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(54) **Two-stage compressor and two-stage compression system**

Zweistufiger Kompressor und zweistufiges Kompressionssystem

Compresseur à deux étages et système de compression à deux étages

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a two-stage compressor and a two-stage compression system in which refrigerant gas is compressed from a low pressure to a high pressure through two stages.

Background Art

[0002] In a two-stage compressor and a two-stage compression system, since low-pressure refrigerant gas is compressed through two stages, that is, a low-stage-side compressor for compression from a low pressure to an intermediate pressure, and a high-stage-side compressor for compression from the intermediate pressure to a high pressure, a differential pressure in each compressor can be made small. This allows leakage loss in each compressor to be made small and the compression efficiency to be enhanced.

[0003] As a specific example, Patent Literature 1 discloses a two-stage compressor which includes two compressors provided in a single hermetic housing. One of the two compressors is a rotary compressor on a low-stage-side and the other is a scroll compressor on a high-stage-side, and a refrigerant compressed to an intermediate pressure in the low-stage-side rotary compressor is discharged to the housing and the intermediate-pressure refrigerant is sucked into the high-stage-side scroll compressor, and thus the refrigerant is compressed through two stages. Patent Literature 2 discloses a substantially similar two-stage compressor in which low-stage-side and high-stage-side compressors are both configured as a rotary compressor. Further, Patent Literature 3 discloses an example of a two-stage compression system, in which two independent compressors, i.e. low-stage-side compressor and high-pressure-stage-side compressor, are connected in series to perform two-stage compression.

[0004] On the other hand, in a single-stage rotary compressor in which a low-pressure refrigerant is compressed to a high pressure by a single compressor, since the compressor rotating speed is higher by the inverter control, a blade, which reciprocates with contacting an outer circumferential surface of the rotor fails to follow the rotation due to an increase in its own inertial force at higher speed. This leads to so-called blade jumping, which causes gas leakage inside the cylinder. To cope with this phenomenon, various technologies, including one for making the blade lighter, have been proposed by Patent Literatures 4 to 6 and the like.

{Prior Art}

Patent Literature

[0005]

{PTL 1} Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, Publication No. 2008-190377

{PTL 2} Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, Publication No. 2008-286037

{PTL 3} Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, Publication No. 2009-192164

{PTL 4} Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application, Publication No. S62-193194

{PTL 5} Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application, Publication No. H1-152090

{PTL 6} Japanese Unexamined Patent Application, Publication No. H3-197628

Furthermore, EP 1953388 discloses a multistage compressor, US 6032720 discloses a method for making a vane and EP 0533957 discloses a compressor using 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane as a refrigerant.

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0006] As described above, efforts have been made in the single-stage rotary compressor, and one of them was making the blade lighter so as to reduce the inertial force of the blade itself and prevent the blade from causing blade jumping at an operating point. However, even though the blade is made lighter to such a degree as to prevent blade jumping in the single-stage rotary compressor where a low-pressure refrigerant is compressed to a high pressure, when the rotary compressor is used as a low-stage-side compressor of an intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor or two-stage compression system, in which the inside of the housing is at an intermediate pressure, gas leakage is caused inside the cylinder due to blade jumping.

[0007] The low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system serves to compress a low-pressure refrigerant to an intermediate pressure. Therefore, when the intermediate-pressure-housing type rotary compressor is adopted as the low-stage-side compressor, a back pressure applied to a back surface of the blade corresponds to the differential pressure between the low pressure inside the cylinder chamber and the intermediate pressure outside the cylinder chamber. It is thus conceivable that the aforementioned blade jumping has been caused by the fact that the back pressure applied to the back surface of the blade is lower compared to the single-stage rotary compressor where the differential pressure between the low pressure and the high pressure is applied as the back pressure.

[0008] The present invention is made in view of such circumstances, and the object is to provide a two-stage compressor and a two-stage compression system capable of, even when the intermediate-pressure-housing type rotary compressor is used as the low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compressor or the two-

stage compression system, enabling compressors to be operated efficiently at sufficiently wide range without blade jumping.

Solution to Problem

[0009] In order to solve the above problems, the two-stage compressor and the two-stage compression system of the present invention employ the solutions defined by the appended claims.

[0010] The two-stage compressor according to the present invention is an intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor comprising a low-stage-side compressor and a high-stage-side compressor both provided in a housing, wherein a refrigerant gas compressed to an intermediate pressure by the low-stage-side compressor is discharged inside the housing, and the refrigerant gas compressed to the intermediate pressure is sucked into the high-stage-side compressor to be compressed to a high pressure, wherein the low-stage-side compressor is a rotary compressor provided with a blade partitioning an inside of a cylinder chamber into a suction side and a compression side, and the blade reciprocates in response to rotation of a rotor and wherein the blade is formed of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less so as to reduce inertial force of the blade in consideration of a low back pressure acting on a back surface of the blade.

[0011] According to the present invention, in the intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor where a refrigerant compressed to an intermediate pressure in the low-stage-side compressor is discharged inside the housing and the inside of the housing is at the intermediate pressure, the low-stage-side compressor is the rotary compressor provided with the blade partitioning the inside of the cylinder chamber into the suction side and the compression side, the blade reciprocating in response to rotation of the rotor, the blade being formed of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less so as to reduce the blade's inertial force in consideration of the lower back pressure acting on the back surface of the blade. Therefore, even when the low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compressor which compresses a refrigerant from a low pressure to an intermediate pressure is configured with the rotary compressor, the blade is made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less and lightweight enough to reduce the inertial force during reciprocating motion and suppress so-called blade jumping, despite the fact that the lower back pressure corresponding to the differential pressure between the intermediate pressure and the low pressure is applied to the back surface of the blade. Accordingly, it is possible to operate without blade jumping, and accordingly without large gas leakage inside the cylinder, and then, it is possible to secure the sufficiently wide range where compressor efficiency is high, and thereby to reduce leakage loss in the low-stage-side rotary compressor in order to enhance the compression efficiency of the two-stage

compressor.

