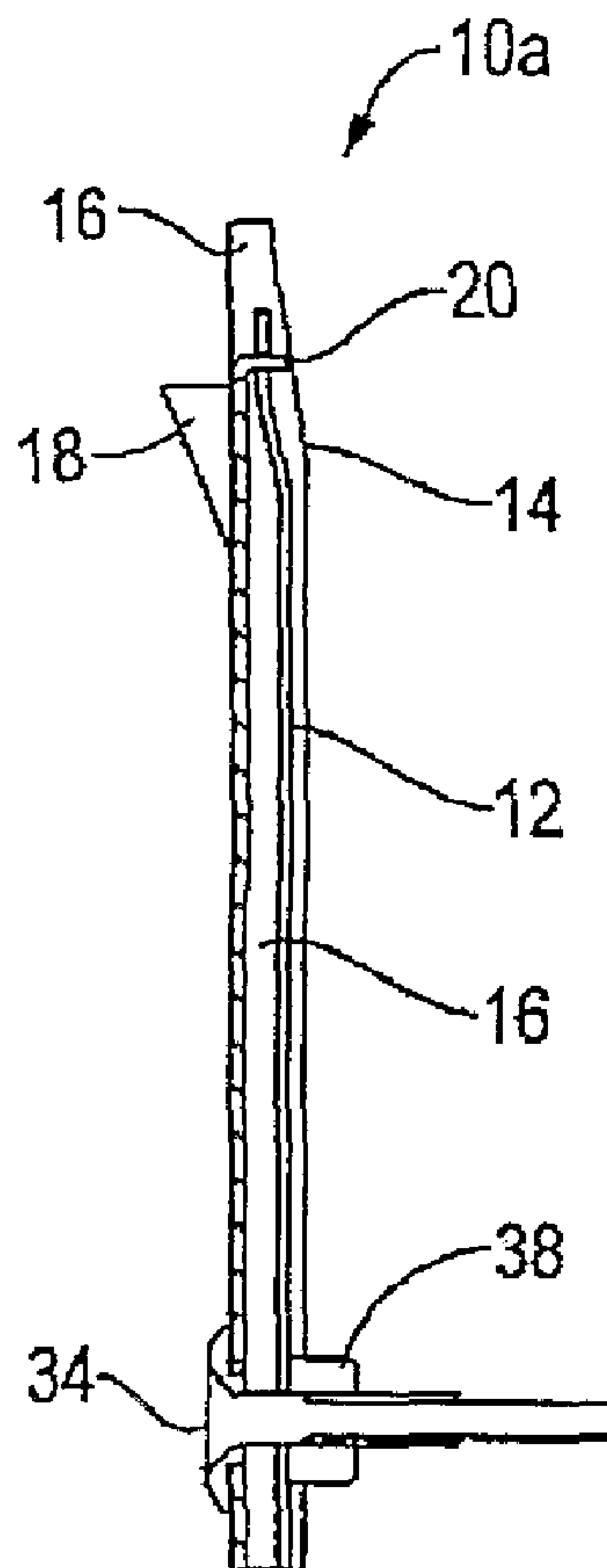




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention provides a fastener (10) which has an actuating means (12), a bias means (14) and a flexible core (16). The flexible core (16) has an engagement means (18) which may be integral with but is preferable separate from the flexible core (16). The



(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

actuating means (12) includes a material adapted to contract when activated, such as shape memory alloy. Upon contraction of this material, the engagement means (18) is movable between an engagement position and a disengagement position. The bias means (14) biases the flexible core (16) to the engagement position.

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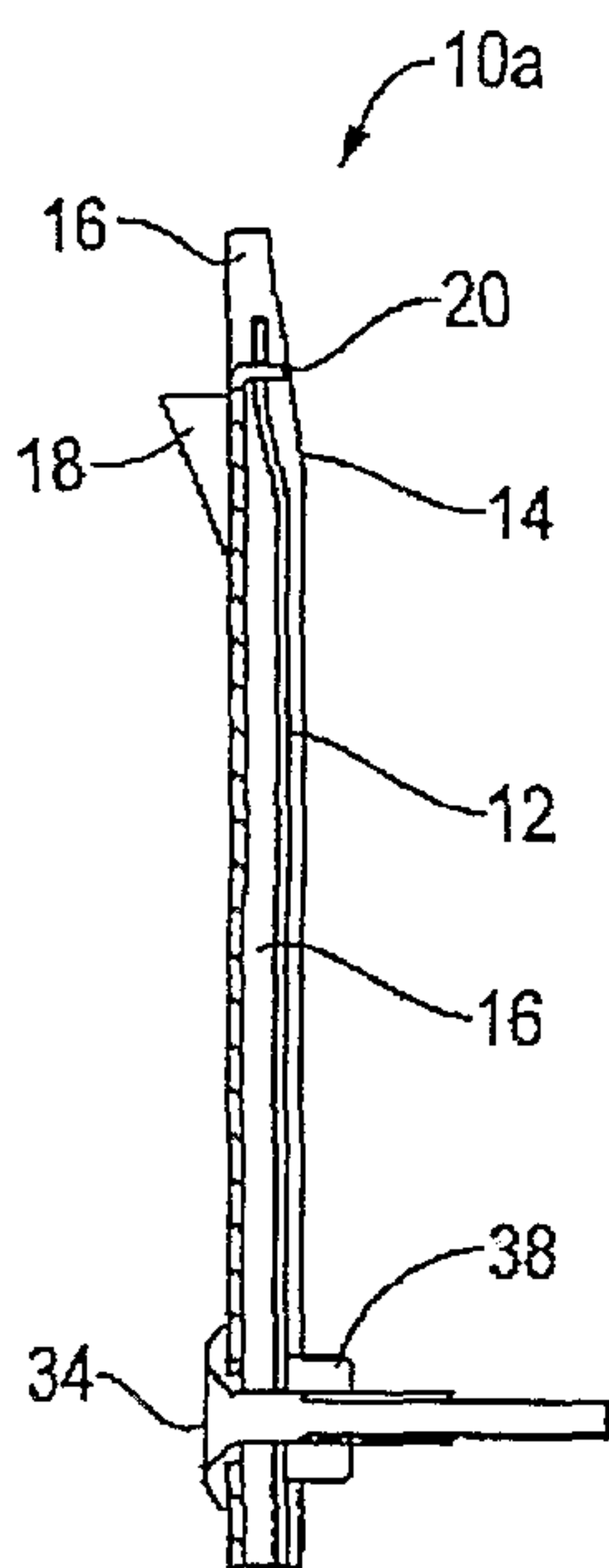
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(54) Title: DEVELOPMENTS IN BEAM TYPE FASTENERS



(57) Abstract: The invention provides a fastener (10) which has an actuating means (12), a bias means (14) and a flexible core (16). The flexible core (16) has an engagement means (18) which may be integral with but is preferable separate from the flexible core (16). The actuating means (12) includes a material adapted to contract when activated, such as shape memory alloy. Upon contraction of this material, the engagement means (18) is movable between an engagement position and a disengagement position. The bias means (14) biases the flexible core (16) to the engagement position.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BEAM TYPE FASTENERS

Field of the Invention

This invention is concerned with developments in beam-type fasteners.

Beam-type fasteners were disclosed in International Patent Application No
5 PCT/AU03/000759 (referred to below as the "International Application"). The
contents of the International Application are incorporated herein by reference.

It will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that a substantial part of the
disclosure in the International Application will also be applicable to the invention
disclosed below.

10 Background of the Invention

The beam-type fastener disclosed in the International Application includes a
fastening element having a flexible beam and an engagement means, and actuating
means which is attached to the fastening element and which includes a material
adapted to contract when activated. The beam is movable, upon contraction of the
15 material, between an engagement position and a disengagement position.

The material adapted to contract when activated is preferably a shape memory
alloy material, such as those readily available and known.

Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention provides a fastener including:

- 20 (a) actuating means including a material adapted to contract when
activated;
- (b) bias means; and
- (c) a flexible core located between the actuating means and the bias means,
the flexible core having an engagement means;
- 25 wherein the engagement means is movable, upon contraction of the
material, between an engagement position and a disengagement position,

and wherein the bias means biases the flexible core to the engagement position.

Preferably, the flexible core substantially insulates the actuating means from the bias means.

- 5 It is preferred that the flexible core is made of a suitable plastic material and that the bias means is a steel leaf spring. The invention is not limited to these embodiments, however.

The flexible core may resemble to some extent the flexible beam of the International Application. However, it will be appreciated by one skilled in the art
10 that the flexible core need not have the degree of structural strength incorporated in the flexible beam, because of the bias provided by the bias means. Consequently, although the fastener of the present invention may be regarded as a development in the beam-type fastener of the International Application, there are preferred differences between the beam of the fastener of the International
15 Application and the core of the fastener of the present invention.

In one embodiment, the actuating means is a punched shape memory alloy profile. Examples are shown in the drawings. In another embodiment, the actuating means includes or comprises one or more strands or wires. The drawings show the embodiment where the actuating means is a "U" shaped wire and another
20 embodiment where the actuating means takes the form of shape memory alloy wire which is returned one or more times to provide increased pulling power. It is also within the scope of the invention that the actuating means may take the form of multiple strands of wire. The actuating means may be of a different construction to those shown in the drawings.

25 The engagement means may take any suitable form. For example, the engagement means may take the form of a projecting wedge which can key into a corresponding recess in a wall of an element or which can otherwise retain an element in the desired configuration. Other forms of the engagement means are within the scope of the invention. For example, the engagement means may be a
30 peg, may include a groove or may take the form of the disclosures in the International Application. Other configurations are possible.

The engagement means is preferably separate from, rather than integral with, the flexible core. This feature may be used to enable easy substitution of different forms of engagement means for different connecting situations.

