

19



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de l'Économie

11

N° de publication :

LU505124

12

BREVET D'INVENTION

B1

21

N° de dépôt: LU505124

22

Date de dépôt: 18/09/2023

51

Int. Cl.:

H01M 50/267, H01M 50/264, H01M 50/249, H01M 50/242, H01M 10/613, H01M 10/625, H01M 10/6563

30

Priorité:

20/03/2023 CN 202310267618.3

43

Date de mise à disposition du public: 18/03/2024

47

Date de délivrance: 18/03/2024

73

Titulaire(s):

HUANENG JINAN HUANGTAI POWER GENERATION CO., LTD. - 250000 Jinan City, Shandong (China)

72

Inventeur(s):

LI Xueli - China, LI Dongdong - China, FANG Dongxian - China, ZHOU Wei - China, CHENG Kai - China, HUANG Biyi - China

74

Mandataire(s):

IP SHIELD - 1616 Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

54

Stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets.

57

Disclosed is a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets. The mechanism includes a base plate, a movable base and an L-shaped plate. The two movable bases are symmetrically arranged on an upper surface of the base plate, and can move freely along a lengthwise direction of the base plate. The base plate is provided with a driving mechanism for driving the two movable plates to move in reverse directions. A buffer mechanism is provided between the movable base and the L-shaped plate. According to the present invention, by rotating a two-way screw rod, the two movable bases can separate from each other or close to each other, such that the space between the two movable bases can be adjusted according to the size of the battery to clamp the battery tightly.

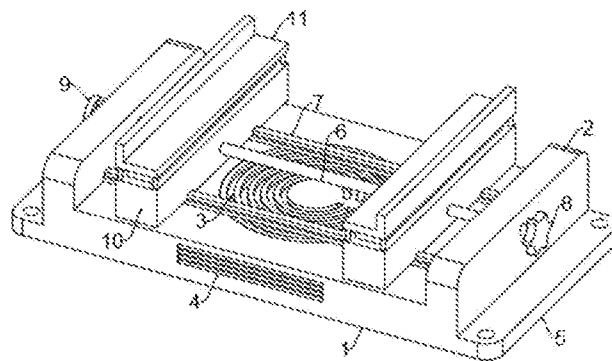


FIG. 1

STABILIZING MECHANISM FOR NEW ENERGY BATTERY BRACKETS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to the technical field of auto spare parts, and in particular, relates to a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets.

5 BACKGROUND

New energy vehicles refer to vehicles with advanced technical principles, new technologies and new structures, which adopt unconventional vehicle fuels as power sources or use conventional vehicle fuels, adopts new vehicle-mounted power devices and integrates advanced technologies of vehicle power control and drive. Electricity is widely used as a drive force.

10 Meanwhile, a battery stabilization bracket is often used for fixing the battery on the new energy vehicles.

The existing new energy vehicle battery stabilization bracket has some drawbacks in use, it is not convenient to mount the new energy vehicle battery stabilization bracket, and can not be applied to different sizes of batteries, which brings certain adverse effects to actual use. In
15 addition, the battery is easy to vibrate under external influence during use, and the battery stabilization bracket is mostly rigid connection without shock absorption effect, so it is prone to battery damage.

SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is to provide a stabilizing mechanism for new energy
20 battery brackets to solve the problems proposed in the background above.

To achieve the above object, the following technical solutions are provided in the present invention:

A stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets includes a base plate, a movable base and an L-shaped plate. The two movable bases are symmetrically arranged on an upper
25 surface of the base plate, and can move freely along a lengthwise direction of the base plate. The

L-shaped plate is arranged above the movable base. an inner cavity of a middle surface of the base plate is provided with a heat dissipation structure. The base plate is provided with a driving mechanism for driving the two movable bases to move in reverse directions. A buffer mechanism is provided between the movable base and the L-shaped plate.

5 As a further solution of the present invention: both sides of an upper surface of the base plate are provided with side plates distributed vertically, two ends of the base plate are arranged with extension plates, and a corner of a surface of the extension plate is provided with a fixed hole.

