DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF COUNSEL
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER DIVISION
1176 HOWELL STREET NEWPORT RI 02841-1708

IN REPLY REFER TO

Attorney Docket No. 113199
21 April 2021

The below identified patent application is available for licensing. Requests for information should be addressed to:

TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP OFFICE
NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER
1176 HOWELL ST.
CODE 00T2, BLDG. 102T
NEWPORT, RI 02841

Serial Number	17/109,177
Filing Date	2 December 2020
Inventor	Thomas J. Gieseke

Address any questions concerning this matter to the Technology Partnership Office at (401) 832-3339.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT
Approved for Public Release
Distribution is unlimited

Attorney Docket No. 113199

DEEP WATER BUOYANCY DEVICE

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

[0001] The invention described herein was made in the performance of official duties by employees of the United States Department of the Navy and may be manufactured, used, or licensed by or for the Government of the United States of America for any governmental purpose without payment of any royalties thereon.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a buoyancy device for recovery of objects in a deep water environment.

(2) Description of the Prior Art

[0003] In the marine industry, a need exists for the recovery of deeply submerged objects. At shallow depths, permanent tethers can be employed in which the tethers are similar to tethers used in the lobster industry. In a shallow water recovery, the tethers can be attached by divers or can be attached by remotely operated vehicles. Deployable buoyancy devices can be attached in which the devices are inflated to create lifting forces. Such deployable buoyancy lifting devices are common in vessel recovery operations.

[0004] Operations exists where the recovery of undersea objects must be accomplished at deep depths. At these depths, divers cannot reach the objects; remotely-operated vehicle recovery is very expensive; permanent tether recovery is cumbersome and risky; and inflatable buoyancy devices are not practical due to high pressure in deep water.

[0005] As such, a buoyancy device is needed that can be activated at high pressures to create flotation for a submerged object.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is therefore a primary object and general purpose of the present invention to provide a buoyancy device that can be deployed under high depth pressure to provide floatation recovery for objects attached to the buoyancy device.

[0007] It is a further purpose of the present invention to provide a buoyancy device having a structure that can change between a buoyancy state and a negative buoyancy state.

[0008] To attain the objects of the present invention; a buoyancy device is provided. The device can change volume between two structural states in which the structural state affects the buoyancy of the device. The buoyancy device has a net density less than water when in a buoyant state and has a net density greater than water when in a negatively buoyant state.

[0009] The device for creating an on-command buoyancy includes an elastically deformable and axially elongated watertight hollow shell having an upper surface, a lower surface, an open forward end and an open rear end. A closer is affixed to the open rear end to create a watertight boundary at the end. Another closer is affixed to the open front end to create a watertight boundary at the open front end.

[0010] A controllable latch mechanism attaches to the interior surface of the hollow shell. The latch mechanism is centrally positioned in an interior of the hollow shell to hold the hollow shell in a compressed configuration when the upper surface and the lower surface of the shell are pressed together. The shell is held in a compressed configuration until a control signal commands a release. An attaching means can be affixed to the exterior of the buoyancy device for connecting the device to an external structure.

[0011] The change in structural state between a high volume state and a low volume state of the hollow shell occurs by the compression of the shell through the application of external pressure. When in a buoyant state, the shell has a cross section with a maximum area and when in a negatively buoyant state, the shell has a cross section with a minimum area.

[0012] The lower surface and the upper surface of the elastically deformable and watertight hollow shell includes an elastic frame structure and a flexible watertight skin. The frame structure includes leaf springs with each leaf spring having a curved shape in which the shape is similar to a bow or a sinusoid. Each leaf spring has a rigid mid-section with extending flexible arms and free ends.

[0013] The leaf springs are arranged in opposing pairs on a plane perpendicular to the central axis of the buoyancy device. The pairs are positioned side-by-side to form the upper and lower surfaces of the hollow shell. The upper and lower surfaces have a concave surface facing inward to the center of the hollow shell and a convex surface facing outward.

[0014] The hollow shell resists compression thru the elasticity of the flexible arms of the leaf springs. When a force is applied to the upper and lower surfaces; the rigid surfaces of the mid-section move inward toward the center of the hollow shell. The free ends of the springs extend outward. A force compression flattens the hollow shell. In the flattened and low volume state; the shell has a smaller cross-sectional area than in a pre-compressed state or a high volume state.

[0015] The leaf springs closest to the forward end and the leaf springs closest to the rear end of the shell compress less than the springs near the middle of the shell while under a compression force in order to allow a smooth geometric transition from the middle portion of the hollow shell to the closures at the ends.

[0016] Non-linear spring behavior is realized when the applied force is a uniform pressure. In the buoyant state, the uniform pressure acts to press the rigid mid-sections of the springs inward toward the central axis of the hollow shell. An opposing force acts to press the free ends of the leaf springs inward toward the central axis of the hollow shell.

[0017] The forces on the free ends of the springs are orthogonal to the forces acting on the rigid mid-sections of the springs and thereby resist compression. As a result, the rate of the volume of the hollow shell changes to applied pressure is less while in the buoyant state than the volume in the negatively buoyant state.

[0018] A latch mechanism secures the shell in the negatively buoyant state until a transition to a buoyant state. The latch mechanism is contained in and extends from the forward closure of the hollow shell. The latch mechanism includes protrusions attachable to the mid-sections of the leaf springs extending inward toward the central axis of the shell, a segmented latch bar, and a latch bar extension and retraction mechanism.

[0019] The protrusions of the segmented latch bar have tapered apertures with a central axis perpendicular to the plane of the leaf springs. When the springs are in a compressed state; the apertures on the protrusions on the springs align. When in an aligned state, the segmented latch bar passes thru the apertures to secure the springs from opposite sides of the hollow shell and to prevent the springs from expanding.

[0020] The extension and retraction mechanism for the segmented latch bar further includes a spool to hold the latch bar and a common axle rotationally connecting the spool with a coil spring. The latch bar mechanism includes a rotational means for the common axle exterior to the forward closure in order to extend the segmented latch bar while simultaneously torsioning the coil spring.

[0021] A stopper pin prevents rotation of the spool and holds the segmented latch bar in an extended configuration. When needed, a servo-mechanism retracts the stopper pin. Alternatively, a manually activated knob can retract the stopper pin. The segmented latch bar is retracted and wrapped onto the spool by the coil spring when the spool and the coil are released by retracting the stopper pin. In a buoyant state, the hollow shell expands. The latch bar is coiled onto the spool; the coil spring is not torsioned and the servo is in a retracted state.

[0022] To place and hold the buoyancy device in a negatively buoyant state; an external force is applied to compress the shell and to align the apertures in the protrusions of the springs. An external rotation is applied to the common axis of the spool and the coil spring where the axle protrudes through an aperture in the surface of the forward closure. The segmented latch bar is inserted through the apertures of the protrusions which are affixed to the springs.

[0023] As the latch bar is inserted, the coil spring is torsioned. When the latch bar reaches the apertures in the springs closest to the rear closure; the servo is actuated. A notch in the spool is provided to receive the stopper pin. When the stopper pin is inserted into the notch, the rotation of the spool is prevented. The buoyancy device is then in a flattened and negatively buoyant state.

