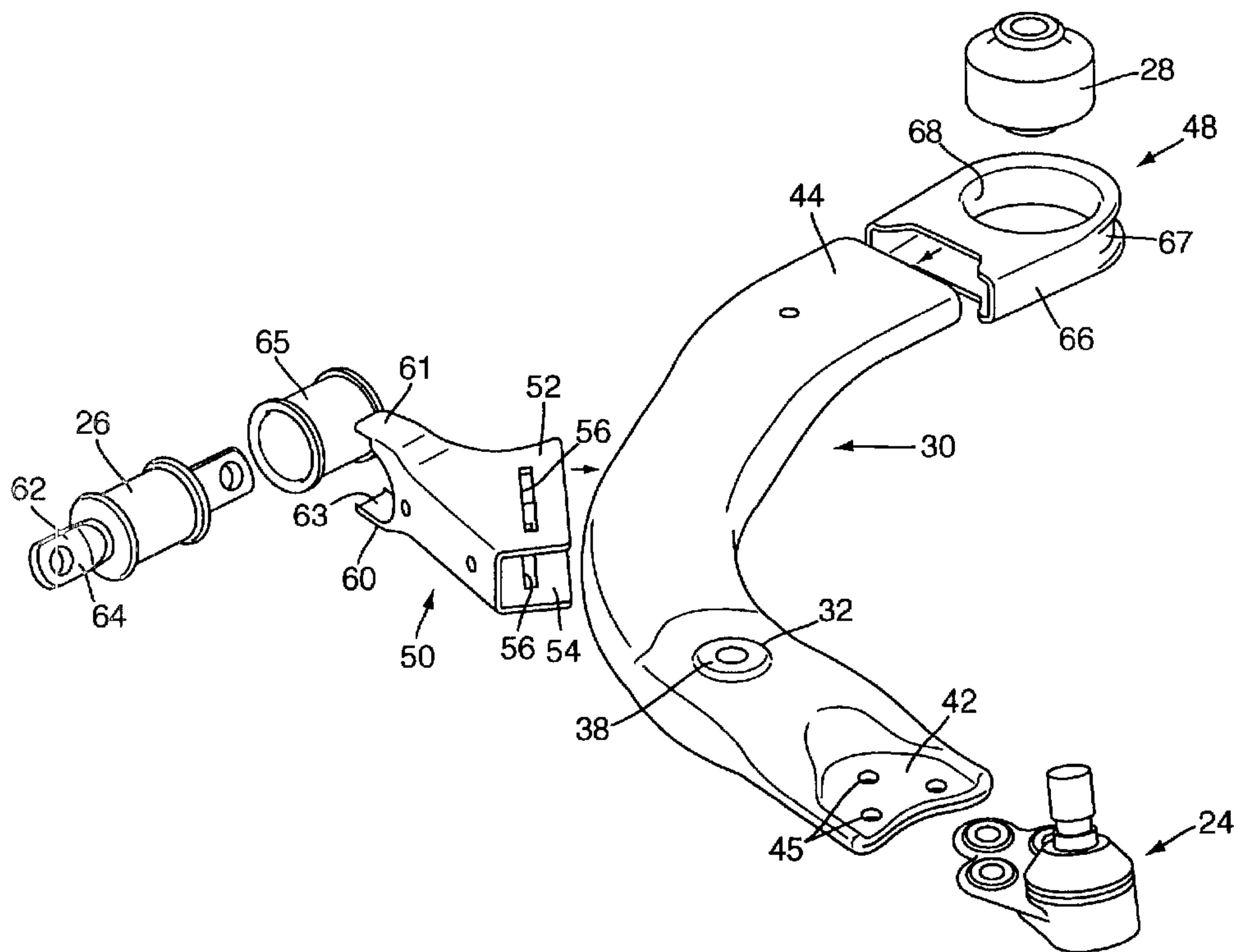




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 (54) Title: HYDROFORMED CONTROL ARM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A control arm for a motor vehicle and method of forming the same. The control arm includes a hydroformed member and first and second stamped members. The hydroformed member has a first end forming part of a first joint and a second end. The first stamped members forms part of a second joint and is coupled to the hydroformed member between the first end and the second end thereof. The first stamped member has a section rigidly connected to the hydroformed member and a section adapted to receive a first bushing. The second stamped member forms part of a third joint and is coupled to the second end of the hydroformed member. The second member has a portion rigidly connected to the second end of the hydroformed member and a portion adapted to receive a second bushing.

