



Anatomy of a Wrinkle

Jerry Brown

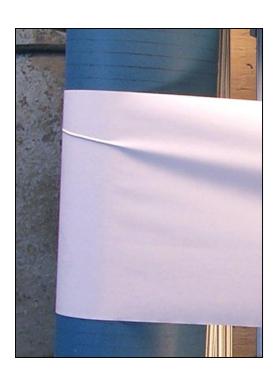
Essex Systems

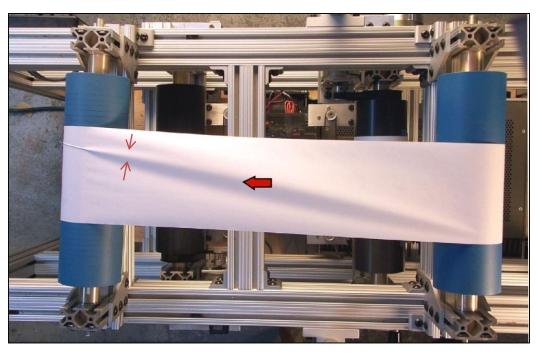
© 2008 Jerald Brown





Shear wrinkle at a misaligned roller

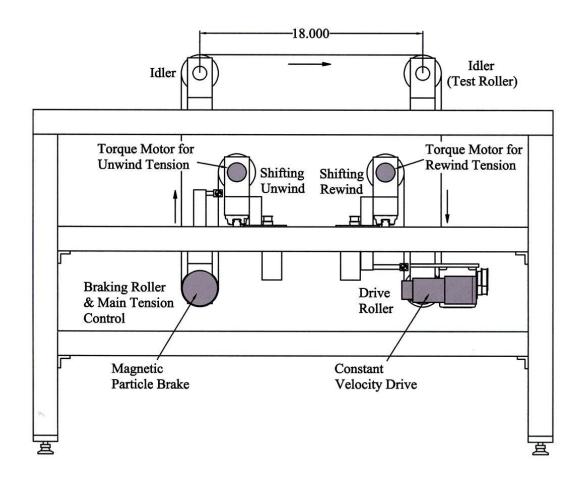








Lab machine







Two fundamental principles

Normal entry rule

Normal strain rule



Normal entry rule

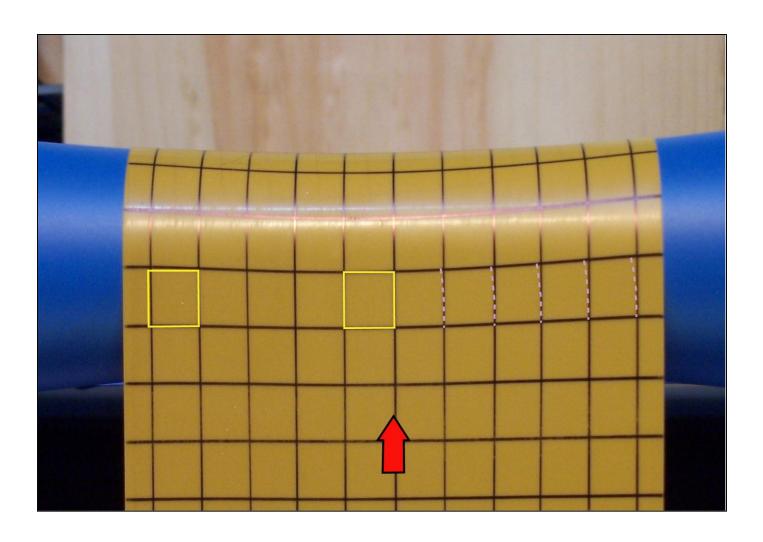








APPLIED WEB HANDLING CONFERENCE 2008 Normal strain rule







All wrinkles have the same cause

- Compressive CD stress at entry to a roller
 - Roller misalignment
 - Roller deflection (reverse bow)
 - Tension drop across a driven roller
 - Expansion to temperature increase
 - Twist



