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(54) **A drive block for the window pane associated with an opening of a motor vehicle**

Mitnehmer für die Fensterscheibe einer Fensteröffnung in einem Kraftfahrzeug

Entraîneur pour la vitre d'une ouverture de fenêtre d'un véhicule automobile

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a drive block for the window pane associated with an opening and, in particular, with a window opening, of a motor vehicle.

[0002] In this description and in the appended claims, the term "window pane" means a movable, not necessarily flat sheet of an at least partially transparent material, associated with an opening of a motor vehicle.

[0003] More specifically, the subject of the invention is a drive block for the window pane of an opening of a motor vehicle, the drive block comprising a shaped body made of plastics material suitable for being fitted on and restrained astride an edge of the window pane and having a plurality of shaped portions which bear against corresponding portions of the surface of the window pane when the block is in the mounted condition.

[0004] A drive block of this type is disclosed in GB-2 095 317 A.

[0005] Drive blocks of this type are made, for example, of an acetal resin such as polyoxymethylmethylen (POM).

[0006] Materials of this type ensure the long-term reliability of the system for restraining and moving the window pane. The force fit between the drive block and the window pane which, typically, is achieved by means of snap-coupling elements, restraining tabs which bear on the principal faces of the window pane, and appendages that are resiliently loaded against its end edge, decays progressively under the effect of the operative stresses, of vibrations when the vehicle is in motion, and of the accumulation of dust between the surface of the block and the window pane.

[0007] This leads to increasingly marked very small relative movements, surface degradation of the contact areas, and the production of noises (squeaking) which are annoying to the users of the vehicle. The production of noises is more marked during the raising and lowering of the window pane and, in particular, in the vicinity of the travel limit positions.

[0008] To overcome these disadvantages, the drive block may be connected more tightly to the window pane and the assembly and working tolerances of the window pane along its guides may be reduced. However, this generally leads to a greater working load as far as the window-regulator device and the drive blocks themselves are concerned, so that they have to withstand greater stresses.

[0009] Alternatively, it would be possible to consider using drive blocks made of more expensive materials selected appropriately so as to reduce the above-described disadvantages.

[0010] An object of the present invention is to propose a drive block for a window pane which overcomes the disadvantages outlined above without substantially altering the morphology of the block and in particular its shape and size, can be made of materials that are not particularly expensive, and does not lead to substantial cost

increases from the point of view of assembly and installation operations.

[0011] This and other objects are achieved according to the invention by a drive block of the type defined above, characterized in that recesses or chambers operatively facing the window pane and housing a quantity of lubricating material are formed in the surfaces of contact with the window pane of at least some of the said shaped portions.

[0012] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become clear from the following detailed description which is given purely by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a partial view which shows a drive block according to the present invention, fitted on a window pane,

Figure 2 is a section taken on the line II-II of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a section taken on the line III-III of Figure 1, on an enlarged scale, and

Figure 4 is a view of an end appendage of the drive block of Figure 1, taken on the arrow IV of that drawing, on an enlarged scale.

[0013] In Figures 1 and 2, a drive block for a window pane 2 associated, for example, with a motor-vehicle window opening is generally indicated 1.

[0014] The block 1 comprises a body 3 made of plastics material, for example, polyoxymethylmethylen (POM), fitted on and restrained astride an edge 4 of the pane 2.

[0015] The shaped body 3 has a plurality of shaped portions which bear against corresponding portions of the surface of the window pane 2 when the block 1 is in the mounted condition. In the embodiment shown by way of example, the body 3 of the block 1 has, for example, a pair of lateral restraining tabs 5 and 6 (Figure 1) which bear on a principal face or surface of the pane 2. In the embodiment shown, the body 3 also has an intermediate lateral brace 7 which also bears against the principal surface or face of the pane 2 on which the restraining tabs 5 and 6 bear. The brace 7 has a central prong-like portion 8 which extends out of the general plane of the brace and snap-engages in a corresponding indentation or recess 9 provided in the margin of the pane 2 (see Figure 2).

[0016] In the embodiment shown, the body 3 of the drive block 1 further comprises two terminal appendages 10 and 11 (Figure 1) which bear resiliently against the edge 4 of the pane 2.

[0017] According to the invention, at least some of the above-mentioned shaped portions of the body 3 of the block 1 are provided with recesses or chambers operatively facing the window pane 2 and housing a quantity of lubricating material, preferably viscous material such as a grease or the like.

