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PLASTIC SEALING ELEMENT FOR A GALVANIC PRIMARY CELL
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- (56) Prior Art Documents
US 3524770
US 4521500
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- (57) Claim

1. A plastic sealing element for a galvanic primary element in the form of a round cell including a metal casing and a carbon rod conductor, comprising a radially symmetrical plastic body, the upper surface of which defines a circumferential trough-shaped depression bounded by a raised rim, and an elastomeric plastic material formed as a continuous annular bead on the trough-shaped depression.

12. A process for producing the plastic sealing element of claim 1, comprising the steps of:

forming the plastic body as a base element for receiving the annular bead;

rotating the base element while simultaneously extruding plural coils of elastomeric material onto the rotating base element; and

subjecting the extruded coils of elastomeric material to a timed pressurization interval to develop the annular bead upon the base element.

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Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

PLASTIC SEALING ELEMENT FOR A GALVANIC PRIMARY CELL

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to : US

PLASTIC SEALING ELEMENT FOR A GALVANIC PRIMARY CELL

Background of the Invention

The present invention generally pertains to a plastic sealing element for galvanic primary cells, particularly those in the form of round cells having a metal casing and a centrally disposed carbon rod conductor, as well as a process for producing and using this plastic sealing element.

Many types of seals have been used in connection with galvanic primary cells of the Leclanche type. Most of these seals take the general form of a disk-shaped or plate-shaped plastic element, which serves as the primary component for the particular sealing arrangement which is used. Sealing elements of this general type will conventionally include a central opening for receiving the carbon rod conductor so that the zinc can is effectively sealed. An example of this basic approach may be found in DE-PS 26 19 178.

DE-AS 19 37 605 discloses a sealing element which has the conventional shape of a hollow sealing cap, but which at one (inner) side surrounds the carbon rod with a central opening (forming a sleeve), and which at the other (outer) side contacts the inner wall of the zinc can with a downwardly extending outer edge. However, above these contact zones, a peripheral space is developed which separates the sealing cap from both the carbon

rod and the zinc can. As a result, before the edge of the zinc can is crimped to engage the sealing cap, this space must be filled with a sealing compound. This develops large sealing surfaces which make it more difficult for electrolyte to leak from the interior of the cell, but only at the cost of requiring additional manufacturing steps.

A cell sealing system which is considerably simpler in design is disclosed by West German Utility Model No. 19 21 573, which describes an annular rubber disk which sits on top of the plastic cover for the electrode can, and a rubber ring of the same outer diameter as the annular disk. During assembly, the lower flange-like edge of the metal positive terminal is set on the annular disk, and the rubber ring is laid on the flange-like edge. The pressure generated by crimping the metallic housing jacket leads to a slight deformation of these flexible sealing members, such that the annular disk is forced into the space between the housing jacket and the outer circumference of the flanged edge of the positive terminal. This improves electrolyte sealing with respect to the housing, but not with respect to the carbon rod, since the narrow sealing zone between the carbon rod and the annular disk represents only a limited obstacle to electrolyte leakage, particularly in view of the porous carbon material. This leaves the possibility that some electrolyte will penetrate into and be retained within the space defined between

the raised center contact of the cap and the annular disk.

Summary of the Invention

It is therefore the primary object of the present invention to provide an improved plastic sealing element for a galvanic primary cell.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a plastic sealing element for a galvanic primary cell which is simple in construction, yet reliable in operation.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a plastic sealing element for a galvanic primary cell which can be quickly assembled while effectively preventing a leakage of electrolyte or water vapor, not only along the contacting region developed between the plastic sealing element and the cell's housing wall, but also along the contacting region developed between the plastic sealing element and the cell's carbon rod conductor.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide improved processes for producing the plastic sealing element, and for assembling a galvanic primary cell using the plastic sealing element.

These and other objects are achieved in accordance with the present invention by providing a plastic sealing element for a galvanic primary cell which comprises a radially symmetrical

sealing body having a raised central opening for receiving the cell's carbon rod conductor, and an upper surface which includes a circumferential trough-shaped depression bordered by a raised rim and defining a flat base for receiving an elastomeric plastic material which is extruded as a continuous annular bead.

A process is provided for producing this plastic sealing element which includes the initial manufacture of the sealing body, and the subsequent application of the elastomeric plastic material to the sealing body by extrusion onto the flat base of the trough-shaped depression from a fine nozzle while the sealing body is rotated beneath the nozzle, preferably developing a series of coils which subsequently combine to form a uniform annular bead. The resulting plastic sealing element is then used to seal a galvanic primary cell in the course of its manufacture.

