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Jacobsen et al.

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- (54) **BAND CONTROLLED VALVE/ACTUATOR**
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- (22) Filed: **Dec. 17, 1999**

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Related U.S. Application Data

- (62) Division of application No. 08/873,576, filed on Jun. 12, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,039,075.
- (51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **F15B 13/04**
- (52) **U.S. Cl.** **91/457; 137/596.17; 251/901**
- (58) **Field of Search** **91/457; 137/596.17; 251/901**

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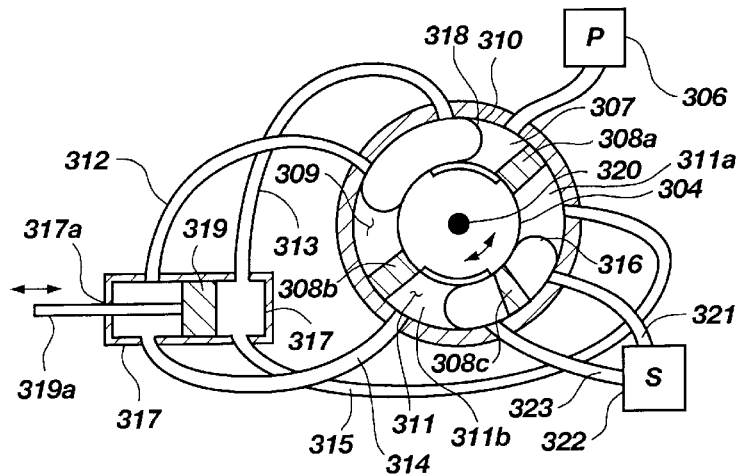
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A band controlled valve apparatus for controlling fluid flow from a source to a sink, including a base (12) having an upper surface and an aperture (16) extending from the upper surface through the base (12) allowing the flow of fluid from the source through the base (12) to the sink when the aperture (16) is not covered, an elongate flexible band (8) with a first portion (8a) in contact with the upper surface of the base (12) and a second portion (8b) extending forwardly of the first portion (8a) then upwardly and rearwardly above at least a part of the first portion (8a), the second portion (8b) being actuated to selectively move the second portion (8b) of the band (8) forwardly or rearwardly to cover or uncover, respectively, the aperture (16) with the first portion (8a) of the band (8) to thereby prevent or allow, respectively, fluid flow through the aperture (16).

