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(54) **NAILER WITH BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
B65B 1/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **173/1**; 227/131; 227/134

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 227/8, 120, 227/129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 6, 7; 173/1, 173/2, 11

See application file for complete search history.

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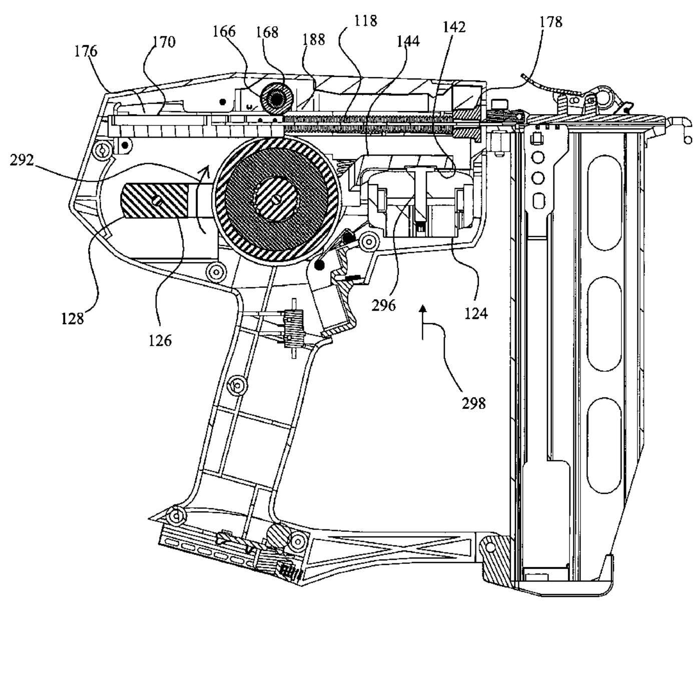
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A device for impacting a fastener in one embodiment includes a drive mechanism configured to impact a fastener, a lever arm pivotable between a first position and a second position, and a motor including a plurality of permanent magnets mounted on a rotatable housing, the motor mounted on the lever arm such that when the lever arm is in the first position, the rotatable motor housing is isolated from the drive mechanism and when the lever arm is in the second position, the rotatable motor housing is positioned to transfer rotational energy to the drive mechanism.

