Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada
Office de la Propriété Intellectuelle du Canada

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
Canadian Intellectual Property Office

CA 2942456 C 2018/05/29

(11)(21) 2 942 456

(12) BREVET CANADIEN
CANADIAN PATENT

(13) C

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2015/12/16
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2016/06/23
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2018/05/29
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2016/09/12
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2015/079988
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2016/096983
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2014/12/17 (EP PCT/EP2014/078344)

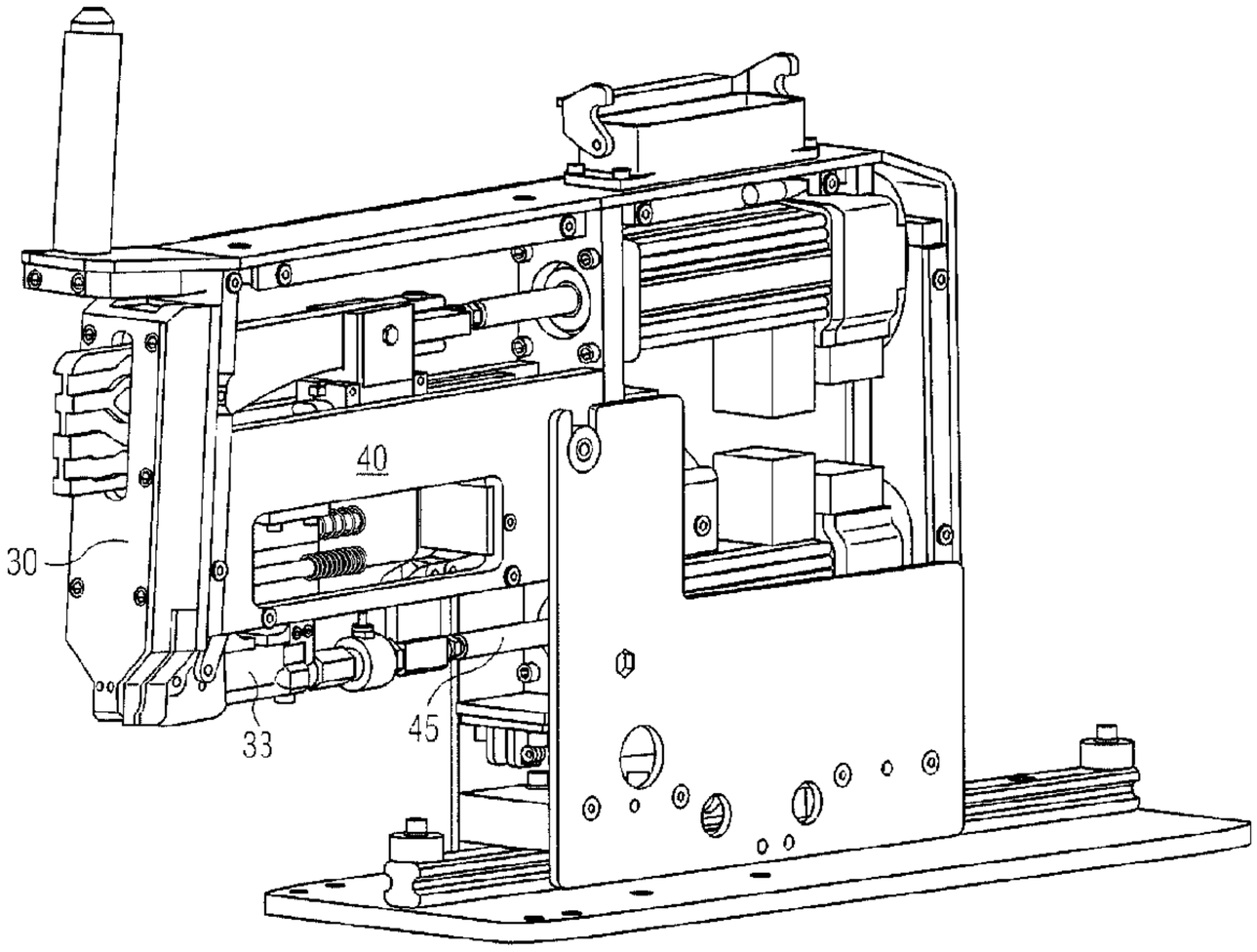
(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *B25B 25/00* (2006.01), *B21D 39/03* (2006.01), *B65B 13/02* (2006.01), *B65B 13/34* (2006.01)

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
SEELOS, ROBERT, CH;
DE VITTORI, NELSON, CH;
STEINER, PETER, CH

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
OETIKER SCHWEIZ AG, CH

(74) Agent: KIRBY EADES GALE BAKER

(54) Titre : OUTIL POUR FIXER UN COLLIER DE SERRAGE
(54) Title: TOOL FOR MOUNTING A TENSION CLAMP



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
A tension clamp includes a band surrounding an object to be fastened and a buckle arranged on the inner band end portion and surrounding the band, with the outer band end portion extending through the buckle. A tool for mounting the tension clamp includes a holding device for holding the buckle along with the band surrounding the object to be fastened, a tensioning device for tensioning the band round the object to be fastened by applying tension to the outer band end portion, a locking device for locking the buckle on the band, and a severing device for cutting off excessive band length. The locking device has plier jaws adapted to be inserted into lateral windows of the buckle for deforming side edge portions of the other band end portion.

Abstract

A tension clamp (**19**) includes a band (**20**) surrounding an object to be fastened and a buckle (**21**) arranged on the inner band end portion (**22**) and surrounding the band (**20**), with the outer band end portion (**23**) extending through the buckle (**21**). A tool for mounting the tension clamp includes a holding device for holding the buckle (**21**) along with the band (**20**) surrounding the object to be fastened, a tensioning device for tensioning the band (**20**) round the object to be fastened by applying tension to the outer band end portion (**23**), a locking device (**50**) for locking the buckle (**21**) on dem band (**20**), and a severing device for cutting off excessive band length. The locking device (**50**) has plier jaws (**54**) adapted to be inserted into lateral windows (**25**) of the buckle (**21**) for deforming side edge portions (**24**) of the other band end portion (**23**).

(Fig. 2)

Tool for Mounting a Tension Clamp

Prior Art

[0001] For mounting an object such as an air bag material on a gas generator or an air bag on a mounting plate, tension clamps, such as known from US 8,424,166 B2, are used which consist of a band and a buckle disposed on one end portion of the band.

[0002] US 2009/0114308 A1 discloses a tool by which such a tension clamp, which has been pre-assembled from a band and a buckle and placed on the object, is tensioned round the object, the buckle is subsequently locked on the band, and the excessive length of the outer band end is cut off. To do so, the object to be fastened including the tension clamp is placed in a holder, the outer band end is clamped between a tensioning roller and a pressure roller, and the tensioning roller is rotated. When a given band tension or a given rotation of the pressure roller is reached the band is locked to the buckle by being deformed within the buckle using a spring-loaded plunger. At the same time, the outer band end which projects from the buckle is cut off by means of a cutting wheel which is rotated together with the plunger.

[0003] Deforming the band within the buckle requires the object to be fastened as a counter element to receive the force exerted by the plunger. This involves the risk of the object to be fastened being damaged.

[0004] As another disadvantage of the known tool, the cutting of the band generates a sharp-edged end piece projecting from the buckle, which may lead to injuries in the subsequent handling.

[0005] In another tool for mounting a tension clamp, as known from US 3,641,629, a buckle is mounted on a band by means of two counter-acting plier jaws, each of which has an inclined surface to engage a lateral window in the buckle. The inclined surfaces are convex at their upper sides and produce a convex hump in the band to be locked in an aperture of the buckle. Higher tensional forces occurring in the band will entail the risk of the hump slipping out of the aperture so that the locking will open.

Summary of the Invention

[0006] The invention is based the object to avoid, at least in part, the disadvantages which exist with comparable prior art tools. A more specific object may be seen in providing a tool of the type described above by which a tension clamp may be mounted with the force required for a secure fixation and without any substantial influence on the object to be fastened.

[0007] In one particular embodiment there is provided a tool for mounting a tension clamp surrounding an object to be fastened, the tension clamp having a band surrounding the object to be fastened and a buckle mounted on a first band end portion and surrounding

the band, wherein a second band end portion extends through the buckle, comprising holding means for holding the buckle including the band surrounding the object to be fastened; tensioning means for tensioning the band round the object to be fastened by applying tension to the second band end portion; locking means for locking the buckle on the band having means adapted to be inserted into a lateral window of the buckle for deforming a side edge of the second band end portion; and severing means for severing excessive band length, characterised in that the means for deforming a side edge of the second band end portion has a width corresponding to the clear width of the lateral window as measured in the longitudinal direction of the band and is adapted to be actuated so as to notch and bend upward a portion of the band lateral edge at the edges of the lateral window.

[0008] In the tool formed in accordance with the invention, a locking device has means which may be moved into a lateral window of the buckle for deforming a side edge of the outer band end portion. The deforming forces act parallel to the surface of the object to be fastened and are supported by the tool. The object or structural member is thus not influenced or required within the area of the buckle even when relatively high deforming forces are exerted on the buckle to achieve a secure locking.

[0009] The locking device has preferably two plier jaws adapted to move into opposite windows of the buckle for simultaneously deforming both side edges of the outer band end portion. This prevents transverse forces from acting on the buckle and the locking takes place symmetrically.

[00010] In another embodiment, the plier jaws have inclined surfaces at their sides which are remote from the inner band end portion during the deforming process, and the width of the plier jaws corresponds to the clear width of the windows as measured in the longitudinal direction of the band. This allows the portions of the band lying within the area of the window to be notched and bent up, wherein the windows of the buckle themselves form the cutting edges for the notching. Part of the occurring wear thus takes place on the buckle rather than on the tool.

[00011] The severing device for shearing off the band preferably has a shearing member movable in a direction transverse to the longitudinal direction of the band wherein the shearing member, in shearing off the band, cooperates with a part of the buckle so that part of the wear takes place on the buckle rather than on the tool also in this process. The edge of the shearing member facing the buckle is rounded off to avoid abrasion of material (e.g. of a coating) when he tension clamp is inserted.

[00012] In an embodiment, the severing device has two counter-acting plier jaws with cutting edges for notching both edges of the outer band end portion at the end face of the buckle remote from the inner band end portion. Preferably, the plier jaws have inclined surfaces for bending up triangular parts of the band portion to be severed. This arrangement performs the severing without forces acting of the object to be fastened.

[00013] In further embodiments, the surfaces of the locking and, respectively, severing device, which effect the notching process and/or the severing process are grooved to counteract the generation of chips, or if generated, keep them as small as possible.

[00014] Preferable, the part of the locking device to be moved into the lateral windows of the buckle may be controllable in such a manner that it serves to fix the buckle during the severing step, thus fulfilling a further purpose.

[00015] The locking device and the severing device may be controllable by a common crank, preferably in a manner that the locking device is released from its engagement in the windows of the buckle after the severing step

[00016] In a further embodiment, the device for tensioning the band round the object to be fastened has a clamping mechanism which is movable away from the buckle holder to clamp the outer band end portion. For accelerating the tensioning process, the movement of the clamping mechanism is controlled in its first part dependent on distance and then dependent on force, wherein the change-over from distance control to force control takes place at a predetermined force threshold.