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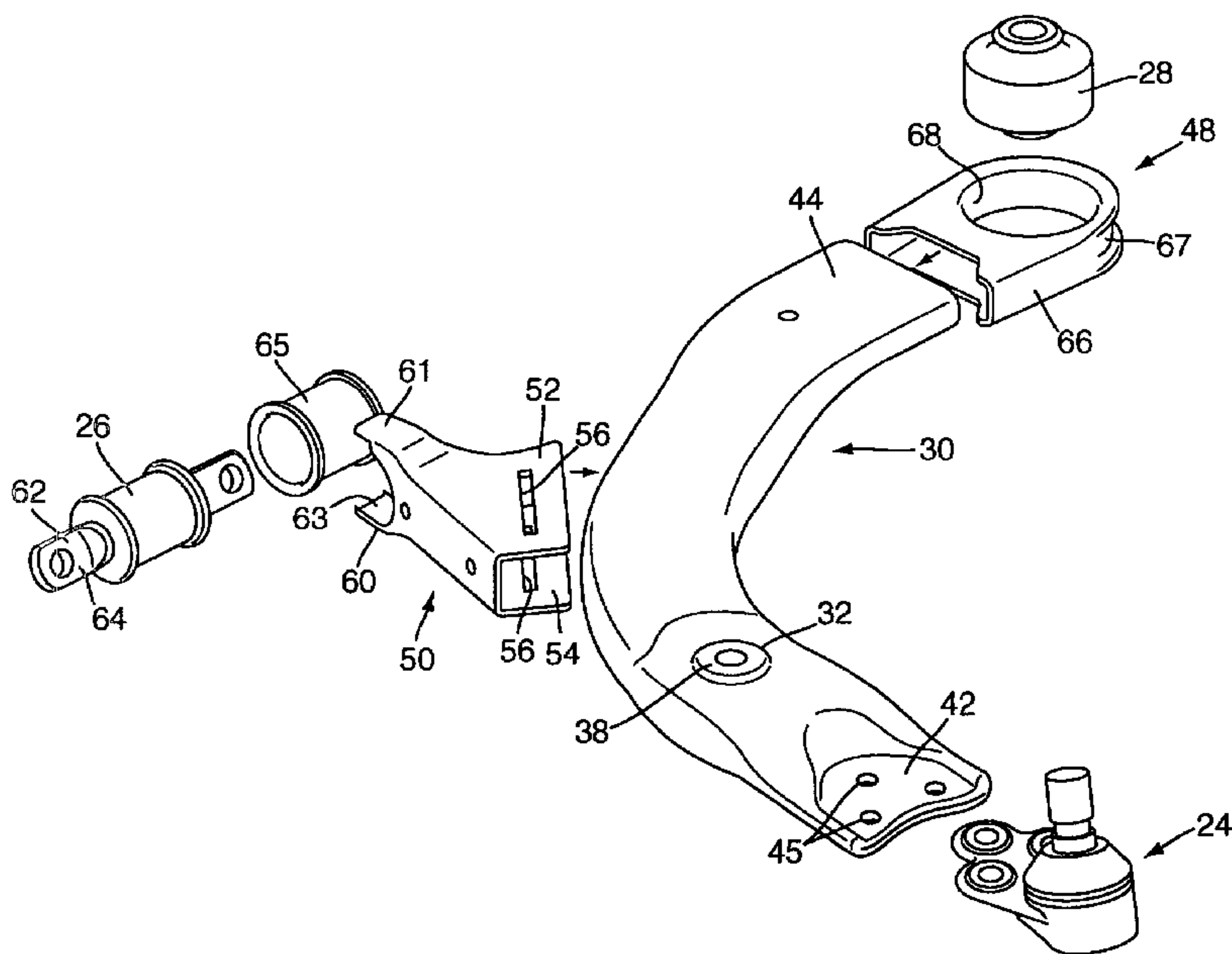
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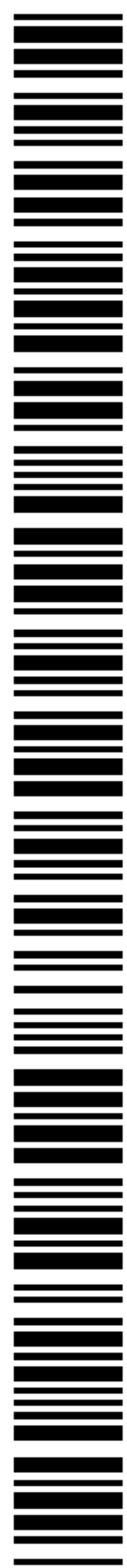
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(54) Title: HYDROFORMED CONTROL ARM



(57) **Abstract:** A control arm for a motor vehicle and method of forming the same. The control arm includes a hydroformed member and first and second stamped members. The hydroformed member has a first end forming part of a first joint and a second end. The first stamped members forms part of a second joint and is coupled to the hydroformed member between the first end and the second end thereof. The first stamped member has a section rigidly connected to the hydroformed member and a section adapted to receive a first bushing. The second stamped member forms part of a third joint and is coupled to the second end of the hydroformed member. The second member has a portion rigidly connected to the second end of the hydroformed member and a portion adapted to receive a second bushing.



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## HYDROFORMED CONTROL ARM

[0001] The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/384,169, filed May 31, 2002, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated into the present application by reference.

### Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to motor vehicle manufacturing. More specifically, illustrative embodiments of the present invention relate to automobile control arms, which incorporate hydroformed members, and to methods for making the same.

### Background

[0003] Control arms are used in motor vehicles to assist with supporting and controlling the respective wheels of the motor vehicle. Typically, control arms can be found connected between the frame of the motor vehicle and a wheel assembly. Control arm construction is generally complicated for a number of reasons including, for example, the number and the nature of the connections between the control arm and other vehicle components and also because of the performance demands and stresses placed on control arms.

### Summary

[0004] The present invention can be embodied in a control arm for an automobile comprising a hydroformed tubular member having a first end forming part of a first joint and a second end, the hydroformed tubular member being generally arcuate in a longitudinal direction and being defined by an outwardly deformed tubular metallic wall fixed into a predetermined exterior surface configuration corresponding to the internal surfaces of a die cavity, a first stamped member forming part of a second joint and coupled to the hydroformed tubular member between the first end and the second end of the hydroformed tubular member, the first stamped member having a first section rigidly connected to the hydroformed tubular member and a second section adapted to receive a first bushing, and a second stamped member forming part of a third joint and coupled to the second end of the hydroformed tubular member, the second stamped member having a first

portion rigidly connected to the second end of the hydroformed tubular member and a second portion adapted to receive a second bushing.

[0005] The present invention may also be embodied in a method of forming a control arm for a motor vehicle comprising forming a hydroformed tubular member by a method comprising providing a tubular metallic blank having first and second ends and being generally arcuate in a longitudinal direction and having a tubular metallic wall, placing the blank into a die cavity of a die assembly, the die cavity having die surfaces, and providing a high pressure fluid into an interior of the blank to expand the metallic wall of the blank outwardly into conformity with the surfaces of the die cavity to conform the blank into its final, arcuate configuration, with the first end of the hydroformed member be adapted to be part of a first joint, forming a first stamped member to be part of a second joint, forming a second stamped member to be part of a third joint, rigidly coupling the first stamped member to the hydroformed tubular member between the first end and the second end of the hydroformed tubular member, the first stamped member having a first section rigidly connected to the hydroformed tubular member and a second section adapted to receive a first bushing, and rigidly coupling the second stamped member to the second end of the hydroformed tubular member, the second stamped member having a first portion rigidly connected to the second end of the hydroformed tubular member and a second portion adapted to receive a second bushing.

