

(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title
Belt installation tool

(51) ⁶ International Patent Classification(s)
F16H 007/24

(21) Application No: 2002218013 (22) Application Date: 2001.10.31

(87) WIPO No: W002/36988

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
09704903	2000.11.02	US
09867933	2001.05.29	US
		7

(43) Publication Date : 2002.05.15

(43) Publication Journal Date : 2002.07.18

(71) Applicant(s)
The Gates Corporation

(72) Inventor(s)
Amkreutz, Frank

(74) Agent/Attorney
Phillips Ormonde & Fitzpatrick, Level 21 367 Collins Street,
Melbourne, VIC, 3000

(56) Related Art
DE 244239
DE 277982
SU1004695

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
10 May 2002 (10.05.2002)

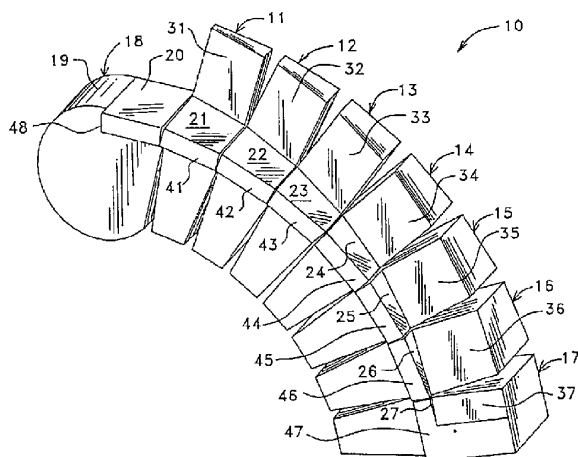
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/36988 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification: F16H 7/24 (74) Agents: THURNAU, Jeffrey et al.; The gates Corporation, Mail Stop: 31-4-1-A3, 900 S. Broadway, Denver, CO 80209 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/46001
- (22) International Filing Date: 31 October 2001 (31.10.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
09/704,903 2 November 2000 (02.11.2000) US
09/867,933 29 May 2001 (29.05.2001) US
- (81) Designated States (national): AB, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GI, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR).
- (71) Applicant: THE GATES CORPORATION [US/US]; (a Delaware, U.S.A. Corporation), 900 South Broadway, Denver, CO 80209 (US).
- (72) Inventor: AMKREUTZ, Frank; Banker Feld Strabe 16, 52072 Aachen (DE).
- Published:
— with international search report
— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: BELT INSTALLATION TOOL



(57) Abstract: The invention comprises a belt installation tool (10) for installing a belt on a pulley. The tool (10) comprises a plurality of segments (11-17). The segments (11-17) and the headpiece (18) are connected by a flexible connector (30) with a headpiece (18) attached to one end of the string of segments (11-17). Each segment (11-17) comprises a belt bearing surface (21-27) and a lip (41-48) for engaging a pulley rim, thereby conforming to the curve of the pulley rim. The belt bearing surface (21-27) describes a tapered surface. A surface normal to the belt bearing surface on each segment (11-17) urges a belt from the tool onto a pulley as the pulley is turned.

WO 02/36988 A1



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Title

Belt Installation Tool

5 Reference to Related Applications

This application claims priority from U.S. application
no. 09/704903 filed November 2, 2000.

Field of the Invention

10 The invention relates to power transmission belt
installation tools and more particularly to belt
installation tools having a plurality of flexibly connected
segments for engaging a pulley and each segment having a
belt bearing surface whereby a flexible belt is
15 progressively guided onto a pulley or idler.

Background of the Invention

Belt drive systems comprise a significant and widely
used form of mechanical power transmission. Generally a
20 belt runs between two or more pulleys or idlers, more
particularly a driver and driven pulley and/or an idler or
idlers.

In order to efficiently transmit power between the
driver and driven pulleys the belt is installed with a
25 predetermined preload or tension. The amount of tension is
generally a function of the horsepower and torque
requirements of the drive. Increased horsepower or torque
requirements will generally require a commensurate increase
in the belt tension.

