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(54) **Switch assembly.**

(57) A switch assembly includes first and second contact members which are operatively provided to take one of two positions, a break-position in which the first and second contact members are separated from each other, and a make-position in which the first and second contact members are electrically connected with each other. Magnetic members are provided operatively in association with the first and second contact members to define a closed magnetic loop with a current path extending through the loop, when the first and second contact members are turned to the make-position. The magnetic members attract each other by the magnetic flux through the closed loop to maintain the first and second contacts in the make-position when the current flowing through the current path is not zero. Thus, the first and second contact members are permitted to return to the break-position at a zero crossing point of a.c. current flowing through the contacts.

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Switch Assembly

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The present invention relates to a switch assembly and, more particularly, to an improved switch assembly capable of being used for cutting and supplying
5 high a.c. power.

When a switch assembly having at least one pair of contacts transmits a high a.c. power, the current flowing through the switch assembly varies from positive maximum point through a zero crossing point to a negative
10 maximum point and vice versa as in a sinusoidal waveform. When the switch assembly cuts, or breaks, the current at the zero crossing point, the contacts may separate away from each other without producing any arc. On the contrary, when the current is cut at a moment other than
15 the zero crossing point, an arc may be produced between the contacts, and this possibility is high as the cutting is effected closer to the maximum point of the a.c. current. If the arc is once produced, it continues until the next zero crossing point comes.

20 When the arc is produced, it results in various disadvantages, such as increase of temperature, generation of poisonous gas, and dissolution of contacts.

In order to avoid the generation of arc, one

may use a phase detector in combination with a switch assembly to effecting the cutting of the switch assembly in synchronized relation to the detection of zero crossing point by the phase detector.

5 This arrangement, however, results in bulky in size and high manufacturing cost.

 Accordingly, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide an improved switch assembly which substantially breaks the contacts at the zero
10 crossing point without employing any electrical phase detector.

 It is another object of the present invention to provide an improved switch assembly of the above described type which is simple in construction and can be
15 readily manufactured at low cost.

 In accomplishing these and other objects, a switch assembly according to the present invention comprises first and second contact means provided operatively to take one of two positions, a break-position
20 in which the first and second contact means are electrically separated from each other, and a make-position in which the first and second contact means are electrically connected with each other to define a current path therethrough, first and second magnetic
25 bodies provided operatively in association with said first and second contact means such that said first and

second magnetic bodies define at least one closed magnetic loop with at least one of said first and second contact means passing through said closed magnetic loop when said first and second contact means are turned to said make-position, and said magnetic loop opens when said first and second contact means are turned to said break-position, biasing means for biasing said first and second contact means towards said break-position, and actuating means for actuating said first and second contact means towards said make-position against said biasing means.

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a switch assembly according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view of a switch assembly of Fig. 1 with a framework being removed;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line III-III shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a graph showing operating condition of the switch assembly according to the present invention in timed relation;

Fig. 5 is a side view of a switch assembly

according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is an exploded view partly showing first and second contact members and first and second magnetic members;

5 Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line VII shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic view of a modification of the second embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing major
10 parts of a switch assembly according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a side view of the switch assembly shown in Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a diagrammatic view showing a
15 closed magnetic loop defined in the switch assembly of Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a diagrammatic view of a modification of the third embodiment and particularly showing a modified portion;

20 Fig. 13 is a diagrammatic view of another modification of the third embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a diagrammatic view of a further modification of the third embodiment and particularly showing a modified portion;

25 Fig. 15 is a side view of a switch assembly according to the fourth embodiment of the present

invention;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view particularly showing relationship among first and second contact members and first and second magnetic members of the switch assembly of Fig. 15;

Fig. 17 is a top view of a switch assembly of Fig. 15;

Fig. 18 is a diagrammatic view of an electret employed in the switch assembly of Fig. 15;

Fig. 19 is a view similar to Fig. 15, but particularly showing a modification thereof;

Fig. 20 is a diagrammatic view of a bimorph employed in the switch assembly of Fig. 19;

Fig. 21 is a perspective view of a major portion of a switch assembly according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention; and

Figs. 22 and 23 are diagrammatic views showing different operated positions of the switch assembly of Fig. 21.

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown a switch assembly of a first embodiment according to the present invention. The switch assembly of the first embodiment comprises a framework 2 made of electrically non-conductive material, such as synthetic resin, a yoke 4 made of magnetic material, such as iron, and rigidly supported by the frame 2, a see-saw plate 6 made of magnetic

material, such as iron, and rotatably supported by the frame 2, a coil 8 mounted on the yoke 4, and first and second contact members 10 and 12 which are electrically insulated from each other and from the yoke 4 and see-saw plate 6. The structure of the switch assembly of the first embodiment is described in detail below with reference to Fig. 2 schematically showing the switch assembly without the framework 2 and Fig. 3 showing a cross-sectional view taken along a line III-III shown in Fig. 2.

The yoke 4, as best shown in Fig. 2, has an "S" shape configuration defined by three horizontal bars 4a, 4b and 4c aligned parallelly to each other and two vertical bars 4d and 4e. As apparent from Figs. 2 and 3, the bars 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e extend in the same plane, whereas the bar 4a extends above said plane.

The coil 8 is mounted on the bar 4d of the yoke 4 and is electrically connected to a switch 14 and a power source 16 in series. The power source 16 shown in Fig. 2 is a d.c. power source, such as a battery, but it can be an a.c. power source. The coil 8 is provided for magnetizing particularly the bars 4a and 4b of the yoke 4 when the switch 14 is closed.

The see-saw plate 6 is so long that its one end locates under the bar 4a and the other end locates above the bar 4c of the yoke 4. A pair of pins 6a and

6b are provided approximately at the center of the see-saw plate 6 for the engagement with corresponding recesses or openings (not shown) formed in the framework 2 so that the see-saw plate 6 may rotate about the pins 6a and 6b. The clockwise rotation of the see-saw plate 6 is restricted by the framework 2 to terminate in a position shown in Fig. 3. On the other hand, the counterclockwise rotation of the see-saw plate 6 is restricted by the contact members 10 and 12 as will become apparent from the description below.

The first contact member 10 has a "T" shaped portion, as shown in Fig. 1, defined by arms 10a and 10b such that the arm 10b extends perpendicularly from the center of the arm 10a. The opposite ends of the arm 10a of the contact member 10 are rigidly supported by the framework 2 and the arm 10b extends over the see-saw plate 6. The arm 10b, serving as a leaf spring, is slightly bent downwardly with respect to the arm 10a so that the end of the arm 10b remote from the arm 10a contacts and pushes the see-saw plate 6 to the position shown in Fig. 3. A contact point 10c is mounted on the end portion of the arm 10b, as best shown in Fig. 3. Since there is no framework 2 shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the arm 10a of the contact member 10 is not apparently shown in these Figs. 2 and 3.

The first contact member further includes an

arm 10d connected to the arm 10a and extends in a space between the see-saw plate 6 and bar 4e of the yoke 4 and further extends in the direction away from the bar 4e under the see-saw plate 6, and terminates to a terminal leg 10e for the external connection.

The second contact member 12 has an "L" shaped portion, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, defined by arms 12a and 12b. A contact point 12c is mounted on the end portion of the arm 12a in face-to-face relation with the contact point 10c. Since the arms 12a and 12b are made of hard metallic plate and are rigidly supported by the frame 2, the arm 12a stops the rotation of see-saw plate 6 upon contact of the contact points 10c and 12c with a very small degree of bending of the arms 12a and 12b.

The contact member 12 further includes an arm 12d connected to the arm 12b and extends, as best shown in Fig. 2, towards the bar 4e of the yoke 4 under the see-saw plate 6. The arm 12d further extends upwardly in a space between the see-saw plate 6 and the bar 4e and yet further extends above and across the bar 4e towards a terminal leg 12e for the external connection.

It is to be noted that the portions 10d and 12d of the contact members 10 and 12 pass through said space between the see-saw plate 6 and the bar 4e in such a manner that, when the contact points 10c and 12c

contact, the currents in said portions 10d and 12d direct simultaneously in the same direction.

It is to be noted that, when the switch assembly described above is in an inoperative position as shown in Fig. 3, a gap G1 between contact points 10c and 12c is smaller than a gap G2 between see-saw plate 6 and bar 4a of the yoke 4. Thus, when the above described switch assembly of the first embodiment is turned to an operative position to establish a contact between the contact points 10c and 12c, the see-saw plate 6 and the bar 4a of the yoke 4 are maintained apart from each other, e.g., by 0.2 to 0.3 mm.

The switch assembly described above is particularly designed for use in switching a high power load actuated by an a.c. power source. Fig. 2 shows a load and an a.c. power source externally connected in series between the terminal legs 10e and 12e.

Next, the operation of the switch assembly of the first embodiment is described with reference to a time chart shown in Fig. 4.

When the switch 14 is turned on at a moment t1, the coil 8 is excited to magnetize the yoke 4, particularly the bar 4a. Thus, a magnetic force F1 (Fig. 3) appears in the bar 4a attracting the see-saw plate 6. Therefore, the see-saw plate 6, which has been in the position shown

in Fig. 3, starts to turn counterclockwise until the contact points 10c and 12c contact with each other, i.e., at a moment t_2 . Even after the contact points 10c and 12c contact, a narrow gap is present between the see-saw plate 6 and the bar 4a of the yoke 4 with the attractive force F_1 exerting on the see-saw plate 6. Thus, a predetermined contact pressure between the contact points 10c and 12c can be obtained by the attractive force F_1 .

The counterclockwise rotation of the see-saw plate 6 not only results in contact between the contact points 10c and 12c, but also in contact between see-saw plate 6 and each of bars 4b and 4c of the yoke 4, establishing a closed magnetic loop through the bars 4b, 4e and 4c and the see-saw plate 6.

