

(12) **United States Patent**
Zimmer

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 12,384,009 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 12, 2025**

(54) **SOCKET WITH LASER INDUCED FRICTION SURFACES**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 398 days.

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

B25B 23/00 (2006.01)
B23K 26/352 (2014.01)
B25B 13/06 (2006.01)
F02B 33/34 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **B25B 23/0035** (2013.01); **B23K 26/3576** (2018.08); **B25B 13/06** (2013.01); **F02B 33/34** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ... B23K 26/3576; B25B 13/06; B25B 13/065; B25B 13/08; B25B 13/48; B25B 23/0035; F02B 33/34

See application file for complete search history.

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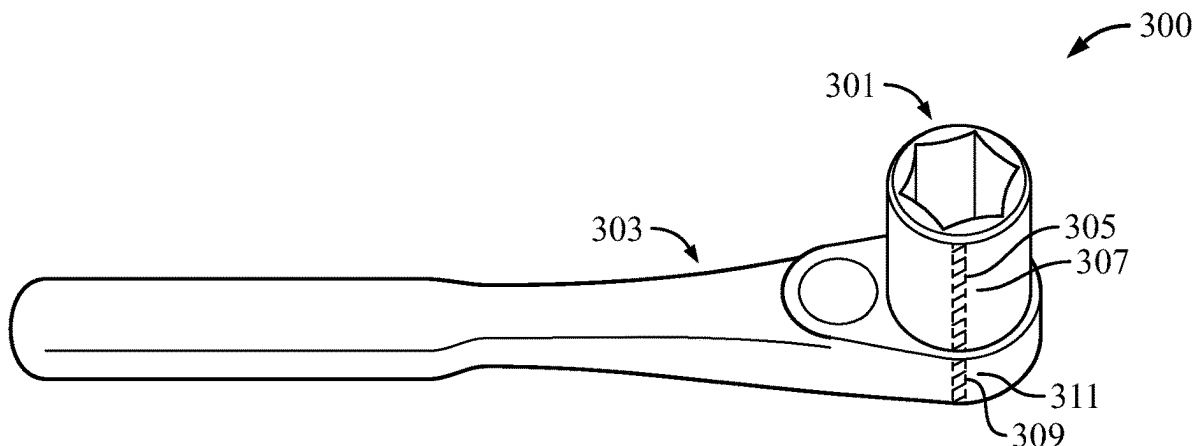
Primary Examiner — David B. Thomas

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A fastening tool having a socket and a socket wrench with laser induced friction surfaces or lines on the outer surface of the socket is described herein. The laser induced friction surfaces may have a plurality of kerfs with recast material to increase the coefficient of friction on the outer surface of the socket. As a result, the user of the fastening tool may pull the socket off a head of a fastener with his or her hands instead of having to dislodge the socket first with a blunt object, such as a hammer. It is contemplated that the socket wrench may have laser induced friction surfaces or lines also.

19 Claims, 28 Drawing Sheets



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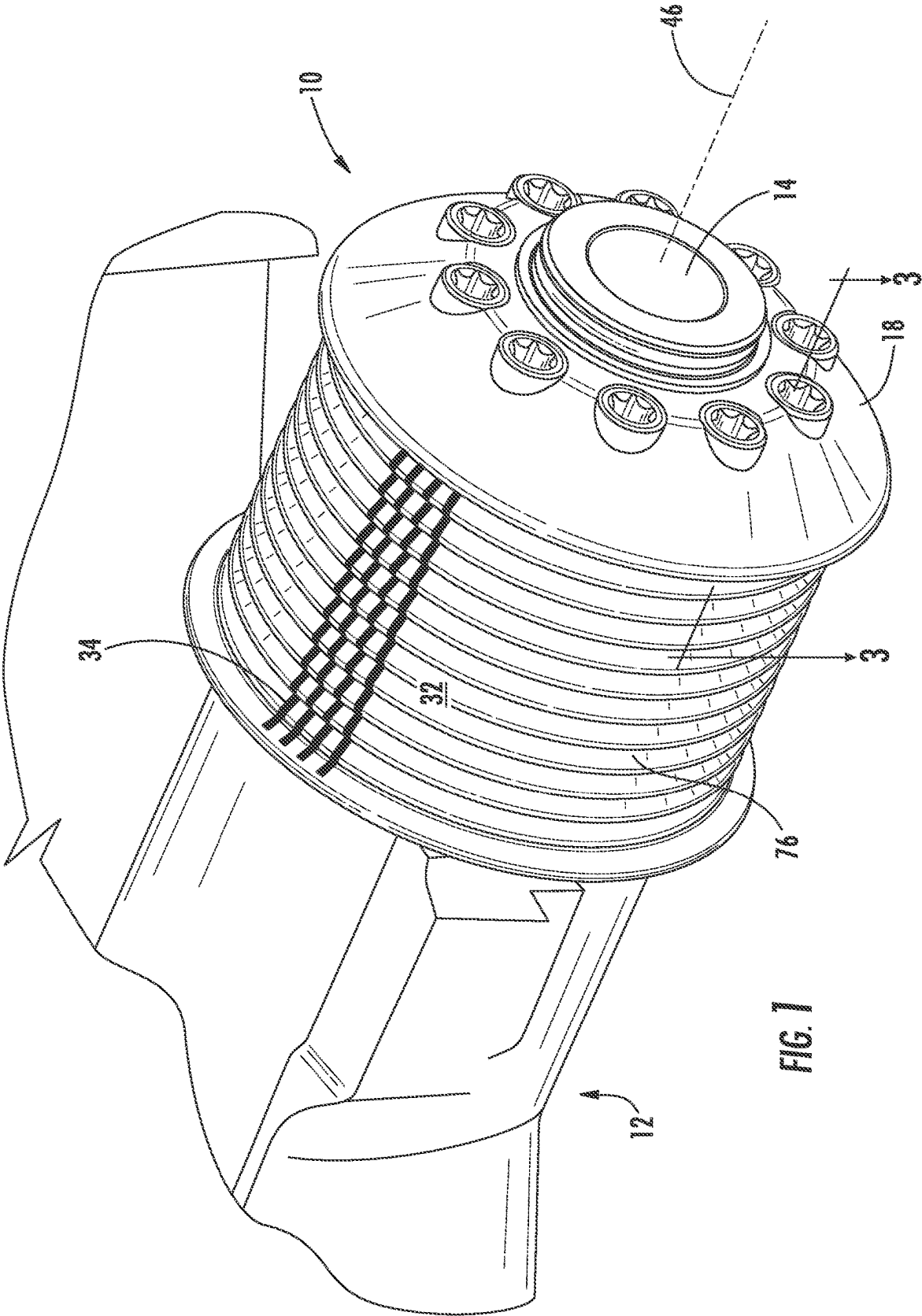
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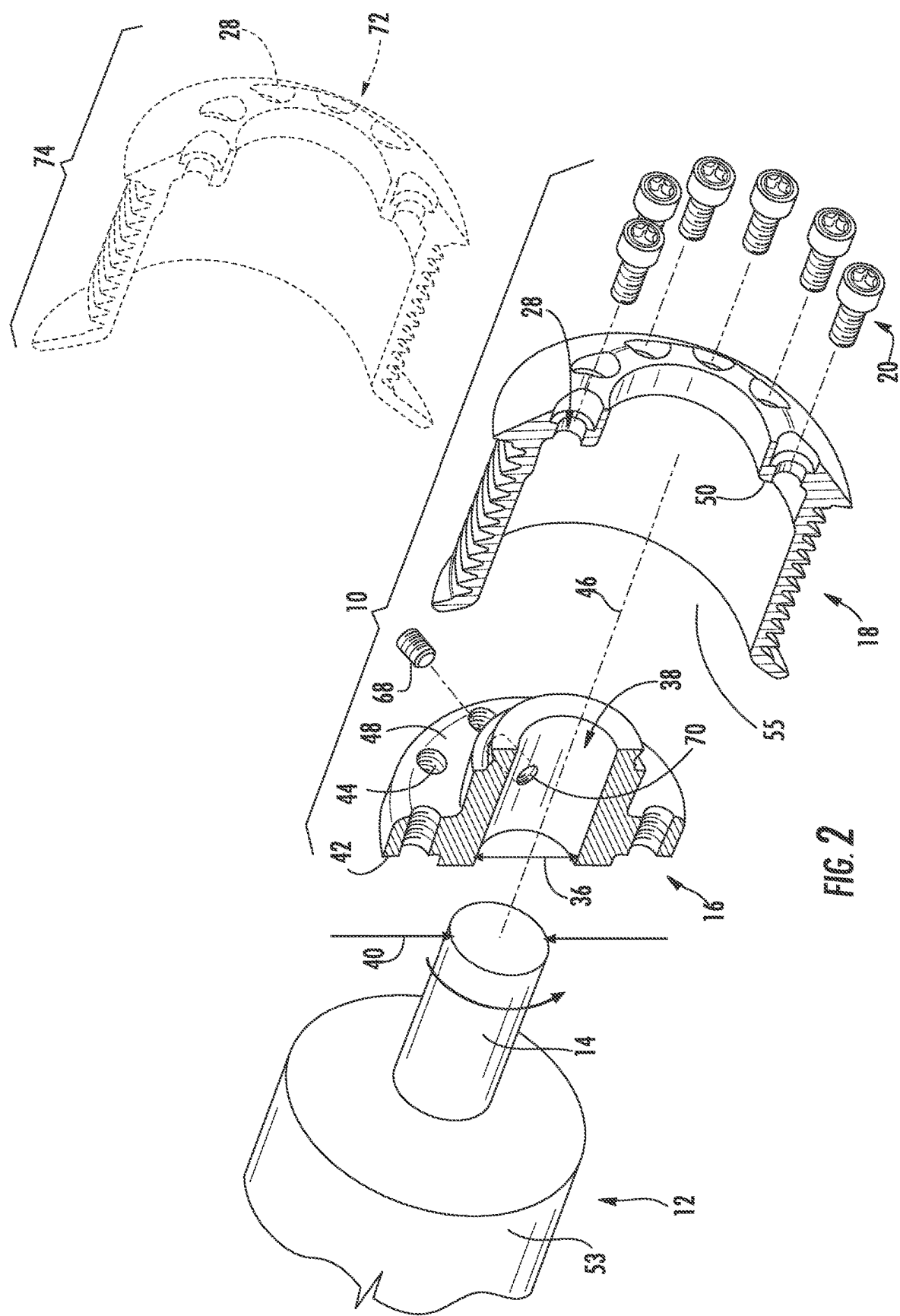
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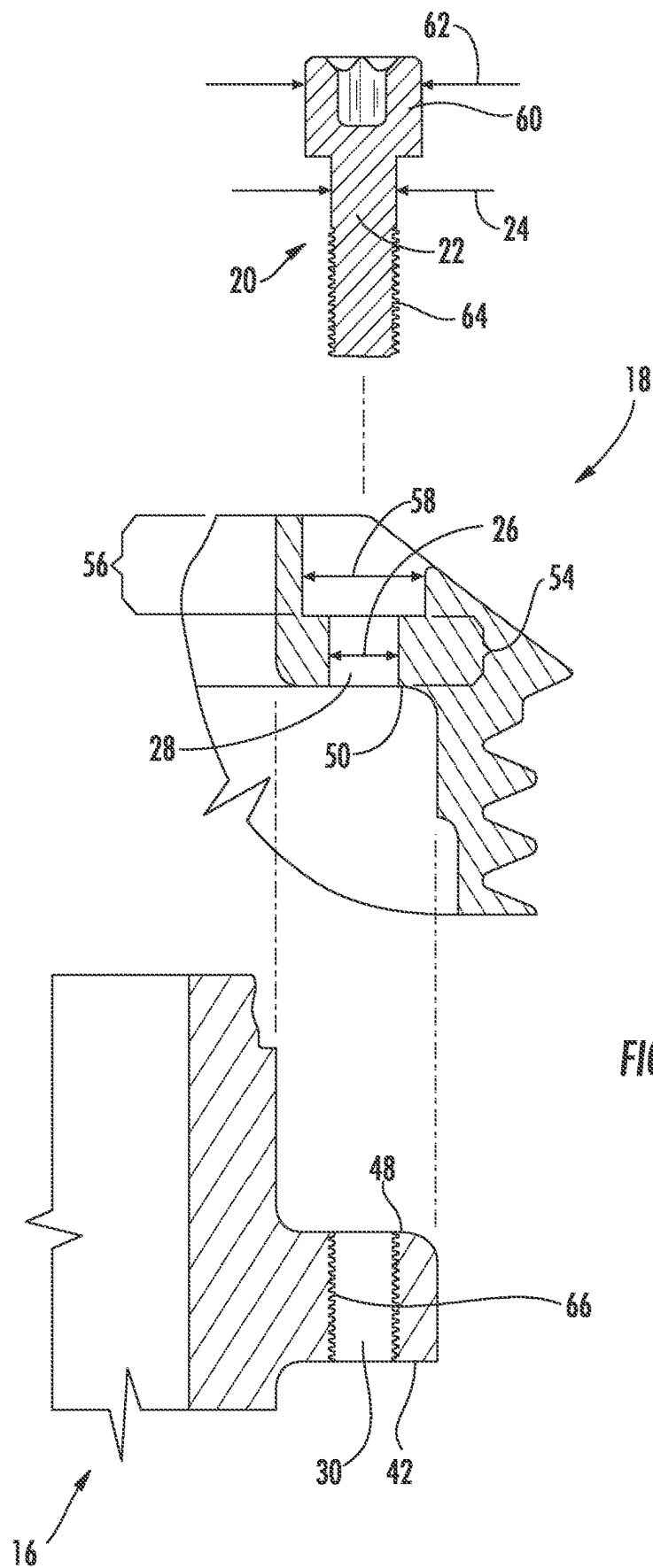
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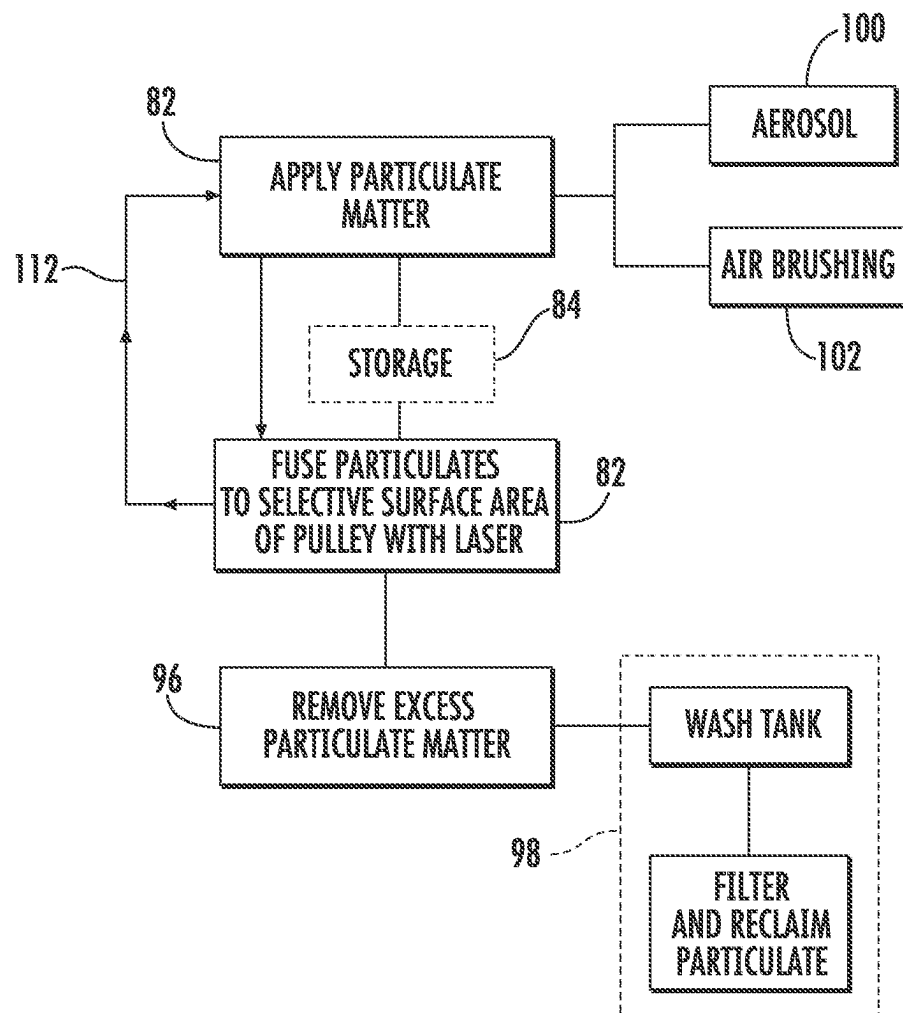


FIG. 4

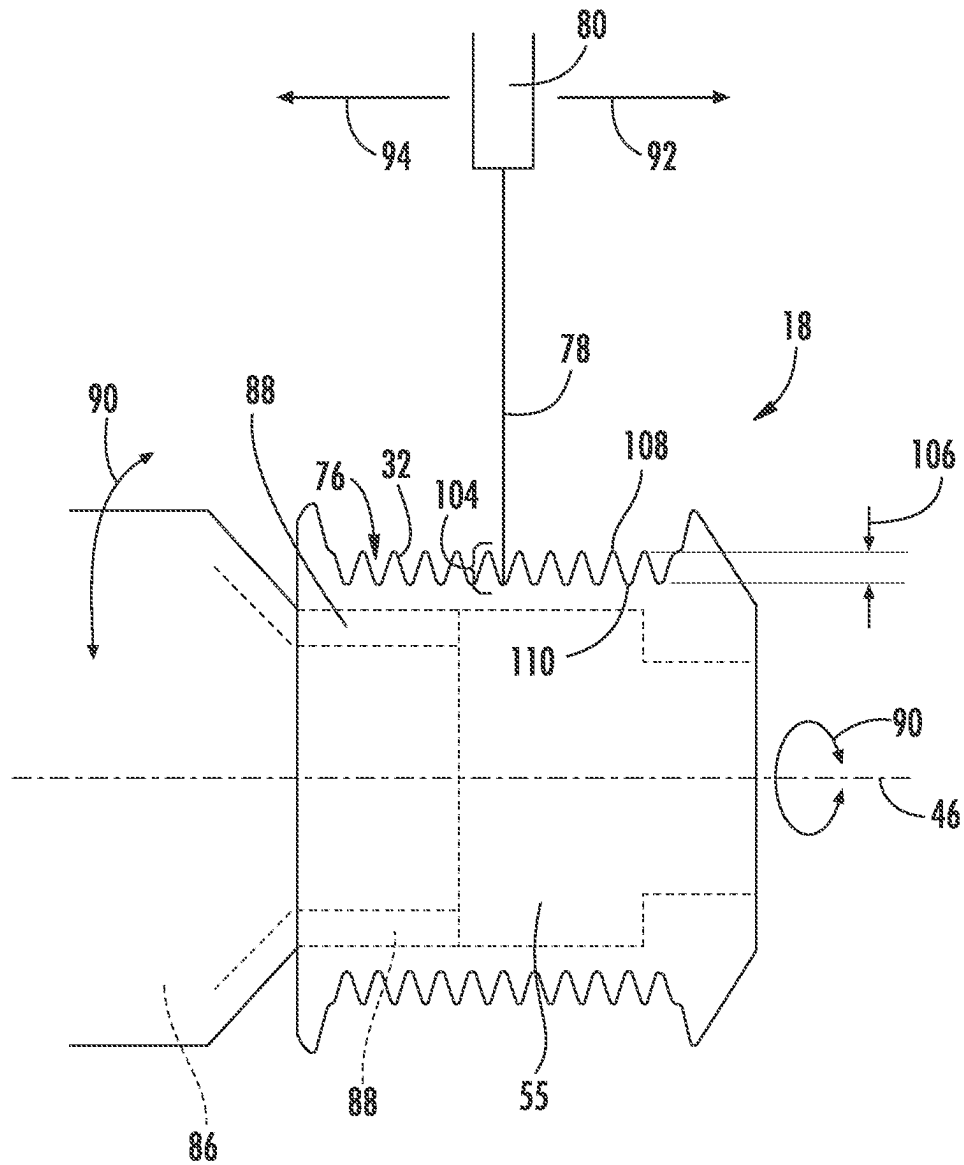
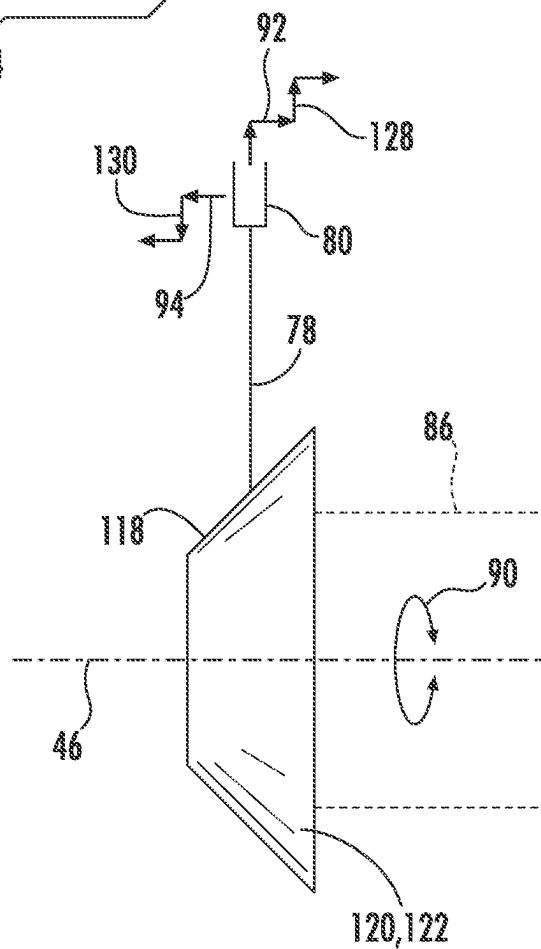
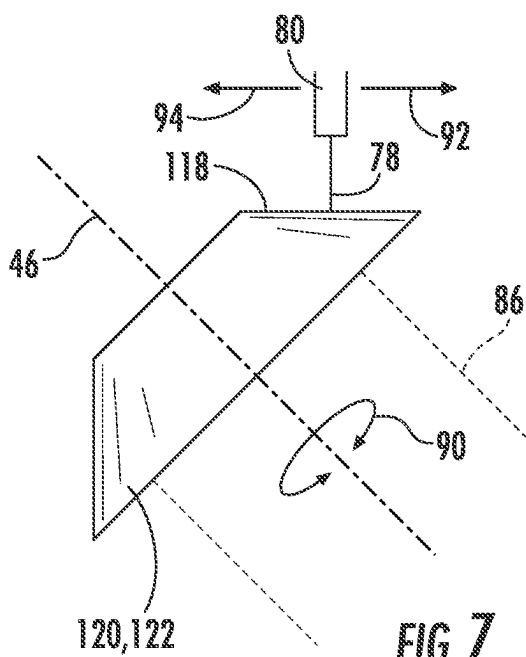
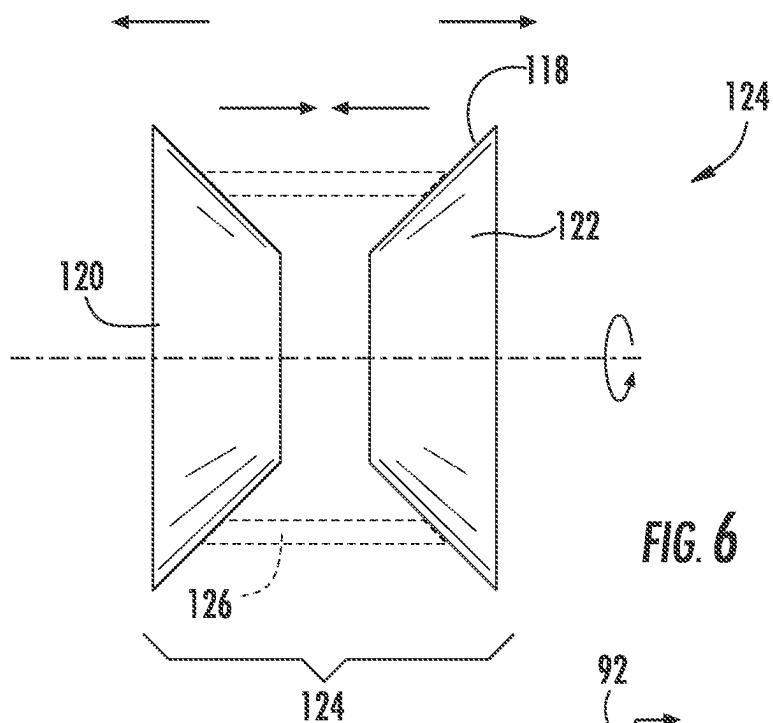
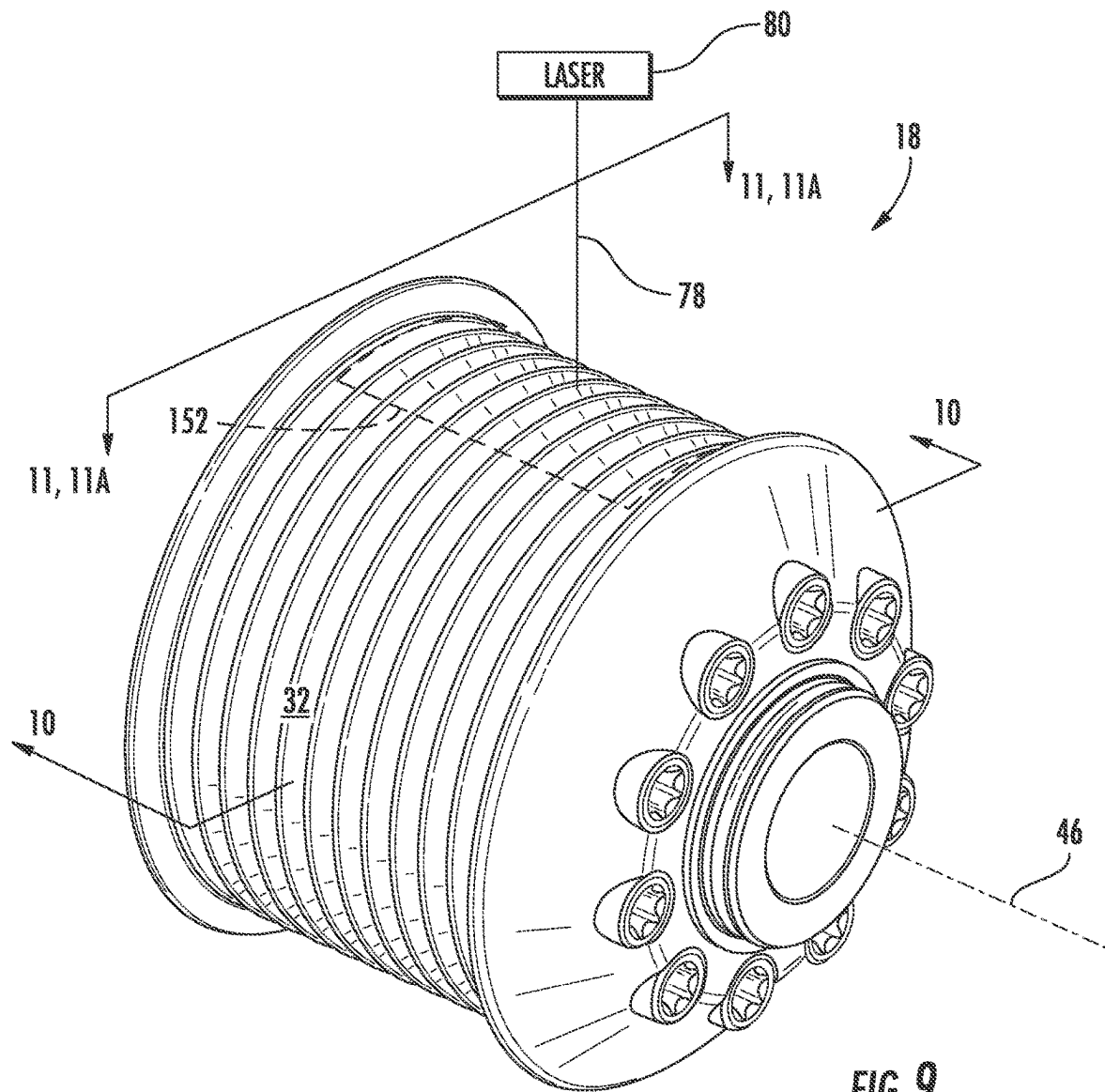


