

TRANSLATION OF PCT/AT2011/000032**DOOR FOR SEALING AN OPENING**

The invention relates to a door for closing an opening in a chamber wall of a vacuum chamber in reference to the atmosphere comprising a sealing element, which is fastened to at least one rod and which is adjustable between an open position, in which it releases the opening, an intermediate position, in which it covers the opening but raised from a seat surrounding the opening, and a closed position, in which it is pressed to the seat, a door body carrying at least one rod and the sealing element, and which can be tilted about a tilting axis in order to adjust the sealing element between the intermediate position and the closed position in reference to the chamber wall, and at least one tilting actuator, which comprises an inner cavity, into which a compressed gas can be introduced to tilt the door body about the tilting axis.

Doors are known in various embodiment for sealing openings in vacuum chambers. Such doors serve for example to allow the insertion work pieces into a lock bay and/or load-lock chamber, from which the work pieces after evacuation of the chamber are transferred into different chambers in which processing steps are performed under vacuum conditions.

A vacuum door is known for example from US 6,056,266. In order to press the sealing element against the seat surrounding the opening, based on a retracted open position of the sealing element, in which it completely releases the opening, an L-shaped motion is performed. Here, in a first section of the adjustment path traveled, the sealing element is displaced via a first drive parallel in reference to the opening and/or the seat until the sealing element covers the opening but is still spaced apart from the seat. In a second adjustment path the sealing element is pressed via a second drive perpendicular in reference to the plane of the opening and/or the seat until the sealing element is pressed against the seat and the opening is sealed in a vacuum-tight fashion by the seal pressing against the sealing surface. The first and second drives are formed by piston-cylinder units. In order to form a subsequent control for the correct L-motion of the sealing element the piston surfaces of the piston-cylinder units acting in the opening and the closing direction are of different size. The piston surface acting in the closing direction is permanently

impinged with the system pressure of the compressed air driving the piston-cylinder units. When the door is to be closed, starting from its open position, the piston surfaces of the first and second drive acting in the opening direction are rendered free from pressure, i.e. the respective cylinder chambers are evacuated. When the door is to be opened, starting from its closed state, the piston surfaces acting in the opening direction are impinged with the system pressure of the compressed air. Only a single switching valve is required for the correct performance of the L-motion during the opening and closing process of the door.

Additional vacuum doors, in which the sealing element performs a L-shaped motion during the opening and closing process of the vacuum door, are known from US 6,899,316 B2, US 2007/0272888 A1, and US 6,916,009 B2.

From DE 196 33 798 A1 a vacuum door of the type mentioned at the outset is known, in which the displacement along the first section of the displacement path also occurs in the above-described manner. In order to press the sealing element to the seat, beginning from a position covering the opening but separated from the seat, here the door body of the door is guided in a displaceable fashion by rods with the sealing element fastened thereon and can be tilted in reference to the chamber wall of the vacuum chamber comprising the opening. Via piston-cylinder units the door body is tilted about the tilting axis in order to press the sealing element to the seat and to separate it therefrom. In order to completely open the door, the sealing element, separated from the seat, is pulled back by the rods being axially displaced by piston-cylinder units.

A vacuum valve is disclosed in WO 2009/070824 A1 in which also the use as a vacuum door is described. Here, the sealing element can also be arranged outside the vacuum chamber and provided to seal an opening in a chamber wall. The opening and closing of the sealing element occurs only via one drive (which may provide two piston-cylinder units as actuators), by which the rods to which the sealing element is fastened, can be axially displaced. Based on an open position, in which the sealing element completely releases the opening, the sealing element is first displaced parallel in reference to the plane of the opening and/or the seat surrounding the opening until the sealing element approaches the guiding elements arranged at both sides of the

opening and comprising guiding surfaces extending at an angle in reference to the plane of the seat. By these guiding surfaces the sealing element is displaced via an end section of the displacement path prior to reaching its sealed position at an angle in reference to the plane of the seat until the sealing element is made to contact the seat and the seal is pressed against the sealing surface.

From US 6,471,181 B2 a fastening of a valve plate is known at a valve rod, in which the valve plate can be tilted about an axis aligned perpendicular in reference to the axis of the valve rod.