[0024] When at an operating depth and when attached to a structure that requires buoyancy; the buoyancy device is actuated by either manually pulling the stopper pin or by sending an acoustic signal to a receiver. The control system which is responsive to external acoustic signals sends a retraction command to the servo-mechanism. Once released, the coil spring draws the segmented latch bar out of the apertures in the protrusions of the springs; thereby, allowing the spool to rotate under the rotational force of the coil spring.

[0025] Once released, the coil spring draws the segmented latch bar out of the apertures of the springs with the result of allowing the springs to expand to open the hollow shell. When the segmented latch bar is fully retracted and the springs have expanded; the device becomes fully buoyant.

[0026] Because the elastic frame structure with leaf springs is not watertight; a waterproof skin is wrapped around the hollow shell of the buoyancy device and is sealed at the edges. A longitudinal structural member is incorporated between the forward and aft closures of the hollow shell to resist compressive forces acting on the hollow shell.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] Features of illustrative embodiments may be understood from the accompanying drawings in conjunction with the detailed description. The elements in the drawings may not be drawn to scale. Some elements and/or dimensions are enlarged or minimized for the purpose of illustration and the understanding of the disclosed embodiments.

[0028] **FIG. 1** depicts a perspective view of the buoyancy device in a buoyant state;

[0029] **FIG. 2** depicts a perspective view of the buoyancy device in a negatively buoyant state;

[0030] **FIG. 3** depicts a longitudinal cross-section of the buoyancy device in a negatively buoyant state with the cross-section taken along the reference lines **3-3** of **FIG. 2;**

[0031] **FIG. 4** depicts a lateral cross-section of the buoyancy device in a buoyant state with the cross-section taken along the reference lines **4-4** of **FIG. 1**;

[0032] **FIG. 5** depicts a lateral cross-section of the buoyancy device in a perspective view;

[0033] **FIG. 6** depicts a lateral cross-section of the buoyancy device in a negatively buoyancy state with the cross-section taken along the reference lines **6-6** of **FIG. 2** and **FIG. 3**;

[0034] **FIG. 7** depicts a longitudinal cross-section of a portion of the hollow shell with the latch bar partially retracted with the cross-section taken within reference lines **7-7** of **FIG. 3** and of **FIG. 6**;

[0035] **FIG. 8** depicts a longitudinal cross-section of a portion of the hollow shell with the latch bar engaged;

[0036] **FIG. 9** depicts an isometric view of the internal elements of the latch bar retraction and extension mechanism; and

[0037] **FIG. 10** depicts a side view of the buoyancy device while the device is in a press.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0038] Systems and methods exist for creating buoyancy in an underwater system. The present invention is in this general category but employs a novel arrangement of components. These components comprise a device that can transform from a negatively buoyant state to a buoyant state through the relaxation of an elastically deformable structure affixed to a plurality of leaf springs.

[0039] **FIG. 1** depicts a perspective view of a buoyancy device **10** of the present invention. A hollow shell **100** is positioned between a forward closure **200** and a rear closure **300.** A forward direction is defined along a longitudinal axis in the direction of the forward closure **200** away from the rear closure **300.** In the figure, the hollow shell **100** is in the buoyant state.

[0040] The rear closure **300** has a first surface defining an outer profile **301** and a second surface forming a rigid shell structure **302.** The forward closure **200** comprises a first surface defining an outer profile **201** and a second surface forming a rigid shell structure **202.** The forward closure **200** is a bulbous three-dimensional shape to encompass and protect internal components of the buoyancy device **10** and to prevent water intrusion into the device.

[0041] A first pad-eye **205** is attached to the forward end of the forward closure **200.** A second pad-eye **320** is attached to the rear closure **300.**

[0042] A waterproof flexible material forming a skin **102** is stretched over the hollow shell **100** and sealed to the back edge of the forward closure **200** along an outer profile **201** and the forward end of the rear closure **300** along a rear closure outer profile **301.** The buoyancy device **10** has a central longitudinal axis **170.**

[0043] **FIG. 2** depicts the buoyancy device **10** in which the hollow shell **100** is in a flattened shape with the shell having a reduced internal volume. The configuration change from the buoyant state depicted in **FIG. 1** to the negatively buoyant state in **FIG. 2** is achieved by geometric changes in the structure of the hollow shell **100.**

[0044] **FIG. 3** is a longitudinal cross-section of the buoyancy device **10** with an illustration of the major components of the device. **FIG. 4** depicts a lateral cross-section of the shell **100** at a mid-point corresponding to the buoyancy state of **FIG. 1.** The hollow shell **100** has a plurality of leaf springs with each leaf spring having a bowed shape. Opposing pairs of springs include an upper spring **112** and a lower spring **114.** The upper spring **112** and the lower spring **114** have flexible arms **133,** free ends **134,** and a stiffened mid-section **140.**

[0045] Clamp bars **138** connect the free ends **134** and fasten the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114** together. The clamp bars **138** are nominally aligned with the central axis **170** of the buoyancy device **10.** The clamp bars **138** are flexible along their primary axis to allow longitudinal elongation and stiffened in a cross-sectional plane to maintain a cross-sectional shape while clamping the free ends **134.** The clamp bars **138** preferably have a "C" cross-sectional shape.

[0046] A protrusion **150** is affixed to each mid-section **140** of the upper spring **112** and the lower spring **114.** The protrusions **150** extends inward to the central axis **170.** The protrusions **150** have flat forward and rear surfaces in a plane perpendicular to the central axis **170.** The protrusions **150** have tapered rectangular apertures **160.**

[0047] The axis of the apertures **160** is parallel to the central axis **170** of the buoyancy device **10.** Each of the apertures **160** has a small cross-sectional area **162** at a rear end and a large cross-sectional area **164** at a forward end. The apertures **160** are longer along a vertical axis than along a horizontal axis.

[0048] **FIG. 5** depicts a cross-section of the hollow shell **100** in a buoyant state. In the figure, structural members **180** are positioned parallel to the central axis **170** and extend from the rear closure **300** to the forward closure **200** to provide longitudinal strength for the buoyancy device **10.** The longitudinal arrangements of the upper spring **112** and lower spring **114** are also shown in the figure.

[0049] **FIG. 6** depicts a cross-section of the hollow shell **100** at a mid-point corresponding to a negatively buoyant state. In the negatively buoyant state, the opposing pairs of the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114** are pressed toward the central axis **170** such that the stiffened mid-sections **140** are in close proximity and the axes of the apertures **160** in the protrusions **150** are aligned.

[0050] Returning to **FIG. 3**, a segmented latch bar **190** passes thru the apertures **160**. The presence of the segmented latch bar **190** prevents expansion of the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114** until the segmented latch bar is removed. The latch bar **190** has rectangular segments connected to form a chain-like structure. The chain-like structure resists bending in the plane containing the pivotal linkages but allows the structure to bend the plane allowing the structure to be wrapped around circular hubs. The cross-sectional dimensions of the segments of the latch bar **190** allow insertion into the apertures **160**.

[0051] In **FIG. 7**, the positioning of the segmented latch bar **190** resists expansion of opposing pairs of the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114** as depicted in a longitudinal cross-section of a portion of the hollow shell **100**. The stiffened mid-sections **140** of the opposing upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114** are pressed together; thereby, flattening the bow of the springs.

