



159159

Translation of WO 02/07291 (PCT 1289)



G00002

Description

SECONDARY PART OF A LINEAR MOTOR AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

The invention relates to a secondary part of a linear motor, especially for a lift installation according to the introductory part of patent claim 1, a method for producing the secondary part according to the introductory part of patent claim 8 and a linear motor with a secondary part according to the introductory part of patent claim 9.

There is known from the publication WO-96/24189 a synchronous linear motor with a secondary part which consists of a ferromagnetic solid carrier plate with permanent magnets glued in place. The permanent magnets are glued on with the assistance of positioning structures on the support plate. This method of gluing, however, is relatively expensive. The dimensions of the magnets usually have relatively large tolerances due to the production process. Large changes, which are difficult to manage, arise during sintering of the magnet material. The more accurately the magnets are produced, the more expensive they are. Moreover, the problems with tolerances exist with the known methods.

The invention has the object of providing a secondary part of a linear motor, a method for the production thereof and a linear motor with the secondary part, which do not exhibit the above-mentioned disadvantages and which allow a simple and compact mode of construction subject to tolerances.

A further advantage is to be seen in that the secondary part, and thus also the linear motor, can be produced economically.

This object is met by the features of claims 1, 8 and 9.

Advantageous developments and improvements of the invention indicated in claims 1, 8 and 9 are possible through the measures expressed in the dependent claims.

A further advantage is to be seen in that a carrier plate is not needed for gluing the magnets in the frame.

Of further advantage is the fact that two functions are possible with a single frame, i.e. the frame can both position and support the magnets.

All explained features are usable not only in the respectively indicated combination, but also in other combinations or individually without departing from the scope of the invention.

Different embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the schematic drawings and explained in more detail in the following description, in which:

- Figure 1 shows a plan view of the frame of a secondary part according to an embodiment of the invention,
- Figure 2 shows a global view of a permanent magnet according to an embodiment of the invention,
- Figure 3 shows a plan view of the permanent magnet according to Figure 2,
- Figure 4 shows a side view of a part of a linear motor according to a first embodiment of the invention,
- Figure 5 shows a side view of a part of a linear motor according to a second embodiment of the invention,
- Figure 6 shows a side view of a part of a linear motor according to Figure 5, with slide guides,
- Figure 7 shows a side view of a part of a linear motor according to a third embodiment of the invention, and
- Figure 8 shows a plan view of the linear motor according to Figure 7.

Fig. 1 shows a, for example, solid frame 1 which has an elongate form with a longitudinal axis L and a transverse axis Q and consists of non-magnetic material. The longitudinal axis L and the transverse axis Q form a plane E, which is termed movement direction

plane E in the following. The frame 1 is constructed as a lattice and has several mutually adjacent free spaces 2 of equal size. The free spaces 2 are of rectangular form and spaced apart at the same spacing 3. The free spaces 2 serve for the purpose of receiving permanent magnets 4.

In Figure 2 there is illustrated a permanent magnet 4 of rectangular form, which has an upper surface 4, a lower surface 6 and four side surfaces 7. The permanent magnet 4 is so constructed that it matches one of the free spaces 2 of the frame and can be inserted therein.

Figure 3 shows the permanent magnet 4 in plan view, the magnet being arranged in a free space 2 of the frame 1, which here is shown partially. The permanent magnet 4 is provided at its side surfaces 7, also termed end faces 7 in the following, with an adhesive 8. The permanent magnet 4 is glued into the free spaces 2 at the inner surface 9 of the frame 1 by the adhesive 8. The permanent magnet 4 is thus glued by its end faces 7 to the frame 1 and enclosed by the latter. The adhesive 8 automatically serves to compensate for dimensional tolerances of the permanent magnets 4, which are due to the production process, for example through sintering. The permanent magnets 4 can, in fact, have dimensional tolerances which can be pronounced. Possible gaps between frame 1 and permanent magnet 4 are filled by the adhesive. The permanent magnet 4 is positioned in the correct place.

The permanent magnet 4 is preferably glued exclusively at its end faces 7 to the inner surfaces 9 of the frame 1.