19 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



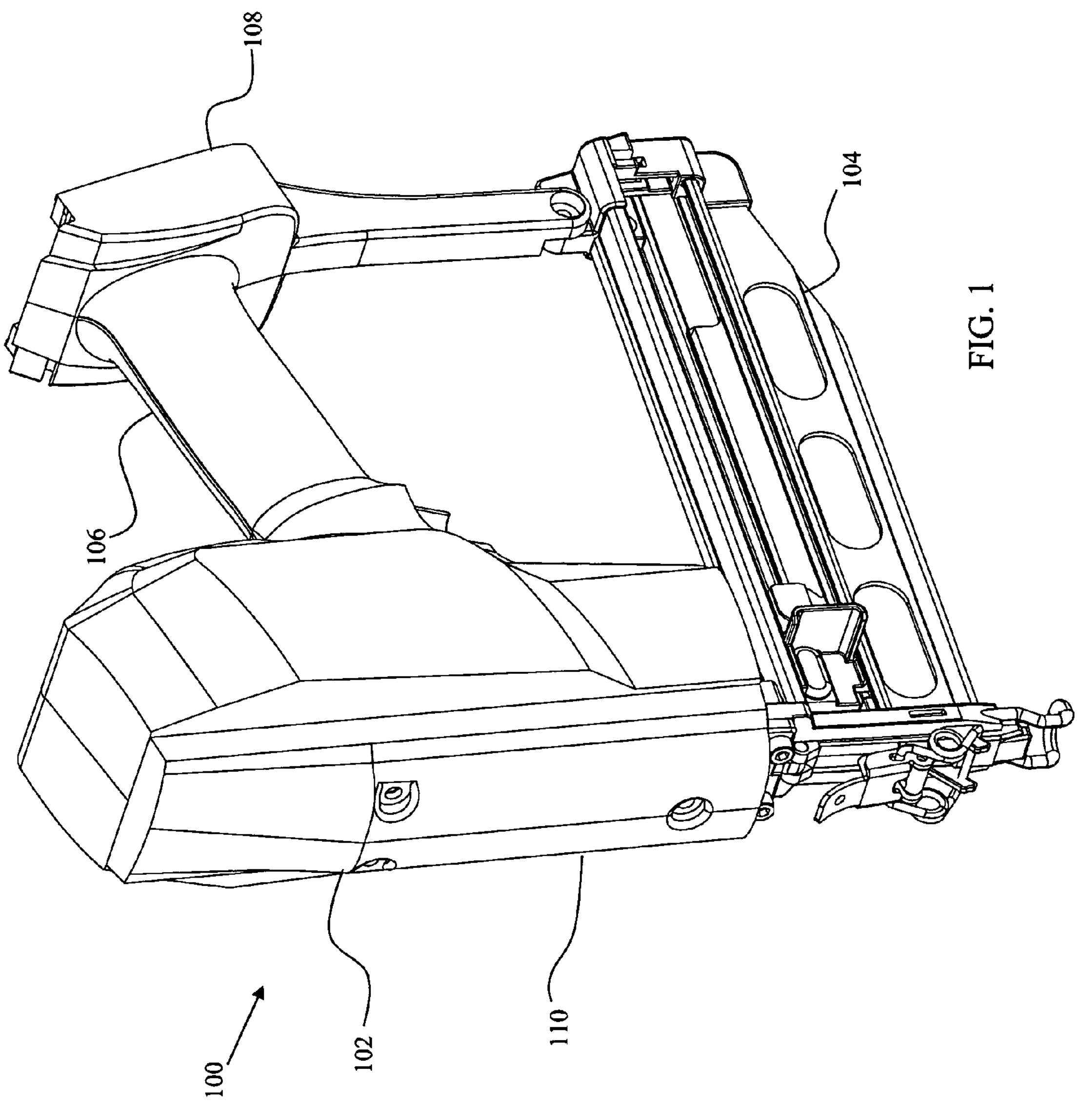


FIG. 1

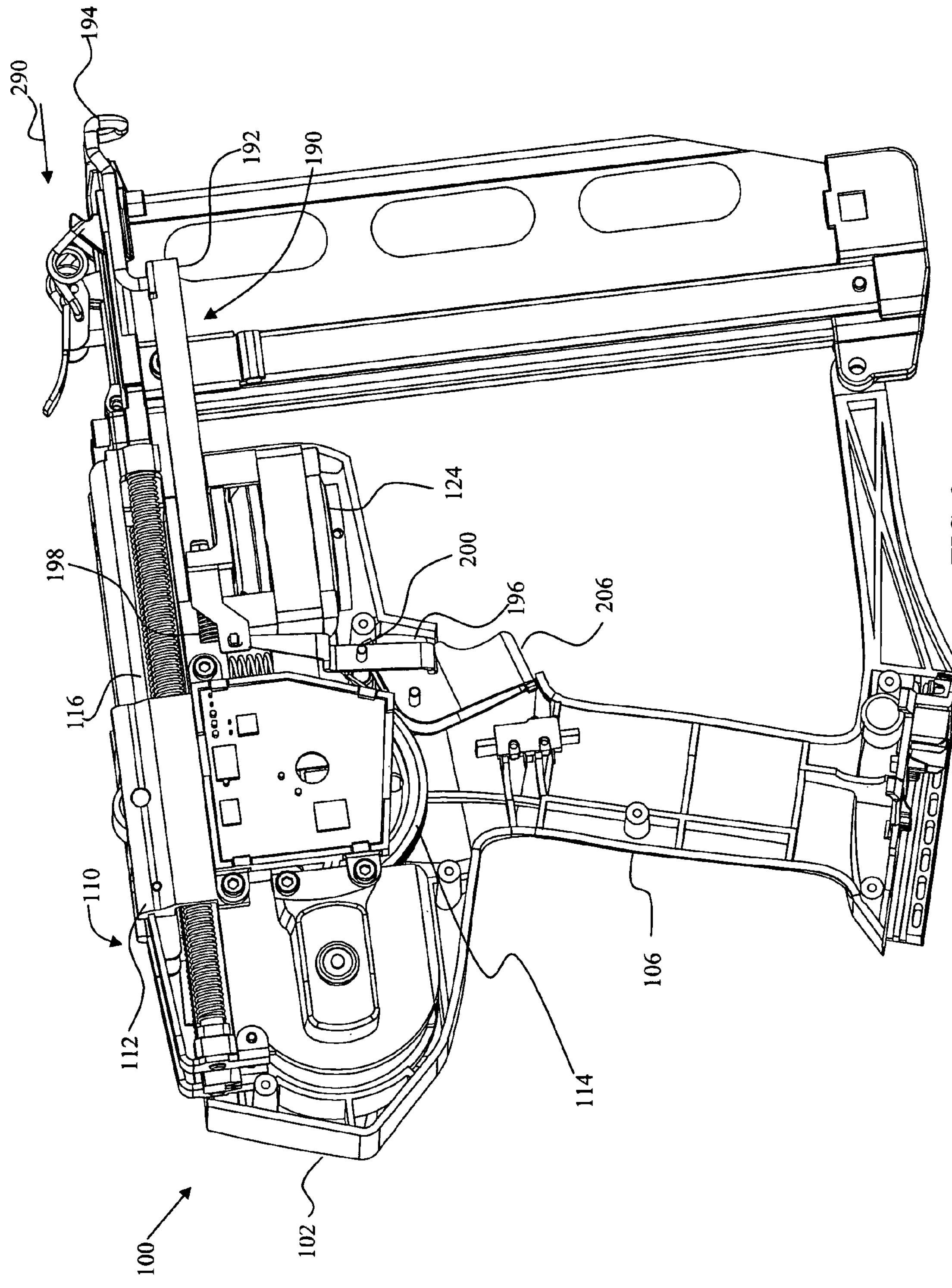


FIG. 2

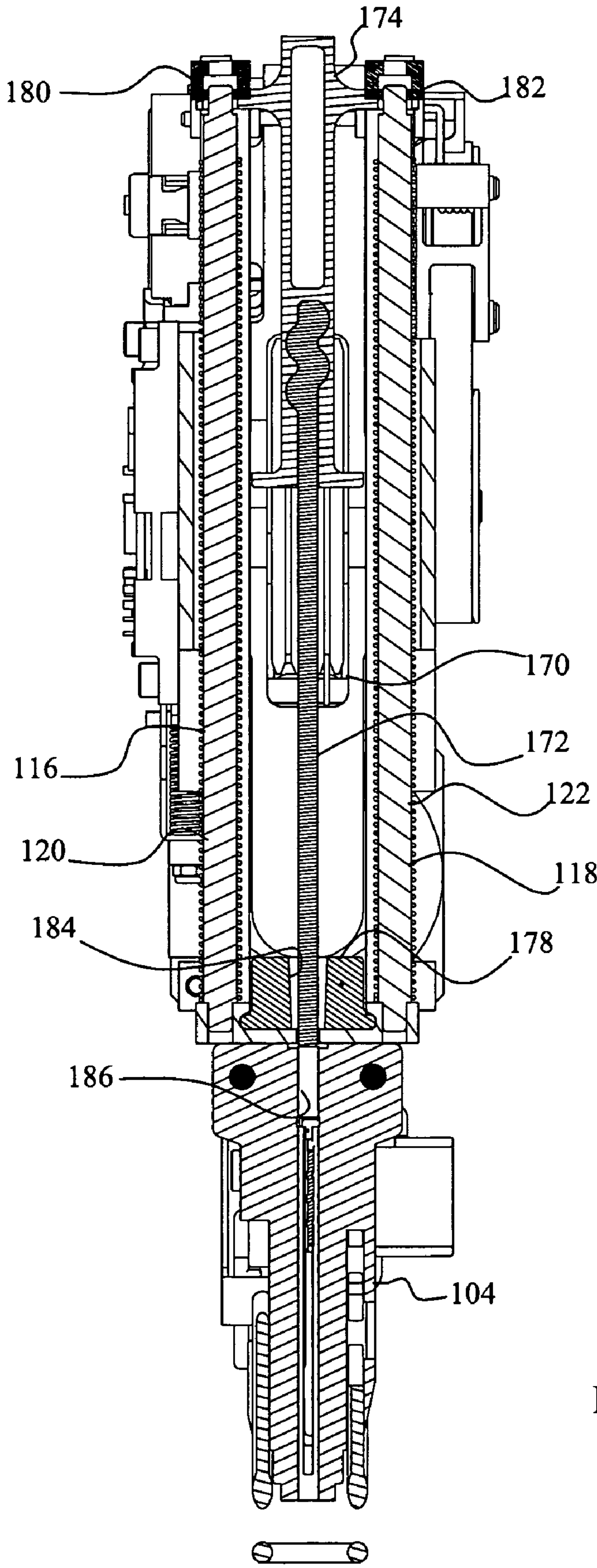


FIG. 3

