

DEVICE FOR ELECTRICALLY BRAKING A DRIVE SHAFT

5 The present invention relates to a device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft, which can be adapted, for example, to a drive shaft of a goods-handling door with a flexible shutter of the roll-up or stacking type.

10 There are known mechanical systems having braking systems with electrical actuators, a braking system of this type being known as an electromagnetic system.

15 The type of brake used in this case is known as a zero current brake or safety brake, which has to carry out the braking action when there is no electrical power supply. For reasons of cost, the system is usually composed of disks and blocks of material with a high coefficient of friction.

20 The blocks can be in the form of sectors of disks (in what are known as jaw brakes) or in the form of disks (in what are known as disk brakes). In these systems, braking is carried out by means of springs pressing on the blocks.

The braking action is canceled by the magnetic action of an electromagnet, which acts in opposition to the springs when supplied with electricity.

25 Since the actuators (known as magnetic actuators, or electromagnets) are not capable of producing large movements by their operation, a gap is specified such that the maximum required movement of the brake jaws is only a few tenths of a millimeter (usually not more than 0.5 mm).

30 This requirement means that the disk and the jaws must be positioned in a highly precise way between the drive shaft and the braking element for correct operation.

35 The object of the electrical braking device according to the present invention is to improve these types of braking systems so that they can be used in structures in which the various mechanical components of the braking element are not positioned, or cannot be positioned, in a precise way with respect to the drive shaft.

40 The electrical braking device according to the present invention is therefore designed to guide the braking element with respect to the brake disk by using fastening means providing degrees of freedom in order to compensate for misalignments and defects in the shape of the brake disk when the latter is driven in rotation.

45 The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes a braking element which is formed, on the one hand, by electric jaws and at least one sliding block mounted in the proximity of the brake disk in such a way that the latter passes at least partially through the electric jaws and sliding block, and, on the other hand, by means for fastening the electric jaws and the sliding block to the

fixed frame while providing the jaws and block with degrees of freedom obtained by the combination of different connections of the “flat plane contact” (FC), “point contact” (PC) and “annular linear contact” (AC) types, in order to compensate for the misalignments of the brake disk when the latter is driven in rotation.

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The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes a braking element comprising a plate on which the electric jaws and the sliding blocks are arranged, the plate being guided and retained with respect to the frame by means of the different “point contact” (PC) and “annular linear contact” (AC) connections of the fastening means.

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The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes a “point contact” (PC) connection, formed by means of a first pin fixed to the frame and extending perpendicularly thereto in a horizontal direction parallel to the axis of the brake disk, so as to interact with an oblong fork-like opening formed in the upper part of the plate.

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The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes an “annular linear contact” (AC) connection, formed by a second pin fixed to the frame and extending perpendicularly thereto in a horizontal direction parallel to the axis of the brake disk, and by a swivel joint pierced in its center and arranged in a bore formed in the lower part of the plate in such a way that the swivel joint is placed around the second pin.

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The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes a “flat plane contact” (FC) connection, obtained by mounting the sliding blocks on the plate, the blocks being in adjusted frictional contact with the brake disk in such a way that the gap between the electric jaws is guided and positioned relative to the position of the brake disk when the latter is driven in rotation.

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The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes sliding blocks, each comprising a channel through which the brake disk passes.

The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes sliding blocks, each of which has a channel which is adjusted with an operating clearance in the range from 0.1 mm to 3 mm with respect to the brake disk fixed to the drive shaft.

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The electrical braking device according to the present invention includes a drive shaft which is guided axially in a fixed frame formed by the lateral uprights of a flexible shutter goods-handling door, for the purpose of moving the door between an open position and a closed position.

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The following description which refers to the appended drawings, provided by way of non-limiting example, will assist in the understanding of the invention, its characteristics and the advantages which it can provide.

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Figure 1 is a schematic view showing the combination of annular linear, point, and flat plane connections, used in order to provide an electrical braking device which

can compensate for the misalignments and defects in the shape of a brake disk when the latter is driven in rotation according to the present invention.

5 Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view showing all the components of the electrical braking device according to the present invention.

Figures 3 and 4 are perspective views showing the electrical braking device according to the present invention.

