

Description

The invention relates to a two-stage reduction valve for gaseous fluids consisting of a high-pressure assembly with a high-pressure diaphragm acting on a valve member preferably disposed in the throat of a gas cylinder, and a low-pressure assembly consisting of a valve member likewise diaphragm-operated and which is positioned in a gas duct extending from the high-pressure assembly, said diaphragm being exposed to the pressure in the duct downstream of the valve seat of the low-pressure valve, and in which reduction valve a closing rod connected with an operating handle is restrictedly displaceably connected with a diaphragm spindle firmly connected with the high-pressure diaphragm, which diaphragm spindle in the opening position with its lower end actuates the valve member accommodated in the cylinder throat, and at its upper end has a substantially cylindrical bore displaceably receiving the lower end of the closing rod so that the high-pressure valve in one position of the operating handle and thus of the closing rod is forcibly kept closed independent of the high-pressure diaphragm, while in another position of the operating handle the high-pressure valve may be moved by the high-pressure diaphragm, the closing rod being firmly connected with the valve control mechanism of the low-pressure assembly and being further so connected with the low-pressure valve member that said member is forced into the closing position when the closing rod is in the closing position, the upward facing mouth of said bore in the diaphragm spindle having over a part of its circumference a reduced diameter and the closing rod at its lower end having a head which in one direction has a width larger than said reduced diameter and perpendicular to said direction has a smaller extent than the diameter of said mouth.

From US-A- 3,043,332 (Henriques et al) is known a valve design where the restrictedly displaceable connection between the closing rod and the diaphragm spindle has been established by passing a pin connected with the diaphragm spindle at the mouth of the cylindrical bore through an oblong hole in the proximity of the lower end of the closing rod. In spite of the simplicity aimed at, said design results in that the assembling becomes complicated and cannot easily be automatized, because the pin may only be connected with the diaphragm spindle after being positioned in the oblong hole in the closing rod. Moreover there is a certain risk that the valve may be blocked by said pin.

In a reduction valve of the above type disclosed in US patent No. 4,550,746 (Hansen et al) said connection between the closing rod and the low-pressure valve member entails an improved security against leakage of gas in the closed position of the valve, as any gas leaking through leakages in the closed high-pressure valve is confined within the high-pressure

diaphragm chamber, i.e. the space between the high-pressure valve and the high-pressure diaphragm.

The restrictedly displaceable connection of the closing rod with the valve control mechanism of the high-pressure assembly and the fixed connection with the valve control mechanism of the low-pressure assembly not only results in free movability of the two valve control mechanisms in the open position of the valve but also aims at simplifying the structure.

In said valve design the restrictedly displaceable connection between the closing rod and the diaphragm spindle has been established by means of bayonet coupling between the lower end of the closing rod and the bore of the diaphragm spindle, the lower end of the closing rod forming a hammer head shaped plug part of the coupling to be inserted into a key-holelike cutout at the mouth of the bore of the diaphragm spindle.

With the above design the assembling requires a specific angular orientation of the closing rod and the diaphragm spindle for the insertion of the closing rod and a subsequent turning movement of the two members in order to ensure the bayonet mesh, causing that the assembling is difficult to automatize.

Moreover, there is a risk that the closing rod and diaphragm spindle may get out of the bayonet mesh by merely a slight mutual turning when using the valve.

In EP-A-0 007 117 (Schultz + Rackow GMBH) the closing rod and the diaphragm spindle is in one embodiment a bayonet coupling of the type described above, while in another embodiment the end of the closing rod is a splay- or spread element, which after being deformed by axial insertion through the mouth of the bore of the diaphragm spindle splays out and engages the flange at the mouth from underneath.

According to the present invention a considerable simplification of the assembling is obtained so that the assembling may be automatized without substantial complications in preparation of robot control and an improved security against malfunction due to failing engagement between the closing rod and the diaphragm spindle in that the upward facing mouth is circular and has a reduced diameter, and that the head of the closing rod has the shape of a hexagonal body in which a diagonal extends perpendicular to the axis of the closing rod and has a length larger than the diameter of the mouth of the bore while the shortest linear distance between two opposite sides that are not parallel to said diagonal is smaller than said diameter of the mouth, such that said head may be inserted into a bore through the mouth of the bore when the closing rod is inclined in relation to the axis of the diaphragm spindle, but when in inserted position and with the closing rod coaxial with the bore it is prevented from being pulled out therefrom.

