

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication: 27.02.2002 Bulletin 2002/09	(51) Int Cl.7: H01H 39/00
(21) Application number: 00117371.5	
(22) Date of filing: 23.08.2000	
(84) Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE Designated Extension States: AL LT LV MK RO SI	(72) Inventors: • Nakamura, Goro, Yazaki Parts Co., Ltd. Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-ken 421-0407 (JP) • Sato, Takahiro, Yazaki Parts Co., Ltd. Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-ken 421-0407 (JP)
(71) Applicant: YAZAKI CORPORATION Minato-ku, Tokyo 108 (JP)	(74) Representative: HOFFMANN - EITLE Patent- und Rechtsanwälte Arabellastrasse 4 81925 München (DE)

(54)

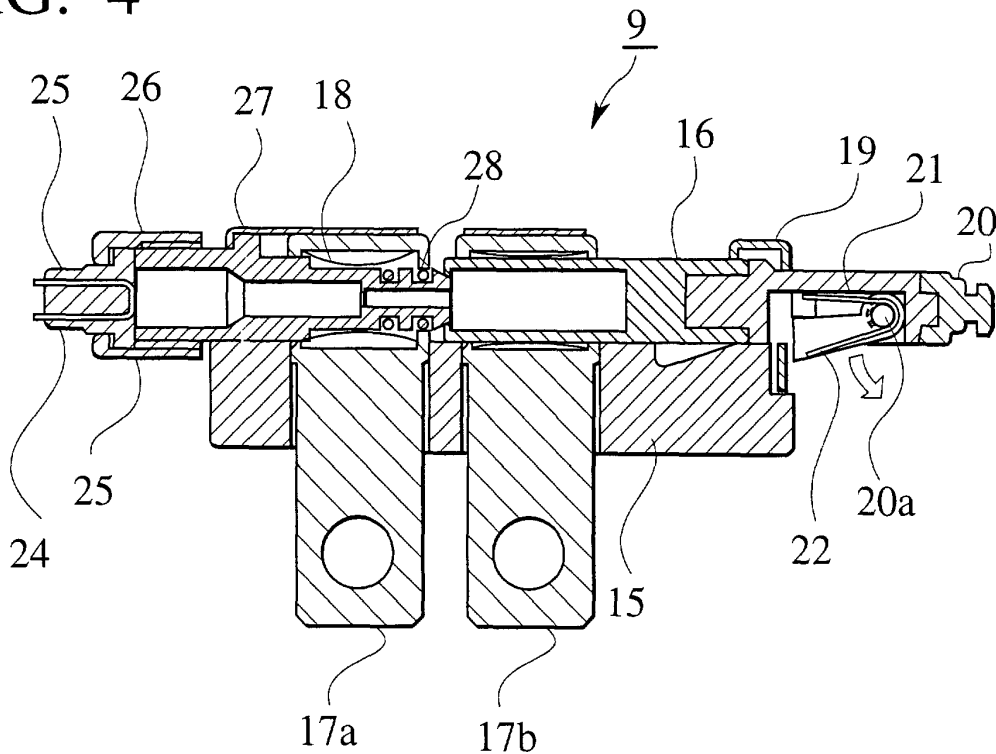
Power breaker

(57)

A reset knob 20 is mounted to a tip end of a shaft 16. A torsion spring 21 and a returning motion-preventing lock 22 are bent and accommodated in the reset knob 20. The returning motion-preventing lock 22 can rotate around a reset-knob fulcrum 20a of the reset knob 20 by a load of the torsion spring 21. Therefore, the returning motion-preventing lock 22 jumps out from inside

of the reset knob 20 which is firmly connected together with the shaft 16 by a force of the torsion spring 21, thereby preventing the shaft 16 and the reset knob 20 from returning to an initial position. Further, since the returning motion-preventing lock 22 can easily be accommodated in the reset knob 20 manually, a reset operation for returning the shaft 16 to its original initial position can be carried out easily.

FIG. 4



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a power breaker for interrupting a power circuit utilizing sublimation of a gas starting agent for example, and more particularly, to a resettable power breaker in which after a power circuit is forcibly interrupted when abnormal conditions were encountered or a short circuit, collision of vehicle or the like occurred, it is possible to reliably prevent the power circuit from being energized again by impact, vibration or other external force.