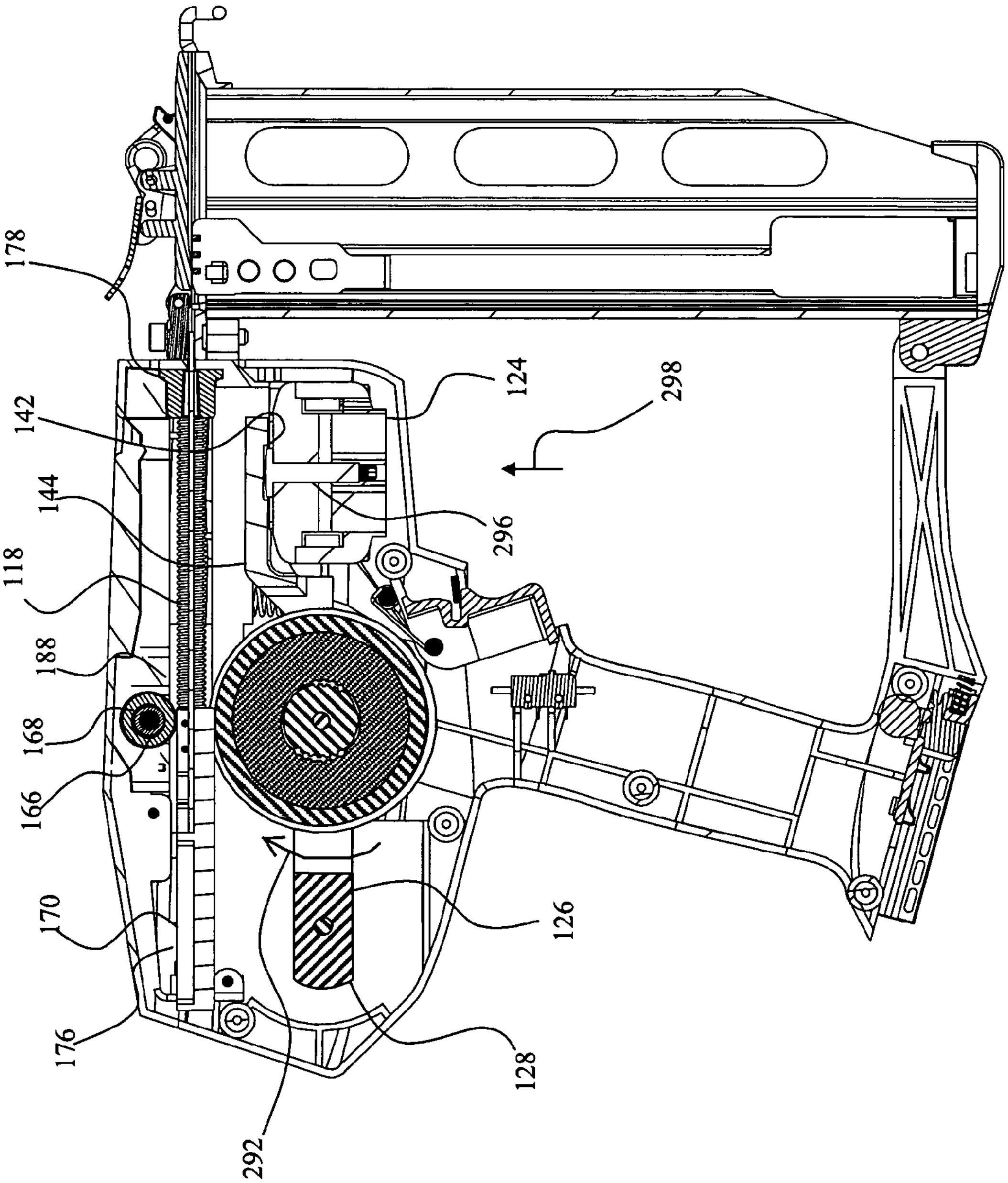


FIG. 4

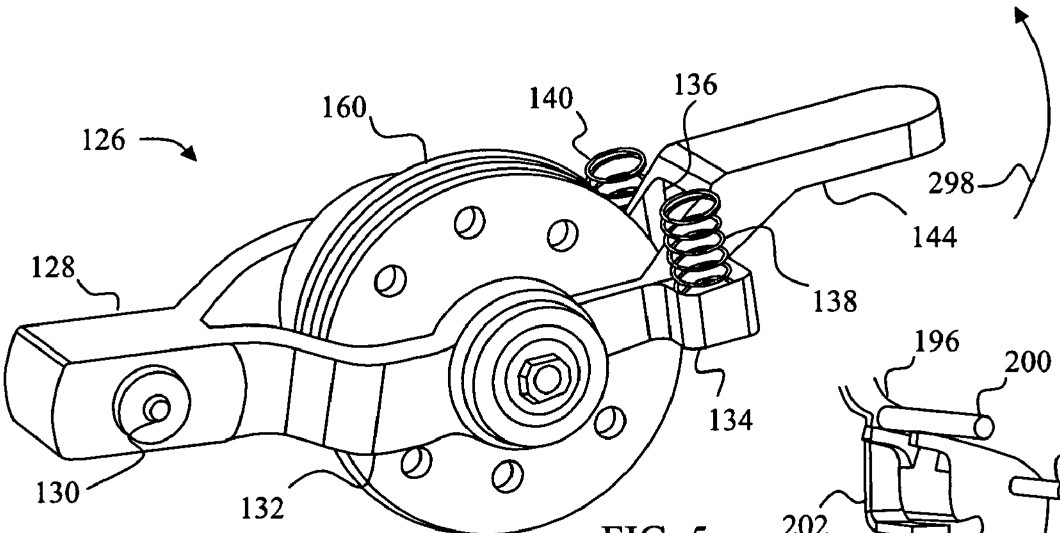


FIG. 5

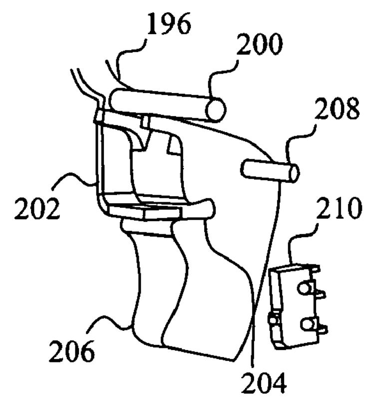


FIG. 7

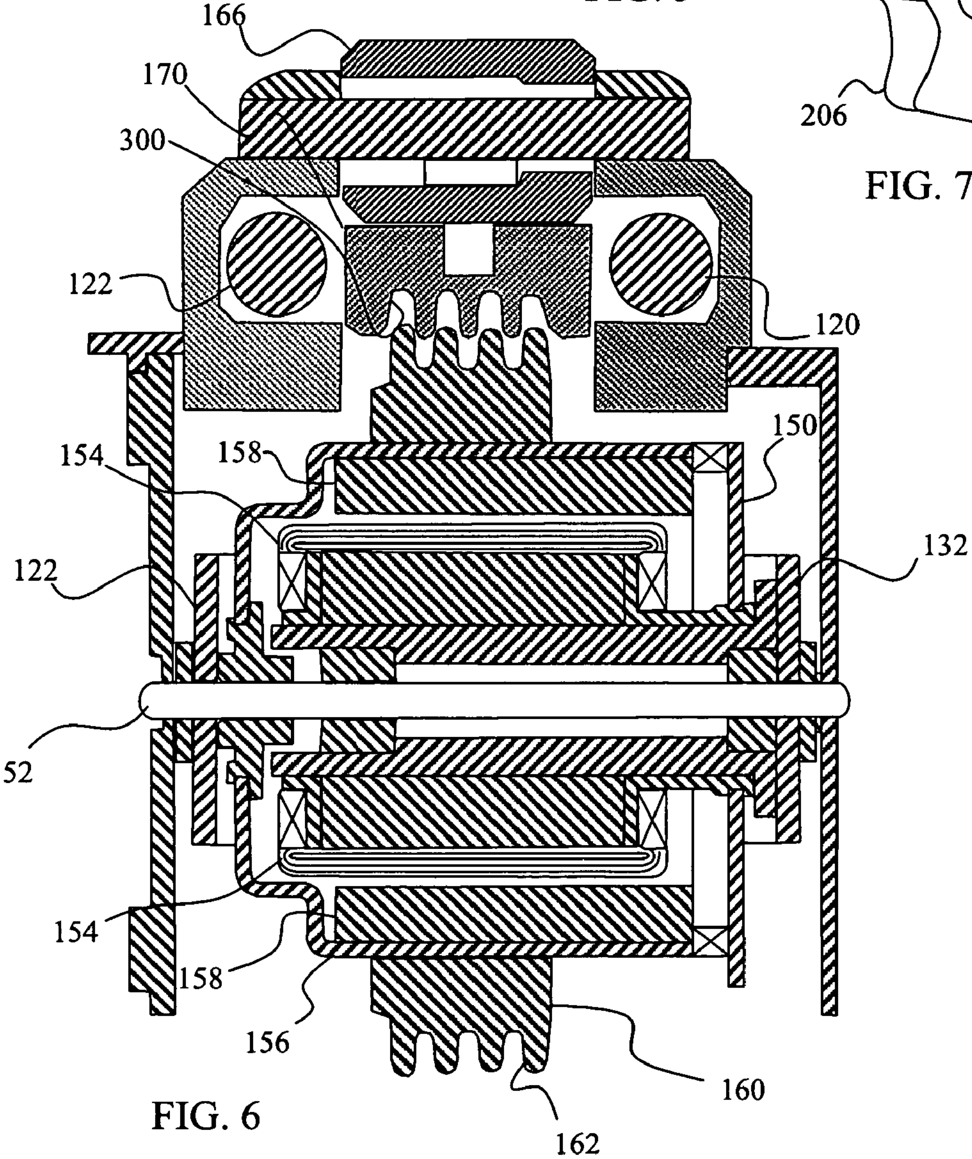
