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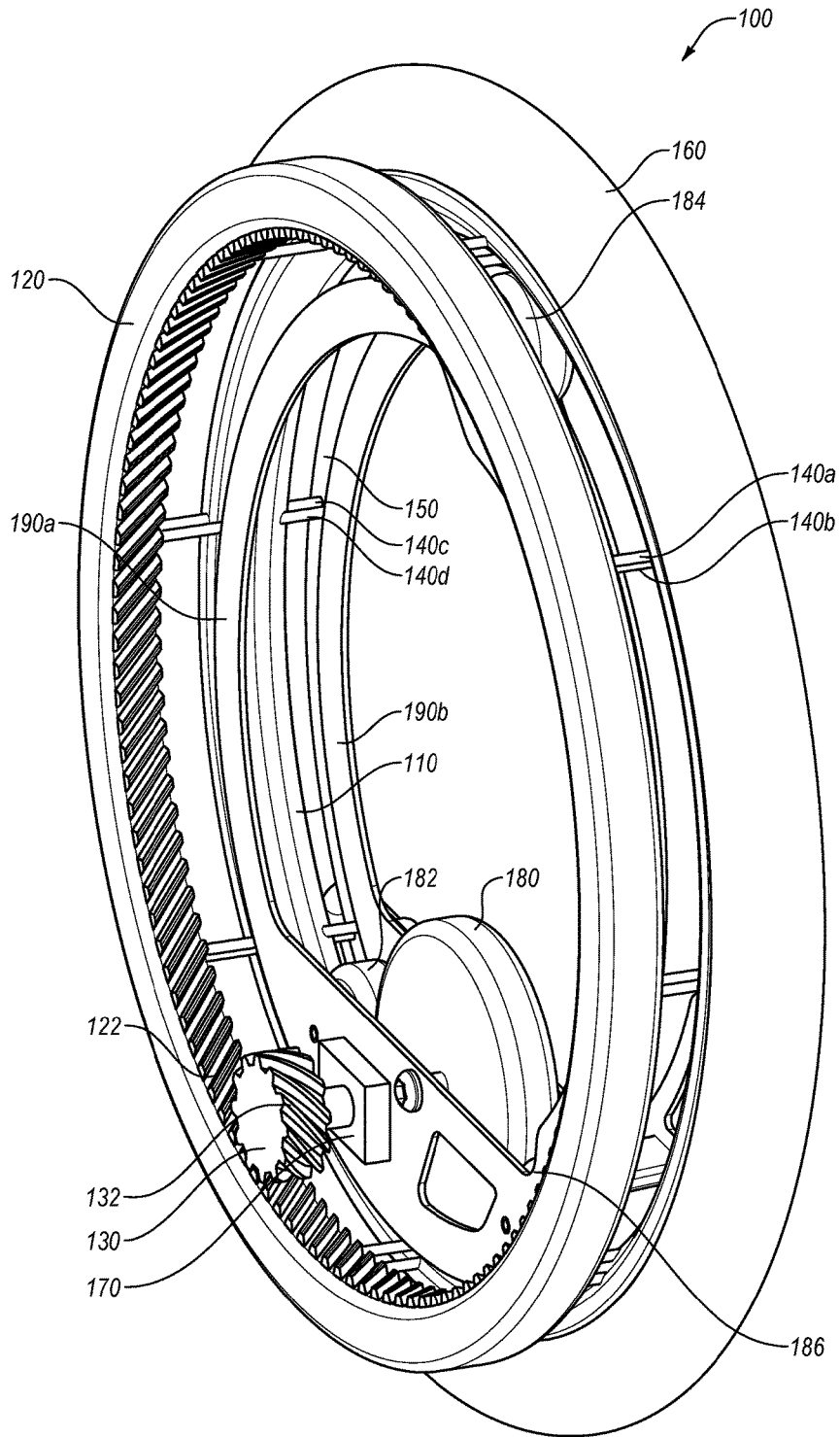


