US006367368B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Ganster et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,367,368 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 9, 2002**

(54) **VARIABLE DISPLACEMENT COMPRESSOR HAVING PISTON ANTI-ROTATION STRUCTURE**

(75) Inventors: **Peter E. Ganster**, Plymouth, MI (US); **Hew Nam Ahn**, Non San (KR)

(73) Assignee: **Visteon Global Technologies, Inc.**, Dearborn, MI (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/474,728**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 29, 1999**

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **F16J 15/18**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** .... **92/71**; 92/165 PR
(58) **Field of Search** .... 92/12.2, 71, 172, 92/165 PR; 417/269

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,010,313 A * 1/2000 Kimura et al. .... 92/71 X
6,220,146 B1 * 4/2001 Ota et al. .... 92/165 PR

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP	06 346844	12/1994
JP	08 109874	4/1996
JP	09 268975	10/1997
JP	10 082363	3/1998

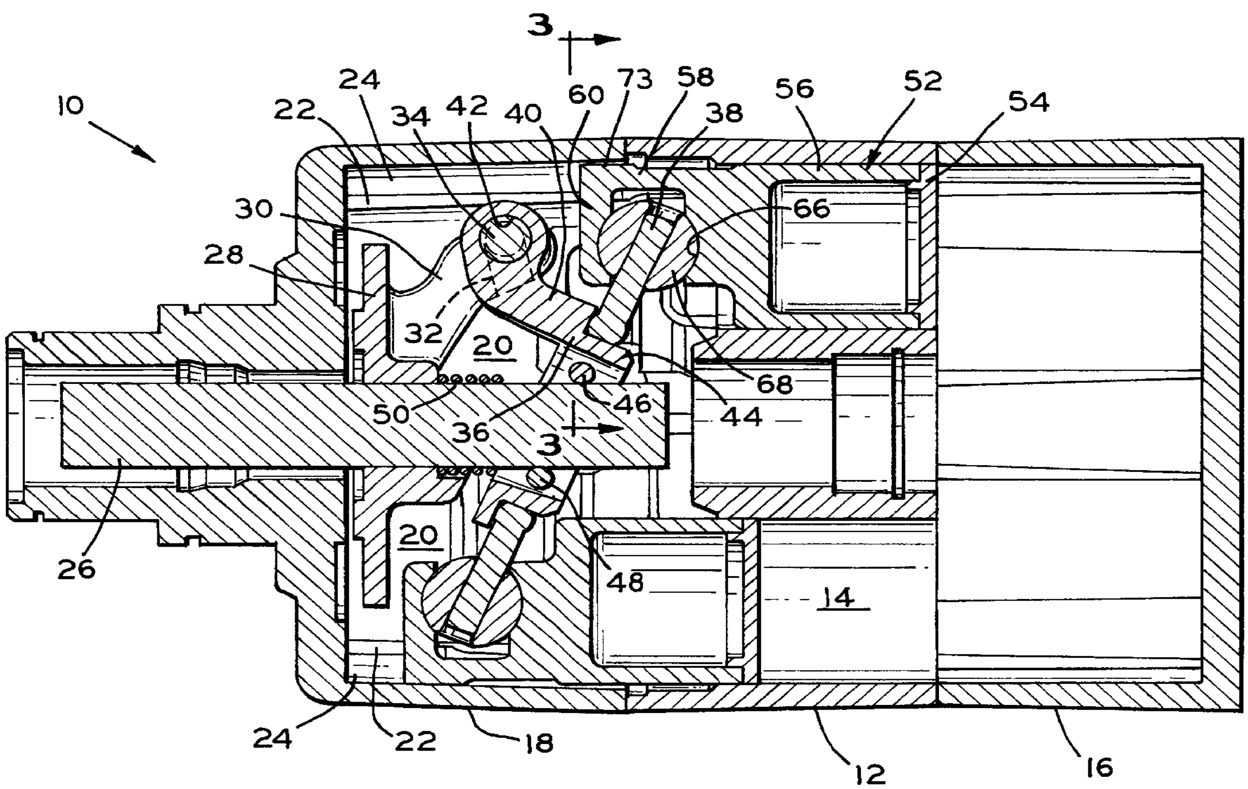
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—John E. Ryznic
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Larry I. Shelton

