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Számhúzó gép

Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

A fordítást a szabadalmas az 1995. évi XXXIII. törvény 84/H. §-a szerint nyújtotta be. A fordítás tartalmi helyességét a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala nem vizsgálta.

Ball guide and method for guiding balls

The invention relates to a ball drawing machine comprising a ball guide according to the preamble of patent claim 1.

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Field of the invention

Methods and apparatuses according to the invention are used, in particular, for automatically drawing balls in order to generate random numbers in games of luck, for example bingo or lotteries.

Background of the invention

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Ball drawing devices and ball drawing machines form the background of the invention. Devices and machines of this kind are used to determine winning numbers, for example for bingo and for other lottery games. A known ball drawing device has a drawing drum which is mounted in hollow shaft stubs, can be rotated in two directions about its shafts, preferably consists of a transparent hollow ball and into which a more or less high number of balls, which are provided with numbers, are introduced through the shaft stub, are mixed when the drawing drum is rotated in one direction, and are discharged one after the other with the aid of a discharge apparatus through the other hollow shaft stub when the drawing drum is rotated in the other direction, wherein the discharge apparatus has a helical channel which extends from the inner edge of the drawing drum to the discharge stub and which supplies the respectively first ball from amongst the balls which are accommodated by the channel to the discharge apparatus. In order to discharge the balls to an identification apparatus, the balls are guided by means of a ball guide with a rod.

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A further known ball drawing device has a ball guide which has a ball track which is defined by means of rods which extend in the track direction.

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A large number of different methods and apparatuses with which random numbers can be drawn is also known in the prior art. Many of these systems have relatively long ball guides which are intended to provide optical encouragement to the player and are intended to motivate said player to play more games. In particular, it is known to supply balls to the drawing drum via ball guides and to discharge the balls from the drawing drum via a ball guide after the balls are drawn.

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Document CN101561946 discloses a ball drawing machine with a helical ball bearing slide, in which the balls are guided by means of a rod assembly.

In relatively long ball guides, in particular when the ball guide is additionally curved, the problem of individual balls possibly becoming stuck in the ball guide can arise.

This problem occurs, in principle, in ball guides, wherein the balls may lose speed and may even become stuck in the course of the ball track in specific situations, in particular when the ball track has a closely wound or helical profile. A situation of this kind leads to the respective game of luck having to be stopped and any cover which may be present having to be removed. A servicing engineer has to free the stuck ball from the ball drawing device and restart the game; furthermore, the device which has been closed again has to be resealed by an authorized office.

An event of this kind leads to the need for additional expenditure on servicing and to the respective ball drawing device stopping during the servicing work and the operator of the machine being able to arrange fewer games. If several balls become stuck during the course of play, for example over an evening, this can lead to a very considerable loss of takings for the machine operator when there are a large number of players. In addition, it may give the players the impression that they are being cheated by the operator of the machine or that the operator is manipulating the games.

To prevent sticking of balls in slot machines, vibration transducer are used in the art, for example in the documents JP8280902, JP2008246237 and JP200506583, enabling the ball guide to vibrate. Document US2006/196488 discloses an apparatus for dispensing of tennis balls, having a delivery tube and a vibration transducer.

The object of the invention is to prevent individual balls becoming stuck and to provide a ball drawing machine of the type cited in the introductory part in which balls can be forwarded or led through without problems.

The invention solves this problem at a ball drawing machine of the aforementioned type with the features of the characterizing part of claim 1.

Summary of the invention

At the ball guide of such a ball drawing machine a body for receiving and guiding of balls of a predetermined size along a predetermined path defined by the body is associated with at least one vibration generator, which is connected to the body so as to transmit vibrations.

As a result, balls which are stuck in the body can be shaken free and the balls can be prevented from becoming stuck in the body in an effective manner.

The balls can be guided in a particularly simple manner and an additional improvement in the running properties of the balls is achieved when the body has a number of guide rods which run along the predefined path and are at an, in particular parallel, distance from one another and/or are curved and surround the predefined path in such a way

that a ball (2) of the predefined size can be guided along the predefined path between the guide rods.

In order to increase the mechanical stability of the ball guide, provision can be made for the guide rods to run parallel to one another and define the predefined path.

5 The stability is further increased according to the invention by the guide rods being firmly held in relation to one another at a number of positions, which are predefined along the predefined path and are spaced apart, in particular uniformly, along the predefined path, by cross-connections, wherein the cross-connections preferably have a central recess for feeding through a ball.

10 For improved transmission of vibrations to the ball guide it can be provided that the vibration transmitter is coupled, in particular screwed, in vibration-transmitting manner to a strut, in particular made of metal, and the strut is coupled, in particular screwed, to the body, in particular with one of the guide rods or the interconnections connected and this is interspersed where appropriate.

15 A particularly simple embodiment of a ball guide can be achieved when the vibration transmitter is formed by an eccentric motor or unbalance motor, wherein an eccentric weight is preferably arranged on the shaft of the eccentric motor or unbalance motor on the output shaft thereof.