Thus, when the see-saw plate 6 is rotated counterclockwise to make contact between the contact points 10c and 12c and to establish the closed magnetic loop at the moment t_2 , a.c. current flows through the contact members 10 and 12 from the a.c. power source. (A waveform of a.c. power is shown in Fig. 4.) Since the portions 10d and 12d of the contact members 10 and 12, respectively, pass through the closed magnetic loop, a magnetic flux appears in the closed magnetic loop proportionally to the current flowing through the contact members 10 and 12. A waveform of the current flowing through the contact members 10 and 12 is shown

in Fig. 4. Thus, by the generated magnetic flux, an attractive force F_2 appears between the see-saw plate 6 and the yoke 4, particularly the bars 4b and 4c. As apparent to those skilled in the art, the magnetic force F_2 will be maximum at the peaks of the a.c. current and will be zero at the zero crossing point of the a.c. current. A waveform of the magnetic force F_2 is shown in Fig. 4. This magnetic force F_2 aids the above mentioned magnetic force F_1 , thus, the contact pressure between the contact points 10c and 12c is further reinforced. In other words, the contact pressure is effected by the sum of the forces F_1 and F_2 . A waveform of the forces F_1 and F_2 added with each other is shown in Fig. 4.

This reinforcement has such an advantage that the contact pressure required between the contact points 10c and 12c is obtained by the sum of the forces F_1 and F_2 , and accordingly, the force F_1 can be presented less than that needed to produce the required contact pressure, resulting in compact size of the coil 8.

Thereafter, when it is required to break the contacts 10c and 12c, the switch 14 is turned off at a moment t_3 . Accordingly, the magnetic force F_1 disappears at the moment t_3 , and only the magnetic force F_2 is present thereafter. If, at the moment t_3 , a.c. current from the a.c. power is relatively high either in positive or negative region, the magnetic force F_2 is also

relatively high, thus maintaining the see-saw plate 6 in contact with the bars 4b and 4c of the yoke 4, that is, maintaining the contact points 10c and 12c in contact with each other. Then, within the half cycle of the
5 a.c. current, the current level becomes as small as zero level, and accordingly, the magnetic force F_2 also becomes zero. During this half cycle, the biasing force of the leaf spring or arm 10b urging the see-saw plate 6 clockwise exceeds the force F_2 for effecting the clockwise
10 rotation of the see-saw plate 6 towards inoperative position, and thus substantially breaking the contacts 10c and 12c. In the time chart of Fig. 4, it is seen that the contacts 10c and 12c break at a moment t_4 , at which the level of the a.c. current is very low. Thus, when
15 the contacts 10c and 12c separate away from each other, this separation breaks very small amount of current resulting in no arc between the contacts 10c and 12c. The inertia moment of the contact 10c and its associated parts that move together with the contact 10c further
20 delays the separation, reaching closer to the zero crossing point of the a.c. current.

Since the switch assembly according to the present invention breaks the contact approximately at the zero crossing point of the a.c. current, no arc is
25 produced, and accordingly, various disadvantages caused by the arc producing can be avoided. For example, the

increase of temperature, generation of poisonous gas, and dissolution of contact points can be avoided.

Although the contact points 10c and 12c may abrade for some degree after numbers of operations, this
5 results merely in the reduction of narrow gap produced between the see-saw plate 6 and the bar 4a of the yoke 4 when the switch assembly is in the operative position.

It is to be noted that the coil 8 defining an electromagnet together with the bars 4a and 4d for
10 producing the force F1 may be replaced with any other means for actuating the see-saw plate 6, such as a push button or a device using piezoelectric effect as employed in the embodiments described later.

Referring to Fig. 5, there is shown a switch
15 assembly according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The switch assembly of the second embodiment comprises a base 16 on which an electromagnet 18 is rigidly mounted. The electromagnet 18 includes a core 18a, a coil 18b and a frame 18c. Operatively provided
20 to the electromagnet 18 is an "L" shaped lever 20 made of iron and pivotally supported at 20a. The lever 20 has one end portion provided with an electrically insulating material 20b and the other end portion located in a position capable of being affected by the magnetic force F1
25 of the electromagnet 18. A leaf spring 23 is mounted on the base 16 for pushing the corner of the "L" shaped

lever 20. Thus, the lever 20 is normally rotated clockwise by the leaf spring 23 and is held in a position as shown in Fig. 5.

The switch assembly of the second embodiment further comprises a first contact member 22 made of rigid conductive material, such as iron, and fixedly mounted on the base 16. The first contact member 22 has a contact point 22a rigidly mounted at its one end remote from the base 16. A first magnetic member 24 made of magnetic material and having a "U" shape cross section, as best shown in Figs. 6 and 7, is rigidly attached to an intermediate portion of the first contact member 22 through a suitable insulator, such as epoxy synthetic resin.

A second contact member 26 made of resilient conductive material, such as a thin iron plate, is fixedly mounted on the base 16 at a position between the first contact member 22 and the lever 20. The second contact member 26 has a contact point 26a rigidly mounted at its one end remote from the base 16 in such a manner that the contact point 26a faces the contact point 22a. Normally, the contact points 22a and 26a are spaced apart from each other, as shown in Fig. 5. A second magnetic member 28 made of magnetic material is attached to an intermediate portion of the second contact member 26, preferably through an insulator.

It is to be noted that the first and second magnetic members 24 and 28 are so arranged that, when the second contact member 26 is pushed towards the first contact member 22 against the resiliency of the second contact member 26 to make contact between contact points 22a and 26a, the first and second magnetic members 24 and 28 contact with each other to define a tubular member in which the first contact member 22 passes through.

The base 16 is further mounted with terminal legs 30a, 30b, 32a and 32b, in which the terminal legs 30a and 30b are connected to the coil 18b of the electromagnet 18, and the terminal legs 32a and 32b are connected, respectively, to the first and second contact members 22 and 26. Although not shown in Fig. 5, it is understood from the previous embodiment that the terminal legs 30a and 30b are provided for the connection with switch and d.c. or a.c. source in series, and the terminal legs 32a and 32b are provided for the connection with a load and a.c. source of high power.

Next, the operation of the switch assembly of the second embodiment is described with reference to Fig. 4.

When the switch is turned on at the moment t1 to excite the electromagnet 18, the "L" shaped lever 20 is turned counterclockwise against the force of leaf spring 23 and resiliency of the contact member 26 by

the magnetic force F_1 exerting on the lever 20. Thus, at the moment t_2 , the contact points 22a and 26a make contact and, at the same time, the first and second magnetic members 24 and 28 contact each other to define the tube. Thus, a.c. current flows through the contact members 22 and 26. By the current flowing through the contact member 22, a magnetic flux ϕ appears in a closed magnetic loop defined in the tube, as shown in Fig. 7. The magnetic flux ϕ gives rise to attractive force F_2 between the magnetic members 24 and 28 in such a manner as to aid the contact pressure between the contact points 22a and 26a. Accordingly, the contact pressure exerting on the contact member 26 is effected by the sum of forces F_1 and F_2 .

Then, at the moment t_3 , the electromagnet 18 is deenergized by the opening of the switch, and accordingly, the force F_1 disappears, and thereafter, the second contact member 26 is biased only by the force F_2 . When the force F_2 is reduced to about zero (moment t_4), i.e., when the a.c. current reaches closed to the zero crossing point, the second contact member 26 separates away from the first contact member 22 by the force of leaf spring 22 and the resiliency of the contact member 26. Since a.c. current flow through the contact members 22 and 26 at the moment t_4 is very low, no arc will be produced during the separation of the contact points 22a

and 26a.

Referring to Fig. 8, there is shown a modification of the switch assembly of the second embodiment. Instead of the electromagnet, the modification shown
5 employs a push button which is diagrammatically depicted by an arrow 34. Furthermore, the contact member 26' shown is a snap action type capable of producing a predetermined contact pressure when the push button 34 is depressed.

10 Referring to Fig. 9, there is shown a switch assembly according to the third embodiment of the present invention. The switch assembly according to the third embodiment is a double make-and-break switch and it comprises an "L" shaped wall defined by an upright wall
15 36 and base wall 38 which are connected in right angle to each other. A "U" shaped magnetic member 40 is fixedly mounted on the upright wall 36 such that the opposite side faces or walls of the "U" shaped magnetic member 40 extend away from the upright wall 36 and a groove defined
20 in the "U" shaped magnetic member 40 extends parallelly to the corner between the upright and base walls 36 and 38. A first contact member 42 having contact points 42a and 42b at its opposite ends, respectively, is fixedly connected to the "U" shaped magnetic member 40 through
25 a suitable insulator such that the elongated first contact member 42 extends through the groove of the "U" shaped

magnetic member 40. A pair of second contact members 44 and 46 made of resilient conductive material are rigidly mounted on the base plate 38. The second contact members 44 and 46 have at their respective free ends contact points 44a and 46a which are in face-to-face relation with the contact points 42a and 42b, respectively, of the first contact member 42. It is to be noted that the contact points 44a and 46a are normally held away from the contact points 42a and 42b, respectively. The base wall 38 is formed with an elongated recess 38a which is located between the second contact members 44 and 46 and extends parallelly to the corner between the upright and base walls 36 and 38. The elongated recess 38a is provided for pivotally receiving a plate 48 made of magnetic material. The plate 48 is so long that its free end remote from the base wall 38 can contact the free end of the "U" shaped magnetic member 40.

A card, or bar, 50 has its intermediate portion connected or rigidly secured to the plate 48 with its opposite end portions aligned respectively with the contact members 44 and 46 on one side thereof opposite to the side provided with the contact points 44a and 46a such that, when the external pushing force F_1 indicated by an arrow is applied to the plate 48 through a suitable member 52 (Fig. 10) against the force of a spring 54, the plate 48 pivots about the elongated recess 38a towards

the "U" shaped magnetic member 40, and by the bar 50, the contact members 44 and 46 can be pushed towards the first contact member 42. The resultant is such that the contact points 44a and 46a make contact with

5 contact points 42a and 42b, respectively, and at the same time, the plate 48 contacts the "U" shaped magnetic member 40, as best shown in Fig. 11.

