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- (73) Patenthaver: **ATOP S.p.A., Strada S. Appiano, 8/A, 50021 Barberino Val d'Elsa (Firenze), Italien**
- (72) Opfinder: **PONZIO, Massimo, Via San Filippo 19, 50021 Barberino Val d'Elsa (FI), Italien**
STRATICO', Gianfranco, Via delle Province 9, 53100 Siena, Italien
MUGELLI, Maurizio, Viale della Fontana 25, 53037 Ugnano, San Gimignano (SI), Italien
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **NORDIC PATENT SERVICE A/S, Bredgade 30, 1260 København K, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **ANORDNING OG FREMGANGSMÅDER TIL VIKLINGSHOLDERE TIL SPOLER OG ENKELTPOLER TIL DYNAMOELEKTRISKE MASKINER**
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DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to winding coils of dynamo electric machines.

[0002] In particular the solutions of the invention concern winding coil supports or single poles where one or more electric conductors (in the following also referred to as wire) are wound to form a predetermined number of turns of a coil.

Description of the Prior Art

[0003] The supports for coils are made of insulation material and are assembled on the poles of cores after having being wound. Supports of this type have been described in JP 2003-244906.

[0004] Single poles are portions of the core and are disassembled from the core when they are wound. After winding, the single poles are assembled one adjacent to the other to form the core; see EP 1098425.

[0005] In the following the use of the terminology "coil support" contemplates both the supports for coils and single poles.

[0006] The wire that needs to be wound can have a large cross section, therefore if it undergoes bending this will remain as a permanent deformation if it is not recovered with further bending of the wire.

[0007] During winding the wire is deformed to be in contact with the surface of the coil support, or to be in contact with portions of wires which have already been wound on the coil support.

[0008] The deformation process bends the wire according to a configuration that tries to closely match the shape of the perimeter of the coil support where the wire turns are wound. This is done to optimize the amount of wire that can be wound in a given space of the coil support.

[0009] Winding can occur by rotating the coil support to draw the wire from the exit of a dispensing member and by directing the wire from the dispensing member to predetermined locations of the coil support.

[0010] Alternatively, winding can occur by displacing the dispensing member to draw and

direct the wire. JP 2003-244906 describes a mechanism consisting of a winding arm which rotates to draw and locate the wire on the coil support. The solution of this document provides a pressure member, which presses on the wire that has been wound to maintain it in contact with the coil support during rotation.

[0011] JP2000116076 describes a solution where the coil support is rotated to draw the wire for forming the coil and a pressing means is provided for pressing on the wire when it comes into contact with the coil support.

[0012] Other known apparatuses for winding a coil around a coil support are disclosed for example in JP7194075, JP9182390, JP11312621, JP7183152, US2001/005934, JP2003009444, JP2001086711, JP11332185, US6400059.

[0013] Modern applications of dynamo electric machine cores require that the quantity of wire that fills an allocated space of the coil support should be very high. Furthermore, to achieve this maximum result the integrity of the wire that is being wound needs to be guaranteed. In particular, damage to the insulation of the wire needs to be avoided and the wire should not be subject to high local deformations. The damage, if present, can be a source for early failure of the dynamo electric machine.

Summary of the Invention

[0014] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to position the wire accurately in predetermined locations of the coil support during winding to form a coil.

[0015] It is a further object of the present invention to guarantee that the wire wound on the coil support is accurately deformed to be positioned along predetermined trajectories of the coil support, thereby increasing the filling.

[0016] It is also an object of the present invention to apply an accurate and predetermined deformation along the wire during winding to guarantee maximum filling and the integrity of the wire.

[0017] These and other objects are achieved with the apparatus according to apparatus claim 1 and the method according to claim 10 of the present invention.

[0018] Other characteristics of the inventions are presented in the dependent claims.

[0019] According to an embodiment of the invention the apparatus for winding coils C of at least one electric wire W on a coil support, wherein the coil support is wound and assembled on a pole of a core of a dynamo electric machine, or a pole is wound and assembled to form the core of the dynamo electric machine, comprises:

- a wire dispensing member for dispensing the wire, the wire dispensing member having a passage portion for the wire and an exit from where the wire reaches the coil support during winding with an angular orientation with respect to the exit;
- means for rotating the coil support with respect to the dispensing member for a rotation around an axis of rotation to wind the wire on the coil support, means for pressing on a wire portion wound on the coil support,
- means for moving the means for pressing in 3 perpendicular directions (X,X', Y,Y', Z,Z') during the rotation of the coil support to press on a wire portion that is located on the coil support immediately adjacent to a portion of the wire that still has to be wound on the coil support;
- a means for relatively moving the dispensing member in 2 perpendicular directions (X,X', Y,Y') with respect to the coil support during the rotation of the coil support, is provided to maintain the angular orientation of the wire constant during winding;
and wherein the movements of the means for pressing and the movements of the dispensing member are synchronized with the law of motion of rotation R of the coil support.

[0020] In an embodiment of the invention the method for winding coils C of at least one electrical wire W on a coil support comprises the steps of:

- dispensing the wire using a dispensing member having a passage portion for the wire and an exit from where the wire reaches the coil support during winding of the coil;
- rotating the coil support with respect to the dispensing member for rotation around a rotation axis to wind the wire on the coil support;
- pressing with pressing means on a portion of wire wound on the coil support,
- moving the means for pressing in 3 perpendicular directions (X,X', Y,Y', Z,Z') during the rotation of the coil support, to press on a wire portion that is immediately adjacent to a portion of the wire that still has to be wound on the coil support;
wherein the wire that extends from the dispensing member to the coil support has an angular orientation with respect to the exit;
- relatively moving the dispensing member in 2 perpendicular directions (X,X',Y,Y') with respect to the coil support during the rotation of the coil support, to maintain the angular orientation constant during winding;
- synchronizing the movements of the means for pressing and the movements of the dispensing member with the law of motion of rotation of the coil support.

[0021] In another embodiment of the invention, the apparatus for winding the coil support furthermore comprises a means for engaging a portion of wire wound on the coil support and that extends to the dispensing member; the portion of wire being engaged in a direction opposite to a direction of stratification.

[0022] In a further embodiment the method, according to the invention, furthermore provides the step of engaging the portion of wire that is wound on the coil support and that extends to the dispensing member, and wherein the engaging step occurs in opposition to a direction of wire stratification.

Brief description of the drawings

[0023] Further characteristics and advantages of the method and apparatus according to the invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings of the preferred embodiments, which is made to be exemplary without being limitative. In the drawings:

- Figure 1 is a partial elevational view illustrating the solution of the invention according to a first embodiment in a condition of winding like that shown in figure 2A. Figure 1 is a view from direction 1 of figure 2A.
- Figures 2A - 2E are views from direction 2 of figure 1 and illustrate a sequence of winding conditions obtained with the solution of the invention to wind a turn of wire on a coil support.
- Figure 2F is a view similar to the view of figure 1 and illustrates a condition of winding which occurs after the condition of figure 2E.
- Figure 3 is a perspective view from direction 3 of figure 2A illustrating a coil support that has been wound with a predetermined number of turns by using the solution of the invention.
- Figure 4 is a view similar to the view of figure 2F and shows winding a single pole according to a solution of the invention.
- Figure 5 is a partial sectional view from directions 5 - 5 of figure 4.
- Figure 6 is a partial sectional view from directions 6 - 6 of figure 7.
- Figure 7 is a view similar to figure 1 illustrating an embodiment of the invention.
- Figure 8 is a view similar to figure 7 that illustrates winding a single pole according to a further embodiment of the invention.
- Figure 9 is a view similar to the view of figure 2B illustrating a further embodiment of the invention performing a winding stage like that of figure 2B.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0024] With reference to figures 1 and 2 the apparatus of the invention is provided with an assembly 29 for holding and rotating a coil support 10. The assembly comprises a holding member 21, which becomes inserted in hollow portion 10' of coil support 10.