[0012] Further, the two-stage compression system according to the present invention is a two-stage compression system comprising: a low-stage-side compressor having a compression system housed in a housing; and a high-stage-side compressor having a compression system housed in another housing and connected in series with the low-stage-side compressor, wherein a refrigerant gas is compressed to an intermediate-pressure in the low-stage-side compressor and it is discharged inside the housing, and then it is sucked into the high-stage-side compressor to be compressed to a high pressure, wherein the low-stage-side compressor is an intermediate-pressure-housing type and also is a rotary compressor provided with a blade partitioning an inside of a cylinder chamber into a suction side and a compression side, and the blade reciprocates in response to rotation of a rotor, and wherein the blade is formed of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less so as to reduce inertial force of the blade in consideration of a low back pressure acting on a back surface of the blade.

[0013] According to the present invention, in the two-stage compression system in which the low-stage-side compressor and the high-stage-side compressor are connected in series, and the low-stage-side compressor is the intermediate-pressure-housing type compressor, the intermediate-pressure-housing type low-stage-side compressor is the rotary compressor provided with the blade partitioning the inside of the cylinder chamber into the suction side and the compression side, the blade reciprocating in response to rotation of the rotor, the blade being formed of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less so as to reduce the blade's inertial force in response to the lower back pressure acting on the back surface of the blade. Therefore, even when the low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compression system which compresses a refrigerant from a low pressure to an intermediate pressure is configured as a rotary compressor, the blade is made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less and lightweight enough to reduce the inertial force during reciprocating motion and suppress so-called blade jumping, despite the fact that the lower back pressure corresponding to the differential pressure between the intermediate pressure and the low pressure is applied to the back surface of the blade. Accordingly, it is possible to operate without blade jumping, and accordingly without large gas leakage inside the cylinder, and then, it is possible to secure the sufficiently wide range where compressor efficiency is high, and thereby to reduce leakage loss in the low-stage-side rotary compressor in order to enhance the compression efficiency of the two-stage compression system.

[0014] Furthermore, according to the present invention, in the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system described above, the low-stage-side compressor is the rotary compressor and the high-stage-side compressor is a scroll compressor or a rotary compressor.

[0015] According to the present invention, the low-stage-side compressor is the rotary compressor and the high-stage-side compressor is a scroll compressor or a rotary compressor. Therefore, by adopting a scroll compressor or a rotary compressor, which have conventionally been used in wide-ranging applications, as the high-stage-side compressor, and adopting the rotary compressor as described above provided with the blade made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm³ or less as the low-stage-side compressor, it is possible to configure the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system in which leakage loss is made small in both the low-stage-side compressor and the high-stage-side compressor. Thus, the efficiency of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system can be enhanced.

[0016] Moreover, according to the present invention, in either one of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system described above, the blade is a carbon blade, an aluminum alloy blade, or an aluminum alloy blade plated with SiC-dispersed Ni-P, and the rotor and a cylinder main body are made of alloy steel or cast iron.

[0017] According to the present invention, the blade is the carbon blade, the aluminum alloy blade, or the aluminum alloy blade plated with SiC-dispersed Ni-P, and the rotor and the cylinder main body are made of alloy steel or cast iron. Therefore, the blade, the rotor, and the cylinder main body can be configured in such a manner in which those elements are excellent in heat resistance and abrasion resistance. Accordingly, it is possible to provide the highly reliable two-stage compressor and two-stage compression system in which heat resistance and abrasion resistance of the low-stage-side rotary compressor are sufficiently secured.

[0018] In addition, according to the present invention, in either one of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system described above, the refrigerant is an HFC refrigerant, an HFO refrigerant, an HC refrigerant, or a mixed refrigerant of two or more of the aforementioned refrigerants.

[0019] According to the present invention, the refrigerant is the HFC refrigerant, the HFO refrigerant, the HC refrigerant, or the mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants. Therefore, by using the HFC refrigerant, the HFO refrigerant, the HC refrigerant, which are considered not to destroy the ozone layer, or the mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants, even when, in the two-stage compressor and the two-stage compression system where the differential pressure between the low pressure and the intermediate pressure is small, and even when the low-stage-side compressor of the intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor and the intermediate-pressure-housing type low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compression system is each configured with a rotary compressor, it is possible to sufficiently reduce the blade's inertial force during reciprocating motion and suppress blade jumping. Accordingly, in the two-stage com-

pressor or the two-stage compression system which uses the HFC refrigerant, the HFO refrigerant, the HC refrigerant, or the mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants, it is possible to operate without blade jumping, and accordingly without large gas leakage inside the cylinder, and then, it is possible to secure the sufficiently wide range where compressor efficiency is high, and thereby to enhance the compression efficiency of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system.

{Advantageous Effects of Invention}

[0020] According to the two-stage compressor and the two-stage compression system of the present invention, even when the low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system which compresses a refrigerant from a low pressure to an intermediate pressure is configured with the rotary compressor, the blade is made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm³ or less and lightweight enough to reduce the inertial force during reciprocating motion and suppress so-called blade jumping, despite the fact that the lower back pressure corresponding to the differential pressure between the intermediate pressure and the low pressure is applied to the back surface of the blade. Accordingly, it is possible to operate without blade jumping, and accordingly without large gas leakage inside the cylinder, and then, it is possible to secure the sufficiently wide range where compressor efficiency is high, and thereby to reduce leakage loss in the low-stage-side rotary compressor in order to enhance the compression efficiency of the two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system.

