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### Auto-release vacuum device

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#### Abstract

A vacuum device for a material handling system includes a vacuum device body and a sealing element. The vacuum device body has a vacuum passageway in which H vacuum is generated in response to activation of a pressurized air supply that forces pressurized air through a venturi device. The sealing element moves to a sealing position to substantially seal the vacuum passageway when the air supply is activated, and is urged toward the sealing position via pressurized air that is diverted from an inlet of the vacuum device to the sealing element. The sealing element moves to substantially vent the vacuum passageway when the air supply is deactivated. The vacuum passageway may be in fluid communication with a vacuum cup, which seals against the object when the sealing element is at the sealing position and the vacuum generating device generates at least a partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway.

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## **Background/Summary**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (1) This application is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 18/092,958, filed Jan. 4, 2023, which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 17/472,628, filed Sep. 11, 2021 (now U.S. Pat. No. 11,577,407), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 16/840,770, filed Apr. 6, 2020 (now U.S. Pat. No. 11,148,301), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 15/829,058, filed Dec. 1, 2017 (now U.S. Pat. No. 10,654,177), which is a continuation of Ser. No. 14/814,708, filed Jul. 31, 2015 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,833,910), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 13/826,756, filed Mar. 14, 2013 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,095,983), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 13/471,882, filed May 15, 2012 (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,479,781), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 13/116,037, filed May 26, 2011 (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,201,589), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 12/708,854, filed Feb. 19, 2010 (now U.S. Pat. No. 7,950,422), which is a continuation of Ser. No. 12/437,677, filed May 8, 2009 (now U.S. Pat. No. 7,681,603), which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 11/430,712, filed May 9, 2006 (now U.S. Pat. No. 7,540,309), which claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/698,031, filed Jul. 11, 2005. The disclosures of the above applications are incorporated herein by reference.

### **FIELD**

(1) The present invention relates generally to material handling systems and, more particularly, to vacuum devices for vacuum cup assemblies of material handling systems that are engaged with the objects and substantially sealed thereto via operation of a vacuum source or pneumatic device connected to the vacuum devices.

### **BACKGROUND**

(2) It is known to provide a material handling system that includes vacuum cups or the like that are adapted to be moved into engagement with an object, such as a substantially flat object or panel or the like, and to lift and move the object to a desired location. Such vacuum cups or suction cups may be moved into engagement with the object, and a vacuum source may be actuated to create a vacuum between the object and the cup such that the object is retained to the cup as it is transported to the targeted area. An example of such a vacuum cup is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,662,668, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(3) The vacuum generated at the cup may be provided by a venturi nozzle; whereby pressurized air

is supplied or provided to a venturi nozzle at the cup and the air forced through the venturi nozzle creates a vacuum at the cup to seal the cup to the object surface. The venturi nozzle has an inlet port connected to the air supply and an exit port through which the air is blown. The internal cavity defined by the vacuum cup and object is in fluid communication with the venturi nozzle so that air is drawn out of the cavity as the air is blown through the venturi nozzle. When the air supply is deactivated, the vacuum within the cup cavity may dissipate through the port that connects the vacuum cup cavity to the venturi nozzle and through the exit port. Thus, there may be a delay between when the air supply is deactivated and when the vacuum dissipates a sufficient amount to readily release the vacuum cup from the object.

#### SUMMARY

(4) The present invention provides an automatic release vacuum device or venturi device, such as for a vacuum cup assembly of a material handling system that is operable to move one or more vacuum cups into engagement with an object and to pick up and move the object to a targeted or desired location. The material handling system may move the vacuum cup into engagement with the object, and may create a vacuum or partial vacuum at a cup cavity, such as via a vacuum source or an air supply or other pneumatic device or the like, to substantially seal the vacuum cup to the object. The vacuum device includes a venting element at a venting port to substantially vent the vacuum or partial vacuum at the vacuum cup to atmosphere when the vacuum source or pneumatic device is deactivated.

(5) According to an aspect of the present invention, an automatic release vacuum device or venturi device for a material handling system includes a vacuum device body and a movable sealing element. The vacuum device body is adapted to connect to a pressurized air-supply, and includes a vacuum passageway and a vacuum generating device, such as a venturi nozzle or device at or in fluid communication with the vacuum passageway. The pressurized air supply is activatable to supply pressurized air at the vacuum generating device to generate at least a partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway. The movable sealing element is movable between a sealing position, where the movable sealing element substantially seals the vacuum passageway, and a venting position, where the movable sealing element substantially vents the vacuum passageway. The vacuum device is configured to divert a portion of the pressurized air to the movable sealing element to urge the movable sealing element toward the sealing position when the pressurized air supply is activated. The movable sealing element is urged toward the venting position when the pressurized air supply is deactivated to substantially vent the vacuum passageway to atmosphere when the pressurized air supply is deactivated.

(6) The vacuum device body includes a diverting passageway that diverts the portion of the pressurized air to a substantially enclosed cavity at the movable sealing element to urge the movable sealing element toward the sealing position. The automatic release vacuum device includes a biasing element that functions to urge the movable sealing element toward the venting position. The diverting passageway diverts the portion of the pressurized air to the movable sealing element to at least partially overcome a biasing force of the biasing element to urge the movable sealing element toward the sealing position when the pressurized air supply is activated.

(7) In one form, the movable sealing element may comprise a flexible membrane element that flexes to engage and disengage a venting port of the vacuum device. In another form, the movable sealing element may-comprise a piston element that moves along a passageway of the vacuum device body between the sealing and venting positions.

(8) The automatic release vacuum device is suitable for and may be configured for use with a vacuum cup assembly of the material handling system, with a vacuum cup of the assembly being configured to engage an object and being movable to move the object when engaged therewith. The vacuum cup is configured to substantially seal against the object when the movable sealing element is at the sealing position and the vacuum generating device generates at least a partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway.