[0006] Other aspects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the illustrated embodiments, the accompanying drawings, and the appended claims.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0007] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a control arm constructed in accordance with one illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the control arm shown mounted on a motor vehicle frame and operatively connected to other vehicle components;

[0008] FIG. 2 is another perspective view illustrating the control arm of FIG. 1;

[0009] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the control arm of FIG. 1 in isolation;

[00010] FIG. 4 is an exploded view of the illustrative control arm of FIG. 1;

[00011] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the control arm taken through the line 5-5 of FIG. 3;

[00012] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the control arm taken through the line 6-6 of FIG. 3; and

[00013] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the control arm taken through the line 7-7 of FIG. 3, but illustrated without the bushing.

#### Detailed Description of Illustrated Embodiments

[00014] The present invention is generally directed to automobile control arms and to apparatuses and methods for constructing the same. FIGS. 1 and 2 show views of an illustrative embodiment of a control arm 10 constructed according to the principles of the present invention mounted on an example motor vehicle frame 12. The frame 12 (only portions of which are shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) includes a pair of side rails 14, 15, a front cross rail 16, and a rear cross rail 17 connected therebetween. The rails 14-17 may each be of tubular hydroformed construction and the frame 12 may be of the type disclosed and described in commonly assigned U.S. patent application serial number 10/091,600, titled Frame Assembly for a Motor Vehicle and Protective Member Therefor, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference thereto. The frame 12 may be mounted generally in the front portion of an assembled motor vehicle (not shown) and may provide points of attachment and structural support for the engine and other vehicle components and structures.

[00015] A pair of control arms are mounted on opposite sides of the frame 12. Only one control arm 10 is shown and discussed, but the control arm mounted on the opposite side of the frame 12 may function identically and may be of mirror image construction to the control arm 10. The control arm 10 provides wheel support to facilitate the mounting and support of a steerable front wheel (not shown) and its corresponding wheel support structure 13. The wheel support structure 13 includes a brake rotor 27 and a central hub portion 31 with a plurality of threaded fasteners 33 to receive a rim of the wheel. A steering arm 35 of a steering assembly 37 (only a portion of which is illustrated) may be operatively connected to the wheel support structure 13.

[00016] The control arm 10 couples a front wheel of the vehicle to the frame 12. The control arm 10 is coupled to the vehicle wheel support structure 13 at joint 20 and is coupled to the frame 12 at a pair of joints 21, 22. As considered below, the joint 20 includes a socket assembly 24 having a steering knuckle and a ball joint. The joints 21, 22 may each include respective bushings 26, 28. The bushing 28 may be constructed of rubber or other flexible material and be constructed similar to known bushings that are used in connection with control arms. A control arm 10 constructed according to the principles of the present

invention provides vehicle manufactures with many advantages, including, for example, high strength, light weight, low cost, and an efficient and low cost way of integrating a rubber bushing such as bushing 28 into the control arm 10. Although the attached drawings illustrate one way of forming and attaching control arm 10, it should be understood that a control arm consistent with the present invention can take a variety of shapes and sizes and can be implemented in a variety of configurations, including as an alternative to known control arms. Examples of known control arms are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,070,445 to Holierhock; and 6,098,437 to Kocer et al., the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference thereto.

[00017] FIGS. 3 and 4 show the control arm 10 in isolation. The control arm 10 includes a hydroformed tubular member 30. Generally, tubular hydroformed members such as member 30 are formed by placing a tubular metallic blank into the cavity of a hydroforming die assembly and providing a fluid under pressure into an interior of the blank. A hydroforming fluid which may be under high pressure is injected into each end of the blank. The fluid expands the tubular metallic wall of the blank outwardly into conformity with die surfaces of the die cavity so that the blank permanently assumes a new shape determined by the shape of the die cavity to form the hydroformed member 30. The metallic wall of blank may be made of a high strength steel or other metallic material of suitable strength and properties. The blank may have a uniform circular cross-section prior to hydroforming and may optionally be bent or shaped in its longitudinal direction prior to hydroforming so that the blank is shaped to fit in the hydroforming die. For example, all or a portion of the blank may be generally arcuate or angled in a longitudinal direction prior to hydroforming so that the blank is configured to fit within a die cavity that has die surfaces defining an arcuate configuration. In this instance, expanding or deforming the metallic wall of the blank outwardly into conformity with the surfaces of the die cavity conforms the blank into its final, arcuate configuration. The hydroformed member may have a non-uniform and non-circular cross-section. The details of tubular hydroforming are disclosed, for example, in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 6,092,865 to Jaekel et al., the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference thereto.

[00018] The hydroformed member 30 is generally arcuate in a longitudinal direction and is defined by an outwardly deformed tubular metallic wall fixed into a predetermined exterior surface configuration corresponding to the internal surfaces of a die cavity. The member 30 may be shaped during hydroforming to include integral wall portions that form a fuse 32. The fuse 32 is a section of the member 30 that is designed to provide a

point of controlled deformation and/or breakage of the control arm 10 in the event of a vehicle accident. For example, if the associated wheel collides with an obstruction during a vehicle accident, the control arm 10 may be designed to deform and/or break at the fuse 32 prior to any deformation of the frame 12 and thereby preserve the structural integrity of the frame 12 of the vehicle during the accident. As seen in FIGS. 3 and 6, upper and lower wall portions 34, 36, respectively, of the fuse portion 32 of the member 30 are shaped to form respective upper and lower circular bulges 38, 40. The area of the transverse cross-section of the control arm 10 is illustrated as being greater in the area of the fuse 32 than in the rest of the control arm 10.

**[00019]** As seen in FIG. 2, the hydroformed member 30 is shaped to have a generally flattened first end 42 and an open tubular second end 44. The first end 42 may be generally flattened by moving opposing walls 34, 36 of the hydroformed member 30 toward on another until the walls 34, 36 are in contact with one another or, alternatively, until the walls 34, 36 are relatively close to one another but spaced from one another (relative to the positions of the opposing walls 34, 36 after hydroforming). The flattening of the end 42 may occur after hydroforming while the member 30 is still in the hydroforming die or in a separate apparatus after the hydroformed member 30 is removed from the hydroforming die. A plurality of holes 45 are formed completely through both walls 34, 36 of the first end 42 of the hydroformed member 12 in the generally flattened area so that the end 42 can be attached to socket assembly 24.

