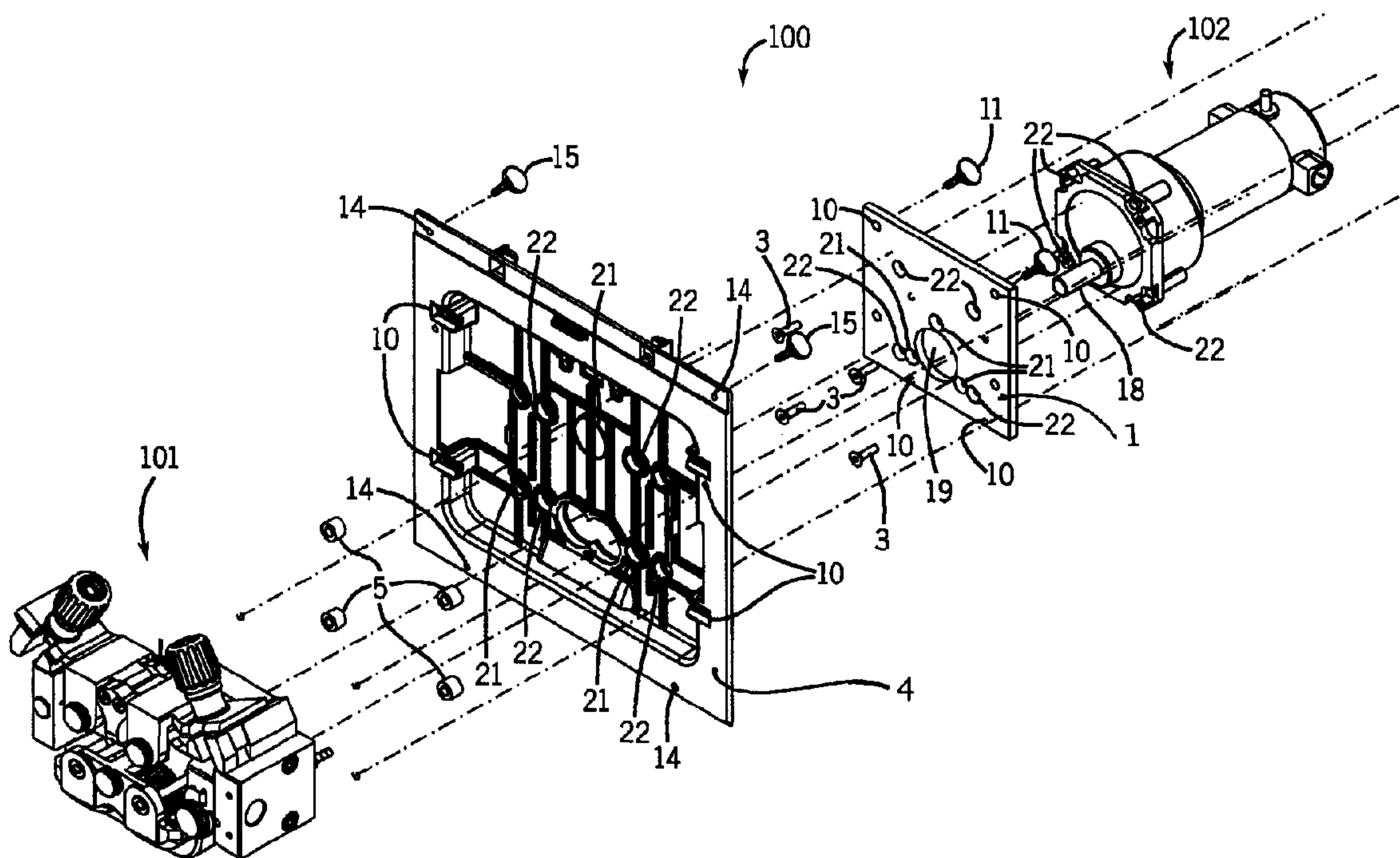




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 (72) **Inventeurs/Inventors:**  
 MATIASH, NICHOLAS A., US;  
 LAHTI, THOMAS D., US;  
 PATTERSON, JON M., US  
 (73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**  
 ILLNOIS TOOL WORKS INC., US  
 (74) **Agent:** FINLAYSON & SINGLEHURST

