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Inventor(s)

Kliber; Anthony Will et al.

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### Strain Wave Gear System

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#### Abstract

A strain wave gear system (10) includes first and second sets of ball bearings (80,82) located intermediate a flange (84) and a retainer plate (88) rotatable with an output (54) and a radially oriented flat disc (74) of the input including strain relief (76). Strain relief (76) is a helical slot in a coupling (70) located radially within the wave generator (94) and the ring gear (22). The ring gear (22) is sealed by a sealing system including sealant (42) forced by a protrusion (34) of the cap (24) entering into a cavity (36) through a channel (40) into a relief volume (38) of the housing (12). The bearing (48) rotatably mounting the housing (12) to the output (54) is lubricated by a lubricating system including plungers (110) threadably received in axial bores (102) intersecting with radial bores (104) in communication with radial holes (47) of the bearing (48).

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**Inventors:** Kliber; Anthony Will (Andover, MN), Boushek; Charles Christian (Saint Francis, MN)

**Applicant:** Nexen Group, Inc. (Vadnais Heights, MN)

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## Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/511,738, filed on Nov. 16, 2023, which is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/526,215, filed on Nov. 15, 2021, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,852,229, which is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/132,559, filed on Sep. 17, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,174,929, which is a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/422,882, filed on Feb. 20, 2015, now U.S. Patent No. 10,077,829, which is a US National Stage of PCT/US13/55985, filed on Aug. 21, 2013, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/691,400 filed on Aug. 21, 2012, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

## BACKGROUND

[0002] The present invention generally relates to strain wave gear systems and in further aspects to sealing and lubricating systems useable therein as shown and described.

[0003] Strain wave gearing has been successfully used in industrial, medical, aerospace and defense fields. Generally, strain wave gearing functions by attaching an elliptical member to the system input, the elliptical member forms an external gear, known as a flexspline, in a shape such that it engages the internally toothed outer housing **180** degrees apart and having clearance between the gears 90 degrees from each engagement. As the input spins the elliptical member, the external teeth engage an internally toothed outer member commonly known as a circular spline. The externally toothed gear has less teeth than the internally toothed gear such that relative motion between the gears is created. This relative motion can be realized as a gear ratio. The end result is a speed/torque trade off that has high value in the motion control market.

[0004] A tubular shaft was added to the externally toothed gear (flexspline) to achieve many of the features of strain wave gear technology. The tubular shaft allows the strain wave gearing to be zero backlash, decreases bearing loads, and balances internal forces. It also dramatically increases the strain life of the externally toothed gear by distributing the strain over a longer distance.

[0005] Strain wave gearing has multiple uses. One use is as an integrated gear system designed in a specific machine for a specific purpose. These systems are highly engineered and customized for a particular application. Additionally, a strain wave gear set can be configured into a housing with an input and an output to be utilized by another user, typically referred to as a gearbox. These gearboxes are configured more for the general market, where an integrator would pair it up with other components to build a machine. Strain wave gearboxes come in many forms but have some things in common. First, they have an input, either a shaft, a flange, or a bore. They also contain an

output in one of the same three options. Furthermore, they include a housing and some combination of bearings.

[0006] Installing the elliptical member, also called the wave generator, into the flexspline is a critical step in obtaining the proper performance of the gearset. One manner of installation is to attach the wave generator to the input and install as an assembly. There are multiple disadvantages with a system in this configuration. First, the input needs to have a custom modification to properly position the wave generator, such as a bolt and step. This custom modification can add significant costs to the system. Second, the end user is the one ultimately responsible for properly positioning a critical component of the gear system which creates risk for the end user. If the positioning can be done by the manufacturer, control of the precise position of the system is assumed by the manufacturer rather than the end user, ultimately increasing the product performance.

[0007] Another method of installation is to have the wave generator constrained, then install the input. As an example, the wave generator has been constrained by using ball bearings positioned on one or both sides of the wave generator. This constraining method allows the manufacturer to properly position the wave generator instead of the end user. By doing so, the end user just needs to connect to the system with a simple coupling device, such as a key, a bolted connection, a clamp collar, bolts or the like.

[0008] This method has a disadvantage because the ball bearings over constrain the system radially, such that any error in the manufacturing of the bearings, or the parts the bearings are attached to, will load the bearings in an undesirable manner. Each of the three bearings will have different centerlines, which is the case in any manufactured part simply due to machining tolerances. When the shaft is rotated, the eccentricities create radial loads in the bearings that are a function of the amount of eccentricity in the system.

[0009] One of the largest advantages of strain wave gearing is its size compared to other gearings systems, such as planetary gears. Strain wave gears are significantly smaller in size as that of other gearing systems with similar ratios. Reduction in the size of a strain wave gearbox further increases the value of that product.

