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DRIVE DEVICE FOR A MOVABLE TAPPET

5 The invention relates to a drive device for converting a rotational movement of a rotor of an electromagnetic rotating machine into a translational movement of a movable tappet.

Known from DE 10 2013 005 732 A1 and US 9 548 637 B2 are stepper BLDC and DC motors with frictional connection of a rotor to a spindle via a tapered press fit, wherein the corresponding connection elements with inner and outer tapers take up a great deal
10 of space in the axial direction and thus increase the total length of the arrangement for the given travel path.

In addition, the arrangement proposed in DE 10 2013 005 732 A1 and US 9 548 637 B2 provides a spacer (5), which likewise increases the total length of the arrangement, in this case without contributing to the travel path or to the driving force.

15 Known from DE 10 2015 219 502 A1 is a linear actuator whose linear movement is provided by means of a threaded pair composed of a long threaded nut (lead screw arrangement (6)) extending through the rotor and of a shorter spindle piece (threaded section (35)).

20 The manufacturing cost of such a threaded pair constellation, however, is clearly higher than that for a conventional design with a short threaded nut and a long threaded spindle or lead screw; therefore, the construction must aim at keeping the length of the components provided with the inner thread as short as possible.

25 The rotationally fixed linear guide according to DE 10 2015 219 502 A1 is produced by means of a guide rod that is polygonal in cross section (guide section (34; 54; 74)), whose sealing relative to the surroundings requires a complicated measure.

30 Known from DE 100 03 129 A1 is an arrangement of the motor and of the threaded pair composed of a long threaded nut (8) and a spindle (6), this arrangement being similar to the arrangement of the motor and the threaded pair in DE 10 2015 219 502 A1; thus the

above-named problems of DE 10 2015 219 502 A1 are encountered to the same extent for the arrangement disclosed here.

5 In addition, the arrangement in DE 10 2015 219 502 A1 provides an intermediate wall (31), which considerably adversely affects the magnetic coupling between the stator and the rotor and thus reduces the power density of the drive.

10 Known from DE 10 2016 105 098 A1 is an embodiment wherein the motor (here a switched reluctance motor) converts its rotational movement into linear movement by means of a threaded pair (lead screw (70) and a threaded drilled hole (78)). Here, of course, the mechanical transfer takes place outside the motor and thus takes up additional installation space.

15 Against this background, the object of the present invention consists in overcoming the indicated disadvantages.

This object is now achieved with a device according to claim 1. Additional advantageous embodiments are taken from the dependent claims.

20 Proposed is a drive device (1') for generating a translational movement of a movable tappet (8) by means of an electromagnetic rotating machine, comprising at least:

- a rotor (4);
- a stator (5) arranged coaxially to the rotor (4), the stator having at least one movement-thread pair integrated coaxially therein, comprising a lead (6), which is
25 coupled to the rotor (4) for conjoint rotation, and a threaded nut (7), which is guided linearly in a rotationally fixed manner in a stator sleeve (2), and which is rigidly coupled to the tappet (8), wherein
- the rotor (4) is guided in a rotational movement around the stator (5), wherein the transfer of a torque from the rotor (4) to the lead screw (6) takes place by means
30 of a thin-walled flange (10), wherein
- a rotational fixation or an anti-twist lock (11) of the threaded nut (7) is provided in the recess of the stator sleeve (2) by a form-fitting interlocking of the two.

In this case, the anti-twist lock comprises at least the following components:

According to the present invention, the rotor (4) is guided around the stator (5) by outside rotational movement, whereby, on the one hand, the rotor (4) offers a large interaction surface facing the stator (5) and thus exercises a coherent large driving force; on the other hand, it offers a recess (14) for the inner transfer mechanism (6, 7).