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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A wire feeder has a motor (102), mounting plate (1), intermediate mounting plate (4), and base assembly (101). The mounting plate (1) has a plurality of mounting hole (21) patterns and a shaft hole (19). The motor has a mounting hole pattern that aligns with at least one of the plurality (21). One of a plurality of motor types can be mounted to the mounting plate (1). The mounting plate (1) is mounted to the intermediate mounting plate (4), which is mounted to the base assembly (101). The base assembly (101) includes a drive gear (302), which is connected to rotate with an insulating cap (304) that receives a gear hub (306). The gear hub (306) is connected to rotate with the motor shaft (18) via matching keys. The insulating hub (306), intermediate mounting plate (4) and mounting plate (1) are electrically insulating, so that the base assembly (101) is electrically isolated from the motor (102).

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3600 West Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60026 (US).(72) Inventors: **MATIASH, Nicholas A.**; c/o Illinois Tool  
Works inc., 3600 West Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois  
60026 (US). **LAHTI, Thomas D.**; c/o Illinois Tool Works  
Inc., 3600 West Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60026  
(US). **PATTERSON, Jon M.**; c/o Illinois Tool Works  
Inc., 3600 West Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60026  
(US).(74) Agent: **HAUPTMAN, Benjamin J.**; 2318 Mill Road,  
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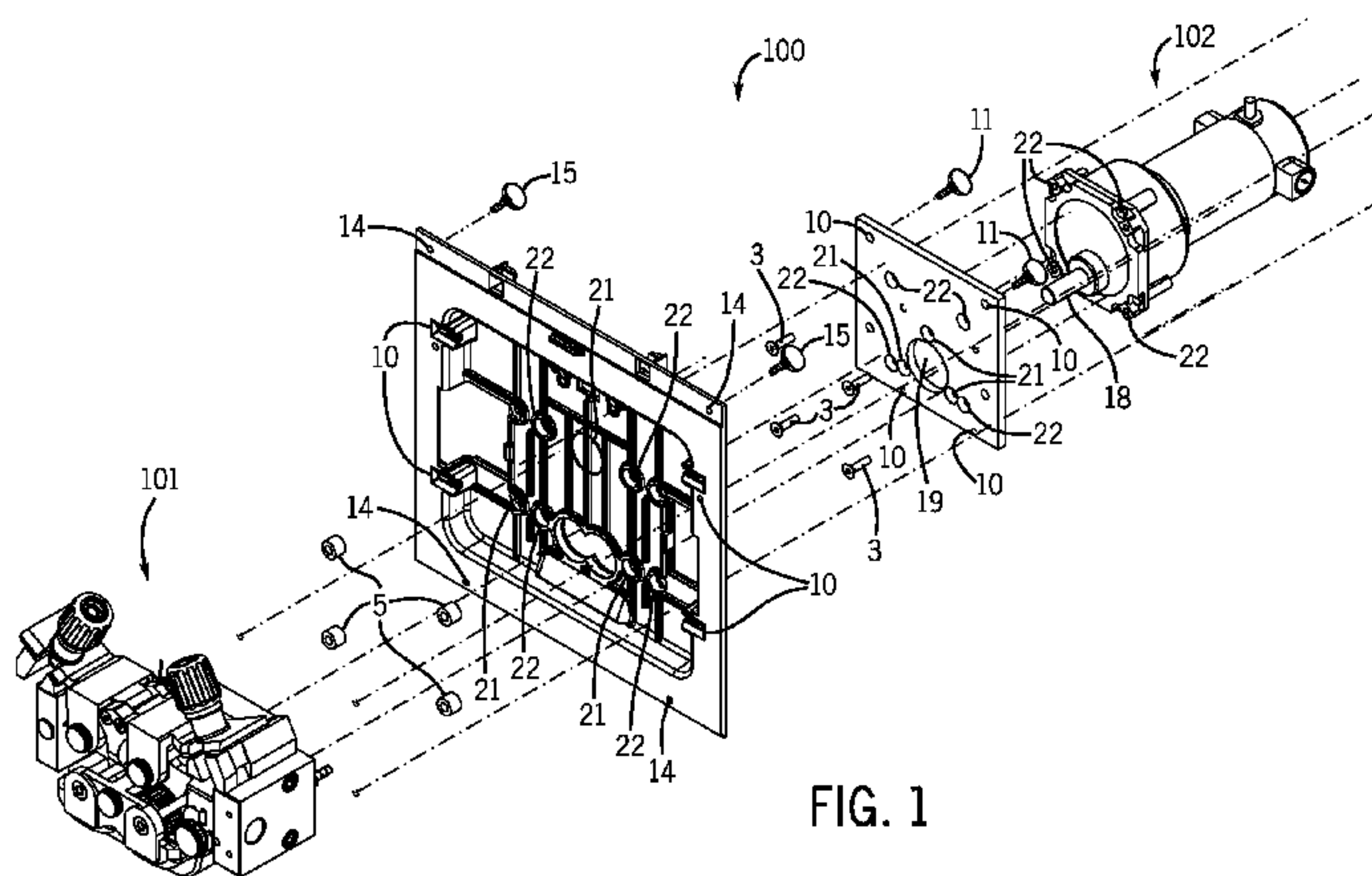


FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract:** A wire feeder has a motor (102), mounting plate (1), intermediate mounting plate (4), and base assembly (101). The mounting plate (1) has a plurality of mounting hole (21) patterns and a shaft hole (19). The motor has a mounting hole pattern that aligns with at least one of the plurality (21). One of a plurality of motor types can be mounted to the mounting plate (1). The mounting plate (1) is mounted to the intermediate mounting plate (4), which is mounted to the base assembly (101). The base assembly (101) includes a drive gear (302), which is connected to rotate with an insulating cap (304) that receives a gear hub (306). The gear hub (306) is connected to rotate with the motor shaft (18) via matching keys. The insulating hub (306), intermediate mounting plate (4) and mounting plate (1) are electrically insulating, so that the base assembly (101) is electrically isolated from the motor (102).



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## WIRE FEEDER ASSEMBLY WITH MOTOR MOUNT

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[1] The present invention relates generally to the art of wire feeders used for welding. More specifically, it relates to a motor mount for a wire feeder used for welding.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[2] Some welding processes consume wire as they are carried out. Wire feeders provide wire to a welding gun, which feeds the wire to the arc. Power can be applied to the wire at the feeder, or at the gun. Wire feeders typically have a replaceable spool of wire from which the wire being fed to the arc is unwound. One or more drive rolls grip the wire and pull the wire from the spool, pushing it through a conduit to the gun and the arc. Some wire feeders feed the wire at a constant feed rate, but other wire feeders can vary the feed rate in response to the arc length and voltage.

[3] Wire feeders can be made with different motors, and each motor type can have a unique hole mounting pattern. This makes manufacturing wire feeders more costly and complex, because the base assembly on which the motor is to be mounted must be different for each type of motor. Thus, a wire feeder that is modular, i.e., a wire feeder with a base assembly to which any of a group of different motors can be mounted, is desirable.

[4] Wire feeders that have power applied to the wire at the feeder need to have electrical insulation or isolation between the wire drive and the electric motor. This complicates the attachment of the motor to the base, because screws and other parts are typically metal, and thus conductive. A wire feeder that provides electrical isolation or insulation between the motor and the drive assembly, yet is not complicated, is desired.

### SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

[5] According to a first aspect of the invention a wire feeder comprises a motor, a mounting plate, and a base assembly. The mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly, and the motor is mounted to the mounting plate. The base assembly included a gear and an insulating cap. The insulating cap is connected to the gear such that when the insulating hub rotates the gear rotates. The motor has a shaft extending through the mounting plate and into the insulating cap. The insulating cap and the mounting plate are comprised of an electrical insulating material, wherein the base assembly can be at a first potential and the motor can be at a second potential without current flowing therebetween.

[6] One alternative provides an intermediate mounting plate. The intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly by being mounted on the intermediate plate. The intermediate mounting plate is comprised of an electrical insulating material.

[7] The intermediate mounting plate and/or the mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly using a plurality of screws, and/or the motor is mounted to the mounting plate using a second plurality of screws, in various embodiments.