Drawings

[00017] Embodiments of the invention are explained below with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figs. 1a and 1b show a tension clamp in two stages of its deformation;

Fig. 2 shows a tool for mounting a tension clamp:

Fig. 3 is a partial view of the tool with a tension clamp inserted;

Figs. 4 to 7 show a holding device for holding and tensioning the tension clamp;

Figs. 8 to 10 show a device for locking the buckle on the tension clamp:

Fig. 11 is an enlarged view of the lower part of the locking device shown in Figs. 8 and 9;

Fig. 12 shows a detail in a further enlarged view;

Figs. 13 to 17 show various embodiments of a severing device for severing excessive band length; and

Fig. 18 is a view similar to Fig. 5 of an alternative holding device.

Embodiments

[00018] The tension clamp **19** shown in Figs. 1a and 1b of the drawings includes a band **20** and a buckle **21**. Both parts are preferably made of metal. Fig. 1a illustrates a condition in which the buckle **21** of the tension clamp **19** is fixed at the inner band end portion **22**, the band **20** is placed round an object to be fastened (not shown), and the outer band end portion **23** is fed through the buckle **21**. During the final mounting, the band **20** is tensioned round the object to be fastened by pulling its outer end portion **23**, in the tensioned condition the outer end portion **23** is locked by deforming parts **24** of its side edges (Fig. 1b) in the area of lateral windows **25** of the buckle **21**, and excessive band length is removed at the rear end face **26** of the buckle **21**.

[00019] The tool shown in Fig. 2 includes a holding device for holding the tension clamp **19** and the object to be fastened (not shown) which is surrounded by the clamp, a tensioning device for tensioning the tension clamp **19** round the object to be fastened, a locking device **50** for locking the band **20** to the buckle **21** in the tensioned condition, and a severing device for severing excessive band length. These devices are explained in more detail below.

[00020] As shown in Figs. 3 and 7, the outer band end portion **23** of the tension clamp **19** is inserted in a passage **31** (Fig. 7) provided in the lower part of the tool head **30** to such a maximum extent that the band **20** abuts a stop **34** (Fig. 5) integrated in a body of the clamping mechanism. A proximity sensor **35** (Figs. 5 and 7) makes sure that band is present in the tool and has been moved into the passage **31** to a sufficient extent.

[00021] In this position, the band **20** is fixed by a clamping mechanism **40** which is shown in Figs. 4 to 7 and constitutes the holding and which includes a plunger **42** driven by a toggle lever **41**. When the clamping mechanism **40** is driven by actuating a start button (not shown) or by an electronic control, the plunger **42** is lowered to fix the band **20** by pressure against the bottom portion **32** of the slider **33**.

[00022] Subsequently, the band **20** is tensioned round the object to be fastened by the tensioning device (Figs. 4 to 6) pulling the outer band end portion **23**. The tensioning force is applied by an electrically actuated cylinder having a piston rod **45** which moves the entire clamping mechanism **40** and all associated parts such as the proximity sensor **35** and the slider **33** to the right until a predetermined force value is detected by a load cell **46**.

[00023] To shorten the time required for the tensioning process, the piston rod **45** may be controlled at first dependent on distance and in the final part of the movement, when a predetermined tension is reached, dependent on force.

[00024] In this position, the locking device **50** shown in Figs. 8 to 10 is operated to lock the buckle **21** on the band **20**. A locking device **50**, which are arranged on the tool head **30** and is downward movable through a control crank **51** includes a pair of plier jaws **54** which are pivotal on pins **53**, each jaw **54** having an inclined surface **55** (Figs. 10 and 12) at their lower ends.

[00025] In this condition, the plier jaws **54** are moved toward each other by the control crank **51** so as to engage the windows **25** of the buckle **21**, and their inclined surfaces **55** notch and bend up the side edge portions **24** of the band at the edges of the windows (see Fig. 1b). The width of the plier jaws **54** corresponds to the clear width of the windows **25** measured in the longitudinal direction of the band. This achieves a locking between the band **20** and the buckle **21** substantially free of play. Since the die buckle **21** itself is used for notching the side edge portions **24** of the band **20**, the buckle takes up part of the wear.

[00026] As seen in the enlarged representations of Figs. 11 and 12, the inclined surfaces **55** of the plier jaws **54** are provided with grooves **56** in order to counter-act the generation of chips or, if generated, keep them as small as possible, when the side edge portions 24 are notched.

[00027] By the further movement of the control crank **51** (Fig. 8), the severing device is raised whereby the length of the outer band portion **23** projecting from the buckle **21** is sheared off between a cutting edge **61** (Fig. 7 and 11) formed on a lower part **60** of the passage **31** and an edge **62** at the end face **26** of the buckle **21** (Fig. 1b). The cutting edge **61** rounded to avoid excessive wear of the band **20**. During the shearing process, the buckle **21** continues to be fixed by the plier jaws **54** of the locking device **50**.

[00028] The plier jaws **54** are subsequently opened to prevent them from becoming stuck in the windows **25** of the buckle **21** and failing to release the buckle **21**.

[00029] Then, the piston rod 45 is moved to the left in the drawings whereby the plunger **42** of the clamping mechanism **40** releases the severed part of the outer band portion **23** which is still clamped. The slider 33 is then moved to the left so that the severed porting of the outer band portion **23** is set free and can fall out of the tool.

[00030] In the severing device explained with reference to Figs. 7 and 13, the excessive band length is cut off by moving the part of the tool forming the passage **31** upward, i.e. away from the der tension clamp and the object to be fastened. Since an edge formed on the end face **26** of the buckle **21** is used for this shearing movement, the buckle **21** again takes up part of the wear and the tool is saved. At the same time, a sharp-edge end of the band **20** is prevented from projecting from the buckle **21**.

[00031] As shown in Fig. 11, the lower surface of the passage **31**, which co-operates with an edge of the buckle **21** in severing the excessive band portion **23**, is provided with grooves **37** which are shaped and dimensioned similar to the grooves **56** in the plier jaws **54** and again serve the purpose of counter-acting the generation of chips or, if generated, keeping them as small as possible.

[00032] In the alternative embodiment of the severing device shown in Fig. 14, the excessive band length is cut off by a knife **65** which is moved in the direction of the tension clamp and shears against the surface of the surface of the passage 31. The knife **65** is chamfered at **66** to press the projecting band against the buckle **21** thereby avoiding sharp edges.

[00033] The further embodiment of the severing device shown in Fig. 15 uses plier jaws **70** which act against one another to notch both sides of the band **20** on the outer side of the buckle **21**. In this process, a narrow centre web of the band **20** is left, which is subsequently torn off. This again saves the tool.

[00034] In the embodiment of the severing device shown in Fig. 16, plier jaws **72** are provided which have inclined surfaces similar to those of the plier jaws **54** of the locking device, for folding up triangular portions **73** (Fig. 17) of the band part to be cut off. This again leaves a narrow centre web **74**, which is subsequently torn off.

[00035] In the severing devices shown in Figs. 14 to 17, the parts of the tool which sever the band portion **23** may also be grooved similar to the passage **31** in Fig. 11 in order to counter-act the generation of any chips or, if generated, keep them as small as possible.

[00036] In the alternative illustrated in Fig. 18, the clamping mechanism **80** has an eccentric lever **82** which can be rotated by means of a piston rod **81**. When the piston rod **81** moves to the right the eccentric lever **82** is rotated and fixes the band by pressing it against the bottom part 32 of the slider. After the excessive length of the outer band section has been cut off, the piston rod **81** is moved to the left so that the severed band portion becomes free to fall out of the tool.

Reference Numbers

19 Tension clamp
20 Band
21 Buckle
22 Inner band end portion
23 Outer band end portion
24 Side edge portions (of **20**)
25 Window
26 End face (of **21**)
30 Tool head
31 Passage
32 Bottom part (of **33**)
33 Slider
34 Stop
35 Proximity sensor
37 Grooves
40 Clamping mechanism
41 Toggle lever
42 Plunger
45 Piston rod
46 Load cell
50 Locking device
51 Control crank
53 Pins
54 Plier jaws
55 Inclined surfaces
56 Grooves
60 Lower part (of **31**)
61 Cutting edge
62 Edge (of **26**)
63 Control crank
65 Knife
66 Chamfer (of **65**)
70 Plier jaws
72 Plier jaws
73 Triangular parts
74 Centre web
80 Clamping mechanism
81 Piston rod
82 Eccentric lever

Claims

1. A tool for mounting a tension clamp surrounding an object to be fastened, the tension clamp having a band surrounding the object to be fastened and a buckle mounted on a first band end portion and surrounding the band, wherein a second band end portion extends through the buckle, comprising

holding means for holding the buckle including the band surrounding the object to be fastened;

tensioning means for tensioning the band round the object to be fastened by applying tension to the second band end portion;

locking means for locking the buckle on the band having means adapted to be inserted into a lateral window of the buckle for deforming a side edge of the second band end portion; and

severing means for severing excessive band length,

characterised in that the means for deforming a side edge of the second band end portion has a width corresponding to the clear width of the lateral window as measured in the longitudinal direction of the band and is adapted to be actuated so as to notch and bend upward a portion of the band lateral edge at the edges of the lateral window.

2. The tool of claim 1, wherein the deforming means has two plier jaws adapted to be moved into opposite lateral windows of the buckle for simultaneously deforming both side edges of the second band end portion.

3. The tool of claim 2, wherein each plier jaw has an inclined surface at its side which is remote from the first band end portion in the deforming process.

4. The tool of claim 3, wherein the inclined surfaces are provided with grooves.

5. The tool of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the severing means includes a shearing member movable in a direction transverse to the longitudinal direction of the band for cutting off the second band end portion at an end face of the buckle remote from the first band end portion.

6. The tool of claim 5, wherein the shearing member is provided with grooves in a surface severing the band end portion.

7. The tool of claim 5 or 6, wherein the shearing member co-operates with an edge provided at the end face of the buckle for cutting off the band.

8. The tool of claim 7, wherein the end of the shearing member remote from the buckle is rounded.

9. The tool of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the severing means has two plier jaws operating against one another and having cutting edges for notching both sides of the second band end portion at the end face of the buckle remote from the first band end portion.

10. The tool of claim 9, wherein the plier jaws of the severing means have inclined surfaces for folding up triangular parts of the band portion to be cut off.

11. The tool of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein a device of the locking means, which can be inserted in the lateral window of the buckle, is controllable in such a manner that it serves to fix the buckle during the severing step.

12. The tool of claim 11, wherein the locking means is controllable in such a manner that it is released of its engagement in the window of the buckle after the severing step.

13. The tool of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the locking means and the severing means are controllable by a common control crank.

14. The tool of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the tensioning means has a clamping mechanism which is movable away from the holding means for clamping the second band end portion.

15. The tool of claim 14, wherein the tensioning means has force measuring means for monitoring the tensional force.

16. The tool of claim 15, wherein movement of the clamping mechanism is controllable dependent on distance in the first part of the movement and subsequently, when a predetermined tension is reached, is controllable dependent on force.