A further simplification of the assembling may be obtained in that a diaphragm seat for the low-pressure

diaphragm is formed integrally with the closing rod. This makes it possible to avoid the soldering of the diaphragm seat to the closing rod generally used in known designs of the reduction valve and a permanent firm connection between the closing rod and the low-pressure diaphragm is ensured.

In a further advantageous embodiment the closing rod is designed so that below the diaphragm seat it has a narrowing for receiving a bifurcated end of an angularly bent leaf spring member through which the closing rod is connected with the low-pressure member, whereby the provision of the linkage between the closing rod and the low-pressure valve member is simplified.

A safe fixing and securing of the low-pressure diaphragm in relation to the closing rod and thus also an improved security against leakage that might incidentally be caused by displacement of the resilient low-pressure diaphragm in relation to the closing rod, is obtained by keeping the low-pressure diaphragm firmly tightened against the valve seat by a diaphragm disc positioned against the upper side of the diaphragm and in the underside of which grooves are provided to receive beads protruding from the upper side of the diaphragm.

The invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view of an embodiment of a two-stage reduction valve according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 on a larger scale illustrates the interconnection between a closing rod and a membrane spindle.

The valve housing 1 is designed to be detachably arranged above a valve bushing (not shown) permanently secured in the opening of a gas cylinder, a downward directed circumferential skirt 2 of the valve housing encircling the upper part of the valve bushing and being secured thereto by means of a number of balls 3 which are pressed into engagement with a circumferential recess externally of the valve bushing by means of a slide collar 4 urged downwards by a spring 5.

In an upward extension of the skirt 2 a wall 6 surrounds a high-pressure diaphragm chamber 7 which is closed towards the valve by means of a wall 9 provided with flow openings 8 and upwards by a high-pressure diaphragm 10 which along its external circumference is clamped to the wall 6 by means of a spring casing 11 accommodating a diaphragm spring 12 inserted between the upper part of casing 11 and a diaphragm disc 13 positioned against the upper side of the high-pressure diaphragm 10.

The high-pressure diaphragm 10 is coaxially secured on a diaphragm spindle 14 which below diaphragm 10 is provided with a diaphragm seat 15 to support said diaphragm and whose downward projecting end 16 in the working position of the reduction

valve actuates a stem (not shown) in the valve bushing to open against the force from a spring attempting to close the valve. This enables the stem (not shown) comprising a high-pressure valve member, to be controlled in the working position by the high-pressure diaphragm 10 with spring 12 in cooperation with the spring force acting on the stem.

An outlet duct 17 extends from the high-pressure diaphragm chamber 7 through wall 6 and opens into a large diameter gas duct 18 into which a hose coupling 19 has been tightly screwed. The mouth of the outlet duct 17 in gas duct 18 is formed as a valve seat 20 and may be closed by means of a low-pressure valve member 21 longitudinally displaceable in gas duct 18.

In line with the low-pressure valve member 21 gas duct 18 has an opening 22 to a low-pressure diaphragm chamber 24 provided within a wall section 23 of valve housing 1 and which is closed downwards by wall 6 and high-pressure diaphragm 10 with spring casing 11, and upwards by a low-pressure diaphragm 25. This latter diaphragm is along its circumference clamped between the upper edge of wall section 23 and a spring casing 26, a low-pressure diaphragm spring 28 being inserted between the upper portion of said spring casing and a diaphragm disc 27 abutting on the upper part of diaphragm 25.

A closing rod 30 formed in one piece with a diaphragm seat 31 to provide a support for the diaphragm 25 is displaceably passed through the low-pressure diaphragm 25 which has a central thickening 25'. By means of a safety spring 33 tightened between the diaphragm disc 27 and a spring disc the diaphragm 25 is pressed into close abutment against diaphragm seat 31, but if the pressure in the low-pressure diaphragm chamber 24 exceeds a preset limit it will be capable of raising diaphragm 25 from seat 31 not only against the action exerted by diaphragm spring 28 but also against the action from safety spring 33 so that gas may escape through the orifice of diaphragm 25 around closing rod 30.

In order to prevent diaphragm 25 from being laterally displaced from its normal coaxial positioning in relation to closing rod 30, diaphragm 25 may at its upper side be provided with one or more circumferential beads 34 for engagement with grooves 35 in the underside of diaphragm disc 27.

Below membrane seat 31 the closing rod 30 has a narrowing 36 for receiving in a manner facilitating the assembling a bifurcated end of an angularly bent leaf spring member 37 through which closing rod 30 is connected with the low-pressure valve member 21. Spring member 37 pivots about a stationary pin or shaft 38 and has such a rigidity that it only yields to forces exceeding the control forces exerted on the low-pressure valve member 21 by diaphragm 23 with associated diaphragm spring 28.