[8] Another alternative provides that the base assembly includes a gear hub with a hollowed interior that receives the motor shaft. The hollowed interior and the motor shaft have matching keys. The gear hub is connected to rotate with the motor shaft, and the insulating cap is connected to rotate with the gear hub.

[9] The motor is one of a plurality of different sized motors, and each motor has the same size shaft and matching key, and the hollowed interior can receive any of the plurality in another embodiment.

[10] The insulating cap has a non-cylindrical hollow interior in which the gear hub, which also has a non-cylindrical outer surface, is at least partially disposed, such that the gear hub rotates with insulating cap, and the gear hub is attached to rotate with the drive gear, in another embodiment.

[11] The drive gear and insulating cap have a plurality of matching holes and screws extend through the matching holes to affix the insulating cap to the drive gear, in another embodiment.

[11A] An aspect of the invention provides for a wire feeder, having a base assembly, including a gear and an insulating cap. The insulating cap is connected to the gear such that when the insulating cap rotates the gear rotates. The base assembly includes a first mount for a wire inlet guide and a second mount for a wire outlet guide a mounting plate mounted to the base assembly, and having a shaft hole, an intermediate mounting plate. The intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly by being mounted on the intermediate plate. The intermediate mounting plate includes an electrical insulating material; a motor mounted to the mounting plate, and having a motor shaft extending through the shaft hole and into the insulating cap. As the motor shaft rotates the insulating cap rotates. The insulating cap and the mounting plate include an electrical insulating material. The base assembly can be at a first potential and the motor can be at a second potential without current flowing therebetween. As the motor shaft rotates the gear rotates while maintaining electrical isolation therebetween.

[11B] Another aspect of the invention provides for a wire feeder, having a base assembly, including a gear; a mounting plate comprised of a non-conductive material, and affixed to the base assembly; a motor affixed to the mounting plate. The motor has a shaft; and means for connecting the gear to the shaft while maintaining electrical isolation between the gear and the shaft. The base assembly includes a gear hub with a hollowed interior that receives the motor shaft. The hollowed interior and the motor shaft have matching keys. The gear hub is connected to rotate with the motor shaft. The means for connecting is connected to rotate with the gear hub.



-3a-

[11C] A further aspect of the invention provides for a wire feeder, having a base assembly, including a gear and an insulating cap. The insulating cap is connected to the gear such that when the insulating cap rotates the gear rotates; a mounting plate mounted to the base assembly, and having a shaft hole; a motor mounted to the mounting plate, and having a motor shaft extending through the shaft hole and into the insulating cap. The insulating cap and the mounting plate are comprised of an electrical insulating material. The base assembly can be at a first potential and the motor can be at a second potential without current flowing therebetween. The base assembly includes a gear hub with a hollowed interior that receives the motor shaft. The hollowed interior and the motor shaft have matching keys. The gear hub is connected to rotate with the motor shaft. The insulating cap is connected to rotate with the gear hub.

[12] Other principal features and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon review of the following drawings, the detailed description and the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[13] Figure 1 is an exploded view of the assembly of a wire feeder in accordance with the preferred embodiment;

[14] Figure 2 is a motor and drive roll assembly in accordance with the preferred embodiment; and

[15] Figure 3 is an exploded view of a motor and drive roll assembly in accordance with the preferred embodiment.

[16] Before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. Like reference numerals are used to indicate like components.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[17] While the present invention will be illustrated with reference to a particular wire feeder assembly and a particular components, it should be understood at the outset that the invention could be used with other wire feeders and with other components.

[18] A wire feeder, in accordance with the preferred embodiment, includes a motor and drive roll assembly that is modular in that it can receive any of a number of different motor types. It includes a mounting plate that has a number of different hole patterns used to mount motors. Also, it preferably includes an intermediate plate, to which the mounting plate is mounted. The combination of plates, which are made of electrical or insulating material, provide electrical isolation between the motor and the drive roll assembly. Moreover, the preferred embodiment provides a connection from the drive gear to the motor shaft that is also electrically insulating or isolating. Thus, the drive roll assembly can be at one potential (i.e, electrical potential), and the motor mounting at another, without current flowing therebetween.

