

Description

This invention pertains to drives for data carrying disk assemblies and more particularly to a recirculating airflow system for such drives.

A common problem in magnetic disk drives is the sweeping of particulate matter from the data transfer surfaces. Since the transducer or slider carrying the transducer flies on an air bearing with a thickness measured in millionths of an inch, a particle having a dimension of only one micron is several times the air bearing thickness. Particles may be generated during manufacture despite clean room conditions, may be carried by air drawn into the disk enclosure, may occur through leakage past seals. Drive components exposed within the enclosure constitute another source of particles, particularly the head and disk which contact during start and stop operations. Most disk drives are now enclosed with filtered air passed through a recirculating path to limit the amount of air introduced into the enclosure to that resulting from changing conditions of temperature and pressure which can be channeled through a breather filter to entrap airborne particles.

Another source of particulate matter problems is the permanent magnets associated with actuators or drive motors. The permanent magnets and associated magnetic circuits are coated with a urethane compound to captivate magnetic particles and prevent them from getting into the airflow path. However, the possible introduction of such particles is a hazard not only to the aerodynamics of the slider carrying the transducer, but also may erase data from the surface of the disk media.

The invention is set out in claim 1. An enclosed disk drive according to the precharacterizing part of claim 1 is known from US-A-4 317 146. It is well known to provide vanes on a hub to increase the air flow along the disk medium mounted on the hub (of GB-A-2 040 538).

According to the invention, a breather filter may also be placed in the return path at the lowest pressure point in the air system. The breather filter's primary function is to allow pressure equalization between the disk enclosure and the external environment. However, the filter's placement at a low pressure point provides another benefit. If a disk enclosure seal leak should develop, the leak will be outward and makeup air will be clean since it will be supplied through the breather filter. Recirculating systems have the advantage of much longer filter life, as the recirculating air has been exposed to clean file components only. In such a system both the recirculating air filter and the breather filter should last for the life of the file.

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section view of a disk drive incorporating the present invention, showing the disk and actuator enclosures, the impeller formed by the hub carrying the disks and the recirculating airflow path.

Fig. 2 is an axial section of the hub-disk

assembly and concentric drive motor and includes portions of the drive base casting and top cover.

FIG. 3 is a plan view of the hub casting.

FIG. 4 is an exploded isometric view of the drive of FIG. 1 showing the base, hub-disk assembly, actuator, shroud, top cover and filter breather assembly.

FIG. 1 is a section view of a disk drive illustrating the present invention. The drive is housed in a base casting 10 and a closure cover 11 secured to the base casting. The disks 13, 14 are mounted for rotation in unison with hub 16. The disk mounting includes spacers 17, 18; clamping ring 19 and hub cap 20. With the disks compressively retained between the clamping ring 19 and hub flange projections 22 by a series of bolts 25. The generally cylindrical enclosed space in which the disks are maintained and the connected elongated space occupied by the transducer actuator are partially isolated from one another by a shroud or baffle 28. FIG. 1 schematically shows only the outlines of the actuator mechanism 30 without the carriage and transducers that extend to a position of data transfer confronting relation with the surfaces of disks 13, 14. The air flows over the carriage (not shown) and through the actuator 30 to the return air circulation path provided by the filter-breather assembly 32.

The assembly 32 has an inlet opening 33 that communicates with the actuator chamber defined by walls 34 (FIG. 4). The full flow of the recirculating air passes through the recirculating filter 36 and the air exits from the assembly 32 through outlet opening 38 adjacent the axial opening 39 in hub cap 20. A breather filter separates particulate matter from the air that enters the system through opening 42. Air entering the system, as indicated by arrow A, may be caused by thermal expansion or other pressure changes or because of leakage that may occur at seals about covers or closure members. The breather filter 40 is located adjacent the axial inlet of the hub cap 20 which is at the inlet to the hub passageways that form the impeller for inducing the air recirculation. The breather filter location at the impeller inlet places the breather inlet at the lowest pressure portion of the air recirculation path. This placement will cause any impairment of the integrity of the seals to cause the air to be expelled since the air pressure at the locations of air leakage would be greater than at the inlet through the breather filter to assure that unfiltered air is not permitted to enter into the system.