FIG. 1A

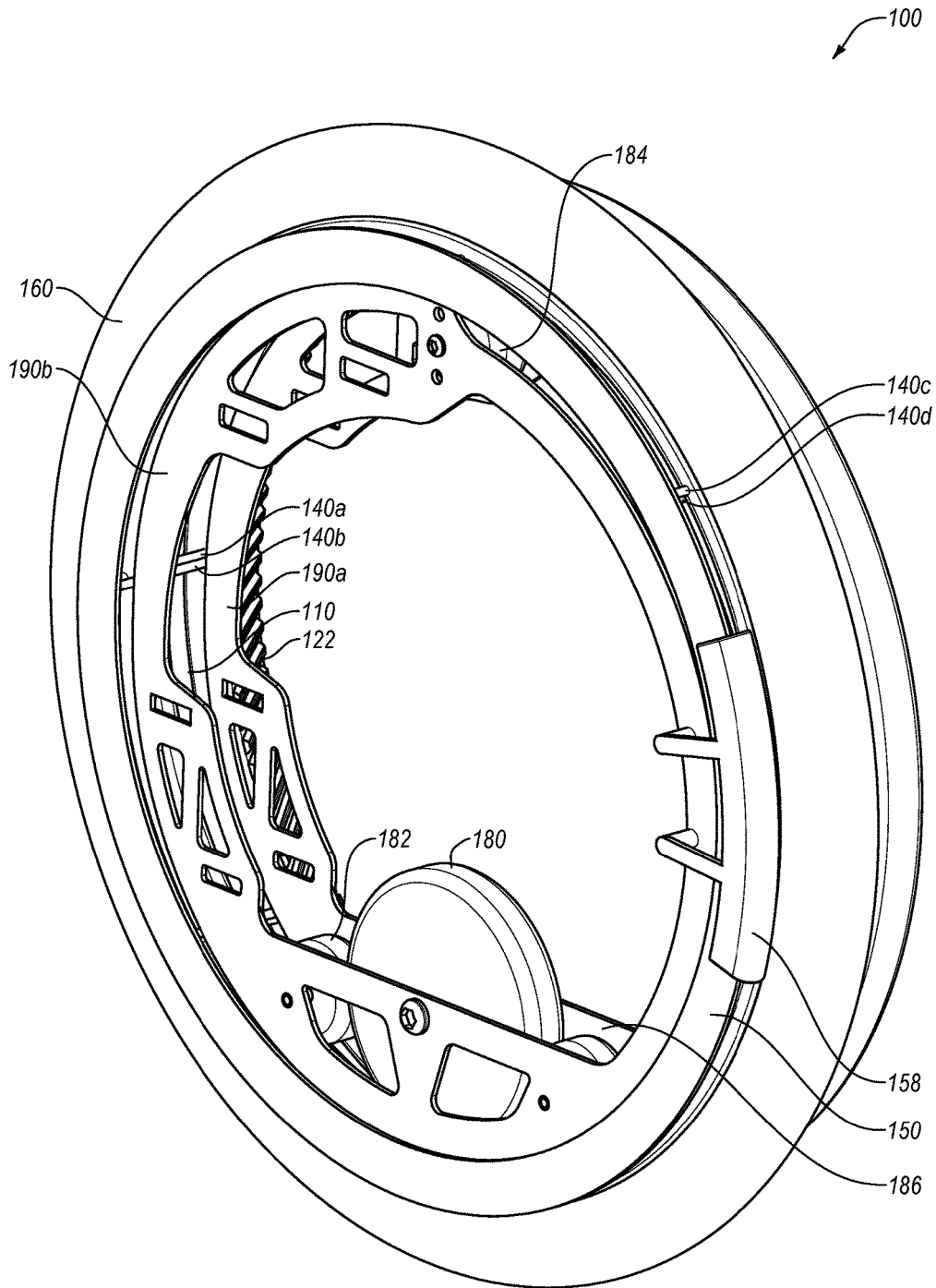


FIG. 1B

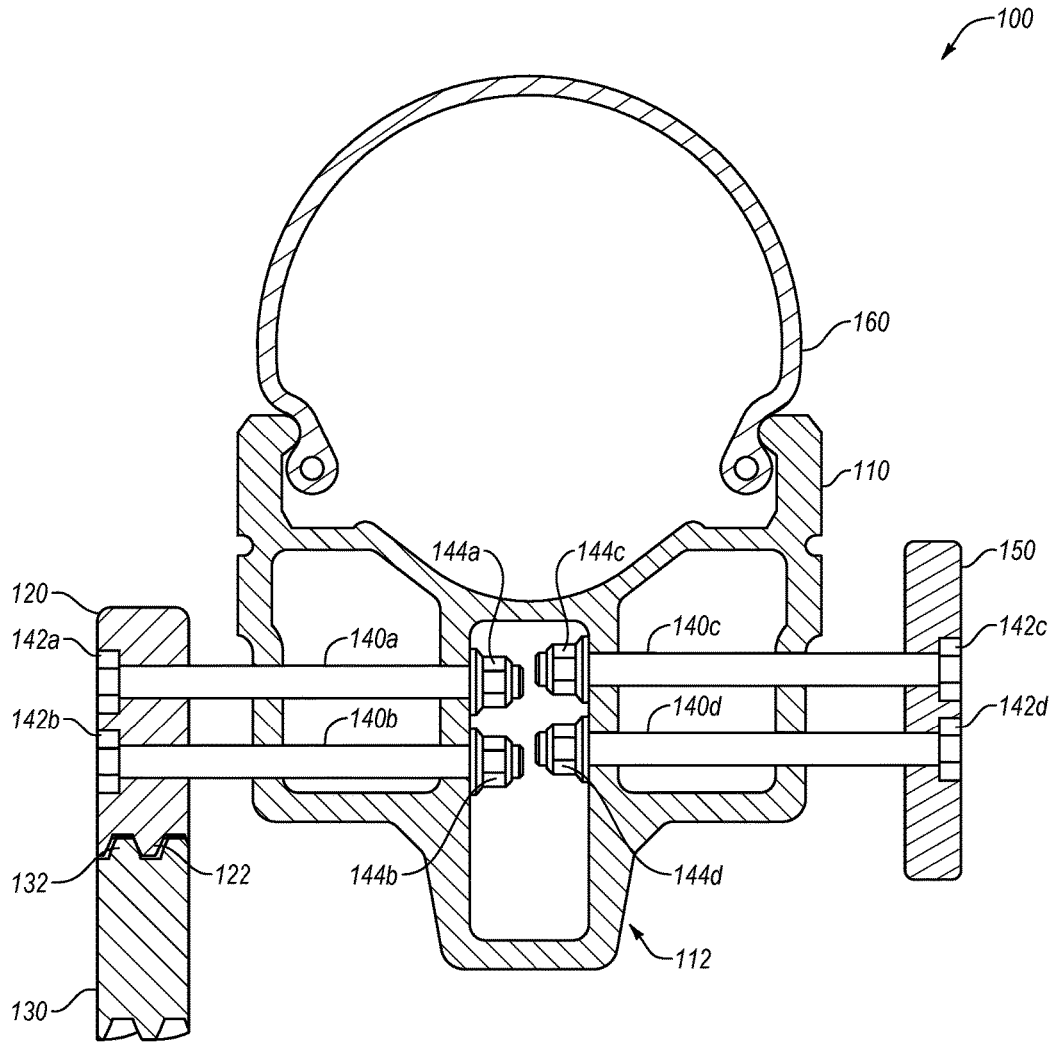


FIG. 2

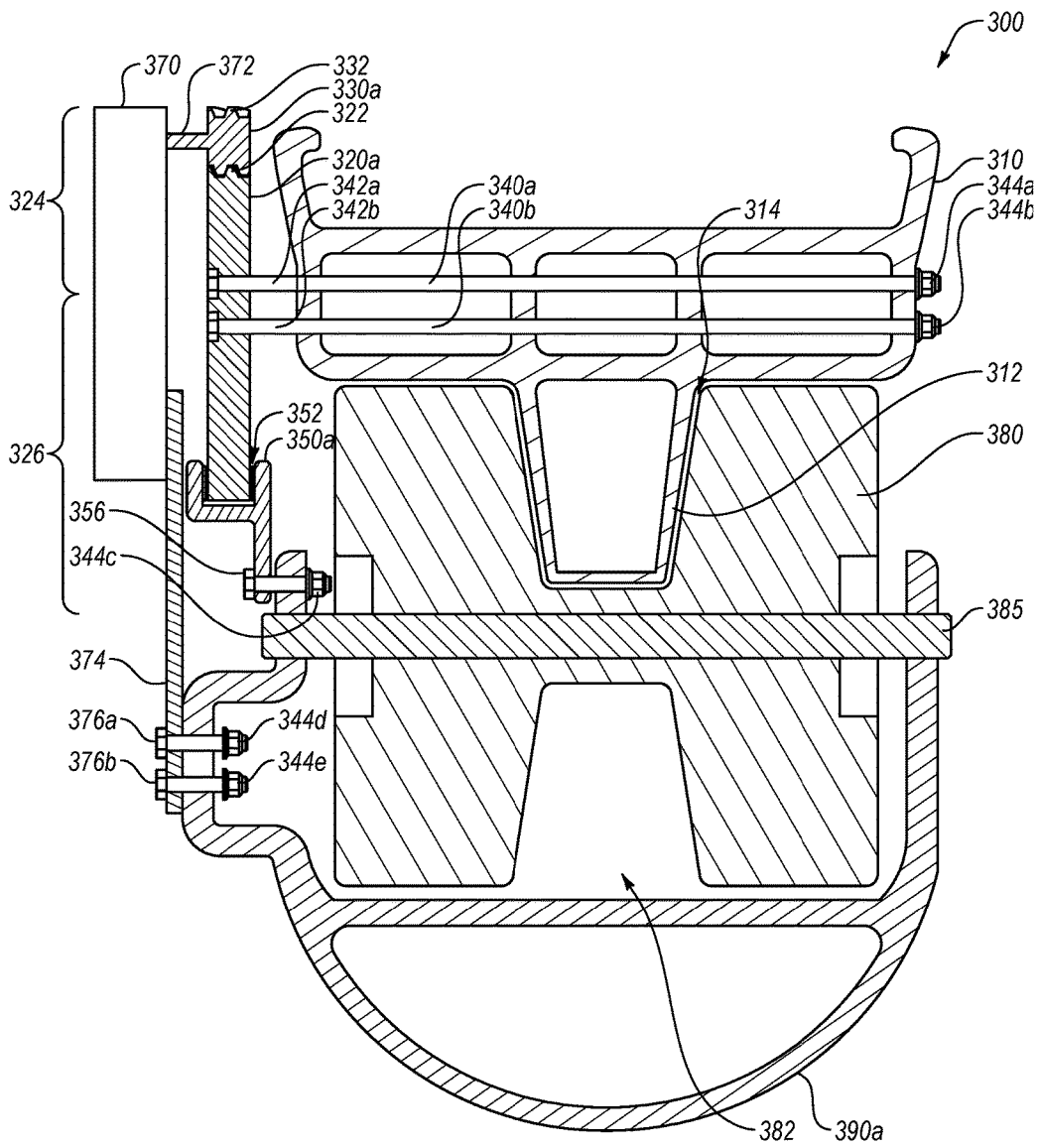


FIG. 3A

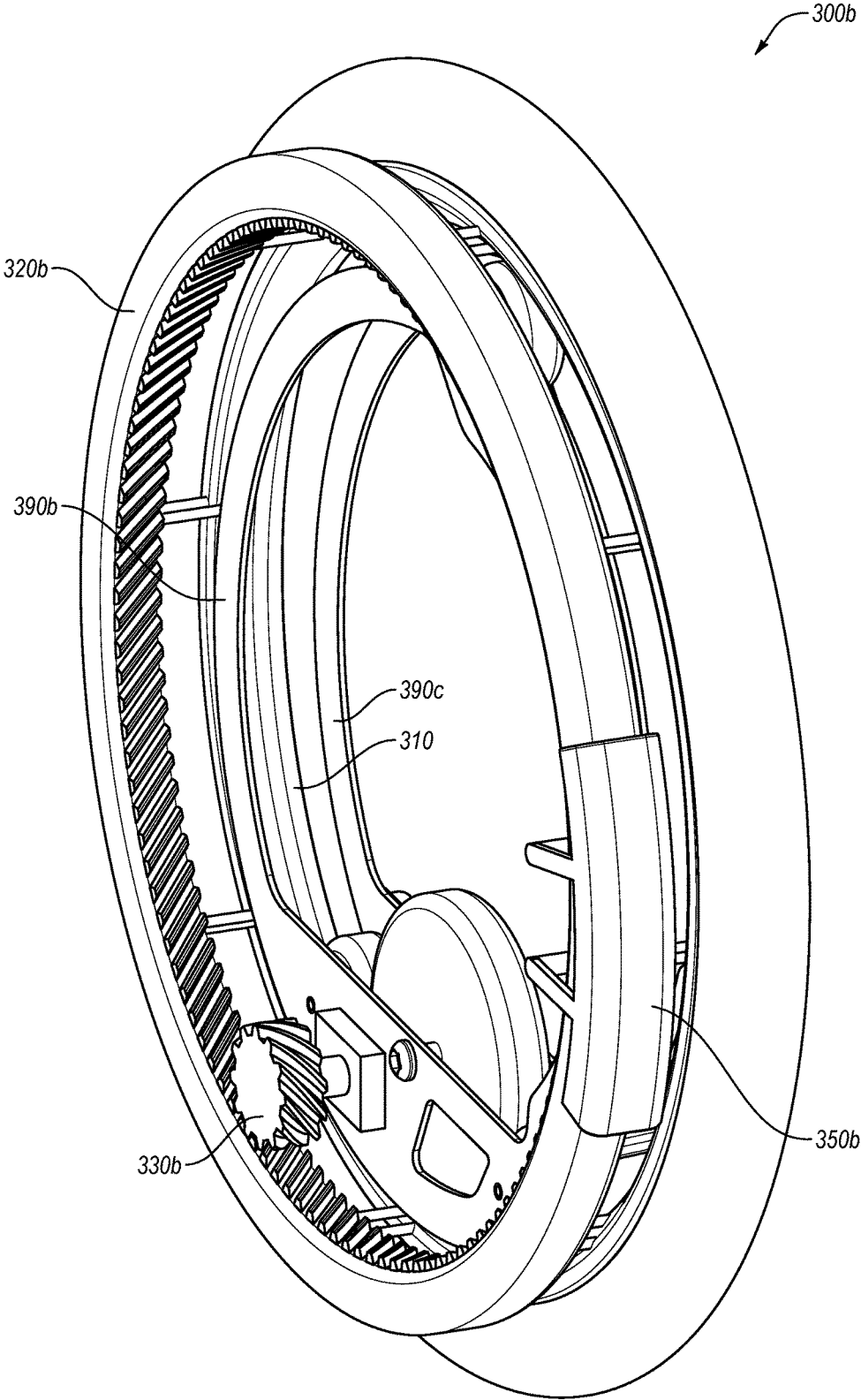


FIG. 3B