20 In order to improve transmission of the vibrations and to, in association, reduce the probability of balls becoming stuck in the ball guide, provision can be made for the vibration transmitter or the vibrating part of the vibration transmitter to be connected to at least one of the guide rods or to one of the cross-connections so as to transmit vibrations.

25 In a further example provision can further be made for the body to be tubular and, in particular, transparent, and preferably to be composed of transparent plastic, wherein the path runs in the interior of the body. As a result, balls can be guided in a particularly simple manner and without becoming stuck.

30 In order to reduce the loading on the vibration unit and in order to extend the service life of the vibration unit, provision can be made for a unit establishing that a ball has become stuck in the ball guide to be provided, wherein the unit activates the vibration transmitter when it is established that a ball has become stuck.

In order to reduce the energy requirement and in order to increase the effectiveness of the vibration transmitter, provision can further be made for the vibration transmitter to be set to a frequency which corresponds to the resonant frequency of the ball guide.

The noise which is generated by the vibration is largely avoided or considerably reduced as a result of this.

An embodiment of the invention will be explained in greater detail with reference to the following drawings, without restricting the general inventive concept.

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Description of the figures

Fig. 1 shows a ball drawing machine. Fig.2 shows a detail of the ball drawing machine illustrated in fig. 1. Figs 3 and 4 show, in detail, the vibration transmitter which is fitted on the ball drawing machine. Fig. 5 shows the connection between the vibration transmitter and the ball guide.

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Description of a preferred embodiment of the invention

Fig. 1 shows a ball drawing machine 4 for drawing balls 2 for bingo. In the present case, the ball drawing machine is a machine arrangement 4 having a base 34 and a ball drawing machine which is mounted on the base 34. A spherical glass casing is arranged around the ball drawing machine as a cover 35 which prevents a player from having direct access to the ball drawing machine. The glass casing is transparent in the present case. This has the advantage, in particular, that the ball drawing arrangement or machine arrangement 4 can be positioned or arranged centrally in rooms and that individual players can take a position around the machine arrangement 4. As an alternative, the glass casing can also be at least partially or totally opaque, wherein the important parts of the gaming machine can advantageously be seen.

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In the present case, this cover 35 is spherical, however, on account of its main purpose of protecting the machine against access by players, any other desired shape, for example a cylindrical shape or a conical shape, can be selected, provided that access to the ball drawing machine by individual players is prevented.

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Fig. 2 shows the ball drawing machine illustrated in fig. 1 in detail, wherein the spherical cover 35 illustrated in fig. 1 is not illustrated in fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows a ball drawing machine, which is arranged on the base 34, comprising a bearing and supporting part 31 which is firmly connected to the base 34 and sits on said base. The bearing and supporting part 31 serves for mounting a drawing unit 3 which is in the form of a drawing drum. The drawing drum or drawing unit 3 is mounted such that it can rotate about a horizontal axis with respect to the bearing and supporting part 31. The drawing unit 3 contains a number of balls 2. The drawing unit 3 or the drawing drum is driven by a motor (not illustrated) which is located in the bearing and supporting part 31 and executes a rotation about its bearing axis.

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During the course of this rotation, the balls 2 are indiscriminately mixed up with one another in the interior of the drawing drum, wherein the balls 2 are arranged with a certain degree of randomness after a number of revolutions. The balls 2 are mixed in the drawing unit 3. The drawing unit 3 has an outlet 33 or a discharge opening 33, it being possible for balls 2 to be removed from the interior of the drawing drum or drawing unit 3 via said outlet or discharge opening after a specific number of rotations. Drawing drums or drawing units 3 of this kind can be designed in a variety of different ways which are well known in the prior art. All desired types of drawing drum with which the balls 2 are mixed and then a single ball 2 is randomly selected from the set of balls 2 present overall can be used within the scope of the invention.

The ball 2 is conveyed downward into the base 34 of the machine arrangement 4 through a hollow outlet or discharge stub 33 and recorded in a recording unit (not illustrated), wherein the respective mark on the ball, in particular a number, is automatically determined. If desired, the color of the ball and the shape of the legends printed on the ball can also be determined. The ball 2 may be filmed, wherein the recorded images of the balls from the region of the base 34 are displayed to the players on a monitor in line with legal requirements.

After the drawn ball 2 is evaluated and displayed, it is raised upward by means of a lifting apparatus 20 and returns to the region of the bearing and supporting part 31 by means of a ball guide 1.

The lifting apparatus 20 comprises an outer cylindrical cover 24 which is composed of transparent material, an elevator screw 21 with a screw axial direction which is oriented in a vertical direction, which elevator screw is driven so as to rotate about its screw axis by a motor (not illustrated in further detail in the figure) which is located in the region of the base 34. An internal cylindrical cover 22 is attached in the interior of the helical lifting apparatus 21, said cover being firmly connected to the helical lifting apparatus 21.