[0010] The input connection is a feature that can be improved on to reduce the length of the gearbox, therefore adding performance. The input connection can be done in many ways including, a keyed connection, a friction lock, a taper lock, fastener connection or the like. In conjunction with the connection, there is usually a compliance device used to compensate for misalignments between the rotational axis of the input and the rotational axis of the wave generator. In some cases, no compliance device was provided for the bearing on the wave generator, but this method of connection risks damaging the wave generator bearing due to eccentric loading. The typical compliance connection used in strain wave gearing is an Oldham style coupling. An Oldham coupling uses two 90 degree opposed drive lugs to transmit torque. Those drive lugs are connected via a floating member, thus allowing for compensation of axial misalignment. The disadvantage is that the Oldham style coupling adds length and backlash to the system. The backlash comes from the need to allow room for the drive lugs to slide radially to compensate for parallel misalignment. The length is simply due to the fact that the Oldham style coupling is positioned axially next to the wave generator.

[0011] These systems also require lubrication and, thus, need to be sealed. In order to provide sealing, typical designs use methods such as O-rings, gaskets, or joint sealant. Each of these methods has a disadvantage. Specifically, O-rings require significant space, resulting in a larger product; gaskets add length to the system and create a flexible member between two joints, which decreases the overall system stiffness; and a joint sealant is difficult to apply in a consistent amount over the full connection, creating a flexible member between joints, risking not having sealant at portions of connection, and allowing for leakage.

[0012] Various types of bearings can be used to support the output. Most bearings, such as cross roller bearings, need to be lubricated before use, and periodically over the product life. The cross

roller bearing has provisions located on the outer race in the form of radial holes to be used for re-greasing. Typically, re-greasing is done by the end user by applying a grease gun to a fitting installed by the gearbox manufacturer. However, customers do not like to use grease as it is messy and can contaminate surrounding items; it is difficult to ensure the proper amount of grease was added; and it can be difficult to get to re-greasing points.

[0013] Thus, a need exists for methods and systems which overcome the deficiencies of the prior art.

## SUMMARY

[0014] This need and other problems in the field of motion control are solved by providing a strain wave gear system including a ring gear, a wave generator rotatable with an input, and a flexspline of a non-circular shape and rotatable with an output and in gearing engagement with the ring gear by the wave generator. A first bearing is located intermediate a first race of the output and a first face of a radially extending disc of the input, and a second bearing is located intermediate a second race of the output and a second face of the radially extending disc of the input. In a form shown, the input further includes strain relief.

[0015] In a further aspect, a sealing system includes a housing and a cap each including first axial ends which abut with each other and including axially extending inner surfaces at the same radial distance. An element, such as the ring gear in the case of a strain wave generator, is received in and abuts with the axially extending inner surfaces. On one of the cap and the housing, a protrusion is formed on the first axial end adjacent the axially extending inner surface. On the other of the cap and the housing, a cavity having a volume greater than the protrusion is formed on the first axial end adjacent the axially extending inner surface. During assembly, the protrusion extending into the cavity forces sealant from the cavity through a communication channel into a relief volume formed in the first axial end.

[0016] In still a further aspect, a lubricating system for a bearing provided between a housing and a mount includes a plunger slideably received in a bore in a controlled manner, with the bore extending from the periphery of the housing to the bearing. Grease in the bore is forced from the bore into the bearing when the plunger is slid into the bore.

[0017] Illustrative embodiments will become clearer in light of the following detailed description in connection with the drawings.

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## Description

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] The illustrative embodiments may best be described by reference to the accompanying drawings where:

[0019] FIG. 1 shows an exploded perspective view of a strain wave gear system.

[0020] FIG. 2 shows a cross sectional view of the strain wave gear system of FIG. 1.

[0021] FIG. 3 shows a partial, enlarged, cross sectional view of the strain wave gear system of FIG. 1.

[0022] FIG. 4 shows a partial, enlarged, cross sectional view of the strain wave gear system of FIG. 1.

[0023] FIG. 5 shows a partial, enlarged, cross sectional view of the strain wave gear system of FIG. 1.

[0024] All figures are drawn for ease of explanation of the basic teachings only; the extensions of the figures with respect to number, position, relationship, and dimensions of the parts to form the illustrative embodiments will be explained or will be within the skill of the art after the following description has been read and understood. Further, the exact dimensions and dimensional proportions to conform to specific force, weight, strength, and similar requirements will likewise be

within the skill of the art after the following description has been read and understood.

