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(54) Title: MULTI-CHAMBERED, LIQUID-COOLED DISC BRAKE

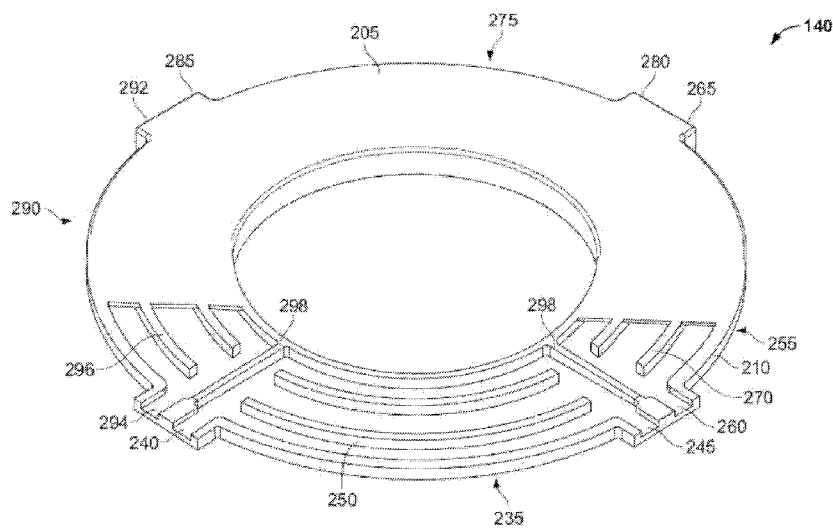


FIG. 4

(57) Abstract: A braking system includes at least one rotating disc, and at least one brake disc having a front face and a rear face. The brake disc has at least four inner chambers disposed therein. Each of the at least four inner chambers has a liquid inlet and a liquid outlet and defines a liquid pathway. At least one biasing element is configured to move the front face of the at least one brake disc into contact with the at least one rotating disc.

WO 2014/014770 A1

MULTI-CHAMBERED, LIQUID-COOLED DISC BRAKE

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present disclosure relates to disc brakes. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to internally, liquid-cooled disc brakes.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Brakes incorporating discs may be found in a variety of vehicular and industrial applications. In industrial applications, internally liquid-cooled disc brakes may be used. In one known embodiment, the brake includes a copper plate configured to engage the rotating disc and absorb the requisite energy to meet the braking duty cycle. The copper plate is affixed to a cast iron backing, having a plurality of ribs formed thereon. When the copper plate is affixed to the cast iron backing, the ribs form pathways for water or other coolant. Coolant enters an inlet of the brake, travels through the pathways, and exits an outlet that is disposed approximately 180° degrees from the inlet.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] In one embodiment, a liquid-cooled brake disc includes a substantially circular front face surface configured to brake an adjacent rotating member. The liquid-cooled brake disc further includes a substantially circular back face surface, an outer perimeter wall extending from the front face surface to the back face surface, and at least four inner chambers. The inner chambers include a first inner chamber defining a first cooling liquid pathway from a first cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a first cooling liquid outlet disposed in the

outer perimeter wall. The inner chambers also include a second inner chamber defining a second cooling liquid pathway from a second cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a second cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall. The inner further chambers include a third inner chamber defining a third cooling liquid pathway from a third cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a third cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall. The inner chambers also include a fourth inner chamber defining a fourth cooling liquid pathway from a fourth cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a fourth cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall.

[0004] In another embodiment, a brake disc includes a front face surface configured to brake an adjacent rotating member. The brake disc further includes a back face surface and at least four inner chambers. The inner chambers include a first inner chamber defining a first liquid pathway from a first cooling liquid inlet to a first liquid outlet. The inner chambers also include a second inner chamber defining a second liquid pathway from a second liquid inlet to a second liquid outlet. The inner chambers further include a third inner chamber defining a third liquid pathway from a third liquid inlet to a third liquid outlet. The inner chambers also include a fourth inner chamber defining a fourth liquid pathway from a fourth liquid inlet to a fourth liquid outlet.

[0005] In yet another embodiment, a braking system includes at least one rotating disc, and at least one brake disc having a front face and a rear face. The brake disc has at least four inner chambers disposed therein. Each of the at least

four inner chambers has a liquid inlet and a liquid outlet and defines a liquid pathway. At least one biasing element is configured to move the front face of the at least one brake disc into contact with the at least one rotating disc.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0006] In the accompanying drawings, structures are illustrated that, together with the detailed description provided below, describe exemplary embodiments of the claimed invention. Like elements are identified with the same reference numerals. It should be understood that elements shown as a single component may be replaced with multiple components, and elements shown as multiple components may be replaced with a single component. The drawings are not to scale and the proportion of certain elements may be exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.