4 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



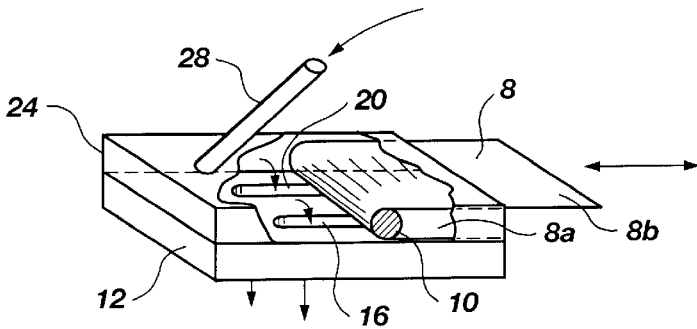


Fig. 1A

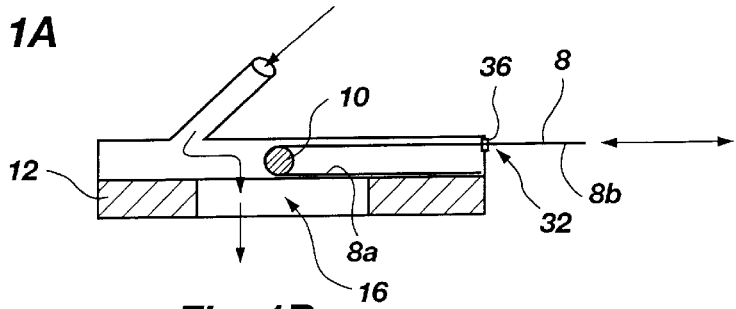


Fig. 1B

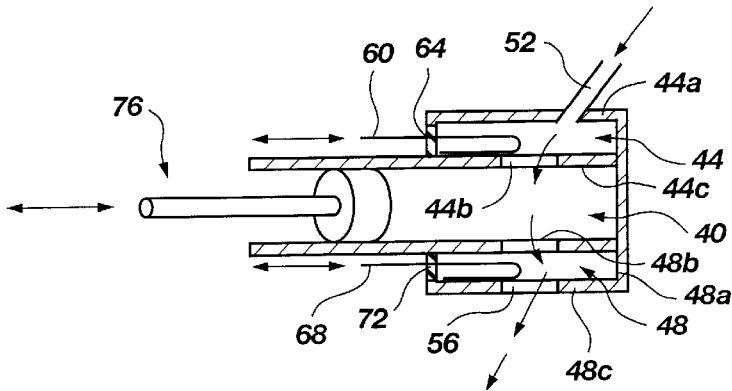


Fig. 2

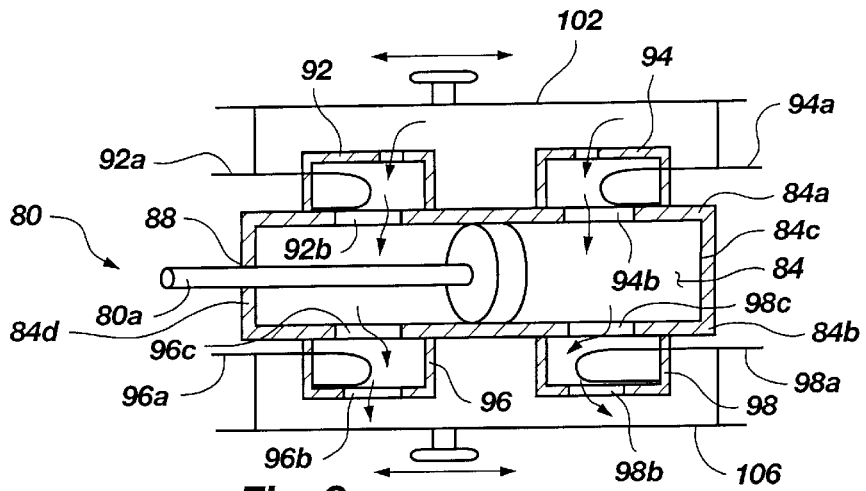


Fig. 3

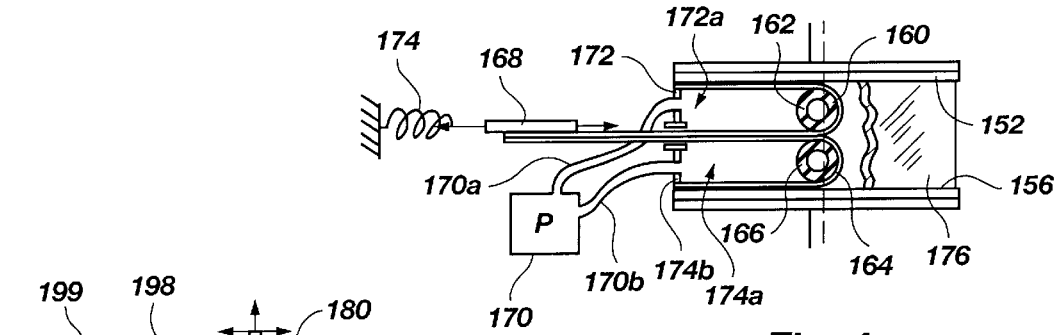


Fig. 4

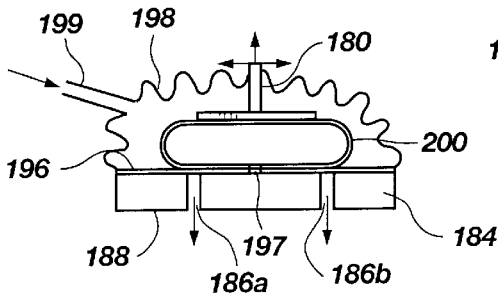


Fig. 5

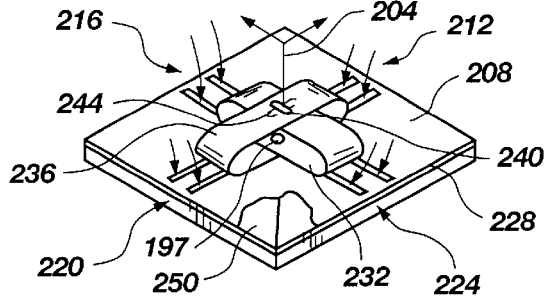


Fig. 6

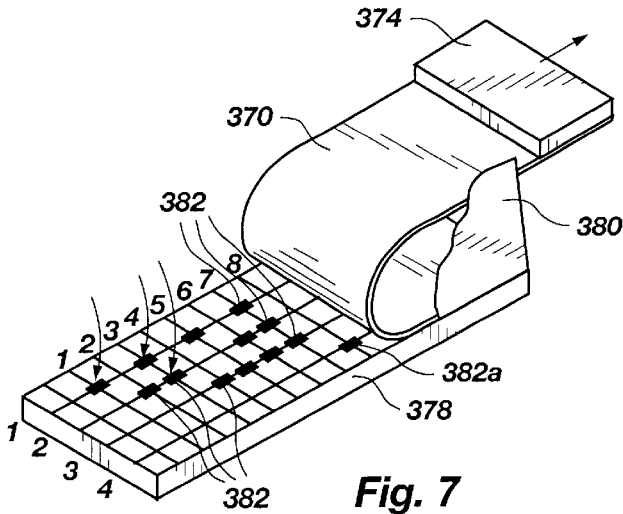


Fig. 7

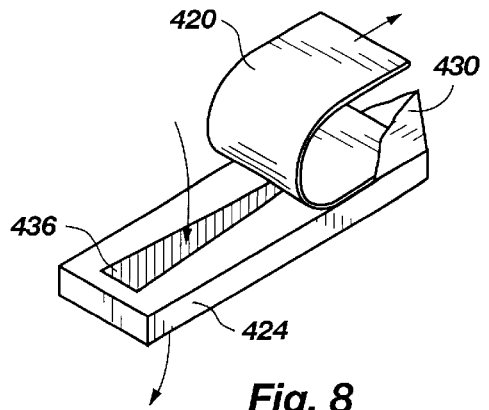


Fig. 8

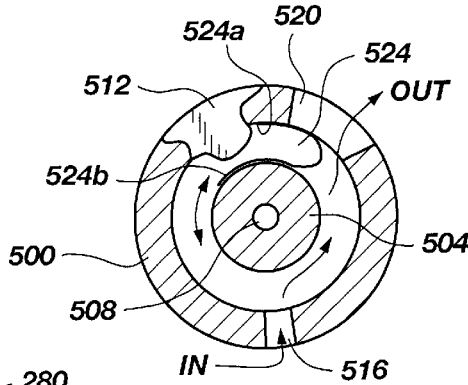


Fig. 9

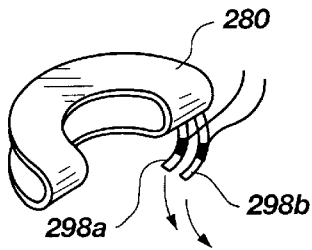


Fig. 10A

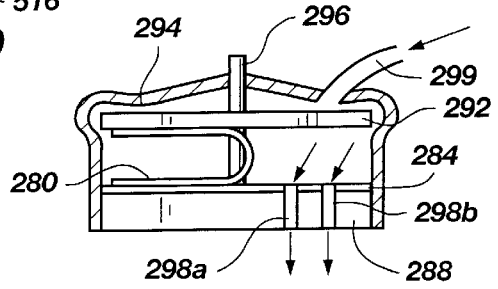


Fig. 10B

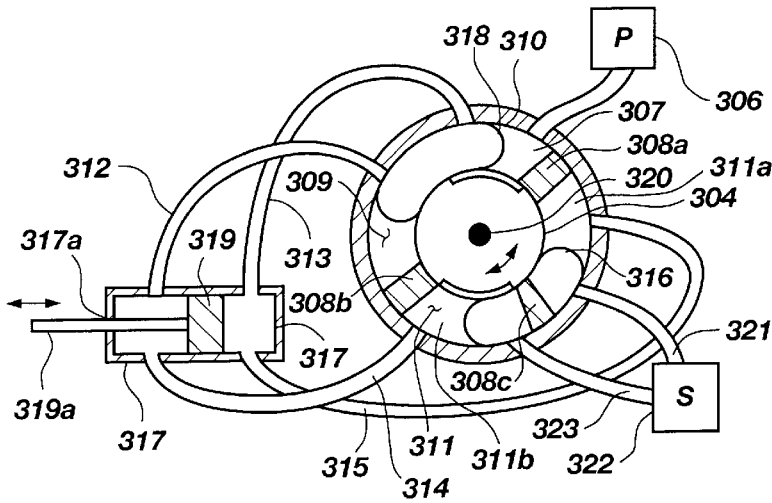


Fig. 11

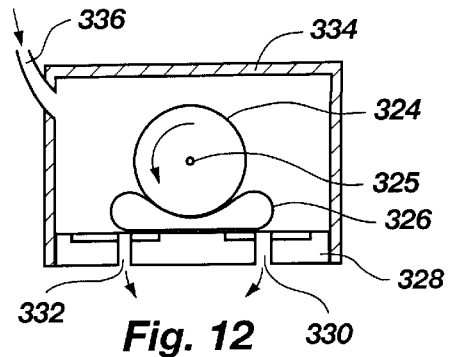


Fig. 12

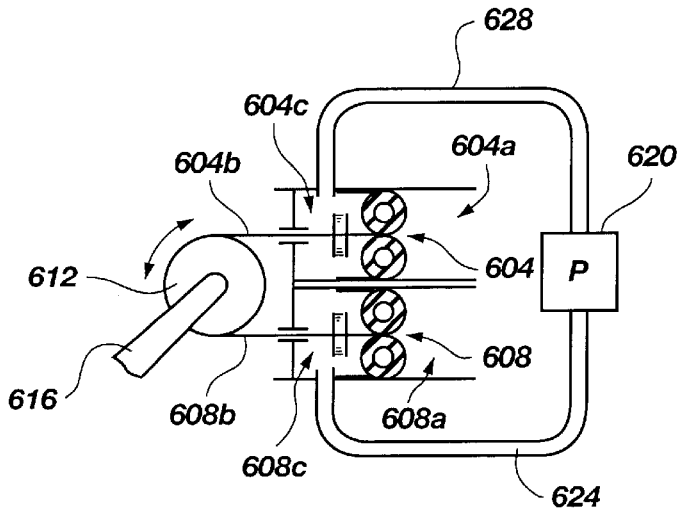


Fig. 13