**[00020]** The holes 46 in the first end 42 are used in forming joint 20 so that the first end 42 of the hydroformed member 30 forms part of the joint 20. That is, the socket assembly 24 is mounted to the first end 42 of the hydroformed member 30 and is mounted to the support structure 13 for the wheel. The socket assembly 24 may be mounted to the first end 42 of the hydroformed member 30 by, for example, fasteners, such as rivets 47 or bolts.

**[00021]** As seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, the joints 21 and 22 are formed using a pair of members 46, 48 that are mounted on the hydroformed member 30. As best seen in FIGS. 3, 4, 6, and 7, each member 46, 48 may be constructed of a metallic material that is shaped by stamping as shown in the illustrative embodiment of the control arm 10 or by other appropriate method. When each member 46, 48 is of stamped construction, a relatively mild steel may be used to construct each member 46, 48.

**[00022]** As seen in FIGS. 3, 4, and 6, the first stamped member 46 includes a first section 50 that provides a pair of opposing walls 52, 54 spaced to receive a portion of the hydroformed member 30 therebetween. The first stamped member 46 is coupled to an

intermediate portion of the hydroformed member 30 between the first end 42 and second end 44 thereof by rigidly coupling the walls 52, 54 to exterior surfaces of the hydroformed member 30 (see FIG. 7, for example) by welding or other appropriate method. Each wall 52, 54 may include a weld opening 56, 58 to receive a welding material therein. A second section 60 of the first stamped member 46 provides structure in the form of a pair of outwardly extending wall portions 61, 63 and a cylindrical collar 65 that is adapted to receive the bushing 26. The collar 65 may be constructed of a metal material or of another appropriate material. The collar 65 may be welded to the wall portions 61, 63 of the first stamped member 46 or secured thereto by any other appropriate method. A rod 62 and the bushing 26 are disposed within the interior of the collar 65. The first stamped member 46 may be movably connected to the frame 12 to form the joint 21 by rigidly coupling each end of the rod 62 to the frame 12 utilizing, for example, bolts 64, as seen in FIG. 1.

**[00023]** The second stamped member 48 forms part of the joint 22 and is rigidly coupled to the second end 44 of the hydroformed member 30. As seen in FIGS. 3, 4 and 7, the second stamped member 48 may be shaped to provide a first portion 66 that forms an open end sized to receive the second end 44 of the hydroformed member 30 therein and a second portion 67 that forms a circular opening 68 adapted to receive the second bushing 28 therein. The second end 44 of the hydroformed member 30 can be rigidly coupled in the open end of the first portion 66 of the second stamped member 48 by welding or any other appropriate method.

**[00024]** Alternatively, the hydroformed member 30 could be constructed to provide the opening for the bushing 28. However, the use of the separate second stamped member 48 to provide the opening 68 may be advantageous for several reasons. For example, the use of a separate second stamped member 48 allows the second member 48 to be shaped in a single step process or a multi-step process without the need to handle the hydroformed member 30 during this processing. The second stamped member 48 can be shaped utilizing, for example, a conventional progressive stamping die operation, or, alternatively, off-line in a secondary operation. The inner dimensions of the opening 68 can be controlled to a high tolerance in these types of operations. Another advantage of the two-piece construction is that the two pieces 30, 48 can be constructed so that area of the welded connection between the pieces 30, 48 can be spaced far enough from the opening 68 so that spattering of the weld material into the opening 68 can be minimized. Weld-spatter in the area of the opening 68 may affect, among other things, the close tolerance of the opening 68 for receiving the bushing 28.

[00025] As seen in FIGS. 1 and 2, the control arm 10 is coupled to the frame 12 to form the joint 22 by placing the second stamped member 48 and the bushing 28 in the opening 68 between upper and lower wall portions 70, 72 of the front cross rail 16. A rod or rod-like structure 74 is placed through openings in the wall portions 70, 72 and through a central opening in the bushing 28. A sleeve 78 may be mounted around the rod 76. It can be appreciated that joints 21 and 22 cooperate to allow a degree of movement of the control arm 10 with respect to the frame 12 and the joint 20 permits a degree of movement of the support structure 13 with respect to the control arm 10.

[00026] The hydroformed member 30 provides the control arm 10 with a high degree of structural strength. The tubular construction and the hydroformed construction of the hydroformed member 30 allows the control arm 10 to have a low weight relative to a comparable control arm constructed entirely of stamped and welded pieces. Also, the use of separate members 46, 48 to form the joints 21, 22 enables a manufacturer to use identical hydroformed members in different vehicle designs. That is, the configuration of the stamped members 46, 48 can be changed to change the configuration of the joints between the hydroformed member 30 and a vehicle frame.

[00027] Thus, while the invention has been disclosed and described with reference with a limited number of embodiments, it will be apparent that variations and modifications may be made thereto without departure from the spirit and scope of the invention and various other modifications may occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the following claims are intended to cover modifications, variations, and equivalents thereof.

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## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A control arm (10) for an automobile, comprising a hydroformed tubular member having a first end forming part of a first joint and a second end, said hydroformed tubular member being generally arcuate in a longitudinal direction and being defined by an outwardly deformed tubular metallic wall fixed into a predetermined exterior surface configuration corresponding to the internal surfaces of a die cavity; a first stamped member forming part of a second joint and coupled to said hydroformed tubular member between said first end and said second end of said hydroformed tubular member, said first stamped member having a first section rigidly connected to said hydroformed tubular member and a second section adapted to receive a first bushing; and a second stamped member forming part of a third joint and coupled to said second end of said hydroformed tubular member, said second stamped member having a first portion rigidly connected to said second end of said hydroformed tubular member and a second portion adapted to receive a second bushing.