[0007] **Figure 1** is a perspective view of one embodiment of a braking system;

[0008] **Figure 2** is a cross-section of the braking system;

[0009] **Figure 3** is a perspective view of one embodiment of a brake disc;

[0010] **Figure 4** is a cutaway view of the brake disc;

[0011] **Figure 5A** is a schematic drawing illustrating the liquid pathways of one embodiment of a brake disc; and

[0012] **Figure 5B** is a schematic drawing illustrating the liquid pathways of an alternative embodiment of a brake disc.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] **Figures 1 and 2** illustrate a perspective view and a cross-section, respectively, of one embodiment of a braking system **100**. The braking system **100** is a disc type, externally cooled unit configured to absorb and dissipate the thermal loads associated with the clutch and brake applications. The braking system **100** may be used in industrial applications, such as, Draw works application, mooring application (such as in the oil and gas industry), dynamic braking, emergency stop and parking/holding. However, it should be understood that the braking system **100** may be used in any application where braking is required.

[0014] The braking system **100** includes a rotating disc sub-assembly **110**, which also may be referred to as a friction disc sub-assembly. The rotating disc sub-assembly **110** includes a pair of friction discs **120a,b** disposed about a friction disc core **130**. In an alternative embodiment (not shown) a single rotating disc is used in place of a rotating disc sub-assembly.

[0015] The rotating disc sub-assembly **110** is disposed between a first brake disc **140a** and a second brake disc **140b**. The brake discs **140a,b** may also be referred to as reaction plates. During rotation of the rotating disc sub-assembly, the first brake disc **140a** is biased away from the rotating disc sub-assembly **110** and the second brake disc **140b** by a first biasing element **150**, shown here as a release spring. To brake the rotating disc sub-assembly **110**, a second biasing element **160**, shown here as a dual piston assembly, biases the first brake disc **140a** towards the rotating disc sub-assembly **110**. Together, the first brake disc

140a and the rotating disc sub-assembly **110** are biased towards the second brake disc **140b**. The rotating disc sub-assembly **110** transfers rotational energy to the first and second brake discs **140a,b**, thereby slowing its rotation. As one of ordinary skill in the art would understand, the transfer of rotational energy to the first and second brake discs **140a,b** produces heat. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the brake discs **140a,b** have a plurality of cooling liquid pathways disposed therein. A cooling liquid, such as water, sea water, ethylene glycol, or any other liquid flows through an inlet into the brake disc and one of the cooling liquid pathways, and absorbs the heat. The cooling liquid then flows through an outlet out of the brake disc, thereby dispersing the heat.

[0016] Although the illustrated embodiment shows a brake assembly having one rotating disc sub-assembly and two brake discs, it should be understood that any combination of rotating discs and brake discs may be employed. In one example, the brake assembly includes one rotating disc and one brake disc. In another example, the brake assembly includes two rotating discs and two brake discs. In other examples, the brake assembly include two rotating discs and three or four brake discs.

[0017] **Figure 3** illustrates a perspective view of one embodiment of a brake disc **140**. The brake disc **140** includes a substantially circular front face surface **205** configured to brake an adjacent rotating member. The brake disc **140** further includes a substantially circular back face surface (not shown in this view). An outer perimeter wall **210** extends from the front face surface **205** to the back face surface. Additionally, an inner perimeter wall **215** extends from the front face

surface **205** to the back face surface, thereby defining a substantially circular aperture **220** in the brake disc **140**. In alternative embodiments (not shown), the aperture may be square, triangular, oval, or any other geometric shape. In another alternative embodiment (not shown), the brake disc does not include an aperture.

[0018] In the illustrated embodiment, the brake disc **140** includes a plurality of tabs **225** disposed about the outer perimeter. Each tab **225** has an aperture **230** disposed therein, configured to receive a shaft (not shown). The brake disc **140** may translate along the shafts when it is being biased by one of the first and second biasing elements. In alternative embodiments, the brake disc may not include tabs.

[0019] **Figure 4** is a cutaway view of the brake disc **140**. In the illustrated embodiment, a portion of the front face surface **205** is removed to reveal one of the plurality of inner chambers disposed therein. A first inner chamber **235** defines a first cooling liquid pathway from a first cooling liquid inlet **240** disposed in the outer perimeter **210** to a first cooling liquid outlet **245** disposed in the outer perimeter **210**. The first inner chamber **235** further includes a plurality of ribs **250** disposed therein. The ribs **250** may direct the flow of the cooling liquid, and also provide additional surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid. It should be understood that the ribs **250** need not have the geometry illustrated in **Figure 4**. In an alternative embodiment, the ribs may have any shape. In another alternative embodiment (not shown), the ribs may be omitted. In yet another alternative embodiment, the first inner chamber also includes one or more cooling structures (not shown), disposed thereon. Such

cooling structures provide increased surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid.

[0020] The brake disc **140** further includes a second inner chamber **255** defining a second cooling liquid pathway from a second cooling liquid inlet **260** disposed in the outer perimeter **210** to a second cooling liquid outlet **265** disposed in the outer perimeter **210**. In the cutaway drawing of **Figure 4**, the second inner chamber **255** is only partially shown, as the remainder is covered by the front face surface **205**. The second inner chamber **255** further includes a plurality of ribs **270** disposed therein. The ribs **270** may direct the flow of the cooling liquid, and also provide additional surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid. It should be understood that the ribs **270** need not have the geometry illustrated in **Figure 4**. In an alternative embodiment, the ribs may have any shape. In another alternative embodiment (not shown), the ribs may be omitted. In yet another alternative embodiment, the second inner chamber also includes one or more cooling structures (not shown), disposed thereon. Such cooling structures provide increased surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid.

