

"Cutting and Shaping a Food Product"

5 This invention relates to apparatus for cutting and shaping a food product consisting of a filling enclosed in a cover, such as a bean-jam bun. More especially, it relates to such an apparatus comprising a plurality of cutting and shaping members rotatably mounted on respective axes disposed on an imaginary circle so that, 10 in operation, the said members open and close a central opening which they surround, thereby to cut and shape a bar-like dough body passing through the opening.

Our European Patents Nos. 230,368 and 430,396 disclose apparatuses for so cutting and shaping a bar- 15 like body. However, these apparatuses have some drawbacks. Thus, when they have been used to continuously process dough for an extended time, because their cutting and shaping members slide on each other or swing around their axes to close and open the central 20 opening, they may overheat and seize up, whereby operation is interrupted. Further, pieces of dough material or adhesion-preventing powders tend to gather at the tip regions of the cutting and shaping members during the cutting process. These unwanted residual 25 materials or powders may cause problems by adhering to the members and the cut dough body, and may also cause protrusion of the filling through the cover. In addition, there are difficulties in producing a product with a smooth cover free from flower-like patterns or 30 folds, which appear at its top as a result of small gaps being present between the cutting and shaping members when their tips come together at the centre of the opening.

Viewed from one aspect the present invention 35 provides a polyhedral member having an axis of rotation, for use in apparatus which comprises at least three such

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polyhedral members rotatably mounted with their said axes of rotation equidistantly disposed on an imaginary circle, for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body, such polyhedral member comprising upper and lower parallel planar surfaces between which the member has a predetermined thickness, two opposite side surfaces, each of which is formed along an arc whose radius is equal to the rectilinear distance between two adjacent ones of said axes in said apparatus, and two tips at which the two side surfaces abut each other and which form cutting edges, the arrangement being such that when the tips of the polyhedral members in said apparatus are positioned at the centre of the said circle, each of the centres of the arcs that correspond to the two said side surfaces of the polyhedral member is located at a distance from the axis of the member that is equal to the radius of the said circle and at a distance from the centre of the circle that is equal to the said distance between two adjacent axes, and wherein the members form between themselves an opening that is closed and opened by the rotational movement of the members.

In one embodiment of the invention each of the said side surfaces is configured such that the surface on one side of each tip is convex about an axis orthogonal to the said axis of rotation, and the surface on the other side of the tip is concave. The degrees of the curvature of the convex and concave surfaces of the member preferably become sharper toward the tips.

Viewed from another aspect the invention provides an apparatus for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body, comprising at least three identically-shaped polyhedral members as set forth above, wherein the polyhedral members are associated so that as they rotate they radially and collectively open and close an opening concentric with the said circle, a tip portion of each polyhedral member tracking the side surface of an adjacent polyhedral member, and wherein the said opening

is confined through the side surfaces of the polyhedral members by the rotary movement thereof so that a bar-shaped dough body passing through the opening is cut and shaped.

5 In another embodiment the arrangement is such that when the tips are positioned at the centre of the circle each of the centres of the arcs that correspond to the side surfaces of the polyhedral members is located at a distance from the axis of its said member that is equal to the radius of the circle and at a distance from the
10 centre of the circle that is equal to the distance between two adjacent axes.

In another embodiment, one tip portion of each member is cut away.

15 Viewed from yet another aspect the invention provides apparatus for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body, comprising three identically-shaped polyhedral members, each said member being rotatably mounted to a respective one of three shafts that are equidistantly disposed on an imaginary circle such that
20 the members radially and collectively open and close an opening concentric with the circle as they rotate, wherein each of the members has three sides arranged to form a tip between each pair of adjacent sides, each side being formed along an arc whose radius is equal to
25 the rectilinear distance between two adjacent ones of the said shafts, and the arrangement being such that when the tip of one said member is positioned at the centre of the circle the centre of each of the arcs that correspond to the two sides that abut each other at that
30 tip is located at a distance from the shaft of the said member that is equal to the radius of the circle and at a distance from the centre of the circle that is equal to the said distance between two adjacent shafts, and the centre of the arc corresponding to the remaining
35 side is located at the centre of the circle, and wherein the said members are associated such that the opening is

closed by the rotation of the members so that a bar-shaped dough body passing through the opening is cut and shaped.

Some embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1A is a plan view showing the shape of a first embodiment of a polyhedral member according to the invention;

Fig. 1B is a perspective view of the polyhedral member of Figure 1A;

Fig. 1C is a perspective view of a modified polyhedral member;

Figs. 2 to 4 are schematic views of an assembly of polyhedral members according to the invention, to show the nature of the cutting and shaping process;

Figs. 5A and 5B are partially-sectional views of two forms of apparatus incorporating the first embodiment of the polyhedral member and the aforementioned modification thereof, respectively;

Fig. 6A is a plan view showing the shape of a second embodiment of a polyhedral member;

Fig. 6B is a perspective view of the polyhedral member of this second embodiment;

Figs. 7 to 10 and 11 to 14 are schematic views to illustrate the nature of the cutting and shaping process using an assembly of members of the second embodiment; and

Figs. 15A, 15B, 16A and 16B show further embodiments of the invention.

Referring now to Fig. 1A, four axes B for the location of shafts 6 (Figs. 5A and 5B) are equidistantly disposed on an imaginary circle a drawn with a radius R around a centre A. A polyhedral member 1 is fitted to a shaft positioned on each of the axes B, only one such member being shown in Fig. 1A.

A first side surface 11 and a second side surface



- 5 -

12 of the polyhedral member 1 are formed along arcs y_1 and y_2 , respectively. The radius of each of the arcs y_1 and y_2 is equal to a distance a' , which is also the rectilinear distance between each two adjacent axes B. The centre x_1 of the arc y_1 and the centre x_2 of the arc y_2 are each located at a distance from the axis B (of the member 1 in question) that is equal to the radius R and at a distance from the centre A that is equal to the distance a' .

Referring now to Fig. 1B, the upper and lower surfaces 17 of the polyhedral member 1 are flat and parallel to each other, to provide the member with a thickness T. They abut each other at tips 2.