2. A method of forming control arm (10) for a motor vehicle, comprising forming a hydroformed tubular member by a method comprising,

providing a tubular metallic blank having first and second ends and being generally arcuate in a longitudinal direction and having a tubular metallic wall; placing the blank into a die cavity of a die assembly, the die cavity having die surfaces, and providing a high pressure fluid into an interior of the blank to expand the metallic wall of the blank outwardly into conformity with the surfaces of the die cavity to conform the blank into its final, arcuate configuration, with the first end of the hydroformed member be adapted to be part of a first joint;

forming a first stamped member to be part of a second joint; forming a second stamped member to be part of a third joint; rigidly coupling the first stamped member to the hydroformed tubular member between the first end and the second end of the hydroformed tubular member, the first stamped member having a first section rigidly connected to the hydroformed tubular member and a second section adapted to receive a first bushing, and rigidly coupling the second stamped member to the second end of the hydroformed tubular member, the second stamped member having a first portion rigidly connected to the second end of the hydroformed tubular member and a second portion adapted to receive a second bushing.

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3. A ground-contacting element supporting assembly (10, 12, 13) for a motor vehicle, comprising:
- a frame member of the motor vehicle;
  - a ground-contacting element support joint; and
  - a control arm extending between said frame member and said support joint, said control arm having a first end connected to said support joint and a second end connected to said frame member, said second end of said control arm being formed by a first bushing holding member having an opening forming a first collar to support a first bushing positioned within said first collar, said control arm also having an arcuate, hydroformed tubular member extending between said first end and said first bushing holding member, said hydroformed tubular member being attached to said first bushing holding member, and said first collar being spaced from said hydroformed member such that a portion of said first bushing holding member is positioned between said hydroformed member and said first collar.
4. An assembly in accordance with claim 3, wherein said frame member is attached to an automobile frame that includes interconnected longitudinal and transverse frame members.
5. An assembly in accordance with claim 3, wherein said ground-contacting element support joint is a socket that supports a wheel support structure.
6. An assembly in accordance with claim 5, wherein said socket is rigidly secured to said hydroformed tubular member.
7. An assembly in accordance with claim 5, wherein said socket is rigidly secured to said hydroformed tubular member by bolts.
8. An assembly in accordance with claim 3, wherein said first bushing holding member is a hollow, stamped member that is connected to said hydroformed tubular member by a telescopic connection.

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9. An assembly in accordance with claim 8, wherein said first bushing holding member is secured to said hydroformed tubular member by a first weld.
10. An assembly in accordance with claim 3, wherein said hydroformed tubular member includes a mechanical fuse having a wall section that is thinner than wall sections of said hydroformed tubular member that are adjacent to said mechanical fuse.
11. An assembly in accordance with claim 3, further comprising:  
a second bushing holding member having a second collar with a second bushing positioned within said second collar, said second bushing holding member being attached to said hydroformed tubular member between said first and second ends of said control arm.
12. An assembly in accordance with claim 11, wherein said second holding member is a hollow, stamped member having an aperture formed between two flanges and said hydroformed tubular member being positioned within said aperture between said two flanges.
13. An assembly in accordance with claim 12, wherein said second bushing holding member is secured to said hydroformed tubular member by a second weld.
14. A method for forming a control arm (10) for a motor vehicle, comprising:  
forming a hydroformed tubular member by a method comprising,  
    providing a tubular metallic blank having a tubular metallic wall;  
    placing the tubular metallic blank into a die cavity of a die assembly,  
    the die cavity having die surfaces, and  
    providing a high pressure fluid into an interior of the blank to expand the metallic wall of the blank outwardly into conformity with the surfaces of the die cavity;

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forming a first bushing holding member, including by a method comprising stamping a metallic sheet material, the first bushing holding member including an opening forming a first collar;

connecting the hydroformed tubular member and the first bushing holding member so that the first collar is spaced from the hydroformed tubular member such that a portion of the first bushing holding member is positioned between the hydroformed member and the first collar; and

inserting a bushing within the first collar.

15. A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein the hydroformed tubular member and the first bushing holding member are connected by inserting the hydroformed tubular member within the first bushing holding member in a telescoping manner.

16. A method in accordance with claim 14, wherein the hydroformed tubular member and the first bushing holding member are connected by welding.

17. An assembly in accordance with claim 14, further comprising:  
forming a second bushing holding member, including by a method comprising stamping a metallic sheet material;  
attaching a second collar to the second bushing holding member;  
inserting a second bushing within the second collar;  
attaching the second bushing holding member to the hydroformed tubular member at a position between the first bushing holding member and an end of the hydroformed tubular member opposite the first bushing holding member.

18. A method in accordance with claim 17, wherein the second bushing holding member is secured to the hydroformed tubular member by welding.