[0002] Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. H11-301376 discloses a structure in which in a power breaker in which can forcibly interrupt a power circuit when abnormal conditions were encountered or a short circuit, collision of vehicle or the like occurred. However, a structure of the above-described conventional power breaker as the following problem. That is, since there is no function for holding the shaft at the interruption position after the shaft was slid to the interruption position to interrupt between the terminals, there is an adverse possibility that the shaft may be returned to the initial position by reaction force, impact, vibration caused by the projecting motion of the shaft or by external force, and the terminals may be electrically connected to each other.

[0003] Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. H9-251830 discloses a structure in which in a power breaker having two terminals for making and breaking a power circuit and capable of connecting and separating the two terminals to and from each other by sliding movement of a shaft. In the case of a returning motion-preventing lock used in the disclosed technique, there is a problem that although the shaft can be locked at the interruption position, this lock can not be released to return the shaft to the initial position.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] In view of the above circumstances, it is an object of the present invention to provide a resettable power breaker in which after a power circuit is forcibly interrupted when abnormal conditions were encountered or a short circuit, collision of vehicle or the like occurred, it is possible to reliably prevent the power circuit from being energized again by impact, vibration or other external force.

[0005] To achieve the above object, according to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a power breaker comprising a pair of terminals inserted in a power circuit for connecting a battery of a vehicle and loads provided in various portions of the vehicle, and a shaft capable of connecting and separating the terminals to and from each other by sliding movement of the shaft, in which the shaft is slid from an initial position where the terminals are connected to each other to an

interruption position where the terminals are separated from each other, thereby interrupting the power circuit, wherein the shaft is provided at its one end with a returning motion-preventing lock which jumps out from the shaft when the shaft interrupts the power circuit to prevent the shaft from returning to the initial position.

[0006] According to the first aspect, the shaft capable of connecting and separating the two terminals with and from each other to energize and interrupt the power circuit is provided at its one end with a returning motion-preventing lock which jumps out from the shaft when the shaft interrupts the power circuit to prevent the shaft from returning to the initial position. Therefore, the shaft can be held at the interruption position by the returning motion-preventing lock, and it is possible to reliably prevent the power circuit from being energized again by impact, vibration or other external force after a power circuit is forcibly interrupted when abnormal conditions were encountered or a short circuit, collision of vehicle or the like occurred.

[0007] Accordingly, since the returning motion-preventing lock jumps out from the shaft when the shaft interrupts the power circuit, a reset operation for returning the shaft to its original initial position can be carried out easily.

[0008] In a second aspect of the present invention, the returning motion-preventing lock is accommodated in a reset knob mounted to one end of the shaft together with a resilient member, and the returning motion-preventing lock jumps out by a force of the resilient member when the shaft interrupts the power circuit.

[0009] According to the second aspect, since the returning motion-preventing lock can easily be accommodated in the reset knob manually, the reset operation for returning the shaft to the original initial position can be carried out easily.

[0010] In a third aspect of the present invention, the resilient member is a torsion spring provided in the reset knob and acting around the reset knob fulcrum.

[0011] According to the third aspect, since the torsion spring exerts a force in an opening direction to the returning motion-preventing lock around the reset knob. Further, since the returning motion-preventing lock can easily be accommodated in the reset knob manually, the reset operation for returning the shaft to the original initial position can be carried out easily.

[0012] In a fourth aspect of the present invention, the returning motion-preventing lock is provided with a claw engaged with an apparatus body when the returning motion-preventing lock jumps out from the shaft, thereby preventing the shaft from falling out from the apparatus body.

[0013] According to the fourth aspect, the returning motion-preventing lock is provided with a claw engaged with an apparatus body when the returning motion-preventing lock jumps out from the shaft, thereby preventing the shaft from falling out from the apparatus body. Therefore, the reset operation for returning the shaft to

