

Tool for the mechanical connection of plates

State-of-the-art

5 The invention is based on a tool for the mechanical processing of plates, for their joining with one another (clinch joining), pressing, stamping or the like with a punch and a die according to the generic type of the main claim.

10 In the case of usual tools of the generic type (German patent specification 3710929) used for clinch joining, the punch has a pin with a smaller diameter, by means of which the plates to be joined are deep drawn and squashed in a blind hole to achieve a firm joint between the plates. Other generic methods are also known, whereby tools, comprising a punch and die, are used for pressing, stamping or the like of plates, also, inter alia, for joining parts on the plates (German published patent application 19913695).

15 In the case of a joining it is also known to strongly cool the tools on the side of the punch and/or of the die, i.e. the punch and the die, thus enabling the joining of plates partly made from polymers or contain polymers with one another (German published patent application 19752201). By virtue of this it will be achieved that
20 when plates made of visco-elastic materials, like polymers, rubber, etc. are processed with other materials, like for example metal, similar physical prerequisites will be present making such a joining possible. Such composite tools are, of course, expensive and are used only when the application or the necessity is appropriate.

25 In the case of another known method of the generic type (German published patent application 10006789) special attention is given regarding the mounting of the tool, i.e. of the punch or the die, in the tool holder of the machine, the aim being a favourable exchange of these tools, for the purpose of which an
30 appropriate radial displaceability is provided.

Basically, but also in all of these cases, the sections of the tool directly affected by the work process, are particularly stressed. The tool life of the tools used on this occasion corresponds to the use and requirements of the material of the tool

and in many cases is unsatisfactorily short. To achieve the accepted standard, the expense connected with the manufacture of the tools is very high, since they have to have an appropriate hardness in the stressed region. On the other hand such hardness may lead to a breakage of the tool, especially when an often required considerable longitudinal extension at right angle to the working direction is present. In addition, due to the mounting a minimum longitudinal extension in the working direction is necessary; this means that due to these conditions the punch and the die, having a hardness necessary for a long tool life, have a certain tendency to break, while such a breakage can have disastrous consequences. Particularly when the tool is used in the serial production for the joining of sheet metals for motor vehicles has such a shortcoming disastrous consequences. Thus the aim is always a tool with an optimum tool life with extremely favourable hardness and only slight tendency to break.

The invention and its advantages

According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a tool for the mechanical processing of plates or the like, for their joining with one another (clinch joining or the like), pressing, stamping or the like with a punch and a die, that at its end averted to the plates is held in a tool holder of a machine, characterized in that both the punch and/or the die are made up from an insert used directly in the region of the highest stress for the processing of the plates and a mounting part used for the mounting, there is a form-locking connection between the insert and the mounting part, and the insert is made from a harder material than the mounting part.

An advantage may be that only that part which is actually necessary for the process, namely the insert has the necessary hardness and due to its construction is subjected to smaller break loads or to none at all, whereas the other portion, namely the mounting part, can be made from a softer and more elastic material appropriate to its purpose. Despite the division into two of both the punch and/or of the die, the manufacturing expense of the tool, particularly when considering the above described risks, may be more favourable as in the case of the comparable state-of-the-art. In addition, for example, the cross-

sections of the punch and/or of the die transferring the working forces are greater than the cross-sections subjected to the actual processing of the plates, so that in the case of the invention to transfer the force the cross-sections of the elastic material are advantageously greater and smaller cross-sections, with appropriate hardness of the tool, are used for the actual processing of the plates.

Depending from the type of the tool, the example embodiments may be used either for the punch or for the die, or for both.

For example, the punch and/or the die may be constructed divided perpendicularly to the driving direction (working direction), so that to achieve in this manner an adequate form-locking and a force-locking resulting from it. In this conjunction it is not a problem to construct the surfaces of the insert and of the mounting part that oppose one another in the working direction so large, that no overload, especially on the surface of the mounting part, will occur.

For example, in the face of the mounting part, facing the insert, there may be a recess for the form-locking connection with the insert. In the case of this recess one usually deals here with a bore or the like, into which the corresponding insert, with its end facing it, can be pressed or inserted. On this occasion the edges of the insert can be chamfered or radiused to achieve a simpler introduction.

For example, the form-locking connection between the insert and the mounting part may be constructed as a press connection, i.e. there is a radial pressure between the inner wall of the recess and the jacket surface of the insert.

For example, the insert may have a plug-like construction and after its insertion into the recess forms its bottom. This development of the invention concerns foremost the die, where the insert does not protrude from the recess, since it should merely form the bottom due to the extraordinarily high stress existing there.

For example, the connection between the mounting part and the insert may have a relative rotation-preventing construction. This rotational lock can be achieved simply by flattening the circular cross-section used for the mounting.

For example, the lateral walls of the recess may be at a radial distance from the jacket surface of the punch, while the recess is constructed in the radial and axial directions as a blind opening, the lateral walls of which extend in the direction of movement of the punch, and just like the bottom of the recess, are constructed inflexibly. Such a construction and coordination of the punch and the die is, per se, known (EP 0215449), although with the disadvantages of the state-of-the-art mentioned in the introduction. By using the invention a considerable progress is being made, since it is known that during deep drawing and the subsequent squashing of portions of the plate the load in the working direction is extraordinarily high, while in contrast to this the resisting radial forces may be considerably lower.