30 In order to achieve the proper tension, one or more of
the pulleys is loosened so the shaft or shafts can be moved
to allow a slack condition in the belt. Then, the belt is

looped over the pulleys. The loosened pulley or pulleys are then pulled or tightened into a predetermined position, resulting in a tension being created in the belt. This process requires the pulley(s) to be mechanically adjusted
5 in order to properly preload the belt.

Belts may be installed on pulley systems using other methods. For systems with an automatic tensioning device or tensioner, the tensioner is set, the belt is placed over the tensioner, and the tensioner is then released to move
10 to its operational location, thereby tensioning the belt.

For belt systems without a tensioner, a belt is wrapped around the pulley(s) and then a pulley is tightened in its final location by a bracket, bolt or similar device.

Another method of installing a belt involves use of a
15 tool that presses the belt into a pulley groove without mechanically adjusting the pulleys. The tool is used adjacent to a pulley. As the pulley is turned the tool stretches the belt while laterally forcing it into a pulley groove.

20 Representative of the prior art is European Patent No. 0 831 247 B1 to Hutchinson which discloses a tool having a radial thrust area resting against a girth of the pulley, keeping a belt away from a pulley until it reaches a plane spaced from a pulley surface. The belt is then forced into
25 the pulley groove.

Also representative of the art is US patent no. 4,193,310 (1980) to Boyer et al. which discloses a pulley having a diverging means extending radially and laterally from the rim for engaging and seating the belt on the
30 pulley rim. This invention does not comprise a bearing surface for gradually entraining a belt on a pulley,

instead having a peg that abruptly bends the belt into the pulley groove.

5 The prior art device forces a belt to bend over small radius portions of the tool, causing high stress concentrations that damage the belt during installation. Further, as the belt is forced into the groove, high lateral loads damage the sidewalls of the belt. Finally, the transverse motion of the belt as it moves into the pulley groove may damage the belt ribs.

10 What is needed is a belt installation tool having a plurality of segments engaging a pulley rim. What is needed is a belt installation tool having flexibly connected segments. What is needed is a belt installation tool having segments together comprising an arcuate belt bearing surface. What is needed is a belt installation tool having a plurality of
15 segments each having a surface substantially normal to the belt bearing surface for urging a belt into a pulley groove. The present invention meets these needs.

The discussion of the background to the invention herein is included to explain the context of the invention. This is
20 not to be taken as an admission that any of the material referred to was published, known or part of the common general knowledge in Australia as at the priority date of any of the claims.

25 Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a belt installation tool including:

- a plurality of segments connected by a flexible connector, each segment having a belt bearing surface;
- 30 a headpiece having a headpiece belt bearing surface and being flexibly connected to a segment by the flexible connector;
- the flexible connector is attached to the headpiece and to an end segment opposite the headpiece; and
- the flexible connector is slidably engaged with at least
35 one segment between the headpiece and the end segment.

According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a method of making a belt installation tool including the steps of:

V:\Tmasa\002151.SpecAmend.1505.doc

forming a member having a member surface and having opposing ends and having an edge disposed between the opposing ends;

bending an opposing end to form a surface disposed at an angle to the member surface;

5 bending a portion of the edge to form a pulley engaging rim; and

rolling the other opposing end along a portion of a major axis of the member to create a generally circular member portion form.

10 Advantageously, one or more preferred embodiments of the present invention can provide:

a belt installation tool having a plurality of segments engaging a pulley rim;

a belt installation tool having flexibly connected segments;

15 a belt installation tool having segments together forming an arcuate belt bearing surface;

a belt installation tool having a plurality of segments each having a surface substantially normal to the belt bearing surface for urging a belt into a pulley groove.

20 Other advantages of the invention will be pointed out or made obvious by the following description of the invention and the accompanying drawings.