(9) According to another aspect of the present invention, a vacuum cup assembly of a material handling system, with the vacuum cup assembly being engagable with an object and movable to move the object, includes a vacuum device, a vacuum cup and a noise reducing device. The vacuum device is adapted to connect to a pressurized air supply and has a vacuum passageway and a venturi nozzle positioned within the vacuum device. The vacuum cup is attached to the vacuum device and is configured to engage an object. The pressurized air supply is activatable to force pressurized air through the venturi nozzle to generate the at least partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway and at the vacuum cup when the vacuum cup is engaged with an object. The pressurized air flows through the venturi nozzle and draws air from the vacuum passageway and into the venturi nozzle via at least one vacuum port of the venturi nozzle. The noise reducing device is located at a discharge of the venturi nozzle and comprises a housing defining a chamber with a conical-shaped diverter element. The housing has a plurality of radially spaced exit openings, whereby air discharged at the venturi nozzle is diverted by the conical-shaped diverter element and flows out through the exit openings of the housing. The vacuum cup is configured to substantially seal against the object when the venturi device generates at least partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway.

(10) The housing of the noise reducing device may include an outer end and a sidewall that cooperate to define the chamber. The conical-shaped diverter element protrudes from the outer end and toward the venturi nozzle. The sidewall may function to attach the noise reducing device to the vacuum device. The housing of the noise reducing device includes a curved transition region between the conical-shaped diverter element and the outer end. The housing includes a curved transition region between the outer end and the sidewall. The exit openings are formed through the sidewall and generally at the outer end of the housing.

(11) According to yet another aspect of the present invention, a vacuum cup assembly for a material handling system includes a vacuum cup, a vacuum device and a sealing device or element. The vacuum cup assembly is engagable with an object and movable to move the object. The vacuum cup has a perimeter seal for engaging and substantially sealing at an object surface. The vacuum device is attached to the vacuum cup and is configured to draw air out of a cavity defined by the perimeter seal and the object surface when the vacuum cup is engaged with the object surface. The vacuum device comprises a unitary body and houses a venturi nozzle and defines a vacuum passageway that is in fluid communication with a vacuum port of the venturi nozzle. An inlet of the venturi nozzle is connectable to a pressurized air supply, which is activatable to force air through the venturi nozzle to generate at least a partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway. The vacuum passageway extends through the body and between the vacuum cup and a venting passageway or port of the body. The body defines a diverting passageway that diverts air from the inlet of the venturi nozzle to the sealing element. The diverting passageway diverts air to the sealing element to urge the sealing element toward engagement with the venting port or otherwise toward a sealing position that substantially seals or closes the venting port or passageway. The sealing element is thus movable to substantially close or seal the vacuum passageway when the pressurized air supply is activated and when air flows through the diverting port to the sealing element. The sealing element is movable to disengage from or open the venting port or passageway to substantially vent the vacuum passageway to atmosphere when the vacuum source is deactivated.

(12) Therefore, the present invention provides an automatic release vacuum device or venturi device, such as for a vacuum cup assembly of a material handling system that moves the vacuum cup assembly into engagement with an object. A vacuum or partial vacuum generated by the vacuum device may be readily applied to the vacuum cup of the vacuum cup assembly to substantially seal the vacuum cup to the object. When the vacuum source or pressurized air supply or other pneumatic device is reduced or deactivated, the vacuum or partial vacuum within the vacuum cup is readily and rapidly vented to atmosphere via a sealing/venting element of the vacuum device. The sealing/venting element functions to substantially seal or close the vacuum

passageway when the vacuum source is activated, and is readily and automatically disengaged or moved to open or vent the vacuum passageway when the vacuum source is deactivated. The sealing/venting element (such as a membrane or piston or the like) of the vacuum device may be engaged against the vacuum device body or other sealing element in response to the vacuum generated within the vacuum device body and in response to pressurized air provided at the sealing/venting element, such that the pressure differential at the sealing/venting element causes the sealing/venting element to substantially seal or close the vacuum passageway. When the vacuum is deactivated, the sealing/venting element may be disengaged from the venting port or other sealing element or may otherwise open or vent the vacuum passageway, such as in response to a biasing element or spring, as the vacuum is at least partially reduced and/or as the pressurized air from the diverting passageway is reduced or eliminated. The vacuum at the vacuum cup assembly thus may be automatically and readily vented to atmosphere to release the vacuum cup from the object at the desired or targeted destination or location. The vacuum passageway, diverting passageway and sealing/venting element are positioned or formed within the body of the vacuum device so as to provide an integral vacuum device or auto-release venturi device for the vacuum cup assembly. (13) These and other objects, advantages, purposes and features of the present invention will become apparent upon review of the following specification in conjunction with the drawings.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- (1) FIG. 1 is a side elevation of a vacuum cup assembly with a vacuum device in accordance with the present invention;
- (2) FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a vacuum device in accordance with the present invention;
- (3) FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the vacuum device of the present invention;
- (4) FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of another vacuum device in accordance with the present invention, with a piston that is movable to seal or vent the vacuum passageway;
- (5) FIG. 5 is a sectional view of the vacuum device of FIG. 4, shown with the piston in a sealing orientation;
- (6) FIG. 6 is another sectional view of the vacuum device of FIG. 4, shown with the piston in a venting orientation;
- (7) FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a venturi silencer useful with a venturi vacuum device;
- (8) FIG. 8 is an end elevation of the venturi silencer of FIG. 7;
- (9) FIG. 9 is a side elevation of the venturi silencer of FIGS. 7 and 8; and
- (10) FIG. 10 is a sectional view of the venturi silencer taken along the line X-X in FIG. 8.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