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A variable capacity swash plate type compressor **(10)** incorporates an anti-rotation structure **(60)** formed on each piston **(52)**. Each piston **(52)** is disposed in a cylinder **(14)** of a cylinder block **(12)**. The cylinder block **(12)** is disposed in a crankcase **(18)**. The anti-rotation structure **(60)** restricts rotation of a piston **(52)** within a cylinder **(14)** by cooperating with an inner surface of the crankcase **(18)**.

6 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



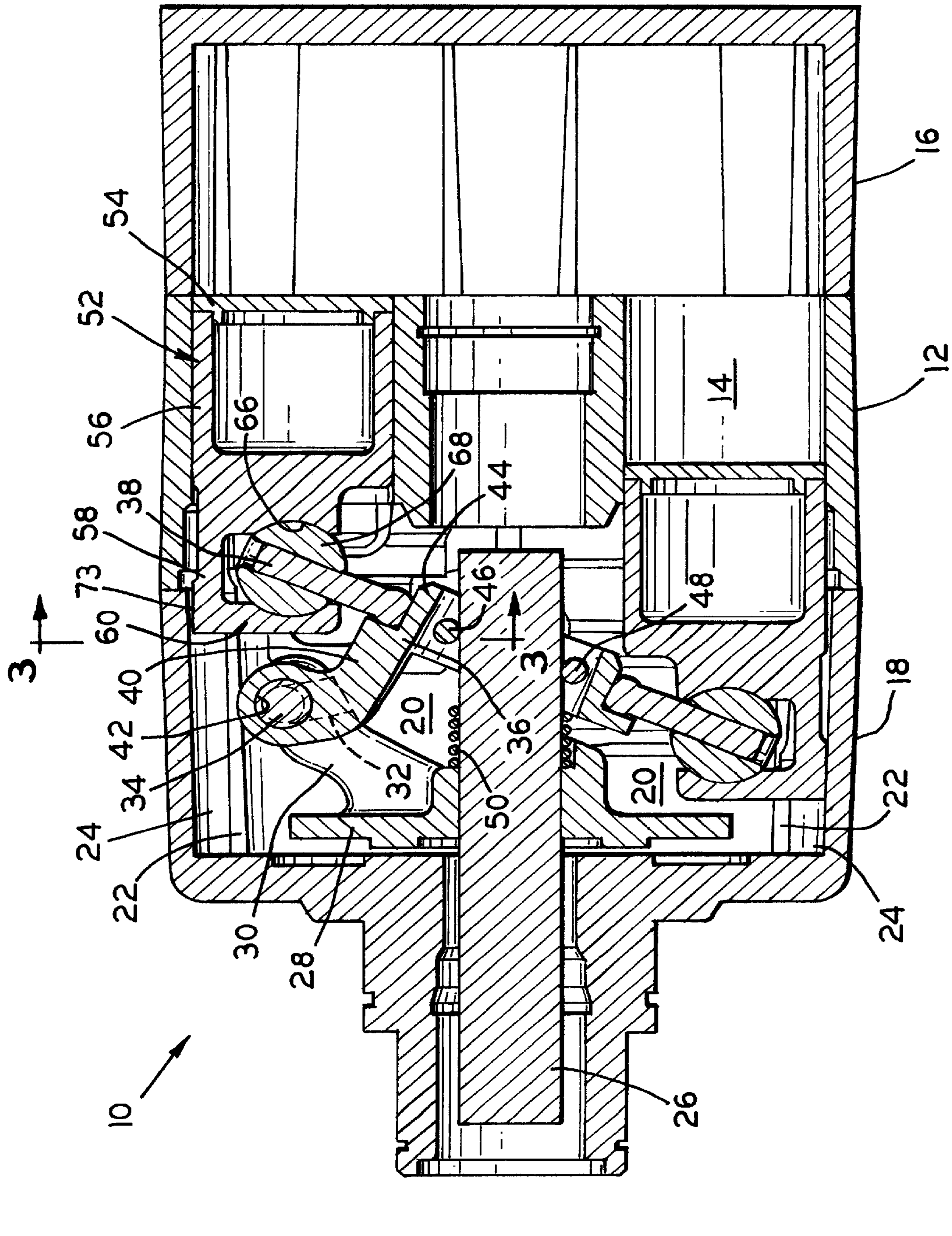

10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
28
30
32
34
36
38
40
42
44
46
48
50
52
54
56
58
60
66
68
73
3