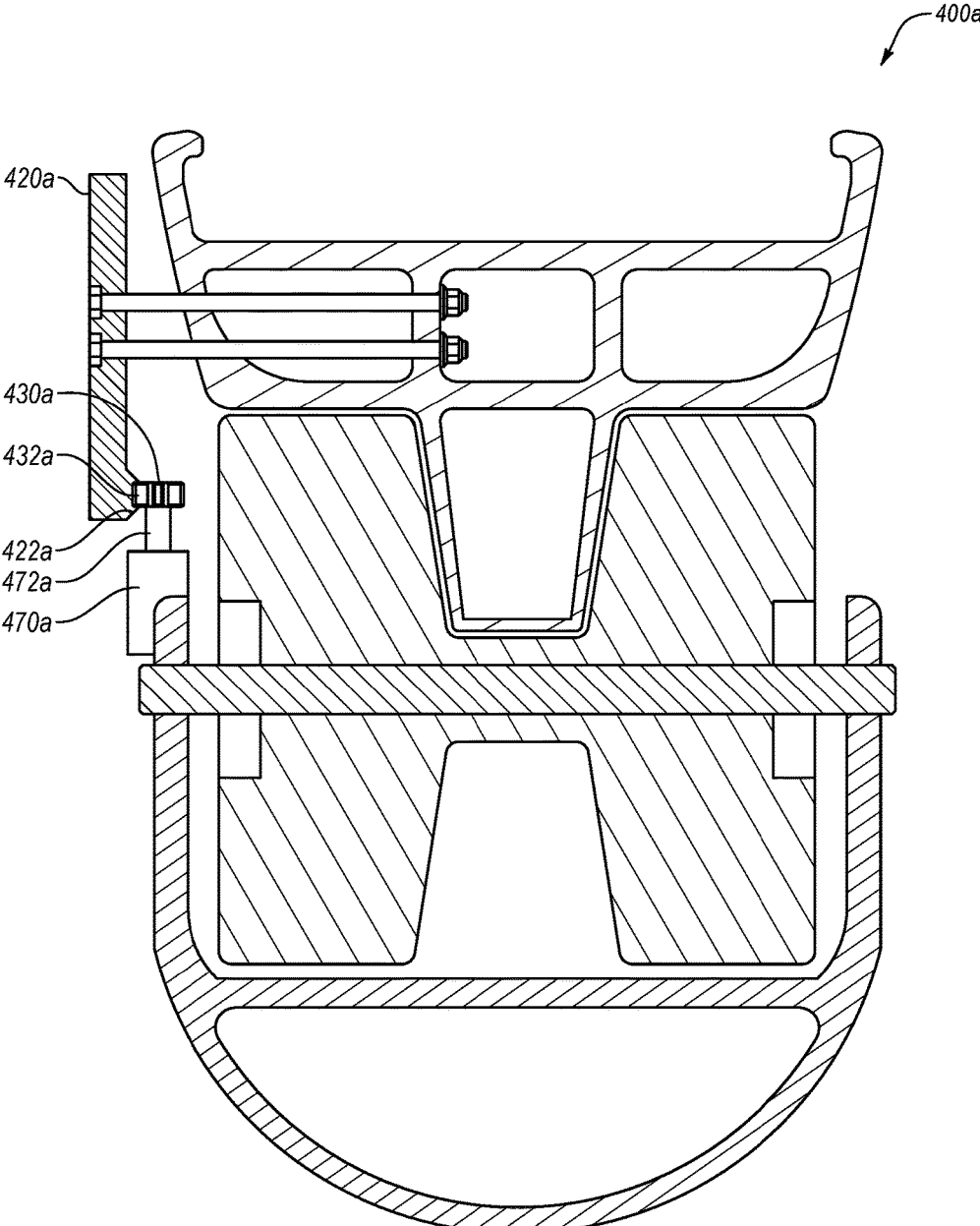


FIG. 4A



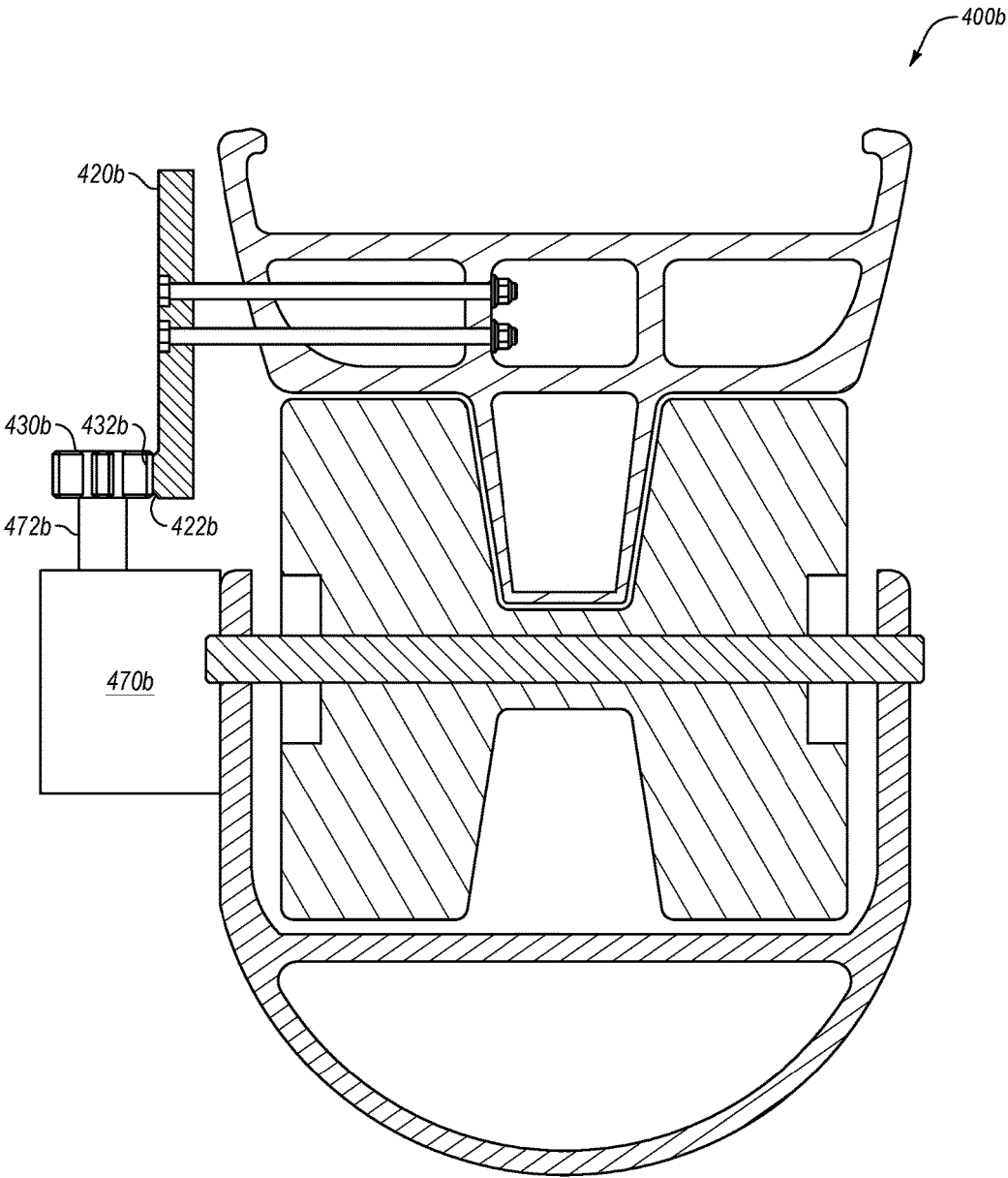


FIG. 4B

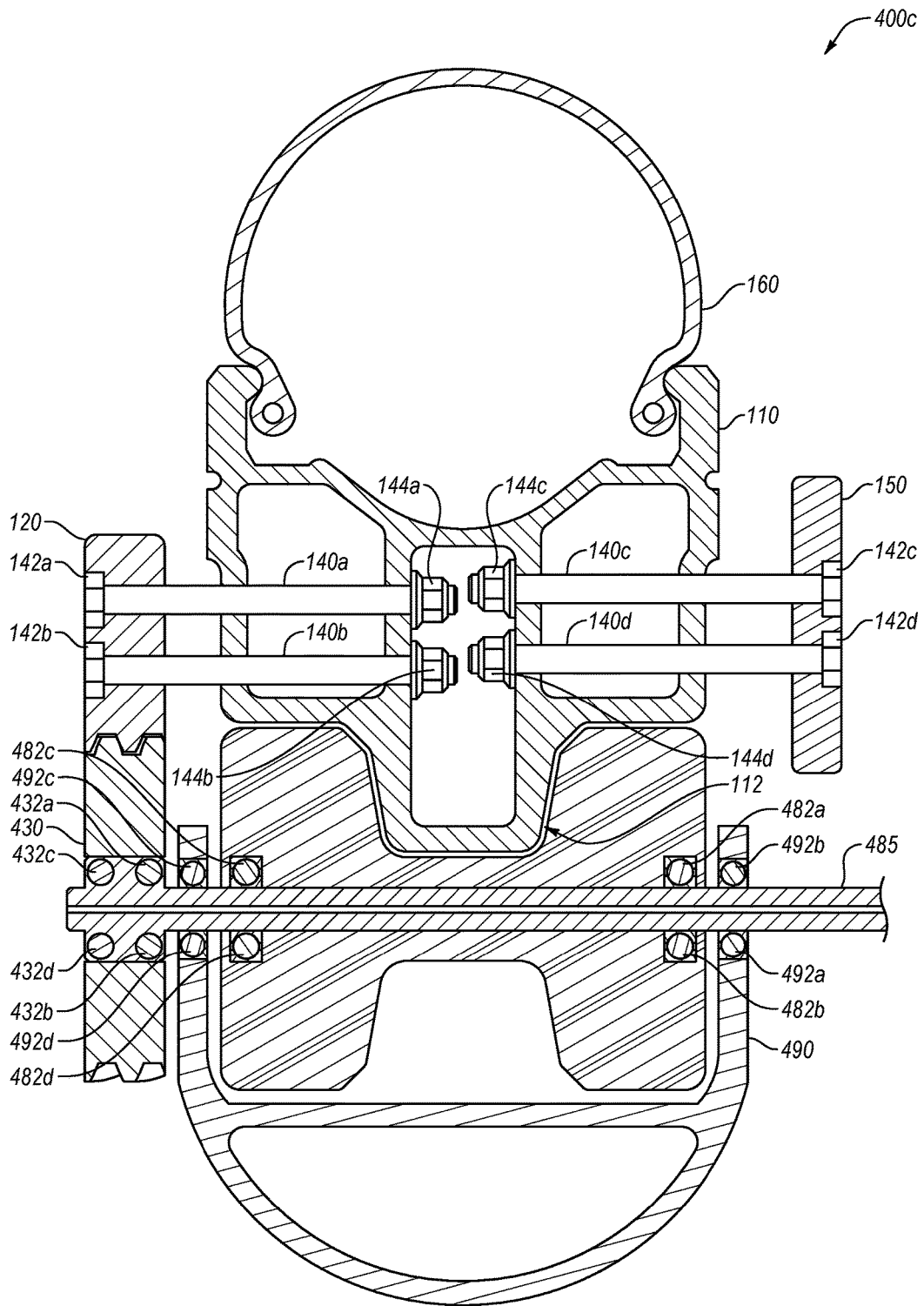


FIG. 4C

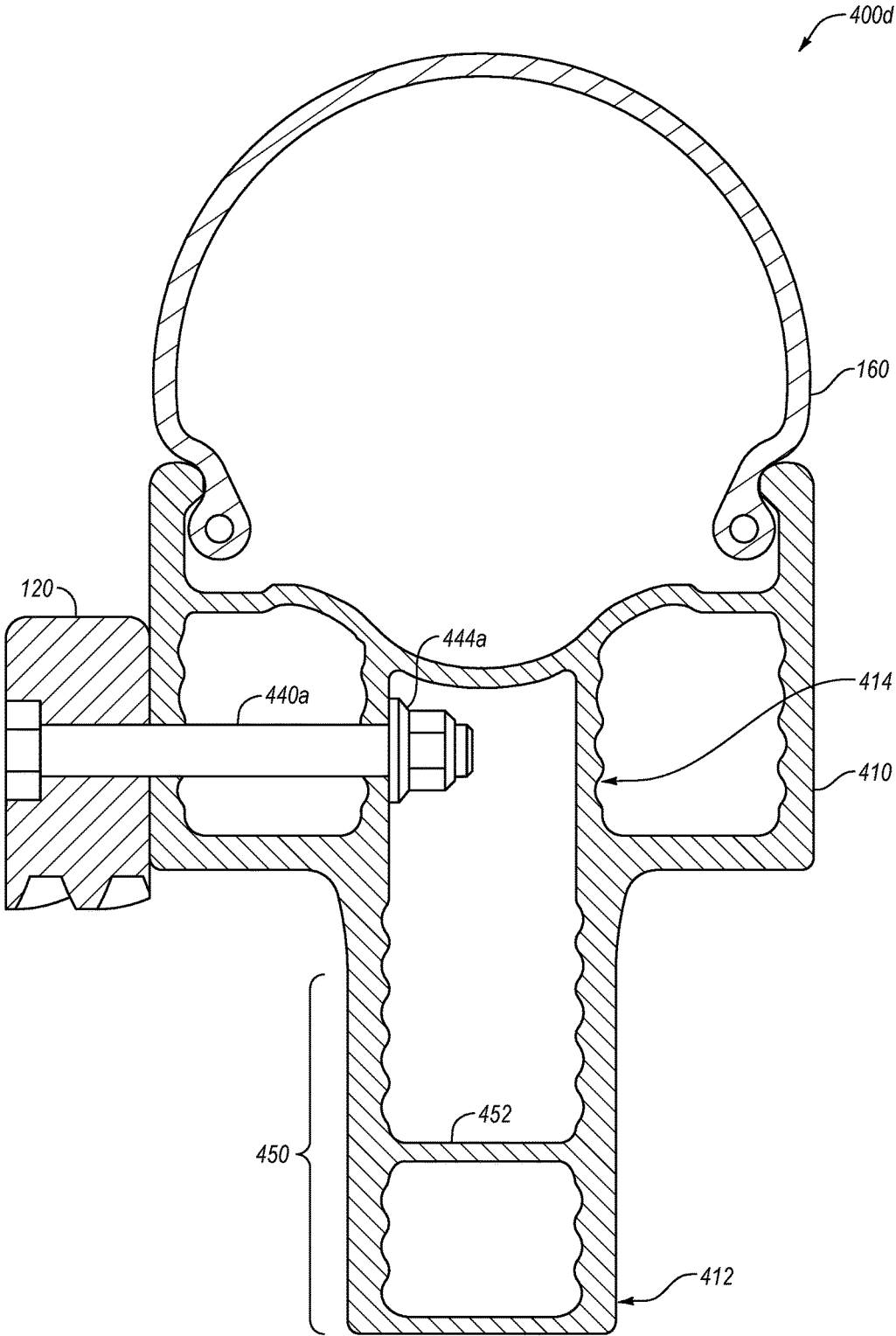


FIG. 4D