[0025] Where used in the various figures of the drawings, the same numerals designate the same or similar parts. Furthermore, when the terms “top”, “bottom”, “first”, “second”, “forward”, “rearward”, “reverse”, “front”, “back”, “height”, “width”, “length”, “end”, “side”, “horizontal”, “vertical”, and similar terms are used herein, it should be understood that these terms have reference only to the structure shown in the drawings as it would appear to a person viewing the drawings and are utilized only to facilitate describing the illustrative embodiments.

## DESCRIPTION

[0026] A strain wave gear system is shown in the drawings and generally designated **10**. Gear system **10** generally includes a housing **12** of a generally cylindrical shape and having a first axial end **14** and a second axial end **16**. An axially extending inner surface **18** extends axially inward from end **16** and terminates in a radially extending surface **20** to define a pilot. A ring gear **22** is located in the pilot of housing **12** and is secured thereto such as by bolts **23** extending through ring gear **22** and threaded into housing **12** and by an annular bearing cap **24** having an axial end **26** abutting with end **16**. Cap **24** is also known as a motor adapter as it serves two purposes. Cap **24** includes an axially extending inner surface **28** extending axially inward from end **26** generally at the same radial extent or distance as surface **18**. Surface **28** terminates in a radially extending surface **30**, with surfaces **28** and **30** defining a pilot for ring gear **22**. Cap **24** is suitably secured to housing **12** such as by bolts **33** as shown. Ring gear **22** includes a plurality of inner spline teeth **32**.

[0027] A protrusion **34** is formed on end **26** adjacent to the interconnection of end **26** and surface **28**. In the form shown, protrusion **34** has cross sections of a quadrilateral shape having a base on end **26**, a top extending parallel to the base but of a shorter length, a first end extending perpendicular between the top and the base and generally coextensive with surface **28** and a second end extending generally 45° between the base and the top, but other shapes and locations may be possible. A cavity **36** is formed at the interconnection of end **16** and surface **18** and of a volume larger than and for receiving protrusion **34** and of a depth greater than the length of the first end and of a height greater than the length of the base of protrusion **34**. In the form shown, cavity **36** has cross sections of a right quadrilateral, but other shapes may be possible. A relief volume **38** is formed in end **16** spaced from surface **18** and cavity **36**. In the form shown, volume **38** has cross sections of a right quadrilateral, but other shapes may be possible. A communication channel **40** is formed in end **16** and interconnects cavity **36** and volume **38**, with the depth of channel **40** in end **16** being less than that of cavity **36** and volume **38**.

[0028] In one manner of assembly, ring gear **22** is placed in the pilot defined in housing **12**, and sealant **42** is filled in cavity **36** generally up to channel **40**. Cap **24** is then piloted upon ring gear **22** until end **26** abuts with end **16** so that ring gear **22** abuts with and overlaps surfaces **18** and **28**. In doing so, protrusion **34** enters cavity **36** and displaces sealant **42** to flow through channel **40** into volume **38**. The size of volume **38** must be larger than the size of protrusion **34** to receive all sealant **42** in cavity **36** displaced by protrusion **34** to ensure that sealant **42** does not enter between ends **16** and **26**. Thus, positive connection of sealant **42** and housing **12**, ring gear **22**, and motor adaptor **24** is ensured as well as to ensure that sealant **42** will not enter between abutting ends **16** and **26** of housing **12** and cap **24**.

[0029] An outer race **46** of a bearing **48** is sandwiched between an annular bearing cap **50** and housing **12**, with bearing cap **50** suitably secured to housing **12** such as by bolts **52**. The inner race **49** of a bearing **48** is fixed to an annular mount or output **54** such as being restrained by a retaining ring **56** in a pilot formed in output **54**. Output **54** includes a center axial bore **58**.

[0030] A flexspline **60** is of a generally cup shape and includes a center axial bore **62** of a size and shape corresponding to bore **58**. Flexspline **60** further includes radially outwardly directed teeth **64** in a gearing relation with teeth **32** of ring gear **22**.

[0031] Flexspline **60** is rotatably fixed to output **54** by being sandwiched thereagainst by a retainer **66** suitably fixed thereto such as by bolts **67**. In the form shown, radial alignment is obtained by a

spindle **68** of retainer **66** being slidably received in bores **58** and **62** of output **54** and flexspline **60**. [0032] Strain wave gear system **10** further includes an input in the form of a hub or coupling **70** and a collet or a radially extending flange **72** extending from coupling **70** and terminating in a radially oriented flat disc **74**. In the form shown, coupling **70** includes a strain relief **76** shown as a slot removing material from coupling **70** and in a helical shape. It should be appreciated that other manners of removing material from coupling **70** can be utilized to allow coupling **70** to strain to compensate for parallel and angular misalignment without sacrificing backlash.