FIG. 1

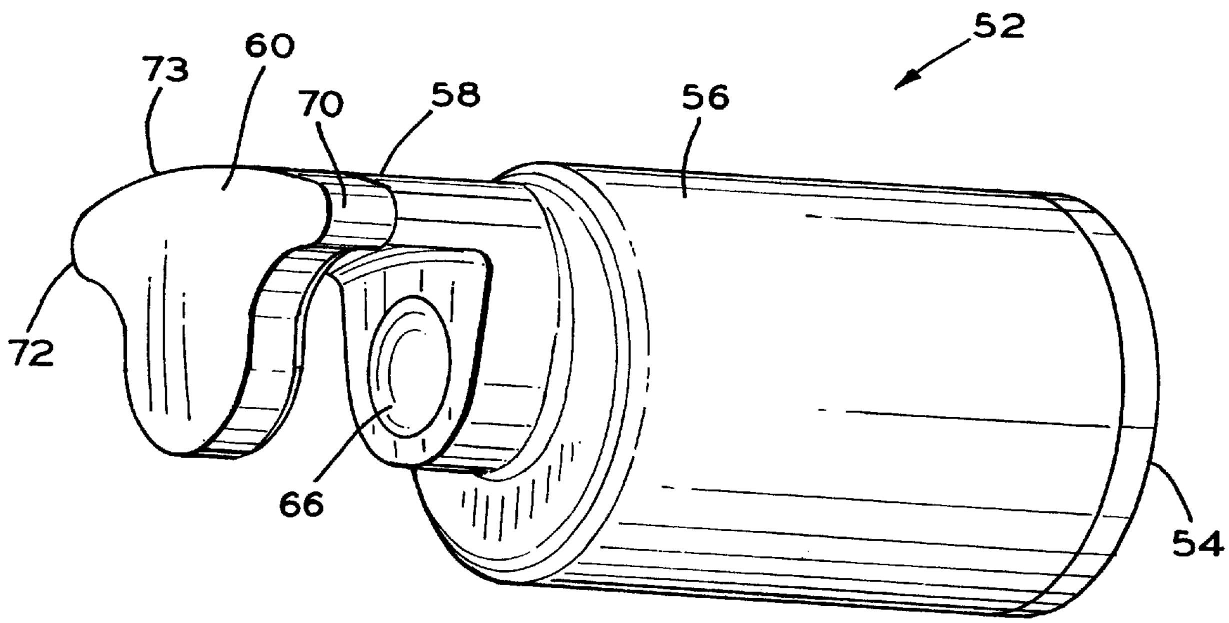


FIG. 2

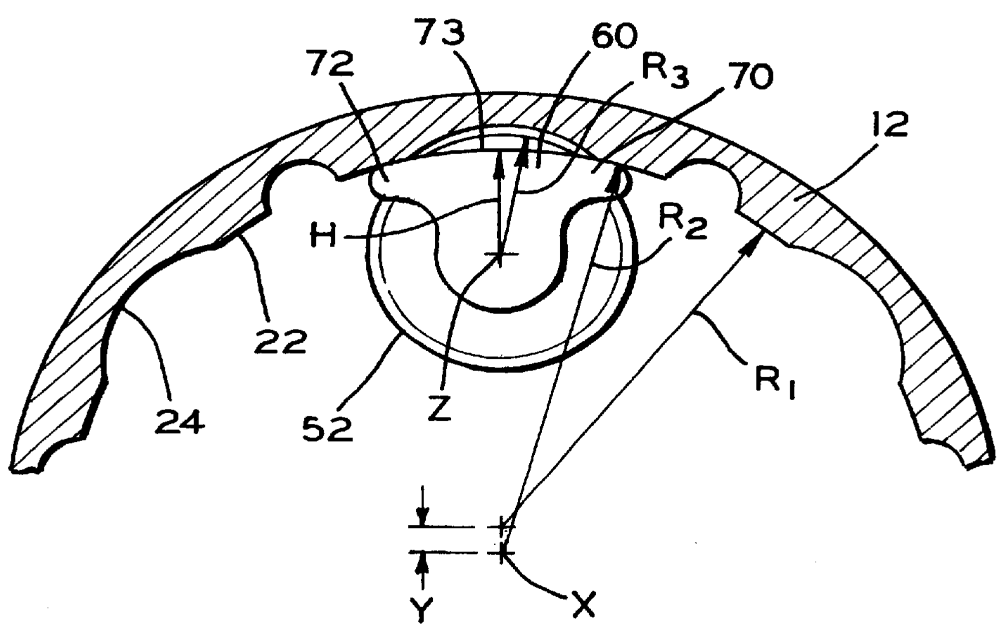


FIG. 3

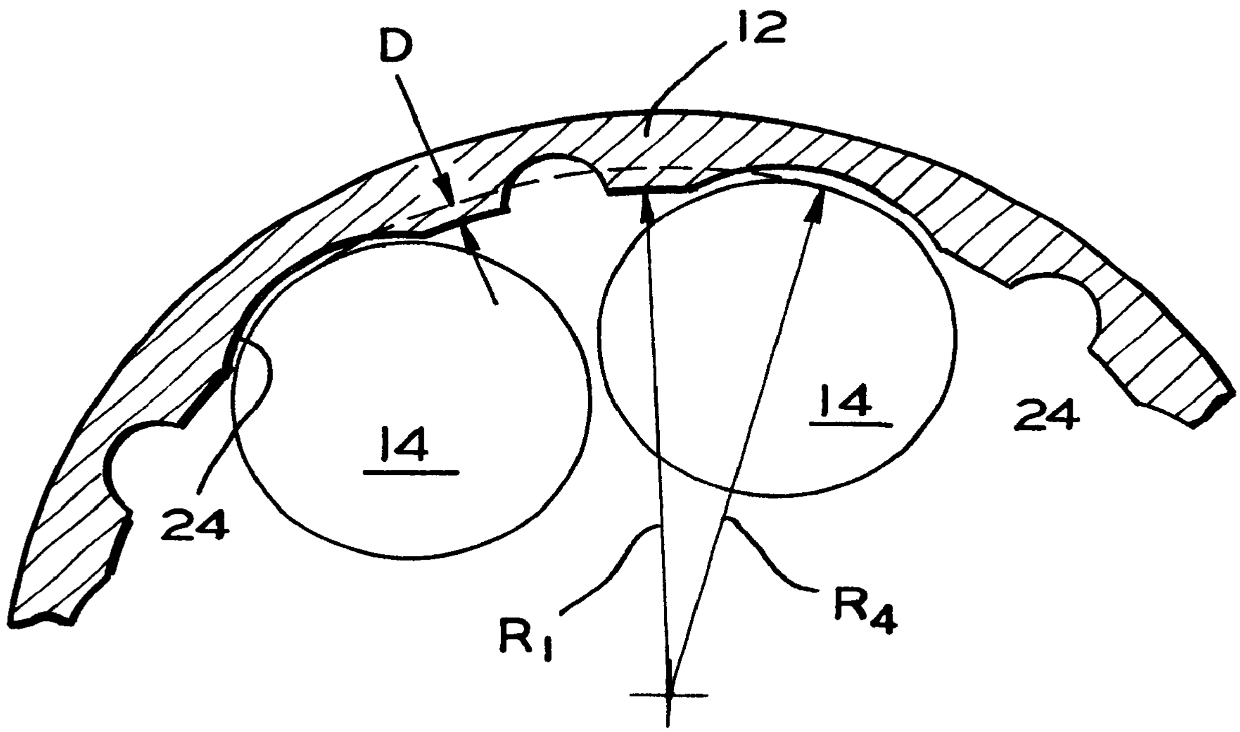


FIG. 4

VARIABLE DISPLACEMENT COMPRESSOR HAVING PISTON ANTI-ROTATION STRUCTURE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a variable displacement swash plate type compressor adapted for use in an air conditioning system for a vehicle, and more particularly to an anti-rotation structure for pistons disposed in cylinders within the compressor to prevent rotation of the pistons in the cylinders.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Variable displacement swash plate type compressors typically include a cylinder block provided with a number of cylinders, a piston disposed in each of the cylinders of the cylinder block, a cylindrical crankcase sealingly disposed on the end of the cylinder block, a rotatably supported drive shaft, and a swash plate. The swash plate is adapted to be rotated by the drive shaft. In addition, the swash plate is operatively connected to a bridge portion of the pistons through shoes. Rotation of the swash plate is effective to reciprocatively drive the pistons. As the swash plate is rotated, frictional forces act laterally on the shoes, which cause the pistons to rotate within the cylinders. Rotation of the pistons must be restricted to prevent contact between the swash plate and the bridge portions of the pistons.