(11) Referring now to the drawings and the illustrative embodiments depicted therein, a vacuum cup assembly **10** includes a vacuum cup **12** and an integral automatic release vacuum assembly or venturi assembly or vacuum device **14** operable to create a vacuum or partial vacuum within the vacuum cup **12** when the vacuum cup is engaged with a surface of an object **16** (FIG. 1). The vacuum cup assembly **10** is mountable to a support assembly of a material handling system, which is operable to move the support and vacuum cup assembly (or multiple vacuum cup assemblies or suction cups) into engagement with an object, where the vacuum cup may engage and seal to the object for picking up and moving the object. The material handling system includes a vacuum source or pressurized air supply or pneumatic device for providing or creating a vacuum or partial vacuum at the vacuum cup assembly **10** to substantially vacuum seal the vacuum cup **12** to the object **16**. The vacuum device **14** includes a sealing and venting device or assembly or element **18** that is openable to atmosphere in response to deactivation of the vacuum source or air supply or



pneumatic device to substantially vent the vacuum from the vacuum cup when the vacuum source or air supply or pneumatic device is deactivated, as discussed below. In the illustrated embodiment, the vacuum source comprises a venturi device or nozzle that is connected to or in fluid communication with a pressurized air supply, such that when the pressurized air supply is activated, pressurized air flows through the venturi device to generate a vacuum in the vacuum device and vacuum cup, as also discussed below.

(12) As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, vacuum device **14** includes a vacuum device body or body portion **20** that is preferably unitarily formed and that includes or defines vacuum and venting passageways and ports as described below. For example, the body **20** may be cast or molded or otherwise formed of a metallic material, such as aluminum or the like, or a polymeric material, such as engineering plastic or the like, and may have the passageways bored or drilled through the unitary body to define and connect the appropriate passageways, as discussed below. The vacuum device **14** may be connected to a support arm (not shown) or the like of the material handling device, and may be connected to any type of support arm, without affecting the scope of the present invention. The vacuum cup assembly and material handling system of the present invention may utilize aspects described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/034,046, filed Jan. 12, 2005 by Attee et al. for VACUUM CUP; and/or Ser. No. 10/931,637, filed Sep. 1, 2004 by Kniss for ADJUSTABLE MOUNT FOR VACUUM CUP, which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(13) As shown in FIG. 3, body **20** includes or defines a vacuum generating passageway **22** therethrough. Vacuum generating passageway **22** defines an outlet or exit port **23** and an inlet or entry port **24** at opposite ends of the passageway **22** and body **20**. A vacuum generating device **28** is positioned at or in or partially in vacuum generating passageway **22** and is connectable to a vacuum source or air supply tube or pipe **29** (FIG. 1) at inlet port **24**. In the illustrated embodiment, vacuum generating device **28** comprises a venturi nozzle that is positioned along passageway **22** with an outlet end **28a** at outlet port **23** and an inlet or entry end **28b** at or near inlet port **24**. A vacuum passageway **26** connects to and is in fluid communication with vacuum generating passageway **22** and vacuum cup **12** at one end and sealing and venting device **18** at the other end, as discussed below. Vacuum passageway **26** terminates at a vacuum cup connection port **27** for connecting body **20** to vacuum cup **12**.

(14) Venturi nozzle **28** includes a nozzle body or body portion **32** and a passageway **34** extending longitudinally along the nozzle body **32**. The nozzle body **32** includes at least one vacuum port **36** to provide fluid communication through nozzle body **32** to passageway **34**. When venturi nozzle **28** is positioned within passageway **22** of body **20**, vacuum port or ports **36** is/are positioned generally at and in fluid communication with vacuum passageway **26** of body **20**. As is known in the vacuum cup and venturi nozzle art, the passageway **34** of venturi nozzle **28** comprises a narrowing and widening passageway to increase the air flow rate through the venturi nozzle **28** when the air supply or source is activated, whereby air flow through the venturi nozzle **28** draws air through vacuum ports **36** and from vacuum passageway **26** to create a vacuum or partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway **26** when the vacuum passageway is not vented, as discussed below. A silencing element or diffusing element **30** and retaining ring **31** may be positioned at outlet end **28a** of nozzle **28**.

(15) In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. 2 and 3, vacuum passageway **26** of body **20** extends upwardly or outwardly from passageway **22** and venturi nozzle **28**, with sealing and venting device **18** positioned at an outer end of passageway **26** and at an upper end or outer or venting portion **40** of body **20**. Sealing and venting device **18** functions to selectively substantially close and seal vacuum passageway **26** when the air supply is activated and to open or vent vacuum passageway **26** to release or vent the vacuum within the vacuum cup when the vacuum source or air supply is deactivated, as discussed in detail below. As can be seen with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3, venting portion **40** of body **20** includes a recessed or venting surface **42** within an outer raised ring or cylindrical extension or ring or wall **44** that substantially surrounds venting surface **42**. The outer

ring **44** includes a stepped or intermediate surface **46** that is within outer ring **44** and spaced from venting surface **42**. An inner raised ring or cylindrical extension or venting port **48** extends or protrudes outwardly from venting surface **42** and defines an outer end of the vacuum passageway **26**.

(16) Body **20** of vacuum device **14** also includes or defines a diverting port or passageway **50** that connects and provides fluid communication between the inlet port **24** of the nozzle passageway **22** to an upper or outer surface or end **44a** of the outer ring **44** at venting portion **40** of body **20**. Body **20** also includes or defines a venting passageway or port **52** that is open to atmosphere at one end **52a** and that is open at its other end **52b** at venting surface **42** of venting portion **40** of body **20**. The sealing and venting device or assembly **18** functions to selectively connect or provide fluid communication between venting port **52** and vacuum passageway **26** to vent the vacuum cup to atmosphere when the vacuum source or air supply is deactivated, as discussed below.