10 Figure 1 is a schematic view of an electrical braking device 1 according to the present invention which has the object of improving the guiding of a braking element 2 with respect to a brake disk 3 by using fastening means 4 which provide degrees of freedom such that the misalignments and defects in the shape of the brake disk 3 can be compensated for when the latter is driven in rotation.

15 The fastening means 4 are formed by a combination of FC, PC and AC connections which can, for example, be mounted in parallel to provide the necessary degrees of freedom to compensate for the misalignments of the brake disk 3 when the latter is driven in rotation by means of a drive shaft 5 guided axially at each end in a frame 6.

20 The fastening means 4 serve to provide the electric jaws 7 of the electrical braking device 1 with the degrees of freedom obtained by the combination of the three different FC, PC and AC connections in order to compensate for the misalignments of the brake disk 3 when the latter is driven in rotation.

25 Thus the fastening means 4 are formed by a first "flat plane contact" (FC) connection, providing three degrees of freedom with respect to a common reference frame x, y, z , namely two translations T_x, T_y and a rotation in the direction R_z .

30 The fastening means 4 are formed by a second "point contact" (PC) connection, providing five degrees of freedom with respect to the common reference frame x, y, z , namely two translations T_y, T_z and three rotations in the directions R_x, R_y and R_z .

35 Finally, the fastening means 4 are formed by a third "annular linear contact" (AC) connection, providing four degrees of freedom with respect to the common reference frame x, y, z , namely one translation T_z and three rotations in the directions R_x, R_y and R_z .

40 Figures 1 to 3 show an exemplary embodiment of the fastening means 4 of the electrical braking device 1 according to the present invention which has the object of improving the guiding of a braking element 2 with respect to a brake disk 3 and providing degrees of freedom such that the misalignments of the brake disk 3 can be compensated for when the latter is driven in rotation.

The braking device 1 is mounted at the end of a drive shaft 5 guided axially at each end in a frame 6 which can be, for example but not exclusively, the vertical and lateral frame of a flexible shutter goods-handling door.

- 5 Thus at least one of the ends of the drive shaft 5 passing through the frame 6 interacts with a brake disk 3 which can be, for example, fitted to its periphery by a spline connection.

10 The braking device 1 includes a braking element 2 comprising a plate 10 arranged on the frame 6 by means of second and third “annular linear contact” (AC) and “point contact” (PC) connections of the fastening means 4.

15 The braking element 2 includes at least one electric jaw 7 fastened to the plate 10 in such a way that the latter is mounted in the proximity of the brake disk 3 so that the disk passes at least partially through the electric jaws.

20 The first “flat plane contact” (FC) connection can be formed by sliding blocks 8 which are arranged, on the one hand, above and below the electric jaws 7, and, on the other hand, in the proximity of the brake disk 3, in such a way that the disk passes at least partially through the sliding blocks.

25 By way of non-limiting example, the “point contact” (PC) connection can be formed by means of a first pin 13 fixed to the frame 6 and extending perpendicularly thereto in a horizontal direction parallel to the axis of the brake disk 3, so as to interact with an oblong fork-like opening 15 formed in the upper part of the plate 10.

30 The “annular linear contact” (AC) connection can be formed by a second pin 14 fixed to the frame 6 and extending perpendicularly thereto in a horizontal direction parallel to the axis of the brake disk 3. A swivel joint 16 pierced in its center is placed around the second pin 14 and arranged in a bore 17 formed in the lower part of the plate 10.

35 Thus the “annular linear contact” (AC) and “point contact” (PC) connections allow the plate 10, which is guided around the pins 13, 14, to move freely with respect to the frame 6, by swinging around the swivel joint 16, on the one hand, and by moving laterally along the pins 13, 14 toward and/or away from the frame 6, on the other hand.

40 By swinging around the swivel joint 16, the upper part of the plate 10 in the vicinity of the fork 15 can be inclined either toward the frame 6 or away from the frame.

45 By moving laterally, the plate 10 can slide along the pins 13, 14 so as to move in a parallel plane toward and/or away from the frame 6.