[0025] Coil support 10 comprises a central portion 12 and opposite flanges 12' and 12". Wire

W is wound around portion 12 up to flanges 12' and 12" to form a coil C of a certain number of turns, as shown in figure 3.

[0026] In figures 2A - 2E superior flange 12' has been made transparent to show parts that would otherwise be hidden in the views from direction 2.

[0027] With reference to figure 2A, member 21 applies a grip on the internal surface of hollow portion 10' to hold coil support 10 in alignment with rotation axis 11. Axis 11 can be aligned with an axis of symmetry of the coil support, as shown in figures 1, 2A - 2E. During winding, coil support 10 rotates with rotation R around axis 11 by rotating holding member 21 with drive unit 25.

[0028] As shown in figures 2A - 2F, wire W is delivered by dispensing member 19, which receives wire W from a wire supply (not shown).

[0029] During winding, wire W runs through passage 22 of dispensing member 19 and leaves dispensing member 19 through exit 23 to reach coil support 10. Dispensing member 19 is assembled on platform 24 so that exit 23 faces coil support 12. Exit 23 is provided with a solid contour for guiding the wire.

[0030] Platform 24 can be displaced in direction Y and Y' by sliding on guide 24'. Movement of platform 24 in directions Y and Y' changes the distance between dispensing member 19 and axis 11, which represents the reference for rotation of the coil support.

[0031] The embodiment of figure 1 provides a pressure wheel 13 that is supported by arms 14 (see also figure 2A). The pressure wheel can be idle in its rotation around axis 15 of arms 14. Arms 14 are carried by platform 16, which can move in directions X and X' by sliding on guide 16'. Guides 16' can be carried by platform 17, which can move in direction Y and Y' by sliding on guides 17'. Guides 17' can be part of a further platform 18 which moves when required in directions Z and Z' by sliding on guides 18' of the apparatus frame.

[0032] Accordingly, pressure wheel 13 is capable of moving in directions X, X', Y, Y', Z, Z' with respect to a stationary origin, like a point of rotation axis 11.

[0033] To start winding a turn of wire on portion 12 of the coil support (see figure 2A), the initial portion W' of wire W is anchored by a wire manipulator in a recess of the coil support 10 (as shown in the figures), or the initial portion W' is anchored in a clamping device that rotates with holding member 21 (not shown in the figures). In this way, initial portion W' remains stationary with respect to the coil support 10 and therefore wire W is drawn from dispensing member 19 by means of rotation R of the coil support around axis 11.

[0034] As shown in figure 2A, exit 23 of dispensing member 19 is aligned with side 12a of the coil support. The alignment is such that wire extension WE from exit 23 to side 12A of the coil support is oriented without bending the wire coming out from exit 23. Therefore, the extension

of wire WE is not inclined with respect to exit 23, in order to avoid bending the wire where the contact occurs with the contour of exit 23.

[0035] As shown in figure 2A, pressure wheel 13 can press on a wire portion WP that is immediately adjacent to a portion of the wire that still has to be wound on the coil support. In this way, the wire is deformed against the coil support practically from when the wire starts contact with the coil support.

[0036] Figure 2B and 2C show that coil support 12 has been rotated to draw further wire W on side 12a and on transverse side 12c of the coil support. During the rotation R, wheel 13 moves in directions X and Y to keep the deformation pressure on wire portion WP, which is located immediately adjacent to the portion of wire that still has to be wound on the coil support. In this way the wire continues to be deformed against the coils practically from when the wire starts to contact the coil support. In other words the point WP is like a point of tangency of wire WE with the shape of the coil that progressively becomes wound on the coils support.

[0037] At the same time, dispensing member 19 has moved more and more in direction Y during the rotation of the coil support to maintain constant the orientation of wire extension WE and therefore to avoid bending the wire at exit 23. In other words the angle of extension WE is maintained constant with respect to exit 23.

[0038] Figure 2D shows the condition in which the coil support has rotated for a complete turn and pressure wheel has moved in direction X and direction Y'.

[0039] Furthermore dispensing member 19 has moved in direction Y' to maintain constant the orientation of extension WE. In figure 2D the pressure wheel starts a translation in direction X' to reach the position shown in figure 2E. During the translation, pressure wheel 13 can continue to press on the portion of wire that has been directed along side 12b. The speed for translating pressure wheel 13 along side 12b can be higher than the speed normally used to translate the pressure wheel in the other translations of figures 2A - 2C. This occurs to avoid that the pressure wheel loses time for reaching the appointment for continuing rotation R of the coil support, as it is required in the situation of figure 2E.

[0040] After the situation of figure 2E, dispensing member 19 can be translated in direction Z' (see figure 2F) by using platform 27 moving on guides 27' for directing the successive turn of wire with a transition stretch WT in a second winding plane 11b, which is perpendicular to axis 11 (see dashed line representation of wire WT in figure 2F). The pressure wheel can be moved in direction Z' in such a way that it is synchronized with the translation of dispensing member in direction Z', in order to guarantee that the pressure wheel remains in contact and presses on wire WT that winds around the transverse portion 12d. Figure 2F shows an engagement member 26 positioned for engaging the last stretch of wire WF of the first winding plane. The engagement is required if the last stretch of wire WF tries to exit from the first winding plane. The exit of the wire WF from the first winding plane can occur, for example, when pressure wheel 13 and dispensing member 19 are moved in direction Z' to form stretch WT.

[0041] Engagement member 26 is adapted to rotate integral with coil support 10, and when required it translates in directions Z and Z' to support the various wires that need to be deposited along portion 12 in directions Z and Z', like it has been described above. Therefore, support member 26 supports the various wire by acting as a barrier against their movement in the direction of stratification (direction Z' in the case of figure 2F).

[0042] The devices for accomplishing the motions of member 26 comprise a support arm 28. The arm 28 is provided with a hub portion 28' assembled coaxially to the rotation shaft 30 of holding member 21. Key 30' present on shaft 30 is engaged by a key portion 31 of the hub for transmitting to arm 28 the rotation R of shaft 29.

[0043] Shaft 30 is moved by drive unit 25. A drive member (not shown) can translate the hub portion along shaft 30 in directions Z and Z' to translate support member 26 in directions Z and Z', as it is required to position member 26 to function as a barrier against movement of the single wires that need to be deposited along portion 12 within a layer of the coil. The definition "layer of the coil" has the meaning of turns wound after one another to become positioned practically at the same distance from axis 11.

[0044] Figures 4 and 5 show a single pole 40 that is wound in a manner that is similar to the description of figures 1 - 3. The single pole can be held with chucks 33' and 33" which can rotate around axis 11. The single pole has sides like 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d described above for the coil support 10.

[0045] The relative movements of the pressure wheel 13, of the dispensing member 19 and of the engagement member 26 with respect to a single pole can occur like it has been described above for winding coil C as shown in figure 3.

[0046] In general for the various embodiments, the pressure exerted by wheel 13 on the wire can be adjusted in a predetermined manner using the control of the movements of platform 17, which is needed for translation in directions Y and Y'. Control of the pressure applied by wheel 13, if synchronized with the motion law of rotation R of the coil support, allows a predetermined and accurate pressure to be applied along the wire which is wound around the coil support.