[0021] The brake disc **140** further includes a third inner chamber **275** defining a third cooling liquid pathway from a third cooling liquid inlet **280** disposed in the outer perimeter **210** to a third cooling liquid outlet **285** disposed in the outer perimeter **210**. In the partial cutaway drawing of **Figure 4**, the third inner chamber **275** is covered by the front face surface **205**, and therefore not shown. However, it should be understood that the third inner chamber **275** may have the

same structure as the first inner chamber **235**. In other words, the third inner chamber **275** further includes a plurality of ribs (not shown) disposed therein. The ribs may direct the flow of the cooling liquid, and also provide additional surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid. The ribs may have any shape. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the ribs may be omitted. In another alternative embodiment, the third inner chamber **275** also includes one or more cooling structures (not shown), disposed thereon. Such cooling structures provide increased surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid.

[0022] The brake disc **140** further includes a fourth inner chamber **290** defining a fourth cooling liquid pathway from a fourth cooling liquid inlet **292** disposed in the outer perimeter **210** to a fourth cooling liquid outlet **294** disposed in the outer perimeter **210**. In the cutaway drawing of **Figure 4**, the fourth inner chamber **290** is only partially shown, as the remainder is covered by the front face surface **205**. The fourth inner chamber **290** further includes a plurality of ribs **296** disposed therein. The ribs **296** may direct the flow of the cooling liquid, and also provide additional surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid. It should be understood that the ribs **296** need not have the geometry illustrated in **Figure 4**. In an alternative embodiment, the ribs may have any shape. In another alternative embodiment (not shown), the ribs may be omitted. In yet another alternative embodiment, the fourth inner chamber includes one or more cooling structures (not shown), disposed thereon. Such

cooling structures provide increased surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc and the cooling liquid.

[0023] As further illustrated in **Figure 4**, each of the inner chambers is separated from adjacent inner chambers by a divider **298**. The dividers may direct the flow of the cooling liquid, and also provide additional surface area to facilitate heat transfer between the brake disc **140** and the cooling liquid. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the dividers may be omitted.

[0024] In the illustrated embodiment, the first cooling liquid inlet **240** is separated from the first cooling liquid outlet **245** by an angular distance of 90°. Similarly, the second cooling liquid inlet **260** is separated from the second cooling liquid outlet **265** by an angular distance of 90°, the third cooling liquid inlet **280** is separated from the third cooling liquid outlet **285** by an angular distance of 90°, and the fourth cooling liquid inlet **292** is separated from the fourth cooling liquid outlet **294** by an angular distance of 90°. Accordingly, the first liquid pathway **250** is disposed in a first quadrant of the brake disc **140**, the second liquid pathway **255** is disposed in a second quadrant of the brake disc **140**, the third liquid pathway **275** is disposed in a third quadrant of the brake disc **140**, and the fourth liquid pathway **290** is disposed in a fourth quadrant of the brake disc **140**.

[0025] In the illustrated embodiment, and as further shown schematically in **Figure 5A**, the first cooling liquid outlet **245** is adjacent the second cooling liquid inlet **260**, the second cooling liquid outlet **265** is adjacent the third cooling liquid inlet **280**, the third cooling liquid outlet **285** is adjacent the fourth cooling liquid inlet **292**, and the fourth cooling liquid outlet **294** is adjacent the first cooling

liquid inlet **240**. In such an embodiment, liquid flows along each of the first, second, third, and fourth cooling liquid pathways **P₁,P₂,P₃,P₄** in substantially the same direction (*i.e.*, in the counterclockwise direction in the view shown in **Figure 5A**).

[0026] **Figure 5B** is a schematic drawing illustrating cooling liquid pathways **P₁,P₂,P₃,P₄** in an alternative embodiment. In the illustrated embodiment, the first cooling liquid inlet **240** is adjacent the fourth cooling liquid inlet **292**, and the second cooling liquid inlet **260** is adjacent the third cooling liquid inlet **280**. Additionally, the first cooling liquid outlet **245** is adjacent the second cooling liquid outlet **265**, and the third cooling liquid outlet **285** is adjacent the fourth cooling liquid outlet **294**. In such an embodiment, liquid flows in alternating directions along the first, second, third, and fourth cooling liquid pathways **P₁,P₂,P₃,P₄**. In the view shown in **Figure 5B**, liquid flows in a counterclockwise direction along the first liquid pathway **P₁** and the third liquid pathway **P₃**, while liquid flows in a clockwise direction along the second liquid pathway **P₂** and the fourth liquid pathway **P₄**. In other alternative embodiments (not shown), the direction of flow of each liquid pathway may be determined as desired.

[0027] Although the illustrated embodiment depicts a brake plate **140** having four liquid pathways, it should be understood that alternative embodiments may include five or more liquid pathways. In other alternative embodiments, the brake plate may include three liquid pathways or less.