After it is drawn in the drawing drum 3 and registered or recorded in the region (not illustrated) of the base 34, a ball 2 enters the lower region of the lifting apparatus 20 and is borne between the elevator screw 21, the outer cylindrical cover 24 and the inner cylindrical cover 22. The rotating elevator screw 21 conveys the ball 2 upward. In the process, the ball 2 is again visible to the players. An outlet 23 through which the individual balls enter a ball guide 1 is provided at the upper end of the lifting apparatus 20. An outwardly projecting termination piece is located at the upper end of the elevator screw 21, said termination piece

pushing or deflecting the ball 2 into a outlet 23 which is located at the upper end of the jacket of the outer cylindrical cover 24 of the lifting apparatus 20.

However, as an alternative to the illustrated lifting apparatus 20, any other desired lifting apparatus which lifts the respective ball 2 upward after it is detected in the region of the base 34 can also be used. The lifting apparatus 20 respectively has an outlet 23 at the upper end, to which outlet a ball guide is connected.

In this preferred embodiment of the invention, the ball guide 1 is arranged helically around the lifting apparatus 20. One end of the ball guide 1 is connected to the outlet 23 of the lifting apparatus 20, the opposite end of the ball guide 1 issues into a continuous recess 38 which runs through the bearing and supporting part 31. In the region in which the ball guide 1 issues, the bearing and supporting part 31 has a continuous recess 38 which runs along the rotation axis of the drawing unit 3 and issues into the drawing unit 3. This continuous recess 38 is large enough for a ball 2 to roll or slide through it. An inlet barrier (not illustrated) which prevents balls 2 from running from the ball guide 1 into the drawing drum 3 during play is advantageously provided on the bearing and supporting part 31. In this case, the ball guide 1 is dimensioned to be long enough for a certain number of balls 2 to be stored. If desired, it is possible to prevent a ball 2 from being drawn twice during the same game in this way. If the rules of a game require a ball 2 to be able to be drawn more than once during a game, the inlet barrier can be omitted or continuously open. After completion of the game, the inlet barrier can be opened, so that all the drawn balls can return to the inner region of the drawing drum 3.

In this advantageous refinement of the invention, the mouth portion of the ball guide 1 into the bearing and supporting part 31 or into the drawing drum 3 is characterized by a steeper incline than the other sections of the ball guide 1, so that the balls 2 can return to the drawing drum 3 in any case when the inlet barrier is opened after completion of a game.

The ball guide 1 has a body 10 for accommodating and guiding balls 2 of the predefined size, wherein a predefined path 12 along which the balls run during the course of their movement is defined by the body 10. The path 12 is substantially helical, wherein the path which is taken by the center of gravity or center point of a ball 2 through the ball guide 1 is illustrated by dashed lines in fig. 2. The body 10 of the ball guide comprises a number of guide rods 13 which run along the predefined path 12 and run at a parallel distance from one another. In the present case, the guide rods 13 are curved and in the form of a helix and run from the outlet 23 of the lifting device 20 to the bearing and supporting part 31. The individual guide rods 13 are spaced apart in such a way that a ball 2 of the predefined size

can run between them, wherein it is ensured, however, that the ball 2 does not fall through between in each case two guide rods 13.

In this preferred embodiment, the predefined path 12 is selected such that a ball 2 which is released at the outlet 23 of the lifting apparatus 20 can run as far as the bearing and supporting part 31 at the end of the ball guide 1 solely due to the force of gravity, without additional external triggers. The guide rods 13 are held at a predefined distance from one another at predefined intervals by cross-connections 15. In this particular embodiment, the cross-connections 15 have an annular shape, wherein the cross-connections have recesses through which the respective guide rods 13 pass. The guide rods are connected to the cross-connections 15 in the region of these recesses. In this specific refinement of the invention, all of the cross-connections have this shape.

The ball guide 1 is supported on the base 34 or on the lifting apparatus 20 by means of supporting rods 14. The ball guide 1 is supported on the bearing and supporting part 31 by way of a further supporting rod or strut 16. As an alternative, the further supporting rod 16 or strut 16 can also be supported on the base 34 or else on the lifting device 20. A vibration transmitter 11 is arranged on the further supporting rod 19. The vibration generator 11 is connected to the body 10 by means of a strut 16 so as to transmit vibrations. In the present case, the strut 16 is designed like the supporting rods 14, and, in this particular embodiment, consists of a hollow metal pipe. The strut 16 acts on one of the cross-connections 15 at a predefined position 18 and advantageously transmits the vibrations generated by the vibration transmitter 11 to the body 10 of the ball guide 1, and therefore to the guide rods 13 and the cross-connections 15. The entire ball guide 1 is made to mechanically vibrate on account of the propagation of the vibrations into the guide rods 13. If a ball 2 is stuck between two guide rods 13 or between two guide rods 13 and a cross-connection 15, the ball 2 can be shaken free from its position and guided further along the predefined path 12.

In another example, the ball guide 1 or its body 10 can also be formed in a tubular manner from transparent plastic. Then the strut 16 can be directly mechanically connected, for example screwed or adhesively bonded, to the body 10.