As a further solution of the present invention: the driving mechanism comprises a two-way screw rod, the two-way screw rod runs through a middle surface of the two side plates, two ends of the two-way screw rod are rotatably connected to the side plate via a bearing, and a middle surface of the movable base is provided with a threaded hole in threaded connection to the two-way screw rod.

As a further solution of the present invention: an outside of one end, extends to the side plate, of the two-way screw rod is provided with a rotary knob, the outside of the other end, extends to the side plate, is provided with a limiting cap, and a limiting part for limiting the rotation of the two-way screw rod is arranged between the limiting cap and the side plate.

As a further solution of the present invention: the limiting part includes a cover body, a middle surface of the cover body is provided with a limiting block, a surface of the cover body is provided with inserting blocks around the limiting block, a middle surface of the limiting cap is provided with a limiting groove corresponding to the limiting block, a surface of the side plate is arranged around the limiting cap with sockets which corresponds to the inserting blocks.

As a further solution of the present invention: a surface of the base plate is provided with sliding rails on both sides of the two-way screw rod, and both sides of a bottom of the movable base are provided with sliding ports slidably connected to the sliding rails.

As a further solution of the present invention: the heat dissipation structure comprises a heat dissipation cavity arranged at a middle surface of the base plate, the heat dissipation cavity is internally provided with heat dissipation fans distributed upward, an opening of a top end of the heat dissipation cavity is provided with a net cover, and front and rear side walls of the base plate
5 are provided with ventilation openings communicated with the heat dissipation cavity.

As a further solution of the present invention: the buffer mechanism comprises a buffer plate fixedly connected to a bottom of the L-shaped plate, an upper surface of the movable base is provided with a buffer cavity, a bottom of the buffer plate extends to an inner cavity of the buffer cavity and is slidably connected to upper and lower portions of the inner cavity, the buffer
10 cavity is internally provided with a horizontal sliding rod, the sliding rod is sleeved with two symmetrically distributed sliding sleeves connected to the sliding rod, a top end of the sliding sleeve is hinged with a connecting rod, a top end of the connecting rod is hinged with a bottom of the buffer plate, the sliding rod is sleeved with a spring, and the spring is located between the sliding sleeve and an inner wall of the buffer cavity.

15 As a further solution of the present invention: four corners of a bottom of the L-shaped plate are provided with limiting columns, four corners of an upper surface of the movable base are provided with limiting holes corresponding to the limiting columns, and a bottom of the limiting column extends to an inner cavity of the limiting hole and is slidably to upper and lower portions of the limiting hole.

20 Compared with the prior art, the beneficial effects of the present invention are:

1. According to the present invention, by rotating the two-way screw rod, due to the movable base is in threaded connection to the two-way screw rod via the threaded hole, the two movable bases can be separated from or close to each other. Therefore, according to the size of a new energy vehicle, the distance between the two movable bases can be adjusted, such that the
25 vertical part of the two L-shaped plates is in close contact with the side wall of the new energy

vehicle battery, so as to clamp and fix the battery. The bottom of the battery is in contact with the upper surface of the horizontal part of the L-shaped plate, and there is a distance between the horizontal parts of the two L-shaped plates, such that the bottom of the battery is exposed, which is conducive to the ventilation and heat dissipation of the bottom of the battery.

5 2. When the two-way screw rod needs to be rotated, the limiting part is taken out of the limiting cap, so as to rotate the rotary knob, such that the distance between the two movable bases can be adjusted. Upon adjusting the position, the limiting block of the limiting part is inserted into the limiting groove of the limiting cap, and the inserting block is inserted into the inserting port, such that the limiting cap is limited and fixed. The limiting cap can not rotate, so
10 as to fix the two-way screw rod, therefore, the phenomenon of movement of the movable base caused by the loosening of the two-way screw rod can be effectively prevented, and the stability of the structure is improved. The mechanism has strong practicability.

3. Due to the bottom of the battery is in an exposed state, the heat dissipation fan can blow the bottom of the battery, which is conducive to the heat dissipation of the battery. Through the
15 arrangement of the ventilation opening, the air in the heat dissipation cavity can be exchanged.

