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(54) **WINDOW ACTUATING DEVICE**

FENSTERBETÄTIGUNGSVORRICHTUNG

DISPOSITIF D'ACTIONNEMENT DE LEVE-GLACES

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to a drive system for window winders with a unified kinematic chain, applicable to automobile vehicles and within the context of the technique included in EP.A. 0724060 of the same applicant.

[0002] In the said reference a window winder is described in which the movement of the kinematic chain is carried out by means of a turning device driven indifferently either manually or electrically. The kinematic chain is common for both drive systems and the said drive can be of any kind, with the characteristic that when it is manual, a reduction is placed with a braking system on the operating shaft of the window winder handle and a torque compensator by means of a suitable spring.

[0003] In the case of the present invention, the movement of the kinematic chain is carried out by means of rotation system with gear engagement, which is connected appropriately to the manual or electric drive system. This system of movement is known within these techniques.

[0004] In particular, this system is composed of a crown gear that receives a rotation movement and which, in turn, transmits a torque to a cable drum. The crown gear is operated by a pinion and in turn incorporates a toothed area, by means of which it connects with the drum already mentioned.

[0005] One object of the invention is to provide a drive system with internal reduction and compensation of high torque levels, applicable to window winder systems with a common kinematic chain and which, when it is manual, includes a compensation spring that produces a greater torque reduction.

[0006] Another object of the invention is to provide a drive system in which the compensation spring occupies a minimum space inside the mechanism.

[0007] In order to achieve these objectives, the drive system includes an end pinion which is housed inside the toothed interior of a crown gear. This crown gear is in turn provided with a toothed projection on the opposite face or side, and this projection engages with the cable drum, with the particularity that between the crown gear and the cable drum are situated a spring and a retainer that housed the said spring, and the shaft or axis of both these coincide with the shaft of the crown gear and drum.

[0008] The spring is mounted on the toothed projection of the crown gear, on the side closer to the cable drum, and its inner end is provided with a lug which is received in a longitudinal slot or groove cut in the toothed area of the crown gear.

[0009] The slot runs throughout the whole of the toothed portion of the said projection and is prolonged throughout its non-toothed portion, so that the width of the spring corresponds with the length of the said non-toothed portion, leaving the toothed part free for its adjustment with the cable drum.

[0010] The exterior of the spring is provided with a bent free end that connects with a portion of the internal side surface of the retainer that adopts the shape of a bowl, with a width noticeably equal to that of the spring and with a centred hole in order to permit the passage of the toothed portion of the projection on the crown gear towards the cable drum.

[0011] With the spring arranged on the crown gear, between it and the retainer, and with the internal and external ends secured as described, the toothed projection of the crown gear is engaged with the cable drum, following the interposition of a washer.

[0012] In this way, the alignment of the spring with the drive shaft is established and with a direct power haul connection with the crown gear that transmits the torque to the cable drum, so that it achieves the objectives foreseen previously.

[0013] The accompanying sheet of drawings allows us to observe a practical solution, non-restrictive, of the invention, in which the following are represented:

Figure 1 is a perspective of a drive system for a window winder that incorporates the object of the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective of the constituent items of the reduction.

[0014] In accordance with Figure 1, we can appreciate the drive system items, that start with the window winder handle shaft (1), which, through the retainer (2), reaches the pinion (2, 3) and which are housed in the casing (4) towards the crown gear (5).

[0015] The crown gear has a toothed recess in which the pinion (3) is received, so that the said crown gear is made to turn when the shaft (1) turns. The opposite end of the crown gear has an axial projection finishing off in toothed portion (7), by means of which rotation movement is transmitted to the cable drum (10).

[0016] This general drive system is applicable to either a manually or an electrically operated kinematic chain for the transmission of movement to the cable drum, with the characteristic that when it is manual, a housing is fitted which is provided with the compensation spring (6) which establishes a direct connection to the power haul with the crown gear (5) that transmits the torque to the cable drum (10).

[0017] In particular, if Figure 2 we can observe the spring (6) with an internal end (15) that procures a small fin or rib, which becomes inserted into a longitudinal slot (12) in the rear axial projection of the crown gear (5), so that it becomes arranged in the non-toothed portion of the projection, leaving free the toothed portion (7) for it to fit together with the drum (10).

[0018] The external end (16) of the spring (6) is housed on an internal ledge of the retainer (8), which clasps the said spring.

