

An imaging system for a motor vehicle

5 The invention relates to an imaging system for a motor vehicle comprising the features of the preamble of claim 1.

An imaging system for a motor vehicle comprising the features of the preamble of claim 1 is known for example from the EP 2 942 939 A1.

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The imaging system comprises a camera housing part and at least one camera module to be mounted at an attachment wall of said camera housing part, wherein the camera module comprises a lens objective, a lens holder holding said lens objective, an image sensor and a back plate holding said image sensor.

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The camera module is attached here by first and second rotation locking means at the camera housing part, which are cooperating with each other. The first rotation locking means may be realized for example by two pins and the second rotation locking means may be realized by two bores in the camera housing part into which the pins may be inserted. Therefore, it is prevented that the camera module may change his position or orientation with respect to a predefined roll angle after the attachment at the camera housing part and after the attachment of the imaging system at a vehicle.

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The attachment of the camera module in the camera housing part is realized here by several assembly steps. First of all, the camera module needs to be positioned in a predefined position, in which the bores of the camera module and the camera housing part are aligned. In a second and third step, the two pins need to be inserted into the different bores. As the camera module is fixed via two pins, the orientation of the camera module versus the predefined roll angle is fixed after the attachment. Nevertheless, it is possible that the orientation of the camera module may deviate from the predefined orientation because of tolerances or when one of the pins is not mounted properly in one of the bores. Furthermore, the two pins may

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be mounted with different mounting forces which may result in a tilting of the camera module.

With respect to this prior art it is the object of the invention to provide an image system in which the attachment of the camera module in the camera housing part is further facilitated and which enables furthermore an improved accuracy of the attachment and orientation of the camera module with respect to a predefined mounting position and orientation.

According to the invention it is suggested an imaging system comprising the features of claim 1, while further preferred embodiments are contained in the subclaims, in the figures and the related description.

According to the basic idea of the invention it is suggested that the camera module is provided with a radially outwardly directed flange, with several radially outwardly directed protrusions and with a closed retainer ring, wherein the protrusions and/or the retainer ring are elastically deformable, and the retainer ring is attached by pushing it over the protrusions under elastic deformation of the retainer ring and/or the protrusions to an attachment position, wherein the camera module is attached at the attachment wall by clamping the attachment wall between the retainer ring and the flange of the camera module when the retainer ring is in the attachment position.

The suggested imaging system comprises several advantages. First of all, there is only one part, the retainer ring, needed for the attachment. The assembly may be further facilitated to only two steps, inserting of the camera module into the opening of the camera housing and pushing the retainer ring over the camera module to the attachment position. Furthermore, the inventive solution enables an attachment in a single opening without additional bores or the like with equal distributed clamping forces between the retainer ring, the attachment wall and the flange. Therefore, the maximum load of the camera module and the camera housing in the areas of the attachment may be reduced, which results also in a reduced influence of the attachment forces to the final orientation of the camera module in the attachment position. Therefore, the invention enables an attachment of the camera

module with a higher accuracy with respect to a predetermined attachment position and orientation.

Furthermore, the protrusions may comprise a conical shape with an increasing thickness in the direction to the flange. The advantage of this embodiment is that the retainer ring may be easily pushed over the camera module while the elastic deformation of retainer ring and/or the protrusions is increasing continuously during the attachment movement until the retainer ring clips behind the protrusions to the attachment position.

Furthermore, the flange and/or the attachment wall are provided preferably with three centering surfaces arranged at the side facing towards the other part, which may comprise a conical, a spherical or a flat shape. First of all, the use of three centering surfaces is preferred as three centering surfaces define a plane and the camera module may thereby not perform any tilting movements versus the camera housing part.

Furthermore, the centering surfaces may have for example conical or spherical shapes which have a centering effect to a predefined position in radial as well as in circumferential direction because of their shape. Alternatively, the centering surface may have also a flat shape which may have a centering effect in combination with the other centering surfaces. The flat surface may have a very precisely worked or manufactured geometry and orientation and may be oriented in an angle different from 90 degrees to the length axis of the camera module to urge the camera module in a predefined direction.

A very equal load distribution with a low maximum of load with a precise orientation of the camera module may be achieved when the centering surfaces are arranged in angles of 120 degrees versus each other with respect to a length axis of the camera module in the mounted position.

Furthermore, it is preferred that the camera module may comprise three protrusions which are arranged in angles of 120 degrees with respect to each other related to a length axis of

the camera module, which enables an equal distribution of the acting clamping forces in the retainer ring and the attachment wall.