Accordingly, when the contact is made, a closed magnetic loop is formed between the "U" shaped magnetic member

10 40 and the plate 48.

It is to be noted that the member 52 connected to the plate 48 is provided operatively in association with a suitable actuating means, such as a push button, electromagnet or the like for applying the pushing

15 force F1 to the plate 48.

As diagrammatically shown in Fig. 9, the contact members 44 and 46 are electrically connected with a load and an a.c. power source in series.

The operation of the switch assembly of the

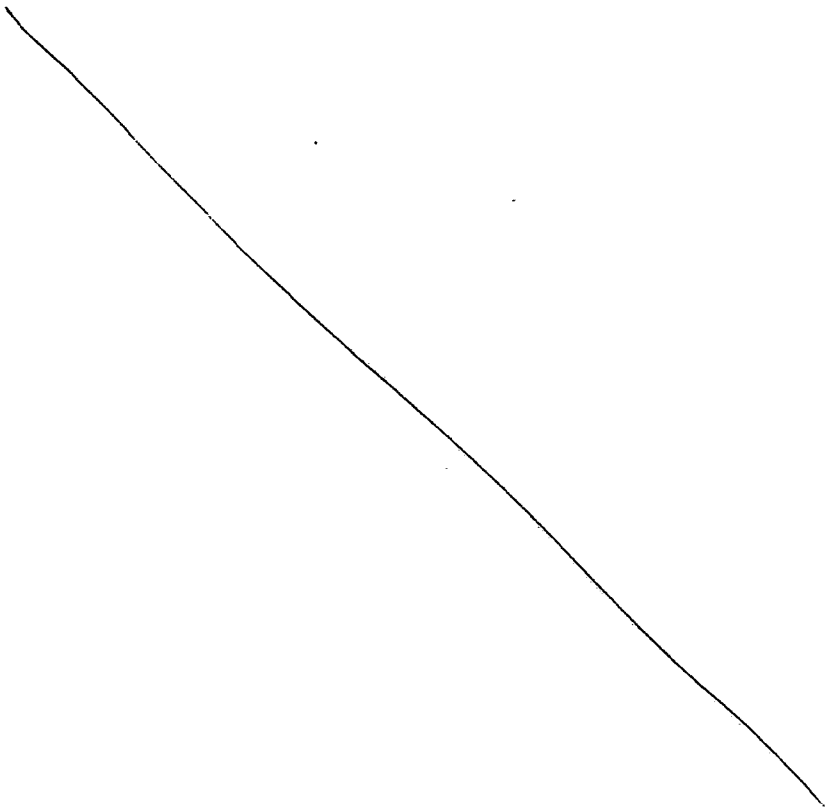
20 third embodiment is as follows.

When the plate 48 is pushed by the force F1, the contact points 42a and 42b make contact with contact points 44a and 46a, respectively to permit a.c. current flow through contact members 44, 42 and 46.

25 Simultaneously with the above, a magnetic flux ϕ appears

in the closed magnetic loop through the "U" shaped magnetic member 40 and the plate 48, as shown in Fig. 11. Accordingly, the member 40 and the plate 48 are attracted with each other by a magnetic force F_2 ,
5 as shown in Fig. 11.

Then, when the biasing force F_1 is removed, e.g., by stopping the depression of a push button (not shown), only the magnetic force F_2 is present. This magnetic force F_2 decreases to zero within a half
10 cycle of a.c. power, and accordingly, the contact points break in a similar manner described above, without producing any arc.



Since the switch assembly according to the third embodiment of the present invention is a double make-and-break switch, the sum of gaps between contact points 44a and 42a and between contact points 46a and 42b would be the required contact gap, and therefore, the stroke length of the contact members 44 and 46 can be shortened, resulting in compact size of the switch assembly.

It is to be noted that the first contact member 42 can be connected to the "U" shaped magnetic member 40 through a suitable biasing means, such as a spring 56 as shown in Fig. 12, for increasing the contact pressure between the contact points 44a and 42a and between contact points 46a and 42b.

Referring to Fig. 13, there is shown a modification of the switch assembly of the third embodiment. The switch assembly shown employs an electromagnet 58 as the actuating means for applying the biasing force F_1 to the plate 48. The electromagnet 58 includes a coil 58a and a core 58b formed in a shape of "U". Instead of being pivotally supported in the elongated recess 38a, the lower end of the plate 48 is hinged to the edge of the core 58b.

Referring to Fig. 14, there is shown another modification of the switch assembly of the third embodiment. According to the switch assembly shown, the first contact member 42' is rigidly secured to the plate 48.

Accordingly, the first contact member 42 is placed inside the groove of the "U" shaped magnetic member 40 only when the contacts are made.

Referring to Fig. 15, there is shown a switch assembly according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. The switch assembly shown is a double make-and-break switch and it includes an air tight casing 60 made of, e.g., glass or synthetic resin, and a base 62 made of electrically non-conductive material, such as synthetic resin. The base 62 is secured inside and at the bottom portion of the casing 60. The base 62 has an upright wall 62a standing approximately at the center of the base 62 and a projection 62b extending from the upright wall 62a. The base 62 further has a hook 62c formed, when viewed in Fig. 15, at right-hand side thereof.

A first magnetic member 64 made of magnetic material and having a "U" shaped configuration defined by upper and lower arm portions is fixedly mounted on the base 62 with the upper and lower arm portions directing towards the upright wall 62a. A second magnetic member 66 having a recess 66a formed in its one end portion is positioned operatively in association with the first magnetic member 64 such that the recess 66a loosely engages with the projection 62b. Thus, the second magnetic member 66 may pivot about the projection 62b between a first pivoted position in which the second magnetic member 66

separates away from the first magnetic member 64,
particularly from the upper arm portion of the magnetic
member 64, as shown in Fig. 15, and a second pivoted
position in which the second magnetic member 66 abuts
5 against the first magnetic member 64 to define a closed
magnetic loop.

A pair of first contact members 68 and 70 are
fixedly mounted on the base 62 adjacent and on opposite
sides, respectively, of the base 62. As best shown in
10 Fig. 16, the contact member 68 extends through the groove
of the "U" shaped magnetic member 64 and appears on the
other side of the "U" shaped magnetic member 64.
Similarly, the other contact member 70 passes through
the groove of the "U" shaped magnetic member 64.
15 In other words, the contact members 68 and 70 intersect
with each other in the groove of the "U" shaped magnetic
member 64. For preventing a contact between the contact
members within the groove of the "U" shaped magnetic
member 64, an insulation plate 71 is positioned between
20 the contact members 68 and 70. At the ends of the contact
members 68 and 70 remote from the base 62, contact points
68a and 70a are fixedly mounted.

A second contact member 72 is rigidly secured
to the second magnetic member 66 with opposite end portions
25 aligned respectively with the contact points 68a and 70a.
Accordingly, a pair of contact points 72a and 72b fixedly

mounted at opposite end portions of the second contact member 72 align in face-to-face relation with contact points 68a and 70a, respectively.

An electret 74 deposited with a first electrode 76 is fixedly attached to the upright wall 62a on a side opposite to the side provided with the projection 62b with said first electrode 76 being on a side touching the upright wall 62a. A second electrode 78 made of rigid but thin film plate, such as an aluminum plate, is operatively provided in association with the electret 74 in such a manner that the lower end of the second electrode 78 is pivotally engaged to the hook 62c of the base 62 and its upper end is linked with the second magnetic member 66 through a suitable arm 80 made of non-magnetic and non-conductive material. A biasing means, such as a leaf spring 82 is connected to the second electrode 78 for urging the second electrode 78 away from the electret 74.

The switch assembly of the fourth embodiment further includes terminal legs 84a, 84b, 86a and 86b in which the terminal legs 84a and 84b are connected to the first and second electrodes 76 and 78, respectively, and the terminal legs 86a and 86b to the contact members 68 and 70, respectively. The terminal legs 84a and 84b are externally connected with a switch and a d.c. or a.c. source in series and the terminal legs 86a and 86b are externally connected with a load and an a.c. power source

in series, in a similar manner to that shown in Fig. 2.
The terminal legs 84a and 84b may be further connected
with a discharging resistance 88, as shown in Fig. 18.

In order to reduce the possibility of producing
5 any arc, the casing 60 is made vacuum or is filled with
inactive gas, such as SF_6 (sulfur hexafluoride).

Next, the operation of the switch assembly
according to the fourth embodiment is described.

When the switch is closed to supply d.c. voltage
10 between the terminal legs 84a and 84b, the second electrode
78 receives attractive force F_1 (Fig. 18) towards the
electret 74 by the electrostatic charge appearing on the
electret 74. Accordingly, the second electrode 78 pivots
leftwardly about the hook 62c, and thus, it pushes the
15 second magnetic member 66 leftwardly towards the second
pivoted position mentioned above. When the second magnetic
member 66 is turned to the second pivoted position, it not
only contacts with the first magnetic member 64 to define
a closed magnetic loop but also makes a contact between
20 contact points 68a and 72a and between contact points 70a
and 72b. Accordingly, a.c. current flows through the
contact members 68, 72 and 70 to supply a.c. power to the
externally connected load. Since the contact members 68
and 70 passes through the closed magnetic loop defined
25 by the magnetic members 64 and 66, and since the direction
of currents flowing through the contact members 68 and 70 at

the closed magnetic loop is the same, such currents give rise to magnetic flux ϕ through the closed magnetic loop. Accordingly, the first and second magnetic members 64 and 66 attract each other by a magnetic force F2, as
5 indicated in Fig. 15.

Then, when the biasing force F1 is removed by turning the switch off, only the magnetic force F2 is present. This magnetic force F2 decreases to zero within a half cycle of a.c. power, and accordingly, the contact
10 points break in a similar manner described above without producing any arc.

As will be understood to those skilled in the art, the electret 74 and its associated parts serve as an actuating means for actuating the contact members.

