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(54) **Wobble plate type compressor with variable displacement mechanism.**

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Description

The present invention relates to a refrigerant compressor, and more particularly, to a wobble plate type piston compressor for an air conditioning system in which the compressor includes a mechanism for adjusting the capacity of the compressor.

Generally, in air conditioning apparatus, thermal control is accomplished by intermittent operation of the compressor in response to a signal from a thermostat located in the room being cooled. Once the temperature in the room has been lowered to a desired temperature, the refrigerant capacity of the air conditioning system generally need not be very large in order to handle supplementary cooling due to further temperature changes in the room or for keeping the room at the desired temperature. Accordingly, after the room has cooled down to the desired temperature, the most common technique for controlling the output of the compressor is by intermittent operation of the compressor. However, intermittent operation of the compressor results in intermittent application of a relatively large load to the driving mechanism of the compressor in order to drive the compressor.

In automobile air conditioning compressors, the compressor is driven by the engine of the automobile through an electromagnetic clutch. These automobile air conditioning compressors face the same intermittent load problems described above once the passenger compartment reaches a desired temperature. Control of the compressor normally is accomplished by intermittent operation of the compressor through the electromagnetic clutch which couples the automobile engine to the compressor. Thus, the relatively large load which is required to drive the compressor is intermittently applied to the automobile engine.

Furthermore, since the compressor of an automobile air conditioner is driven by the engine of the automobile, the rotation frequency of the drive mechanism changes from moment to moment, which causes the refrigerant capacity to change in proportion to the rotation frequency of the engine. Since the capacity of the evaporator and condenser of the air conditioner does not change when the compressor is driven at high rotation speed, the compressor performs useless work. To avoid performing useless work, prior art automobile air conditioning compressors often are controlled by intermittent operation of the magnetic clutch. Again, this results in a large load being intermittently applied to the automobile engine.

Recently, it was recognized that it is desirable to provide a wobble plate type piston compressor with a displacement or capacity adjusting mechanism to control the compression ratio in response to demand. In a wobble plate type piston compressor,

control of the compression ratio can be accomplished by changing the slant angle of the sloping surface of the slant plate in response to operation of the valve control mechanism as disclosed in US-A- 4,586,874 Referring to Figure 8, this application discloses a mechanism for controlling the compression ratio of the compressor which includes a passageway 391 formed between suction chamber 35 and crank chamber 13. This passageway 391 is formed by drilling a hole through cylinder block 101 and valve plate 24. The machining operation required to form the passageway 391 adds to the manufacturing cost of the compressor. Furthermore, the formation of passageway 391 through cylinder block 101 tends to decrease the mechanical strength and structural integrity of cylinder block 101. The mechanical strength and structural integrity of the cylinder block in a wobble plate type compressor is of considerable importance due to the high pressures which are present inside the cylinder block during operation of the compressor. Thus, in order to maintain the requisite strength and integrity, the diameter of the cylinder block 101 must be enlarged, further adding to manufacturing cost, weight and overall size of the compressor.

In order to overcome the above noted deficiencies of wobble plate type compressors known in the prior art, a refrigerant compressor is provided as indicated in claim 1.

One embodiment of this invention is providing a refrigerator compressor wherein the central bore connects a part of the communicating path with a female thread portion for an adjusting screw which adjusts the axial location of the compressor drive shaft.

An axially penetrating hole in the cylinder block is not anymore necessary.

Further objects, features and other aspects of this invention will be understood from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment of this invention with reference to the annexed drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a refrigerant compressor according to one embodiment of this invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially along line A-A of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a refrigerant compressor according to a second embodiment of this invention.

Figure 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a refrigerant compressor according to a third embodiment of this invention.

Figure 5 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a refrigerant compressor according to a fourth embodiment of this invention.

Figure 6 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a

refrigerant compressor according to a fifth embodiment of this invention.

Figure 7 is a cross-section view taken along line A-A of Figure 1 according to a sixth embodiment of this invention.

Figure 8 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a prior art refrigerant compressor.

Referring to the Figure 1, a refrigerant compressor 1 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention is shown. The compressor 1 includes a closed cylindrical housing assembly 10 formed by a cylinder block 101, a crank chamber 13 within the cylinder block 101, a front end plate 11 and a rear end plate 25.

The front end plate 11 is mounted on the left end portion of the crank chamber 13, as shown in Figure 1, by a plurality of bolts (not shown). The rear end plate 25 and a valve plate 24 are mounted on cylinder block 101 by a plurality of bolts (not shown). An opening 111 is formed in front end plate 11 for receiving drive shaft 12.

Drive shaft 12 is rotatably supported by front end plate 11 through a bearing 20 which is disposed within opening 111. The inner end portion of drive shaft 12 is also rotatably supported by cylinder block 101 through a bearing 23 which is disposed within a central bore 102. Central bore 102 is a cavity formed in the center portion of cylinder block 101. A thrust needle bearing 22a is disposed between the inner end surface of front end plate 11 and the adjacent axial end surface of a cam rotor (input drive rotor) 14.

Cam rotor 14 is fixed on drive shaft 12 by a pin member 15 which penetrates cam rotor 14 and drive shaft 12. Cam rotor 14 is provided with an arm 141 having slot 142. A slant plate 16 has an opening 161 through which passes drive shaft 12. An axial annular projection 162 extends from the circumference of opening 161 in the front end surface of slant plate 16. Slant plate 16 includes an arm 163 having a pin 21 which is inserted in slot 142. Cam rotor 14 and slant plate 16 are joined by the hinged joint of pin 21 and slot 142. The pin 21 is able to slide within slot 142 so that the angular position of slant plate 16 can be changed with respect to the longitudinal axis of drive shaft 12.