Prior art anti-rotation structures include a winged structure attached to the piston. The ends of the winged structure are designed to contact the inner surface of the crankcase to limit rotation of the piston. The entire winged structure is disposed to extend radially outwardly of the longitudinal axis of the piston from the peripheral surface of the piston. In order to accommodate the winged structure, the diameter of the crankcase must be large.

An object of the invention is to produce a swash plate type compressor having an anti-rotation structure that can be accommodated in a crankcase of a size smaller than the prior art structures.

Another object of the invention is to produce a swash plate type compressor that can be manufactured more economically than the prior art structures, and provide smooth operation and a long service life.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above, as well as other objects of the invention, may be readily achieved by a variable capacity swash plate type compressor comprising a cylinder block having a plurality of cylinders arranged radially and circumferentially therein; a crankcase mounted adjacent the cylinder block and cooperating with the cylinder block to define a sealed crank chamber, the crankcase having a central axis and an inner wall with spaced apart longitudinally extending parallel bearing surfaces formed therein and extending parallel to the central axis of the crankcase, the bearing surfaces defining longitudinal recessed portions therebetween; a drive shaft rotatably supported by the crankcase and the cylinder block in the crank chamber; a swash plate slidably and rotatably disposed on the drive shaft; a plurality of pistons reciprocatively disposed in each of the cylinders of the cylinder block, each piston having a longitudinal axis and an outer surface, means for achieving a hinged connection between the swash plate and each of the pistons so that when the drive shaft is rotated, each piston reciprocates in the corresponding cylinder; and an anti-rotation structure disposed on each piston to reciprocatively move within the crankcase, the anti-rotation structure having two shoulder portions extending radially outward from the longitudinal axis of each piston to a point beyond the outer surface of each piston to slide adjacent the raised pads of the inner wall of the crankcase, the shoulder portions of the anti-rotation structure permitting the outer surface of each piston to reciprocatively move adjacent the recessed portions of the inner wall of the crankcase.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above, as well as other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will be understood from the detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention when considered in the light of the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** is a cross sectional view of a variable capacity swash plate type compressor;

FIG. **2** is a perspective view of a piston from the compressor illustrated in FIG. **1** incorporating the features of the invention; and

FIG. **3** is a partial fragmentary cross-sectional view of the compressor showing one piston disposed in the crankcase with contact between the anti-rotation structure and bearing surfaces along the inner wall of the crankcase and a gap between the outer wall of the piston and the inner wall of the crankcase taken along line **3**—**3** of FIG. **1**.