Furthermore, it is preferred that the three protrusions and the three centering surfaces are
5 arranged in angles of 60 degrees versus each other with respect to the length axis of the camera module. The three protrusions are arranged in the view onto the front side of the camera module between the centering surfaces. So the attachment wall is loaded together with the retainer ring in abutment points distributed in angles of approximately 60 degrees in circumferential direction with respect to the length axis of the camera module, which re-
10 sults in a further equalized load distribution and an attachment with a very high accuracy related to a predefined position and orientation is possible.

Furthermore, it is suggested that the retainer ring comprises a tubular part and a collar extending radially inwardly from the tubular part. The retainer ring may act thereby additional-
15 ly as a protection for the camera module by surrounding the camera module partially and especially the lens objective at the front side with the tubular part. The retainer ring is only engaging with the collar between the protrusions and the attachment wall, which fixes the camera module in the camera housing part, wherein the tubular part is not loaded. Furthermore, the assembly is facilitated because the retainer ring may be handled easier by
20 grasping the retainer ring at the tubular part from the side opposing the collar and pushing it over the camera module and the protrusions with the collar. The collar is arranged at the end of the tubular part, which is faced towards the attachment wall in the mounted position, so that the retainer ring is pushed in a first step with the collar over the protrusions when mounting the camera module at the camera housing via the retainer ring and moved over
25 the protrusions until the final attachment position is reached.

According to a further preferred embodiment it is suggested that the camera module comprises a cylindrical shape, and the retainer comprises a circular ring shape. The retainer ring is therefore loaded by an equally distributed load when attached at the camera housing and
30 the assembly is facilitated since the retainer ring may be attached independent from its circumferential orientation.

In the following the invention shall be illustrated on the basis of a preferred embodiment with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5 Fig. 1A to 1E shows a camera module from different sides;

Fig. 2A to 2C shows different centering surfaces with different geometries; and

10 Fig. 3A to 3C shows an imaging system with a camera housing part and the camera module in different views.

In the Figs. 1A to 1E it is shown a camera module 1 as a preassembled module comprising as basic components a lens objective 2, a lens holder 3 holding said lens objective 2 and a printed circuit board (PCB) 6 fixed at the lens holder 3. The lens objective 2 may be screwed
15 into the lens holder 3 and may comprise itself a stack of several single lenses. The PCB 6 may comprise a not shown image sensor which is positioned in a predefined position versus the lens objective 2, so that the light entering through the lenses of the lens objectives 2 hits onto the image sensor from a predefined direction. The lens holder 3 can be seen as the central part of the camera module 1 as it serves to fix the lens objective 2 and also to fix the PCB
20 6, so both parts are aligned versus each other because of the fixation at a common part.

The lens holder 3 is designed with a cylindrical tube body 16 and a square shaped flange 5, which extends radially in outward direction from the tube body 16 and is arranged at the end of the tube body 16 facing towards the PCB 6. Furthermore, the lens holder 3 is provided
25 with three protrusions 4 arranged in 120 degrees versus each other with respect to a length axis A of the camera module 1. The protrusions 4 are designed with a conical surface having an increasing thickness in the direction towards the flange 5. The flange 5 is provided with three centering surfaces 7 arranged at the side facing towards the protrusions 4, which are also arranged in 120 degrees versus each other related to the length axis A of the camera
30 module 1. Furthermore, an elastomeric sealing 14 is provided between the camera module 1 and the camera housing part 10 like shown in Fig. 3C. In the shown embodiment there are

provided three protrusions 4 and three centering surfaces 7 arranged in angles of 120 degrees, which is preferred as they define therefore two planes and the camera module 1 may not tilt or in other words it is assured that the camera module 1 is abutting with three abutment surfaces at the retainer ring and with three abutment surfaces at the attachment wall.

5 If the attachment with more or less abutment surfaces is reasonable it is also possible, wherein they may be arranged also in other and not identical angles.

The centering surfaces 7 are designed spherical but may also be designed as conical surfaces like for example in the Figs. 2A and 2B or as flat surfaces like shown in Fig. 2C. The centering
10 surfaces 7 are designed in a shape which urges the camera module 1 to a predefined position. Therefore, the centering surfaces 7 are worked to a very precise geometry exposing from the flange 5 in direction of the length axis A of the camera module 1 towards the protrusions 4.

