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### **Energy Guiding Chain with Wear Detection**

The invention relates in general to a solution to the problem of wear detection in an energy guide chain, for example to prevent failure of the energy guide chain and  
10 thus of the supplied machine or installation.

A generic energy guide chain serves for protected dynamic guidance of lines, such as cables, hoses or the like, between a first connection end and a second connection end,  
15 wherein at least one connection end is movably, e.g. horizontally, displaceable. The energy guide chain is constructed from a number of appropriately configured chain links, wherein each chain link has at least one link plate and in most cases two opposing "side plates". The link  
20 plates of adjacent chain links are each connected together in the longitudinal direction in the manner of a rotary joint by an articulated joint, generally with a nominal swivel axis. The articulated joint may in particular be formed in each case by a joint pin at one end region of the  
25 one link plate and a corresponding joint receptacle at the overlapping end region of the adjoining link plates. This type of articulated connection has an intended or nominal swivel axis, about which the chain links are ideally bendable or swivelable relative to one another to form a  
30 deflection arc.

The invention relates in particular to such an energy guide chain which is additionally equipped with electrotechnical wear detection.

- 5 EP 1 521 015 A2 proposed various approaches, cf. for example Fig. 2 or Fig. 8 therein, for electrotechnical identification of critical wear at the narrow sides of the link plates.
- 10 A further development was proposed in WO 2017/129805 A1. Wear-related abrasion, for example at the narrow sides, can herewith be wirelessly sensed using radio modules, which may for example be mounted as modular abrasion sensors on the chain links, as an original element or indeed as a
- 15 retrofitted element of an energy guide chain.

- The teaching of the above two patents is based on the detection of wear which arises through sliding friction on the outsides of the chain links over a long service life.
- 20 This approach is not equally suitable for all energy guide chains, however.

- In particular, energy guide chains for long travel paths, which are equipped with rollers for the upper run to run on the lower run, i.e. "roller chains", typically exhibit
- 25 little to no wear at the narrow sides.

- The object of the present invention is therefore to propose an alternative solution for wear detection, which is
- 30 optionally in particular also suitable for energy guide chains with rollers.

This object is achieved by an energy guide chain as claimed in claim 1, and independently thereof by a link plate as claimed in claim 18, a crosspiece as claimed in claim 19 and an internal part as claimed in claim 20.

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It is first of all proposed to provide a generic energy guide chain with at least one detection unit for detecting wear on at least one chain link.

10 According to one aspect, provision is made according to the invention for the at least one detection unit to comprise a first electrical component, which is attached to a first chain link, and a second electrical component, which is attached to an adjacent second chain link connected in  
15 articulated manner to the first chain link. According to the invention, the components here interact contactlessly, in particular using suitable field coupling, for example they interact inductively, magnetically and/or capacitively. The electrical components may in particular  
20 be coupled by inductive or capacitive coupling, preferably with signal transmission. The coupling may also proceed primarily magnetically. In this way, a change in the coupling in the case of wear-related occurrence of radial and/or axial play in the articulated joint between the  
25 first and second chain links can be sensed, in particular sensed by measuring instruments or by other signal processing.

The coupled components have a nominally predetermined  
30 orientation relative to one another, in particular with regard to their field coupling. They can be attached to the respective chain link with a predetermined orientation

relative to the articulated joint, e.g. to the nominal swivel axis.

A core concept of the invention is based on sensing wear at  
5 the articulated joints between chain links or link plates  
and not, as in the prior art, for example wear at the  
narrow sides of the chain links.

In the simplest embodiment just one pair of chain links  
10 connected articulatedly together is equipped with a  
detection unit comprising two contactlessly coupled  
electrical components. Suitable electrical components here  
are conventional circuit components, in particular coils or  
capacitor electrodes, which are supplied with a signal, or  
15 indeed purely passive components outside a circuit, for  
example magnetically active parts such as permanent magnets  
or the like.

An electrical component may in the present case be any  
20 component with electrotechnical effect, in particular with  
regard to an effect in the electrical field and/or in the  
magnetic field (static or dynamic).

Components for primary inductive or magnetic field coupling  
25 or indeed primary capacitive field coupling may be used to  
this end. Each one of the two components is attached to one  
of the two chain links, e.g. to the link plates or an  
attachment on or in the chain link, in a predetermined  
spatial arrangement and orientation, for example fixedly  
30 with regard to the respective chain link. In particular, a  
predefined orientation of the respective field effect is in  
this case to be achieved.

Relative motion between the chain links, in particular in the longitudinal direction of the energy guide chain, thus leads to corresponding relative motion between the electrical components. The spatial orientation of the components may in particular be selected in such a way with regard to the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint that, in the case of unintended radial and/or axial play in the articulated joint between the selected chain links, a change in the nominal coupling (in particular the coupling when new and wear-free) is ascertainable. Different components and orientations are possible. Coupling proceeds contactlessly in particular via an electric field, for example an electromagnetic or electrostatic field. The field coupling may in this case proceed in particular primarily in the spatial region of the articulated joint between the selected chain links.

In one embodiment, the detection unit may for example be configured according to the Hall sensor principle. In this case, a magnet, preferably a permanent magnet, and a Hall element interacting with the magnet may be provided as the electrically interacting main components.

In a further embodiment, the detection unit may be adapted primarily to inductive coupling and to this end comprise as components a first coil and a second coil. The coils may for example be embodied as flat coils, enabling a compact construction.

With regard to orientation, the coils may, irrespectively thereof, be arranged opposingly in particular coaxially with the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint (hereinafter: nominal axis). The nominal axis here

corresponds, apart from unavoidable production-related play, to the intended swivel axis when new (without abrasion/wear of the joint parts). In the case of a coaxial arrangement, the effect of wear-related joint play is a  
5 detectable or measurable subsequent alignment deviation from the coaxial nominal position.

To reinforce the magnetic coupling, it is advantageous for both coils to have a respectively associated magnetic core,  
10 for example a cup core half of flat construction. The coils may also share a common core. The magnetic core may also optionally be arranged coaxially with the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint. In principle, a magnetic core also improves susceptibility with regard to  
15 interference signals or EMC compatibility.