[0052] In this state, elastic forces in flexible arms **135** act to force the mid-sections **140** apart. The perimeter of the small cross-section **162** of the apertures **160** contacts the segmented latch bar **190**. Each upper spring **112** and each lower spring **114**

applies an opposing force on the latch bar **190.** The segmented latch bar **190** prevents expansion of the pairs of the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114.** In the negatively buoyant state depicted in **FIG. 3, FIG. 6** and **FIG. 7,** the buoyancy state is in equilibrium and will not change configuration unless the segmented latch bar **190** is removed.

[0053] **FIG. 8** depicts the positioning of the segmented latch bar **190** and a portion of the hollow shell **100** in a longitudinal cross section view when the latch bar has been partially extracted from the apertures in the mid-sections **140.** The latch bar **190** is completely retracted from a rear-most set of opposing springs **116.** The rear-most set of opposing springs **116** are able to expand against the resistance of the skin **102.**

[0054] The segmented latch bar **190** remains in place in a forward-most set of opposing springs **118.** The forward-most set of opposing springs **118** are prevented from expanding. A free end **192** of the latch bar **190** is retracted to a position where the latch bar is partially engaged with the lower spring **114** and the upper spring **112.**

[0055] In this position, the center upper spring **112** is prevented from expanding and the center lower spring **114** moves downward slightly. At a point of contact **193** between the free end of the segmented latch bar **192** and the aperture **160** in the center lower spring **114;** contact forces act to drive the latch bar out of the apertures sequentially disengaging from the pairs of the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114.**

[0056] A low friction surface coating **168** is added to the internal surfaces of the apertures **160** to facilitate longitudinal movement of the latch bar **190** within the apertures.

[0057] Returning to **FIG. 3**, the interior of the forward closure **200** is partially shown. In the depicted configuration, the buoyancy device **10** is in a negatively buoyancy state with the latch bar **190** passing thru the apertures **160** in the protrusions **150** in the pairs of the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114.** Traditional springs **120** have changes in protrusion length close to the rear closure **300** and the forward closure **200.**

[0058] A spool **210** receives one end of the segmented latch bar **190.** The diameter of the spool **210** is such that the segmented latch bar **190** can be fully wrapped around the spool when the latch bar is retracted into the forward closure **200.** A servo **200** with a stopper pin **224** is deployed to prevent the spool **210** from rotating.

[0059] In **FIG. 9**, a receiver location **225** along the periphery of the spool **210** is provided to receive the stopper pin **224** when actuated. A controller **230** is employed to actuate a servo-mechanism **220** to retract the stopper pin **224.** Alternatively, a manual pull pin **226** can retract the stopper pin **224.**

[0060] An acoustic transducer **232** and receive electronics **233** are employed to receive and interpret acoustic signals from a remote transmitter (not shown) to produce an electronic actuation command signal, which is electronically transmitted to the servo controller **230** to retract the stopper pin **224.**

[0061] The figure shows the internal elements of the forward closure **200.** A torsional spring **240** is positioned co-axially with the spool **210.** A housing **250** with a tapered roller bearing is positioned on the interior surface of the forward closure shell **202** to receive a first end of a common axle **242.**

[0062] A watertight bearing **260** is positioned in an aperture in the exterior shell of the forward closure **200** to allow passage of a second end of a common axle **242** through the exterior shell of the forward closure **200.** A fitting to receive a crank **270** is affixed to the end of the common axle **242.**

[0063] To convert the buoyancy device **10** from a buoyant state to a negatively buoyant state, a means to compress the structure is required. **FIG. 10** illustrates a press system **400** suitable for the purpose of compressing the buoyancy device **10.** The press system **400** includes a base **410,** a shaped lower surface **420,** a shaped upper surface **430,** hydraulic rams **440** and a frame **450** structurally connecting the hydraulic rams to the base and a control system **460.**

[0064] The press system **400** is used during the conversion of the buoyancy device **10** from a buoyant state to a negatively buoyant state. The conversion is accomplished by placing the buoyancy device **10** into the press system **400.** Prior to compressing the buoyancy device **10;** the latch bar **190** is wrapped on the spool **210** and the stopper pin **224** is retracted. The press system **400** is subsequently employed using the control system **460** to compress the hollow shell **100** to align the apertures **160** in the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114.**

[0065] Returning to **FIG. 9**, the crank **270** is attached to the common axle **242.** Through rotation of the common axle **242;** the latch bar **190** is unwrapped from the spool **210** and driven through the apertures **160** in the upper springs **112** and the lower springs **114.** The rotation of the common axle **242** rotationally tightens the torsional spring **240** such that the torsional spring applies a torque to the common axle **242** thus imparting a retraction force (increasing as the rotation increases) to the segmented latch bar **190** while wrapping the latch bar onto the spool **210.**

[0066] It should be recognized that, in the light of the above teachings, those skilled in the art could modify those specifics without departing from the invention taught herein. Having now fully set forth certain embodiments and modifications of the concept underlying the present disclosure, various other embodiments as well as potential variations and modifications of the embodiments shown and described herein will obviously occur to those skilled in the art upon becoming familiar with such underlying concept. It is intended to include all such modifications, alternatives, and other embodiments insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or equivalents thereof. It should be understood, therefore, that the invention might be practiced otherwise than as specifically set forth herein. Consequently, the present embodiments are to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

DEEP WATER BUOYANCY DEVICE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An apparatus for creating on-command buoyancy is provided with an elastically deformable and axially elongated watertight hollow shell having a plurality of leaf springs and enveloped by a flexible skin. When flattened, the shell has a small internal volume and is negatively buoyant. The hollow shell is held in this position by a latch mechanism. When the mechanism is released, the leaf springs expand to increase the internal volume of the shell. In this state, the system is buoyant. A release mechanism for the latch bar is provided in a forward closure to permit transition from negatively buoyant to a buoyant configuration when an external signal is received.