17. The tool of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the holding means includes a proximity sensor for detecting whether band is present in the tool.

FIG 1a

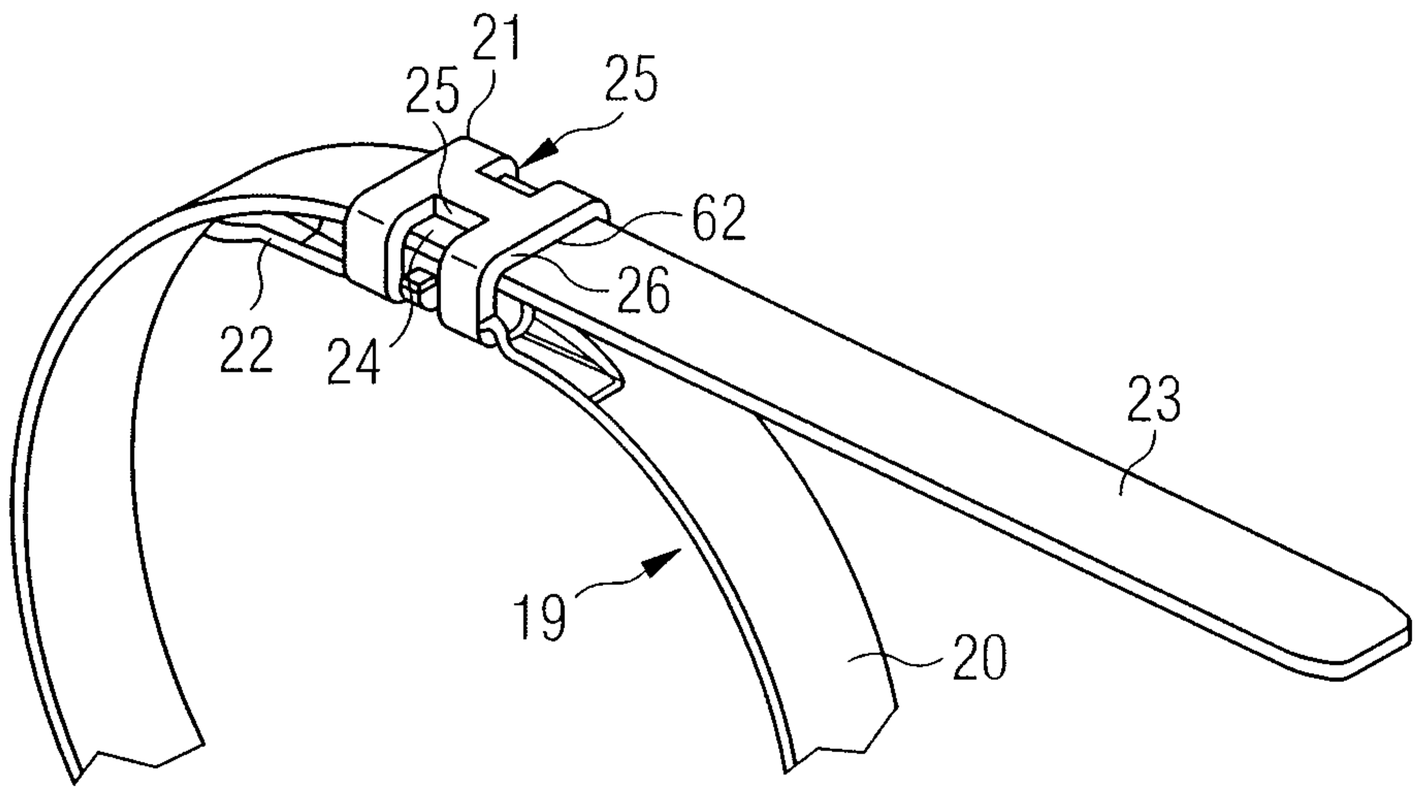
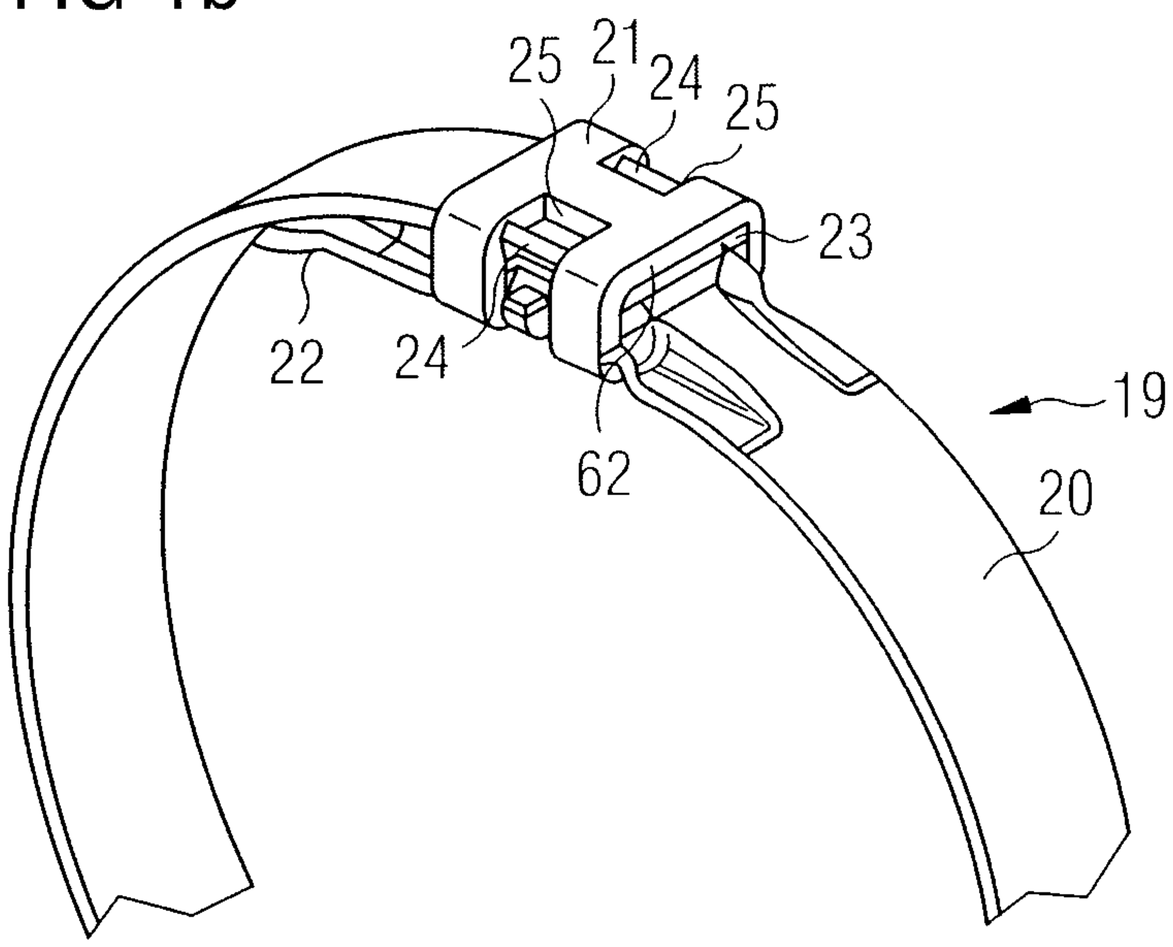