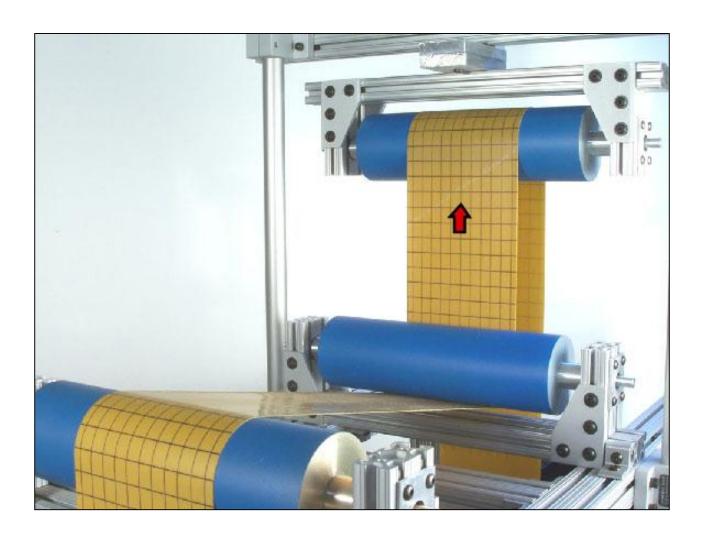


Twist is an ideal case to study

- Wrinkle forms in center of web
- It's aligned with machine direction and doesn't move laterally
- Formation is easily controlled by adjusting angle of twist