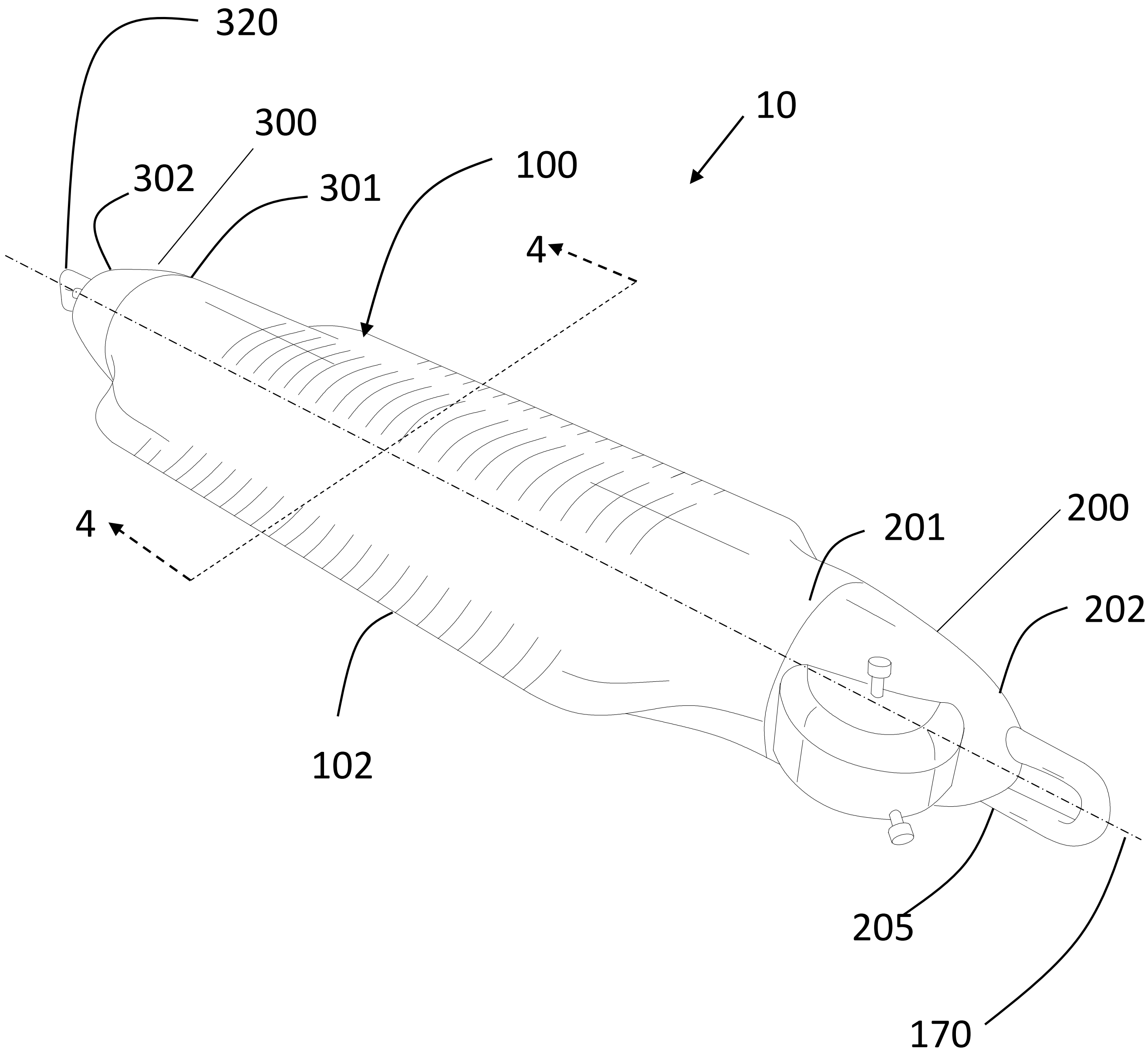

FIG. 1

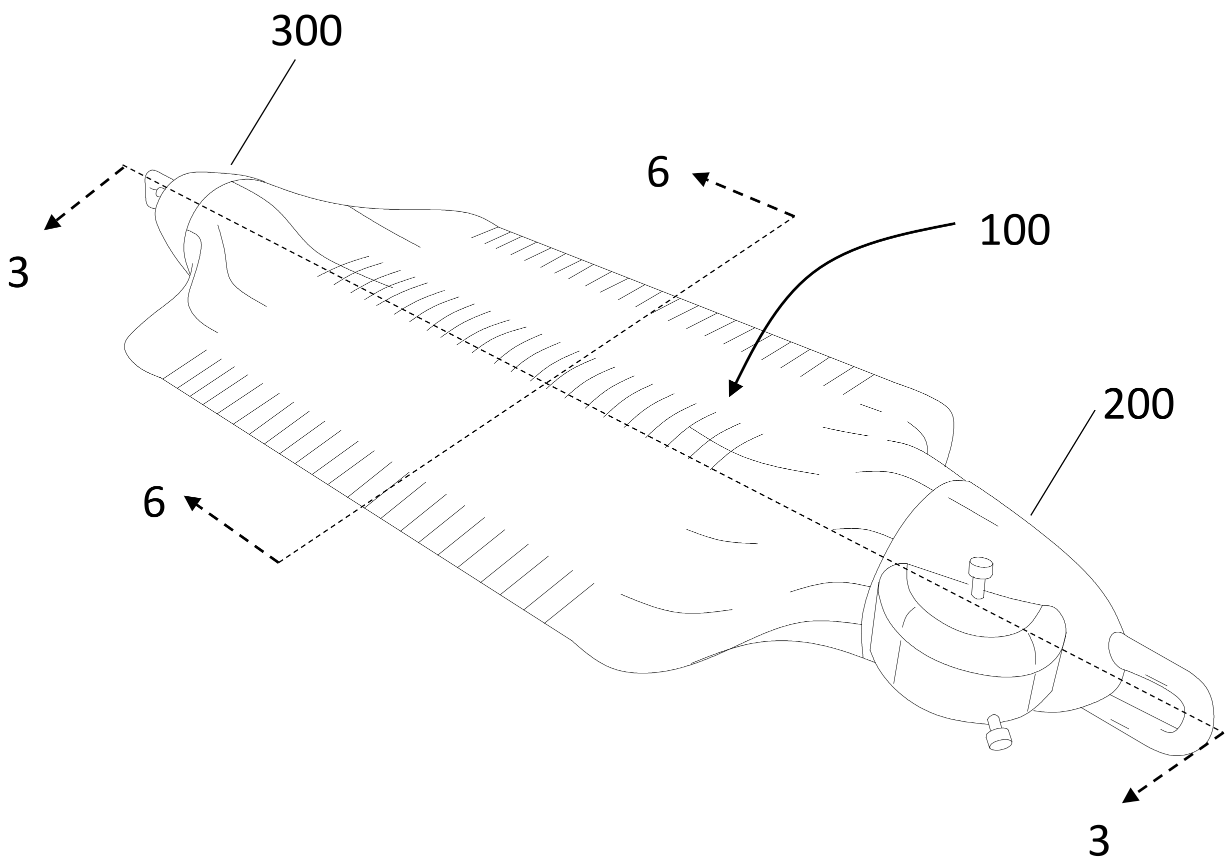

FIG. 2