Preferably, the lead screw (6) extends through the entire length of the drive device (1'), beginning from the inner surface (I_F) of the flange (10), in order to completely exploit the length of the drive device (1') for a usable travel path (V_W) of the tappet (8), although shorter or longer designs of the lead screw (6) can also be considered. For example, the lead screw (6) can extend from the inner surface (I_F) of the flange (10) up to an outer surface (A_G) of the housing flange (1).

One embodiment of the invention provides that the drive device (1') belongs to the following motor types:

- synchronous motors including transverse flux motors and reluctance motors and stepper motors;
- asynchronous motors;
- electronics-commutated DC motors; or
- brush-commutated DC motors.

The thin-walled flange (10) takes up a minimum installation length in the axial direction, i.e., in the direction of the X axis and maximizes a usable travel path (V_W) of the tappet (8).

The term "thin-walled" in the case of the drive device (1') according to the invention is understood to mean that the ratio of a diameter D to a wall thickness (T) is greater than 10, i.e., $D/T > 10$.

In another embodiment of the invention, it is provided that an electrical connection (9) for a power supply and/or signal transmission for the magnetic and/or optical contact or contact-free detection of the linear movement of the tappet (8) and/or of the rotational movement of the rotor (4) is arranged in a housing flange (1).

In this case, the electrical connection (9) can be formed as a plug connector, as a cable design or the like.

5 In addition, it is provided that a sensor system (13) for the detection of rotational movement of the rotor (4) is provided in the drive device (1').

Also, the linear movement of the tappet (8) can be detected via the sensor system (13) or a similar system.

10 In another embodiment of the invention, it is provided that the actuation of the electromagnetic rotating machine of the drive device (1') takes place without a sensor.

For example, the sensor-free actuation can be produced by an analysis of the power signals of the electromagnetic rotating machine.

15

The mode of operation of the drive device (1') is generally constructed according to the principle of an electromagnetic rotating machine, which is coupled to a movement-thread pair. Whereby one of the threaded partners is coupled to the rotor in a rotationally fixed manner, and the other partner is guided linearly and thus feeds forward a translational
20 movement to the tappet.

Particular advantages of the drive device (1') are, for example:

Compactness:

25 The telescopically capable arrangement of the coaxially lying mechanical and electrical components permits a nesting of the tappet (8) with its transfer mechanism (threaded pair 6, 7), as well as the linear guidance thereof with the anti-twist lock (11) within the drive device (1'), in this case, without needing to forfeit the reduction in the power and the force of the electromagnetic rotating machine. This thus brings about a very favorable
30 ratio of the travel path (V_w) of the tappet (8) for the total length of the drive device (1').

Low manufacturing costs:

For example, an electromagnetic rotating machine of the drive device (1') can be designed as a BLDC motor with PM excitation. A high power density is obtained thereby with relatively simple actuation and thus a less expensive control and power electronics is used.

Relatively high adjusting force with lower manufacturing costs:

An outer-rotor motor arrangement permits a larger surface for an interaction between rotor (4) and stator (5). This causes a high torque and, in the case of a force on tappet (8) that remains the same, leads to the greater pitch of the threaded pair. With the same travel time, the greater thread pitch permits a lower rotational speed. A lower rotational speed has a smaller power supply requirement as a consequence and thus permits smaller currents both for the peak value as well as also for the mean value. The power electronics can thus be designed in a more favorable/less expensive manner.

An outer-rotor motor arrangement simplifies the assembly of windings (12) that can be installed from outside, e.g., as slip-on coils on the laminated stator core (5). Also, the magnets in the rotor (4) do not require any additional securing against centrifugal force. The manufacturing costs are considerably reduced in this way.

Moreover, a particular motor topology is present in the form of fractional slot concentrated windings (FSCW), which have an unconventional ratio of stator and rotor poles and are characterized by a particularly high torque. This leads to the greater pitch of the threaded pair with the force on the tappet (8) remaining the same. With the same travel time, the greater thread pitch permits a lower rotational speed. A lower rotational speed has a smaller power supply requirement as a consequence and thus permits smaller currents both for the peak value as well as also for the mean value. The power electronics can thus be designed in a more favorable/less expensive manner.