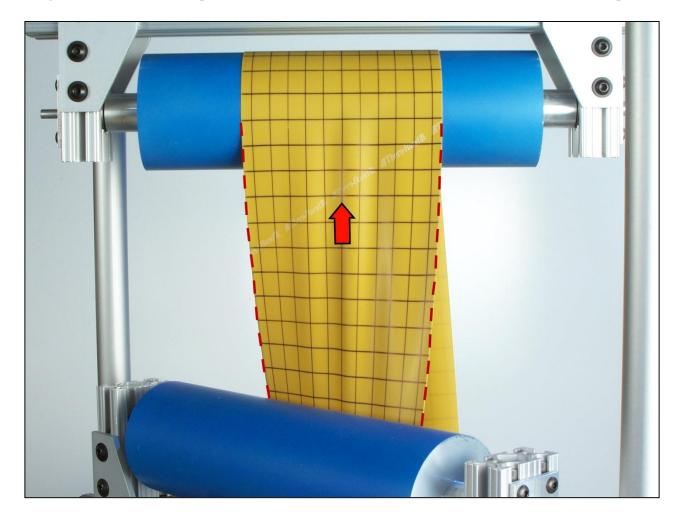
Experimental setup





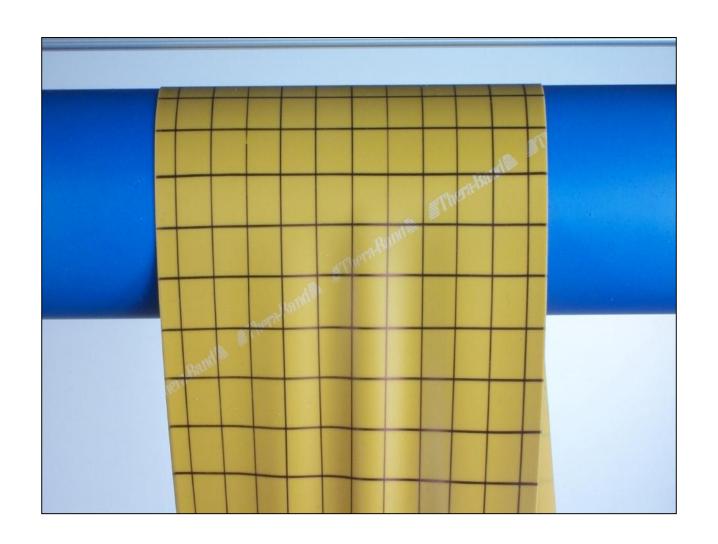


Deep troughs form at 45 degrees





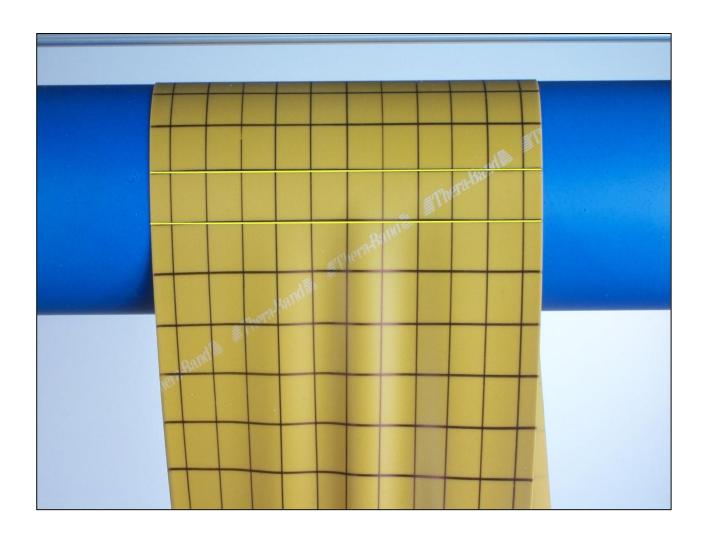
APPLIED WEB HANDLING CONFERENCE 2008 Wrinkle formation