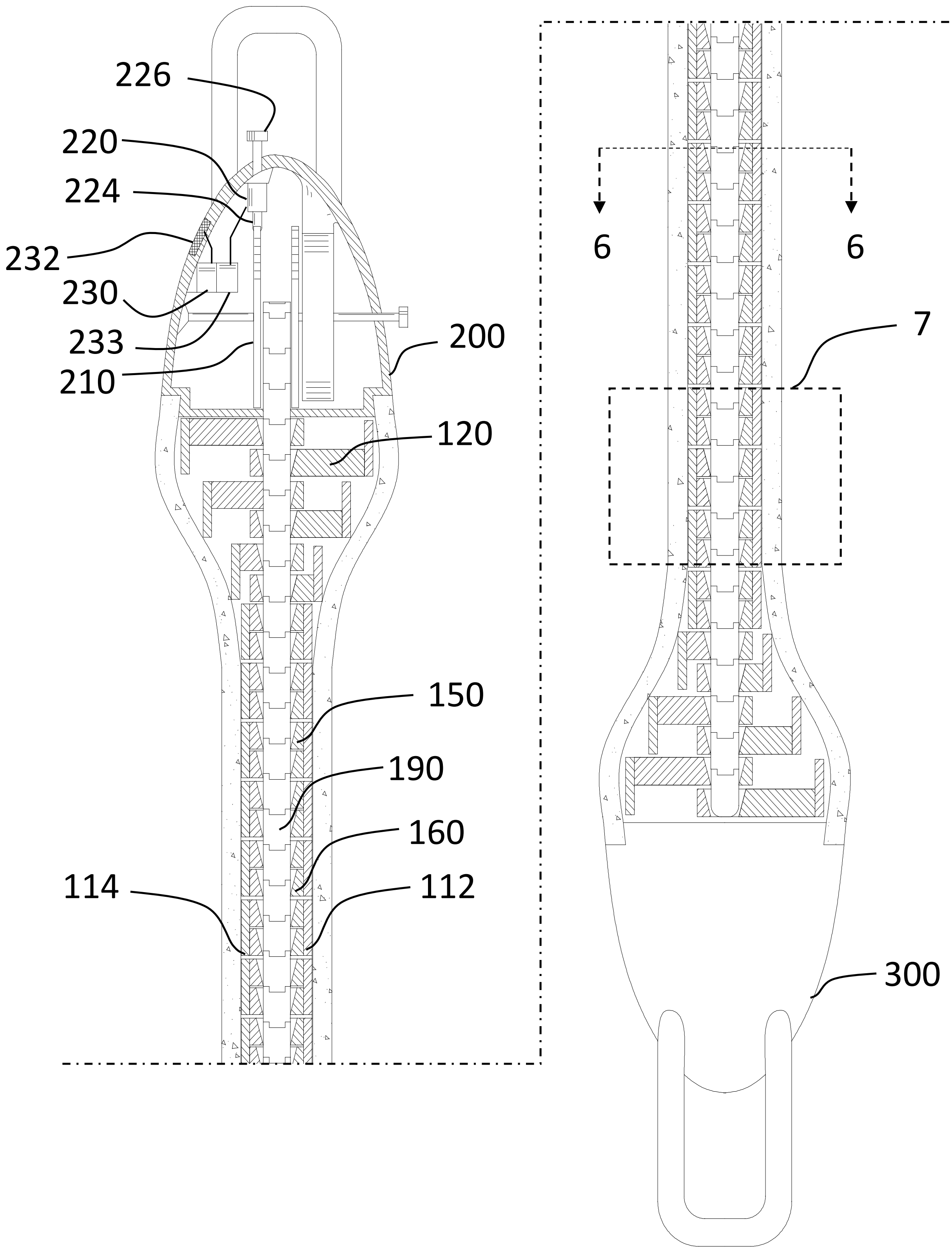

FIG. 3

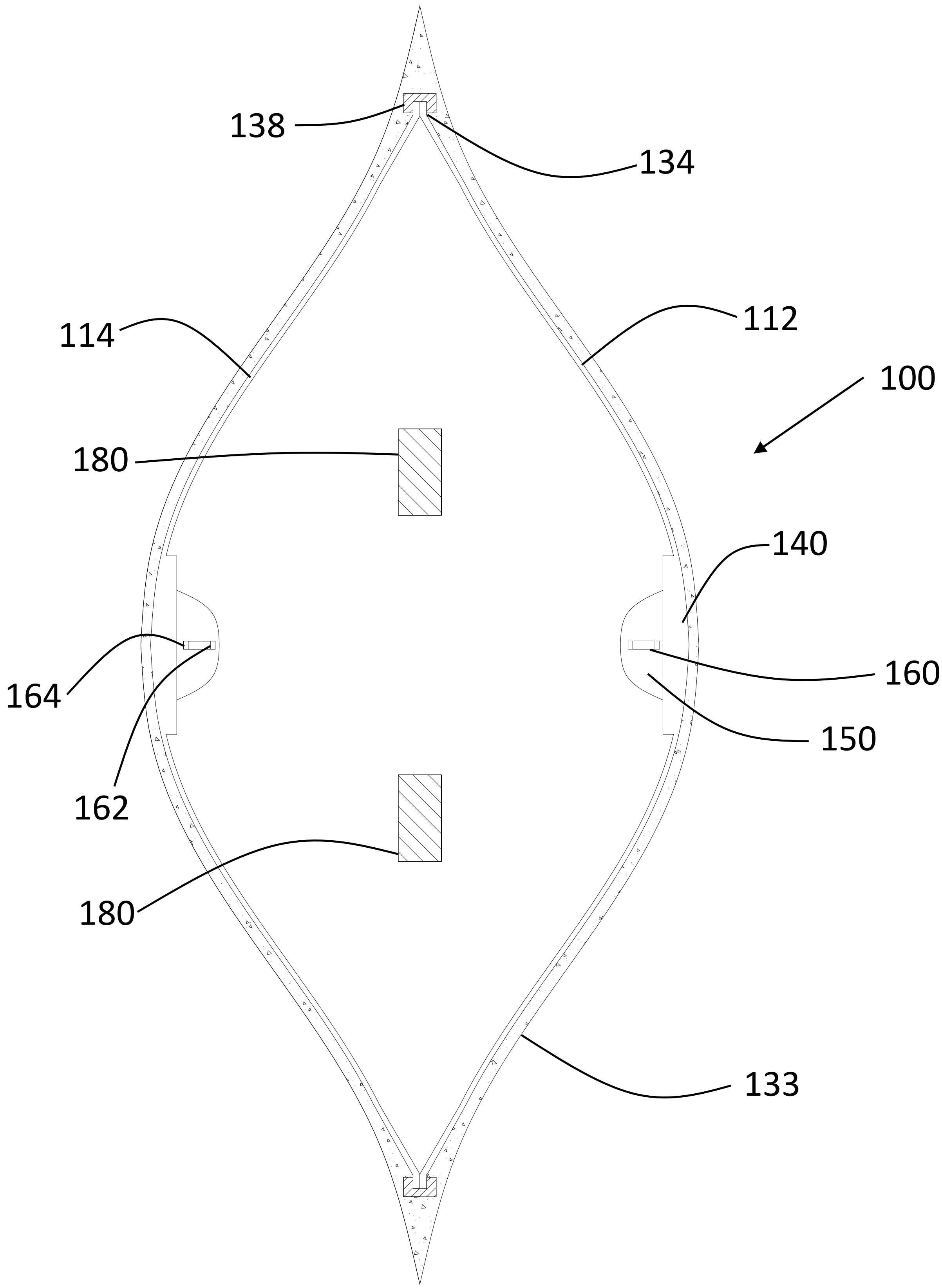

FIG. 4