A vacuum valve is discernible from US 2007/0290157 A1 in which a sealing element comprises a valve plate for sealing the valve opening. Inside the sealing element a setting piston is arranged, with tappets being fastened thereon, which are supported on the valve housing for pressing of the valve seat against the valve plate. At least one operating chamber of the sealing element, which can be impinged with compressed gas to displace the setting piston, is limited by a diaphragm seal.

The objective of the invention is to provide a vacuum door of the type mentioned at the outset which is embodied simply and cost-effectively.

This is attained according to the invention in a door comprising the features of claim 1.

In the door according to the invention at least one tilting actuator is provided for tilting the door body about the tilting axis, which comprises an inner cavity into which a compressed gas can be introduced. At least one wall of the tilting actuator limiting the inner cavity is first embodied elastically over sections and/or flexibly and is supported at a contact surface of the door body and/or a contact surface of the chamber wall or a fastening part held to the chamber wall. When injecting compressed gas into the inner cavity of the tilting actuator, the volume of the inner cavity increases, leading to the wall at least sectionally embodied from an elastic and/or flexible material to expand towards the contact surface where it is supported, with consequentially the tilting actuator pivoting the door body about the tilting axis.

Such a tilting actuator overall can also be called the “inflatable element”.

In an advantageous embodiment of the invention the inner cavity of the tilting actuator is entirely limited by an elastic and/or flexible wall. Advantageously such an inflatable element is embodied in the form of an inflatable tube.

Preferably, one tilting actuator each is arranged at the sides opposite the tilting axis, respectively comprising a wall elastic and/or flexible over at least a portion of its expansion, which limits the inner cavity of the tilting actuator at least over a part of its circumference and is supported on the contact surface of the door body and/or on the contact surface of the chamber wall or the fastening part held on the chamber wall. The tilting actuator located at one side of the tilting axis causes a tilting of the valve body into a pivotal direction with the closure element being displaced from its open position in an intermediate position and the tilting actuator located at the other side of the tilting axis causes a tilting of the door body about the tilting axis into the other pivotal direction, with the closure element being displaced from its intermediate position into its closed position. In general, it is also possible to perform the tilting in one of the tilting directions via a spring-elastic element.

An advantageous embodiment of the invention provides that the door body is supported in a tiltable fashion about the tilting axis at the fastening part, to be fastened to the chamber wall. Here, at least one tilting actuator may be held to the fastening part or to the door body.

In order to adjust the closure element between an open position and its intermediate position at least one rod, fastened to the closure element, is beneficially guided in the door body in an axially displaceable fashion and can be displaced by a rod drive, preferably at least one piston-cylinder unit, in the direction of its longitudinal axis.

In the following, additional advantages and details of the invention are explained in greater detail based on the attached drawing. Here it shows:

- Fig. 1 a perspective view of a door fastened at a chamber wall of a vacuum chamber having an opening according to the exemplary embodiment of the invention in the closed position of the closure element;
- Fig. 2 a perspective view according to Fig. 1 in the intermediate position of the closure element;
- Fig. 3 a perspective view according to Fig. 1 in the open position of the closure element;
- Fig. 4 a perspective view in the open position of the closure element from a different point of view;
- Figs. 5 and 6 a front view and a top view in the closed position of the closure element;
- Fig. 7 a cross-sectional view along the line AA of Fig. 5;
- Fig. 8 a cross-sectional view along the line BB of Fig. 5;
- Fig. 9 a cross-sectional view according to Fig. 7 in the intermediate position of the closure element;
- Fig. 10 a cross-sectional view according to Fig. 7 in the open position of the closure element, with the other walls of the vacuum chamber being schematically indicated;
- Fig. 11 a perspective view in the closed position of the closure element, with the door body and the bearing blocks of the fastening part being removed;
- Fig. 12 a front view of a second embodiment of a door according to the invention;
- Fig. 13 a perspective view of the door of Fig. 12, in which the connection sockets shown in Fig. 12 to supply compressed air are omitted for reasons of simplification;
- Fig. 14 a cross-sectional view along the line CC of Fig. 12;
- Fig. 15 an enlarged detail of Fig. 14;
- Fig. 16 a cross-sectional view along the line DD of Fig. 12;
- Fig. 17 a cross-sectional view along the line EE of Fig. 12;
- Fig. 18 a front view of a third embodiment of a door according to the invention;
- Fig. 19 a perspective view of the door of Fig. 18;
- Fig. 20 a perspective view according to Fig. 19, with the cover for the door body being omitted;
- Fig. 21 a cross-sectional view along the line FF of Fig. 18;
- Fig. 22 a cross-sectional view along the line GG of Fig. 18;
- Fig. 23 an enlarged detail H of Fig. 22, and
- Fig. 24 a front view of the door body with the closure element supported thereby and the bearing blocks in a front view in the viewing direction I of Fig. 21.