In one preferred embodiment, the invention comprises a belt installation tool for installing a flexible belt on a pulley:

25 The tool comprises a plurality of segments. Each segment comprises a substantially flat belt bearing surface and a lip for engaging a pulley rim. A flexible connector connects the segments with a headpiece flexibly attached to one end of the string of segments. Each adjacent belt bearing surface when

30 assembled together form a substantially arcuate surface having a radius substantially similar to the radius of a pulley. The tool engages a pulley rim, conforming to the curve of the pulley rim. The belt bearing surface describes a tapered belt bearing surface. A surface normal to the belt bearing surface on each

35 segment urges a belt from the tool onto a pulley as the pulley is turned.

Brief Description of the Drawings

5 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form a part of the specification, illustrate preferred embodiments of the present invention, and together with a description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is an upper side perspective view of the belt installation tool.

10 Fig. 2 is a lower side perspective view of the belt installation tool.

Fig. 3 is a top perspective view of the tool.

Fig. 4 is a side perspective view of a headpiece.

Fig. 5 is a side perspective view of a segment.

Fig. 6 is a partially exploded view of the tool.

15

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the tool engaging a pulley.
Fig. 8 depicts a plan view of an alternate embodiment.
Fig. 9 depicts a perspective view of the alternate
embodiment described in Fig. 8.

5

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Fig. 1 is an upper side perspective view of the belt
installation tool. Tool 10 comprises a plurality of
segments 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and headpiece 18. Each
10 segment is moveably connected to each adjacent segment and
headpiece 18 is moveably connected to an end of the segment
string; each connected to the adjacent component by a
flexible connector 30, see Fig. 6. Each segment and the
headpiece may comprise a metallic material or a
15 substantially non-metallic material depending upon the
needs of a user.

Each segment 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 comprises a
belt bearing surface 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
respectively. Each belt bearing surface diminishes in
20 surface area from surface 21 (the largest) to 27 (the
smallest), such diminution being a function of an angle, Φ ,
(see Fig. 5), having an apex at an end opposite the
headpiece along an axis of the tool on surface 27,
extending from segment 17 (the smallest area) to segment 11
25 (the largest area). Normal urging surfaces 31, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37 are substantially normal to the respective belt
bearing surface for each segment, but may also be set at a
slight angle from the normal as required by a user.
Surfaces 31 thru 37 gradually urge a belt toward a pulley
30 as the pulley is turned as described elsewhere herein.

Headpiece 18 comprises an arcuate belt bearing surface 19. Arcuate surface 19 is adjacent to bearing surface 20, which is adjacent to belt bearing surface on segment 11. Lips 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 extend from a side of segments 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and headpiece 18, respectively, on a side of its respective segment opposite the normal surfaces 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, respectively. The lips engage a rim of a pulley, see Fig. 7.

Fig. 2 is a lower side perspective view of the belt installation tool. Each segment portion or end 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 is tapered to allow the tool to achieve a curved shape compliant with an outer rim of a wide range of pulleys each having a different radius. The tapered end of each segment creates an angular separation α between adjacent segments that prevents each segment from bearing against each adjacent segment as the tool is wrapped about a pulley rim. This allows the tool to properly conform to the curve of a pulley rim without binding.

Fig. 3 is a top perspective view of the tool. The tapered or tapering nature of the belt bearing surfaces 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 is clearly shown.

Fig. 4 is a side perspective view of a headpiece. Flexible connectors 30 are shown clamped under belt bearing surface 20. Surface 20 may be clamped to headpiece 18 by threaded fasteners or any other suitable means known in the art (not shown). Surface 20 may also be integral to headpiece 18. In an alternate embodiment, the flexible connector may be integral to each segment, such as by molding or casting each segment and headpiece about the flexible connector. In yet another alternate embodiment

only the end parts, namely headpiece 18 and segment 17, are clamped to the flexible connector 30 with the intervening segments simply slidingly engaged with the flexible connector 30.

