

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a hose clamping device according to the preamble of claim 1.

Description of the Prior Art

In a conventional hose clamping device using a worm screw, a metallic web band is subjected to punching or embossing to form engaging portions, a housing is fixed to a base of the web band, and a worm screw is supported within the housing so that the worm screw is rotated in its fixed position, the worm screw being rotated to move the web band in a peripheral direction. Such an art is proposed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 22676/1983 and many other publications.

Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-Open Publication No. 161780/1985 proposes a hose clamping device, in which a guide for guiding a web band is provided on the base side of the web band to prevent a free end of the band from being sprung up.

In the above-described conventional hose clamping devices, an operating portion for rotating the worm screw adapted to move the web band is provided only on one side (right side) of a shaft. Therefore, when the worm screw is rotated rightward, clamping takes place, whereas when rotated leftward, loosening takes place. When the operating portion is located in a wide space, no problem occurs. However, the operation is compelled to be accomplished in a narrow place (space) in terms of execution. At that time, the operation has to be performed in a very tight attitude since the operating portion is present only on one side. For a left-handed person, the rotating direction is reversed, so a problem is given rise to that operation is difficult to perform.

Moreover, in the case where the operating portion is present only on one side, the mounting direction becomes decided. In the case where the device is set reversely, the band has to be removed and re-mounted, resulting in an inconvenience in operability.

Furthermore, when the worm screw for moving the web band is rotated, the web band engaged therewith is gradually drawn to reduce the winding diameter, and at the same time, the free end of the web band springs out of an opening of the housing, and spring action is exerted so that the free end of the web band springs up upwardly in an outer diameter direction.

This gives rise to problems that a finger is caught by the sprung-up portion of the web band to get hurt or clothes are caught thereby to cause injury.

In the conventional art for preventing the spring-

up of the web band, the guide for the web band is provided on the base side of the web band. Since this guide comprises approximately L-shaped guide members oppositely provided on both sides widthwise of the band, these guide members function like ribs lengthwise of the web band so as to impair the curving operation of the web band. Accordingly, the expansion and contraction operation in a radial direction cannot be smoothly accomplished in the portion where the guide is provided, thus wanting in proper function of the clamping device which comes into close contact with the outer surface of the hose to uniformly clamp the whole peripheral surface. Separately from the aforementioned prior art, there is sometimes employed means in which a sprung-up portion of the web band is cut after having been completely clamped, in order to overcome a danger as noted above. In this case, there is a restriction that when in reuse, the clamping outer diameter should be smaller than the original clamping outer diameter. From CH-A-633872 a hose clamping device is known which is of the type as mentioned at the beginning. This known hose clamping device has the drawback that the hose may be damaged by the bottom part of the housing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been accomplished in view of the problems as noted above with respect to prior art. It is the main object of the present invention to provide a hose clamping device of the type as mentioned at the beginning which is constructed such that a danger of causing damage to the hose fitted internally of the wound band is positively overcome.

For achieving the aforesaid object, the present invention provides a hose clamping device as characterized in claim 1.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are characterized in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal sectional front view of a hose clamping device;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal sectional side view of the same;

FIG. 3 is a front view of the same;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view;

FIG. 5 is a front view showing a modified example of a spring-up preventive member;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line (6) - (6) of FIG. 5;

FIGS. 7 to 9 show another modified example of a housing;

FIG. 7 is a longitudinal sectional front view;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view taken on line (8) - (8) of FIG. 7; and

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIGS. 1 to 3 show a hose clamping device in which rotatably operating portions are provided on both sides of a worm screw. Reference numeral 1 designates a band, 2 a housing fixed to a base of the band 1, and 3 a worm screw encased in the housing 2 so that the worm screw can be rotated at a fixed position.

The band 1 is formed from a web-like stainless plate having a predetermined width. Engaging portions 4 are embossed at a predetermined pitch, the engaging portion 4 being inclined at a predetermined angle from the middle position lengthwise of the band to the fore end thereof. The housing 2 is fixed to the surface of the base not formed with the engaging portions 4.

The engaging portions 4 formed on the band 1 have an asymmetrical trapezoidal sectional shape so that the engaging portions 4 are stably and positively meshed with worms of the worm screw 3 which will be described later.

The housing 2 fixed to the base of the band 1 comprises a lower member 2a engaged with the back of the band 1 and an upper member 2b engaged with the lower member 2a. The lower member 2a is integrally formed with side walls 5 erected on both sides widthwise of the band 1. Engaging members 6 are bent directed upwardly on the both sides of the band 1 along the lengthwise thereof and mounted in mounting holes 7 bored in the band 1.