FIG 1b



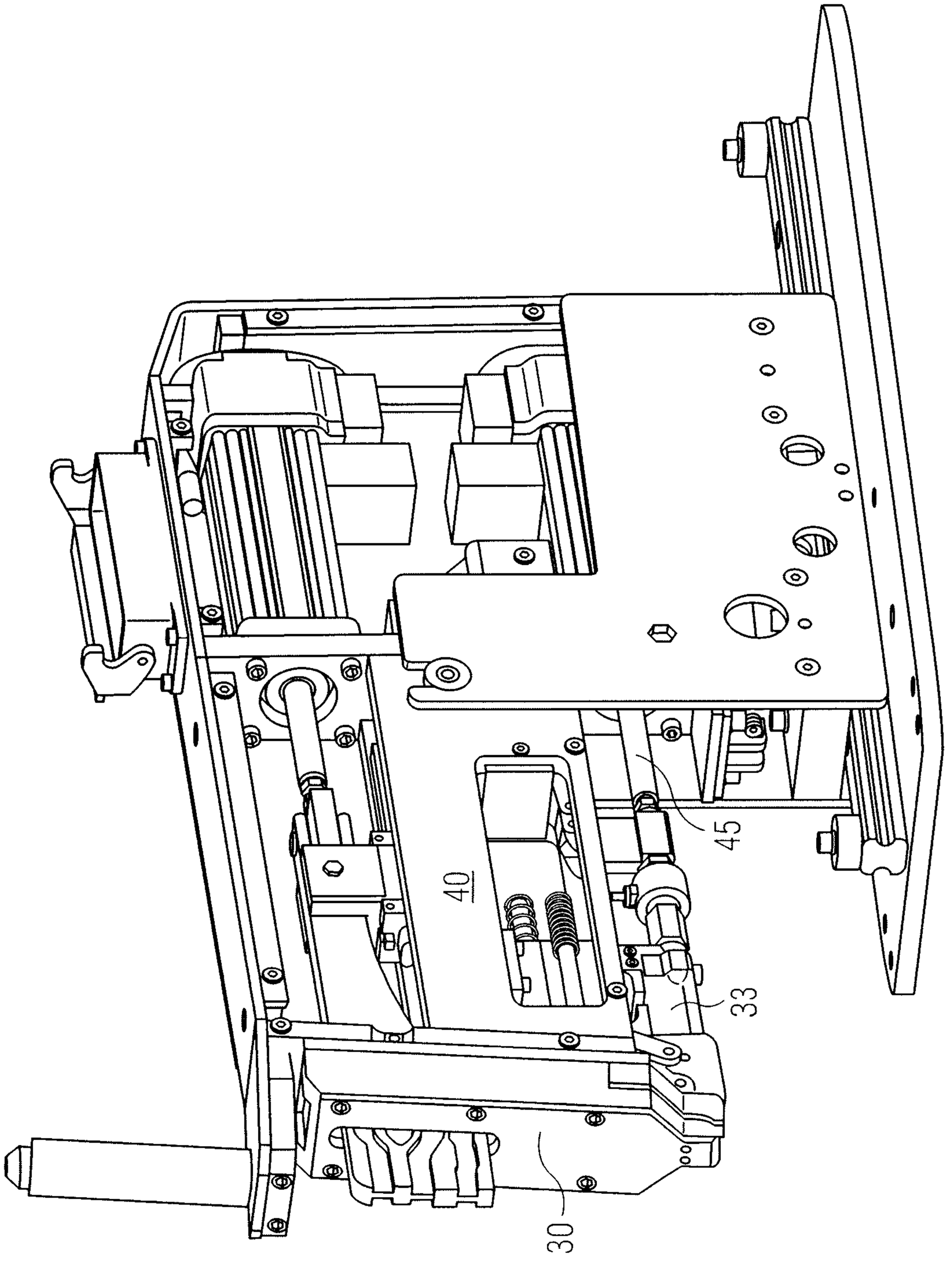


FIG 2

FIG 3

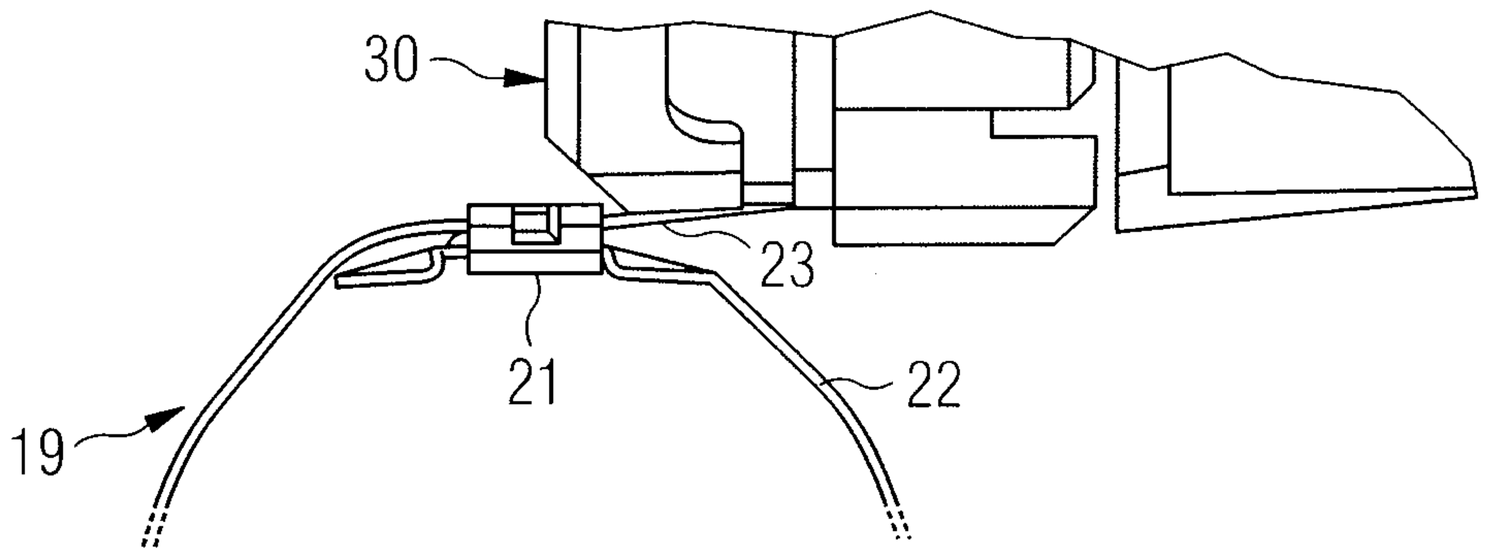


FIG 4

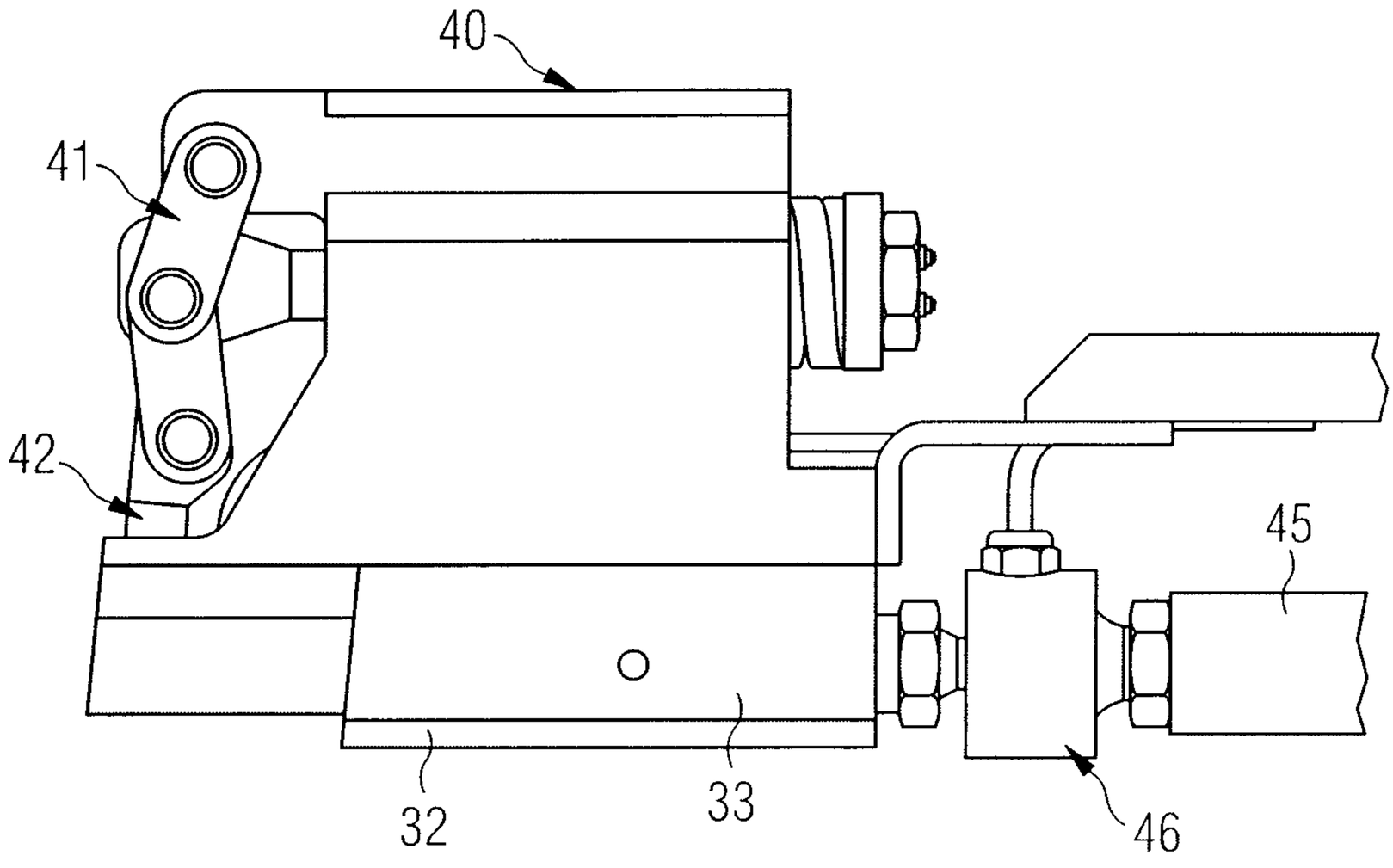


FIG 5