15 It is to be noted that the contact members 68 and 70, both of which have been described as passing through the groove of the "U" shaped magnetic member 64, may be so arranged as to render only one contact member 68 or 70 pass through said groove. Furthermore, at least one of
20 the contact members 68 and 70 may be so arranged as to pass through the groove for a number of times. This can be accomplished by winding the contact member for a number of times on the "U" shaped magnetic member 64.

Since the switch assembly according to the fourth
25 embodiment of the present invention has an air tight casing for keeping the contact members in a vacuum or in inactive

gas, the insulation between contact points can be increased without widening the gap therebetween. Accordingly, the stroke length of the contact member 72 can be arranged very small. This is particularly suitable for use in a combination with the electret which can provide only a small stroke to the pivotally associated electrode.

Since the electret is small in size and consumes relatively low power, and since the stroke of the movable contact member is relatively short, the switch assembly according to the fourth embodiment can be prepared in a compact size and operated with less power.

Referring to Figs. 19 and 20, there is shown a modification of the switch assembly of the fourth embodiment. Instead of the electret, the switch assembly shown has a bimorph 90 which moves in a direction indicated by an arrow in Fig. 20 by the piezoelectric effect when d.c. voltage is applied thereto. Such a movement of the bimorph results in termination of the second magnetic member 60 to the second pivoted position. Thus, the modification shown operates in a similar manner to the switch assembly of the fourth embodiment and has the same meritorious effect as described above.

Referring to Fig. 21, there is shown a switch assembly according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention. The switch assembly shown is a double make-and-break switch and it includes stationarily provided

contact members 92 and 94 having contact points 92a and 94a, respectively, at their end portions.

As apparent from the drawings, the contact point 92a projects upwardly from the contact member 92 and the

5 contact point 94a projects downwardly from the contact members 94. Another contact member 96 is fixedly

connected to an axle 98 which is rotatably supported and positioned approximately at the center between the contact points 92a and 94a. The contact member 96 is

10 so long that its opposite ends provided with contact points 96a and 96b, respectively, align with the contact points 92a and 94a. Since the contact points 96a and 96b are mounted on the opposite faces of the contact member 96, the contact points 96a comes into face-to-face contact
15 with the contact point 92a and the contact point 96b comes into face-to-face contact with the contact point 94a when the contact member 96 is rotated counterclockwise about the axle 98.

The contact member 96 rigidly carries a "U"
20 shaped magnetic member 100 at intermediate portion between the axle 98 and the contact point 96a such that the contact member 96 extends through the groove defined in the "U" shaped magnetic member 100 and the opposite parallel arms of the "U" shaped magnetic member 100 direct in the same
25 direction as the projecting direction of the contact point 96a, as shown in Fig. 21.

Similarly, another "U" shaped magnetic member 102 is rigidly carried by the contact member 96 at intermediate portion between the axle 98 and the contact point 96b.

In this case, the parallel arms of the "U" shaped magnetic member 102 direct in the same direction as the projecting direction of the contact point 96b. The mounting of the "U" shaped magnetic members 100 and 102 is effected by the injection of non-conductive and non-magnetic material, such as epoxy resin, in the groove of the "U" shaped magnetic members 100 and 102.

A stationary magnetic member 104 having bifurcated arms 104a and 104b is provided in association with the "U" shaped magnetic members 100 and 102 such that when the contact plate 96 is rotated counterclockwise to make contacts between the contact points 92a and 96a and between contact points 94a and 96b, the "U" shaped magnetic member 100, particularly the free ends of the opposite parallel arms of the "U" shaped magnetic member 100, abuts against the arm 104a of the bifurcated arms and, at the same time, the "U" shaped magnetic member 102 similarly abuts against the arm 104b of the bifurcated arms. Accordingly, one closed magnetic loop is defined by the "U" shaped magnetic member 100 and the arm 104a, and another closed magnetic loop is defined by the "U" shaped magnetic member 102 and the arm 104b.

Normally, the contact member 96 and "U" shaped

magnetic members 100 and 102 carried by the member 96 are held in a position shown in Fig. 23 by a suitable biasing means, such as springs 106 and 108. In this position, no closed magnetic loop is formed and facing
5 contact points are separated away from each other.

The switch assembly according to the fifth embodiment further includes actuating means which exerts rotating force F1 on the contact member 96 or on at least one of "U" shaped magnetic members 100 and 102, as shown
10 by arrows in Fig. 22, for actuating the contact member 96 to rotate counterclockwise about the axle 98 against the biasing force of the springs 106 and 108. Although any embodied form of such an actuating means is not shown in Figs. 21 to 23, such an arrangement can be readily under-
15 stood from the previous embodiments employing electro-magnet, push button, electret or bimorph for the actuating means.

Next, the operation of the switch assembly according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention
20 is described.

When the biasing force F1 pushes the contact member 96, the contact member 96 carrying the "U" shaped magnetic members 100 and 102 rotates counterclockwise from the position shown in Fig. 23 to the position shown in
25 Fig. 22. Accordingly, a.c. current flows through contact members 92, 96 and 94. Simultaneously with the above,

magnetic flux appears in the closed magnetic loop defined by the "U" shaped magnetic member 100 and arm 104a and also that defined by the "U" shaped magnetic member 102 and arm 104b. Thus, the "U" shaped magnetic member 100 and arm 104a are attracted with each other, and the "U" shaped magnetic member 102 and arm 104b are attracted with each other to aid the biasing force F_1 .

Then, when the biasing force F_1 is removed, only the above mentioned attractive forces are present. These attractive forces decrease to zero within a half cycle of a.c. power, and accordingly, the contact points break in a similar manner described above without producing any arc to terminate the contact member 96 in the position shown in Fig. 23.

Since the switch assembly of the fifth embodiment is arranged symmetrically and well balanced about the axle 98, resistance against shock and vibration is improved.

As has been described in connection with several preferred embodiments, the switch assembly according to the present invention breaks the contact points approximately at the zero crossing point of the a.c. power without employing any electrical detecting means. Accordingly, switch assembly according to the present invention can break the contact points without producing any arc and yet can be assembled compact in size with a simple structure.

Although the present invention has been fully

described with reference to several preferred embodiments,
many modifications and variations thereof will now be
apparent to those skilled in the art, and the scope of
the present invention is therefore to be limited not by
5 the details of the preferred embodiments described above,
but only by the terms of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A switch assembly comprising:
 - 2 first and second contact means (10, 22, 42, 68,
 - 3 70, 96; 12, 26, 44, 46, 72, 92, 94) provided operatively
 - 4 to take one of two positions, a break-position in which
 - 5 the first and second contact means are electrically
 - 6 separated from each other, and a make-position in which
 - 7 the first and second contact means are electrically
 - 8 connected with each other to define a current path there-
 - 9 through;
 - 10 first and second magnetic bodies (4, 24, 40, 64,
 - 11 100, 102; 6, 28, 48, 66, 104) provided operatively in
 - 12 association with said first and second contact means such
 - 13 that said first and second magnetic bodies define at least
 - 14 one closed magnetic loop with at least one of said first
 - 15 and second contact means passing through said closed
 - 16 magnetic loop when said first and second contact means
 - 17 are turned to said make-position, and said magnetic loop
 - 18 opens when said first and second contact means are turned
 - 19 to said break-position;
 - 20 biasing means (10b, 23, 54, 82) for biasing said
 - 21 first and second contact means towards said break-position;
 - 22 and
 - 23 actuating means (8, 18, 20, 34, 74, 90) for
 - 24 actuating said first and second contact means towards
 - 25 said make-position against said biasing means.

1 2. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
2 said first magnetic body (4) substantially has an "S"
3 shape configuration defined by first, second and third
4 bars (4a, 4b, 4c) extending parallelly to each other with
5 the second bar (4b) positioned intermediately between the
6 first and third bars (4a, 4c), and said first bar (4a)
7 positioned above a plane in which the second and third
8 bars (4b, 4c) are contained, and also by a fourth bar
9 (4d) connecting the first and second bars (4a, 4b) and
10 a fifth bar (4e) connecting the second and third bars
11 (4b, 4c).

1 3. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 2, wherein
2 said second magnetic body (6) has an elongated plate con-
3 figuration with its intermediate portion pivotally support-
4 ed adjacent said second bar (4b) of said first magnetic
5 body (4), said elongated second magnetic body (6) having
6 its first end portion located under said first bar (4a)
7 and its second end portion located above said third bar
8 (4c), whereby when said elongated second magnetic body
9 (6) is rotated to narrow a gap (G2) between said first
10 end portion and said first bar (4a), said elongated second
11 magnetic body (6) and said second, third and fifth bars
12 (4b, 4c, 4e) define a closed magnetic loop.

1 4. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 3, wherein
2 said first contact means comprises a first elongated
3 contact member (10) extending along a longitudinal

4 direction of said elongated second magnetic body (6)
5 and passing through a space defined by said elongated
6 second magnetic body (6) and second, third and fifth
7 bars (4b, 4c, 4e), and a first contact point (10c)
8 mounted on the first elongated contact member (10) at a
9 position where said first elongated contact member (10)
10 is located adjacent to said first end portion of said
11 elongated second magnetic body (6).

1 5. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 4, wherein
2 said second contact member comprises a second elongated
3 contact member (12) extending through said space capable
4 of effecting current flow through said space in the same
5 direction as that flowing through said first elongated
6 contact member (10) when said first and second contact
7 means are turned to said make-position, and a second
8 contact point (12c) mounted on said second elongated
9 contact member (12) in such a manner as to locate said
10 second contact point (12c) in face-to-face relation with
11 said first contact point (10c).

1 6. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 5, wherein
2 said first and second contact points (10c, 12c) have a gap
3 (G1) smaller than said gap (G2) between said first end
4 portion and said first bar (4a) so as to maintain the
5 latter gap (G2) greater than zero even after the first
6 and second contact points (10c, 12c) are contacted with
7 each other.