FIG. 5





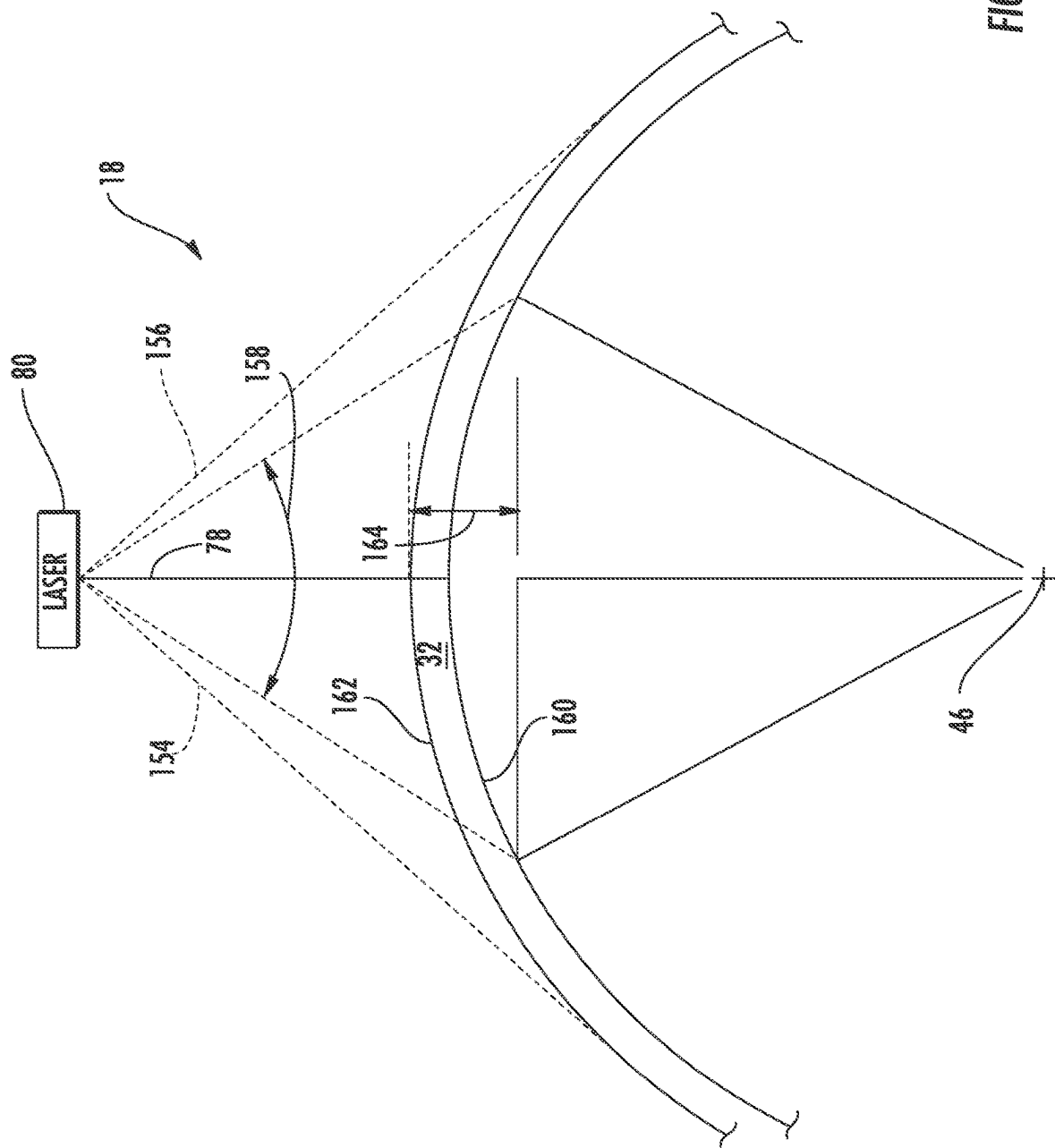
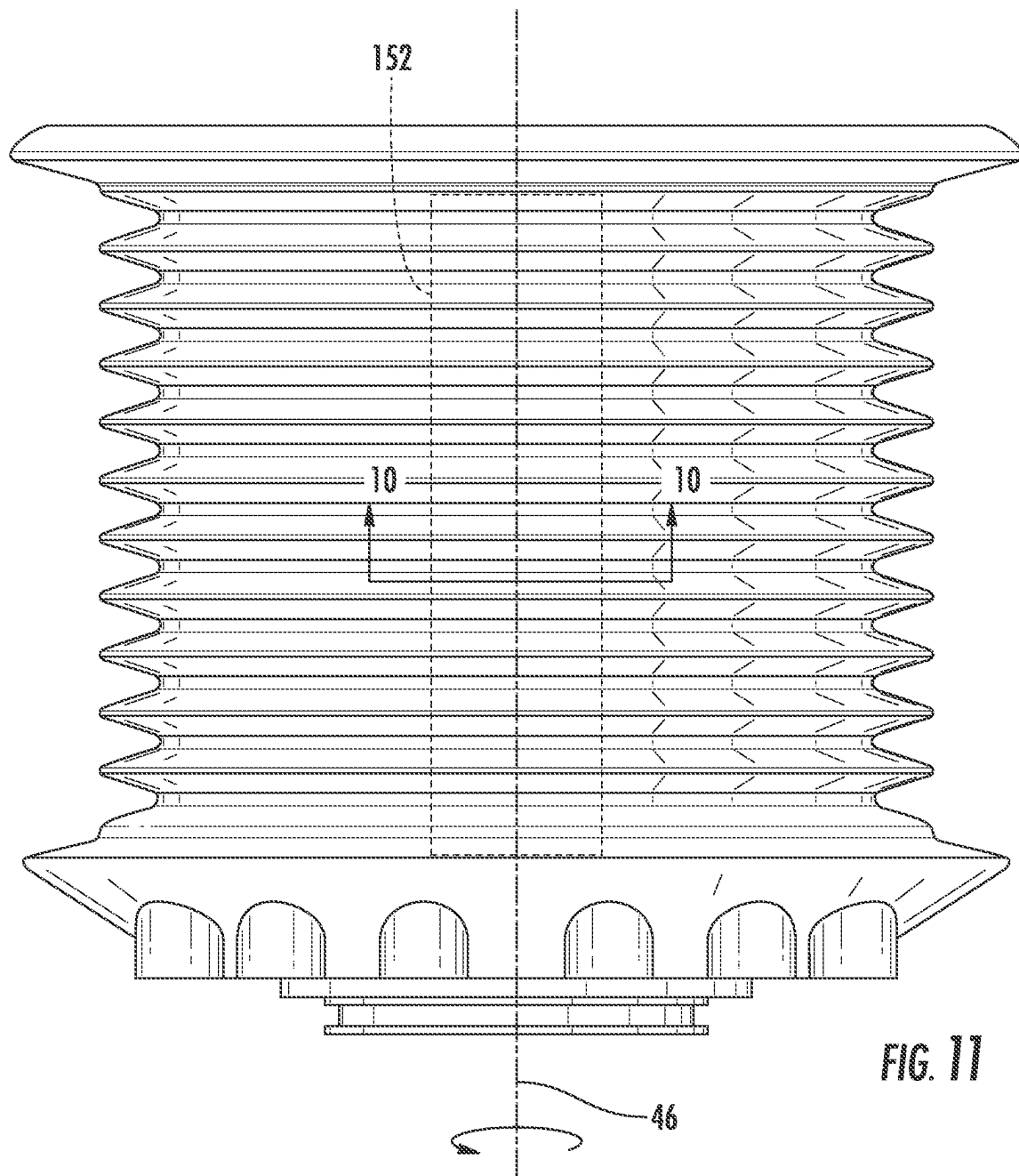


FIG. 10



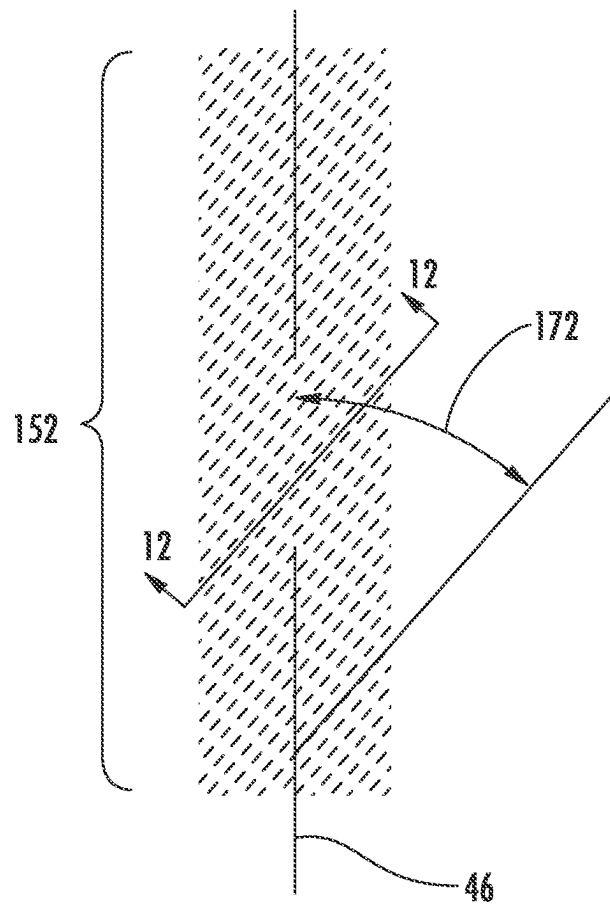


FIG. 11A

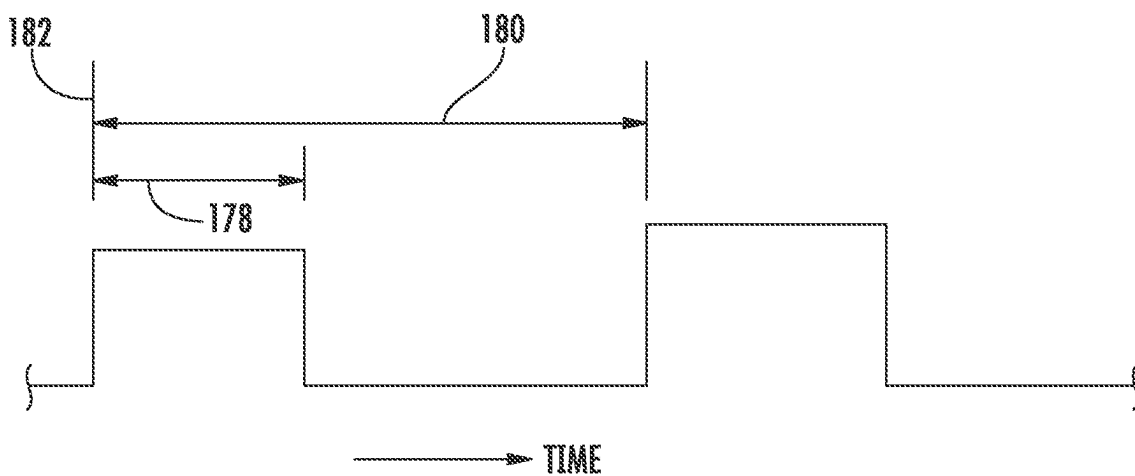


FIG. 11B

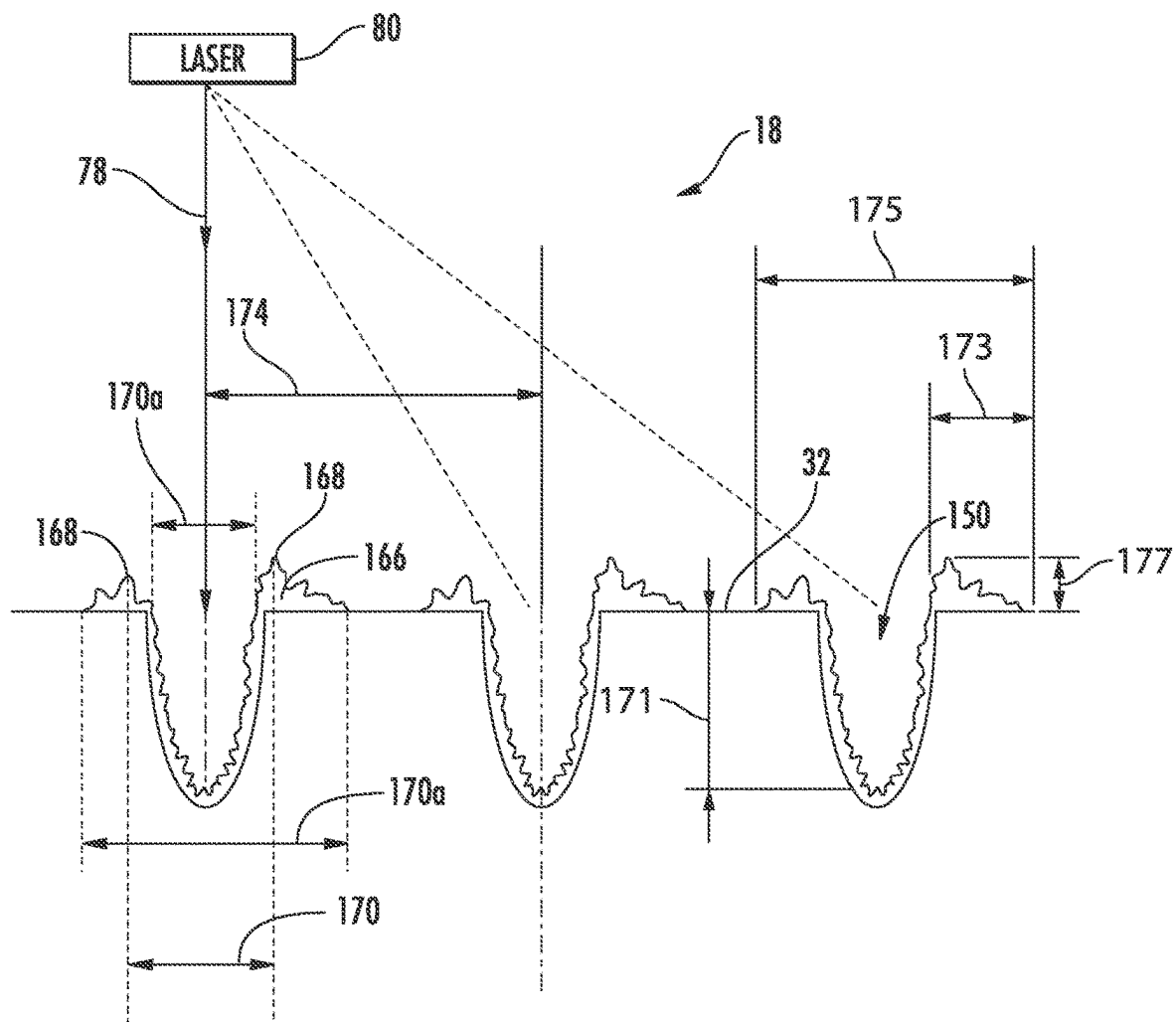


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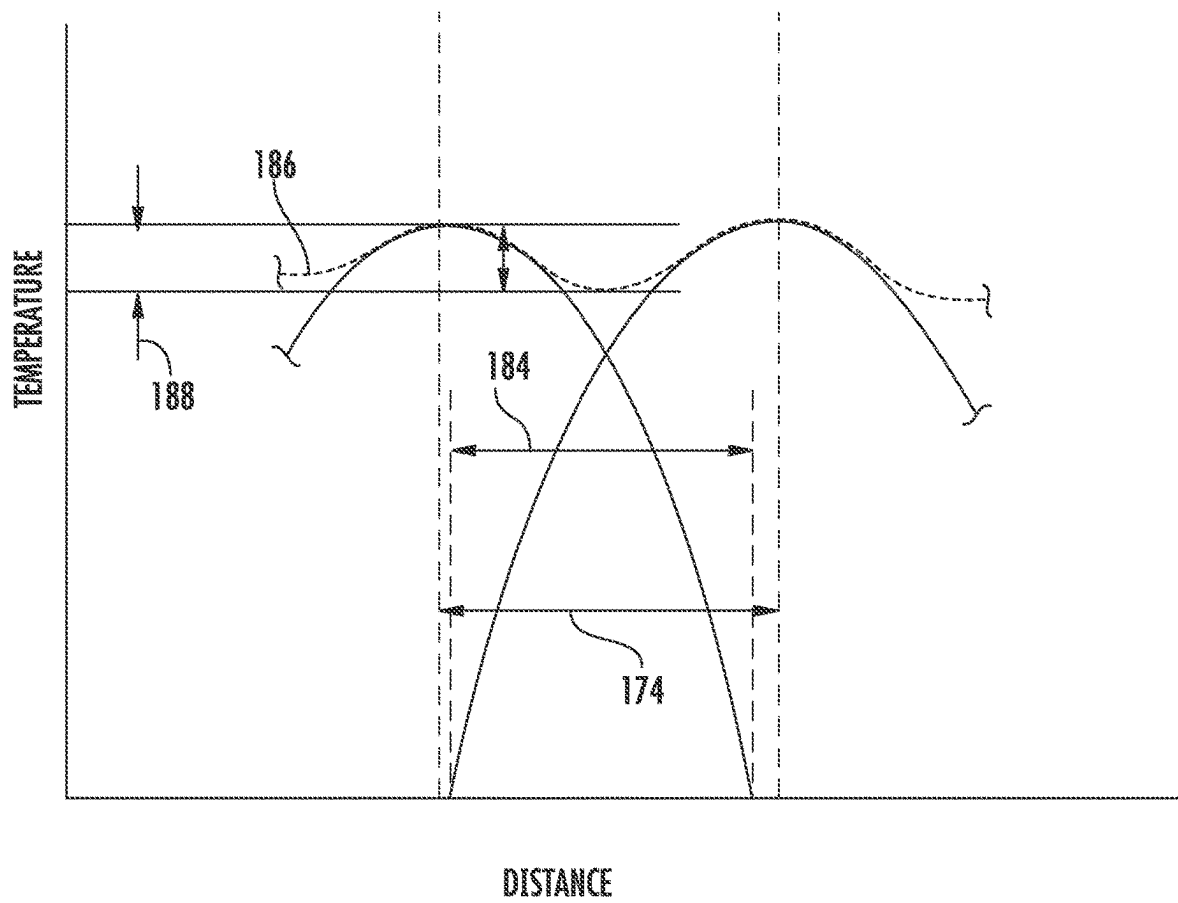


