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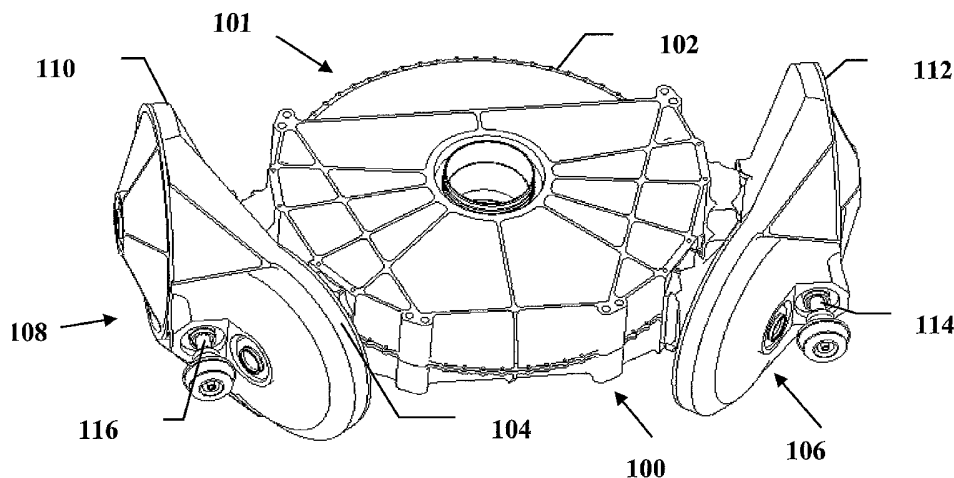
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(54) Title: SPLIT TORQUE GEARBOX



(57) Abstract: A split torque gearbox having multiple input shafts. Each input shaft is connected to two face gears. Each face gear is connected to two quill shafts, one is coaxially mounted and the second is not coaxially mounted. Of the two quill shafts, one is positioned on a first side of an output stage and a second quill shaft is located on a second side of the output stage and the quill shafts are connected thereto. The output stage is connected to a main shaft.



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

SPLIT TORQUE GEARBOX

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Background of the invention

This invention was made with government support under Contract No. DAAH10-01-2-0032 awarded by the Department of the Army. The government therefore has certain rights in this invention.

10 1. Technical Field

This invention generally relates to a drive train. More specifically, this invention relates to a high speed transmission gear box. The gear box allows engine power to be transferred from a high-speed engine to a low speed output shaft. The power transferred is distributed to flexible quill shafts. Although this gearbox is primarily designed for a helicopter drive system, it can be used in any field where a light-weight and high reduction ratio gearbox is required.

2. Background Information

Helicopter gearboxes have evolved significantly from the days of Igor Sikorsky. As helicopters increased in size to meet mission requirements, engineers have discovered that the design process for ever increasing size and power requirements of the helicopters has spiraled out of control. Requirements for bigger payloads and faster and larger aircraft have forced the helicopter design process to design aircraft that are vastly more expensive because of the larger and heavier components needed.

As more power is required from an aircraft, aircraft engines inevitably have to be larger and heavier. The consequences of having larger engines include: increasing the size of the aircraft and thus the weight, increasing the size of the blades again

increasing aircraft weight, and increasing the size of components to handle the increased power of the engines, once again increasing the aircraft weight. The increases in weight necessary to handle the increased engine size and power drastically reduce the power to weight ratio of the aircraft.

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Additionally, conventional designs have limits as to how large components may be enlarged. If the design limits of the components are designed to match the proportional increase in power, the weight of the components increases at a much faster rate. In order to continue the evolution of the helicopter, designers must come up with new ways to stop the weight of helicopter from increasing at a faster rate than the power of the machine. Specifically, gearboxes can no longer be increased using conventional designs without severely changing the entire system and increasing the overall cost of the helicopter.

A need therefore exists for improved helicopter components, including a new gearboxes and transmissions that overcome the aforementioned shortcomings.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention overcomes the foregoing disadvantages of the prior art by providing a split torque gearbox.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a redundant torque transfer system to a rotatable shaft.