[0047] Furthermore, the synchronization of the pressure wheel movements in directions X,X', Y,Y', Z,Z' with the law of motion of rotation R allows deformations of the wire against the coil support practically from when the wire starts contact with the coil support; see portion WP. In other words it is possible to accomplish with constancy the condition that point WP is the point of tangency of wire WE with the profile of the coil support, or the point of tangency with shape of the coil which progressively winds onto the coil support.

[0048] Also the movement of dispensing member 19 using platforms 24 and 27 can be synchronized with the law of motion of rotation R of the coil support to guarantee that the orientation of extension WE, or in other terms that the angle of extension WE, remains

constant with respect to exit 23.

[0049] A sequence of conditions like those of figure 2A - 2F can be repeated both for coil support 10 and for single pole 40, in order to form successive turns of wire in further planes. This accomplishes stratification of the wire along portion 12, as shown in figure 3 for coil support 10.

[0050] With reference to figures 6 and 7, a particular embodiment of the invention provides holding member 21 that is adapted to hold coil support 10, where the holding member is fixed to shaft 50 for rotation R' around axis 50'. Axis 50' can be perpendicular to rotation axis 11 that is required for rotation R accomplished during winding. Shaft 50 can be assembled on bearings 51 of support member 52. Support member 52 can be fixed to the end of shaft 53, which is assembled on bearings 53" of frame member 61. Axis 53' of shaft 53 can be in alignment with rotation axis 11, such that the rotation of shaft 53 on bearings 53" accomplishes the rotation R of coil support 10 around axis 11 (see also figure 7) that is necessary for winding.

[0051] Hollow member 54 can be assembled on bearings 55 of frame member 61 to be coaxial to shaft 53, as shown in figure 6. Consequently, hollow member 54 can accomplish rotation R'' around axis 53'. End portion 54' of hollow member 54 can carry a crown gear 56, as shown in figure 6. Crown gear 56 can engage a pinion gear 57 that is assembled on a shaft 58. Shaft 58 is supported for rotation on support member 52, as shown in figure 6. A belt transmission 59 transmits rotation of shaft 58 to shaft 50.

[0052] In this way, rotation R'' around axis 53' of hollow member 54 is transmitted to shaft 50 for achieving rotation R' of holding member 21 around axis 50', and therefore rotation R' of coil support 10 around axis 50'. The drive means for rotating hollow member 54 and shaft 53 has not been shown for reasons of clarity.

[0053] Figure 7 shows a rotation R' of holding member 21 around axis 50' due to a rotation R'' around axis 53' of hollow member 54. This rotation R' has an inclined axis of symmetry 60 of coil support 10 with respect to axis of rotation 11 and to axis 53'. The resulting position of coil support 10 due to rotation R' can be used to incline wire W , for example on a transverse or shorter side like 12C of coil support 10, in order to form a transition portion WT of wire W going from a complete turn to another in a direction like 60' (i.e. parallel to axis 60), as shown in figure 7.

[0054] During the winding rotation R and with the inclination of the coil support as shown in figure 7, wheel 13 moves to maintain the deformation pressure on transition portion WT.

[0055] The deformation pressure is applied on the wire portions of transition portion WT, which are immediately adjacent to the wire that still has to be wound on the coil support. In this way, the wire that forms transition portion WT can be permanently deformed and positioned against the coil support.

[0056] At the same time, dispensing member 19 can be moved during the rotation of the coil support and the inclination of the coils support as shown in figure 7, so as to maintain constant the orientation of wire extension WE.

[0057] In figure 7, transition portion WT has been completed and wheel 13 applies pressure on the wire that is wound along side 12d. A pressure is applied in direction K having an angle E with respect to axis 60 of coil support 10. Angle E is not perpendicular to axis 60 of the coil support. In particular angle E can be less than perpendicular and more than zero, as shown in figure 7, therefore the pressure exerted by wheel 13 has a component that presses on portion WZ of wire W, to maintain portion WZ in position against flange 12".

[0058] Figure 8 shows the single pole 40 that is being wound in a manner which is similar to the description of figures 6 and 7. Rotation R' of chucks 33' and 33" around axis 50' has an inclined axis 70 of single pole 40 with respect to axis of rotation 11 and to axis 53'. This position of the single pole allows wheel 13 to be received very near to circumference portion 40' of single pole 40, where wheel 13 is able to press on an initial wire portion like WZ to press it against circumference portion 40' of single pole 40.

[0059] Figure 9, which is a view similar to the view of figure 2B, illustrates a further embodiment of the invention where pressure wheel 13 and dispensing members 19 are both carried by platform 16. As shown in figure 9, pressure wheel 13 is positioned by means of arm 90 on platform 16 and dispensing member 19 is oriented on platform 16 so that pressure wheel 13 is pressing on a wire portion WP that is immediately adjacent to a portion of the wire that still has to be wound on the coil support. In the embodiment of figure 9, by means of the movements of platforms 16, 17 and 18 in direction X,X',Y,Y',Z,Z' it is possible to simultaneously move pressure wheel 13 and dispensing member 19 with common movements with respect to rotation axis 11, in order to guarantee a pressure contact on the wire that is being wound around the coil support. Arm 90 can be moveable on platform 16 to adjust the position of pressure wheel 13 with respect to dispensing member 19.

[0060] For the embodiments that have been described in the foregoing, an example of an alternative solution for the relative motion of dispensing member 19 with respect to coil support 10 or the single pole 40, for maintaining the angular orientation of extension WE constant during winding, can provide moving the coils support 10 or single pole 40 in direction Y e Y'. For example by translating in directions Y and Y' rotation axis 11, which at the same time will remain parallel to directions Z and Z'.

[0061] A similar situation occurs for the relative movement which changes the distance that separates pressure wheel 13 from rotation axis 11 of coil support during winding. In fact, coil support 10 or single pole 40 can move in directions X' and X, Y and Y', Z and Z', by translating in such directions the rotation axis 11.

[0062] The controls, the adjustments, the programming and the synchronizations described in the foregoing can be achieved using suitable means for automatic processing, logics and

controls like those presently available to the skilled man.

[0063] The foregoing description of specific embodiments will so fully reveal the invention according to the conceptual point of view, so that others, by applying current knowledge, will be able to modify and/or adapt for various applications such an embodiment without further research and without departing from the invention, and it is therefore to be understood that such adaptations and modifications will have to be considered as equivalent to the specific embodiment. The means and the materials to realise the different functions described herein could have a different nature without, for this reason, departing from the field of the invention. It is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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PATENTKRAV