Side surfaces 11 and 12 and the tips 2 constitute the blade part of the member, that contacts, shapes, and cuts the material. When, as shown in Fig. 2, the member is rotated counterclockwise in use, the left hand side of the side surface 11 or 12, as viewed face on, serves as a blade.

Referring now to Figs. 2 to 4, four of the polyhedral members 1 are rotatably mounted on respective shafts so that a central opening 3 is alternately formed and closed when they all rotate continuously in one direction. The tips of the members abut each other at the centre A to divide the bar-shaped dough as the opening is closed. The direction of rotation, clockwise or counterclockwise, may be optionally selected.

The locus of movement of the tips 2, when the polyhedral member 1 rotates, is such that either of the two tips of each member tracks the first or second side 11,12 of an adjacent member, with no interference therebetween.

Referring to Fig. 5A, an example of a cutting and shaping apparatus embodying the invention will now be described. Such an apparatus, incorporating polyhedral members 1 according to the invention, is positioned under means 4 for supplying a double-layered dough bar



10. The means 4 can be of any known kind.

Four vertical shafts 6, equidistantly positioned on an imaginary circle, are rotatably mounted in a housing 5. Polyhedral members 1 are fitted to the respective shafts 6 so as to lie in a common plane. One end of each shaft 6 is connected to a respective timing pulley 8 which is driven by a timing belt 7 from a motor 9 mounted on the housing 5.

The housing 5 is arranged to be reciprocated up and down by suitable driving means (not shown) in synchronism with the rotation of the polyhedral members 1. The up and down movement of the housing is synchronized with the opening and closing of the opening 3 such that as the opening closes (as shown in Figs. 2 to 4) the housing simultaneously descends. The housing goes up, to return to its original position, when the opening is fully opened and there is no interference from the dough.

The functioning and effect of the first embodiment of the invention will now be explained with further reference to Figs. 2 to 4. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of a bar-shaped dough body 10 consisting of a filling enclosed in a dough coating. As the opening 3 closes, a side surface 11 or 12 of each polyhedral member 1 presses and moves the coating toward the centre. At this time a neck, having a reduced surface area, is formed on the coating between the upper and lower surfaces of the polyhedral members so that the bar-shaped dough can be cut without making the outer cover thinner, and without the filling protruding.

The amount of the dough that is moved by the side surface 11 or 12 toward the centre at this time can be adjusted by changing the thickness T of the particular part of the polyhedral member 1 that presses the dough. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1C, by providing polyhedral members whose thickness decreases toward their tips 2', as an alternative to providing polyhedral members with a



constant thickness T (Fig. 1B), the cutting and shaping process can be adjusted in accordance with the particular properties of different dough materials, such as bread and cake dough.

5 Referring now to Figs. 6A and 6B, these show the characteristic shape of a second embodiment of a polyhedral member according to the invention. The upper and lower surfaces 17 of the polyhedral member are formed just as in the first embodiment. The two side edges of each of these surfaces meet at two points 21'.

10 Each of the side surfaces 11,12 has a convex surface 13 and a concave surface 14, both formed along a direction perpendicular to the upper and lower surfaces. The convex surface 13 extends from midway between the two tips to one of the tips 2, and the concave surface
15 extends symmetrically from the same midway point to the opposite tip.

As shown in Fig. 6B, tips 2 are defined where the convex and concave surfaces abut each other.

In this embodiment, the convex and concave surfaces
20 project and recede towards the central part of the thickness T , respectively. The ridge formed between the part of the convex surface that projects the most and the part of the concave surface that recedes the most is represented by a vertical line 21. It forms one end of
25 the convex and concave surfaces. The convex surface progressively protrudes from the edge of the top or bottom surface towards one tip. The concave surface progressively recedes from the edge of the top or bottom surface towards the other tip. As shown in Fig. 6A, the
30 tip portions, viewed from above, show envelopes profiled by the points corresponding to the line 21 of the polyhedral member. The envelopes form unique loci of the members of this embodiment when the members are rotated about the shaft 6 or axis B.

35 The hatched cross section of the polyhedral member 1 of Fig. 5B shows a cross section cut along the line



indicated by the arrows shown in Fig. 9.

As shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the opening 3 is closed as follows: 1) as the polyhedral members 1 rotate in a direction indicated by the arrows, the opening 3 becomes gradually smaller, 2) soon the leading ends of the convex surfaces 21 (Fig. 6B) of the tips 2" collect at the centre A so that the opening disappears (Fig. 9), 3) and at this time recesses 22 (Figs. 5B and 9), surrounded by the slopes 15,16 of the convex surfaces 13, appear around the centre A on each of the upper and lower surfaces of the members.

As shown in Figs. 10 and 14, when the members continue rotating, the recesses 22 disappear and the upper and lower surfaces of all the polyhedral members meet at points 21' (Fig. 6B).

This continuous closing process, containing a phase wherein the recesses 22 appear and a phase wherein the upper and lower surfaces 17 replace the recesses, is a feature of this embodiment. It forcedly induces the coating material to move to the top and bottom parts of the product to be cut so that even very elastic dough can be effectively processed.

As shown in Fig. 6B, the degree of projection of the convex surfaces and the degree of recession of the concave surfaces increase toward the tip 2 so that slopes 16,17 increasingly incline toward a horizontal plane. This means that when the convex surfaces 13 penetrate the bar-shaped dough body, the slopes 15,16 effectively induce the dough coating to move to the central part. In other words, as shown in Figs. 11 to 14, as the slopes 15,16 incline toward the horizontal with the penetration of the convex surfaces 13, the dough in an area where it contacts the slopes moves toward the central part, and by so doing the top and bottom parts of the product to be cut can be smoothed while the dough coating moves towards the central part.

Finally, the closing state shown in Fig. 14

completes the cutting and shaping operation.

The amount of the dough coating that is moved at this time by the side surface 11 or 12 towards the centre can be adjusted by changing the degree of projection or recession of the convex and concave surfaces 13,14, and also by changing the thickness T of the whole, or only the tip portions, of each polyhedral member.