1 7. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 4, wherein
2 said biasing means comprises a portion (10b) of said first
3 elongated contact member (10) that extends along a longi-
4 tudinal direction of said elongated second magnetic body
5 (6) such that said portion (10b) of said first elongated
6 contact member (10) serves as a leaf spring for biasing
7 said first end portion of said second magnetic body (6)
8 away from said first bar (4a).

1 8. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 3, wherein
2 said actuating means is an electromagnet comprising a coil
3 (8) wound on said fourth bar (4d) of said first magnetic
4 body (4) to present an attractive force (F1) between said
5 first bar (4a) of said first magnetic body (4) and said
6 first end portion of said elongated second magnetic body (6).

1 9. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, further
2 comprising a base (2, 16, 36, 38, 62).

1 10. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 9, wherein
2 said first contact means comprises an elongated and
3 stationary first contact member (22) having its first end
4 rigidly mounted on said base (16), and a first contact
5 point (22a) attached to said first contact member (22) at
6 its second end opposite to said first end.

1 11. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 10, wherein
2 said second contact means comprises an elongated and
3 movable second contact member (26) having its first end
4 rigidly mounted on said base (16), and a second contact

5 point (26a) attached to said second contact member (26)
6 at its second end opposite to said first end in such a
7 manner that said first and second contact points (22a,
8 26a) are located in face-to-face relation with each
9 other, said second contact member (26) movable between
10 said break-position in which said first and second
11 contact points (22a, 26a) are electrically separated
12 from each other and said make-position in which said
13 first and second contact points (22a, 26a) are connected
14 with each other.

1 12. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 11, wherein
2 said first magnetic body (24) has a "U" shape configuration
3 having a groove defined therein, said first magnetic body
4 (24) connected to said first contact member (22) such that
5 said first contact member (22) extends through said groove.

1 13. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 12, wherein
2 said second magnetic body (28) has a plate configuration,
3 said second magnetic body (28) connected to said second
4 contact member (26) so as to move together with said second
5 contact member (26), said second magnetic body (28) closing
6 said groove to define a closed magnetic loop around said
7 first contact member (22) by said first and second magnetic
8 bodies (24, 28) when said second contact member (26) moves
9 to said make-position, and opening said groove when said
10 second contact member (26) moves to said break-position.

1 14. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 11, wherein
2 said actuating means comprises an electromagnet (18) and a
3 lever (20) movably provided by the actuation of said electro-
4 magnet (18), said lever (20) adapted to push said second
5 contact means (26) to said make-position when said electro-
6 magnet (18) is actuated.

1 15. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 14, wherein
2 said biasing means is leaf spring (23) exerting on said
3 lever (20) for biasing said lever (20) in a direction
4 opposite to the direction effected by said electromagnet
5 (18).

1 16. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 9, wherein
2 said first contact means comprises an elongated and
3 stationary first contact member (42) having its intermediate
4 portion supported by said base, and first and second contact
5 points (42a, 42b) attached to opposite ends of said first
6 contact member (42).

1 17. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 16, wherein
2 said second contact means comprises elongated and movable
3 second and third contact members (44, 46) having their
4 first ends rigidly mounted on said base, and third and
5 fourth contact points (44a, 46a) attached to said second
6 and third contact members (44, 46), respectively, at their
7 second ends opposite to said first end in such a manner
8 that said first and second contact points (42a, 42b) are
9 located in face-to-face relation, respectively, with said

10 third and fourth contact points (44a, 46a), said second
11 and third contact members (44, 46) being linked with
12 each other to move simultaneously between said break-
13 position in which said first and second contact points
14 (42a, 42b) are electrically separated from said third
15 and fourth contact points (44a, 46a), respectively, and
16 said make-position in which said first and second contact
17 points (42a, 42b) are electrically connected with said
18 third and fourth contact points (44a, 46a), respectively.

1 18. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 17, wherein
2 said first magnetic body (40) has a "U" shape configuration
3 having a groove defined therein, said first magnetic body
4 (40) connected to said first contact member (42) such that
5 said first contact member (42) extends through said groove.

1 19. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 18, wherein
2 said second magnetic body (48) has a plate configuration,
3 said second magnetic body (48) connected to said second and
4 third contact members (44, 46) so as to move together with
5 said second and third contact members (44, 46), said second
6 magnetic body (48) closing said groove to define a closed
7 magnetic loop around said first contact member (42) by
8 said first and second magnetic bodies (40, 48) when said
9 second and third contact members (44, 46) move to said
10 make-position, and opening said groove when said second
11 and third contact members (44, 46) move to said break-
12 position.

1 20. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 9, wherein
2 said first magnetic body (64) has a "U" shape configuration
3 and rigidly mounted on said base.

1 21. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 20, wherein
2 said second magnetic body (66) has a plate configuration
3 movably mounted on said base to move between a first posi-
4 tion in which the second magnetic body (66) abuts against
5 the first magnetic body (64) to define a closed magnetic
6 loop by said first and second magnetic bodies (64, 66) and
7 a second position in which said magnetic loop opens.

1 22. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 21, wherein
2 said first contact means comprises first and second contact
3 members (68, 70) rigidly mounted on said base and extending
4 through a groove defined in said "U" shaped first magnetic
5 body (64), and first and second contact points (68a, 80a)
6 mounted on said first and second contact members (68, 70),
7 respectively, at their ends remote from the base.

1 23. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 22, wherein
2 said second contact means comprises an elongated third
3 contact member (72) having its intermediate portion supported
4 by said second magnetic body (66), and third and fourth
5 contact points (72a, 72b) attached to opposite ends of said
6 third contact member (72), said third and fourth contact
7 points (72a, 72b) being connected to said first and second
8 contact points (68a, 70a), respectively, when said second
9 magnetic body (66) moves to said first position, and

10 separated therefrom when said second magnetic body (66)
11 moves to said second position.

1 24. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 9, wherein
2 said first contact means comprises an elongated plate
3 shaped first contact member (96) having an intermediate
4 portion provided with an axle (98) which is rotatably
5 supported to said base, first and second contact points
6 (96a, 96b) mounted at opposite end portions of said elon-
7 gated first contact member (96) on opposite faces,
8 respectively.

1 25. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 24, wherein
2 said second contact means comprises second and third contact
3 members (92, 94) rigidly mounted on said base, and third
4 and fourth contact points (92a, 94a) mounted on said second
5 and third contact members (92, 94), respectively, said
6 first contact member (96) being rotated about said axle (98)
7 between said make-position in which said first and second
8 contact points (96a, 96b) contact with said third and
9 fourth contact points (92a, 94a), respectively, and said
10 break-position in which said first and second contact
11 points (96a, 96b) are separated from said third and
12 fourth contact points (92a, 94a), respectively.

1 26. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 30, wherein
2 said first magnetic body (100 or 102) has a "U" shape
3 configuration and rigidly mounted on said first contact
4 member (96).

1 27. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 31, wherein
2 said second magnetic body (104a or 104b) has a plate configu-
3 ration and rigidly mounted on said base, said first and
4 second magnetic bodies (100, 104a) abut against each other
5 to define a closed magnetic loop when said first contact
6 member (96) is rotated to said make-position.

1 28. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, further
2 comprising a casing (60) for locating said first and second
3 contact means in a vacuum.

1 29. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, further
2 comprising a casing (60) for locating said first and second
3 contact means in an atmosphere of inactive gas.

1 30. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 34, wherein
2 said inactive gas is SF₆.

1 31. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
2 said actuating means is an electromagnet (8, 18).

1 32. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
2 said actuating means is a push button (34).

1 33. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
2 said actuating means is an electret (74).

1 34. A switch assembly as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
2 said actuating means is a bimorph (90).