the original initial position is not interrupted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing one example of electrical equipment system to which a power breaker of the present invention is applied;
 Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing an interrupting flow of the electrical equipment system shown in Fig. 1;
 Fig. 3 is a sectional side view of an essential portion of an embodiment of the gas-type power breaker in its initial state before it is operated;
 Fig. 4 is a sectional side view of an essential portion of the one example of the gas-type power breaker in its interruption state after it was operated;
 Fig. 5 is a detailed explanatory view of a returning motion-preventing lock; and
 Fig. 6 is a detailed explanatory view for explaining a manual operation for accommodating the returning motion-preventing lock in a reset knob.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0015] Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing one example of electrical equipment system to which a power breaker of the present invention is applied. As shown in Fig. 1, in this electrical equipment system 1, a starter 3, an alternator 4, an ignition switch (IGN.SW) 5, and other loads such as a load 6 provided in various portions of a vehicle are connected to a battery 2 of the vehicle through a wire harness 8 having an electric wire 7. A power breaker 9 of the present invention is interposed in the power circuit. A number 10 represents a G-sensor (G-SSR), and a number 11 represents an air bag ECU. They are used for operating the power breaker 9. A number 12 represents a hazard, a number 13 represents a phone (PHONE), and a number 14 represents a door lock (D/L). They are examples of system structural articles which do not interrupt the power circuit by the power breaker 9.

[0016] According to this electrical equipment system 1, as shown in an interruption flow of Fig. 2, if the subject vehicle collided against an object such as another vehicle ahead and a collision signal was output from the G-sensor (G-SSR) 10 to the air bag ECU11, (step ST201), a circuit interrupting signal is generated in the air bag ECU11, and this generated circuit interrupting signal is output to the power breaker 9 (step ST202).

[0017] With this signal, the power breaker 9 can interrupt the power circuit to stop the electric supply from the battery 2 to the various loads such as the starter 3, the alternator 4, the ignition switch (IGN.SW) 5 (step ST203) as will be explained below based on Figs. 3 to 6.

[0018] Figs. 3 and 4 show a structure of one embodiment of the power breaker 9 of the present invention. Fig. 3 is a sectional side view of an essential portion of

an embodiment of the gas-type power breaker in its initial state before it is operated, and Fig. 4 is a sectional side view of an essential portion of the one example of the gas-type power breaker in its interruption state after it was operated.

[0019] In the power breaker 9, a shaft 16 is inserted in a base body (apparatus body) 15, and the power breaker 9 includes terminals 17a, 17b which are connected to each other for feeding electricity from the battery 2 to each of the loads such as the starter 3 and the alternator 4.

[0020] In an initial state before the power breaker 9 is operated, the terminals 17a, 17b are electrically connected to each other by the shaft 16. Therefore, a current of the power circuit flows from terminal 17a → shaft 16 → terminal 17b. Since the terminals 17a, 17b are in contact with the multi-point connection spring 18 at contacts, a large current can flow through the terminals 17a, 17b.

[0021] In this power breaker 9, a reset knob 20 is mounted to a tip end of the shaft 16 using a stopper 19, and a torsion spring 21 and a returning motion-preventing lock 22 are bent and accommodated in the reset knob 20.

[0022] The returning motion-preventing lock 22 can be rotated around a reset-knob fulcrum 20a of the reset knob 20 by a load of the torsion spring 21. Further, as shown in Fig. 5, the returning motion-preventing lock 22 is provided with a claw 22a so that the returning motion-preventing lock 22 will not rotate beyond a predetermined rotational angular position to prevent the shaft 16 from falling out from the base body 15.

[0023] An ignitor 24 accommodating a gas starting agent 23 therein is mounted to a rear end of the shaft 16. In Fig. 5, a number 25 represents a starting-agent case, a number 26 represents a nozzle, a number 27 represents a nozzle-mounting plate, a number 28 represents an O-ring, and a number 29 represents a terminal-mounting plate.

[0024] In such an assembling structure, when gas is generated by sublimation of the gas starting agent 23, the shaft 16 and the reset knob 20 are moved by this gas pressure to an interruption state shown in Fig. 1 in which the shaft 16 and the reset knob 20 are projected from the base body 15.

[0025] In this state, the returning motion-preventing lock 22 jumps out from inside of the reset knob 20 firmly connected together with the shaft 16, and it is possible to prevent the shaft 16 and the reset knob 20 from returning to the initial position.

[0026] Therefore, the shaft 16 can be held at the interruption position by the returning motion-preventing lock 22, and it is possible to reliably prevent the power circuit from being energized again by impact, vibration or other external force after a power circuit is forcibly interrupted when abnormal conditions were encountered or a short circuit, collision of vehicle or the like occurred.