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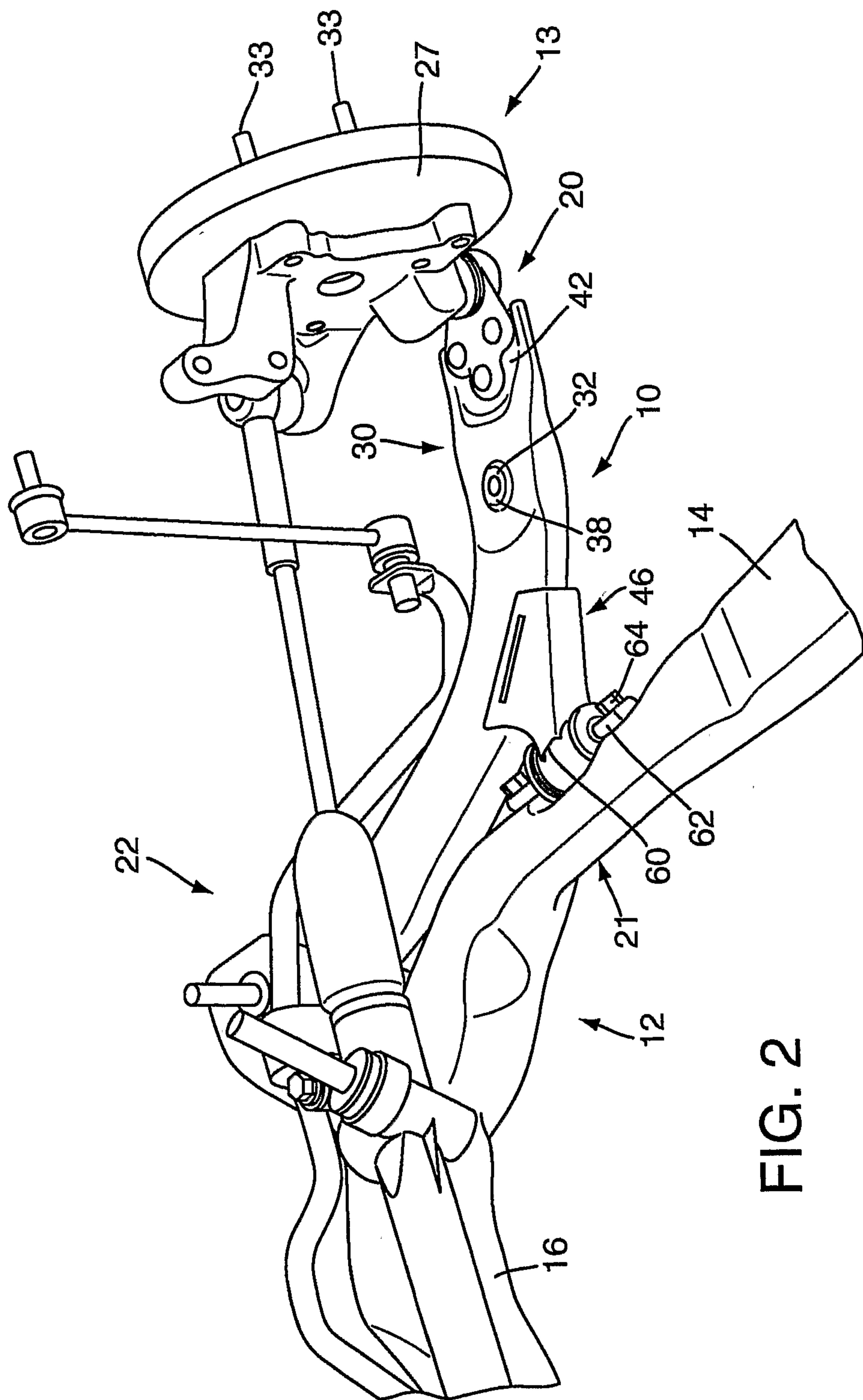