35 Brief Description of Drawings

[0021]

{Fig. 1} Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a two-stage compressor according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

{Fig. 2} Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a low-stage-side rotary compressor of the two-stage compressor shown in Fig. 1.

{Fig. 3} Figs. 3 (A), (B), and (C) are charts showing compression operations with a lower differential pressure as a back pressure of a blade.

{Description of Embodiments}

[0022] Hereinbelow, embodiments according to the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

55 {First Embodiment}

[0023] A first embodiment of the present invention will be described using Figs. 1 to 3.

[0024] Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a two-stage compressor according to the first embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a low-stage-side rotary compressor of the two-stage compressor.

[0025] In this embodiment, a description is made for an example of a two-stage compressor 1 in which a rotary compressor is adopted as a low-stage-side compressor 2 and a scroll compressor is adopted as a high-stage-side compressor 3. However, the high-stage-side compressor 3 is not limited to the scroll-type compressor 3. The below described two-stage compressor 1 is preferably used as a two-stage compressor which uses an HFC refrigerant, an HFO refrigerant, an HC refrigerant, or a mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants. The refrigerant described hereinafter refers to the HFC, the HFO, the HC, or the mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants.

[0026] The two-stage compressor 1 includes a housing 10 having a hermetic structure. An electric motor 4 which has a stator 5 and a rotor 6 is installed and fixed at an approximately center part of the inside of the housing 10, and a rotary shaft (crank shaft) 7 is integrally connected to the rotor 6. A rotary compressor 2 which is the low-stage-side compressor (hereinafter referred to as low-stage-side rotary compressor 2) is installed under the electric motor 4.

[0027] The low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 includes a cylinder chamber 20, and also includes the following elements: a cylinder main body 21 installed and fixed in the housing 10; an upper bearing 22 and a lower bearing 23 installed and fixed on and under the cylinder main body 21, and sealing an upper part and a lower part of the cylinder chamber 20; a rotor 24 fitted to a crank part 7A of the rotary shaft 7, for rotating along an inner circumferential surface of the cylinder chamber 20; a blade 26 fitted into a blade groove 25 of the cylinder main body 21 and reciprocating along the groove and having a tip in contact with an outer circumference of the rotor 24 so as to partition the inside of the cylinder chamber 20 into a suction side and a compression side; and a blade pressing spring 27 pressing a rear end of the blade 26, and the like.

[0028] The low-stage-side rotary compressor 2, which may have known components, is configured to suck a low-pressure refrigerant gas (working gas) into the cylinder chamber 20 through a suction pipe 28, and after compressing the refrigerant gas to an intermediate pressure by rotation of the rotor 24, discharge the gas into the inside of the housing 10 through a discharge chamber 29. This intermediate-pressure refrigerant gas flows through a gas passage hole 6A and so on provided in the rotor 6 of the electric motor 4 into an upper space of the electric motor 4, and is sucked into the high-stage-side compressor 3 and compressed thus in two stages.

[0029] The high-stage-side compressor 3 is a scroll compressor including a pair of a fixed scroll 32 and an orbiting scroll 33 (hereinafter referred to as high-stage-side scroll compressor 3). The high-stage-side scroll

compressor 3 is connected to the rotary shaft 7 above the electric motor 4 inside the housing 10, and installed so as to be driven through the rotary shaft 7 by rotation of the electric motor 4.

5 **[0030]** The high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 includes a bearing 30 supporting the rotary shaft 7. The high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 also includes a support member 31 fixed and installed in the housing 10, and the fixed scroll 32 and the orbiting scroll 33, which have spiral laps 32B and 33B erected on end plates 32A and 33A, respectively, and which are installed on the support member 31 with the spiral laps 32B and 33B engaged with each other so as to constitute a pair of compression chambers 34. The high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 further includes the following elements: a orbiting boss part 35 for connecting the orbiting scroll 33 and an eccentric pin 7B provided at a shaft end of the rotary shaft 7 and for driving the orbiting scroll 33 to move in an orbiting manner; a rotation prevention mechanism 36, such as an Oldham's link, which is disposed between the orbiting scroll 33 and the support member 31 and causes the orbiting scroll 33 to move in the orbiting manner while preventing the orbiting scroll 33 from rotating; a discharge valve 37 disposed on a back surface of the fixed scroll 32; and a discharge cover 39 fixed and installed on the back surface of the fixed scroll 32 and forming a discharge chamber 38 between the fixed scroll 32 and the discharge cover 39.

20 **[0031]** The high-stage-side scroll compressor 3, which may be known, is configured to suck the refrigerant gas which is compressed to an intermediate pressure in the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 and discharged inside the housing 10 into the compression chamber 34. And then, after compressing the gas to a discharge pressure (high pressure) by driving the orbiting scroll 33 in the orbiting manner, the high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 discharge the gas through the discharge valve 37 into the discharge chamber 38. The high-pressure refrigerant gas is discharged from the discharge chamber 38 through a discharge pipe 40 to the outside of the compressor, namely, to a refrigeration cycle side. The support member 31 constituting the high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 is fixed and installed with a screw to a bracket 41 provided inside the housing 10.