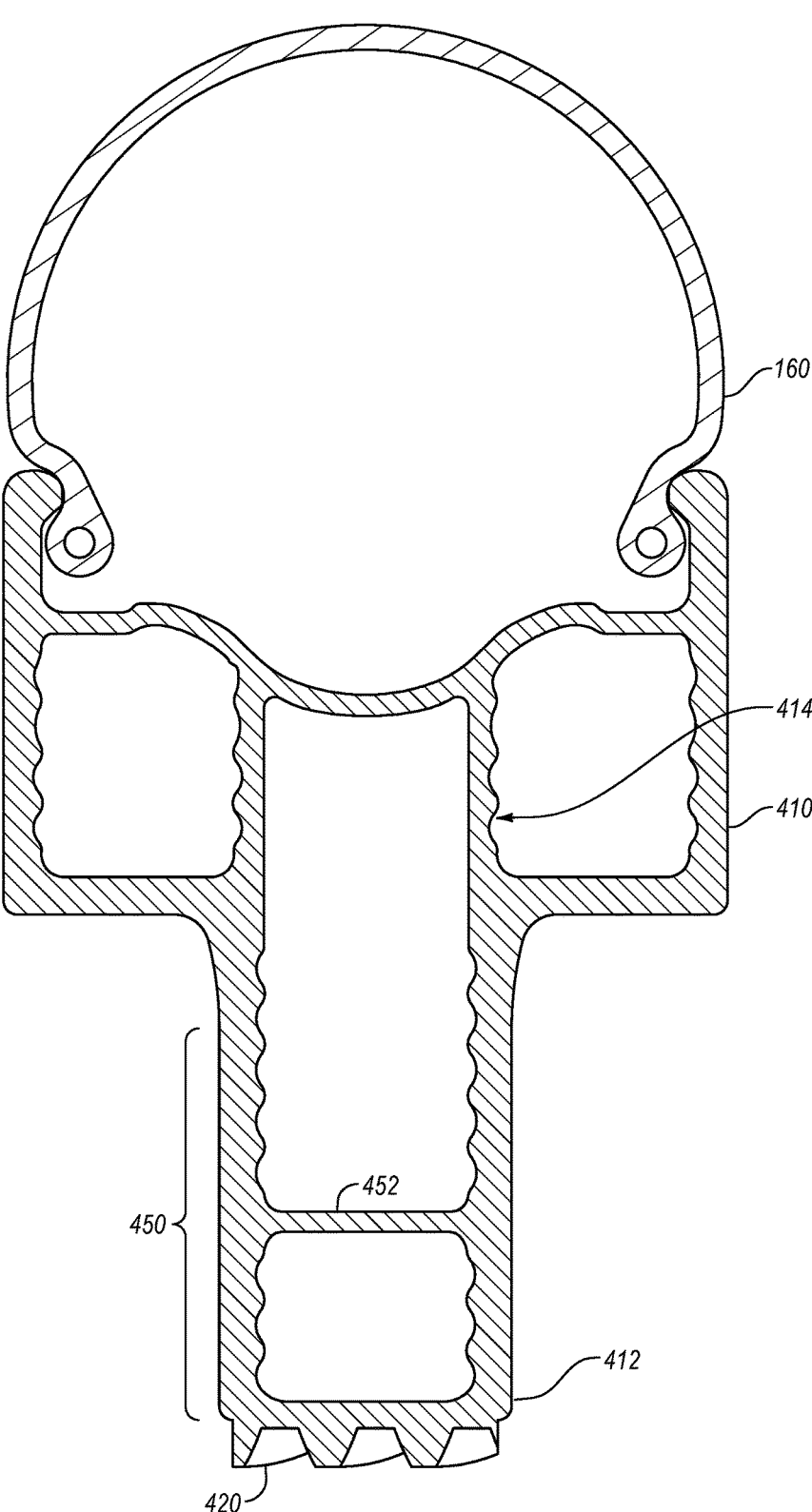


FIG. 4E

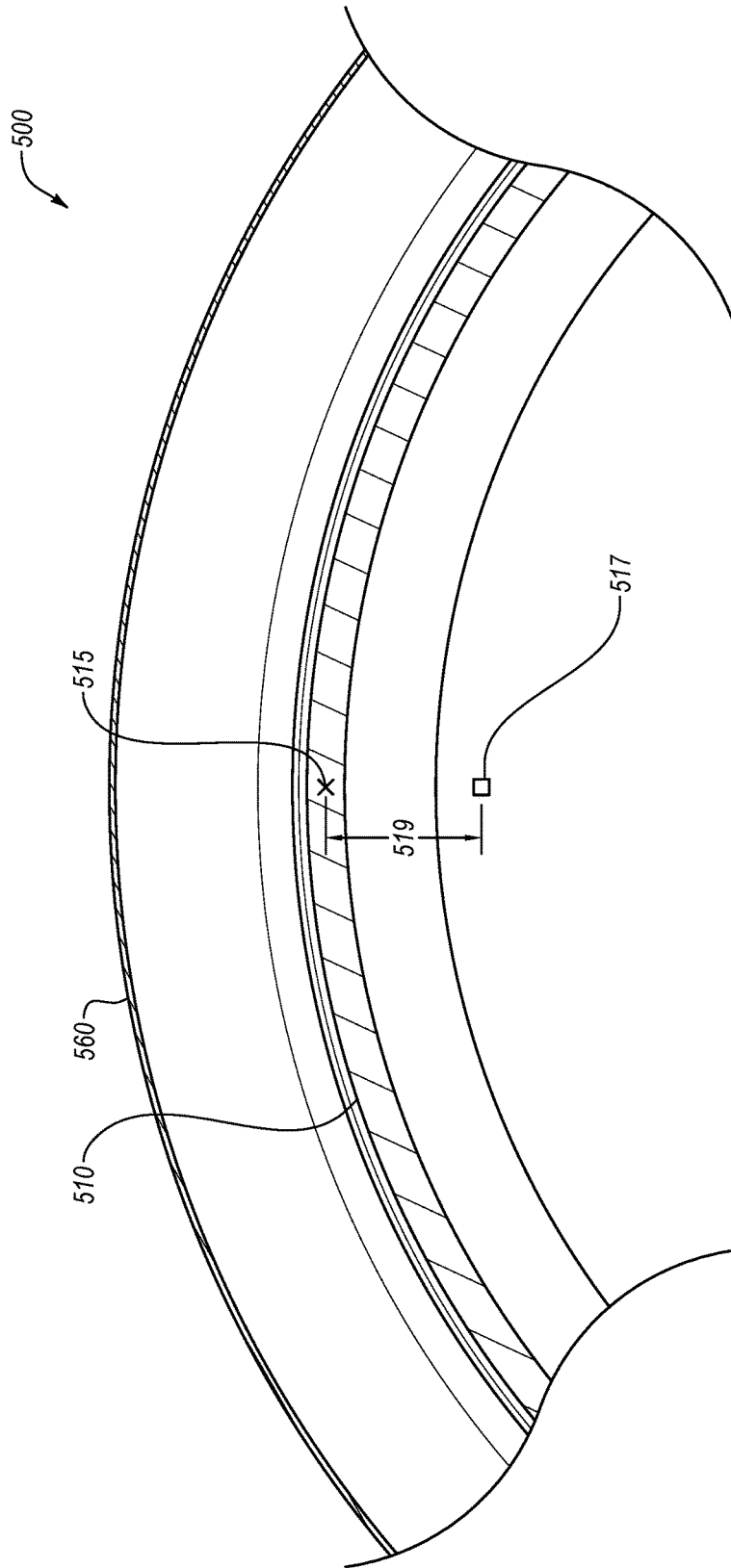


FIG. 5A

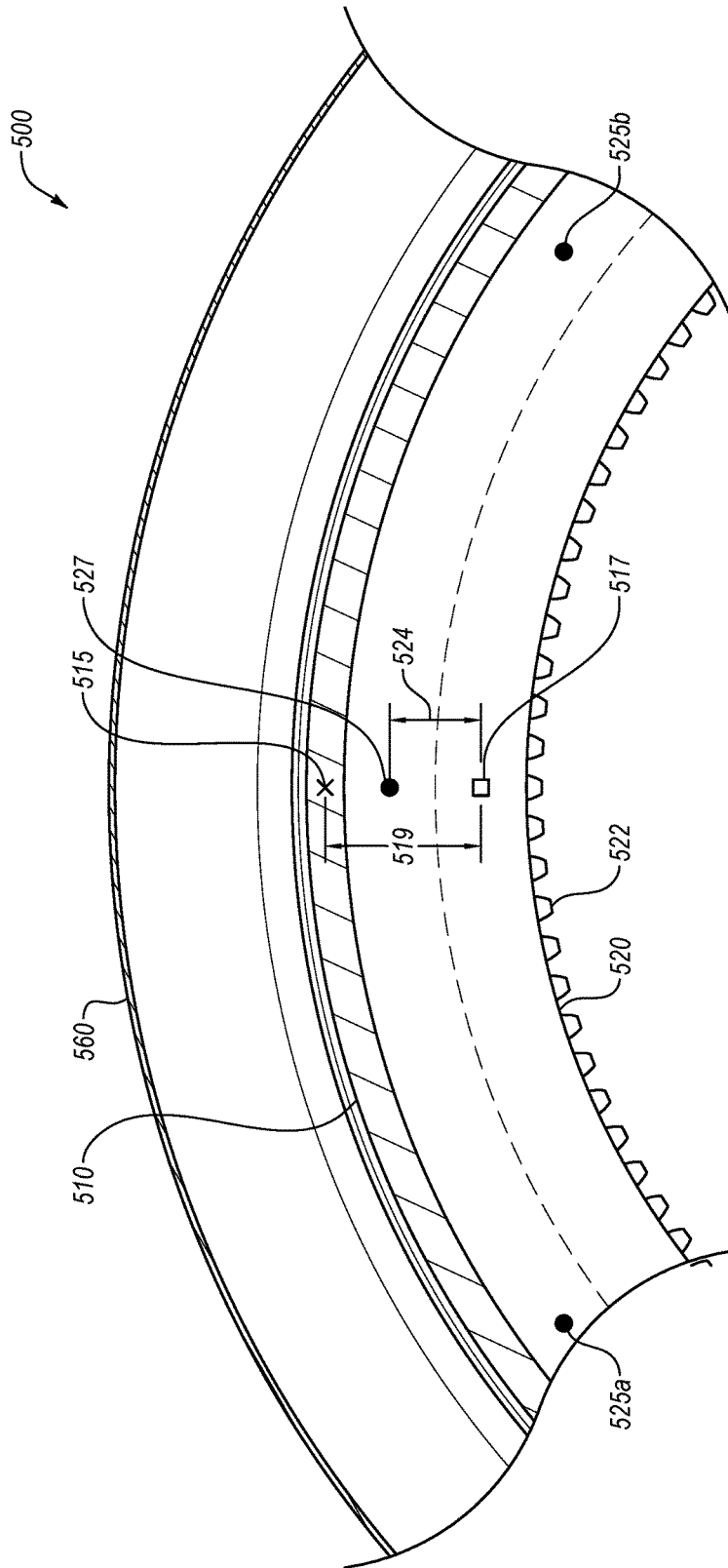


FIG. 5B

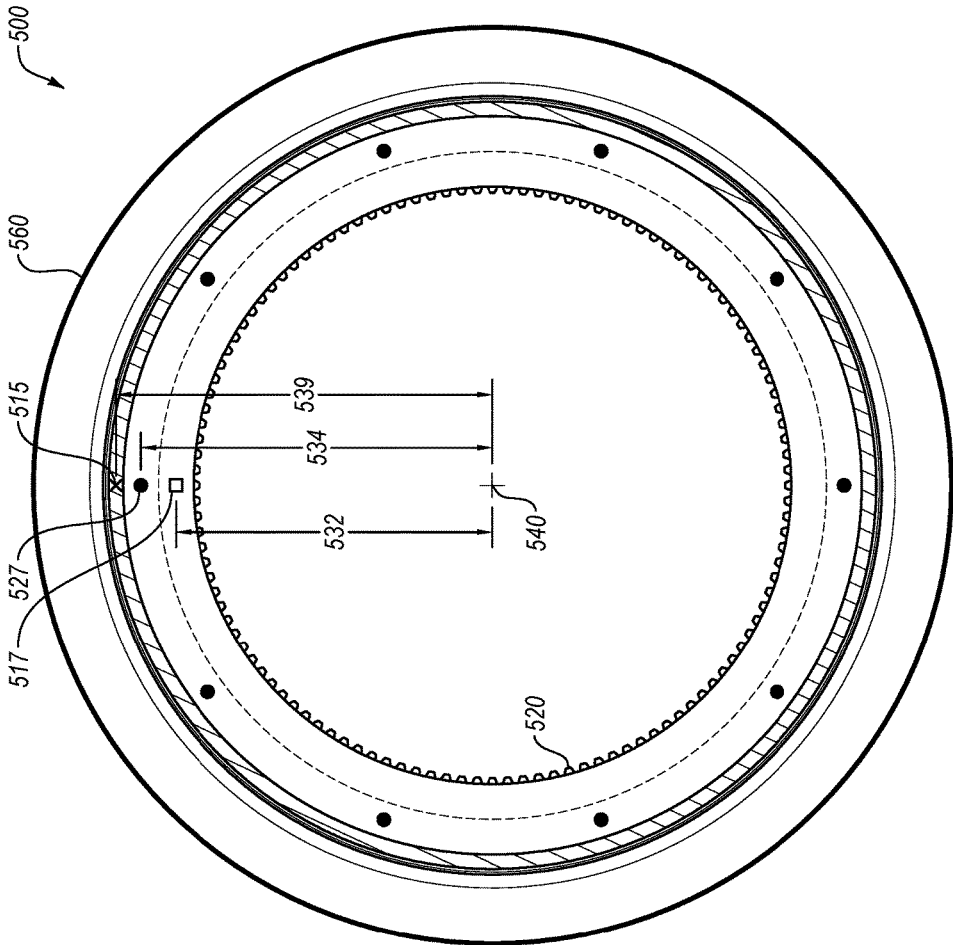


FIG. 5C