In order to reduce the risk of balls 2 becoming stuck as they move through the ball guide 1, the invention now makes provision for at least one vibration transmitter 11 which is connected to the body 10 so as to transmit vibrations to be provided. In this particular embodiment of the invention, the vibration transmitter 11 is arranged in a housing which is connected to a cross-connection 15 of the body 10 by means of the strut so as to transmit vibrations. The vibrations of the vibration transmitter 11 can therefore be transmitted directly

from the vibration transmitter 11 to the cross-connections by means of the strut 16 and to the guide rods 13 by means of said cross-connections, so that stuck balls 2 can be quickly shaken free.

In this advantageous refinement of the invention, the housing of the vibration transmitter 11 contains two electric motors 110 which each have a motor shaft 112. An eccentric weight 111 is arranged on the motor shaft 112, the center of mass of said eccentric weight not lying on the axis of the motor shaft 112 of the electric motor 110. In the text which follows, the electric motor 110 of which the vibration properties have been modified by the arrangement of an eccentric weight 111 is called an eccentric motor or unbalance motor 110. As illustrated in fig. 3, the two eccentric motors or unbalance motors 110 are connected to the strut 16 by means of connecting elements, for example cable ties. As an alternative, the two eccentric motors 110 can also be screwed to the strut 16.

As an alternative to the arrangement with two eccentric motors 110 illustrated in fig. 3, a single eccentric motor 110 which transmits a correspondingly large amount of vibration energy to the strut 16 and therefore to the ball guide 1 can also be used.

As an alternative, instead of the vibration transmitter, the vibrating part of said vibration transmitter, for example the eccentric weight of said vibration transmitter, can also be connected to the strut 16 and therefore to the ball guide 1 so as to transmit vibrations. As already mentioned, the strut 16 can be connected either to one of the cross-connections 15 or else to one of the guide rods 13 so as to transmit vibrations. In particular, a point for the strut 16 to act on can be sought in such a way that the largest possible portion of the ball guide 1 is made to vibrate.

In order to achieve improved vibration of the entire ball guide or of the entire ball drawing machine, the vibration frequency of the vibration transmitter is set to the resonant frequency f_R of the ball guide in this preferred embodiment of the invention. This is advantageously performed in a calibration step which takes place before play is started. In this case, the vibration transmitter 11 is set to a predefined underfrequency, wherein the frequency is increased in steps. The more strongly the ball guide 1 or the ball drawing machine 4 is made to vibrate by the vibration transmitter 11, the greater are the resonance properties at the respective frequency. By way of example, a vibration measuring apparatus can be arranged in any desired position of the ball guide 1 and a check can then be made to determine the set vibration frequency at which the ball guide or the ball drawing machine 4 has the greatest vibration amplitude. The vibration frequency of the vibration generator is

varied within a predefined frequency range of approximately between 10 Hz and 1000 Hz and that frequency at which the resonance is the greatest is sought.

In the embodiment illustrated in fig. 3, the motor rotation speed of the respective eccentric motor or unbalance motor 110 can be varied in order to set the vibration frequency.

5 In the present exemplary embodiment, the vibration frequency corresponds exactly to the motor rotation speed.

The present particular embodiment of the invention further comprises a unit (not illustrated) which is designed to establish that a ball 2 has become stuck in the ball guide 1. If a ball 2 is stuck in the ball guide 1, the unit emits a signal which activates the vibration
10 transmitter 11. During the movement of the ball 2 in the ball guide 1, the unit checks whether a ball is stuck in the ball guide 1. If the ball 2 is stuck in the ball guide 1, the ball guide 1 is made to vibrate or oscillate.

The unit can be designed in an extremely wide variety of ways.

In particular, provision can be made for a light barrier which is activated as soon as a
15 ball crosses the light barrier to be provided in each case in the region of the outlet 23 of the lifting apparatus 20 and in the end region of the ball guide 1, that is to say for example in the region of the bearing and supporting part 31. The light barrier is advantageously arranged in one of the cross-connections 15. When a ball 2 passes the light barrier which is located in the region of the outlet 23, the same ball 2 passes the light barrier which is situated at the end of
20 the ball guide after a predefined time, in particular a time which is predefined by the length of the ball guide. If the ball 2 becomes stuck, however, it passes the light barrier which is located in the outlet 23 of the lifting device 20 but not the light barrier which is positioned at the end of the ball guide 1. Therefore, the following procedure can be followed in order to establish whether a ball has become stuck:

25 Once one of the balls 2 has crossed the light barrier which is located in the upper outlet 23 of the lifting device 20, a timer unit is started and, once the ball has crossed the light barrier at the end of the ball guide 1, the timer unit is stopped and reset. If the value indicated by the timer exceeds a predefined threshold value, the ball is judged to have become stuck and the unit for establishing a stuck ball 2 emits a corresponding electronic signal to the
30 vibration transmitter 11. The vibration transmitter 11 is activated and makes the ball guide vibrate, so that the ball is released from its jammed position and can continue to run along the ball guide 1. Consequently, the ball 2 passes the light barrier which is positioned in the end region of the ball guide 1, and the timer is stopped and reset in response. From this point on,

the unit does not emit any more signals to the vibration transmitter 11, the vibration transmitter 11 is deactivated and the next ball 2 can be drawn.