25 **[0032]** A known positive-displacement lubrication pump 11 is installed between a lower end portion of the rotary shaft 7 and the lower bearing 23 of the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2. The positive-displacement lubrication pump 11 pumps up lubricant oil 12 housed in a bottom part of the housing 10, and feeds the lubricant oil 12, through an oil feed hole 13 provided inside the rotary shaft 7, to parts requiring lubrication such as the bearing parts of the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 and the high-stage-side scroll compressor 3. In addition, an oil separating plate 42 rotated integrally with the rotor 6 is provided at an upper end of the rotor 6 of the electric motor 4.

30 **[0033]** This oil separating plate 42 is a disc installed

on a balance weight 43 provided on the upper end of the rotor 6 (if the balance weight is not installed, the oil separating plate is installed through a spacer, etc.), and has an outer diameter such that a slight gap is made between the oil separating plate and an inner circumference of a stator coil end 5A of the electric motor 4. The oil separating plate 42 has a through-hole (not shown) provided at a center part so as to allow the rotary shaft 7 to pass through the separating plate 42. It is preferable that the through-hole has a diameter such that the inner circumferential edge thereof is positioned on a center side relative to the gas passage holes 6A provided in the rotor 6, and that the gap between the through-hole and the outer circumferential surface of the rotary shaft 7 is made as small as possible.

[0034] Since the above-described two-stage compressor 1 is configured to discharge the refrigerant compressed to an intermediate pressure in the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 inside the housing 10, the two-stage compressor 1 itself is an intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor 1. By providing the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 inside the housing 10 having such a structure with an intermediate-pressure, the back pressure applied to the back surface of the blade 26 corresponds to the intermediate pressure which is the pressure inside the housing 10. Thus, the back pressure applied to the blade 26 corresponds to the differential pressure between the low pressure inside the cylinder chamber 20 and the intermediate pressure outside the cylinder chamber 20, which is approximately half of that in a single-stage rotary compressor where the differential pressure between the low pressure and the high pressure is applied to the blade.

[0035] Fig. 3 is a chart comparing a single-stage rotary compressor and the low-stage-side rotary compressor. Fig. 3 (A) shows a case of a common single-stage rotary compressor. In Fig. 3 (A), the back pressure applied to the blade 26 corresponds to a differential pressure between a low pressure LP and a high pressure HP, and the compressor can be operated at an operating point within ranges above the blade jumping line, that is, where gas leakage in the cylinder is not caused due to blade jumping. On the other hand, in a case as shown in Fig. 3 (B) where this single-stage rotary compressor is applied as the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2, the back pressure applied to the blade 26 corresponds to a differential pressure between the low pressure LP and an intermediate pressure MP, which is approximately half of that in Fig. 3 (A). For this reason, even the operating points, which are within the operating range in the case of the single-stage rotary compressor, fall within the blade jumping range. Note that, the blade 26 here is an example using a material having a density of 7 g/cm³.

[0036] Therefore, in the present embodiment, the blade 26 is configured with a material having a density of 3 g/cm³ or less to make the blade lighter and sufficiently reduce the inertial force during reciprocating motion, so that, as shown in Fig. 3 (C), the blade jumping ranges

are reduced and sufficiently wide ranges are secured where it is possible to operate at high efficiency. In consideration of heat resistance and abrasion resistance, a carbon blade, an aluminum alloy blade, an aluminum alloy blade plated with SiC-dispersed Ni-P, or the like can be adopted as the blade 26. It is preferable that the rotor 24, which has sliding contact with the blade 26, and the cylinder main body 21 are made of alloy steel or cast iron.

[0037] Due to the above-described configuration, the present embodiment provides the following effects.

[0038] The low-pressure refrigerant gas directly sucked through the suction pipe 28 into the cylinder chamber 20 of the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 is compressed to an intermediate pressure by rotation of the rotor 24, and thereafter discharged into the discharge chamber 29. After being discharged from the discharge chamber 29 into the lower space provided below the electric motor 4, the intermediate-pressure refrigerant gas flows through the gas passage hole 6A and the like provided in the rotor 6 of the electric motor 4 into the upper space provided above the electric motor 4. The refrigerant gas having flowed into the upper space collides against the rotating oil separating plate 42, so that the lubricant oil 12 is separated by centrifugal separation action and the lubricant oil 12 falls in drops to the bottom part of the housing 10.

[0039] The intermediate-pressure refrigerant gas having flowed into the upper space of the electric motor 4 is guided through gaps between the housing 10 and the support member 31 constituting part of the high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 and the like, to a suction port of the high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 configured in the fixed scroll 32, and sucked into the compression chamber 34. The intermediate-pressure refrigerant gas sucked into the compression chamber 34 is compressed to a high pressure by the high-stage-side scroll compressor 3 thus in two stages, and thereafter discharged from the discharge valve 37 into the discharge chamber 38 and delivered through the discharge pipe 40 to the outside of the compressor, namely, to the refrigeration cycle side.

[0040] In this two-stage compression process, the inside of the housing 10, where the refrigerant compressed to an intermediate pressure in the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 is discharged, is at an intermediate pressure. This means that the intermediate pressure is also applied to the back surface of the blade 26 of the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2. Thus, the back pressure applied to the blade 26 corresponds to the differential pressure between the low pressure and the intermediate pressure. Here, the blade 26 is made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm³ or less and lightweight enough to reduce the inertial force during reciprocating motion, despite the lower differential pressure. Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 3 (C), the blade jumping ranges can be reduced so as to sufficiently secure the sufficiently wide ranges where it is possible to operate at high efficiency.