It is another object of this invention to reduce the overall gross vehicle weight. Yet another object of the invention is to reduce the design time and build cost for

transmissions. Another object of the invention is to reduce noise transmission through the cabin.

These and other objects of the present invention are achieved by providing a multiple input, split torque gearbox. The split torque gearbox has an input shaft

5 coaxially connected to the engine output shaft. The input shaft is connected matingly to two face gears. A first stage or input stage includes the input shaft and two face gears. Each face gear is connected to a shaft that is connected to a flexible linkage that turns a pinion so that the pinion and face gear rotate at the same frequency about the same axis. The pinion is matingly connected to an output stage gear so that as the

10 face gear rotates, the pinion causes the output stage gear to rotate. On the shaft is mounted a split pinion that mates with a split gear so that as the face gear rotates both the split pinion and split gear rotate at the same rate. The split gear is connected to a flexible linkage that turns a pinion connected to the output stage gear. The pinion is matingly connected to an output face gear causing the output face gear to rotate about

15 an axis. The output face gear is connected to a main shaft that is coaxially mounted with the output face gear so that the main shaft and the output face gear rotate at the same rate.

Additional object and advantages of the invention are set forth in the detailed description herein, or will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Also it

20 should be appreciated that modifications and variations to the specifically illustrated and discussed embodiments and uses of this invention may be practiced without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, by virtue of present reference thereto. Such variations may include but are not limited to, substitution of equivalent parts, parts with equivalent functions, or multiple pieces so that the device has the same

25 function for those shown or discussed.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be made to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of the invention.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiment of the invention, illustrative of the best mode in which the applicants have contemplated applying the principles, are set forth in the following description and shown in the drawings and are particularly and distinctly pointed out and set forth in the appended claims.

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Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a face gear power train;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a face gear power train with the covers

15 removed;

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The detailed description of the present invention is given for explanatory purposes. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that numerous changes and modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the whole of the description is to be construed in an illustrative and not a limitative sense. The scope of the present invention is to be limited only to the extent of the claims that follow.

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There is a drive throughout the aerospace industry to increase the strength and durability of aerospace products while significantly reducing the weight of the product and increasing the performance. This is a vicious cycle whereby, as power and space requirements are increased, larger and larger components are needed to handle the additional torque and stress. The larger components take up more space and add extra weight to the aircraft, thereby diminishing the performance of the upgraded product. Because the extra weight and size eat into the performance requirements of the aircraft, the aircraft, components and requirements must be resized to account for the new components. Thus, the cycle is repeated.

The present invention was developed in an effort to reduce the weight of components while increasing their performance. One embodiment of this invention, depicted in Figure 1, shows a multistage face gear power train 100 that is a significant reduction in size from the prior art while increasing the amount of torque that can be transferred from the engine to a rotor and power take off (PTO) device(s). The face gear power train 100 has two output stage covers 102 and 104 located on a first and second side of the output stage 101 (Figure 1). First stages 106 and 108 mechanically linked to the output stage 101 are located in the first stage housings 110 and 112 that structurally support the input shafts 114 and 116 and the face gears (not shown in figure 1).

Referring now to Figure 2, which shows the face gear power train 100 with covers 102 and 104, and housings 110 and 112 of Figure 1 removed, one can clearly see the basic parts of the face gear power train. The power train 100 includes first stages 106 and 108 and output stage gear or bull gear 118. Referring to first stage 106, the first stage includes an input shaft 114, a primary stage 124 and a secondary stage 126. The input shaft 114 has two ends. There is a coupling 128 at the first end of

the input shaft 114 for attaching the power train to the engine output (not shown). At a distal second end is at least one pinion 130. The pinion 130 has teeth 136 that engage teeth 137 and 139 on the primary face gear 132 and secondary face gear 134.