15 In the Figs. 3A to 3C it is shown the imaging system with a camera housing part 10 and the camera module 1 attached thereto. The camera module 1 is arranged in an opening 11 of an attachment wall 12 of the camera housing part 10 and fixed by a retainer ring 8 like described in the following. The camera module 1 is inserted with the lens objective 2 in a first step from the back side of the attachment wall 12 into the opening 11. In a second step, the
20 retainer ring 8 is pushed from the front side over the lens objective 2 and the tube body 16 of the lens holder 3. The retainer ring 8 comprises a tubular part 9 and a radially inwardly directed collar 13 like shown in Fig. 3C. Furthermore, the retainer ring 8 and/or the protrusions 4 are designed either by the choice of a special material and/or by designing a special geometry with for example weakened sections in an elastically deformable manner, so that
25 the retainer ring 8 may be pushed with the collar 13 under elastic deformation of one of these parts over the protrusions 4 and snapping with the collar 13 behind the backside of the protrusions 4 to the attachment position. The thickness of the retainer ring 8 or in this special case of the collar 13 in direction of the length axis A is designed so that the addition of the thickness of the attachment wall 12, the thickness of the collar 13 including the thick-
30 ness of the elastomeric sealing 14 is approximately identical or slightly greater than the distance between the flange 5 and the side of the protrusions 4 facing towards the flange 5 like

shown in Fig. 3C. Therefore, the sealing 14 is loaded by a pressure force and deformed when the camera module 1 is fixed in the mounting position by the retainer ring 8 to tighten the opening 11 of the attachment wall 12. The protrusions 4 are designed with conical surface with in axial direction towards the flange 5 increasing thickness, wherein the conical outer surfaces may also be shaped spherical in circumferential direction. Therefore, the retainer ring 8 and/or the protrusions 4 are deformed continuously increasing when the retainer ring 8 is pushed over the protrusions 4, which facilitates the mounting process.

The attachment wall 12 is provided with three recesses 15 having a corresponding shape relating to the shape of the centering surfaces 7, so that the camera module 1 may dive with the centering surfaces 7 into the recesses 15 to a predetermined position in axial as well as in circumferential direction like shown in Fig. 3C. The centering surfaces 7 as well as the protrusions 4 are arranged in angles of 120 degrees versus each other related to the length axis A. The arrangement of the protrusions 4 and the centering surfaces 7 are turned to each other by 60 degrees, so that the protrusions 4 are arranged in angles of 60 degrees to the neighbored centering surfaces 7 in the projection in direction of the length axis A like shown in Fig. 1C. When the camera module 1 is mounted in the attachment position, the centering surfaces 7 are pressed into the recesses 15 and the protrusions 4 are pressed with their end faces against the retainer ring 8 and the retainer ring 8 finally against the attachment wall 12, so that camera module 1 is attached at the camera housing part 10 by clamping the attachment wall 12 between the retainer ring 8 and the flange 5 of the lens holder 3. As the protrusions 4 and the centering surfaces 7 are arranged in angles of 60 degrees in circumferential direction, the camera module 1 is fixed with an equally distributed clamping force at the attachment wall 12 of the camera housing part 10.

The mounting process of the camera module 1 needs therefore only two steps, inserting of the camera module 1 into the opening and pushing the retainer ring 8 over the lens holder 3 to the attachment position. As the PCB 6 with the image sensor arranged thereon is fixed at the lens holder 3 and the lens objective 2 is also fixed at the lens holder, the lens objective 2 got an orientation and position relating to the image sensor which is independent from the mounting of the camera module 1 at the camera housing part 10. Furthermore, the attach-