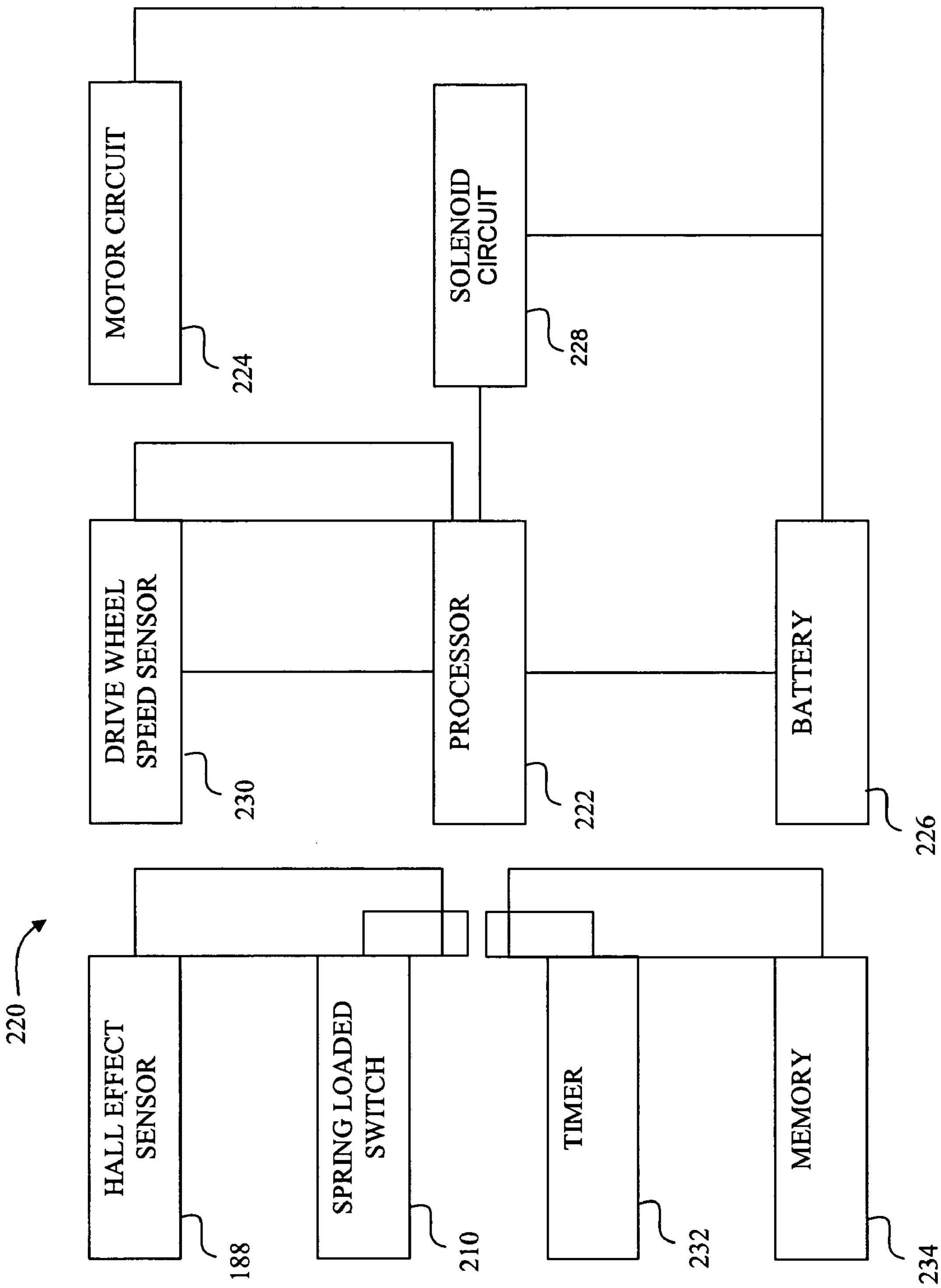


FIG. 6



MOTOR CIRCUIT
224
SOLENOID CIRCUIT
228
DRIVE WHEEL SPEED SENSOR
230
PROCESSOR
222
BATTERY
226
220
HALL EFFECT SENSOR
188
SPRING LOADED SWITCH
210
TIMER
232
MEMORY
234