At its upper end closing rod 30 has an oblong hole

39 through which a pin 40 is passed that is eccentrically secured in an operating handle 41 pivotally connected with a top piece 42 on the upper end of spring casing 26 and which may be rotated 180° counter-clockwise from the operating position illustrated in Fig. 1 to a closing position in which it by lifting the closing rod 30 connected with diaphragm spindle 14 in the manner explained in the following, urges the diaphragm spindle upwards, thereby suspending its action on the stem, following which the stem is closed by virtue of its bias force.

The linkage of the closing rod with the low-pressure valve member 21 through spring member 37 simultaneously closes valve member 21 against seat 20.

The lower end of closing rod 30 is taken down into a substantially cylindrical bore 43 at the upper end of diaphragm spindle 14. According to the invention the upward directed mouth 44 of bore 43 is designed as a constriction with reduced diameter, and at its lower end closing rod 30 has a head 45 with a width larger than the diameter of mouth 44, but it is shaped in such a way that when closing rod 30 is inclined relative to the axis of the diaphragm spindle 14, the head may be inserted into bore 43 through the constricted mouth 44, while it is prevented from being pulled out of the bore due to its larger width in the inserted and assembled position in which closing rod 30 is coaxial with bore 43.

As it will most clearly be seen from the enlarged view in Fig. 2, head 45 may have the shape of a hexagonal body which perpendicular to the plane of the figure has a smaller extent than the diameter of mouth 44, but in the plane of the figure, perpendicular to the axis of the closing rod has a diagonal 46 that is longer than the diameter of mouth 44. In order to pass mouth 44 under said inclined orientation as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 the shortest linear distance a between two opposite, sloping sides 47, 48 that are not parallel with the diagonal 46 is smaller than the diameter of mouth 44.

If the distance a is only a little smaller than the diameter of mouth 44 the necessary inclination of the closing rod during insertion will substantially correspond to the angle formed by each of the sloping sides 47, 48 with the axis of the closing rod, in the illustrated embodiment 45°.

The reduction valve according to the invention functions in the same manner as explained in the above US patent No. 4,550,746, but in comparison with the design disclosed in said US reference the present interconnection between the closing rod and the diaphragm spindle results in a considerably simpler mounting that is easily automatized by use of robot control and also an improved security against the closing rod disengaging the diaphragm spindle during use of the valve.

Claims

1. A two-stage reduction valve for gaseous fluids consisting of a high-pressure assembly with a high-pressure diaphragm (10) acting on a valve member preferably disposed in the throat of a gas cylinder, and a low-pressure assembly consisting of a valve member (21) likewise diaphragm-operated and which is positioned in a gas duct (18) extending from the high-pressure assembly, said diaphragm (25) being exposed to the pressure in the duct (18) downstream of the valve seat (20) of the low-pressure valve (21), and in which reduction valve a closing rod (30) connected with an operating handle (41) is restrictively displaceably connected with a diaphragm spindle (14) firmly connected with the high-pressure diaphragm (10), which diaphragm spindle (14) in the opening position with its lower end actuates the valve member accommodated in the cylinder throat, and at its upper end has a substantially cylindrical bore (43) displaceably receiving the lower end of the closing rod (30) so that the high-pressure valve in one position of the operating handle (41) and thus of the closing rod (30) is forcibly kept closed independent of the high-pressure diaphragm, while in another position of the operating handle (41) the high-pressure valve may be moved by the high-pressure diaphragm (10), the closing rod (30) being firmly connected with the valve control mechanism (25) of the low-pressure assembly and being further so connected with the low-pressure valve member (21) that said member is urged into the closing position when the closing rod (30) is in the closing position, the upward facing mouth (44) of said bore (43) in the diaphragm spindle (14) having over a part of its circumference a reduced diameter and the closing rod (30) at its lower end having a head (45) which in one direction has a width larger than said reduced diameter, and perpendicular to said direction has a smaller extent than the diameter of said mouth characterized in that the upward facing mouth (44) is circular and has a reduced diameter, and that the head (45) of the closing rod (30) has the shape of a hexagonal body in which a diagonal (46) extends perpendicular to the axis of the closing rod (30) and has a length larger than the diameter of the mouth of the bore (43) while the shortest linear distance between two opposite sides (47, 48) that are not parallel to said diagonal (46) is smaller than said diameter of the mouth such that said head (45) may be inserted into the bore (43) through the mouth (44) of the bore when the closing rod (30) is inclined in relation to the axis of the diaphragm spindle (14), but when in inserted position and with the closing rod (30) coaxial with the bore (43) it is prevented from



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being pulled out therefrom.