5 Fig. 5 is a side perspective view of a segment. Flexible connectors 30 are shown clamped under surface 21. Flexible connectors 30 may comprise any flexible resilient material known in the art such as metal wire, braided wire, thermoplastic cord, nylon monofilament and the like.
10 Surface 21 may be clamped to segment 11 by threaded fasteners or by any other suitable means known in the art (not shown). Surface 21 and segment 11 may also comprise a single part. Angle Φ describes the tapered nature of the belt bearing surfaces. Angle Φ comprises a range of 5° to
15 20°.

 A tapered lower portion 51 of segment 11 describes angle β having an apex directed toward a center of rotation of a pulley. The tapered end having angle β allows bending engagement of the tool to conform with a rim of a pulley.
20 Portion 51 also bears upon a pulley side when the tool lip is engaged with a pulley rim (not shown, see Fig. 7). Segments 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 likewise comprise lower portions 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 respectively, each having a taper as described for portion 51, and each adjacent
25 segment describing the included angle α between them as described in Fig. 2.

 In an alternate embodiment, the segments are formed of a plastic or non-metallic material with the flexible connector molded into and between the segments, therefore
30 forming the tool as a single monolithic piece.

Fig. 6 is a partially exploded view of the tool. Flexible connectors 30 are shown extending between each segment and the headpiece. Each segment flexes about the flexible connector to allow the tool to conform to the arc of a pulley.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the tool engaging a pulley. Ratchet tool T is shown engaging a pulley bolt. The pulley is rotated in direction R, thereby mounting the belt B on the pulley as described herein.

10 In use, the tool 10 is engaged with a pulley P rim with the headpiece lip and each segment lip. A ratchet wrench T, or the like, is then engaged to a pulley bolt or crankshaft bolt used to affix the pulley to the shaft. A belt B to be installed is loosely looped about the pulley
15 and the tool, initially engaging surface 19 of the headpiece 18. As the pulley is turned with a ratchet wrench in direction R, the belt further engages surface 19. As the pulley is turned further, the belt sequentially engages each segment belt bearing surface in turn and in doing so,
20 is progressively moved toward engagement with the pulley by operation of the normal surfaces by acting on the side of the belt. As a full turn of the pulley is completed, the belt fully engages with the pulley and the tool is removed.

Fig. 8 depicts a plan view of an alternate embodiment.
25 Alternate embodiment 500 comprises a flat flexible member made of a material subject to being bent into a preferred shape, such as metal. The material having a predetermined flexibility to render it capable of retaining the formed shape. The planar form shown may be fabricated by cutting
30 or stamping.

Tool 500 comprises tabs 501, 506 and 520 as well as beltpiece 502. To form the tool, beltpiece 502 is folded

approximately 180° at line 515 in a first direction and then approximately 90° at line 514 in an opposite second direction. Tabs 503 and 504 are then folded approximately 90° on lines 513 and 521 respectively so they are
5 substantially parallel to a major axis of the tool and parallel to a side of a pulley as shown in Fig. 9. Folding results in beltpiece 502 presenting a reinforced planar surface 517 substantially normal to the member belt bearing surface 508. Although in the preferred embodiment of the
10 alternate embodiment surface 517 is substantially normal to surface 508, one can appreciate that any angle between surface 517 and surface 508 sufficient to urge a belt into a pulley groove is acceptable.

Next tabs 501, 506 and 520 on the member first and
15 second opposite edges are folded approximately 90° along lines 510, 511, 512 causing them to be pointed inward. Tabs 510, 506 and 520 have alternate portions of material removed to facilitate rolling body 508. Headpiece 509 is formed by curling or rolling end 516 toward beltpiece 502
20 along a major axis of the tool. End 516 is rolled until the headpiece has a substantially circular form, up to approximately line 507. One can see from Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 that tabs 520 are slightly recessed from tabs 501, thereby allowing folded tabs 501 to engage a pulley rim (not
25 shown). One can appreciate that the tool is given an overall curved form prior to use on a pulley as shown in Fig. 9.