FIG. 13

TYPE OF MATERIAL	EFFECT	TYPE OF PASS	NUMBER OF PASSES TOTAL			SPEED (INCH/SEC)			FREQUENCY (KILOHERTZ)			LASER ON TIME IN NANO SECONDS			PATTERN OR FILL, BOTH SIZE IN INCH			CROSS HATCHING ANGLES IN DEG.			KERF WIDTH IN INCH INCLUDING RECAST			KERF WIDTH IN INCH NOT INCLUDING RECAST			WOBBLE FRQ HZ		
			POWER %	OF PASSES	OF PASSES	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH	PER INCH
ALUM 6061	MICRO MACHINED SURFACE	ROUGHING PASS	2	95	50	50	420	34	0.001	90/180	0.0035	0.0024	0																
			2	100	85	50	520	36	0.0005	90/45	0.003	0.00287	0																
			1	85	65	50	350	32	0.0003	120	0.0032	0.0029	0																
ALUM 6061	RAISED SURFACE RECAST	ROUGHING PASS	2	100	25	250	55	16	0.003	45/135	0.0047	0.0024	0																
			2	35	120	90	100	10	0.0006	90/45	0.0028	0.0025	0																
			1	65	50	55	350	32	0.0002	35	0.0034	0.0024	0																
STAINLESS STEEL 17-4 PH	MICRO MACHINED SURFACE	ROUGHING PASS	2	90	80	120	420	34	0.004	45/180	0.004	0.0021	0																
			2	90	60	120	200	2	0.004	90/120	0.0038	0.0022	0																
			1	55	35	120	30	22	0.0004	45	0.0026	0.0019	0																

FIG. 14

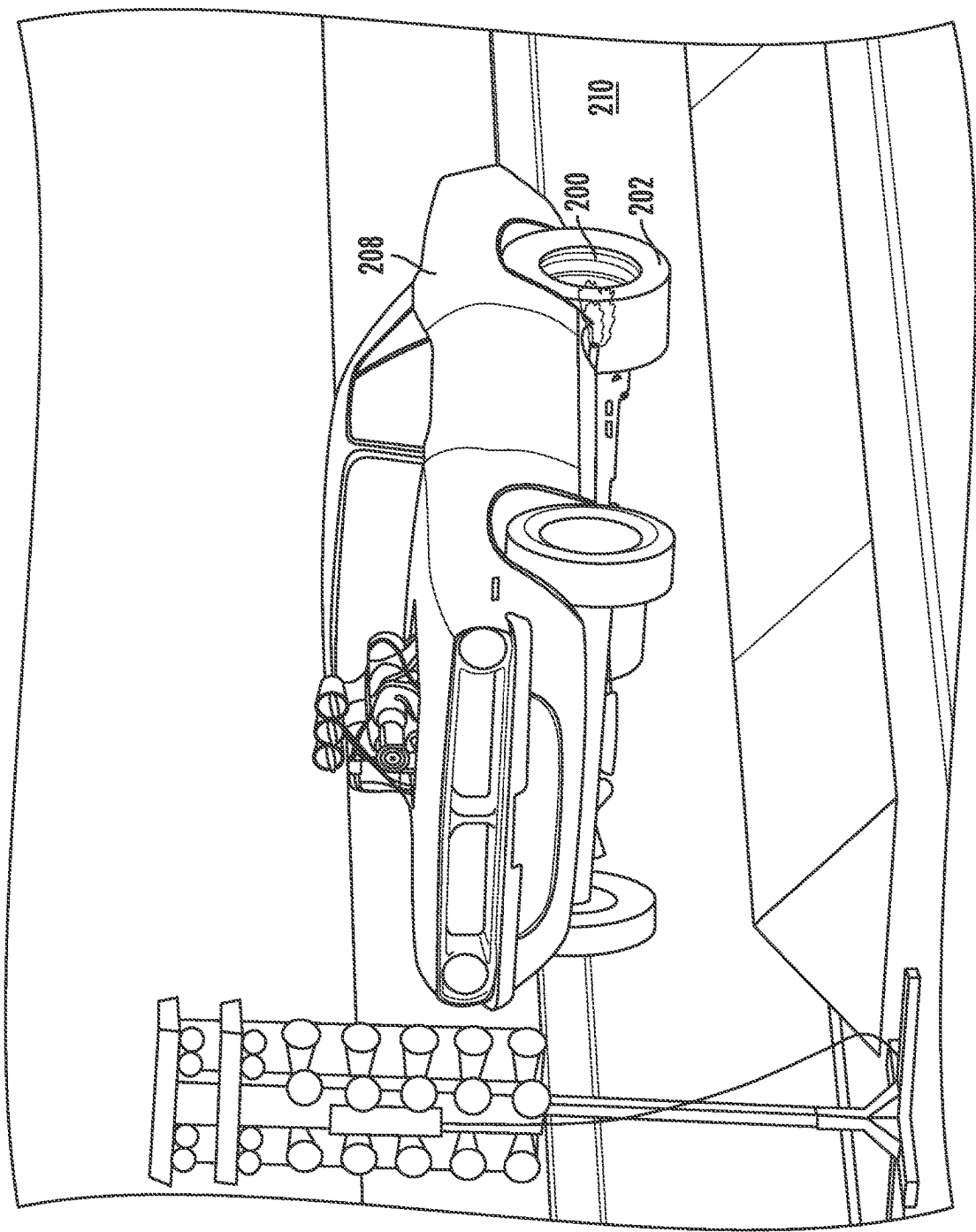


FIG. 15

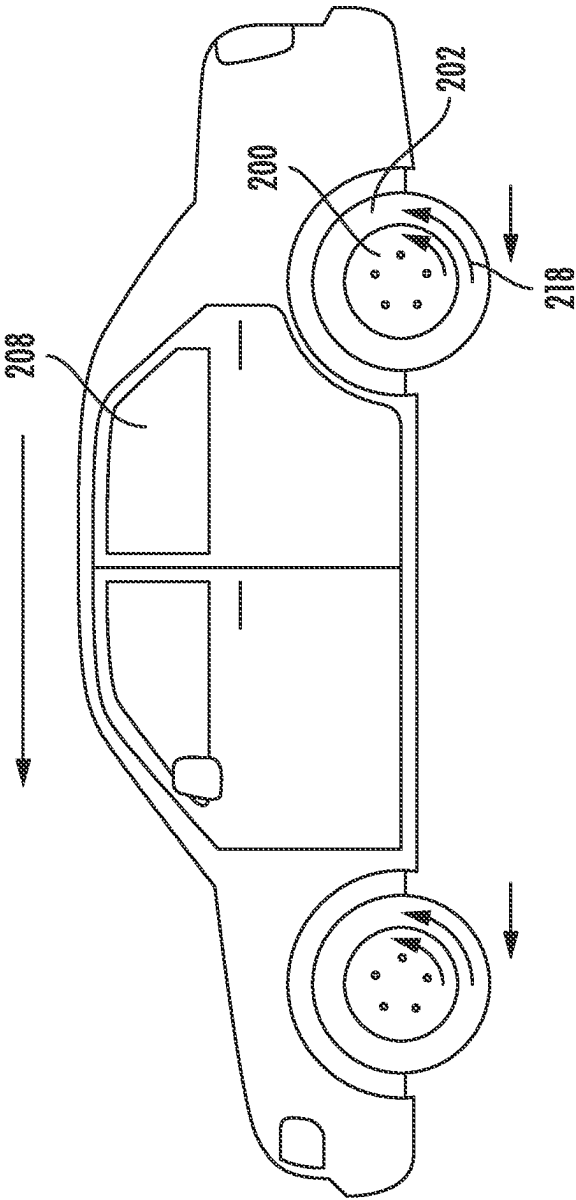


FIG. 16

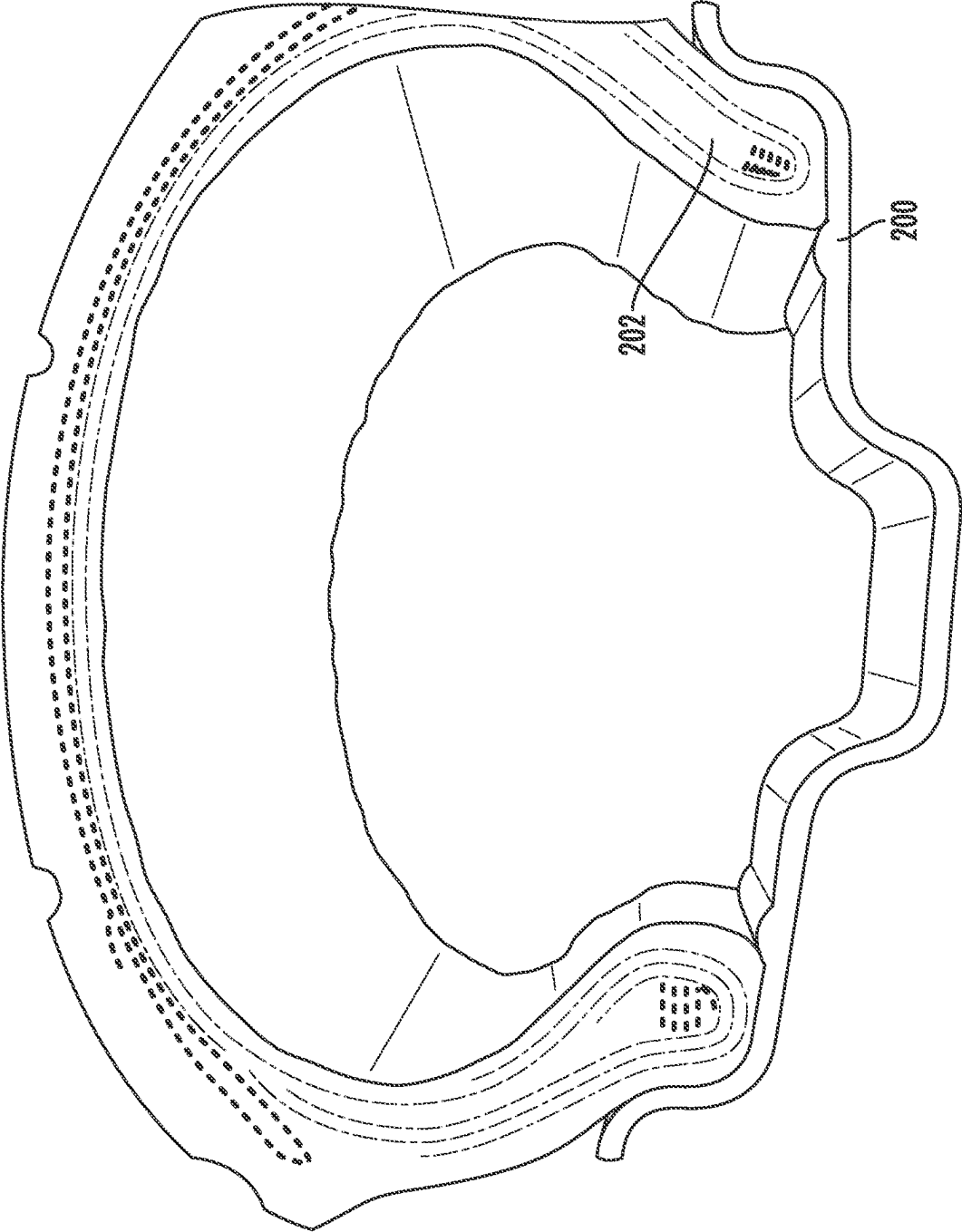
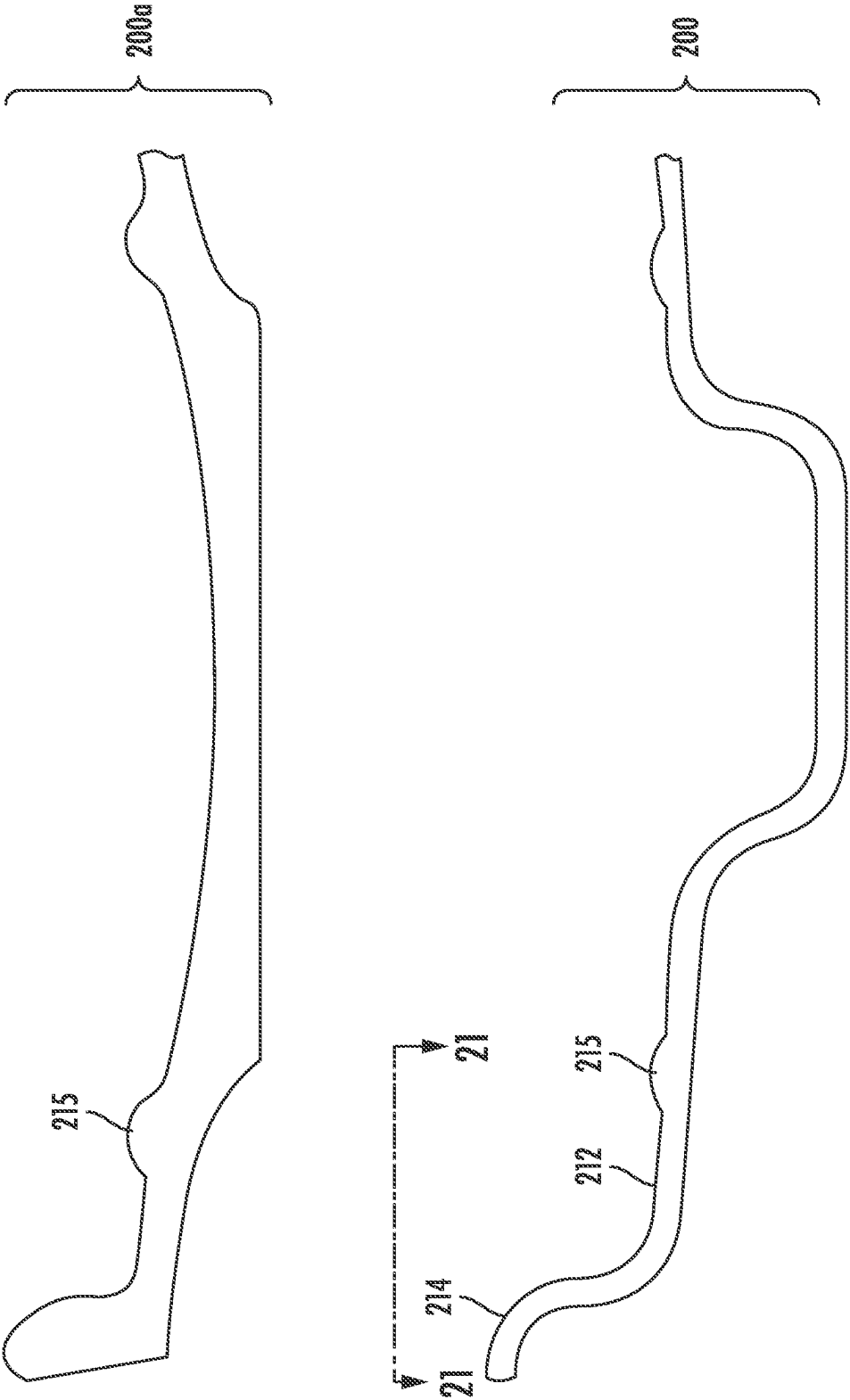