An exemplary embodiment of a door according to the invention is shown in Figs. 1 to 11. The door comprises a plate-shaped closure element 1, which in its closed position (cf. Figs. 1 and 5-8) seals the opening 2 in a chamber wall 3 of a vacuum chamber 4. For this purpose, it comprises an annular seal 5, which is pressed against a sealing area 6 of the chamber wall 3. The seal 7 surrounding the opening 2, which the closure element 1 contacts in its closed position, is thereby formed in the exemplary embodiment shown by the sealing area 6. It is also possible to arrange the seal 5 on the seal 7 and the sealing area 6 on the closure element 1.

The closure element 1 is fastened via a connection part 8 to a rod 9. The rod 9 is guided in a door body 10 in a displaceable fashion in the direction of its longitudinal axis 11.

A rod drive 12 serves for the axial displacement of the rod 9 in the direction of its longitudinal axis 11, which is here embodied as a piston-cylinder unit 12. The piston-cylinder unit 12 is formed by a cylinder bore 13 embodied in the door body 10 and a piston 14 arranged therein, to which the rod 9 is fastened, which is guided out of said cylinder bore 13 in a sealed fashion. At the opposite side of the door body 10 a guiding rod 15, also fastened to the piston 14, is guided out of the cylinder bore 13 in a sealed fashion. At the end of the guiding rod 15, located outside the door body 10, a brace 16 is fastened, with anti-twist protection rods 17, 18 being arranged at both sides of the guiding rod 15, which are guided in a displaceable fashion in bores of the door body 10. This way, anti-twist protection is ensured for the rod 9 and thus for the closure element 1.

Anti-twist protection can also be embodied in a different fashion, for example by a non-circular embodiment of the rod 9 and/or the guiding rod 15 and a respective guidance in the door body 10. Furthermore, the closure element 1 may also be fastened to two or more rods 9 which are guided in a displaceable fashion in the door body 10 and each may be displaceable by a piston-cylinder unit or a joint piston-cylinder unit. In the latter case, they may be guided by the door body 10 and at their ends, located away from the closure element 1, may be connected by a brace which a piston rod of the piston-cylinder unit engages, preferably centrally between the two rods supporting the closure element 1.

The door body 10 supported by the chamber wall 3 is connected to the chamber wall 3 pivotally and/or tiltably about a tilting axis 20 aligned perpendicular in reference to the axis 19 of the opening 2 and/or parallel in reference to the plane of the seat 7, with it being arranged on the atmospheric side of the chamber wall 3, thus outside the vacuum area of the vacuum chamber 4.

In the exemplary embodiment shown, a fastening part 21 fastened to the chamber wall 3 serves for a pivotal support of the door body 10 in reference to the chamber wall 3, which supports the door body 10 about the tilting axis 20 in a tiltable fashion. For example, the fastening part 21 may here have bearing blocks screwed onto a support plate 23, which have axial bolts penetrating into bores in the door body 10 (such a bore and/or socket 24 is discernible in Fig. 8).

Tilting-actuators 25, 26 are held on the fastening part 21, embodied in the form of tubular inflatable elements. These tubular inflatable elements contact a contact surface 37 of the fastening part 21 at the side facing the chamber wall 3 and a contact surface 38 of the door body 10 at the side facing away from the chamber wall 3. In reference to the direction of the longitudinal axis 11 of the rod 9, one tilting actuator 25, 26 is arranged at both sides of the tilting axis 20.