FIG.**4** is a view similar to FIG. **3** wherein pistons have been removed from the crankcase to show employ cylinders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A variable capacity swash plate type compressor according to this invention is indicated generally at **10** in FIG. **1**. The compressor **10** includes a cylinder block **12** having a plurality of cylinders **14** formed therein. A head **16** is disposed adjacent one end of the cylinder block **12** and sealingly closes the end of the cylinder block **12**. A crankcase **18** is sealingly disposed at the other end of the cylinder block **12**. The crankcase **18** and cylinder block **12** cooperate to form an airtight crank chamber **20**. Longitudinal bearing surfaces **22** are disposed along the inner wall of the crankcase **18**, as illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **3**. The bearing surfaces **22** are concave with the curvature concentric with a central axis of the crankcase **18**. Recessed portions **24** are formed in the crankcase **18** between the bearing surfaces **22**. Each recessed portion **24** is aligned with one of the cylinders **14**.

A drive shaft **26** is centrally disposed in and arranged to extend through the crankcase **18** to the cylinder block **12**. The drive shaft **26** is rotatably supported in the crankcase **18**.

A rotor **28** is fixedly mounted on an outer surface of the drive shaft **26** adjacent one end of the crankcase **18** within the crank chamber **20**. An arm **30** extends laterally from a surface of the rotor **28** opposite a surface of the rotor **28** that is adjacent the end of the crankcase **18**. A slot **32** is formed in the distal end of the arm **30**. A pin **34** has one end slidingly disposed in the slot **32** of the arm **30** of the rotor **28**.

A swash plate assembly is formed to include a hub **36** and an annular plate **38**. The hub **36** includes an arm **40** that extends upwardly and laterally from the surface of the hub **36**. The distal end of the arm **40** forms a hole **42**. The pin **34**, with one end slidingly disposed in the slot **32** of the arm **30** of the rotor **28**, has the other end fixedly disposed in the hole **42** of the arm **40** of the hub **36**.

A hollow annular extension **44** depends from the opposite surface of the hub **36** as the arm **40**. Two pins **46**, **48** are disposed in the hub **36** with a portion of the outer surface of the pins **46, 48** exposed in the aperture of the annular extension **44** of the hub **36**.

The annular plate **38** has a centrally disposed aperture. The annular extension **44** of the hub **36** extends through the aperture of the annular plate **38**. The drive shaft **26** is inserted in the aperture formed by the hub **36** of the swash plate assembly.

A spring **50** is disposed to extend around the outer surface of the drive shaft **26**. One end of the spring **50** abuts the rotor **28**. The opposite end of the spring **50** abuts the hub **36** of the swash plate assembly.

A plurality of pistons **52** is slidably disposed in the cylinders **14** of the cylinder block **12**. Each piston **52** includes a head **54**, a hollow middle portion **56**, a bridge portion **58**, and an anti-rotation structure **60**. The middle portion **56** terminates in the bridge portion **58**. A pair of concave shoe pockets **66** are formed in the bridge portion **58** of each piston **52** for rotatably supporting a spherical shoe **68**, as illustrated in FIG. **1**.

The anti-rotation structure **60** includes shoulder portions **70, 72**. Preferably, the shoulder portions **70, 72** are symmetrical and mirror images of each other. The shoulder portions **70,72** extend radially outwardly with respect to the longitudinal axis of the piston **52** to a point beyond the outer surface (diameter) of the piston **52**. An outer surface **73** of the anti-rotation structure **60**, extending between the shoulder portions **70, 72,** is curved and concentric with a facing inner wall of the crankcase **18**.