An outer-rotor motor arrangement permits a form-fitting interlocking of the rotor (4) to the lead screw (6) via a thin flange (10) and thus the total axial length can be better exploited for the usable travel path.

In comparison to an inner rotor, an outer rotor motor arrangement permits a simpler accommodation of the linear guide plus an anti-twist lock (11) within the stator tube (2). A polygonal recess, which represents a type of key connection for the anti-twist lock (11), may be produced in a relatively cost-effective or favorable manner, for example, by an
5 extrusion method.

A tappet (8) that is smooth, for example, permits a good sealing of the drive device (1'), which is of essential importance for a long service life. The anti-twist lock (11), which is integrated in the stator tube (5) or the stator sleeve (5), reduces the stress of the seal to
10 only one translational component of the relative movement.

The cross section of the tappet (8) can be round in shape, whereby an optimal seal of the drive device (1') against external influences is ensured.

15 The proposed linear guide with the anti-twist lock (11) and the threaded pair (6, 7) can be executed as a sliding body. This permits a more compact construction as well as a less expensive one, for example when compared with a ball screw spindle. A lubricant-free application is possible, for example, due to the use of high-performance plastics, e.g., "IGLIDUR", whereby a longer service life and/or maintenance-free service life is/are
20 ensured.

The drive device (1') according to the invention provides for being able to replace parts that are susceptible to wear with little expense. Likewise, the transfer ratio can be adapted to the customers' requirements in that, via a smaller thread pitch, among other
25 things, a self-locking behavior of the threaded pair (6, 7) is obtained, in this case without modifying the electromagnetic rotating machine.

A very favorable constellation of the threaded pair (6, 7) can be implemented by the mechanical force transfer chain that lies at the basis of the invention.

30 A combination of a short threaded nut (7) with a long lead screw (6) can be realized. The manufacturing expense for a comparable inner thread is clearly higher than that of the outer thread.

The drive device (1') according to the invention can function, for example, as a direct replacement for pneumatic short stroke cylinders and thus aligns itself to the performance characteristics typical for pneumatic cylinders, such as:

- 5
- compact dimensions (favorable ratio - travel path to total length);
 - high dynamics;
 - high adjusting force;
 - long service life;
 - low purchase price.

10

As fields of application for the drive device (1'), various manufacturing lines with a high degree of automation are taken into consideration, such as:

- packaging and sorting machines;
- 15
- woodworking;
 - machine tools.

Furthermore, the drive device (1') according to the invention can be utilized for the following applications:

20

- automotive engineering;
- automation systems,
- logistics, etc.

The invention will be explained in the following based on figures, wherein the invention is not limited thereto:

Herein:

5 FIG. 1 shows schematically a drive device (1') for generating a translational movement of a movable tappet (8) by means of an electromagnetic rotating machine;

10 FIG. 2 shows schematically a recess (14) inside the drive device (1') from FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 shows schematically an excerpt from a sectional view A-A of the drive device (1') from FIG. 1 in the region of the threaded nut (7).

15 FIG. 1 shows schematically a drive device (1') for generating a translational movement of a movable tappet (8) by means of an electromagnetic rotating machine.

The drive device (1') can comprise, for example, the following components:

20 a housing flange (1) with a stator tube or a stator sleeve (2), a covering hood (3), a rotor (4), a stator (5) or a laminated stator core (5), on which are disposed windings (12), which are connected to a sensor system (13), a lead screw (6) with a threaded nut (7) and a tappet (8), as well as a connection (9) for a control and power electronics.

25 The stator (5) is arranged coaxially to the rotor (4) and comprises at least one movement-thread pair (6, 7) integrated coaxially therein, comprising a lead screw (6), which is coupled in a rotationally fixed manner to the rotor (4), and a threaded nut (7), which is guided linearly by an anti-twist locking in the stator sleeve (2) and which is rigidly coupled to the preferably tube-shaped tappet (8), wherein the rotor (4) is guided in rotational movement around the stator (5), for example outside the stator (5), and thus, on the one
30 hand, offers a large interaction surface facing the stator (5) and thus a cohesive large driving force can be generated.