[0028] In one embodiment, the brake disc **140** is a unitary structure. In other words, the front face **205**, the back face, the outer perimeter wall **210**, and the

inner perimeter wall **215** are a single, unitary component. The brake disc **140** may be cast, machined, printed, or otherwise formed as a single piece. In an alternative embodiment, the brake disc may be assembled from a plurality of components.

[0029] In one embodiment, the brake disc **140** is constructed of an alloy of aluminum and silicon carbide. Such an alloy may be referred to as an aluminum metal matrix composite, or aluminum MMC. One known aluminum MMC is commercially available under the brand name DURALCAN. In one known embodiment, the entire brake disc is constructed of aluminum MMC. In an alternative embodiment, the front face surface of the brake disc is constructed of aluminum MMC. In other alternative embodiments, other metals may be employed.

[0030] To the extent that the term “includes” or “including” is used in the specification or the claims, it is intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising” as that term is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim. Furthermore, to the extent that the term “or” is employed (e.g., A or B) it is intended to mean “A or B or both.” When the applicants intend to indicate “only A or B but not both” then the term “only A or B but not both” will be employed. Thus, use of the term “or” herein is the inclusive, and not the exclusive use. See, Bryan A. Garner, A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage 624 (2d. Ed. 1995). Also, to the extent that the terms “in” or “into” are used in the specification or the claims, it is intended to additionally mean “on” or “onto.” Furthermore, to the extent the term “connect” is used in the specification or

claims, it is intended to mean not only “directly connected to,” but also “indirectly connected to” such as connected through another component or components.

[0031] While the present application has been illustrated by the description of embodiments thereof, and while the embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicants to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the application, in its broader aspects, is not limited to the specific details, the representative apparatus and method, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the spirit or scope of the applicant’s general inventive concept.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid-cooled brake disc comprising:

a substantially circular front face surface configured to brake an adjacent rotating member;

a substantially circular back face surface;

an outer perimeter wall extending from the front face surface to the back face surface; and

at least four inner chambers, including:

a first inner chamber defining a first cooling liquid pathway from a first cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a first cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall,

a second inner chamber defining a second cooling liquid pathway from a second cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a second cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall,

a third inner chamber defining a third cooling liquid pathway from a third cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall to a third cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall, and

a fourth inner chamber defining a fourth cooling liquid pathway from a fourth cooling liquid inlet disposed in the outer

perimeter wall to a fourth cooling liquid outlet disposed in the outer perimeter wall.

2. The brake disc of claim 1, further comprising an inner perimeter wall extending from the front face surface to the back face surface, thereby defining an aperture in the liquid-cooled brake disc.
3. The brake disc of claim 2, wherein the aperture is substantially circular.
4. The brake disc of claim 1, wherein the first cooling liquid inlet is separated from the first cooling liquid outlet by an angular distance of 90° , the second cooling liquid inlet is separated from the second cooling liquid outlet by an angular distance of 90° , the third cooling liquid inlet is separated from the third cooling liquid outlet by an angular distance of 90° , and the fourth cooling liquid inlet is separated from the fourth cooling liquid outlet by an angular distance of 90° .
5. The brake disc of claim 1, wherein the first cooling liquid outlet is adjacent the second cooling liquid inlet, the second cooling liquid outlet is adjacent the third cooling liquid inlet, the third cooling liquid outlet is adjacent the fourth cooling liquid inlet, and the fourth cooling liquid outlet is adjacent the first cooling liquid inlet.
6. The brake disc of claim 1, wherein the first cooling liquid inlet is adjacent the fourth cooling liquid inlet, and the second cooling liquid inlet is adjacent the third cooling liquid inlet.

7. The brake disc of claim 6, wherein the first cooling liquid outlet is adjacent the second cooling liquid outlet, and the third cooling liquid outlet is adjacent the fourth cooling liquid outlet.
8. The brake disc claim 1, wherein the front face surface, the back face surface, and the outer perimeter wall are a single, unitary component.
9. The brake disc claim 1, wherein the liquid-cooled brake disc is constructed of an alloy of aluminum and silicon carbide.
10. A brake disc comprising:
 - a front face surface configured to brake an adjacent rotating member;
 - a back face surface;
 - at least four inner chambers, including:
 - a first inner chamber defining a first liquid pathway from a first cooling liquid inlet to a first liquid outlet,
 - a second inner chamber defining a second liquid pathway from a second liquid inlet to a second liquid outlet,
 - a third inner chamber defining a third liquid pathway from a third liquid inlet to a third liquid outlet, and
 - a fourth inner chamber defining a fourth liquid pathway from a fourth liquid inlet to a fourth liquid outlet.
11. The brake disc of claim 10, wherein the first liquid pathway is disposed in a first quadrant of the brake disc, the second liquid pathway is disposed in

a second quadrant of the brake disc, the third liquid pathway is disposed in a third quadrant of the brake disc, and the fourth liquid pathway is disposed in a fourth quadrant of the brake disc.