FIG. 2 shows the hub structure in greater detail to demonstrate the function as a mounting for the disks, as an impeller for establishing the recirculating airflow and as a part of the drive motor rotor. The hub 16 (as seen also in FIG. 3) has a series of radial vanes 44 with intermediate recesses that provide the impeller action when enclosed by hub cap 20. The radially extending flange 45 terminates with a series of axially extending projections 22 which are aligned with the vanes 44 to provide the abutting support

surfaces for the first disk 13. Axially intermediate the disks 13, 14 and axially beyond the final disk 14 are spacers 17, 18. The inner cylindrical surfaces 47 of the spacers 17, 18 are confined by the surfaces 48 of the vanes 44, while radial ports or openings 51 extend from the confined spaces between vanes 44 and the inward radial surfaces of the respective disks 13, 14. The hub cap 20 has one slotted opening 53 which accommodates a projection 54 on one vane 44 to provide a convenient source for a timing signal. A clamp ring 19 is positioned between hub cap 20 and spacer 18 so that a series of bolts 25 extending through hub cap and clamp ring apertures are received in threaded bores 56 in the respective hub vanes 44. It will also be noted that the bores 56 are axially extended with a reduced diameter portion 57 which provides a hole for receiving balance weights to affect a correct balance for the rotating mass including the hub-disk assembly, motor ring 60 and motor magnet 61.

The hub 16 also functions as a part of the rotor assembly of the drive motor. Motor ring 60 and motor magnet 61 are secured against the inner cylindrical surface 63 of hub 16 and rotate in unison therewith. Hub 16 is mechanically connected to the central stator assembly 65 by a pair of bearings 66, 67. The stator assembly includes a center core 68 upon which the bearings 66, 67 are supported and which also carries the motor windings 70. The region adjacent the upper bearing 66 is semi-isolated from the disk enclosure by a labyrinth path created by annular projections 71, 72 which are respectively received in the hub annular recesses 73, 74. The hub cap 20 central axial opening 39 is aligned with the cover opening 76 defined by the flange 77.

FIG. 4 illustrates the base casting 10 in which the hub-disk assembly rotates within an enclosure defined by the cylindrical wall 80 and the actuator 30 resides in the elongated space extending from the disk enclosure. The shroud or baffle 28 is received in slots 82 in base 10 to provide a reduced opening at the juncture of the two enclosed spaces. The actuator housing 30 has a projection 83 that supports one of the ways upon which the carriage 84 reciprocates to position the transducer 85 and transducer support 86 with respect to the disk surface. The carriage 84 supports one transducer support 86 and one transducer 85 in data transfer relation to each of the four data surfaces on the two disks shown. Top cover 11 encloses the disk assembly enclosure area and the actuator enclosure area. The filter-breather assembly 32 is secured to base 10 and top cover 11 to provide the recirculating air passageway and the filtered communication with breather opening 42. The filter-breather assembly opening 38 communicates with the top cover opening 76 and tubular gasket 88 causes the recirculating airflow path to be directed through the actuator housing 30. The filter-breather assembly also has an opening 38 (showing in Fig. 1) that adjoins top cover opening 76 to return air to the axial suction opening of the impeller

formed by the hub assembly. The positioning of the breather filter 40 and the breather opening 42 closely adjacent opening 39 to the hub assembly that serves as an impeller, places the inlet for makeup air adjacent the lowest pressure of the recirculating air path so that any leakage in the system will be at a higher pressure causing ingested air to pass through the breather filter.