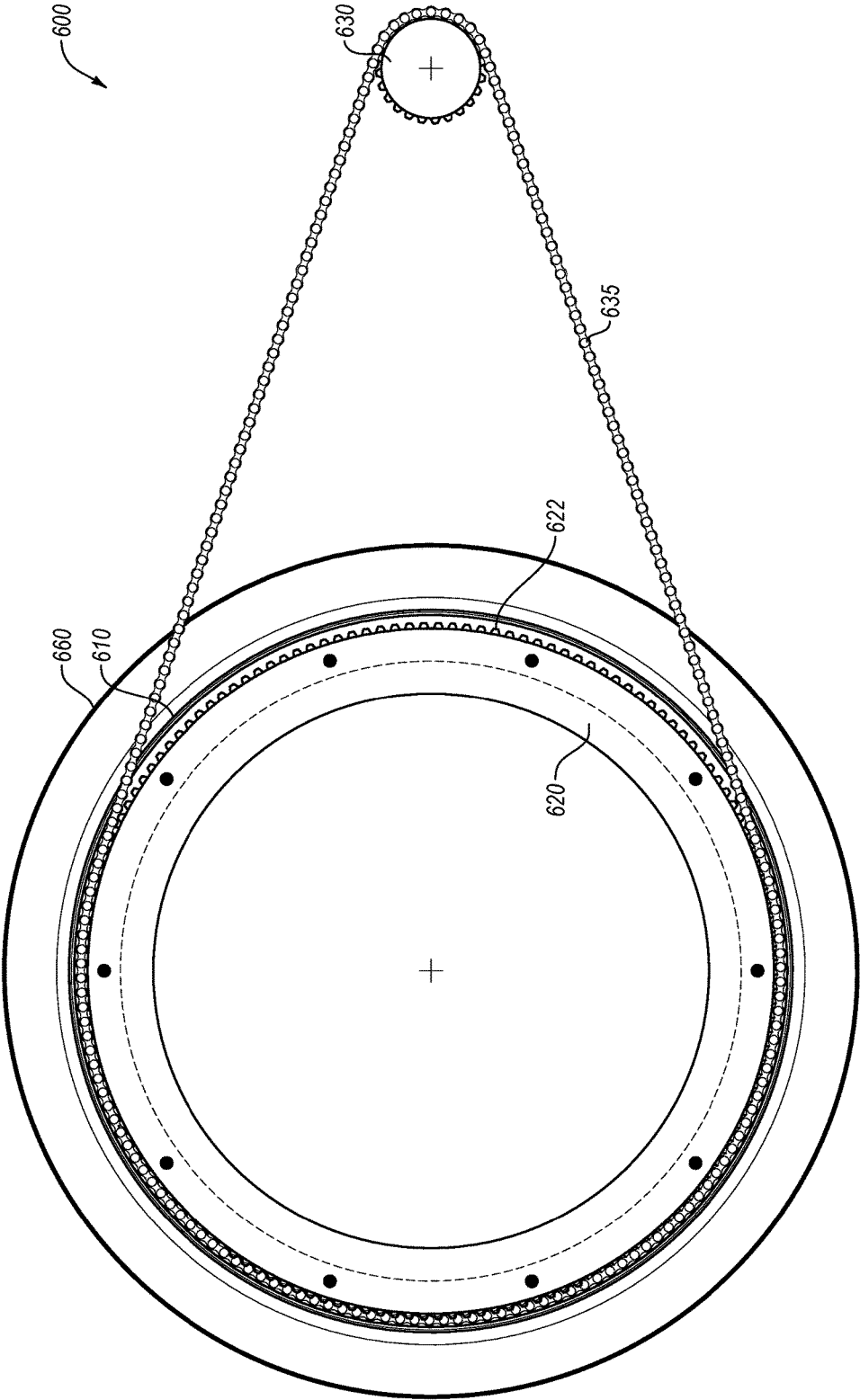


FIG. 6



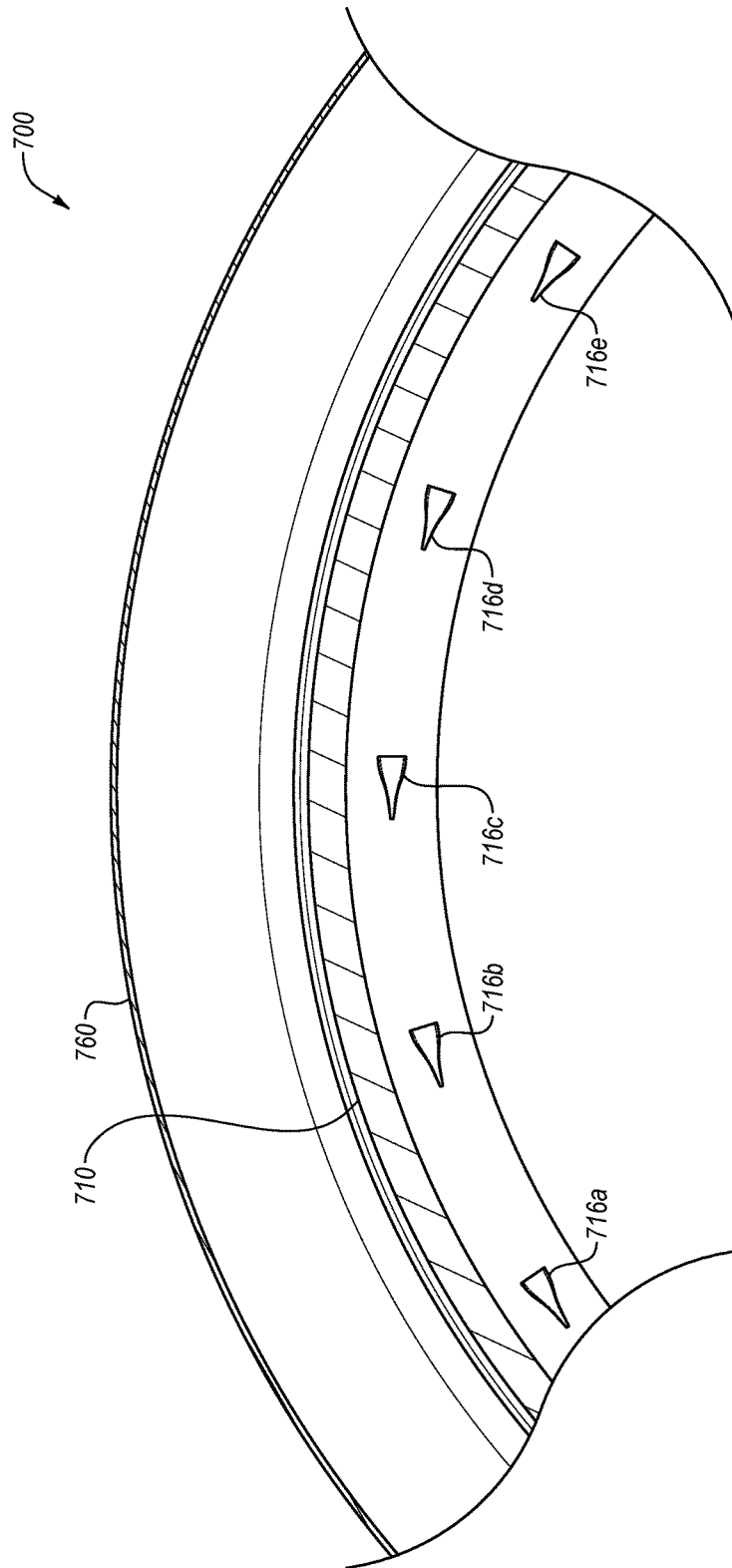


FIG. 7

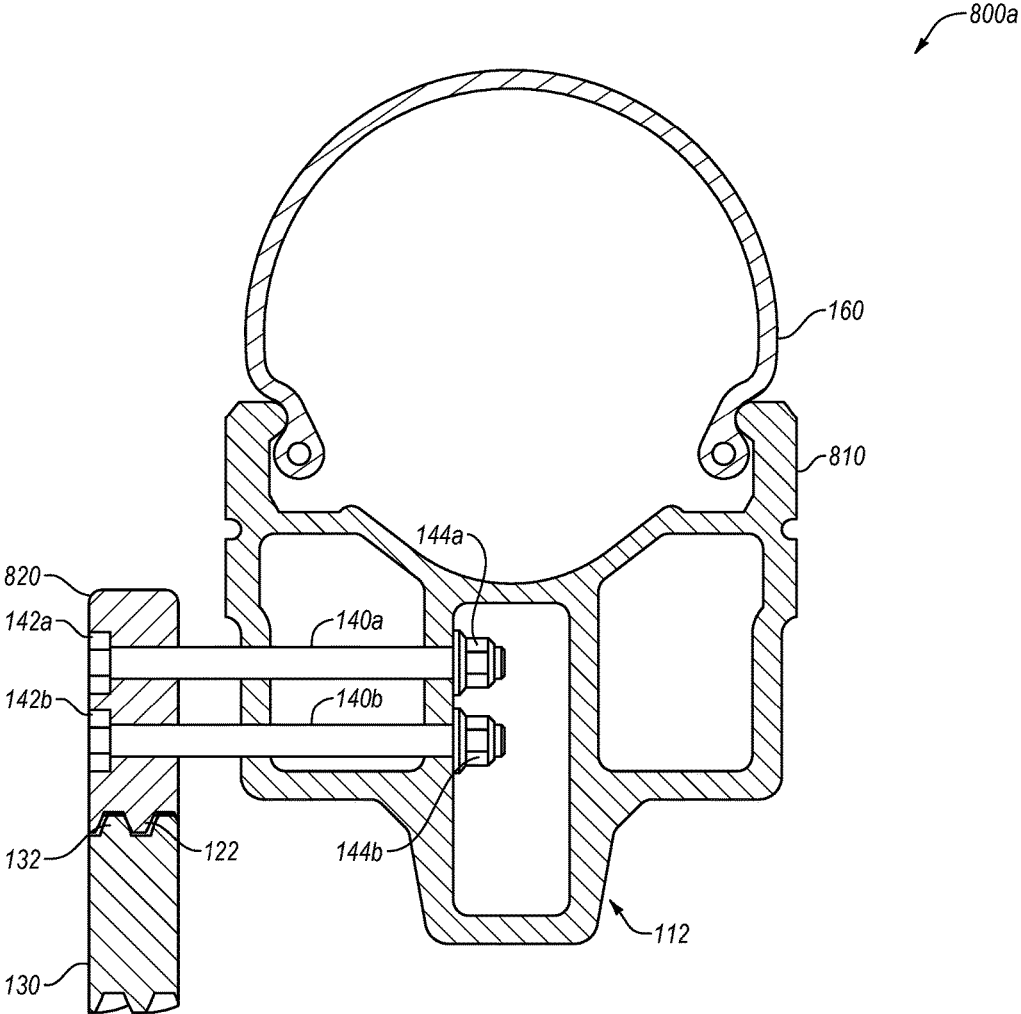
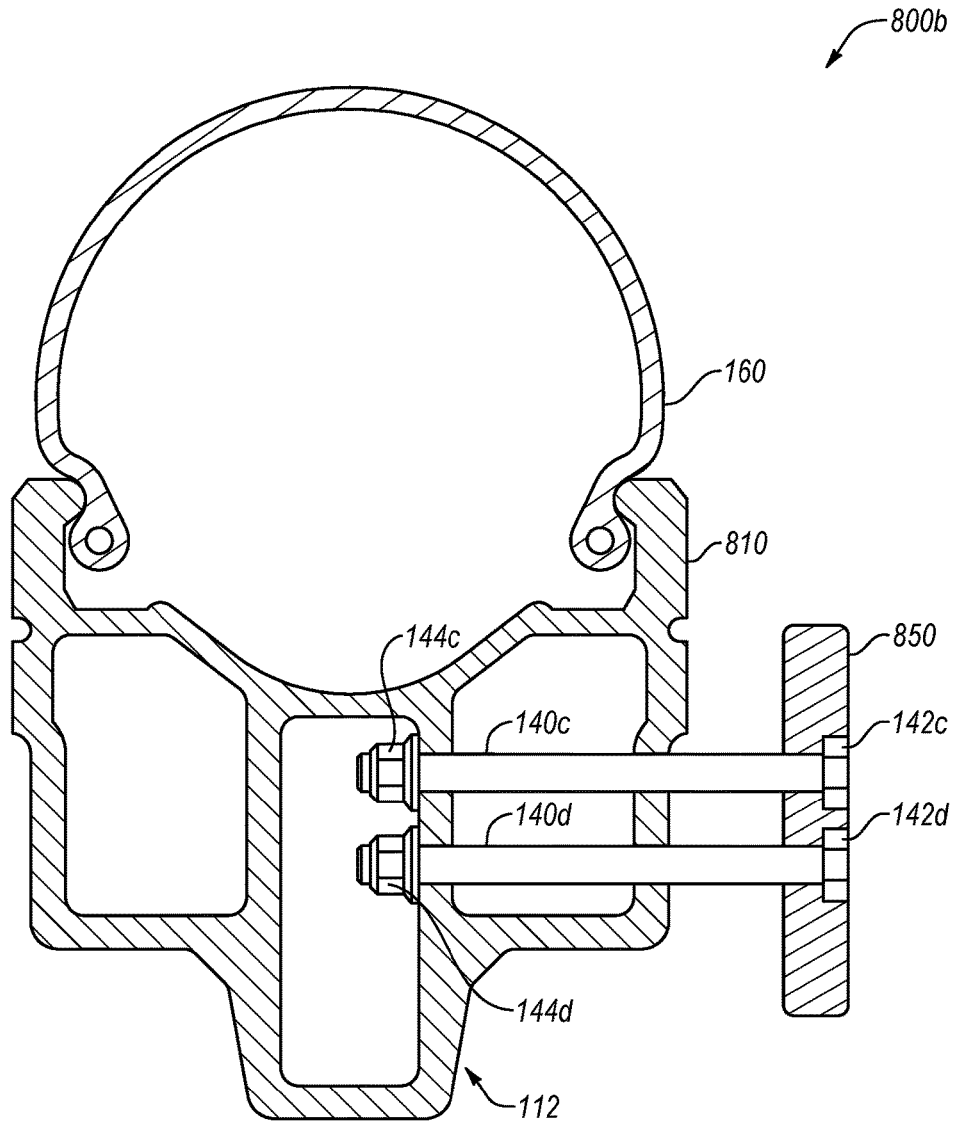
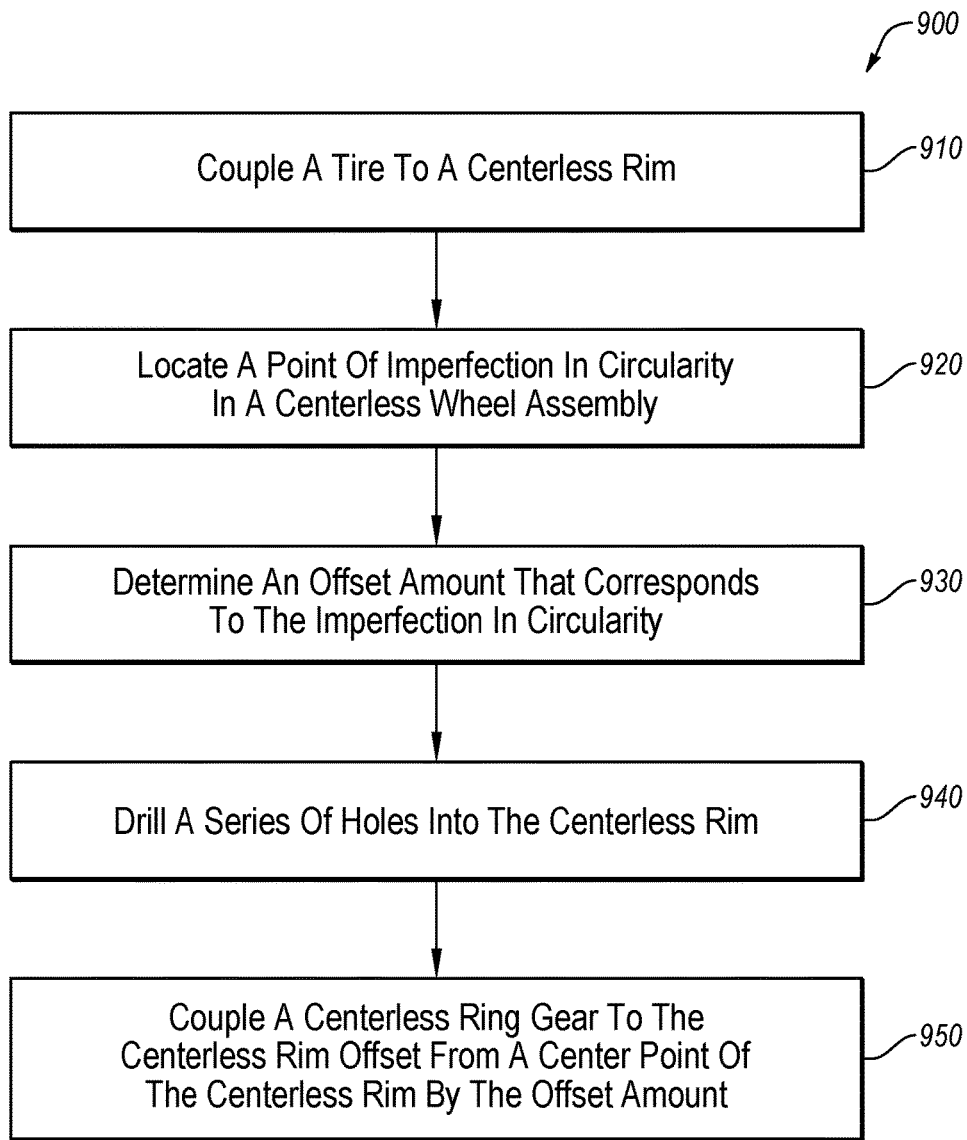