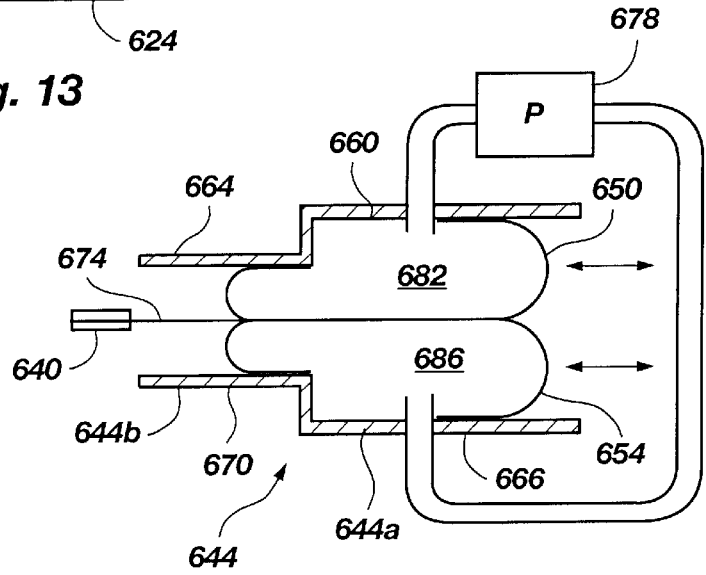


Fig. 14

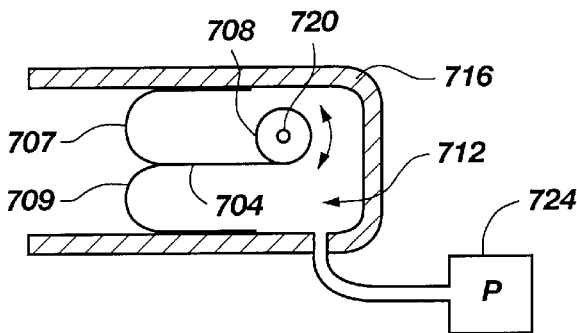


Fig. 15

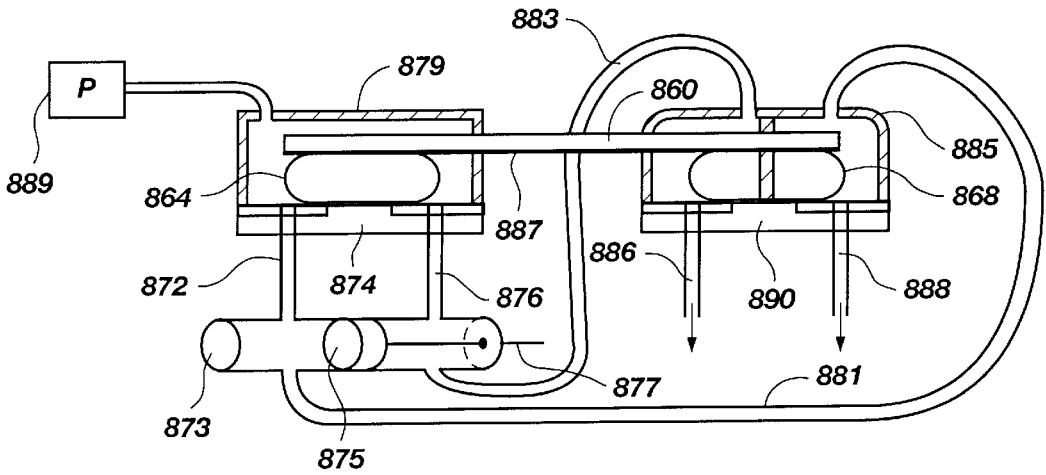


Fig. 16

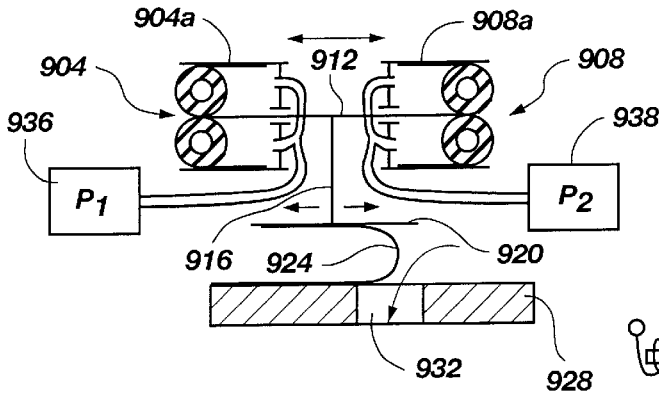


Fig. 17

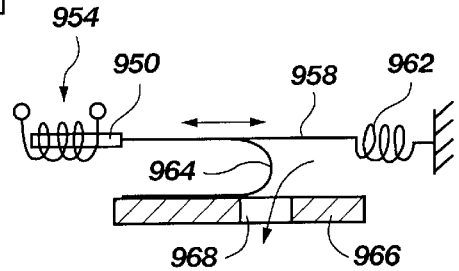


Fig. 18

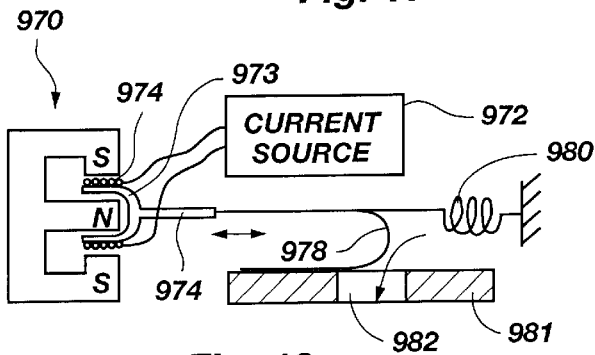


Fig. 19

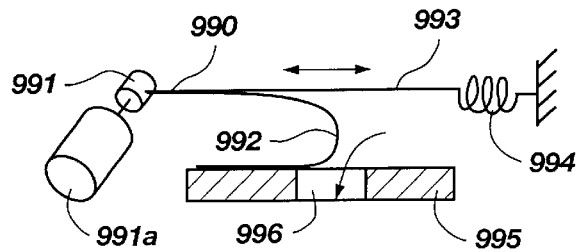


Fig. 20

BAND CONTROLLED VALVE/ACTUATOR

This is a Divisional Application of application Ser. No. 08/873,576 filed on Jun. 12, 1997, titled: BAND CONTROLLED VALVE/ACTUATOR, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,039, 075.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates in general to mechanical control apparatus for valves and actuators and, in particular, to apparatus which utilizes a flexible moveable band to control movement of fluids or to be controlled by movement of fluids.