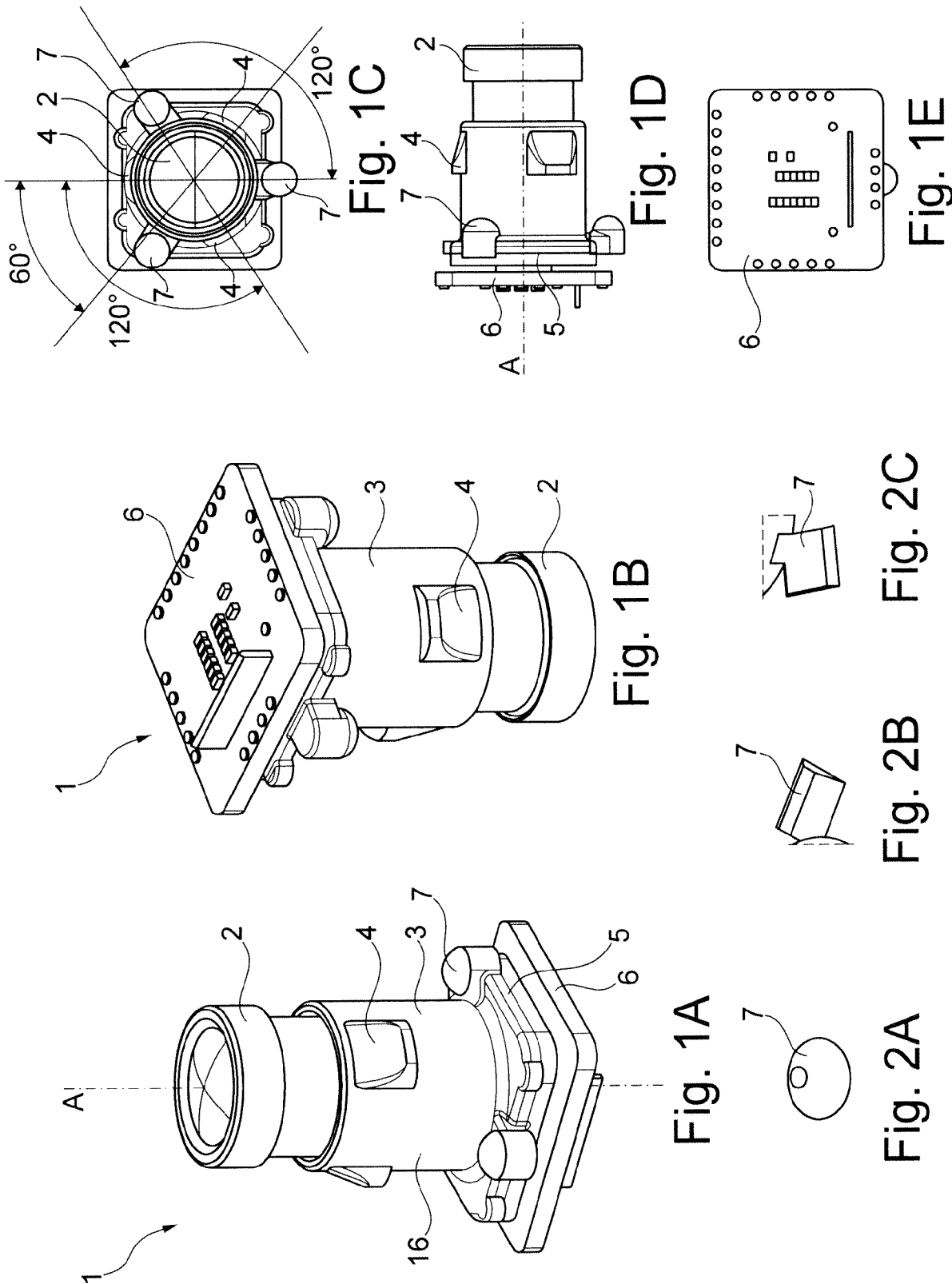
ment is realized via clamping forces applied via six abutment points, three at the retainer ring 8 and three at the attachment wall 12, which results in a very precise attachment of the camera module 1 at the camera housing part 10 related to the predetermined position.

- 5 Furthermore, the final attachment position of the camera module 1 is also defined by the centering surfaces 7 engaging into the recesses 15 of the attachment wall 12, which urges the camera module 1 into a predefined radial position and circumferential position. Therefore, no further adjustment of the camera module 1 is needed.

Claims:

1. An imaging system for a motor vehicle, comprising
 - a camera housing part (10) and at least one camera module (1) to be mounted at an attachment wall (12) of said camera housing part (10), characterized in that
 - the camera module (1) is provided with a radially outwardly directed flange (5) and with several radially outwardly directed protrusions (4), and
 - a closed retainer ring (8) is provided, wherein
 - the protrusions (4) and/or the retainer ring (8) are elastically deformable, and
 - the retainer ring (8) is attached by pushing it over the protrusions (4) under elastic deformation of the retainer ring (8) and/or the protrusions (4) to an attachment position, wherein
 - the camera module (1) is attached at the attachment wall (12) by clamping the attachment wall (12) between the retainer ring (8) and the flange (5) of the camera module (1) when the retainer ring (8) is in the attachment position.
2. An imaging system according to claim 1, characterized in that,
 - the protrusions (4) comprise a conical shape with an increasing thickness in the direction to the flange (5).
3. An imaging system according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that
 - the flange (5) and/or the attachment wall (12) are provided with three centering surfaces (7) arranged at the side facing towards the other part.
4. An imaging system according to claim 3, characterized in that,
 - the centering surfaces (7) comprise a conical, a spherical or a flat shape.
5. An imaging system according to one of the claims 3 or 4, characterized in that
 - the centering surfaces (7) are arranged in angles of 120 degrees versus each other with respect to a length axis (A) of the camera module (1).