In operation the hub assembly is an integral part of the rotor of the motor which also serves as the air impeller. The generally radial air passages defined by the vanes 44 and hub cap 20 induce an airflow from the axial suction opening 39 in the hub cap 20 to the ports 51 of the spacers 17, 18 and the spaces between hub axial projections 22. The outlets are adjacent each of the disk surfaces causing a radial airflow to sweep over and purge the disk surfaces. The radial airflow is maintained over the disk surfaces at a volume that will not interfere with the flying characteristics of the transducer heads 85 or the head carrying slider while achieving very good purging of the surfaces. The reduced opening in shroud 28, through which the actuator carriage 84 moves during radial seek operations, increases the air velocity in purging over the carriage to enhance particle removal or prevent particles from entering the disk assembly enclosure. The recirculating air path passes through the actuator 30 and the recirculating air filter 36 downstream from the actuator to assure that particulate matter does not enter the disk assembly enclosure area. The passage for any necessary makeup air, as a result of temperature or pressure changes or leakage in the system sealing, joins the recirculating air path adjacent the suction opening of the impeller to assure that the air entering the system passes through the breather filter 40.

Since hub 16 forms an integral part of the drive motor rotor, the passage of recirculating air over the extended surface as represented by the vanes 44 causes the air circulation to dissipate heat generated by the motor in addition to contaminant purging. Further, the location of the motor concentrically within the hub-disk assembly makes unnecessary a drive shaft opening to the disk enclosure area to thereby eliminate the sealing problems or particulate generation associated with such a drive element entry location.

Claims

1. An enclosed disk drive having an enclosure, including a base (10) and a cover (11), in which enclosure a hub cover means (20), a plurality of disk media (13, 14) and spacer means (17, 18) mounted and clamped upon a hub (16) are rotated, the disk media being accessed by movable transducers (85) mounted on a carriage (84) that is positioned by an actuator mechanism (30), mounted in a first air passage means (33, 34), a filter (36) being mounted in a second passage means (32) that is downstream from said actuator mechanism, comprises an opening (42) and communicates with axial apertures of said hub, and

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said spacer means (17, 18) adjoining said disk media including radial openings (51) adjacent said disk media surfaces, characterized in that:

said hub cover means has a single axial aperture (39) concentric to said hub;

generally radially extending vanes (44) are formed in said hub, adjacent said hub cover means; and

said first air passage means has a cylindrical enclosed space (80) connected to elongated enclosed space (34) occupied by said actuator and communicating with said second passage means so that substantially the whole circulating air passes said actuator.

2. The enclosed disk drive of Claim 1 characterized in that said hub forms an integral portion of the rotor of disk media drive motor.

3. The enclosed disk drive of Claim 2 characterized in that said hub is a cup-shaped element having a plurality of disk media mounted about the convex outer surface and the motor magnet (61) mounted concentrically adjacent the concave inner surface (63).

4. The enclosed disk drive of Claim 3 characterized in that said actuator mechanism is connected to said transducer carriage means that extends from said first air passage means to present transducers in data transfer relationship with respect to said disk media, further comprising a shroud element (28) in said first passage means in partial surrounding relationship with respect to said carriage means.

5. The enclosed disk drive of Claim 4 characterized in that it further comprises a second filter (40) having one side in communication with said second air passage means downstream from said filter mounted in said air passage means and the other side communicating with said opening (42) in the disk drive enclosure whereby air entering or departing from the enclosed volume of said disk drive as a result of temperature or pressure variations passes through said second filter.

6. The enclosed disk drive of Claim 5 characterized in that said second filter communicates with said second air passage means in close proximity to said hub cover axial aperture, whereby said second filter communicates with the recirculating airflow path at the low pressure portion of such path so that any breach of the disk drive enclosure seal will cause leakage to be outward through the breach and new air introduced within the drive enclosure to enter through said second filter.

7. The enclosed disk drive of Claim 6 characterized in that the recirculating airflow path over said hub is in heat transfer relation with respect to said motor.

