

United States Patent [19]

Suzuki

[11] Patent Number: 5,043,964

[45] Date of Patent: Aug. 27, 1991

[54] **LINEAR PICKUP ACTUATOR FOR MOVING AN OPTICAL PICKUP IN A RADIAL DIRECTION OF A DISK**

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[73] Assignee: Pioneer Electronic Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

[21] Appl. No.: 520,413

[22] Filed: May 8, 1990

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 171,073, Mar. 21, 1988, Pat. No. 4,942,562.

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Apr. 15, 1987 [JP] Japan 62-93907

[51] Int. Cl.⁵ G11B 7/00; G11B 17/30; G11B 21/02

[52] U.S. Cl. 369/44.11; 369/44.22; 369/44.32; 369/215; 369/219

[58] Field of Search 369/215, 219, 44.11, 369/44.14, 44.15, 44.16, 44.22

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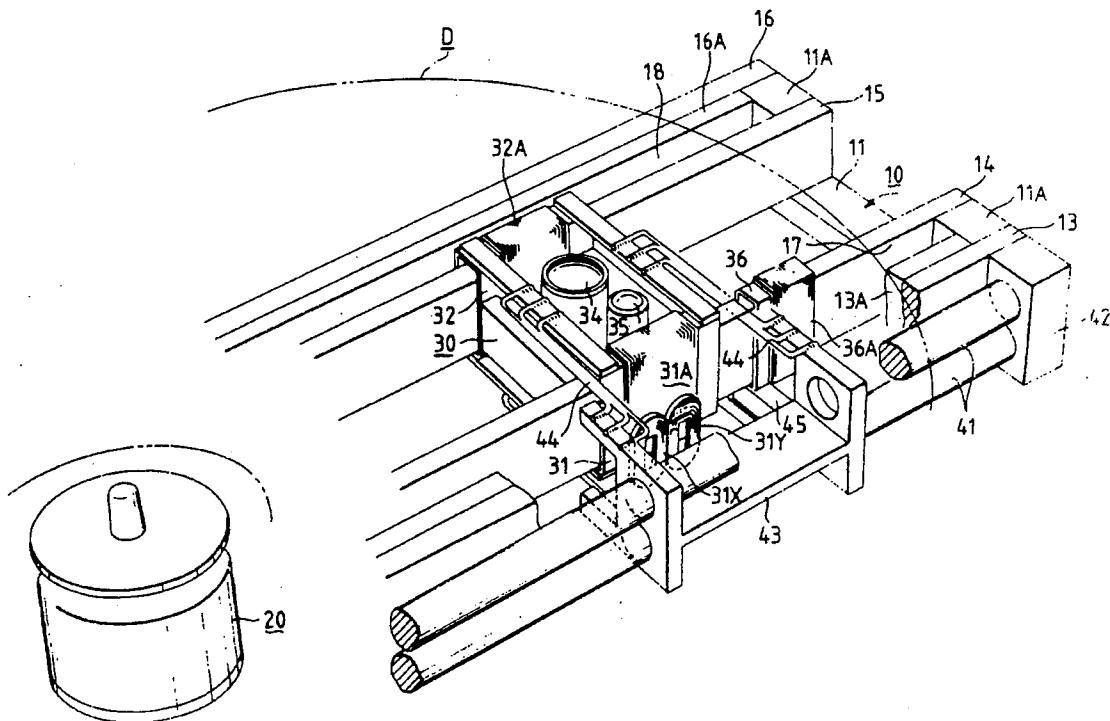
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Assistant Examiner—Kenneth B. Wells
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[57] ABSTRACT

A pickup actuator includes a slider, an optical pickup unit, and at least one suspension arm extending from the slider for suspending the pickup unit. The pickup unit includes at least one bobbin surrounding a yoke plate, upon which a first coil is wound, and further transversely mounted coils attached to the first coil. The coils collectively control movement of the pickup unit in tracking, focusing and tilt directions thereof. A further bobbin connected to the slider surrounds the yoke plate and includes a further coil wound thereabout for driving the slider and the pickup unit radially of an associated optical disk.