[0018] In the embodiment described, a recess 12 is formed, for example, in the upper portion of the intermediate brace 7, as can be seen in Figures 1 and 2. Similar recesses 13 and 14 are provided in the surfaces of the restraining tabs 5 and 6 that are in contact with the window pane 2 (Figure 1).

[0019] In the embodiment described, similar recesses 15 and 16 are formed in the resilient appendages 10 and 11 which bear against the surface of the edge 4 of the pane 2 (Figures 1 and 4).

[0020] The above-described recesses or chambers advantageously but not necessarily have an oblong, preferably elliptical, cross-section in plan.

[0021] In an embodiment not shown in the drawings, the recesses or chambers 12-16 may be formed with their openings closed by a removable film, for example, a micro-perforated film which can easily be removed during installation.

[0022] The locations of the above-described recesses or chambers are advantageously selected in a manner such that the lubricating material contained therein can reduce both the abrasive effect exerted on the pane and the production of noises such as squeaking or grating in operation.

[0023] The lubricating material can easily be inserted in the recesses or chambers of the block, for example, by means of a spatula, during the installation of the block. In operation, the recesses or chambers are completely inaccessible from outside and thus effectively enclose and protect the lubricating material contained therein.

[0024] Naturally, the principle of the invention remaining the same, the forms of embodiment and details of construction may be varied widely with respect to those described and illustrated purely by way of non-limiting example, without thereby departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A drive block (1) for the window pane (2) of an opening (1), in particular, of a window opening, of a motor vehicle, comprising a shaped body (3) made of plastics material suitable for being fitted on and restrained astride an edge (4) of the window pane (2) and having a plurality of shaped portions (5-7, 10, 11) which bear against corresponding portions of the surface of the window pane (2) when the block (1) is in the mounted condition, the block (1) being **characterized in that** recesses or chambers (12-16) operatively facing the window pane (2) and housing a quantity of a lubricating material are formed in the surfaces of contact with the window pane (2) of at least some of the shaped portions (5-7, 10, 11).
2. A drive block according to Claim 1 in which the shaped body (3) has first shaped portions (5-7) op-

eratively bearing against the principal faces or surfaces of the window pane (2) and second shaped portions (10, 11) operatively bearing against the surface of the edge (4) of the window pane (2), the recesses or chambers (12-16) for the lubricating material being formed in at least one of the first shaped portions (5-7) and in at least one of the second shaped portions (10, 11).

3. A drive block according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 in which the recesses or chambers (5-7; 15, 16) have an oblong, preferably elliptical cross-section in plan.
4. A drive block according to any one of the preceding claims in which the lubricating material is a viscous material such as a grease or the like.
5. A drive block according to any one of the preceding claims in which the recesses or chambers (5-7, 15, 16) are formed with their openings closed by a removable film.

Patentansprüche

1. Antriebsblock (1) für die Fensterscheibe (2) einer Öffnung (1), insbesondere einer Fensteröffnung, eines Kraftfahrzeugs, der einen geformten Körper (3) umfasst, der aus Kunststoffmaterial besteht und dazu geeignet ist, ihn an einer Kante (4) der Fensterscheibe (2) anzubringen und ihn diese überspannend daran zu halten, und der eine Vielzahl geformter Abschnitte (5-7, 10, 11) aufweist, die an entsprechenden Abschnitten der Oberfläche der Fensterscheibe (2) anliegen, wenn sich der Block (1) in montiertem Zustand befindet, wobei der Block (1) **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** Aussparungen bzw. Kammern (12-16), die der Fensterscheibe (2) funktional zugewandt sind und eine Menge an Schmiermaterial aufnehmen, in den Kontaktflächen wenigstens einiger der geformten Abschnitte (5-7, 10, 11) mit der Fensterscheibe (2) ausgebildet sind.
2. Antriebsblock nach Anspruch 1, wobei der geformte Körper (3) erste geformte Abschnitte (5-7), die funktional an den Hauptseiten bzw. -flächen der Fensterscheibe (2) anliegen, und zweite geformte Abschnitte (10, 11) aufweist, die funktional an der Fläche der Kante (4) der Fensterscheibe (2) anliegen, wobei die Aussparungen bzw. Kammern (12-16) für das Schmiermaterial in wenigstens einem der ersten geformten Abschnitte (5-7) und in wenigstens einem der zweiten geformten Abschnitte (10, 11) ausgebildet sind.
3. Antriebsblock nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei die Aussparungen bzw. Kammern (5-7; 15,

16) einen in Draufsicht länglichen, vorzugsweise elliptischen, Querschnitt haben.

leurs ouvertures fermées par un film amovible.

