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(54) **Saw chain cutter with bent over depth gauge**

Sägekettenschneidglied mit abgewinkelten Schneidtiefenbegrenzer

Élément coupant d'une chaîne de sciage à limiteur de coupe replié

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Description

Technical field

[0001] The present invention relates to a cutter for an endless cutter device movable along a path for cutting a kerf in a work piece, said cutter in an upright position comprising:

a body portion disposed in a substantially upright plane and having forward and rearward regions, a cutter portion on the rearward region of the body portion having a forwardly facing cutting edge at a selected elevation above the body portion, and a depth gauge portion on the forward region of the body portion, said depth gauge portion comprising a plate portion bent over at a substantial angle relative to the plane of the body portion and having an upper surface inclined downwardly from a rearwardly facing rear edge of the portion which is disposed at an elevation adjacent but below the elevation of the cutting edge to a forwardly facing front edge at a lower elevation.

Background and Summary of the Invention

[0002] A cutter of the above preamble is known from US-A-4,911,050, which discloses a bent-over depth gauge, whereby there is a face of the depth gauge sliding of a kerf produced. The present invention relates to an improved cutter, and more particularly to a cutter which has an improved depth gauge.

[0003] Cutters for endless cutter devices movable along a path for cutting a kerf in a work piece, such as may be found in a saw chain for cutting wood, generally have a cutter portion with a leading cutting edge and a depth gauge portion spaced forwardly of the cutting edge to control the depth of cut taken by the cutter. The depth gauge is instrumental in reducing the possibility of kickback during operation of the saw on which the chain runs.

[0004] Depth gauges in the past generally have included a single thickness of cutter material which extends upwardly in a region spaced forwardly from the cutter edge as disclosed in Silvon U.S. Patent No. 4,353,277. Others have included bent-over depth gauge portions such as disclosed in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,085,113 and 4,989,489 to Pinney, U.S. Patent No. 4,911,050 to Nitschmann and U.S. Patent No. 4,841,825 to Martin.

[0005] The single thickness upright depth gauge as illustrated in 4,353,277 may have a tendency to dig into the work piece and not provide consistent cutting depth control. Further it is less stable than a bent-over depth gauge. The bent-over depth gauges illustrated in 4,911,050; 4,989,489; and 5,085,113 generally have substantially rectangular configurations as viewed in plan. The depth gauge of 4,841,825 wraps over the ma-

jority of the chain width and substantially encloses the space leading the cutter edge. Although these prior devices produce depth of cut control, they can produce excessive friction and drag and also inhibit the free flow of chips produced by the cutters. Explaining further if chips produced by the cutter are not allowed to flow easily under the top plate of the cutter they will continue to build up in the kerf, and the depth gauge and cutter will tend to ride thereover producing inefficient cutting.

[0006] The object of the present invention is to lend additional stability to the cutter during operation.

[0007] The invention is defined by independent claims 1 and 10.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008]

Fig. 1 is a side elevation view of a section of a saw chain incorporating cutters according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation view of a cutter link removed from the chain of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the cutter of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged front elevation view of the cutter taken along the line 4-4 in Fig. 1 as it would be attached to other links in the chain;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged side elevation view of a second embodiment of a cutter link removed from a chain as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the cutter of Fig. 5; and Fig. 7 is an enlarged front elevation view of the cutter of Fig. 5 taken along a line similar to the line 4-4 shown in Fig. 1 illustrating the cutter as it would be attached to other links in the chain.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0009] Referring to the drawings, and first more particularly to Fig. 1, at 10 is indicated generally a section of a cutter chain for use with a chain saw. The chain includes left and right hand cutter links 12, 14, center drive links 16 and connector links 18, 20. All of these links have bores extending therethrough adjacent opposite ends. Rivets 22, acting as pivot pins, extend through aligned bores in the links to pivotally interconnect the cutter, drive, and connector links together.

[0010] The chain is supported for travel on a guide bar, a portion of which is indicated at 26 having a groove 28 in which depending tang portions of drive links 16 slidably move. The undersides of the cutter links and connector links ride slidably along supporting guide rails 26a, 26b at opposite sides of groove 28.