As an alternative, the vibration transmitter can also be operated in a steady or pulsed permanent mode, as a result of which the process of establishing that balls have become stuck can be dispensed with.

The vibration amplitude is selected such that the vibration is not visible to the naked eye and, in particular, is not audible.

As an alternative, a large number of struts 16 can also be provided, a vibration transmitter 11 being arranged on each of said struts, wherein oscillations or vibrations are transmitted to different subregions of the ball guide 1.

As an alternative to the design as a supporting struture by means of a strut or struts 16, a suspended struture can be provided by means of suspension rods for holding the ball guide 1. This suspended struture can be fitted, for example, to the cover 35.

Instead of the electric motor as a vibration transmitter 11, a solenoid can also be used, said solenoid with electromagnetic forces which are generated between a moving coil and a magnetic vibration element, wherein the magnetic vibration element is composed of a yoke and a magnet, when alternating current is supplied to the moving coil. Electrical vibration elements of this kind have long been used in electromagnetic bells. As an alternative, it would also be possible to modify an electromagnetic bell in such a way that the hammer strikes the strut 16. If, as in the present case, the strut 16 passes through the housing of the vibration transmitter, the hammer can act on the strut 16 in the interior of the housing, so that vibrations are transmitted to the ball guide.

SZÁMHÚZÓ GÉP

SZABADALMI IGÉNYPONTOK

1. Számhúzó gép, amely tartalmaz

- húzóegységet (3), amely golyók (2) befogadására és véletlenszerű kiválasztására szolgál, továbbá
- legalább egy golyóvezető elemet (1), amely a kihúzott golyók (2) húzóegységből (3) kivezetésére vagy a golyók (2) húzóegységbe (3) vezetésére szolgál,
- és ahol a golyóvezető elemnek (1) előre meghatározott méretű golyók (2) előre meghatározott útvonal (12) mentén történő megvezetésére és befogadására szolgáló teste (10) van, ahol az útvonal (12) a test (10) által van meghatározva,
- és ahol a testnek (10) számos, célszerűen ívelt vezetőrudja van, amelyek az előre meghatározott útvonal (12) mentén húzódnak egymástól bizonyos távolságra, és amelyek körülveszik az előre meghatározott útvonalat (12) oly módon, hogy a vezetőrudak (13) között előre meghatározott méretű golyó (2) vezethető meg az előre meghatározott pályán (12), és
- ahol

a vezetőrudak (13) párhuzamosan futnak egymással, és előre meghatározott pályát (12) alkotnak, és

- ahol

a vezetőrudak (13) keresztcsatlakozókkal (15) vannak egymáshoz erősítve, amelyek meghatározott helyeken, célszerűen egyenletesen, egymástól bizonyos távolságra vannak elrendezve az előre meghatározott pálya (12) mentén, ahol a keresztcsatlakozások (15) célszerűen központi horonnyal vannak ellátva a golyó (2) átjuttatása érdekében, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy

- a vezetőelem tartalmaz legalább egy vibrációgenerátort (11), amely vibrációátvivő módon csatlakoztatva van a testhez (10), és
- a vibrációgenerátor (11) vibrációátvivő módon csatlakoztatva van egy feszítőelemhez (16), és a feszítőelem (16) a testhez (10) van csatlakoztatva, ahol
- a feszítőelem (16) a vezetőrudak (13) egyikéhez vagy a keresztmerevítők (15) egyikéhez van csatlakoztatva, és az utóbbin átnyúlik.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti számhúzó gép, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a vibrációgenerátor (11) excenter motor vagy kiegyensúlyozatlan motor (110), ahol célszerűen az excentersúly (111) az excenter motor vagy kiegyensúlyozatlan motor (110) kimeneti tengelyén (112) van elrendezve.