A wobble plate 17 is rotatably mounted on slant plate 16. The rotation of wobble plate 17 is prevented by a fork-shaped slider 172 which is attached to the outer peripheral end of wobble plate 17 and is slidably mounted on a sliding rail 173 held between front end plate 11 and cylinder block 101. In order to slide slider 172 on the sliding rail 173, wobble plate 17 wobbles in a non-rotating manner in spite of the rotation of cam rotor 14.

Cylinder block 101 has a plurality of annularly arranged cylinder chambers 32 in which respective pistons 33 slide. All pistons 33 are connected to

wobble plate 17 by a corresponding plurality of connecting rods 34. A ball 34a at one end of rod 34 is received in a socket 331 of pistons 33 and ball 34b at the other end of rod 34 is received in a socket 171 of wobble plate 17. It should be understood that, although only one such ball socket connection is shown in the drawing, there are a plurality of sockets arranged peripherally around wobble plate 17 to receive the balls of various rods, and that each piston 33 is formed with a socket for receiving the other ball of rods 34.

Rear end plate 25 is shaped to define suction chamber 35 and a discharge chamber 36. Valve plate 24, which is fastened to the end of cylinder block 101 by screws (not shown) together with rear end plate 25, is provided with a plurality of valved suction ports 24a connected between suction chamber 35 and the respective cylinders 32, and a plurality of valve discharge ports 24b connected between discharge chamber 36 and the respective cylinders 32. Suitable reed valves for suction port 24a and discharge port 24b are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,011,029 issued to Shimizu. Gaskets 37, 38 are placed between cylinder block 101 and the inner surface of valve plate 24, and the outer surface of valve plate 24 and rear end plate 25, to seal the mating surfaces of the cylinder block, the valve plate and the rear end plate.

Referring to Figure 2 in addition to Figure 1, the axial position of drive shaft 12 can be adjusted by an adjusting screw 27 into a threaded portion 41 of central bore 102. That is to say, the axial clearance between cam rotor 14 and front end plate 11 through bearing 22a can be adjusted by adjusting screw 27. Central bore 102 is partitioned into a front chamber 102a and a rear chamber 102b by adjusting screw 27. Front chamber 102a communicates with crank chamber 13. A plurality of axial grooves 42 are formed at inner peripheral threaded portion 41 of central bore 102 to communicate between front chamber 102a and rear chamber 102b of central bore 102.

A groove 43 is formed at the front end surface of cylinder block 101 facing gasket 37. Groove 43 extends radially from rear chamber 102b of central bore 102 to a pressure sensitive chamber 44 which is formed in the cylinder block 101. Therefore the crank chamber 13 communicates with pressure sensitive chamber 44 through grooves 42 and groove 43. A hole 45 is formed through gasket 37, valve plate 24 and gasket 38 to connect pressure sensitive chamber 44 and suction chamber 35. A bellows valve device 46 is fixed to one surface of pressure sensitive chamber 44 with a valve 461 arranged to close off hole 45 in response to the pressure within pressure sensitive chamber 44. The operation of bellows valve device 46 is as follows: The pressure within crank chamber 13 is commu-

nicated to pressure sensitive chamber 44 through grooves 42 and 43. Thus, the pressure within pressure sensitive chamber 44 is the same as the pressure within crank chamber 13. When the pressure within crank chamber 13 and pressure sensitive chamber 44 are below a predetermined pressure, the bellows of the bellows valve device 46 expands causing valve 461 to close hole 45. Therefore when the compressor is not being driven, the pressure within crank chamber 13 is balanced pressure, valve 461 of the bellows valve device 46 closes the hole 45. When the pressure within crank chamber 13 and pressure sensitive chamber 44 is above a predetermined pressure, the bellows of bellows valve device 46 is compressed causing valve 461 to open hole 45.

In operation of the compressor, drive shaft 12 is rotated by the engine of the vehicle through an electromagnetic clutch. Cam rotor 14 is rotated together with drive shaft 12 to cause a non-rotating wobbling motion of wobble plate 17. Rotating motion of wobble plate 17 is prevented by fork-shaped slider 172 which is attached to the outer peripheral end of wobble plate 17 and is slidably mounted on sliding rail 173 held between front end plate 11 and cylinder block 101. A wobble plate 17 moves, pistons 33 reciprocate out of phase in their respective cylinders 32. Upon reciprocation of pistons 33, the refrigerant gas, which is introduced into suction chamber 35 from a fluid inlet port 35a, is taken into each cylinder 32 and compressed. The compressed refrigerant is discharged to discharge chamber 36 from each cylinder 32 through discharge port 24b, and therefrom into an external fluid circuit, for example, a cooling circuit, through a fluid outlet port 36b.

At the beginning of compressor operation, hole 45 is closed by valve 461 of the bellows valve device 46 because the pressure within crank chamber 13 is low. As the compressor operates, the pressure within crank chamber 13 gradually rises to create a small pressure difference between crank chamber 13 and suction chamber 35. This pressure difference occurs because blow-by gas, which leaks from the cylinder chambers to crank chamber 13 through a gap between pistons 33 and cylinders 32 during the compression stroke, is contained in crank chamber 13. The movement of pistons 33 is hindered by the pressure difference between crank chamber 13 and suction chamber 35, i.e., as the pressure in the crank chamber approaches the mid-pressure of the compressed gas in the cylinder chambers during the suction stroke, movement of the pistons is hindered because the slant angle of slant plate 16 gradually decreases until it approaches zero, i.e., slant plate 16 would be perpendicular to the drive shaft 12. As the slant angle of slant plate 16 decreases, the

stroke of pistons 33 in the cylinders 32 is reduced and the capacity of the compressor gradually decreases.