FIG. 8

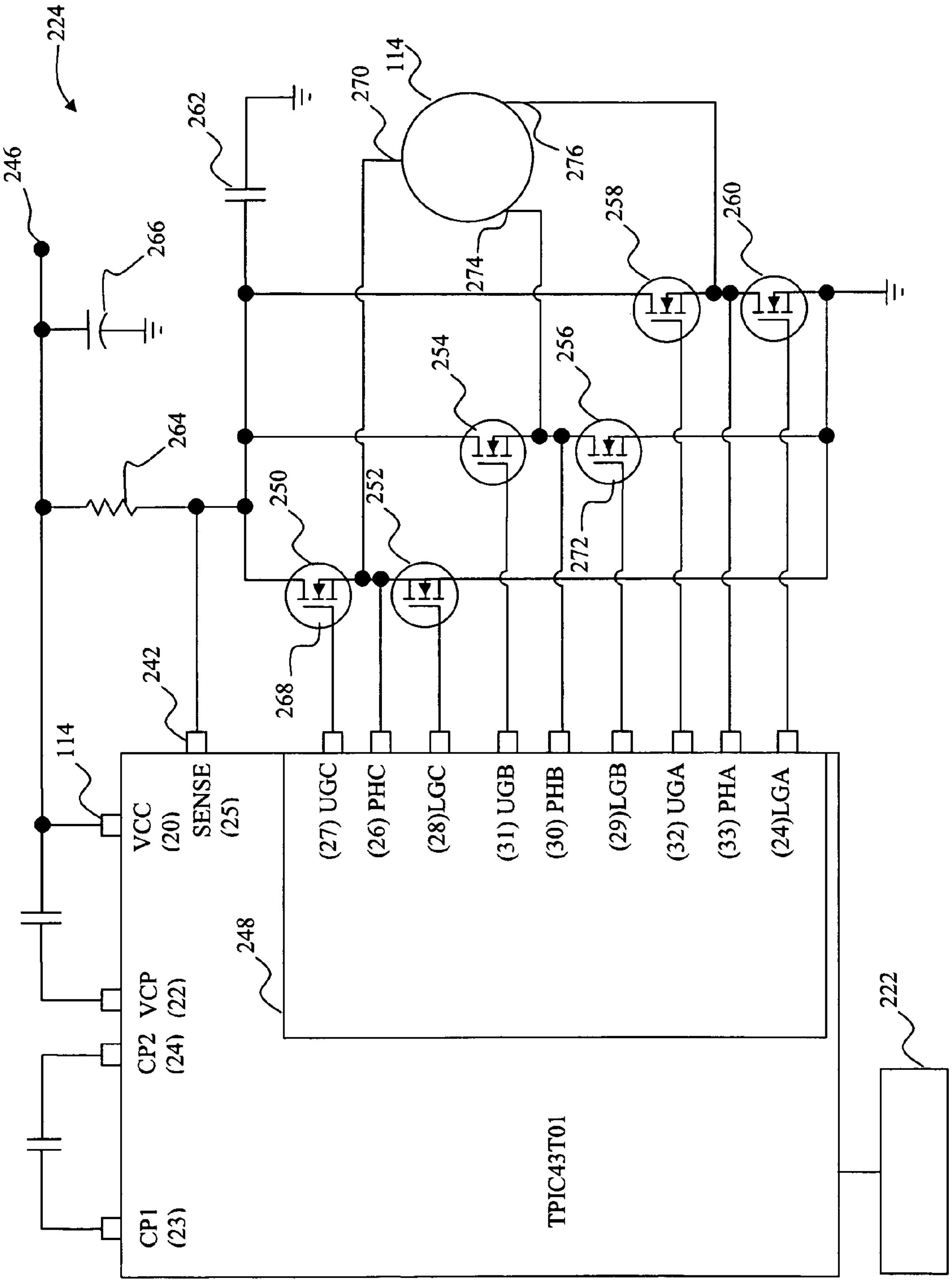

224
246
266
262
270
114
276
258
260
274
254
256
264
250
252
272
268
242
114
VCC (20)
SENSE (25)
(27) UGC
(26) PHC
(28)LGC
(31) UGB
(30) PHB
(29)LGB
(32) UGA
(33) PHA
(24)LGA
248
VCP (22)
CP2 (24)
CP1 (23)
TPIC43T01
222

FIG. 9

NAILER WITH BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR

Cross-reference is made to U.S. Utility patent application Ser. No. 12/191,935 entitled "Cordless Nail Gun" by Krondorfer et al., which was filed on Aug. 14, 2008; to U.S. Utility patent application Ser. No. 12/191,948 entitled "Cordless Nailer With Safety Sensor" by Krondorfer et al., which was filed on Aug. 14, 2008; to U.S. Utility patent application Ser. No. 12/191,960 entitled "Cordless Nailer With Safety Mechanism" by Krondorfer et al., which was filed on Aug. 14, 2008; and to U.S. Utility patent application Ser. No. 12/191,979 entitled "Cordless Nailer Drive Mechanism Sensor" by Hlinka et al., which was filed on Aug. 14, 2008, the entirety of each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of devices used to drive fasteners into work-pieces and particularly to a device for impacting fasteners into work-pieces.

BACKGROUND

Fasteners such as nails and staples are commonly used in projects ranging from crafts to building construction. While manually driving such fasteners into a work-piece is effective, a user may quickly become fatigued when involved in projects requiring a large number of fasteners and/or large fasteners. Moreover, proper driving of larger fasteners into a work-piece frequently requires more than a single impact from a manual tool.

In response to the shortcomings of manual driving tools, power-assisted devices for driving fasteners into wood have been developed. Contractors and homeowners commonly use such devices for driving fasteners ranging from brad nails used in small projects to common nails which are used in framing and other construction projects. Compressed air has been traditionally used to provide power for the power-assisted devices. Specifically, a source of compressed air is used to actuate a cylinder which impacts a nail into the work-piece. Such systems, however, require an air compressor, increasing the cost of the system and limiting the portability of the system. Additionally, the air-lines used to connect a device to the air compressor hinder movement and can be quite cumbersome and dangerous in applications such as roofing.

Fuel cells have also been developed for use as a source of power for power-assisted devices. The fuel cell is generally provided in the form of a cylinder which is removably attached to the device. In operation, fuel from the cylinder is mixed with air and ignited. The subsequent expansion of gases is used to push the cylinder and thus impact a fastener into a work-piece. These systems are relatively complicated as both electrical systems and fuel systems are required to produce the expansion of gases. Additionally, the fuel cartridges are typically single use cartridges.

Another source of power that has been used in power assisted devices is electrical power. Traditionally, electrical devices have been mostly limited to use in impacting smaller fasteners such as staples, tacks and brad nails. In these devices, a solenoid driven by electrical power from an external source is used to impact the fastener. The force that can be achieved using a solenoid, however, is limited by the physical structure of the solenoid. Specifically, the number of ampere-turns in a solenoid governs the force that can be generated by the solenoid. As the number of turns increases, however, the resistance of the coil increases necessitating a larger operational voltage. Additionally, the force in a solenoid varies in relation to the distance of the solenoid core from the center of the windings. This limits most solenoid driven devices to short stroke and small force applications such as staplers or brad nailers.

Various approaches have been used to address the limitations of electrical devices. In some systems, multiple impacts are used. This approach requires the tool to be maintained in position for a relatively long time to drive a fastener. Another approach is the use of a spring to store energy. In this approach, the spring is cocked (or activated) through an electric motor and gearbox. Once sufficient energy is stored within the spring, the energy is released from the spring into an anvil which then impacts the fastener into the substrate. The force delivery characteristics of a spring, however, are not well suited for driving fasteners. As a fastener is driven further into a work-piece, more force is needed. In contrast, as a spring approaches an unloaded condition, less force is delivered to the anvil.

Flywheels have also been used to store energy for use in impacting a fastener. The flywheels are used to launch a hammering anvil that impacts the nail. A shortcoming of such designs is the manner in which the flywheel is coupled to the driving anvil. Some designs incorporate the use of a friction clutching mechanism that is both complicated, heavy and subject to wear. Other designs use a continuously rotating flywheel coupled to a toggle link mechanism to drive a fastener. Such designs are limited by large size, heavy weight, additional complexity, and unreliability.

Power-assisted impacting tools incorporate a motor to provide the energy which is used to impact a fastener. The motor is typically a motor which incorporates brushes. Brushed motors are effective for generating a rotational torque from a direct current power source. Brushed motors, however, occupy a large amount of space, resulting in a bulky tool. Moreover, the brushed motors are relatively heavy and inefficient. Additionally, brushed motors generate sparks which are not desired in dusty environments and the brushed motors are relatively inefficient. Lastly, a brushed motor requires a speed reducing mechanism (i.e. belt or gearbox) that couples the armature shaft to the flywheel in order to provide the necessary torque to accelerate the flywheel.