The upper member 2b is formed into an inverted U shape. An insert member 10 provided on the side wall 5 of the lower member 2a is inserted into an insert hole 9 bored in the side wall 8. The upper and lower members 2b and 2a are integrally connected by being outwardly and horizontally bent.

Keep members 11 are vertically downwardly provided in openings on both sides of the upper member 2b along the lengthwise to hold at a fixed position the worm screw 3 encased in the housing 2.

In the worm screw 3 encased in the housing 2, a worm 3b is formed in the peripheral surface in the central portion of a shaft 3a, and rotatably operating portions 12 and 13 are formed on both side ends of the shaft 3a projected outwardly from the housing 2. Between the worm 3b in the shaft 3a and the operating portions 12 and 13 is formed a shoulder 14 with which is engaged the inverted U-shaped keep member 11 formed on the housing 2, whereby the worm screw is prevented from its axial movement and is rotated at a fixed position.

The operating portions 12 and 13 have a regular hexagon in outer configuration and are formed in the side end thereof with a deep cross groove 15. One

groove constituting the cross groove 15 is open to the peripheral surface. The worm screw 3 may be rotated even by the (-) type driver. It is noted that the operating portions 12 and 13 may be changed in size so as to discriminate the normal side for rightward rotation and the opposite side for leftward rotation.

On the side end of the upper member 2b in the housing 2, that is, on the side end from which the release end of the band 1 projects, is integrally provided a spring-up preventive member 16 having an approximately gate shape in front through a connecting member 17 continuous to the side wall 8. The direction in which the spring-up preventive member 16 is provided is projected along the peripheral direction about which the band 1 is wound.

While the spring-up preventive member 16 may be maintained in its disposed state only by the strength of the connecting member 17, it is noted that the free end of the spring-up preventive member 16 may be engaged to prevent a levitation of the member 16 in the diametral and outward direction and the movement thereof in the diametral and inward direction.

That is, as shown in FIG. 5, a recess 18 inflated in the diametral and outward direction is formed at a position extended lengthwise of the band 1 from a position in which the lower member 2a of the housing 2 in the band 1. The recess 18 has its depth which is approximately the same as a thickness of the spring-up preventive member 16 or larger than the thickness. The lower sides in the left and right side walls 16a on the free end of the spring-up preventive member 16 are inwardly bended, wound and engaged with the recess 18.

FIGS. 7 to 9 show the construction according to the present invention wherein a housing is composed of a single member. Both side members 19a and 19b of a housing 19 formed into a tunnel-like curve are downwardly wound. Front and rear sides in the central portion widthwise in the lower surfaces of the left and right winding members 19a and 19b (end portion 30, 31) are inflated (upwardly stepwise cranked) to form an engaging recess 22 into which is engageably fitted engaging pawls 21 formed in a band 20.

A portion of the band 20 to which the housing is fixed is upwardly bent to form a recess 23 so as to receive therein the winding members 19a and 19b (respectively the end portions 30, 31 thereof) of the housing 19. The upper surface wall of the recess 23 is formed with a notch 24 in which is fitted a projecting portion (end portions 30, 31) which forms a recess 22 inflated from the winding members 19a and 19b. The engaging pawl 21 fitted in and engaged with the recess from the front and rear side edge of the recess is formed by cutting the notch 24.

Accordingly, the left and right winding members 19a and 19b of the housing are wound and fitted into the recess 23 of the band 20, the projecting portions

(end portions 30, 31) of the winding members are fitted into the notch 24, and the engaging pawl 21 is fitted in the recess 22 and then caulked. Thereby, the housing 19 can be fixed in position to the band 20, and the curved inner surface of the band 20 has the same face as the lower surface of the winding members 19a and 19b of the housing 19. Therefore, a danger of giving a damage to the hose fitted internally of the wound band 20 is positively overcome.

A band spring-up preventive member 32 is provided in one piece with housing 19 in the embodiment of Fig. 9. The band spring-up preventive member is also in engagement with a recess 33 in the band 20. The worm screw 35 shown in Fig. 9 has an operating portion 36, 37 at each of its ends.