4. Upon vibrating, the L-shaped plate will drive the buffer plate to move downward, the buffer plate drives the connecting rod to move downward, such that the bottom of the connecting rod pushes the sliding sleeve to slide along the lengthwise direction of the sliding rod, and the sliding sleeve compresses the spring. The elastic force of the spring have a better buffer effect on
20 the L-shaped plate. Through the cooperation between the connecting rod, sliding sleeve and the sliding rod, the direction of impact is changed, which is conducive to reduce a large amount of impact force, such that the buffer effect is improved greatly, and the battery is protected well.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a structural diagram of a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets
25 according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an explosive view of a limiting part and a limiting cap of a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a structural diagram of a limiting part of a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to the present invention;

5 FIG. 4 is a structural diagram of a movable base of a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a front view of FIG. 4.

Among them: 1-base plate; 2-side plate; 3-net cover; 4-ventilation opening; 5-extension plate; 6-two-way screw rod; 7-sliding rail; 8-rotary knob; 9-limiting part; 10-movable base; 10 11-L-shaped plate; 12-limiting cap; 13-limiting groove; 14-inserting port; 15-cover body; 16-limiting block; 17-inserting block; 18-threaded hole; 19-sliding port; 20-buffer plate; 21-limiting column; 22-buffer cavity; 23-sliding rod; 24-sliding sleeve; 25-connecting rod; 26-spring; and 27-limiting hole.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 The technical solutions of the examples in the present invention will be described clearly and completely with reference to the accompanying drawings of the examples in the present invention below. Obviously, the examples described are only some, rather than all examples of the present invention. Based on the examples of the present invention, all the other examples obtained by the ordinary skilled in the art without creative efforts fall within the scope of 20 protection of the present invention.

Referring to FIGs. 1-5, in the examples of the present invention, a stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets includes a base plate 1, a movable base 10 and an L-shaped plate 11. Both sides of an upper surface of the base plate 1 are provided with side plates 2 distributed vertically, two ends of the base plate 1 are arranged with extension plates 5, and a corner of a 25 surface of the extension plate 5 is provided with a fixed hole. The two movable bases 10 are

symmetrically arranged on an upper surface of the base plate 1, and can move freely along a lengthwise direction of the base plate 1. The L-shaped plate 11 is arranged above the movable base 10. An inner cavity of a middle surface of the base plate 1 is provided with a heat dissipation structure. The heat dissipation structure includes a heat dissipation cavity arranged at a middle surface of the base plate 1. The heat dissipation cavity is internally provided with heat dissipation fans distributed upward, an opening of a top end of the heat dissipation cavity is provided with a net cover 3. Front and rear side walls of the base plate 1 are provided with ventilation openings communicated with the heat dissipation cavity 4. Due to the bottom of the battery is in an exposed state, the heat dissipation fan can blow the bottom of the battery, which is conducive to the heat dissipation of the battery. Through the arrangement of the ventilation opening 4, the air in the heat dissipation cavity can be exchanged.

The base plate 1 is provided with a driving mechanism for driving the two movable bases 10 to move in reverse directions simultaneously. The driving mechanism includes a two-way screw rod 6, the two-way screw rod 6 runs through a middle surface of the two side plates 2, two ends of the two-way screw rod 6 are rotatably connected to the side plate 2 via a bearing, and a middle surface of the movable base 10 is provided with a threaded hole 18 in threaded connection to the two-way screw rod 6. By rotating the two-way screw rod 6, due to the movable base 10 is in threaded connection to the two-way screw rod 6 via the threaded hole 18, the two movable bases 10 can be separated from or close to each other. Therefore, according to the size of a new energy vehicle, the distance between the two movable bases 10 can be adjusted, such that the vertical part of the two L-shaped plates 11 is in close contact with the side wall of the new energy vehicle battery, so as to clamp and fix the battery. The bottom of the battery is in contact with the upper surface of the horizontal part of the L-shaped plate 11, and there is a distance between the horizontal parts of the two L-shaped plates, so that the bottom of the battery is exposed, which is conducive to the ventilation and heat dissipation of the bottom of the battery.