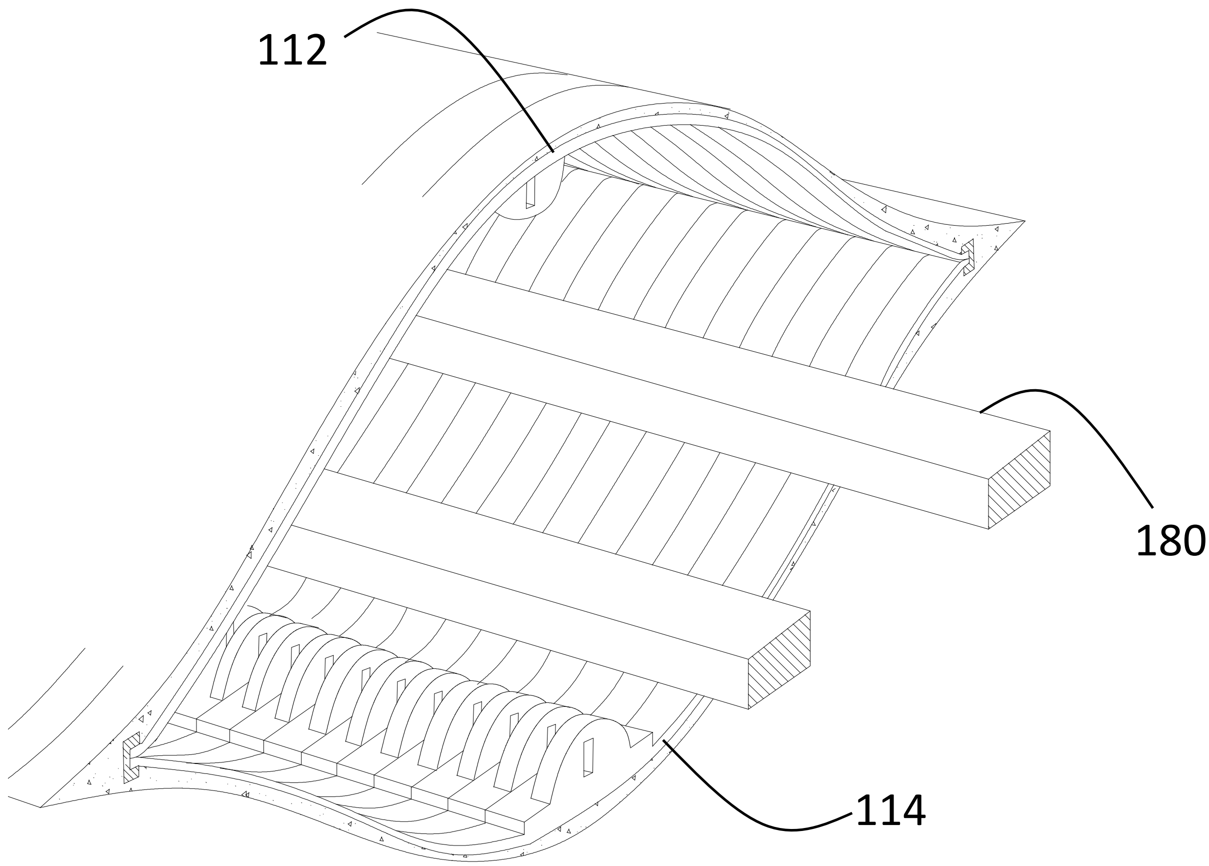

FIG. 5

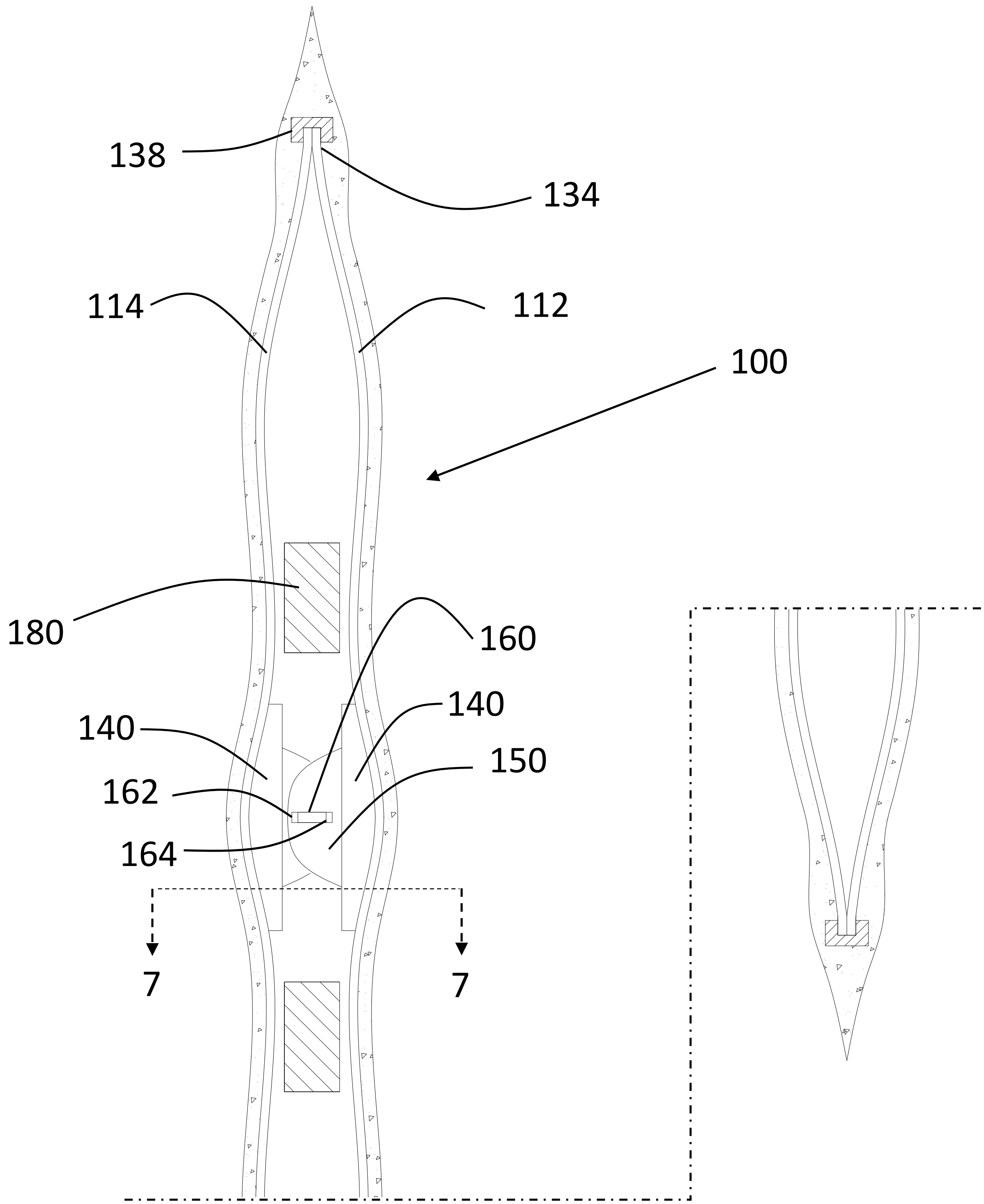

FIG. 6

