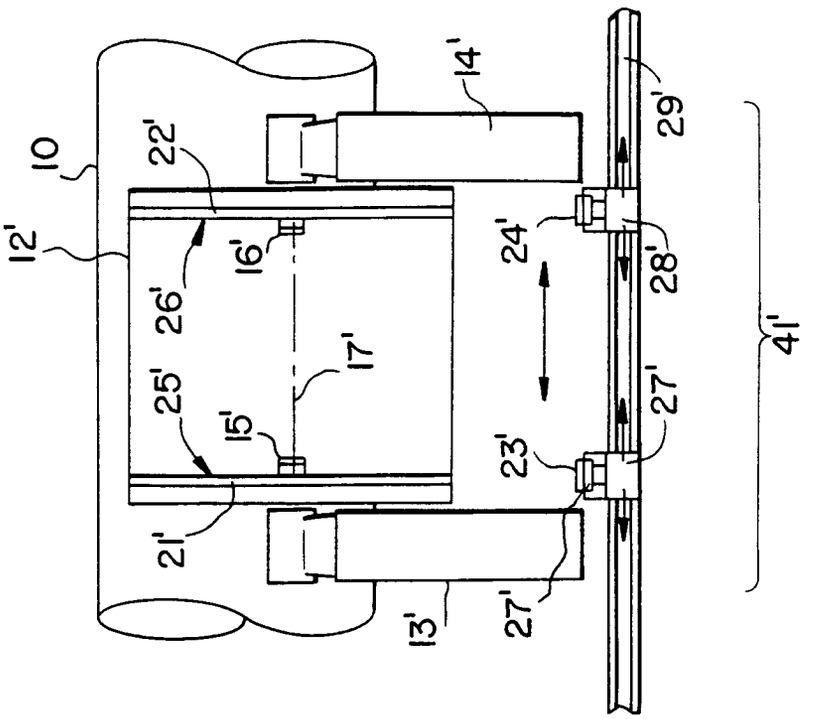

10
12'
22'
16'
26'
25'
15'
21'
17'
14'
13'
27'
24'
23'
28'
29'
27'
41'