An outside of one end, extends to the side plate 2, of the two-way screw rod 6 is provided with a rotary knob 8, the outside of the other end, extends to the side plate 2, is provided with a limiting cap 12, and a limiting part 9 for limiting the rotation of the two-way screw rod 6 is arranged between the limiting cap 12 and the side plate 2. By rotating the rotary knob 8, the two-way screw rod 6 can be rotated. The limiting part 9 includes a cover body 15, a middle surface of the cover body 15 is provided with a limiting block 16, a surface of the cover body 15 is provided with inserting blocks 17 around the limiting block 16, a middle surface of the limiting cap 12 is provided with a limiting groove 13 corresponding to the limiting block 16, a surface of the side plate 2 is arranged around the limiting cap 12 with sockets 14 which corresponds to the inserting blocks 17. The limiting block 16 and the limiting groove 13 are in regular hexagonal structures.

When the two-way screw rod 6 needs to be rotated, the limiting part 9 is taken out of the limiting cap 12, so as to rotate the rotary knob 8, so that the distance between the two movable bases 10 can be adjusted. Upon adjusting the position, the limiting block 16 of the limiting part 9 is inserted into the limiting groove 13 of the limiting cap 12, and the inserting block 17 is inserted into the inserting port 14, such that the limiting cap 12 is limited and fixed. The limiting cap 12 can not rotate, so as to fix the two-way screw rod 6. Therefore, the phenomenon of movement of the movable base 10 caused by the loosening of the two-way screw rod 6 can be effectively prevented, and the stability of the structure is improved. The mechanism has strong practicability.

A surface of the base plate 1 is provided with sliding rails 7 on both sides of the two-way screw rod 6, and both sides of a bottom of the movable base 10 are provided with sliding ports 19 slidably connected to the sliding rails 7. Through the cooperation between the sliding rail 7 and the sliding port 19, the movable base 10 is supported well and is limited.

A buffer mechanism is arranged between the movable base 10 and the L-shaped plate 11.

The buffer mechanism includes a buffer plate 20 fixedly connected to a bottom of the L-shaped plate 11, an upper surface of the movable base 10 is provided with a buffer cavity 22, a bottom

of the buffer plate 20 extends to an inner cavity of the buffer cavity and is slidably connected to upper and lower portions of the inner cavity, the buffer cavity 22 is internally provided with a horizontal sliding rod 23, the sliding rod 23 is sleeved with two symmetrically distributed sliding sleeves 24 connected to the sliding rod 23, a top end of the sliding sleeve 24 is hinged with a connecting rod 25, a top end of the connecting rod 25 is hinged with a bottom of the buffer plate 20, the sliding rod 23 is sleeved with a spring 26, and the spring 26 is located between the sliding sleeve 24 and an inner wall of the buffer cavity 22. Upon vibrating, the L-shaped plate 11 will drive the buffer plate 20 to move downward, the buffer plate 11 drives the connecting rod 25 to move downward, such that the bottom of the connecting rod 25 pushes the sliding sleeve 24 to slide along the lengthwise direction of the sliding rod 23, and the sliding sleeve 24 compresses the spring 26. The elastic force of the spring 26 have a better buffer effect on the L-shaped plate 11. Through the cooperation between the connecting rod 25, sliding sleeve 24 and the sliding rod 23, the direction of impact is changed, which is conducive to reduce a large amount of impact force, such that the buffer effect is improved greatly, and the battery is protected well. Four corners of a bottom of the L-shaped plate 11 are provided with limiting columns 21, four corners of an upper surface of the movable base 10 are provided with limiting holes 27 corresponding to the limiting columns 21, and a bottom of the limiting column 21 extends to an inner cavity of the limiting hole 27 and is slidably to upper and lower portions of the limiting hole 27. Through the coordination between the limiting column 21 and the limiting hole 27, the L-shaped plate 11 plays a good limiting role, making the L-shaped plate 11 more stable when moving up and down.

The above mentioned are only the better embodiments, rather than limitation of the present invention. Within the technical scope disclosed by the present invention, any modifications or replacements made by any skilled familiar with the technical field of the present invention shall be covered by the scope of protection of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1. A stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets, comprising:

a base plate (1);

two movable bases (10), and the two movable bases (10) are symmetrically arranged on an
5 upper surface of the base plate (1), and can move freely along a lengthwise direction of the base
plate (1);

an L-shaped plate (11), arranged above the movable base (10); wherein

an inner cavity of a middle surface of the base plate (1) is provided with a heat dissipation
structure, the base plate (1) is provided with a driving mechanism for driving the two movable
10 bases (10) to move in reverse directions, and a buffer mechanism is provided between the
movable base (10) and the L-shaped plate (11).

2. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 1, wherein
both sides of an upper surface of the base plate (1) are provided with side plates (2) distributed
vertically, two ends of the base plate (1) are arranged with extension plates (5), and a corner of a
15 surface of the extension plate (5) is provided with a fixed hole.

3. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 2, wherein
the driving mechanism comprises a two-way screw rod (6), the two-way screw rod (6) runs
through a middle surface of the two side plates (2), two ends of the two-way screw rod (6) are
rotatably connected to the side plate (2) via a bearing, and a middle surface of the movable base
20 (10) is provided with a threaded hole (18) in threaded connection to the two-way screw rod (6).

4. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 3, wherein
an outside of one end, extends to the side plate (2), of the two-way screw rod (6) is provided with
a rotary knob (8), the outside of the other end, extends to the side plate (2), is provided with a
limiting cap (12), and a limiting part (9) for limiting the rotation of the two-way screw rod (6) is
25 arranged between the limiting cap (12) and the side plate (2).

5. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 4, wherein the limiting part (9) comprises a cover body (15), a middle surface of the cover body (15) is provided with a limiting block (16), a surface of the cover body (15) is provided with inserting blocks (17) around the limiting block (16), a middle surface of the limiting cap (12) is provided with a limiting groove (13) corresponding to the limiting block (16), a surface of the side plate (2) is arranged around the limiting cap (12) with sockets (14) which corresponds to the inserting blocks (17); wherein

the limiting block (16) and the limiting groove (13) are in regular hexagonal structures.

6. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 3, wherein a surface of the base plate (1) is provided with sliding rails (7) on both sides of the two-way screw rod (6), and both sides of a bottom of the movable base (10) are provided with sliding ports (19) slidably connected to the sliding rails (7).

7. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 1, wherein the heat dissipation structure comprises a heat dissipation cavity arranged at a middle surface of the base plate (1), the heat dissipation cavity is internally provided with heat dissipation fans distributed upward, an opening of a top end of the heat dissipation cavity is provided with a net cover (3), and front and rear side walls of the base plate (1) are provided with ventilation openings (4) communicated with the heat dissipation cavity.

8. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 1, wherein the buffer mechanism comprises a buffer plate (20) fixedly connected to a bottom of the L-shaped plate (11), an upper surface of the movable base (10) is provided with a buffer cavity (22), a bottom of the buffer plate (20) extends to an inner cavity of the buffer cavity and is slidably connected to upper and lower portions of the inner cavity, the buffer cavity (22) is internally provided with a horizontal sliding rod (23), the sliding rod (23) is sleeved with two symmetrically distributed sliding sleeves (24) connected to the sliding rod (23), a top end of the

sliding sleeve (24) is hinged with a connecting rod (25), a top end of the connecting rod (25) is hinged with a bottom of the buffer plate (20), the sliding rod (23) is sleeved with a spring (26), and the spring (26) is located between the sliding sleeve (24) and an inner wall of the buffer cavity (22).

- 5 9. The stabilizing mechanism for new energy battery brackets according to claim 1, wherein four corners of a bottom of the L-shaped plate (11) are provided with limiting columns (21), four corners of an upper surface of the movable base (10) are provided with limiting holes (27) corresponding to the limiting columns (21), and a bottom of the limiting column (21) extends to an inner cavity of the limiting hole (27) and is slidably to upper and lower portions of the
- 10 limiting hole (27).