When the pressure of crank chamber 13 and pressure sensitive chamber 44 rises over the predetermined pressure, the bellows of bellows valve device 46 is sufficiently compressed and valve 461 of bellows valve device 46 opens hole 45. Simultaneously, crank chamber 13 communicates with suction chamber 35 through a central bore 102 via grooves 42 and groove 43 formed at the front end surface of cylinder block 101, pressure sensitive chamber 44 and hole 45. Accordingly, the pressure of crank chamber 13 falls to the pressure of suction chamber 35. In this condition, wobble plate 17 usually is urged toward slant plate 16 during the compression stroke of the pistons 33 so that slant plate 16 moves toward rotor 14. Thus, the slant angle of slant plate 16 is maximized relative to a vertical plane through the hinged joint of pin 21 and slot 142. This results in the maximum stroke of pistons 33 within cylinders 32 which corresponds to the normal refrigerant capacity of the compressor. However, the falling pressure of crank chamber 13 causes valve 461 of bellows valve device to close hole 45. Thus the compressor is placed in a reduced compression stage again. Thus, in accordance with the above mentioned stages, full and reduced displacement of compressor is achieved.

In this embodiment, the bellows valve device 46 is disposed in pressure sensitive chamber 44 formed in the cylinder block 101. Bellows valve device 46 also may be disposed in suction chamber 35 as shown in Figure 3. In the embodiment shown in Figure 3, the opening and closing of hole 45 are accordingly controlled by the change of pressure in suction chamber 35.

Referring to Figure 4, a refrigerant compressor 1 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention is shown. In this embodiment, an annular shim 51 is disposed between adjusting screw 27 screwed into the threaded portion 41 of central bore 102 and the inner end of the drive shaft 12. Shim 51 prevents friction which would otherwise occur by the contact of rotating drive shaft 12 with adjusting screw 27. An annular thrust bearing 61 may also be used in place of shim 51 as shown in Figure 5.

Referring to Figure 6, a refrigerant compressor 1 is shown in accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, an electromagnetic valve 40 is disposed in suction chamber 35 in place of bellows valve device 46 which is shown in Figure 3.

Referring to Figure 7, an adjusting screw 271 is shown in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a plurality of axial grooves 421 are formed at an outer

peripheral surface of adjusting screw 271 to communicate the front chamber 102a and rear chamber 102b of central bore 102.

Claims

1. A compressor (1) including a compressor housing (10) having a cylinder block (101) provided with a plurality of cylinders (32) and a crank chamber (13) within said cylinder block (101), a piston (33) slidably fitted within each of said cylinders (32) and reciprocated by a drive mechanism including a wobble plate (17), an input drive rotor (14) and a drive shaft (12) connected to said input drive rotor (14) to drive said input drive rotor (14), an adjustable slant plate (16) with a sloping surface being connected to said input drive rotor (14) at an adjustable slant angle in close proximity to said wobble plate (17), a front end plate (11) on said compressor housing (10) including a bearing (20) for rotatably supporting said drive shaft (12), a rear end plate (25) and a valve plate (24) being disposed on the opposite end of said compressor housing (10) said rear end plate (25) having a suction chamber (35) and a discharge chamber (36), a central bore (102) formed at said cylinder block (101) wherein said drive shaft (12) being supported rotatably, an adjusting screw (17) being screwed into said central bore (102) to adjust axial location of said drive shaft (12) and dividing said central bore (102) into a front chamber (102a) and a rear chamber (102b), a communicating path communicating from said crank chamber (13) to said suction chamber (35), a valve control means (46) controlling the opening and closing of said communicating path, the angle of the sloping surface of said adjustable slant angle being able to be changed in response to the change of pressure in said crank chamber (13), said change in pressure being achieved by said valve control means (46) controlling the opening and closing of said communicating path, the stroke of said pistons (33) within said cylinders (32) being able to be changed by adjusting the slant angle of said adjustable slant plate (16), characterized by said communicating path being formed by a first hole or groove (42, 421) located at said central bore (102) and connecting said front chamber (102a) to said rear chamber (102b) of said central bore (102);
a groove (43) formed at an end surface of said cylinder block (101) facing said valve plate (24) and connecting said rear chamber (102b) of said central bore (102) to a second hole (45) formed at said valve plate (24) to connect one

end of said groove (43) to said suction chamber (35).

2. The refrigerant compressor (1) of claim 1, characterized in that said valve control means (46) is disposed in a chamber (44) formed in said cylinder block (101) and is connected to one end of said groove (43) and said second hole (45).
3. The refrigerant compressor (1) of claim 1, characterized in that said valve control means (46) is disposed in said suction chamber (35).
4. The refrigerant compressor (1) of one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that said valve control means (46) is a bellows valve (46) which senses the pressure of said crank chamber (13) or of said suction chamber (35).
5. The refrigerant compressor (1) of one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that said valve control means (46) is an electromagnetic valve (40).
6. The refrigerant compressor (1) of one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that said first hole or groove (42) is formed at an inner peripheral surface of said central bore (102).
7. The refrigerant compressor (1) of one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that said first hole (421) is formed at an outer peripheral surface of said adjusting screw (27).
8. The refrigerant compressor (1) of one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that an annular shim (51) is disposed between said adjusting screw (27) and an inner end of said drive shaft (12).
9. The refrigerant compressor (1) of one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that an annular thrust bearing (61) is disposed between said adjusting screw (27) and an inner end of said drive shaft (12).