Fig. 1

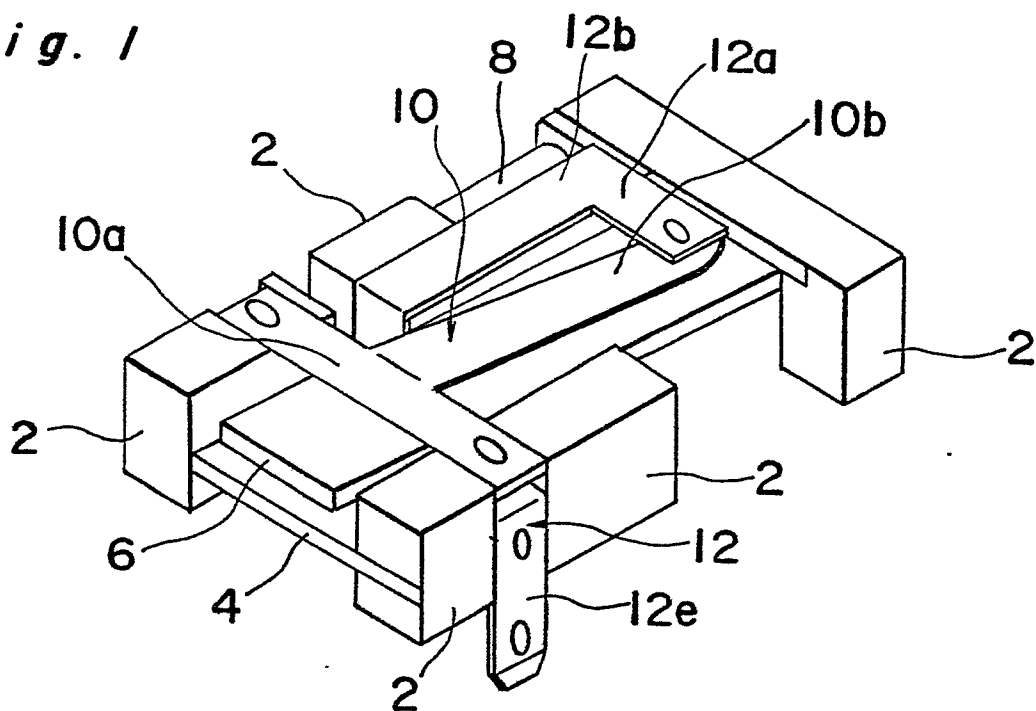


Fig. 2

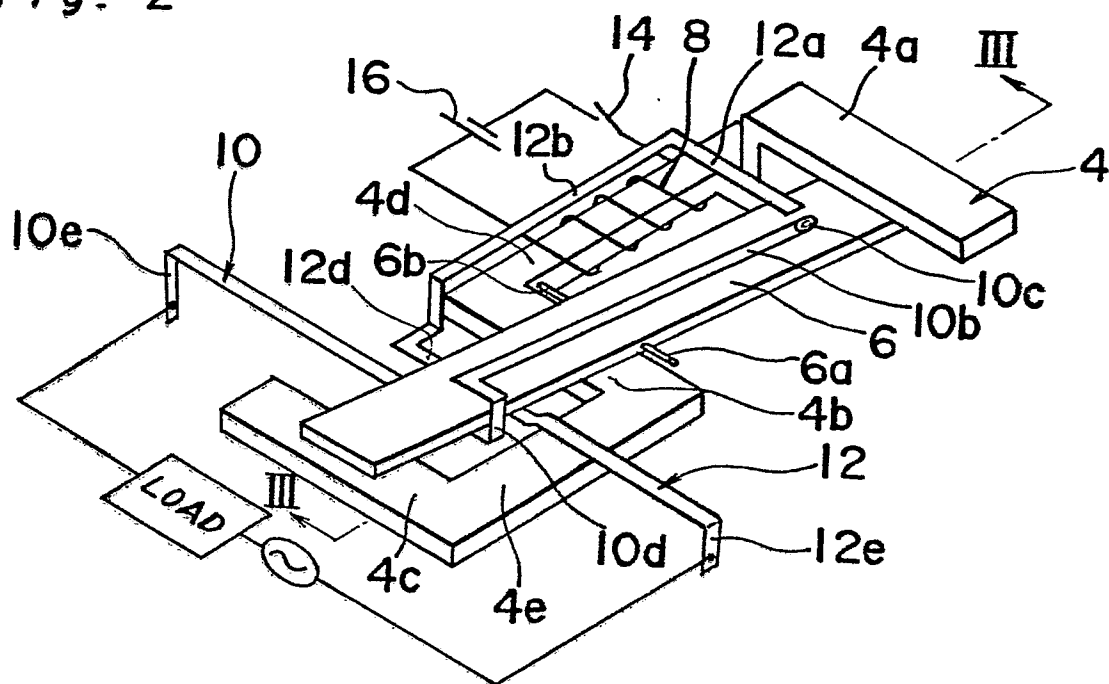


Fig. 3

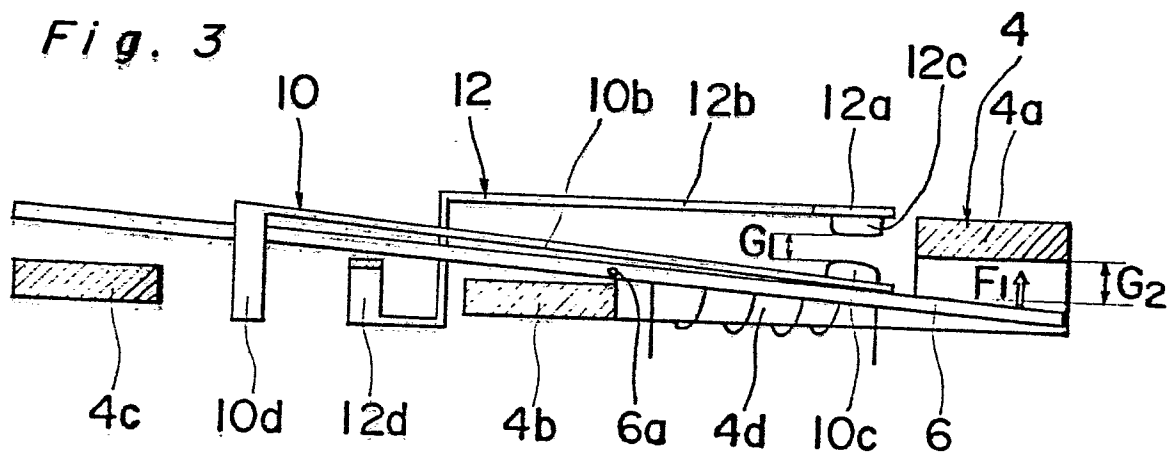
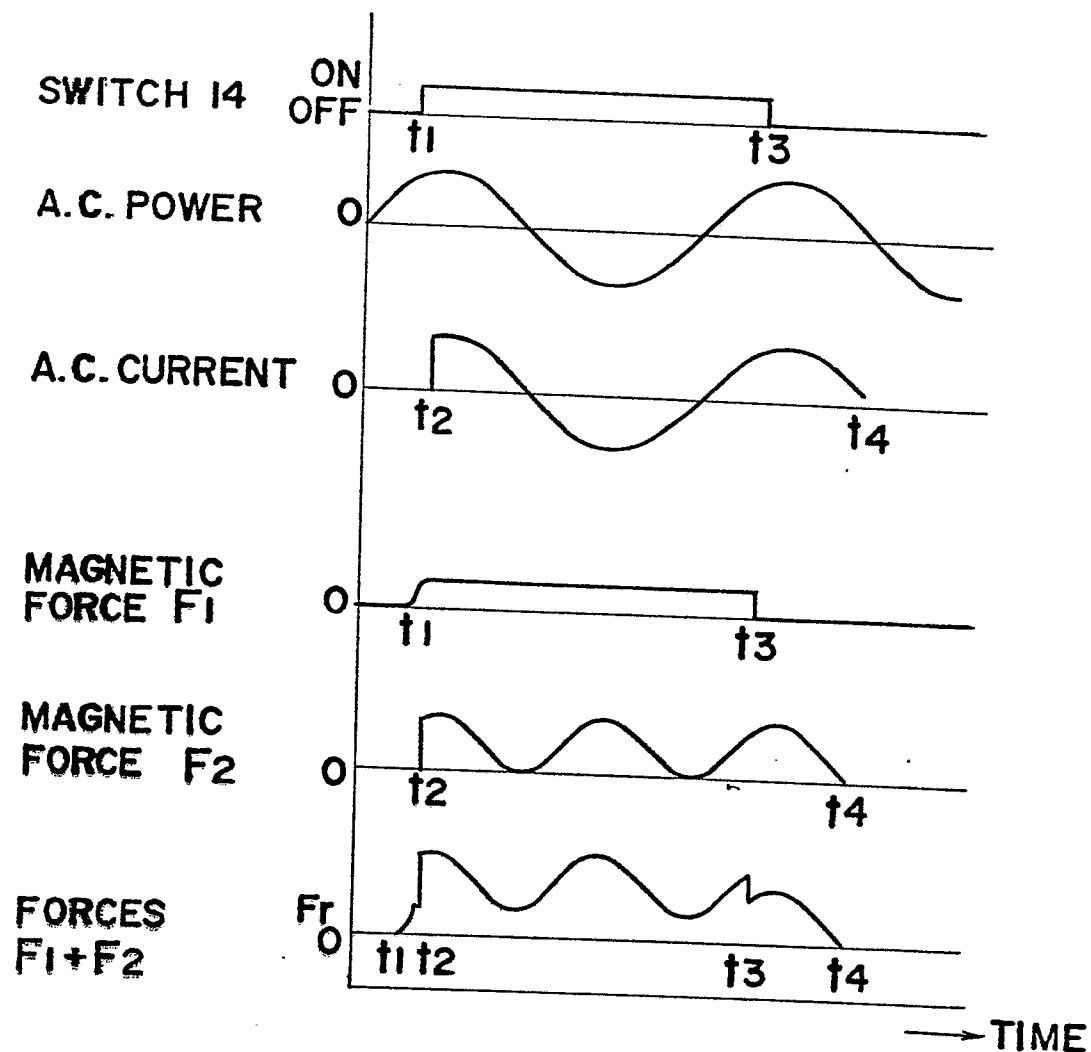
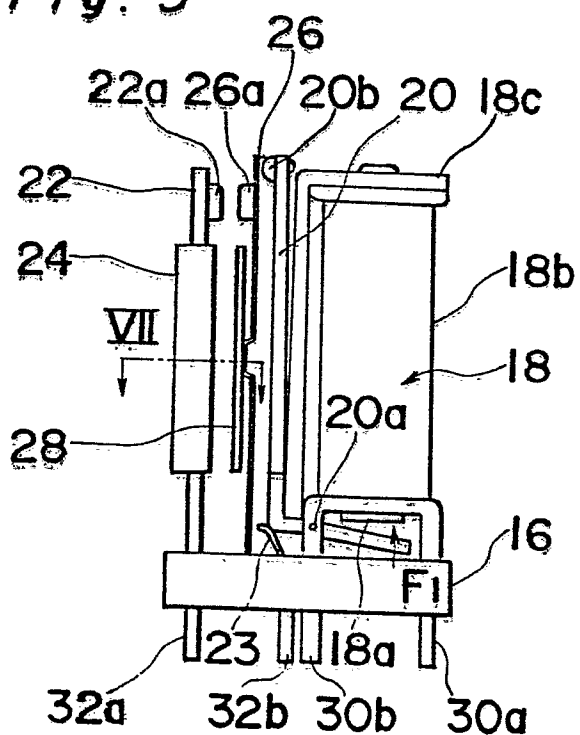
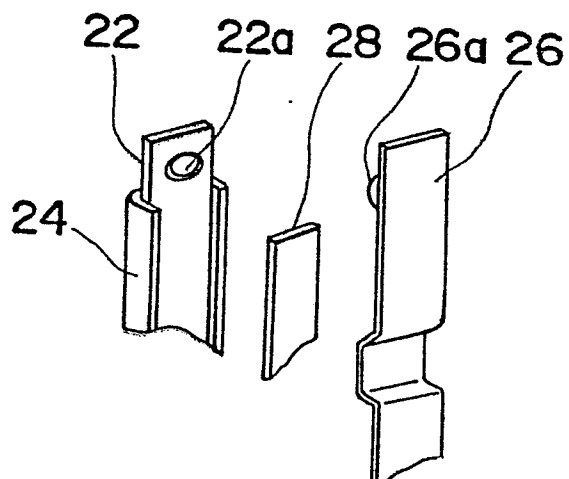