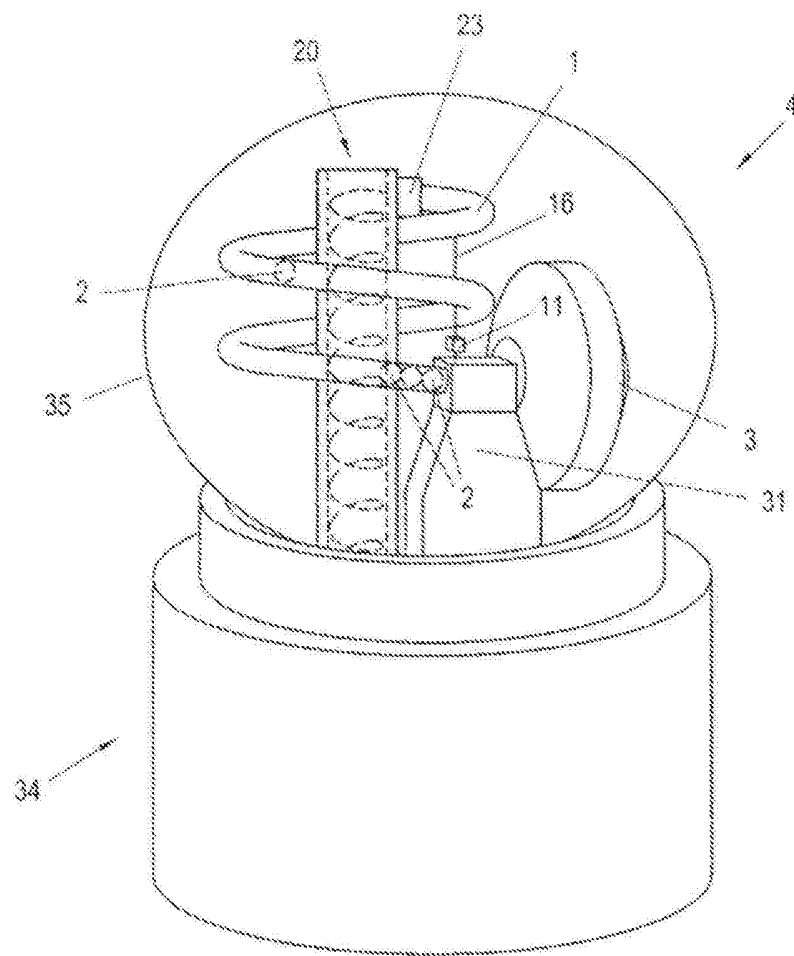
3. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti számhúzó gép, **azzal jellemezve**, hogy a vibrációs generátor (11) vibrációs részének (111) vibrációs generátora (11) vibrációátvivő módon van a merevítőhöz (16) csatlakoztatva.

4. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti számhúzó gép, *azzal jellemezve*, hogy egy golyó (2) golyóvezetőbe szorulását felügyelő egységgel van ellátva, ahol az egység, amennyiben a golyó (2) beszorulását érzékeli, aktiválja a vibrációs generátort.

5. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti számhúzó gép, *azzal jellemezve*, hogy a vibrációs generátor (11) olyan frekvenciára van beállítva, amely megfelel a golyóvezető (1) rezonanciafrekvenciájának (fR).

6. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti számhúzó gép, *azzal jellemezve*, hogy a merevítő (16) fémből van kiképezve.

7. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti számhúzó gép, *azzal jellemezve*, hogy a húzóegység (3) húzódobként van kialakítva.