FIG. 17



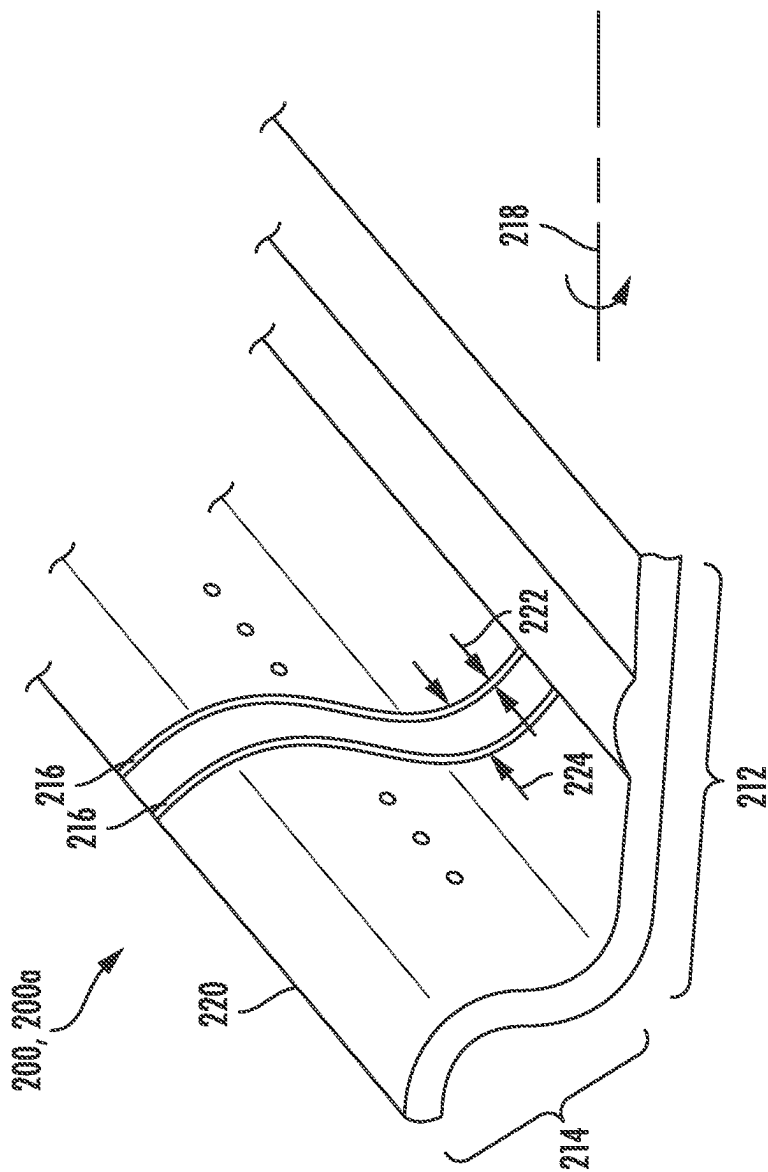


FIG. 19

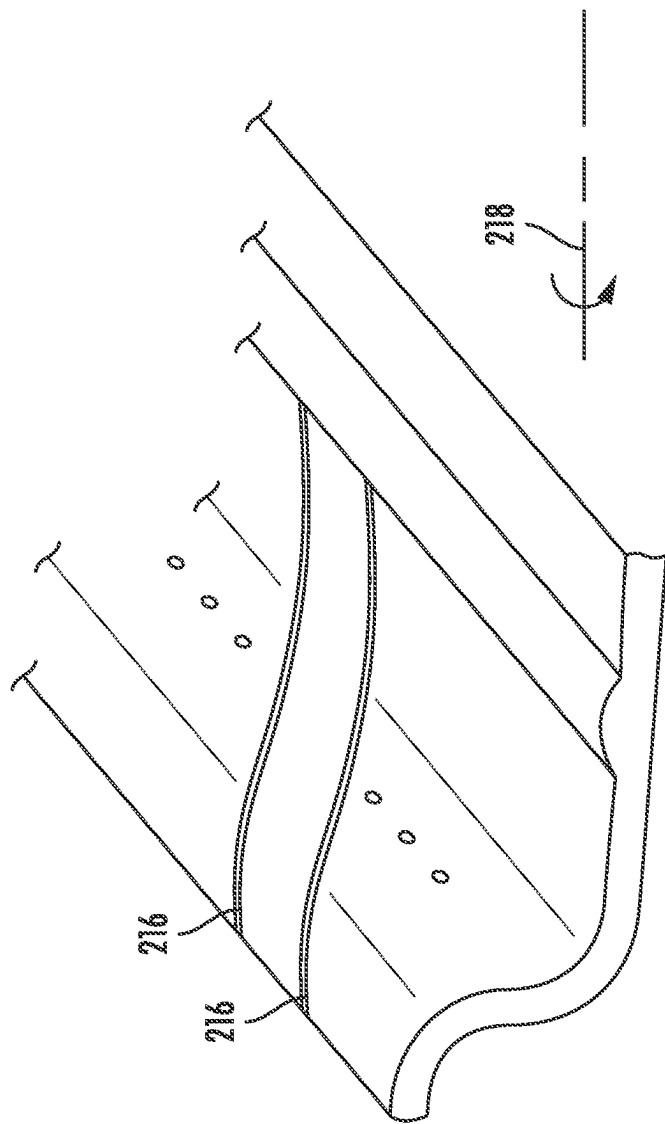


FIG. 20

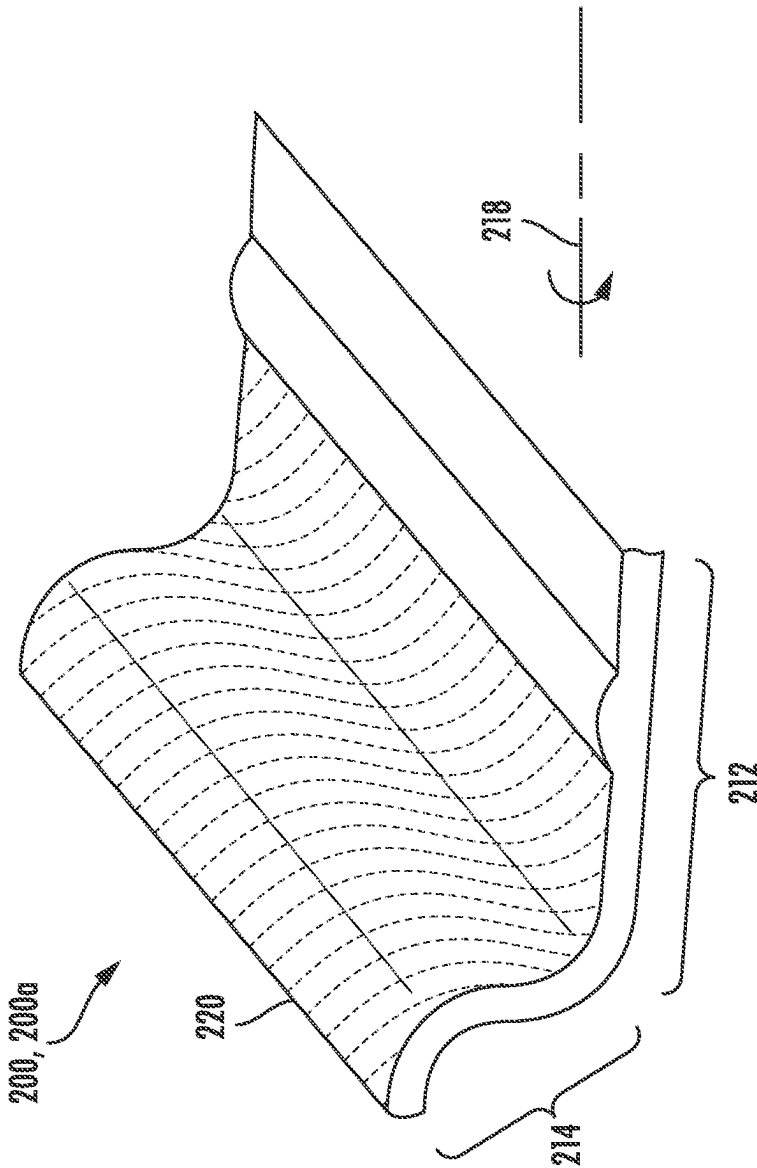


FIG. 21

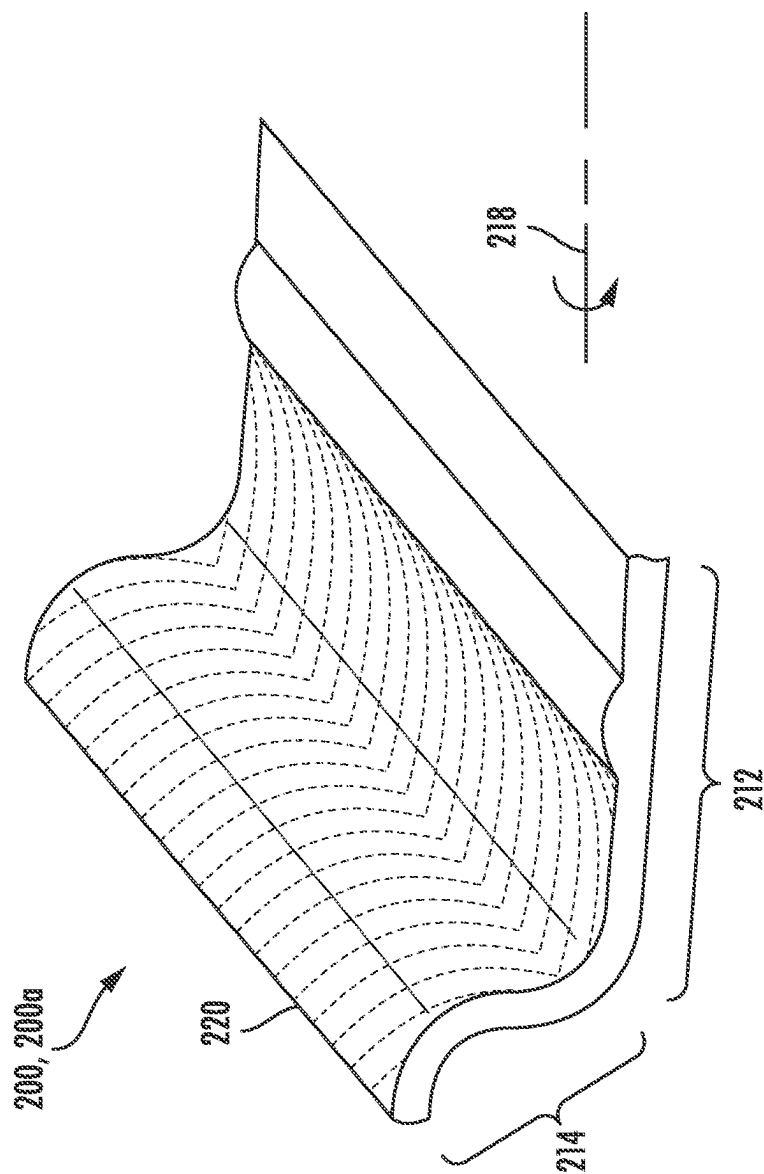


FIG. 22

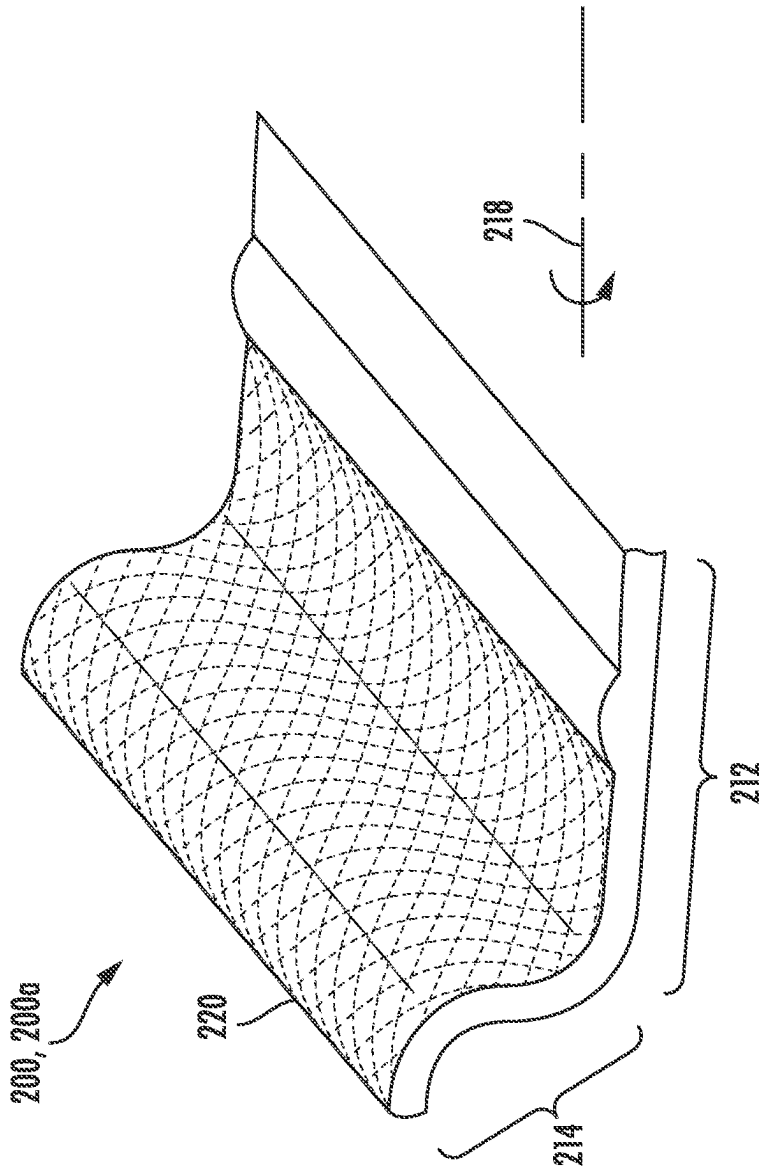


FIG. 23

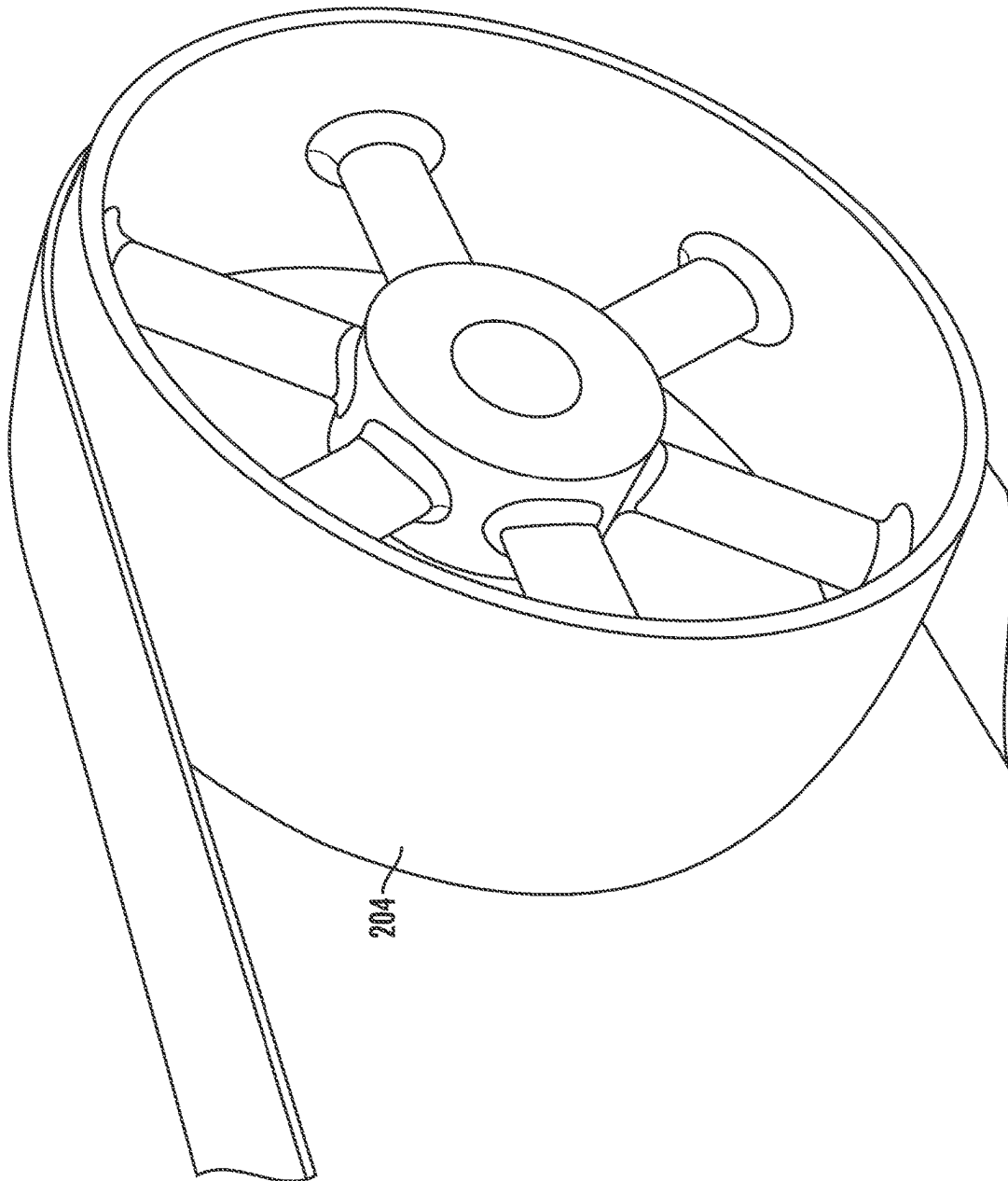


FIG. 24

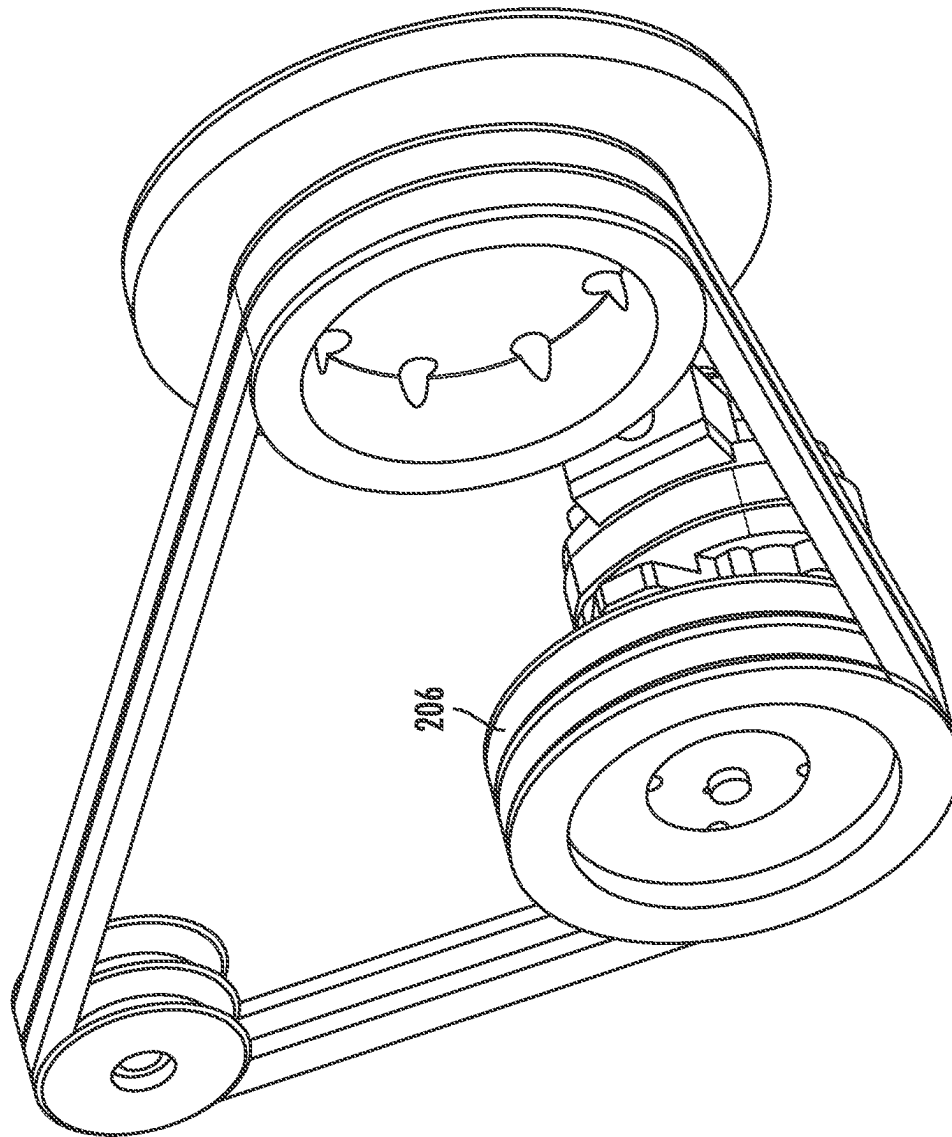


FIG. 25

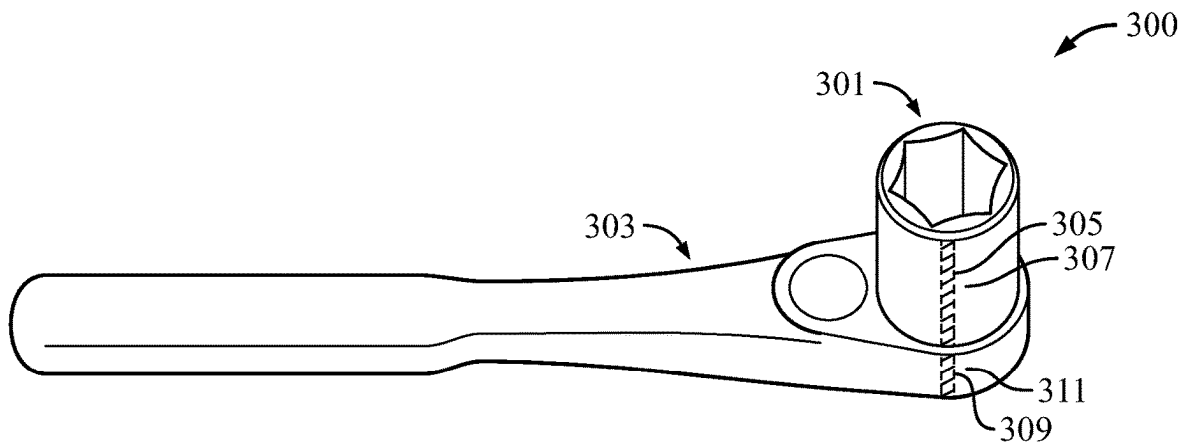


FIG. 26

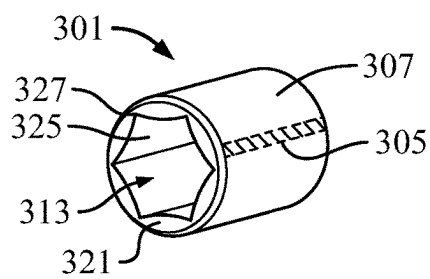


FIG. 27

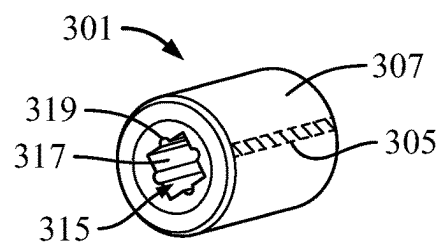


FIG. 28

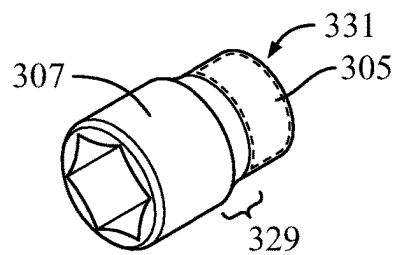


FIG. 29

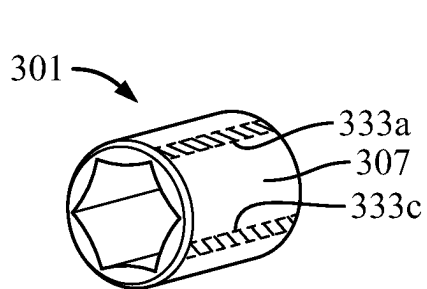


FIG. 30A

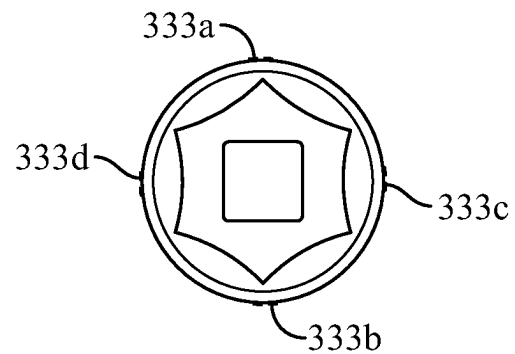


FIG. 30B

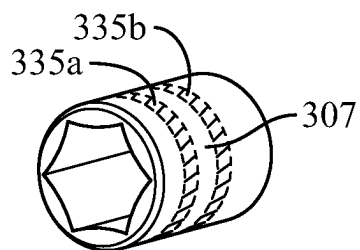


FIG. 31A

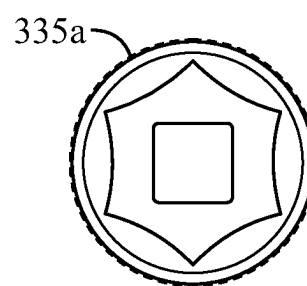


FIG. 31B

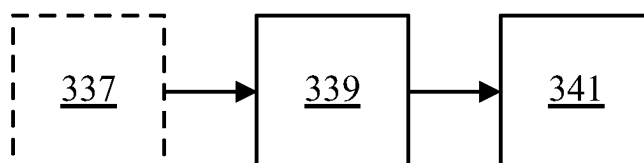


FIG. 32

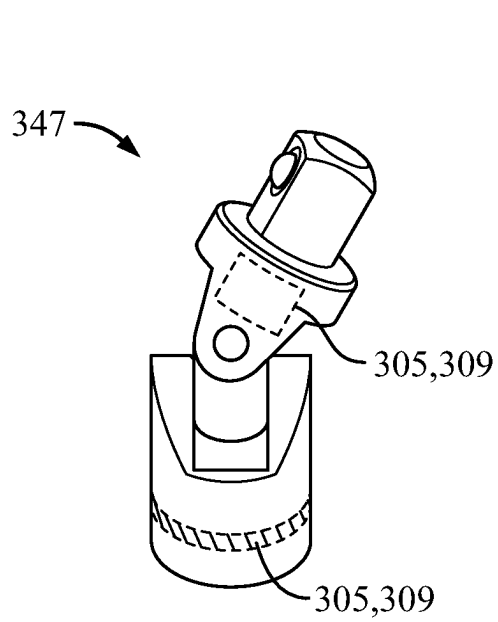


FIG. 33

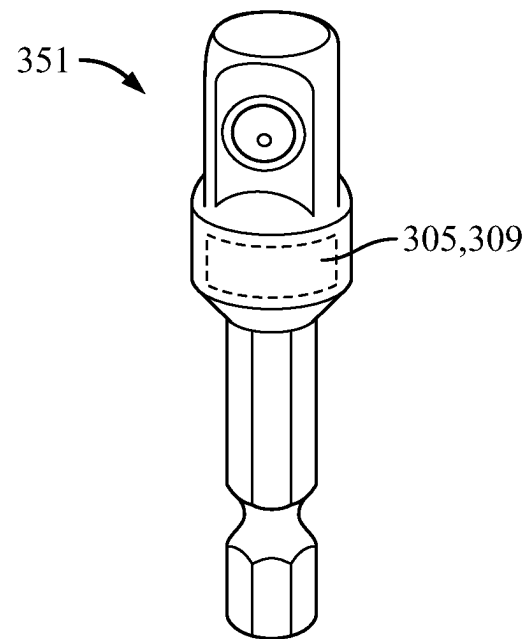


FIG. 35

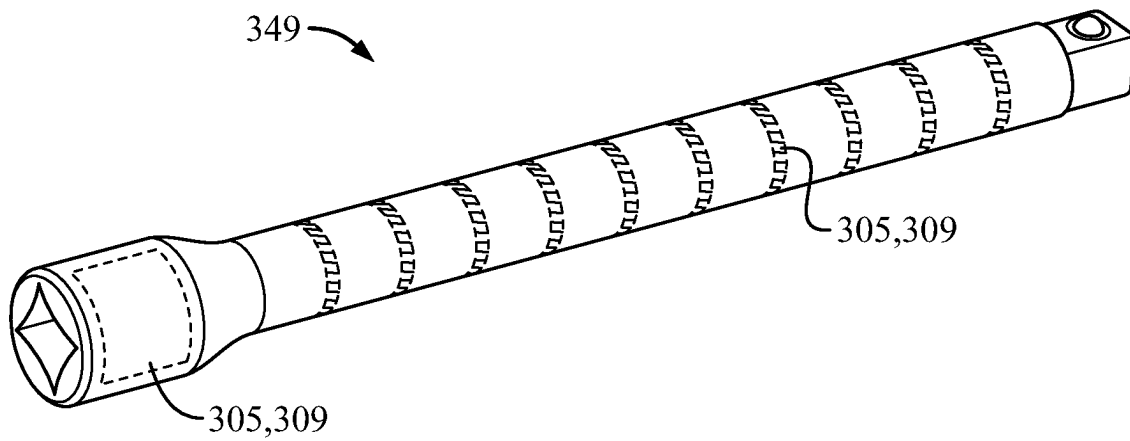


FIG. 34

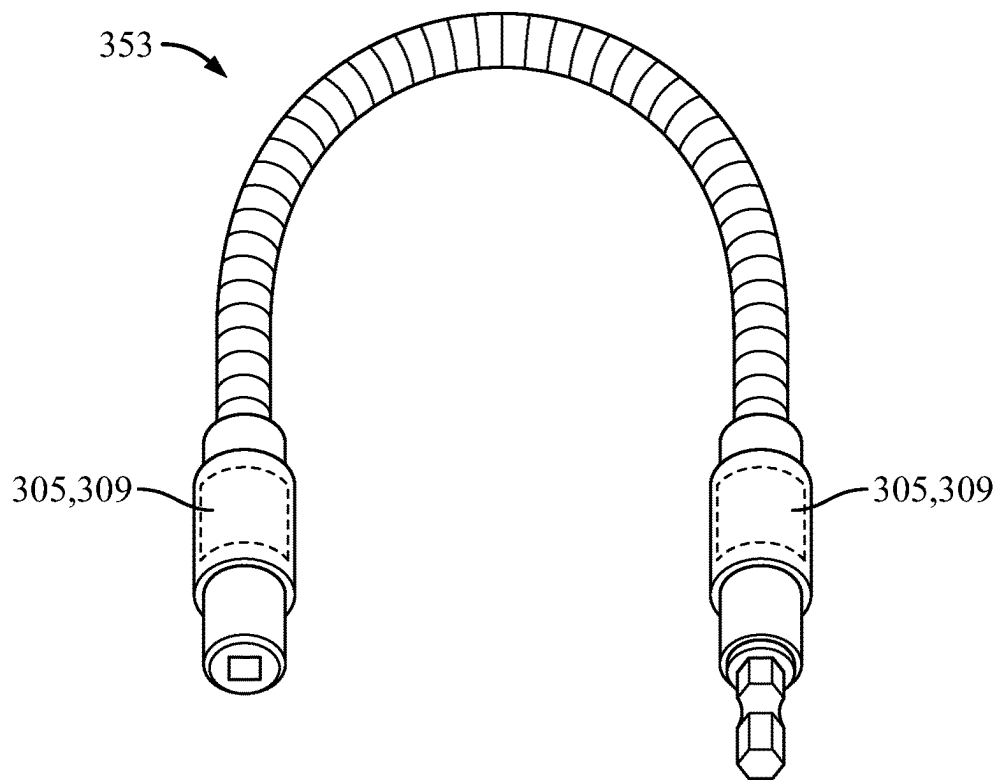


FIG. 36

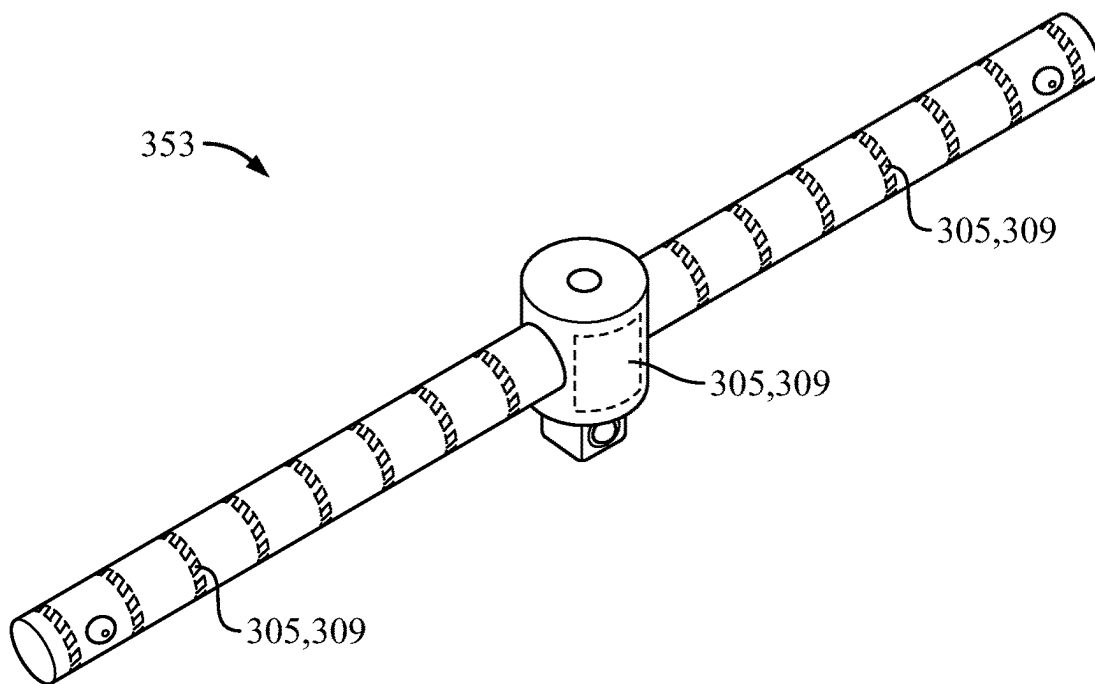


FIG. 37

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SOCKET WITH LASER INDUCED FRICTION SURFACES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefits of Ser. No. 63/383, 908, filed on 2022 Nov. 15, the entire content of which is expressly incorporated herein by reference.

STATEMENT RE: FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH/DEVELOPMENT

Not Applicable

BACKGROUND

The various embodiments and aspects described herein relate to components for a supercharger of an automobile.

The supercharger has a pulley which is connected to a rotating shaft of the engine and drives the supercharger. The pulley has a small diameter which leads to slippage between the pulley and the belt driving the pulley.

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an improved method and device for mitigating slippage between the pulley and the belt and addressing other deficiencies.

BRIEF SUMMARY

The various embodiments and aspects disclosed herein address the needs discussed above, discussed below and those that are known in the art.

A pulley assembly having a body, a shaft mount and a plurality of bolts that attach the body to the shaft mount is disclosed. The shaft mount is mountable to a shaft of a supercharger. The body is attachable to the shaft mount with the bolts. In particular, the shaft mount has a plurality of threaded holes that engage threads of the bolts. The body has a series of counter sunk holes that are aligned to the threaded holes of the shaft mount. The counter sunk holes have a him neck area that is minimally larger than a shoulder area of the bolt. As such, when the bolt is inserted into the counter sunk holes and threaded into the threaded holes of the shaft mount, the tight tolerancing (i.e., within 0.001 inches) between diameters of the necks of the counter sunk holes and the shoulder of the bolts align the body of the pulley assembly to the shaft mount and ultimately to the shaft of the supercharger. In another aspect, the outer surface of the body of the pulley assembly has a pattern of friction lines for increasing the frictional forces between the outer surface of the body of the pulley assembly and the belt driving the pulley. The friction lines may be formed by applying particulate matter to the outer surface of the body of the pulley assembly and fusing the applied particulate matter to the outer surface by heating the outer surface and the particulate matter. The heat may be generated by a laser beam that traces a desired pattern of friction lines. The increased friction mitigates noise by reducing slippage between a belt and the pulley. Alternatively, the laser may be used to remove material and to create a rough surface on the outer surface of the body of the pulley assembly. The heat generated from the laser beam may trace a desired pattern of friction lines.

A fastening tool having a socket and a socket wrench with laser induced friction surfaces or lines on the outer surface of the socket is described herein. It is contemplated that the friction surfaces described herein may be applied to an

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exterior surface of the socket of the fastening tool so that when the socket needs to be pulled off a head of a fastener, the user may do so with his or her hands instead of having to dislodge the socket first with a blunt object, such as a hammer. The laser induced friction surfaces on the socket may have a plurality of kerfs with recast material that increase the coefficient of friction on the surface of the socket for easy gripping and separation of the socket from the fastener. Furthermore, a method for separating a socket, which has the friction surfaces, that is stuck to a fastener is described herein.

More particularly, a pulley for transmitting rotational motion between first and second rotating shafts with a belt on an automobile engine is disclosed. The pulley may be fixed to the first rotating shaft. The pulley comprising a body and a laser infused friction material. The body may have a cylindrical central hole for receiving the first rotating shaft and mounting the body onto the first rotating shaft on the automobile engine. The cylindrical central hole may define a central axis about which the body rotates. The body may have at least one groove formed circumferentially about the central axis for receiving the belt. The laser infused friction material may be bonded to an outer surface of the at least one groove.

The laser infused friction material may be configured into a pattern on the outer surface of the at least one groove. The pulley may have at least three grooves. The pulley may have a diameter of about 1-10 inches, and more preferably between about 2-4 inches, and even more preferably about 2.5 inches.

In another aspect, a method of fabricating a pulley for transmitting rotational motion between first and second rotating shafts with a belt on an automobile engine is disclosed. The pulley may be fixed to the first rotating shaft. The method may comprise the steps of forming a body having a cylindrical central hole for receiving the first rotating shaft and mounting the body onto the first rotating shaft on the automobile engine, the cylindrical central hole defining a central axis about which the body rotates, the body having at least one groove formed circumferentially about the central axis for receiving the belt; covering an outer surface of the at least one groove with a powder material; and selectively applying heat from a laser beam to the powder material and the outer surface of the at least one groove to fuse the powder material to the outer surface of the at least one groove. The fused powder material provides a surface texture to increase its coefficient of friction and reduce slip with another material such as a belt.

The powder material used in the method may be a formulation sold under the trademark THERMARK or CERMARK. The powder material used in the method may also be any powdered metallic material or powdered oxide material. By way of example and not limitation, the metallic material may be tungsten, various types of carbides, cobalt, titanium, aluminum, steel or combinations thereof. The average size of the of the powdered material may be up to about 100 microns, and is preferably up to about 35 microns. More preferably, the powdered material is between about 2-25 microns. The texture of the fused material may be increased or decreased by respectively using larger or smaller sized powdered oxide material. Additionally, ceramic and/or diamond particles may be heterogeneously mixed in with the powdered metallic material or powdered oxide material.

The powder material and the outer surface of the at least one groove may reach a temperature of at least 200 degrees Fahrenheit depending on the specific powder material and

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the outer surface to fuse the powder material to the outer surface of the groove. By way of example and not limitation, the powder material may be configured so that the fusing temperature of the powder material and the outer surface may be as high as about 1,221 degrees Fahrenheit to about 4,566 degrees Fahrenheit for aluminum which are the respective melting and boiling points for aluminum. More broadly speaking, the heat applied to the powder material and the outer surface is regulated so that the temperature of the outer surface may reach between the melting point and the boiling point of the base material.

In the method, the covering step may include the step of covering the entire outer surface of the at least one groove.

In the method, the applying step may comprise the steps of mounting the body to a chuck; mounting the body and the chuck to a laser machine; rotating the body with the chuck while performing the applying heat from the laser beam step, rotational motion of the body defining a rotational axis; and traversing a head of the laser machine along the rotational axis while performing the applying heat from the laser beam step.

In another aspect, a method of removing a pulley from a rotating shaft of an automobile engine is disclosed. The method may comprise the steps of unscrewing a plurality of first bolts from the pulley to disassemble a first outer body of the pulley from an inner mounting fixture of the pulley; removing the first outer body from the inner mounting fixture; positioning a second outer body over the inner mounting fixture wherein an internal configuration of the second outer body is sized to interface with the inner mounting fixture and an external configuration of the second outer body is sized to mate with a puller; screwing the plurality of first bolts or a plurality of second bolts to the pulley to fix the second outer body to the inner mounting fixture wherein the second outer body has a larger flange compared to a flange of the first outer body; engaging the puller to the larger flange of the second outer body; and pulling on the larger flange of the second outer body with the puller to remove the inner mounting fixture from the rotating shaft.

In the method, the larger flange of the second outer body may be located on an inner side of the pulley.

In a different aspect, a method for increasing a coefficient of friction of a surface of a pulley is disclosed. The method may comprise the steps of disposing a laser machine adjacent to the pulley so that a laser beam of the laser machine is applied to an area of the surface of the pulley; adjusting the laser machine to a roughing setting to emit a laser beam that vaporizes the surface of the area to increase a roughness of the pulley surface; applying the laser beam of the laser machine onto the pulley surface with the laser machine set to the roughing setting; adjusting the laser machine to a smoothing setting to emit the laser beam to reduce sharp peaks on the pulley surface caused by the applying the laser beam of the laser machine set to the roughing setting; and applying the laser beam of the laser machine onto the pulley surface with the laser machine set to the smoothing setting.

The step of adjusting the laser machine to the smoothing setting from the roughing setting may comprise the steps of decreasing a kerf width, decreasing a fill distance and decreasing a power of the laser beam.

The step of adjusting the laser machine to the roughing setting may comprise the steps of setting a kerf width and setting a fill distance to be greater than the kerf width. The kerf width may be about between 0.0019 and about 0.004 inches. The step of adjusting the laser machine to the smoothing setting may comprise the steps of setting the fill