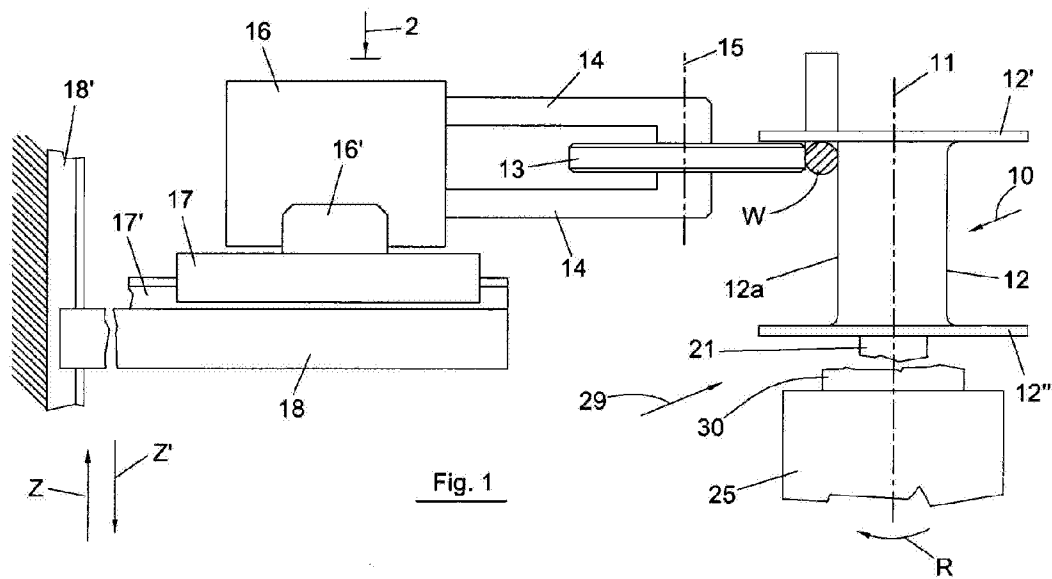
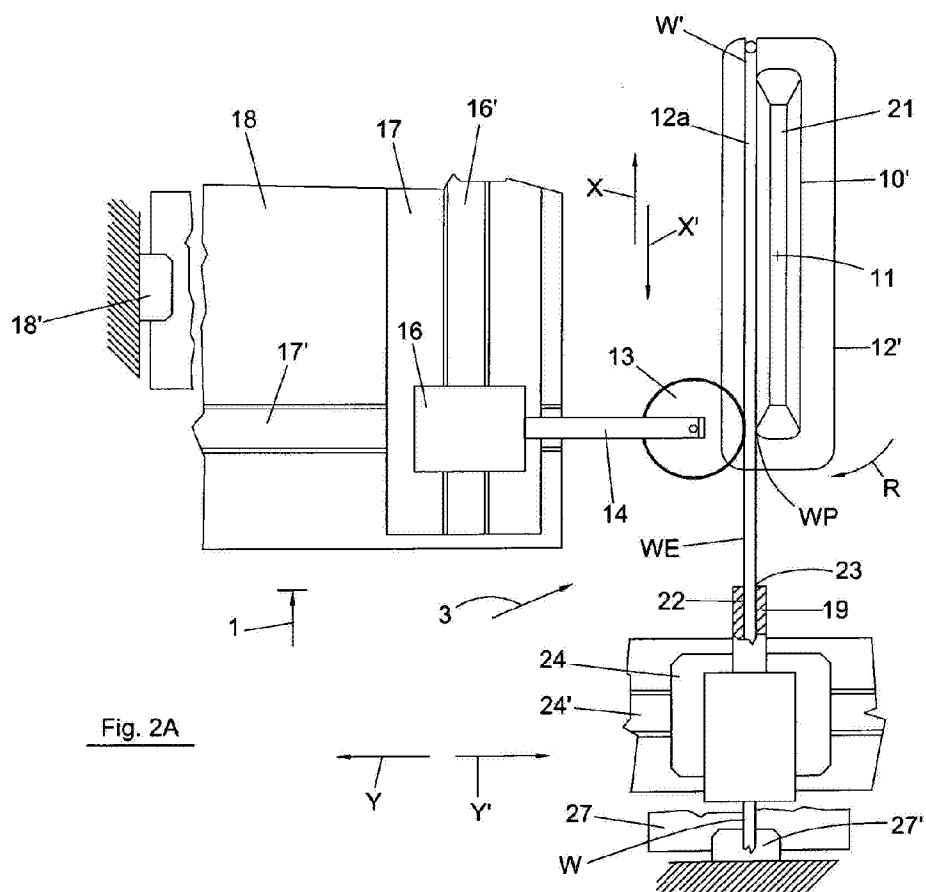
1. Anordning for vikling af spoler C med mindst én elektrisk wire W på en spoleholder (10), hvor spoleholderen (10) vikles og monteres på en pol af en kerne af en dynamoelektrisk maskine, eller en pol (40) vikles og monteres for at danne kernen af den dynamoelektriske maskine; hvilken anordning omfatter:
 - et wiredispenserelement (19) til afgivelse af wiren, hvor wiredispenserelementet har en passagedel (22) til wiren og en udgang (23), hvorfra wiren når spoleholderen (10) under vikling med en vinkelorientering i forhold til udgangen (23);
 - midler (21, 25) til rotation af spoleholderen i forhold til dispenserelementet (19) til en rotation (R) omkring en rotationsakse (11) for at vikle wiren på spoleholderen;
 - midler til at presse (13) på en wiredel (WP) viklet på spoleholderen (10);kendetegnet ved, at den endvidere omfatter:
 - midler til at bevæge pressemidlerne (13) i 3 vinkelrette retninger (X, X', Y, Y', Z, Z') under rotationen af spoleholderen (10) for at presse på en wiredel, der er placeret spoleholderen umiddelbart stødende op til en wiredel, der stadig skal vikles på spoleholderen (10);
 - et middel (24,24') til relativ bevægelse af dispenserelementet (19) i to vinkelrette retninger (Z, Z', Y, Y') i forhold til spoleholderen (10) under rotationen af spoleholderen (10) er tilvejebragt til at holde wirens (WE) vinkelorientering konstant under vikling;og ved, at bevægelserne af pressemidlerne (13) og bevægelserne af dispenserelementet (19) er synkroniseret med bevægelsesloven for rotation R af spoleholderen (10).
2. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor pressemidlerne (13) bevæges relativt i forhold til spoleholderen (10) langs siderne (12A, 12B, 12C, 12D) af spoleholderen (10) med en bevægelse, der er parallel med siderne (12A, 12B, 12C, 12D) af spoleholderen (10) for at påføre wiren (WP) et tryk.
3. Anordning ifølge krav 2, hvor hastigheden af relativ bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) for at forblive i kontakt med wiren, der er viklet, er en funktion af vinkelpositionen af spoleholderen (10) under rotationen (R).