FIG. 8A



**FIG. 8B**



**FIG. 9**

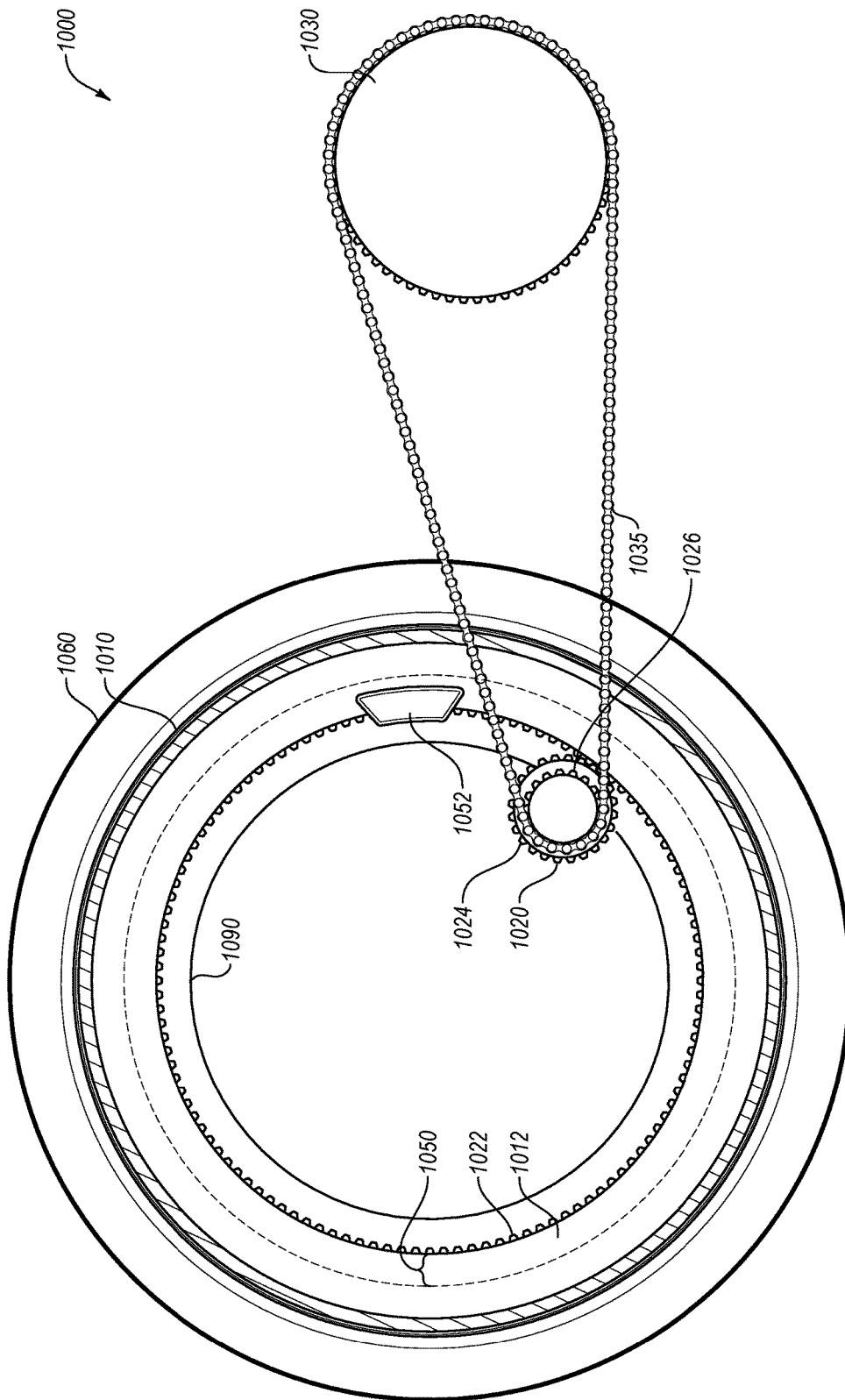


FIG. 10

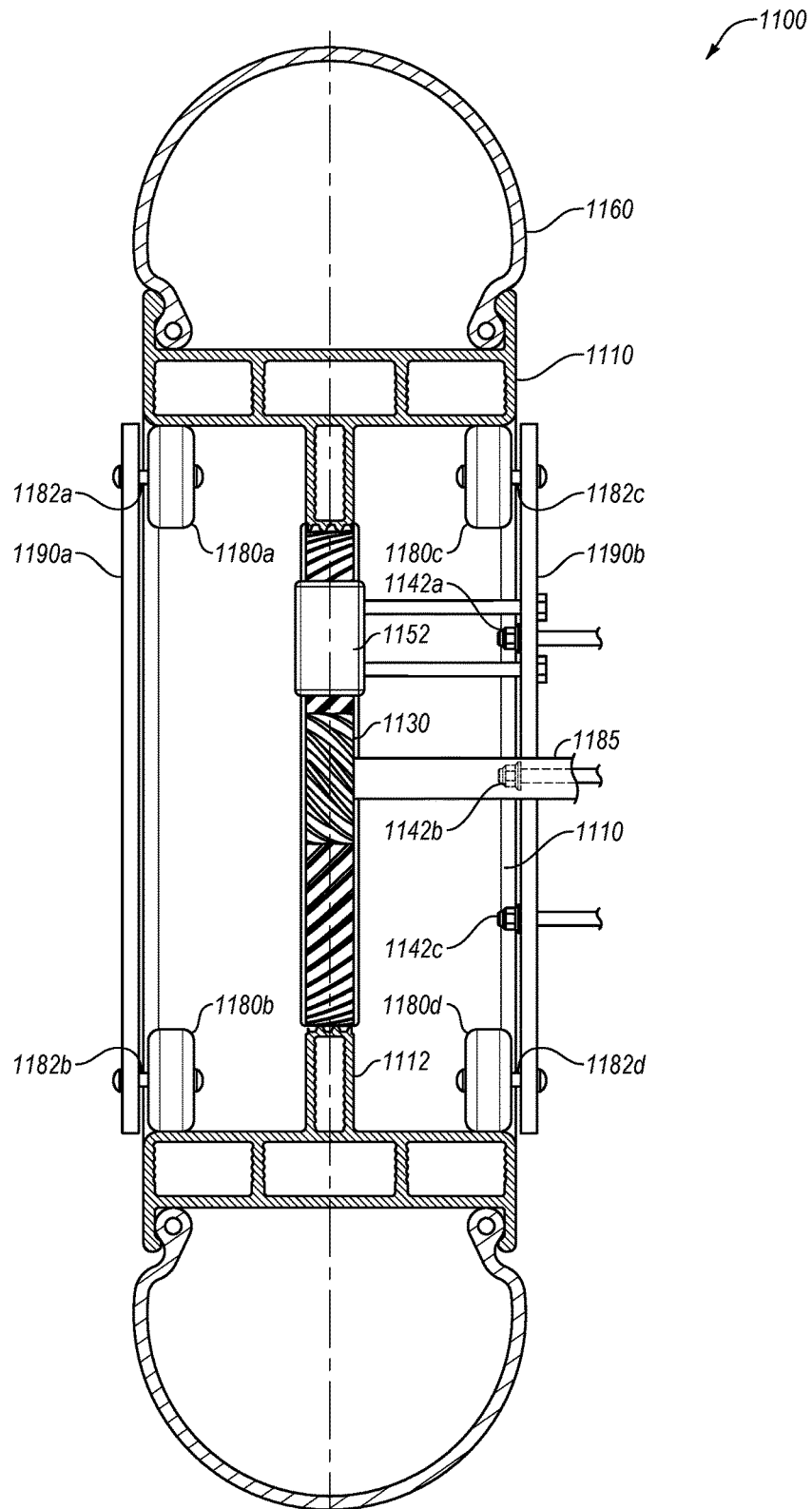


FIG. 11

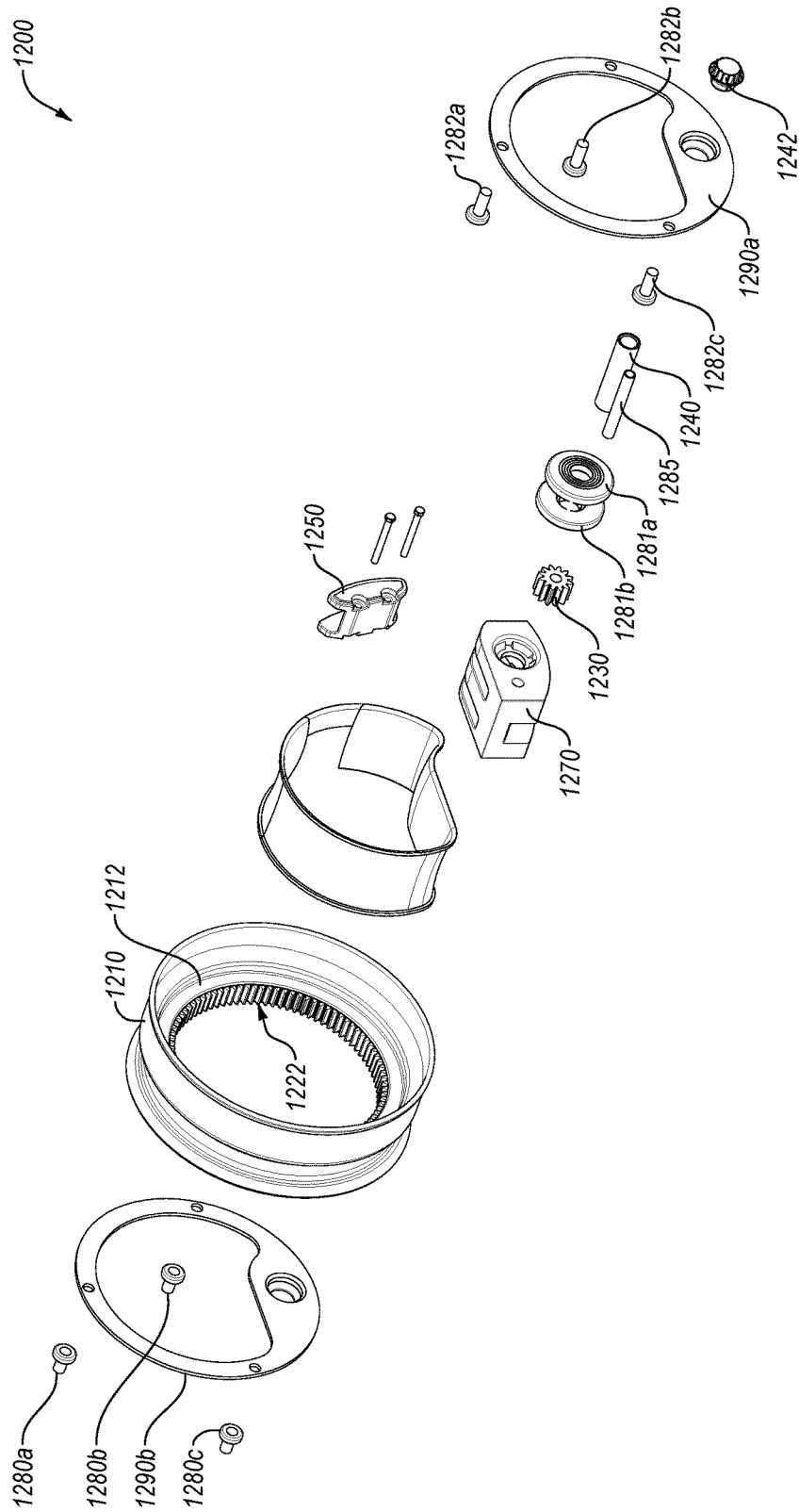


FIG. 12

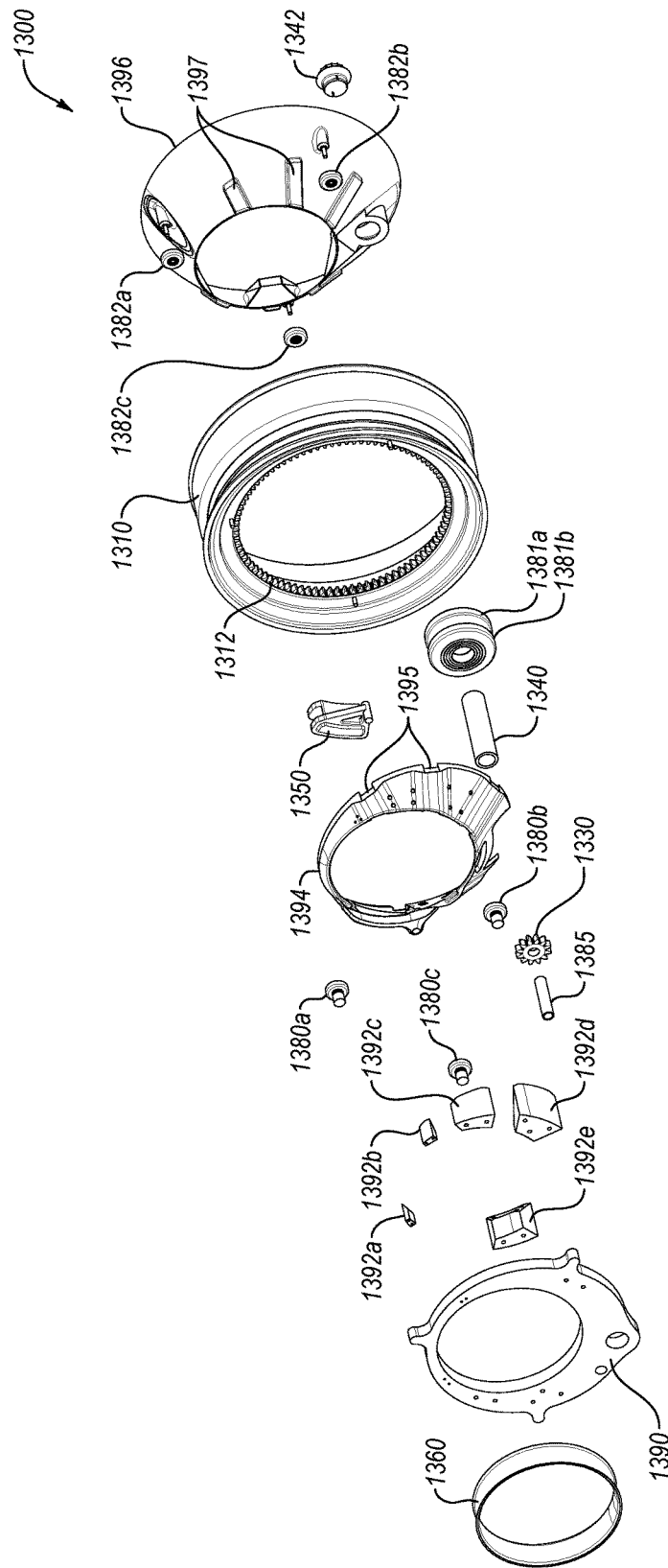


FIG. 13A



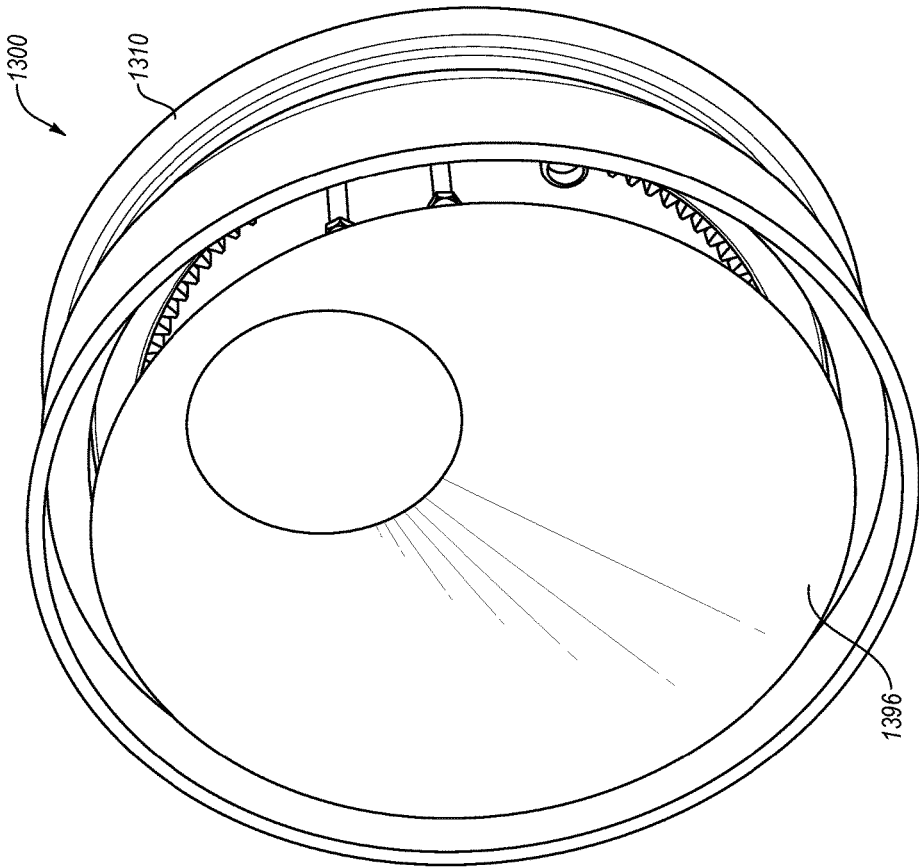


FIG. 13B

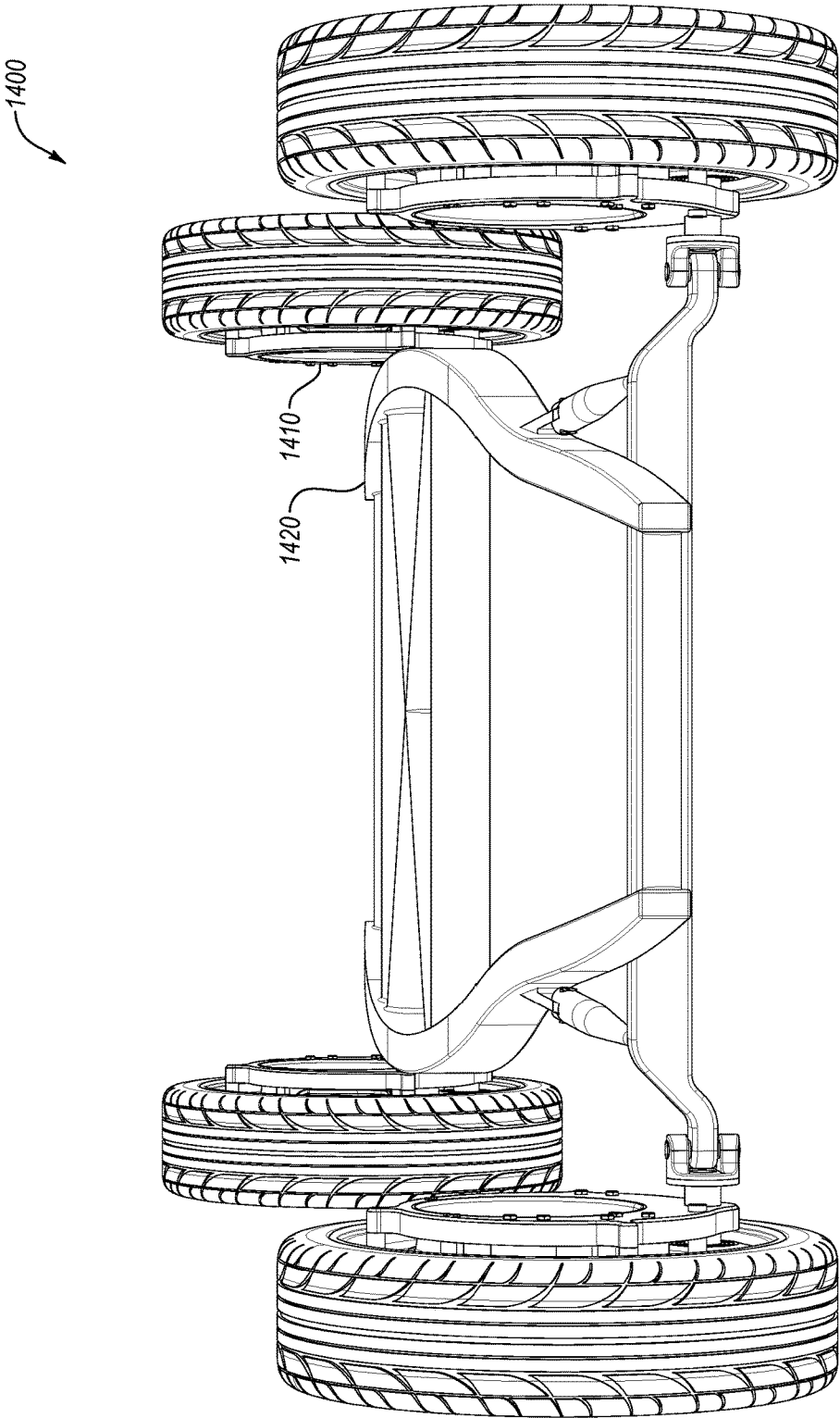


FIG. 14A

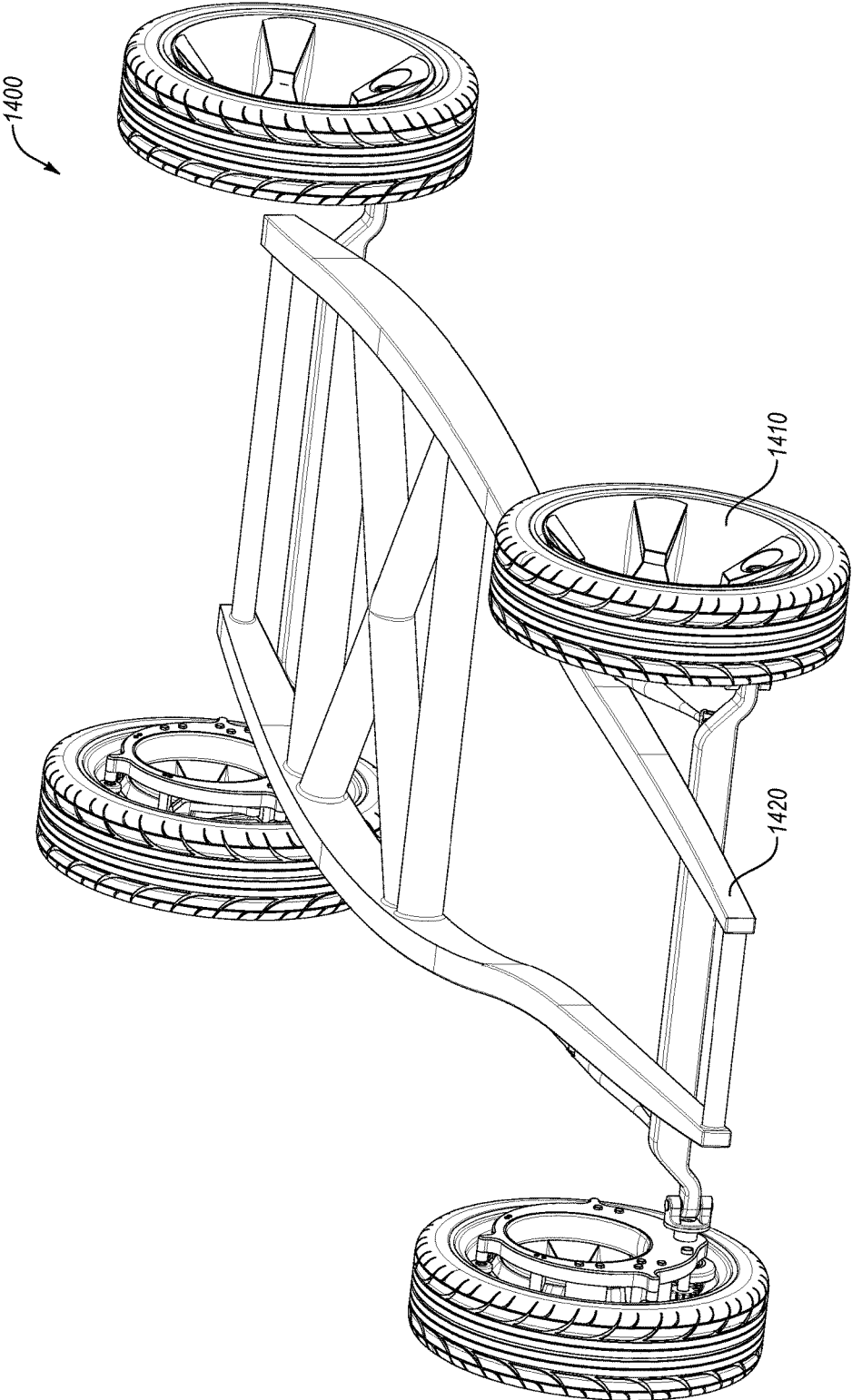


FIG. 14B

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## RING GEAR AND BRAKE FOR CENTERLESS WHEEL

### FIELD

The embodiments discussed in the present disclosure relate to a ring gear and a brake for a centerless wheel.

### BACKGROUND

Some wheels have spokes made of tensioned, adjustable metal wires, or some other connecting body between the edge and the middle of the wheel. The spokes may connect a rim of a particular wheel to a hub of the particular wheel and may help support an applied load. Wheels with tensioned spokes may be used in bicycles, wheelchairs, motorcycles, automobiles, and other vehicles.

The subject matter claimed in the present disclosure is not limited to embodiments that solve any disadvantages or that operate only in environments such as those described above. Rather, this background is only provided to illustrate one example technology area where some embodiments described may be practiced.

### SUMMARY

In one or more embodiments of the present disclosure, the present disclosure may relate to centerless wheel assembly that includes a centerless rim including a first center point laying in a first plane generally defined by the centerless rim. The centerless wheel assembly may also include a centerless ring gear coupled to the centerless rim such that rotation of the centerless ring gear causes a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim. The centerless ring gear may include a second center point laying in a second plane generally defined by the centerless ring gear, and the first plane may be generally parallel to the second plane. Additionally, the centerless ring gear may be shaped to interface with a drive gear that drives the centerless ring gear.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include a roller guide shaped and configured to roll along the centerless rim.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless rim may include a rail extending towards the first center point.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, a profile of the roller guide may match a profile of the centerless rim.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the roller guide may be shaped to leave a gap between the roller guide and the rail during normal rotation of the centerless wheel assembly.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include an exoskeleton plate including a first portion and a second portion, the roller guide supported by a shaft acting as an axle for the roller guide, the shaft spanning between the first portion and the second portion of the exoskeleton plate.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include a tire coupled to the centerless rim and concentric with the centerless rim, the tire shaped and configured to contact and roll along ground and the centerless gear shaped and configured to not contact the ground during normal rotation of the centerless wheel assembly.

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In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include one or more bolts coupling the centerless ring gear to the centerless rim.

5 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include a bushing around at least one of the one or more bolts, the bushing allowing motion between the centerless ring gear and the centerless rim based on imperfections in circularity in one of the centerless rim and the centerless ring gear.

10 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless ring gear may be offset from the centerless rim in a direction parallel to the first plane to account for imperfections in circularity in one of the centerless rim and the centerless ring gear.

15 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the offset may be located at a place along a circumference of the centerless rim corresponding to a greatest imperfection in circularity and a size of the offset corresponds to a size of the greatest imperfection in circularity.