FIG. Ia

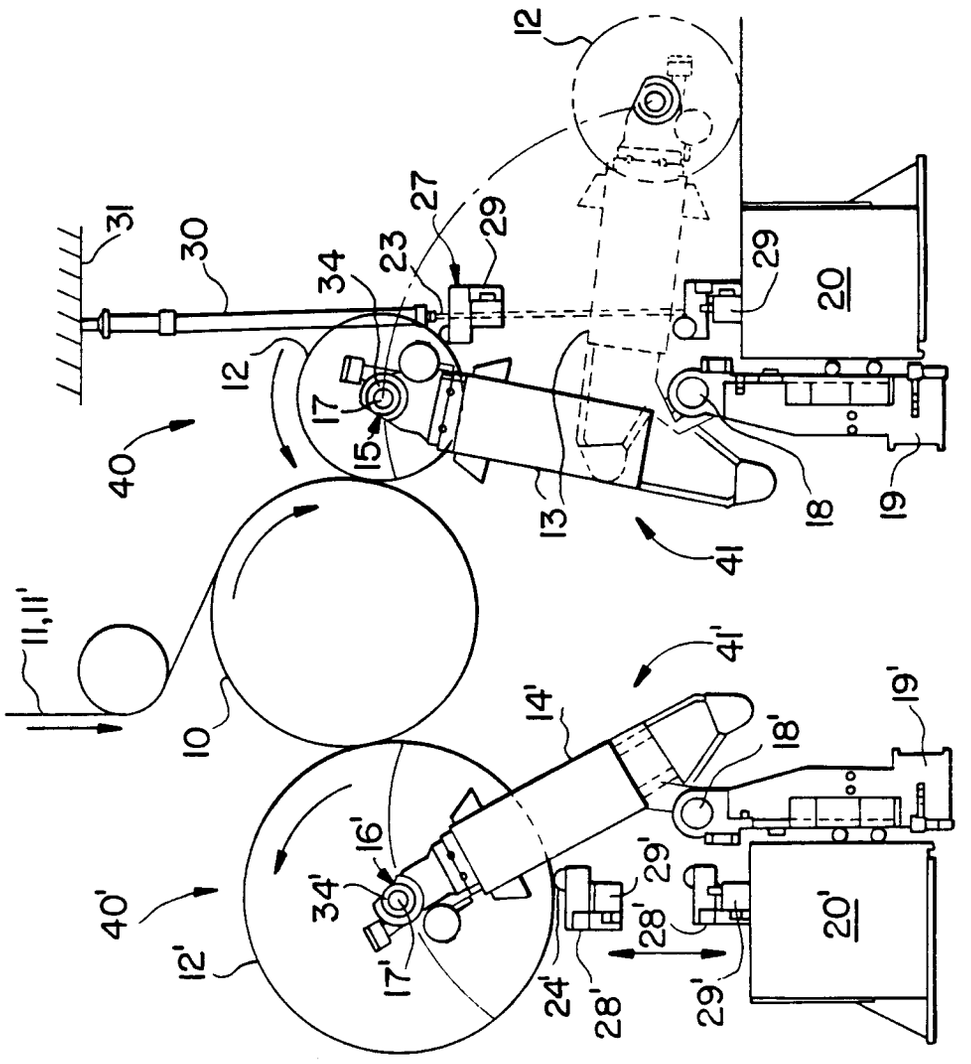

11,11'
10
12
12'
31
30
34
23
27
29
17
15
40
40'
13
41
41'
18
19
20
14'
16'
34'
17'
24'
28'
29'
20'