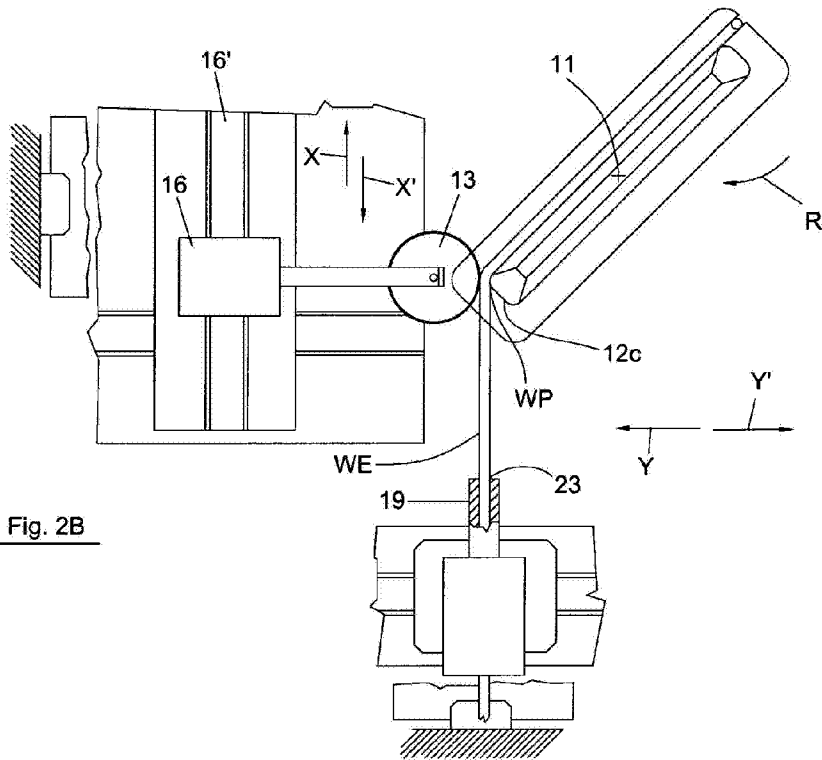
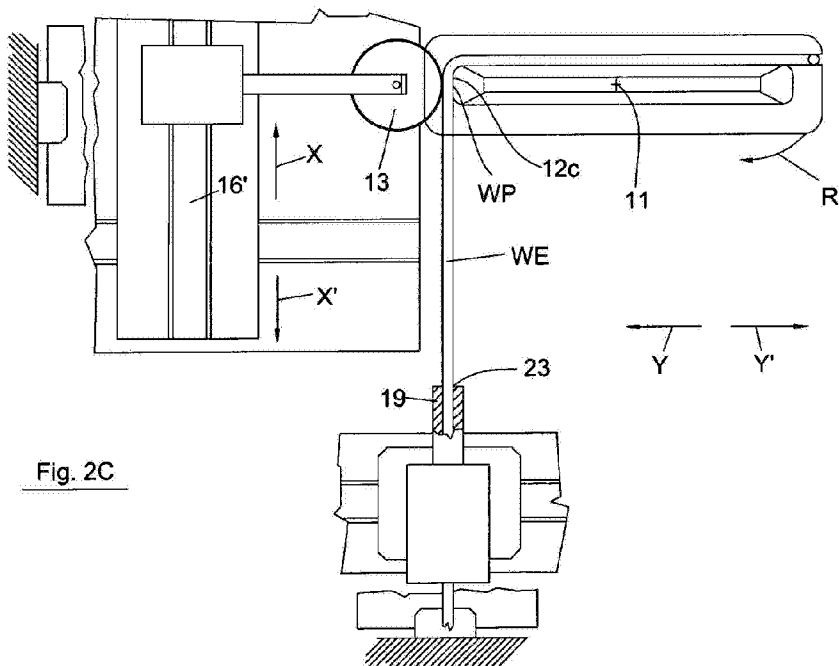
4. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor pressemidlerne (13) bevæges relativt på en frem- og tilbagegående måde i en første retning (X) og i en anden retning (X') langs en side (12A, 12B, 12C, 12D) af spoleholderen (10).
5. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor et middel til relativ rotation (51, 54, 56) af spoleholderen (10) i forhold til pressemidlerne (13) er tilvejebragt til at presse wiren i retningen K med en vinkel (E), der er mere end nul og ikke er vinkelret på akse (60) af spoleholderen (10).
6. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor et middel til relativ rotation (51, 54, 56) af spoleholderen (10) i forhold til pressemidlerne (13) er tilvejebragt, hvilket middel til relativ rotation (51, 54, 56) af spoleholderen omfatter et hult element (54), hvor det hule element (54) er placeret koaksialt med et rotationselement (53), der er krævet for rotation af spoleholderen (10) under vikling, og hvor midlet til relativ rotation af spoleholderen (10) i forhold til pressemidlerne (13) roterer spoleholderen (10) omkring en akse (50'), der er vinkelret på rotationsaksen (11).
7. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor den relative bevægelse af dispenseret (19) i forhold til spoleholderen (10) er synkroniseret med bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) med bevægelsesloven for rotation R af spoleholderen.
8. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor et middel (26) til indgreb af en wiredel, der er viklet på spoleholderen (10) og som strækker sig til dispenseret (19), er tilvejebragt således, at wiredelen går i indgreb i en retning (Z) modsat en lagdelingsretning (Z').
9. Anordning ifølge krav 1, hvor et holdemiddel (90, 16) for til at holde wiredispenseret (19) og pressemidlerne (13) i en forudbestemt position og orientering i forhold til spoleholderen (10) er tilvejebragt.
10. Fremgangsmåde til vikling af spoler (C) med mindst én elektrisk wire W på en spoleholder (10), hvor en spoleholder (10) vikles og monteres på en pol af en kerne af en dynamoelektrisk maskine, eller en pol (40) vikles og monteres for at danne kernen af en dynamoelektrisk maskine; hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter følgende trin:

- afgivelse af wiren ved anvendelse af et dispenserelement (19) med en passagedel (22) til wiren og en udgang (23), hvorfra wiren når spoleholderen (10) under vikling af spolen;
 - rotation af spoleholderen (10) i forhold til dispenserelementet (19) for rotation (R) omkring en rotationsakse (11) for at vikle wiren på spoleholderen;
 - presning med pressemidler (13) på en wiredel (WP) viklet på spoleholderen (10); kendetegnet ved, at den endvidere omfatter følgende trin:
 - bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) i 3 vinkelrette retninger (X, X', Y, Y', Z, Z') under rotationen af spoleholderen (10), for at presse på en wiredel WP, der er umiddelbart stødende op til en wiredel, der stadig skal vikles på spoleholderen (10);
 - wiren (WE), der strækker sig fra dispenserelementet (19) til spoleholderen (10), har en vinkelorientering i forhold til udgangen (23);
 - relativ bevægelse af dispenserelementet (19) i to vinkelrette retninger (Z, Z', Y, Y') i forhold til spoleholderen (10) under rotationen af spoleholderen (10), for at bevare vinkelorienteringen konstant under vikling;
 - synkronisering af bevægelserne af pressemidlerne (13) og bevægelserne af dispenserelementet (19) med bevægelsesloven for rotation R af spoleholderen (10).
11. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor det yderligere trin består af relativ bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) langs siderne (12A, 12B, 12C, 12D) af spoleholderen (10) med en bevægelse, der er parallel med siderne (12A, 12B, 12C, 12D) af spoleholderen for at påføre wiren (W) et tryk.
12. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 11, hvor det yderligere trin består af relativ bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) med en hastighed, der er en funktion af vinkelpositionen af spoleholderen (10) under rotationen (R).
13. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor det yderligere trin består af relativ bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) på en frem- og tilbagegående måde i en første retning (X) og i en anden retning (X') langs en side (12A, 12B, 12C, 12D) af spoleholderen (10).
14. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor det yderligere trin består af presning på wiren (W) i en retning (K) med en vinkel (E), der er mere end nul og ikke er vinkelret på en akse af spoleholderen.

15. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor trinnet med relativ bevægelse af dispenserelementet (19) i forhold til spoleholderen (10) med bevægelse af pressemidlerne (13) synkroniseres med bevægelsesloven for rotation R af spoleholderen.
16. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor det yderligere trin består af indgreb af wiredelen (WP), der er viklet på spoleholderen (10), og som strækker sig til dispenserelementet (19), og hvor trinnet med indgreb sker modsat en lagdelingsretning.
17. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor de yderligere trin består af
 - tilvejebringelse af et holdemiddel (90, 16) til at holde wiredispenserelementet (19) og pressemidlerne (13) i forudbestemte positioner og orienteringer i forhold til spoleholderen (10).