[0011] Referring to Figs. 2, 3 and 4, a left-hand cutter link 12 is illustrated in enlarged form to illustrate an embodiment of the present invention. The cutter, or cutter link, 12 includes a substantially planar upright body portion 32 having a center plane noted generally at 33. A

pair of spaced apart rivet receiving bores 34, 36 extend through the rear, or heel, region 32a and the front, or toe, region 32b, respectively, of body 32. The centers of bores 34, 36 are aligned on a center line 39 which is generally parallel to the guide rails 26a, 26b on which the chain runs.

[0012] As is best seen in Fig. 2 the underside 41 of the cutter body under bore 36 in the toe region adjacent the front of the cutter is spaced a selected distance 41a beneath the center of bore 36. The underside 43 of the cutter body under the center of bore 34 is clipped so that it angles upwardly on progressing to the rear at an angle of 1-1/20 to 50 relative to centerline 39. The distance 43a to the underside of portion 43 from the center of bore 34 is less than distance 41a, preferably in a range of 0.01 to 0.08inch. This distance will vary in relation to the size and style of cutter.

[0013] The rear end region 32a of the body has a cutter portion 40 thereon. The cutter portion includes a cutter top plate portion 42 and a forwardly facing cutting edge 44. The cutter top plate portion is bent over at substantially a right angle relative to and overlies body portion 32 of the cutter. The cutting edge 44 extends transversely of the plane of the body portion and overlies the body portion.

[0014] The cutting edge 44 is spaced a selected elevation above the body portion for cutting purposes. The free outer end of the cutting edge 44 is spaced a distance 45 from the center plane 33 of the body portion.

[0015] A depth gauge portion 46 is mounted on the front end region 32b of the body portion. The depth gauge portion includes a plate portion 48 which is bent over at a substantial angle relative to the plane of the body portion and has a substantially planar upper surface 48a which is inclined continuously downwardly on progressing forwardly in the cutter. The depth gauge portion in the illustrated cutter is bent over at substantially a right angle relative to the plane of the body portion and overlies the body portion. As is best seen in Fig. 4 a juncture section 52 disposed at a slight angle relative to the plane of body portion 32 interconnects the body portion and depth gauge portion and the depth gauge is cantilevered outwardly therefrom with a free outer edge.

[0016] Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the depth gauge plate portion 48 is multi-angular, and in this embodiment is substantially pentagonal. The rearwardly facing rear edge of the plate portion 48 has a central portion 56 nearest cutting edge 44. The rear edge has opposed side portions 58, 60 which in the illustrated embodiment extend forwardly from central portion 56 and diverge from each other on progressing forwardly from the central portion. As is seen in Fig. 3, the central portion 56 is formed by the juncture of side portions 58, 60, is substantially a convex curve, and has a width which is a minor portion of the overall width of the depth gauge. The side portion 58 could extend perpendicular to center plane 33 from central portion 56, if desired, with side portion 60 alone extending forwardly and downwardly

from the central portion. However, it is believed that operational benefits occur by having both sides 58, 60 angled forwardly from the central portion.

[0017] Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, cutting edge 44 has a defined width 47 extending laterally, or transversely, of the cutter, and central portion 56 of the rear edge of the depth gauge is disposed intermediate, and here substantially centrally of, opposite ends of the cutting edge.

[0018] As side portions 58, 60 extend forwardly from central portion 56, not only do they diverge from each other but they also slope downwardly from central portion 56. Thus, central portion 56 is disposed at the greatest elevation relative to the body portion and nearest the elevation of cutter edge 44. The central portion 56 of the rear edge of the depth gauge is aligned forwardly of an intermediate region of the cutting edge 44.

[0019] Extending forwardly from rear edge side portions 58, 60 are opposed side edges 64, 66. These side edges converge toward each other as they progress forwardly from their junctures with side portions 58, 60. They join with opposite ends of front edge 68 which extends substantially laterally of the plane of the body portion.

[0020] The juncture between rear edge side portion 60 and side edge 66 is formed in a convexly curved outer edge 70 which is at the region of maximum width for the depth gauge. Since the depth gauge plate portion 48 is joined only along side edge 64 to juncture portion 52, it has a free side region extending away from the body portion which includes rear edge side portion 60 and side edge 66 which converge in the convex curve at central region 70. As is best seen in Figs. 3 and 4, the maximum width portion 70 of the depth gauge is disposed at an elevation intermediate the highest and lowest portions of the depth gauge, between the front and rear edges of the depth gauge. As seen in Figs. 3 and 4 in the embodiment illustrated the maximum width 71 of the depth gauge portion is at least as great or greater than the width 47 of the cutter portion 40 following it. Further, the outer edge 70 of the depth gauge projects a distance 73 laterally of central plane 33 which is greater than the distance 45 for cutter edge 44.