Revendications

1. Compresseur (1) comprenant un carter (10) de compresseur comprenant un bloc cylindres (101) muni d'une pluralité de cylindres (32) et une chambre de manivelle (13) contenue dans ledit bloc cylindres (101), un piston (33) coulissant dans chacun desdits cylindres (32) et entraîné en mouvement alternatif par un mécanisme d'entraînement qui comprend un plateau oscillant (17), un rotor d'entraînement d'entrée (14) et un arbre d'entraînement (12) solidaire du rotor d'entraînement d'entrée (14), un pla-

- teau (16) à inclinaison réglable muni d'une surface inclinée, solidaire dudit rotor d'entraînement d'entrée (14) en formant avec lui un angle d'inclinaison réglable à grande proximité dudit plateau oscillant (17), un flasque d'extrémité avant (11) porté par le carter (10) du compresseur et comprenant un palier (20) qui supporte ledit arbre d'entraînement (12) libre en rotation, un flasque d'extrémité arrière (25) et une plaque de distributeur (24) qui sont disposés à l'extrémité opposée dudit carter (10) du compresseur, ledit flasque d'extrémité arrière (25) comprenant une chambre d'aspiration (35) et une chambre de refoulement (36), un perçage central (102) formé dans ledit bloc cylindres (101), dans lequel ledit arbre d'entraînement (12) est supporté libre en rotation, une vis de réglage (27) étant vissée dans ledit perçage central (102) pour régler la position axiale dudit arbre d'entraînement (12) et pour diviser ledit perçage central (102) en une chambre avant (102a) et une chambre arrière (102b), un passage de communication qui établit la communication entre ladite chambre de manivelle (13) et ladite chambre d'aspiration (35), des moyens (46) de commande d'obturateur commandant l'ouverture et la fermeture dudit passage de communication, l'angle de la surface inclinée dudit angle d'inclinaison réglable pouvant être modifié en réponse à la variation de la pression régnant dans ladite chambre de manivelle (13), ladite modification de la pression étant réalisée par lesdits moyens obturateurs (46) qui commandent l'ouverture et la fermeture dudit passage de communication, la course desdits pistons (33) dans lesdits cylindres (32) pouvant être modifiée par réglage de l'angle de pente de ladite plaque à inclinaison réglable (16), caractérisé en ce que ledit passage de communication est formé par un premier trou ou une première gorge (42,421) situé dans ledit perçage central (102) et qui relie ladite chambre avant (102a) à ladite chambre arrière (102b) dudit perçage central (102), et par une gorge (43) formée dans la surface d'extrémité dudit bloc cylindres (101) qui regarde ledit plateau de distributeur (24), et qui relie ladite chambre arrière (102b) dudit perçage central (102) à un deuxième trou (45) formé au niveau dudit plateau de distributeur (24) pour relier une première extrémité de ladite gorge (43) à ladite chambre d'aspiration (35).
2. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens de commande d'obturateur (46) sont disposés dans une chambre (44) formée dans ledit bloc cylindres (101) et sont reliés à une

première extrémité de ladite gorge (43) et audit deuxième trou (45).

3. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens de commande d'obturateur (46) sont disposés dans ladite chambre d'aspiration (35).
4. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon une des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens de commande d'obturateur (46) sont constitués par une soupape à soufflet (46) qui capte la pression de ladite chambre de manivelle (13) ou de ladite chambre d'aspiration (35).
5. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon une des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens de commande d'obturateur (46) sont constitués par une valve électromagnétique (40).
6. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon une des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit premier trou ou ladite première gorge (42) est formé dans une surface périphérique intérieure dudit trou central (102).
7. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon une des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit premier trou (421) est formé dans une surface périphérique extérieure de ladite vis de réglage (27).
8. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon une des revendications 1 à 7, caractérisé en ce qu'une entretoise annulaire (51) est interposée entre ladite vis de réglage (27) et une extrémité intérieure dudit arbre d'entraînement (12).
9. Compresseur de réfrigérant (1) selon une des revendications 1 à 7, caractérisé en ce qu'un palier de butée annulaire (61) est interposé entre ladite vis de réglage (27) et une extrémité intérieure dudit arbre d'entraînement (12).

Patentansprüche

1. Kompressor (1) mit einem Kompressorgehäuse (10), das einen mit einer Mehrzahl von Zylindern (32) versehenen Zylinderblock (101) mit einer Kurbelkammer (13) in dem Zylinderblock (101) aufweist, einem gleiten könnend in jeden der Zylinder (32) eingepaßten Kolben (33), der durch einen Antriebsmechanismus mit einer Taumelscheibe (17) hin und her bewegt wird, einem Eingangsantriebsrotor (14) und einer mit