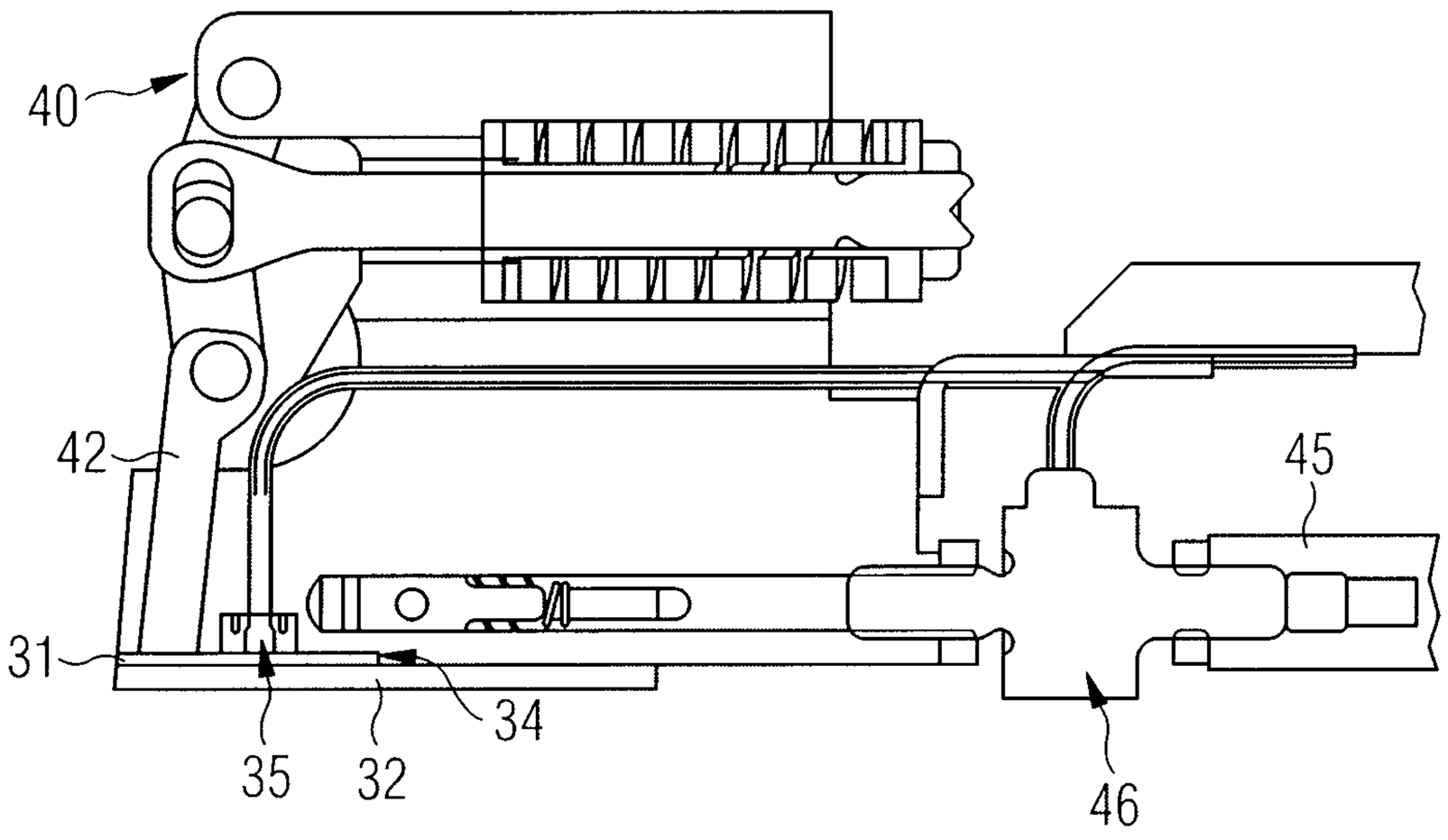


FIG 6

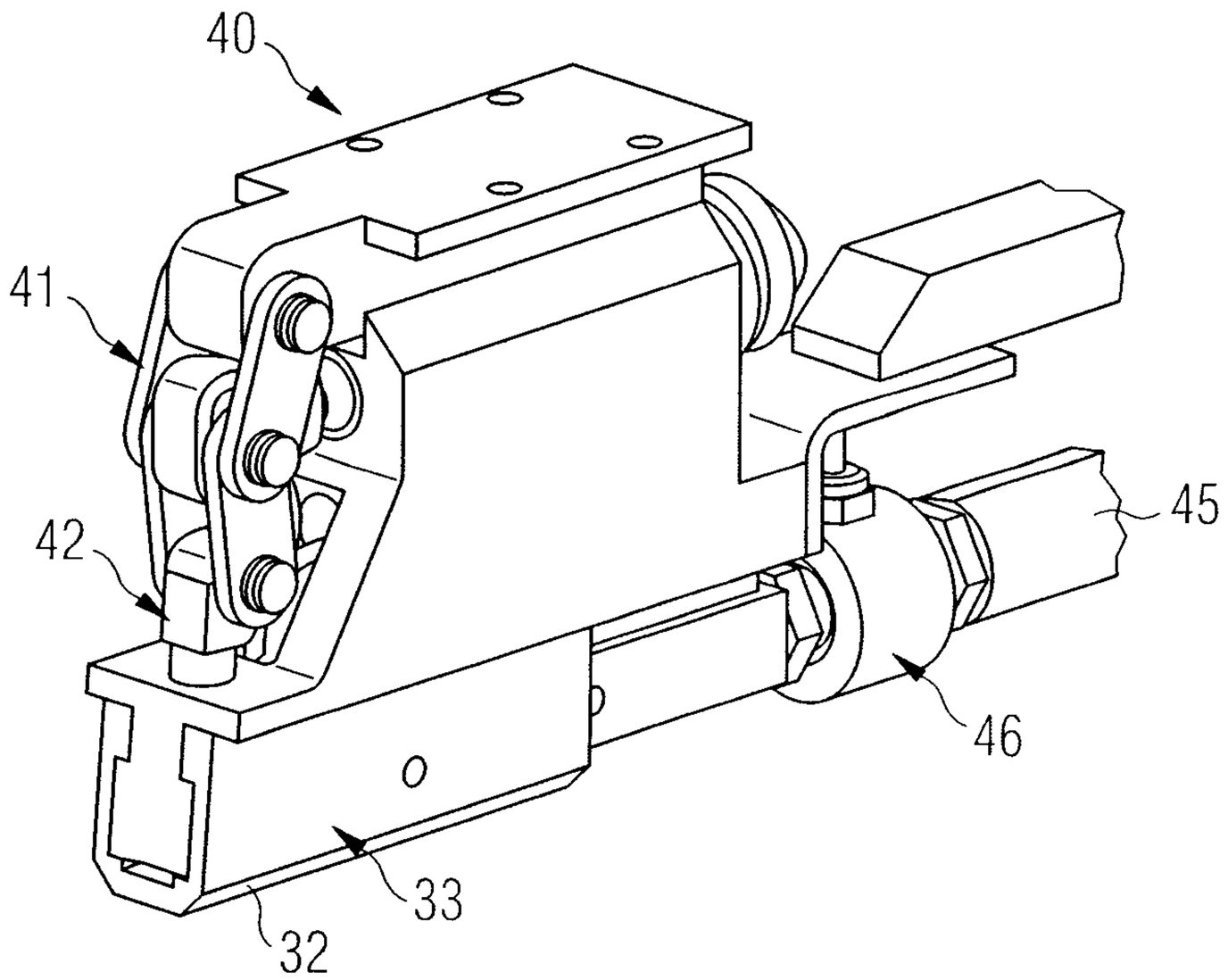


FIG 7

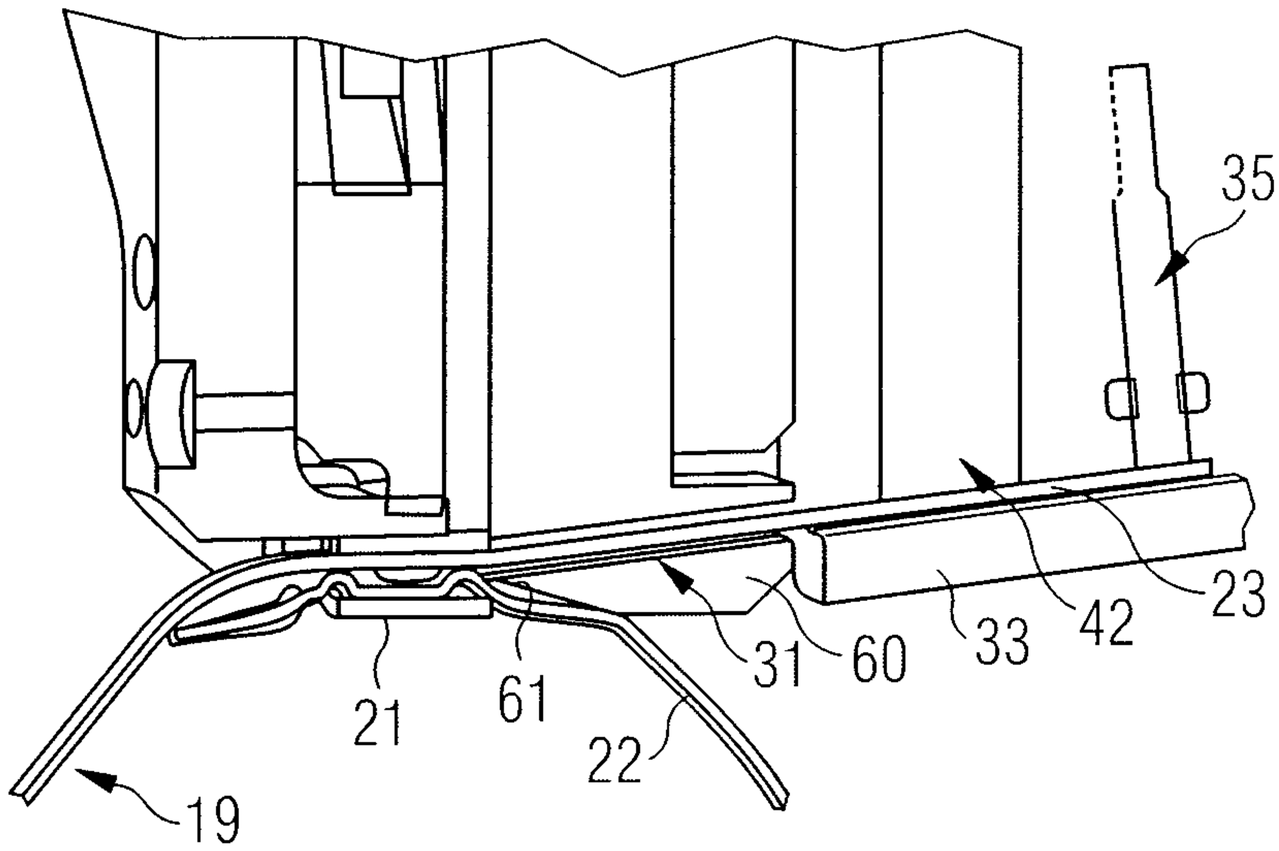


FIG 8

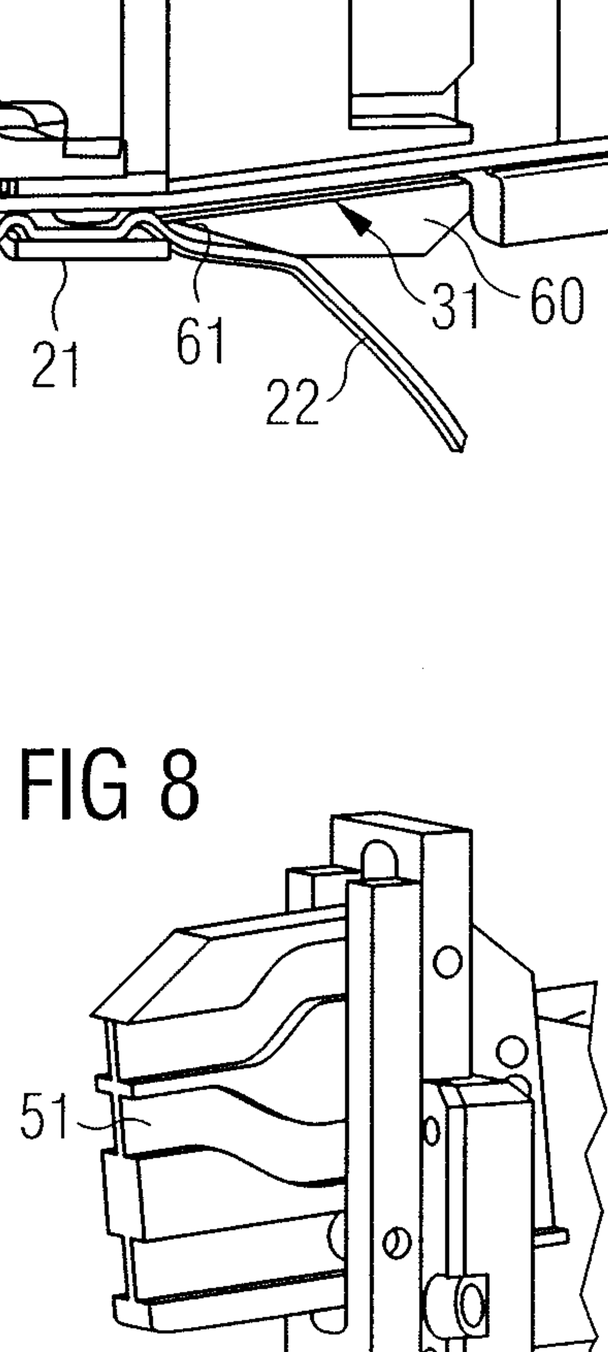


FIG 9