When the engagement means is moved from the engagement position to the
5 disengagement position, it may be moved in any suitable manner. For example, if the engagement means is located at one end of the core, movement of the engagement means from the engagement position to the disengagement position may describe an arc. As another example, contraction of the actuating means may cause the engagement means (and the core) to be moved axially, so that the
10 engagement means moves out of engagement with any element which it would otherwise fasten.

Preferably, the actuating means consists of or comprises shape memory alloy which contracts when activated by the application of an electrical current, to raise the temperature of the shape memory alloy to the appropriate temperature. For this
15 purpose, the shape memory alloy material may be connected electrically in any suitable manner. It may be convenient to include a suitable microprocessor in any electrical connector, for operation of the fastener.

If desired, the fastener of the invention may include means to insulate the fastener, or part of it, thermally. As an example, a suitable piece of insulation, or insulating
20 layer, may be applied to the actuating means or to another appropriate part of the fastener, to help control heat applied to the shape memory alloy.

The fastener of the invention may include other features, such as an overtemperature failsafe mechanism. By way of example, the fastener may include a second actuating means including a material adapted to contract when activated.
25 In this embodiment, the second actuating means is designed to lock the fastener in the locked position once a particular temperature has been reached, such as 70° Celsius. The first actuating means in this case needs to be sufficiently strong to overcome the locking effect derived from the second actuating means, so that, when it is desired to disengage the fastener, the first actuating means is capable of
30 causing disengagement, despite the locking effect of the second actuating means.

It is also within the scope of the invention that the fastener, or part of it, can form part of a circuit which can indicate whether the fastener is in the engagement position or in the disengagement position. As an example, the bias means when in

the preferred embodiment of a spring steel leaf may be designed to contact a conductive material on an element which the fastener is intended to fasten. When the leaf is in electrical contact with the conductive material, a circuit can be completed. An enquiry can be made by applying current to the fastener, so that if
5 the leaf is in electrical contact with the conductive material, a report can be sent that the fastener is in the engagement position. Conversely, if the circuit cannot be completed because the leaf is not in contact with the conductive material, the report will be that the fastener is in the disengagement position.

Rather than making an enquiry as to engagement or disengagement, a current may
10 be applied continually to the fastener for a constant indication of the engagement or disengagement of the fastener.

If two or more fasteners of the invention are used in this environment, it may be possible to report on whether some or all of the fasteners are in the engaged or disengaged position.

15 The fastener of the invention, used singularly or as a plurality, may be controlled through a network, such as a controller area network (CAN). Through this control, individual fasteners may be addressed (each fastener including an appropriate address means) and be engaged or disengaged in a desired sequence.

A fastener of the invention may also be used to indicate tampering. If a fastener of
20 the invention were to be used to fasten, for example, a global positioning by satellite (GPS) instrument, and the fastener was to be forced rather than to be disengaged in an authorised way, the breach of connection to the fastener may be designed to prevent the instrument from operating outside its environment. This feature may be used to deter theft.

25 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

The invention will now be described in connection with certain non-limiting embodiments, in relation to the attached drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a first embodiment of fastener according to the
30 invention;

Figure 2 is a rear elevation of the same embodiment;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along the line A-A of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an exploded view of a second embodiment of the invention, similar in many respects to that of Figures 1 to 3;

5 Figures 5, 6 and 7 show embodiments of engagement means;

Figures 8 and 9 show different embodiments of electrical connectors;

Figure 10 shows in side view the fastener of Figure 4 in the engagement position;

Figure 11 shows the same embodiment in the disengagement position;

10 Figure 12 is a side perspective view of a third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 13 shows the embodiment of Figure 12 in perspective view from above;

Figure 14 shows the embodiment of Figure 12 in perspective view from an end;

15 Figure 15 is a similar view to that of Figure 14 but showing the third embodiment in end perspective view from below;

Figure 16 shows the third embodiment in perspective view from below;

Figure 17 shows the third embodiment in perspective view from above, similar to Figure 13, but with part of the fastener cut away to show detail;

20 Figure 18 is an exploded view of the third embodiment shown in Figures 12 to 17;

Figure 19 is a view similar to Figure 12 but shows substitution of a different type of engagement means;

Figure 20 is a view similar to that in Figure 12 but shows substitution of a further type of engagement means;

25 Figure 21 is a view similar to that in Figure 12 but shows yet a further form of engagement means;

Figure 22 is a plan view from below of a fourth embodiment of the invention showing a different configuration of shape memory alloy wire compared to the third embodiment;

5 Figure 23 shows in side elevation the fourth embodiment in situ in the engaged position;

Figure 24 is a view from below of the fastener in Figures 22 and 23, in situ; and

Figure 25 is a side elevation of a fifth embodiment of the invention, including an overtemperature failsafe mechanism.

10 Detailed Description of the Drawings

Referring first to Figures 1 to 3, fastener 10a is shown having actuating means 12 made of shape memory alloy (SMA) material as a punched profile. Bias means 14, a thin (less than 0.5mm) punched electroplated spring steel leaf, is located on one side of flexible core 16, while SMA profile 12 is located on the other side. This arrangement forms a sandwich, with SMA profile 12 being separated from leaf spring 14 by core 16.

Flexible core 16 is a 1 mm plastic moulding, produced by injection moulding and being made of 10% glass filled Nylon. Core 16 has, at one end, engagement means 18. As can be seen in Figure 3, engagement means 18 is in the form of a projecting wedge, which can key into or retain an element (not shown).

Wedge 18 is movable, upon contraction of the SMA profile 12, between an engagement position and a disengagement position. Leaf spring 14 biases the wedge 18 to a default engagement position, which is that shown in Figures 1 to 3 for this embodiment.

25 SMA profile 12 is shown in Figure 2 as having two legs 24 and 26, forming gap 28 between them. Core 16 includes six moulded projections 30 and a six pairs of extensions 32, in both cases to secure profile 12 to core 16. Projections 30 and extensions 32 can permit profile 12 to slide relative to core 16 should contraction of profile 12 occur axially, as discussed further below.

Leaf spring 14 includes tang 20 which fits through an aperture (not visible in these Figures) in core 16 and into a complementary slot 22 in SMA profile 12.

Two gold flashed brass mounting pins 34 pass through each of leaf spring 14, core 16 and SMA profile 12. Each pin 34 may be suitably insulated electrically from
5 leaf spring 14, for example, by plastic clamping plate 36 (refer Figure 1). Each pin 34 is connected electrically with SMA profile 12 by pressed gold flashed brass circular sleeves 38.

As a result of the mating of tang 20 with slot 22 (sandwiching core 16), the mating of projections 30 and extensions 32 with legs 24 and 26, and the insertion of pins
10 34 through the assembly, fastener 10a is held firmly together.

Pins 34 are connected to a suitable ASIC based controller PWA (not shown). On actuation, SMA profile 12 contracts and draws fastener 10a (and wedge 18) to the right, referring to Figure 3. Thus wedge 18 can be drawn out of engagement with an element which it is designed to fasten. On release and cooling, leaf spring 14
15 rebias SMA profile 12 and forces fastener 10a back to the engagement position.

If each of legs 24 and 26 measures about 4.0 x 0.2 mm, SMA profile 12 can have an equivalent strength of about fifty strands of 8/thousandth of an inch SMA wire. At 180 Mpa, SMA profile 12 can provide approximately 294 N of pulling force.

Reference is now made to the embodiments in Figures 4 to 11. In describing these
20 Figures the same reference numerals will be used for the same or similar parts.

In Figure 4, and similarly to Figures 1 to 3, fastener 10b has SMA profile 12, leaf spring 14 and core 16. SMA profile 12 has two legs 24 and 26, forming gap 28 between them. Leaf spring 14 includes tang 20 which fits through aperture 40 in core 16 and into a complementary slot 22 in SMA profile 12.

25 Part of core 16 is shown in cut away form so that projections 30 and extensions 32 can be seen.

Instead of wedge 18, core 16 may have other forms of engagement means, such as peg 46 (Figure 5), ramp 48 and groove 50 (Figure 6) or "reverse wedge" 52. These are some of many types of engagement means which may be suitable.

Mounting pins 34 in this embodiment include barbs 42 (only some of which are labelled) as well as electrical terminals 44. Barbs 42 help to secure the components of fastener 10. Mounting pins 34 pass through clamping plate 36, leaf spring 14, core 16 and SMA profile 12, before entering mount 54 to connect to electrical
5 connector 56.

Connector 56 is shown with side cabling 58. An alternate style of electrical connector is shown in Figure 9, where connector 60 has cabling 58 at the rear.

Yet another arrangement is shown in Figure 8, where each leg 24 and 26 of SMA profile 12 has a tapered foot 62, designed to fit into slots 64 in connector 66, which
10 has cabling 58 at the base.

Turning now to Figure 10, in this embodiment electrical circuit 68 is off, so that fastener 10b is in the default position (engaged). Wedge 18 (shown partially and in dotted outline) is engaging an element (not shown). When circuit 68 is on, as in Figure 11, SMA profile 12 contracts and draws wedge 18 from the engagement
15 position in Figure 10 to the disengagement position in Figure 11, the movement of wedge 18 describing an arc.

In Figure 10, leaf spring 14 is designed so that at rest, in the engagement position, fastener 10b is generally flat. Fastener 10b is curved towards a concave configuration as in Figure 11 when SMA profile 12 is activated. It is within the
20 scope of the invention that leaf spring 14 causes fastener 10 to adopt a convex configuration when at rest (engagement position) and is pulled to a generally flat configuration when SMA profile 12 is activated.