20 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the first center point and the second center point lie on a line that is approximately perpendicular to the first plane.

25 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless gear may include teeth facing a direction generally perpendicular to the first plane.

30 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless gear may include teeth facing a direction pointing generally along the first plane.

35 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless gear may include a helical gear.

40 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include a brake rotor coupled to the centerless rim.

45 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the brake rotor may be on an opposite side of the centerless rim from the centerless ring gear.

50 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the brake rotor may include a third center point and define a third plane generally parallel to the first plane, and the first center point and the third center point may lie on a line that is approximately perpendicular to the first plane.

55 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless ring gear and the brake rotor may be part of a single body.

60 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless rim may be composed of a material to function as a heat sink to dissipate heat away from the centerless ring gear.

65 In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the centerless wheel assembly may include a drive mechanism coupled to the centerless ring gear.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the drive mechanism may include a manually powered drive gear.

In accordance with one or more centerless wheel assemblies of the present disclosure, the drive mechanism may include a drive gear coupled to one of a motor and an engine.

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One or more embodiments of the present disclosure may include a method of manufacturing a centerless wheel assembly. The method may include locating a point along a circumference of a centerless rim that represents a location of imperfection in circularity of the centerless rim. The method may also include determining an offset amount that corresponds to the imperfection in circularity of the centerless rim at the point, and coupling a centerless ring gear to the centerless rim offset from a center point of the centerless rim by the offset amount and in a direction running from the center point to the point.

In accordance with one or more methods of the present disclosure, the point may represent a greatest point of imperfection in circularity of the centerless rim.

In accordance with one or more methods of the present disclosure, coupling the centerless ring gear to the centerless rim may include attaching the centerless ring gear to the centerless rim via one or more bushings that are configured to allow movement between the centerless ring gear and the centerless rim caused by imperfections in circularity in the centerless rim.

In accordance with one or more methods of the present disclosure, the method may also include coupling a tire to the centerless rim prior to locating the point along the circumference of the centerless rim, and the location of imperfection in circularity of the centerless rim may include imperfections in circularity in the tire.

In accordance with one or more methods of the present disclosure, the offset amount may be approximately half the distance between an expected point along the circumference of the centerless rim for perfect circularity and an actual point along the circumference of the centerless rim due to imperfections in circularity.

One or more embodiments of the present disclosure may include a centerless wheel assembly that includes a centerless rim, and a centerless ring gear coupled to the centerless rim such that rotation of the centerless ring gear causes a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim, where the centerless ring gear may be generally parallel to the centerless rim. The centerless wheel assembly may also include a plurality of bushings between the centerless rim and the centerless ring gear to allow movement between the centerless rim and the centerless ring gear, and an exoskeleton plate with a first portion and a second portion. The centerless wheel assembly may additionally include a roller guide shaped to roll along the centerless rim and suspended between the first portion and the second portion of the exoskeleton plate, and a drive gear interfaced with the centerless ring gear, the drive gear coupled to the exoskeleton plate.

The object and advantages of the present disclosure will be realized and achieved at least by the elements, features, and combinations particularly pointed out in the claims.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are given as examples and are explanatory and are not restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Example embodiments will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1A illustrates a perspective view of an example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 1B illustrates an alternative perspective view of the example centerless wheel assembly of FIG. 1A;

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FIG. 2 illustrates a cross sectional view of a portion of the centerless wheel assembly of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3A illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 3B illustrates a perspective view of an additional example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 4A illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 4B illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of an additional example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 4C illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 4D illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of an additional example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 4E illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 5A illustrates a side view of a portion of an example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 5B illustrates a side view of a portion of the example centerless wheel assembly of FIG. 5A;

FIG. 5C illustrates a side view of the example centerless wheel assembly of FIGS. 5A and 5B;

FIG. 6 illustrates a side view of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 7 illustrates a side view of a portion of an additional example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 8A illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of an example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 8B illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 9 illustrates a flow chart of an example method of manufacturing a centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 10 illustrates a side view of an example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 11 illustrates a top cutaway view of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 12 illustrates an exploded view of an additional example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 13A illustrates an exploded view of another example centerless wheel assembly;

FIG. 13B illustrates a front view of the example centerless wheel assembly of FIG. 13A;

FIG. 14A illustrates a first view of an example vehicle utilizing centerless wheels; and

FIG. 14B illustrates a second view of the example vehicle of FIG. 14A.

#### DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The present disclosure relates to a centerless wheel assembly that may include a centerless rim and a ring gear coupled to the centerless rim. In some embodiments, the ring gear may have a comparable size and orientation as the centerless rim. The ring gear may be driven by a drive gear (for example, a small gear coupled to a motor to drive the larger ring gear). As the ring gear is driven, the centerless rim is also driven because of the coupling of the ring gear to the centerless rim. The centerless wheel assembly may also include an exoskeleton plate that may support one or more roller guides that roll along the centerless rim. The exoskeleton plate may also support the motor. In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly may have a void of material in the middle of the wheel assembly, at least in part because the centerless rim, the ring gear, and/or the exoskeleton plate may also have voids of material in their respective middles. In these and other embodiments, the ring

gear may be coupled to the centerless rim in a way to account for imperfections in circularity in the centerless rim and/or an associated tire.

Additionally, the present disclosure relates to a centerless wheel assembly that that may include a brake rotor or other braking surface coupled to the centerless rim.

Some embodiments of centerless wheel assemblies described in the present disclosure may have one or more of the following advantages: simplicity, low weight, low cost, low rotational friction, stable thermal properties, aerodynamic, and improved gear efficiencies. Centerless wheel assemblies in accordance with one or more embodiments may be used on any number of vehicles or transportation devices, including, for example, vehicles with any number of wheels, self-propelled vehicles, manually powered vehicles, motorized vehicles, mobility-aiding vehicles, cars, wheelchairs, etc. The centerless wheel assemblies may be used to transport people and/or goods. The centerless wheel assemblies may be similar to and/or share certain characteristics with the centerless wheel assemblies described in U.S. application Ser. No. 15/146,729, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Embodiments of the present disclosure are explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of an example centerless wheel assembly 100, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 2 illustrates a cross sectional view of a portion of the centerless wheel assembly of FIG. 1. As illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, the centerless wheel assembly 100 may include a centerless rim 110 and a ring gear 120 coupled to the centerless rim 110. The ring gear 120 may interface with a drive gear 130. The drive gear 130 may rotate and cause the ring gear 120 to rotate. Rotation of the ring gear 120 may cause a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim 110.

The centerless rim 110 may include any shape or profile. In addition to those illustrated in the present disclosure, a few additional example profiles of centerless rims are illustrated in U.S. application Ser. No. 15/146,729, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In some embodiments, the centerless rim 110 may include a profile such that one or more roller guides (such as a first roller guide 180, a second roller guide 182, a third roller guide 184, and a fourth roller guide 186) may roll along the centerless rim 110. In these and other embodiments, the centerless rim 110 may include a rail 112 that may function to maintain contact between a roller guide and the centerless rim 110 and/or may otherwise prevent the roller guide from derailing. The roller guides may function to maintain the drive gear 130 and the ring gear 120 in consistent engagement such that the drive gear 130 may drive the ring gear 120.

The ring gear 120 may interface with the drive gear 130 such that as the drive gear 130 is rotated the drive gear 130 causes a corresponding rotation of the ring gear 120. Rotation of the ring gear 120 may cause a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim 110 to which the ring gear 120 may be coupled. The ring gear 120 may include teeth 122. Additionally or alternatively, the ring gear 120 may include sprockets, spurs, etc., or any other suitable element. In some embodiments, the teeth 122 may run along the inner diameter of the ring gear 120. The ring gear 120 and/or the teeth 122 may be implemented as a helical gear (left- or right-handed), a double helical gear, a spur gear, an internal ring gear, a face gear, a planetary gear, etc. In these and other embodiments, the teeth 122 of the ring gear 120 may interface with teeth 132 of the drive gear 130. The teeth 132 and/or the drive gear 130 may be implemented in a similar

manner as that described for the teeth 122 and/or the ring gear 120, but may be implemented in a different manner. For example, the drive gear 130 may be implemented with teeth 132 as helical teeth and the ring gear 120 may be implemented as an internal gear with teeth 122 implemented as helical teeth.

In some embodiments, the ring gear 120 may be coupled to the centerless rim 110 via one or more bushings. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, bushings 140a, and 140b, are labeled (referred to generally as “gear bushings 140”) but as can be seen from FIG. 1, other bushings not explicitly discussed or labeled may also be included . . . . One or more of the gear bushings 140 may allow for a certain amount of movement between the centerless rim 110 and the ring gear 120. For example, if there are imperfections in circularity in the centerless rim 110 and/or an attached tire 160, the gear bushings 140 may allow for some movement between the centerless rim 110 and the ring gear 120 such that any misalignment in circularity does not bend or break components of the centerless wheel assembly 100. For example, the gear bushings 140 may be made of a rubber, synthetic rubber, polyurethane, etc., such that a compressible and deformable material is between the two metal components of the centerless rim 110 and the ring gear 120. The material of the gear bushings 140 may absorb or otherwise dampen vibration or other motion between the centerless rim 110 and the ring gear 120. As illustrated in FIG. 2, in these and other embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly 100 may include bolts 142a and/or 142b that may bolt the ring gear 120 to the centerless rim 110. In these and other embodiments, the bolts 142a and 142b may pass through the bushings 140a and 140b respectively. The bushings 140a and/or 140b may be threaded or may include space for the bolts to pass through. In some embodiments, the bushings 140a and 140b and/or the bolts 142a and 142b may pass through one or more channels or gaps in material in the centerless rim 110. The bolts 142a and 142b may be held in place by nuts 144a and 144b, respectively. While FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate nuts 144a and 144b and bolts 142a and 142b, any other connection mechanism may be used to couple the ring gear 120 to the centerless rim 110, such as screws, rivets, welding, brazing, adhesives, etc. Furthermore, anywhere in the present disclosure where bolts are illustrated or described as being used, any other connection mechanism may be used, such as screws, rivets, welding, brazing, adhesives, etc.

As used in the present disclosure, reference to imperfections in circularity may include any deviation from any source or in any direction from a perfectly circular, perfectly cylindrical, etc. shape. For example, imperfections in circularity may include an oblong, ovaloid, ovoid, etc. shape. As an additional example, imperfections in circularity may include a portion of a circular-based component with more material in one part of the component (e.g., in an extruded component). As another example, imperfections in circularity may include an uneven distribution in weight about a circular-based component. In these and other embodiments, such an imperfection may be of any magnitude. In some embodiments, imperfections in circularity may occur when a wheel assembly is rotated, for example due to the wheel compressing against the ground. As another example, imperfections in circularity may be due to variations in temperature or other weather conditions, or due to manufacturing errors, imperfections that may result in dynamic run out, or eccentricity caused by damage in various states of utiliza-

tion. In some embodiments, a portion of imperfection in circularity may be identified by rotating a circular-based component.

In some embodiments, the imperfection in circularity may be determined and the ring gear **120** may be attached in a manner offset from the middle of the wheel assembly **100** to alleviate imperfections in circularity. Examples of such an embodiment may be illustrated with reference to FIGS. **5A-5C** and FIG. **9**.

In some embodiments, the ring gear **120** may have a similar or comparable circumference and/or orientation to the centerless rim **110**. Additionally or alternatively, the ring gear **120** may have a circumference smaller than the centerless rim **110**. Additionally or alternatively, the ring gear **120** may have a circumference larger than the centerless rim **110** and/or smaller than the largest circumference of the tire **160**.

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly **100** may include a brake rotor **150**. The brake rotor **150** may be part of a disc brake system associated with the centerless wheel assembly **100**. The brake rotor **150** may be used to slow down and/or stop the centerless wheel assembly **100**. The brake rotor **150** may be coupled to the centerless rim **110** in a similar or comparable way that the ring gear **120** is coupled to the centerless rim **110**. For example, the brake rotor **150** may be bolted to the centerless rim **110** using bolts **152a** and **152b** and nuts **154a** and **154b**. Additionally or alternatively, the coupling between the brake rotor **150** and the centerless rim **110** may utilize brake bushings **156** (such as the brake bushings **156a** and **156b**). As with the gear bushings **140**, the brake bushings **156** may allow for some movement between the brake rotor **150** and the centerless rim **110**. For example, there may be imperfections in circularity in one of the centerless rim **110** and/or the brake rotor **150** and the brake bushings **156** may allow for movement between the centerless rim **110** and the brake rotor **150** as the wheel assembly **100** is rotated. For example, the brake bushings **156** may be made of a rubber, synthetic rubber, polyurethane, etc., such that a compressible and/or elastically deformable material is between the two rigid components of the centerless rim **110** and the brake rotor **150**. The material of the brake bushings **156** may absorb or otherwise dampen vibration or other motion between the centerless rim **110** and the brake rotor **150**.

The wheel assembly **100** may include a brake caliper **158**. The brake caliper **158** may be any component designed and/or shaped to interface with the brake rotor **150**. In particular, the brake caliper **158** may be sized and/or shaped such that the brake rotor **150** rotates freely within the brake caliper **158** with generally parallel faces between the brake rotor **150** and the brake caliper **158** while the brake caliper **158** remains fixed relative to the rotating brake rotor **150**. When the brake caliper **158** is actuated or otherwise invoked, the brake caliper **158** may be caused to constrict or otherwise move or deform such that the generally parallel face of the brake caliper **158** contacts the brake rotor **150**. Friction between the two generally parallel faces causes the brake rotor **150** to slow down and at some point, stop rotating. The brake caliper **158** may include a pad or other material made to be worn down as part of the face generally parallel with the face of the brake rotor **150**.

In some embodiments, the brake caliper **158** may be placed in a position to facilitate improved aerodynamic performance and braking performance. For example, analogizing the wheel assembly **100** to a clock face, the brake caliper **158** may be placed at a three o'clock position, with a forward direction of travel for the wheel assembly **100**

being towards three o'clock. In these and other embodiments, the brake caliper **158** may be at a leading edge rather than a trailing edge of the wheel assembly **100**. Placing the brake caliper **158** at the leading edge may improve aerodynamic performance of the wheel assembly **100** by having a profile that emphasizes the leading edge and a narrower trailing edge.

Additionally or alternatively, placing the brake caliper **158** at the three o'clock position may improve braking performance. For example, as the brake caliper **158** is constricted so as to contact the brake rotor **150**, inertia of the moving wheel assembly **100** may cause weight bias to shift towards the front of the wheel assembly **100**. The braking forces of the brake caliper **158** contacting the brake rotor **150** and the shift in weight bias may cause the wheel assembly **100** to chatter and oscillate side to side. If the brake caliper **158** is located at a twelve o'clock position without a roller guide nearby, the braking forces may cause a twisting effect on the wheel assembly **100** as a result of the distance between the brake caliper **158** and the roller guide **186**. By placing the brake caliper **158** nearer the roller guide **186**, the braking forces may be dampened by the proximity of the brake caliper **158** to the roller guide **186**. In some embodiments, the brake caliper **158** may be placed at a nine o'clock position (e.g., proximate a roller guide at the trailing edge of the wheel assembly **100**). By placing the brake caliper **158** at the trailing edge, the twisting, oscillating, and/or chatter from the braking forces may be addressed but the wheel assembly **100** may not enjoy the same aerodynamic benefits.

In some embodiments, imperfection in circularity may be determined and the brake rotor **150** may be attached in a manner offset from the middle of the wheel assembly **100** to alleviate imperfections in circularity. Examples of such an embodiment may be illustrated with reference to FIGS. **5a-5C** and **8**, and while described with reference to the ring gear **120**, the same principles may be utilized in attaching the brake rotor **150** to the centerless rim **110**.