[0021] Referring to Fig. 4, a right-hand cutter 14 is illustrated which follows cutter 12 in the chain as shown in Fig. 1. A major portion of the top plate of the cutter 14 and its depth gauge are broken away so that they do not interfere with illustration of the major portions of cutter 12. However, it will be seen that central region 70 of depth gauge 46 in the embodiment of cutter 12 illustrated extends outwardly beyond the width of top plate 44 toward the side of the kerf which would be cut by the side cutting edge of cutter 14. Such extension of the depth gauge toward the opposite side of the chain has been found to improve chain stability during cutting.

[0022] In Fig. 2 distance 74 denotes the elevational distance that the uppermost portion of depth gauge 46 is spaced below the uppermost edge of cutting edge 44. This is known generally as the depth gauge setting for

the cutter.

[0023] Referring still to Fig. 2, depth gauge 46 is spaced a distance forwardly of cutter portion 40 to provide an open gullet space 78 therebetween.

[0024] Various angular relationships between the sides, or edges, of the depth gauge are illustrated in Fig. 3. A line 82 is drawn extending normal to the central plane of the cutter body. Angles 84 and 86 denote the orientations of rear edge side portions 58, 60, respectively, relative to line 82. An included angle 88 is defined between rear edge side portions 58, 60. Another line 90 is drawn extending normal to the central plane of the cutter adjacent the forward end of the depth gauge. Angles 94, 96 denote the orientations of side edge 66 and front edge 68, relative to line 90.

[0025] An exemplary cutter will now be described having a pitch distance between the center of bores 34, 36 of approximately 0.390 inch, and an overall height of approximately 0.520 inch, depth gauge setting distance 74 may be in a range of 0.015 to 0.030 inch. The following sizes, angles and distances are measured along a horizontal plane, indicated generally at 91 in Fig. 2, and as viewed in plan in Fig. 3. Depth gauge portion 46 may have an overall length of approximately 0.175-0.30 inch. Outer edge 70 of the depth gauge would be in a range of 0.050 to 0.150 inch forwardly of rear edge central portion 56. Angle 84 may be in a range of 00 to 300 (preferably 100 to 300), angle 86 in a range of 100 to 400, and included angle 88 in a range of 1100-1700, and preferably 1100 to 1600. Angle 94 is in a range of 100-550 and angle 96 in a range of 00 to 150. The downward slope 98 of the upper planar surface 48a as shown in Fig. 2 is in a range of 250 to 350.

[0026] Referring to Fig. 4, a dashed line 100 illustrates generally the outline of substantially rectangular depth gauges of prior art devices. Such have not permitted free flow of cut chips to pass easily into the gullet region and under the top plate 42 of the cutter. This inability to free the kerf of debris has resulted in vibration, excessive friction, and other impediments to efficient cutting.

[0027] The configuration of the present embodiment with a depth gauge portion which has angularly disposed sides 58, 60 and a central region 56 at its greatest elevation intermediate the width of the cutter edge permits free flow of chips past the depth gauge rear edge side portions so that debris flows freely into the gullet region and under the cutter top plate toward the chassis of the chain. This free flow of chips is further enhanced by the positioning of the side edges and front edge. Further, friction is minimized by minimizing the amount of the depth gauge which engages the kerf and debris within the kerf.

[0028] It will be seen that central portion 56 is the highest and rearwardmost portion of the depth gauge and that remainder portions of the depth gauge incline downwardly and forwardly therefrom.

[0029] Although the bent-over depth gauge is described here on a cutter with a clipped heel, it should be

recognized that the depth gauge configuration can be used in cutters without a clipped heel. The depth gauge of the present invention provides many operational benefits independently of, as well as in conjunction with, a clipped heel configuration.

[0030] Figs. 5-7 illustrate another embodiment of the invention. A cutter 12a is illustrated having a cutter portion 40a with a forwardly facing cutting edge 44a.

[0031] A depth gauge portion 46a is mounted on the front end of the body portion of the cutter and is bent over at a substantial angle relative to the plane of the body portion. It has a substantially planar upper surface 48b which is inclined downwardly on progressing forwardly in the cutter.