As seen in FIG. **3**, a radius R**1** measured from a longitudinal axis of the drive shaft **26** to the bearing surface **22** of the cylinder block **12** is approximately equal to a radius R**2** measured from a point X offset from the longitudinal axis of the drive shaft **26** to the outer surface **73** of the shoulder portions **70, 72**. Point X is offset from the longitudinal axis by a distance Y.

A distance H measured from a point Z to an approximate mid-point of the outer surface **73** is less than a radius R**3** measured from point Z to an outbound surface of cylinder **14**. In other words, a mid-point of the outer surface **73** is radially inbound of the outer diameter of the piston **52**.

As seen in FIG. **4**, the radius R**1** is less than a radius R**4** measured from the longitudinal axis of the drive shaft **26** to an outbound surface of the cylinder **14**.

The diameter of the cylinder block **12** can be reduced by approximately twice the difference D between R**3** and R**1**. This reduction results in a compact compressor **10**.

The operation of the compressor **10** is accomplished by rotation of the drive shaft **26** by an auxiliary drive means (not shown), which may typically be the internal combustion engine of a vehicle. Rotation of the drive shaft **26** causes the rotor **28** to correspondingly rotate with the drive shaft **26**. The swash plate assembly is connected to the rotor **28** by a hinge mechanism formed by the pin **34** slidingly disposed in the slot **32** of the arm **30** of the rotor **28** and fixedly disposed in the hole **42** of the arm **40** of the hub **36**. As the rotor **28** rotates, the connection made by the pin **34** between the swash plate assembly and the rotor **28** causes the swash plate assembly to rotate. During rotation, the swash plate assembly is disposed at an inclination angle. A sliding engagement between the annular plate **38** and the shoe **68** causes a reciprocation of the pistons **52** due to the inclination angle of the swash plate assembly.

The capacity of the compressor **10** can be changed by changing the inclination angle of the swash plate assembly and thereby changing the length of the stroke for the pistons **52**. The inclination angle of the swash plate assembly is changed by a control valve means (not shown) used to control the backpressure in the crank chamber **20**. When the pressure level in the crank chamber **20** is lowered, a backpressure acting on the respective pistons **52** is decreased, and therefore, the angle of inclination of the swash plate assembly is increased. Namely, the pin **34** connecting the rotor **28** and the swash plate assembly is moved slidably within the slot **32**. The swash plate assembly is moved against the force of the spring **50**. Therefore, the angle of inclination of the swash plate assembly is increased, and as a result, the length of the stroke of the respective pistons **52** is increased.

Conversely, when the pressure level in the crank chamber **20** rises, a backpressure acting on the respective piston **52** is increased, and therefore, the angle of inclination of the swash plate assembly is decreased. More specifically, the pin **34** connecting the rotor **28** and the swash plate assembly is moved slidably within the slot **32**. As a result, the swash plate assembly yields to the force of the spring **50**. Therefore, the inclination angle of the swash plate assembly is decreased, and as a result, the length of the stroke of the respective pistons **52** is reduced.

The sliding engagement between the annular plate **38** and the shoes **68** of the pistons **52** causes a lateral force to be exerted on the pistons **52**. As the inclination angle of the swash plate assembly is caused to change, the depth the annular plate **38** is inserted into the shoe **68** changes, resulting in a change in the point where the lateral force is exerted on the piston **52**. The lateral force tends to cause the piston **52** to rotate about its longitudinal axis. If permitted to rotate, the bridge portion **58** of the pistons **52** would contact the annular plate **38** of the swash plate assembly, thereby restricting rotation of the swash plate assembly and reducing the service life of the compressor **10**.

As the piston **52** is rotated, one of the shoulder portions **70, 72** contacts one of the bearing surfaces **22**. The contact between the shoulder portions **70, 72** with the bearing surfaces **22** restricts rotation of the piston **52**, thereby avoiding contact between the bridge portion **58** of the piston **52** and the annular plate **38**.