It is also within the scope of the invention that contraction of SMA profile 12 after activation occurs axially, rather than causing fastener 10b to curl back, as in Figure
25 11, or to move from a convex configuration to a flat configuration, as described above. In axial contraction, SMA profile 12 would shorten, so that, referring to Figure 4, shrinkage would occur in the dimension represented by arrows 70. Because of engagement of tang 20 through aperture 40 into slot 22, core 16 and leaf spring 14 would be forced to move downwardly towards mounting pins 34.
30 (Apertures 72 in core 16 and leaf spring 14, of which only two are labelled, would need to be elongated for this purpose.) Wedge 18 would move downwardly with reference to Figure 4, out of engagement with an element it was engaging.

Referring now to the third embodiment in Figures 12 to 18, as before, in describing these Figures, the same reference numerals will be used for the same or similar parts.

In Figures 12 to 18, fastener 10c has leaf spring 14 and a core represented by plastic spine 16. However, in this embodiment, instead of SMA profile 12, fastener 10c has SMA wire 82 (refer Figures 16, 17 and 18). In this embodiment, SMA wire forms a "U" shape and is 0.020 inch wire, which can provide a nominal combined force of 72.24N. Leaf spring 14 preferably has a thickness of 0.012 inch or 0.015 inch.

10 In this embodiment, engagement means 78 takes the form of a 5.00mm post clip having a pair of apertures 74, shown in Figures 12, 13 and 18. Apertures 74 are for the purpose of attaching engagement means 78 to leaf spring 14 and spindle 76 by spindle screws 80. Spindle 76, preferable of injection moulded plastic and being of the same material as core 16, can be seen in Figures 16, 17 and 18.

15 Spindle 76 is also used in relation to SMA wire 82, as best seen in Figures 16 and 17, to provide easy equalisation during contraction of SMA wire 82.

Flexible core/plastic spine 16 includes extensions 32 which in this embodiment assist to capture and substantially protect SMA wire 82.

Plastic clamping plate 36 has apertures 84 for receiving mounting or contact pins 20 34. Leaf spring 14 includes apertures 72 which correspond to apertures 72 in core 16.

Fastener 10c also includes a pair of clamp plates or mounts 54 having apertures 86. Contact pins 34 pass through apertures 84 in plate 36, apertures 72 in leaf spring 14, apertures 72 in core 16 and apertures 86 in plates 54. Barrel nuts 88, washers 25 90 and nuts 92 are then used to secure contact pins 34 to the assembly.

In this embodiment, contact pins 34 have a fixed orientation for easy assembly and alignment of the 0.64 x 0.64 mm square pin ends 94. Contact pins 34 have a pitch of 5.08mm, set up to fit a standard style connector (not shown) to the pin ends.

Clamp plates 54 include channels 96 to accommodate SMA wire 82. If it is 30 desired to change the size of SMA wire 82, for example from 0.020 inch to 0.015 inch, only minor changes would need to be made to clamp plates 54 and the size of

channels 96. SMA wire of 0.015 inch could provide a nominal combined pull force of 40N.

When the third embodiment is provided in the dimensions indicated above, engagement means 78 can have an "overhang" of 2.5mm.

- 5 It will be appreciated that this third embodiment, in particular, has minimal parts and can easily be adapted to high volume manufacturing.

Turning now to the embodiment in Figure 19, engagement means 78 has been replaced by clip 98 with a reverse overhang.

- Similarly, in Figure 20, clip 78 of the third embodiment has been replaced by a
10 3.0mm clip 100 instead of the 5.0mm clip 78 of the third embodiment.

In Figure 21, clip 78 has been replaced by a 2.4mm forward clip 102.

It will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that each of clips 98, 100 and 102 is in modular form and can be readily exchanged for clip 78, being fastened to fastener 10c by spindle screws 80.

- 15 Turning now to Figure 22, fastener 10d has, instead of SMA profile 12 as in the first and second embodiments, or U-shaped SMA wire 82, SMA wire 104 which is almost twice as long as that in the third embodiment. In the fourth embodiment, SMA wire 104 winds around first spindle 76a, second spindle 76b and third spindle 76c before returning to base 106 of fastener 10d. To accommodate spindle
20 76b, contact pins 34 are arranged one on top of the other rather than side by side as in the previous embodiments. In this embodiment, SMA wire 104 may provide 80N pulldown using 0.015inch SMA wire.

- Fastener 10d is shown in situ in Figures 23 and 24, in which some components are shown in dotted outline. As can be seen in Figure 23, fastener 10d engages
25 element 108 to element 110, to which fastener 10d is fixed. When fastener 10d is activated by heating SMA wire 104, overhang 112 is drawn out of engagement with element 108, freeing element 108 from element 110. Element 110 may be, for example, an instrument on an instrument panel or a radio or CD player in a vehicle, with element 108 representing a frame or mount. As can be seen, fastener
30 10d is hidden from view in the engagement position.

Turning now to the fifth embodiment in Figure 25, this is similar to the previous four embodiments except that fastener 10e includes an overtemperature failsafe mechanism. Fastener 10e is shown with the mounting pins 34 one on top of the other, as in the fourth embodiment, rather than side by side, but the principle could
5 be applied to any of the embodiments described herein.

In some environments, ambient temperature may become relatively high, for example, in a closed vehicle standing in the sun in summer. In such a circumstance, it may be desirable to ensure that the fastener of the invention is not inadvertently disengaged. In this embodiment, the fastener of the invention
10 includes a second actuating means 114, secured to the assembly by a second flexible core 116. In the embodiment shown, second actuating means 114 takes the form of an SMA wire with a lower "pulling" power than that of actuating means 82. Otherwise, the configuration of second flexible core 116 and second actuating means 114 may be adapted from any of those previously described.

15 In this embodiment, once the temperature of second actuating means 114 reaches (in this example) 70° Celsius, second actuating means 114 contracts, locking fastener 10e into the locked position shown. To disengage fastener 10e, first actuating means 82 is heated to a (higher) desired temperature and, because of its superior pulling power, first actuating means 82 can contract to draw engagement
20 means 18 out of contact with an element (not shown), to disengage from that element, at the same time overcoming the pulling power of second actuating means 114.

Industrial Applicability

As will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the various arts, the invention
25 disclosed herein is not limited to the examples set out and has wide application in many areas. The invention represents a significant advance in the art of securing and releasing, particularly in relation to beam-type fasteners

Claims

1. A fastener including:

(a) actuating means including a material adapted to contract when activated;

5 (b) bias means; and

(c) a flexible core located between the actuating means and the bias means, the flexible core having an engagement means;

10 wherein the engagement means is movable, upon contraction of the material, between an engagement position and a disengagement position, and wherein the bias means biases the flexible core to the engagement position.

2. The fastener of claim 1, wherein the flexible core is adapted to substantially insulate the actuating means from the bias means.

3. The fastener of claims 1 or 2, wherein the flexible core is made of a plastic material.

15 4. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the bias means is a steel leaf spring.

5. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the actuating means is a punched shape memory alloy profile.

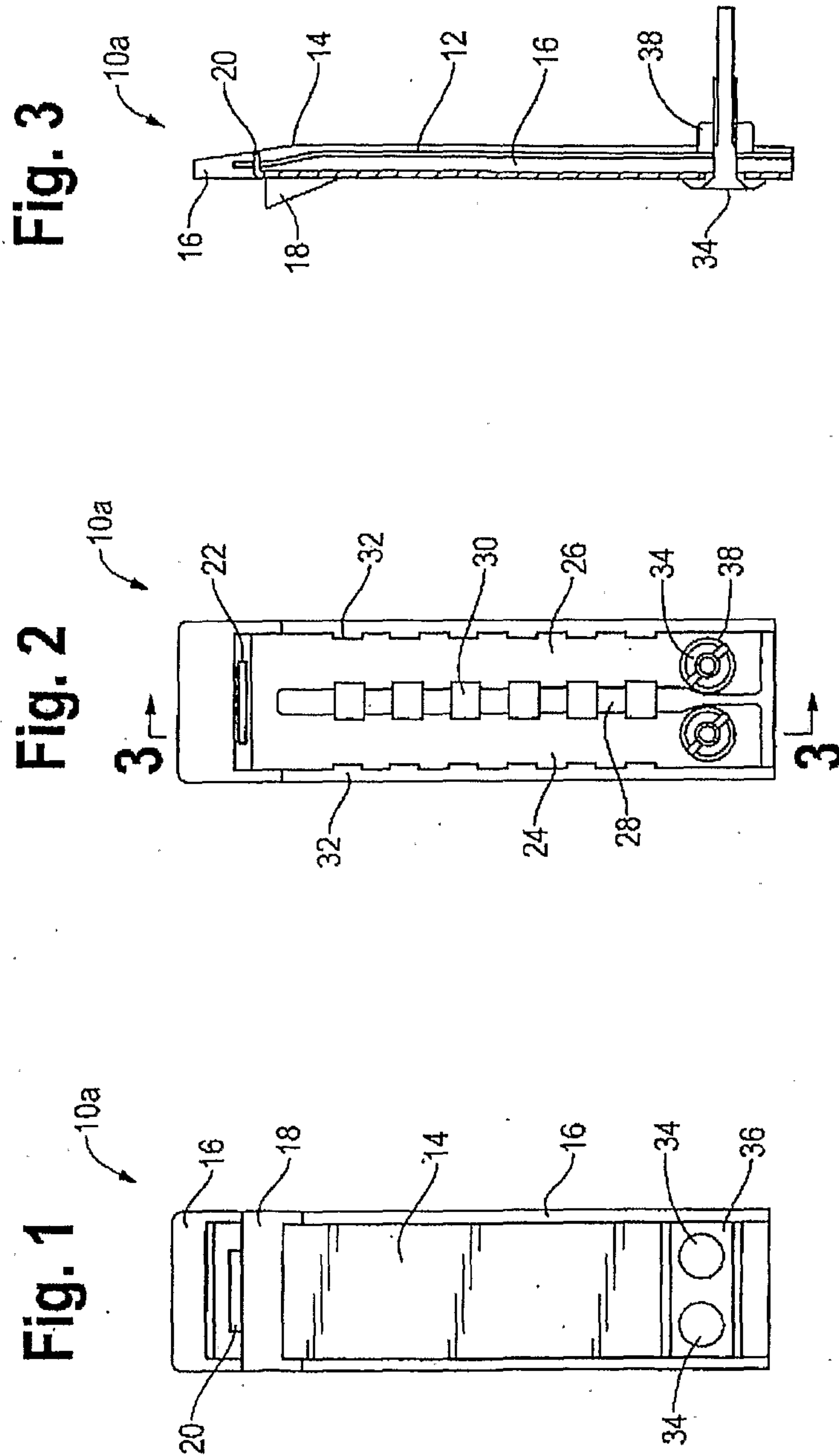
20 6. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the actuating means is one or more strands of shape memory alloy wire.