[0027] The returning motion-preventing lock 22 jumps out from inside of the reset knob 20 firmly connected together with the shaft 16 by a force of the torsion spring 21 at the time of the interrupting operation of the shaft. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 6, the returning motion-preventing lock 22 can easily be inserted manually into the reset knob 20 in a direction of arrow A while pushing the returning motion-preventing lock 22 in a direction of arrow B (while preventing the returning motion-preventing lock 22 from jumping out).

[0028] When the returning motion-preventing lock 22 jumps out from inside of the reset knob 20, the claw 22a provided on the returning motion-preventing lock 22 engages the base body 15 to prevent the shaft 16 from falling out from the base body 15. Therefore, the reset operation for returning the shaft 16 to the original initial position is not interrupted.

[0029] Since the returning motion-preventing lock 22 can easily be accommodated in the reset knob 20 manually and the shaft 16 can be prevented from falling out from the base body 15 in this manner, the reset operation for returning the shaft 16 to the original initial position can be carried out easily.

[0030] In the present invention, as a resilient member provided in the reset knob 20 mounted to one end of the shaft 16, a compression spring or a rubber may be used instead of the torsion spring. Any member may be used as the resilient member only if it can reliably bias the returning motion-preventing lock outward at the time of the interrupting operation of the shaft.

3. A power breaker according to claim 2, wherein said resilient member is a torsion spring biasing said returning motion-preventing lock outward.

5 4. A power breaker according to claim 1, wherein said returning motion-preventing lock is provided with a claw engaged with an apparatus body when said returning motion-preventing lock jumps out from said shaft, thereby preventing said shaft from falling out from said apparatus body.

Claims

1. A power breaker comprising a pair of terminals inserted in a power circuit for connecting a battery of a vehicle and loads provided in various portions of the vehicle, and a shaft capable of connecting and separating said terminals to and from each other by sliding movement of said shaft, in which said shaft is slid from an initial position where said terminals are connected to each other to an interruption position where said terminals are separated from each other, thereby interrupting said power circuit, wherein

said shaft is provided at its one end with a returning motion-preventing lock which jumps out from said shaft when said shaft interrupts said power circuit to prevent said shaft from returning to said initial position.

2. A power breaker according to claim 1, wherein said returning motion-preventing lock is accommodated in a reset knob mounted to one end of said shaft together with a resilient member, and said returning motion-preventing lock jumps out by a force of said resilient member when said shaft interrupts said power circuit.