FIG. 2

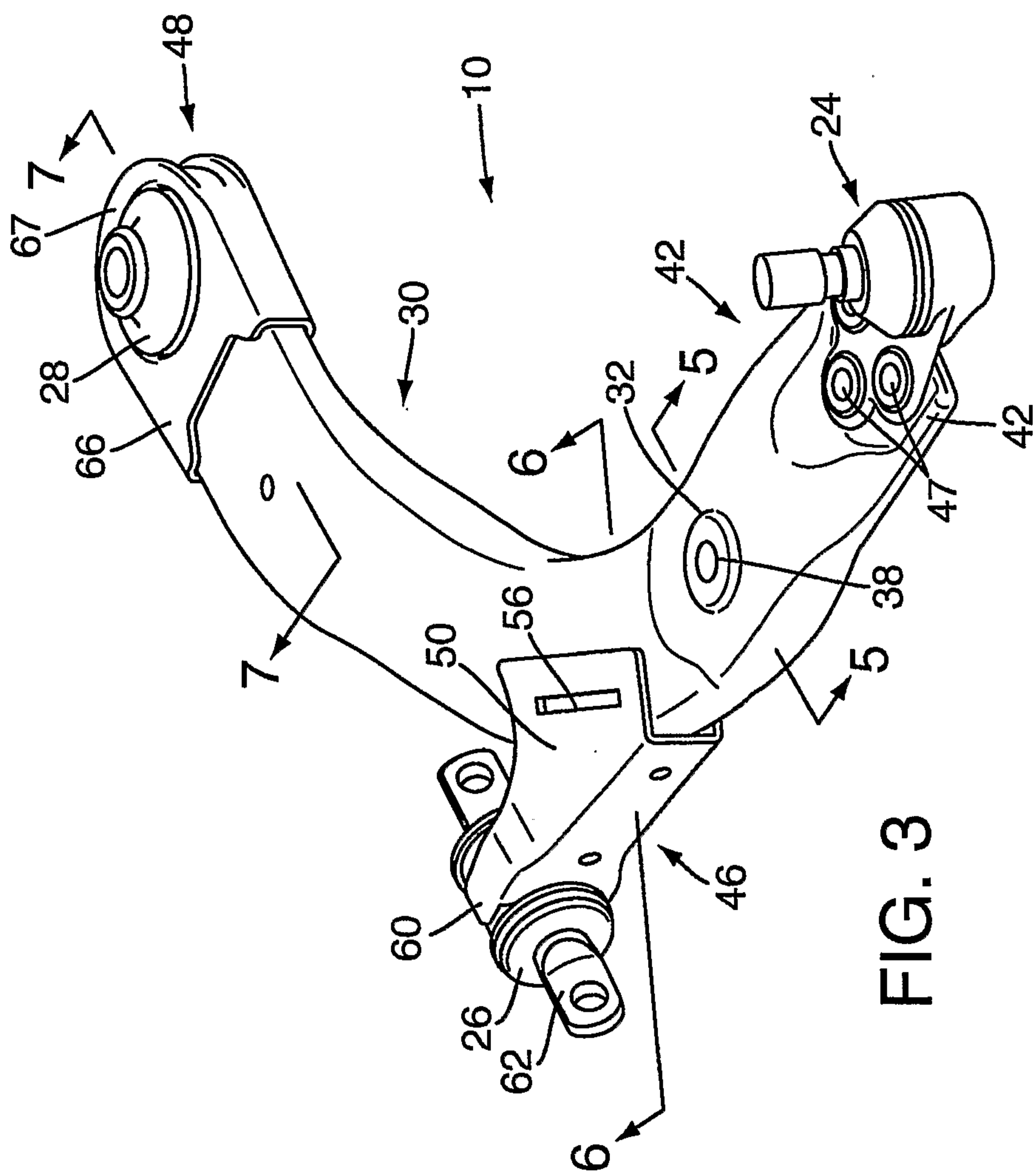


FIG. 3



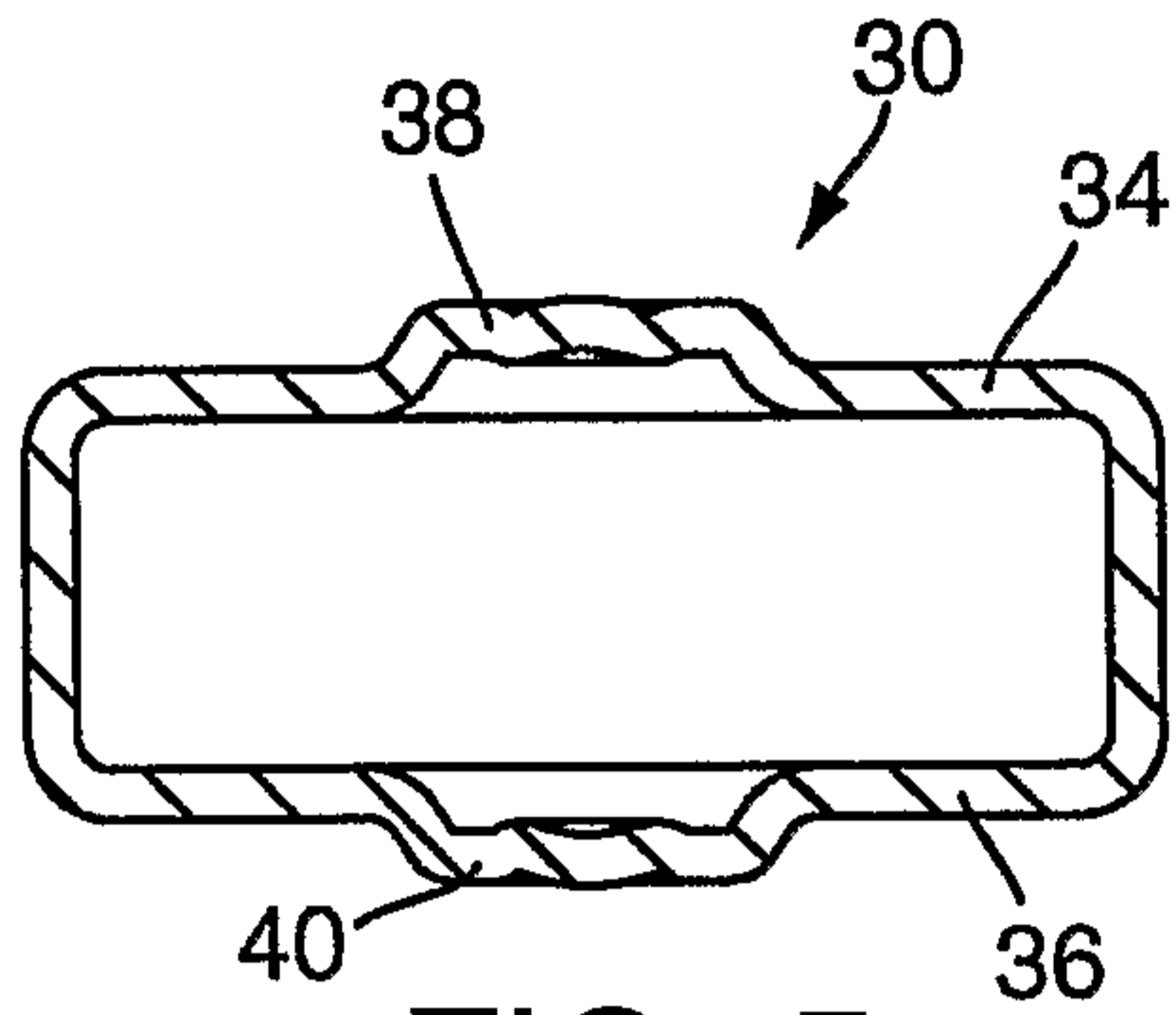