12. The brake disc of claim 10, wherein each of the at least four inner chambers has a plurality of ribs disposed therein.
13. The brake disc of claim 10, wherein each of the at least four inner chambers has a plurality of cooling structures disposed thereon.
14. A braking system comprising:
 - at least one rotating disc;
 - at least one brake disc having a front face and a rear face, and at least four inner chambers disposed therein, each of the at least four inner chambers having a liquid inlet and a liquid outlet and defining a liquid pathway;
 - at least one biasing element configured to move the front face of the at least one brake disc into contact with the at least one rotating disc.
15. The braking system of claim 14, wherein the at least one brake disc further includes an outer perimeter wall extending from the front face to the rear face.

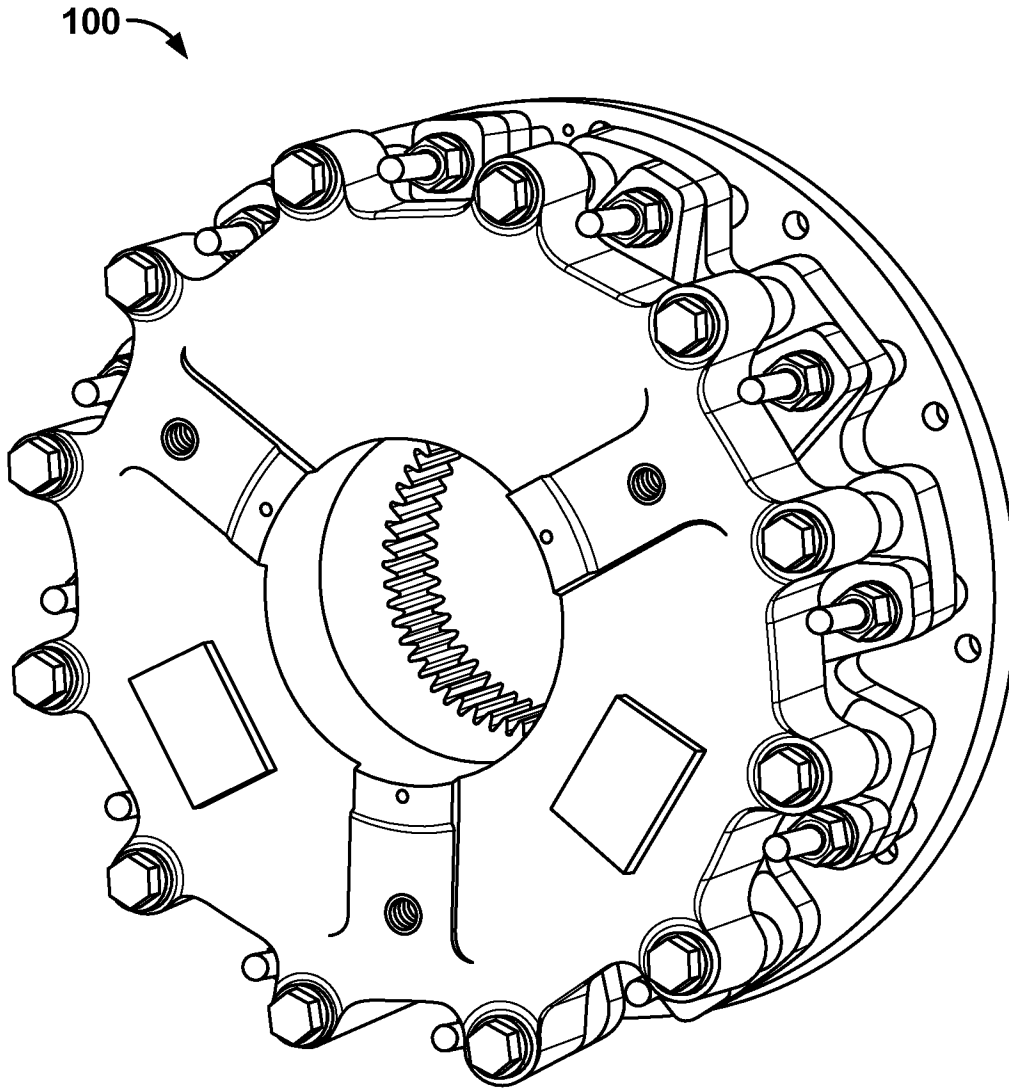


FIG. 1

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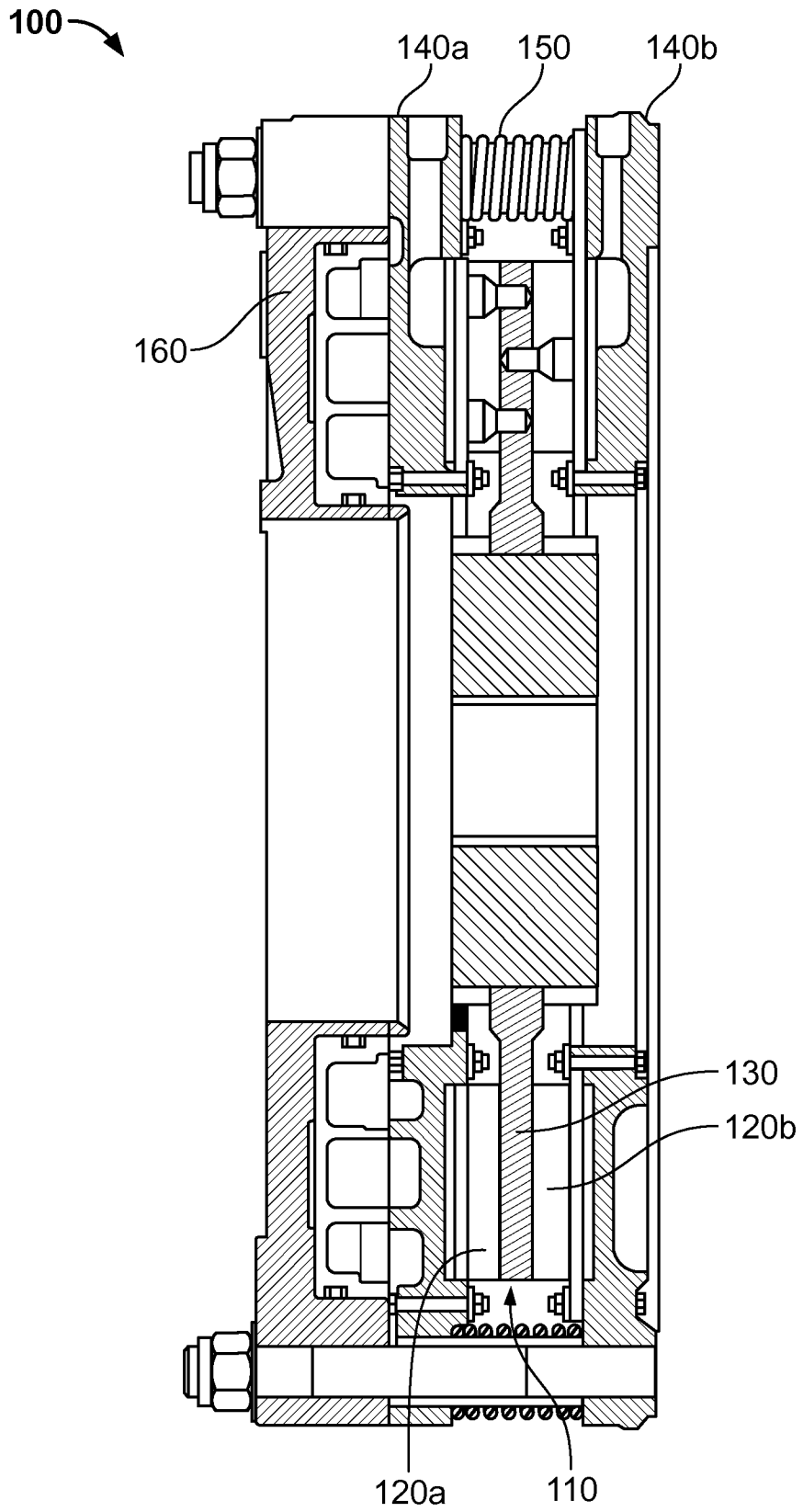