Claims

1. A hose clamping device wherein a housing (19) encasing and supporting a worm screw (35) is fixed to a band (20), wherein said housing (19) is made in one piece from an originally flat plate having left and right side members (19a, 19b) which are bent into a tunnel-like configuration having a bottom part formed by said members, wherein at least one engaging pawl (21) is formed on the band (20) by cutting at least one notch (24) into the band and is pressed into and engaged with an engaging recess (22) formed in said bottom part, characterized in that a portion of the band (20) to which the housing (19) is fixed is upwardly bent towards the housing to form a recess (23) in the band, in that the entire end portions (30, 31) of the left and right side members (19a, 19b) are stepwise cranked upwardly towards the worm screw to form said engaging recess (22) as a single central recess in said bottom part, and in that said end portions (30, 31) are fitted into said recess (23) in the band and into said at least one notch (24) formed in the band (20).
2. The hose clamping device according to claim 1, characterized in that rotatably operating portions (36, 37) are provided on both sides of the shaft of the worm screw (35).
3. The hose clamping device according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterized in that, a band spring-up preventive member (32) is provided in one piece with the housing (19).
4. The hose clamping device of claim 3, characterized in that the band spring-up preventive member (32) is in engagement with at least one further recess (33) in the band (20).

Patentansprüche

1. Schlauchschellenvorrichtung, bei der ein eine Schneckenschraube (35) umhüllendes und stützendes Gehäuse (19) an einen Reifen (20) befestigt ist, wobei das Gehäuse (19) in einem Stück aus einer ursprünglich flachen Platte hergestellt wird, die linke und rechte Seitenglieder (19a, 19b) aufweist, die tunnelähnlich ausgebildet sind und ein von den Gliedern gebildetes Unterteil aufweisen, wobei an dem Reifen (20) durch Schneiden von mindestens einer Kerbe (24) in den Reifen mindestens eine Eingriffsklinke (21) ausgebildet ist, die in eine in dem Unterteil ausgebildete Eingriffsaussparung (22) gedrückt und mit dieser in Eingriff gebracht wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Abschnitt des Reifens (20), an dem das Gehäuse (19) befestigt ist, nach oben zum Gehäuse hin gebogen ist, um eine Aussparung (23) in dem Reifen zu bilden, daß die gesamten Endabschnitte (30, 31) der linken und rechten Seitenglieder (19a, 19b) stufenweise nach oben zur Schneckenschraube hin gekröpft sind, um die Eingriffsaussparung (22) als eine einzelne mittige Aussparung im Unterteil zu bilden, und daß die Endabschnitte (30, 31) in die Aussparung (23) in dem Reifen und in die in dem Reifen ausgebildete mindestens eine Kerbe (24) eingefügt sind.
2. Schlauchschellenvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß an beiden Seiten des Schafts der Schneckenschraube (35) drehbar wirkende Abschnitte (36, 37) vorgesehen sind.
3. Schlauchschellenvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein das Hochschnellen des Reifens verhinderndes Glied (32) in einem Stück mit dem Gehäuse (19) vorgesehen ist.
4. Schlauchschellenvorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das das Hochschnellen des Reifens verhindernde Glied (32) in Eingriff mit mindestens einer weiteren Aussparung (33) in dem Reifen (20) steht.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de serrage pour tuyau flexible dans lequel un logement (19) supportant une vis sans fin (35) qui y est encastrée est fixé à un collier (20), ledit logement (19) étant fait d'une seule pièce à partir d'une plaque initialement plate ayant des éléments latéraux droit et gauche (19a, 19b) qui sont pliés en une configuration en forme de tunnel ayant une partie inférieure formée par lesdits

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éléments, au moins un cliquet d'engrènement (21) étant formé sur le collier (20) en découpant au moins une encoche (24) dans le collier et étant pressé dans un évidement d'engrènement (22) formé dans ladite partie inférieure et s'engageant avec celui-ci, caractérisé en ce qu'une portion du collier (20) auquel est fixé le logement (19) est pliée vers le haut en direction du logement pour former un évidement (23) dans le collier, en ce que les portions d'extrémité globales (30, 31) des éléments latéraux droit et gauche (19a, 19b) sont contre-coudées par paliers vers le haut en direction de la vis sans fin pour former ledit évidement d'engrènement (22) sous forme d'un évidement central unique dans ladite partie inférieure, et en ce que lesdites portions d'extrémité (30, 31) sont insérées dans ledit évidement (23) dans le collier et dans ladite au moins une encoche (24) formée dans le collier (20).

2. Dispositif de serrage pour tuyau flexible selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que des portions rotatives fonctionnelles (36, 37) sont prévues des deux côtés de la tige de la vis sans fin (35).
3. Dispositif de serrage pour tuyau flexible selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce qu'il est prévu un élément anti-rebiquement (32) du collier d'une pièce avec le logement (19).
4. Dispositif de serrage pour tuyau flexible selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que l'élément anti-rebiquement (32) du collier s'engrène avec au moins un autre évidement (33) dans le collier (20).



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