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distance to about double the kerf width but can be more or less depending on the material being worked on. By way of example and not limitation, the fill distance may be less than double the kerf width for aluminum and more than double the kerf width for 17-4 stainless steel.

The method may further comprise the step of adjusting the laser machine to an annealing setting to harden the pulley surface.

The method may further comprise the step of rotating the pulley or the laser machine after performing both applying steps to apply the laser beam of the laser machine about a circumference of the pulley.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features and advantages of the various embodiments disclosed herein will be better understood with respect to the following description and drawings, in which like numbers refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a pulley assembly mounted on a shaft of the supercharger;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional exploded view of the pulley assembly shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the pulley assembly illustrating a bolt that aligns a body of the pulley assembly to a shaft mount of the pulley assembly;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart for forming friction lines on an outer surface of the body of the pulley assembly; and

FIG. 5 illustrates a laser beam used to fuse particulate matter on the outer surface of the body of the pulley assembly for forming the friction lines;

FIG. 6 is a front view of a variable diameter pulley of a continuously variable transmission;

FIG. 7 is a front view of one of first and second parts of the variable diameter pulley individually mounted to a chuck;

FIG. 8 is a front view of one of first and second parts of the variable diameter pulley individually mounted to a chuck in a different orientation to a laser beam of a laser;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the pulley assembly having an outer surface debossed with a laser to increase a coefficient of friction of the outer surface;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the pulley assembly shown in FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a top view of the pulley assembly shown in FIG. 9;

FIG. 11A is a top view of a crosshatching pattern formed on an area of the outer surface the pulley assembly;

FIG. 11B is a schematic diagram illustrating a pulse width of a laser beam of the laser;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the outer surface illustrating a plurality of kerfs formed by the laser beam of the laser;

FIG. 13 is a graph of temperature as a function of distance as the laser beam passes over the outer surface of the pulley assembly to anneal the outer surface;

FIG. 14 is a table of settings of a laser;

FIG. 15 illustrates a drag race car;

FIG. 16 is a side view of the drag race car illustrated in FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of a wheel of the drag race car shown in FIGS. 15 and 16;

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of a rim of the wheel shown in FIG. 17;

FIG. 19 is a top view of the rim shown in FIG. 18 illustrating spaced apart friction lines in a first direction;

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FIG. 20 is a top view of the rim shown in FIG. 18 illustrating spaced apart friction lines in an opposite skew second direction compared to the direction shown in FIG. 19;

FIG. 21 is a top view of the rim shown in FIG. 18 illustrating friction lines close together in the first direction;

FIG. 22 is a top view of the rim shown in FIG. 18 illustrating friction lines close together forming a V shaped pattern of friction lines;

FIG. 23 is a top view of the rim shown in FIG. 18 illustrating a cross hatch of friction lines close together;

FIG. 24 is a perspective view of a drum pulley with a friction patch formed on an interface surface of the drum pulley that engages; and

FIG. 25 is a perspective view of V groove idler and drive pulleys with a friction patch formed on an interface surface of the idler and drive pulleys.

FIG. 26 is a perspective view of a fastening tool (i.e., socket and a socket wrench) with laser induced friction surfaces;

FIG. 27 is a front perspective view of the socket;

FIG. 28 is a rear perspective view of the socket;

FIG. 29 is a front perspective view of a socket having a stepped collar portion and an identifier portion;

FIG. 30A is a front perspective view of the socket with longitudinal friction surfaces or lines;

FIG. 30B is a front view of the socket shown in FIG. 30A illustrating the longitudinal friction surfaces or lines;

FIG. 31A is a front perspective view of the socket with circumferential friction surfaces or lines;

FIG. 31B is a front view of the socket with circumferential friction surfaces or lines;

FIG. 32 is a block diagram of a method for removing the socket that is stuck to a fastener;

FIG. 33 illustrates a universal adapter with friction lines and surfaces;

FIG. 34 illustrates an extension bar with friction lines and surfaces;

FIG. 35 illustrates a bit adapter with friction lines or surfaces;

FIG. 36 illustrates a soft flexible extension with friction lines or surfaces; and

FIG. 37 illustrates a sliding bar with friction lines or surfaces.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring now to the drawings, a pulley assembly 10 for a supercharger 12 is shown. The pulley assembly 10 is mounted to a shaft 14 of the supercharger 12. The pulley assembly 10 may have three different components, namely, a shaft mount 16, a body 18 and a plurality of bolts 20. The body 18 is mounted to the shaft mount 16 with the plurality of bolts 20. In particular, each of the bolts 20 may have a shoulder 22 having an outer diameter 24 which is smaller than and within 0.001 inches of an inner diameter 26 of a neck 54 of a countersunk hole 28 formed in the body 18. The shaft mount 16 has a plurality of threaded holes 30 which receive the bolts 20. In this manner, the neck 54 of the body 18 aligns the body 18 to the shaft mount 16. Additionally, an outer surface 32 of the body 18 may have a plurality of friction lines 34 which mitigate slip between the outer surface 32 of the body 18 and a belt being driven by the pulley assembly 10 or driving the pulley assembly 10. The increased friction mitigates noise by reducing slippage between the belt and the pulley assembly 10.

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Referring to FIG. 26, a fastening tool 300 comprising a socket 301 and a socket wrench 303 with friction surfaces or lines 305 on the outer surface 307 of the socket 301 is described herein. The friction surfaces or lines 305 may be formed by the methods described herein. By way of example and not limitation, the friction surfaces or lines 305 may be formed by laser cutting a plurality of kerfs having recast material that increase the coefficient of friction on the outer surface 307 for easy gripping and separation of the socket 301 from a fastener (e.g., bolt head). By way of example and not limitation, the friction surfaces or lines 305 may be formed longitudinally on the outer surface 307 of the socket 301. In another example, the friction surfaces or lines 335a, b may be formed circumferentially on the outer surface 307, as shown in FIG. 31A. At a minimum, there may exist two opposing friction surfaces or lines 305 on the outer surface 307 of the socket 301 for the user to grip with his or her fingers. The two opposing friction surfaces or lines 305 may both be part of a continuous surface or line running along the outer surface 307 or be two different surfaces or lines. It is contemplated that the outer surface 311 of the socket wrench may also have friction surfaces or lines 309.

Furthermore, a method for separating a socket having the friction surfaces from the stuck fastener is described herein. The method may comprise a gripping step and a pulling step. In these series of steps, the user grips the friction surfaces on the socket and pulls to separate the socket from the fastener. Additionally, a dislocating step where the user separates the socket from the socket wrench may be incorporated.

More particularly, referring now to FIG. 2, the pulley assembly 10 is made up of at least the shaft mount 16, the body 18 and the plurality of fasteners or bolts 20. To mount the pulley assembly 10 to the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12, the shaft mount 16 is heated to a temperature above the temperature of the shaft 14. The inner diameter 36 of the hole 38 of the shaft mount 16 is enlarged due to the heat so that the shaft mount 16 may be slid over the shaft 14. When the shaft mount 16 cools down, the shaft mount 16 is fixedly secured to the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12. The inner diameter 36 of the hole 38 of the shaft mount 16 is slightly smaller than an outer diameter 40 of the shaft 14 when the shaft 14 and the shaft mount 16 are at the same temperature. The shaft mount 16 compresses on the shaft 14 when the temperature of the shaft mount 16 reaches the temperature of the shaft 14.

The shaft mount 16 may have a flange 42 that extends outwardly around a periphery of the shaft mount 16. The flange 42 may have a plurality of threaded holes 44 symmetrically disposed about a central axis 46. The flange 42 may have a proximal surface 48 which mates with a distal surface 50 of the body 18. The body 18 is mounted to the shaft mount 16 with the plurality of fasteners 20. The body 18 has a set of corresponding countersunk holes 28 that receive the bolts 20. These countersunk holes 28 are aligned in the same pattern as the threaded holes 44 formed in the flange 42 of the shaft mount 16. The body 18 has an inner cavity 55 which is large enough to receive the shaft mount 16 and a portion 53 of the supercharger 12 that holds the shaft 14. The body 18 is disposed over the shaft mount 16 and the countersunk holes 28 are aligned to the threaded holes 44. Each of the fasteners 20 are then inserted through the countersunk holes 28 and engage to the threaded holes 44 of the shaft mount 16. The fasteners 20 fixedly secure the body 18 the shaft mount 16. Also, the interference fit between the hole 38 of the shaft mount 16 and the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12 fixedly secure the shaft mount 16 to the shaft 14.

To align the body 18 to the shaft mount 16, the bolts 20 have a shoulder 22 that mates to a neck 54 of the countersunk hole 28 formed in the body 18. In particular, referring now to FIG. 3, a cross-sectional view of the pulley assembly 10 is shown. The countersunk hole 28 has two different diameters. A first diameter at a neck 54 identified as inner diameter 26. A second diameter at a countersunk portion 56 identified as inner diameter 58. The inner diameter 58 receives a head 60 of the bolt 20. More particularly, the inner diameter 58 is significantly larger than an outer diameter 62 of the head 60 of the bolt 20. In contrast, the inner diameter 26 of the neck 54 of the threaded hole 28 is only minimally larger than an outer diameter 24 of the neck portion 22 of the bolt 20. More particularly, the inner diameter 26 is within 0.001 inches of the outer diameter 24 of the neck 22 of the bolt 20. As the threads 64 of the bolt 20 engage the threads 66 of the threaded hole 30 of the flange 42 of the shaft mount 16, the shoulder 22 of the bolt 20 enters the neck 54 of the hole 28 of the body 18. Since the inner diameter 26 of the hole 28 is within 0.001 inches to the outer diameter 24 of the shoulder 22, the body 18 begins to align to the shaft mount 60 as two or more bolts 20 engage the threaded holes 44 of the shaft mount 16.