FIG. 2

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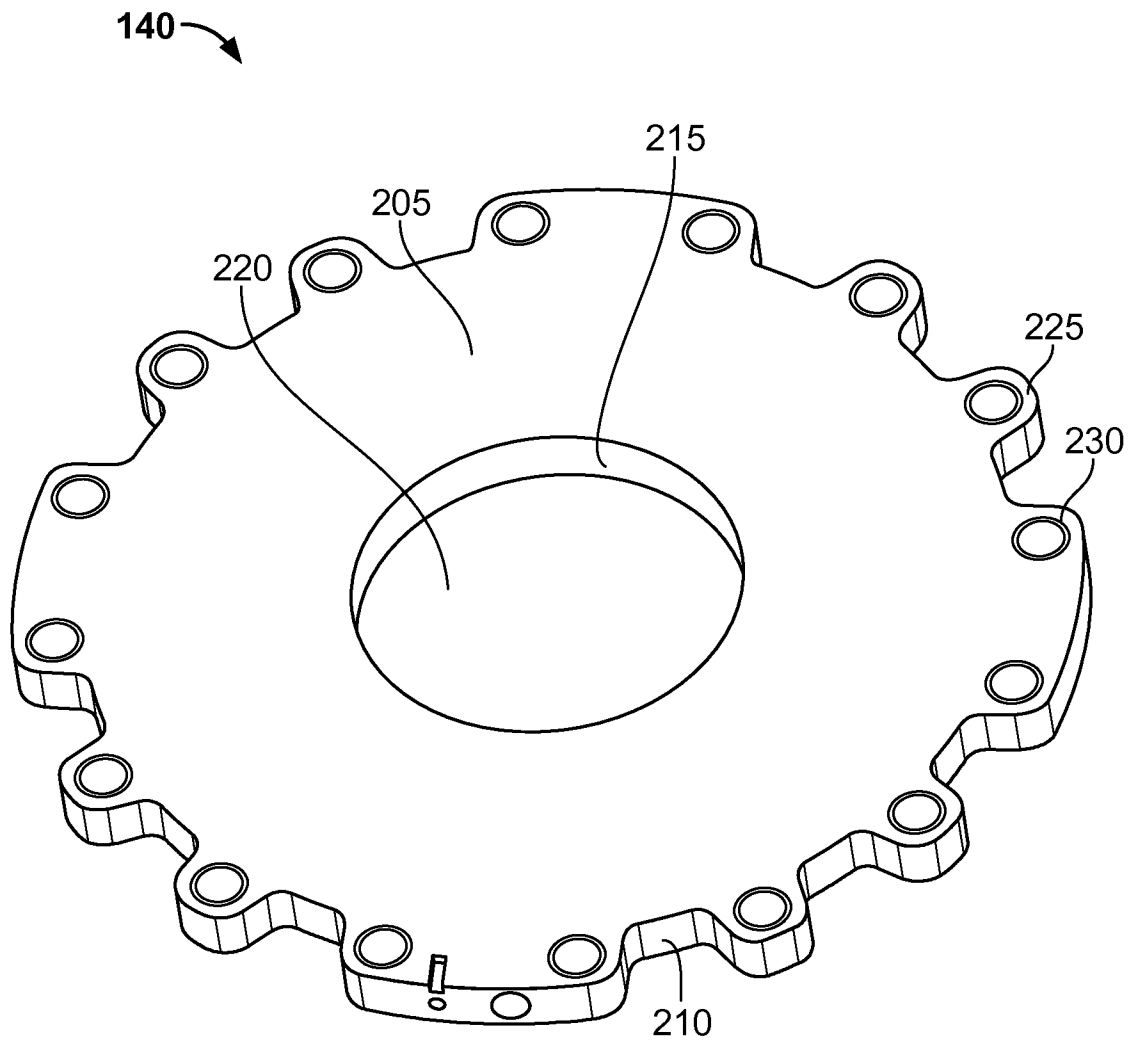