[0041] Thus, it is possible to operate without blade jumping, and accordingly without large gas leakage in-

side the cylinder, and then, it is possible to secure the sufficiently wide range where compressor efficiency is high, and thereby to reduce leakage loss in the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 in order to enhance the compression efficiency of the two-stage compressor 1.

[0042] Further, the above-described blade 26 is a carbon blade, an aluminum alloy blade, or an aluminum alloy blade plated with SiC-dispersed Ni-P, and the rotor 24, which the blade 26 has sliding contact with, and the cylinder main body 21 are made of alloy steel or cast iron. Thus, the blade 26, the rotor 24, and the cylinder main body 21 can be configured in such a manner that those elements are excellent in heat resistance and abrasion resistance. Accordingly, it is possible to provide the highly reliable two-stage compressor 1 in which heat resistance and abrasion resistance of the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2 are sufficiently secured.

[0043] Furthermore, the low-stage-side compressor of the two-stage compressor 1 is the rotary compressor 2 and the high-stage-side compressor thereof is the scroll compressor 3. As the high efficiency scroll compressor 3, which has been used in wide-ranging applications and causes little compression leakage, is adopted as the high-stage-side compressor, and the rotary compressor 2, which is equipped with the blade 26 as described above made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less, is adopted as the low-stage-side compressor, it is possible to configure the two-stage compressor 1 in which leakage loss is made small in both the low-stage-side compressor and the high-stage-side compressor. Thus, the efficiency of the two-stage compressor 1 can be enhanced.

[0044] Moreover, the refrigerant applied to the two-stage compressor 1 is the HFC refrigerant, the HFO refrigerant, the HC refrigerant, which are considered not to destroy the ozone layer, or a mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants. Therefore, even when, in the two-stage compressor 1 where the differential pressure between the low pressure and the intermediate pressure is small, and even when the rotary compressor 2 is adopted as the low-stage-side compressor of the intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor, it is possible to reduce the inertial force of the blade 26 during reciprocating motion sufficiently and to suppress blade jumping. Thus, in the two-stage compressor 1 which uses the HFC refrigerant, the HFO refrigerant, the HC refrigerant, or the mixed refrigerant of these refrigerants, it is possible to reduce the operating range where blade jumping, and accordingly gas leakage, occurs inside the cylinder so as to secure the range where high efficient operation is possible, and thereby to enhance the efficiency of the two-stage compressor 1.

Second Embodiment

[0045] Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described.

[0046] This embodiment is different from the above-

described first embodiment, this embodiment has a different configuration in which the low-stage-side compressor and the high-stage-side compressor are connected in series to configure a two-stage compression system. As other configurations are similar to those of the first embodiment, descriptions for those configurations will be omitted below.

[0047] In the present embodiment, the two-stage compression system is configured by the low-stage-side rotary compressor, which is the above-described rotary compressor 2 provided in an independent housing, and the high-stage-side scroll compressor, which is the above-described scroll compressor 3 provided in another independent housing, connected in series through a pipe.

[0048] The low-stage-side rotary compressor is an intermediate-pressure-housing type compressor in which a refrigerant compressed to an intermediate-pressure is discharged inside the housing, and the intermediate-pressure refrigerant gas discharged inside the intermediate-pressure housing is sucked through the pipe into the high-stage-side scroll compressor and compressed thus in two stages.

[0049] As described above, also in the two-stage compression system configured with two independent single-stage compressors connected in series, when the rotary compressor is adopted as the low-stage-side compressor, the aforementioned situation arises in the low-stage-side rotary compressor 2. This problem can be solved by adopting a blade made of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less as the blade 26 of this low-stage-side rotary compressor, and the effects of the two-stage compressor 1 of the first embodiment can be achieved.

[0050] The present invention is not limited to the invention according to the above-described embodiments, and modifications can be made as necessary without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0051] For example, in the above-described embodiments, a description has been given as an example where the low-stage-side compressor is the rotary compressor and the high-stage-side compressor is the scroll compressor. However, the high-stage-side compressor does not necessarily have to be the scroll compressor, and other types of compressors, including a rotary compressor, may be employed.

[0052] In addition, when the rotary compressor is adopted as the high-stage-side compressor, the blade of the high-stage-side rotary compressor, in which the housing has a high-pressure structure, does not necessarily have to be configured as described above to suppress blade jumping.

Reference Signs List

[0053]

- 1 Two-stage compressor
- 2 Low-stage-side compressor (low-stage-side rotary compressor)

3 High-stage-side compressor (high-stage-side scroll compressor)
 10 Housing
 20 Cylinder chamber
 21 Cylinder main body
 24 Rotor
 26 Blade

Claims

1. An intermediate-pressure-housing type two-stage compressor comprising a low-stage-side compressor (2) and a high-stage-side compressor (3) both provided in a housing (10), wherein a refrigerant gas compressed to an intermediate pressure in the low-stage-side compressor (2) is discharged inside the housing (10), and the refrigerant gas compressed to the intermediate pressure is sucked into the high-stage-side compressor (3) to be compressed to a high pressure, wherein the low-stage-side compressor (2) is a rotary compressor provided with a blade (26) partitioning an inside of a cylinder chamber (20) into a suction side and a compression side, and the blade reciprocates in response to rotation of a rotor (24), **characterized in that** the blade (26) is formed of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less so as to reduce inertial force of the blade in consideration of a low back pressure acting on a back surface of the blade, and **in that** the refrigerant is an HFO refrigerant or a mixed refrigerant including the HFO refrigerant.
2. A two-stage compression system comprising:
- a low-stage-side compressor having a compression system housed in a housing; and
 a high-stage-side compressor having a compression system housed in another housing and connected in series with the low-stage-side compressor,
 wherein a refrigerant gas is compressed to an intermediate-pressure in the low-stage-side compressor and it is discharged inside the housing, and then it is sucked into the high-stage-side compressor to be compressed to a high pressure,
 wherein the low-stage-side compressor is an intermediate-pressure-housing type and also is a rotary compressor provided with a blade (26) partitioning an inside of a cylinder chamber (20) into a suction side and a compression side, and the blade reciprocates in response to rotation of a rotor (24),
characterized in that the blade (26) is formed of a material having a density of 3 g/cm^3 or less so as to reduce inertial force of the blade in con-

sideration of a low back pressure acting on a back surface of the blade, and **in that** the refrigerant is an HFO refrigerant or a mixed refrigerant including the HFO refrigerant.