In one further embodiment, the first and second coils are embodied as cylindrical coils. These may optionally be oriented coaxially or indeed perpendicularly to the nominal  
20 axis of the articulated joint. In the case of a perpendicular orientation, a common cylindrical magnetic core, for example a ferrite core, may be attached to the first or second chain link coaxially with the nominal axis, such that in the operating position the magnetic core is  
25 arranged between the cylindrical coils. In the latter embodiment, radial play directly modifies the necessary air gap between the magnetic core and the coils perpendicular thereto.

30 As an alternative or optionally also in addition to a configuration for inductive coupling, one or each detection unit may comprise as components, for forming a capacitor, a first electrode (or capacitor electrode) and a second

electrode, wherein the electrodes in each case have an axis of symmetry which is arranged coaxially with the nominal axis. The electrodes may in particular take the form of circular disks, in order to surround the joint pin or the joint receptacle. The use of capacitive or inductive coupling is dependent on application. If a relatively long longitudinal portion is to be monitored, inductive coupling can be installed at low cost in the form of cascade circuitry.

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A cascade circuit over the entire energy guide chain, over every nth or all the articulated joints, also allows breakage detection, i.e. monitoring of chain breakage, in addition or as an alternative to wear detection. In this case too, axial offset generally varies very significantly.

In typical energy guide chains, to form the articulated joint between adjoining chain links each link plate in each case has a pin at a first end region and a receptacle corresponding to the pin at a second end region, in order to form a rotary joint of the pin/hole type. In such chains, in the case of at least two articulatedly connected link plates, the first electrical component may be arranged on the pin of the one link plate and the second electrical component on the receptacle of the other link plate. The components thus lie directly at or optionally in the articulated joint.

In particular with a plurality of inductively coupling detection units, at least one critical longitudinal portion of the energy guide chain or the entire length of the energy guide chain may be monitored with regard to joint wear. In one longitudinal portion, a number of successive

chain links may to this end in each case have a first electrical component and a second electrical component, in order to form a serial cascade from a number of detection units. To this end, a number of successive link plates may  
5 be provided, for example in a longitudinal portion, each of which has the in each case one first electrical component on the pin and one second electrical component on the receptacle. The link plates may have electrical conductors, which connect the two components into a circuit. In this  
10 way, a cascade may be formed from a number of "series" coupled detection units. The cascade circuit with a plurality of detection units has the advantage that increasing wear of individual articulated joints has an additive effect on the output signal.

15 In order to achieve signal transmission which is as far as possible independent of the number of detection units, the components may be embodied as coils, wherein the coils, for example within one link plate, have an unequal number of  
20 turns. In this case, a turns ratio may in particular be selected such that ohmic voltage losses in the cascade may be at least partly compensated.

The invention is suitable not only but in particular for  
25 energy guide chains which take the form of roller chains for long travel paths. In this case, at least some link plates, in particular every nth link plate, have rollers so the chain runs can roll on one another.

30 The detection units or the components thereof may be incorporated into link plates from at least one string of plates, or from both, opposing strings of plates. To this end, provision may be made for at least some link plates to

have a first recess coaxially to the pin for the first component and a second recess coaxially to the receptacle for the second component.

5 Retrofitting of existing energy chains may however be more simply achieved if the detection units or the components thereof are incorporated at least in part on or in additional components which may optionally be fitted to the chain links. The same also applies to original equipping or  
10 new production of energy chains.

In the case of typical chain link design, consisting namely of opposing link plates which form strings of plates and therebetween a receiving space for lines, the strings of  
15 plates are held parallel at at least some chain links, for example every second one, by crosspieces connecting the link plates.

The crosspieces may be used to retrofit modular detection  
20 units, as in the case of separating webs for partitioning internal spaces. To this end, it may be provided that, in the case of at least two articulatedly connected link plates, in each case one internal part is attached in the manner of a separating web in the receiving space, between  
25 the crosspieces.

Furthermore, the detection units or their components may also be arranged at least in part on crosspieces of the chain links. In one embodiment, the first component of the  
30 detection unit may be attached to one of the link plates of the first chain link, in particular coaxially with the nominal swivel axis, and the second component of the at least one detection unit may be attached to a crosspiece of

the second chain link, such that a predetermined orientation is achieved between the two when new. The first component may in particular be arranged in the receptacle of the articulated joint, which reduces manufacturing effort without impairing stability.

A suitable crosspiece preferably has a holder for receiving and attaching the second component of the detection unit. The holder may in particular comprise a retaining arm extending perpendicularly to the crosspiece, in particular in the longitudinal direction of the energy guide chain and in the direction of the plate height (distance between upper and lower narrow sides of a link plate). The second component of the detection unit may in this case be attached to an end region of the retaining arm and inherently achieves the predetermined spatial arrangement or orientation as a result of the geometry of the retaining arm. The retaining arm may thus serve to position the second component in the predetermined orientation relative to the first component in such a way that the two components interact contactlessly to sense the wear-related occurrence of radial and/or axial play in the articulated joint.

At least one of the two components may be arranged coaxially relative to the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint. The two components of the detection unit may also be aligned coaxially with the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint.

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In particular, on application of contactless coupling according to the Hall principle one component may also be arranged coaxially and the other component arranged with a

radial distance or eccentric offset relative to the nominal swivel axis. The detection unit may comprise a Hall sensor (Hall effect sensor) or be configured in the manner of a Hall sensor. One of the two components of the detection  
5 unit or of the Hall sensor may comprise a magnet, in particular a permanent magnet, or be a magnet. The other component of the detection unit or of the Hall sensor may comprise a Hall element. In this respect, an operating current of the Hall element may in particular be powered by  
10 an electronic circuit, which is electrically connected with the Hall element and which is preferably held on the holder on the crosspiece.

In the nominal operating state, the Hall element may be  
15 arranged in such a way relative to the magnet that it is located in the magnetic field of the magnet for the purpose of contactless coupling or is flowed through thereby. The magnetic field brings about a Hall voltage in the Hall element, which voltage changes in the event of a change to  
20 the relative position of the magnet with regard to the Hall element. This change to the Hall voltage may be monitored or recorded by the electronic circuit of the Hall sensor and, for example, forwarded to an evaluation unit for signal evaluation. In this case, the magnet preferably has  
25 an axis of symmetry relative to its nominal field which is arranged coaxially with the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint, such that the Hall voltage changes measurably as the axis position varies.