[19] Referring now to Figure 1, an expanded perspective view, of a wire feeder 100 is shown. Wire feeder 100 includes a base assembly 101, a motor 102, a mounting plate 1, and an intermediate mounting plate 4. Base assembly, of a wire feeder, as used herein, includes the framework to which the inlet guide, outlet guide, motor, wire tensioners, etc. are mounted. Mounting plate, as used herein, is a plate to which another component is mounted, such as by screws, glue, rivets, etc. Intermediate mounting plate, as used herein, is a mounting plate to which another mounting plate is mounted, such as by screws, glue, rivets, etc.

[20] Motor 102 is mounted to mounting plate 1. Mounting plate 1 is mounted to intermediate mounting plate 4. Intermediate mounting plate 4 is mounted to base assembly 101. Mounting plate 1 and intermediate mounting plate 4 are made of hard



plastic or other electrically insulating material. No metal screws extend from motor 102 to base assembly 101. Thus, there is no electrical pathway created from motor 102 to assembly 101 by the mounting of motor 102. Also plates 1 and 4 can provide thermal isolation.

[21] Moreover, plate 1 includes a plurality of motor mounting hole patterns, each pattern being chosen for one particular motor type. For example, holes 21 are used for a three hole mount having a particular spacing. Holes 22 are used for a four hole mount, such as that of motor 102. Thus, a number of different motor types can be mounted to plate 1. Motor mounting hole pattern, as used herein, is a hole pattern for screws to mount a motor, i.e, the pattern of the mounting holes on the motor.

[22] Screws 3 are inserted through holes 22 in plate 1, and into motor 102. Thus, motor 102 is mounted to mounting plate 1 using a particular one of the plurality of hole patterns on plate 1. Plate 1 is mounted to assembly 101 using screws 11, which extend through holes 10 and into assembly 101. Bushings 5 prevent plate 4 from being compressed when screws 10 are tightened. Bushings 5 can be cast or sleeves. Screw, as used herein, includes any threaded fastener, tapered or cylindrical. Alternatively, plate 1 is mounted to intermediate plate 4 using screws 11 and holes 10 and intermediate plate 4 is mounted to base assembly 101 using screws 15 and holes 14.

[23] Wire feeder 100 may be assembled using a different motor with a different mounting hole pattern simply by using the matching pattern on plate 1. Shaft 18 of motor 102 is inserted through motor shaft hole 19 of plate 1. Alternatives provide for rotating plate 1 to align other hole patterns with other motors, using more or fewer screws, using and using other fasteners. Parts count and complexity is reduced, while providing electrical isolation between motor 102 and base assembly 101.

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[24] Turning now to Figures 2 and 3, it is shown that shaft 18 of motor 102 is connected to rotate a gear 302 while maintaining electrical isolation. Gear 302 is mounted to an insulating cap 304 by screws 307, which extend through holes 308 in gear 302 and cap 304. Cap 304 is comprised of plastic or other electrically insulating material. In one embodiment screws 307 are also isolating. Cap 304 is rotatably mounted in bearings 305, which are in base assembly 101. Thus, as cap 304 rotates, gear 302 will rotate. Alternative embodiments provide for other ways to transfer the rotation of cap 304 to gear 302, such as by a key or other matching structures.

[25] Cap 304 has a hollow interior that is shaped to match the outer contour of a gear hub 306. Gear hub 306 is disposed at least partially in cap 304, and because their shapes are not cylindrical, as gear hub 306 rotates cap 304 rotates, and gear 302 rotates. Alternative embodiments provide for using different shaped gear hubs, or for screwing the hub to cap 304 or directly to gear 302. Preferably, electrical isolation is maintained by using non-conductive materials.

[26] The interior of gear hub 306 is hollow and shaped to receive motor shaft 18. Preferably motor shaft 18 is keyed, and the inside of gear hub 306 is shaped with a matching key. Matching keys, as used herein, are the two parts of a key such as on a shaft and a hub receiving the shaft. Preferably, gear hub 306 receives a common shaft and key, such as a 1/2 inch shaft with a 1/8 inch key. Thus, any motor with this common key and shaft, and having one of the plurality of hole patterns on plate 1, can be easily used with wire feeder 100. One alternative provides that there be a number of different gear hubs 306 available, to receive different motor keys. Another alternative provides for more than one plate 1 to choose from, each with a plurality of mounting hole patterns thereon. This will further increase the modularity of wire feeder 100.