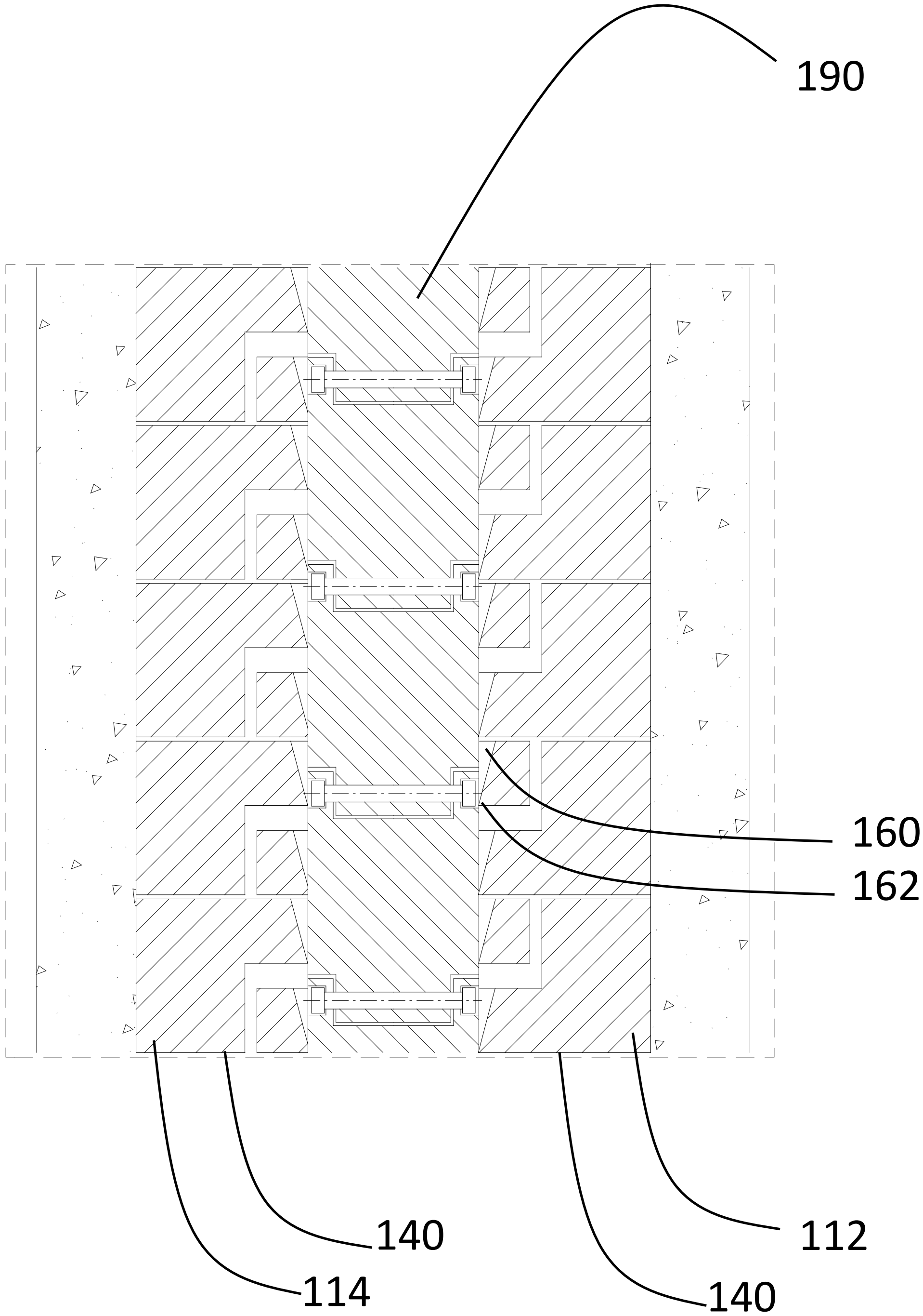

FIG. 7

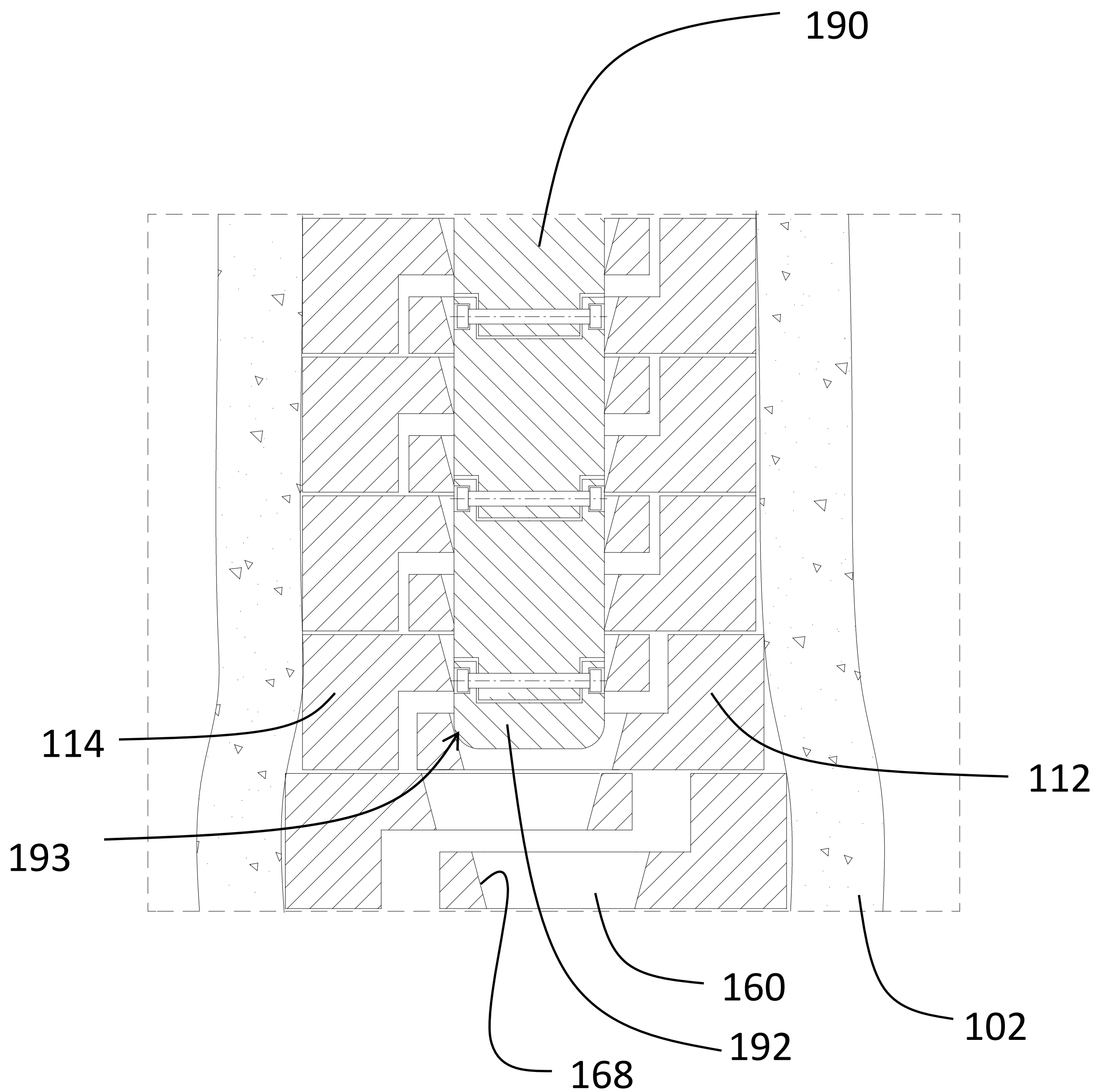

FIG. 8