FIG. 3

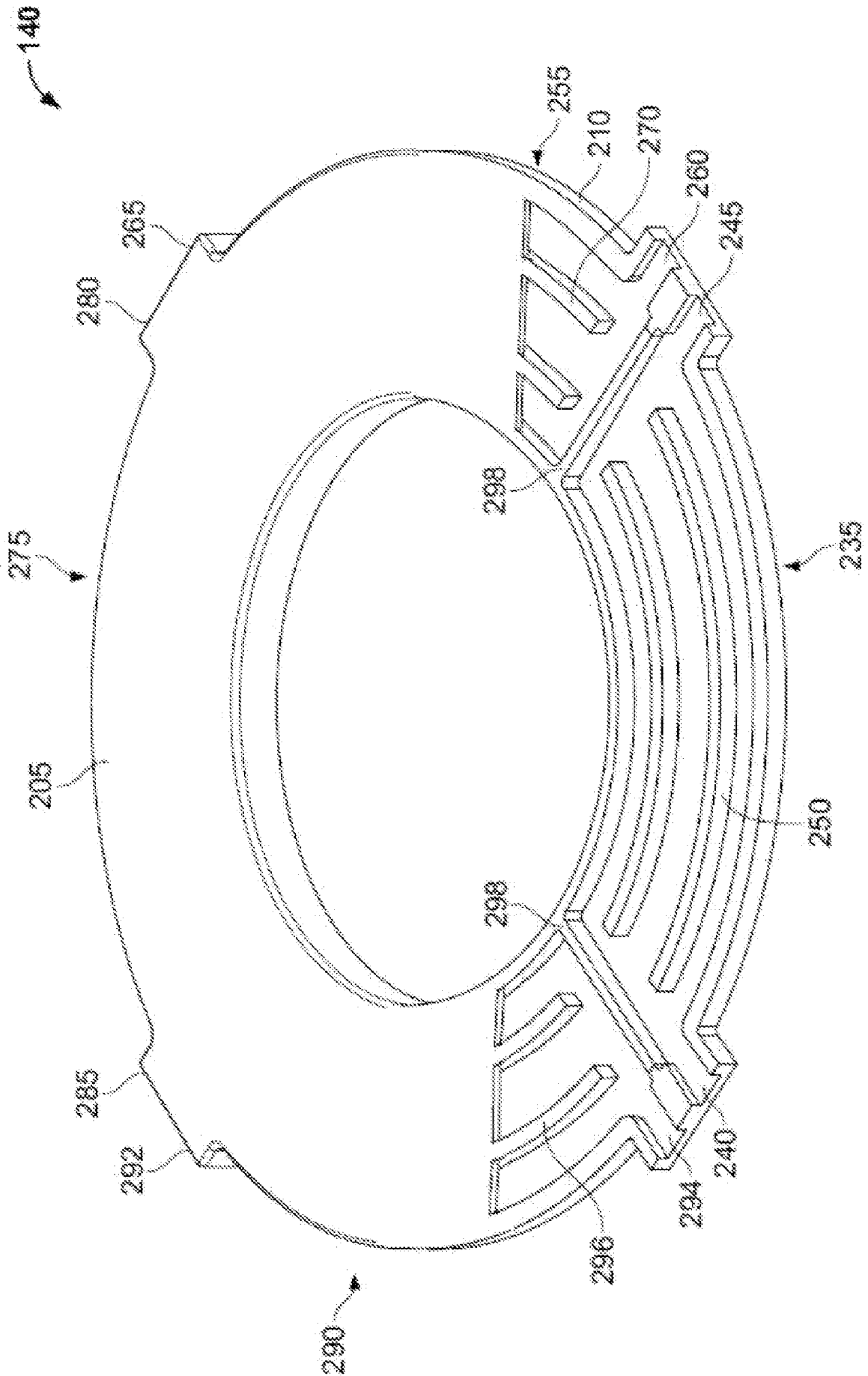


FIG. 4

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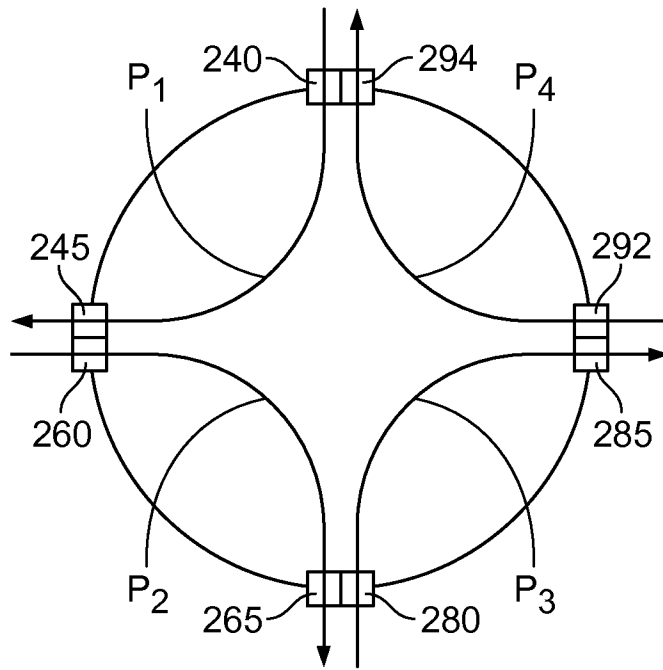


FIG. 5A

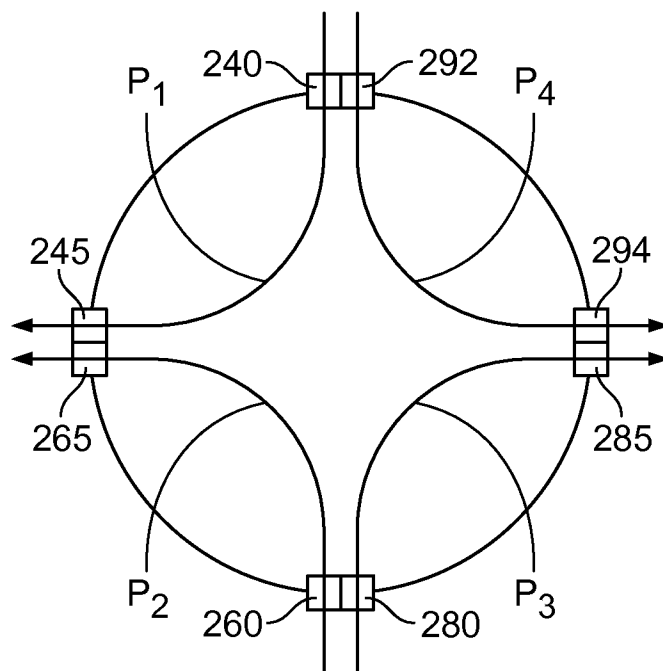


FIG. 5B

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**F16D 65/02(2006.01)i, F16D 65/06(2006.01)i, F16D 65/12(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
F16D 65/02; F16D 65/14; F16D 65/84; F16D 65/853; F16D 25/12; F16D 65/06; F16D 65/12Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility modelsElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & keywords: liquid cooled disc brake, path, rotor and chamber**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2010-122417 A1 (EATON CORPORATION) 28 October 2010 See paragraphs [0020],[0024]-[0026],[0035]; figures 1-4.	1-15
Y	JP 52-098082 A (SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, LTD.) 23 July 1977 See page 3, line 18 - page 4, line 6; claim 1 and figures 1,2.	1-15
A	US 7,766,134 B2 (MAYBERRY et al.) 03 August 2010 See column 3, line 37 - column 4, line 49; figures 2,3.	1-15
A	US 7,281,619 B2 (KUHN, LINDE) 16 October 2007 See column 3, line 34 - column 4, line 21; figure 1.	1-15
A	KR 10-1998-0049190 A (HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY) 15 September 1998 See page 2, lines 25-47; figure 2.	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 October 2013 (15.10.2013)

Date of mailing of the international search report

16 October 2013 (16.10.2013)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR



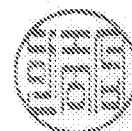
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2013/050259

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