[0032] The depth gauge portion 46a illustrated in Figs. 5-7 is multi-angular, and in this embodiment is substantially hexagonal.

[0033] The configuration of the depth gauge 46a is somewhat similar to that previously described for depth gauge 46, except that in this configuration, rather than having a convexly curved outer edge region 70 between edges 60 and 66, there is a substantially flat side 70a provided between side edges 60a, 66a.

[0034] In operation of a saw chain having a cutter constructed as illustrated, as the saw chain is driven forwardly the depth of cut is controlled by depth gauge portion 46 leading cutting edge 44. The depth gauge portion having the configuration illustrated provides effective depth gauge control, chain stability and kickback minimization while permitting chips produced in the kerf of the work piece to flow freely past the depth gauge and into the chassis region of the chain underlying the bent-over cutter portion 42 of the cutter.

[0035] Further, with the clipped heel portion of the cutter, and a connector link on the opposite side with a clipped heel portion paralleling the clipped heel of the cutter as illustrated for link 18 in Fig. 1, such is able to rock rearwardly in the articulated chain to reduce vibration. When this occurs the effective depth gauge setting 74 is reduced to reduce vibration in the chain. The configuration of the bent-over depth gauge acts in conjunction with the clipped heel portion to provide lateral stability in the chain should such rocking occur. Explaining further, previous cutting chains which may have had clipped heel portions have included a generally planar upright depth gauge which produced very narrow contact with the work piece. This could allow rotation of chain parts about the central axis extending longitudinally of the chain. With the present depth gauge configuration, having a width which is major portion of or greater than the width of the cutter, the depth gauge will engage the kerf to provide greater stability, and reduce the tendency of the chain parts to rotate about the central axis of the chain.

[0036] The bent-over depth gauge design of the present embodiment provides sufficient width to produce kickback control for safety, while still producing improved chip flow.

[0037] It shall be noted that the two diverging sides 58 and 60 of the rear edge extend forwardly and downwardly with respect to the cutting edge, whereby thus none of these sides extends perpendicular to the plane 33 of the body portion.

[0038] While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been disclosed herein, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, as defined by the appendant claims.

Claims

1. Cutter (12, 14) for an endless cutter device (10) movable along a path for cutting a kerf in a work piece, said cutter in an upright position comprising:

a body portion (32) disposed in a substantially upright plane (33) and having forward (32b) and rearward (32a) regions,

a cutter portion (40) on the rearward region of the body portion having a forwardly facing cutting edge (44) extending transversely of said plane having a selected width (47) as measured normal to the plane of the body portion and disposed at a selected elevation above the body portion, and

a depth gauge portion (46) on the forward region of the body portion, said depth gauge portion comprising a plate portion (48) bent over at substantially right angle relative to the plane of the body portion and having an upper surface (48a) inclined downwardly from a rearwardly facing rear edge (56) of the plate portion which is disposed at an elevation adjacent but below the elevation of the cutting edge to a forwardly facing front edge (68) of the plate portion which is disposed at a lower elevation, **characterised in that** said depth gauge portion having a maximum width region which has a width (71) as measured normal to the plane of the body portion which is at least as great as the width (47) of the cutting edge.

2. Cutter according to claim 1, wherein the cutter portion and the depth gauge portion have free side regions that extend transversely beyond the plane of the body portion and the free side region (70) of said depth gauge portion extends a distance (73) equal to or greater than the distance (45) of said cutter portion beyond the plane of the body portion.
3. Cutter according to claim 1, wherein said cutter portion comprises a cutter plate portion (42) bent over at a substantial angle relative to and extending a first distance (45) transversely of and beyond the plane of the body portion, and said depth gauge por-

tion extends transversely of and beyond the plane of the body portion a second distance (73) equal to or greater than said first distance.

4. Cutter according to claim 1, wherein the maximum width region of the depth gauge portion is disposed intermediate the front and rear edges, and said depth gauge portion has opposed side edges (64, 66) which extend forwardly from said maximum width region and converge toward each other as they extend forwardly therefrom.

5. Cutter according claim 4, wherein both of the side edges (64, 66) converge toward the centre plane of the body on extending forwardly from the maximum width region.