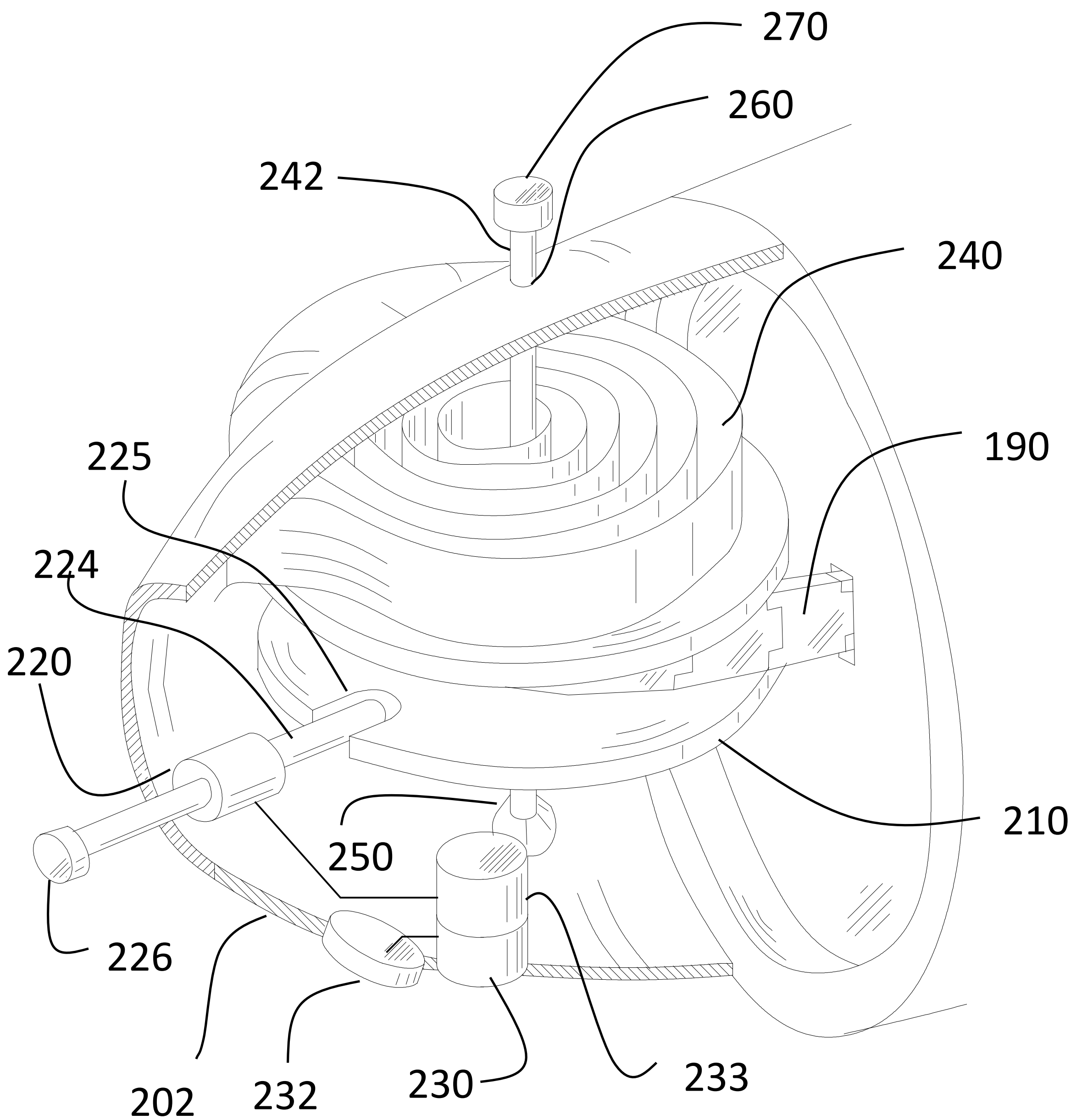

FIG. 9

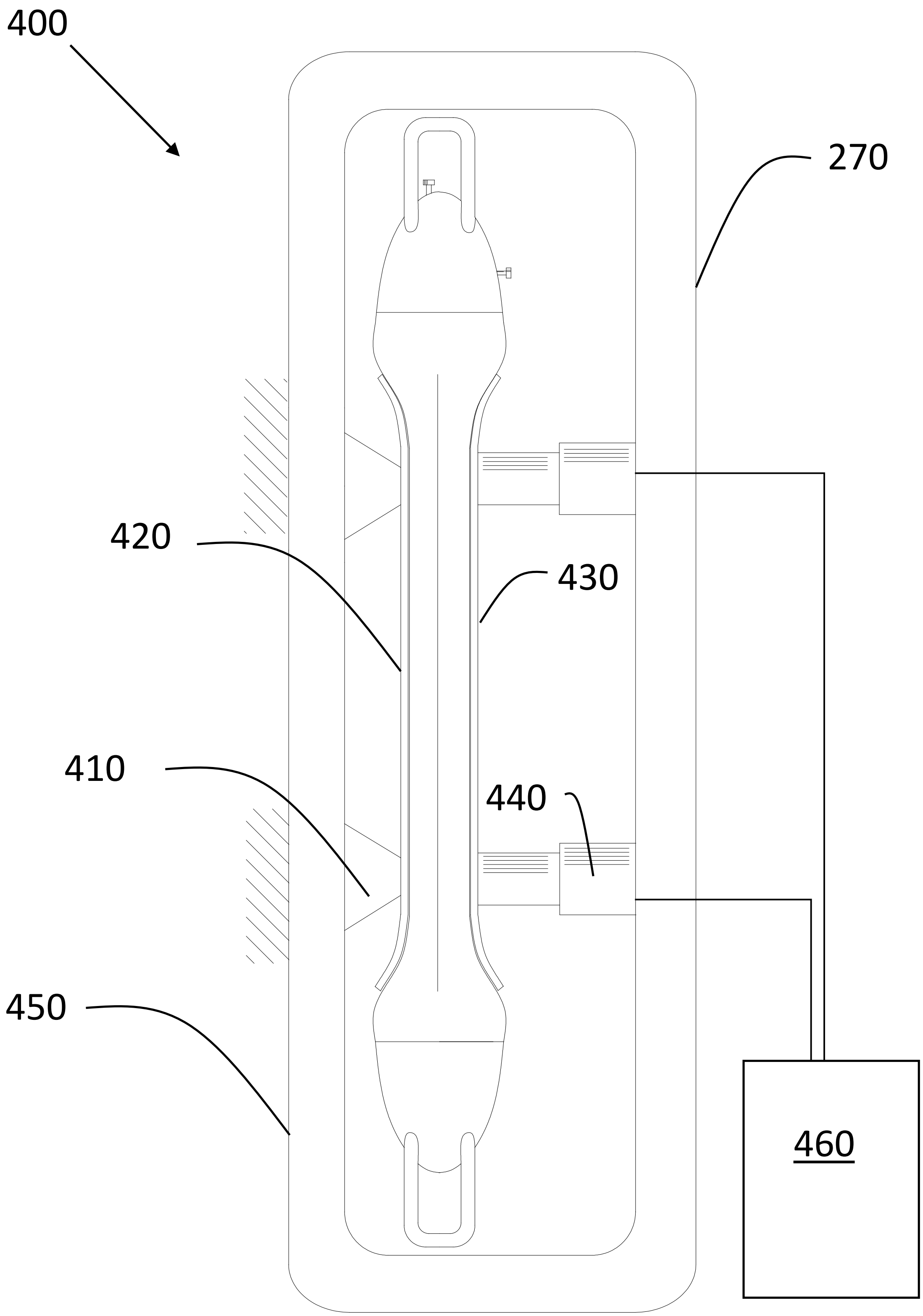

FIG. 10