3. The two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the low-stage-side compressor is the rotary compressor, and the high-stage-side compressor is a scroll compressor or a rotary compressor.
4. The two-stage compressor or the two-stage compression system according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the blade (26) is a carbon blade, an aluminum alloy blade, or an aluminum alloy blade plated with SiC-dispersed Ni-P, and the rotor (24) and a cylinder main body (21) are made of alloy steel or cast iron.

Patentansprüche

1. Zweistufenkompressor vom Zwischendruckgehäusetyp, der einen niederdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor (2) und einen hochdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor (3) umfasst, die beide in einem Gehäuse (10) untergebracht sind, wobei ein Kältemittelgas, das in dem niederdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor (2) auf einen Zwischendruck komprimiert wurde, ins Innere des Gehäuses (10) abgelassen wird, und wobei das auf den Zwischendruck komprimierte Kältemittelgas in den hochdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor (3) gesaugt wird, um auf einen hohen Druck komprimiert zu werden, wobei der niederdruckstufenseitige Kompressor (2) ein Rotationskompressor ist, der mit einer Stößelplatte (26) versehen ist, die den Innenraum einer Zylinderkammer (20) in eine Saugseite und eine Kompressionsseite trennt, und die Stößelplatte sich in Reaktion auf die Rotation eines Rotors (24) hin- und herbewegt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Stößelplatte (26) aus einem Material gebildet ist, das eine Dichte von maximal 3 g/cm^3 aufweist, so dass die Trägheitskraft der Stößelplatte im Hinblick auf einen niedrigen Staudruck, der auf eine Rückseite der Stößelplatte wirkt, reduziert wird, und dadurch, dass das Kältemittel ein HFO-Kältemittel oder ein gemischtes Kältemittel, welches das HFO-Kältemittel enthält, ist.
2. Zweistufiges Kompressionssystem, umfassend:
- einen niederdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor, der ein Kompressionssystem aufweist, das in einem Gehäuse untergebracht ist; und

einen hochdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor, der ein Kompressionssystem aufweist, das in einem anderen Gehäuse untergebracht ist und mit dem niederdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor in Reihe verbunden ist,

wobei ein Kältemittelgas in dem niederdruckstufenseitigen Kompressor auf einen Zwischen- druck komprimiert wird und ins Innere des Ge- häuses abgelassen wird und dann in den hoch- druckstufenseitigen Kompressor gesaugt wird, um auf einen hohen Druck komprimiert zu wer- den,

wobei der niederdruckstufenseitige Kompres- sor ein Zwischendruckgehäusetyp ist und auch ein Rotationskompressor ist, der mit einer Stößelplatte (26) versehen ist, die den Innenraum einer Zylinderkammer (20) in eine Saugseite und eine Kompressionsseite trennt, und die Stößelplatte sich in Reaktion auf die Rotation eines Rotors (24) hin- und herbewegt,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Stößel- platte (26) aus einem Material gebildet ist, das eine Dichte von maximal 3 g/cm^3 aufweist, so dass die Trägheitskraft der Stößelplatte im Hin- blick auf einen niedrigen Staudruck, der auf eine Rückseite der Stößelplatte wirkt, reduziert wird, und

dadurch, dass das Kältemittel ein HFO-Kälte- mittel oder ein gemischtes Kältemittel, welches das HFO-Kältemittel enthält, ist.

3. Zweistufiger Kompressor oder zweistufiges Kom- pressionssystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei der niederdruckstufenseitige Kompressor der Rota- tionskompressor ist, und der hochdruckstufenseitige Kompressor ein Scrollkompressor oder ein Rotati- onskompressor ist.
4. Zweistufiger Kompressor oder zweistufiges Kom- pressionssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Stößelplatte (26) eine Stößelplatte aus Carbon, eine Stößelplatte aus Aluminiumlegierung oder eine Stößelplatte aus Aluminiumlegierung, die mit SiC- dispergiertem Ni-P plattiert ist, ist, und der Rotor (24) und ein Zylinderhauptkörper (21) aus Legierungs- stahl oder Gusseisen bestehen.

Revendications

1. Compresseur à deux étages de type à logement de pression intermédiaire comprenant un compresseur du côté de l'étage inférieur (2) et un compresseur du côté de l'étage supérieur (3), tous deux prévus dans un logement (10), dans lequel un gaz réfrigérant comprimé à une pres- sion intermédiaire dans le compresseur du côté de

l'étage inférieur (2) est déchargé à l'intérieur du lo- gement (10) et le gaz réfrigérant comprimé à la pres- sion intermédiaire est aspiré dans le compresseur du côté de l'étage supérieur (3) pour être comprimé à une pression élevée,

dans lequel le compresseur du côté de l'étage infé- rieur (2) est un compresseur rotatif prévu avec une lame (26) séparant un intérieur d'une chambre de cylindre (20) en un côté d'aspiration et un côté de compression, et la lame effectue un mouvement de va-et-vient en réponse à la rotation d'un rotor (24), **caractérisé en ce que** la lame (26) est formée d'un matériau ayant une densité de 3 g/cm^3 ou moins afin de réduire la force d'inertie de la lame en prenant en considération une faible contre-pression agissant sur une surface arrière de la lame, et

en ce que le réfrigérant est un réfrigérant HFO ou un réfrigérant mélangé comprenant le réfrigérant HFO.