DRAWINGS





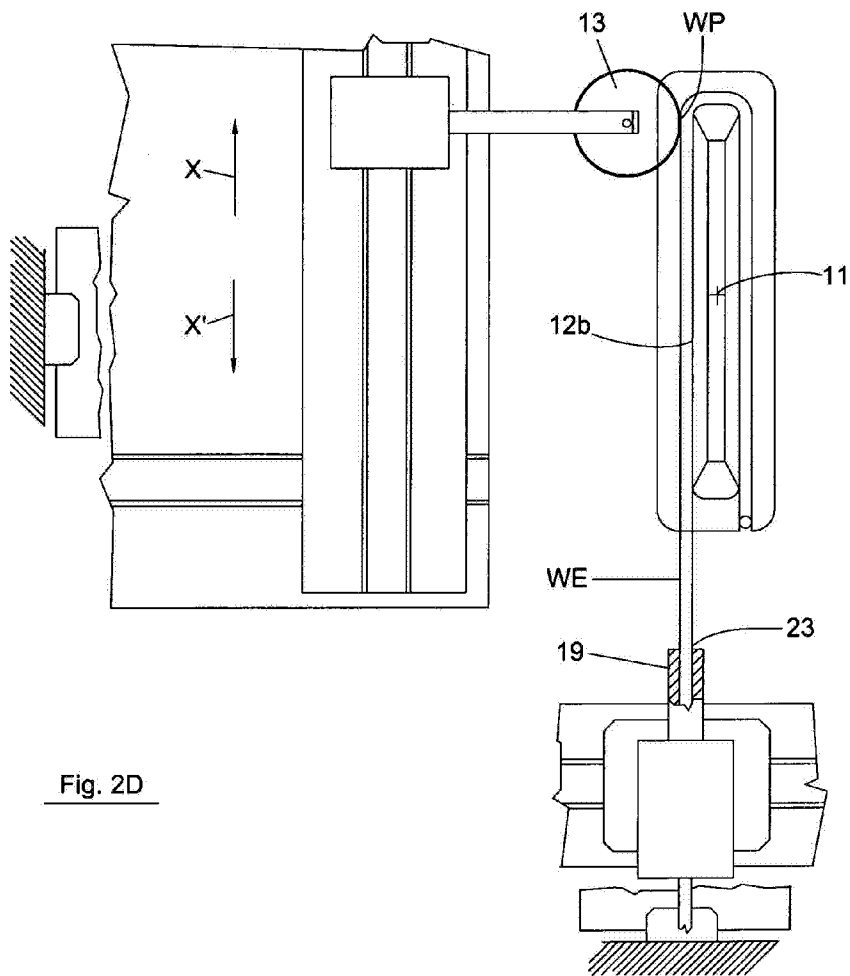


Fig. 2D

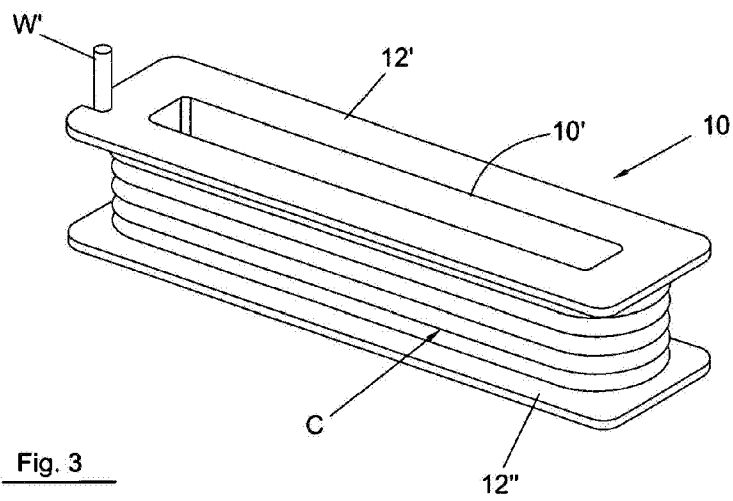
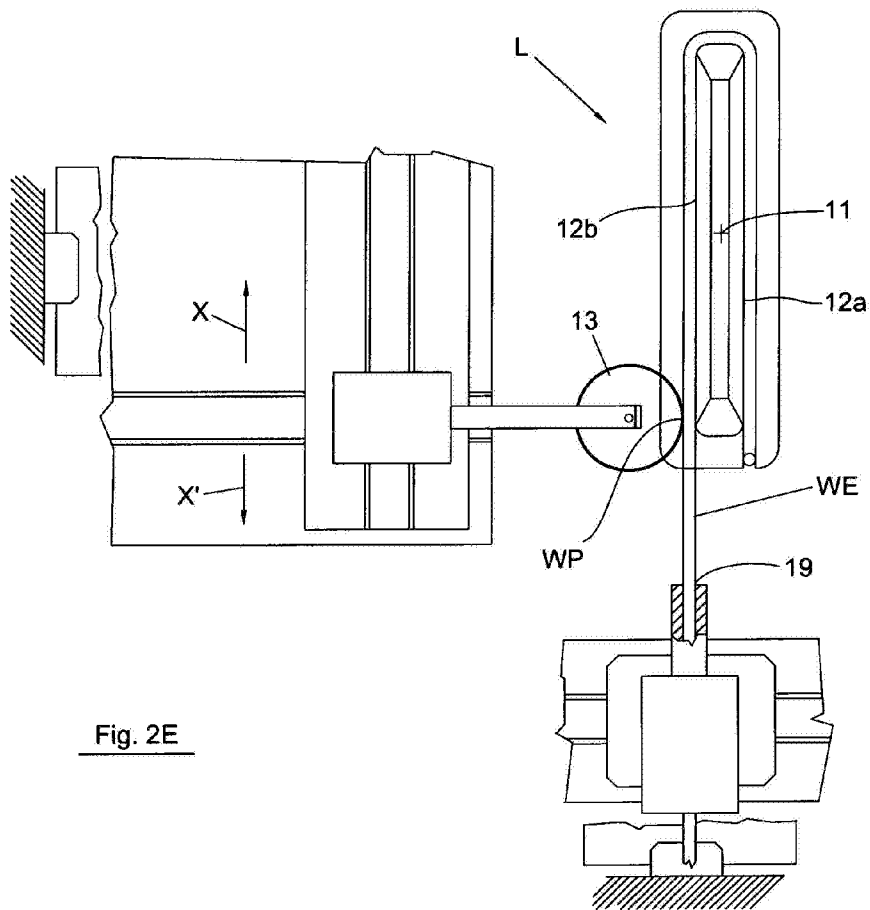