(17) As best shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, sealing and venting device **18** includes a first sealing element **54**, such as a sealing cap or diaphragm, and an outer cap or cover **56**. In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. **2** and **3**, the sealing element **54** comprises a flexible membrane element or diaphragm. However, the sealing element may comprise other movable means for engaging another sealing element to seal the passageway when the pressurized air supply is activated and to disengage from the other sealing element to vent the passageway when the pressurized air supply is deactivated, such as a movable piston sealing element, as discussed below with respect to FIGS. **4-6**, or other movable element while remaining within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Diaphragm **54** comprises a generally flat disc or flexible or movable sealing element or diaphragm element **54a** and a generally cylindrical wall **54b** surrounding diaphragm element **54a** and extending upwardly therefrom when diaphragm **54** is positioned at venting portion **40** of body **20** as shown in FIG. **3**. Diaphragm element **54a** is a thin flexible membrane that may flex toward and away from the venting port or inner extension or second sealing element **48** during operation of the vacuum cup assembly, as discussed below. In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. **2** and **3**, cylindrical wall **54b** of diaphragm **54** is attached to or positioned at the lip or step or ledge **46** of outer wall or ring **44** of body **20**.

(18) Cover **56** comprises a generally flat disc portion **56a** and a generally cylindrical wall portion **56b** surrounding disc portion **56a** and extending downwardly therefrom when cover **56** is positioned at venting portion **40** of body **20** as shown in FIG. **3**. Disc portion **56a** of cover **56** may include a recessed portion or recess **56c** at its inner surface. In the illustrated embodiment, wall portion **56b** of cover **56** is attached to or positioned at and around the outer wall or ring **44** to substantially encase the outer end of the outer wall or ring **44** and diaphragm **54** within the cover **56** and between cover **56** and body **20**. Cover **56** may be secured to diaphragm **54** so that the diaphragm and cover assembly are mounted to body **20** together, or cover **56** and diaphragm **54** may comprise separate components that are mounted separately to the respective portions of body **20**, without affecting the scope of the present invention.

(19) As shown in FIG. **3**, disc portion **56a** of cover **56** may rest on or engage the outer ends of cylindrical wall **54b** of diaphragm **54**. While cylindrical wall **56b** of cover overlaps or encompasses or receives outer cylindrical wall or extension **44** of upper or outer body portion **40**. When cover **56** is positioned over diaphragm **54**, the recess **56c** provides a passageway for fluid communication or air flow between the diverting passageway **50** at the outer end **44a** of the outer cylindrical extension **44** and the area between the cap or cover **56** and the diaphragm element **54a**. When the movable sealing element or diaphragm element **54a** is disengaged from the second sealing element or venting port **48**, vacuum passageway **26** is vented to atmosphere via venting passageway **52** to vent the vacuum cup **12** to atmosphere to release the vacuum cup from the object, as discussed below.

(20) Sealing and venting device **18** further includes a biasing element or member or spring **58**, which is positioned generally around venting port **48** of body portion **40** and between venting

surfaces **42** and diaphragm element **54a**. Biasing element **58** functions to bias or urge the first or movable sealing element or diaphragm element **54a** away from engagement with second sealing element or venting port **48**, such that air may flow between vacuum passageway **26** and venting passageway **52** when diaphragm element **54a** is disengaged from venting port **48**, as discussed below.

(21) As shown in FIGS. **1** and **3**, vacuum cup **12** of vacuum cup assembly **10** is attached to vacuum cup connection port **27** of body **20** and is, in the illustrated embodiment, positioned generally opposite from sealing and venting device **18** and venting portion **40**. Vacuum cup, **12** includes a body portion **60** and a perimeter seal portion **62**. Vacuum cup **12** includes an opening for receiving vacuum cup connection port **27** of body **20**. When vacuum cup **12** receives vacuum port **27**, vacuum passageway **26** provides fluid communication between venturi nozzle **28** and a cavity **64** defined by the body portion **60** and perimeter seal **62** of vacuum cup **12** and the surface of the object **16** that is engaged with an engaging end **62a** of the perimeter seal **62**. Vacuum cup **12** may be integrally or unitarily molded from an elastomeric material or may be otherwise formed or molded, without affecting the scope of the present invention. Although shown as a vacuum cup having a bellows style or accordion style perimeter seal, it is envisioned that the vacuum cup may have other seal portions (such as a tapered perimeter seal portion or the like, and/or such as a seal portion of the types described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/034,046, filed Jan. 12, 2005 by Attee et al. for VACUUM CUP, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference), and/or other types of vacuum cups may be implemented with the material handling device, without affecting the scope of the present invention.

(22) Vacuum cup **12** may be attached to or adhered to or molded to or fastened to or otherwise secured to vacuum port **27** of body **20** of vacuum device **14**. In the illustrated embodiment, vacuum port **27** is received in or positioned at or at least partially through the opening at the body portion **60** of vacuum cup **12**. Vacuum passageway **26** allows air to flow from cavity **64** and through vacuum passageway **26** to draw air out of cavity **64** to create a vacuum or partial vacuum within cavity **64** when the air supply is activated.