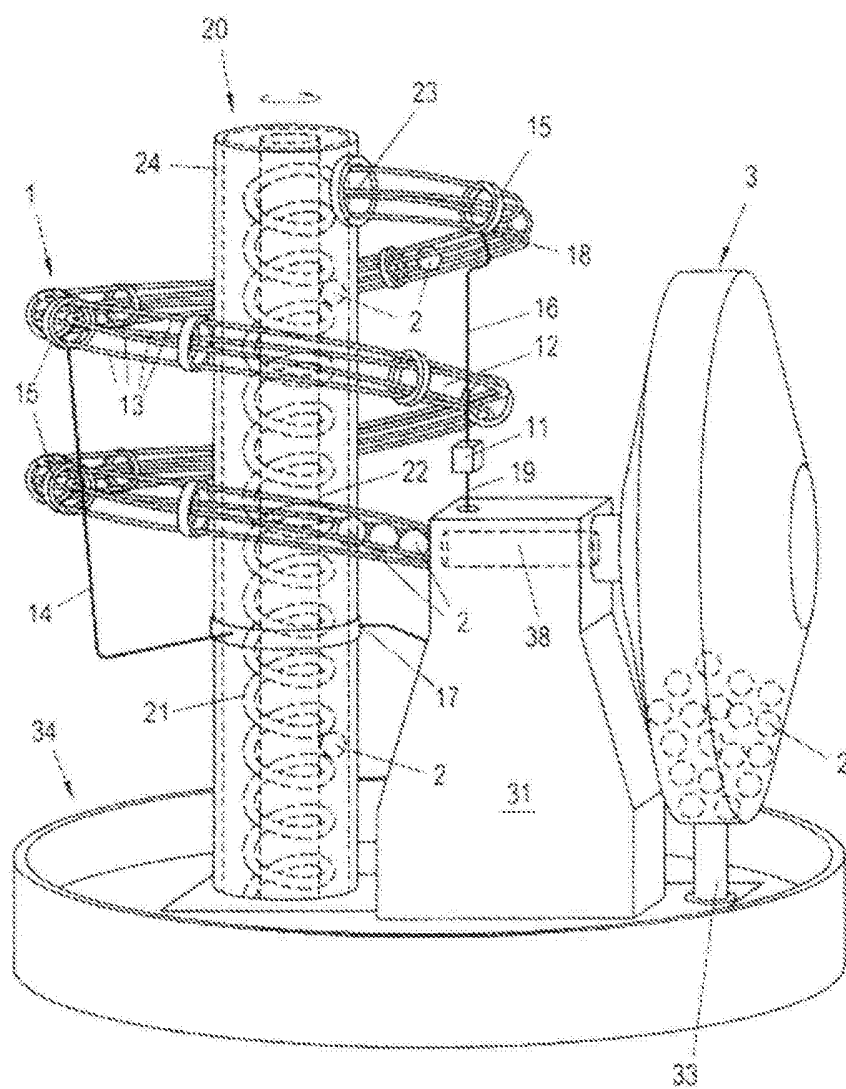


Fig. 2

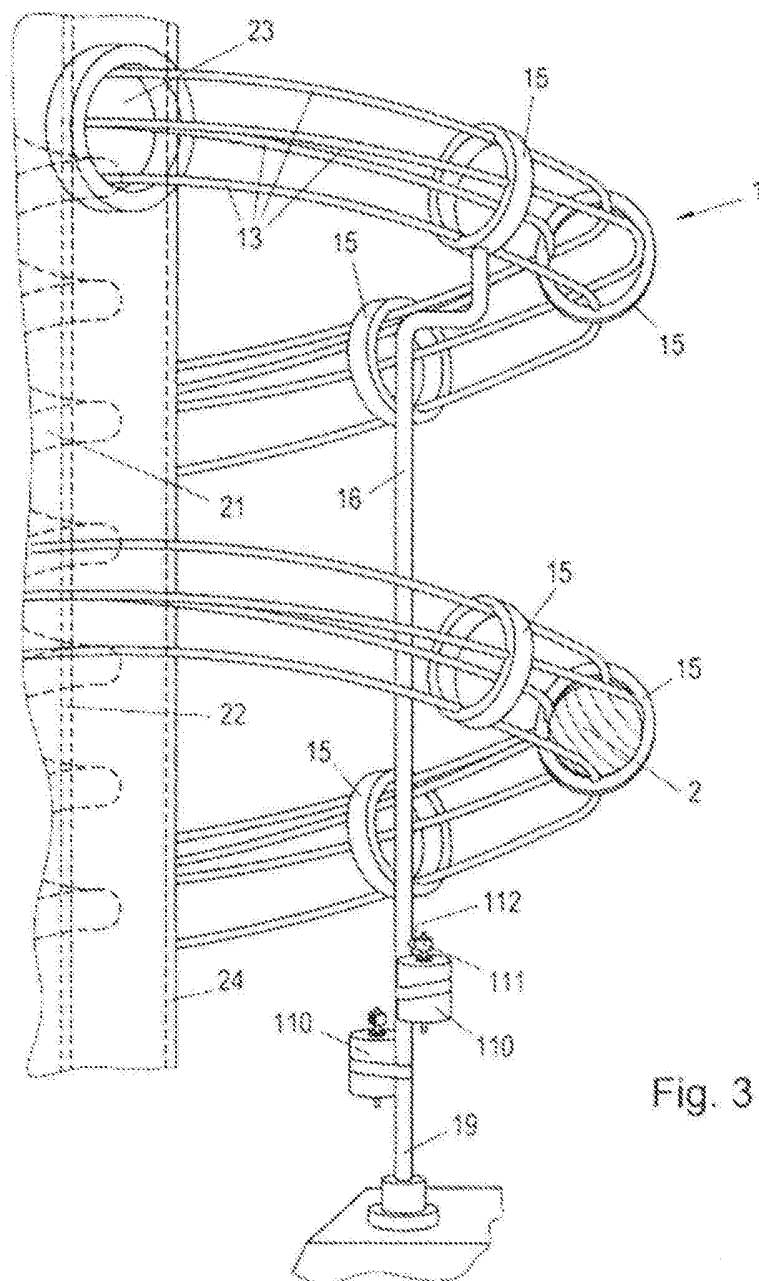


Fig. 3