By introducing compressed air into one of the two tilting actuators 25, 26, when the other tilting actuator 25, 26 is kept free from pressure (= connected to the atmosphere) the door body 10 is pivoted about the tilting axis 20 in one direction of rotation and by introducing compressed air into the other tilting actuator 25, 26, while the one tilting actuator 25, 26 is kept free from pressure, the door body 10 is tilted into the other direction of rotation. Another filling medium other than compressed air for the tilting actuators 25, 26 is principally possible, here, however compressed air is preferred.

The respective tilting actuators 25, 26 each comprise an inner cavity 27. When compressed air is introduced into the inner cavity 27 of the respective tilting actuator 25, 26 the volume of the inner cavity 27 increases, with the dimensions of the tilting actuator 25, 26 increase in reference to the direction of the axis 19 of the opening 2. When evacuating the compressed air the volume

of the cavity 27 and/or the dimension of the respective tilting actuator 25, 26 reduce in the direction of the axis 19.

In this exemplary embodiment the inner cavity 27 of the respective tilting actuator 25, 26 is surrounded entirely and/or over its entire surface by an elastic wall 39, which expands when compressed air is inserted into the inner cavity 27.

The elastic wall 39 preferably comprises rubber-elastic material, for example Viton.

Instead of the embodiment of the wall 39 from an elastically expandable material an embodiment of the wall 39 from a flexible material is also possible. In order to tilt the door body 10, again compressed air can be injected from the inner cavity surrounded by the flexible wall (with its volume initially being close to zero), with first opposite wall sections contacting each other might be folded apart under an enlargement of the volume of the inner cavity 27. A combination of elastically expandable and flexible features of the material forming the wall 39 may also be utilized. Such a wall both elastically expandable as well as flexible may comprise Teflon, for example. The use of a rubber-elastic material, such as Viton, is here also possible.

A respectively inflatable tubular element is arranged with both of its ends in bores in the support plate 22, with it being closed at one end and at the other end comprises a socket 28 to connect to a compressed air line. The support plate 22 comprises a recess at its area between the two bores, in which the ends of the tubular inflatable element are arranged, through which the central area of the tubular inflatable element extends.

In the opened state of the door, in which the closure element 1 assumes an open position (cf. Figs. 4 and 10) the inflatable element (= tilting actuator 25) located closer to the opening 2 in reference to the tilting axis 20 is inflated and the other inflatable element (= tilting actuator 26) is free from pressure. The closure element 1 is retracted from the opening 2 so that it is entirely released, e.g., seen in the direction of the axis 19 of the opening 2 does not overlap it. In order to close the door first the closure element 1 is displaced via the rod drive 12 from its open position into its intermediate position (cf. Figs. 2 and 9) in which it covers the valve opening 2 in the

direction of the axis 19, however is distanced from the seat 7. Subsequently the door body 10 is pivoted about the tilting axis 20, with the air being evacuated from the inflatable element (= tilting actuator 25) located closer to the opening 2 in reference to the tilting axis 20, i.e. this inflatable element is rendered free from pressure and/or connected to the atmosphere, while the inflatable element (= tilting actuator 26) further apart from the opening 2 in reference to the tilting axis 20 is inflated, thus pressurized. This way, the closure element 1 is made to contact the seat 7 with the elastic seal 5 being pressed against the sealing surface 6. The closure element 1 assumes a closed position and the door is in its closed state. The opening of the door occurs in the inverse manner.

The seal 5 may comprise a rubber-elastic material conventionally used for elastic vacuum seals, for example Viton. The seal 5 may be vulcanized at the closure element 1. An insertion into the groove arranged on the closure element 1 is also possible, with the seal 5 may particularly be embodied in the form of an O-ring.

In the closed state of the door the vacuum chamber 4 may be evacuated via a vacuum pump 29 shown schematically in Fig. 10 and a vacuum can be applied, here.