2. A two-stage reduction valve as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a diaphragm seat (31) for the low-pressure diaphragm (25) is formed integrally with the closing rod (30). 5
3. A two-stage reduction valve as claimed in claim 1, or 2, characterized in that the closing rod (30) below the diaphragm seat (31) has a narrowing (35) for receiving a bifurcated end (36) of an angularly bent leaf spring member (37) through which the closing rod (30) is connected with the low-pressure member (21). 10
4. A two-stage reduction valve as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the low-pressure diaphragm (25) is kept firmly tightened against the diaphragm seat (31) by a diaphragm disc (27) positioned against the upper side of the diaphragm and on the underside of which grooves (35) are provided to receive at least one bead (34) protruding from the upper side of the diaphragm. 15 20 25

Patentansprüche

1. Zweistufiges Reduzierventil für gasförmiges Fluidum, bestehend aus einem Hochdruckaggregat mit einer Hochdruckmembran (10), die auf einen vorzugsweise in einem Gasflaschenhals angebrachten Ventilkörper einwirkt, und einem gleichfalls von einem membrangesteuerten Ventilkörper (21) bestehenden Niederdruckaggregat, welcher Ventilkörper in einem vom Hochdruckaggregat ausgehenden Gaskanal (18) angeordnet ist, wobei die Membran (25) dem Druck im Kanal (18) stromabwärts des Ventilsitzes (20) des Niederdruckventils ausgesetzt ist, und bei welchem Reduktionsventil eine mit einem Bedienungsgriff (41) verbundene Schliesstange (30) mit einer mit der Hochdruckmembran (10) fest verbundenen Membranspindel (14) begrenzt verschiebbar verbunden ist, welche Membranspindel (14) in der offenen Stellung mit ihrem unteren Ende den im Gasflaschenhals angeordneten Ventilkörper aktiviert, und an ihrem oberen Ende eine zur verschiebbaren Aufnahme des unteren Endes der Schliesstange (30) dienende im wesentlichen zylindrische Bohrung (30) aufweist, sodass das Hochdruckventil in einer Stellung des Bedienungsgriffes (41) und damit der Schliesstange (30) unabhängig von der Hochdruckmembran zwangsläufig geschlossen gehalten wird, während in einer anderen Stellung des Bedienungsgriffes (41) das Hochdruckventil durch die Hochdruckmembran (10) bewegt werden kann, wobei 30 35 40 45 50 55

die Schliesstange (30) mit dem Ventilsteuermechanismus (25) des Niederdruckaggregats fest verbunden ist, und zusätzlich mit dem Niederdruckventilkörper (21) derart verbunden ist, sodass dieser, wenn sich die Schliesstange (30) in der Schliesstellung befindet, in die Schliesstellung gezwungen wird, dass die nach oben wendende Mundung (44) der Bohrung (43) in der Membranspindel (14) über einen Teil ihres Kreisumfangs einen reduzierten Durchmesser aufweist, und dass die Schliesstange (30) an ihrem unteren Ende einen Kopf (45) besitzt, der in einer Richtung eine grössere Breite als erwähnter reduzierter Durchmesser, und rechtwinklig zu dieser Richtung eine kleinere Ausdehnung als der Durchmesser der Mundung hat, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die nach oben wendende Mundung (44) kreisförmig ist und einen reduzierten Durchmesser aufweist, und dass der Kopf (45) der Schliesstange (30) die Form eines sechseckigen Körpers hat, in welchem eine Diagonale (46) rechtwinklig zur Achse der Schliesstange (30) verläuft und eine Länge grösser als der Durchmesser der Mundung der Bohrung (43) aufweist, während der kürzeste gerade Abstand zwischen zwei entgegengesetzten Seiten (47, 48), die nicht parallel zu der Diagonale (46) verlaufen, kleiner ist als der Durchmesser der Mundung, sodass der Kopf (45), wenn die Schliesstange (30) im Verhältnis zur Achse der Membranspindel (14) schräggestellt ist, in die Bohrung (43) durch deren Mundung (44) eingesetzt werden kann, aber in der eingesetzten Stellung und mit der Schliesstange (30) coaxial mit der Bohrung (43) daran gehindert wird, aus dieser herausgezogen zu werden.