11 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



LG Electronics, Inc. et al.
EXHIBIT 1003

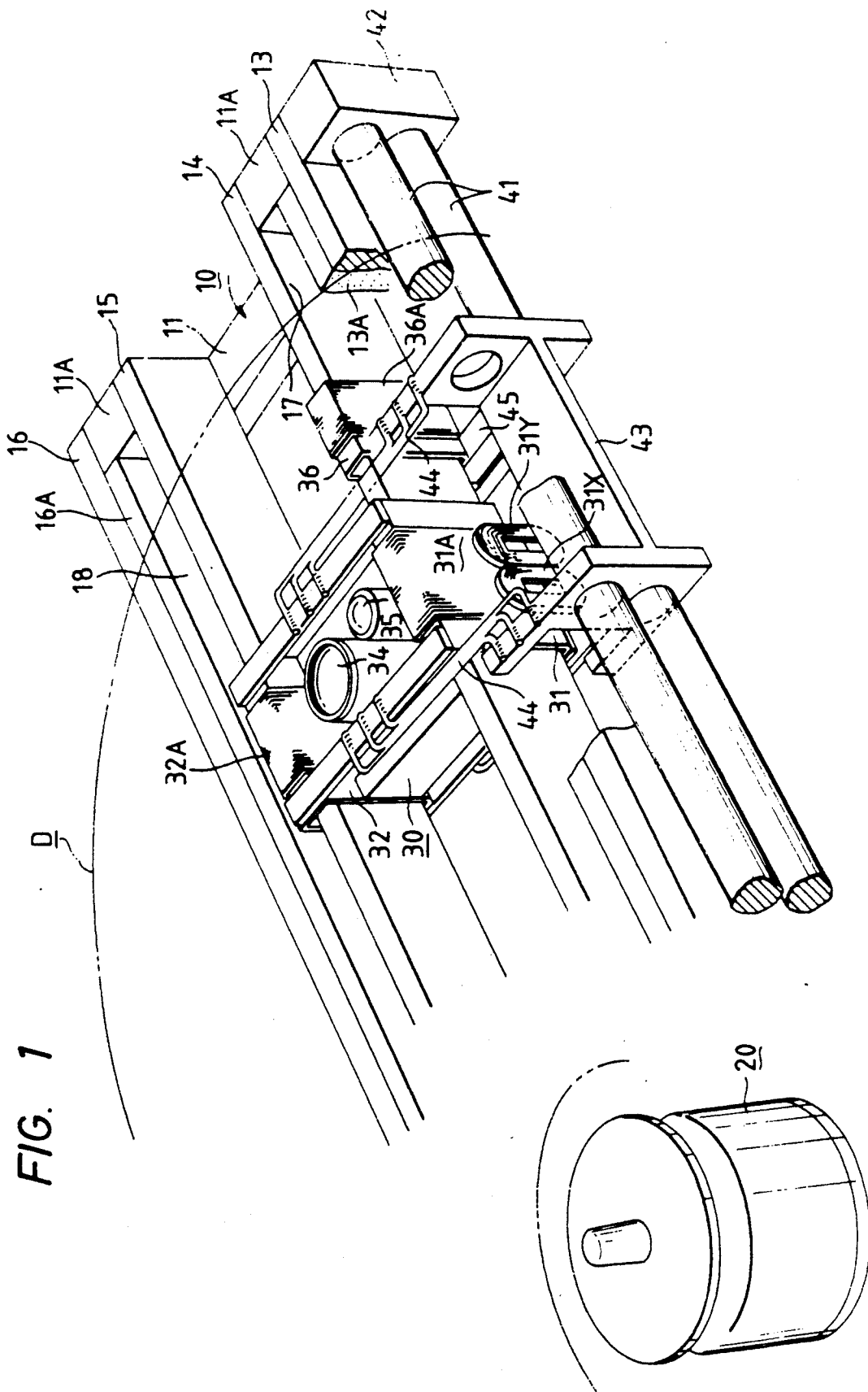


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

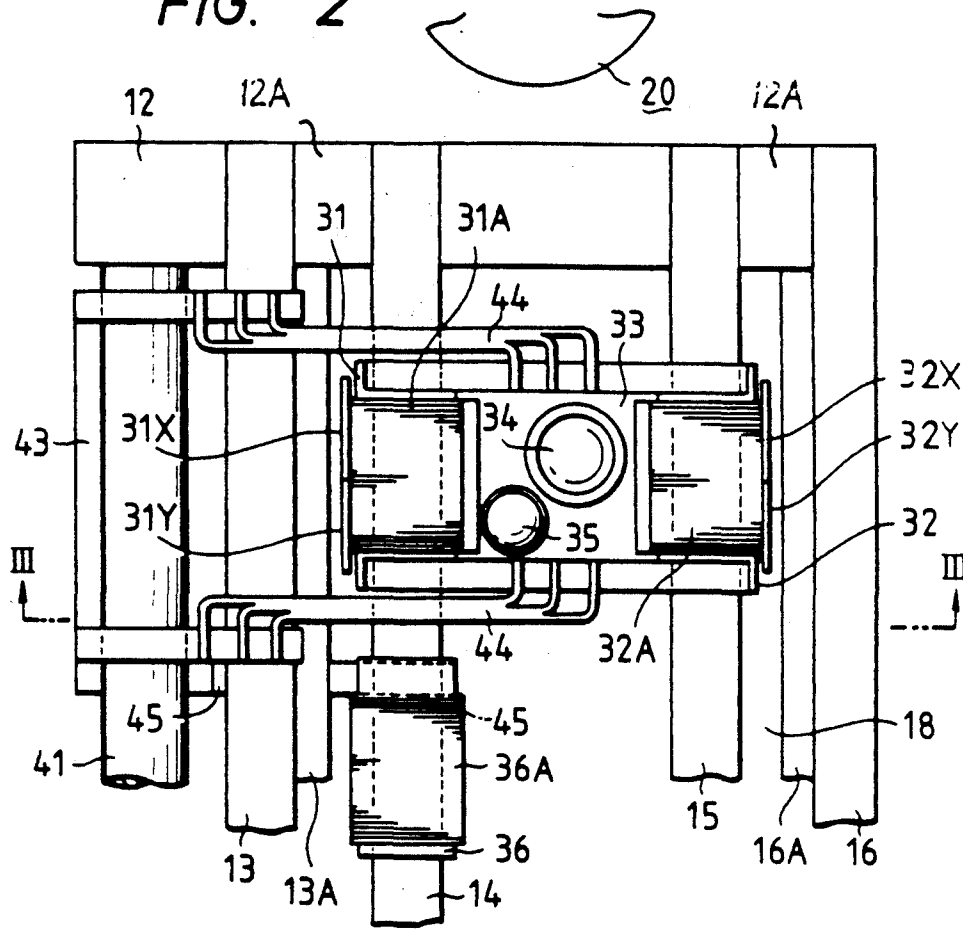


FIG. 3

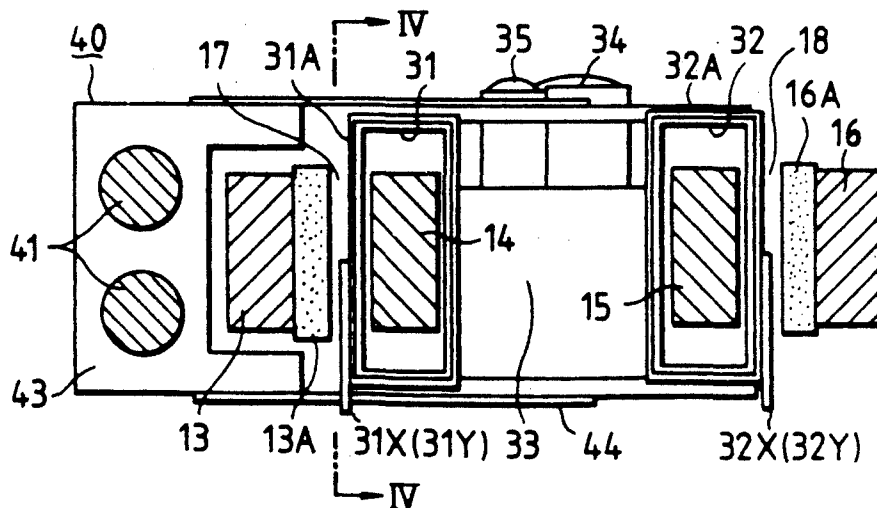


FIG. 4

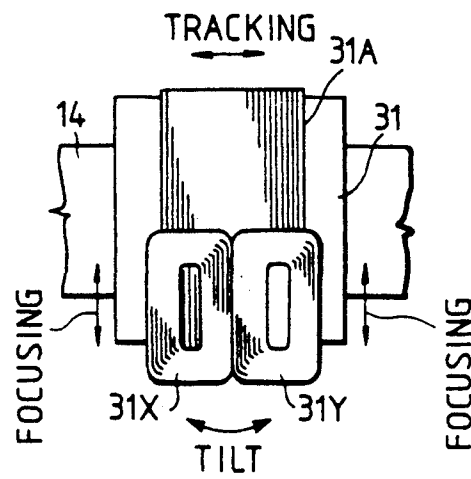
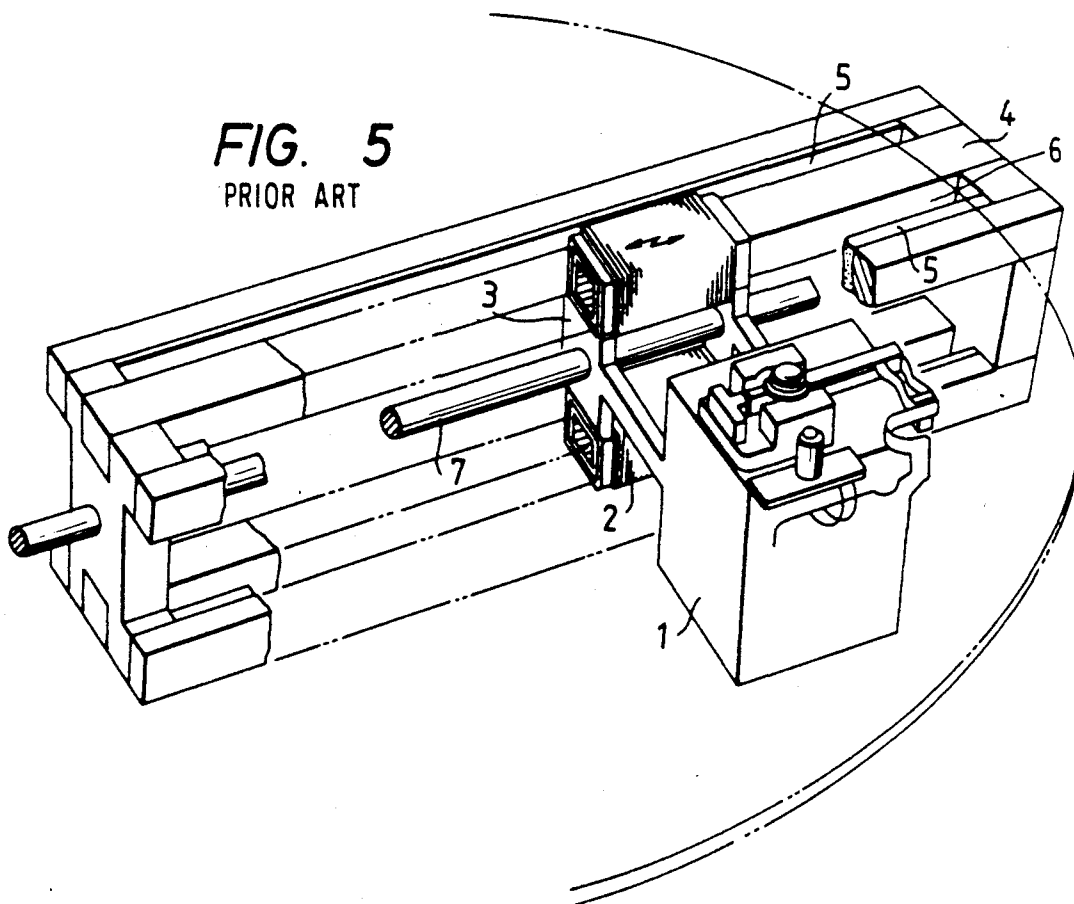


FIG. 5
PRIOR ART



LINEAR PICKUP ACTUATOR FOR MOVING AN OPTICAL PICKUP IN A RADIAL DIRECTION OF A DISK

This is a continuation of application No. 07/171,073 filed Mar. 21, 1988 now U.S. Pat. No. 4,942,562.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a pickup actuator, and particularly to a pickup actuator having an improved magnetic circuit design which enables the sliding mechanisms to be made light in weight.

Disk players such as video disk and CD players employ optical pickups for reading out information stored on an optically encoded disk. The pickup is provided with a magnetic circuit which is made capable of finely driving an objective lens along a focal axis for focusing, and in the direction of the encoded information (pits) for tracking. A carriage mechanism for driving the pickup for moving the same in the radial direction of the disk is also provided.

The carriage mechanism is provided with magnetic circuits together with a guide rail which guide the pickup along its stroke. The number of magnetic circuits is three or more in all, together with the magnetic circuit provided in the pickup. The magnetic circuits in the past have been made large and long, making the carriage mechanism overly long and heavy.

