

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
24 May 2007 (24.05.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2007/057702 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification:  
**G01L 1/18** (2006.01) **G01B 7/16** (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/GB2006/004329

(22) International Filing Date:  
20 November 2006 (20.11.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
0523667.4 21 November 2005 (21.11.2005) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **IN2TEC LIMITED** [GB/GB]; 2 Acan Business Park, Garrard Way, Kettering, Northants NN16 8TD (GB).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **LEWISON, John** [GB/GB]; In2tec Limited, 2 Acan Business Park, Garrard Way, Kettering, Northants NN16 8TD (GB).

(74) Agents: **HEDGES, Martin, Nicholas** et al.; A.A. Thornton & Co., 235 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LE (GB).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

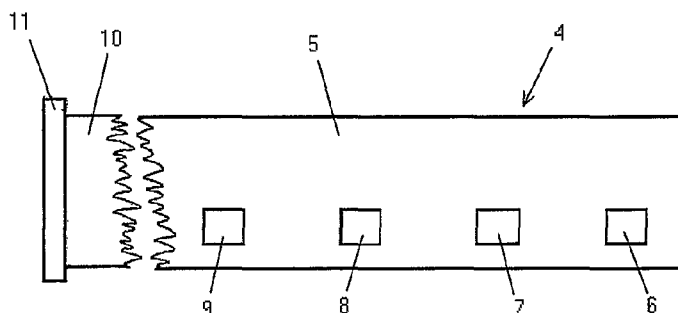
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

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.

(54) Title: DISPLACEMENT SENSOR



(57) Abstract: A displacement sensor (4) for detecting relative displacement of a shaft (1) relative to a housing (3). The sensor (4) comprises four elastomeric pads (6-9) mounted on the flexible strip (5), each elastomeric pad (6-9) having an electrical resistance which varies with force applied to the pad (6-9), and an electrical connector located within the flexible strip (5) for providing electrical connections to the elastomeric pads (6-9). In use, the sensor (4) is positioned so that the region of the strip (5) which carries the pads (6-9) is wrapped around the shaft (1).

WO 2007/057702 A1

## DISPLACEMENT SENSOR

This invention relates to a displacement sensor, that is to say a device for sensing the displacement of one component relative to another. The displacement may, depending on the deployment of the sensor, be a lateral displacement or a rotational displacement.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a displacement sensor comprising a flexible base; a plurality of elastomeric pads mounted on the flexible support, each elastomeric pad having an electrical resistance which varies with force applied to the pad; and an electrical connector located within the flexible base for providing electrical connections to the elastomeric pads.

The present invention makes use of elastomeric pads that have a measurable electrical resistance which varies with forces applied to the pad. The exact mechanism by which the electrical resistance varies is not critical to the present invention. All that is necessary is that each pad has in some way an electrical resistance which varies with mechanical load.

The pads are mounted on a flexible base which may, for example, be a flexible strip. The flexible base locates the pads and provides electrical connections to each of the pads and accordingly allows the resistance of the pads to be detected at a point remote from the pads.

In use, the displacement sensor is deployed so as to place the part of the displacement sensor containing the pads between two components whose relative displacement is to be sensed. The base may be fixed to one, both or neither of the components to locate the pads between the components. In many applications a portion of the flexible base will extend away from the regions containing the pads to provide a convenient connection to suitable detection and monitoring circuits. The output of the pads is monitored to determine relative movement between the components. When the components move relative to each other one or more of the pads will be compressed thereby changing its electrical resistance and one or more of the pads will elastomerically expand, again altering its electrical resistance. By

monitoring the various changes in electrical resistance a qualitative or quantitative measure of the relative displacement of the components can be obtained. The device can be calibrated to provide a vector measure of displacement of one component relative to another, or can be utilised in a manner which indicates only in general terms the magnitude of displacement or indeed only the relative direction of displacement, according to requirements.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus comprising a first part moveably mounted relative to a second part and a displacement sensor for sensing relative displacement therebetween, the displacement sensor comprising a flexible base, a plurality of elastomeric pads mounted on the flexible base, each elastomeric pad having an electrical resistance which varies with force applied to the pad, and an electrical connector located within the flexible base for providing electrical connections to the elastomeric pads, wherein the elastomeric pads are arranged such that relative displacement between the first and second part causes variations in the forces applied thereon.

Preferably, the first part is pivotally mounted relative to the second part, although it can alternatively be slidably mounted relative thereto.

The invention will be better understood from the following description of a preferred embodiment thereof, given by way of example only, reference being had to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention deployed to sense relative movement between a shaft and a housing;

Figure 2 illustrates schematically an embodiment of the present invention used to detect rotation of an irregularly shaped part;

Figure 3 illustrates schematically the displacement sensor of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention used to detect relative movement between a slider and a housing.