On the other hand, this arrangement makes possible a recess (14) for the internal transfer mechanism (6, 7, 8), wherein the transfer of a torque from the rotor (4) to the lead screw (6) is produced by means of a thin-walled flange (10), which takes up only a minimum installation length in the axial direction.

5 The usable travel path (V_w) of the threaded nut (7) with the tappet (8) is maximized thereby, in such a way that it extends through at least the total length of the drive device (1') with the exception of the flange (10), although shorter designs may also be considered and these are completely exploitable for a usable travel path of the tappet (8).

10

Also, an anti-twist lock (11) of the threaded nut (7) is provided in the guide groove (2') of the stator tube (2) or the stator sleeve (2) by way of a form-fitting interlocking of the stator tube (2) with the threaded nut (7). In this way, the cross section of the tappet (8) can be designed as round, wherewith it is ensured that an optimal sealing of the drive
15 device (1') against external influences is present.

In this embodiment of the drive device (1'), the rotor and the stator are joined to an electrical machine in such a way that the latter is designed as an outer rotor, wherein the drive device (1') can be arranged in one of the following motor types:

- 20
- synchronous motors including transverse flux motors and reluctance motors and stepper motors;
 - asynchronous motors;
 - electronics-commutated DC motors; or
 - brush-commutated DC motors.

25

In the housing flange (1) is found an electrical connection (9) for a measurement system and/or a power supply and/or a signal transmission for the magnetic and/or optical contact or contact-free detection of the linear movement of the tappet (8) and/or the rotational movement of the rotor (4).

30

The electromagnetic rotating machine can be actuated without a sensor with the drive device (1') according to the invention.

In FIG. 2 schematically a recess (14) inside the drive device (1') from FIG. 1 is schematically shown.

FIG. 3 shows schematically an excerpt from a sectional view A-A of the drive device (1')
5 from FIG. 1 in the region of the threaded nut (7). The lead screw (6) with the threaded
nut (7) having guide tabs (7') that engage in guide grooves (2') of the stator tube (2) can
be recognized.

List of reference characters:

- 1' Drive device
- 1 Housing flange
- 5 2 Stator tube, 2' Guide groove of the stator tube 2
- 3 Covering hood
- 4 Rotor
- 5 Stator
- 6 Lead screw
- 10 7 Threaded nut, 7' Guide tabs of the threaded nut 7
- 8 Tappet
- 9 Connection for electronics
- 10 Flange
- 11 Anti-twist lock
- 15 12 Winding
- 13 Sensor system
- 14 Recess
- V_w Travel path
- X X-Axis
- 20 I_F Inner surface of the flange 10
- A_G Outer surface of the housing flange 1

P A T E N T K R A V

1. Drivanordning (1') til frembringelse af en translatorisk bevægelse af en bevægelig stødstang (8) ved hjælp af en elektromagnetisk rotationsmaskine, hvor den elektromagnetiske rotationsmaskine er udformet som udvendig rotor, omfattende i det mindste:

- 5 - en rotor (4),
 - en stator (5) arrangeret koaksialt til rotoren (4) med i det mindste ét deri koaksialt integreret bevægelsesgevindpar, omfattende en gevindspindel (6) som er koblet drejningsstift til rotoren (4), og en gevindmøtrik (7) som er ført ikke-drejeligt lineært i en statorhylse (2) og som er stift koblet til stødstangen (8), hvor
- 10 - rotoren (4) føres i en roterende bevægelse om statoren (5), hvor
 - overførslen af et drejningsmoment fra rotoren (4) til gevindspindlen (6) sker ved hjælp af en flange (10) som omfatter en vægtykkelse $T < 0,1 D$ med, hvor $D =$ diameter af flangen (10), hvor
 - en drejningssikring (11) af gevindmøtrikken (7) er tilvejebragt i recessen af statorhylsen (2) via en formluttende sammenføjning af de to.
- 15

2. Drivanordning (1') ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at drivanordningen (1') er valgt blandt følgende motortyper:

- 20 - synkronmotorer inklusive transversal flux-motorer og reluktansmotorer og stepmotorer,
 - asynkronmotorer,
 - elektronik-kommuterede jævnstrømsmotorer eller
 - børstekommuterede jævnstrømsmotorer.