In the fields of robotics, control of manufacturing processes, all types of fluid handling and transportation, and the like, it is oftentimes necessary to control the movement and positioning of mechanical components. For example, in robotic systems, it is necessary to control the movement and positioning of components such as an arm, finger or other grasping element, etc. It is desirable in the control of the movement and positioning of mechanical components that the movements be precise and fluid. It is also desirable that the mechanical systems be operable in a variety of environments, from underwater environments to outer space.

One approach to controlling the movement and positioning of mechanical components is the use of fluidics, a technology that employs fluid dynamic phenomena to perform sensing, control, information processing and actuation functions. Of course, in the use of fluids, a complex variety of valves are typically required, valves which should be reliable, precise and hopefully economical to manufacture and use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a simple, efficient and reliable band-controlled valve/actuator.

It is another object of the invention to provide such a valve/actuator which is compact and contains few moving parts.

It is a further object of the invention to provide such a valve/actuator which avoids the need for sliding, friction-producing components.

It is also an object of the invention to provide such a valve/actuator which may be used in a wide range of environments.

It is still another object of the invention to provide such a valve/actuator which requires low operating energy.

It is still a further object of the invention to provide such a valve/actuator which is inexpensive in construction and easy to use.

The above and other objects of the invention are realized in a specific illustrative embodiment of a valve for controlling the flow of fluid from a source to a sink, the valve including a base having an upper surface and an aperture extending from the upper surface through the base for allowing the flow of fluid from the source to the sink when the aperture is not covered. Also included is an elongate, flexible band disposed on the base, with a first portion of the band in contact with the upper surface of the base, and a second portion of the band extending forwardly of the first portion and then upwardly and rearwardly above at least a part of the first portion. Finally, a control mechanism is coupled to the second portion of the band to selectively move the second portion forwardly or rearwardly to respec-

tively cover or uncover the aperture with the first portion of the band, to thereby respectively prevent or allow the flow of fluid through the aperture.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the aperture may be formed to be elongate in forwardly and rearwardly directions, with a varying width so that the amount of fluid allowed to flow through the aperture would depend upon how much of the aperture were uncovered.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a plurality of apertures may be provided to allow for control of fluid flowing to a plurality of sinks.

In still another aspect of the invention, the base may be formed to be cylindrical, annular, or simply flat and linear, with a similarly shaped upper surface. The band would be shaped accordingly to move and selectively cover or uncover the upper surface of the base.

In a further aspect of the invention, the combination and structure of the base, flexible band and control mechanism can be adapted to function as an actuator. For example, by providing a source of gas under pressure, in communication with the volume between the first portion and second portion of the band as described above, and by closing off all other sides of this volume, gas supplied to the volume causes the band to move forwardly. Then, coupling an object to the second portion of the band will result in the object being moved (actuated) simply by supply of gas to the volume between the first and second portions of the band.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description presented in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are perspective and side elevational views respectively of a valve, utilizing band control, made in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-way variable valve/actuator made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a side, cross-sectional view of a four-way variable valve/actuator made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-band linear actuator made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a side, cross-sectional view of a valve using a continuous band for differential flow control of fluid, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a perspective, partially cutaway view of a valve utilizing two continuous bands for controlling flow of fluid, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a perspective, partially cutaway view of a valve, utilizing a flexible band, to control the flow of fluid through a plurality of apertures, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a perspective, partially cutaway view of a valve, utilizing a flexible band, for controlling the flow of fluid through an orifice whose width gradually varies in the direction of movement of the band, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 9 is an end, cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a valve utilizing a flexible band whose movement is controlled by a rotatable element, in accordance with the present invention;

FIGS. 10A and 10B show respectively a perspective view and a side, elevational view of a valve utilizing an annular flexible band, in accordance with the present invention;

3

FIG. 11 is an end, cross-sectional view of a four-way valve utilizing two continuous bands, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a side, cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a valve for differential flow control utilizing a rotational control element, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a side, cross-sectional view of an opposed force, rotary actuator, made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a side, cross-sectional view of a four-band actuator, made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-band rotary actuator made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a side, cross-sectional view of a four-way, two-continuous band valve/actuator, made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a side, schematic representation of a band actuator controlled band valve, made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a side, schematic representation of a solenoid controlled band valve, made in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a side, schematic representation of a voice coil controlled band valve, made in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 20 is a side, schematic representation of a motor controlled band valve, made in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, there is shown one illustrative embodiment of a valve utilizing band control, in accordance with the present invention. The valve includes an elongate, flexible band 8, one end 8a of which is affixed, by a suitable adhesive, pin or other fastening means, to a base 12 having a generally planar upper surface. Formed in the base 12 are a pair of elongate openings 16 and 20 (but could be more or fewer openings) which extend from the upper surface of the base 12 through to a bottom surface thereof. Disposed over the upper surface of the base 12 is a cover 24 having a fluid inlet 28 for receiving fluid and directing it to the volume within the cover 24. A slot 32 is formed in the rear of the cover 24 to allow a free end 8b of the band 8 to extend therethrough as shown. A seal 36 is formed in the slot 32 to allow sliding movement of the band 8 while preventing fluid from exiting from within the cover 24. In effect, the band 8 extends from the affixed end 8a forwardly and then upwardly and rearwardly out the slot 32 to terminate in the free end 8b.

To support the band 8, a generally rigid cylindrical insert 10 may be disposed in the fold of the band so that when the free end 8b of the band were moved (forwardly or rearwardly), the cylindrical insert would roll with the band and maintain to some extent the rigidity of the band. This could be especially useful in valves with high flow rates where the flow rates might otherwise tend to distort the band. The provision of the cylindrical insert would also be useful in valves that need to be very precise with regard to when the flow is to begin and when it is to end. The cylindrical insert 10 could be held in place electrostatically, by providing an exterior roughened surface on the cylindrical insert and on that part of the band contacted by the cylindrical insert, so that friction holds it in place, etc.

4

Movement of the free end 8b of the band 8 forwardly or rearwardly determines the degree to which the openings 16 or 20 are covered by the band, and thus the amount of fluid allowed to flow from within the cover 24 out through the openings 16 and 20. In particular, when the free end 8b of the band 8 is moved forwardly, more of the band covers the openings 16 and 20 so that less fluid is allowed to flow therethrough and out from within the cover 24, whereas when the free end 8b of the band is moved rearwardly, more of the openings 16 and 20 are uncovered to allow more fluid to flow thereout. In the manner described, the amount of fluid flowing through the inlet 28 and out through the openings 16 and 20 is controlled by movement and positioning of the band 8.

The band 8 might be constructed of any suitably flexible and yet sturdy material, for example, metal, such as stainless steel, or rubber, such as nitrile rubber, plastic. The band 8, base 12 and cylindrical insert 10 may be fabricated using microfabrication techniques, with the base 12 and cylindrical insert 10 being made of silicon, metal, such as stainless steel, plastic. The cover 24 might illustratively be made of plastic. The seal 36 might be a sphincter seal such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,632,606, or other suitable seal.

FIG. 2 is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-way variable valve/actuator having a central cylindrical chamber 40 and two associated chambers 44 and 48 defined by housings 44a and 48a, with an opening 44b formed in a bottom wall 44c allowing for communication between chamber 44 and chamber 40, and an opening 48b allowing communication between chamber 40 and chamber 48. An inlet 52 allows for introduction of fluid from a fluid source under pressure (not shown) into the chamber 44, and an exit opening 56 formed in a bottom wall 48c allows for exit of fluid from the chamber 48. The bottom walls 44c and 48c of chambers 44 and 48 respectively are generally planar.