The primary face gear 132 is rotatably mounted along radial axis 170. Axis 170 runs along a line drawn from the main shaft axis 138 to the center of the face gear 132. Similarly, the secondary face gear 134 is rotatably mounted along radial axis 176. Axis 176 runs along a line drawn from the main shaft axis 138 to the center of the secondary face gear 134. There is an angle α 140 between axis 170 and axis 176. That angle α 140 is between 20-120 degrees with a preferred range between 30 and 60 degrees. However, in some applications, single engine or otherwise, these angles may range from 5 degrees to less than 180 degrees. By beveling the secondary face gear or the primary gear, rotational movement from input shaft 114 can be transferred to rotational movement in secondary face gear 134 and primary face gear 132 at the same time without any additional linkage.

Both face gears 132 and 134 are connected to coaxial upper shafts 142 and 144 respectively. The upper shaft 142 is preferably directly connected to the primary face gear 132 and matingly connected to a top side 120 of output stage gear 118 through a flexible linkage 164 and a pinion 154. The upper shaft 142 and pinion 154 rotate with primary face gear 132. Upper shaft 142 rotates about radial axis 170. Preferably, upper shaft 142 is linked to a split pinion 143. The split pinion 143 drives split gear 145. Split gear 145 is connected to lower shaft 146. The lower shaft 146 preferably is linked to a coaxial pinion 156 through flexible linkage 168 mounted at an end distal from the mounted split gear 145. Alternatively the split pinion 143 may be part of face gear 132. In either case, split gear 145 is connected to a bottom side 122 of output stage gear 118 through pinion 156. Because pinion 154 and pinion 156

rotate in opposite directions on opposite sides of the output stage gear 118, output stage gear 118 rotates in one direction from input on both sides of stage gear 118.

The primary stage 124 and secondary stage 126 have similar construction.

The upper shaft 144, directly connected to the secondary gear 134 and connected to a
5 top side 120 of output stage gear 118 through a pinion 158 and flexible linkage 166,
rotates with secondary gear 134. The upper shaft 144 rotates about radial axis 176. A
lower shaft 148 is connected to the secondary gear 134 through split pinion 147 and
split gear 149 so that as the face gear 134 rotates, both pinions 158 and 160 rotate in
opposite directions. Preferably, lower shaft 148 has split gear 149 attached so that
10 split pinion 147 drives split gear 149. At an end distal from split gear of shaft 148 is
flexible linkage 169 which is connected to pinion 160. The split gear 149 and lower
shaft 148 are connected to a bottom side 122 of output stage gear 118 through the
pinion 160 and flexible linkage 169. Because the upper shaft 144 and lower shaft 148
rotate in opposite directions on opposite sides of the output stage gear 118, output
15 stage gear 118 rotates in one direction from input on both sides.

First stage 108 operates in a similar manner. Thus, as a result of two first
stages, torque imparted on input shafts 114 and 116, is split into eight different paths.
By splitting the torque load into eight paths, the peak amount of force required to be
handled by each pinion is a fraction of conventional systems. This allows many
20 things in the system to be downsized so that it is less expensive to build and repair.
For instance, the teeth 150 located near the rim 152 on both sides of the output stage
gear 118 can be downsized and need to handle less force individually even though the
same amount of torque is still imparted to the output stage gear 118. Additionally,
there is a space savings over other prior art devices that transferred equivalent loads.
25 Also, there is a redundancy in the system so that even if one part in the path from the

face gear to the output gear fails, the other seven or even other six paths can be economically designed and built to transfer the load. It is within the scope of this invention to have varying numbers of stages resulting in more or less paths.

- 5 The face gear power train should utilize symmetry as often as possible for many reasons including load balance, reduced cost, ease of design, ease of repair, simpler design, and noise reduction.

At least one object of the invention is achieved by having provided face gears described above. The high reduction capability of the face gears preferably in the
10 range of 7:1 to 12:1 allow the reduction of the number of stages in the face gear power train. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the high reduction ratio capability allows a transmission to use only two stages versus the prior art devices that had at least three stages. Additionally, the preferred embodiment of the invention eliminates the use of planetary gearboxes. The use of planetary gearboxes are
15 expensive and very complicated, thus making the manufacture and repair of the planetary transmissions costly and provide low reliability.