30 The magnet may in particular be attached to one of the link plates of the first of two swivelably interconnected chain links, preferably in the joint receptacle. The Hall element and the electronic circuit of the Hall sensor may

preferably be attached to the crosspiece of the second chain link. The electronic circuit and/or the Hall element may be attached to the crosspiece by a suitable holder, which comprises a retaining arm extending in the

5 longitudinal direction of the energy guide chain and in the direction of the plate height of the link plate. The retaining arm may be connected to the crosspiece at one longitudinal end of the crosspiece and have one free end. The Hall element may be arranged at the free end of the

10 retaining arm, preferably with its active surface or broad side substantially parallel to the link plate, on which the magnet is arranged. The retaining arm may extend with one directional component in the longitudinal direction of the energy guide chain and perpendicular to the longitudinal

15 extent of the crosspiece and with a second directional component perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the energy guide chain and perpendicular to the longitudinal extent of the crosspiece or in the direction of the plate height. The Hall element may be arranged with

20 its active surface in particular perpendicular to the nominal swivel axis of the articulated joint, preferably in such a way that there is a radial distance or offset between the nominal swivel axis and a centroid of the active surface of the Hall element. Furthermore, the holder

25 may retain the electronic circuit of the Hall sensor on the crosspiece and provide a protective guideway for lines for the Hall element and the electronic circuit. A connecting line between the circuit and an evaluation unit may thus also be carried in the energy chain.

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The invention also relates to such a crosspiece *per se*, suitable in particular as an original element or as a retrofitted element. The crosspiece according to the

invention has a holder which is usable at least for receiving a component of a detection unit for wear detection, in particular with an electronic circuit for example for a Hall element. The holder may have a retaining  
5 arm, which extends, preferably starting from one longitudinal end of the crosspiece, perpendicular to the longitudinal extent of the crosspiece, for attaching the component of the detection unit, for example a Hall element, in a predetermined spatial position in the  
10 receiving space of the energy guide chain. In particular, the retaining arm may be used to attach one of the two components of the detection unit in a predetermined position relative to the nominal swivel axis of the adjacent articulated joint, such that it may act with the  
15 other component of the detection unit to detect the wear in the articulated joint. Preferably, the retaining arm serves to mount the component of the detection unit with a radial distance or offset relative to the nominal swivel axis of the adjacent articulated joint, which connects together the  
20 link plates of a string of plates. The crosspiece may be of multipart configuration, with a modular, adapter-like holder fitting with the crosspiece and the attachment thereof.

25 The invention also relates to a modular internal part as additional component, in particular as an original element or as a retrofitted element. This has two conjugately arranged end regions in the longitudinal direction, each of which comes to lie axially with regard to the nominal  
30 swivel axis of the articulated joint of interconnected chain links, opposite a corresponding end region of a further internal part of identical construction. Each end region in this respect has one of the two electrical

components for desired field coupling, such that the first component is attached to the end region of the one internal part and the interacting second component is attached to the opposing end region of the other internal part. The arrangement is selected such that these are capacitively or inductively couplable in each case with corresponding components of an internal part of identical construction. Furthermore, the internal part has, in a manner known *per se*, two attachment regions on the top and bottom for attaching to the crosspieces. The opposing end regions of the internal parts may optionally form a further articulated joint coaxially with the nominal swivel axis, but this is not essential.

Also proposed is a detection system, in particular for early detection of critical wear in articulated joints, with an energy guide chain equipped according to one of the above embodiments with at least one detection unit. In this respect, an evaluation unit for signal evaluation is connected with the at least one detection unit, in particular a cascade of detection units. This may take place in wired manner or for example via a wireless module. The evaluation unit may identify a coupling change between the first and second component(s) by way of a signal evaluation and so enables a quantitative statement about the wear or abrasion state of the articulated joint(s) under consideration. On the input side, the evaluation unit may supply the detection unit(s) with a reference voltage, in particular AC voltage. On the output side, the evaluation unit may pick off an output signal. For evaluation purposes, it may for example have a memory with a stored setpoint range for nominal operation and compare an electrical signal obtained or picked off from the

detection unit or the cascaded detection units, preferably after signal filtering, with the setpoint range. If this deviates excessively, optionally after taking account of unavoidable tolerances, this is an indication of excessive wear.

The detection unit itself may, for example in the case of use of a Hall element, comprise an electronic circuit in addition to the coupled main components, to which electronic circuit at least one of the components is connected.

The invention finally also relates to an individual link plate with wear detection. In the case of a link plate with pin and corresponding receptacle for forming articulated joints with nominal swivel axis between successive chain links, it is provided according to the invention that at least one electrical component be provided in the region of an articulated joint which is contactlessly couplable with a suitable further electrical component. To this end, in particular, a first electrical component may be attached in the region of the pin with predetermined orientation relative to the nominal swivel axis, in particular coaxially with the pin, and a second electrical component in the region of the receptacle with predetermined orientation relative to the nominal swivel axis, in particular coaxially with the receptacle.

The features described above as preferred, in particular for configuring the detection units or arranging the components, are applicable to both the link plate and the crosspiece, and also to the internal part.

Further details, features and advantages of the invention are revealed without limitation by the following, detailed description of preferred embodiments made with reference to the appended figures, in which:

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FIG. 1 is a side view of an energy guide chain;

FIGS. 2A-2B show views of a link plate (FIG. 2A) in plan view and of a sub-portion of a string of a plurality of such link plates (FIG. 2B) relating to a *per se* known construction of an energy guide chain according to WO 2007/121713 A1;

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FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a first exemplary embodiment of the invention with inductive detection, in plan view onto a longitudinal portion of a string of plates of an energy guide chain;

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FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram in plan view of a second exemplary embodiment of the invention with inductive detection;

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FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram in plan view of a third exemplary embodiment of the invention with inductive detection;

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FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram in plan view of a fourth exemplary embodiment of the invention with capacitive detection;

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FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram showing a serial cascade of a plurality of detection units according to one of the examples of the invention shown in FIGS. 3-5;

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective view of a detection unit with cup core according to FIG. 4;

5        FIG. 9 is a schematic side view of a system having an energy guide chain with detection units and an evaluation unit connected to the latter;

10       FIG. 10 shows a fifth exemplary embodiment of the invention with inductive detection, wherein detection units are provided on internal parts which may be arranged in the manner of separating webs in the receiving space of the energy guide chain;

15       FIG. 11 shows a perspective view of a chain link consisting of two link plates and two crosspieces for an energy guide chain constructed in accordance with FIGS. 2A-2B; and

20       FIGS. 12A-12C show an exemplary embodiment, in which one component of the detection unit is attached to a link plate and the second component is attached to a crosspiece of the adjacent link plate, in perspective view (FIG. 12A), plan view (FIG. 12B) and side view  
25       (FIG. 12C);

FIG. 12D shows a variant of FIGS. 12A-12C (in plan view); and

30       FIG. 12E shows an exemplary embodiment of the invention, with a detection unit of the Hall sensor type (in internal side view) .