- dem Eingangsantriebsrotor (14) verbundenen Antriebswelle (12) zum Antreiben des Eingangsantriebsrotors (14), einer einstellbaren Schrägplatte (16) mit einer geneigten Oberfläche, die mit dem Eingangsantriebsrotor (14) mit einem einstellbaren Neigungswinkel in enger Nachbarschaft zu der Taumelscheibe (17) verbunden ist, einer vorderen Endplatte (11) auf dem Kompressorgehäuse (10) mit einem Lager (20) zum drehbaren Lagern der Antriebswelle (10), einer hinteren Endplatte (25) und einer an dem entgegengesetzten Ende des Kompressorgehäuses (25) vorgesehenen Ventilplatte (24), wobei die hintere Endplatte (25) eine Ansaugkammer (35) und eine Auslaßkammer (36) aufweist, einer an dem Zylinderblock (101) gebildeten Zentralbohrung (102), in der die Antriebswelle (12) drehbar gelagert ist, einer in die Zentralbohrung (102) eingeschraubten Einstellschraube (27) zum Einstellen der axialen Anordnung der Antriebswelle (12) und Unterteilen der Zentralbohrung (102) in eine vordere Kammer (102a) und eine hintere Kammer (102b), einem die Kurbelkammer (13) mit der Ansaugkammer (35) verbindenden Verbindungsweg, einer das Öffnen und Schließen des Verbindungsweges steuernden Ventilsteuervorrichtung (46), wobei der Winkel der geneigten Oberfläche der einstellbaren Schrägplatte als Reaktion auf die Änderung des Druckes in der Kurbelkammer (13) geändert werden kann und die Änderung des Druckes durch die das Öffnen und Schließen des Verbindungsweges steuernde Ventilvorrichtung (46) erzielt wird, der Hub der Kolben (33) in den Zylindern (32) durch Einstellen des Neigungswinkels der einstellbaren Schrägplatte (16) geändert werden kann, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Verbindungsweg durch ein erstes Loch oder eine erste Rille (42, 421) gebildet ist, das bzw. die bei der Zentralbohrung (102) angeordnet ist und die vordere Kammer (102b) der Zentralbohrung (102) verbindet; daß eine an einer Endoberfläche des Zylinderblockes (101) gebildete Rille (43) der Ventilplatte (24) zugewandt ist und die hintere Kammer (102b) der Zentralbohrung (102) mit einem an der Ventilplatte (24) gebildeten Loch (45) zum Verbinden eines Endes der Rille (43) mit der Ansaugkammer (35) verbindet.
2. Kühlkompressor (1) nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ventilsteuervorrichtung (46) in einer in dem Zylinderblock (101) gebildeten Kammer (44) vorgesehen ist und mit einem Ende der Rille (43) und dem zweiten Loch (45) verbunden ist.
3. Kühlkompressor (1) nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ventilsteuervorrichtung (46) in der Ansaugkammer (35) vorgesehen ist.
4. Kühlkompressor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ventilsteuervorrichtung (46) ein Balgenventil (46) ist, das den Druck der Kurbelkammer (13) oder der Ansaugkammer (35) erfäßt.
5. Kühlkompressor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ventilsteuervorrichtung (46) ein elektromagnetisches Ventil (40) ist.
6. Kühlkompressor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Loch oder die erste Rille (42) an einer inneren umlaufenden Oberfläche der Zentralbohrung (102) gebildet ist.
7. Kühlkompressor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Loch (421) an einer äußeren umlaufenden Oberfläche der Einstellschraube (27) gebildet ist.
8. Kühlkompressor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein ringförmiges Unterlegstück (51) zwischen der Einstellschraube (27) und einem inneren Ende der Antriebswelle (12) vorgesehen ist.
9. Kühlkompressor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein ringförmiges Drucklager (61) zwischen der Einstellschraube (27) und einem inneren Ende der Antriebswelle (12) vorgesehen ist.

FIG. 1

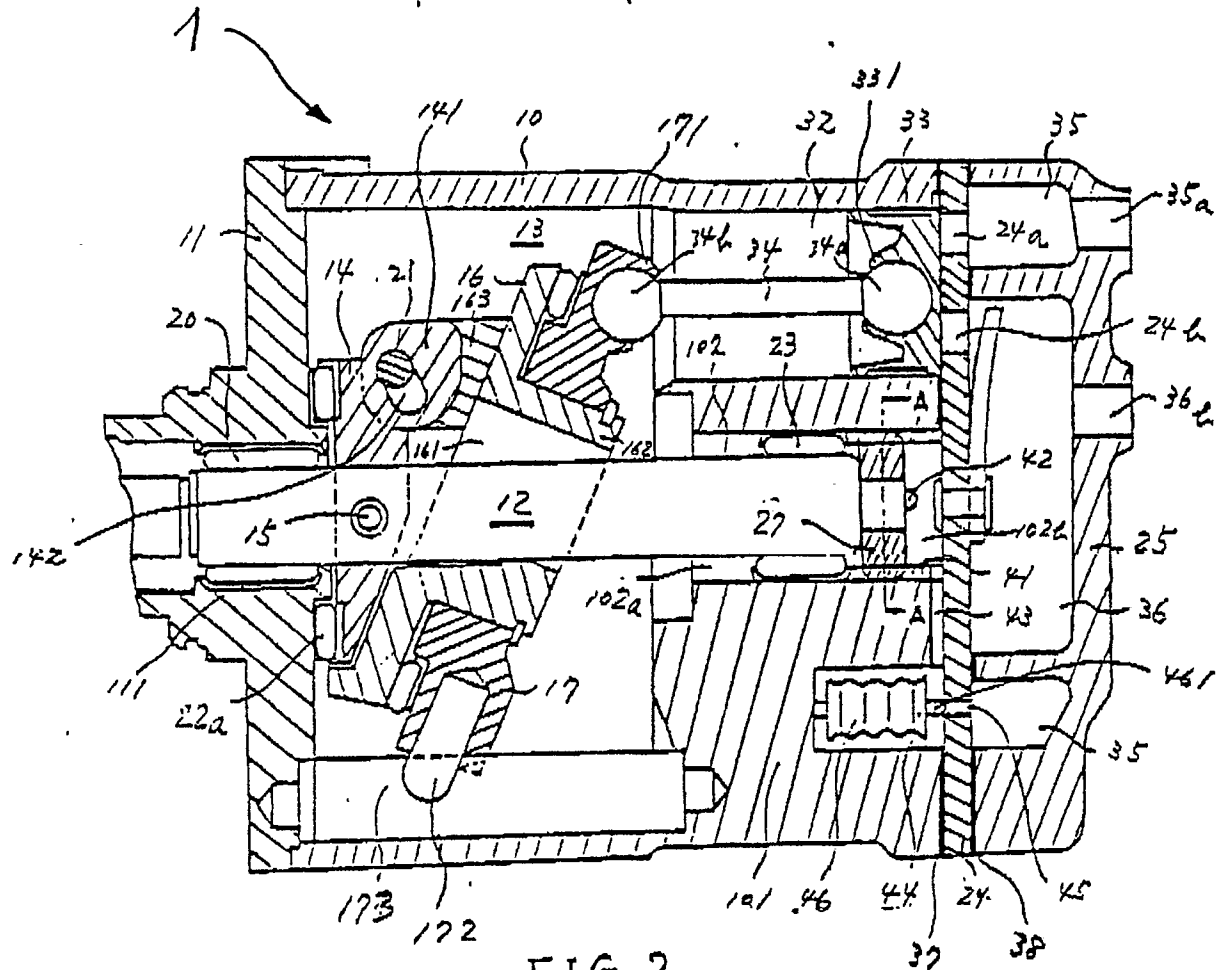
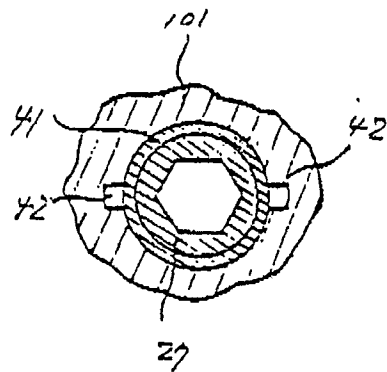