2. Système de compression à deux étages comprenant :

un compresseur du côté de l'étage inférieur ayant un système de compression logé dans un logement ; et

un compresseur du côté de l'étage supérieur ayant un système de compression logé dans un autre logement et raccordé en série avec le com- presseur du côté de l'étage inférieur, dans lequel un gaz réfrigérant est comprimé à une pression intermédiaire dans le compresseur du côté de l'étage inférieur et il est déchargé à l'intérieur du logement, et ensuite il est aspiré dans le compresseur du côté de l'étage supé- rieur pour être comprimé à une pression élevée, dans lequel le compresseur du côté de l'étage inférieur est un type à logement de pression in- termédiaire et est également un compresseur rotatif prévu avec une lame (26) séparant un in- térieur d'une chambre de cylindre (20) en un côté d'aspiration et en un côté de compression, et la lame effectue un mouvement de va-et-vient en réponse à la rotation d'un rotor (24),

caractérisé en ce que la lame (26) est formée d'un matériau ayant une densité de 3 g/cm^3 ou inférieure afin de réduire la force d'inertie de la lame en prenant en considération une faible contre-pression agissant sur une surface arrière de la lame, et

en ce que le réfrigérant est un réfrigérant HFO ou un réfrigérant mélangé comprenant le réfri- gérant HFO.

3. Compresseur à deux étages ou système de com- pression à deux étages selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel :

le compresseur du côté de l'étage inférieur est le compresseur rotatif, et le compresseur du côté de l'étage supérieur est un compresseur à spirale ou un compresseur rotatif.

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4. Compresseur à deux étages ou système de compression à deux étages selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel :

la lame (26) est une lame en carbone, une lame en alliage d'aluminium ou une lame en alliage d'aluminium plaquée avec du Ni-P dans lequel sont dispersées des particules de Si-C, et le rotor (24) et un corps principal de cylindre (21) sont faits d'acier allié ou de fonte.