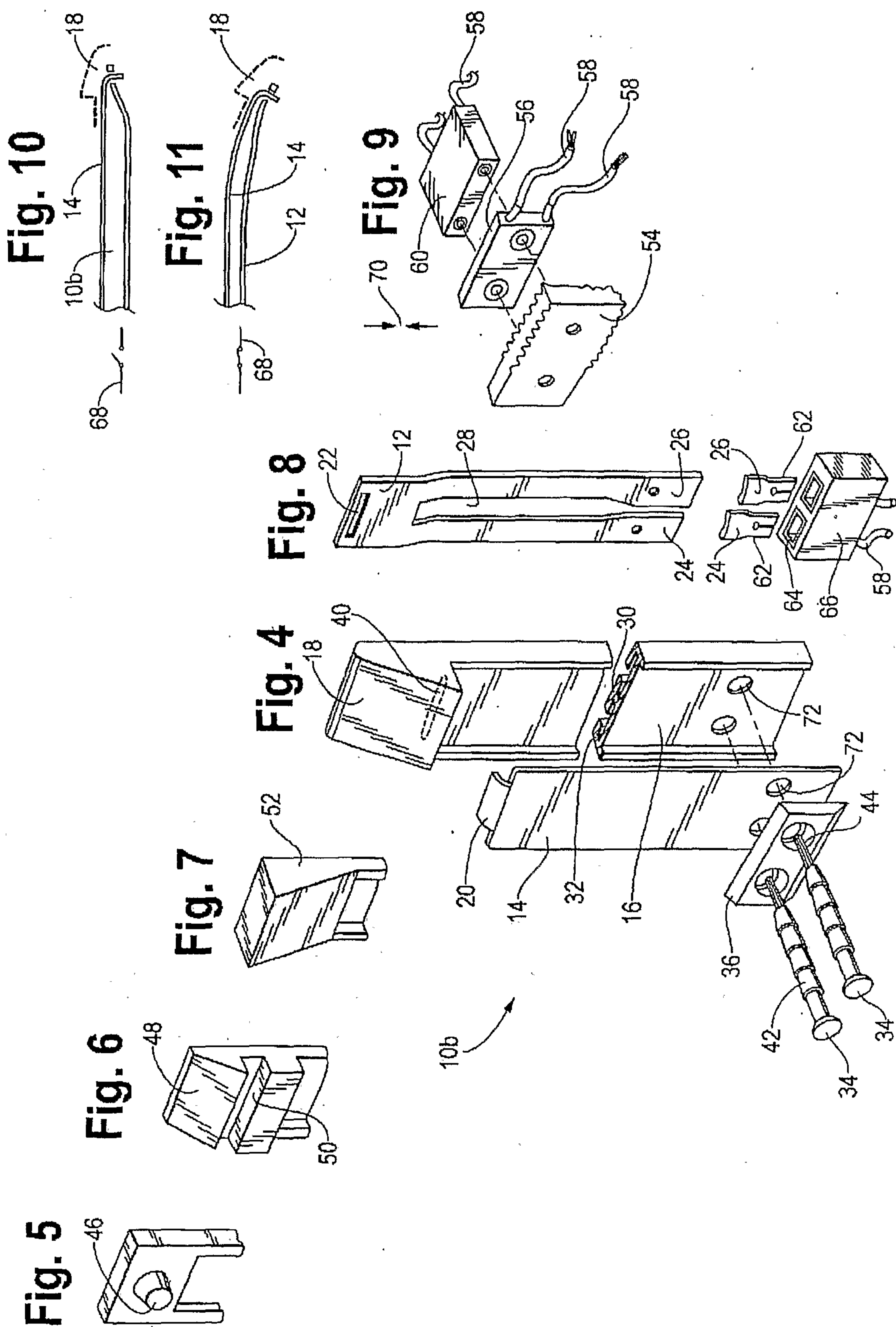
7. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the engagement means includes a wedge, a peg and/or a groove.

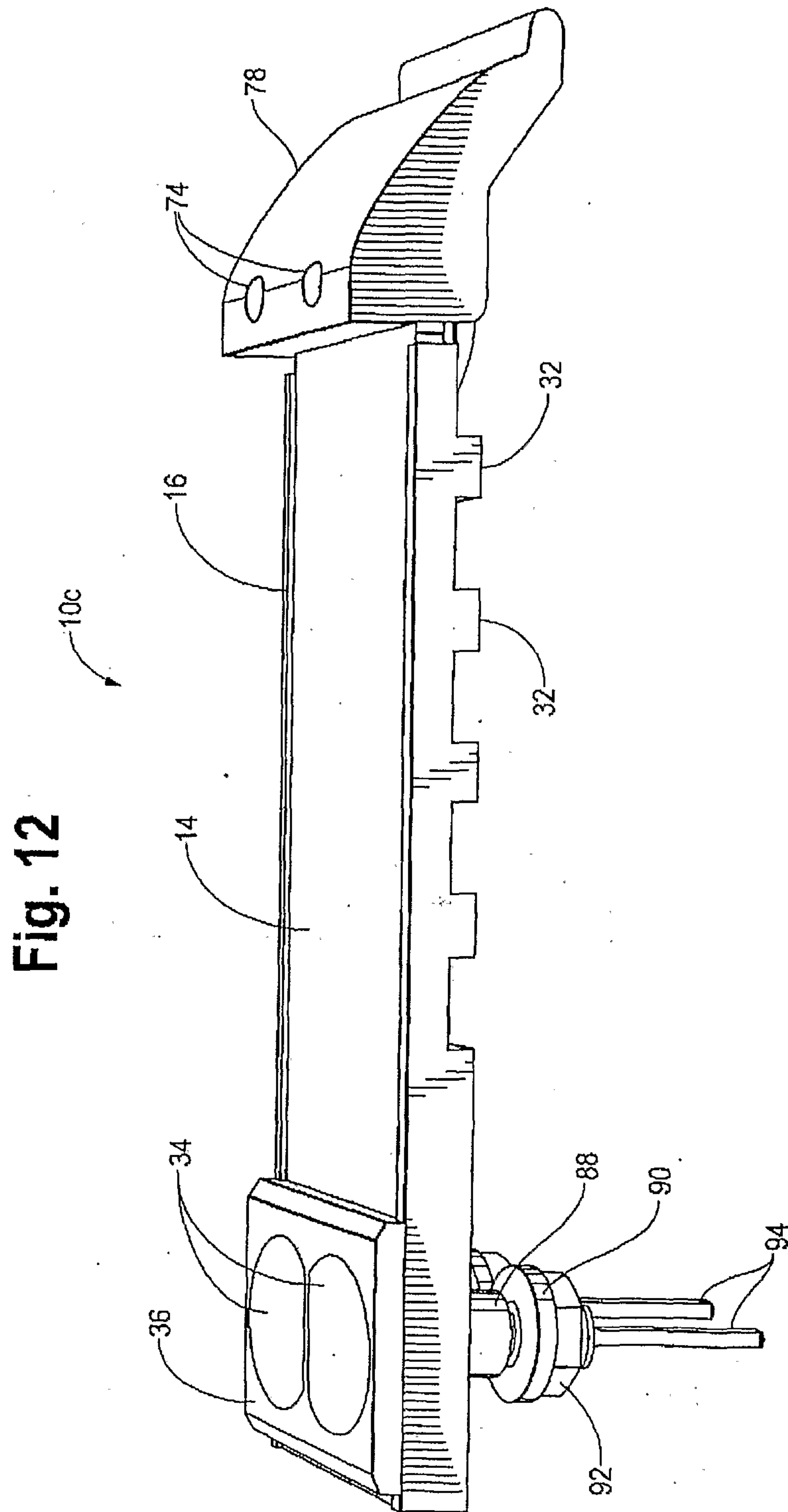
8. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the engagement means is separate from the flexible core.

25 9. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the fastener is adapted to indicate whether the engagement means is in the engagement or disengagement position.

10. The fastener of any one of claims 1 to 9, which includes a second actuating means adapted to contract when activated at a different temperature from that of the first actuating means.
11. A fastener substantially as herein described with reference to Figures 1 to 3 or
5 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 12 to 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 to 24 or 25 of the accompanying drawings.