As FIG. 1 shows, on displacement an energy guide chain 1 forms an upper run 2, a lower run 3 and a deflection arc 4 variably connecting the two runs 2, 3. The upper run 2 is attached at the end to a moving end M, for example a horizontally moving machine. The lower run 3 is fastened at the end to the fixed point F. The energy guide chain 1 guides and protects supply lines not shown in any greater detail, for example cables for electrical power and/or signals, from the fixed point F to the moving end M. The energy guide chain 1 shown in FIG. 1 is designed for long travel paths, wherein the upper run 2 may slide or roll on the lower run 3.

An energy guide chain 1 designed for long travel paths, here specifically for rolling of the upper run 2 on the lower run 3, is known for example from WO 2007/121713 A1 and illustrated purely by way of example in FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B. In this energy guide chain 1 each chain link (cf. FIG. 11) has two mirror-symmetrical side plates or link plates 5 of offset construction when viewed in plan view (cf. FIG. 2A). Each link plate 5 has a cylindrical pin 6A in one end region. At the opposing end region a cylindrical receptacle 6B dimensioned for rotatable mounting of the pin 6A is provided in the body of the link plate 5. An interacting pair of a pin 6A and a receptacle 6B in each case forms a rotary joint with the nominal axis of rotation, here denoted nominal axis A. The nominal axis A corresponds when new (with no wear to pin 6A or receptacle 6B), apart from any gap dimension needed for technical reasons, to the center axes of a joint-forming pair of pin 6A and receptacle 6B, or when new to the axis of rotation thereof. The rotation or swivel angle about the nominal axis A is defined by angle stops (cf. FIG. 2B) on the link

plates 5. The individual chain links are constructed from link plates 5 and crosspieces 7 connecting them perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction L (cf. FIG. 11) and may form a deflection arc 4 (FIG. 1) of  
5 predetermined radius.

Reference is here made to the teaching of WO 2007/121713 A1 with regard to the construction of the chain links. At least some link plates 5 in this case have rollers 8, which  
10 protrude beyond the narrow sides of the link plates 5 for rolling on a running surface 9 on the opposing run 2 or 3 respectively to reduce friction. FIGS. 2A-2B show a possible design of a roller chain, merely by way of example. FIG. 2B shows merely a longitudinal portion of a  
15 string of plates. On each side of the energy guide chain 1 a string of articulately linked link plates 5 is provided. Opposing link plates 5 of the two strings are typically mirror-symmetrical (cf. FIG. 11).

20 However, the present invention is suitable in principle for any desired energy guide chains 1, including link chains with inner and outer plates (not offset), those with flexible joint connectors (cf. WO02/086349 A1) or indeed spatially deflectable line guides, for example according to  
25 EP 1 616 376 B1. The invention is also suitable for any desired spatial arrangements, for example including vertically suspended runs. It is particularly suitable for low wear energy guide chains 1 with rollers 8.

30 FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram in plan view of a first exemplary embodiment. At least one string of link plates 5 has a plurality of electrotechnical detection units 10. The detection units 10 are each constructed substantially from

a first electrical component, in FIG. 3 a first coil 11,  
and a second electrical component, in FIG. 3 a second coil  
12. The first coil 11 is here located for example at the  
outer end region and the second coil 12 at the opposing  
5 inner end region of two articulatedly connected offset link  
plates 5. A number of detection units 10 is, as illustrated  
in FIG. 9, provided at least over one longitudinal portion  
of the energy guide chain 1. The longitudinal portion which  
experience shows is most susceptible to wear of the  
10 articulated joint consisting of pin 6A and receptacle 6B is  
preferably for example within the first third starting from  
moving end M.

The coils 11, 12 have a predetermined orientation relative  
15 to the nominal axis A or the intended swivel axis between  
two joined link plates 5. According to FIG. 3, coils 11, 12  
are oriented with turns coaxial to nominal axis A. The  
coils 11, 12 are suitably permanently attached fixedly in  
each case in the corresponding end region of the link plate  
20 5 in the region of the pin 6A or of the receptacle 6B to  
the respective link plate 5, for example interlockingly  
and/or non-interlockingly or by adhesive bonding or casting  
in. Instead of discrete wire turn components, it is also  
possible to print on coils. The coils 11, 12 shown here  
25 only schematically may for example take the form of flat  
coils and be integrated as discrete components into a  
recess (not shown in any greater detail), circumferentially  
surrounding the pin 6A or the receptacle 6B, in the link  
plates 5.

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The coils 11, 12 of one detection unit 10 are arranged such  
that a desired or intended inductive coupling (mutual  
induction) is achieved. The coils 11, 12 are in particular

coupled together inductively in such a way by suitable coil geometry and owing to the fixedly predetermined orientation relative to the nominal axis A, here aligned coaxially with nominal axis A, that a relatively high coupling factor (k) is present, for example with absolute value  $ABS(k) \geq 0.5$  in magnitude terms. The coupling factor (k) depends n particular on an axially aligned relative position of the coils 11, 12. Each detection unit 10 enables a change in the coupling factor (k) or the quality of inductive signal transmission relative to a nominal coupling factor (k) or nominal signal transmission to be sensed using measuring instruments Reference values therefor may for example be calibrated or input when new or, where necessary, modified by the adaptation of preset parameters (for example in the form of a graph, scaling, function parameter or the like).

According to the invention, if wear-related radial and/or axial play arises in the respective articulated joint consisting of pin 6A and/or receptacle 6B between two connected link plates 5 (and thus the chain links), the quality of the contactless coupling of the relevant detection unit 10 changes, in FIG. 3 the inductive coupling or the coupling factor (k) between two coupled coils 11, 12.

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Radial play arises and increases for example with progressive wear or abrasion of the interacting sliding surfaces of pin 6A or receptacle 6B. Thus, alignment errors increasing with long-term operation generally arise in the swivel joint and thus between the two coils 11, 12 of a detection unit 10, which are in each case fixed to one of the two joined link plates. Such deviations relative to the nominal position when new change the coupling factor (k).