REVENDICATIONS

1. Mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries d'énergie nouvelle, comprenant une plaque de base (1) ;

5 deux bases mobiles (10), les deux bases mobiles (10) étant disposées symétriquement sur une surface supérieure de la plaque de base (1) et pouvant se déplacer librement dans le sens de la longueur de la plaque de base (1) ;
une plaque en forme de L (11), disposée au-dessus de la base mobile (10) ; dans laquelle
une cavité intérieure d'une surface centrale de la plaque de base (1) est dotée d'une structure de
10 dissipation de la chaleur, la plaque de base (1) est dotée d'un mécanisme d'entraînement pour entraîner les deux bases mobiles (10) à se déplacer en sens inverse, et un mécanisme tampon est prévu entre la base mobile (10) et la plaque en forme de L (11).

2. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les deux côtés de la surface supérieure de la plaque de base (1) sont
15 pourvus de plaques latérales (2) réparties verticalement, deux extrémités de la plaque de base (1) sont disposées avec des plaques d'extension (5), et un coin d'une surface de la plaque d'extension (5) est pourvu d'un trou fixe.

3. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le mécanisme d'entraînement comprend une tige de vis à double
20 sens (6), la tige de vis à double sens (6) traverse une surface centrale des deux plaques latérales (2), deux extrémités de la tige de vis à double sens (6) sont reliées de manière rotative à la plaque latérale (2) par l'intermédiaire d'un palier, et une surface centrale de la base mobile (10) est pourvue d'un trou fileté (18) en connexion filetée avec la tige de vis à double sens (6).

4. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la
25 revendication 3, dans lequel l'extérieur d'une extrémité, qui s'étend jusqu'à la plaque latérale (2), de la tige à vis bidirectionnelle (6) est pourvu d'un bouton rotatif (8), l'extérieur de l'autre extrémité, qui s'étend jusqu'à la plaque latérale (2), est pourvu d'un capuchon de limitation (12), et une pièce de limitation (9) pour limiter la rotation de la tige à vis bidirectionnelle (6) est disposée entre le capuchon de limitation (12) et la plaque latérale (2).

30 5. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la

revendication 4, dans lequel la partie de limitation (9) comprend un corps de couvercle (15), une surface centrale du corps de couvercle (15) est pourvue d'un bloc de limitation (16), une surface du corps de couvercle (15) est pourvue de blocs d'insertion (17) autour du bloc de limitation (16), une surface médiane du capuchon de limitation (12) est pourvue d'une rainure de limitation (13) correspondant au bloc de limitation (16), une surface de la plaque latérale (2) est disposée autour du capuchon de limitation (12) avec des douilles (14) qui correspondent aux blocs d'insertion (17) ; dans lequel

le bloc de limitation (16) et la rainure de limitation (13) ont une structure hexagonale régulière.

6. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batterie à énergie nouvelle selon la revendication 3, dans lequel une surface de la plaque de base (1) est pourvue de rails coulissants (7) des deux côtés de la tige à vis bidirectionnelle (6), et les deux côtés d'un fond de la base mobile (10) sont pourvus d'orifices coulissants (19) connectés de manière coulissante aux rails coulissants (7).

7. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la structure de dissipation de la chaleur comprend une cavité de dissipation de la chaleur disposée sur une surface centrale de la plaque de base (1), la cavité de dissipation de la chaleur est pourvue intérieurement de ventilateurs de dissipation de la chaleur répartis vers le haut, une ouverture d'une extrémité supérieure de la cavité de dissipation de la chaleur est pourvue d'un couvercle en filet (3), et les parois latérales avant et arrière de la plaque de base (1) sont pourvues d'ouvertures de ventilation (4) communiquant avec la cavité de dissipation de la chaleur.

8. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le mécanisme tampon comprend une plaque tampon (20) reliée de manière fixe à un fond de la plaque en forme de L (11), une surface supérieure de la base mobile (10) est pourvue d'une cavité tampon (22), un fond de la plaque tampon (20) s'étend à une cavité intérieure de la cavité tampon et est relié de manière coulissante aux parties supérieure et inférieure de la cavité intérieure, la cavité tampon (22) est pourvue à l'intérieur d'une tige coulissante horizontale (23), la tige coulissante (23) est dotée de deux manchons coulissants (24) symétriquement répartis et reliés à la tige coulissante (23), une extrémité supérieure du manchon coulissant (24) est articulée avec une bielle (25), une extrémité supérieure de la bielle (25) est

articulée avec un fond de la plaque tampon (20), la tige coulissante (23) est dotée d'un ressort (26), et le ressort (26) est situé entre le manchon coulissant (24) et une paroi intérieure de la cavité tampon (22). LU505124