In this cutting and shaping process, generally the chosen thickness T of each polyhedral member 1 depends on the properties of the dough to be processed. The thickness of the member is preferably the same as or less than the diameter of a dough bar to be cut. As a result, dough can be cut and shaped without making the cover too thin or having it broken.

Since the tip 2 of each polyhedral member 1 tracks the side surface 11 or 12 of the adjacent member, and scrapes off any material sticking thereto, even a very sticky, soft material can be cut and shaped without any adhesion.

In one embodiment of the invention, four polyhedral members are used to cut the dough twice for each revolution thereof. However, the number and the shapes of the polyhedral members are not limited to this embodiment.

Figs. 15A and 15B show another embodiment of assembled polyhedral members of this invention, in which four polyhedral members of a different shape are used. Since one of the tip portions of each polyhedral member is omitted, the assembly cuts dough only once per revolution.

Figs. 16A and 16B show further embodiments of the assembled polyhedral members, wherein three members of another different shape are used. In this case the assembly cuts dough three times per revolution. In this embodiment each of the members has three side surfaces forming a tip between each two adjacent sides, and the

envelope of each side surfaces is defined by an arc whose radius is equal to the distance between two adjacent shafts.

Five or more polyhedral members may also be equidistantly disposed on a circle to cut and shape a
5 bar-shaped dough body, according to the properties of the dough or the required operating conditions.

Thus, the number of dough products cut and shaped per revolution and the size of a product to be cut and shaped can be arranged by providing assemblies
10 consisting of different numbers of polyhedral members with different numbers of sides.

As is explained above, apparatus according to this invention can cut and shape a completely enveloped product to produce a cover of a substantially constant
15 thickness and without the filling protruding. These effects are due to the manner in which the tips of the polyhedral members track the side surfaces of adjacent members while continuously rotating in one direction, and in which the convex surfaces formed on the side
20 surfaces, whose degree of projection increases toward the tip, penetrate the bar-shaped dough to cut and shape a spherical body in a continuous operation containing two phases of cutting so that even a very elastic coating material is adequately induced to move to the
25 central part.

Due to this arrangement no residual dough pieces or adhesion-preventing powders are left around the central portion of the collected polyhedral members. Thus any
30 problem caused thereby, such as sticking or clogging, is avoided. Also, even a very sticky material can be cut and shaped without any impediment due to adhesion.

The quantity of the products produced can be changed freely by changing the number of polyhedral members and of their side surfaces.

35 In addition, the revolving structure of this invention, differing from that of conventional devices,

enables the members to be continuously operated for a long time without causing any seizing up of the cutting and shaping members.

It will thus be seen that the present invention, at least in its preferred forms, provides a simple and durable apparatus for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body, that can continuously operate for a long time without its cutting and shaping members seizing up; and furthermore provides an improved member for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body that substantially eliminates dough adhesion and filling protrusions caused by material gathering in the regions of the cutting and shaping members near the opening; and furthermore provides an improved apparatus that can precisely and neatly produce a spherical dough product without generating any substantial irregularities on the surface of the product.

Claims

1. A polyhedral member (1) having an axis of rotation (B), for use in apparatus which comprises at least three such polyhedral members rotatably mounted with their
5 said axes of rotation equidistantly disposed on an imaginary circle (a), for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body (10), such polyhedral member comprising upper and lower parallel planar surfaces (17) between which the member has a predetermined thickness
10 (T), two opposite side surfaces (11,12), each of which is formed along an arc (y1,y2) whose radius is equal to the rectilinear distance (a') between two adjacent ones of said axes in said apparatus, and two tips (2) at
15 which the two side surfaces abut each other and which form cutting edges, the arrangement being such that when the tips of the polyhedral members in said apparatus are positioned at the centre of the said circle, each of the centres (x1,x2) of the arcs that correspond to the two
20 said side surfaces of the polyhedral member is located at a distance from the axis of the member that is equal to the radius (R) of the said circle and at a distance from the centre of the circle that is equal to the said distance (a') between two adjacent axes, and wherein the
25 members form between themselves an opening (3) that is closed and opened by the rotational movement of the members.

2. A polyhedral member as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of the said side surfaces (11,12) is configured
30 such that the surface on one side of each tip is convex (13) about an axis orthogonal to the said axis of rotation (B), and the surface on the other side of the tip is concave (14).

35 3. A polyhedral member as claimed in claim 2, wherein the degree of projection of the said convex surface (13)



and of recession of the said concave surface (14) both become sharper toward each tip.

4. A polyhedral member as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein one tip portion (21) of the polyhedral member is cut away.

5. An apparatus for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body, comprising at least three identically-shaped polyhedral members (1) as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the polyhedral members are associated so that as they rotate they radially and collectively open and close an opening (3) concentric with the said circle (a), a tip portion (2) of each polyhedral member tracking the side surface (11,12) of an adjacent polyhedral member, and wherein the said opening is confined through the side surfaces of the polyhedral members by the rotary movement thereof so that a bar-shaped dough body (10) passing through the opening is cut and shaped.

6. Apparatus for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body, comprising three identically-shaped polyhedral members, each said member being rotatably mounted to a respective one of three shafts that are equidistantly disposed on an imaginary circle such that the members radially and collectively open and close an opening concentric with the circle as they rotate, wherein each of the members has three sides arranged to form a tip between each pair of adjacent sides, each side being formed along an arc whose radius is equal to the rectilinear distance between two adjacent ones of the said shafts, and the arrangement being such that when the tip of one said member is positioned at the centre of the circle the centre of each of the arcs that correspond to the two sides that abut each other at that tip is located at a distance from the shaft of the said



member that is equal to the radius of the circle and at a distance from the centre of the circle that is equal to the said distance between two adjacent shafts, and the centre of the arc corresponding to the remaining side is located at the centre of the circle, and wherein
5 the said members are associated such that the opening is closed by the rotation of the members so that a bar-shaped dough body passing through the opening is cut and shaped.