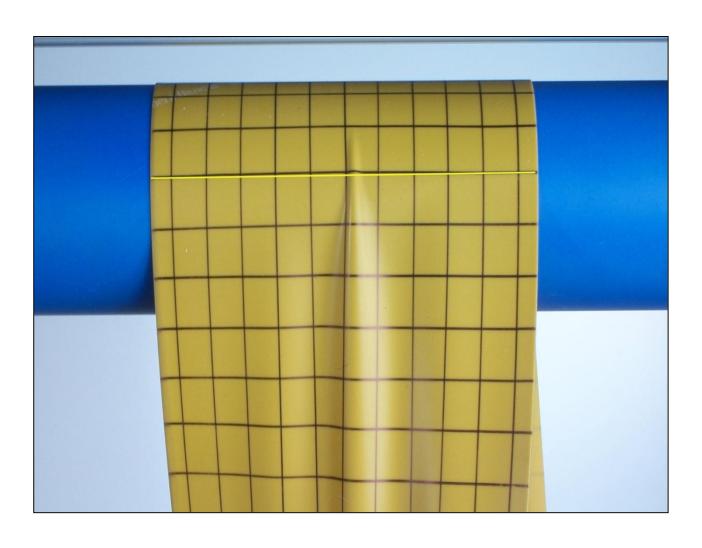


Web has advanced a few inches



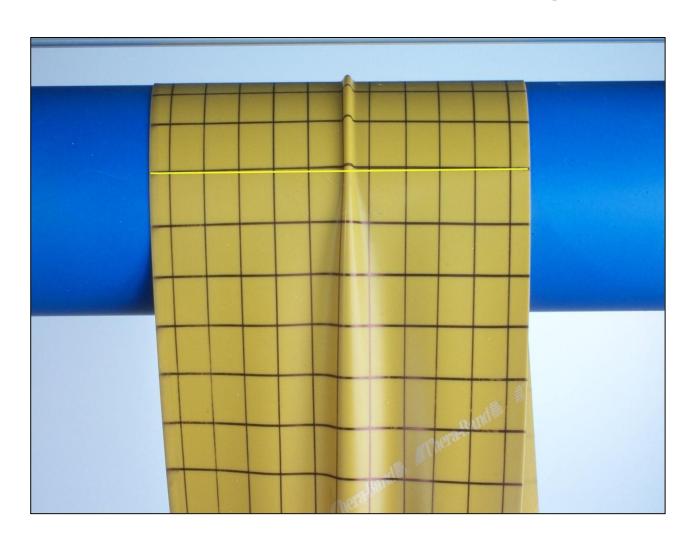


Wrinkle begins to form



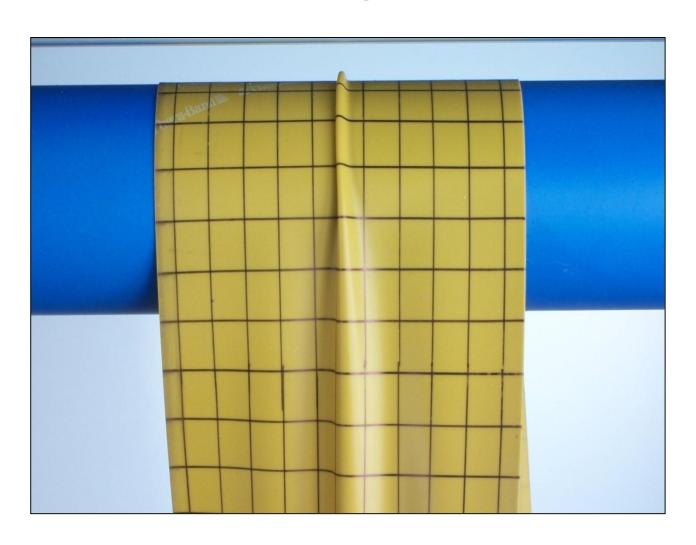


Wrinkle continues to grow





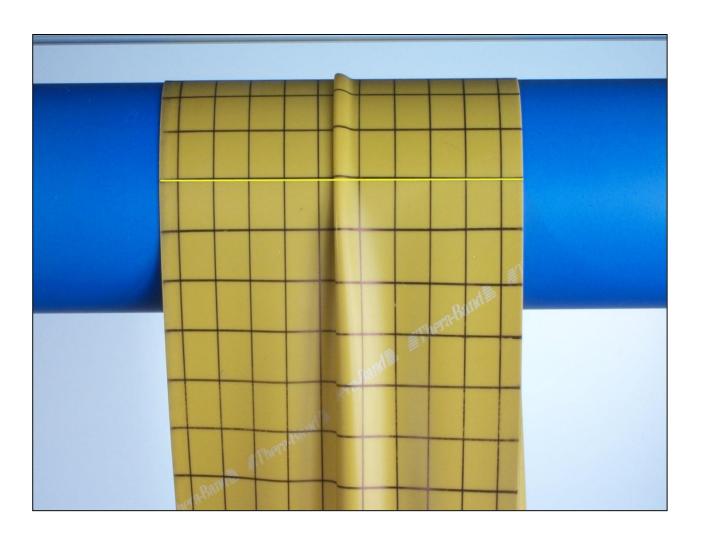
Wrinkle begins to fold







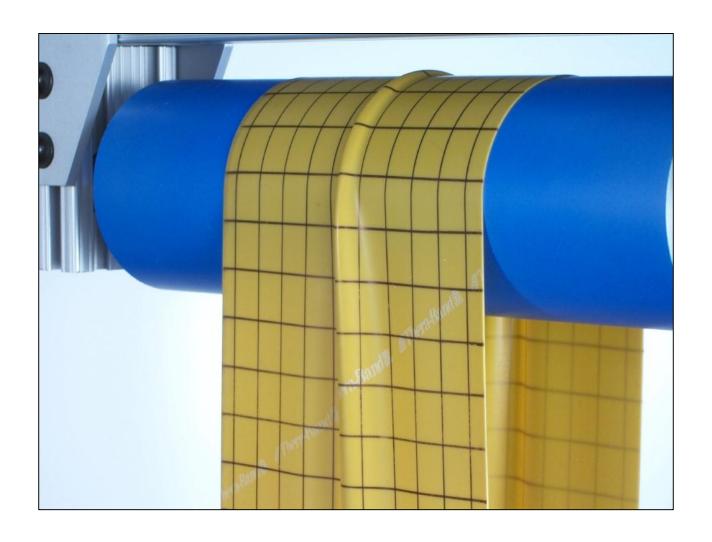
Fold continues to grow







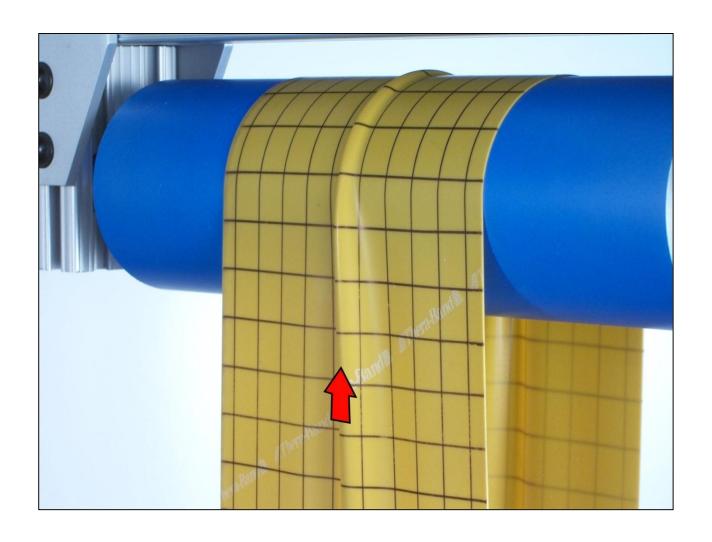
Effect of realignment





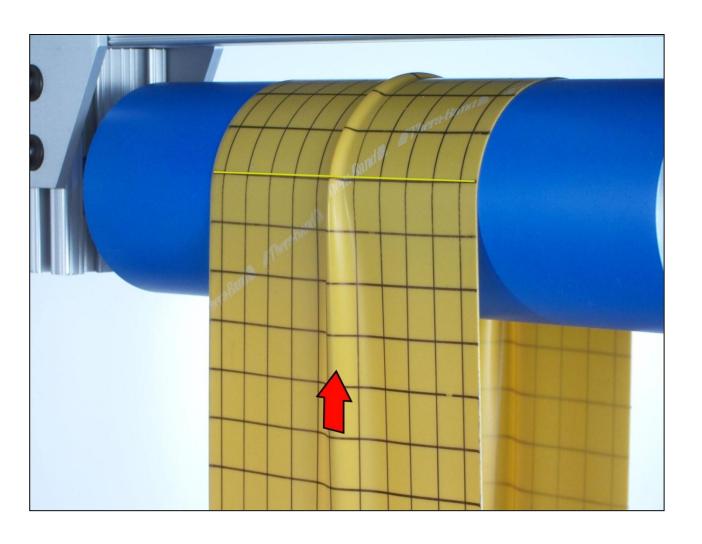


Initial realignment





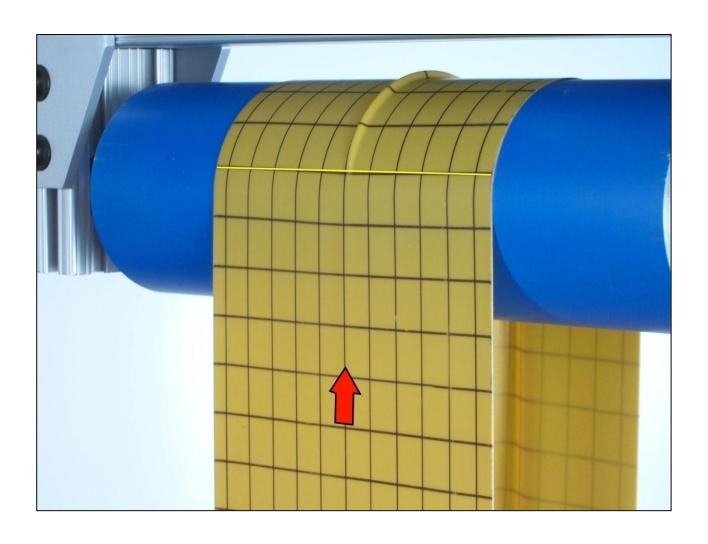
Wrinkle begins to unfold





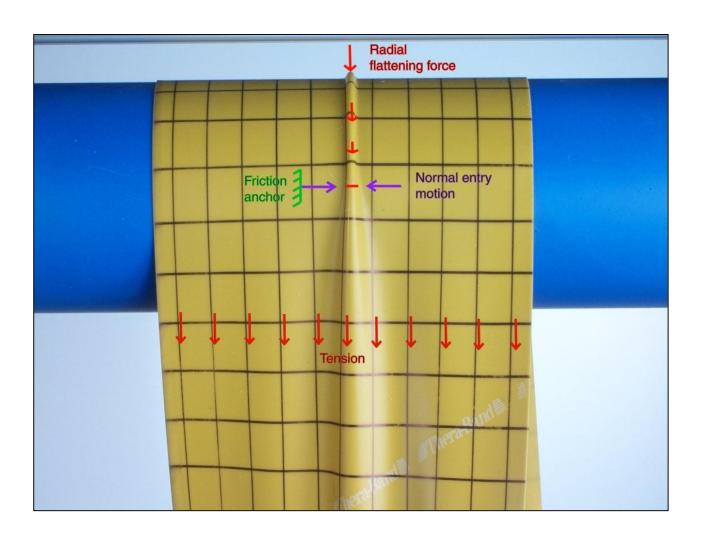