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FIG. 2

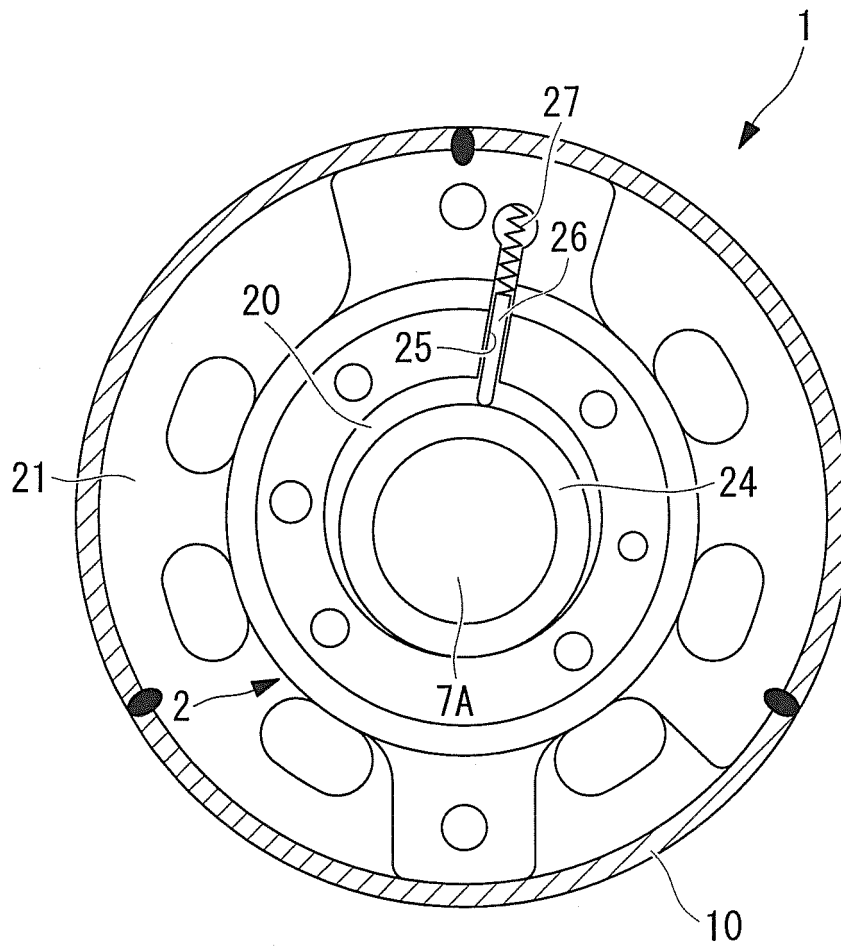
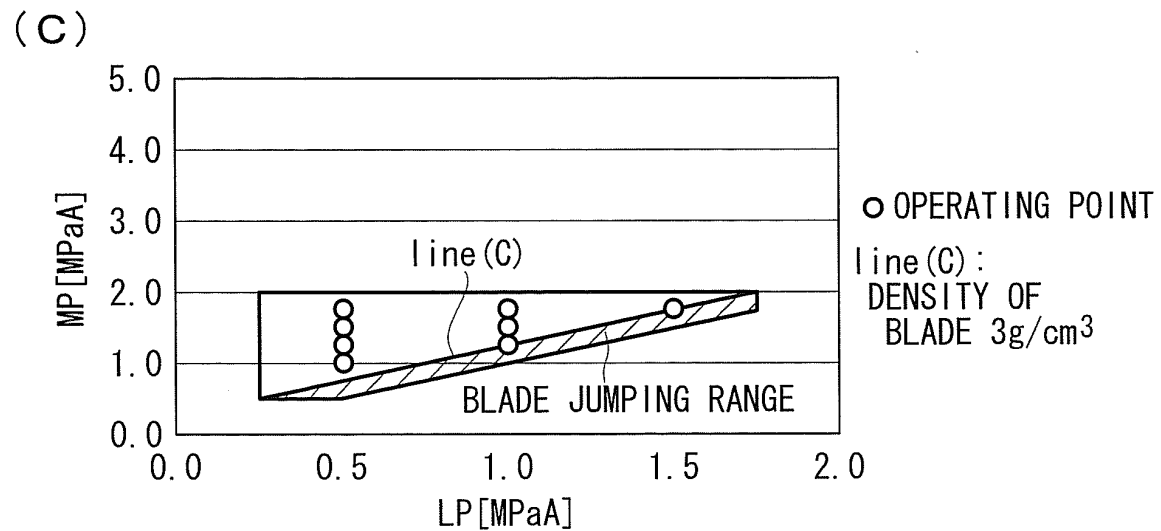
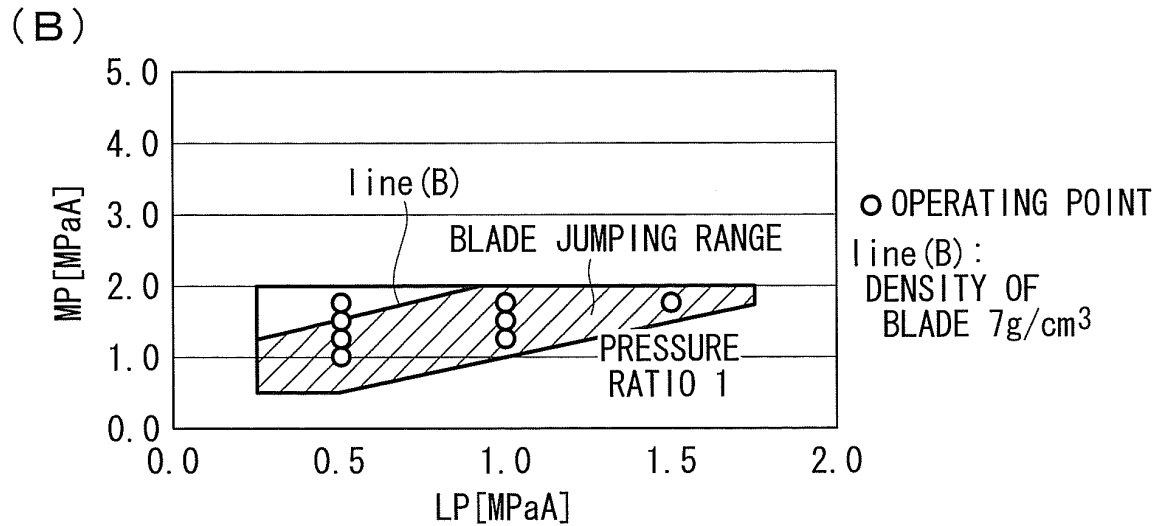
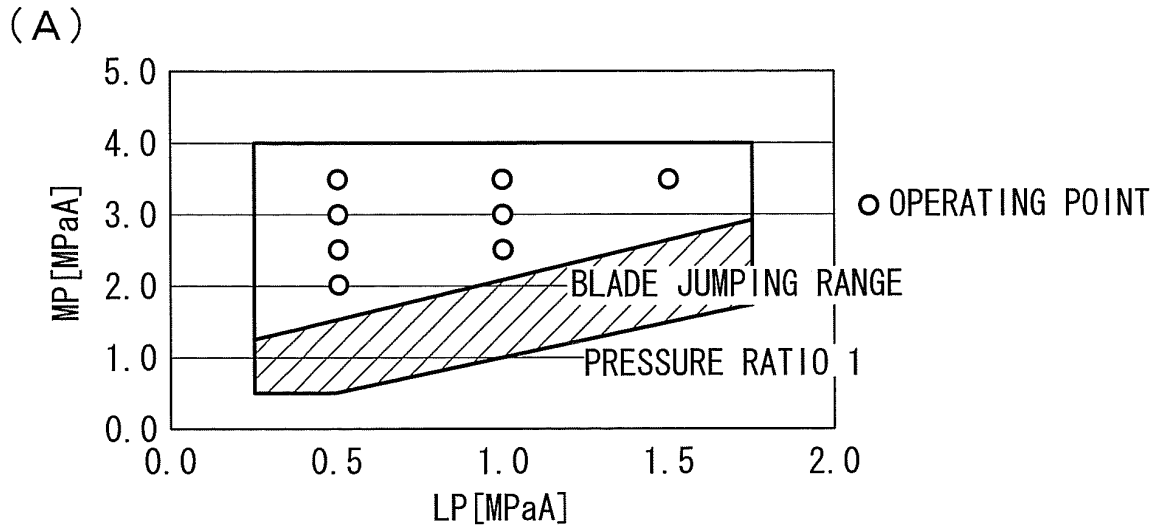


FIG. 3



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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