A flexible band 60 is disposed with one end attached to the bottom wall 44c and the other end extending forwardly, upwardly and then rearwardly out of an opening 64, with seal, in the housing 44a, as generally shown, such that when the free end of the band is moved forwardly (to the right in FIG. 2), the band is caused to cover opening 44b and prevent fluid from flowing from chamber 44 to chamber 40. A flexible band 68 is similarly disposed with one end attached to the bottom wall 48c, with the other end extending forwardly, upwardly and then rearwardly out of an opening 72, with seal, in the housing 48a, again as shown. When the free end of the band 68 is moved forwardly, the band is caused to cover the opening 56 and block the exit of fluid from the chamber 48. When either the band 60 or the band 68 is moved rearwardly, the respective openings 44b or 56 are uncovered to allow the flow of fluid therethrough.

Disposed to slide forwardly or rearwardly in the cylindrical chamber 40 is an actuatable piston 76. The piston 76 may in turn be connected to an object or element which is to be moved either forwardly or rearwardly, e.g., to cause some operation to take place, when the piston is moved forwardly or rearwardly. The piston 76 may be caused to move rearwardly (to the left in FIG. 2) when the band 68 has been moved forwardly to cover exit opening 56 and when band 60 has been moved rearwardly to uncover opening 44b to thus allow fluid entering inlet 52 to fill and pressurize chamber 40. As the chamber 40 is pressurized, the piston 76 is caused to move rearwardly. After the piston 76 has been caused to move the desired distance rearwardly, the band 68 may be moved rearwardly to uncover exit opening 56 and allow the escape of fluid. This releases the pressure in chamber 40 so that piston 76 is no longer forced rearwardly.

Movement of the piston **76** forwardly again would be carried out by the object to which it is connected.

In the manner described, a combination of band valves allows for actuating a piston **76** which, in turn, may be used to move or cause operation of another object or element.

FIG. **3** is a side, cross-sectional view of a four-way variable valve/actuator in which a piston **80** may be selectively moved forwardly (to the right in FIG. **3**) or rearwardly (to the left in FIG. **3**), as will next be discussed. The piston **80** is disposed in a generally cylindrical chamber **84** formed by walls including a top wall **84a** and a bottom wall **84b**. A forward end wall **84c** and a rearward end wall **84d** complete the enclosure of the chamber **84**. An opening, with seal **88**, is formed in the rearward end wall **84d** to allow for a rod **80a** of the piston **80** to slidably extend out of the chamber **84**.

A pair of band valves **92** and **94**, including control bands **92a** and **94a** respectively, are disposed on the upper wall **84a** of the chamber **84** to control the flow of fluid from the band valves through openings **92b** and **94b** formed in the top wall **84a**, to thus control the flow of such fluid into chamber **84**. The band valves **92** and **94** are constructed similarly to that of FIGS. **1A** and **1B**.

A second pair of band valves **96** and **98**, with control bands **96a** and **98a** respectively, are disposed on the bottom wall **84b** of the chamber **84**, in a manner similar to the band housing **48a** of FIG. **2**. The band valves **96** and **98** control the flow of fluid through openings **96b** and **98b** to thus control the outflow of fluid from chamber **84** through openings **96c** and **98c** respectively formed in the bottom wall **84b**.

Bands **92a** and **94a** are coupled together by a valve control element **102** so that when the valve control element is moved either forwardly (to the right in FIG. **3**) or rearwardly (to the left in FIG. **3**), the bands **92a** and **94a** are caused to move respectively to uncover opening **94b** and cover opening **92b** or cover opening **94b** and uncover opening **92b**. Similarly, a valve control element **106** is coupled to both bands **96a** and **98a** to control the outflow of fluid through openings **96b** and **98b** respectively, and thus through openings **96c** and **98c** respectively. Operation of the four-way variable valve/actuator of FIG. **3** will next be discussed.

If it is desired to move the piston **80** rearwardly (to the left in FIG. **3**), the control element **102** is moved forwardly (to the right) to cover opening **92b** and uncover opening **94b** to allow fluid to flow under pressure into the chamber **84** on the forward side of the piston. Also, the control element **106** is moved rearwardly (to the left) to uncover opening **96b** and allow fluid to flow out therefrom, and cover opening **98b** to prevent outflow of fluid so that pressure will build on the forward side of the piston **80a**, forcing it rearwardly as desired. To force the piston forwardly (to the right), the control elements **102** and **106** are moved in the opposite directions as described above. In this manner, the piston **80** may be selectively moved either rearwardly or forwardly, to cause actuation of some external element.

FIG. **4** is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-band linear actuator which includes a pair of base elements **152** and **156** spaced apart and generally parallel with one another. A pair of elongate, flexible bands **160** and **164** are each joined at one end to a side of a respective base element **152** and **156** to extend forwardly along the surface of the respective base element and then inwardly and rearwardly where the other ends are joined together as shown in FIG. **4**. The other ends of the bands **160** and **164** are coupled to an object **168** which is to be selectively moved either forwardly (to the right)

under control of fluid under pressure from a fluid source **170**, or returned rearwardly by force of a spring **174**, when fluid pressure is released or received back into the fluid source **170**. The fluid pressure source **170** is coupled by fluid pressure lines **170a** and **170b** through rear end walls **172** and **174b** to the volumes **172a** and **174a** defined by the end walls **172** and **174b**, base elements **152** and **156**, bands **160** and **164**, and side walls (only one of which **176** is shown) extending between base elements **152** and **156** on either side thereof and in sliding contact with the opposite edges of the bands **160** and **164**.

Disposed in the folds of the bands **160** and **164** are hollow resilient cylinders **162** and **166** respectively. The cylinders **162** and **166** extend between side walls of the band housing, only one of which, **176**, is shown. In effect, the resilient hollow cylinders **162** and **166** provide a seal to prevent the flow of fluid from volumes **172a** and **174a** past the cylinders **162** and **166** and bands to the forward part of the housings. Advantageously, the cylinders **162** and **166** could be made of a resilient rubber or plastic, and further could be provided with slots spaced apart axially to provide even more axial compliance.

As indicated earlier, when it is desired to move the object **168** forwardly, fluid under pressure is supplied by the fluid pressure source **170** to the volumes **172a** and **174a**, forcing the bands **160** and **164** to move forwardly and thus pull the object **168** forwardly. If it is desired to move the object **168** rearwardly, then the fluid pressure source **170** withdraws fluid from the volumes **172a** and **174a**, allowing the spring to return the object **168** rearwardly.

FIG. **5** is a side, cross-sectional view of a band valve using a continuous band for differential flow control of fluid, in accordance with the present invention. The valve includes a valve control handle **180** for controlling the flow of fluid through channels **186a** and **186b** spaced apart in a planar base **184**. A flexible band **200** is formed into a loop and disposed on the upper surface **196** of the base **184** to roll back and forth over a locus in which the channels **186a** and **186b** are disposed. A flexible top housing **198** is formed to enclose the top surface **196** of the base **184**, and the band **200**, and to seal about the control handle **180**. A fluid inlet **199** allows for introduction of fluid into the housing **198**.