Wrinkle almost gone





Forces acting on a wrinkle







An important conclusion

 Trough formation in the span causes the effect of the normal entry rule to amplify the compressive stress on the roller above the level that would exist in the span without the trough.





It goes this way

- Formation of a wrinkle on a roller is preceded by formation of troughs in the span.
- Movement of trough material into the space above and below the plane of the span causes the web to gather laterally upstream of the line of entry onto the roller.
- As the web gets closer to the roller, it flattens out. The normal entry rule requires the paths of web particles to be normal to the roller axis. The only way this can happen is for the web on the roller to be compressed enough to match the "effective" width of the troughed web in the span.



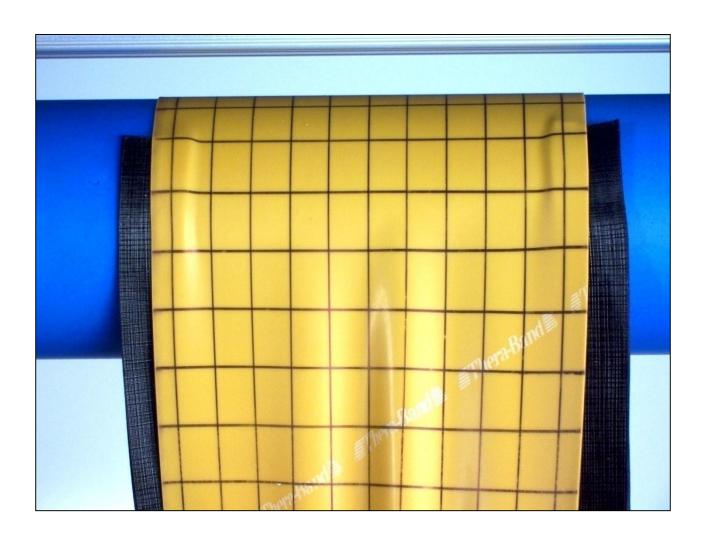


Eliminating wrinkles

- Counteract the effect of normal entry motion on the roller itself – concave or tape bumpers.
- Put a spreading device such as a concave or bowed roller upstream to eliminate or reduce troughs.
- Defeat wrinkle formation by reducing traction on the roller so that radial forces can keep the web flat.