For further detail regarding this plastic sealing element and processes for its manufacture and use in connection with the assembly of a galvanic primary cell, reference is made to the description which is provided below, in conjunction with the following illustrations.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an exploded, cross-sectional view of a plastic sealing element according to the present invention, prior to assembly with a metallic positive cap.

Figure 2 is a partial, cross-sectional view of an assembled dry cell produced with the plastic sealing element of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a schematic, perspective view of a process
5 for manufacturing the plastic sealing element.

In these views, like reference numerals denote similar structures.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring to Figure 1, the sealing element 1 of the
10 present invention generally takes the form of a radially symmetrical body 2 which essentially resembles a perforated disk and which is formed of an acid-resistant plastic. Upper portions of the body 2 are provided with a circumferential, trough-like, flat-bottomed depression 3 which extends between a raised rim 4
15 and a conically projecting (frustoconical) swell 5.

Referring now to Figure 2, the swell 5 includes a central opening 6 for receiving the cell's carbon rod conductor 7. The outer diameter of the raised rim 4 should preferably at least approximate the inside diameter of the cell's metal jacket
20 8, so that a snug fit results.

To complete the structure forming the sealing element 1, an annular bead 9 formed of a flexible plastic material is extruded onto the flat-bottomed depression 3. The disk-shaped

body 2 of the sealing element 1 is generally formed of a plastic material that is relatively hard, although appropriate for sealing purposes. However, in accordance with the present invention, a particularly soft plastic from the elastomer group
5 is used to form the annular extrusion which develops the bead 9.

Those plastics which are selected for use in accordance with the present invention should be dimensionally stable up to about 50 degrees Celcius, and should of course be corrosion-resistant up to much higher temperatures. They should also be
10 characterized by extreme deformability at both low and high temperatures, and should exhibit good adhesion both to other plastics and to metals. Such plastics should also be
hydrophobic. Elastomeric adhesives such as the adhesive acrylic resins, as an example, are therefore useful in this regard since
15 they are not only capable of conforming to narrow sealing gaps, but can also fill macroscopic depressions in the surfaces being sealed (including fine cracks, gaps, pores and the like).

One elastomeric plastic material which is particularly suited to the requirements of the present invention is found in a
20 copolymer of ethylene and vinyl acetate (EVA). Also suitable are the ethylene-acrylates (EAM), which are also derived from the elastomer group, especially ethylene-butylacrylate, as well as ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE).

Referring now to Figure 3, the selected elastomer is

applied onto the relatively hard base element of the body 2 by extrusion from a fine nozzle 15 while the base element rotates beneath the nozzle 15 at high speed (schematically shown at 16). This causes a thin skein of the emerging plastic to be laid down upon the trough-like circumferential depression 3 of the body 2 as a series of coils 17 which, following a short, timed pressurization interval (obtained by opening a needle valve 18 in the nozzle 17) leaves a uniform annular bead 9 which adheres to the hard plastic substrate of the flat-bottomed depression 3 (because the individual coils flow into one another).

In assembling a dry cell 10 using the sealing element 1 of the present invention, the sealing element 1 and a metal positive cap 20 are first pre-assembled by inserting the positive cap 20 into the plastic element 1 (in the direction of the arrow 21 shown in Figure 1). In this process, the positive cap 20 is pressed in until its flange-like edge 22 snaps into place beneath a protrusion 23, which is preferably formed as part of the raised rim 4 of the sealing element 1. This initial step produces considerable deformation of the elastomeric deposit forming the annular bead 9.

The pre-assembled component comprising the sealing element 1 and the positive cap 20 (the metal housing cover) is then inserted into the opening 24 of the metal jacket 8 of the dry cell 10 (previously filled with an active material and

electrolyte). Centering of the sealing element 1 is assisted by the carbon rod 7 and the raised rim 4 of the sealing element 1. The edge 25 of the metal jacket 8 (casing) for the resulting cell is then crimped over the edge 22 of the positive cap 20. Due to
5 the pressure resulting from this crimping procedure, the edge 26 of the cell's zinc can 27 cuts slightly into the lower side 28 of the sealing element 1, while the elastomeric material forming the annular bead 9 is completely compressed between the surface of the flat-bottomed depression 3 and the positive cap 20, in
10 addition to being forced toward the carbon rod 7 (as is best illustrated in Figure 2).

An especially advantageous seal results, due primarily to the annularly extruded bead 9 of elastomeric plastic material. Because of its extreme deformability, the elastomeric plastic
15 material is reduced to a very small sealing cross section, by being flattened, while the surfaces which contact the base element and the positive cap are made proportionately large. The sealing compound thus represents a reliable water vapor barrier, and in the same way prevents electrolyte leakage because of the
20 extremely long electrolyte leakage path which is developed along the previously described contacting surfaces. If the sealing zone originating from the elastomeric bead 9 of the sealing element 1 of the present invention were not present, moisture leakage from the crimped edge would be unavoidable due to the

water vapor permeability of the carbon rod 7. The sealing element 1 of the present invention therefore operates to satisfy the various objects which were previously set forth since, with its use, a dry cell can be produced in which the water vapor that would otherwise diffuse or permeate from the porous carbon rod 7 is effectively intercepted in the resulting sealing zone which is developed.