(23) During operation of vacuum cup assembly **10**, pressurized air is supplied at inlet port **24** (such as via a hose or tube **29** or the like) and flows through venturi nozzle **28** and out exit port **23** of body **20**. As the air flows through venturi nozzle **28**, air is drawn through vacuum ports **36** from vacuum passageway **26** and into passageway **34** of nozzle **28** and out the exit port **23**. When the pressurized air flows through the venturi nozzle **28**, a portion of the pressurized air that enters the nozzle at inlet port **24** is diverted through diverting passageway **50** and into recess or cavity **56c** between cover **56** and first sealing element or diaphragm **54** to pressurize the cover and diaphragm assembly, and thereby functions to exert a downward pressure against movable or flexible diaphragm element **54a** to urge the diaphragm element **54a** downward and against the urging of biasing element **58** and into sealing engagement with second sealing element or venting port **48** of venting portion **40** to substantially seal diaphragm element **54a** against venting port **48**. Also, as the air is drawn from vacuum passageway **26** by the venturi nozzle, the diaphragm element **54a** or first sealing element is pulled downward against biasing element **58** and toward engagement with the outer end of second sealing element or venting port **48** to substantially seal or close vacuum passageway **26**. The diverting passageway **50** and cover **56** thus provide pressurized air above diaphragm **54** or at the opposite side of diaphragm **54** from the vacuum passageway **26**, in order to assist in moving or urging diaphragm element **54a** to a sealing position and against venting port **48** at venting portion **40** of body **20** when the vacuum source or air supply is activated. Because pressurized air is provided above or outside of diaphragm **54** while a partial vacuum is provided below or at the inner side of diaphragm **54**, the increased pressure differential at the diaphragm element causes the diaphragm element **54a** to flex into engagement with the venting port to substantially close or seal the vacuum passageway at the venting port. Also, as air is drawn through vacuum port **36** of nozzle **28** from vacuum passageway **26**, a vacuum or partial vacuum is created

within the cavity **64** defined by the vacuum cup **12** and the object surface to which the vacuum cup is engaged.

(24) When the air supply or vacuum source is substantially reduced or deactivated, pressurized air is no longer forced or blown to and through the venturi nozzle and thus does not flow through diverting passageway **50** to urge diaphragm element **54a** downward or toward the second sealing element. The vacuum or partial vacuum within vacuum passageways **26** and cavity **64** thus may dissipate via venting through ports **36** and exit port **28a** of venturi nozzle **28**. When the diverted pressurized air is no longer present at the first sealing element, the biasing element or member or spring may urge the first sealing element away from the second sealing element and to a venting position so that the vacuum passageway is vented to atmosphere. Thus, when the pressurized air supply is deactivated or reduced, biasing element **58** urges diaphragm element **54a** outward and away from venting port **48** so that vacuum passageway **26** is vented to atmosphere via air flow through venting passageway **52** and around the venting port **48** and into vacuum passageway **26**. The vacuum passageway **26** is formed within body at a sufficient diameter to provide clearance around the venturi nozzle **28** so that the vacuum within cavity **64** of vacuum cup **12** is quickly vented to atmosphere via air flow through the venting passageway **52** and vacuum passageway **26**. The vacuum or partial vacuum within the vacuum cup thus is quickly released or vented after the vacuum source or air supply is deactivated, and does not have the delay in venting that typically occur as the vacuum or partial vacuum slowly dissipates through the ports of the venturi nozzle of known vacuum cups. The vacuum cup assembly of the present invention thus may be readily removed from the object when the air supply is deactivated.

(25) Although shown and described as being a movable or flexible diaphragm element, the first or movable sealing element of the vacuum cup assembly may comprise other sealing means or devices or members or elements, without affecting the scope of the present invention. For example, and with reference to FIGS. **4-6**, a sealing and venting device or assembly or element **118** of a vacuum device **114** of a vacuum cup assembly **110** may comprise a first sealing element or movable sealing element **154**, such as a piston element, that is movable along a venting passageway or upper or outer passageway portion **126a** at or in fluid communication with the vacuum passageway **126** of the body **120** of vacuum device **114** of the vacuum cup assembly **110** to selectively seal and vent the vacuum device and vacuum cup assembly. For example, piston element **154** may engage a second sealing element or portion or seal or ring **155** (such as an elastomeric or rubber sealing ring or the like) positioned at the passageway portion **126a** and at or outward from an upper end of the vacuum passageway **126**, in order to substantially seal the passageway **126a** so that vacuum is generated in the passageway **126** by the venturi device **128**. The piston element **354** may move along the passageway portion **126a** to engage the sealing ring **155** to substantially seal or close the vacuum passageway (as shown in FIG. **5**) when the pressurized air supply is activated to generate the vacuum, and may move away from the sealing ring **155** to vent the vacuum passageway to atmosphere (as shown in FIG. **6**) when the pressurized air supply is deactivated or reduced.

(26) The rigid or substantially rigid and movable piston element may provide a robust sealing element and may substantially seal the vacuum passageway when engaged with the sealing ring. The vacuum device **114** and vacuum cup assembly **110** may be otherwise substantially similar to the vacuum device **14** and vacuum cup assembly **10** discussed above, such that a detailed discussion of the vacuum devices and vacuum cup assemblies will not be repeated herein. The similar or common components or elements of the vacuum devices and vacuum cup assemblies are shown in FIGS. **4-6** (except the vacuum cup is not shown in FIGS. **4-6**) with the same reference numbers as used in FIGS. **1-3**, but with 100 added to each of the reference numbers.

(27) In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. **4-6**, piston element **154** comprises a generally cylindrically shaped element that is movable along a generally cylindrical-shaped passageway portion **126a** at or near vacuum passageway **126** (although other cross sectional shapes may be

implemented without affecting the scope of the present invention). A lower or engaging end **154a** of piston element **154** may be rounded or curved so as to be partially received in and substantially uniformly engage sealing ring **155** when piston element **154** is urged against the sealing ring **155** (as shown in FIG. 5) when the air supply is activated to generate the vacuum or partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway. More particularly, when the air supply is activated (such as a pressurized air supply or pneumatic device **129** that supplies pressurized air to the vacuum device, such as via an air hose or line **129a**), the diverting passageway **150** (formed through the body **120** between an inlet port **124** and an upper or outer end of the venting passageway or passageway portion **126a**) diverts some of the pressurized input air to the upper or outer area or cavity **126b** (FIG. 5) of passageway portion **126a** (between an outer end **154b** of piston element **154** and a cap or cover **156** of vacuum cup assembly **110**) and thus at the upper or outer end **154b** of piston element **154** (and at the opposite side of the piston element from the sealing ring and venting port). The diverted portion of the pressurized input air thus provides a downward pressure against the piston element to assist in urging the piston element toward engagement with sealing ring **155**. Thus, when moved to a sealing position, the piston element **154** may substantially seal against the sealing ring **155** to substantially seal and separate or isolate the vacuum passageway from atmosphere. The cap or cover **156** is secured to body **120**, and preferably substantially sealed to the body **120**, at the outer end of venting passageway **126a**, such as via a sealing element **157**, such as an O-ring or the like.