FIG. 1

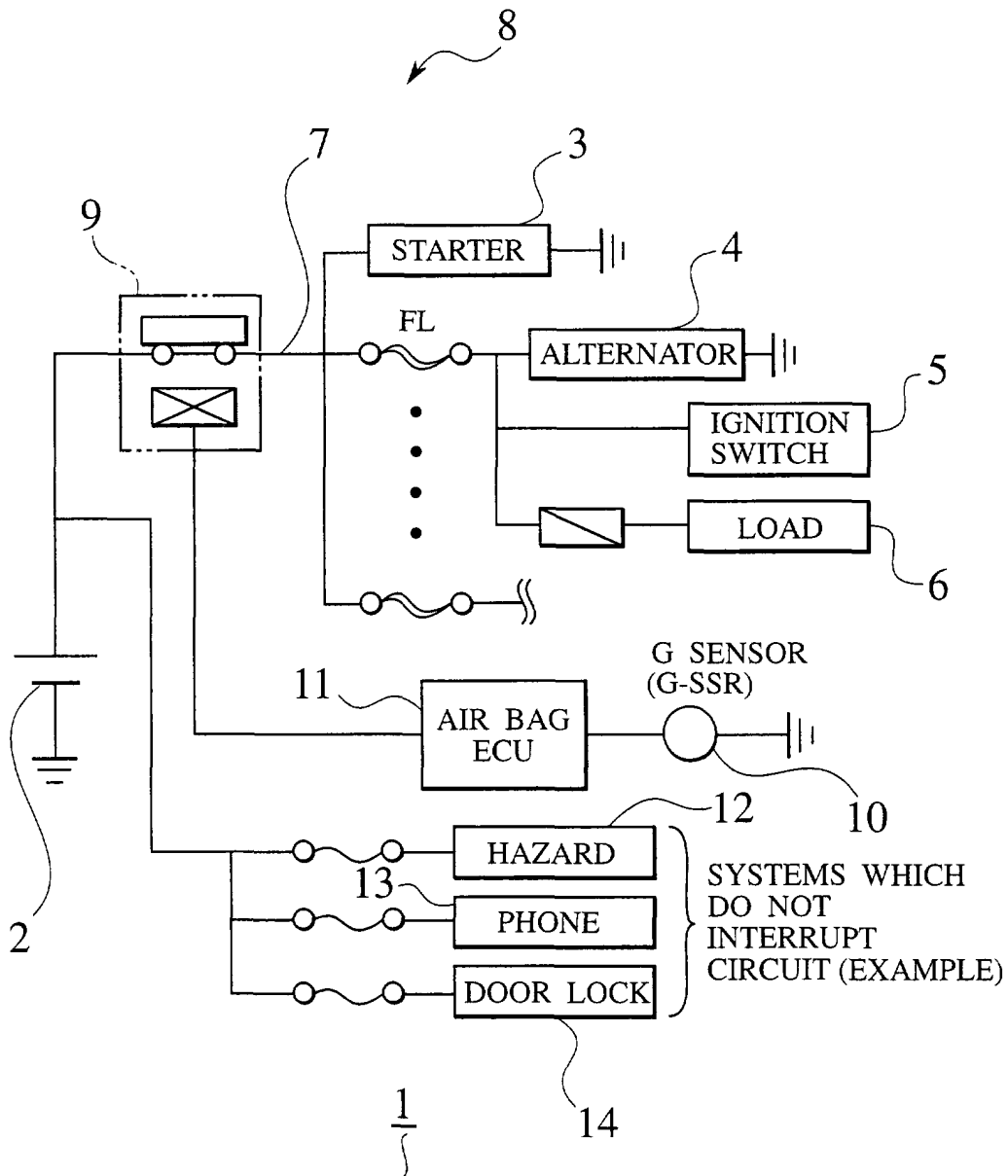


FIG. 2

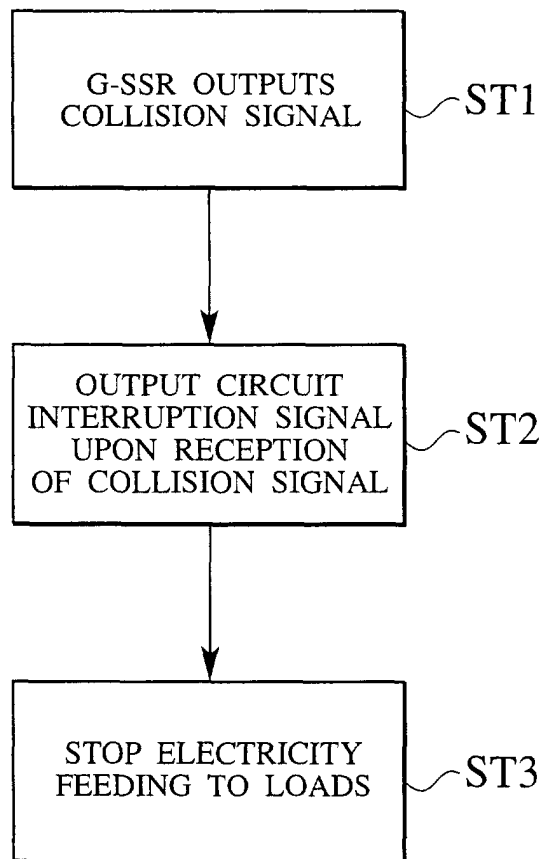


FIG. 3

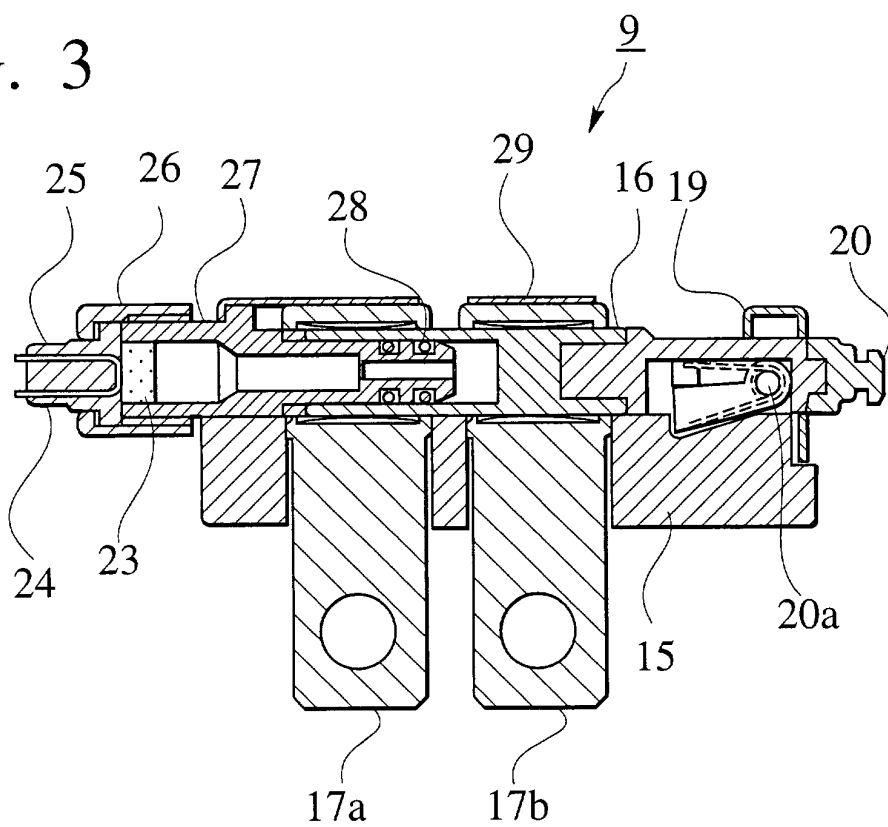


FIG. 4

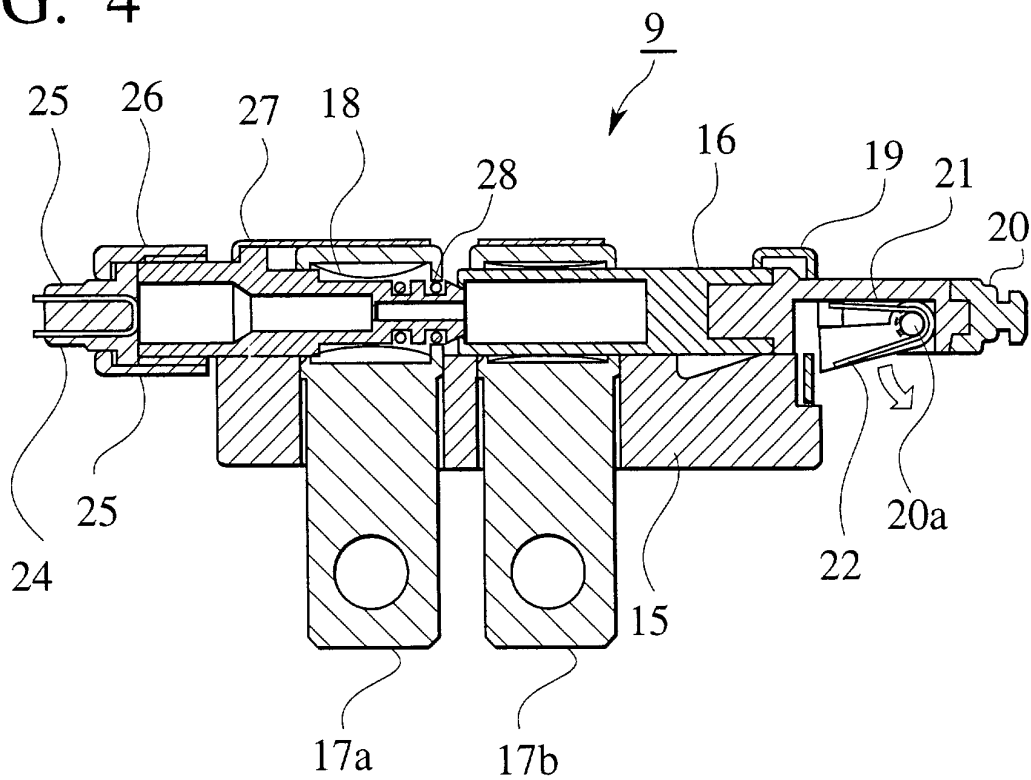


FIG. 5

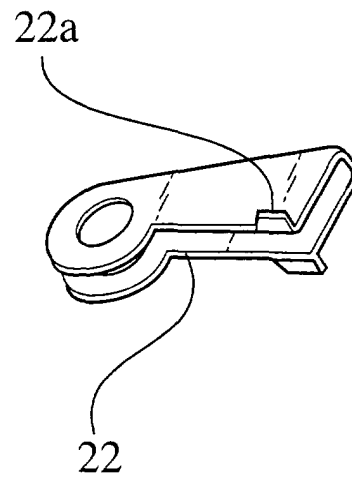
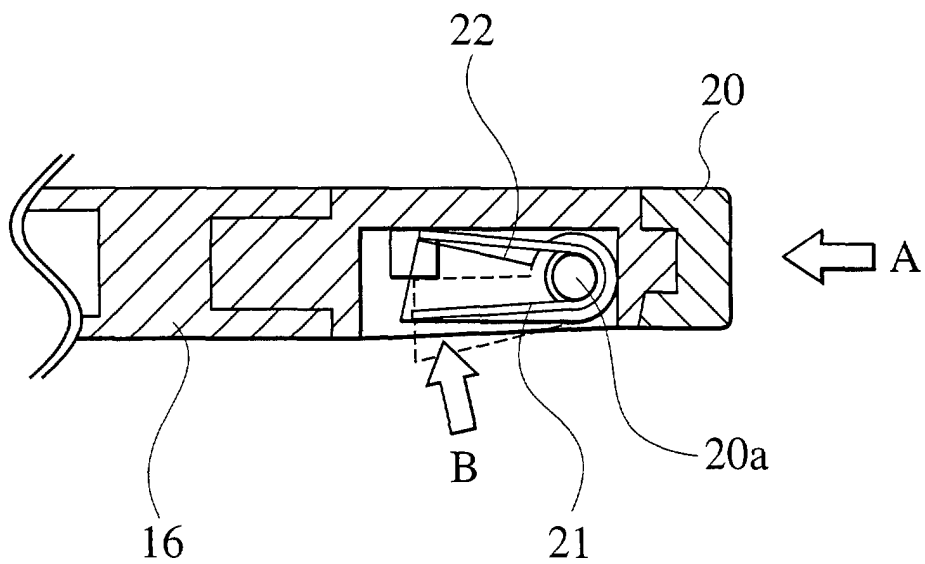


FIG. 6





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 11 7371

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	US 5 808 253 A (HATAKEYAMA SHUNICHI) 15 September 1998 (1998-09-15) * the whole document *	1-4	H01H39/00
X	GB 2 204 734 A (THOMPSON STEVEN MARSH; THOMPSON HARRY MARSH) 16 November 1988 (1988-11-16) * the whole document *	1-4	