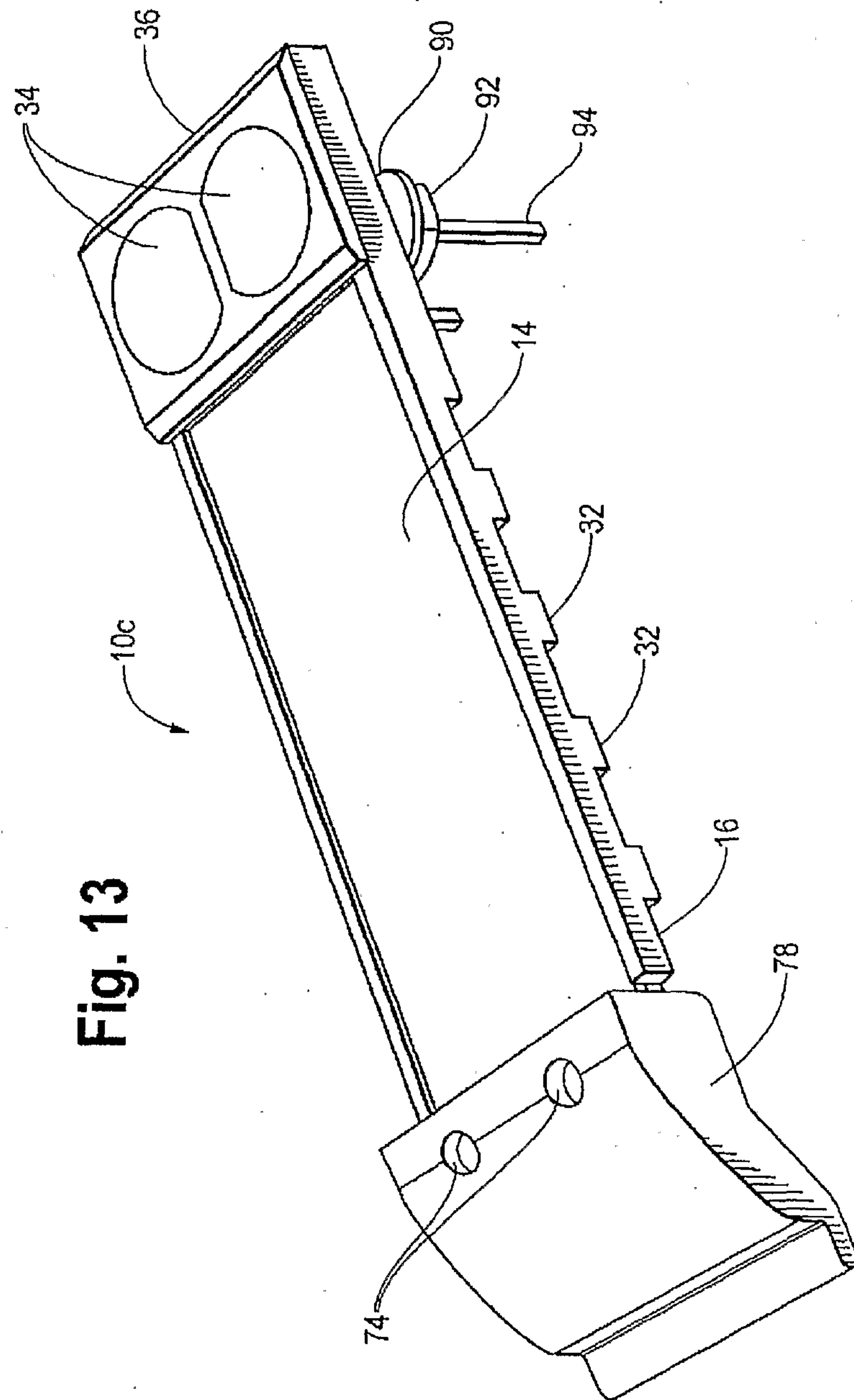
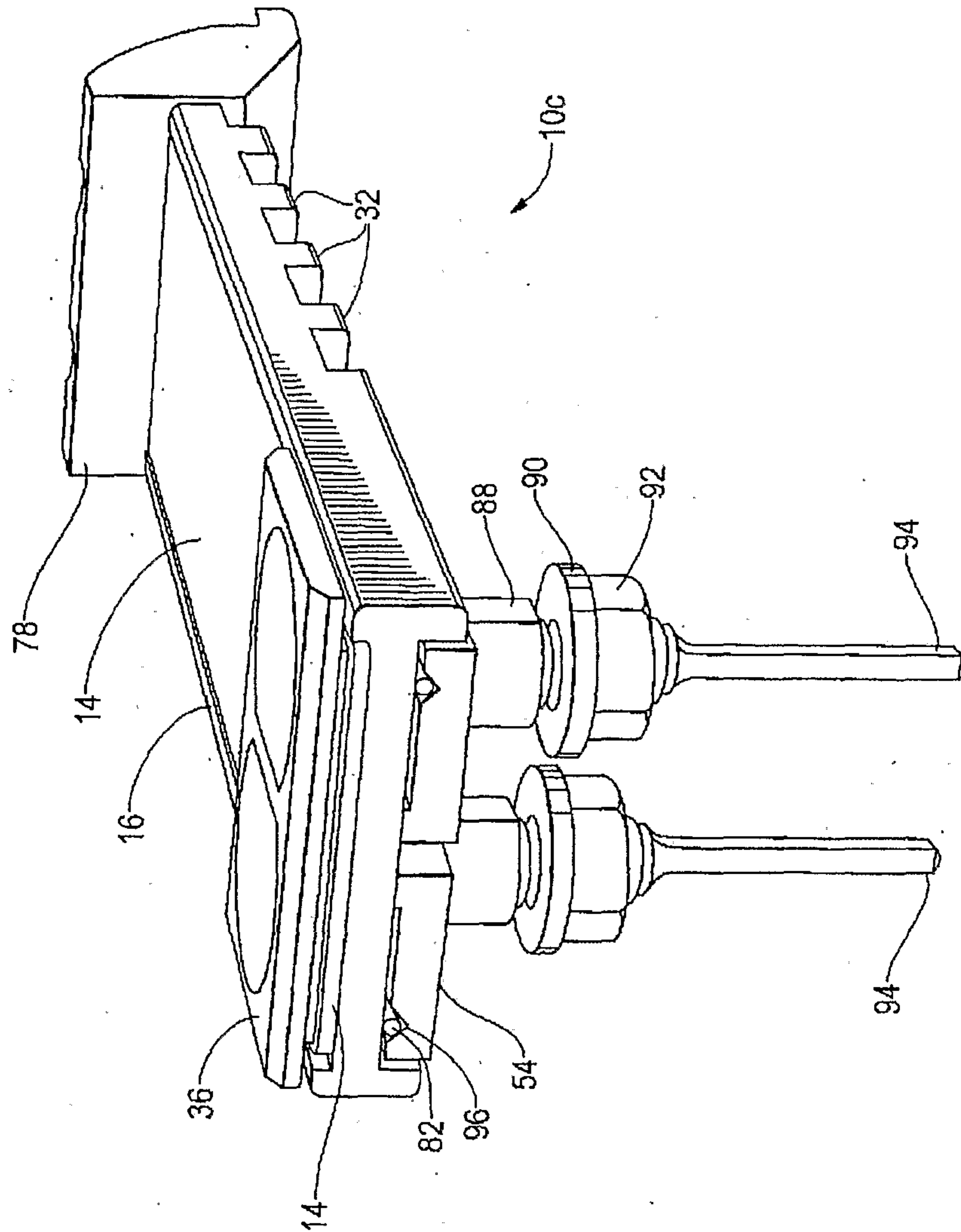