10 7. Apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein each of the said sides has convex and concave surfaces complementary to each other, the convex surface projecting horizontally outwardly from the side and extending from midway between two of the tips of the
15 member to one of such tips, the concave surface receding horizontally inwardly from the side and extending from midway between two said tips of the member to the other of such tips.

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CUTTING AND SHAPING A FOOD PRODUCT

Abstract

A polyhedral member (1) having an axis of rotation (B), for use in apparatus which comprises at least three
5 such polyhedral members rotatably mounted with their
said axes of rotation equidistantly disposed on an
imaginary circle (a), for cutting and shaping a bar-
shaped dough body (10), such polyhedral member
comprising upper and lower parallel planar surfaces (17)
10 between which the member has a predetermined thickness
(T), two opposite side surfaces (11,12), each of which
is formed along an arc (y1,y2) whose radius is equal to
the rectilinear distance (a') between two adjacent ones
of said axes in said apparatus, and two tips (2) at
15 which the two side surfaces abut each other and which
form cutting edges, the arrangement being such that when
the tips of the polyhedral members in said apparatus are
positioned at the centre of the said circle, each of the
centres (x1,x2) of the arcs that correspond to the two
20 said side surfaces of the polyhedral member is located
at a distance from the axis of the member that is equal
to the radius (R) of the said circle and at a distance
from the centre of the circle that is equal to the said
distance (a') between two adjacent axes, and wherein the
25 members form between themselves an opening (3) that is
closed and opened by the rotational movement of the
members.

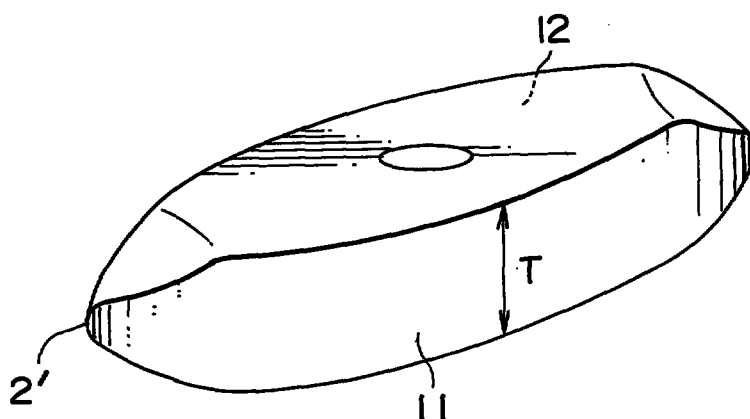
Most illustrative drawing to accompany the abstract for
publication is Figure 1A.