(28) Piston element **154** also desirably includes a sliding seal or ring **166** circumferentially around the piston element to seal the piston element within the passageway portion **126a** and to enhance sliding or movement of the piston element **154** along the passageway portion. As can be seen in FIGS. 4-6, sliding seal **166** is received in a groove **154c** formed circumferentially around piston element **154** and between the curved sealing surface **154a** and the outer end **154b** of piston element **154**. Sliding seal **166** limits air leakage past piston element **154** within passageway **126a**, while allowing substantially unrestricted and smooth movement of piston element within the passageway.

(29) Vacuum cup assembly **110** includes a biasing-element or urging element or spring **158** that functions to bias or urge piston element **154** outward and away from sealing ring **155** and toward a venting position. In the illustrated embodiment, biasing element or spring **158** is partially received within a passageway or recess **154d** formed longitudinally partially along piston element **154** and protrudes therefrom to engage the venturi nozzle body **128c** or to engage a stop element or plate portion (not shown) at or near the lower or inner end of the passageway portion **126a** and/or upper or outer end of the vacuum passageway **126**. Similar to the vacuum cup assembly **10** described above, the biasing force of the biasing element or spring **158** of vacuum cup assembly **110** may be overcome (and the spring or biasing element thus may be compressed) by the force exerted by the diverted portion of the pressurized inlet air at the upper or outer end **154b** of piston element **154**, and/or by the force exerted by the vacuum or partial vacuum generated within the vacuum passageway.

(30) When the vacuum source or pressurized air supply is reduced or deactivated (and the diverted air is reduced or eliminated so that it no longer exerts sufficient pressure or force at the outer end **154b** of piston element **154** to overcome the spring force or biasing force), the biasing force may overcome the vacuum pressure within the vacuum passageway and may move the piston element outward to disengage the piston element from the sealing ring. When the piston element is moved away from the sealing ring so that the curved engaging surface **154a** is remote or spaced from sealing ring **155**, the vacuum passageway is vented (and thus the vacuum or partial vacuum within the vacuum passageway and vacuum cup is vented and thus dissipated).

(31) As can be seen in FIGS. 4 and 6, the body **120** may include passageways or channels or apertures or ports **168** that provide fluid communication or air flow between passageway **126a** and the air or atmosphere surrounding the vacuum cup assembly. The passageways **168** are located above or outward from the sealing ring **155**, and at the opposite side of sealing ring from the venturi device, such that air does not flow through the passageways **168** to vent the vacuum

passageway **126a** when piston element **154** is substantially sealed against sealing ring **155**. Thus, when the piston element **154** is moved away from or disengaged from sealing ring **155**, the vacuum passageway is readily vented to atmosphere, such as via air flow through and along channels or grooves or passageways **168** formed or established along the piston passageway portion **126a** and outside of or above the sealing ring **155**. The piston element **154** and sealing ring **155** thus function to substantially seal the vacuum passageway when the air supply is activated so that the venturi device may generate a vacuum or partial vacuum within the vacuum passageway (when the vacuum cup is engaged with an object), and the piston element may move away from the sealing ring to vent the vacuum passageway when the air supply is deactivated or reduced (to assist in releasing the vacuum cup from the object).

(32) Although shown and described as having a movable sealing element, such as a piston element or a diaphragm element, that engages a second sealing element, such as a sealing ring or a venting port, that is located remote from the venturi nozzle along the vacuum and venting passageways, it is envisioned that the movable sealing element may be located elsewhere in or at the vacuum device or body where the sealing device selective seals and vents the vacuum passageway in response to the pressurized air supply being activated and deactivated. For example, the movable sealing element may be movably or flexibly located at or generally around the vacuum port **136** of the venturi device **128**. The second sealing device thus may comprise the venturi nozzle body itself and/or the portion of the body at or adjacent to the venturi nozzle body, and the movable sealing element may seal against the venturi device and/or body portion to seal the venting passageway when the pressurized air supply is activated, and may disengage from the venturi device to vent the vacuum passageway when the pressurized air supply is deactivated. Optionally, the movable sealing element, such as a piston element, may include a flexible or compressible or conformable seal (such as an elastomeric or rubber seal) at an engaging surface, and the piston element may move to engage the flexible seal with a sealing surface along the passageway, such as at an end of the vacuum passageway or at the venturi nozzle or elsewhere within the vacuum device, without affecting the scope of the present invention. Other configurations of a movable sealing element and the diverted air supply and biasing element (preferably all of which are within or integral with the body of the vacuum device) may be implemented while remaining within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

(33) The movable sealing element thus functions to selectively seal and vent the vacuum passageway of the body. The venting port or ports may be located anywhere along the venting passageway so as to be exposed or in fluid communication with the vacuum passageway when the sealing element is in the venting position. It is envisioned that, if the movable sealing element is not substantially sealed against the walls of the venting passageway as it moves therealong (such as if a movable piston element includes longitudinal passageways along its outer circumferential region), the venting port may be located further along the venting passageway, and may be located at the cap or cover, without affecting the scope of the present invention. Thus, the venting port or ports may be located at various locations, as long as the venting passageway and venting ports are selectively sealed or isolated from the vacuum passageway by the sealing element when the sealing element is moved to the sealing position, and are selectively opened or in fluid communication with the vacuum passageway when the sealing element is moved to the venting position.