The combination of these movements provides the plate 10, which is fixed to the electric jaws 7 and the sliding blocks 8, with the degrees of freedom of the “annular linear contact” (AC) and “point contact” (PC) connections, in such a way

that the misalignments and defects in the shape of the brake disk 3 when it is driven in rotation can be compensated for.

5 The “flat plane contact” (FC) connection is obtained, for example, by mounting the sliding blocks 8 on the plate 10 which are in adjusted frictional contact with the brake disk 3 in such a way that the gap between the electric jaws 7 is guided and positioned with respect to the position of the brake disk 3 when the latter is driven in rotation.

10 Each of the sliding blocks 8 comprises a channel 20 through which the brake disk 3 passes, the channel being adjusted with sufficient operating clearance which can be in the range from 0.1 mm to 3 mm with respect to the brake disk 3 fixed to the drive shaft 5.

15 In this exemplary embodiment, each sliding block 8 is fastened to the plate 10 by means of a strip 18 and bolts 19 adapted to hold the sliding block between the plate and the strip in a sandwich configuration.

20 In this same way, in this exemplary embodiment, the braking element 2 includes a sliding block 8 on each side of the electric jaws 7, in other words one above and one below the electric jaws, which are carried on the same horizontal shaft as the brake disk 3.

25 The electric jaws 7 are fastened, for example, directly to the plate 10 by means of locking screws 21 which are secured in the plate.

30 It is to be understood that the above description is provided purely by way of example, and does not in any way limit the scope of the invention, from which there would be no departure if the details of embodiment which have been described are replaced by any other equivalents.

CLAIMS

- 5 1. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft (5) which is guided in a fixed frame (6), wherein at least one of the ends of the shaft is fixed to a brake disk (3), characterized in that it includes a braking element (2) which is formed, on the one hand, by electric jaws (7) and at least one sliding block (8) mounted in the proximity of the brake disk (3) in such a way that the latter passes at least partially through the electric jaws (7) and sliding block (8), and, on the other hand, by means (4) for fastening the electric jaws (7) and the sliding block (8) to the fixed frame (6) while providing the jaws and block with degrees of freedom obtained by the combination of different connections of the "flat plane contact" (FC), "point contact" (PC) and "annular linear contact" (AC) types, in order to compensate for the misalignments and defects in the shape of the brake disk (3) when the latter is driven in rotation.
- 10 2. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to Claim 1, characterized in that the braking element (2) includes a plate (10) on which the electric jaws (7) and the sliding blocks (8) are arranged, the plate (10) being guided and retained with respect to the frame (6) by means of the different "point contact" (PC) and "annular linear contact" (AC) connections of the fastening means (4).
- 20 3. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to Claim 2, characterized in that the "point contact" (PC) connection of the fastening means (4) is formed by means of a first pin (13) fixed to the frame (6) and extending perpendicularly thereto in a horizontal direction parallel to the axis of the brake disk (3), so as to interact with an oblong fork-like opening (15) formed in the upper part of the plate (10).
- 25 4. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to Claim 2, characterized in that the "annular linear contact" (AC) connection of the fastening means (4) is formed by a second pin (14) fixed to the frame (6) and extending perpendicularly thereto in a horizontal direction parallel to the axis of the brake disk (3), and by a swivel joint (16) pierced in its center and arranged in a bore (17) formed in the lower part of the plate (10), in such a way that the swivel joint is placed around the second pin (14).
- 30 5. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to Claim 1, characterized in that the "flat plane contact" (FC) connection is obtained by mounting the sliding blocks (8) on the plate (10), the blocks being in adjusted frictional contact with the brake disk (3) in such a way that the gap between the electric jaws (7) is guided and positioned relative to the position of the brake disk (3) when the latter is driven in rotation.
- 35 6. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to Claim 5, characterized in that each sliding block (8) includes a channel (20) through which the brake disk (3) passes.

7. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to Claim 5, characterized in that the channel (20) of each sliding block (8) is adjusted with an operating clearance in the range from 0.1 mm to 3 mm with respect to the brake disk which is fixed to the drive shaft.
- 5 8. Device for the electrical braking of a drive shaft according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the drive shaft (5) is guided axially in a fixed frame (6) formed by the lateral uprights of a flexible shutter goods-handling door, for the purpose of moving the door between an open position and a closed position.
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