Optionally, to further secure the shaft mount 16 to the shaft 14, the shaft mount 16 may have one or more socket set screws 68 that engage the shaft 14. In particular, the shaft mount 16 may have an extended length. A threaded hole 70 may be formed in the extended length. Preferably, a plurality of threaded holes 70 are symmetrically formed about the central axis 46 to maintain rotational balance of the pulley assembly 10 during rotation. By way of example and not limitation, threaded holes 70 may be placed on opposed sides of the central axis 46. Alternatively, three holes 70 may be disposed 120° apart from each other about the central axis 46 or four holes may be disposed 90° apart from each other about the central axis 46. After the shaft mount 16 is mounted to the shaft 14, the socket set screws 68 are threaded into the threaded holes 70 and engaged to the shaft 14. Preferably, the socket set screws 68 have a knurled end to further engage the shaft 14.

To mount the pulley assembly 10 to the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12, the shaft mount 16 (see FIG. 2) is heated to a temperature above the temperature of the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12. In doing this, the heat enlarges the inner diameter 36 of the shaft mount 16 so that the inner diameter 36 of the shaft mount 16 when heated is greater than the outer diameter 40 of the shaft 14. While the shaft mount 16 is heated to an elevated temperature, the shaft mount 16 is placed over the shaft 14 so that the shaft 14 is now disposed within the hole 38 of the shaft mount 16. As the shaft mount 16 cools down, the inner diameter 36 of the shaft mount 16 decreases. When the temperature of the shaft mount 16 is equal to the temperature of the shaft 14, the inner diameter 36 of the shaft mount 16 is equal to the outer diameter 40 of the shaft 14. Since the inner diameter 36 of the shaft mount 16 is less than the outer diameter 40 of the shaft 14 (when the shaft mount 16 and the shaft 14 are at the same temperature and the shaft mount 16 is not mounted to the shaft 14), the inner surface defining the inner diameter 36 of the shaft mount 16 compresses upon the outer surface of the shaft 14 when the shaft mount 16 is mounted to the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12.

To further ensure that the shaft mount 16 is retained on the shaft 14, socket set screws 68 may be threaded into the threaded holes 70 formed in the extended length of shaft mount 16. A distal tip of each of the socket set screws 68

may have knurls to further engage the shaft 14 and mitigate inadvertent movement between the shaft mount 16 and the shaft 14.

The body 18 is then disposed over the shaft mount 16 so that the shaft mount 16 is disposed within the cavity 55 of the body 18. The bolts 20 are inserted through the countersunk holes 28 of the body 18 and threadably engaged to the threaded holes 44 formed in the flange 42 of the shaft mount 16. As the bolts 20 are tightened, the neck 54 of the bolts 20 seat into the neck 54 of the body 18. Due to the tight tolerances between the shoulders 22 of the bolts 20 and the necks 54 of the countersunk holes 28 of the body 18, the body 18 begins to align to the shaft mount 16. The user tightens the bolts 20 to securely attach the body 18 to the shaft mount 16, and in turn, to the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12.

To remove the pulley assembly 10 from the shaft 14 of the supercharger 12, the user loosens the bolts 20 to remove the body 18 from the shaft mount 16. The purpose of removing the body 18 from the shaft mount 16 is to provide the user with access to the socket set screws 68, if used. The user loosens and removes the socket set screws 68 from the shaft mount 16. The user may then reinstall the original body 18 or install a sacrificial body 72 (see FIG. 2). The sacrificial body 72 may incorporate the counter sunk holes 28 and an enlarged distal flange 74. The enlarged distal flange 74 is used to pull the body 18 and shaft mount 16 off of the shaft 14. The user may then pull the pulley assembly 10 from the shaft 14 with the puller.

Referring back to FIG. 1, the body 18 of the pulley assembly 10 may have an outer surface 32. The outer surface 32 may have a plurality of grooves 76 circumscribing the body 18 about the rotational axis 46. In the embodiment shown in the figures, the pulley assembly 10 has a plurality of grooves. However, it is also contemplated that the various aspects described herein may be applied to a pulley have a single groove or a pulley or tensioner having a cylindrical surface. The outer surface 32, and in this instance, the grooves 76 engage a belt that wraps around the body 18 and fits within the grooves 76. The outer surface 32 of the body 18 may be smooth so that during use, the belt wrapped around the body 18 may inadvertently slip so that the linear speed of the outer surface 32 of the body 18 is not equal to the linear speed of the belt driving or driven by the pulley assembly 10. To mitigate slippage between the belt and the outer surface 32 of the body 18, friction patches or lines 34 may be formed on the outer surface 32 of the body 18. Although the friction patches or lines 34 are described as being applied to the pulley assembly 10, the friction patches or lines 34 may also be applied in the same manner, with the same materials and machines and the same methods to a bead seat 212 of a wheel rim 200, 200a (see FIG. 18), a flat drum pulley 204 (see FIG. 24), a flat surface and a V groove pulley 206 (see FIG. 25). In relation to the wheel rim 200, 200a, the goal is to prevent slippage between the tire 202 (instead of the belt) and the rim 200, 200a (instead of the pulley). The formation of a surface to increase a coefficient of friction on the wheel rim 200, 200a, the flat drum pulley 204 and the groove pulley 206 will be discussed below.

In particular, referring now to FIGS. 4 and 5, particulate matter or substance may be fused to the outer surface 32 of the body 18 and have a coefficient of friction with the belt greater than the coefficient of friction between the smooth outer surface 32 of the body 18 and the belt. The particulate matter may be coated over the outer surface 32. A laser beam 78 of the laser 80 may be directed to selective locations on the outer surface 32 of the body 18 to fuse the particulate

matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18. Preferably, the particulate matter when fused to the outer surface 32 has a coefficient of friction with the belt greater than the coefficient of friction between the smooth outer surface 32 of the body 18 and the belt. Moreover, the particulate matter provides a slightly raised surface so that the edges of the friction lines 38 create additional friction between the friction lines 34 and the belt. The fusing of the particulate matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18 is a physical bonding process wherein the particulate matter is heated and permanently bonded to the outer surface 32 of the body 18.

To coat the particulate matter onto the outer surface 32 of the body 18, the particulate matter is applied 82 (see FIG. 4) to the outer surface 32 of the body 18. The particulate matter may be applied 82 to the outer surface 32 of the body 18 either by way of an aerosol 100 or airbrushing 102. If the particulate matter is delivered or coated onto the outer surface 32 of the body 18 with an aerosol 100, the aerosol can 100 is purchased in a prepackaged form. The user sprays the entire outer surface 32 of the body 18, and more particularly, sprays the grooves 76. In the event that the particulate matter is formed on the wheel rim 200, 200a or the flat drum pulley 204, the particulate matter is disposed (e.g. sprayed or coated) on the bead seat 212 of the rim 200, 200a or the interface surface where the belt rides on the flat drum pulley 204. If the particulate matter is delivered or coated onto the outer surface 32 of the body 18 by way of airbrushing 102, the particulate matter is mixed with denatured alcohol then sprayed on the outer surface 32 with a sprayer. Two types of particulate matter may be utilized when air brushing. A first type is one sold under the trademark Thermark. A second type is one sold under the trademark Cernark. For low production runs, the Thermark particulate matter is preferred since un-fused particulate matter on the outer surface 32 is easily removed by wiping with a damp wet rag. However, for large production runs, Cernark is preferred since the particulate matter may be applied to the outer surface 32 of the body 18 and stored for an extended period of time.

If Thermark is used, then the user applies the particulate matter shortly before fusing 82 the particulate matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18. If Cernark is used, then the user may optionally store 84 the coated bodies 18 in storage for an extended period of time. When desired, the user takes the coated bodies 18 out of storage and fuses 82 the particulate matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18. Regardless of whether Thermark or Cernark is utilized, the particulate matter may be fused 82 to the outer surface 32 (or bead seat 212 of rim or interface surface of the drum pulley) of the body 18 with a laser beam 78. The laser beam 78 heats up the particulate matter and the outer surface 32 of the body 18. The heat permanently attaches the particulate matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18 so that the particulate matter does not rub off as the belt runs over the outer surface 32 of the body 18.

Generally, the particular matter may be provided as a powder. The powder may be delivered by aerosol or a spray gun. The material of the powder may be a metallic material. More particularly, the powder may be any form of a metallic oxide material. By way of example and not limitation, the metallic material may be tungsten, carbides (e.g., tungsten carbide, titanium carbide, silicon carbide, carbide.c++, calcium carbide, boron carbide), cobalt, titanium, aluminum, steel or combinations thereof. The average size of the powdered material may be up to about 100 microns, and is preferably up to about 35 microns with a minimum size being 2 microns. The texture of the fused material may be

increased or decreased by respectively using larger or smaller sized powdered oxide material. During tests, a powder metallic oxide material having a size of about 35 microns has created a 0.007 inch texture to the outer surface 32.

To form the friction lines or patches 34, the body 18 (or rim 200, 200a or drum pulley) may be attached to a chuck 86 after applying the particulate matter to the outer surface 32. The chuck 86 may have a plurality of arms 88 with serrated teeth. The plurality of arms 88 may be inserted within the internal cavity 55 of the body 18 and expanded outward. Upon outward expansion, the arms 88 automatically center the body 18 onto the chuck 86. The chuck 86 and the body 18 are placed on a rotary table or an indexer that controls the rotational movement 90 of the chuck 86 and the body 18 about rotational axis 46. The laser 80 is capable of traversing longitudinally along the central or rotational axis 46 in the direction of arrows 92, 94. Preferably, the laser beam 78 of the laser 80 intersects and is perpendicular to the central or rotational axis 46. Additionally, the laser 80 may be a direct beam laser 80.

The laser beam 78 may be traversed longitudinally along the axis 46 and simultaneously, the body 18 may be rotated about axis 46 so that the laser beam 78 traces the pattern of lines, circles, curves, patches and other shapes (straight, curved or combinations thereof) to form a mark, word, pattern on the outer surface 32 of the grooves of the body 18. In FIG. 1, the friction lines 34 are shown as being linear along the longitudinal length of the central axis 46. However, other types of patterns and shapes are also contemplated. It is also contemplated that the laser beam 78 may trace a random series of lines, circles, curves, patches, indentations and other shapes (straight, curved or combinations thereof). Nevertheless, these random series may still be considered a pattern since the circle would be a pattern.

After fusing 82, the particulate matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18, the excess particulate matter which is not fused to the outer surface 32 of the body 18 may be removed 96 and reclaimed 98 for subsequent use. More particularly, the body 18 may be placed in a wash tank such as an ultrasonic tank. Fluid within the ultrasonic tank is heated up to 200° F. and the tank is vibrated. The fluid is run through a filter and the particulate matter that was not fused to the body 18 is reclaimed 98 and reused at a later time.

The direct beam laser 80 produces a laser beam 78 having a focal depth 104. Preferably, the focal depth 104 is greater than a distance 106 between a peak 108 and valley 110 of the grooves 76 formed in the body 18. The laser 80 and laser beam 78 are positioned so that the focal depth 104 covers the entire distance 106. By way of example and not limitation, the focal depth 104 of the laser beam 78 may be about 0.200 inches. In this manner, the laser beam 78 heats up the particulate matter and the surface 32 along the entire height of the grooves 76 to provide optimal friction lines 34.

It is also contemplated that the process of forming the friction lines 34 as discussed above and in relation to FIGS. 4 and 5 may be repeated over existing friction lines 34 as shown by process line 112 (see FIG. 4). In particular, after fusing 82, the particulate matter to the surface 32 of the body 18, additional particulate matter may be applied 82 to the outer surface 32 of the body 18. The additional particulate matter may be fused 82 to the layer of fused particulate matter and to the bare metal of the body 18. The process may be repeated to increase the thickness of the layers of particulate matter on the outer surface 32 of the body 18.

Other types of lasers 80 may also be utilized to fuse 82 the particulate matter to the outer surface 32 of the body 18. By

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way of example and not limitation, a Galvo laser which utilizes one or more lenses to position the laser beam 78 on the outer surface 32 of the body 18 may be utilized. In this manner, the throughput is higher than a direct laser beam 78 or a CO2 laser beam in that the lenses can create multiple friction lines 34 in one pass.

The process of forming the friction lines 34 is discussed in relation to FIGS. 4 and 5 with the process of producing an emboss on the outer surface 32 of the body 18 (or rim or drum pulley). However, it is also contemplated that a deboss may be formed on the outer surface 32 of the body 18 (or rim or drum pulley) by removing material. In particular, the Galvo laser may be utilized to remove material from the outer surface 32 of the body 18. The Galvo laser utilizes one or more lenses to redirect the laser beam 78 instead of moving the laser head 80 to position the laser beam 78 on the outer surface 32 of the body 18.

In addition to forming the deboss on the outer surface 32 with the laser 80, it is also contemplated that the deboss may be formed with a micro end mill. The same is true if the deboss was formed on the rim or drum pulley. Regardless of whether the deboss is formed with a laser 80 or a micro end mill, the body 18 (or rim or drum pulley) is mounted to the chuck 86. The chuck 86 and the body 18 are mounted to an indexer or a rotary table which controls the rotational angle of the body 18 as the micro end mill or the laser 80 removes material from the outer surface 32 of the body 18. In another aspect, it is also contemplated that the body 18 may remain stationary while the micro end mill or the laser 80 both rotate about the body 18 and also traverse longitudinally along the axis 46.

The friction lines or patches 34 were described as being formed on a rotary table or indexer that is coordinated with the laser. However, it is also contemplated that the friction lines or patches 34 may be formed manually. By way of example and not limitation, the part could be mounted to a chuck or a holding mechanism that the user may move by hand.

In another aspect, referring now to FIG. 6, the friction lines or patches may be formed on other types of pulleys (e.g. adjustable pulleys, drum pulleys), and also on tensioning rollers having a cylindrical flat surface (e.g. drum pulleys). By way of example and not limitation, the friction lines or patches 34 may be formed on inner surfaces 118 of first and second parts 120, 122 of a variable diameter pulley 124 of a continuously variable transmission. When the belt 126 is closer to the rotational axis 128, the revolutions per minute of the pulley 124 is higher than when the belt 126 is further away from the rotational axis 128.

Referring now to FIG. 7, to form the friction lines or patches 34 on the inner surface 118, the first and second parts may each be individually mounted to the chuck 86. The part 120 or 122 is positioned with the inner surface 118 perpendicular to the laser beam 78. The form the patch or lines 34, the laser 80 is traversed laterally in the direction of arrows 92 and 94 and the chuck 86 is rotated in direction of arrow 90 about rotating axis 46.

Referring now to FIG. 8, a different set up between the part 120, 122 and the laser beam 78 is shown. Instead of the part 120, 122 being oriented so that the laser beam 78 is perpendicular to the inner surface 118, the inner surface 118 may be oriented at a skewed angle with respect to the laser beam 78. In FIG. 8, the rotational axis of the part 120, 122 is set up so as to be perpendicular to the laser beam 78. Since the laser beam 78 has a particular focal depth 104 which is the location of the laser beam effective for heating up the particular matter and the inner surface 118 to fuse the two

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together, the laser 80 cannot simply be laterally traversed in a linear as shown in FIG. 7 if the angle of the inner surface 118 is too large so that the entire surface 118 is within the focal depth 104 of the laser beam. If the laser is moved to the left 94 or right 92, the laser beam 78 is effective at fusing the particulate matter to the inner surface 118 as long as the inner surface 118 is within the focal depth of the laser beam. Right before the inner surface 118 comes out of the focal depth of the laser beam 78, the laser may be traversed up 128 or down 130 to reposition the focal depth of the laser beam on the inner surface 118. To form the friction lines or patches 34, the laser 80 is traversed sideways 92, 94 and vertically 128, 130 in a staggered fashion. This technique can also be used for pulleys that have a deep groove wherein the distance 106 between the peak 108 and the valley 110 of the deep groove is greater than the focal depth 104 of the laser beam 78.

Referring now the FIGS. 9-13, a method and apparatus for forming the deboss on the outer surface 32 of the body 18 in order to increase a coefficient of friction of the outer surface 13 of the body 18 is shown. The same method and apparatus may be used to form the deboss on a bead seat 212 of a rim 200, 200a or an interface surface of a drum pulley. Referring back to formation of the deboss on the body 18, in particular, the laser beam 78 of the laser 80 may create a plurality of kerfs 150 (see FIG. 12). These kerfs 150 form the deboss on the outer surface 32 of the body 18. This is accomplished with a roughing pass of the laser beam 78 on the outer surface 32 of the body 18. Additional passes of the laser beam 78 on the outer surface 32 of the body 18 may be made for different purposes. These additional passes may be a smoothing pass wherein excessively sharp protrusions formed during the roughing pass are rounded out or knocked down and an annealing pass which raises the temperature of the surface 32 of the body 18 in order to harden the outer surface 32 of the body 18 and/or recast material 166 formed during the roughing pass. More particularly, the laser 80 may perform 1) the roughing pass, 2) smoothing pass, 3) the roughing and smoothing passes, 4) the roughing, smoothing and annealing passes or 5) the annealing pass on the outer surface 32 of the body 18.

As shown in FIG. 9, the laser 80 is disposed above the body 18 having the surface 32 on which the deboss which increases the coefficient of friction is to be formed. A direction of the laser beam 78 can be controlled by lenses and mirrors in order to cover an area 152 of the outer surface 32 of the body 18. Due to the curvature of the outer surface 32, the laser beam cannot cover the entire outer surface 32 of the body 18. The body 18 may be rotated about central axis 46 or the laser 80 may be rotated about the body 18 with respect to the central axis 46 in order to deboss the entire circumference of the body 18. The same applies if the deboss was formed on a bead seat of a rim 200, 200a or drum pulley 204. Preferably, the body 18 and the laser 80 are stationary while the laser beam 78 is performing one or more of the roughing pass, smoothing pass and annealing pass on the area 152 being worked on by the laser beam 78 of the laser 80. After the laser beam 78 works the area 152 with one or more of the roughing pass, smoothing pass and annealing pass, either the laser 80 and/or the body 18 rotates so that the laser beam 78 can work one or more of the passes on a different area 152 on the circumference of the outer surface 32 of the body 18.

Referring now to FIG. 10, a cross-sectional view of the body 18 shown in FIG. 9 with respect to the laser 80 is shown. Preferably, the laser beam 78 is centrally aligned to the central rotational axis 46 of the body 18 (or rim 200,

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200a or drum pulley 204) in that the laser beam 78 is not skewed. The laser beam 78 may be skewed to the left or right as shown in dashed lines 154, 156 as well as along a length of the central axis 46. Theoretically, the laser beam 78 may be skewed to the left 154 or right 156 so that the laser beam 78 is tangent to the left and right sides of the body 18. However, at such an excessive skewed angle, the power of the laser beam 78 is less or non-effective. As such, the laser beam 78 is skewed to the left and right 154, 156 to a smaller angle 158 so that the focal depth or depth of field 164 of the laser beam 78 coincides with or encompasses the outer surface 32 of the body 18 at a valley 160 and peak 162 of a groove formed on the body 18. The body 18 shown in FIGS. 9-11 is that of a pulley 10, 204 having a plurality of grooves that define the valley and peaks 160, 162. However, the method and apparatus for forming the deboss may be used on a variety of other surfaces including but not limited to a pulley having a single groove such as one that is incorporated into a continuously variable transmission (CVT) or a flat pulley 200 (see FIG. 24). More broadly speaking, the method and apparatus for forming the deboss may be used on any surface that contacts a belt or requires an increased coefficient of friction (e.g., rim 200, 200a). Likewise, the laser beam 78 is skewed to the left and right 164, 156 to a smaller angle 158 so that the focal depth or depth of field 164 of the laser beam 78 coincides with and encompasses the outer surface 32 of the body 18. For the flat pulley (idler or drive pulley; e.g., see FIG. 24), there are no valleys and peaks. As such, the curvature of the pulley is accounted for in determining the acceptable angle 158. For a CVT, the laser beam 78 may be applied to the surface 118 by forming the deboss on the first and second parts 120, 122 separately as discussed above during the emboss process. In particular, the laser debosses the first part and the second part separately which are then assembled together at a later time.

Referring now the FIG. 11A, a top view of the area 152 which is worked by the laser beam 78 of the laser 80 is shown. FIG. 11A illustrates the pulley 10 but other pulleys and rotating objects may replace the pulley 10 such as a wheel rim 200, 200a, drum pulley 204 and groove pulley (see FIG. 25). In this regard, the laser beam creates a series of straight line dashes at an angle 172 with respect to the central axis 46 of the body 18. In FIG. 11A, the grooves of the pulley are not shown for clarity. Also, FIG. 11A is a top view of only the area 152 worked by the laser beam 78 of the laser 80. The laser beam 78 can be adjusted to pass over the area 152 at different angles. By way of example and not limitation, the preferred angles are 0°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 125°, 150°. These angles are known as the crosshatching angles 172. The laser beam 78 of the laser machine 80 creates a series of parallel short line dashes. A distance between the short line dashes is referred to as a crosshatching size 174 (see FIG. 12). The laser beam 78 may be adjusted to run at a particular speed measured in inches per second.

Referring now to FIG. 12, the laser 80 is shown emitting a laser beam 78 onto the outer surface 32 the body 18 (or wheel rim 200, 200a or pulley 204, 206). The laser beam 78 vaporizes the outer surface 32 in order to create an indentation or a kerf 150. In other words, kerf may be an elongated groove but kerf may also encompass an indentation. This is the deboss formed by the laser beam 78. When the laser beam 78 vaporizes a portion of the outer surface 32 of the body 18, as shown in FIG. 12, recast material 166 lines an interior of the kerf 150 and/or extends outward above the outer surface 32 of the body 18 outside of the kerf 150. The

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recast material may be described as being at the kerf 150. The outward extensions are shown by peaks 168 of the recast material 166. The kerf 150 is defined by a width 170 at the peaks 168. It is also contemplated that the kerf width 170 may be measured at the outer surface 32 including the recast material 166 as shown by dimension line 170a. The kerfs 150 are shown in FIG. 12 as being formed vertically straight up-and-down. However, the laser 80 from the position shown in FIG. 12 emits the laser beam 78 at a skewed angle. The first kerf 150 would not be formed straight up-and-down. The drawing is shown in this fashion in FIG. 12 because the drawing is not to scale since the distance between the laser 80 and the outer surface 32 and the distance 174 between kerfs 150 are not to scale. In actuality, the distance 174 is measured in thousandths of an inch whereas the distance between the laser 80 and the surface 32 is measured in inches if not feet.