By the use of the inflatable elements as tilting actuators 25, 26 a simple and cost-effective embodiment is achieved. Due to the fact that a contact of metal to metal is avoided between the door body 10 and the fastening part 21 a low production of particles is achieved, which is desirable in many applications.

The connection part 8 may be embodied elastically so that an elastic tilting of the closure element 1 about a tilting axis is allowed, aligned perpendicular in reference to the longitudinal axis 11 of at least one rod 9 and parallel in reference to the plane of the seat 7. This way, an even compression of the seal 5 can also be achieved in a position of the closure element 1 not being precise in reference to this tilting axis. The ability of the closure element 1 to tilt in reference to at least one rod 9 may also be achieved differently, for example according to the prior art according to US 6,471,181 B2 mentioned at the outset of the introduction to the description.

In particular in an embodiment in which the closure element 1 is mounted to two or more rods the rod drive may also have two or more actuators, e.g., piston-cylinder units, for example a separate piston-cylinder unit for each rod.

A second exemplary embodiment of the invention is shown in Figs. 12 through 17. The same reference characters are used for parts analog the first exemplary embodiment. In the following, the differences to the first exemplary embodiment are described.

In this exemplary embodiment the closure element 1 is supported by three rods 9, 9', 9'', by which it is moved from its open position via its intermediate position into its closed position and vice versa.

The rods 9, 9', 9'' once more are displaceable in the direction of their longitudinal axes 11, arranged parallel in reference to each other. A rod drive 12 serves for the axial displacement, arranged in the area of the door body 10. The other ends of the rods are connected to the closure element 1. The connection occurs once more such that the plate-shaped closure element can pivot in reference to the longitudinal axis 11 of the rods 9, 9', 9'' about an axis located perpendicular in reference to the longitudinal axis 11 and parallel to the central plane of the closure element 1. For this purpose, bearing parts 30, 31 are supported pivotally about this axis in reference to the closure element 1. For this purpose, the bearing parts have arc-shaped bearing areas 32, with their cross-section being perpendicular in reference to the central plane of the closure element 1, which cooperate with the respective arc-shaped bearing surface of the closure element 1. The bearing parts 30, 31 have a mushroom-shaped head comprising the bearing surfaces 32, located in a recess of the closure element 1, which includes the bearing surface 32. A cover plate 33, screwed to the closure element 1 and showing an opening, through which the neck of the respective bearing part 30, 31 passes, hinders the pulling out of the bearing part 30, 31 from the recess in the closure element 1. A ring 34 made from an elastic material is inserted between a stop between the head and the neck of the bearing part 30, 31 and the cover plate 33. The pivoting of the closure element 1 in reference to the bearing parts 30, 31 occurs towards this ring 34, which applies an elastic return force into a central position of the closure element 1.

For example, two bearing parts 30, 31 are provided, which are pivotal about the closure element 1 in the direction of the axis in reference to the bearing parts 30, 31, spaced apart from each other. A single bearing part or more than two bearing parts are possible.

A connection part 8 is fastened at the ends of the bearing parts 30, 31 projecting from the cover plate 33, at which additionally the rods 9, 9', 9'' are fastened. For example, for this purpose the connection part is embodied as shown L-shaped in the cross-section, with the bearing parts 30, 31 being fastened at one of the two legs and the rods 9, 9', 9'' at the other of the two legs.

The rod drive 12 comprises a separate actuator for each of the rods 9, 9', 9'' embodied as a piston-cylinder unit. For example, for this purpose the door body 10 comprises a cylinder bore 13 in which one piston 14 is respectively arranged. Here, separate cylinders may also be provided held at the door body 10.

The pistons 14 are each embodied in a simply operating fashion, i.e. they act only in one direction parallel in reference to the longitudinal axis 11 of the respective rod 9, 9', 9''. Here, for example the piston 14 cooperating with the central rod 9 acts in the closing direction, i.e. serves to displace the closure element 1 from its open position into its intermediate position, and the two pistons 14 cooperating with the lateral rods 9', 9'' act in the opening direction, i.e. serve to displace the closure element from its intermediate position into its open position. The overall piston surface acting in the open direction (which is the sum of the piston surfaces of the piston 14 cooperating with the lateral rods 9', 9'') is therefore larger than the piston surface acting in the closing direction (which is the piston surface of the piston 14 cooperating with the central rod 9)).