[27] A pair of wire tensioners 309, a button spring 310 and a lock 303 can operate consistent with the prior art.

[28] Numerous modifications may be made to the present invention which still fall within the intended scope hereof. Thus, it should be apparent that there has been provided in accordance with the present invention a wire feeder assembly that fully satisfies the objectives and advantages set forth above. Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.



CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A wire feeder, comprising:
  - a base assembly, including a gear and an insulating cap, wherein the insulating cap is connected to the gear such that when the insulating cap rotates the gear rotates, wherein the base assembly includes a first mount for a wire inlet guide and a second mount for a wire outlet guide;
  - a mounting plate mounted to the base assembly, and having a shaft hole;
  - an intermediate mounting plate, wherein the intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly by being mounted on the intermediate plate, and wherein the intermediate mounting plate is comprised of an electrical insulating material;
  - a motor mounted to the mounting plate, and having a motor shaft extending through the shaft hole and into the insulating cap, wherein as the motor shaft rotates the insulating cap rotates;
  - wherein both the insulating cap and the mounting plate are comprised of an electrical insulating material, wherein the base assembly can be at a first potential and the motor can be at a second potential without current flowing therebetween, wherein as the motor shaft rotates the gear rotates while maintaining electrical isolation therebetween; and
  - wherein the base assembly includes a gear hub with a hollowed interior that receives the motor shaft, and wherein the hollowed interior and the motor shaft have matching keys, wherein the gear hub is connected to rotate with the motor shaft, and wherein the insulating cap is connected to rotate with the gear hub.
2. The wire feeder of claim 1, wherein the intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted on the intermediate mounting plate using a plurality of screws, and the motor is mounted to the mounting plate using a second plurality of screws.
3. The wire feeder of claim 2, wherein the motor is one of a plurality of different sized motors with each motor having the same size shaft and matching key, and wherein the hollowed interior can receive any of the plurality of motor shafts.

4. The wire feeder of claim 3, wherein the insulating cap has a non-cylindrical hollow interior, and wherein the gear hub has a non-cylindrical outer surface, and wherein the gear hub is disposed at least partially within the hollow interior such that the insulating cap rotates with the gear hub.

5. The wire feeder of claim 3, wherein the gear has a first plurality of holes in a first pattern of holes and the insulating cap has second plurality of holes in the first end and in the first pattern, further comprising a plurality of screws each one of which extends through one of the first plurality of holes and one of the second plurality of holes, whereby the insulating cap is affixed to the drive gear.

6. A wire feeder, comprising:  
a base assembly, including a gear;  
a mounting plate comprised of a non-conductive material, and affixed to the base assembly;  
a motor affixed to the mounting plate, wherein the motor has a shaft; and means for connecting the gear to the shaft while maintaining electrical isolation between the gear and the shaft,  
wherein the base assembly includes a gear hub with a hollowed interior that receives the motor shaft, and wherein the hollowed interior and the motor shaft have matching keys, wherein the gear hub is connected to rotate with the motor shaft, and wherein the means for connecting is connected to rotate with the gear hub.

7. The wire feeder of claim 6 further comprising an intermediate mounting plate, wherein the intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly by being mounted on the intermediate plate, and wherein the intermediate mounting plate is comprised of an electrical insulating material.

8. The wire feeder of claim 7, wherein the intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted on the intermediate mounting plate using a plurality of screws, and the motor is mounted to the mounting plate using a second plurality of screws.

9. The wire feeder of claim 8, wherein the motor is one of a plurality of different sized motors with each motor having the same size shaft and matching key, and wherein the hollowed interior can receive any of the plurality of motor shafts.

10. A wire feeder, comprising:  
a base assembly, including a gear and an insulating cap, wherein the insulating cap is connected to the gear such that when the insulating cap rotates the gear rotates;  
a mounting plate mounted to the base assembly, and having a shaft hole;  
a motor mounted to the mounting plate, and having a motor shaft extending through the shaft hole and into the insulating cap; and  
wherein the insulating cap and the mounting plate are comprised of an electrical insulating material, wherein the base assembly can be at a first potential and the motor can be at a second potential without current flowing therebetween,  
wherein the base assembly includes a gear hub with a hollowed interior that receives the motor shaft, and wherein the hollowed interior and the motor shaft have matching keys, wherein the gear hub is connected to rotate with the motor shaft, and wherein the insulating cap is connected to rotate with the gear hub.