FIG. 2b

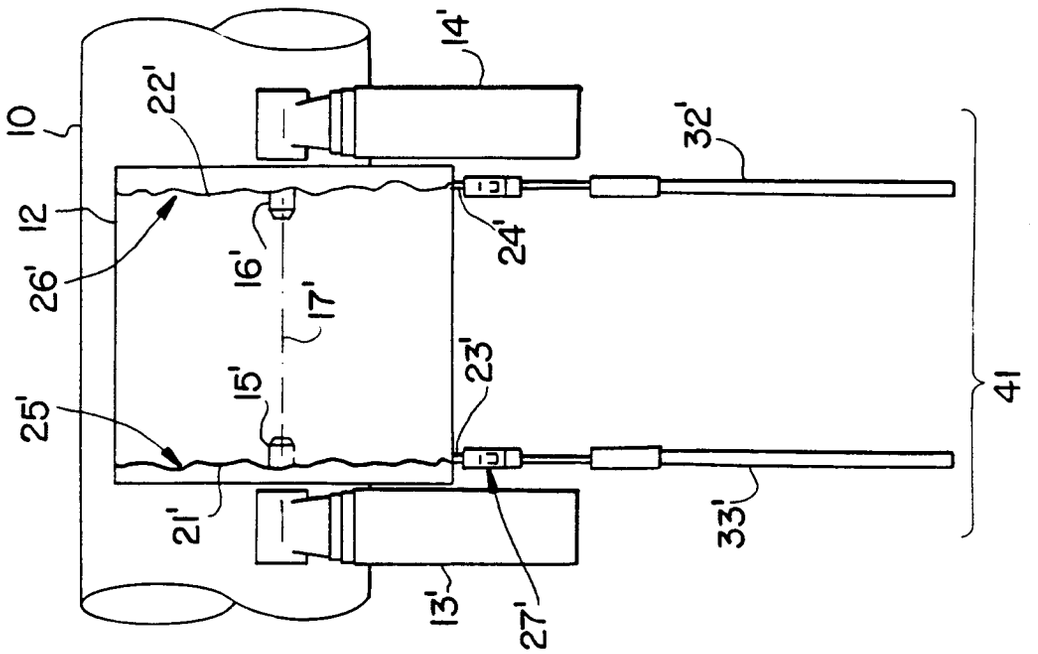
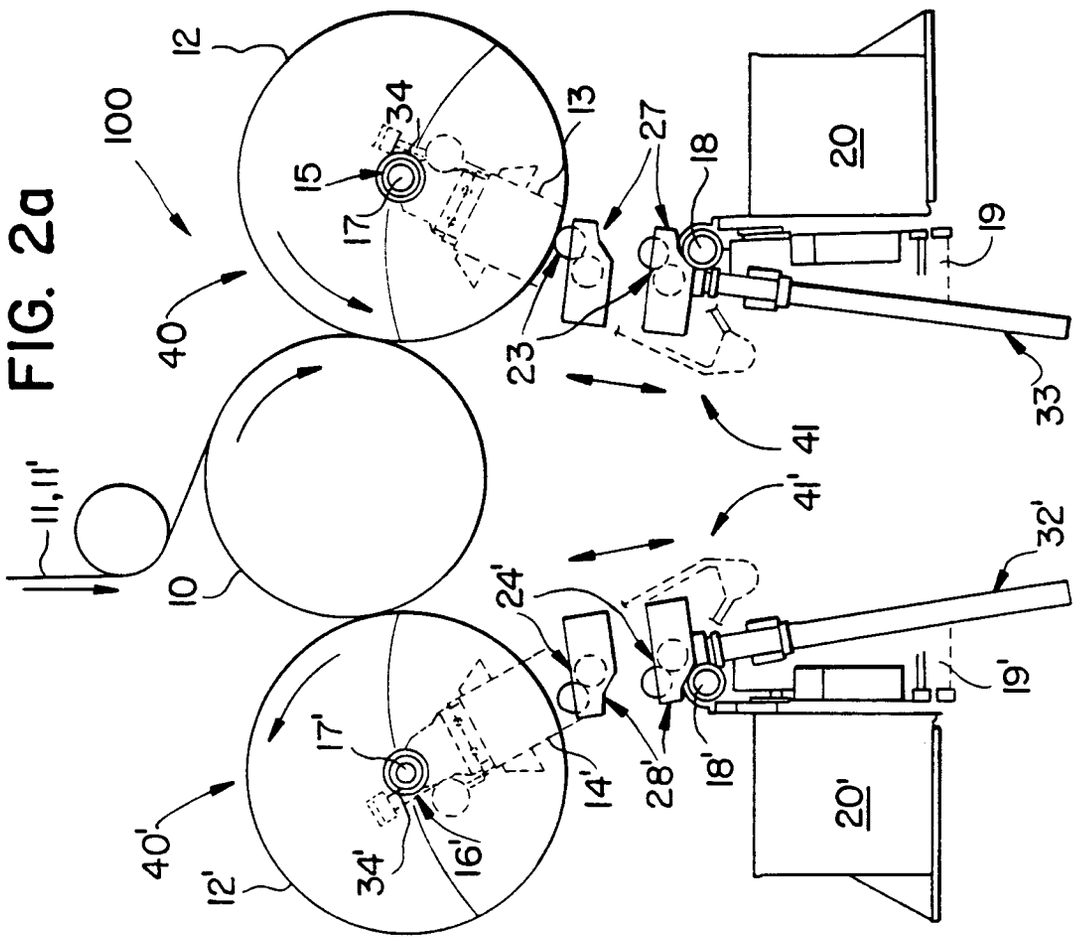

10
12
14'
22'
32'
26'
16'
17'
24'
15'
23'
25'
41
21'
33'
13'
27'

FIG. 2a


12
100
34
13
27
18
20
15
17
19
40
23
33
41
11,11'
41'
32'
24'
10
19'
17'
14'
28'
18'
20'
40'
12'
34'
16'