6. An imaging system according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that
- the camera module (1) comprises three protrusions (4) which are arranged in angles of 120 degrees with respect to each other related to a length axis (A) of the camera module (1).
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7. An imaging system according to claim 5 and claim 6, characterized in that
- the three protrusions (4) and the three centering surfaces (7) are arranged in angles of approximately 60 degrees versus each other with respect to the length axis (A) of the camera module (1).
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8. An imaging system according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that,
- the retainer ring (8) comprises a tubular part (9) and a collar (13) extending radially inwardly from the tubular part (9).
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9. An imaging system according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that,
- the camera module (1) comprises a cylindrical shape, and
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- the retainer ring (8) comprises a circular ring shape.



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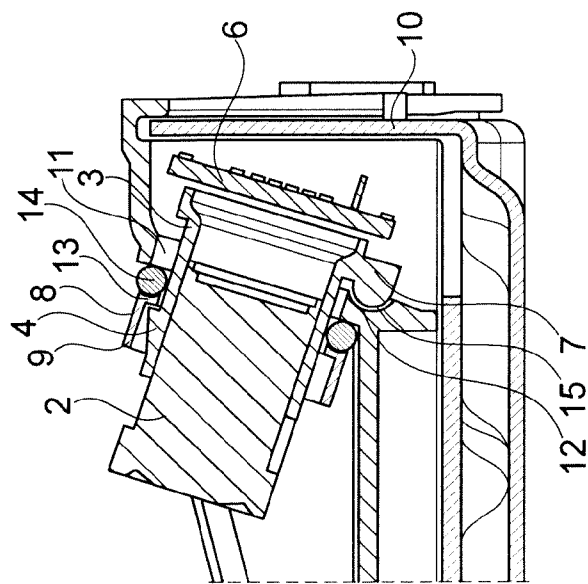


Fig. 3C

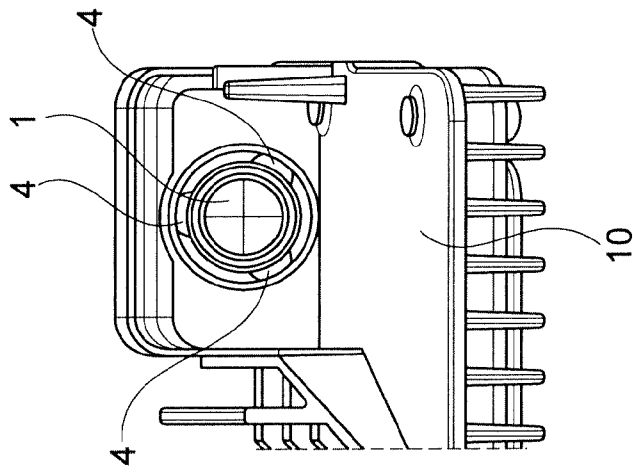


Fig. 3B

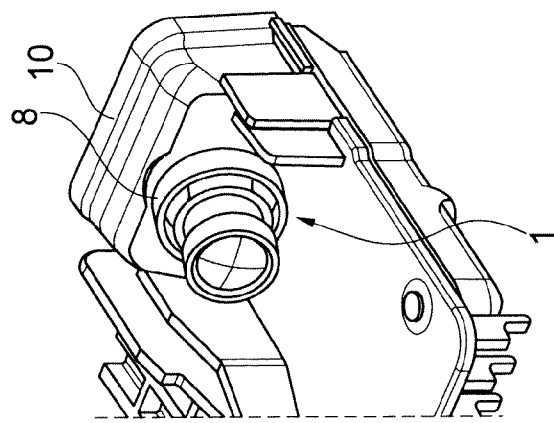


Fig. 3A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/056865

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. B60R11/04 H04N5/225
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
B60R H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KR 101 705 525 B1 (CAMMSYS CORP.) 13 February 2017 (2017-02-13) abstract paragraphs [0006] - [0021], [0027] - [0050] claim 1 figures 1-9	1-9
A	JP 2010 081293 A (KYOCERA CORP) 8 April 2010 (2010-04-08) abstract paragraphs [0006] - [0011], [0021] - [0040] figures 1-8 ----- -/--	1-9



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KR 2012 0016430 A (SAMSUNG ELECTRO MECH [KR]) 24 February 2012 (2012-02-24) abstract paragraphs [0019] - [0023], [0027] - [0033] figures 1-3 -----	1-9
A	DE 10 2004 009920 A1 (VALEO SCHALTER & SENSOREN GMBH [DE]) 15 September 2005 (2005-09-15) abstract paragraphs [0035] - [0039] figures 3-6 -----	1-9
A	WO 2014/095130 A1 (BOSCH GMBH ROBERT [DE]) 26 June 2014 (2014-06-26) abstract page 9, line 5 - page 10, line 16 figures 3,4,6 -----	1-9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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