What is needed is an energy storage system which can be used to control delivery of impacting force in a device which is reliable and safe and does not increase the number of mechanical switches. What is needed is a system which can be used to provide impacting force in a device using low voltage energy sources. What is further needed is a system which is reliable and does not require a continuously rotating flywheel. A further need exists for a device which exhibits improved efficiency, and which is lighter, or smaller, or quieter than a tool incorporating a brushed motor.

SUMMARY

In accordance with one embodiment, there is provided a device for impacting a fastener which includes a drive mechanism configured to impact a fastener, a lever arm pivotable between a first position and a second position, and a motor including a plurality of permanent magnets mounted on a rotatable housing, the motor mounted on the lever arm such that when the lever arm is in the first position, the rotatable motor housing is isolated from the drive mechanism and when the lever arm is in the second position, the rotatable motor housing is positioned to transfer rotational energy to the drive mechanism.

In accordance with another embodiment, a method of impacting a fastener includes energizing a motor including a plurality of permanent magnets, rotating a housing using the plurality of permanent magnets, engaging the rotating housing and a drive mechanism, and transferring energy from the rotating housing to the drive mechanism.

In accordance with a further embodiment, a device for impacting a fastener includes a frame, a lever arm pivotably mounted to the frame, an outrunner motor mounted to the lever arm, a drive mechanism for impacting a fastener, and a solenoid configured to pivot the lever arm between a first position wherein rotational energy from the outrunner motor is isolated from the drive mechanism and a second position wherein rotational energy from the outrunner motor can transfer to the drive mechanism.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** depicts a front perspective view of a fastener impacting device in accordance with principles of the present invention;

FIG. **2** depicts a side plan view of the fastener impacting device of FIG. **1** with a portion of the housing removed;

FIG. **3** depicts a top cross sectional view of the fastener impacting device of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** depicts a side cross sectional view of the fastener impacting device of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **5** depicts a side perspective view of the lever arm assembly of the device of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **6** depicts a rear cross sectional view of the lever arm assembly of the device of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **7** depicts a partial perspective view of the device of FIG. **1** showing a trigger, a trigger sensor switch and a hook portion of a lever arm which can inhibit rotation of the trigger;

FIG. **8** depicts a schematic of a control system used to control the device of FIG. **1** in accordance with principles of the invention; and

FIG. **9** depicts a schematic of a motor control system used to control the brushless motor of FIG. **1** in accordance with principles of the invention.

DESCRIPTION

For the purposes of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings and described in the following written specification. It is understood that no limitation to the scope of the invention is thereby intended. It is further understood that the present invention includes any alterations and modifications to the illustrated embodiments and includes further applications of the principles of the invention as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which this invention pertains.

FIG. **1** depicts a fastener impacting device **100** including a housing **102** and a fastener cartridge **104**. The housing **102** defines a handle portion **106**, a battery receptacle **108** and a drive section **110**. The fastener cartridge **104** in this embodiment is spring biased to force fasteners, such as nails or staples, serially one after the other, into a loaded position adjacent the drive section **110**. With further reference to FIG. **2**, wherein a portion of the housing **102** is removed, the housing **102** is mounted on a two piece frame **112** which supports a brushless direct current motor **114**. Two springs **116** and **118**, shown more clearly in FIG. **3**, are positioned about guides **120** and **122**, respectively. A solenoid **124** is located below the guides **120** and **122**.

The motor **114** is mounted on a lever arm assembly **126** as shown in FIG. **4**. The lever arm assembly **126**, also shown in FIG. **5**, includes a base **128** with a pivot pin **130**, a motor bracket **132**, two spring wells **134** and **136** which receive springs **138** and **140**, respectively, and a pin receiving recess **142**, which is best seen in FIG. **4**, located on the lower surface of a tongue **144**.

The motor **114** is supported by the motor bracket **132**. The motor **114** in one embodiment is an outrunner motor. Thus, as shown in FIG. **6**, the motor **114** is mounted to the motor bracket **132** by a mounting plate **150** on one side and by a support shaft **152**, through which wiring for the motor **114** may be provided, on the opposite side. Stator windings **154** are wound around a core which is mounted to the support shaft **152**. A rotor housing **156** is rotatably supported by the support shaft **152**. Rotor magnets **158** are fixed to the inner surface of the rotor housing **156** and a drive wheel **160** is mounted to the outer surface of the rotor housing **156**. The drive wheel may also be part of the housing structure rather than a separate part. A plurality of grooves **162** are formed in the outer periphery of the drive wheel **160**.

Continuing with FIGS. **3** and **4**, a free-wheeling roller **166** is rigidly mounted to the frame **112** through a bearing **168** at a location above a drive member **170**. The drive member **170** includes an anvil **172** at one end and a guide rod flange **174** at the opposite end. A permanent magnet **176** is also located on the drive member **170**. The drive member **170** is movable between a front bumper **178** located at the forward end portions of the guides **120** and **122** and a pair of rear bumpers **180** and **182** located at the opposite end portions of the guides **120** and **122**. The front bumper **178** defines a central bore **184** which opens to a drive channel **186** in the fastener cartridge **104**. A Hall Effect sensor **188** is located forward of the free wheeling roller **166**.

Referring to FIG. **2**, an actuating mechanism **190** includes a slide bar **192** which is connected at one end to a work contact element (WCE) **194** and at the opposite end to a pivot arm **196**. A spring **198** biases the slide bar **192** toward the WCE **194**. The pivot arm **196** pivots about a pivot **200** and includes a hook portion **202** shown in FIG. **7**. The hook portion **202** is configured to fit within a stop slot **204** of a trigger **206**. The trigger **206** pivots about a pivot **208** and is aligned to activate a spring loaded switch **210**.

The spring loaded switch **210** is used to provide input to a control circuit **220** shown in FIG. **8**. The control circuit **220** includes a processor **222** that controls the operation of the motor **114** through a motor circuit **224** and the solenoid **124** through a solenoid circuit **228**. Power to the circuit **220** as well as the motor **114** and the solenoid circuit **228** is provided by a battery **226** coupled to the battery receptacle **108** (see FIG. **1**). The processor **222** receives signal inputs from the spring loaded switch **210**, the Hall Effect sensor **188**, and a drive wheel speed sensor **230**. The control circuit **220** further includes a timer **232** which provides input to the processor **222**. A memory **234** is programmed with command instructions which, when executed by the processor **222**, provide performance of various control functions described here. In one embodiment, the processor **222** and the memory **234** are onboard a microcontroller.

A schematic diagram of the motor circuit **224** is shown in FIG. **9**. The motor circuit **224**, which is powered through power input **246**, in one embodiment is a model TPIC43T01 motor controller commercially available from Texas Instruments, Inc. of Dallas, Tex.

The motor circuit **224** includes an FET driver portion **248**. The driver portion **248** is connected through NMOS FETs **250**, **252**, **254**, **256**, **258**, and **260** to the motor **114**. A capacitor **262** is connected to the drains of the high side NMOS transistors **250**, **254**, and **258**.

Rotation of the motor **114** is accomplished by activating the trigger **206** to apply power to the power input **246**. The application of power further completes a circuit allowing current to flow through a sensor resistor **264**.

More specifically, the NMOS FETs **250** and **256** are controlled as a pair by the driver portion **248** to produce a single phase of power to the motor **114**. When a signal is presented to the gate **268** of the NMOS FET **250**, the NMOS FET **250** couples the motor terminal **270** to battery power. When a signal is presented to the gate **272** of NMOS FET **256**, the NMOS FET **256** couples the motor terminal **274** to ground, allowing current to flow and causing the motor to rotate.