In operation, an engine creates torque through an output shaft. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the output shaft is connected to input shaft 114 with a flexible coupling 128. Because of misalignment (relative gearbox to engine
20 movement), the flexible coupling is preferred. The rotational energy from the engine is transferred to the input shaft 114. The input shaft rotates causing the pinion 130 to rotate. The pinion 130 engages the primary and secondary gears 132 and 134. The face gears 132 and 134 rotate causing the upper shafts to rotate. As the upper shafts rotate causing flexible linkages to rotate which in turn cause pinions to rotate and turn
25 output stage gear 118. Each upper shaft, preferably having a split pinion 143 and 147

linked to each shaft, causes the split gears 145 and 149 to rotate. The rotation of the split gears 145 and 149 causes the lower shafts 146 and 148 to rotate. The lower shafts turn flexible linkages 168 and 169 and pinions 156 and 160 to rotate causing output stage gear 118 to rotate. The pinions on the top of the output stage gear 118
5 rotate in a first direction. The pinions on the bottom of the output stage gear 118 rotates in a second direction. The rotation of the pinions transfers the torque to the output stage gear 118. As the output stage gear 118 rotates, the main shaft rotates turning the blades of the helicopter.

Preferably, flexible linkages 164, 166, 168 and 169 are quill shafts so that
10 loads within the system can be distributed and equalized better. The use of quill shafts allow for less precision in the grinding of gears than that afforded by a traditional planetary gearbox approach. By reducing the precision required in the manufacturing process, the overall cost to build and use the system is reduced. The quill shafts are a preferred embodiment of the invention. Additionally, if at least one
15 part of shaft 142, 144, 146 or 148, pinion 154, 156, 158 or 160, or flexible linkage 164, 166, 168 or 169 fails to operate in the designed manner, the torque transferred through that path will be redistributed to the other shafts and pinions and linkages so that the total power transferred by the stage allows the aircraft to continue to operate.

Further yet, it should be understood that the foregoing relates only to a
20 preferred embodiments of the present invention, and that numerous changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A multistage face gear power train having an output stage having an output stage gear connected to a main shaft and two first stages with each first stage comprising an input shaft having a first end and a second end where the first end is connected to an engine through a coupling and the second end is connected to at least one pinion that drives two face gears, each face gear is connected to at least one pinion that drives the output stage gear.
2. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 1, wherein the two face gears rotate about separate axes that are separated by angle α .
3. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 2, wherein angle α is between 5 and 180 degrees.
4. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 3, wherein angle α is between 30 and than 60 degrees.
5. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 1, wherein each face gear is coaxial to an upper shaft.
6. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 5, wherein the coaxial upper shaft is connected to a split pinion.
7. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 6, wherein each split pinion is matingly connected to a split gear.
8. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 7, wherein each split gear is linked to the pinion driving the stage gear through flexible linkage

9. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 8, wherein flexible linkage comprises a quill shaft.
10. A multistage face gear power train having an output stage having an output stage gear and an input stage having an input shaft with a coaxially mounted pinion that drives a primary and secondary stage face gears, separated by an angle α which is between 40 and 65 degrees, each face gear coaxially mounted on an upper shaft, the upper shaft being connected to a pinion for driving the output stage gear on a first side of the output stage gear, and a split pinion that drives a split gear which is connected to a pinion for driving the output stage gear on a second side.
11. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 10, wherein the connections between the split pinion and pinion and split gear and pinion are quill shafts.
12. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 11, wherein the multistage face gear power train is connected to an engine by an input shaft with a flexible coupling.
13. A multistage face gear power train comprising an output stage have an output stage gear connected to a main shaft and a first stage having an input shaft connected to a pinion that drives a primary stage and secondary stage, each primary stage and secondary stage having two torque transmission paths for driving the output stage gear.
14. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 13, wherein the primary stage and secondary stage each have a face gear and an upper path and lower path for transmitting torque to the output stage gear.
15. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 14, wherein the upper path comprises a shaft, a flexible linkage and output pinion.

16. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 15, wherein each upper path has a split pinion that drives a split gear connected to the lower path.
17. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 14 wherein the lower path comprises a shaft, a flexible linkage and output pinion.
18. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 17, wherein if a part of the path is inoperable, other paths redistribute torque to continue aircraft operation.
19. A multistage face gear power train according to claim 14, wherein the multistage face gear comprises multiple first stages.