The frame 1 has not only a load-bearing, but also a positioning function and determines the accuracy of the magnet positioning. In fact it represents an abutment for the gluing in place and/or against displacement or rotation of the permanent magnets 4. The critical positioning of the permanent magnets 4 is thus solved in this way in an elegant manner. The satisfactory and exact positioning of the permanent magnets 4 in the secondary part of a linear motor plays an important role for the satisfactory and efficient functioning of the linear motor itself. The position of each of the permanent magnets 4 arranged adjacent to one another has an influence on the constancy of the forces between the movable and the stationary parts which are to ensure the linear motion. If the magnets are incorrectly

positioned, the electromagnetic forces involved are not constant over time, which leads to a non-uniform linear motion of the linear motor.

In another embodiment, which is not shown here, a thin metal or synthetic material foil could also be provided under the frame 1, the permanent magnets 4 optionally being able to be similarly fastened thereto.

The frame 1 can, for example, be produced in one piece. In another embodiment the frame 1 need not be solid, but could be produced from two sheet metal parts.

The construction, which is produced by the insertion and end face gluing of all permanent magnets 4 in the free spaces 2 of the non-magnetic frame 1, thus the frame 1 with the permanent magnets 4 glued in place, forms a non-magnetic, preferably coreless secondary part 10 of a linear motor 11, 11'.

The most important steps of the method for production of the secondary part 10 are explained in the following:

The permanent magnets 4 are provided at at least one of their end faces 7 with an adhesive 8, are then inserted into the free spaces 2 of the frame 1 and finally are glued to the inner surface 9 of the frame 1.

A constructional variant of a linear motor 11 according to the invention is illustrated in part in Figure 4. The linear motor 11, preferably a synchronous linear motor, comprises a first primary part 12 and a secondary primary part 13, between which is arranged, without connection, a coreless secondary part 10 with permanent magnets 4. This linear motor 11 is also termed a double stator motor. Seen in cross-section, the secondary part 10 has a rectangular surface F, which is formed by two opposite narrow sides 15 and two opposite wide sides 16. The first primary part 12 is also of rectangular form in cross-section and also has two opposite narrow sides 17 and two opposite wide sides 18. The second primary part 13 has, in this embodiment, the same construction as the primary part 12.

The first primary part 12 and the second primary part 13 are spaced apart by two spacers 19, which are positioned in the vicinity of the narrow sides 15 of the secondary part 10 and separated therefrom. The spacers 19 are preferably fastened in the vicinity of the narrow

sides 17 of the first primary part 12 and the second primary part 13 to the wide sides 18, which face the secondary part 10, of the first primary part 12 and the second primary part 13. There is thus created a connection between the first primary part 12 and the second primary part 13 which allows the two primary parts 12, 13 to be able to move together. A constant spacing between the two primary parts 12, 13 is ensured by the spacers 19, which provides a satisfactory and optimum functioning of the entire linear motor 11. The spacers 19 thus also take over the function of accepting the forces of attraction between the two primary parts 12, 13. The spacers 19 are so dimensioned that an air gap 20, which for satisfactory and optimum functioning of the entire linear motor 11 similarly shall always remain constant, is between the first primary part 12 and the secondary part 10 and between the second primary part 13 and the secondary part 10.

The first primary part 12 and the second primary part 13 have windings which are not shown and which are supplied with power by an energy source, which is similarly not shown. By virtue of the electromagnetic interaction between the primary parts 12, 13 and the secondary part 10 a linear motion of the primary parts 12, 13 along the secondary part 10 and substantially parallel thereto, or conversely, takes place, wherein the linear motion is effected perpendicularly to the surface F of the secondary part 10, i.e. parallel to the movement direction plane E. The described motion represents the movement direction B of the linear motor 11 and, in Figure 4, extends perpendicularly to the plane of the sheet.

A linear motor 11', preferably a synchronous linear motor, thus a second embodiment of the invention, is evident in part from Figure 5. This linear motor 11' essentially comprises the same elements as the linear motor 11 of Figure 4. Thus, like elements are denoted by the same reference symbols as in Figure 4.