FIG. 2



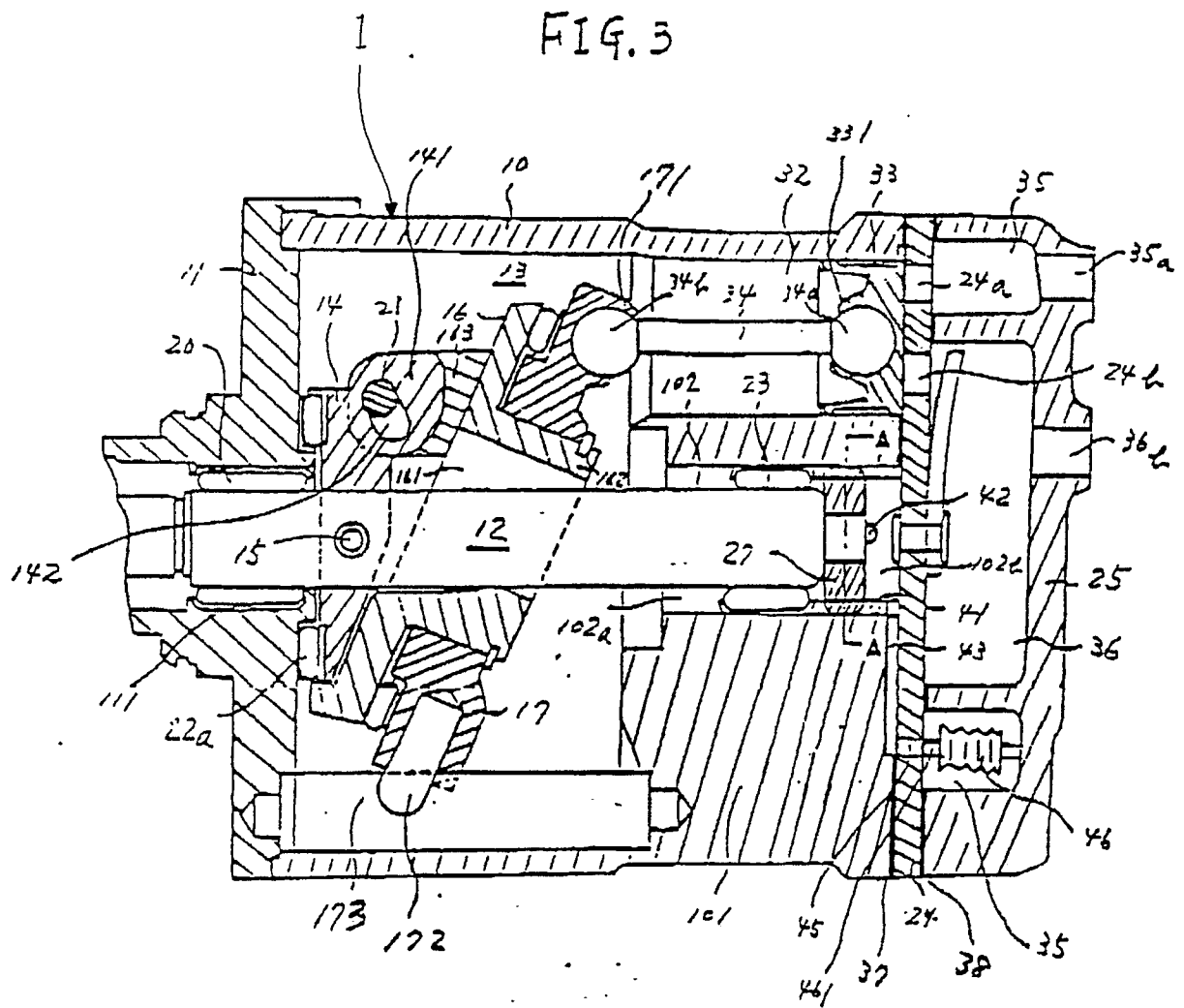


FIG. 4