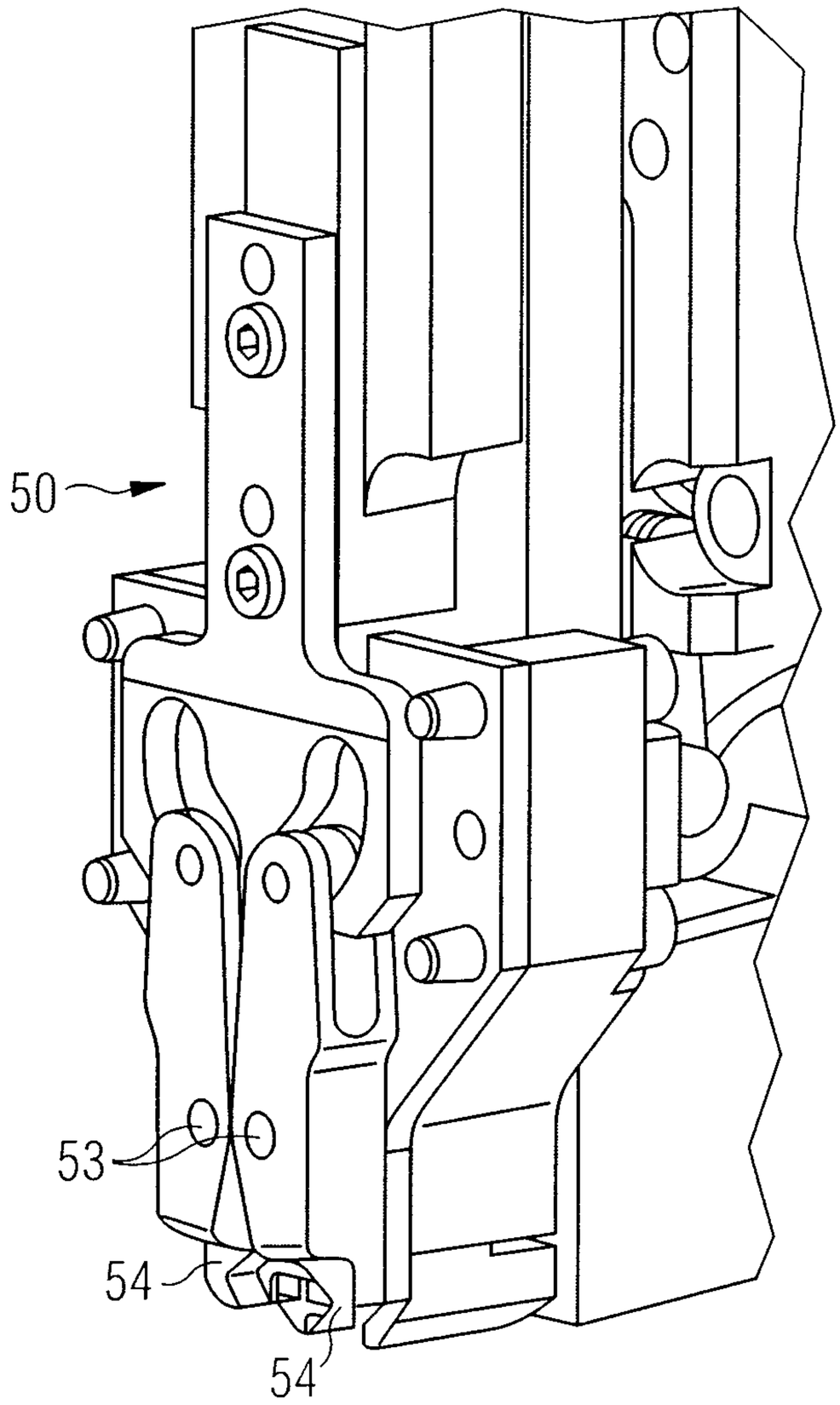


FIG 10

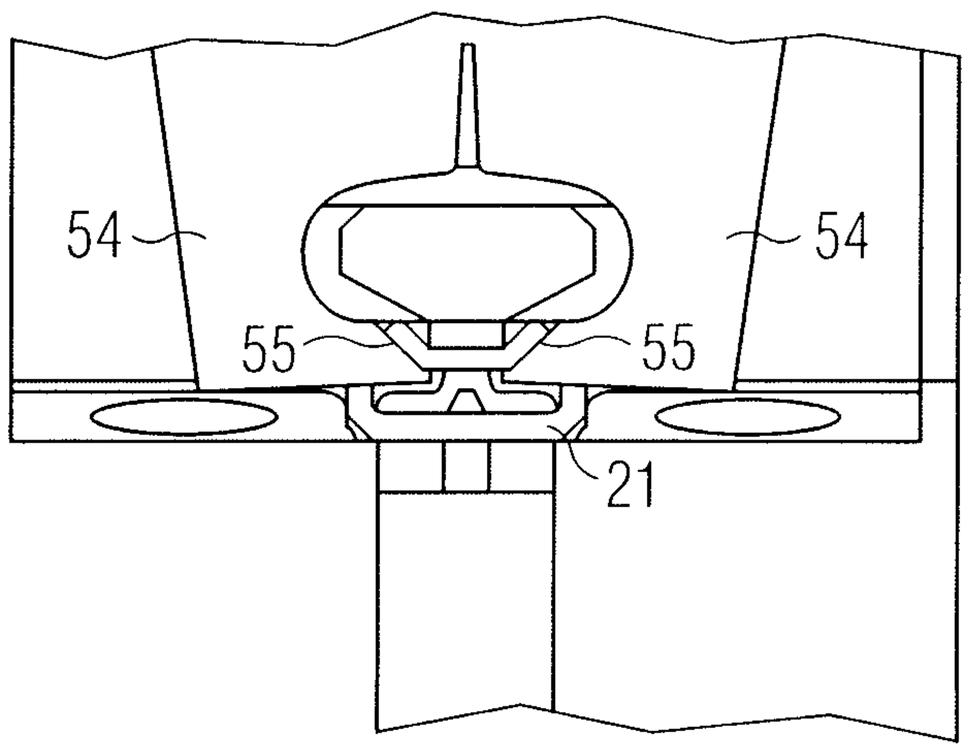


FIG 11

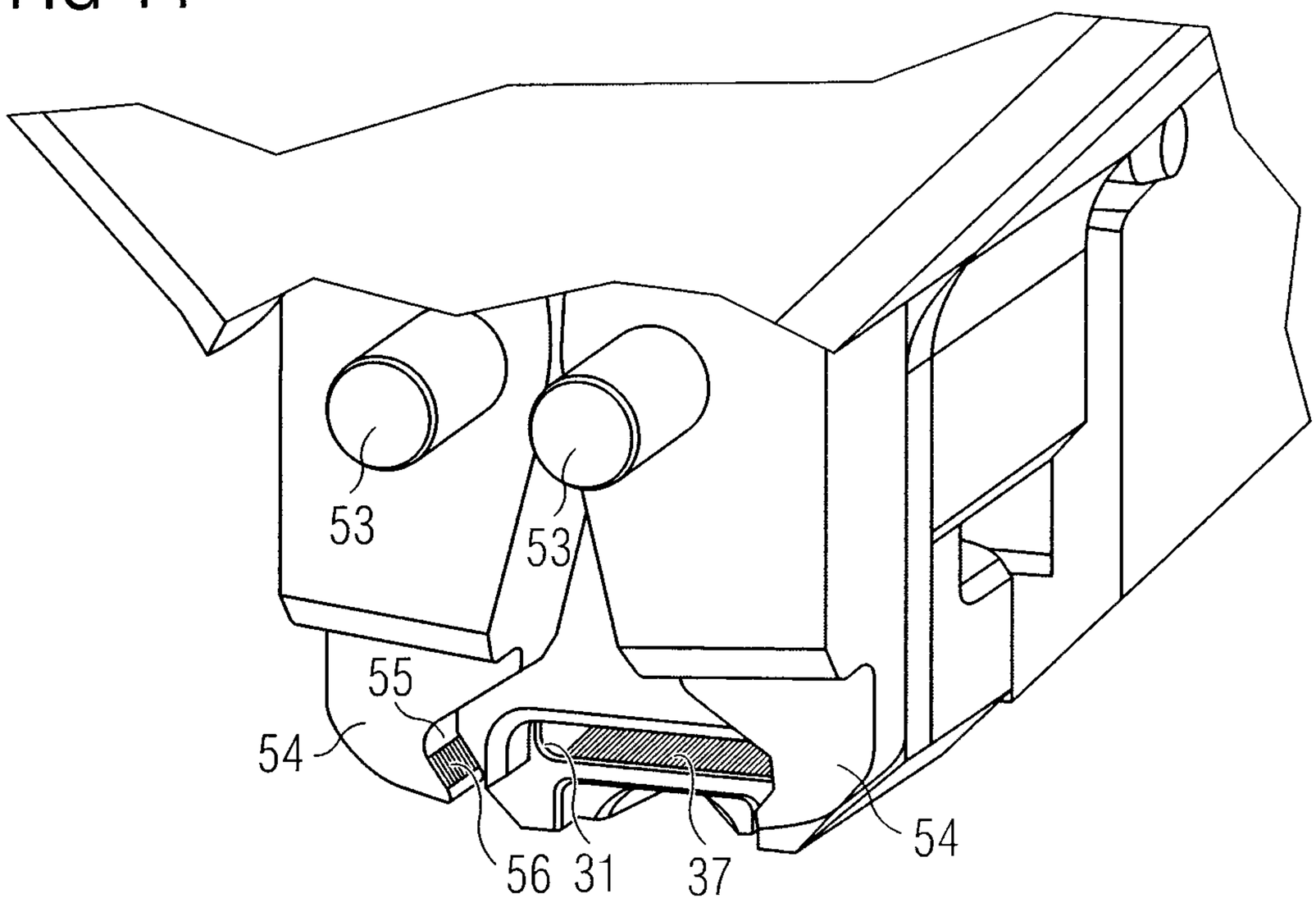


FIG 12

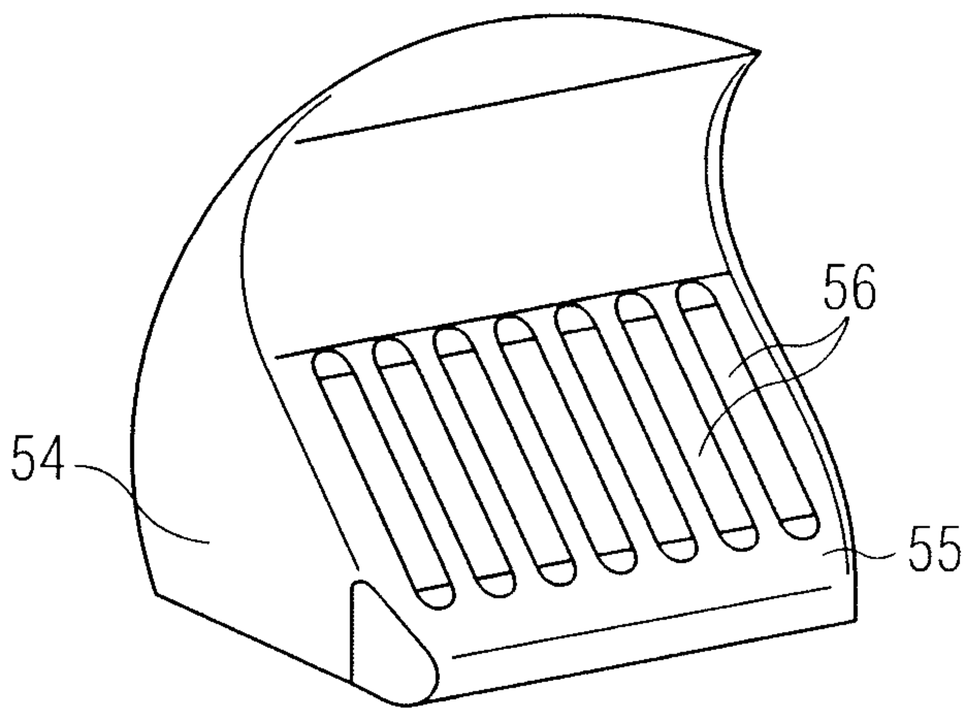