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FIG. 1C



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FIG. 2

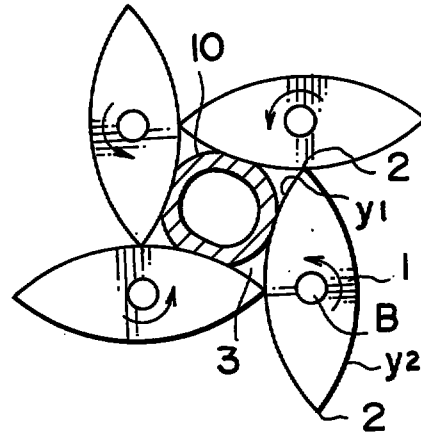


FIG. 3

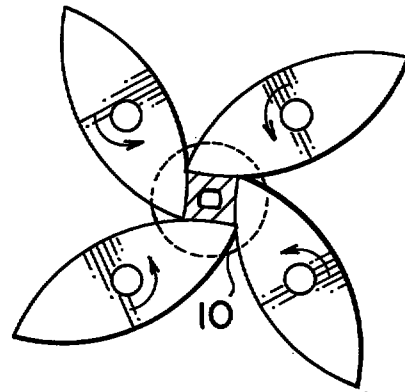


FIG. 4

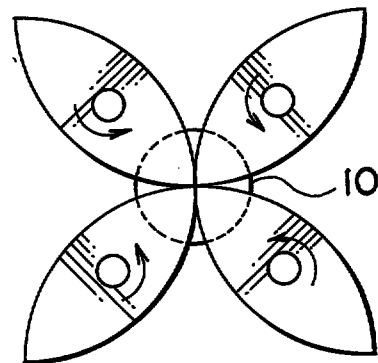


FIG. 5A

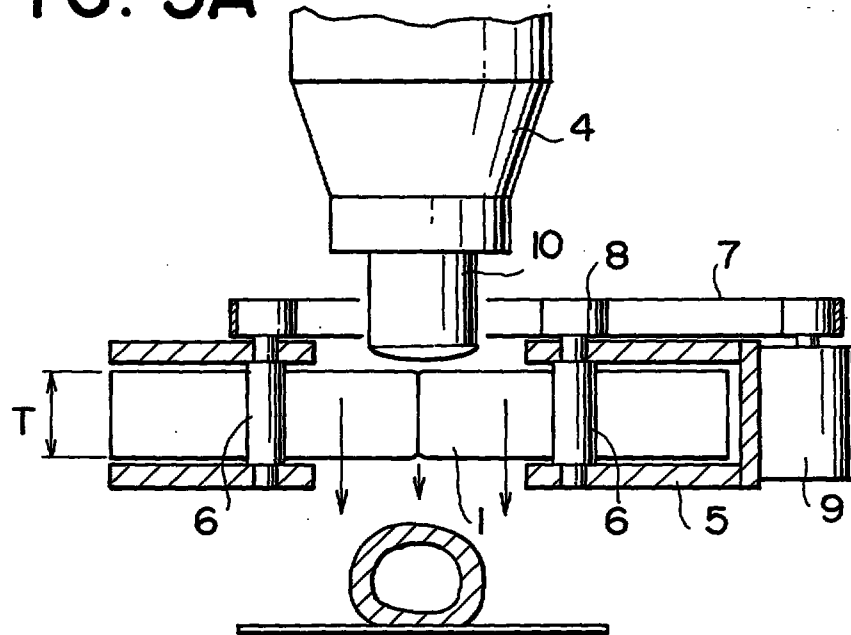


FIG. 5B

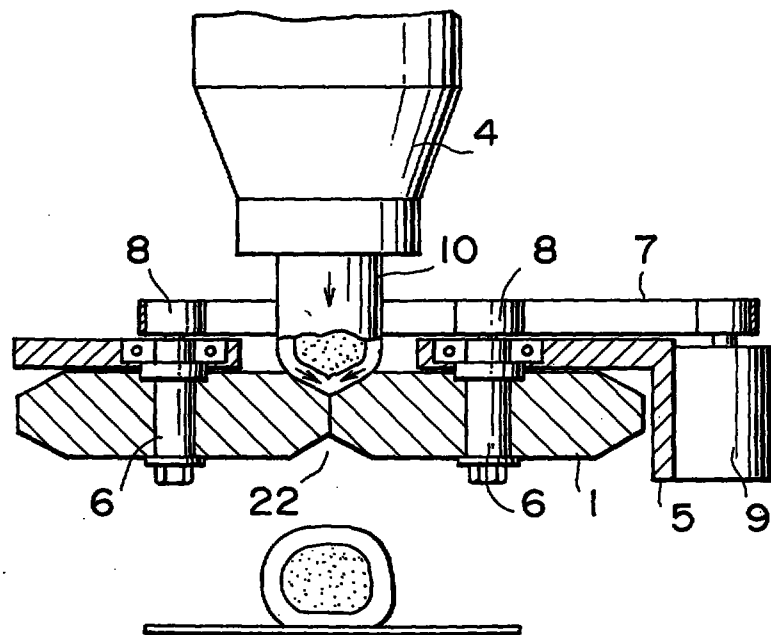




FIG. 6A

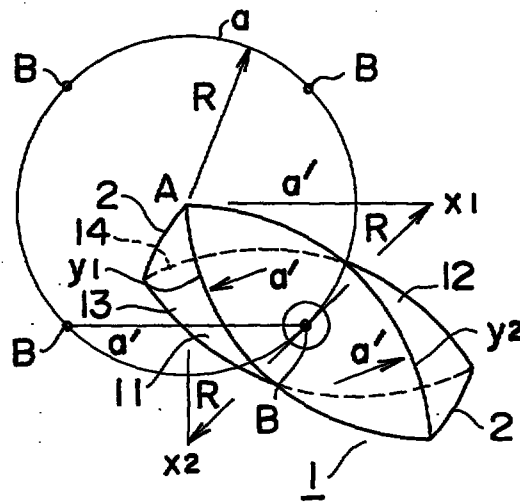


FIG. 6B

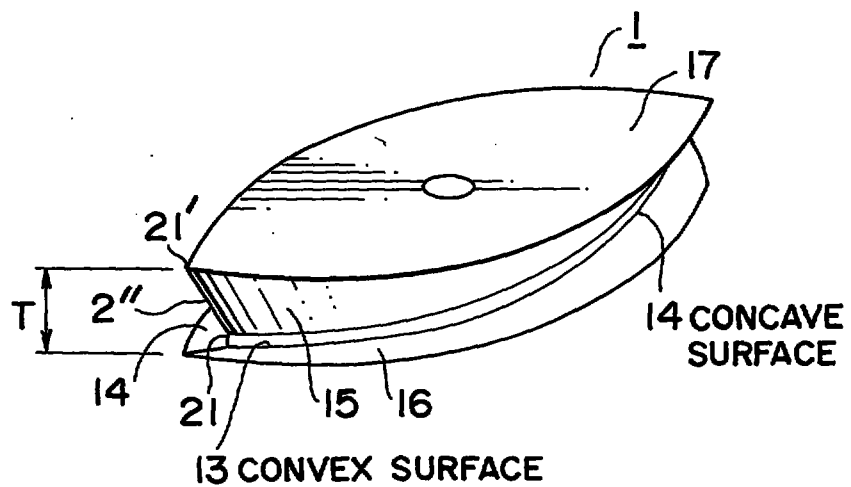


FIG. 7