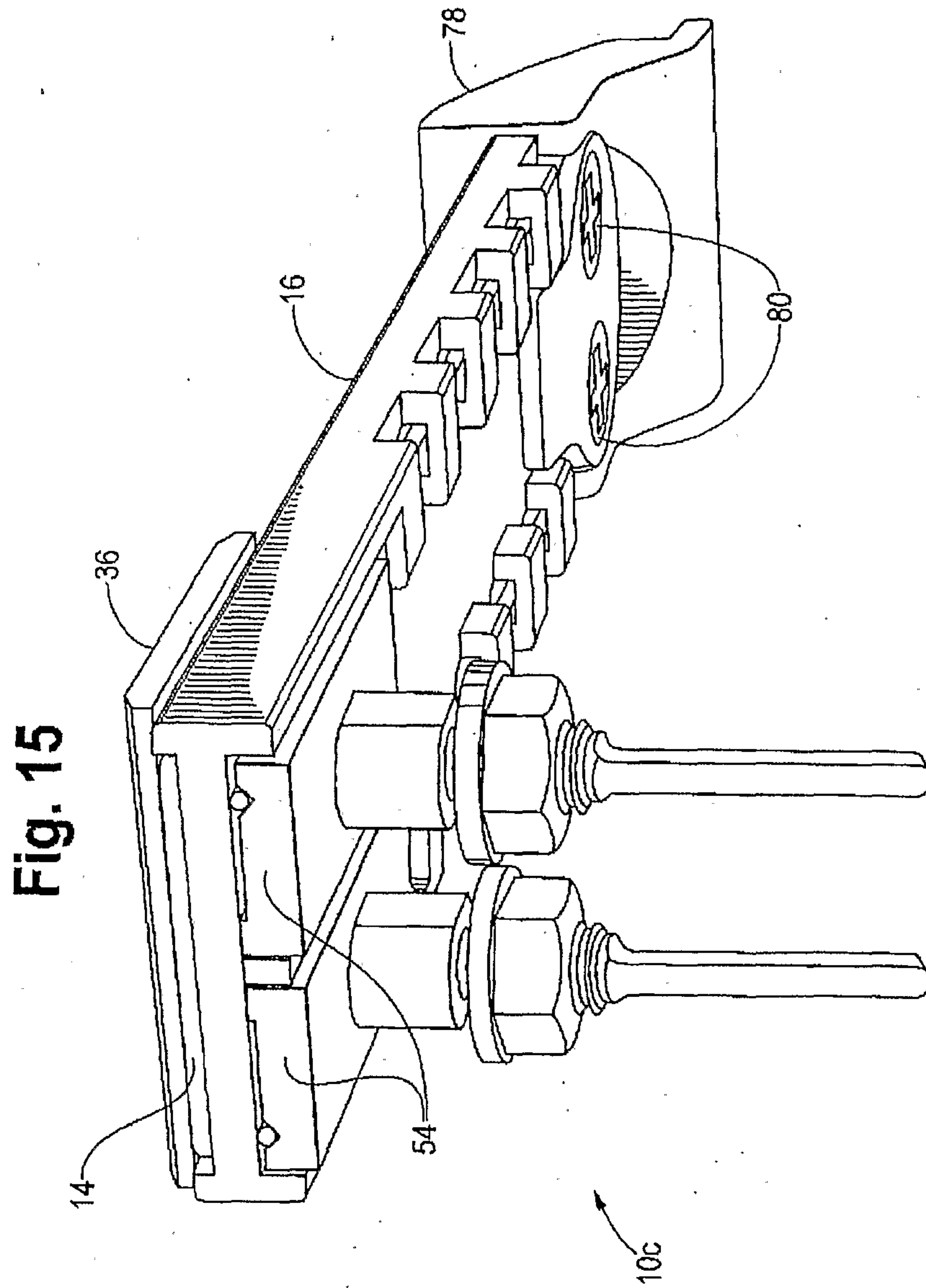
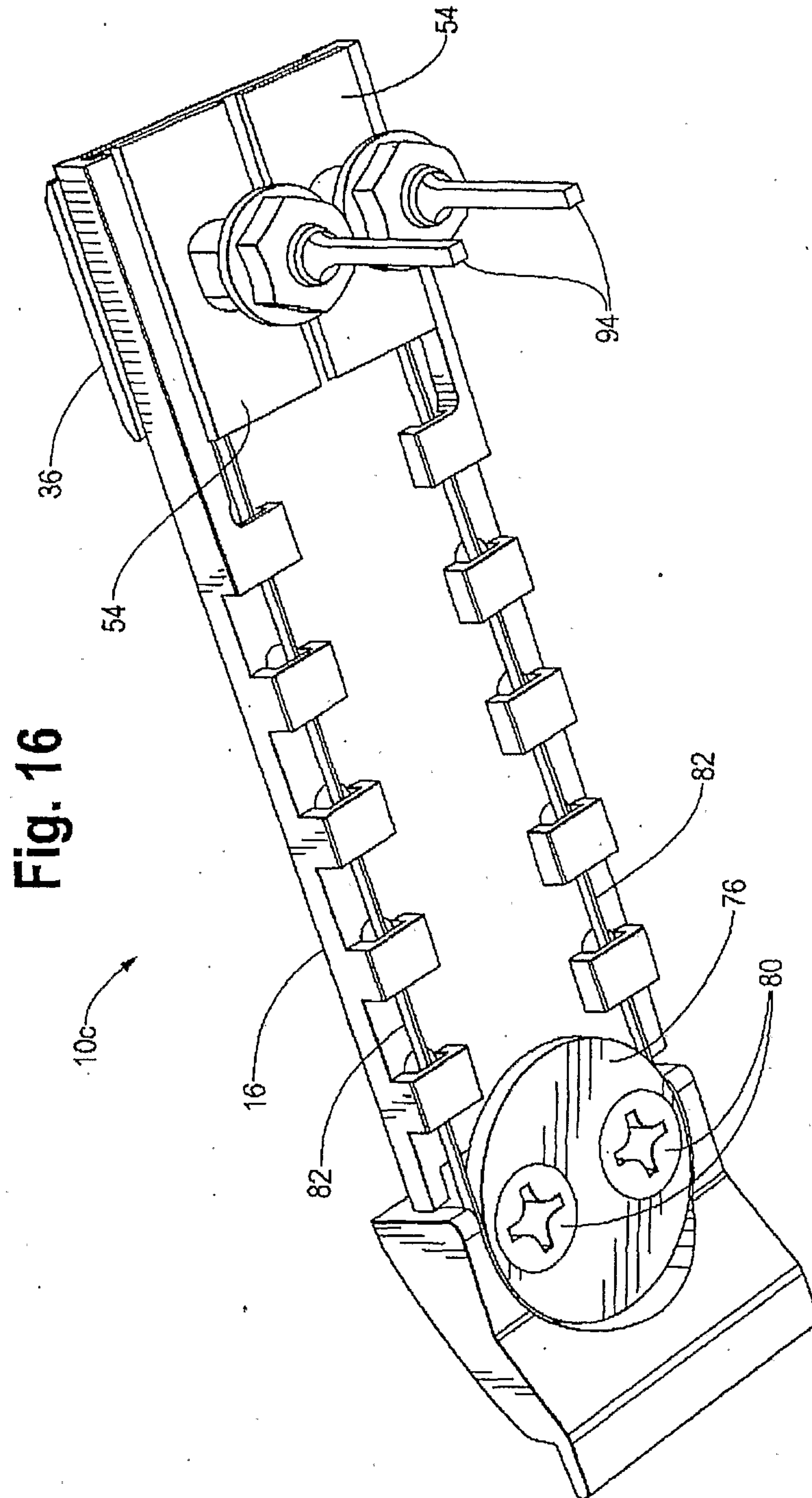