11. The wire feeder of claim 10 further comprising an intermediate mounting plate, wherein the intermediate mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly and the mounting plate is mounted to the base assembly by being mounted on the intermediate plate, and wherein the intermediate mounting plate is comprised of an electrical insulating material.



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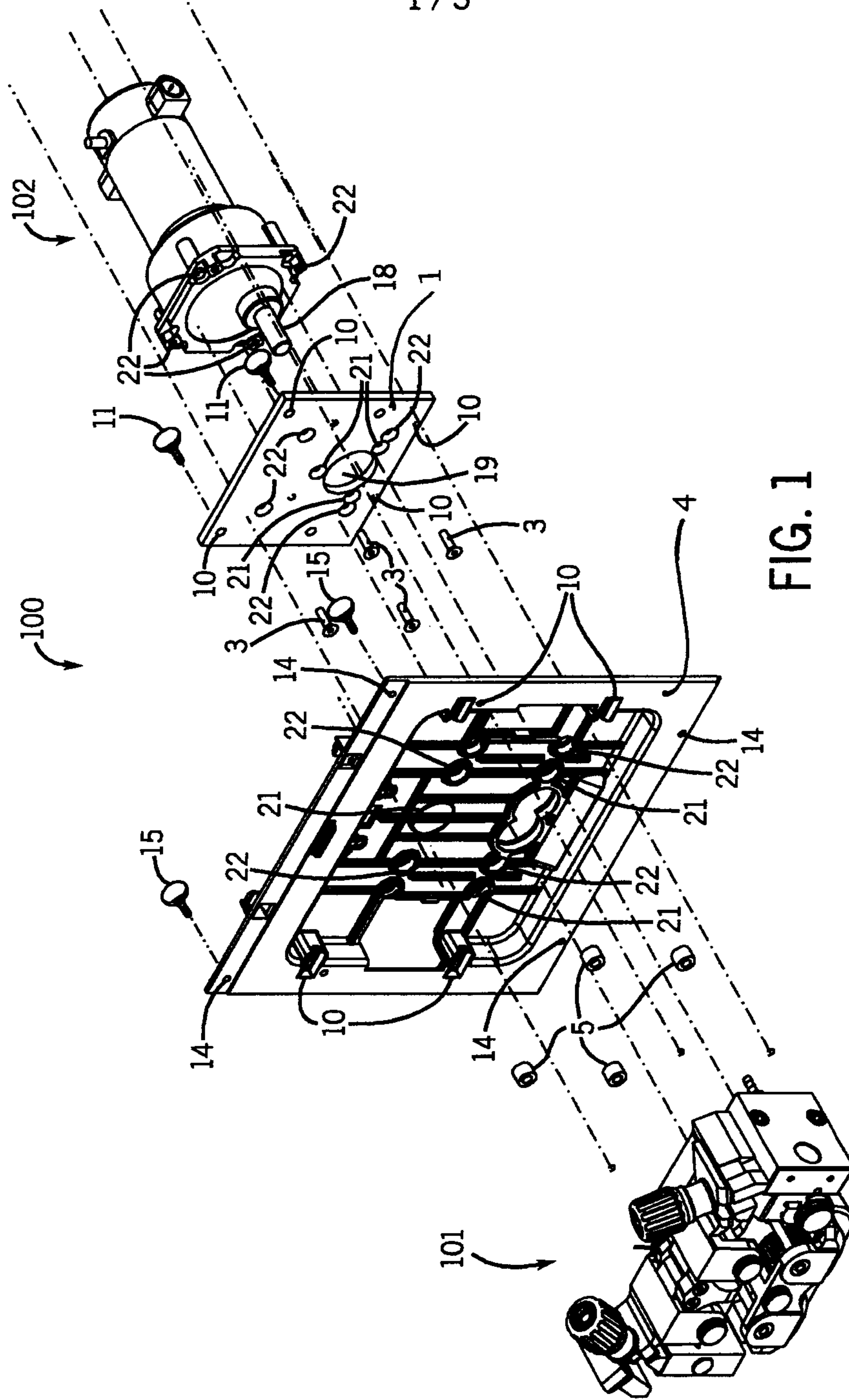