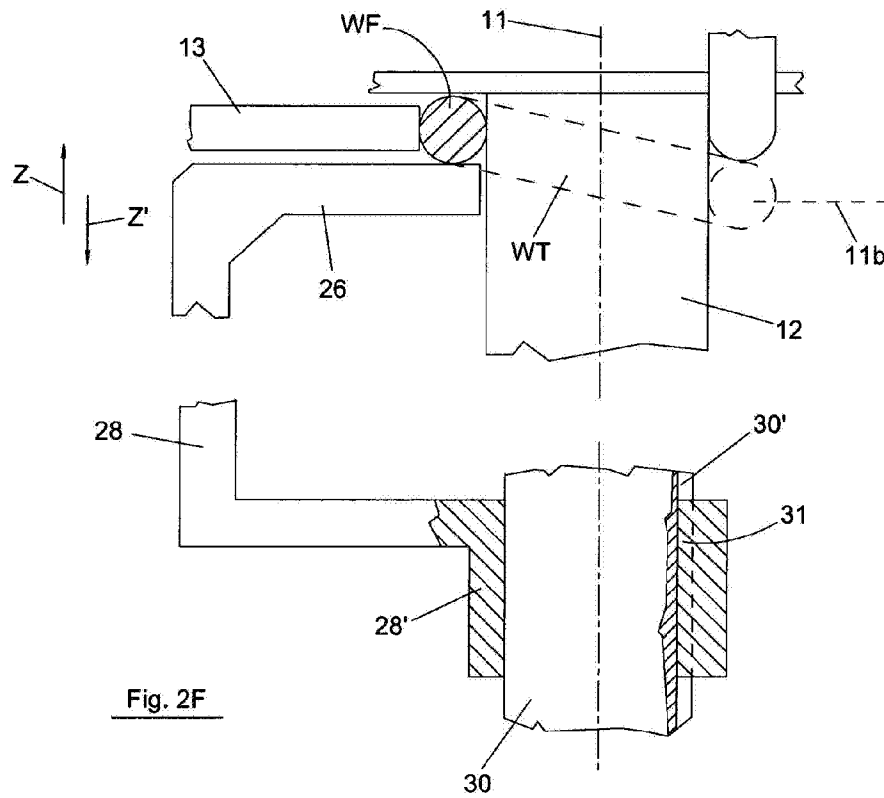
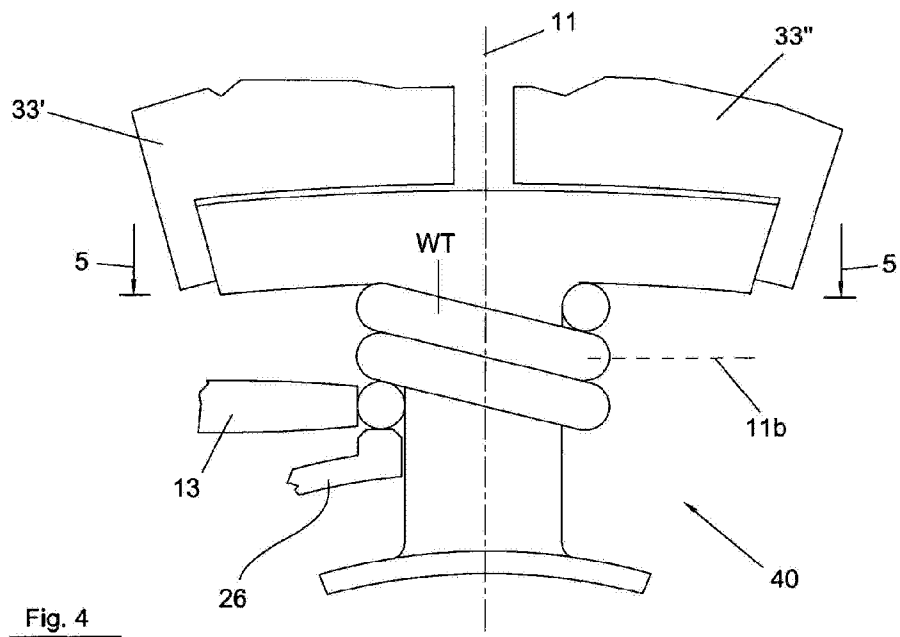
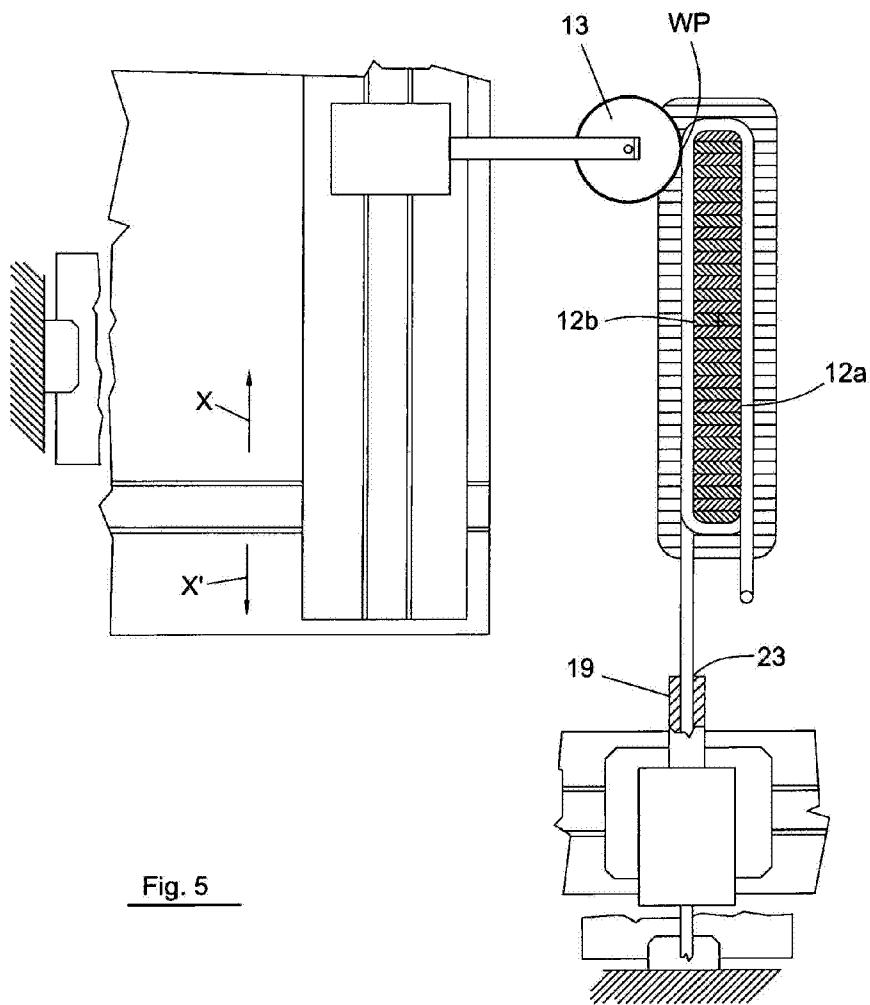