Referring firstly to Figure 1, there is illustrated schematically a shaft 1 which passes through a clearance hole 2 in a housing 3.

A displacement sensor 4 is positioned to detect relative displacement of the shaft 1 relative to the housing 3. The displacement sensor 4 is illustrated in greater

detail in Figure 3 and comprises a flexible base 5 upon which are mounted four elastomeric pads 6,7,8 and 9. The base 5 is in the form of a flexible strip and includes an elongate region 10 which extends away from the opening 2 through a slot 11 provided for the purpose in the housing 3. The strip 10 terminates in an electrical connector 17 of any convenient type to allow electrical connections to be made to conductors which lie on the surface of or are embedded in the base 5.

Each of the elastomeric pads 6-9 has associated with it electrical connections which are connected to tracks within the base 5. Each of the pads 6-9 has the characteristics that its electrical resistance, as measured across the connectors, varies with applied load. Since the pads 6-9 are elastomeric and will be compressed by an applied load, the electrical resistance of the pads also varies with the degree to which the pads 6-9 are compressed.

In use, the sensor 4 is positioned so that the region of the base 5 which carries the pads 6-9 is wrapped around the shaft 1. The opening 2 is sized such that in a rest state each of the pads 6-9 may be slightly compressed between the shaft 1 and the opening 2. In this state each of the pads 6-9 will have a characteristic resistance and these resistances can be measured using instrumentation connected to the connector 11. If, in use, the shaft is translationally displaced laterally relative to the housing 3 the degree of compression of one or more of the pads 6-9 will increase and simultaneously the degree of compression of others of the pads 6-9 will decrease. This will result in a change in the characteristic resistance of the relevant blocks which can be detected by instrumentation connected to the connector 11 to provide an indication of displacement of the shaft. With appropriate calibration, the device can provide a measure of the degree of displacement and, if sufficient pads 6-9 are provided, together with suitable interpretive circuitry, the direction of relative displacement can be detected.

If two of the sensors described above are located to detect displacement of the same component at spaced apart locations, the output of the sensors may be used to detect rotation of the component about an axis external to the sensors themselves.

An alternative embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 2. In this

case two elastomeric blocks 12,13 are secured to appropriate surfaces of an irregularly shaped object 14. The blocks 12,13 are each mounted on a flexible base (which has been omitted from Figure 2 in the interests of clarity), and are supported on appropriate support surfaces adjacent the object 14. In response to rotation of the object 14 about the axis 15 in the direction of the arrow 16 the load on the block 12 will increase and the load on the block 13 will decrease. This will result in characteristic changes in the resistance of the blocks 12, 13 which can be detected by suitable circuitry to indicate that the object 14 has moved relative to the reaction surfaces upon which the blocks 12,13 are mounted. By appropriate calibration, a quantitative measure of rotation may be obtained.

A further alternative embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 4. In this case, two elastomeric pads 23 are arranged to detect relative displacement of a slider 21 relative to a housing body 22. The slider 21 extends longitudinally, substantially parallel to the housing body 22, and comprises an actuating element 28 which extends substantially perpendicularly therefrom such that it extends longitudinally through an elastomeric seal 29 within the housing body 22. In this way, the slider 21 is moveable along the housing body 22.

A sensor housing 25 is formed on the housing body 22 around a protruding section of the actuating element 28 such that its longitudinal sides are sandwiched connectingly between the pair of elastomeric pads 23, which are mounted on first and second opposing inner walls of the sensor housing 25 respectively, and a further actuating element 24 mounted on an inner wall of the sensor housing connecting said first and second opposing walls. Additionally, the sensor housing 25 comprises an elastomeric damper 26 sandwiched connectingly between the further actuating element 24 and an adjustment preload screw 27 that is mounted in the first of said opposing walls of the sensor housing 25 such that it is extendable therein by an adjustable amount.

In use, an applied longitudinal force on the slider 21 causes it to move a small distance along the housing body 22. The actuating element 28 transmits the applied force to the further actuator 24, which in turn displaces and compresses one of the elastomeric pads 23 whilst decompressing the other elastomeric pad 23. This

compression change results in a proportional resistance change in the elastomeric pads 23.

The adjustment preload screw 27 is operable to apply compression to the elastomeric damper 26, thus allowing for vibration and sensitivity adjustment. In this way the apparatus detects applied force changes in the plane of the slider 21 and the corresponding change in the loop resistance of the circuit in contact with the displacement sensors can be used to output a voltage state to a control system.

It is to be stressed that the exact nature of the elastomeric blocks used in the present invention is not critical to the invention and indeed any form of elastomeric device which has a characteristic resistance may be used.