In operation, when the handle **180** is moved to the right, channel **186a** is uncovered and **186b** is covered to allow fluid to flow through channel **186a**. When the handle **180** is moved to the left, the opposite occurs. When the handle **180** is pushed downwardly, both channels **186a** and **186b** are covered (as shown in FIG. **5**) to prevent the flow of fluid through the channels, and when the handle **180** is moved upwardly, both channels **186a** and **186b** are uncovered to allow the flow of fluid through both. (The band **200** is joined to the upper surface **196** of the base **184** at a single point **197** between the channels **186a** and **186b**.) In the manner described, by use of a single control handle **180**, the valve of FIG. **5** may be operated to allow fluid to flow through either of the channels **186a** and **186b**, neither of the channels, or both of the channels.

FIG. **6** is a perspective, partially cutaway view of a valve utilizing two continuous bands for controlling flow of fluid by way of a joystick **204**. The valve includes a planar base **208** in which are formed four pairs (or could be single) of openings **212**, **216**, **220** and **224**, positioned along intersecting imaginary lines as shown. Disposed on the base **208** on the upper surface **228** thereof are two flexible bands **232** and **236** both formed into loops and disposed crosswise of one another. The joystick **204** is pivotally affixed in the base **208**

to extend upwardly through openings in the bands **232** and **236**, including openings **240** formed in band **236** and opening **244** formed in band **232**. To allow movement of the joystick **204** without bending either of the bands **232** and **236** sideways, the openings **240** and **244** are formed crosswise in the respective bands and crosswise with respect to one another, as shown in FIG. 6. Thus, the joystick **204** may be moved toward and cover the pairs of openings **216** or **224** to move the band **232** without bending the band **236** sideways. Similarly, the joystick may be moved to cover the pairs of openings **212** or **220** to move band **236** without bending band **232** sideways. Such movement of the joystick **204** and thus of the bands **232** and **236** allows for covering one pair of oppositely disposed pairs of openings while uncovering the other of the opposite pair, with the crosswise pairs remaining open (or if the openings were all disposed under the bands when the bands were in the neutral position, then the crosswise openings would remain covered).

A flexible housing **250** (shown in fragmented form in FIG. 6) encloses the top surface **228** of the base **208** and seals about the joystick **204**, in a manner similar to the housing of FIG. 5. A fluid inlet to the volume within the housing **250** would also be provided similar to that shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a perspective, partially cutaway view of a valve, utilizing a flexible band, to control the flow of fluid through a plurality of apertures to control, for example, a plurality of actuable elements such as pistons. The valve includes a flexible band **370** coupled to a control element **374** by which the band **370** is moved forwardly or rearwardly. The band **370** is attached to a base **378**, as previously described, at one end, with the other end extending forwardly, upwardly and then rearwardly out of an opening, with seal, of a housing **380** (shown only in fragmented form in FIG. 7 but being disposed similarly to the housings of FIGS. 1-3). Although not shown, a cylinder, similar to cylinder **10** of FIGS. 1A and 1B, could be disposed in the fold of the band **370**.

Formed in the base **378** are a plurality of openings **382** positioned at selected intersections of an imaginary grid in the base so that as the band **370** is rolled over the base, different combinations of openings are uncovered or covered to respectively allow the flow of fluid therethrough or to block the flow of fluid, which would be introduced into the housing **380** as previously discussed.

FIG. 8 is a perspective, partially cutaway view of a valve, utilizing a flexible band for controlling the flow of fluid through an orifice whose width gradually varies in the direction of movement of the band. The valve includes a base **424** in which is formed an elongate opening **436** of varying width as shown. A band **420** is disposed to roll over and unroll from the upper surface of the base **424** as previously discussed. A housing **430** is formed over the base **424**, with the band **420** extending through an opening, with seal, at the rear of the housing, again as previously described.

By controlling the position of the band **420** as it overlays the upper surface of the base **424**, the amount of fluid flowing through the opening **436** in the base may be controlled. Further, since the opening **436** varies in width in the direction of movement of the band, the amount of fluid flowing through the opening **436** is a nonlinear function of the magnitude of movement of the band **420**.

FIG. 9 is an end, cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a valve utilizing a flexible band whose movement is controlled by a rotatable element, in accordance with the present invention. The valve includes a hollow cylinder **500** in which is disposed to rotate another cylinder **504** having a

shaft **508** which extends (out of the page) through an opening, with seal, in an end wall **512**. Another end wall is located on the other side of the cylinder **504** to seal said other side. An inlet opening **516** is formed at one location in the hollow cylinder **500** and an outlet opening **520** is formed at a circumferentially spaced apart location in the hollow cylinder **500**. A flexible band **524** is disposed between the hollow cylinder **500** and the inner rotatable cylinder **504** and is attached at one end **524a** to the inner wall of the hollow cylinder **500** and at the other end **524b** to the rotatable cylinder **504**.

Control of the flow of fluid from the inlet **516** to the outlet **520** is done by rotation of the cylinder **504** such that when rotated in the counterclockwise direction, the band **524** uncovers the outlet **520** to allow the flow of fluid therethrough, and when rotated in the clockwise direction, the band **524** covers the outlet **520** to prevent the flow of fluid.

FIGS. 10A and 10B show respectively a perspective view and a side, elevational view of a valve utilizing an annular flexible band **280**. The band **280** is folded over itself to contact both the upper surface **284** of a base **288**, and the underneath surface of a disk **292** mounted to rotate with a shaft **296** (FIG. 10B). A housing **294** is formed about the base **288**, band **280**, disk **294** and is sealed about the shaft **296**. Channels **298a** and **298b** are formed in the base **288** in a partial circle as best seen in FIG. 10A so that as the shaft **296** and thus the disk **292** are rotated, that portion of the band **280** which is in contact with the disk **292** is carried with the disk so that the lower portion of the band progressively covers and uncovers different portions of the channels **298**. The band **280** might illustratively be affixed to the lower surface of the disk **292** although with appropriately fabricated bands, the holding of the band **280** to the underneath surface of the disk could be accomplished by electrostatic attraction, surface tension with a thin film of liquid, magnetization, etc. When the band **280** is not attached either to the disk **292** or the upper surface **284** of the base **288**, it is self-aligning in the radial direction, i.e., it will automatically space itself uniformly about the shaft **296**.

The valve of FIGS. 10A and 10B, of course, allows for controlling the flow of fluid from an inlet **299** through the channels **298a** and **298b** by rotating the shaft **296** so that the band **280** either covers or uncovers the channels.

FIG. 11 shows a four-way valve/actuator controlled by a rotary element. The valve/actuator includes a hollow cylinder **310** in which is rotatably disposed an inner cylinder **304**. Two flexible bands **316** and **318**, formed into loops, are disposed between the cylinder **304** and cylinder **310** to roll over the interior surface of the cylinder **310** and the exterior surface of the cylinder **304**, as the cylinder **304** is rotated about an axle **320** having a fixed axis. The axle would extend out an end wall through an opening, with seal, to enable rotating the axle and thus the cylinder **304**.