FIG. 5

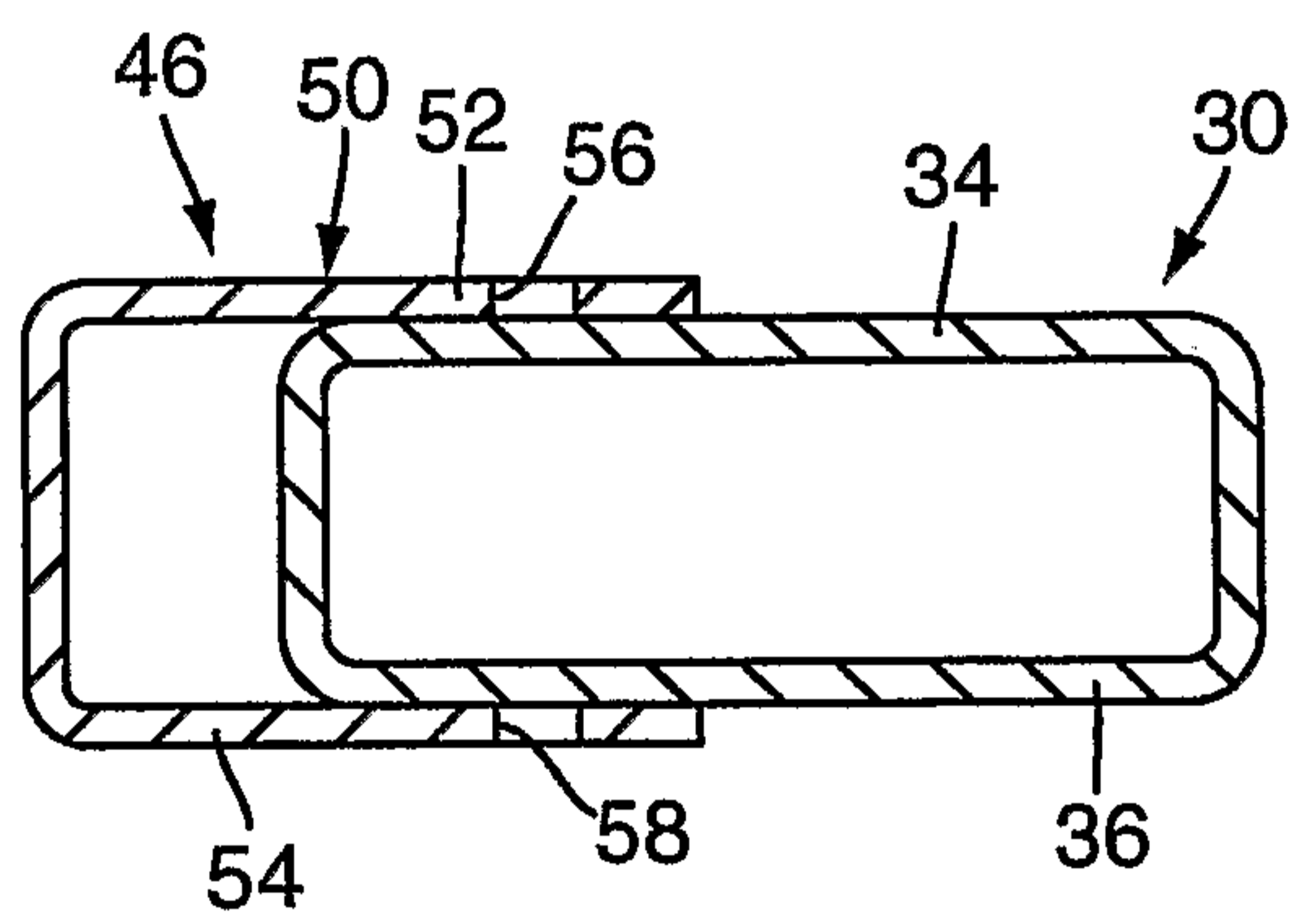


FIG. 6

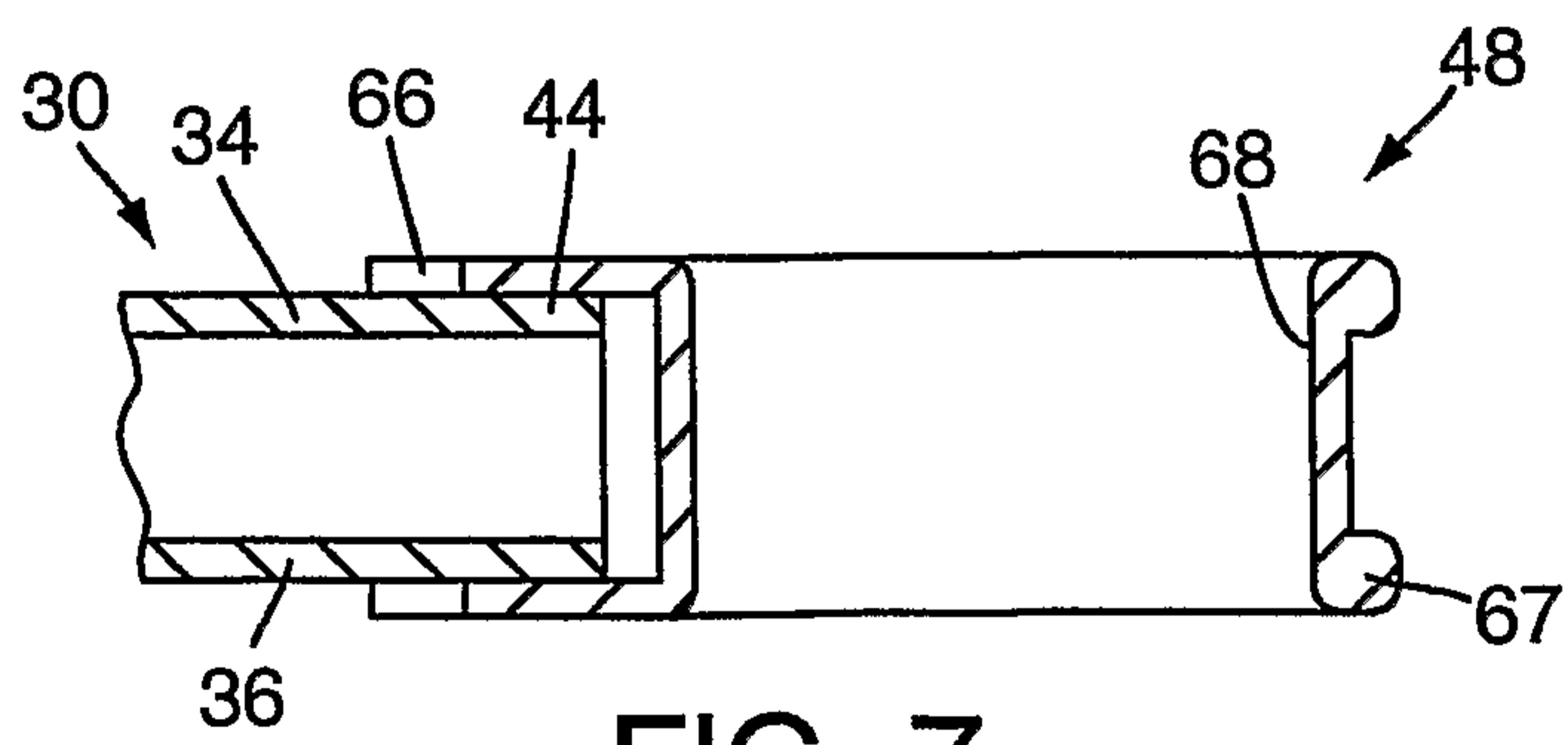


FIG. 7