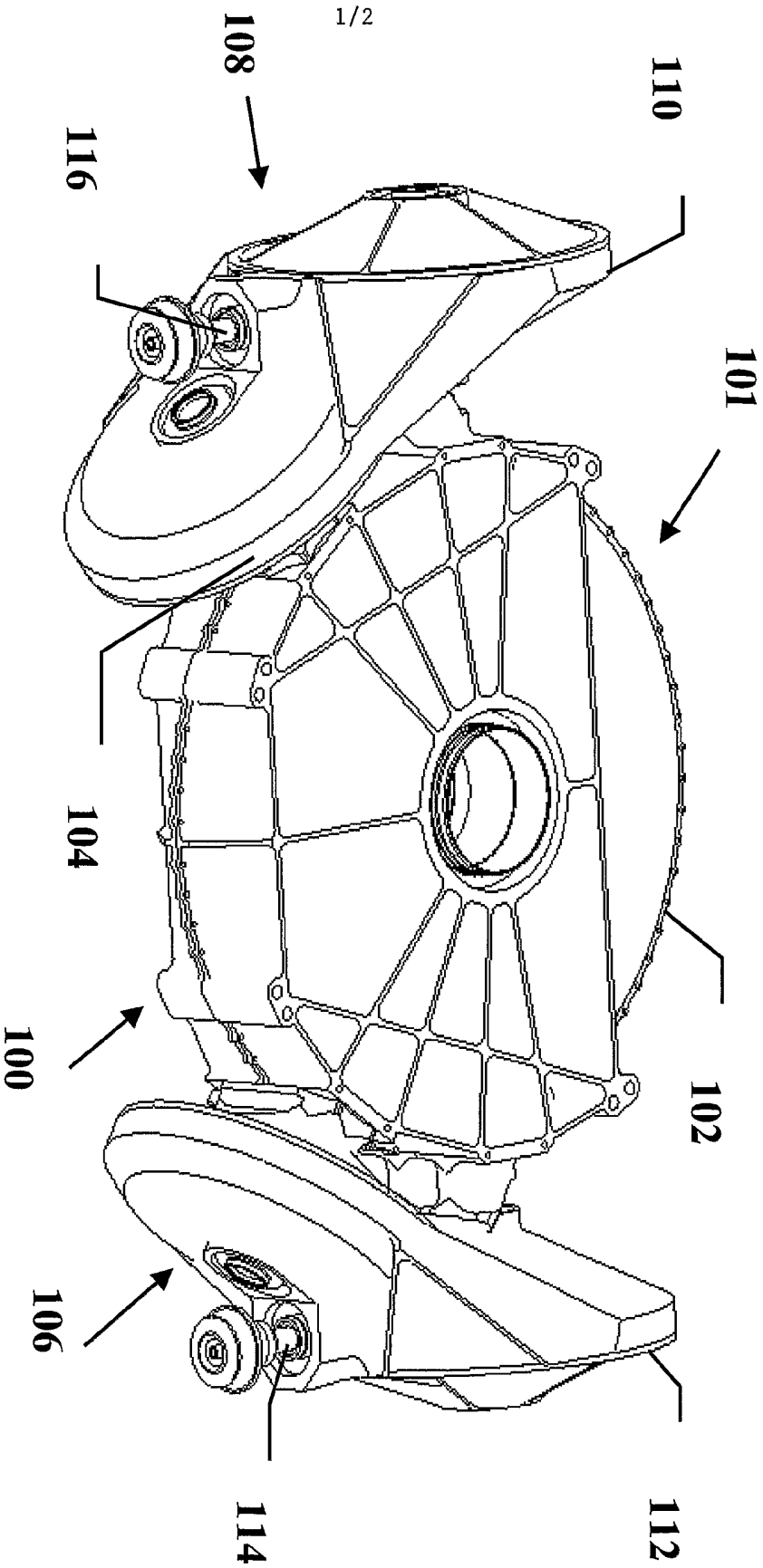


Fig. 1