6. Cutter according to claim 4, wherein one of said edges (66) converges toward the centre plane of the body portion at an angle in a range of 35 degrees to 80 degrees.

7. Cutter according to claim 4, wherein the front edge (68) of the depth gauge extends between said opposed side edges and has a width as measured normal to the plane of the body portion which is narrower than said cutting edge.

8. Cutter according to claim 7, wherein the width of said front edge (68) is a minor portion of the width of the cutting edge.

9. Cutter according to claim 1, wherein the maximum width region of the depth gauge portion is disposed intermediate the front and rear edges, and said rear edge has a central portion (56) nearest said cutting edge and a side portion (60) which extends forwardly and downwardly from said central portion toward said maximum width region at an angle relative to the plane of the body portion

10. Cutting chain (10) comprising a plurality of pivotally interconnected links including cutter links (12, 14) with a cutter link in said chain in an upright position comprising:

a body portion (32) disposed in a substantially upright plane and having forward (32b) and rearward (32a) regions,

a cutter portion (40) on the rearward region of the body portion having a forwardly facing cutting edge (44) extending transversely of said plane having a selected width (47) as measured normal to the plane of the body portion and disposed at a selected elevation above the body portion, and

a depth gauge portion (46) on the forward region of the body portion, said depth gauge por-

tion comprising a plate portion (48) bent over at substantially right angle relative to the plane of the body portion and having an upper surface (48a) inclined downwardly from a rearwardly facing rear edge (56) of the plate portion which is disposed at an elevation adjacent but below the elevation of the cutting edge to a forwardly facing front edge (68) of the plate portion which is disposed at a lower elevation, **characterised in that** said depth gauge portion having a maximum width region (71) which has a width as measured normal to the plane of the body portion which is at least as great as the width of the cutting edge.

Patentansprüche

1. Schneidwerkzeug (12, 14) für eine Endlosschneidvorrichtung (10), bewegbar entlang einer Bahn zum Schneiden einer Kerbe in ein Werkstück, wobei das Schneidwerkzeug in einer senkrechten Stellung angeordnet ist und umfaßt:

einen Grundkörperabschnitt (32), der in einer im wesentlichen senkrechten Ebene (33) eingerichtet ist und einen vorderen Bereich (32b) und hinteren Bereich (32a) aufweist, wobei

ein Schneidabschnitt (40) auf dem hinteren Bereich des Grundkörperabschnitts angeordnet ist, der eine vorwärts gerichtete Schneidkante (44) aufweist, die sich quer zu der Ebene (33) erstreckt, mit einer gewählten Stärke (47) wie sie normal zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts bemessen ist und die mit einer sich über dem Grundkörperabschnitt erstreckenden gewählten Überhöhung angeordnet ist, und

einen tiefer bemessenen Abschnitt (46) auf dem vorderen Bereich des Grundkörperabschnitts, wobei der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt einen plattenförmigen Abschnitt (48) umfaßt, der in einem im wesentlichen rechten Winkel in bezug zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts gebogen verläuft, und der eine obere Fläche (48a) aufweist, die von einer rückwärts gerichteten, hinteren Kante (56) des plattenförmigen Abschnitts, welche in einer benachbart zur Höhe der Schneidkante, jedoch unterhalb, angeordnet ist, und nach hinten geneigt ist zu einer nach vorne gerichteten, vorderen Kante (68) des plattenförmigen Abschnitts, welche in einer niedrigeren Höhe angeordnet ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt einen maximal ausgebildeten Bereich aufweist, mit einer zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnittes normal bemessenen Breite (71),

welche wenigstens so groß ist wie die Breite (47) der Schneidkante.

2. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schneidabschnitt und der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt freie Seitenbereiche aufweisen, die sich quer zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts hinaus erstrecken, und wobei sich der freie Seitenbereich (70) des tiefer bemessenen Abschnitts unter einer Distanz (73) erstreckt die gleich oder größer als die Distanz (45) des Schneidabschnitts über der Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts ist.
3. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schneidabschnitt einen Schneidplattenabschnitt (42) umfaßt, der unter einem beträchtlichen Winkel gebogen ist in bezug zur Ebene und die sich unter einer ersten Distanz (45) quer zu der Ebene bzw. über die Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts erstreckt, und wobei der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt sich quer zur Ebene bzw. über die Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts unter einer zweiten Distanz (73) erstreckt, die gleich oder größer zur ersten Distanz ist.
4. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 1, wobei der maximale breite Bereich des tiefer bemessenen Abschnitts zwischen den vorderen und hinteren Kanten angeordnet ist und wobei der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt gegenüberliegende Seitenkanten (64, 66) aufweist, welche sich nach vorne über den maximalen breiten Bereich erstrecken und aufeinander zulaufen, während sie sich von da nach vorne erstrecken.
5. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 4, wobei beide Seitenkanten (64, 66) auf die zentrale Ebene des Körpers zusammenlaufen um sich nach vorne von dem maximalen breiten Bereich zu erstrecken.
6. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Kanten (66) auf die zentrale Ebene des Körperbereichs zulaufen unter einem Winkel im Bereich von 35 Grad bis 80 Grad.
7. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 4, wobei die vordere Kante (68) des tiefer bemessenen Abschnitts sich zwischen den gegenüberliegenden Seiten erstreckt und die eine normal bemessene Breite zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts aufweist, welche schmaler als die Schneidkante ist.
8. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Breite der vorderen Kante (68) ein kleiner Abschnitt von der Breite der Schneidkante ist.
9. Schneidwerkzeug nach Anspruch 1, wobei der maximalste breiteste Bereich des tiefer bemessenen

Abschnitts zwischen den vorderen und hinteren Kanten angeordnet ist und die hintere Kante einen zentralen Bereich (56) aufweist, welcher der Schneidkante am nächsten ist, und einen Seitenabschnitt (60), welcher sich nach vorne erstreckt und sich von dem zentralen Bereich nach unten zum maximalsten Bereich unter einem Winkel in bezug zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts erstreckt.

10. Kette mit Schneidwerkzeugen (10), umfassend eine Mehrzahl von drehbar miteinander verbundenen Zwischengliedern, die Schneidwerkzeugglieder (12, 14) einschließen, mit einem Schneidwerkzeugglied in dieser Kette in einer aufrechten Stellung, bestehend aus:

einem Grundkörperabschnitt (32), der in einer im wesentlichen aufrechten Ebene eingerichtet ist und einen vorderen Bereich (32b) und einen hinteren Bereich (32a) aufweist, wobei

ein Schneidabschnitt (40) auf dem hinteren Bereich des Grundkörperabschnitts angeordnet ist, der eine nach vorne gerichtete Schneidkante (44) aufweist, die sich quer zu der Ebene erstreckt, mit einer gewählten Stärke (47), wie sie normal zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts bemessen ist und die mit einer sich über dem Grundkörperabschnitt gewählten Überhöhung angeordnet ist, und

einen tiefer bemessenen Abschnitt (46) auf dem vorderen Bereich des Grundkörperabschnitts, wobei der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt einen plattenförmigen Abschnitt (48) umfaßt, der in einem im wesentlichen rechten Winkel in bezug zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts gebogen verläuft, und der eine obere Fläche (48a) aufweist, die von einer rückwärts gerichteten, hinteren Kante (56) des plattenförmigen Abschnitts, welche in einer benachbart zur Höhe der Schneidkante, jedoch unterhalb, angeordnet ist, und nach hinten geneigt ist zu einer nach vorne gerichteten, vorderen Kante (68) des plattenförmigen Abschnitts, welche in einer niedrigeren Höhe angeordnet ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der tiefer bemessene Abschnitt einen maximal ausgebildeten Bereich aufweist, mit einer zur Ebene des Grundkörperabschnitts normal bemessenen Breite (71), welche wenigstens so groß ist wie die Breite (47) der Schneidkante.

Revendications

1. Element coupant (12, 14) pour dispositif de coupe

en continu (10) mobile le long d'une trajectoire pour ménager une voie dans une pièce à traiter, ledit élément coupant comprenant en position verticale :

un corps (32) agencé dans un plan sensiblement vertical (33) et présentant des régions avant (32b) et arrière (32a),
une gouge (40) sur la région arrière du corps, présentant, à une hauteur sélectionnée au-dessus du corps, une arête tranchante (44) orientée vers l'avant et s'étendant transversalement par rapport audit plan sur une largeur (47) sélectionnée, mesurée perpendiculairement au plan du corps, et
un limiteur d'épaisseur (46) sur la région avant du corps, ledit limiteur d'épaisseur comprenant un plateau (48) replié selon un angle sensiblement droit par rapport au plan du corps et ayant une surface supérieure (48a) inclinée vers le bas depuis un bord arrière orienté vers l'arrière (56) du plateau et situé à une hauteur proche de celle de l'arête tranchante, mais inférieure à celle-ci, jusqu'à un bord avant (68) du plateau orienté vers l'avant et situé à une hauteur inférieure,

caractérisé en ce que

ledit limiteur d'épaisseur a une région de largeur maximum dont la largeur (71) mesurée perpendiculairement au plan du corps est supérieure ou égale à la largeur (47) de l'arête tranchante.