(34) Optionally, and as shown in FIGS. **4-10**, the vacuum cup assembly may include a venturi silencer device or noise reducing device **210** which may be located at a discharge end **128a** of venturi device or nozzle **128** to reduce the noise generated by the venturi device during operation of the air supply and vacuum cup assembly. The silencer **210** includes a casing or housing **212** that is mounted or attached to the body **120** of the vacuum device and that defines a cavity or chamber **214** at the discharge end of the venturi device. The housing includes a conical shaped air diverter **216** protruding from an outer end portion **212a** of housing **212** and generally toward the discharge end of the venturi device, and includes a plurality of outlet holes or discharge holes **218** radially

spaced around the housing **212**.

(35) As best shown in FIGS. **9** and **10**, the housing **212** has an outer end portion **212a** and a cylindrical wall or portion **212b**. Cylindrical wall or portion **212b** cooperates with the outer end portion **212a** of housing **212** to define the cavity **214** through which air flows from the discharge end of the venturi device and out through the holes **218**. The conical diverter **216** protrudes from the end portion **212a** and toward the discharge end of the venturi device when the silencer is attached to the body **120**. The housing **212** preferably has generally smooth transition curves or radii of curvature at the transition regions or junction **212c** between the outer end portion **212a** and the cylindrical wall or portion **212b**, and preferably has generally smooth transition curves or radii of curvature at the transition regions or junction **212d** between the conical divert **216** and the outer end portion **212a**. The smooth radii of curvatures at the transition regions **212c**, **212d** provide a substantially smooth transition for the air flow as the air flows along the conical diverter **216** and as the air is diverted radially outward toward and through the smaller, radially spaced apart discharge holes **218**. Thus, the silencer device **210** reduces turbulence in the air flow to reduce the noise generated by the flow of air out of the venturi device.

(36) Cylindrical wall or portion **212b** also functions to attach the silencer device **210** to the body of the vacuum device. In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. **4-6**, cylindrical portion **212b** of housing **212** is formed to receive a narrowed portion **120a** of the body **120** at the discharge end **128a** of the venturi device **128**. The housing **212** of silencer **210** may be press fit over the narrowed end portion **120a**, or may be otherwise attached or secured to the body **120** of the vacuum cup assembly and generally at or near the discharge end of the venturi device or nozzle.

(37) The cavity or chamber **214**, the conical-shaped diverter **216** and the curved transitional regions **212c**, **212d** at the outer end portion **212a** of the silencer **210** function to reduce turbulence and absorb some of the noise as the airflows from the discharge end **128a** of the venturi **128** through the cavity **214** and out the discharge openings **218**. The holes **218**, although relatively small, are preferably large enough to allow most debris that may flow through the venturi to pass therethrough, so that the holes limit or substantially preclude obstruction of the air flow through the silencer. Thus, the silencer device of the present invention may achieve reduced noise levels during operation of the air supply and venturi device, while limiting obstruction of the air flow through the silencer device. The present invention thus provides an enhanced silencer over known or conventional types of silencers, which typically include a screen or filter element that is prone to clogging or becoming at least partially obstructed by debris during use.

(38) Therefore, the vacuum cup assembly of the present invention may be engaged with an object and a vacuum or partial vacuum may be created or generated within the vacuum cup to substantially seal the vacuum cup to the object surface. The vacuum cup assembly, and the object substantially sealed thereto, may then be moved to a desired location. When at the targeted destination, the vacuum source or air supply may be deactivated to release or vent the vacuum within the assembly so as to readily release the object from the vacuum cup assembly.

(39) The vacuum cup assembly of the present invention thus utilizes a single air line or hose or input and provides both vacuum or suction for sealing against and lifting panels or objects and venting for removal or blow off of panels or objects. The pressurized air enters the inlet or input port and passes through the venturi nozzle to create at least a partial vacuum at the vacuum cup and within the vacuum passageway of the body. During operation of the pressurized air supply, a small amount of pressurized input air is diverted to an area or chamber at or above a movable or flexible sealing element, such as a diaphragm or a piston element. The diverted pressurized air pushes or urges the sealing element downward or toward and against another sealing element (such as an outer portion of the body or a sealing ring or the like) to substantially seal or close the vacuum passageway (or otherwise substantially isolate the vacuum passageway from the atmosphere at the vacuum device), allowing the vacuum to be created in the vacuum passageway and at the vacuum cup. Thus, when the diverted input air is providing pressure above or outside of the first or movable

sealing element, the sealing element remains substantially sealed within the vacuum passageway, such that there is a vacuum generated at the vacuum passageway at or below or inside of the sealing element (when the vacuum cup is engaged with an object).

(40) When the venturi input air is reduced or shut off, the diverted input air at the outer end or side of the sealing element is reduced or eliminated, thereby allowing the biasing element or spring to move or push or urge the movable or flexible sealing element away from the other sealing element or ring or port to disengage the sealing elements and, thus, to vent the vacuum passageway to atmosphere. When the sealing elements are disengaged, the atmospheric pressure can rapidly enter the vacuum passageway and the vacuum cup, thereby relieving substantially all the vacuum within the vacuum cup and vacuum passageway and releasing or assisting in releasing the panel or object from the vacuum cup. Although shown and described as being implemented with a vacuum cup for sealing the vacuum cup relative to an object, the automatic release venturi devices or vacuum device of the present invention may be suitable for use in other material handling applications that may otherwise handle objects or material by generating a vacuum when a pressurized air supply is activated and automatically release or vent the vacuum when the pressurized air supply is deactivated, while remaining within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

(41) Therefore, the auto-release venturi device or vacuum device of the present invention provides a vacuum or partial vacuum that may be readily applied to a vacuum cup to substantially seal the vacuum cup to an object, and that may be readily and automatically vented to atmosphere to release the object from the vacuum cup. The sealing and venting device or assembly or element substantially seals the vacuum passageway when the vacuum source is activated to allow the pneumatic device or pressurized air supply to generate or create a vacuum or partial vacuum at the vacuum cup. The sealing and venting device is readily and automatically disengaged when the pneumatic device is deactivated to substantially vent the vacuum passageway to atmosphere to release the object from the vacuum cup.