Referring now to FIG. 11B, a length of the kerf 150 and a gap between kerfs 150 may be defined by a pulse width 178 and a speed of the laser beam 78 which are adjusted on the laser 80. The pulse width 178 is defined by a length of time that the laser 80 is generating the laser beam 78 over a period 180 of fixed time. Laser beams 78 pulse at regular intervals. The pulses are defined by the period 180 of fixed time. The pulse width 178 of the laser beam 78 and the linear speed of the laser beam 78 on the surface 32 defines a length of the kerf 150. After the laser 80 is turned off so that no laser beam 78 is emitted from the laser 80, the laser 80 is turned back on after the period 180 of fixed time from the beginning 182 of the prior pulse width 178. This defines the gap between kerfs 150. The kerf may be an elongate groove. In this instance, the length of the kerf is longer than the width of the kerf. However, it is also contemplated that the kerf may have its length and width be equal to each other. Other shapes are also contemplated for the kerf. For example, the kerf may form a polygonal shape (e.g., multiple straight grooves joined end to end), curved shape (e.g., non straight grooves). The polygonal shape and the curved shape may be closed to form an shape such as a square, pentagon, circle, ellipse. The kerf may be formed as a combination of straight and curved lines as well.

The kerfs may be formed into a pattern. For example, the kerfs may be formed as a series of equally spaced apart straight or curved grooves, dots, indentations or combinations thereof. The pattern may also be formed based on an image or shape. For example, an image or shape may be dithered and the kerfs instead of being elongate grooves may be a plurality of dots or indentations which are spaced apart from each other so that when all of the dots or indentations are viewed by a person represents the image or shape.

The kerfs may alternatively be formed as one or more indentations, dots, straight lines, curved lines which are spaced apart from each other randomly. In other words, the spacing between the indentations, dots, straight lines, curved lines may be random so that they do not form a pattern when all of the indentations, dots, straight lines, curved lines are viewed. Nevertheless, this series of kerfs may be considered to be a pattern since the individual kerf has a pattern (e.g., straight line, dot, curved line, etc.). It is also contemplated that the each kerf may be different than every other kerf in shape, size, and relative position so as to be random.

Regardless of whether the kerf is formed into a pattern or randomly, it is preferred that the surface roughness between a surface of a first part (e.g., pulley, flat surface, table top surface) which contacts a surface of a second part (e.g., belt, container) is about the same (e.g., plus or minus 10% to 30%) regardless of where the surface of the second part is

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contacting the surface of the first part. By way of example and not limitation, when a belt contacts a pulley, the belt contacts a portion of the pulley. This may be referred to as the contact patch between the belt and the pulley. As the pulley rotates, the surface of the belt and the surface of the pulley comes into contact with each other then spreads apart. Nevertheless, the area of the contact path remains about the same as the pulley rotates. The surface roughness, or in other words, the coefficient of friction between the belt and the pulley remains constant through out the rotation of the pulley.

The laser **80** may be rated at a particular wattage. By way of example and not limitation, the laser **80** may be a 70 watt laser **80**.

Referring now to the chart below, the laser **80** may be adjusted differently for each of the roughing pass, smoothing pass and annealing pass. When the laser **80** makes the roughing pass, the laser **80** is set to the roughing setting shown below. In this regard, the roughing setting may create a plurality of kerfs **150** having a kerf width **170** between about 0.004 inches and about 0.0021 inches. The laser beam **80** may pass over the area **152** two times. During the first pass, the laser beam **78** may have a crosshatching angle **172** of about 45°. During the second pass, the laser beam **78** may have a crosshatching angle **172** of about 180°. The laser beam **78** runs parallel with respect to the central axis **46** of the body **18**. The laser **80** may be set at 90% power for a 70 watt laser **80**. The pulse width **178** of the laser beam **78** may be set to 420 ns. The laser beam **78** travels on the surface **32** of the body **18** at around 80 inches per second during the roughing pass. The roughing pass creates a plurality of kerfs **150** and projects the recast material **166** upward to form peaks **168**. The setting for the roughing pass may be set so as to create an aggressive texture in that the peaks **168** may tear a belt running on the pulley during use of the pulley. As such, the roughing pass may be followed up with a smoothing pass.

TABLE 1

Settings of laser machine for 17-4 stainless steel Stainless steel			
	Roughing setting	Smoothing setting	Annealing Setting
Kerf width including recast material	0.004 inches	0.0038 inches	0.0026 inches
Kerf width not including recast	About .0021 inches	About .0022 inches	About .0019 inches
Cross hatching angles (parallel lines to fill an area, 180 degrees, 90 degrees, 45 degrees and 120 degrees. (Option of outlining area))	45/180 degrees	45 degrees	45 degrees
Size of cross hatching	Min. distance between parallel lines is greater than the kerf width of the roughing setting plus 0.0005 inches to 0.004 inches (preferably, 0.004 inches or double the kerf	Smaller than kerf width of the roughing setting	Greater than kerf width of annealing setting

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TABLE 1-continued

Settings of laser machine for 17-4 stainless steel Stainless steel			
	Roughing setting	Smoothing setting	Annealing Setting
	width for a kerf width of 0.002 inches)		
Power of machine and % wattage	90% of 70 watt	90% of 70 watt	55% of 70 watt
Pulse width	420 nanoseconds (34 waveform)	200 nanoseconds (2 waveform)	30 nanoseconds (22 waveform)
Speed	80 inches per second	60 inches per second	35 inches per second

The smoothing pass rounds out the peaks **168** of the recast material **166**. In order to do so, the kerf width **170** is set to be smaller than the kerf width **170** during the roughing pass. In our example, the kerf width **170** for the smoothing pass is set to be about equal to the kerf width **170** during the roughing pass. The crosshatching angle **172** is set to the crosshatching angle **172** of the roughing pass. In our example, the roughing pass had two different crosshatching angles **172**. The crosshatching angle **172** during the smoothing pass may be set to either one of the crosshatching angles **172** used during the roughing pass. The distance **174** of the crosshatching may be smaller than the kerf width **170** of the roughing pass. The reason is that the laser beam **78** during the smoothing pass needs to hit a significant amount of peaks **168** to round out or knock down the peaks **168**. In order to account for any misalignment between the laser beam **78** and the kerfs **150** made during the roughing pass, reducing the crosshatching size **174** to be smaller than the kerf width **170** of the roughing pass enables the laser **80** to round out a significant portion (i.e., more than 25%, 50% or 75%) of the peaks **168** of the recast material **166**. The smoothing pass is not meant to generate new indentations in the surface **32** of the body **18**. Rather, the smoothing pass is designed to round off the peaks **168** of the recast material **166**. In this regard, the pulse width is significantly reduced so that less energy is introduced into the surface **32** of the body **18**. Also, the speed of the laser is reduced in order to ensure that a significant portion of the peaks **168** generated during the roughing pass are rounded out or knocked down.

After the roughing and smoothing passes, it is also contemplated that the surface **32** may be annealed by adjusting the laser **80** with the annealing setting shown above. The annealing pass may also be used to add color to the exterior surface. In annealing the surface **32** of the body **18**, the annealing takes place on the surface **32** of the body **18** to a depth of about a few thousandths of an inch below its exterior. Referring now to FIG. 13, as the laser beam **78** passes over the outer surface **32** of the body **18**, the laser beam **78** introduces heat into the outer surface **32** of the body **18**. The center of the laser **78** introduces the most amount of energy into the outer surface **32** of the body **18**. As such, this position increases the temperature of the outer surface **32** the greatest amount. As one measures the temperature going away from that position on the surface **32**, the temperature of the surface **32** decreases as shown in FIG. 13. When the laser beam **78** creates a hatching pattern, the laser beam **78** forms a series of parallel lines separated by distance **174**. In particular, the laser beam **78** introduces heat into the outer surface adjacent to a first line and raises the temperature of the outer surface **32** in the same manner as before. However, there may be a slight overlap **184** so that the heat introduced into the outer surface **32** by the first line may be additive to

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the heat introduced into the outer surface 32 by the second line. The dashed line 186 shows the temperature fluctuation on the outer surface. The annealing settings on the laser 80 are set so that the temperature of the outer surface remains within a narrow band 188 sufficient to raise the temperature of the outer surface 32 to anneal or harden the outer surface 32 on the area 152 thereof or create a consistent discoloration thereof. The temperature range to anneal the outer surface for 17-4 stainless steel may be about 800 degrees Fahrenheit to about 1500 degrees Fahrenheit, and more preferably between about 900 degrees Fahrenheit to about 1150 degrees Fahrenheit.

The settings for the roughing pass and the smoothing passes illustrate a power saturation of the laser beam which is applied to the surface being treated. As discussed above, the roughing pass cuts a groove into the surface being treated. Moreover, recast material is ejected which is attached to the surface of the groove and the area immediately adjacent to the groove. In contrast, the smoothing pass may form (e.g., vaporize) a groove in the surface to be treated. However, the smoothing pass predominantly smooths out the sharp edges and points in the recast. The setting of the laser shown in Tables 2-19 below forms a groove in the surface to be treated in a single pass for aluminum and stainless steel. However, the settings may be varied to form a groove in other materials in a single pass. These other materials may include but are not limited to composites, plastics, polymers, diamonds and other nonorganic materials. Recast may be disposed in the groove and the surface outside of the groove immediately adjacent to the groove. This recast may have sharp or rough enough to increase a coefficient of friction of the surface being treated but also not to tear into a rubber belt (e.g., Gates belt for an automobile).

The settings specified in Tables 2-10 (shown below) are for a laser machine Model Number 200 Watt Air Cooled

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EP-Z manufactured by SPI for aluminum 7075-T6. Although aluminum 7075-T6 has been specified the settings disclosed herein may be utilized for a wide variety of aluminums. The specific settings shown in Table 2 provide a certain level of power saturation as a function of wave form, power density, beam spot size and speed to allow for comparable coefficients of friction with a single pass of the laser beam compared to the combination of roughing and smoothing passes described herein. Table 2 shows a laser machine with the power watt set to 200 watts, wave form set to 54, power density set to 1.24 mJ, beam spot size set to 10 um, and the speed of the laser set to 140 inches per second. With these settings, the surface of the material (e.g., aluminum 7075-T6) is modified to have kerfs. Each kerf has a kerf width 170a (see FIG. 12) of about 0.002362 inches, kerf depth 171 (see FIG. 12) of about 0.0045 inches, recast wall width 173 (see FIG. 12) of about 0.001102 inches, recast edge to edge wall 175 (see FIG. 12) of about 0.003937 inches, recast wall height 177 (see FIG. 12) of about 0.004 inches which produces a created surface roughness or RA of 22 to 35 um from a surface initially having a surface roughness of about 2.5 um. Table 3 and Table 4 shows the kerf data when varying the laser speed setting of the laser machine. In Table 3, the laser speed is set to 100 inches per second, and the created surface roughness RA is about 22 to 35 um. In Table 4, the laser speed is set to 70 inches per second, and the created surface roughness RA is about 22 to 35 um.

Tables 5-7 show the kerf data and created surface roughness when the laser machine is set to the same settings as in Tables 2-4 but the power watt is set to 150 watts. Tables 8-10 show the kerf data and created surface roughness when the laser machine is set to the same settings as in Tables 2-4 but the power watt is set to 100 watts. For settings shown in FIGS. 2-10, the laser of the laser machine may be passed over the surface once and produce the created surface roughness RA identified in Tables 2-10.

TABLE 2

Power Watt 200 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall	Recast Edge to	Recast wall	Created
				Width	Edge Wall	height	Surface RA
Wave	54	0.0023622	0.0045	0.00110236	0.00393701	0.004	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	140						
IPS							

TABLE 3

Power Watt 200 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00251969	0.005	0.00114173	0.00425197	0.005	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	100						
IPS							

TABLE 4

Power Watt 200 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.0023622	0.006	0.00188976	0.00543307	0.006	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	70						
IPS							

TABLE 5

Power Watt 150 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00244095	0.004	0.00059055	0.00338583	0.0035	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	140						
IPS							

TABLE 6

Power Watt 150 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00232284	0.0045	0.00070866	0.00374016	0.004	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							

TABLE 6-continued

Power Watt 150 W						
Data	Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Speed IPS	100					

TABLE 7

Power Watt 150 W						
Data	Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave PWR Density Beam Spot Size Speed IPS	54 1.24 mJ 10 um 70	0.00212598	0.005	0.00114173	0.00452756	0.005
						22-35 um

TABLE 8

Power Watt 100 W						
Data	Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave PWR Density Beam Spot Size Speed IPS	54 1.24 mJ 10 um 140	0.00188976	0.0025	0.0003937	0.00295276	0.002
						22-35 um

TABLE 9

Power Watt 100 W						
Data	Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave PWR Density Beam Spot Size Speed IPS	54 1.24 mJ 10 um 100	0.00185039	0.0035	0.0007874	0.00322835	0.003
						22-35 um

TABLE 10

Power Watt 100 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00173228	0.004	0.00106299	0.0038189	0.004	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	70						
IPS							

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The settings specified in Tables 11-19 (shown below) are for a laser machine Model Number 200 Watt Air Cooled EP-Z manufactured by SPI for stainless steel 17-4PH H900. Although stainless steel 17-4PH H900 is specified similar settings may be utilized on a wide range of stainless steels. The specific settings shown in Table 11 provide a certain level of power saturation as a function of wave form, power density, beam spot size and speed to allow for comparable coefficients of friction with a single pass of the laser beam compared to the combination of roughing and smoothing passes described herein. Table 11 shows a laser machine with the power watt set to 200 watts, wave form set to 54, power density set to 1.24 mJ, beam spot size set to 10 um, and the speed of the laser set to 140 inches per second. With these settings, the surface of the material (e.g., stainless steel 17-4PH H900) is modified to have kerfs. Each kerf has a kerf width **170a** (see FIG. 12) of about 0.0016 inches, kerf depth **171** (see FIG. 12) of about 0.004 inches, recast wall width **173** (see FIG. 12) of about 0.0016 inches, recast edge to edge

wall **175** (see FIG. 12) of about 0.0049 inches, recast wall height **177** (see FIG. 12) of about 0.005 inches which produces a created surface roughness or RA of 22 to 35 um from a surface initially having a surface roughness of about 2.5 um. Table 12 and Table 13 shows the kerf data when varying the laser speed setting of the laser machine. In Table 12, the laser speed is set to 100 inches per second, and the created surface roughness RA of 22 to 35 um. In Table 13, the laser speed is set to 70 inches per second, and the created surface roughness RA of about 22 to 35 um.

Tables 14-16 show the kerf data and created surface roughness when the laser machine is set to the same settings as in Tables 11-13 but the power watt is set to 150 watts. Tables 17-19 show the kerf data and created surface roughness when the laser machine is set to the same settings as in Tables 11-13 but the power watt is set to 100 watts. For settings shown in FIGS. 11-19, the laser of the laser machine may be passed over the surface once and produce the created surface roughness RA identified in Tables 11-19.

TABLE 11

Power Watt 200 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00165354	0.004	0.0015748	0.00492126	0.005	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	140						
IPS							

TABLE 12

Power Watt 200 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.0019685	0.005	0.00125984	0.00472441	0.0035	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	100						
IPS							

TABLE 13

Power Watt 200 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00393701	0.0065	0.00066929	0.00496063	0.002	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	70						
IPS							

TABLE 14

Power Watt 150 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.0015748	0.0035	0.00137795	0.00468504	0.004	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	140						
IPS							

TABLE 15

Power Watt 150 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.0019685	0.004	0.0011811	0.00362205	0.003	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	100						
IPS							

TABLE 16

Power Watt 150 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00370079	0.005	0.00070866	0.00476378	0.0015	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	70						
IPS							

TABLE 17

Power Watt 100 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00098425	0.015	0.00149606	0.00338583	0.001	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	140						
IPS							

TABLE 18

Power Watt 100 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.0011811	0.003	0.00137795	0.00318898	0.002	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	100						
IPS							

TABLE 19

Power Watt 100 W							
Data		Kerf Width	Kerf Depth	Recast Wall Width	Recast Edge to Edge Wall	Recast wall height	Created Surface RA
Wave	54	0.00173228	0.004	0.0015748	0.00354331	0.0015	22-35 um
PWR	1.24 mJ						
Density							
Beam	10 um						
Spot							
Size							
Speed	70						
IPS							

The various settings described herein were for stainless steel and aluminum. However, the general principles of forming the roughing setting, smoothing setting and the annealing settings may be applied to other types of metallic materials such as alloys of iron and carbon, steel, magnesium alloy, sheet metal, aluminum, carbon steel, etc. with different settings per their own material characteristics. The settings are for a model 70W_EP_Z from SPI Lasers, LLC. FIG. 14 is a table of settings for 17-4 stainless steel and aluminum. The table illustrates a slightly different setting for 17-4 stainless steel compared to the chart above in that the smoothing pass may be accomplished with two passes instead of one pass as discussed above. The table in FIG. 14 illustrates two different settings for aluminum. The first setting sets the laser so that the aluminum material is in a sense micro machined with a slight recast material protruding upward, whereas the second setting sets the laser to have more recast material protrude upward compared to the first setting. The first and second settings may illustrate a range of settings for aluminum.

The various aspects described herein are in relation to the formation of an emboss and deboss of a textured surface on a surface of a pulley having a plurality of grooves wherein the pulley grooves engage a belt in order to transmit power from a first shaft upon which the pulley is mounted to a second shaft generally parallel to the first shaft. Moreover, the various aspects described herein for the emboss and deboss of a textured surface have also been described in relation to forming the embossed/debossed textured surface on pulleys of a continuously variable transmission or CVT. The embossed/debossed textured surface is formed on first and second parts of a pulley of the CVT, and more particularly on a gripping surface which is where the belt engages

for transmitting power between the first and second shafts. More broadly, it is also contemplated that the method and apparatus for forming the emboss or debossed textured surface may be applied to other applications including but not limited to the following applicational uses. The embossed or debossed textured surface may be formed on a pulley having a helical groove or a straight or helical gear, flat cylindrical pulley, etc. By way of example and not limitation, a drum such as the drum shown in FIG. 24 may have a plurality of belts mounted thereto for transmitting power to or from the drum to a second shaft. The embossed or debossed textured surface may be formed on the drum where the drum engages the belt. The embossed or debossed textured surface may also be formed on a spindle of a lathe. Broadly speaking the embossed or debossed textured surface may be formed utilizing the method and apparatus as described herein on a surface that is used to engage a belt or other power transmission means to increase the coefficient of friction of the surface in order to prevent slippage between the power transmission means and the surface.

Referring now to FIGS. 15-25, a friction patch or lines may be applied to a wheel rim 200 so that a tire 202 does not slip and cause the tire to be unbalanced because of tire slippage on the rim 200 (see FIGS. 15-23), a flat pulley 204 (see FIG. 24) or a pulley 206 with grooves (see FIG. 25). The friction patch may be formed by the emboss or deboss methods described above including but not limited to laser infusing particulates on the surface or milling or laser removing material from the surface.

More particularly, referring now to FIGS. 15-23, formation of the friction patch on the wheel rim 200 will be described in relation to the deboss method and apparatus discussed in relation to FIGS. 9-13 above. FIG. 15 illustrates

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a racecar **208**. The racecar starts from 0 miles per hour and accelerates and reaches a high speed as fast as possible in a few seconds. In order to do this, the drive wheels create a high amount of torque in order to propel the racecar **208** forward. The highest level of torque is achieved when the racecar **208** first accelerates from standstill. The goal is to achieve the highest level of torque with minimal slippage between the tire **202** and the road **210**. Unfortunately, in generating the highest level of torque, a small amount of slippage may occur between the tire **202** and the rim **200**. As shown in FIG. 16, when the racecar **208** accelerates forward, the wheels rotate counterclockwise. Unfortunately, even if there is a small amount of slippage between the rim **200** and the tire **202**, the wheel (i.e., tire and rim) eventually becomes unbalanced. On a typical race day, the car may be involved in multiple races. Each race generates slip between the rim **200** and the tire **202** so that by the end of the day, the slip may be about 4 linear inches. At the start of the race day, the tire **202** is balanced on the wheel rim **200**. In this way, when the racecar **208** reaches a high-speed, the wheel does not wobble due to any imbalance. Unfortunately, when the rim **200** and the tire **202** slips with respect to each other when the racecar **208** starts out of the gate, the tire rotates and the wheel is now unbalanced. As the racecar **208** reaches its top speed, the wheel may begin to wobble because of the unbalance. Throughout the day, the tire **202** slips on the rim **200** and becomes more and more unbalanced.

Referring now to FIG. 17, a cross-sectional view of the wheel including the tire **202** and the rim **200** is shown. FIG. 18 illustrates a motorcycle rim **200a** and a passenger car rim **200**. The rims **200**, **200a** has a bead seat **212** and a flange **214**. The bead seat **212** is between the bead hump **215** and the flange **214**. The friction patch may be formed on the bead seat **212** and/or the flanged surface **214**. The friction patch may be formed with laser by performing a roughing pass over the bead seat **212** and/or the flange surface **214**. Optionally, a smoothing pass may also be performed on the bead seat **212** and the flange **214**. Moreover, as an additional optional step, an annealing pass may also be performed on the bead seat **212** and the flanged **214**. The roughing pass, smoothing pass, and annealing pass may be formed 360° around the rim **200**, **200a**. To conduct the passes on the rim **200**, the rim **200** may be mounted to a laser as discussed above. Although a friction patch may be applied to the bead seat and flange, it is also contemplated that friction lines may be applied thereto in that they are intermittent patches or lines about a circumference of the wheel rim **200**, **200a**. Although the friction patch has been described as being formed as a laser-induced deboss, it is also contemplated that the friction patch may be formed with a laser-induced emboss method described above as well as mechanically forming the friction patch within end mill.

Referring now to FIG. 19, a top view of the bead seat **212** and flange **214** is shown. The friction patch or lines **216** are shown. Only two (2) of the friction lines **216** are shown for the purposes of clarity. The friction lines **216** may be formed about the entire circumference of the wheel rim **200**, **200a**. They may be spread apart evenly throughout the circumference of the rim. The friction lines **216** may be formed so that they **216** are skewed with respect to a rotating axis of the wheel rim **200**, **200a**. For example, the friction lines **216** may be skewed in a backward direction with respect to a rotational axis **218** of the wheel rim **200**, **200a**, as shown in FIG. 19. Alternatively, the friction lines **216** may be skewed in a forward direction with respect to a rotational rotation **218** of the wheel rim **200**, **200a**, as shown in FIG. 20. The friction lines **216** mitigate slippage between the tire and the

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rim **200**, **200a**. If there is slippage between the tire and the rim, then such slippage is minimal (e.g. less than 1/2 inch, more preferably less than 1/8 inch for automotive drag racing situation). Moreover, if there is slippage between the tire and the rim, the friction lines **216** may tear into the tire. Any portion of the tire that is removed by the friction lines **216** may be urged out to the side **220** of the wheel rim because of the backwards slant of the friction lines **216**. For the forward skewed friction lines **216** shown in FIG. 20, the torn up tire may be urged into the tire because of the forward slant of the friction lines **216**. The bits of torn up tire may work its way to the outside or the inside of the rim by way of the smooth portion of the rim between the friction lines **216** without the friction lines **216**. The skew angle between the friction lines **216** and the rotational axis **218** may be between 20 degrees to 80 degrees. At zero degrees skew angle, the friction lines **216** would be parallel to the rotational axis **218**. Preferably, the skew angle between the friction lines **216** and the rotational axis **218** may be 45 degrees. The friction lines **216** may have a width **222** of about 1/32" to 1/2 "and may have a gap **224** away from an adjacent friction line **216** between about 1/32" to 1/2 ". Preferably, the width **222** of the friction lines **216** is 1/32" and the gap **224** is about 1/32". Instead of friction lines **216**, a friction patch may be formed continuously about the wheel rim **200**, **200a**. The friction lines shown in FIGS. 21-23 are not spaced apart but are close together so as not to form a significant space so that torn up tire can work its way to the outside or the inside of the rim. In FIG. 21, the friction lines have a backwards slant. Alternatively, the friction lines may have a forward slant. In FIG. 22, the friction lines have a combination backwards and forward slant formed into a V shape. In FIG. 23, the friction lines have a cross hatch.