2. Zweistufiges Reduktionsventil nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass ein Membransitz (31) für die Niederdruckmembran (25) in einem einzigen Stück mit der Schliesstange (30) ausgeformt ist.
3. Zweistufiges Reduktionsventil nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Schliesstange (30) unter dem Membransitz (31) eine Einengung (35) zur Aufnahme eines gabelförmigen Endes (36) eines winkelgebogenen Blattfederelements (37) aufweist, durch welches Element die Schliesstange (30) mit dem Niederdruckventilkörper (21) verbunden ist.
4. Zweistufiges Reduktionsventil nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Niederdruckmembran (25) durch eine an die Oberseite der Membran anliegende Membranscheibe (27) an den Membransitz (31) dicht festgehalten wird, und dass auf der



Unterselte der Membranscheibe Rillen (35) zur Aufnahme mindestens einer auf der Oberseite der Membran herausragenden Wulst (34) vorgehen sind.

Revendications

1. Vanne de réduction à deux étages pour fluides gazeux, comportant un ensemble haute-pression avec un diaphragme haute-pression (10) de commande d'une pièce de soupape de préférence disposée dans le col d'une bouteille de gaz et un ensemble basse-pression consistant en une pièce de soupape (21), elle aussi commandée par un diaphragme (25) et placée dans un conduit de gaz (18) qui s'étend depuis l'ensemble haute-pression, ledit diaphragme (25) étant exposé à la pression dans le conduit (18) en aval du siège (20) de la soupape basse-pression (21), vanne de réduction dans laquelle une tige de fermeture (30) reliée à un sélecteur de manoeuvre (41) est reliée, pour déplacement limité, à une broche de diaphragme (14) solidaire du diaphragme haute-pression (10), cette broche de diaphragme (14) venant, en position ouverte, agir par son extrémité inférieure sur la pièce de soupape logée dans le col de la bouteille et présentant à son extrémité supérieure un perçage essentiellement cylindrique (43) logeant, de façon déplaçable, l'extrémité inférieure de la tige de fermeture (30), si bien que la soupape haute-pression, dans une position du sélecteur de manoeuvre (41) et, donc, de la tige de fermeture (30), est forcée de rester fermée, indépendamment du diaphragme haute-pression, tandis que dans l'autre position du sélecteur de manoeuvre (41), la soupape haute-pression peut être déplacée par le diaphragme haute-pression (10), la tige de fermeture (30) étant solidaire du mécanisme (25) de commande de soupape de l'ensemble de basse-pression et étant, de plus, reliée à la pièce de soupape basse-pression (21) de telle manière que cette pièce est forcée en position fermée lorsque la tige de fermeture (30) est en position fermée, la bouche (44) orientée vers le haut dudit perçage (43) présentant, sur une partie de sa circonférence, un diamètre réduit et la tige de fermeture (30) présentant, à son extrémité inférieure, une tête (45) qui dans une direction a une largeur plus grande que ledit diamètre réduit, et perpendiculairement à cette direction, a une dimension inférieure au diamètre de ladite bouche, caractérisée en ce que la bouche (44) orientée vers le haut est circulaire et présente un diamètre réduit, et en ce que la tête (45) de la tige de fermeture (30) présente la forme d'un corps hexagonal dans lequel une diagonale (46) s'étend perpendiculairement à l'axe de la tige de

fermeture (30) et a une longueur supérieure au diamètre de la bouche du perçage (43), tandis que la plus courte distance linéaire entre les deux faces opposées (47, 48) qui ne sont pas parallèles à ladite diagonale (46) est inférieure audit diamètre de la bouche, si bien que la tête (45) peut être introduite dans la perçage (43) par sa bouche (44) lorsque la tige de fermeture (30) est inclinée par rapport à l'axe de la tige de diaphragme (14) mais qu'après insertion, la tige de fermeture (30) étant coaxiale avec le perçage (43), elle ne pourra pas en être retirée.

2. Vanne de réduction à deux étages selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce qu'un siège (31) pour le diaphragme basse-pression (25) est conformé comme partie intégrante de la tige de commande (30).
3. Vanne de réduction à deux étages selon les revendications 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que sous le siège (31) de diaphragme, la tige de fermeture (30) présente un rétrécissement (35) prévu pour recevoir une extrémité fourchue (36) d'une lame de ressort pliée (37) par laquelle la tige de fermeture (30) est reliée à la pièce basse-pression (21).
4. Vanne de réduction à deux étages selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisée en ce que le diaphragme basse-pression (25) est maintenu fermement appuyé contre le siège de diaphragme (31) à l'aide d'un disque de diaphragme (27) placé contre la face supérieure du diaphragme et dans la face inférieure duquel sont prévus des gorges (35) destinées à recevoir au moins un bourrelet (35) qui fait saillie de la face supérieure du diaphragme.