9. Le mécanisme de stabilisation pour les supports de batteries à énergie nouvelle selon la
5 revendication 1, dans lequel quatre coins d'un fond de la plaque en forme de L (11) sont pourvus de colonnes de limitation (21), quatre coins d'une surface supérieure de la base mobile (10) sont pourvus de trous de limitation (27) correspondant aux colonnes de limitation (21), et un fond de la colonne de limitation (21) s'étend à une cavité intérieure du trou de limitation (27) et est coulissant vers des parties supérieures et inférieures du trou de limitation (27).

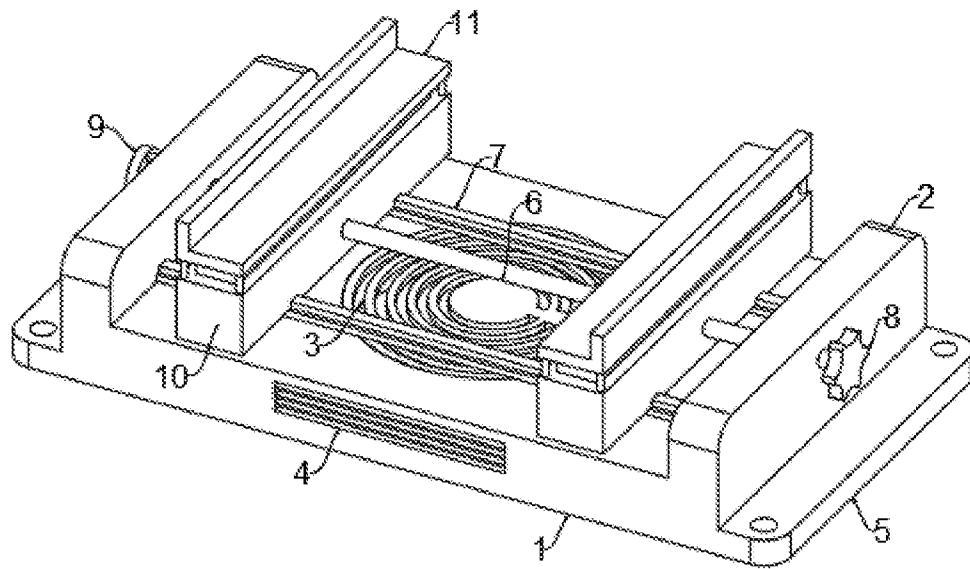


FIG. 1

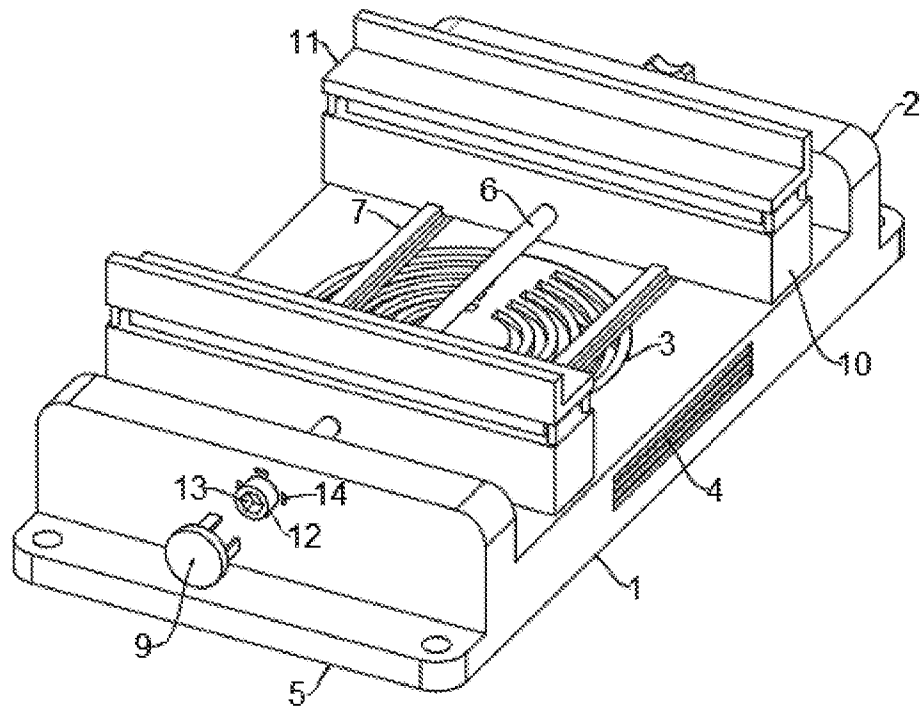


FIG. 2

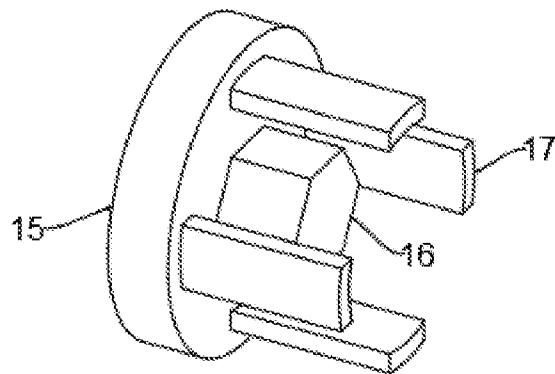


FIG. 3

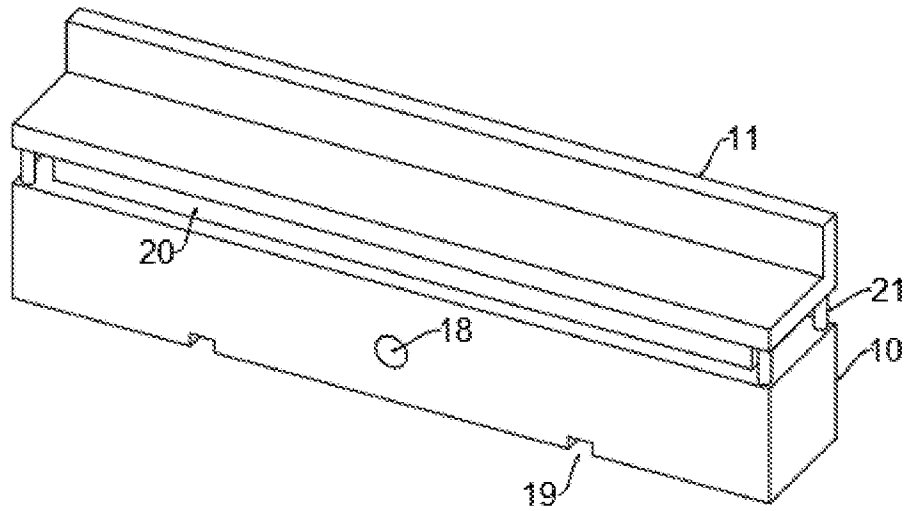


FIG. 4

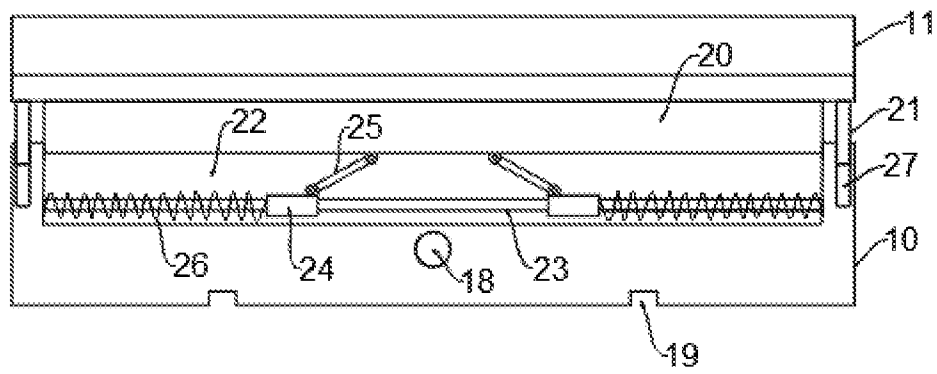


FIG. 5