Referring now to FIGS. 21 and 22, the friction patch formed via laser infusing particulates into the surface or laser debossing material from the surface may be formed on an exterior surface of a flat round drum pulley **204** or a V-shaped groove pulley **206**.

In another aspect, and with reference to FIGS. 26-37, it is contemplated that a friction surfaces described herein may be applied to an exterior surface **307** (i.e., preferably on at least opposed sides) of a socket **301** of a fastening tool **300** so that when the socket **301** needs to be pulled off a head of a fastener, the user may do so with his or her hand instead of having to dislodge the socket **301** first with a blunt object, such as a hammer. The friction surface may be applied to the exterior surface with the laser induced friction process described above both in terms of a laser induced emboss and laser induced deboss described herein. Put simply, the friction surface may be a laser induced emboss and/or laser induced deboss (i.e., kerf with recast material). By way of example and not limitation, the friction surface may be formed with a laser by laserizing the friction surface (including lines) using the roughing and smoothing passes described herein as well as the single pass laserizing discussed herein. The settings on the laser machine may be adjusted to further decrease a coefficient of friction of the resultant roughing and smoothing passes and the single laserizing pass discussed herein so that a person's skin is not damaged by gripping the tool on the laser induced friction surface of the tool.

With further reference to FIG. 26, a perspective view of a fastening tool **300** having a socket **301** and a socket wrench **303** with laser induced friction surfaces **305**, **309** is shown. As shown, the socket **301** may have formed thereon a friction surface or lines **305**. Similarly, the socket wrench **303** may comprise of a friction surface or lines **309**. The

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friction surfaces **305**, **309** increase the coefficient of friction on the surface of the socket **301** and the socket wrench **303** to help the user better grip and pull off the fastening tool from a head of a fastener when stuck together. The friction surface or lines **305**, **309** may be formed on at least opposed sides of the socket or it may circumscribe the socket so that the user can grip anywhere on opposed sides of the socket to pull off the socket from a head of a fastener.

The friction surfaces or lines **305**, **309** may be formed using the methods described herein (i.e., laser induced deboss and/or laser induced deboss). By way of example and not limitation, the friction surfaces **305**, **309** may be formed by fusing particulate matter to the outer surface **307** of the socket or the outer surface **311** of the socket wrench with a laser. By way of example and not limitation, the friction surfaces **305**, **309** may be formed by lasering a plurality of kerfs with recast material. By way of example and not limitation, the plurality of kerfs having recast layers may be formed into patterns as describe herein. Additionally, the kerfs and recast material creating the friction surfaces **305**, **309** may be formed at an angle or alternatively in linear patterns.

Referring now to FIG. 27 and FIG. 28, a front and rear perspective views of a socket **301** are shown. Generally, the socket **301** comprises a body with an outer surface **307** and a first and second openings **313**, **315**, where the first opening **313** has a first inner surface **321** configured to engage with a head portion of a fastener and the second opening **315** has a second inner surface **317** configured to engage with a socket wrench **303**. The socket **301** described herein may embody many different types of sockets that include, but not limited to, a four-point, six-point, eight-point, or twelve-point socket, a universal-fit socket, a bit socket, an impact socket, a spline socket, a spark plug socket, or possibly an insulated socket. Socket adapters and extensions may also benefit from having a friction surface on their outer surface.

With reference to FIG. 27, the first opening **313** may also be known as the socket head opening and is used to grip and tighten or loosen a fastener. The socket head opening **313** has a shape for a head portion of a fastener to fit inside. The socket head opening **313** comprises an inner surface **321** with a plurality of internal walls **325** and pointed intersections **327** between where the internal walls meet **325**. The inner surface **321** of the socket head opening **313** is configured to engage a head of a fastener for tightening or loosening. The number of the internal walls **325** and pointed intersections **327**, or points, depend on the type of fastener the socket **301** is designed to fasten. By way of example and not limitation, the socket head opening **313** would comprise of six internal walls **325** and six pointed intersections **327** orientated in a hexagon shape if the socket is designed to fasten a hex bolt, which has a hexagonal head. By way of example and not limitation, the socket head opening **313** may comprise internal walls **325** and intersections **327** designed to fasten a hex bolt, where the doubling of internal walls and pointed intersections allows for an easier connection to the head of a fastener. In the art, sockets are categorized by the number of pointed intersections that are present in the inner surface **321** of the socket head opening **313**, which correspond to the type of fastener head the socket **301** can tighten and loosen. The pointed intersections **327** of a socket may range from four to twelve points. There also exists universal sockets that are designed to fasten a variety of fasteners with different types of fastening heads. Another way that sockets are categorized is by the size of the socket head opening **313**, which the size could be in metric or the imperial system. The friction surface may be formed

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with the laser induced deboss and emboss methods described herein which may be referred to as the laser induced friction surface or lines.

With reference to FIG. 28, the second opening **315** may also be known as the drive socket opening that is used to attach the socket **301** (see FIG. 26) to a socket wrench **303**, as described herein. The drive socket opening has a shape for a shaft of the socket wrench to fit inside. By way of example and not limitation, the drive socket opening **315** may be a square shaped hole. The drive socket opening **315** may come in at least five sizes: $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and 1". The drive socket opening **315** comprises of an inner surface **317** configured for a drive shaft or drive square of the socket wrench **303** to fit inside and engage and lock with the socket **301**. By way of example and not limitation, the inner surface **317** of the drive socket opening **315** may have an engagement surface **319**, such as a notch or groove, for the shaft of the socket wrench, which may comprise a ball bearing, to engage or lock with the socket. By way of example and not limitation, a plurality of engagement surfaces may exist on the inner surface **317** and inside the drive socket opening. By way of example and not limitation, the engagement surface **319** may be substituted with a drive socket side hole penetrating from the inner surface **317** to the outer surface **307** of the body.

The body of the socket **301** has an outer surface **307** that is in between the outer periphery of the socket head opening **313** and the outer periphery of the drive socket opening **315**. The outer surface **307** of the socket is typically cylindrical but other shapes are also contemplated such as cubical, triangular, and hexagonal. The socket may also be made from a steel alloy such as chromium-vanadium steel or chromium-molybdenum steel but may be manufactured from other materials such as titanium alloy, aluminum alloy, or material used in 3D printing. By way of example and not limitation, the outer surface **307** of the socket **301** may be chrome plated for corrosion resistance and other beneficial features.

As shown in FIG. 29, the outer surface may have a stepped collar portion **329** that tapers the outer surface **307** of the socket to transition between the drive socket opening **315** and the socket head opening **313**. The outer surface **307** may have an identifier portion **331** that specifies the features of the socket. Such features may include the brand name of the socket, the drive socket opening size, the socket head opening size, or the amount of pointed intersection the socket has. In FIG. 29, the identifier portion **331** is shown as a generic dashed square area but such dash square area may have letters, numbers, symbols to identify the socket. The laser induced friction surface may be formed as the letters, numbers and symbols to serve as the identifier portion **331** and specify the features of the socket **301**, such as the size of the socket. Second, the user can use the laser induced friction surface to pull off the socket **301** from the head of the bolt if it is stuck on the bolt head. The identifier portion **331** can circumscribe the outer surface **307** of the socket so that the laser induced friction surface is on opposed sides of the outer surface **307**. Also, it is contemplated that two identifier portion **331** may be formed on opposed sides of the outer surface **307**. The identifier portions **331** on opposed sides may be identical or be different from each other. In this way, when the user grips the socket, they can grip the opposed sides to get a good purchase on the socket. It is also contemplated that the internal walls **325** or the pointed intersections **327** of the inner surface **321** of the socket head opening **313** may also have friction surfaces or lines.

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The laser induced friction surfaces or lines **305** may be orientated in any orientation that allows the user to grip the socket **301** with his or her hands and remove the socket from the head of the fastener, which the term hands includes the fingers and the palm of the hand. At a minimum, there may exist two opposing friction surfaces or lines **305** on the outer surface **307** of the socket **301** for the user to grip with his or her fingers, which the term fingers include the user's thumb. The two opposing friction surfaces or lines **305** may both be part of a continuous surface or line running along the outer surface **307** or be two different surfaces or lines. As discussed herein the friction lines may be axially aligned to a rotating axis of the socket or circumferential. It is also contemplated that the friction lines may be oblique to the rotational axis of the socket. Alternatively, the laser induced friction surface may cover the whole outer surface **307** of the socket **301**. By way of example and not limitation, the laser induced friction surfaces or lines **305** may be on the chrome plating that covers the outer surface **307** of the socket.

Referring now to FIGS. **30A** and **30B**, a perspective view and front view of the socket is shown where the laser induced friction surfaces or lines may run longitudinally along a rotational axis of the body of the socket. There may be at least two longitudinal friction surfaces or lines **333a**, **b** running across the body and on opposite sides of the outer surface **307** so that a user can grip the socket **301** with only two digits (i.e., fingers). The at least two longitudinal friction surfaces or lines may run across the whole length of the socket **301** or only partially across the length. The at least two longitudinal friction surfaces or lines may be considered as a single line if the two opposing lines both run across the full length of the outer surface **307** of the body and terminate at the socket head opening **313** and the drive socket opening **315**. More longitudinal friction surfaces or lines may be added to the outer surface of the socket to give the user a better grip of the socket when trying to pull the socket off the fastener head. By way of example and not limitation, the outer surface may have a first pair of longitudinal friction surfaces or lines **333a**, **b** running across the outer surface **307** that are opposite to each other and a second pair of longitudinal friction surfaces or lines **333c**, **d** running across the outer surface **307** that are opposite to each other. The first pair and second pair of longitudinal friction lines may be symmetrically spaced apart from each other. The outer surface may have additional number of longitudinal frictional lines such as between 3 to 24 longitudinal lines. Similarly, the additional number of longitudinal lines may be symmetrically spaced apart from each other.

Referring now to FIGS. **31A** and **31B**, in another aspect, a perspective view and front view of the socket is shown where the laser induced friction surfaces or lines may run along the circumference of the outer surface **307** of the socket and be orientated parallel to the socket head opening **313** and drive socket opening **315**. There may be only one circumferential friction surface or line **335a** running along the periphery of the outer surface **307** or a plurality circumferential friction surfaces or lines **335a**, **b**. By way of example and not limitation, there may exist on the outer surface **307** at least two circumferential friction surfaces or lines **335a**, **b** running along the circumference of the socket and spaced apart from each other. Additional circumferential friction surfaces may be added, such as the outer surface may have between 3 to 24 circumferential friction surfaces. By way of example and not limitation, the circumferential friction surfaces or lines **335a**, **b** may occupy only an arc surface or a portion of the circumference of the outer

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surface. By way of example and not limitation, the circumferential friction surface **335a** may cover the whole outer surface of the socket.

The plurality of kerfs of the laser induced friction surfaces or lines may also form patterns or be skewed at an angle. By way of example and not limitation, the plurality of kerfs may form a circular, rectangular, or curved pattern that form the friction surface. The pattern of the kerfs of the friction surface may form a mark, word, or symbol. By way of example and not limitation, the plurality of kerfs may be aligned relative to each other in a linear pattern. By way of example and not limitation, the plurality of vaporized kerfs may be skewed with respect to a rotational axis of the socket. By way of example and not limitation, the skewing of the plurality of kerfs may be at a 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 125, or 150 degree angle with respect to the rotational axis of the socket known as crosshatching angles.

Referring now to FIGS. **32**, a block diagram of a method for removing a socket that is stuck to a fastener is shown. A user of the socket may first undertake a dislocation step **337** where the user dislocates the socket from the socket wrench to better grip the socket in the gripping step **339**. By way of example and not limitation, the user may not need to undertake the dislocation step **339** and can try to pull the socket off the fastener while the socket is attached to the socket wrench.

After the dislocation step **337** and during the gripping step **339**, the user may grip at least a portion of the socket that has the laser induced friction surfaces or lines. The user may use one hand or two hands to grip the socket at or near the friction surfaces. By way of example and not limitation, the user may use at least two fingers to grip the friction surfaces, which the term fingers include the user's thumbs. By way of example and not limitation, the user may use the palm of his or her hand in addition to his or her fingers to grip the socket at or near the friction surfaces or lines. The user may only use the palm of his hand to grip the friction surfaces or lines. By way of example and not limitation, the user may wrap his or her hands around the circumference of the socket that has the friction surfaces during the gripping step **339**. By way of example and not limitation, the user may only grip two opposite surfaces of the socket that have the friction surfaces. By way of example and not limitation, the user may also grip the fastener with his or her hand if the fastener has been unfastened but is stuck to the socket.

The friction surfaces or lines used in the gripping step **339** may be formed on the outer surface of the socket as described elsewhere herein. In an example, the friction surfaces or lines may be laser induced and have a plurality of kerfs with recast material. The form, shape, and orientation of the friction surfaces or lines may be as described elsewhere herein.

After gripping the socket at the friction surfaces or lines, the user may then pull and detach the stuck socket from the fastener during the pulling step **345**. The pulling is done while the user is gripping the friction surfaces or lines of the socket. The user may pull the socket in the opposite direction relative to where the fastener is located. By way of example and not limitation, the user may twist the socket about the rotational axis of the socket while also pulling. By way of example and not limitation, the user may shake the socket while pulling to help unstuck the socket from the fastener.

The friction surfaces and lines have been described as being formed on opposed side surfaces of a socket of a socket wrench. However, it is also contemplated that the friction surfaces and lines may be formed on only one side of the socket. Moreover, the friction surfaces and lines may

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be formed on other components of the socket wrench including but not limited to the ratchet wrench (see FIG. 26), universal joint 347 (see FIG. 33), extension bar 349 (see FIG. 34), bit adapter 351 (see FIG. 35), soft flexible extension 353 (see FIG. 36), and sliding bar 355 (see FIG. 37). By way of example not limitation, in FIG. 26, the friction surfaces or lines 309 is shown on a head portion of a socket wrench. The friction lines or surfaces 309 may be formed on one side of the head portion of the socket wrench (e.g., ratchet wrench) or formed on opposite side surfaces of the head portion of the socket wrench. In this manner, the user may grip the head portion of the socket wrench and grip the socket on the friction lines or surfaces 309, 305 of the socket wrench and the socket to pull the socket 301 off of the socket wrench 303. The friction lines or surfaces may also be applied to one or opposed external side surfaces of the universal joint, extension bar, bit adapter, soft flexible extension, and sliding bar, and more particularly, to an external surface thereof where the user can grip these components.

Refer now to FIG. 33, friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 are shown on an external surface of a female portion of the universal joint 347. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 may be formed on one side surface or on opposed side surfaces thereof. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 are also shown on a male portion of the universal joint 347. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 may be formed on one side surface or on opposed side surfaces thereof.

Referring now to FIG. 34, friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 are shown on an external surface of a shaft of the extension bar 349 as well as on a female portion of the extension bar 349. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 may be formed on one or on both opposed surfaces thereof.

Referring now to FIG. 35, friction lines and surfaces 305, 309 are shown on an external surface of a mid-portion of the bit adapter 351. The mid portion of the bit adapter 351 is the only portion that is exposed and where the user can grip the bit adapter during use of the bit adapter 351. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 may be formed on one or both side surfaces thereof. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309

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maybe formed around the entire circumference of the mid portion of the bit adapter 351.

Referring now to FIG. 36 friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 are shown on male and female end portions of the soft flexible extension 353. The friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 may be formed on one side surface or on both side surfaces thereof.

Referring now to FIG. 37, friction lines or surfaces 305, 309 are shown on both handles of a sliding bar 355 as well as a main body of the sliding bar 355. The friction lines or surfaces may be formed on one or both sides of the handles. The friction lines and surfaces 305, 309 may be oriented longitudinally with respect to the handles or it may circumscribe circularly about the handles. The friction lines and surfaces formed on the main body of the sliding bar 355 may be oriented vertically or circumscribe the main body horizontally.

The friction lines and/or surfaces 305, 309 may be formed on any gripping surface of a tool including but not limited to a handle of a tool.

In forming the friction patches on the tool, the same may be formed with both the roughing pass and the smoothing pass but also only the roughing pass. One or more passes for the roughing pass and/or the smoothing pass are contemplated. As shown in the table below there may be 13 roughing passes or 13 roughing passes in combination with one or more and up to 13 smoothing passes. The greater number of passes, the less the coefficient of friction so that the grip doesn't hurt or feel uncomfortable to the skin of the person's hand. For the polymer parts of the tool where a friction patch is applied, the laser settings may have the following settings. The setting set forth below represent approximate settings and guidelines for a polymer material. For other materials such as stainless steel, the settings listed in Table 1 may be used as a guideline. The laser may be applied to the polymer and metallic parts of the firearm in a cross hatch pattern or as simple parallel lines. The polymer part may also create a recast with the settings provided below. The recast assists in providing for more grip and better purchase of the gripping surface of the tool (e.g., socket).

TABLE 2

Settings of laser machine for a polymer material of a firearm				
Polymer				
	Roughing setting	Smoothing setting	Roughing setting (multiple passes)	Smoothing setting (multiple passes)
Kerf width	0.01791	0.00406	0.02149	0.01169
including recast material	inches	inches	inches	Inches
Kerf width not including recast	0.00453	0.00146	0.00504	0.00311
	inches	inches	inches	inches
Cross hatching angles (parallel lines to fill an area, 180 degrees, 90 degrees, 45 degrees and 120 degrees. (Option of outlining area))	90/180	90/180	90/180	90/180
	deg	deg	deg	deg

TABLE 2-continued

Settings of laser machine for a polymer material of a firearm Polymer				
	Roughing setting	Smoothing setting	Roughing setting (multiple passes)	Smoothing setting (multiple passes)
Size of cross hatching	Min. distance between parallel lines is greater than the kerf width of the roughing setting plus 0.010 inches to 0.050 inches (preferably, 0.025 inches or double the total kerf width for a kerf width of 0.0358 inches)	Smaller than kerf width of the roughing setting	n/a	n/a
Power of machine and % wattage	100% of 70 watt	78% of 70 watt	100% of 70 watt	78% of 70 watt
Pulse width	10 nanoseconds (28 waveform)	175 nanoseconds (03 waveform)	10 nanoseconds (28 waveform)	175 nanoseconds (03 waveform)
Speed	75 inches per second			
Passes needed to obtain optimum results	1	1	13	13

The above description is given by way of example, and not limitation. Given the above disclosure, one skilled in the art could devise variations that are within the scope and spirit of the invention disclosed herein, including usage of other types of lasers. Further, the various features of the embodiments disclosed herein can be used alone, or in varying combinations with each other and are not intended to be limited to the specific combination described herein. Thus, the scope of the claims is not to be limited by the illustrated embodiments.

What is claimed is:

1. A socket for a socket wrench comprising:
a metal body having an outer surface between an outer periphery of a drive socket opening and an outer periphery of a socket head opening, the drive socket opening having a first shape for a drive shaft of the socket wrench to fit inside and engage with an inner surface of the drive socket opening, the socket head opening having a second shape for a head portion of a fastener to fit inside and engage an inner surface of the socket head opening, the inner surface of the socket head opening comprising a plurality of internal walls and a plurality of intersections between where the internal walls meet; and the outer surface of the socket having a laser induced friction surface having a vaporized kerf with recast material, the vaporized kerf with recast material being on opposed sides of the metal body to facilitate removal of the socket from the socket wrench, wherein the coefficient of friction from the recast being so that a person's skin is not damaged by gripping the tool on the laser induced friction surface.
2. The socket of claim 1, wherein a first surface and a second surface of the laser induced friction surface run longitudinally across the outer surface of the metal body.

3. The socket of claim 1, wherein the laser induced friction surface runs across a circumferential section of the outer surface of the metal body.

4. The socket of claim 3, wherein the laser induced friction surface is a first laser induced friction surface and a second laser induced friction surface runs across a second circumferential section of the outer surface.

5. The socket of claim 1, wherein the laser induced friction surface defines a size identifier portion of the socket.

6. The socket of claim 1, wherein the plurality of vaporized kerfs of the laser induced friction surface are skewed with respect to a rotational axis of the socket.

7. The socket of claim 6, wherein the plurality of vaporized kerfs are skewed at a 45-degree angle with respect to the rotational axis of the socket.

8. The socket of claim 1, wherein the outer surface of the metal body is chrome plated.

9. The socket of claim 1, further comprising a second laser induced friction surface having a first surface opposite to a second surface of said second laser induced friction surface.

10. The socket of claim 1, wherein the laser induced friction surface defines at least one of a letter, number, symbol or combinations thereof which forms the identifier portion of the socket.

11. A method for removing a socket of a socket wrench that is stuck to a fastener, the method comprising:

- dislocating the socket wrench from the socket;
- gripping a first surface and an opposed second surface of the socket with a person's bare hand, the first and second surfaces having a vaporized kerf with recast material on an outer surface of a metal body of the socket; and
- pulling on the socket using the person's bare hands while gripping in the opposite direction of where the fastener

is located, and wherein the recast material being sufficiently smooth so that a person's skin is not damaged by gripping the first and second surfaces and pulling on the socket.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the pulling on the socket is accompanied by twisting the socket. 5

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the pulling on the socket is accompanied by shaking the socket.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the gripping of the laser induced friction surface and the pulling on the socket is done with bare fingers of a hand. 10

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the gripping of the laser induced friction surface and the pulling on the socket is done with a bare palm of a hand.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein the laser induced friction surface runs along the circumference of the outer surface of the socket. 15

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the first and second surfaces of the laser induced friction surface run longitudinally across the outer surface of the metal body. 20

18. The method of claim 11, wherein the laser induced friction surface is forms a size identifier portion of the socket.

19. The method of claim 11, wherein the laser induced friction surface defines at least one of a letter, number, symbol or combinations thereof which forms the identifier portion of the socket. 25

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