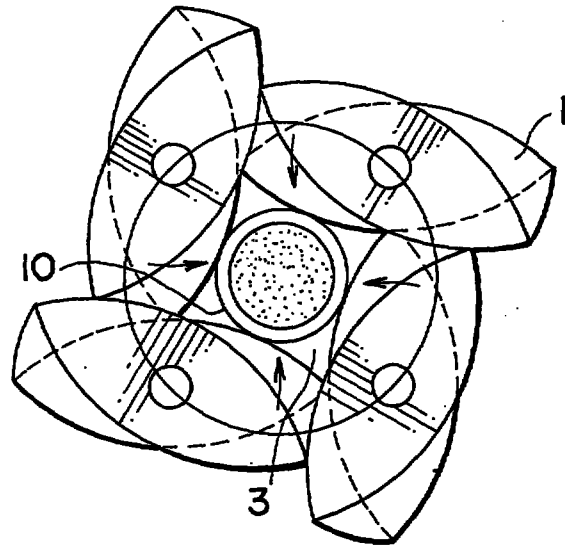


FIG. 8

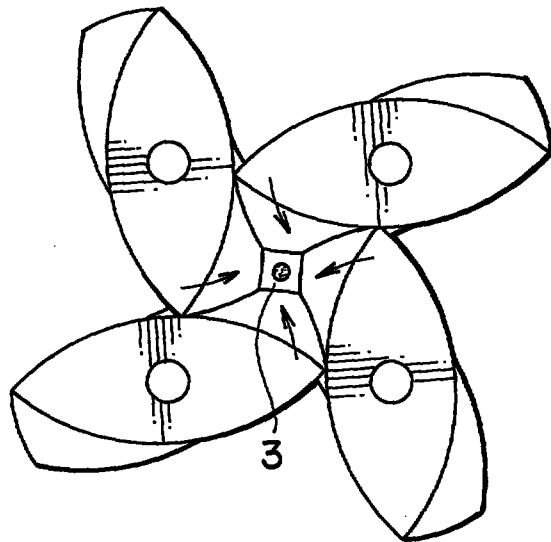


FIG. 9

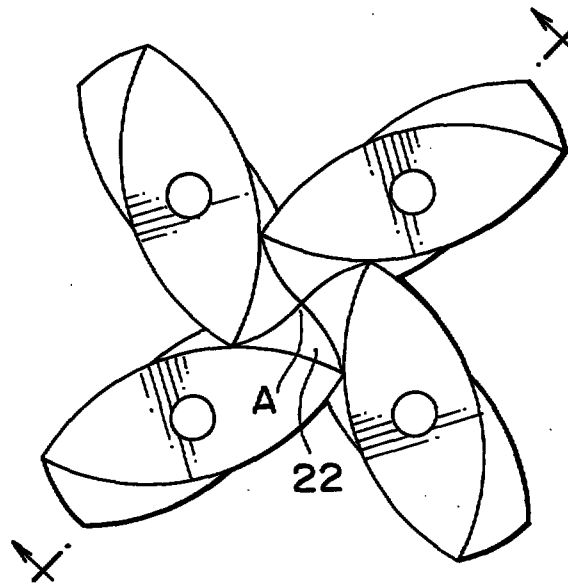


FIG. 10

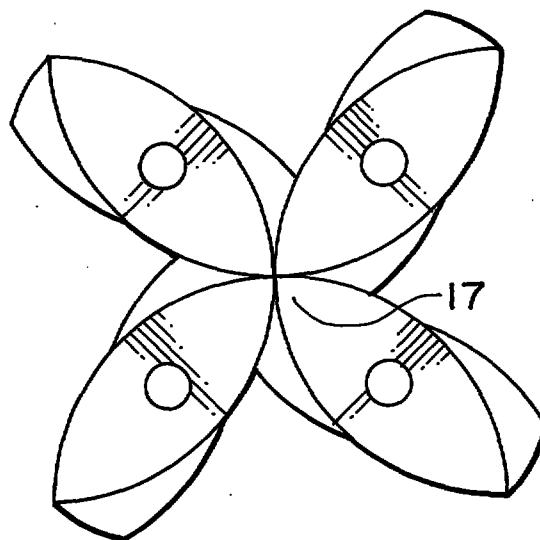


FIG. 11

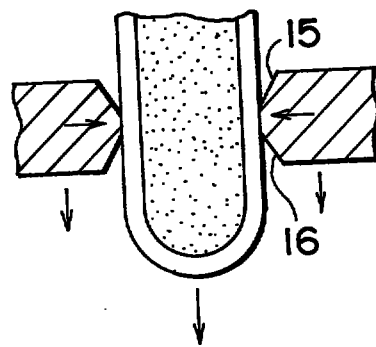


FIG. 12

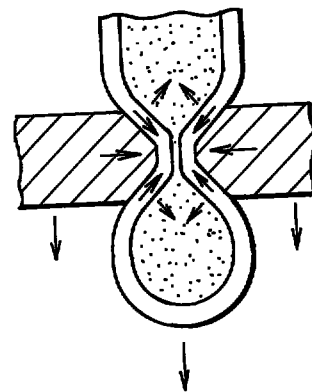


FIG. 13

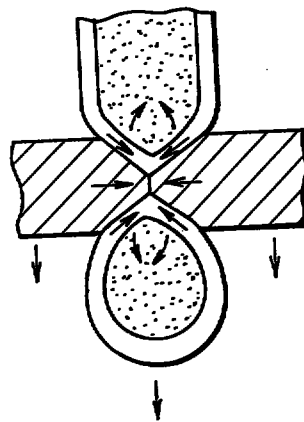


FIG. 14

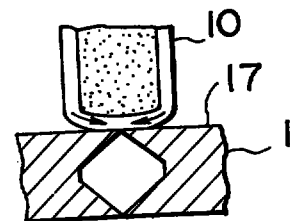


FIG. 15A

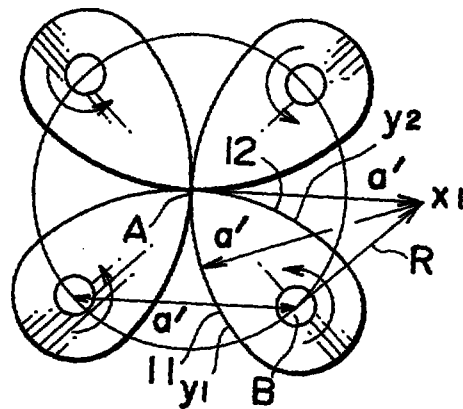
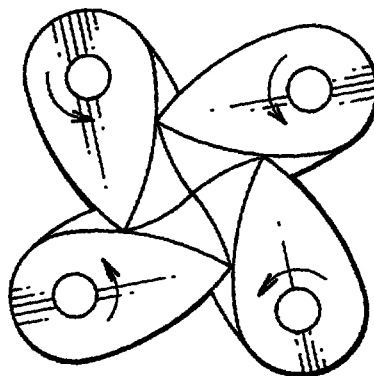