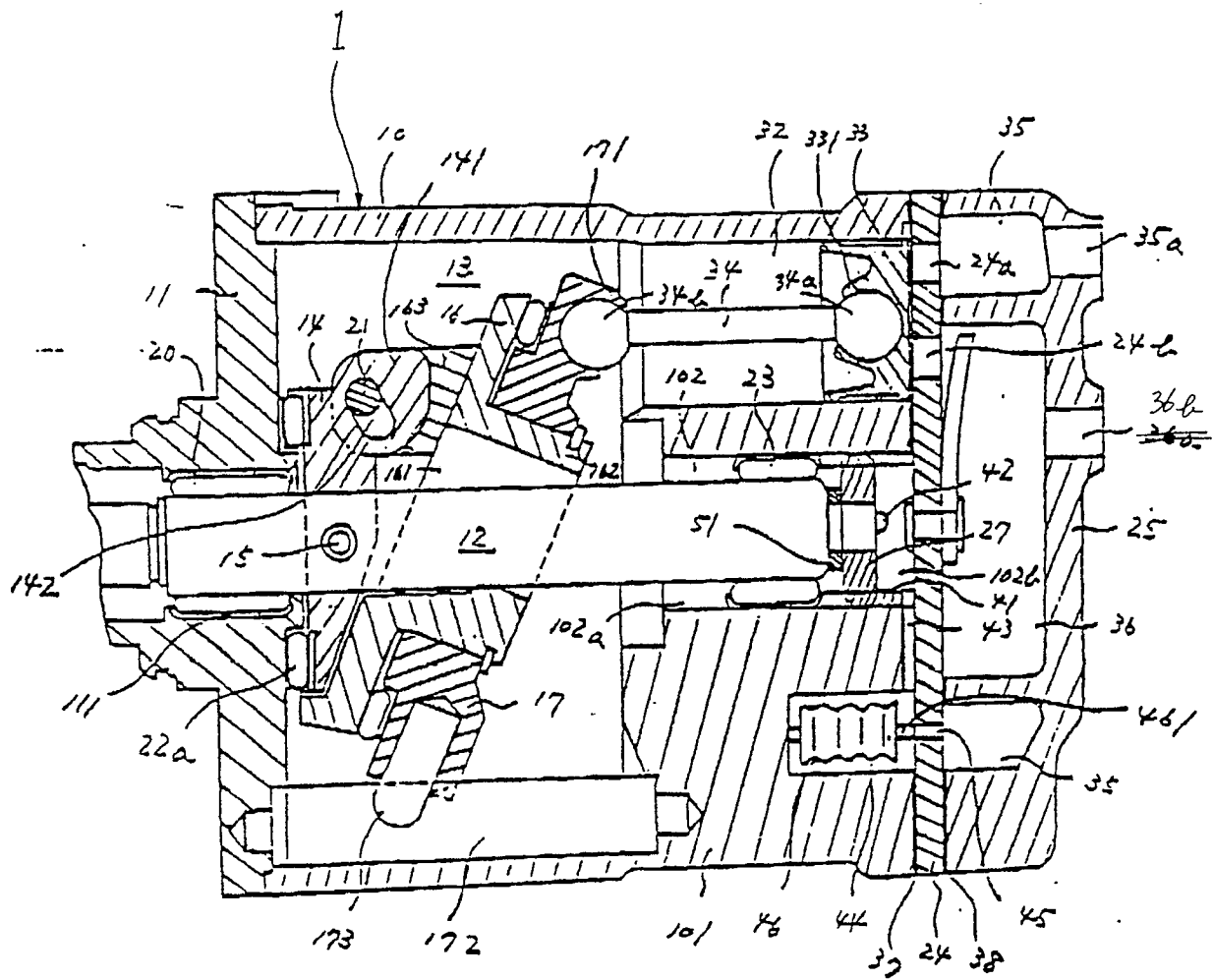
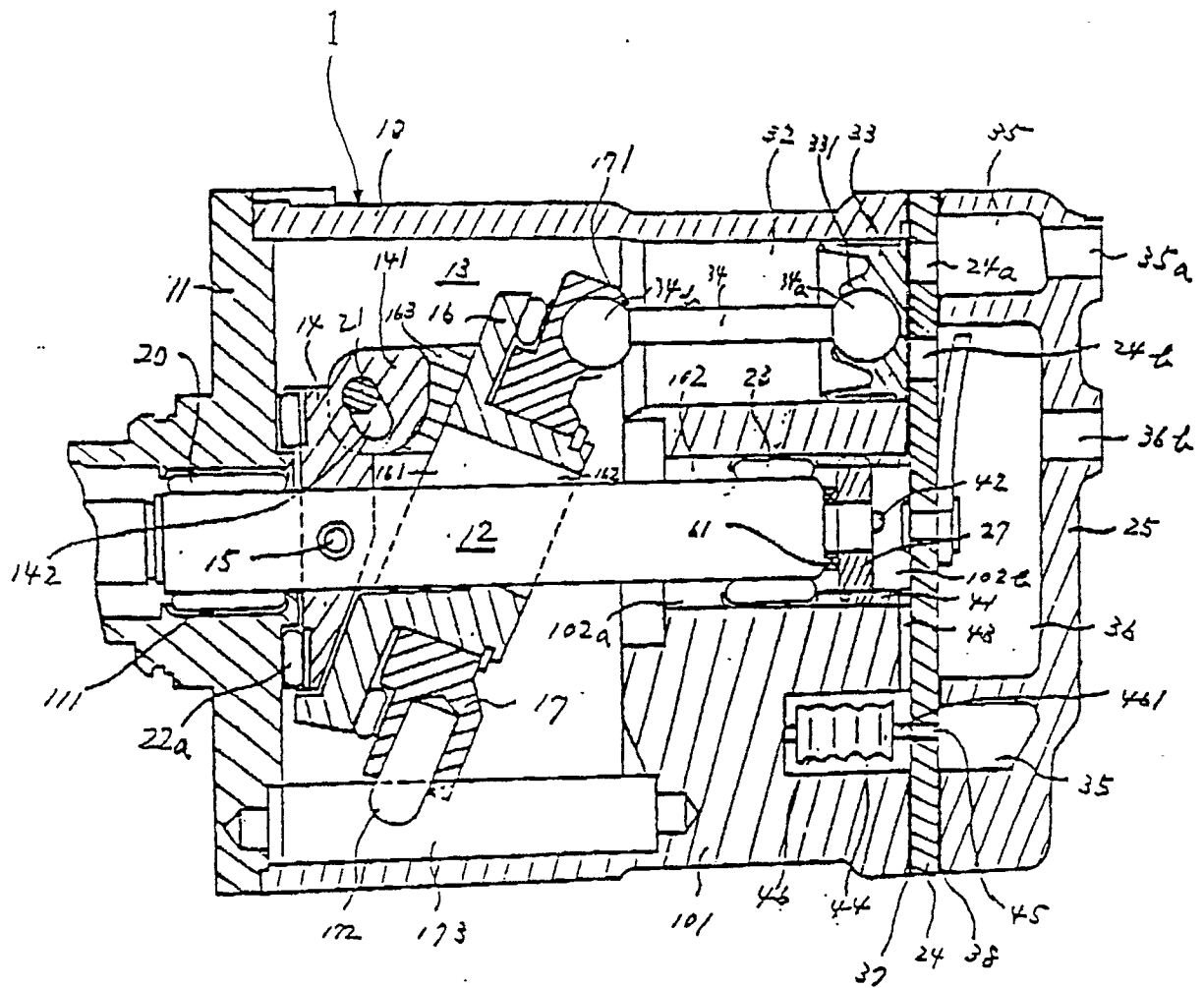