Whilst elastomeric blocks which have an ohmic resistance which varies with applied force are preferred for use in the present invention, it is to be understood that alternative arrangements are within the scope of the invention. For example, elastomeric blocks which have an AC impedance which varies with force or any other characteristic, for example capacitance, which varies with force may be utilised in displacement sensors in accordance with the present invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A displacement sensor (4) comprising a flexible base (5); a plurality of elastomeric pads (6-9;23) mounted on the flexible base (5), each elastomeric pad (6-9;23) having an electrical resistance which varies with force applied to the pad (6-9;23); and an electrical connector located within the flexible base (5) for providing electrical connections to the elastomeric pads (6-9;23).
2. A displacement sensor according to claim 1 wherein the flexible base (5) is a flexible strip (5).
3. A displacement sensor according to claim 1 or 2 that, in use, is deployed so as to place the part of the displacement sensor containing the pads between two components (1,3;21,22) whose relative displacement is to be sensed.
4. A displacement sensor according to claim 3 wherein the base is fixed to one, both or neither of the components (1,3;21,22) to locate the pads (6-9;23) between the components (1,3;21,22).
5. A displacement sensor according to any of the previous claims wherein a portion (10) of the flexible base (5) extends away from the regions containing the pads to provide a convenient connection to suitable detection and monitoring circuits.
6. A displacement sensor according to any of the previous claims wherein the elastomeric pads (6-9;23) have an ohmic resistance which varies with applied force.
7. An apparatus comprising a first part moveably mounted relative to a second part and a displacement sensor according to any of the previous claims for sensing relative displacement therebetween.