Fig. 4*Fig. 5**Fig. 6*

0056624

Fig. 7

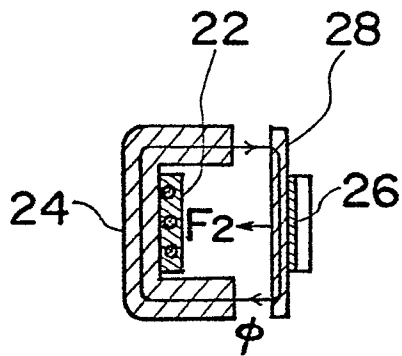


Fig. 8

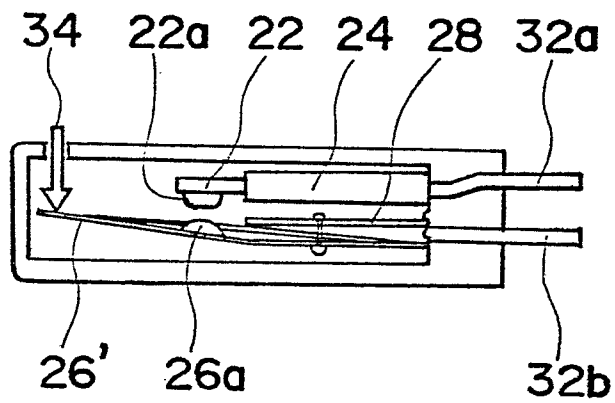


Fig. 9

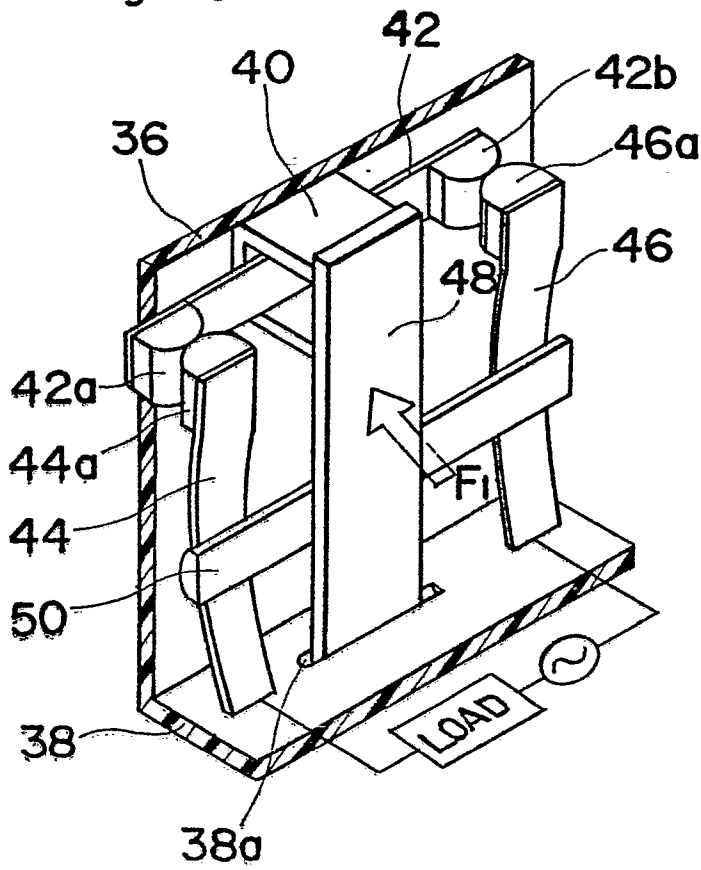


Fig. 10

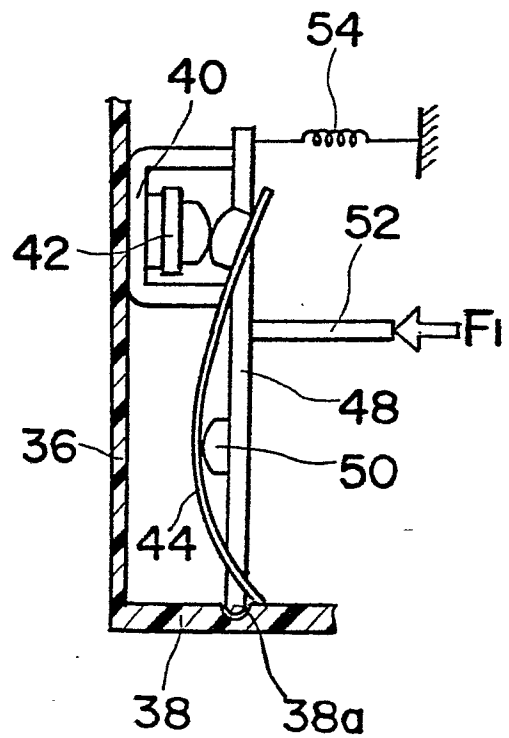


Fig. 11

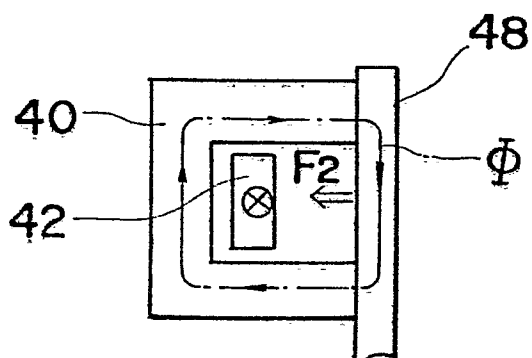


Fig. 12

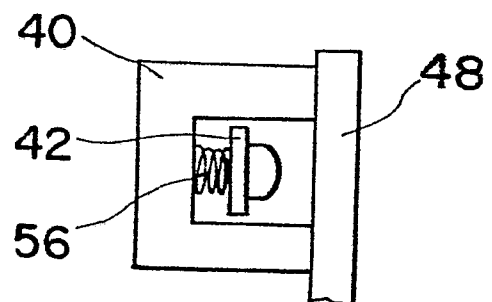


Fig. 13

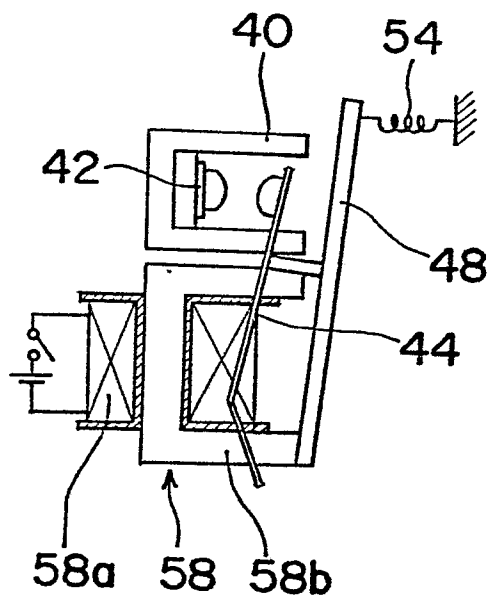


Fig. 14

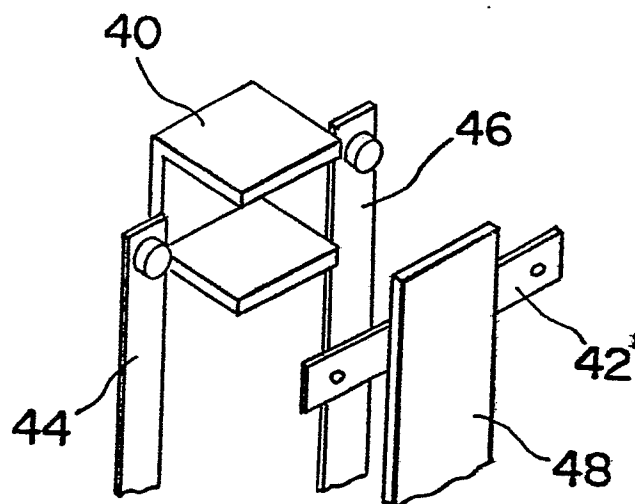