The recessed portions **24** of the crankcase **18** are curved to permit the outer surface of the pistons **52** to slide adjacent the inner wall of the crankcase **18** without contacting the inner wall of the crankcase **18**, thus providing smoother operation of the compressor **10**. The recessed portions **24** of the crankcase **18** in cooperation with the bearing surfaces **22** permit the anti-rotation structure **60** to be located radially inward of the outer surface of the pistons **52**. Locating the anti-rotation structure **60** in this manner permits a reduction in the overall diameter of the crankcase **18**.

By combining the bearing surfaces **22** and the recessed portions **24**, material costs are reduced. Machining costs are also reduced. Machining of the bearing surfaces **22** is required due to the contact with the shoulder portions **70, 72**. However, since there is no contact between the pistons **52** and the recessed portions **24**, no machining of the recessed portions **24** is required.

From the foregoing description, one ordinarily skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention and, without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications to the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions.

What is claimed is:

1. A variable capacity swash plate type compressor comprising:

a cylinder block having a plurality of cylinders arranged radially and circumferentially therein;

a crankcase mounted adjacent said cylinder block and cooperating with said cylinder block to define a sealed crank chamber, said crankcase having a central axis and an inner wall with spaced apart longitudinally extending parallel bearing surfaces formed therein and extending parallel to said central axis of said crankcase, said bearing surfaces defining longitudinal recessed portions therebetween;

a drive shaft rotatably supported by said crankcase and said cylinder block in said crank chamber;

a swash plate slidably and rotatably disposed on said drive shaft;

a plurality of pistons reciprocatively disposed in each of said cylinders of said cylinder block, each said piston having a longitudinal axis and an outer surface;

means for achieving a hinged connection between said swash plate and each of said pistons so that when said drive shaft is rotated, each said piston reciprocates in a corresponding said cylinder; and

an anti-rotation structure disposed on each said piston to reciprocatively move within said crankcase, said anti-rotation structure having two shoulder portions extending radially outward from said longitudinal axis of each said piston to a point beyond said outer surface of each said piston adjacent said bearing surfaces of the inner wall of said crankcase, said shoulder portions of said anti-rotation structure permitting said outer surface of each said piston to reciprocatively move adjacent an associated one of said recessed portions of said inner wall of said crankcase while preventing rotation of said pistons in said cylinders.

2. The compressor defined in claim **1** wherein said bearing surfaces of said crankcase have an arcuate surface concentric with said central axis of said crankcase.

3. The compressor defined in claim **2** wherein said shoulder portions of said anti-rotation structure have an arcuate surface concentric with said central axis of said crankcase.

4. A variable capacity swash plate type compressor comprising:

a cylinder block;

a crankcase having a central axis and an inner wall with spaced apart longitudinally extending parallel bearing surfaces formed therein and extending parallel to said central axis of said crankcase and defining longitudinal recessed portions therebetween;

a drive shaft;

a swash plate;

a plurality of pistons, each said piston having a longitudinal axis and an outer surface and an anti-rotation structure disposed on each said piston to reciprocatively move within said crankcase, said anti-rotation structure having two shoulder portions extending radially outward from said longitudinal axis of each said piston to a point beyond said outer surface of each said piston to slide adjacent said bearing surfaces of said inner wall of said crankcase, and a outer surface spanning between said shoulder portions, wherein a mid-point of the outer surface is radially inbound of the outer diameter of said piston.

5. In a variable capacity swash plate type compressor as defined in claim **4** wherein said bearing surfaces of said crankcase have an arcuate surface concentric with said central axis of said crankcase.

6. In a variable capacity swash plate type compressor as defined in claim **5** wherein said shoulder portions of said anti-rotation structure have an arcuate surface concentric with said central axis of the crankcase.

* * * * *