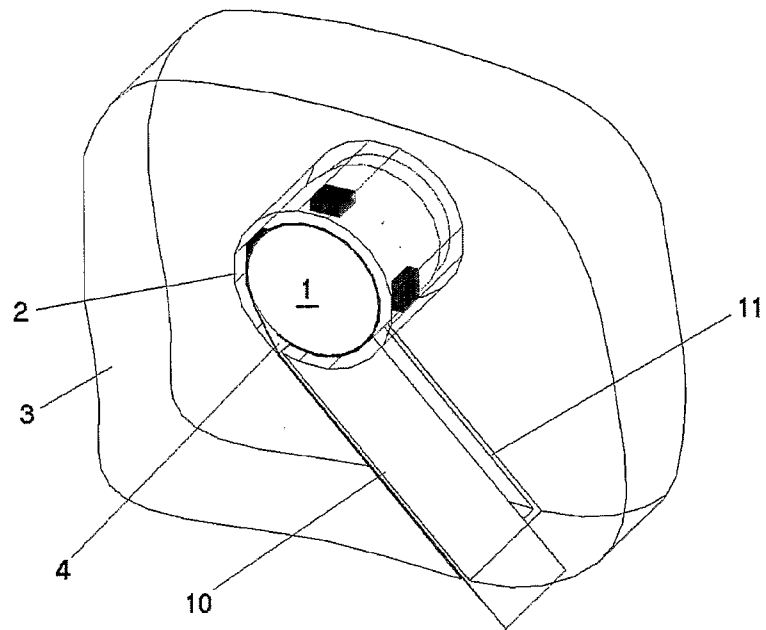


Fig 1

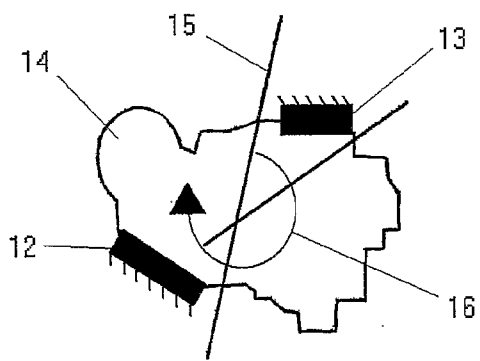


Fig 2

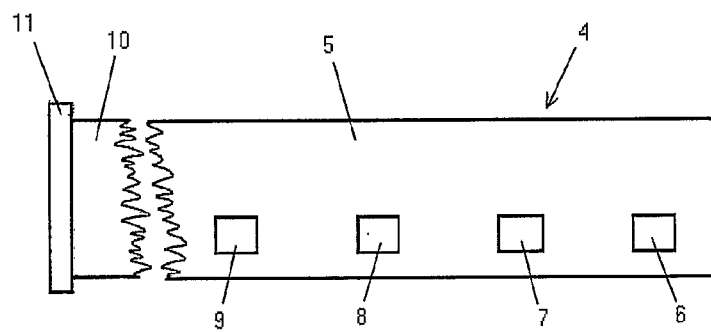


Fig 3



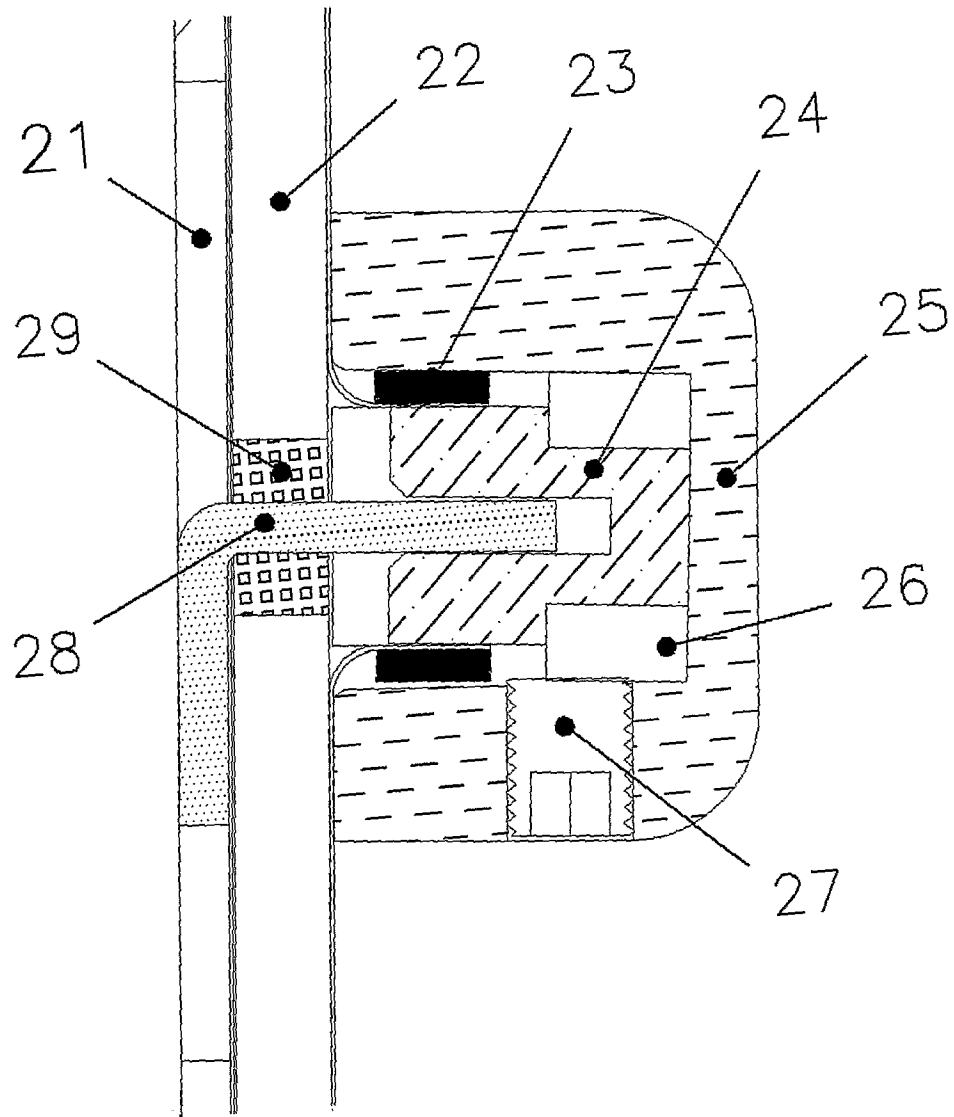


Fig 4

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/GB2006/004329

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G01L1/18 G01B7/16

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)

G01B G01L

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 practical, search terms used)

EP0-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 060 527 A (BURGESS LESTER E [US]) 29 October 1991 (1991-10-29)	1,5
Y	column 5, lines 1-65; claims 1,14,15,36; figures 1,2	1-7
X	EP 0 412 987 B1 (DAVY MCKEE SHEFFIELD [GB]) 15 December 1993 (1993-12-15)	1
Y	column 2, lines 1-44 column 3, lines 30-33 column 4, lines 36-41 column 5, lines 5-9	1-7
Y	US 6 543 299 B2 (TAYLOR GEOFFREY L [CA]) 8 April 2003 (2003-04-08) abstract	1-7



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 document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*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.

\*Z\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 February 2007

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/02/2007

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3015

Authorized officer

Kallinger, Christian

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/GB2006/004329

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5060527	A	29-10-1991	NONE
EP 0412987	B1	15-12-1993	AU 620094 B2 13-02-1992
		AU 3533489 A	24-11-1989
		CA 1323771 C	02-11-1993
		CN 1038519 A	03-01-1990
		DE 68911523 D1	27-01-1994
		DE 68911523 T2	07-04-1994
		EP 0412987 A1	20-02-1991
		WO 8910544 A1	02-11-1989
		JP 3505371 T	21-11-1991
US 6543299	B2	08-04-2003	US 2002194934 A1 26-12-2002