A source of fluid under pressure **306** provides fluid through an opening **307** to the interior space between cylinders **310** and **304**. Divider walls **308a** and **308b** define separate volumes **309** and **311** within cylinder **310** and prevent communication therebetween. Volume **311** is further divided into volumes **311a** and **311b** by a divider wall **308c**. Conduits **312** and **313** are coupled through circumferentially spaced openings in the wall of cylinder **310** to carry fluid to an actuable hollow cylinder **317**, to respective opposite sides of a piston **319** slidably disposed in the cylinder **317**. Conduits **314** and **315** carry fluid from the actuable cylinder **317**, from respective opposite sides of the piston **319** back

through openings to the volume 311a and 311b. Fluid may exit volume 311a through a conduit 321 to a sink 322, and fluid may exit 311b through a conduit 323 to sink 322.

In operation, when cylinder 304 is rotated clockwise, the band 318 is similarly rolled clockwise to allow fluid to flow through conduit 312 to the cylinder 317, on the left side of piston 319 and, since band 316 also rolls clockwise to prevent fluid from flowing through conduit 314 to the sink 322, pressure builds on the left side of the piston 319 causing it to move to the right. When the cylinder 304 is rotated counterclockwise, both bands 316 and 318 likewise are rotated counter-clockwise so that band 318 prevents fluid from flowing through conduit 312 but allows fluid to flow through conduit 313 to the volume to the right of piston 319 in cylinder 317. Since band 316 has been moved to a position to prevent flow of fluid through conduit 315 to the sink 322, pressure builds on the right side of piston 319 forcing the piston leftwardly. A piston rod 319a extends out an opening, with seal 317a for connection to an object or element which is to be actuated.

It should be noted that the end walls (not shown) covering the ends of cylinder 310 are spaced from the edges of the bands 316 and 318 so that fluid can flow past the edges of the bands.

Is FIG. 12 is a side, cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a valve for differential flow control utilizing a rotational control element. In particular, a cylinder 324 is disposed to rotate about a fixed axis 325 to cause a band 326 formed into a loop to roll back and forth on the surface of the base 328 in which are formed a pair of linearly spaced-apart channels 330 and 332. A housing 334 is disposed over the base 328, band 326 and cylinder 324, with a shaft coinciding with the axis 325 extending through an opening, with seal, in the side of the housing to enable rotation of the cylinder 324 from outside the housing. An inlet 336 is formed to supply fluid to the interior of the housing 334.

In operation, when the cylinder 324 is rotated counterclockwise, it causes the band 326 to roll to the right and uncover channel 332 and cover channel 330, whereas when the cylinder is rotated clockwise, channel 330 is uncovered and channel 332 is covered. In this manner, fluid can be selectively directed out of either channel 330 or 332.

FIG. 13 is a side, cross-sectional view of an opposed force rotary actuator, in which two pair of flexible bands 604 and 608 are disposed within chambers 604a and 608a respectively in a manner similar to the arrangement of FIG. 4. Here, the joined ends 604b of the band pair 604 and the joined ends 608b of the band pair 608 are coupled to the exterior of a cylinder 612 which is disposed to rotate. A lever 616 is attached to the cylinder 612 so that when the cylinder rotates, the lever likewise rotates.

The cylinder 612 is caused to rotate in the clockwise direction when a source of fluid under pressure 620 supplies fluid, via conduit 628, to a volume 604c defined by the band pair 604, and withdraws the fluid, via conduit 624, from a volume 608c defined by the band pair 608. Supplying fluid to the volume 604c causes the band pair 604 to move to the right and pull the joined ends 604b and thus rotate the cylinder 612 in the clockwise direction. Rotation of the cylinder in a counterclockwise direction would be carried out by the source of fluid 620 supplying fluid to the volume 608c and withdrawing fluid from the volume 604c. In this manner, rotary actuation of a cylinder 612 and lever 616, may be carried out using an opposed pair of bands.

FIG. 14 is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-band actuator for causing movement of an object 640. Here, a

housing 644 includes an enlarged section 644a and a reduced section 644b, and side walls (not shown). A pair of bands 650 and 654 are each looped, with one end of band 650 attached to the inside surface of housing wall 660, and the other end looped downwardly, rearwardly and then forwardly where it is attached to the inside surface of wall 664 of the reduced section 644b of the housing 644. The other band 654 similarly includes one end attached to the inside surface of wall 666, with the other end being attached to the inside surface of wall 670 of the reduced section of 644b of the housing 644. The two bands 650 and 654 are in contact generally in the center of the housing 644 at which location they are joined to a linear band or bar 674 which is coupled to the object 640.

To cause the bar 674 and thus object 640 to move to the right in FIG. 14, fluid from a source 678 is supplied to the volumes 682 and 686 defined by bands 650 and 654 respectively, causing the bands to move to the right since pressure in the volumes acts against a greater surface area defined by the right side of the bands than by the left side of the bands. The bands 674 and thus object 640 would be moved leftwardly by external means.

FIG. 15 is a side, cross-sectional view of a two-band rotary actuator which is similar to the arrangement of FIG. 4 except that the joined portions 704 of the two bands 707, 709 are coupled to the exterior of a cylinder 708 which is disposed to rotate depending upon the pressure in the volume 712 defined by the bands and housing 716. An axle 720, on which the cylinder 708 is mounted, extends out an opening, with seal, in one side of the housing.

When fluid from a source of fluid under pressure 724 is supplied to the volume 712, the band pair 704 is caused to move to the left and thus cause the cylinder 708 to rotate clockwise and turn the axle 720 to thus provide rotary actuation. The band pair 704 is caused to move to the right by external rotation of the axle 720 in the counterclockwise direction.

FIG. 16 is a side, cross-sectional view of a four-way, two-continuous band valve/actuator in which a pair of bases 874 and 890 are provided with a continuous loop band 864 disposed on the base 874 and a continuous loop band 868 disposed on the base 890. Conduits 872 and 876 extend through the base 874 to the top surface thereof and also to an actuation cylinder 873. A piston 875 is disposed in the actuation cylinder 873 and includes a rod 877 which extends from the piston through an opening, with seal, in one end wall of the cylinder to the outside. A housing 879 is disposed on the base 874 to enclose the band 864 as with previous arrangements. A pair of conduits 886 and 888 extend through the base 890 to the upper surface thereof to allow evacuation of fluid as will be discussed momentarily. A conduit 881 couples the interior of the cylinder 873, on the left of piston 875, to one side of the interior of a housing 885 disposed on the base 890. Another conduit 883 couples the interior of the cylinder 873, on the other side of the piston 875, to the other side of the interior of the housing 875. A coupling bar 887 is mounted on the tops of band loop 864 and band loop 868 so that when the bar 887 is moved either to the right or to the left, both bands are caused to roll on the respective surfaces of the bases 874 and 890.

In order to cause actuation of the piston 875 and thus of the rod 877, and in particular to cause the piston and rod to move to the right, the coupling bar 887 (which extends through respective openings in the housings 879 and 885) is moved to the right, causing the bands 864 and 868 to be rolled to the right so that fluid from a source 889 flows into

the housing **879** and through the conduit **872** (which is uncovered by the band **864**) and into the cylinder **873** to the volume on the left of the piston **875**. This, of course, causes the piston and thus the rod **877** to move to the right. The fluid is not allowed to flow out from the volume to the left of piston **875** through conduit **881** because the band **868** is covering the exit conduit **888**.