[0019] Obviously, there is correspondence between

the length of the non-toothed area of the rear projection of the crown gear (5) and the widths of the spring (6) and retainer (8), so that the toothed portion of the rear projection of the crown gear (5) becomes clear for its connection to the cable drum.

[0020] As stated previously, the arrangement described for the spring and its location on board the longitudinal shaft or axis provides a better reduction of the torque, as well as a lower occupation of physical space in the drive system assembly unit.

Claims

1. Drive system for window winders with internal compensation, that has a toothed device (5) that receives the rotation of a pinion (3) operated by a shaft (1) from the exterior, in which the toothed device has a partially toothed rear projection (13) that is connected to the cable drum (10), which is **characterised in that** when the movement of the drive is manual, a spring (6) is placed, connected to the toothed device (5) through its connection to the partially toothed projection of this device, and more specifically in its non-toothed area (12), with the spring having a longitudinal shaft that coincides with that of the drive system, **in that** a bowl-shaped retainer (7) is arranged on the spring and that the internal and lower (15, 14) ends of the spring have appropriate means for them to be secured to the rear projection of the toothed device (5) and to the internal wall of the retainer (7), respectively, and with the base of the bowl shape having a central hole (16) to allow the 'passage of the toothed portion of the projection (13).
2. Drive system for window winders with internal compensation, in accordance with claim 1, **characterised in that** the length of the non-toothed portion (12) of the rear projection of the toothed device is fundamentally equal to the height of the spring (6) and of the retainer (7).
3. Drive system for window winders with internal compensation, in accordance with claim 1, **characterised in that** the internal part (15) of the spring (6) is a fin or rib which is received in a longitudinal slot (11) that occupies the whole of the rear projection of the toothed device (5) and the external part (14) of the spring (6) is taken into an internal projection in the side surface of the retainer (7).

Patentansprüche

1. Antriebssystem für Fensterheber mit internem Ausgleich, das eine gezahnte Vorrichtung (5) aufweist, die die Rotation einer Ritzel (3) aufnimmt, welche

durch einen Griff (1) von außen betrieben wird, in dem die gezahnte Vorrichtung eine teilweise gezahnte Rückprojektion (13) besitzt, die mit der Kabeltrommel (10) verbunden ist, welches dadurch charakterisiert ist, dass, wenn die Bewegung des Antriebs manuell ist, eine Feder (6) plaziert wird, verbunden mit der gezahnten Vorrichtung (5), und zwar durch deren Verbindung mit der teilweise gezahnten Projektion seiner Vorrichtung, genauer gesagt in seinem nicht gezahnten Bereich (12), wobei die Feder einen längs verlaufenden Griff besitzt, der mit dem des Antriebssystems insoweit übereinstimmt, dass eine kugelförmige Feststellvorrichtung (7) an der Feder angebracht ist, und dass die inneren und unteren (15, 14) Enden der Feder entsprechende Mittel dafür besitzen, dass sie an der Rückprojektion der gezahnten Vorrichtung (5) befestigt werden können, bzw. zu der Innenwand der Feststellvorrichtung (7), wobei die Basis der Kugelform ein zentrales Loch (16) aufweist, um den Durchgang des gezahnten Teils der Projektion zu ermöglichen.

2. Antriebssystem für Fensterkurbeln mit internem Ausgleich, in Übereinstimmung mit Anspruch 1, welches dadurch charakterisiert ist, dass die Länge des nicht gezahnten Teils (12) der Rückprojektion der gezahnten Vorrichtung im wesentlichen identisch ist mit der Höhe der Feder (6) und der Feststellvorrichtung (7).
3. Antriebssystem für Fensterkurbeln mit internem Ausgleich, in Übereinstimmung mit Anspruch 1, welches dadurch charakterisiert ist, dass der innere Teil (15) der Feder (6) aus einer Rippe oder Strebe besteht, die in einem längs verlaufenden Schlitz (11) aufgenommen wird, der die Gesamtheit der Rückprojektion der gezahnten Vorrichtung (5) einnimmt, und der äußere Teil (14) der Feder (6) wird in eine innere Projektion an der seitlichen Oberfläche des Feststellvorrichtung (7) aufgenommen.