An example of a conventional device is shown in FIG. 5. In this device, the pickup 1 is integrated with a frame 3, which forms a linear motor, via a stay 2. Yoke plates 4 constituting a magnetic circuit pass through openings provided in the frame 3. The frame 3 is disposed in an air gap 6 formed by magnets 5, and is movably supported by a guide bar 7 for linear movement.

The pickup apparatus of the conventional type includes 3 independent magnetic circuits. The magnetic circuits of the carriage mechanism are so long that the total weight is made quite heavy. The power supply system for driving the coils is extremely complicated and requires a large driving current.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is intended to simplify the arrangement of the magnetic circuit system of a carriage mechanism to thereby reduce the overall weight of the system. In order to obtain this object, the pickup actuator includes at least one suspended bobbin supporting a coil and loosely fitted around a yoke plate, a suspension arm for suspending the bobbin, at least one second coil attached to a side surface of the first coil, and a pickup unit attached to the bobbin.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a part of the pickup actuator according to the present invention;
 FIG. 2 is a plan view of the apparatus of FIG. 1;
 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on line III—III of FIG. 2;
 FIG. 4 is a side-view taken along line IV—IV of FIG. 3; and
 FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing a conventional pickup actuator device

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIGS. 1—4, an embodiment of the present invention will be described. In the drawings, reference numeral 10 designates a magnetic circuit unit disposed on a chassis. A spindle motor unit 20 is disposed at an end portion of the magnetic circuit unit 10. A carriage mechanism 40 is movably attached to the magnetic circuit unit 10 so as to move a pickup unit 30 in the radial direction of disk D while disk D is rotated by the spindle motor unit 20.

The carriage mechanism unit 40 includes a slider 43, through which a pair of guide rails 41 supported by holders 42 are inserted, and includes bobbins 31, 32 suspended from electrically conductive suspension arms 44 extending from the slider 43. A pair of yoke plates 14 and 15 extend in the movement direction of the carriage 40 and are loosely inserted through the bobbins 31, 32. The bobbins 31 and 32 are supported by the arms 44 in the floating state relative to the yoke plates 14, 15. The bobbins are movable in the radial direction of the disk via the carriage mechanism unit 40 and the arm 44.

The pickup unit 30 is provided with an objective lens 34, a tilt detection lens 35, and associated circuitry. The lenses are disposed on a support 33 located between the bobbins 31 and 32 and are driven together with the carriage mechanism 40.

In the magnetic circuit unit 10, plates 11 and 12 are disposed with a suitable distance therebetween, not less than the stroke of the pickup unit. Two pairs of yoke plates 13 and 14, 15 and 16 are respectively attached on opposite sides of two sets of spacers 11A, 12A. The plates 11 and 12 are perpendicular support plates which connect opposite ends of the pairs of yoke plates 13, 14 and 15, 16. Plate 11 is positioned at the outer end of the pairs of yoke plates, whereas plate 12 (see FIG. 2) is positioned at the inner end of the yoke plates closest to the spindle motor 20. Air gaps 17 and 18 corresponding to the thicknesses of the spacers 11A and 12A are formed between the yoke plates 13 and 14 and between the yoke plates 15 and 16, respectively. Plate-like magnets 13A and 16A are fixed to the yoke plates 13 and 16 along their inner surfaces.

A bobbin 36 is fittingly inserted on the yoke plate 14, the bobbin 36 being integrated with the slider 43 via a carriage coil stay 45. A carriage coil 36A is wound on the bobbin 36 to perform the carriage displacement operation. Tracking coils 31A and 32A are wound on the bobbins 31 and 32, respectively. Pairs of tilting and focusing coils 31X and 31Y, 32X and 32Y are wound respectively on the tracking coils 31A and 32A such that the coils 31X and 31Y, 32X and 32Y are wound in planes perpendicular to the planes in which the tracking coils 31A and 32A are wound.

A driving current is supplied to the tracking coils 31A and 32A, and to the tilting and focusing coils 31X, 31Y, 32X and 32Y via the suspension arms 44. A current is supplied to the carriage coil 36A by a feeder line (not shown) extending along the carriage coil stay 45.

A tracking control current is supplied to the tracking coils 31A and 32A to control the positioning of a reading light beam with respect to the track of the disk D, that is, so that the reading light beam accurately impinges upon the pits formed in the disk. The same current is applied to the tilting and focusing coils 31X and 31Y so as to control focusing. If the disk D is slanted or otherwise tilted, a control current is supplied to the pair

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