In use, the tool is engaged with a pulley rim (not shown) using tabs 501. Once the tool is engaged with a
30 pulley rim, beltpiece 502 urges a belt into a pulley groove as the pulley is turned as otherwise disclosed in this

specification. Headpiece 509 supports the tool against a pulley side during use allowing beltpiece 502 to urge a belt into a pulley groove.

Fig. 9 depicts a perspective view of the alternate embodiment described in Fig. 8. The substantially curved form of the tool is shown. Headpiece 509 is shown having a curled form to provide reinforcement. The belt bearing surface 508 has a predetermined flexibility allowing the tool to be readily formed to accommodate a wide range of pulley radii.

Although a single form of the invention has been described herein, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that variations may be made in the construction and relation of parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention described herein.

CLAIMS

1. A belt installation tool including:
 a plurality of segments connected by a flexible connector,
 5 each segment having a belt bearing surface;
 a headpiece having a headpiece belt bearing surface and
 being flexibly connected to a segment by the flexible connector;
 the flexible connector is attached to the headpiece and to
 an end segment opposite the headpiece; and
 10 the flexible connector is slidably engaged with at least
 one segment between the headpiece and the end segment.
2. A tool as claimed in claim 1, wherein:
 each segment and the headpiece each further includes a lip
 15 projecting from a side; and
 each lip is substantially aligned with an adjacent lip.
3. A tool as claimed in claim 2, wherein:
 each segment further includes an urging surface normal to
 20 the belt bearing surface opposite the lip; and
 each urging surface is substantially aligned with an
 adjacent urging surface.
4. A tool as claimed in any one of the preceding claims,
 25 wherein each belt bearing surface further describes a belt
 bearing surface angle having an apex at an end opposite the
 headpiece along an axis of the tool.
5. The tool as in any one of the preceding claims, wherein each
 30 segment further includes a tapered portion at an end opposing
 the belt bearing surface and describing a further angle having
 an apex directed toward a center of rotation of a pulley.
6. A tool as claimed in any one of the preceding claims,
 35 wherein the headpiece further includes an arcuate surface having
 a radius extending along a axis of the tool adjacent to the
 headpiece belt bearing surface on a side opposite a segment.

V:\Trans\002151.Spec\Amend.1505.doc

7. A tool as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the headpiece is adjacent to the segment that is most distant from the belt bearing surface angle apex.

5

8. A tool as claimed in claim 7, wherein each segment and the headpiece each include a substantially non-metallic material.

10

9. A tool as claimed in claim 7, wherein each segment and the headpiece each include a substantially metallic material.

15

10. A belt installation tool according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the flexible connector is molded into each segment and molded into the headpiece.

20

11. A belt installation tool according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the flexible connector is attached to each segment beneath the belt bearing surface and to the headpiece beneath the belt bearing surface.

25

12. A belt installation tool according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the flexible connector includes a braided wire.

30

13. A belt installation tool according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the flexible connector includes a thermoplastic material

14. A method of making a belt installation tool including the steps of:

forming a member having a member surface and having opposing ends and having an edge disposed between the opposing ends;

bending an opposing end to form a surface disposed at an angle to the member surface;

35

bending a portion of the edge to form a pulley engaging rim; and

rolling the other opposing end along a portion of a major axis of the member to create a generally circular member portion form.

- 5 15. A method as claimed in claim 14 further including the steps of:

forming the member having a second edge opposite the edge;
and

- 10 bending the second edge in a like direction to the edge such that a bend line of the edge and a bend line of the second edge are substantially parallel to each other.

16. A method as claimed in claim 14 or 15 including the step of:
fabricating the member of a metallic material; and

- 15 removing alternate portions of the first edge and of the second edge to facilitate rolling the member surface into a curved shape.

- 20 17. A method as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 16 including the step of fabricating the member of a material having a predetermined flexibility for conforming the member to a pulley radius.