Revendications

1. Système d'entraînement pour manivelle de lève-glace avec compensation interne, équipé d'un dispositif denté (5) qui reçoit la rotation d'un pignon (3) mis en marche par un axe (1) de l'extérieur, dans lequel le dispositif denté a une projection arrière partiellement dentée (13) relié au tambour du câble (10), qui se **caractérise par le fait que** le mouvement de l'entraînement est manuel, un ressort (6) est placé, relié au dispositif denté (5) par sa connexion sur la zone dentée (12), le ressort ayant un axe longitudinal qui coïncide avec celui du système d'entraînement, **par le fait que** la pièce de retenue cratériforme (7) est disposée sur le ressort et que

les extrémités interne et inférieure (15, 14) du ressort sont prévues pour être fixées sur la projection arrière du système denté (5) et sur la paroi interne de la pièce de retenue (7) respectivement, la base du cratère ayant un trou central (16) pour permettre le passage de la portion dentée de la projection (13).

2. Système d'entraînement pour manivelle de lève-glisse avec compensation interne, conformément à la revendication 1, **caractérisé par le fait que** la longueur de la portion non dentée (12) de la projection arrière du dispositif denté est fondamentalement égale à la hauteur du ressort (6) et de la pièce de retenue (7).
3. Système d'entraînement pour manivelle de lève-glisse avec compensation interne, conformément à la revendication 1, **caractérisé par le fait que** la partie interne (15) du ressort (6) est une ailette ou un épaulement qui est reçue par une encoche longitudinale (11) qui occupe toute la projection arrière du dispositif denté (5) et que la pièce externe (14) du ressort (6) est prise dans une projection interne de la surface latérale de la pièce de retenue.

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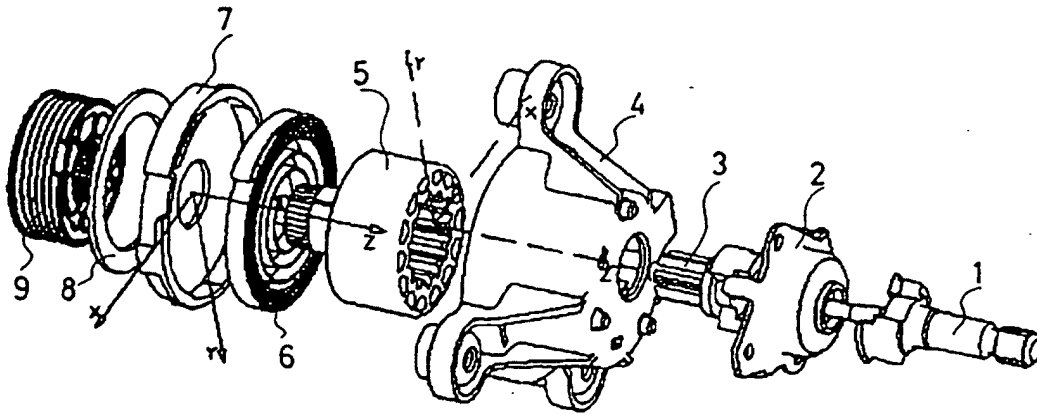


Fig:1

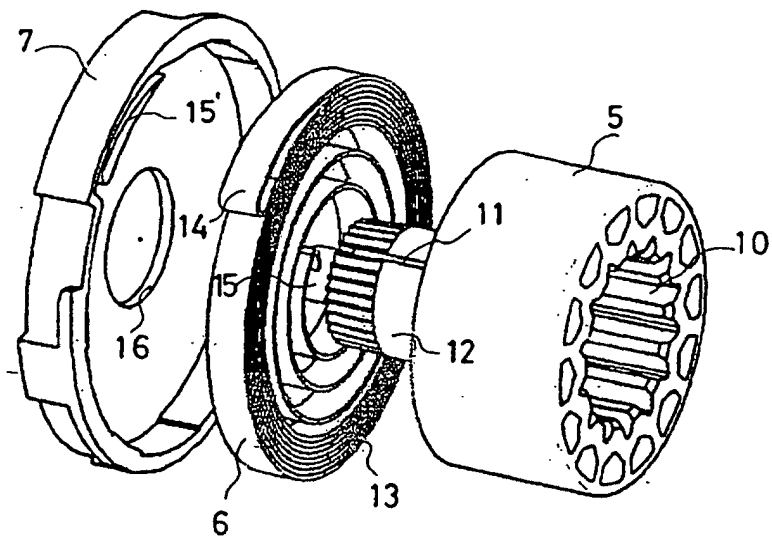


Fig: 2