8. The enclosed disk drive according to any of Claims 1 to 7 characterized in that said disk drive is a magnetic disk drive.

Patentansprüche

1. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb in einem Gehäuse, zu dem ein Unterteil (10) und eine Abdeckung (11)

gehören und in dem ein Nabenabdeckmittel (20), eine Vielzahl von Platten (13, 14) sowie Distanzstücke (17, 18) montiert und drehend an einer Nabe (16) befestigt sind, wobei der Zugang zu den Platten durch bewegliche, auf einem Schlitten (84) angeordnete Signalumformer (85) gesichert wird und dieser Schlitten von einem Stellantriebsmechanismus (30), der in einer ersten Luftdurchflussvorrichtung (33, 34) montiert ist, positioniert wird und ein Filter (36) in einem zweiten Luftdurchgang (32) montiert ist, der nach dem genannten Stellantriebsmechanismus angeordnet ist, eine Öffnung (42) besitzt und mit den axialen Aussparungen der genannten Nabe in Verbindung steht, und die genannten, neben den genannten Platten liegenden Distanzstücke (17, 18) radiale Öffnungen (51) aufweisen, die in der Nähe der Oberflächen der genannten Platten positioniert sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:

das genannte Nabenabdeckmittel eine einzige axiale und zur genannten Nabe konzentrische Öffnung (39) aufweist,

im grossen ganzen radial ausgerichtete Schaufeln (44) in der genannten Nabe ausgebildet und neben dem genannten Nabenabdeckmittel angeordnet sind, und

die erste Luftdurchflussvorrichtung einen zylindrisch umschlossenen Raum (80) aufweist, der mit dem langgestreckten umhüllten Raum (34) verbunden ist, in dem der genannte Stellantrieb sitzt, und derart in Verbindung mit dem genannten zweiten Luftdurchgang steht, dass praktisch die gesamte umgewälzte Luft durch den Stellantrieb fliesst.

2. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die genannte Nabe einen integralen Teil des Rotors des Plattenantriebs motors bildet.

3. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die genannte Nabe ein napfförmiges Element bildet und eine Vielzahl von Platten aufweist, die rund um die convexe äussere Oberfläche angeordnet sind, sowie den Motormagneten (61), der konzentrisch rund um die konkave innere Oberfläche (63) positioniert ist.

4. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der genannte Stellantriebsmechanismus mit dem genannten Signalumformerschleiten verbunden ist, der aus der genannten ersten Luftdurchflussvorrichtung herausragt, um die Signalumformer in eine geeignete Stellung zur Datenübergabe an die genannten Platten zu bringen, der weiter ein Abschirmungselement (28) in der genannten ersten Luftdurchflussvorrichtung aufweist, das das genannte Schlittenmittel teilweise umhüllt.

5. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass er weiter einen zweiten Filter (40) aufweist, der auf der einen Seite mit dem genannten zweiten Luftdurchgang stromabwärts von dem im genannten Luftdurchgang eingebauten Filter in Verbindung steht, während die andere Seite mit der genannten Öffnung (42) im umhüllten Plattenantrieb verbun-



den ist, wodurch Luft, die als Folge von Temperatur- oder Luftdruckschwankungen in das eingeschlossene Volumen des genannten umhüllten Plattenantriebs eindringt oder dieses verlässt, durch den genannten zweiten Filter strömt.

6. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der genannte zweite Filter mit dem genannten zweiten Luftdurchgang in nächster Nähe der Öffnung im genannten Nabenabdeckmittel verbunden ist, wodurch der genannte zweite Filter mit dem Niederdruckteil des Weges der genannten umgewälzten Luftströmung in Verbindung gesetzt wird, so dass jede Unterbrechung der Abdichtung des umhüllten Plattenantriebs zu Leckage durch die Unterbrechung nach aussen führt und die frische, in das Antriebsgehäuse eingelassene Luft denselben zweiten Filter durchquert.

7. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Weg der Luftumwälzung über der genannten Nabe in einem Wärmeabfuhrverhältnis zum genannten Motor steht.

8. Umhüllter Plattenantrieb nach allen vorstehenden Ansprüchen von 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der genannte Plattenantrieb ein magnetischer Plattenantrieb ist.

Revendications

1. Une unité de commande à disques close comprenant un boîtier formé d'une embase (10) et d'un capot (11), dans lequel boîtier un carter de moyeu (20), une pluralité de disques (13, 14) et des entretoises (17, 18) sont entraînés en rotation, les disques étant accédés par des transducteurs mobiles (85) montés sur un chariot (84) qui est positionné par un mécanisme d'actionnement (30) monté dans un premier passage pneumatique (33, 34), un filtre (36) étant monté dans un second passage (32) disposé en aval dudit mécanisme d'actionnement, présenté une ouverture (42) et communique avec des ouvertures axiales dudit moyeu, et lesdites entretoises (17, 18) accompagnant lesdits disques présentant des ouvertures radiales (51) adjacentes aux surfaces desdits disques, caractérisée en ce que:

ledit capot de moyeu présente une seule ouverture axiale concentrique audit moyeu,

des aubes orientées radialement (44) sont ménagées dans ledit moyeu dans des positions adjacentes audit carter de moyeu, et

ledit premier passage pneumatique présente un espace clos cylindrique (80) raccordé à un espace clos allongé (34) occupé par ledit mécanisme d'actionnement et communiquant avec ledit second passage de façon que pratiquement tout

l'air en circulation passe par ledit mécanisme d'actionnement.

2. L'unité de commande à disques close de la revendication 1 caractérisée en ce que ledit moyeu est une partie solidaire du rotor du moteur d'entraînement des disques.

3. L'unité de commande à disques close de la revendication 2 caractérisée en ce que ledit moyeu est un élément en forme de coupe sur lequel sont montés une pluralité de disques autour de la surface extérieure convexe et en ce que l'aimant de moteur (61) est monté concentriquement adjacent à la surface intérieure concave (63).

4. L'unité de commande à disques de la revendication 3 caractérisée en ce que ledit mécanisme d'actionnement est connecté audit chariot porte transducteurs qui part dudit premier passage pneumatique pour présenter des transducteurs en relation de transfert de données par rapport auxdits disques, comprenant en outre un élément de protection (28) dans ledit premier passage entourant partiellement ledit chariot.

5. L'unité de commande à disques de la revendication 4 caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend en outre un second filtre (40) dont un coté est en communication avec ledit second passage pneumatique en aval dudit filtre monté dans ledit passage pneumatique et l'autre coté communiquant avec ladite ouverture (42) ménagée dans ledit boîtier de commande à disques, ce qui permet à l'air entrant dans ou quittant l'espace clos de ladite commande à disques à la suite de variations de température ou de pression, de passer au travers dudit second filtre.

6. L'unité de commande à disques close de la revendication 5 caractérisée en ce que ledit second filtre communique avec ledit second passage pneumatique au voisinage de ladite ouverture axiale de carter de moyeu afin que ledit second filtre communique avec le chemin d'écoulement pneumatique de re-circulation dans la partie sous basse pression de ce chemin de façon que tout passage dans le joint d'étanchéité de l'unité de commande à disques provoque une fuite vers l'extérieur au travers dudit passage et l'application au travers dudit second filtre de l'air extérieur introduit dans le boîtier de l'unité de commande à disques.

7. L'unité de commande à disques close de la revendication 6 caractérisée en ce que ledit chemin d'écoulement pneumatique de re-circulation sur ledit moyeu est en relation de transfert thermique avec ledit moteur.

8. L'unité de commande à disques close de l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7 caractérisée en ce que ladite unité de commande à disque est une unité de commande à disque magnétique.