Fig. 15

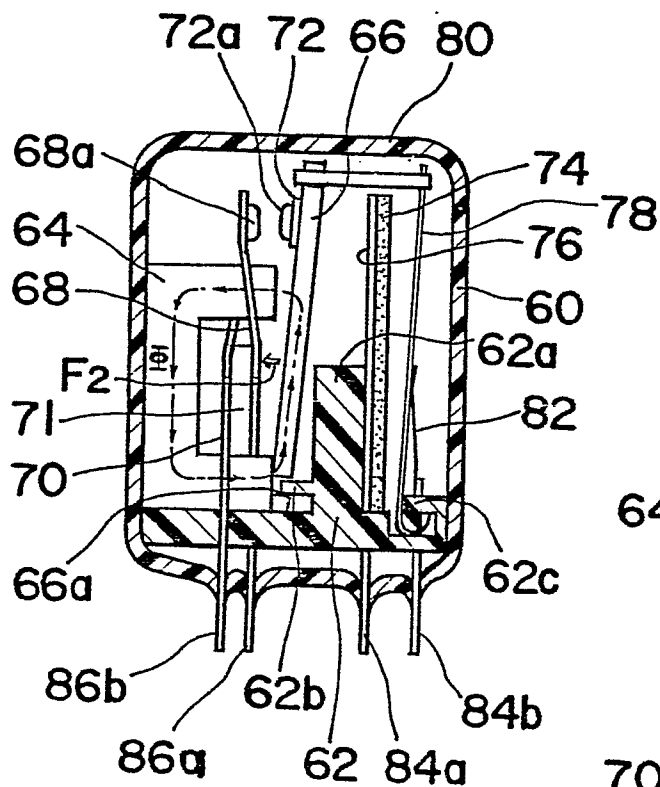


Fig. 16

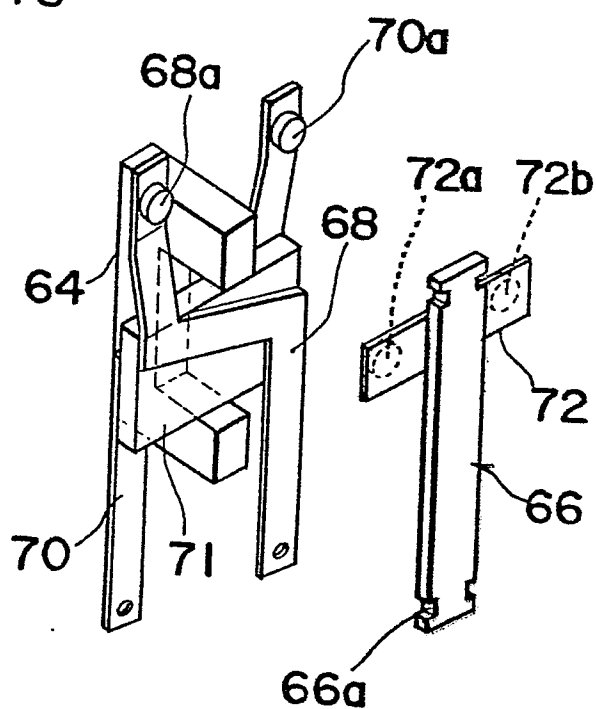


Fig. 17

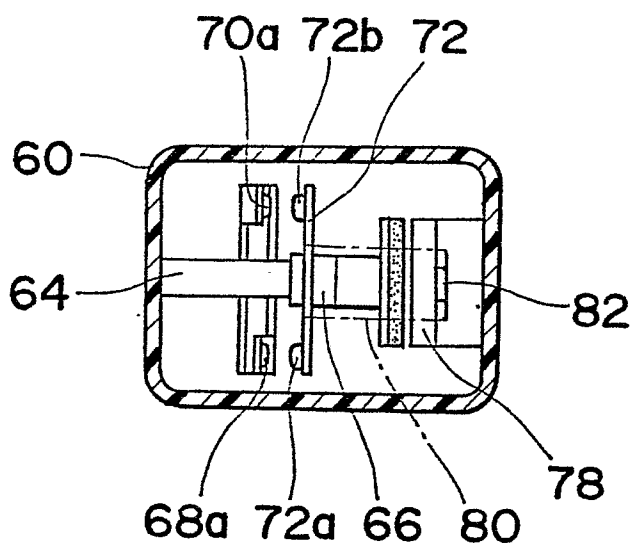


Fig. 18

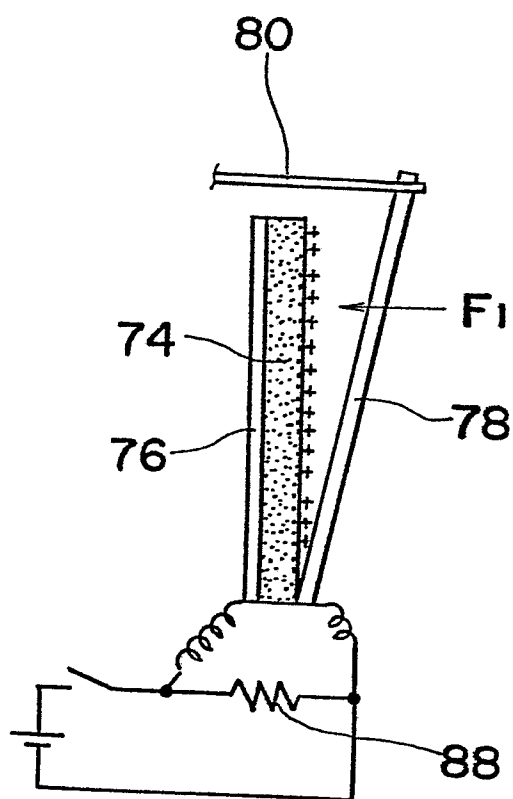


Fig. 19

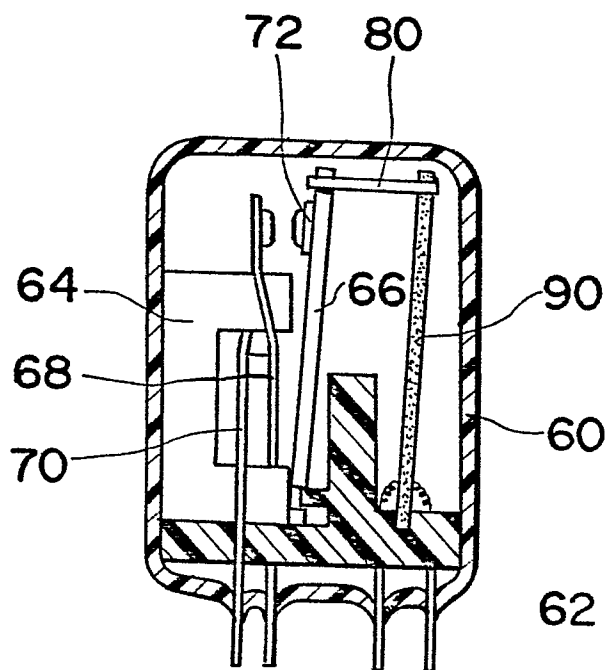


Fig. 20

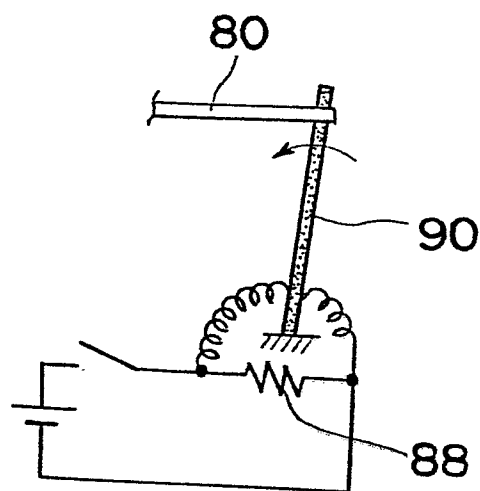


Fig. 21

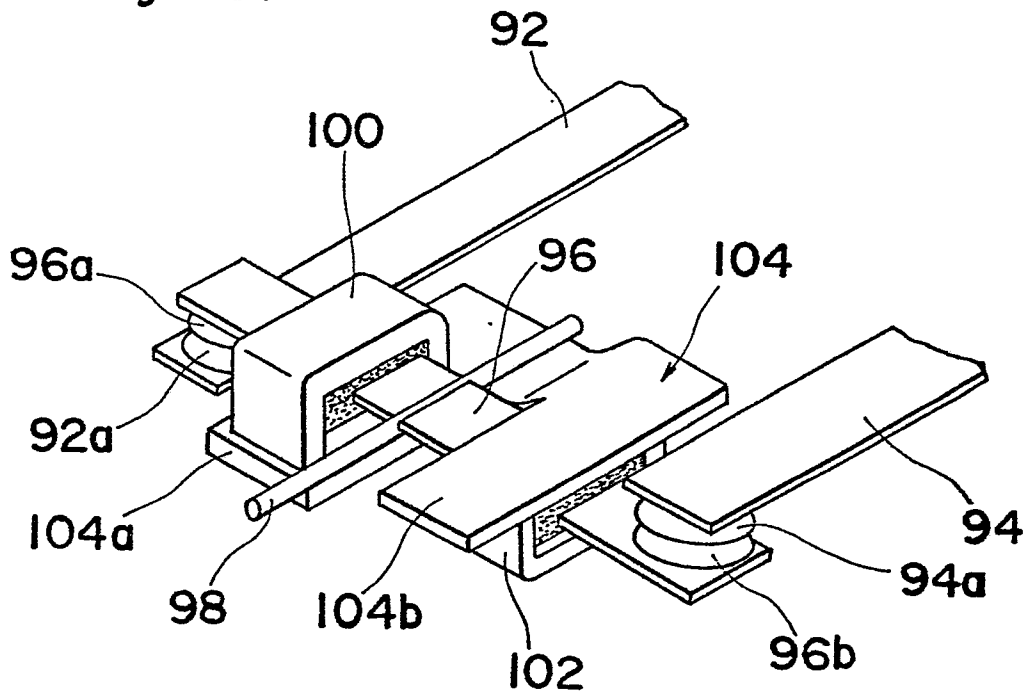


Fig. 22

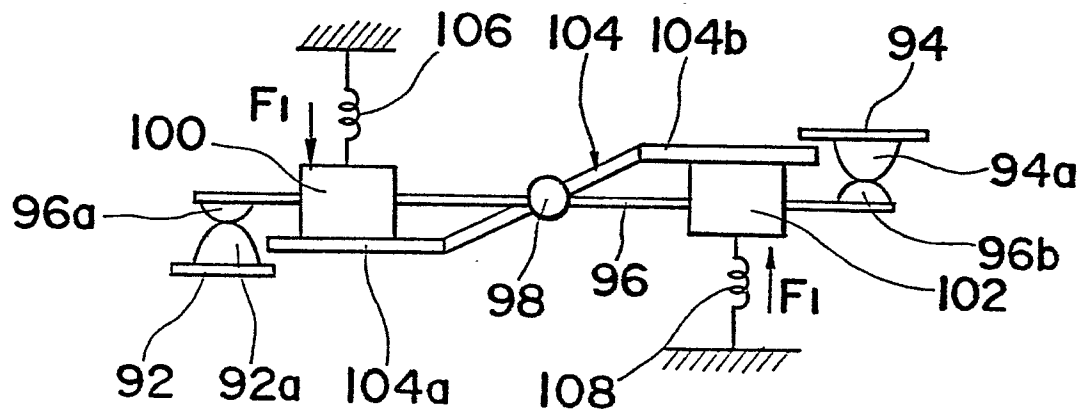


Fig. 23

