

Securing Element for securing against unauthorized unscrewing

The present invention relates to an element for
5 securing at least two housing parts, which can be
screwed together, against unscrewing.

In pipeline construction, various housing parts are
screwed together. For example, in the case of a
10 diaphragm valve, the diaphragm is fixed between two
housing parts which can be screwed together. It is
necessary to be able to open the housing parts in the
course of the operating time in order to change the
diaphragm. As the clamping of the diaphragm weakens, it
15 is necessary to be able to tighten up the housing parts
with respect to each other. During operation of the
diaphragm valve, the housing parts should be secured
against unscrewing.

20 On the basis of this prior art, it is an object of the
invention to specify an element for securing against
unauthorized unscrewing, this element being arranged as
integrally as possible in the housing parts and such
that it is not visible from outside.

25 This object is achieved by an element for securing at
least two housing parts, which can be screwed together,
against unscrewing, wherein the securing element is
arranged in a clamping manner in one of the housing
30 parts such that it engages with the other housing part.

Preferred developments of the invention are given in
the dependent claims.

35 It is advantageous for the diaphragm valve to be
secured against unauthorized removal. This is achieved
by a securing element being arranged in a clamping
manner in the lower housing part. The securing element

is arranged between the lower housing part and the external housing of the upper housing part, wherein the securing element has a resilient region having an outwardly facing toothing. The external housing has an inwardly facing further toothing, which engages with the toothing of the securing element, wherein the toothings have two different flank angles, such that the resistance of the housing parts to unscrewing is greater than to tightening.

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An exemplary embodiment of the invention is described with reference to the figures, in which:

Figure 1 shows a side view of a valve housing of a diaphragm valve,

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Figure 2 shows a perspective view of an element for securing the diaphragm valve,

Figure 3 shows a section through the valve housing with the securing element,

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Figure 4 shows an enlargement of a region of Figure 3 with the securing element, and

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Figure 5 shows an enlargement similar to Figure 4 with the arrangement in the screwed-together state.

Figure 1 illustrates a side view of an external housing 13 of an upper housing part 2, and a lower housing part 3 of a diaphragm valve 1. A securing element 26 is clamped in the lower housing part 3 with an exact fit and secured against unscrewing. The securing element 26 is arranged in the region of a ledge 30, which acts during screwing-together as an abutment on the lower housing part 3 for the lower edge of the external

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housing 13. The exact fit and unrotatable arrangement of the securing element 26 are achieved by the formation of two shoulders 31, 32, which fit into a corresponding recess in the lower housing part 3. The
5 securing element 26 can be changed if necessary. In Figure 1, the diaphragm valve 1 is illustrated in the completely screwed-together state.

Figure 2 illustrates the securing element 26 separately
10 in perspective. The securing element 26 has a resilient region 27, which is arranged in parallel with the spindle axis of the diaphragm valve 1 and can spring perpendicularly to the spindle axis. The securing element 26 has outwardly facing tooth flanks 28, 29,
15 which engage with further, inwardly facing tooth flanks (not illustrated here) on the inside of the periphery of an external housing 13 of the upper housing part 2, which are designed to be complementary to one another. The tooth flanks 28, 29 have substantially different
20 flank angles. The result of this is that the force applied for loosening the screwed connection is much greater than the force required for screwing together. The resilient region 27 is arranged inside the external housing 13 and is barely visible, or not visible, from
25 outside the diaphragm valve 1 in the screwed-together state.

Figure 3 illustrates a section through the securing element 26 together with the lower housing part 3 and
30 the external housing 13 of the upper housing part 2. Figure 3 shows the state when the upper housing part 2 and the lower housing part 3 of the diaphragm valve 1 start to be screwed together. The screwing of the upper housing part 2 to the lower housing part 3 can be
35 tightened up with increasing deformation of the diaphragm. The securing element 26 prevents

unauthorized opening or unscrewing of the diaphragm valve 1.

5 Figures 4 and 5 illustrate enlargements of the screwing arrangement. Figure 4 is an enlargement from Figure 3 and illustrates the state when screwing together starts and Figure 5 illustrates the state when screwing together ends.

10 In order to increase the closing force, a plurality of securing elements 26 can also be arranged distributed around the periphery of the valve housing. The securing element 26 can also be used for valve types other than the diaphragm valve 1 or else for other elements of a
15 pipeline system, for example union nuts, wherein two housing parts are screwed together and must be secured against unauthorized unscrewing.

Patent claims

1. Element (26) for securing at least two housing parts (3, 2), which can be screwed together, against
5 unscrewing, characterized in that the securing element (26) is arranged in a clamping manner in one of the housing parts (3) such that it engages with the other housing part (2).
- 10 2. Securing element according to Claim 1, characterized in that the securing element (26) is arranged in a clamping manner in the lower housing part (3) such that it engages with an external housing (13) of the upper housing part (2) of a diaphragm valve (1).
- 15 3. Securing element according to at least one of Claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the securing element (26) has a resilient region (27) having an outwardly facing toothing (28, 29).
- 20 4. Securing element according to at least one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the external housing (13) has an inwardly facing further toothing, which engages with the toothing (28, 29) of the
25 securing element (26).
5. Securing element (26) according to at least one of Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the toothings (28, 29) have two different flank angles, such that the
30 resistance of the housing parts (2, 3) to unscrewing is greater than to tightening.