FIG. 15B



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FIG. 16A

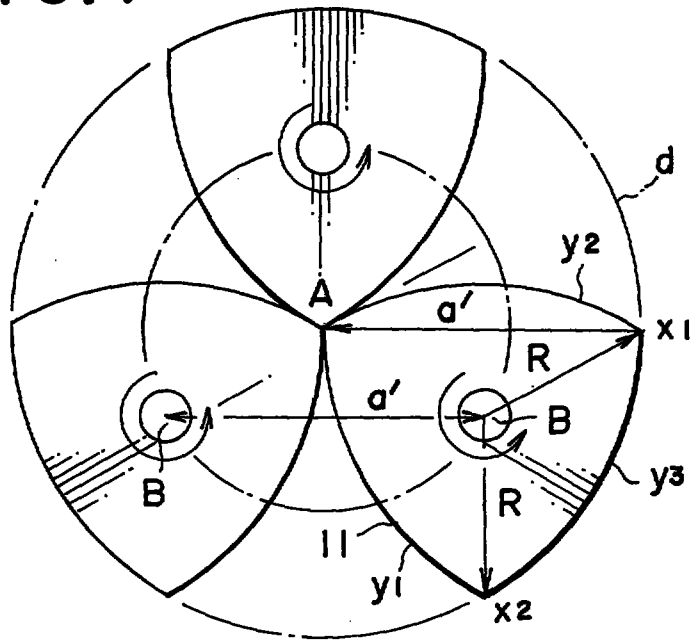
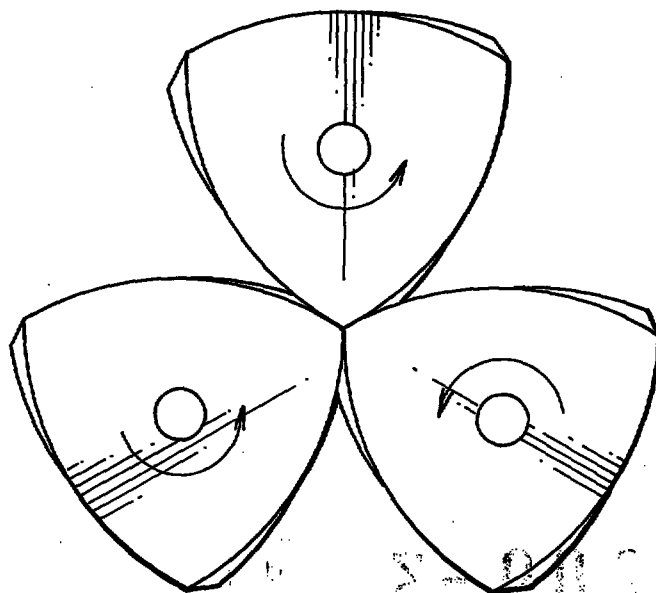


FIG. 16B



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12 of the polyhedral member 1 are formed along arcs y_1 and y_2 , respectively. The radius of each of the arcs y_1 and y_2 is equal to a distance $a-1$, which is also the rectilinear distance between each two adjacent axes B. The centre x_1 of the arc y_1 and the centre x_2 of the arc y_2 are each located at a distance from the axis B (of the member 1 in question) that is equal to the radius R and at a distance from the centre A that is equal to the distance $a-1$.

Referring now to Fig. 1B, the upper and lower surfaces 17 of the polyhedral member 1 are flat and parallel to each other, to provide the member with a thickness T. They abut each other at tips 2.

Side surfaces 11 and 12 and the tips 2 constitute the blade part of the member, that contacts, shapes, and cuts the material. When, as shown in Fig. 2, the member is rotated counterclockwise in use, the left hand side of the side surface 11 or 12, as viewed face on, serves as a blade.

Referring now to Figs. 2 to 4, four of the polyhedral members 1 are rotatably mounted on respective shafts so that a central opening 3 is alternately formed and closed when they all rotate continuously in one direction. The tips of the members abut each other at the centre A to divide the bar-shaped dough as the opening is closed. The direction of rotation, clockwise or counterclockwise, may be optionally selected.

The locus of movement of the tips 2, when the polyhedral member 1 rotates, is such that either of the two tips of each member tracks the first or second side 11, 12 of an adjacent member, with no interference therebetween.

Referring to Fig. 5A, an example of a cutting and shaping apparatus embodying the invention will now be described. Such an apparatus, incorporating polyhedral members 1 according to the invention, is positioned under means 4 for supplying a double-layered dough bar

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Date: 26 JUN 1996

10. The means 4 can be of any known kind.

Four vertical shafts 6, equidistantly positioned on an imaginary circle, are rotatably mounted in a housing 5. Polyhedral members 1 are fitted to the respective shafts 6 so as to lie in a common plane. One end of each shaft 6 is connected to a respective timing pulley 8 which is driven by a timing belt 7 from a motor 9 mounted on the housing 5.

The housing 5 is arranged to be reciprocated up and down by suitable driving means (not shown) in synchronism with the rotation of the polyhedral members 1. The up and down movement of the housing is synchronized with the opening and closing of the opening 3 such that as the opening closes (as shown in Figs. 2 to 4) the housing simultaneously descends. The housing goes up, to return to its original position, when the opening is fully opened and there is no interference from the dough.

The functioning and effect of the first embodiment of the invention will now be explained with further reference to Figs. 2 to 4. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of a bar-shaped dough body 10 consisting of a filling enclosed in a dough coating. As the opening 3 closes, a side surface 11 or 12 of each polyhedral member 1 presses and moves the coating toward the centre. At this time a neck, having a reduced surface area, is formed on the coating between the upper and lower surfaces of the polyhedral members so that the bar-shaped dough can be cut without making the outer cover thinner, and without the filling protruding.

The amount of the dough that is moved by the side surface 11 or 12 toward the centre at this time can be adjusted by changing the thickness T of the particular part of the polyhedral member 1 that presses the dough. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1C, by providing polyhedral members whose thickness decreases toward their tips 2-1, as an alternative to providing polyhedral members with a

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constant thickness T (Fig. 1B), the cutting and shaping process can be adjusted in accordance with the particular properties of different dough materials, such as bread and cake dough.

Referring now to Figs. 6A and 6B, these show the characteristic shape of a second embodiment of a polyhedral member according to the invention. The upper and lower surfaces 17 of the polyhedral member are formed just as in the first embodiment. The two side edges of each of these surfaces meet at two points 21-1.

Each of the side surfaces 11,12 has a convex surface 13 and a concave surface 14, both formed along a direction perpendicular to the upper and lower surfaces. The convex surface 13 extends from midway between the two tips to one of the tips 2, and the concave surface extends symmetrically from the same midway point to the opposite tip.

As shown in Fig. 6B, tips 2 are defined where the convex and concave surfaces abut each other.

In this embodiment, the convex and concave surfaces project and recede towards the central part of the thickness T , respectively. The ridge formed between the part of the convex surface that projects the most and the part of the concave surface that recedes the most is represented by a vertical line 21. It forms one end of the convex and concave surfaces. The convex surface progressively protrudes from the edge of the top or bottom surface towards one tip. The concave surface progressively recedes from the edge of the top or bottom surface towards the other tip. As shown in Fig. 6A, the tip portions, viewed from above, show envelopes profiled by the points corresponding to the line 21 of the polyhedral member. The envelopes form unique loci of the members of this embodiment when the members are rotated about the shaft 6 or axis B.