In this embodiment the linear motor 11' comprises a first primary part 12, which is provided with not-illustrated windings, and an element 21, which serves as a magnetic short-circuit member and preferably consists of iron. The element 21 is termed iron element 21 in the following. The secondary part 10 is disposed in unconnected manner between the first primary part 12 and the iron element 21. The iron element 21 has, in cross-section, a rectangular form with two opposite narrow sides 22 and two opposite wide sides 24. The wide sides 24 of the iron element 21 are of the same length as the wide sides 18 of the first primary part 12. Through the spacers 19, the iron element 21 is firmly connected with the first primary part 12 in the vicinity of the narrow sides 22 of the iron element 21 and the

narrow sides 17 of the first primary part 12. The iron element 21 is entrained by the first primary part 12. In this embodiment the spacers 19 are respectively fastened to the wide sides 18 and 22, which face the secondary part 10, of the first primary part 12 and the iron element 21, respectively. Large attraction forces between the first primary part 12 and the iron element 21 arise transversely to the movement direction plane in this variant, but are predominantly accepted by the spacers 19.

The forces arising through the electromagnet interactions between the first primary part 12, the secondary part 10 provided with permanent magnets 4 and the iron element 21 generate a linear motion of the first primary part 12 together with the entrained iron element 21 in movement direction B and substantially parallel to the secondary part 10, or conversely.

The linear motor 11' has, with the construction according to Figure 5, an even more compact construction.

Since the primary parts 12, 13 or the iron element 21 move parallel to the secondary part 10 in movement direction B or conversely, lateral fluctuations perpendicularly to the movement direction plane E cannot be avoided. So that these lateral fluctuations cannot arise, i.e. so that no risk exists that a side of the primary part 12, 13 or of the iron element 21 can come into contact with the secondary part 10 and vice versa, slide guides are needed between the two elements. The slide guides can at the same time and additionally to the spacers 19 accept the forces of attraction between the two primary parts 12, 13 or between the first primary part 12 and the iron element 21, which improves the functional capability and the stability of the entire linear motor 11, 11'.

A variant of the guidance in the case of the embodiment according to Figure 5 is shown in Figure 6. A U-shaped slide element 25 is fastened in the vicinity of the spacers 19 and to the wide sides 18 and 24, which face the secondary part 10, respectively of the first primary part 12 and the iron element 21 and are arranged to be displaceable around the two narrow sides 15 of the secondary part 10. The slide element 25 is preferably fastened to the first primary part 12 and to the iron element 21, as they are normally shorter than the secondary part 10. The slide element 25 thus forms, together with the frame 1, a slide guide. The surface of the slide element 25 facing the secondary part 10 is used as slide surface.

In a preferred variant the slide element 25 consists of POM, i.e. polyoxymethylene, or of polytetrafluoroethylene. In a preferred embodiment the slide element 25 is so constructed that it slides only at the edge of the frame 1.

The slide material 25 could obviously be fastened to the narrow sides 15 of the secondary part 10 and be arranged to be displaceable relative to the first primary part 12 or the iron element 21. In this case, the surface of the slide element 25 facing the first primary part 12 or the iron element 21 is used as slide surface.

The same construction of the slide guide according to Figure 6 can also be used at the variant of the linear motor 11 according to Figure 4 and accordingly a specific description is redundant here. In this case, too, the slide element 25 can preferably be fastened to the primary parts 12, 13 and slide on the secondary part 10, or conversely.

A further possible variant of the guide of the linear motor 11 in accordance with the embodiment according to Figure 4, thus a double stator motor, is shown in Figure 7. The same elements are denoted by the same reference symbols as in Figure 4. The spacers 19 are, in this case, firmly connected respectively with the narrow sides 17 of both primary parts 12, 13 and extend over a length which is at least twice as large as that of a narrow side 17. Four rollers 26 are, for example, provided as guide between the primary parts 12, 13 and the secondary part 10. The rollers 26 are arranged at the primary parts 12, 13 and stand in operative connection with the frame 1 of the secondary part 10. The rollers 26 are so arranged that they can roll on the edges 27, which face the spacers 19, of the secondary part 10 in movement direction B. The edges 27 of the secondary part 10 are the parts of the frame 1, which extend at the edge of the permanent magnets 4 in movement direction B and do not have permanent magnets 4. This means that in Figure 8 the edges 27 are the regions above and below the permanent magnets 4. The permanent magnets 4 of the secondary part 10 are thus not only undamaged, but also unimpaired in their usual function.