FIG 13

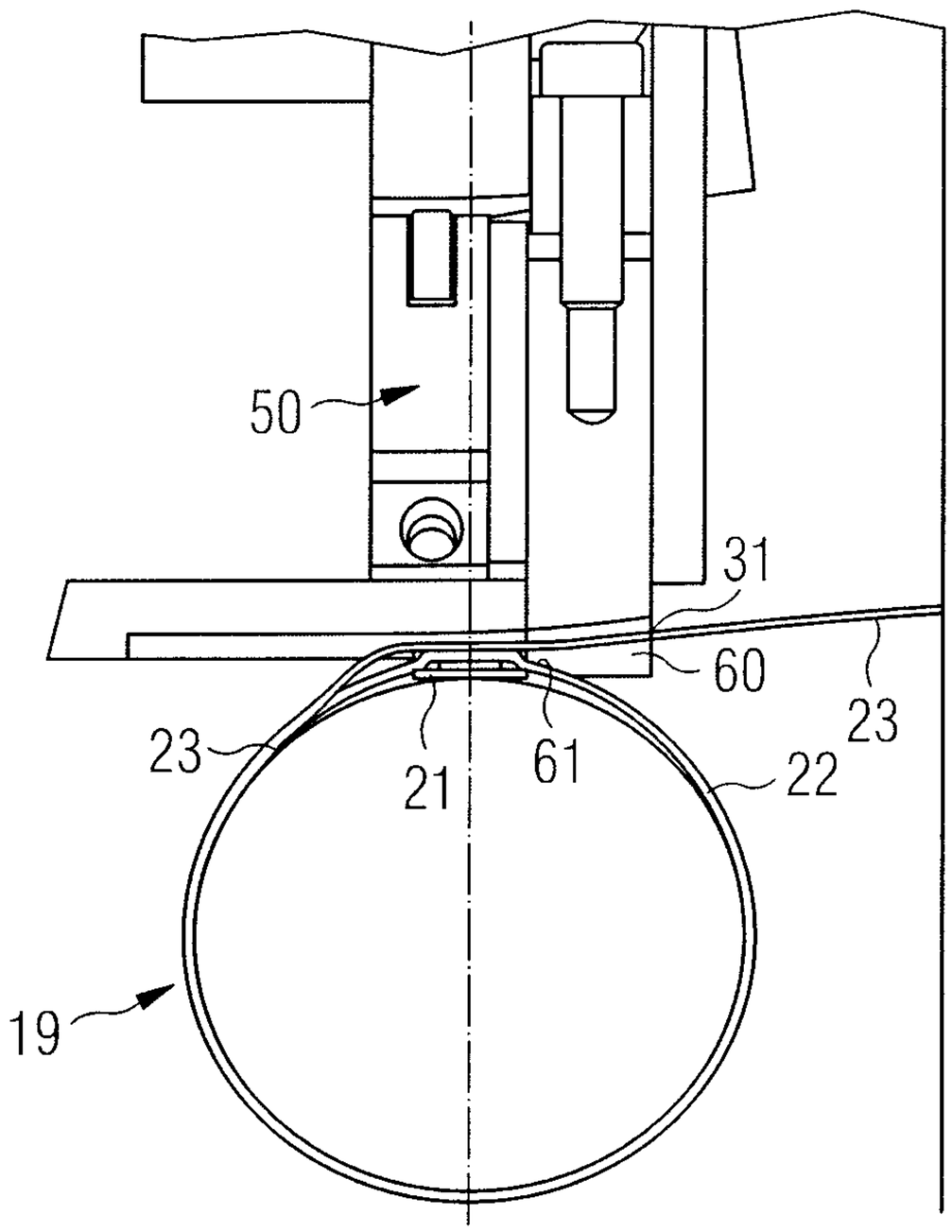


FIG 14

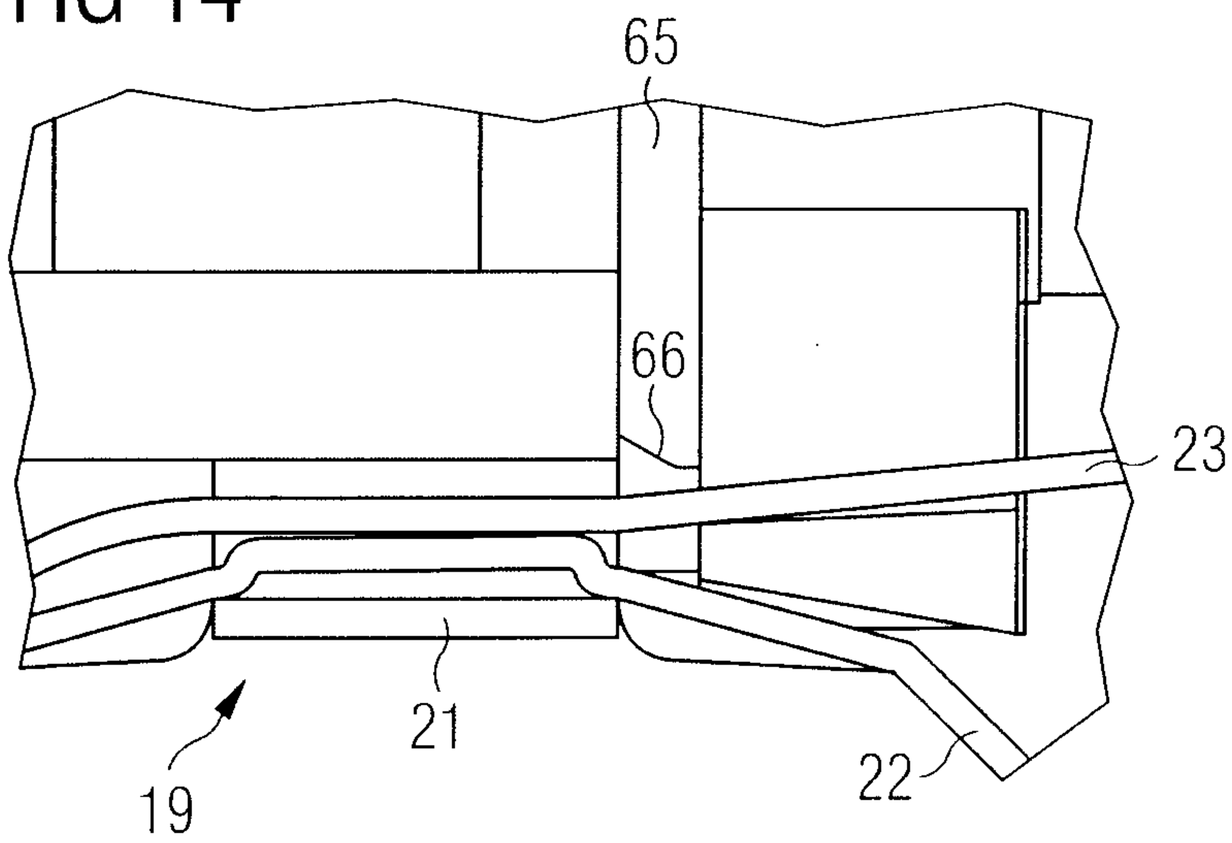


FIG 15

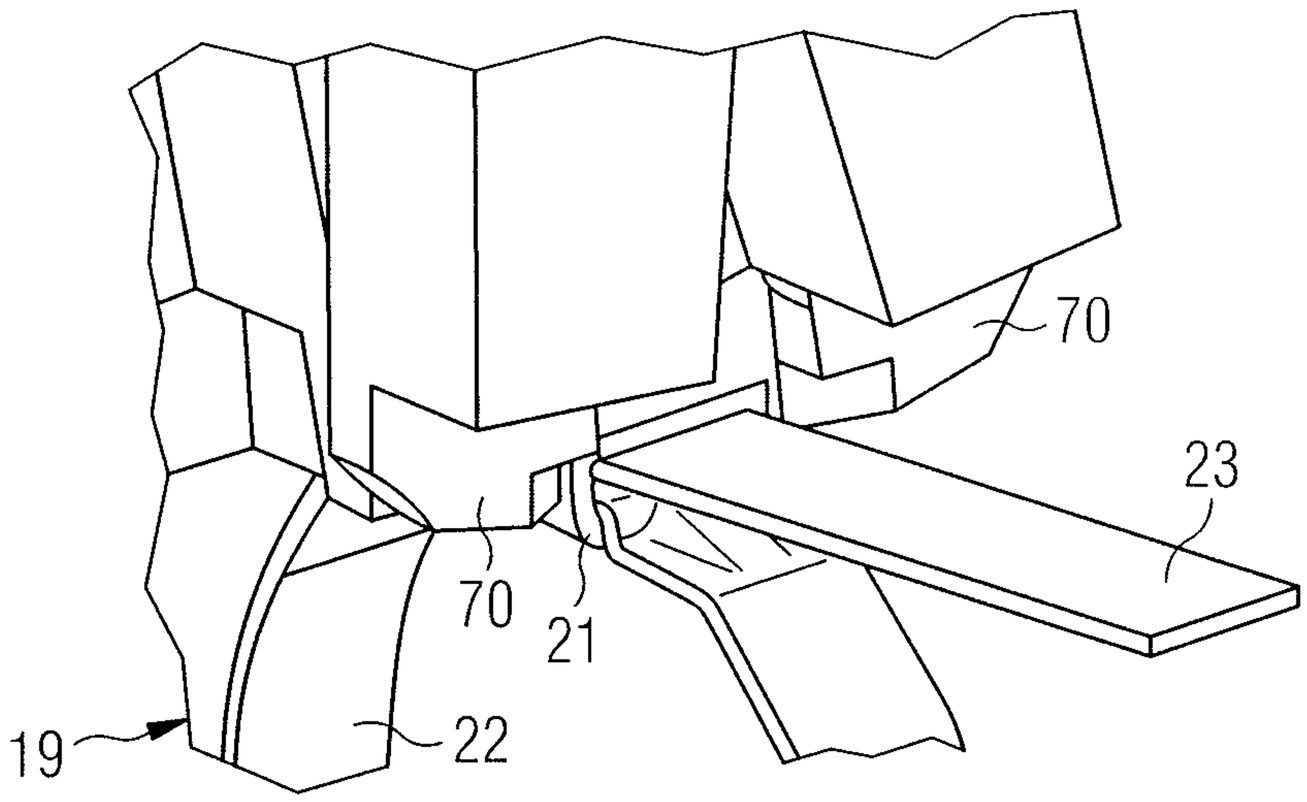


FIG 16