The tilting actuators 25, 26 may generally be embodied in the same manner as in the first exemplary embodiment, with here they are to be fastened at the door body 10, though. Here, the two ends of the tilting actuators embodied in the form of inflatable hoses are arranged in bores of the door body 10 and extend in a central area located between these two ends in a recess of the door body, with during the inflation they respectively contact the bottom of this recess forming a

contact surface 38 of the door body 10. For the tilting actuator 25 acting in the opening direction this central area extending through the recess is discernible in Fig. 13. The tilting actuators are also supported at the fastening part 21 mounted on the chamber wall 3, namely at the contact surfaces 37 of the support blocks 35, 36 of the fastening part 21.

A modification of this second exemplary embodiment is possible such that the tilting actuators 25, 26 are directly supported on the chamber wall 3. In this case the door body 10 could be embodied pivotal in reference to the chamber wall 3 by bearing parts fastened directly to the chamber wall 3 and a plate-shaped fastening part extending between the door body 10 and the chamber wall 3 could be omitted.

On the other hand, this exemplary embodiment could also be modified such that the tilting actuators 25, 26 are fixed to the fastening part 21.

The tilting axis 20 is located asymmetrically in reference to the two tilting actuators 25, 26, as particularly discernible from Fig. 14. The lever arms of the tilting actuator 25 acting in the opening direction (i.e. adjusting the closure element 1 from its closed position into its intermediate position) is here greater than the lever arm of the tilting actuator 26 acting in the closing direction (i.e. adjusting the closure element 1 from its intermediate position into its closed position).

Due to the different sizes of the piston surfaces in the opening and the closing direction and by the different torques of the tilting actuators 25, 26 about the tilting axis 20 in the opening and the closing direction a sequence control can be achieved in an easy fashion for the proper L-motion of the closure element 1 when opening and closing the door. Here, the piston surface acting in the closing direction and the tilting actuator 26 acting in the closing direction may be constantly impinged with the system pressure of the compressed air driving the actuators. When the door is to be closed, starting from its opened state, the piston surfaces acting in the opening direction and the tilting actuator 25 acting in the opening direction are set free from pressure, i.e. connected to atmospheric pressure. When the door is to be opened starting from its closed state the piston surfaces acting in the opening direction and the tilting actuator 25 acting in the opening direction

are impinged with compressed air. Here, consequentially the correct L-motion of the closure element 1 develops, with overall only a single switching valve being required connecting a connection line supplying compressed air to the piston surface acting in the opening direction and the tilting actuator 25 acting in the opening direction with the system pressure of the compressed air or with atmospheric pressure. This sequence control is equivalent to the sequence control known from prior art of US 6,056,266 mentioned in the introduction to the description.

Different piston surfaces acting in the opening and the closing direction are also possible in case of more or less than three actuators for the rod drive 12 and/or in case of dually acting pistons for the rod drive 12, with in this case even a single piston-cylinder unit may be used. The above-described sequence control may also be realized in such embodiments, for example in the initially described first exemplary embodiment of the invention.

The closure element 1 may also be supported by more or less than the three rods 9, 9', 9'' shown.

Instead of a sequence control the L-motions may also be achieved by separate, appropriately controlled valves.

The third exemplary embodiment shown in Figs. 18 through 24 differs from the above-described second exemplary embodiment essentially by the embodiment of the tilting actuators 25', 26'. The inner cavity 27 and the respective tilting actuators 25', 26' is here not limited over the entire circumference but only at one side by a wall 39 comprising an elastic and/or flexible material. For the rest, the inner cavity is limited by sections of the door body 10, thus by stiff walls. The wall 39 stretchable and/or flexible elastically over sections is connected in a sealing fashion to the door body 10, extending over a recess of the door body 10. In the exemplary embodiment a circumferential frame 40 serves for the sealing connection to the door body 10, with an elastic diaphragm of the wall 39 with its edge region being clamped circumferentially between the door body 10 and the frame 40. For this purpose, the frame 40 is screwed via screws 41 to the door body 10.