Fig. 14







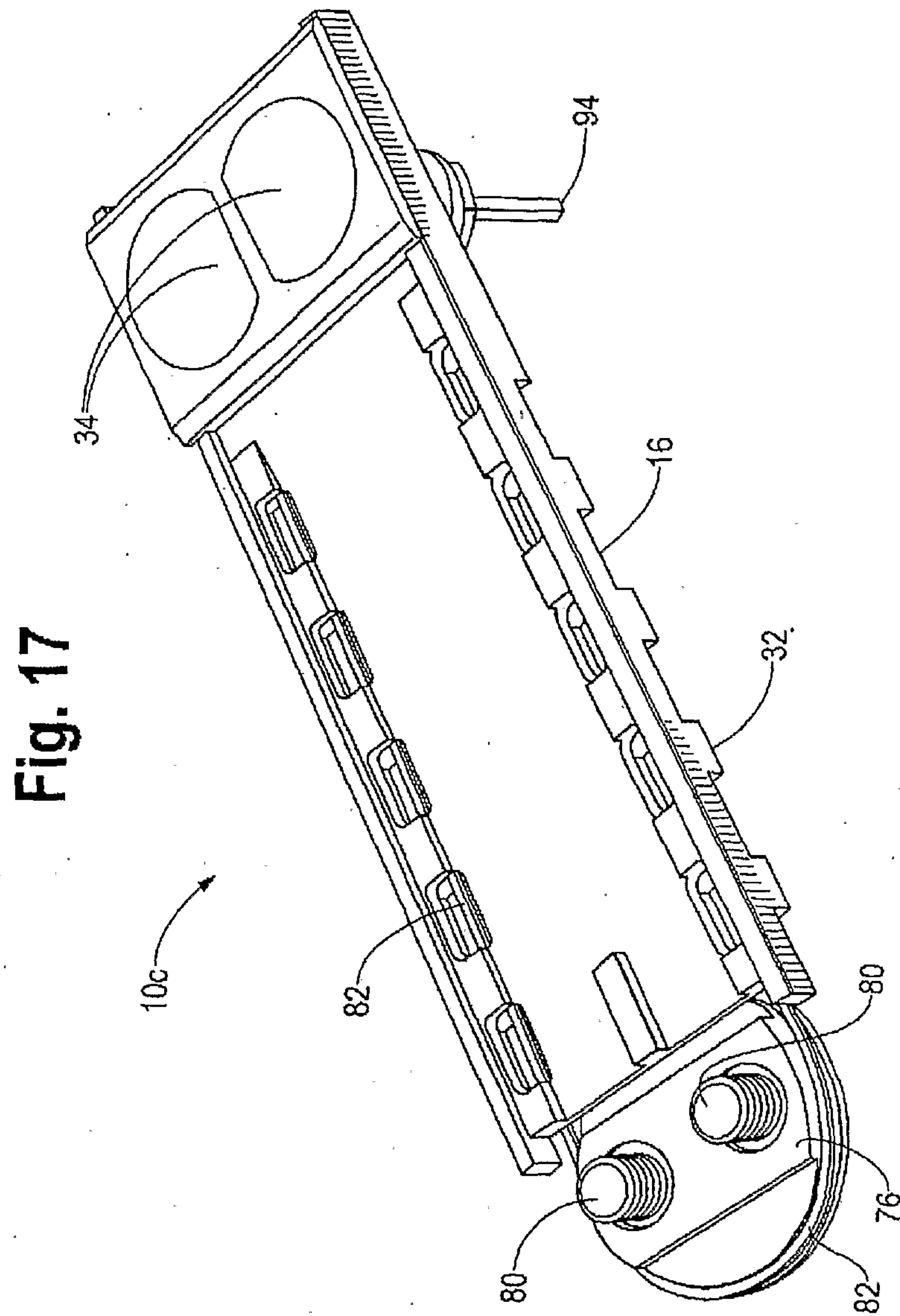
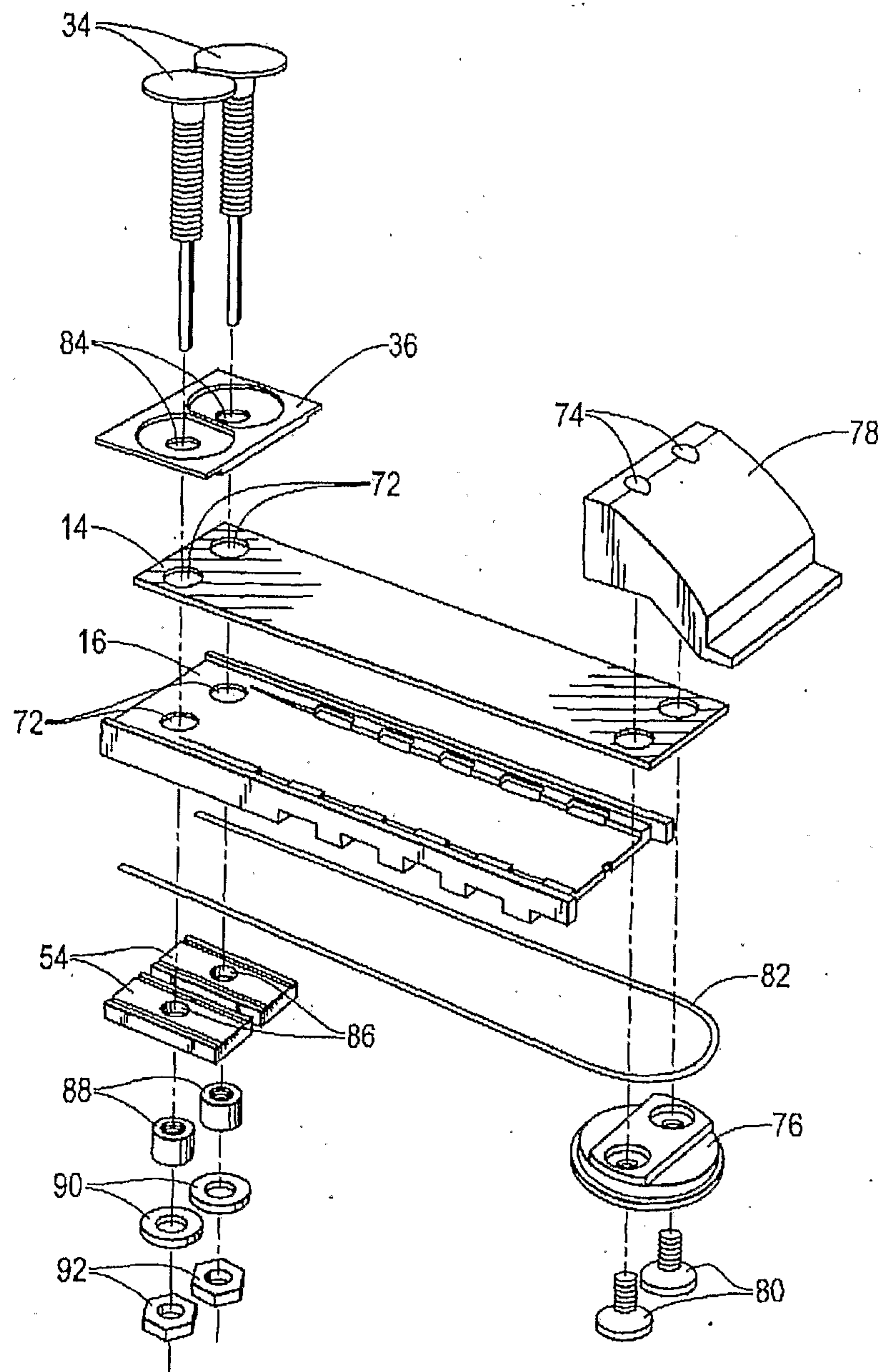
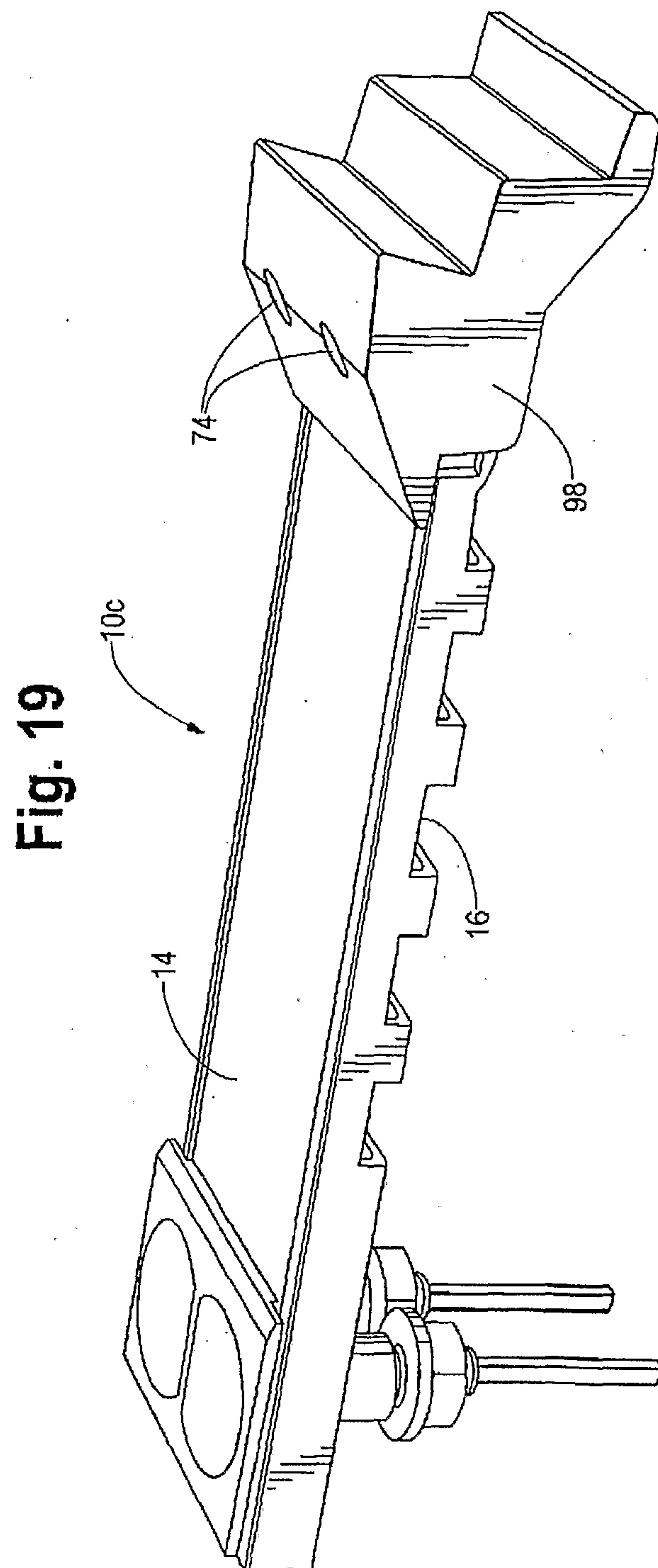