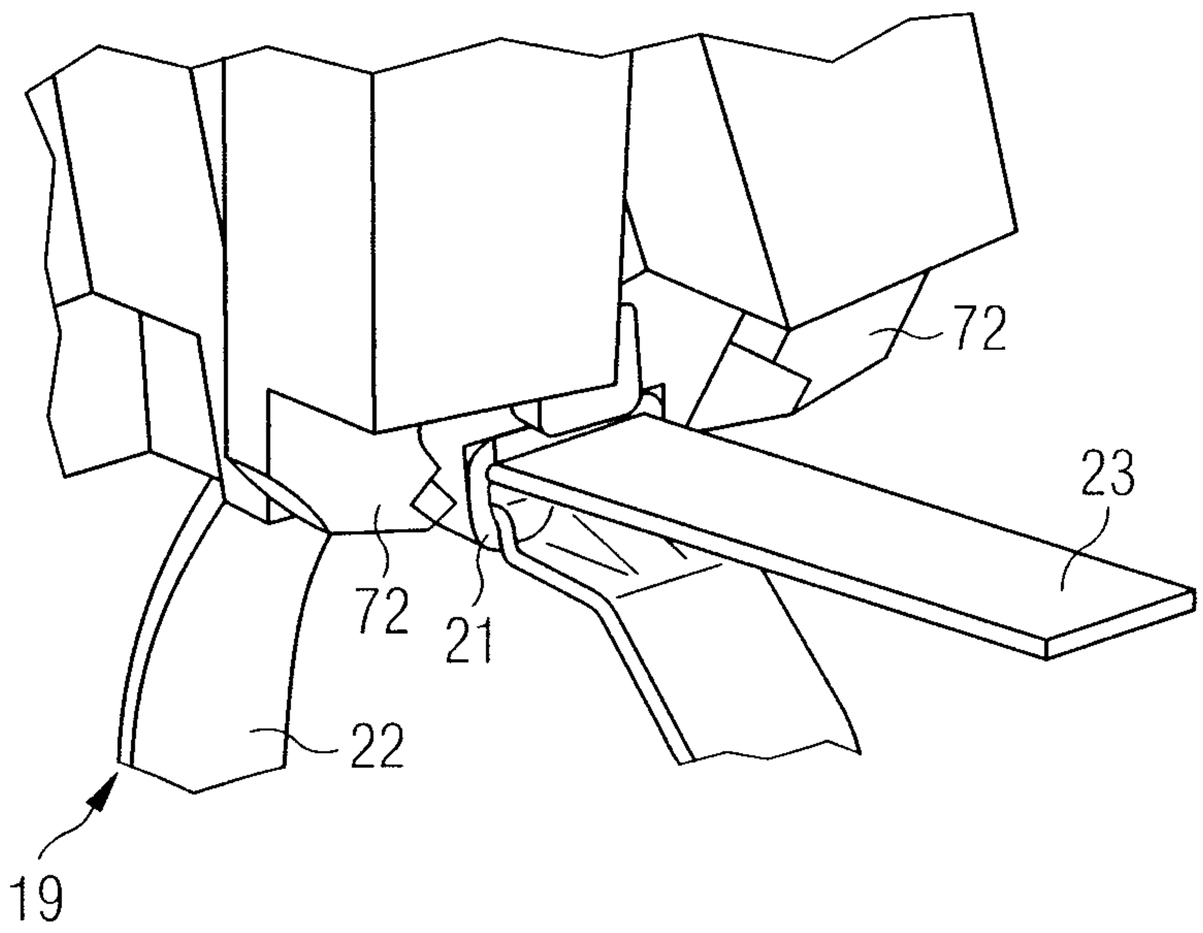


FIG 17

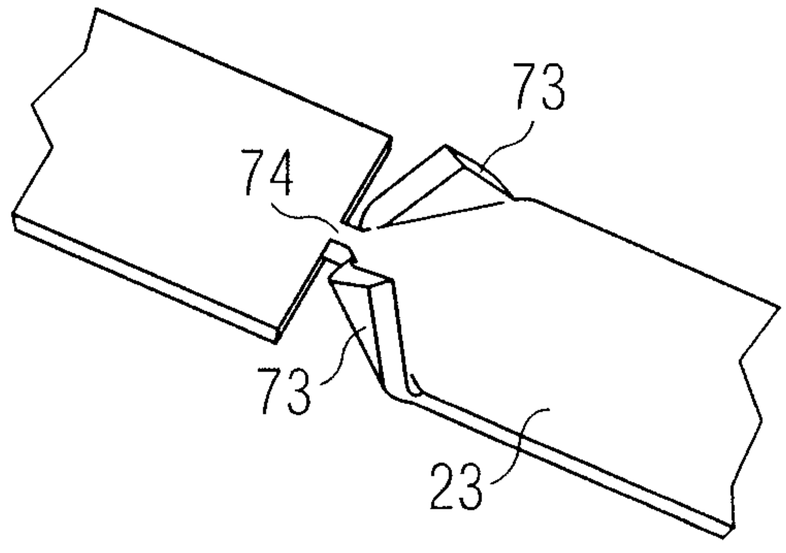
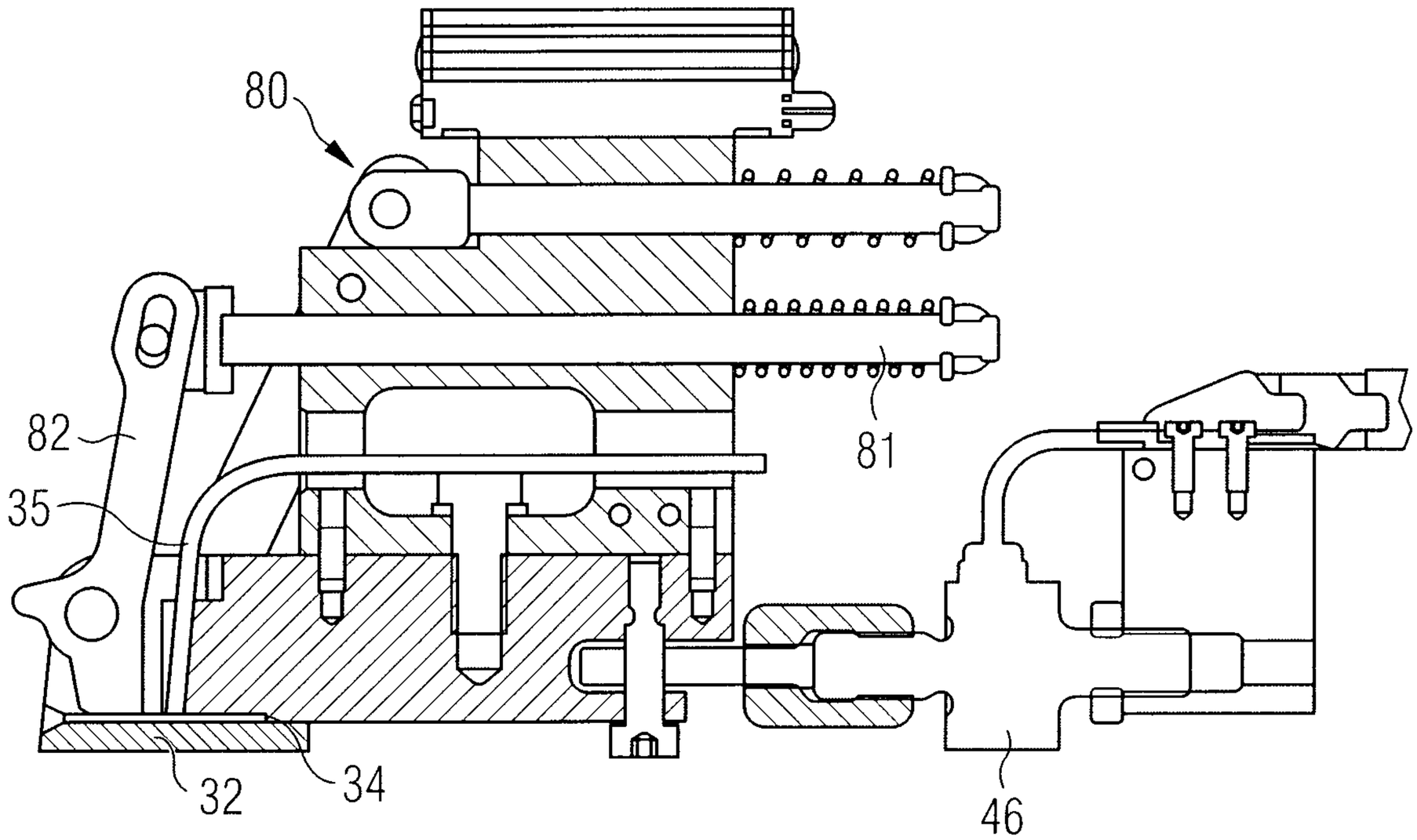
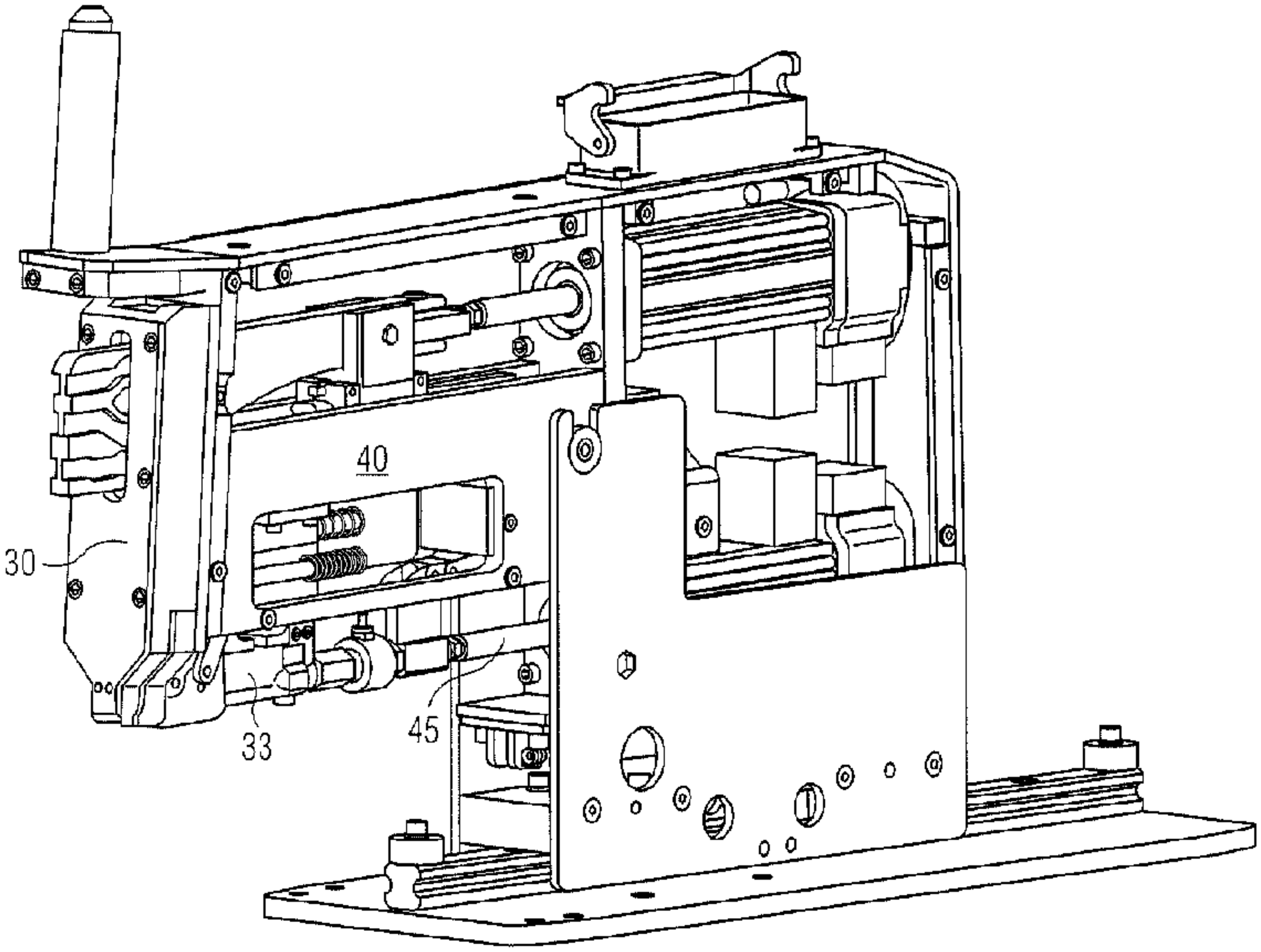


FIG 18




40
30
33
45