In this way, a change in coupling arises as a function of the occurrence of joint wear, said change being capable of being sensed by measuring instruments as a change in an output signal relative to a setpoint signal range. When the energy guide chain 1 is displaced to and fro, abruptly changing alignment deviations also arise, which become more pronounced as wear increases, depending on whether thrust or tensile force is exerted; these deviations may be reliably distinguished with a suitable electronic filter, for example using DSP, relative to the setpoint signal and also signal variations (for example due to manufacturing tolerances of as new articulated joints).

An undesired increase in the axial distance between the coils 11, 12 is also readily identifiable, since the axial gap dimension also influences the coupling factor ( $k$ ). Undesired axial play may for example occur in the event of damage to the link plates 5 or excessive force in the strings of plates (for example by an interfering object in the travel path in the energy guide chain 1 or outside interference in a guide groove etc.). An associated detection unit 10 may also detect undesired separation of the joint consisting of pin 6A and receptacle 6B.

Detection units 10 with inductively coupled coils 11, 12 according to FIG. 3 may be connected in series or in cascade over a plurality of link plates 5, in order to transmit an input signal from the input (cf. IN in FIG. 7) to the output (cf. OUT in FIG. 7). To this end, the first coil 11 and the second coil 12 in the same link plate 5 are, as shown in FIG. 3, connected into a circuit via electrical conductors 13 integrated into the link plate 5. One advantage of the inductive cascade of multiple

detection units 10 is that wear-related radial deviations from the nominal axis A of multiple interacting pairs of coils 11, 12 have an additive effect on the output signal. This simplifies detection. Experience shows that joint wear  
5 over multiple successive chain links 5 - at least in the longitudinal portion with the heaviest tractive/thrust force loading - seldom arises in isolated manner at individual joints 6A, 6B, but rather generally to a similar extent over multiple joints 6A, 6B. It is thus not often a  
10 question of just one articulated joint 6A, 6B, i.e. the change in the coupling factor (k) between coupled coils 11, 12 in the event of wear-related excessive radial and/or axial play is also more reliably evaluated over multiple joints with a cascade of detection units 10. The two coils  
15 11, 12 of one detection unit 10 (or of the equipped chain links 5) may be air-core coils wound in the same or opposite directions (cf. FIG. 7) and form an air transformer.

20 FIG. 4 shows a further exemplary embodiment of a detection unit 20 with respectively associated shallow magnetic cup core halves 14A, 14B for each of the coils 11, 12, as indicated schematically in FIG. 4. Each cup core half 14A, 14B has a cylindrical receptacle (not shown) for the  
25 associated coil 11, 12 and is made from magnetically soft material. The magnetic cup core halves 14A, 14B have a center axis and are likewise attached to the link plates 5 relative to the nominal axis A. The cup core halves 14A, 14B are located opposite one another in coaxial manner with  
30 a minimum technically feasible air gap, wherein the air gap corresponds to the play needed for swiveling between the overlapping end regions of the link plates 5. An enlarged depiction of a detection unit 20 with coils 11, 12 in

respective cup core halves 14A, 14B is shown schematically in FIG. 8. With magnetic cores, the magnetic flux and the nominal coupling factor may be increased, such that minor deviations are more readily sensed (cf. relative  
5 measurement error). In addition, the dimensions of the coils 11, 12 can be reduced. Compact detection units 20 with small cup core halves 14A, 14B may be integrated for example into the opposing end faces of the pins 6A or centering projections in the bottom of the receptacles 6B  
10 (cf. FIG. 2B).

In the further embodiment of the detection units 30 according to FIG. 5, just one cylindrical magnetic core 15 is attached coaxially with the nominal axis A, for example  
15 protruding centrally in the receptacle 6B. The coils 51, 52 of a detection unit 30 according to FIG. 5 are here arranged with the coil axis radial relative to the nominal axis A and spatially as close as possible to the core 15. This arrangement makes it possible to detect increasing  
20 radial play in the articulated joint consisting of pin 6A and receptacle 6B due to the concomitant change in the radial air gap between at least one of the coils 51, 52 and the core 15. With this arrangement too, a cascade of multiple detection units 30 is preferably provided. When  
25 viewed in the plane of the side view of the link plate 5, the axes of the coils 51, 52 are preferably roughly parallel in the extended position or are situated in such a way that no appreciably stronger magnetic coupling arises in the deflection arc 4.

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As a further variant similar to FIG. 5, a compact permanent magnet 15 may be arranged coaxially with the nominal axis on the pin 6A of the one link plate 5, the position thereof

being monitored using a Hall sensor (not shown) at or around the receptacle 6B of the other link plate 5, in order to identify position displacements.

5 FIG. 6 shows by way of example a solution comparable to FIGS. 3-5 in terms of arrangement. In FIG. 6, by way of example, just two capacitively operating detection units 40 are provided, which each have two for example circular disk-shaped coupling electrodes 41, 42. The first electrode  
10 41 is here also attached to a link plate 5 coaxially with the nominal axis A. The second electrode 42 is attached to the adjoining link plate 5 likewise coaxially with the nominal axis A. The electrodes 41, 42 are here capacitively coupled for signal transmission. A change in capacitive  
15 coupling is also brought about in the case of the detection units 40 by wear-related radial play or indeed by axial play in the articulated joint consisting of pin 6A and receptacle 6B. Detection units 40 with capacitive coupling are considered if a cascade over multiple chain links or  
20 link plates 5 is undesirable or unnecessary. For example, in each case two conductively connected first electrodes 41 may, together with two conductively connected second electrodes 42, form a capacitor the capacitance of which is measured. Detection units 40 operating on a capacitive  
25 principle are of lighter construction and are generally smaller in volume. Application using additive methods or by printing would moreover be simpler.

An arrangement with in each case just one inductive  
30 detection unit 10; 20; 30 or in each case just one capacitive detection unit 40 on selected, spaced-apart chain links or just one chain link of the energy guide chain 1 is within the scope of the invention.