To confirm the improved performance of the sealing element 1 of the present invention, voltage measurements were performed on cells which were subjected to storage, in humidity, for three months. As a control, the elastomeric component 9 of some of these seals was omitted. Following storage, the cells sealed according to the present invention yielded the same reference values for open-circuit voltage and for voltage under load as in fresh cells, with no significant variation. However, the voltage values measured on the comparison (control) cells were widely varying and generally lower. This is believed to be attributable to the lack of sealing between the carbon rod and the outer metal casing, which leads to leakage of electrolyte and/or water vapor.

It will be understood that various changes in the details, materials and arrangement of parts which have been herein described and illustrated in order to explain the nature of this invention may be made by those skilled in the art within

the principal and scope of the invention as expressed in the following claims.

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CLAIMSxx

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:~~xxxxxx

1. A plastic sealing element for a galvanic primary element in the form of a round cell including a metal casing and a carbon rod conductor, comprising a radially symmetrical plastic body, the upper surface of which defines a circumferential

5 trough-shaped depression bounded by a raised rim, and an elastomeric plastic material formed as a continuous annular bead on the trough-shaped depression.

2. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein said trough-shaped depression includes a centrally disposed, frustoconical projection extending therefrom.

3. The plastic sealing element of claim 2 wherein said projection includes a centrally disposed opening for receiving the carbon rod conductor of said galvanic primary element.

4. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein said raised rim includes a circumferential projection for receiving edge portions of a metal housing cover for said galvanic primary element.

5. The plastic sealing element of claim 4 wherein said annular bead is compressed between said plastic body and said metal housing cover when the edge portions of said metal housing cover are received by the circumferential projection of said raised rim.

6. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric plastic material is softer than the material forming said plastic body.

7. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric plastic material is selected from the group consisting of the adhesive acrylic resins.

8. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric plastic material is an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer.

9. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric plastic material is selected from the group consisting of the ethylene acrylates.

10. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric plastic material is ethylene-butylacrylate.

11. The plastic sealing element of claim 1 wherein the elastomeric plastic material is an ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer.

12. A process for producing the plastic sealing element of claim 1, comprising the steps of:

forming the plastic body as a base element for receiving the annular bead;

rotating the base element while simultaneously extruding plural coils of elastomeric material onto the rotating base element; and

subjecting the extruded coils of elastomeric material to a timed pressurization interval to develop the annular bead upon the base element.

13. The process of claim 12 wherein the annular bead is adhered to the base element.

14. A process for producing a galvanic primary element in the form of a round cell using the plastic sealing element of claim 1, comprising the steps of:

inserting a metal housing cover over the plastic sealing element and the elastomeric annular bead, locating an

edge of said housing cover under a projecting edge of a raised rim extending from the plastic sealing element;

inserting a combined housing cover and plastic sealing element into an open cell housing previously filled with a zinc can, active material and electrolyte, until the plastic sealing element rests upon the rim of the zinc can; and

crimping edges of the plastic sealing element and edges of the cell housing projecting above the edge of the housing cover inwardly, flattening the elastomeric annular bead enclosed between the housing cover and the plastic sealing element.

15. The process of claim 14 which further comprises centering the plastic sealing element within said cell housing by engaging a carbon rod conductor of the galvanic primary element with a centrally disposed opening in the plastic sealing element.

DATED this 8th day of December 1988.

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Fig.1

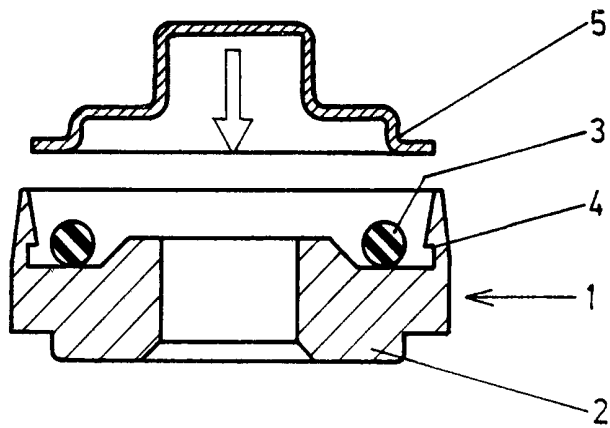


Fig. 2