For example, the tool may be used for the joining of components, namely bolts, nuts or the like with a plate, whereby a lost punch is in front of the tool punch, the lost punch remaining on the plate after the process (German published patent application 19913695).

Further advantages and advantageous developments of the invention become apparent from the following description, drawing and claims.

Drawing

An embodiment of the subject matter of the invention is illustrated in the drawing and is described in detail below. They show in:

4a

FIG. 1 - a partial longitudinal section through the punch, die and tool holder in an exploded illustration, partly corresponding to line I-I of FIG. 2, and
FIG. 2 - a cross-section corresponding to line II-II of FIG. 2.

The drawing shows the tool according to the invention with the tool holders in an exploded illustration, but without their mounting in the machine itself, wherein two sheet metals 3, to be joined with one another, are provided between a punch 1 and a die 2. To join the sheet metals with one another, the punch 1 is moved downwards and pulls with a pin 4 provided on its end the correspondingly affected sections of the sheet metals 3 into a recess 5 of the die 2, and also to radially squash these deep drawn sheet metal sections during the continuation of the stroke, so that a mutual engagement of the deep drawn and squashed

sections of the plates takes place, resulting in a firm connection between the plates 3 by virtue of this clinch joining.

- The punch 1 is arranged in the machine (not illustrated) by means of a tool holder 6 and it is made up from two parts, namely a mounting part 7 and an insert 8 having a pin 4. Due to the higher load the insert 8 with the pin 4 is considerably harder than the mounting part 7 and the tool holder 6 that is under smaller stress also due to its larger cross-section. The mounting part 7 and the insert 8 are joined with one another by means of a press connection 9, while the upper end of the insert 8 is pressed into a recess 10 of the mounting part 7 in a form-locking manner and is capable of accepting great forces. A flat 11 on the end section of the insert 8 protruding into the recess 10 serves for the purpose of preventing a rotation between the insert 8 and the mounting part 7.
- 15 The die 2, that is also arranged in a tool holder 6, has also a two-part construction, comprising a mounting part 12 with a recess 5 and a plug 13 pressed into the recess 5, that for a better insertion into the recess 5 has a bevel 14 on its underside. A bevel 15 may also be provided on its upper side, so that finally a bead 16, advantageous for the manufacture, will result. The remainder of the recess 5 serves, in the usual manner, as the deep draw opening 17 of the die 2. Thus the bottom of this deep draw opening 17 is formed by the plug 13, the material of which is also considerably harder than the mounting part 12 of this die.
- 25 The tool holder 6 has a base part 18 that is connected with the machine, into which base part the punch 1 or the die 2 are inserted, and are held in their working position by means of clamping nuts 19 and spring washers 20, as well as springs 21.
- 30 All features, illustrated in the description, the following claims and the drawing can be significant for the invention both individually and in any combination with one another.

List of reference numerals

- | | |
|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | Punch |
| 2 | Die |
| 3 | Sheet metals |
| 4 | Pin |
| 5 | Recess |
| 6 | Tool |
| 7 | Mounting part |
| 8 | Insert |
| 9 | Plug-in press connection |
| 10 | Recess |
| 11 | Flat |
| 12 | Mounting part |
| 13 | Plug |
| 14 | Bevel |
| 15 | Bevel |
| 16 | Bead |
| 17 | Die opening |
| 18 | Base part |
| 19 | Clamp nut |
| 20 | Spring washer |
| 21 | Spring |

Claims

1. A tool for the mechanical processing of plates or the like, for their joining with one another (clinch joining or the like), pressing, stamping or the like with a punch and a die, that at its end averted to the plates is held in a tool holder of a machine, characterised in that
 - both the punch and/or the die are made up from an insert used directly in the region of the highest stress for the processing of the plates and a mounting part used for the mounting,
 - there is a form-locking connection between the insert and the mounting part, and
 - the insert is made from a harder material than the mounting part.
2. A tool according to claim 1, characterised in that the punch and/or the die are divided perpendicularly to the driving direction (working direction).
3. A tool according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that in the face of the mounting part, facing the insert, there is a recess for the form-locking connection with the insert.
4. A tool according to claim 3, characterised in that the form-locking connection between the insert and the mounting part is constructed as a press connection.
5. A tool according to claim 3 or 4, characterised in that the insert has a plug-like construction and after its insertion into the recess forms its bottom.
6. A tool according to any of the preceding claims, characterised in that the connection between the mounting part and the insert prevents a relative rotation.
7. A tool according to any of claims 3 to 6, characterised in that

- the lateral walls of the recess are at a radial distance from the jacket surface of the forming punch, and
 - the recess in the die is constructed in the radial and axial directions as a blind opening, the lateral walls of which extend in the direction of movement of the punch, and just like the bottom of the recess, are constructed inflexibly.
8. A tool according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is used for the rivet-like joining of components like plates, bolts, nuts or the like with a plate, by using a lost punch that can be pressed into the plate the lost punch driven by the tool punch.