Figure 8 shows a plan view of the linear motor 11 according to Figure 7, wherein the frame 1 and the permanent magnets 4 of the secondary part 10 are clearly apparent as well as the first primary part 12 with the rollers 26 which slide along the secondary part 10 parallel to the movement direction plane E.

The linear motors 11, 11' according to the invention are preferably permanent magnet synchronous linear motors, which are used especially for the drive of a lift or a lift door.

In the case of use of the linear motor 11, 11' according to the invention for the drive of lift doors, the primary parts are normally arranged at the door panels and the secondary part 10 is fixedly attached to the cage or to the storey of a building. The linear motor 11, 11' causes the motion of the primary parts on the secondary part 10 and thus the opening and closing of the sliding doors of the lift.

The primary parts can obviously be fixedly attached to the cage or the storey of a building and the secondary part 10 can be arranged at the door panel. In this case, the secondary parts are moved in movement direction B in order to open or close the sliding doors of the lift.

Reference Numeral List

1	frame
2	free space
3	spacer
4	magnet
5	upper surface of the magnet
6	lower surface of the magnet
7	side surface of the magnet / end face
8	adhesive
9	inner surface of the frame
10	secondary part
11	linear motor
11'	linear motor
12	first primary part
13	second primary part
15	narrow sides of the secondary part
16	wide sides of the secondary part
17	narrow sides of the primary part
18	wide sides of the primary part
19	spacer
20	air gap
21	iron element
22	narrow sides of the iron element
24	wide sides of the iron element
25	slide element
26	roller
27	edge of the secondary part
B	movement direction of the linear motor
E	movement direction plane
F	surface in the cross-section of the secondary part
L	longitudinal axis of the frame
Q	transverse axis of the frame

Patent Claims

1. Secondary part (10) of a linear motor (11, 11'), particularly for a lift installation, which comprises a frame (1) which surrounds at least one magnet (4), wherein the magnet (4) has an upper surface (5), a lower surface (6) and at least one side surface (7), characterised in that the magnet (4) is glued at the side surface (7) to the frame (1).
2. Secondary part according to patent claim 1, characterised in that the frame (1) has an elongate form.
3. Secondary part according to patent claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the magnet (4) is glued exclusively at the side surface (7) to the frame (1).
4. Secondary part according to one of the preceding patent claims, characterised in that the frame (1) is so constructed that it takes over a load-bearing and/or positioning function.
5. Secondary part according to one of the preceding patent claims, characterised in that the frame (1) is constructed in the manner of a lattice, wherein one or more magnets (4) is or are arranged in the lattice.
6. Secondary part according to one of the preceding patent claims, characterised in that the frame (1) is constructed to be solid or consists substantially of two sheet metal parts.
7. Secondary part according to one of the preceding patent claims, characterised in that the magnet (4) is a permanent magnet (4).
8. Method of producing the secondary part (10) according to one of patent claims 1 to 7, characterised in that one or more magnets (4) is or are provided at at least one of the side surfaces (7) thereof with adhesive (8) and is or are inserted into free spaces (2) of the frame (1) and glued to the inner surface (9) of the frame (1).

9. Linear motor with the secondary part (10) according to one of patent claims 1 to 7, wherein the linear motor (11, 11') comprises a first primary part (12) and a further part (13, 21), characterised in that the secondary part (10) is disposed between the primary part (12) and the further part (13, 21).
10. Linear motor according to patent claim 9, characterised in that the first primary part (12) and the further part (13, 21) are spaced apart by a spacer (19).
11. Linear motor according to patent claim 9 or 10, characterised in that the first primary part (12) comprises at least one winding.
12. Linear motor according to one of patent claims 9 to 11, characterised in that the linear motor (11, 11') is a permanent magnet synchronous motor.
13. Linear motor according to one of patent claims 9 to 12, characterised in that the further part is constructed as a magnetic short-circuit member (21) or comprises a second primary part (13) with at least one further winding.
14. Use of the linear motor according to one of patent claims 9 to 13 in a door drive, characterised in that the door drive is a lift door drive.