4. Antriebsblock nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Schmiermaterial ein viskoses Material, wie beispielsweise Fett oder dergleichen, ist. 5
5. Antriebsblock nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Aussparungen bzw. Kammern (5-7, 15, 16) so ausgebildet sind, dass ihre Öffnungen durch einen entfernbaren Film verschlossen werden. 10

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Revendications

1. Bloc d'entraînement (1) pour la vitre (2) d'une ouverture (1), en particulier d'une ouverture de fenêtre, d'un véhicule à moteur, comprenant un corps profilé (3) réalisé à partir de matières plastiques, approprié pour être monté sur et retenu à cheval sur un bord (4) de la vitre (2) et ayant une pluralité de parties profilées (5-7, 10, 11) qui s'appuient contre les parties correspondantes de la surface de la vitre (2) lorsque le bloc (1) est dans la condition montée, le bloc (1) étant **caractérisé en ce que** des évidements ou chambres (12-16) faisant face opérationnellement à la vitre (2) et logeant une certaine quantité d'un matériau lubrifiant sont formés dans les surfaces de contact avec la vitre (2) d'au moins une certaine partie des parties profilées (5-7, 10, 11). 20 25 30
2. Bloc d'entraînement selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps profilé (3) a des premières parties profilées (5-7) s'appuyant de manière opérationnelle contre les faces ou les surfaces principales de la vitre (2) et des deuxièmes parties profilées (10, 11) s'appuyant de manière opérationnelle contre la surface du bord (4) de la vitre (2), les évidements ou chambres (12-16) pour le matériau lubrifiant étant formés dans au moins l'une des premières parties profilées (5-7) et au moins l'une des deuxièmes parties profilées (10, 11). 35 40 45
3. Bloc d'entraînement selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel les évidements ou chambres (5-7 ; 15, 16) ont une section transversale oblongue, de préférence elliptique en plan. 50
4. Bloc d'entraînement selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le matériau lubrifiant est un matériau visqueux tel que la graisse ou similaire. 55
5. Bloc d'entraînement selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les évidements ou chambres (5-7, 15, 16) sont formés avec