FIG. 5



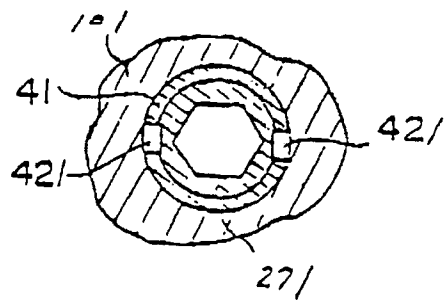
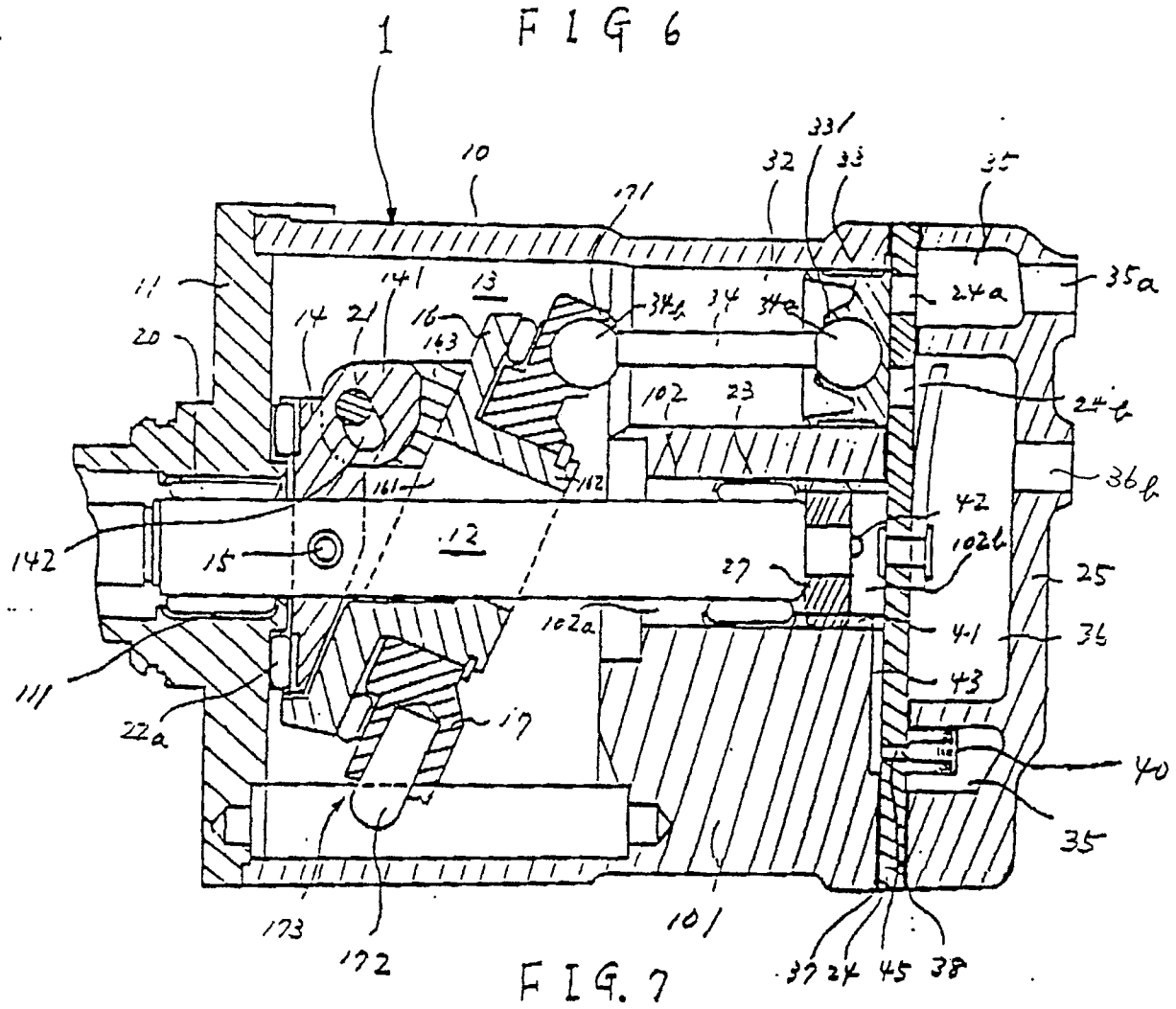


FIG. 8