Similarly, the NMOS FETs **254** and **260** are controlled as a pair to provide a second phase of power to the terminal **274** of the motor **114** and the NMOS FETs **258** and **252** are controlled as a pair to provide a third phase of power to the terminal **276** of the motor **114**. Thus, the NMOS FETs **250**, **252**, **254**, **256**, **258**, and **260** are configured as a three pair half bridge, which are controlled by the motor circuit **224** to provide three phase power to the motor **114**.

When rotation of the motor **114** is no longer desired, the trigger **206** may be released, thereby removing power from the motor circuit **224**.

Further detail and operation of the fastener impacting device **100** is described with initial reference to FIGS. **1-8**. When the battery **226** is inserted into the battery receptacle **108** power is applied to the control circuit **220**. Next, the operator presses the work contact element **194** against a work-piece, pushing the work contact element **194** in the direction of the arrow **290** shown in FIG. **2**. The movement of the work contact element **194** causes the slide bar **192** of the actuating mechanism **190** to compress the spring **198** and to pivot the pivot arm **196** about the pivot pin **200**.

As the pivot arm **196** pivots about the pivot pin **200**, the hook portion **202** of the pivot arm **196** rotates out of the stop slot **204**. This allows the trigger **206** to be moved toward the spring loaded switch **210** shown in FIG. **7**. As the trigger **206** presses against the spring loaded switch **210**, a signal is generated and sent to the processor **222**. In response to the signal, the processor **222** causes energy from the battery **226** to be provided to the motor **114** through the motor circuit **224** causing the rotor housing **156** of the motor **114** to rotate in the direction of the arrow **292** of FIG. **4**. Accordingly, the drive wheel **160**, which is fixedly attached to the rotor housing **156**, also rotates in the direction of the arrow **292**.

The rotation of the drive wheel **160** is sensed by the drive wheel speed sensor **230** and a signal indicative of the rotational speed of the drive wheel **160** is passed to the processor **222**. The processor **222** controls the motor **114** to increase the rotational speed of the drive wheel **160** until the signal from the drive wheel speed sensor **230** indicates that a sufficient amount of kinetic energy has been stored in the drive wheel **160**.

In response to achieving a sufficient amount of kinetic energy, the processor **222** causes the supply of energy to the motor **114** to be interrupted, allowing the motor **114** to be freely rotated by energy stored in the rotating drive wheel **160**. The processor **222** further starts the timer **232** and controls the solenoid circuit **228** to power the solenoid **124** whereby a pin **296** is forced outwardly from the solenoid **124** in the direction of the arrow **298** shown in FIG. **4**, and against the pin receiving recess **142**.

The pin **296** thus forces the springs **138** and **140** to be compressed within the spring wells **134** and **136**. As the springs **138** and **140** are compressed by the expulsion of the pin **296**, the lever arm assembly **126** rotates about the pivot pin **130** in the direction of the arrow **298** of FIG. **5** since the lever arm **126** is rotatably connected to the frame **112** through the pivot pin **130**.

Rotation of the lever arm **126** forces the grooves **162** of the drive wheel **160** into complimentary grooves **300** of the drive member **170** shown in FIG. **6**. Accordingly, the drive member **170** is pinched between the freewheeling roller **166** and the drive wheel **160**. The drive wheel **160** transfers energy to the drive member **170** and the flange **174**, which is configured to abut the springs **116** and **118**, presses against the springs **116** and **118**, overcoming the bias of the springs **116** and **118** and forcing the drive member **170** toward the front bumper **178**. While the embodiment of FIG. **1** incorporates springs, other embodiments may incorporate other resilient members in place of or in addition to the springs **116** and **118**. Such resilient members may include tension springs or elastomeric materials such as bungee cords or rubber bands.

If desired, the motor and drive wheel may be mounted to the device housing rather than mounted on a pivot arm. In such embodiments, rotational energy from the motor housing may be transferred by movement of a drive mechanism into contact with the motor housing, such as by mounting the drive mechanism on a pivoting arm.

Continuing with the example, movement of the drive member **170** along the drive path moves the anvil **172** into the drive channel **186** through the central bore **184** of the front bumper **178** so as to impact a fastener located adjacent to the drive section **110**.

Movement of the drive member **170** continues until either a full stroke has been completed or until the timer **232** has timed out. Specifically, when a full stroke is completed, the permanent magnet **176** is located adjacent to the Hall Effect sensor **188** (see FIG. **4**). The sensor **188** thus senses the presence of the magnet **176** and generates a signal which is received by the processor **222**. In response to the first of a signal from the sensor **188** or timing out of the timer **232**, the processor **222** is programmed to interrupt power to the solenoid circuit **228**.

In alternative embodiments, the Hall Effect sensor may be replaced with a different sensor. By way of example, an optical sensor, an inductive/proximity sensor, a limit switch sensor, or a pressure sensor may be used to provide a signal to the processor **222** that the drive member **170** has reached a full stroke. Depending upon various considerations, the location of the sensor may be modified. For example, a pressure switch may be incorporated into the front bumper **178**. Likewise, the component of the drive member **170** which is sensed, such as the magnet **176**, may be positioned at various locations on the drive member **170**. Additionally, the sensor may be configured to sense different components of the drive member **170** such as the flange **174** or the anvil **172**.

De-energization of the solenoid **124** allows the pin **296** to move back within the solenoid **124** as the energy stored within the springs **138** and **140** causes the springs **138** and **140** to expand thereby rotating the lever arm **126** in the direction opposite to the direction of the arrow **298** (see FIG. **5**). The drive wheel **160** is thus moved away from the drive member **170**. When movement of the drive member **170** is no longer influenced by the drive wheel **160**, the bias provided by the springs **116** and **118** against the flange **174** causes the drive member **170** to move in a direction toward the rear bumpers **180** and **182**. The rearward movement of the drive member **170** is arrested by the bumpers **180** and **182**.

The solenoid **124** and lever arm **126** are thus returned to the condition shown in FIG. **4**. In this embodiment, the signal from the trigger switch **210** must be interrupted by releasing the trigger **206** prior to re-energizing the motor **114** to initiate another impacting sequence.

Returning to the embodiment of FIG. **1**, in the event that the fastener impacting device **100** is moved away from the work-piece after a fastener has been impacted and the trigger **206** has been released, the spring **198** forces the actuating mechanism **190** to return to the position shown in FIG. **2**. In this position, the hook portion **202** of the pivot arm **196** is positioned within the stop slot **204** of the trigger **206** as shown in FIG. **7**. In the configuration of FIG. **7**, the hook portion **202** prevents movement of the trigger **206** against the spring switch **210**. Accordingly, a fastener cannot be impacted before first pressing the WCE **194** against a work piece to allow operation in the manner described above.

In alternative embodiments, the processor **222** can accept a trigger input associated with the trigger **206** and a WCE input associated with the WCE **194**. The trigger input and the WCE input may be provided by switches, sensors, or a combination of switches and sensors. In one embodiment, the WCE **194** no longer needs to interact with the trigger **206** via an actuating mechanism **190** including a pivot arm **196** and a hook portion **202**. Rather, the WCE **194** interacts with a switch (not shown) that sends a signal to the processor **222** that indicates when the WCE **194** has been depressed. The WCE **194** may also be configured to be sensed rather than to be engaged with a switch. The sensor (not shown) may be an optical sensor, an inductive/proximity sensor, a limit switch sensor, or a pressure sensor.