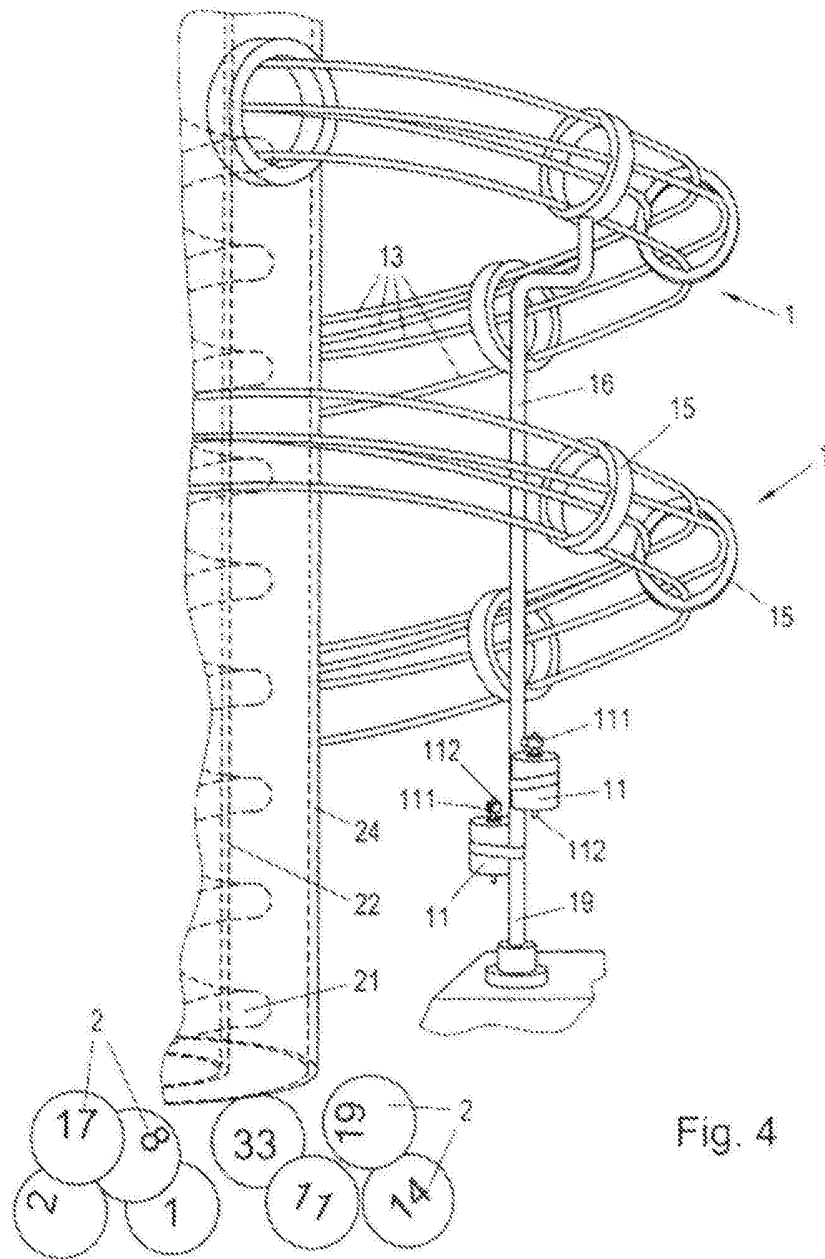


Fig. 4

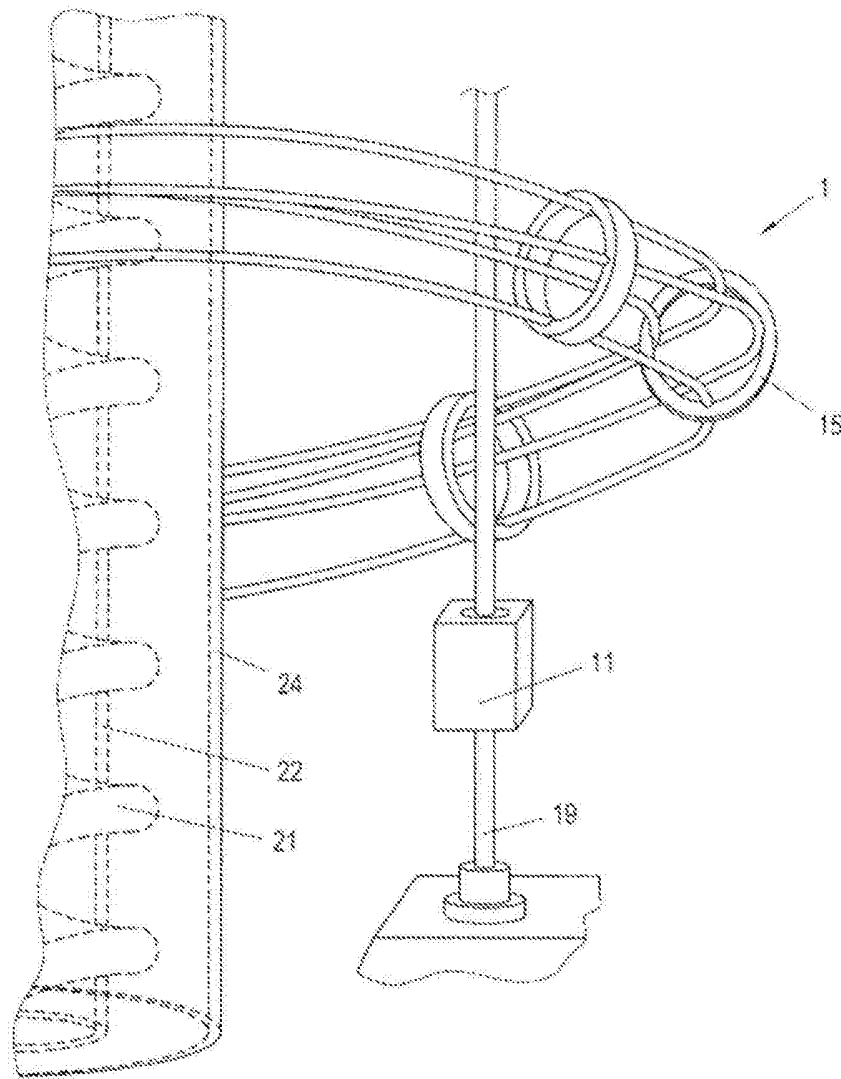


Fig. 5