Fig. 3







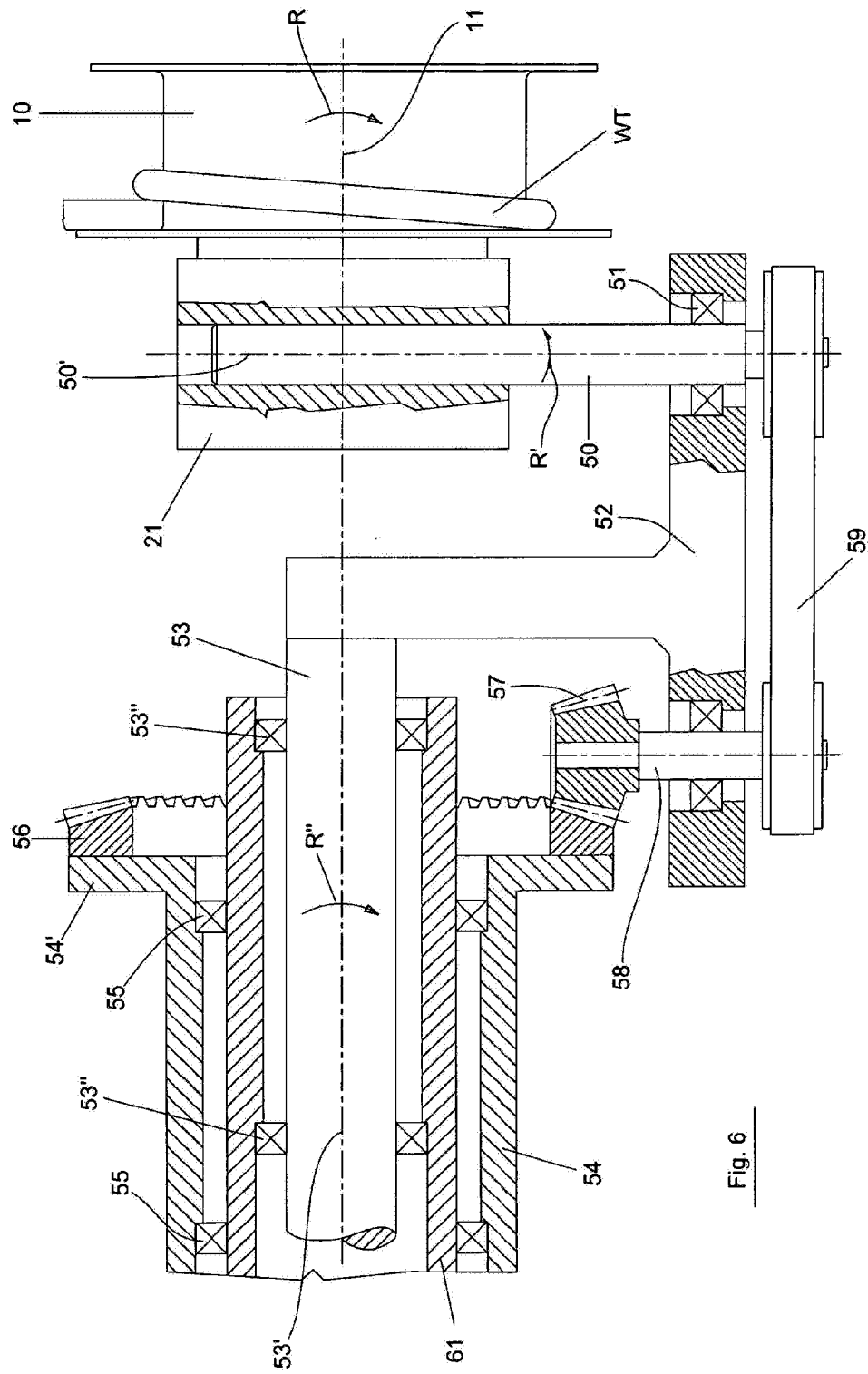


Fig. 6

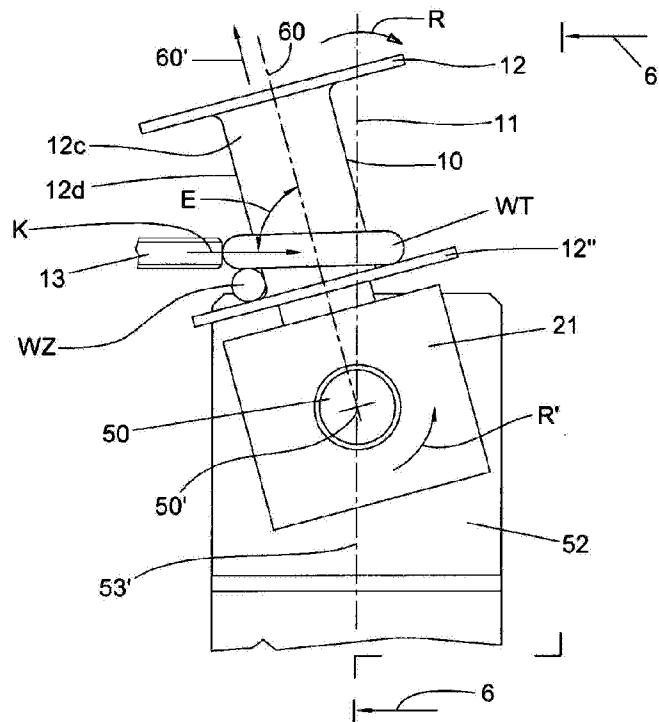


Fig. 7

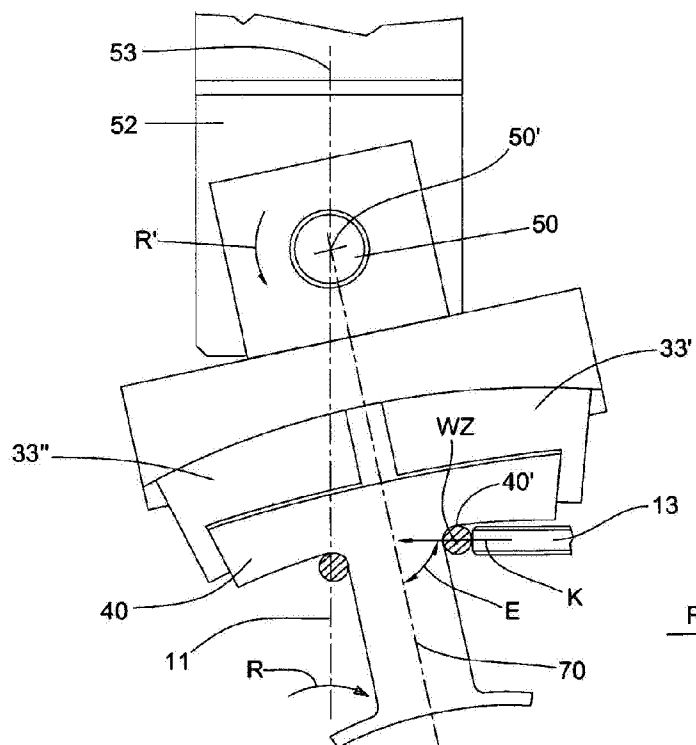


Fig. 8

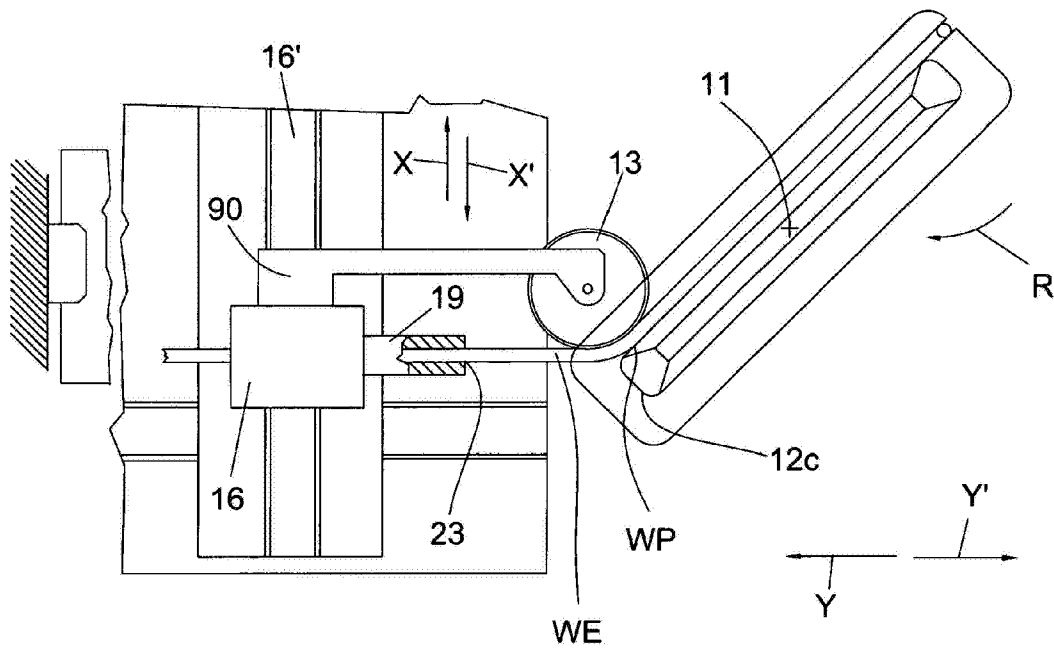


Fig. 9