In order to improve the sealing between the door body 10 and the elastic diaphragm said diaphragm may be provided in the area of its circumferential edge with a bead-like enlargement, which is pressed against the surface of the door body 10 (the bead-like enlargement is shown in the figures in a non-compressed state so that it is shown penetrating into the door body 10.)

Other sealing connections between the diaphragm and the door body 10 are also possible, e.g., the elastic diaphragm may be vulcanized or adhered to the door body 10.

At the exterior surface of the elastic diaphragm, facing away from the inner cavity 27, a support plate is mounted, particularly vulcanized or adhered. Over the extension of the support plate 42 the elastic stretchability and the flexibility of the diaphragm is interrupted thereby and the wall 39 limiting the inner cavity 27 is therefore stiff overall in this area.

The wall 39 of the respective tilting actuator 25', 26', embodied at least over sections in an elastic and/or flexible fashion, is supported via the support plate 42 at the contact surface 37 of the respective support block 35, 36 of the fastening part 21.

In order to operate the respective tilting actuator 25', 26' compressed air is injected into the inner cavity 27. Here, its volume increases by the expansion of the elastic diaphragm, causing the wall 39 to be displaced in the direction towards the chamber wall 3.

The inner cavity 27 of the tilting actuator 26 is connected via a channel 43 with the cylinder space acting in the closing direction of the rod drive 12, allowing a sequence control to form. Even a separate channel is possible for filling in compressed air into the inner hollow cavity 27 of the tilting actuator 26.

Different modifications of this third exemplary embodiment are possible. For example, the wall 39 of the respective tilting actuator 25', 26, (at least over sections) elastically stretchable and/or flexible can also be supported directly at the chamber wall.

The support plate 42 may also be omitted so that the wall 39 is elastic and/or flexible over its entire extension.

Instead of an integration of the tilting actuators 25', 26' into the door body 10 the tilting actuators 25', 26' may also be integrated in the fastening part 21, with the (at least over sections) elastic and/or flexible wall 39 would then be supported on a contact surface 37 of the door body 10.

The wall 39 may also be embodied in an unstretchable and only (at least over sections) flexible manner.

Although a linear displacement of the rod 9 to adjust the closure element from its open position into its intermediate position is preferred, as is the case in the above-described exemplary embodiments, in all embodiments described for the adjustment of the closure element between an open and an intermediate position also a pivotal support of the rod at the door body and a rod drive pivoting the rod about its pivotal axis can also be possible.

The support of the door body 10 in a tilting fashion may also occur in a manner different from the described one, for example by the bearing blocks 23 directly being fastened to the chamber wall 3. The support plate 22 can then be omitted and the tilting actuators 25, 26 embodied as inflatable elements can be supported on the one side on the door body 10 and at the other side directly on the chamber wall 3.

A tilting actuator may also be provided, acting only in one rotary direction about the tilting axis 20, which acts against a spring-elastic element which, when the fill medium is evacuated from the tilting actuator, tilts back the door body 10.

Instead of compressed air, other pressurized gas, particularly nitrogen, may also be used.

Legend concerning the reference characters

1	closure element	23	bearing block
2	opening	24	bore
3	chamber wall	25, 25'	tilting actuator
4	vacuum chamber	26, 26'	tilting actuator
5	seal	27	cavity
6	sealing surface	28	connection
7	seat	29	vacuum pump
8	connection part	30	bearing part
9, 9', 9"	rod	31	bearing part
10	door body	32	bearing area
11	longitudinal axis	33	cover plate
12	rod drive	34	ring
13	cylinder bore	35	support block
14	piston	36	support block
15	guiding rod	37	contact surface
16	brace	38	contact surface
17	anti-twist protection rod	39	wall
18	anti-twist protection rod	40	frame
19	axis	41	screw
20	tilting axis	42	support plate
21	fastening part	43	channel
22	support plate		