- 25 18. A belt installation tool substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

19. A method of making a belt installation tool, substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

30

Dated: 18 June, 2003

PHILLIPS ORMONDE & FITZPATRICK

Attorneys for:

- 35 The Gates Corporation

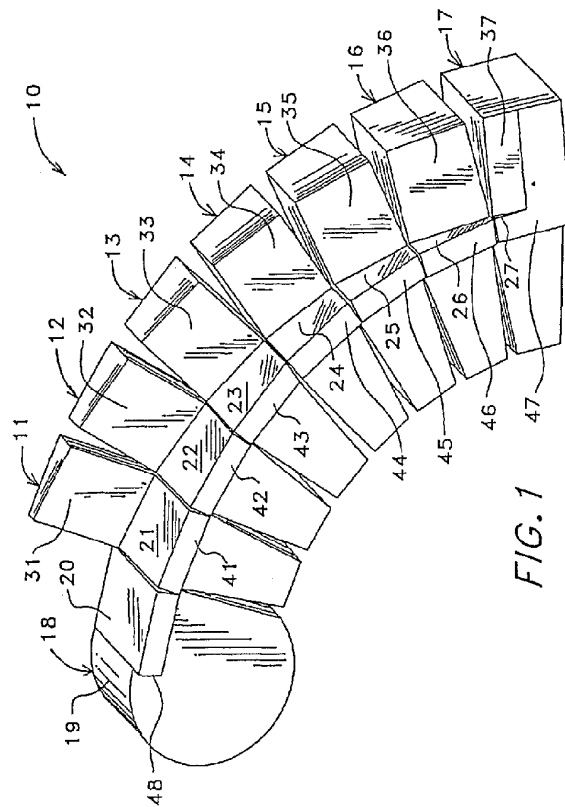


FIG. 1

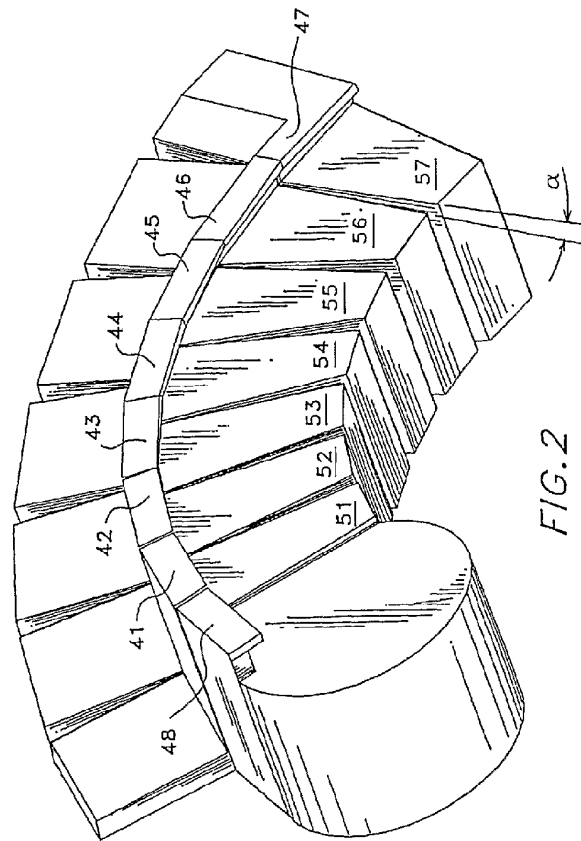


FIG. 2

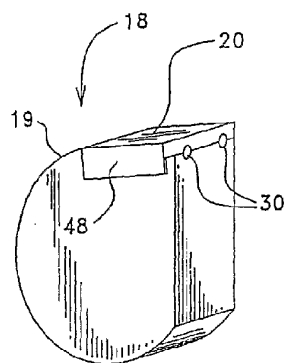
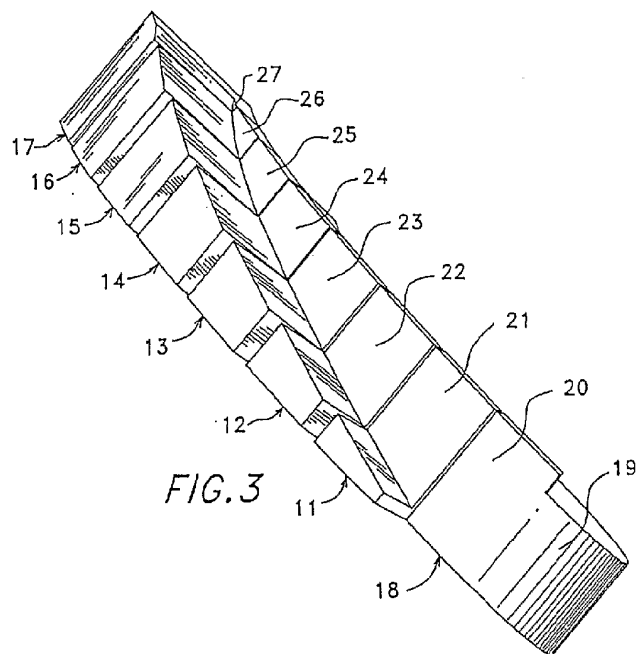


FIG. 4

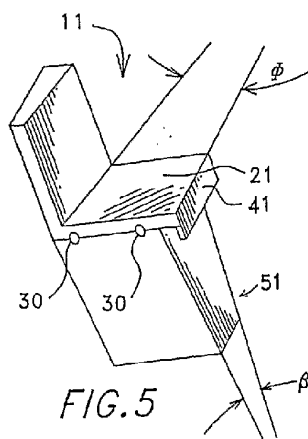


FIG. 5

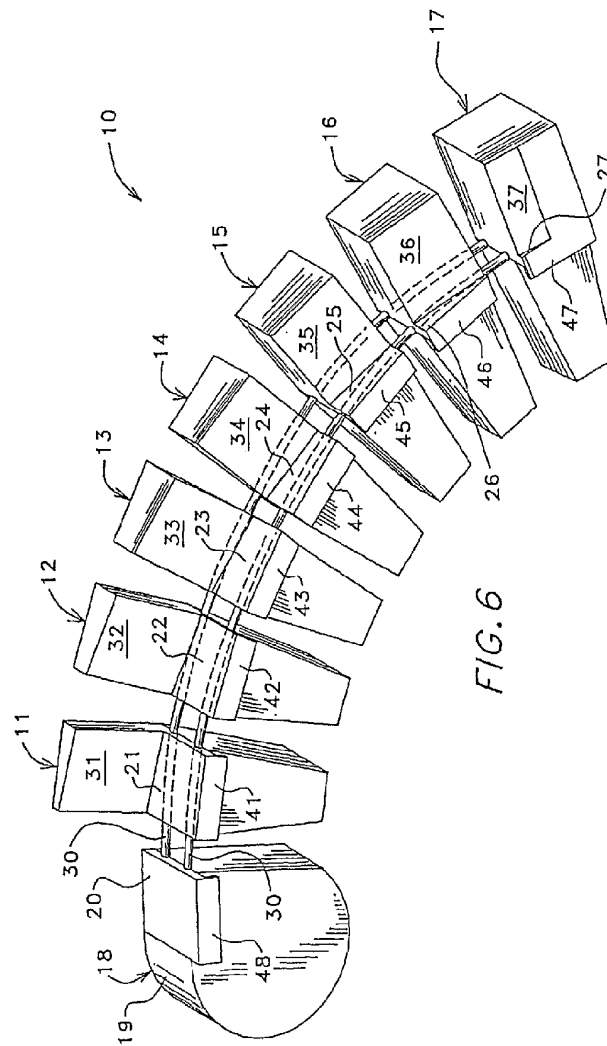


FIG. 6