(42) The movable sealing element or membrane or piston element of the venting device may be engaged against a second sealing element or venting port or body or sealing ring or the like (which may be substantially fixed or non-moving relative to the vacuum device body) in response to the diverted pressurized air provided to the movable sealing element at an opposite side of the sealing element from the vacuum passageway and vacuum device or venturi, such that the pressure differential at the sealing element causes the movable sealing element to substantially seal or close the vacuum passageway. When the pressurized air supply is reduced or deactivated and the diverted pressurized air is thus reduced or eliminated, the movable sealing element may disengage from the second sealing element or body or sealing ring or otherwise move or flex to open or vent the vacuum passageway to atmosphere, such as in response to the biasing element. The vacuum at the vacuum passageway and vacuum cup thus may be readily vented to atmosphere to release the vacuum cup from the object at the desired or targeted destination or location. Preferably, the body of the vacuum device comprises a unitarily formed device, with the vacuum passageway, the venturi passageway, the diverting passageway, and the venting passageway formed or bored at least partially therethrough, and with the sealing elements disposed at or within the body of the vacuum device, such that the vacuum device comprises an integral vacuum device with the sealing element and diverting passageway incorporated or integrated at or in the body of the vacuum device.

(43) Changes and modifications to the specifically described embodiments may be carried out without departing from the principles of the present invention, which is intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims as interpreted according to the principles of patent law.

## Claims

1. An automatic release vacuum device for a material handling system, the automatic release vacuum device comprising: a one-piece body adapted to connect to a pressurized air supply, the



one-piece body including a vacuum passageway and a venting element the vacuum passageway operable to vent to atmosphere through the venting element; a vacuum generating device housed in the one-piece body; a piston element disposed in the one-piece body, the piston element including a desired shape including a rim, defining a peripheral border of the desired shape, and a sealing element, the piston element has a sealing position wherein the sealing element and the piston element rim, engage to close off the vacuum passageway to atmosphere and, in turn, closing the venting element and a venting position wherein the vacuum passageway is open to atmosphere; and when the pressurized air supply is activated to supply pressurized air to the vacuum generating device, the piston element is moved into the sealing position and at least a partial vacuum is generated in the vacuum passageway.

2. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 1, further comprising a biasing element housed in the one piece body, wherein the biasing element biases the piston element toward the venting position.

3. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 1, further comprising a vacuum cup configured to engage an object, the vacuum cup configured to substantially seal against the object when the pressurized air is supplied to the vacuum generating device and the piston element is in the sealing position.

4. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 1, wherein the vacuum generating device is a venturi nozzle.

5. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 4, wherein air moves from the vacuum passageway into the venturi nozzle via at least one vacuum port of the venturi nozzle to generate the at least a partial vacuum when the piston element is in the sealing position and pressurized air is supplied to the venturi nozzle.

6. A vacuum cup assembly of a material handling system, the vacuum cup assembly comprising: a vacuum device body adapted to connect to a pressurized air supply, the vacuum device body including a venting element; a venturi nozzle housed in the vacuum device body; a piston element housed in the vacuum device body, the piston element including a desired shape including a rim, defining a peripheral border of the desired shape, the piston element coupled with a sealing element, the piston element having a sealing position and a venting position; a biasing element biasing the piston element toward the venting position; a vacuum cup in fluid communication with the vacuum device body, the vacuum cup configured to engage an object; and when the pressurized air supply is activated, the pressurized air moves the piston element to the sealing position wherein the sealing element coupled with the piston element rim, engage closing fluid communication between the vacuum cup and the venting element and, in turn, closing the venting element and the venturi nozzle generates a vacuum so that the vacuum cup substantially seals against the object, and when the piston element is in the venting position fluid communication is open between the vacuum cup and the venting element and the venting element is operable to substantially vent the vacuum, the vacuum cup can disengage from the object.

7. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 6, wherein the vacuum device body is a unitary body.

8. An automatic release vacuum device for a material handling system, the automatic release vacuum device comprising: a unitary body adapted to connect to a pressurized air supply, the unitary body including a vacuum passageway; a piston element having a desired shape and a rim, defining a peripheral border of the desired shape, the piston element is disposed in the unitary body and includes a sealing element, the piston element movable in a first direction and a second direction and when the pressurized air supply is activated the pressurized air urges the piston element in the first direction toward a sealing position, the sealing element engaging the piston element rim, blocking entry of ambient air from atmosphere into the vacuum passageway; a diverter passageway to divert a portion of the pressurized air to the piston element to urge the piston element toward the sealing position when the pressurized air supply is activated; a venturi

nozzle generating at least a partial vacuum in the vacuum passageway when the pressurized air is activated and when the piston element is in the sealing position; and a biasing element biasing the piston element in the second direction and when the pressurized air supply is deactivated the biasing element biases the piston element in the second direction toward a venting position allowing entry of ambient air from atmosphere into the vacuum passageway and when the piston element is in the venting position the at least partial vacuum is destroyed.

9. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 8, wherein air moves from the vacuum passageway into the venturi nozzle via at least one vacuum port of the venturi nozzle to generate the at least a partial vacuum when pressurized air is supplied to the venturi nozzle and when the piston element is in the sealing position.

10. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 8, further comprising a venting element, the vacuum passageway being operable to vent to atmosphere through the venting element when the piston element is in the venting position.

11. The automatic release vacuum device of claim 8, further comprising a vacuum cup configured to engage an object, the vacuum cup adapted to substantially seal against the object when the pressurized air is supplied to the vacuum generating device and when the piston element is in the sealing position.

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