FIG. 7 shows, for the examples in FIGS. 3-5 and FIG. 10, different turn numbers  $n$ ,  $n+x$  for the first coil 11 or 51 respectively and the second coil 12 or 52 respectively. The turns ratio  $n+x/n$  between the coils 11, 12; 51, 52 may be selected such that ohmic voltage losses in the cascade are at least partly compensated, thereby enabling a cascade circuit of detection devices 10; 20; 30; 50 even over a relatively large number of chain links (FIG. 11). In addition, FIG. 7 illustrates the input IN of the circuit arrangement of cascaded detection devices 10; 20; 30; 50, at which a predetermined AC voltage, for example a sinusoidal voltage, is applied as reference signal. By inductive transmission or magnetic coupling between the coils 11, 12 or 51, 52 respectively, an output signal can be picked off at the output OUT. The voltage amplitude at the output OUT is dependent in particular on the respective coupling factors  $k(n)$  of the number  $n$  of concatenated or cascaded detection devices 10; 20; 30; 50 and thus also on undesired wear-related play in the articulated joints consisting of pin 6A and receptacle 6B. The output signal is optionally filtered with an evaluation unit 90, cf. FIG. 9, and suitably compared with a predetermined nominal range, e.g. learned on commissioning. Increasing wear of the articulated joints 6A-6B is in this way electrotechnically measurable for the evaluation unit 90, in particular as a reduction in the voltage amplitude of the output signal at the outlet OUT.

FIG. 9 shows a block diagram illustrating a wired connection of the evaluation unit 90 via a signal line 93 with a cascade consisting of a number  $n$  of detection units 10 on selected chain links 5 in the first third of the

energy guide chain 1 at the moving end M. The signal line 93 is also guided in the energy guide chain 1. A wireless connection is also possible, for example via a suitable radio module.

5

FIG. 10 shows an embodiment for a detection device 50 which allows retrofitting of existing energy guide chains 1, or does not require any change to the link plates 5. In this case, special internal parts 123 are provided, which have  
10 opposing end regions 124, 125, with a receptacle for in each case one associated coil 11, 12 as shown in principle in FIG. 3 or FIG. 4. The internal parts 123 are slightly offset in plan view, such that the end regions 124, 125 opposingly adjoin one another with minimum axial spacing on  
15 the nominal axis A, in order to achieve a high degree of coupling or high coupling factor (k) of the coils 11, 12. Apart from the above, the internal parts 123 are similarly configured to *per se* known separating webs for horizontal partitioning of the interior or receiving space in the  
20 chain links (cf. FIG. 11), in particular with opposing attaching regions 126, in each case at the head and foot of the internal parts 123, which allow stable fixed latching between the crosspieces 7 (cf. FIG. 11) and thus allow stable positional fixing, stationary in the longitudinal  
25 direction L, in the energy guide chain 1. This design allows retrofitting in a plurality of existing energy guide chains 1, without the configuration of pre-existing components having to be modified.

30 FIG. 11 shows purely by way of example an individual chain link consisting of two mirror-symmetrical side plates 5A, 5B, which are connected firmly together via two parallel crosspieces 7. The invention is also applicable to other

types of line guides, for example with just one string of plates (cf. EP1340299B1).

FIGS. 12A-D show a concept for attaching a detection unit  
5 120 to the chain links or side plates using a crosspiece.  
The concept is illustrated in FIGS. 12A-D specifically for  
the detection unit 120 according to FIG. 12E, but is  
likewise also suitable for a detection unit 10; 20; 30; 40;  
50 according to FIGS. 1-9.

10

FIGS. 12A-12C show a special crosspiece 127, which may be  
used for attachment and predetermined orientation of one of  
two essential electrical sensor components of the detection  
unit 120. The crosspiece 127 has a holder 129 at one  
15 longitudinal end, which holder receives components of the  
detection unit 120. The holder 129 comprises a retaining  
arm 131 for a component 121 (cf. FIG. 12E) and a receptacle  
132 for an electronic circuit 133, with which the component  
121 is connected. The retaining arm 131 extends  
20 perpendicular to the longitudinal extent of the crosspiece  
127 and has one free end, on which the component 121 is  
mounted. The crosspiece 127 has latching recesses 139 at  
its two longitudinal ends for attaching to conventional  
latching lugs 141 of the link plates 5A, 5B (cf. FIG. 11).

25

The holder 129 may be produced in one piece with the  
crosspiece 127, as shown in FIGS. 12A-12C. Alternatively,  
the holder 129 may also take the form of a separate  
component for equipping or retrofitting on conventional  
30 crosspieces 7 (cf. FIG. 11), in order to be attached to the  
crosspiece 7, in particular interlockingly and/or non-  
interlockingly mounted on the inside relative to the  
receiving space for lines (not shown).

FIG. 12D shows as a variant an example of a holder 129D for existing crosspieces 7. The holder 129D has at one longitudinal end a latching lug 141D of identical construction to the conventional latching lug 141 of a side plate 5. The latching lug 141D enables attachment of a conventional crosspiece 7 with corresponding latching recess 139. At the other longitudinal end of the holder 129D a latching recess 139D of identical construction to the conventional latching recess 139 is provided on the crosspiece 7. In this way, the holder 129D may be used as an adapter or intermediate piece for connecting a crosspiece 7 with the latching lug 141 of the link plate 5. The dimensions of the holder 129 in the longitudinal direction of the crosspiece may in this case correspond to the modular dimension of conventional crosspieces 7 (length difference between successive crosspiece structural sizes), such that a shorter crosspiece 7 with the holder 129D corresponds to a standard length of the next larger crosspiece.

Holders 129; 129D as shown in principle in FIGS. 12A-12D may be used for all the detection units 10; 20; 30; 40; 50; 120 proposed here. FIG. 12E shows the holder 129 or 129D attached to one of two articulatedly interconnected link plates 5 in internal side view (concealed elements shown with broken lines). The retaining arm 131 extends with two directional components perpendicular to the longitudinal extent of the crosspiece 127 and inwards into the central height region between the narrow sides 56 of the link plate, i.e. roughly parallel with the broad side 54 of the link plate. The free end region of the retaining arm 131 is here arranged or oriented at a slight radial distance or

eccentric offset relative to the nominal axis A, with the nominal axis A perpendicular to the broad sides 54 of the link plates 5 (and approximately to the plane of the drawing of FIG. 12E).

5

FIG. 12E further shows a detection unit 120 which is configured according to the Hall sensor principle. This comprises a Hall element 121 as one of two main components of the Hall sensor, and a permanent magnet 122 as second  
10 main component of the Hall sensor 120. The permanent magnet 122 is for example configured in the form of a circular disk, with an axis of symmetry of the magnetic field (through both magnetic poles). The permanent magnet 122 is here attached in a receptacle 6B of the one link plate 5  
15 (on the left in FIG. 12E), for example interlockingly and/or non-interlockingly or by adhesive bonding or casting in, and is oriented such that its magnetic field is oriented coaxially and symmetrically to the nominal axis A of the articulated joint.