[0033] To axially constrain coupling **70** relative to output **54**, flexspline **60** and retainer **66** but not radially, first and second sets of ball bearings **80** and **82** are located on opposite axial faces or sides of flat disc **74**. The first set of ball bearings **80** are contained by an annular groove **83** formed in a radially extending flange **84** of retainer **66**. Thus, the first set of ball bearings **80** are located intermediate the first face of flat disc **74** and a first race formed by radially extending flange **84**. The second set of ball bearings **82** are contained by an annular groove **86** formed in an annular retainer plate **88** fixed to flange **84** of retainer **66** radially outward of flat disc **74** such as by bolts **90**. Thus, the second set of ball bearings **82** are located intermediate the second face of flat disc **74** and a second race formed by annular retainer plate **88** axially spaced from the first race. Containing ball bearings **80** and **82** in grooves **83** and **86** ensure that the balls of ball bearings **80** and **82** do not move radially or axially during operation, only rotational motion is observed. Although shown as ball bearings **80** and **82**, solid lube bearings such as bronze or PTFE can be used which may have a further advantage as the material will wear away during operation leaving ZERO drag torque driving operation.

[0034] Strain wave gear system **10** also includes a wave generator **94** generally concentric to coupling **70** and shown secured to flange **72** such as by bolts **96**. Wave generator **94** is non-circular or generally oval-shaped having at least two diametrically opposed lobes along its outer periphery, radially outward of coupling **70** and radially inwardly of teeth **32** and **64**. It should be appreciated that strain relief **76** is located radially within and concentric to teeth **32** and **64** and wave generator **94** in order to achieve compliance but without adding length or backlash to strain wave gear system **10**. Particularly, wave generator **94** is connected to flange **72**, and coupling **70** including strain relief **76** is wrapped back under wave generator **94**.

[0035] Housing **12** includes a radially extending step **100** located radially outwardly of bearing **48** and axially intermediate ends **14** and **16**. A plurality of axial bores **102** extends from step **100** towards but spaced from end **14** circumferentially spaced from each other and radially outwardly of bearing **48**. A plurality of radial bores **104** extends from the outer periphery **106** and intersects with the plurality of axial bores **102** and aligned with access to the plurality of radial holes **47** formed in outer race **46** of bearing **48**. Each of the plurality of radial bores **104** is closed by a plug **108** adjacent outer periphery **106** and suitably secured therein such as by press fitting. Each of the plurality of axial bores **102** includes a plunger **110** adjacent step **100** slidably received therein in a controlled manner such as being threaded therein.

[0036] During assembly, grease **112** is filled in the plurality of bores **102** and **104** with each plunger **110** in its outermost position in its stroke. After installation and use of strain wave gear system **10** and when a re-greasing interval is met, the end user simply moves one of the plurality of plungers **110** inward such as by rotating it with a tool in the form shown until it has bottomed out its stroke. Thus, grease **112** is forced from the corresponding bores **102** and **104** into radial hole **47**, with the amount of grease **112** in bores **102** and **104** being the precise amount of grease recommended by the manufacturer of bearing **48**. Thus, bearing **48** can be re-greased equal to the number of plurality of plungers **110** included in strain wave gear system **10**, with the number of plungers **110** provided can be sufficient to provide re-greasing for the service life of bearing **48**.

[0037] Now that the basic teachings have been explained, many extensions and variations will be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art. For example, although strain wave gear system **10** of the form shown includes the combination of several, unique features and systems believed to

obtain synergistic results, systems could be constructed including such features singly or in other combinations.

[0038] Thus since the invention disclosed herein may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or general characteristics thereof, some of which forms have been indicated, the embodiments described herein are to be considered in all respects illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is to be indicated by the appended claims, rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

## Claims

1. Lubricating system comprising, in combination: a housing; a mount including a bearing rotatably mounting the mount relative to the housing; a radial bore extending from an outer periphery of the housing to the bearing; an axial bore extending from the outer periphery of the housing to the radial bore; a plug located in the radial bore; a plunger slideably received in the axial bore in a controlled manner; and grease filled in the axial and radial bores and located intermediate the plunger and the bearing, with sliding the plunger inward in the axial bore forcing an amount of grease into the bearing; wherein the plug is located intermediate the outer periphery of the housing and the axial bore but does not extend into the radial bore beyond the axial bore.
  2. The lubricating system as recited in claim 1, wherein the plunger is threadably received in the bore.
  3. The lubricating system as recited in claim 1, wherein a radial hole is formed in the bearing in communication with the radial bore.
  4. (canceled)
  5. (canceled)
  6. (canceled)
  7. (canceled)
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