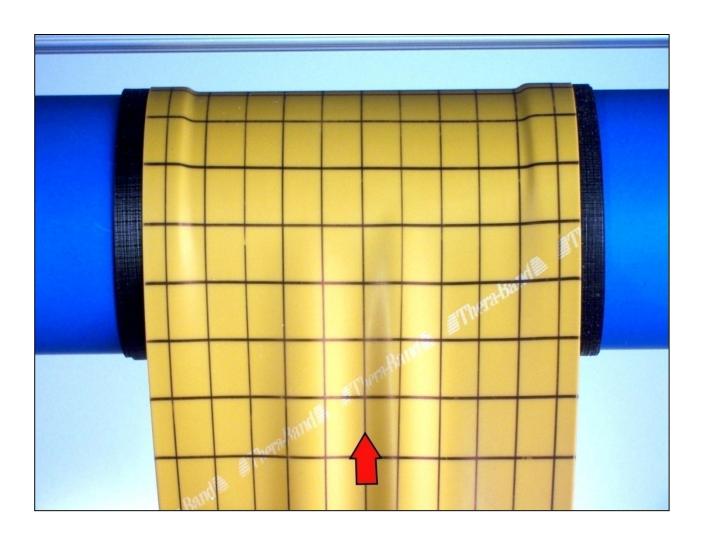


Application of tape bumpers



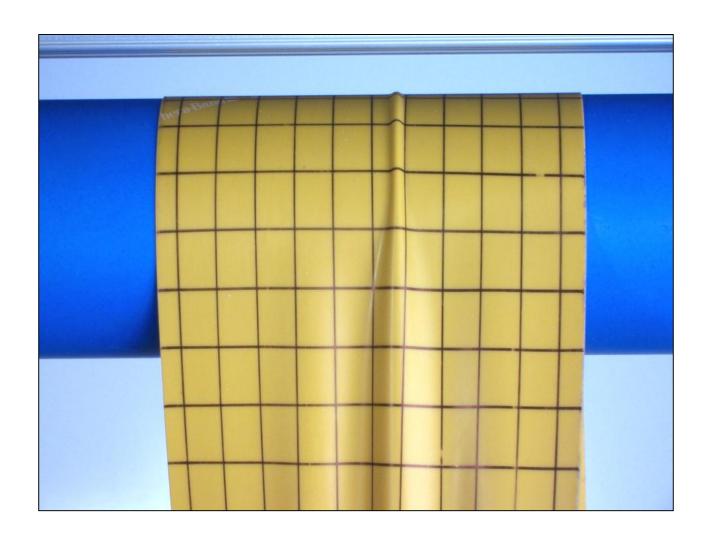


Concave roller – tape bumpers





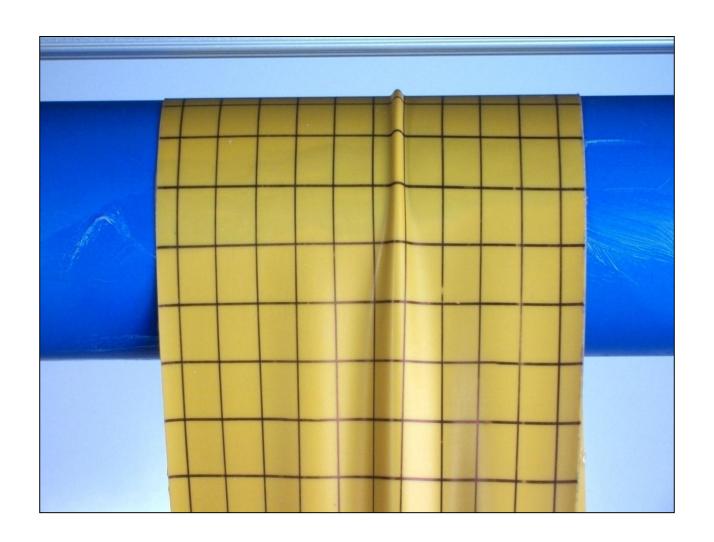
Elimination of traction





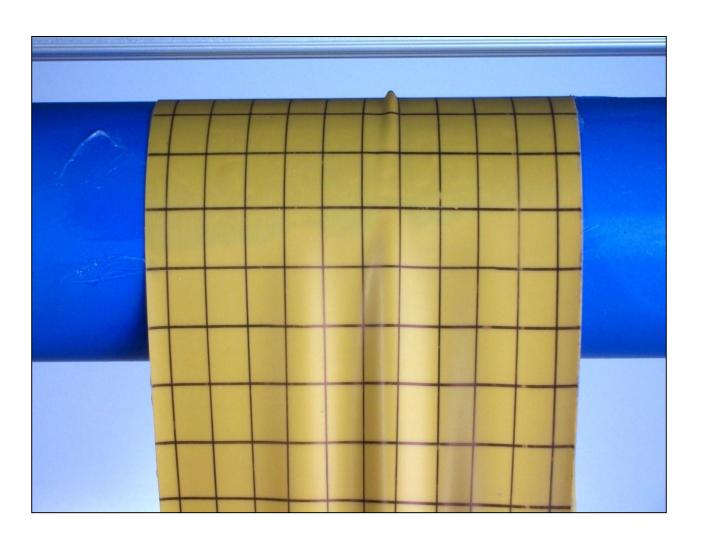


Initial wrinkle





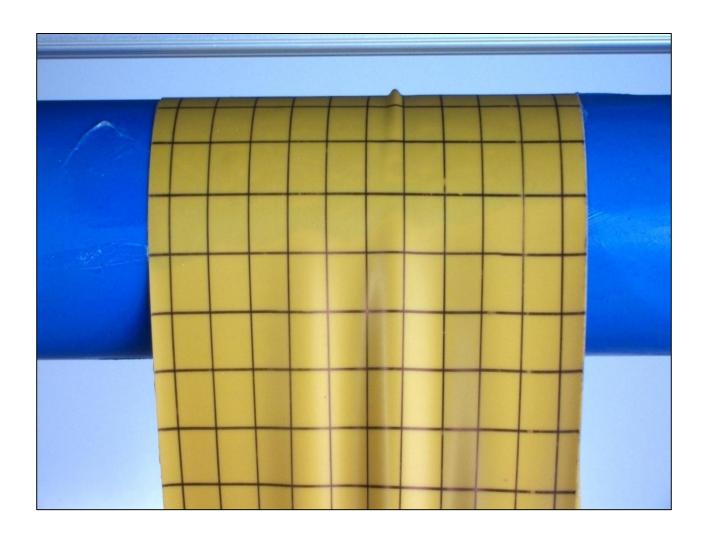