20

The Hall element 121 interacting with the permanent magnet 122 is attached to the second chain link, namely to the free end of the retaining arm 131. The arrangement and orientation are such that the Hall element 121 is oriented  
25 suitably with its active surface relative to the magnetic field of the permanent magnet 122, at least in a nominal position when the energy guide chain 1 is new. The active surface of the Hall element 121 may for example be oriented perpendicular to the axis of symmetry of the magnetic  
30 field. Furthermore, the arrangement is selected such that the nominal axis A of the articulated joint extends with a slight offset or radial distance relative to a centroid of the active surface of the Hall element 121. The electronic

circuit 133 of the Hall sensor is attached in the  
receptacle 132 of the holder 129 of the crosspiece 127. The  
holder 129 additionally has a guideway 135 for the line  
connecting the electronic circuit 133 to evaluation unit  
5 90. The connecting line to the Hall element is guided in  
the retaining arm 131. When in operation, operating current  
flows through the Hall element 121, wherein the current  
flow, at least in the nominal position, runs for example  
perpendicular to field lines of the magnet 122. The Hall  
10 voltage at the Hall element 121 caused by the magnetic  
field is sensed by the electronic circuit 133 of the Hall  
sensor using measuring instruments and evaluated or for  
example forwarded to the evaluation unit 90. As wear to the  
sliding surfaces of the pin 6A or the receptacle 6B  
15 progresses, an alignment error increasingly arises, as  
described above, in the swivel joint, such that the  
position of the nominal axis A or the position of the  
magnet 122 relative to the Hall element 121 deviates from  
the nominal position when new, for instance through a  
20 change in the axial and/or radial distance of the Hall  
element from the magnet and/or the orientation of the Hall  
element relative to the magnetic field. This brings about a  
change in the Hall voltage at the Hall element 121, which  
is identified by the electronic circuit 133 or passed on to  
25 the evaluation unit 90.

The configuration of the link plates 5 may otherwise  
correspond to the teaching of EP2010800B1, to which  
reference is made in this respect. The detection unit(s)  
30 120 are here preferably provided on link plates 5 without  
rollers.

A plurality of articulated joints of an energy guide chain  
1 may be equipped with a Hall sensor as detection unit 120,  
wherein the Hall sensors of different chain links are  
connected with an evaluation unit 90 for better signal  
5 discrimination or wear detection.

5

**List of reference signs**

|    |                         |                                 |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|    | 1                       | Energy guide chain              |
|    | 2                       | Upper run                       |
|    | 3                       | Lower run                       |
| 10 | 4                       | Deflection arc                  |
|    | 5                       | Link plate                      |
|    | 5A, 5B                  | Side plates (chain link)        |
|    | 54                      | Broad sides of the link plates  |
|    | 56                      | Narrow sides of the link plates |
| 15 | 6A                      | Pin                             |
|    | 6B                      | Receptacle                      |
|    | 7, 127                  | Crosspiece                      |
|    | 8                       | Roller                          |
|    | 9                       | Running surface                 |
| 20 | 10; 20; 30; 40; 50; 120 | Detection unit                  |
|    | 11, 51                  | First coil                      |
|    | 12, 52                  | Second coil                     |
|    | 13                      | Conductor                       |
|    | 14A, 14B                | Cup core half                   |
| 25 | 15                      | Magnetic core                   |
|    | 41                      | First coupling electrode        |
|    | 42                      | Second coupling electrode       |
|    | 90                      | Evaluation unit                 |
|    | 93                      | Signal line                     |
| 30 | 121                     | Hall element                    |
|    | 122                     | Magnet                          |
|    | 123                     | Internal part                   |
|    | 124, 125                | End region                      |

|    |           |                        |
|----|-----------|------------------------|
|    | 126       | Attachment region      |
|    | 129; 129D | Holder                 |
|    | 131       | Retaining arm          |
|    | 132       | Receptacle             |
| 5  | 133       | Electronic circuit     |
|    | 135       | Guideway               |
|    | 137       | Positioning marking    |
|    | 139       | Latching recess        |
|    | 141       | Latching lug           |
| 10 | A         | Nominal axis           |
|    | F         | Fixed point            |
|    | IN        | Signal input           |
|    | OUT       | Signal output          |
|    | M         | Moving end (machine)   |
| 15 | L         | Longitudinal direction |

5

**Claims**

1. An energy guide chain (1) with wear detection,  
comprising a number of chain links, which are  
configured for protected guidance of lines, such as  
10 cables, hoses or the like, between a first connection  
end (F) and a second connection end (M) movable  
relative thereto, wherein each chain link has at least  
one link plate (5) and link plates (5) of adjacent  
chain links are each connected together in the  
15 longitudinal direction (L) by an articulated joint, in  
particular with nominal swivel axis (A), which in  
particular in each case comprises a pin (6A) and a  
corresponding receptacle (6B), and at least one  
detection unit (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 120) for detecting  
20 wear on at least one chain link,  
**characterized in that**  
the at least one detection unit (10, 20, 30, 40, 50,  
120) comprises a first electrical component (11, 41,  
51, 121), which is attached with predetermined  
25 orientation to a first chain link, and a second  
electrical component (12, 42, 52, 122 ), which is  
attached with predetermined orientation to an adjacent  
second chain link that is articulatedly connected to  
the first chain link, wherein the components interact  
30 in contactlessly coupled manner, in particular  
inductively, magnetically or capacitively, to sense a  
change in the coupling in the event of wear-related

occurrence of radial and/or axial play in the articulated joint between first and second chain link.

2. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 1,  
5     **characterized in that** the at least one detection unit (120) comprises as components a magnet (122) and a Hall element (121) interacting with the magnet (122).
3. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 1,  
10    **characterized in that** the at least one detection unit (10, 20, 30, 50) comprises a first coil (11, 51) as first component and a second coil (12, 52) as second component.
- 15   4. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 3, **characterized in that** the first (11, 51) and second (12, 52) coils, preferably embodied as flat coils, are arranged opposite one another coaxially with the nominal swivel axis (A) of the articulated joint; or  
20    the first (11, 51) and second (12, 52) coils are embodied as cylindrical coils, which are oriented perpendicular to a nominal swivel axis (A) of the articulated joint.
- 25   5. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 3 or 4, **characterized in that** the two coils (11, 51, 12, 52) have at least one associated magnetic core (15), which is preferably attached to the first or second chain link coaxially relative to the nominal swivel axis  
30    (A) .
6. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the at least one detection unit

(40) comprises a first electrode (41) as first component and a second electrode (42) as second component, wherein the electrodes (41, 42) each have an axis of symmetry, which is arranged coaxially with a nominal swivel axis (A) of the articulated joint.

7. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, wherein, to form the articulated joint between adjacent chain links, each link plate (5) has a pin (6A) at a first end region and a corresponding receptacle (6B) at a second end region, **characterized in that**, in the case of at least two articulatedly connected link plates (5), the first electrical component is arranged on the pin (6A) of the one link plate (5), and/or the second electrical component is arranged on the receptacle (6B) of the other link plate (5).

8. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, in particular as claimed in claim 2, wherein each chain link comprises two opposing link plates (5A, 5B), which define a receiving space for lines, with at least some of the opposing link plates (5A, 5B) being connected by crosspieces (7), **characterized in that** the first component of the at least one detection unit (120) is attached to one of the link plates (5) of the first chain link and the second component of the at least one detection unit (120) is attached to a crosspiece (127) of the second chain link connected articulatedly to the first chain link.

9. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 8, **characterized in that** the crosspiece (127) has a

holder (129) with a retaining arm (131) on which the second component of the detection unit (120) is mounted, wherein the retaining arm (131) extends transversely of the crosspiece (127), in order to position the second component relative to the first component in such a way that the two components may interact to sense wear-related radial and/or axial play in the articulated joint.

10 10. The energy guide chain (1), in particular roller chain for long travel paths, as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the link plates (5) are embodied as offset link plates with pin (6A) and corresponding receptacle (6B), **characterized in that** at least some link plates (5) have rollers (8) to allow the energy guide chain (1) to roll; and/or at least some link plates (5) have a first recess coaxial with the pin (6A) for the first component.

20 11. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, wherein each chain link comprises two link plates (5A, 5B), the link plates (5A, 5B) forming opposing strings of plates which define a receiving space, and the strings of plates being held in parallel at at least every second chain link by crosspieces (7) connecting the link plates (5A, 5B), **characterized in that**, in the case of at least two articulatedly connected link plates (5), an internal part (123) is in each case attached in the receiving space between the crosspieces (7), wherein the internal parts (123) have two axially opposing end regions (124, 125) on the nominal swivel axis (A) of the articulated joint of the link plates (5) and at

the end region (124, 125) of the one internal part (123) the first component is attached and at the end region (124, 125) of the other internal part (123) the second component is attached.

5

12. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in one of the preceding claims 1 to 11, **characterized in that** in a longitudinal portion a number of successive chain links in each case have a first electrical component and a second electrical component, wherein in particular a serial cascade consisting of a number of detection units (10; 20; 30; 40; 50; 120) is provided.

13. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 12, **characterized in that** the components are embodied as coils (11, 12), and the coils of a link plate (5) have an unequal number of turns, in particular with a turns ratio which at least partly compensates voltage losses in the cascade.

20

14. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 2, **characterized in that** the detection unit (120) has an electronic circuit (133) and the magnet (122) brings about a Hall voltage in the Hall element (121) which is measurable by the electronic circuit (133), in order for the electronic circuit (133) to sense a wear-related change in the relative position of the magnet (122) with regard to the Hall element (121), wherein the magnet (122) preferably has an axis of symmetry which is arranged coaxially with the nominal swivel axis (A) of the articulated joint and the Hall element (121) is arranged eccentrically relative to this axis of symmetry.

30

15. The energy guide chain (1) as claimed in claim 14,  
**characterized in that** the magnet (122) is attached to  
one of the link plates (5) of the first chain link, in  
5 particular in a receptacle (6B) of the articulated  
joint, and the Hall element (121) is attached to a  
crosspiece (127) of the second chain link, in  
particular to a retaining arm (131) of the crosspiece  
(127) extending transversely of the crosspiece.
- 10
16. A detection system having an energy guide chain as  
claimed in one of the preceding claims, **characterized  
in that** an evaluation unit (90) is connected for  
signal evaluation with the at least one detection unit  
15 (10; 20; 30; 40; 50; 120), in particular with each  
detection unit (10; 20; 30; 40; 50; 120).
17. The detection system as claimed in claim 16,  
**characterized in that** the evaluation unit (90)  
20 supplies the detection unit(s) (10; 20; 30; 40; 50)  
with a reference voltage, in particular AC voltage, on  
the input side, in order to pick off an output signal  
on the output side and/or has a memory with a stored  
setpoint range for nominal operation and compares an  
25 electrical signal picked off from the detection unit,  
in particular from a plurality of cascaded detection  
units, preferably after filtering, with the setpoint  
range.
- 30 18. A link plate (5, 5A, 5B) for an energy guide chain (1)  
with wear detection, with a pin (6A) and a  
corresponding receptacle (6B) for forming articulated  
joints each with a nominal swivel axis (A) between

successive chain links **characterized in that** a first electrical component is attached in the region of the pin (6A) with a predetermined orientation relative to the nominal swivel axis (A), in particular coaxially with the pin (6A), and a second electrical component is attached in the region of the receptacle (6B) with a predetermined orientation relative to the nominal swivel axis (A), in particular coaxially with the receptacle (6B).

10

19. A crosspiece (127) for an energy guide chain (1) with wear detection, **characterized in that** the crosspiece (127) has a holder (129) for a detection unit (120) comprising an electronic circuit for wear detection, wherein the holder (129) comprises a retaining arm (131), which extends perpendicularly to the longitudinal extent of the crosspiece (127) and which at the end has an electrical component (11, 41, 51, 121), in particular a Hall element (121), of the detection unit (120).

20

20. An internal part (123) for attaching between the crosspieces (7) of a chain link of an energy guide chain (1), **characterized in that** the internal part (123) has conjugate end regions (124, 125) and a first component is attached at one end region (124, 125) and a second component is attached at the end region (124, 125) of the other internal part (123), wherein the components are capacitively or inductively couplable with corresponding components of an internal part (123) of identical construction.

30