X	US 6 078 108 A (FROESCHL KARL FRANZ) 20 June 2000 (2000-06-20) * column 6, line 5 - column 7, line 50; figures 5-7 *	1-4	
D,A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 02, 29 February 2000 (2000-02-29) -& JP 11 301376 A (YAZAKI CORP), 2 November 1999 (1999-11-02) * abstract *		
D,A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 07, 31 March 1999 (1999-03-31) -& JP 09 251830 A (BAYERISCHE MOTORENWERKE AG), 22 September 1997 (1997-09-22) * abstract *		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) H01H
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 15 January 2001	Examiner Overdijk, J
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04001)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 11 7371

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-01-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 5808253	A	15-09-1998	JP 8279327	A	22-10-1996
GB 2204734	A	16-11-1988	NONE		
US 6078108	A	20-06-2000	WO 9737873	A	16-10-1997
			AT 184555	T	15-10-1999
			AU 2086397	A	29-10-1997
			DE 29613221	U	17-10-1996
			DE 59700444	D	21-10-1999
			EP 0889804	A	13-01-1999
			JP 2000508875	T	11-07-2000
JP 11301376	A	02-11-1999	NONE		
JP 09251830	A	22-09-1997	DE 19606450	A	28-08-1997
			EP 0791942	A	27-08-1997
			US 5818121	A	06-10-1998

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82