Fig. 18





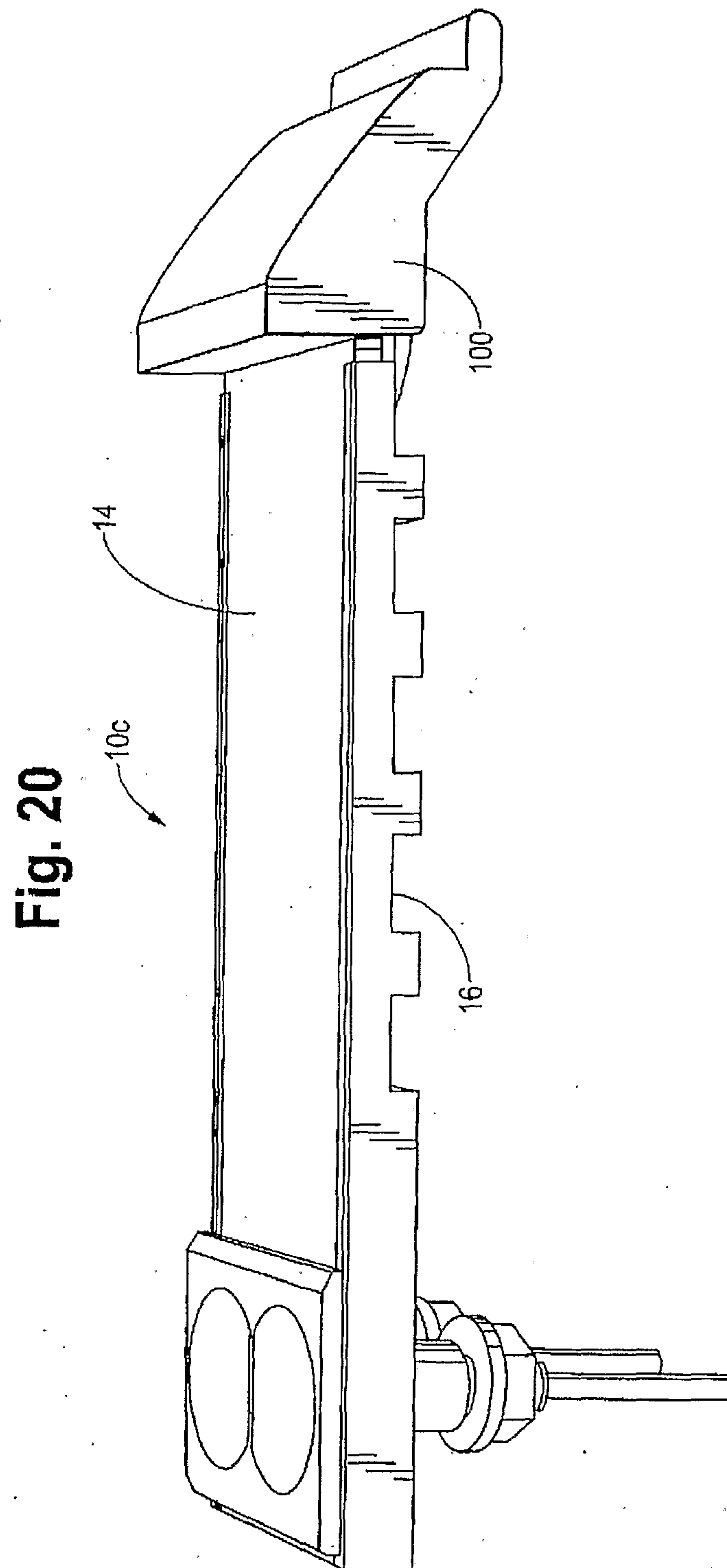


Fig. 21

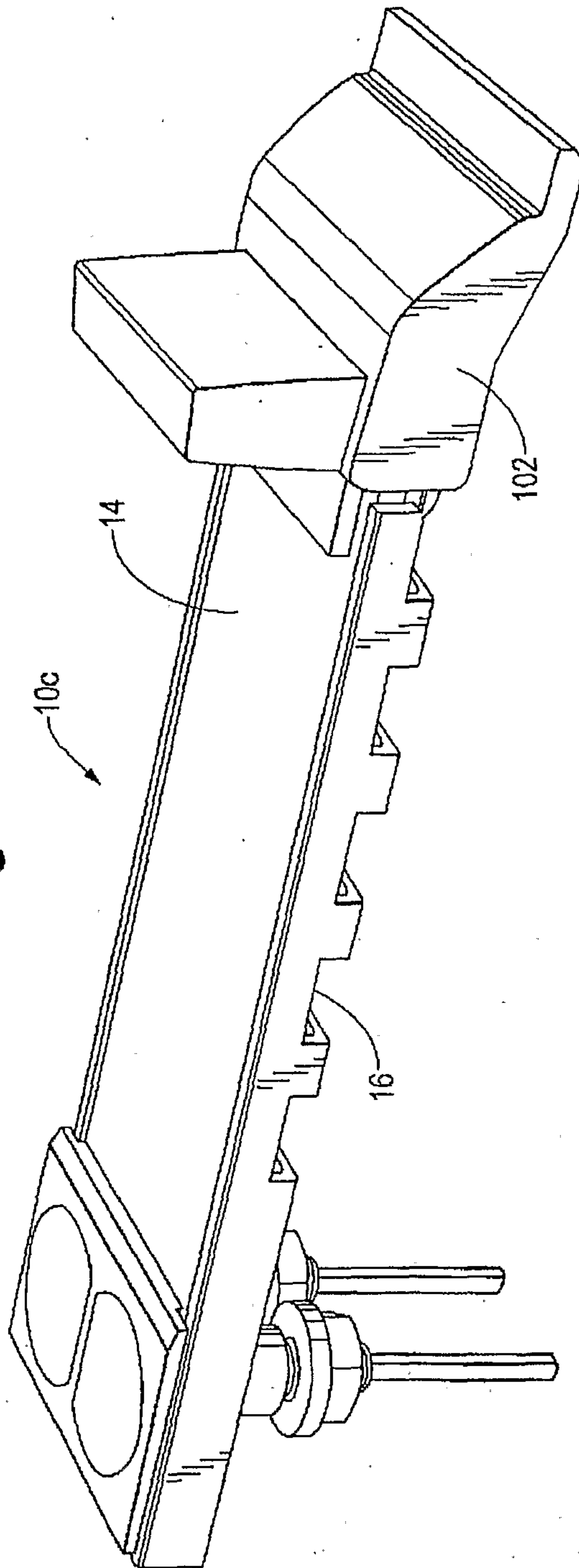
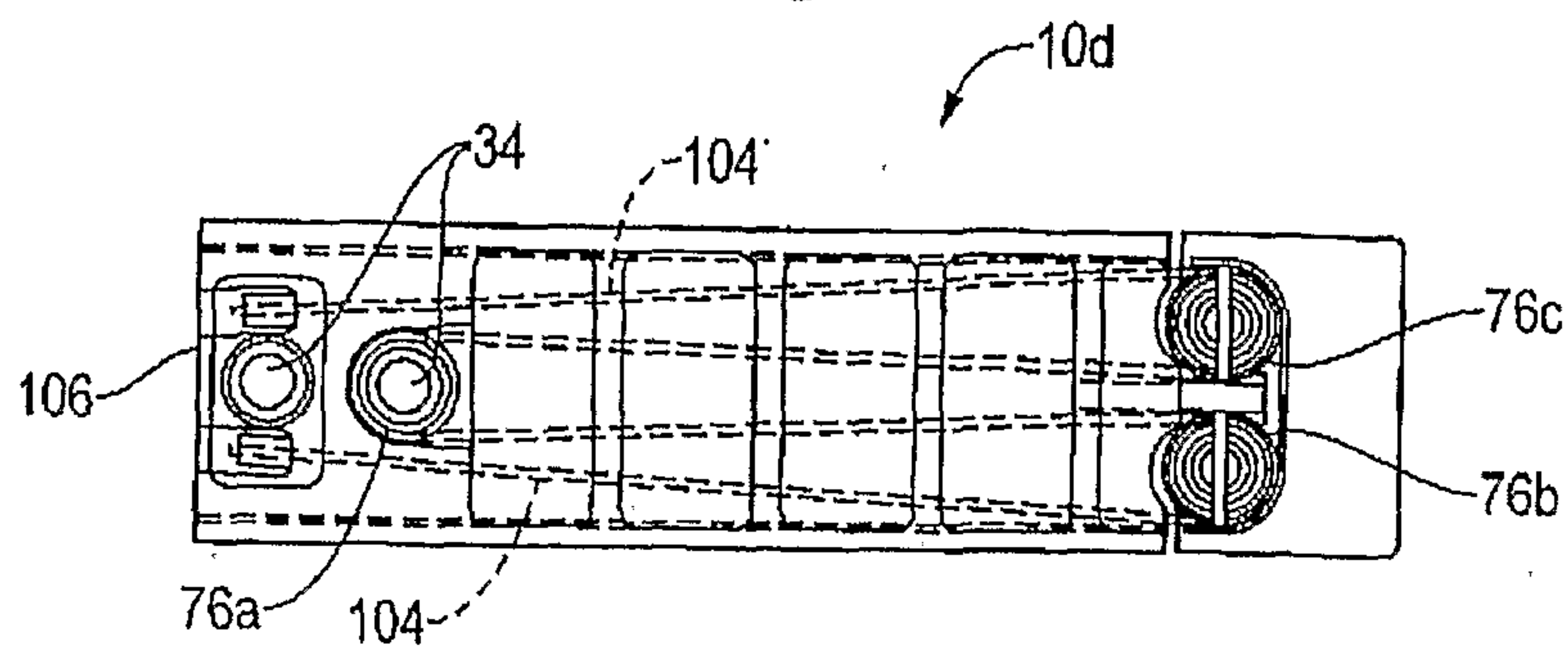
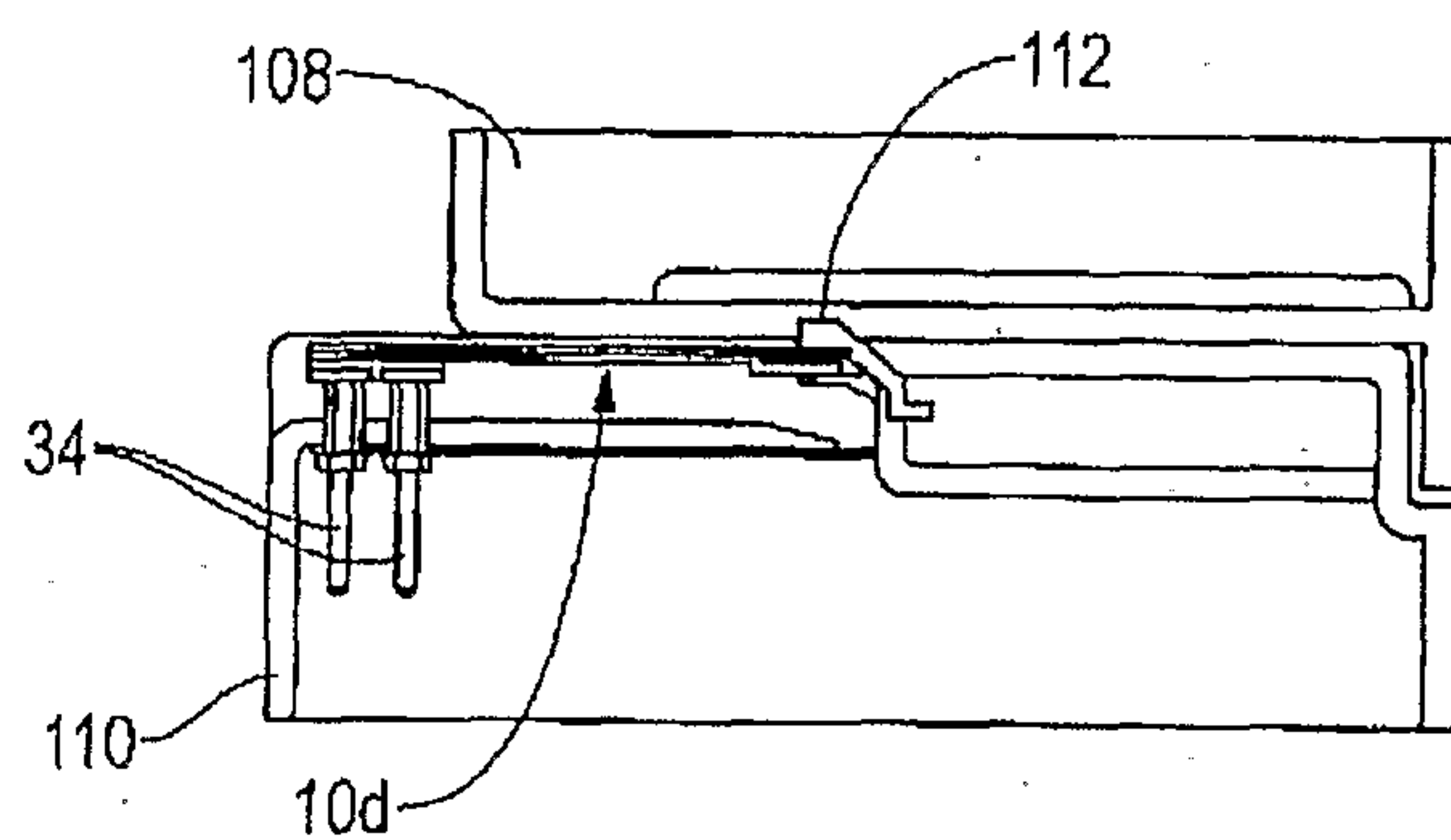


Fig. 22**Fig. 23****Fig. 24**