The hatched cross section of the polyhedral member 1 of Fig. 5B shows a cross section cut along the line

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indicated by the arrows shown in Fig. 9.

As shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the opening 3 is closed as follows: 1) as the polyhedral members 1 rotate in a direction indicated by the arrows, the opening 3 becomes gradually smaller, 2) soon the leading ends of the convex surfaces 21 (Fig. 6B) of the tips 2-2 collect at the centre A so that the opening disappears (Fig. 9), 3) and at this time recesses 22 (Figs. 5B and 9), surrounded by the slopes 15,16 of the convex surfaces 13, appear around the centre A on each of the upper and lower surfaces of the members.

As shown in Figs. 10 and 14, when the members continue rotating, the recesses 22 disappear and the upper and lower surfaces of all the polyhedral members meet at points 21-1 (Fig. 6B).

This continuous closing process, containing a phase wherein the recesses 22 appear and a phase wherein the upper and lower surfaces 17 replace the recesses, is a feature of this embodiment. It forcedly induces the coating material to move to the top and bottom parts of the product to be cut so that even very elastic dough can be effectively processed.

As shown in Fig. 6B, the degree of projection of the convex surfaces and the degree of recession of the concave surfaces increase toward the tip 2 so that slopes 16,17 increasingly incline toward a horizontal plane. This means that when the convex surfaces 13 penetrate the bar-shaped dough body, the slopes 15,16 effectively induce the dough coating to move to the central part. In other words, as shown in Figs. 11 to 14, as the slopes 15,16 incline toward the horizontal with the penetration of the convex surfaces 13, the dough in an area where it contacts the slopes moves toward the central part, and by so doing the top and bottom parts of the product to be cut can be smoothed while the dough coating moves towards the central part.

Finally, the closing state shown in Fig. 14

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Claims

1. A polyhedral member (1) having an axis of rotation (B), for use in apparatus which comprises at least three such polyhedral members rotatably mounted with their
5 said axes of rotation equidistantly disposed on an imaginary circle (a), for cutting and shaping a bar-shaped dough body (10), such polyhedral member comprising upper and lower parallel planar surfaces (17) between which the member has a predetermined thickness
10 (T), two opposite side surfaces (11,12), each of which is formed along an arc (y1,y2) whose radius is equal to the rectilinear distance (a-1) between two adjacent ones of said axes in said apparatus, and two tips (2) at which the two side surfaces abut each other and which
15 form cutting edges, the arrangement being such that when the tips of the polyhedral members in said apparatus are positioned at the centre of the said circle, each of the centres (x1,x2) of the arcs that correspond to the two said side surfaces of the polyhedral member is located
20 at a distance from the axis of the member that is equal to the radius (R) of the said circle and at a distance from the centre of the circle that is equal to the said distance (a-1) between two adjacent axes, and wherein the members form between themselves an opening (3) that is
25 closed and opened by the rotational movement of the members.

2. A polyhedral member as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of the said side surfaces (11,12) is configured
30 such that the surface on one side of each tip is convex (13) about an axis orthogonal to the said axis of rotation (B), and the surface on the other side of the tip is concave (14).

35 3. A polyhedral member as claimed in claim 2, wherein the degree of projection of the said convex surface (13)



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Cutting and Shaping a Food Product

A B S T R A C T

A polyhedral member comprises upper and lower parallel planar surfaces (17), between each of which is formed an arc (y_1 , y_2) whose radius is equal to the rectilinear distance ($a-1$) between two adjacent ones of said axes in said apparatus, and two tips (2), at which the two side surfaces abut each other and which form cutting edges. When the tips of the polyhedral member in said apparatus are positioned at the centre of said circle, each of the centres (x_1 , x_2) of the arcs that correspond to said two side surfaces of the polyhedral member is located at a distance from the axis of the member that is equal to the radius (R) of the circle that is equal to said distance ($a-1$) between two adjacent axes, and between the surfaces (17) of the member is formed an opening (3) that is closed and opened by the rotational movement of the member.

Most illustrative drawing to accompany the abstract for publication is Figure 1A.

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FIG. 1C

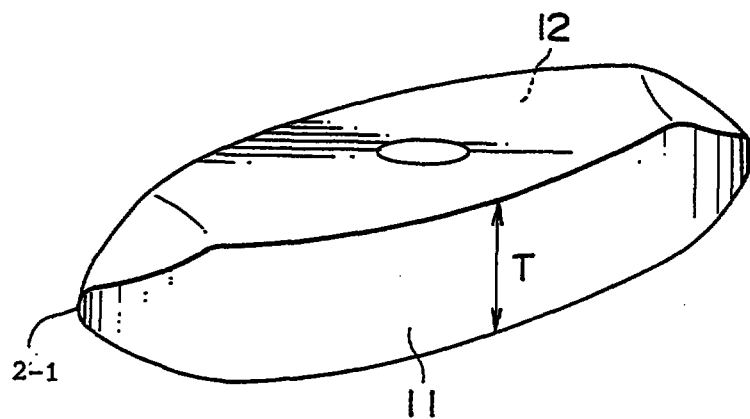


FIG. 15A

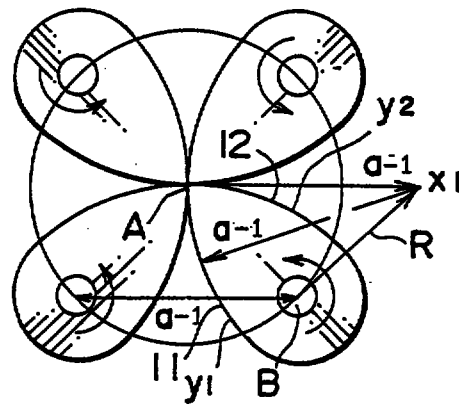


FIG. 15B