25 **3.** Drivanordning (1') ifølge krav 1 eller 2, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at der i en husflange (1) er arrangeret en elektrisk forbindelse (9) til en energiforsyning og/eller signaloverførsel for magnetisk og/eller optisk kontaktløs eller berøringsfri detektion af den lineære bevægelse af stødstangen (8) og/eller rotationsbevægelsen af rotoren (4).

30 **4.** Drivanordning (1') ifølge krav 3, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at der er tilvejebragt et sensorsystem (13) til detektion af en rotationsbevægelse af rotoren (4).

35 **5.** Drivanordning (1') ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at aktueringen af den elektromagnetiske rotationsmaskine af drivanordningen (1') sker sensorløst.

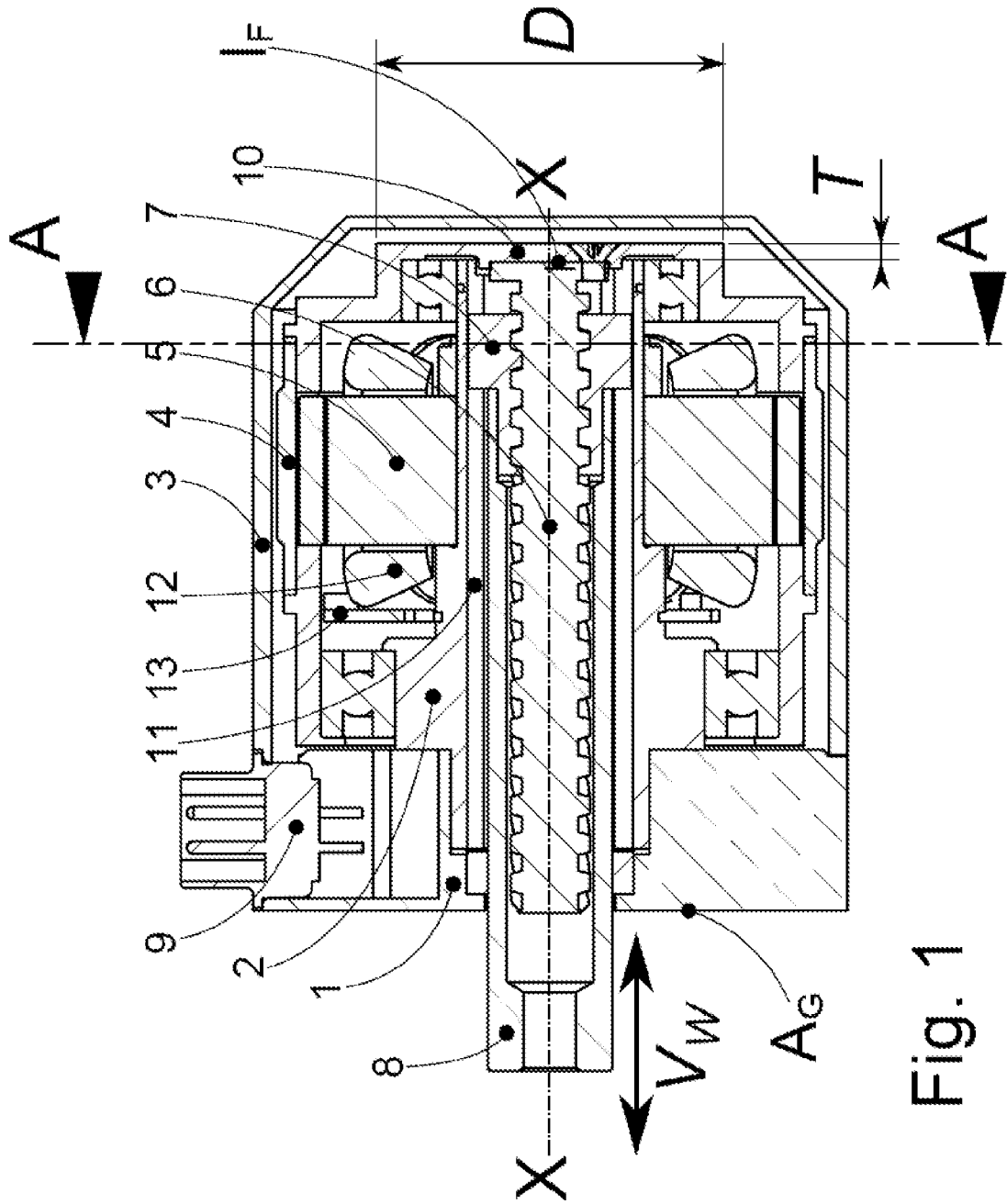
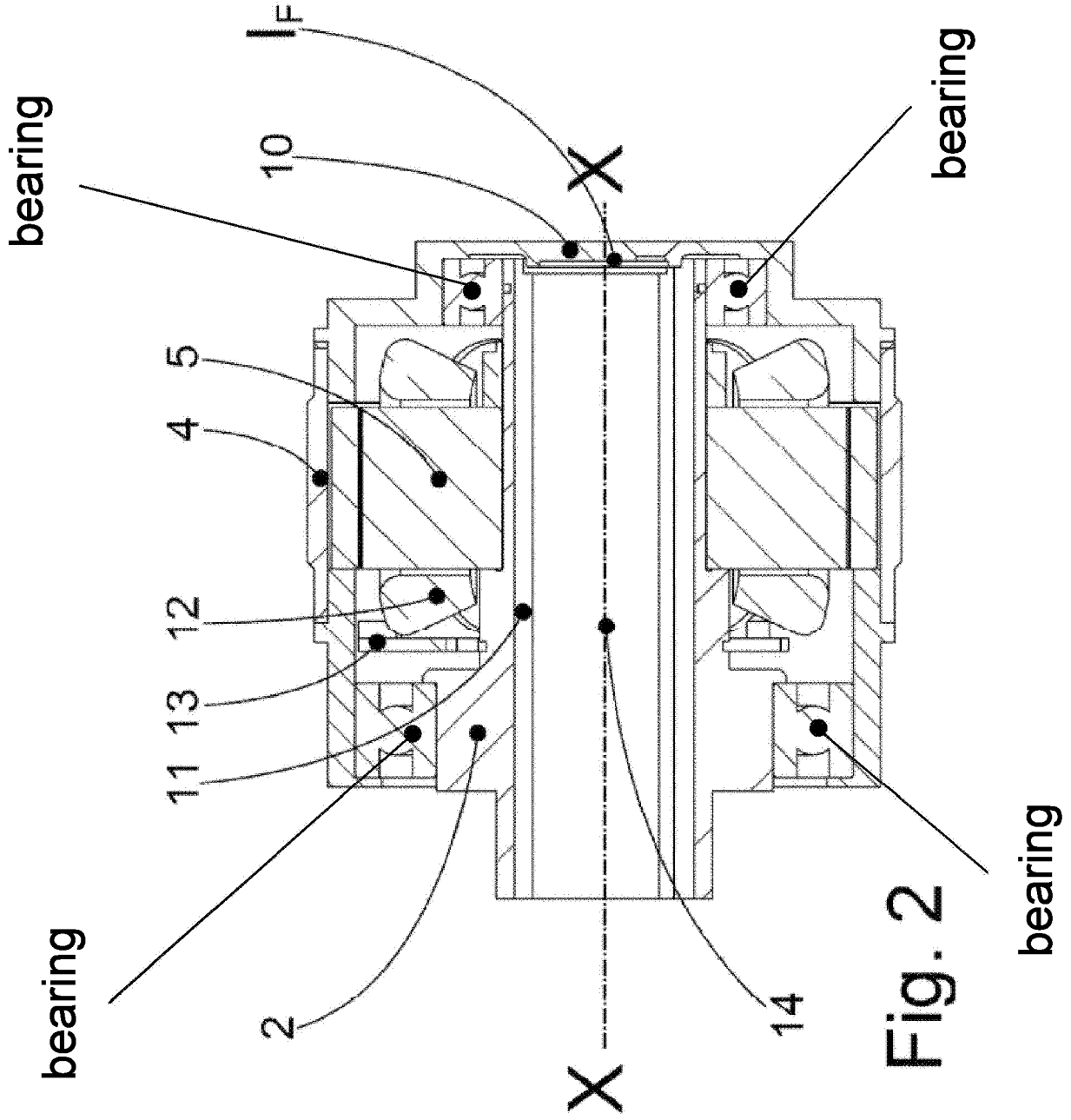
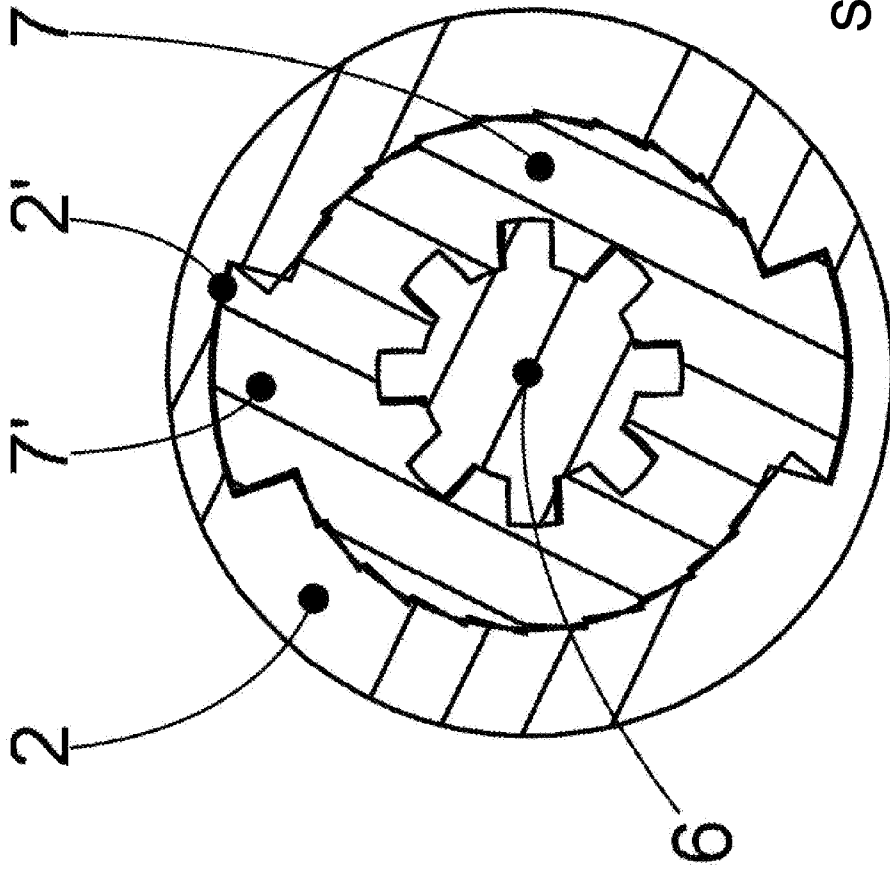


Fig. 1





SECTIONAL VIEW A-A

Fig. 3