Wrinkle beginning to flatten







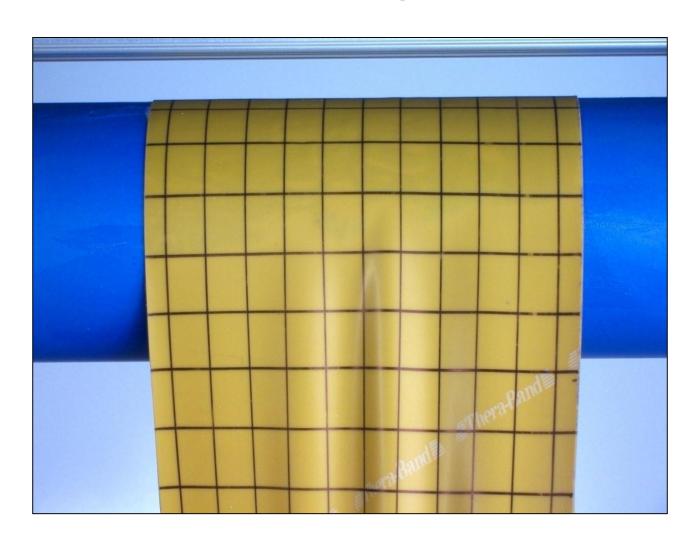
Wrinkle almost gone







Wrinkle gone



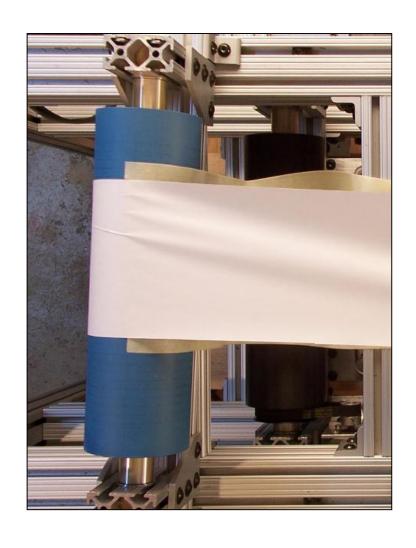


Wrinkle in paper web



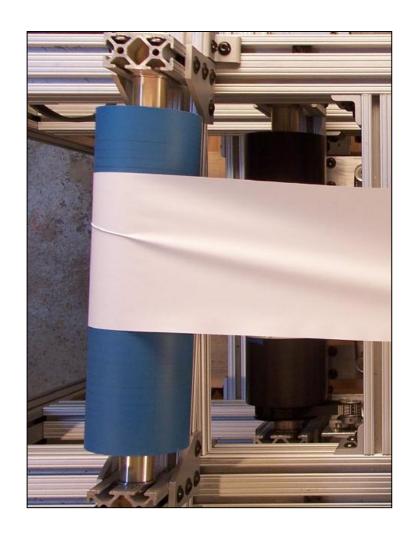


Masking tape - 5 mils





Scotch tape – 2 mils







QUESTIONS?

Essex Systems

Jerry Brown