In this alternative embodiment, the trigger switch can include a sensor that detects the position of the trigger. This alternative embodiment can operate in two different firing modes, which is user selectable by a mode selection switch (not shown). In a sequential operating mode, depression of the WCE **194** causes a WCE signal, based upon a switch or a sensor, to be generated. In response, the processor **222** executes program instructions causing battery power to be provided to the motor **114**. The processor **222** may also energize the sensor **210** based upon the WCE signal. When the drive wheel speed sensor **230** indicates a desired amount of kinetic energy has been stored in the drive wheel **160**, the processor **222** then controls the motor **114** to maintain the rotational speed of the drive wheel **160** that corresponds to the kinetic energy desired.

If desired, an operator may be alerted to the status of the kinetic energy available. By way of example, the processor **222** may cause a red light (not shown) to be energized when the rotational speed of the drive wheel **160** is lower than the desired speed and the processor **222** may cause a green light (not shown) to be energized when the rotational speed of the drive wheel **160** is at or above the desired speed.

In addition to causing energy to be provided to the motor **114** upon depression of the WCE **194**, the processor **222** starts a timer when battery power is applied to the motor **114**. If a trigger signal is not detected before the timer times out, battery power will be removed from the motor **114** and the sequence must be restarted. The timer **232** may be used to provide a timing signal. Alternatively, a separate timer may be provided.

If the trigger **206** is manipulated, however, the processor **222** receives a trigger signal from the trigger switch **210** or a trigger sensor. The processor **222** then causes the supply of energy to the motor **114** to be interrupted, as long as the kinetic energy in the drive wheel **160** is sufficient, allowing the motor **114** to be freely rotated by energy stored in the rotating drive wheel **160**. The processor **222** further starts the first timer **232** and controls the solenoid circuit **228** to power the solenoid **124**. In response to the first of a signal from the driver block sensor **188** or timing out of the timer **232**, the processor **212** is programmed to interrupt power to the solenoid circuit Both the WCE switch/sensor and the trigger switch or trigger sensor **206** must be reset before another cycle can be completed.

Alternatively, an operator may select a bump operating mode using a mode selection switch. In embodiments incorporating a trigger sensor, positioning of the selection switch in the bump mode setting causes the trigger sensor to be energized. In this mode of operation, the processor **222** will supply battery power to the motor **114** in response to either the WCE switch/sensor signal or the trigger switch/sensor signal. Upon receipt of the remaining input signal, the processor **222** verifies that the desired kinetic energy is stored in the drive wheel **160** and then causes the supply of power to the motor **114** to be interrupted and the battery power is supplied to the solenoid **124**. In response to the first of a signal from the driver block sensor **188** or timing out of the timer **232**, the processor **222** is programmed to interrupt power to the solenoid circuit **228**.

In another embodiment, continued depression of the trigger **206** causes the motor **114** to be energized. Activation of the solenoid **124**, however, is not allowed until the WCE **194** has been released and then pressed against a work piece. In this embodiment, called bump-mode, a sensor may be used to signal the condition of the WCE.

In bump operating mode, only one of the two inputs must be reset. The processor **222** will supply battery power to the motor **114** immediately after the solenoid power is removed as long as at least one of the inputs remains activated when the other input is reset. When the reset input again provides a signal to the processor **222**, the sequence described above is once again initiated.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, the same should be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character. It is understood that only the preferred embodiments have been presented and that all changes, modifications and further applications that come within the spirit of the invention are desired to be protected.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of impacting a fastener comprising:

energizing a motor including a plurality of permanent magnets;

rotating a housing of the motor using the plurality of permanent magnets;

deenergizing the motor;

engaging the rotating housing and a drive mechanism after deenergizing the motor; and

transferring energy from the rotating housing to the drive mechanism with the rotating housing engaged with the drive mechanism and the motor deenergized.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein transferring energy comprises:

transferring energy from the rotating housing of a brushless motor to the drive mechanism through a drive wheel portion extending about the motor housing.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein transferring energy comprises:

engaging a plurality of axially extending grooves on the drive mechanism with a plurality of grooves extending circumferentially about the motor.

4. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

energizing a lever arm solenoid to pivot the drive mechanism toward the rotating housing.

5. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

energizing a lever arm solenoid to pivot the rotating housing toward the drive mechanism; and

deenergizing the motor prior to energizing the lever arm solenoid.

6. The method of claim **1**, further comprising:

moving a work contact element from a first position to a second position to enable a trigger prior to pivoting the rotating housing.

7. A device for impacting a fastener comprising:

a drive mechanism configured to impact a fastener;

a lever arm pivotable between a first position and a second position; and

a motor (i) defining an axis of rotation, (ii) including at least one stator winding, and (iii) including a plurality of permanent magnets, the plurality of permanent magnets mounted on a rotatable housing, the housing rotatable about the axis of rotation and located outwardly of the at least one stator winding with respect to the axis of rotation, the motor mounted on the lever arm such that movement of the lever arm causes movement of the motor, and when the lever arm is in the first position, the rotatable motor housing is isolated from the drive mechanism and when the lever arm is in the second position, the rotatable motor housing is positioned to transfer rotational energy to the drive mechanism.

8. The device of claim **1**, wherein the motor further comprises:

a drive wheel portion extending about the motor housing, the drive wheel portion configured to rotatably engage the drive mechanism.

9. The device of claim **8**, wherein:

the drive wheel portion comprises a plurality of grooves extending circumferentially about the motor;

the motor is a brushless motor; and

the drive mechanism comprises a plurality of axially extending grooves.

10. The device of claim **8**, wherein the drive wheel portion is press-fit to the rotatable housing.

11. The device of claim **1**, further comprising:

a lever arm solenoid configured to pivot the lever arm between the first position and the second position.

12. The device of claim **11**, further comprising:

a memory including program instructions; and

a processor operably connected to the memory for executing the program instructions to (i) energize the motor, and (ii) control the lever arm to pivot between the first position and the second position based upon movement of a trigger.

13. The device of claim **12**, further comprising:

a work contact element (WCE) for disabling the trigger based upon the position of the WCE.

14. The device of claim **13**, further comprising:

a trigger sensor assembly operably connected to the processor for generating a trigger signal indicative of the movement of the trigger.

15. The device of claim **1**, further comprising:

a frame; and

a solenoid configured to pivot the lever arm from the first position to the second position, wherein

the lever arm is pivotably mounted to the frame; and

the motor is an outrunner motor.

16. The device of claim **15**, further comprising:

a drive wheel mounted to the outrunner motor.

17. The device of claim **15**, the outrunner motor further comprising:

a rotatable housing; and

a drive wheel integrally formed with the rotatable housing.

18. The device of claim **15**, further comprising:

a drive wheel portion extending about the outrunner motor, the drive wheel portion configured to rotatably engage the drive mechanism.

19. The device of claim **18**, wherein:

the drive wheel portion comprises a plurality of grooves extending circumferentially about the outrunner motor;

the outrunner motor is a brushless motor; and

the drive mechanism comprises a plurality of axially extending grooves.

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