2. Elément coupant selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la gouge et le limiteur d'épaisseur présentent des régions latérales libres qui s'étendent transversalement au-delà du plan du corps et **en ce que** la région latérale libre (70) dudit limiteur d'épaisseur s'étend sur une distance (73) supérieure ou égale à la distance (45) dont ladite gouge dépasse du plan du corps.
3. Elément coupant selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite gouge comprend un plateau de gouge (42) replié à un angle substantiel par rapport au plan du corps et s'étendant transversalement au-delà dudit plan du corps sur une première distance (45), et **en ce que** ledit limiteur d'épaisseur s'étend transversalement au-delà du plan du corps sur une seconde distance (73) supérieure ou égale à ladite première distance.
4. Elément coupant selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la région de largeur maximum du limiteur d'épaisseur est agencée entre les bords avant et arrière, et **en ce que** ledit limiteur d'épaisseur a des bords latéraux opposés (64, 66) qui s'étendent vers l'avant depuis ladite région de largeur maximum et convergent l'un vers l'autre à me-

sure qu'ils s'en éloignent.

5. Elément coupant selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en ce que** les deux bords latéraux (64, 66) convergent vers le plan médian du corps à mesure qu'ils s'éloignent de la région de largeur maximum vers l'avant. 5
6. Elément coupant selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en ce que** l'un desdits bords (66) converge vers le plan médian du corps selon un angle compris entre 35 et 80 degrés. 10
7. Elément coupant selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en ce que** le bord avant (68) du limiteur d'épaisseur s'étend entre lesdits bords latéraux opposés et a une largeur, mesurée perpendiculairement au plan du corps, qui est inférieure à celle de ladite arête tranchante. 15
20
8. Elément coupant selon la revendication 7, **caractérisé en ce que** la largeur dudit bord avant (68) représente une partie mineure de la largeur de l'arête tranchante. 25
9. Elément coupant selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la région de largeur maximum du limiteur d'épaisseur est agencée entre les bords avant et arrière, et **en ce que** ledit bord arrière a une portion centrale (56) qui est la plus proche de l'arête tranchante et une portion latérale (60) qui s'étend vers l'avant et vers le bas depuis ladite partie centrale en direction de ladite région de largeur maximum en formant un angle avec le plan du corps. 30
35
10. Chaîne de coupe (10) comprenant une pluralité de maillons interconnectés avec capacité de pivotement incluant des maillons gouge (12,14), un maillon gouge dans ladite chaîne comprenant, en position verticale : 40

un corps (32) agencé dans un plan sensiblement vertical et présentant des régions avant (32b) et arrière (32a), 45

une gouge (40) sur la région arrière du corps, présentant, à une hauteur sélectionnée au-dessus du corps, une arête tranchante (44) orientée vers l'avant et s'étendant transversalement par rapport audit plan sur une largeur sélectionnée (47), mesurée perpendiculairement au plan du corps, et 50

un limiteur d'épaisseur (46) sur la région avant du corps, ledit limiteur d'épaisseur comprenant un plateau (48) replié selon un angle sensiblement droit par rapport au plan du corps et ayant une surface supérieure (48a) inclinée vers le bas depuis un bord arrière orienté vers l'arrière 55

(56) du plateau et situé à une hauteur proche de celle de l'arête tranchante, mais inférieure à celle-ci, jusqu'à un bord avant (68) du plateau orienté vers l'avant et situé à une hauteur inférieure,

caractérisée en ce que

ledit limiteur d'épaisseur a une région de largeur maximale (71) dont la largeur mesurée perpendiculairement au plan du corps est supérieure ou égale à la largeur de l'arête tranchante.

FIG. 1