FIG. 1

2 / 3

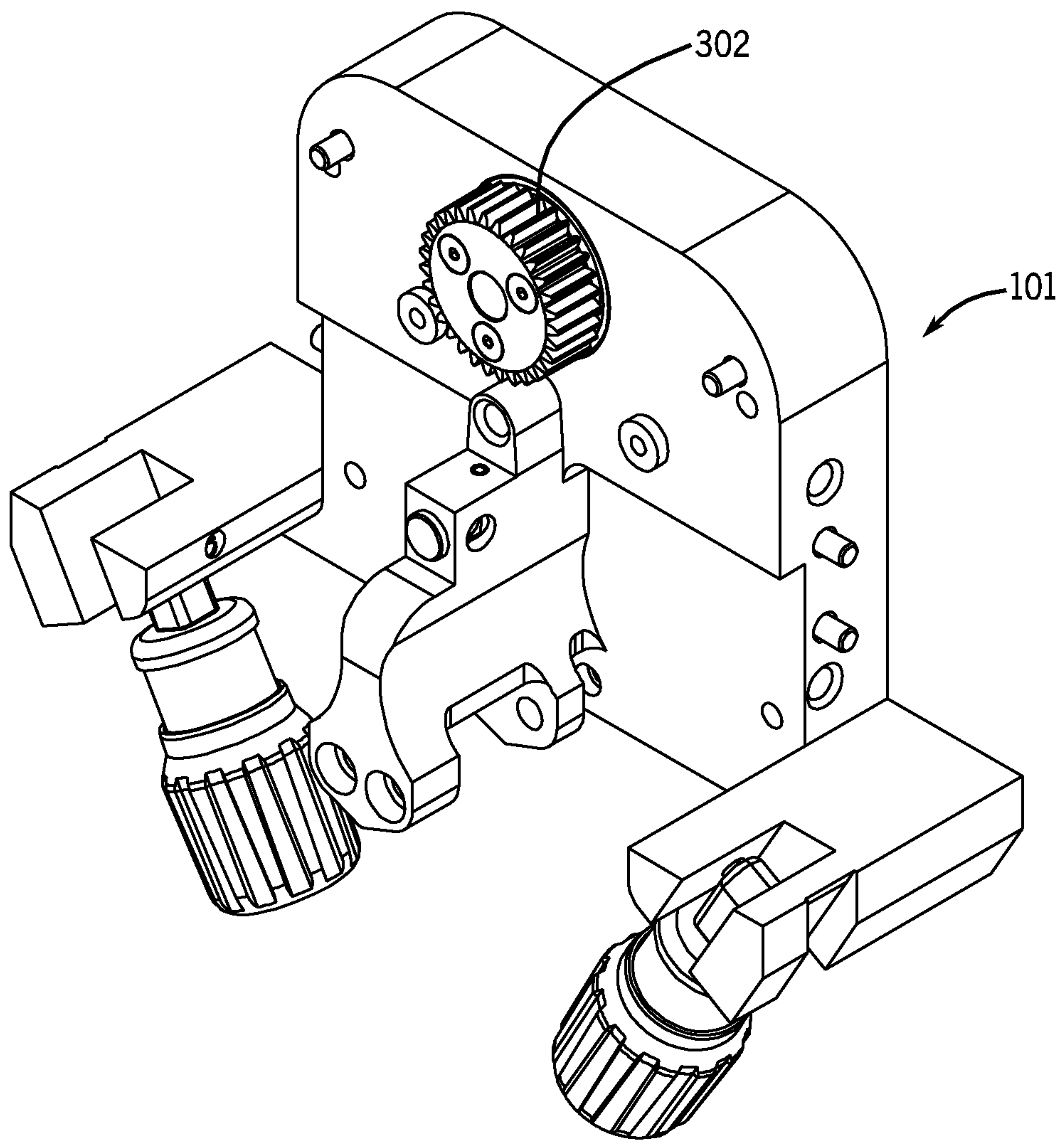


FIG. 2