CLAIMS

1. A door for closing an opening (2) in a chamber wall (3) of a vacuum chamber (4) from atmosphere comprising a closure element (1), which is fastened to at least one rod (9, 9', 9'') and which can be adjusted between an open position in which it releases the opening (2), an intermediate position, in which it covers the opening (2) but is spaced apart from a seat (7) surrounding the opening (2), and a closed position in which it is pressed against the seat (7), a door body (10) that carries the at least one rod (9, 9', 9'') and the closure element (1), and which for adjusting the closure element (1) between the intermediate position and the closed position can be tilted in reference to the chamber wall (3) about a tilting axis (20), and at least one tilting actuator (25, 25', 26, 26') which includes an inner cavity (27) into which compressed gas can be introduced in order to tilt the door body (10) about the tilting axis (28), characterized in that at least one wall (39) limiting the inner cavity (27) of the tilting actuator (25, 25', 26, 26') is embodied in an elastic and/or flexible fashion at least over a section of its extension and is supported on a contact surface (38) of the door body (10) and/or on a contact surface (37) of the chamber wall (3) or a fastening part (21) held on the chamber wall (3).
2. A door according to claim 1, characterized in that the inner cavity of the tilting actuator (25, 26) is limited entirely by an elastically and/or flexibly embodied wall (39) which on one side is supported on the contact surface (38) of the door body (10) and on the other side on the contact surface (37) of the chamber wall (3) or the fastening part (21) held on the chamber wall (3).
3. A door according to claim 2, characterized in that the tilting actuator (25, 26) is embodied as an inflatable hose.
4. A door according to claim 3, characterized in that the tilting actuator (25, 26) embodied in the form of an inflatable hose is arranged with its two ends in bores in the fastening part (21) or in the door body (10).

5. A door according to claim 4, characterized in that the fastening part (21) or the door body (10) in an area between the two bores, in which the ends of the tilting actuator (25, 26), which is embodied as an inflatable hose, are arranged, has a recess in an area in which a central section of the hose is supported at the contact surface (37) of the fastening part (21) and the support area (38) of the door body (10).
6. A door according to claim 1, characterized in that the wall (38) which is embodied elastically and/or flexibly at least over sections of its extension comprises an elastic and/or flexible diaphragm, which is connected tightly to a stiff section of the tilting actuator (25', 26') with the inner cavity (27) of the tilting actuator (25', 26') being located between the diaphragm and the stiff section of the tilting actuator (25', 26').
7. A door according to claim 6, characterized in that the stiff section of the tilting actuator (25', 26') is formed by the door body (10).
8. A door according to claim 6 or 7, characterized in that a support plate (42) is fastened to a surface of the diaphragm facing away from the inner cavity (27), which is supported on contact surface (37, 38).
9. A door according to claims 1 through 8, characterized in that the door body (10) is articulated on a fastening part (21) to be fastened at the chamber wall (3) in a manner tiltable about the tilting axis (20).
10. A door according to one of claims 1 through 9, characterized in that a respectively tilting actuator (25, 26) is arranged on opposite sides of the tilting axis (20), of which at least one wall (39) respectively limiting the inner cavity (27) is embodied elastically and/or flexibly over at least a section of its extension and is supported on a contact surface (38) of the door body (10) and/or on a contact surface (37) of the chamber wall (3) or of a fastening part (21) held at the chamber wall (3).

11. A door according to one of claims 1 through 10, characterized in that the rod (9) or at least one of the rods (9, 9', 9'') is guided in the door body (10) in an axially displaceable fashion.
12. A door according to one of the claims 1 through 11, characterized in that the at least one rod (9, 9', 9'') for adjusting the closure element (1) is displaceable in the direction of its longitudinal axis (11) between the open position and the intermediate position by a rod drive (12).
13. A door according to claim 12, characterized in that the rod drive (12) comprises at least one piston (14) arranged in a cylinder bore (13) of the door body (10) to which the rod (9) or at least one of the rods (9, 9', 9'') is connected.
14. A door according to one of claims 1 through 13, characterized in that the closure element (1) is arranged on the atmospheric side of the chamber wall (3).
15. A door according to one of claims 1 through 14, characterized in that the rod (9, 9', 9'') is anti-twist protected in reference to the door body (10) against a rotation about its longitudinal axis (11).