When the coupling bar **887** is moved to the left, causing the bands **864** and **868** to roll to the left, fluid flows from the interior of the housing **879** through conduit **876** to the volume of the cylinder **873** on the right of the piston **875**. This causes the piston to be moved to the left, causing the rod **877** to also move to the left. Fluid is not allowed to flow from this volume in the cylinder **873** since the exit conduit **886** is covered and to prevent fluid in conduit **883** from flowing therethrough. Thus, by selectively moving the coupling rod **887** to the right or to the left, the piston **875** and rod **877** can be caused to respectively move to the right or to the left.

FIGS. **17** through **20** show different mechanisms for moving the free end of a band of the band valves described, to thus control operation of the valves. FIG. **17** is a side, schematic representation of a band actuator controlled band valve in which two pairs of bands **904** and **908** are disposed in housings **904a** and **908a** respectively in a manner similar to the arrangement of FIG. **4**, except that the joined ends of the band pair **904** which extend out an end wall of the housing are coupled to the joined ends of the band pair **908** at a general midpoint **912**. The midpoint **912** is coupled to a bar **916** which, in turn, is coupled to a plate **920** on the lower surface of which is attached one end of a band **924**. The other end of the band **924** is attached to the upper surface of a base **928** in which is formed an opening **932**.

When fluid is supplied under pressure from a source **936** to the volume defined by the band pair **904**, that band pair is caused to move to the left thereby moving the bar **916** and plate **920** to the left and causing the band **924** to unroll from over the opening **932** to allow fluid to flow therethrough. When fluid is supplied under pressure from a fluid source **938** to the volume defined by the band pair **908**, the band pair is caused to move to the right and thus cause the band **924** to move to the right and cover the opening **932** to prevent the flow of fluid therethrough.

FIG. **18** shows a solenoid controlled band valve in which a movable core element **950** of a solenoid **954** is attached to a plate **958**, the underside of which is attached to one end of a flexible band **964**. The other end of the band **964** is attached to the upper surface of a base **966** in which is formed an opening **968**. The other end of the plate **958** is connected to a spring **962**.

In operation, when the solenoid **954** is energized, the core element **950** is pulled to a center position within the solenoid, pulling the plate **958** to the left and thus causing the band **964** to unroll from over the opening **968** to allow fluid to flow therethrough. When the solenoid **954** is deenergized, the spring **962** pulls on the plate **958** which, in turn, pulls on the movable core element **950** and causes the band **964** to move to the right and cover the opening **968**.

FIG. **19** shows a voice coil controlled band valve in which a voice coil **970**, operated under control of a current source **972**, causes an armature **973** wrapped with a wire coil **974**, to move to the left or to the right. The armature **973** is coupled to a control bar **975** which, in turn, is coupled to one end of a flexible band **978**. The other end of the band **978** is attached to the upper surface of a base **981** in which is formed an opening **982**. Depending on the direction of

current supplied to the coil **974**, the armature **973** is caused to move to the left thereby moving the band **978** to the left to uncover the opening **982**. A spring **980** causes the band **978** to move to the right to cover the opening **982**. In this manner, the flow of fluid through the opening **982** is controlled.

FIG. **20** shows a motor controlled band valve in which a tether **990** is wrapped about the rotor **991** of a motor **991a**, the tether being attached to the free end of a band **992**. The other end of the band is attached to the upper surface of a base **995**, in which is formed an opening **996**. The tether **990** is also attached at end **993** to a spring **994** to urge movement of the tether and thus the band **992** forwardly to cover the opening **996** to prevent the flow of fluid therethrough. When the motor **991a** is operated to cause the rotor **991** to rotate, the tether **990** is pulled rearwardly and wrapped about the rotor to thus cause the band **992** to be moved rearwardly and uncover the opening **996**.

It is to be understood that the above-described arrangements are only illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Numerous modifications and alternative arrangements may be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention and the appended claims are intended to cover such modifications and arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. An actuator for converting rotational motion into linear motion, comprising:

- a) a fluid source that is pressurized;
- b) a fluid sink;
- c) a rotary motion fluid controller, including:
 - i) a cylindrical housing, coupled to the fluid source and sink, and fixed in position;
 - ii) a rotating body, located within the housing;
 - iii) a first and second flexible band, each having one end coupled to the rotating body and a second end, opposite the first end, coupled to the housing;
 - iv) whereby rotation of the rotating body will cause the first and second flexible bands to cover different portions of the rotating body and housing;
 - v) a first and second divider wall, positioned between the housing and rotating body to create an inlet and outlet volume, where the fluid source and sink are connected respectively thereto;
 - vi) a first and second outlet conduit, coupled to the housing proximate the inlet volume and positioned to be covered and uncovered by the first flexible band; and
 - vii) a first and second inlet conduit, coupled to the housing proximate the outlet volume and positioned to not be covered and uncovered by the second flexible band;
- d) a linear motion actuator, having:
 - i) a housing, coupled to the first and second outlet conduit to receive fluid from the inlet volume, and coupled to the first and second inlet conduit to export fluid to the outlet volume; and
 - ii) a device, positioned within the housing and having the first inlet and outlet conduit on one side thereof and the second inlet and outlet conduit on another side thereof; and
- e) wherein the sink further has a first and second sink conduit, coupled to the outlet volume and positioned to be covered and uncovered by the second flexible band.

13

2. An actuator for converting rotational motion into linear motion, comprising:

- a) a fluid source that is pressurized;
- b) rotary means, coupled to the fluid source, for directing the fluid between two rotary outlet conduits in a combination related to the amount and direction of rotation the rotary means further including:
 - 1) a cylindrical housing, coupled to the fluid source and sink, and fixed in position;
 - 2) a rotating body, located within the housing;
 - 3) a first and second flexible band, each having one end coupled to the rotating body and a second end, opposite the first end, coupled to the housing;
 - 4) whereby rotation of the rotating body will cause the first and second flexible bands to cover different portions of the rotating body and housing;
 - 5) a first and second divider wall, positioned between the housing and rotating body to create an inlet and outlet volume, where the fluid source and sink are connected respectively thereto;
 - 6) a first and second outlet conduit, coupled to the housing proximate the inlet volume and positioned to be covered and uncovered by the first flexible band; and
 - 7) a first and second inlet conduit, coupled to the housing proximate the outlet volume and positioned

14

to not be covered and uncovered by the second flexible band;

- c) linear means, coupled to the two rotary outlet conduits, for moving a device in a linear direction based upon which of the two conduits is receiving fluid from the fluid source; and
 - d) sink means, coupled to the rotary means, for receiving fluid from the linear means through the rotary means.
3. The actuator of claim 2, wherein the linear means further comprising:
- a) a housing, coupled to the first and second outlet conduit to receive fluid from the inlet volume, and coupled to the first and second inlet conduit to export fluid to the outlet volume; and
 - b) a device, positioned within the housing and having the first inlet and outlet conduit on one side thereof and the second inlet and outlet conduit on another side thereof.
4. The actuator of claim 2, wherein the sink further has a first and second sink conduit, coupled to the outlet volume and positioned to be covered and uncovered by the second flexible band.

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