FIG. 1

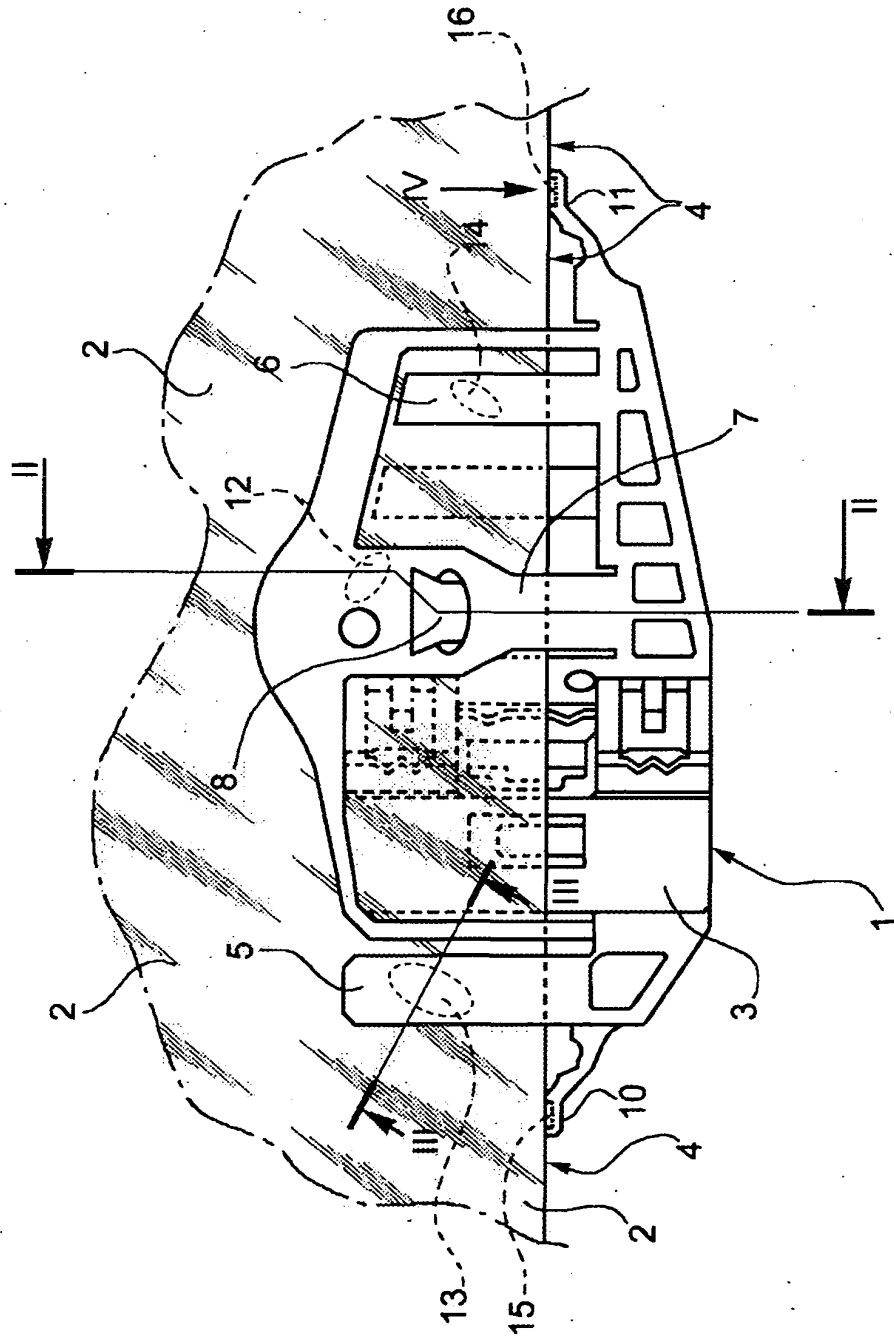


FIG. 2

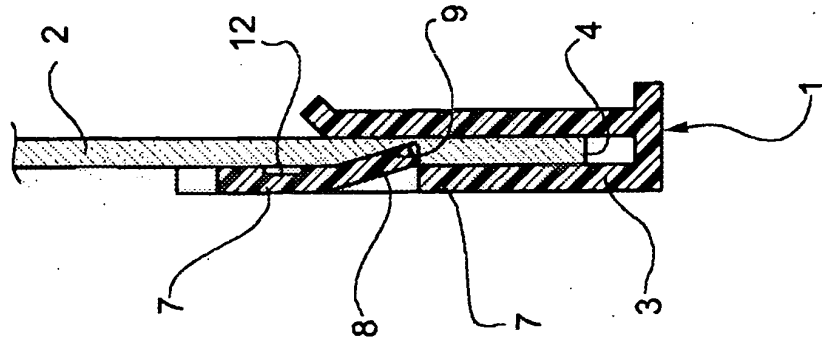


FIG. 3

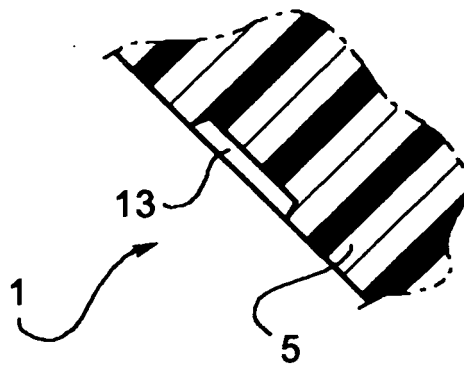
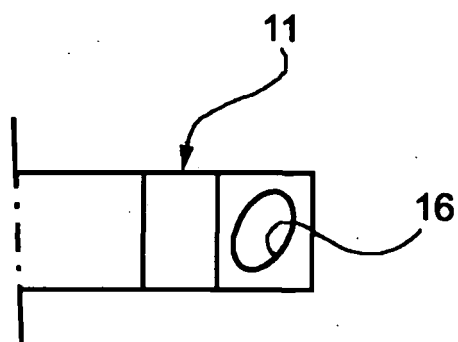


FIG. 4



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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