In some embodiments, the wheel assembly **100** may include the ring gear **120** and not include the brake rotor **150** and the brake caliper **158**. Additionally or alternatively, the wheel assembly **100** may include the brake rotor **150** and the brake caliper **158** and may not include the ring gear **120**. In some embodiments as illustrated in FIGS. **1A** and **1B**, the wheel assembly **100** may include both the ring gear **120** and the brake rotor **150**. In these and other embodiments, either or both of the ring gear **120** and the brake rotor **150** may be attached in a manner offset from the middle of the wheel assembly **100** to alleviate imperfections in circularity.

In some embodiments, the wheel assembly **100** may include the tire **160** coupled to the centerless rim **110**. In these and other embodiments, imperfections in circularity in the centerless rim **110** may be due to imperfections in circularity in the tire **160**. For example, imperfections in circularity of the tire **160** may cause the tire **160** to pull, shift, or otherwise deform the centerless rim **110** such that imperfections in circularity in the centerless rim **110** may be altered due to the tire **160**. The tire **160** may be any tire, such as a solid rubber tire, a tubeless tire, a tire with a tube, a metal tire, a semi-pneumatic tire, an airless tire, etc. In some embodiments, the tire **160** and the centerless rim **110** may be a single unitary component.

In some embodiments, the centerless rim **110** may be configured to operate as a heat sink to dissipate heat from the operation of the wheel assembly **110**. For example, the centerless rim **110** may be constructed of a thermally conductive material (e.g., aluminum (anodized or non-anodized), steel, stainless steel, etc.) to facilitate the transfer of

heat from other components of the centerless wheel **100** to the centerless rim **110**. For example, driving of the ring gear **120** via the drive gear **130** may generate heat. Such heat may transfer across the bolts **142a** and **142b** and/or the bushings **140a** and **140b**. The centerless rim **110** may dissipate the heat throughout the entire centerless rim **110**. As another example, slowing and/or stopping the wheel assembly **100** using the brake rotor **150** may generate heat that may be drawn into and dissipated by the centerless rim **110**. In some embodiments, the centerless rim **110** may include one or more channels or open spaces to facilitate heat dispersion. For example, such channels may increase the surface area of the centerless rim **110** through which heat may radiate away and out of the centerless rim **110**. In some embodiments, by using the centerless rim **110** as a heat sink, temperature fluctuations for the tire **160** may be reduced and/or minimized such that the tire **160** may have a decreased probability of over-heating, expanding, exploding, or otherwise failing. In some embodiments, the coupling members may be treated in certain ways to prevent heat transfer between and among components. For example, the bolts **142** and/or the bushings **140** may be cross-drilled, have ceramic coatings, and/or include anodizing to prevent heat transfer from one component to the other through the coupling members.

In some embodiments, the wheel assembly **100** may include one or more components such as a motor **170**, roller guides (e.g., roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and **186**), and/or brake calipers **158** that may be coupled to one or more exoskeleton plates **190** (e.g., the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**). The exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may remain stationary relative to the rotation of the centerless rim **110** and the ring gear **120**.

In some embodiments, the brake rotor **150** may be coupled to the centerless rim **110** such that as the centerless rim **110** rotates, the brake rotor **150** also rotates. In these and other embodiments, the brake caliper **158** may be coupled to one or more of the exoskeleton plates **190**. For example, as the brake rotor **150** is coupled to the centerless rim **110**, as the wheel assembly **100** rolls along the ground the brake rotor **150** rotates at the same rate of rotation as the wheel assembly **100**. Additionally, as the brake caliper **158** is coupled to the exoskeleton plates **190** the brake caliper **158** may remain fixed relative to the rotation of the brake rotor **150**. By utilizing the exoskeleton plates **190** as a mounting point for the brake caliper **158**, weight and space savings may be realized in the wheel assembly **100** by not needing additional components to mount or otherwise suspend the brake caliper **158** proximate and in a fixed manner relative to the brake rotor **150**.

The motor **170** may include any source of motive power. For example, the motor **170** may include an electric motor such as a direct current (DC) motor, an alternating current (AC) motor, a brush motor, a brushless motor, a shunt wound motor, a separately excited motor, a series wound motor, a compound wound motor, a permanent magnet motor, a servomotor, an induction motor, a synchronous motor, a linear induction motor, a synchronous linear motor, etc. As another example, the motor **170** may include a fuel consuming engine, such as a four stroke engine, a diesel engine, a two stroke engine, a Wankel engine, an Atkinson engine, a gnome rotary engine, etc. In some embodiments, the motor **170** may include a small, high-speed, high-efficiency DC electric motor that may rotate at speeds greater than six thousand rotations per minute (RPM). In these and other embodiments, the use of such a small motor may be available because of the gearing ratio from the drive gear **130** to the ring gear **120**. As an additional example, the

engine or electric motor **170** may include a human-powered motive device, such as bicycle pedals, arm cranks, ratcheting levers, etc.

In some embodiments, the centerless rim **110** coupled with the ring gear **120** may function as both an output gear and a driven wheel. For example, a gearing ratio may be the ratio of the speed of the input gear to the speed of the output gear, which may be based on the number of teeth in each gear. In some embodiments, the drive gear **130** may have a small diameter and small number of teeth compared to a diameter and number of teeth of the ring gear **120**, allowing a high gear ratio. The high gear ratio may offer a mechanical advantage over conventional wheels and/or conventional power transmission models and may improve efficiency, reduce weight, and/or reduce cost. In some embodiments, such a high gear ratio may include a ratio of between approximately five to one and approximately one hundred and twenty-five to one. In these and other embodiments, the gear ratio may be based on the intended use of the wheel assembly. Additionally or alternatively, the gear ratio may be based on a size of the wheel, which may be limited in size based on the application. For example, a vehicle may be limited in wheel size to the expected height of the vehicle, etc.

A gear ratio between the drive gear **130** and the ring gear **120** may be larger than is possible within a single stage of reduction in the case of a conventional wheel in some embodiments, which is often around three to one. For example, the ratio may include between approximately five to one and approximately one hundred and twenty-five to one. One reason for this large gearing ratio advantage is because the ring gear **120** as the output gear may be approximately the same size as the tire **160** (e.g., as illustrated in FIGS. 1A and 1B) with the input gear as the drive gear **130** is much smaller. This gearing advantage of the centerless wheel assembly **100** may facilitate additional economies of weight and space saving via adaption to a more dimensionally compact motor **170** (e.g., a brushless electric motor), which may otherwise, due to its small size, provide insufficient torque for a conventional wheel. The gearing advantage of the centerless wheel assembly **100** may also decrease one or more of the following: the amount of energy necessary for a vehicle coupled with the centerless wheel assembly **100** to overcome inertia, resistive losses, and the operating temperature of the electric motor **170**, such that efficiency of the vehicle may be improved.

The roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may include any device or component shaped and/or configured to roll along the centerless rim **110** as the centerless rim **110** rotates. For example the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be suspended between the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** via a bridging shaft that may operate as an axle for the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186**. In some embodiments, the bridging shafts may be coupled with the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**. In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may be spaced apart, and the bridging shafts may form a bridge across a gap between the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**. For example, any of the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be disposed within the gap between the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**. In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may correspond to right-hand and left-hand exoskeleton plates.

In some embodiments, the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may include bearings to facilitate or otherwise make easier or more efficient the rotation of the roller guides



about bridging shafts. In some embodiments, the bearings may be rotatably disposed within the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186**.

In some embodiments, the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be made of any material that is able to roll along the centerless rim **110** due to static friction. For example, the material may be selected to provide wear resistance and sufficient friction to drive or otherwise roll along the centerless rim **110**. For example, the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be made of a polymer, such as polyurethane, poly vinyl chloride (PVC), acetal (homopolymer), acetal (copolymer), nylon 66, nylon 66 (with 30% glass), phenolic (glass filled), polyetherimide, polyethersulphone, polyimide, polyphenylene sulfide, polysulfone, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) (e.g., Teflon®), polyethylene (including ultra-high molecular weight (UHMW)), carbon fiber, aluminum, titanium, polyoxymethylene (e.g., Delrin®), etc.

In some embodiments, the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be configured to include a shape or profile that matches a corresponding shape or profile of the centerless rim **110** (e.g., as illustrated in FIG. 3A). For example, the centerless rim **110** may be completely void of material in the middle of the centerless rim **110** and the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be disposed within the void of material. In some embodiments, the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may contact the centerless rim **110**. In some embodiments, the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** be configured to act upon and guide the centerless rim **110** as the centerless rim **110** is rotated.

In some embodiments, one or more of the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be configured to maintain the spatial relationship between the centerless rim **110** and the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**. For example, one or more of the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be disposed upon a spring loaded lever arm such that as the position of the centerless rim **110** is changed relative to the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**, the roller guide on the lever arm may engage the centerless rim **110** so that the rim **110** maintains the spatial relationship with the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**. The roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186** may be similar or analogous to one or more of the roller guides described in U.S. application Ser. No. 15/146,729, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may have a generally circular configuration, and may include a void in material through a central region of the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b**. Additionally or alternatively, the exoskeleton plates may be a solid sheet of material (including square or rectangular sheets of material), tubular, or any other shape or form such that the roller guides are supported proximate the centerless rim **110**. In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may have a lip about an outer circumference or outer edge. In some embodiments, the centerless rim **110** may be retained between the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** as the centerless rim **110** is rotated. In some embodiments, an exoskeleton plate may span the centerless rim **110** and function as both the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** (an example of such an embodiment is illustrated in FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B). In these and other embodiments, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may be constructed of a single piece of material that supports both ends of a bridging shaft.

In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and/or **190b** may additionally include cladding that may provide a covering over any moving parts to increase aerodynamics, for example by reducing turbulence, drag, air resistance,

wind resistance, etc. For example, a smooth form factor cladding may overlay the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** to enclose any moving parts (e.g., the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186**). In some embodiments, the cladding may also include a void in material about the middle of the centerless wheel assembly **100**. In these and other embodiments, the cladding and the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** may be combined into a single piece of material to further improve aerodynamics and/or reduce weight, turbulence, drag, air resistance, wind resistance, etc. For example, in some embodiments (e.g., as illustrated in FIG. 3A), the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** and/or the cladding may form a generally U-shaped profile. As another example, the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** and/or the cladding may form an asymmetrical shape (e.g., with the leading and trailing edges aerodynamically optimized). In some embodiments, at speeds above twenty miles per hour, there may be an increased aerodynamic performance due to the lack of spokes and the U-shaped profile. The exoskeleton plates **190a** and/or **190b** may be similar or analogous to one or more of the exoskeleton plates described in U.S. application Ser. No. 15/146,729, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

For convenience in describing the location, orientation, and/or position of various components, the centerless rim **110** may be described as defining a plane (“rim plane”). The rim plane may be the plane defined by points along the inner diameter of the rail **112** and/or the plane through the middle of each of the roller guides **180**, **182**, **184**, and/or **186**. Additionally or alternatively, the centerless rim **110** may include a center point in the middle of the centerless rim. The center point of the centerless rim **110** may lie on the rim plane defined by the centerless rim. The ring gear **120** may also define a plane (“gear plane”). The gear plane may be the plane defined by the points along the inner diameter of the ring gear **120**. The ring gear **120** may also include a center point in the middle of the ring gear **120** that may lie on the gear plane defined by the ring gear **120**. In some embodiments, the gear plane and the rim plane may be generally parallel. Additionally or alternatively, the center point of the ring gear **120** and the center point of the centerless rim **110** may define a line that is generally perpendicular to the rim plane and/or the gear plane. Using such a description, for example, the teeth **122** may be in the plane of the ring gear **120** and may point in towards the center point of the ring gear **120** (even for helical teeth, which may cut through the plane of the ring gear **120** at an angle, the teeth **122** may point generally towards the center point of the ring gear **120**).

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly **100** may be configured to have an open center or a void of material in the center of the wheel assembly **100**, which may provide a storage region with spatial capacity for storage of any of a variety of items such as a mechanized drive, cargo, fuel tanks, motors, engines, battery packs, luggage, an electricity storage system, etc. Additionally or alternatively, the void of material in the center of the wheel assembly **100** may be left open for space savings, weight savings, etc.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **100** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, in some embodiments, the wheel assembly **100** may not include the brake rotor **150** and the brake caliper **158** (e.g., as illustrated in FIG. 8A), while in other embodiments, the wheel assembly **100** may not include the ring gear

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120 (e.g., as illustrated in FIG. 8B). As an additional example, the wheel assembly 100 may include any number of roller guides disposed at various locations around the centerless rim 110. As another example, the exoskeleton plates 190a and/or 190b may take any shape or form that provides the functionality described in the present disclosure. For example, a square or rectangular plate without a void in the middle may be utilized in the centerless wheel assembly 100. As another example, the brake rotor 150 and the ring gear 120 may be on opposite sides of the wheel assembly 100. Additionally or alternatively, the brake rotor 150 and the ring gear 120 may be combined in a single device (e.g., as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B). Additionally, the placement of the motor 170 may vary depending on some implementations.

FIG. 3A illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly 300a, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. The centerless wheel assembly 300a may include a centerless rim 310 with a rail 312 that may be similar or comparable to the centerless rim 110 with the rail 112 of FIGS. 1 and 2; a ring gear 320a with teeth 322 that may be similar or comparable to the ring gear 120 with teeth 122 of FIGS. 1 and 2; a drive gear 330a with teeth 332 that may be similar or comparable to the drive gear 130 with teeth 132 of FIGS. 1 and 2; bushings 340a and 340b, bolts 342a and 342b, and nuts 344a and 344b that may be similar or comparable to the bushings 140a and 140b, bolts 142a and 142b, and nuts 144a and 144b of FIGS. 1 and 2; a motor 370 that may be similar or comparable to the motor 170 of FIGS. 1 and 2; a roller guide 380 that may be similar or comparable to the roller guide 180 of FIGS. 1 and 2; and an exoskeleton plate 390a that may be similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plates 190a and 190b of FIG. 1.

In some embodiments, the centerless rim 310 may have any of a variety of profiles (another example of which may be illustrated in FIGS. 4D and 4E). The roller guide 380 may have a profile that matches or aligns with the profile of the centerless rim 310. For example, the centerless rim 310 may include the rail 312. The roller guide 380 may have a corresponding gap 382 that may be the same or a similar size as the rail 312. In some embodiments, a gap 314 may exist between the roller guide 380 and the centerless rail 310. For example, during normal operation and/or normal rotation of the centerless rim 310, the roller guide 380 may not contact the rail 312 but may still roll along the centerless rim 310. In these and other embodiments, when subjected to abnormal forces, such as a pothole, sharp cornering, a jump, etc., the rail 312 may contact the roller guide 380 to maintain a spatial relationship between the centerless rim 310 and the exoskeleton plate 390a. In some embodiments, the roller guide 380 may not contact the centerless rim 310 unless subject to abnormal forces.

In some embodiments, the roller guide 380 may be supported by a bridging shaft 385. The bridging shaft 385 may span between a first portion and a second portion of the exoskeleton plate 390a. The bridging shaft 385 may function as an axle for the roller guide 380. In some embodiments, the bridging shaft 385 may be made of a light weight material such as aluminum.

In some embodiments, the teeth 322 of the ring gear 320a may be oriented differently than illustrated in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2. For example, the teeth 322 may be oriented along the outer diameter of the ring gear 320a rather than along the inner diameter of the ring gear 120 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2. Stated another way, the teeth 322 may point generally away from the center point of the ring gear 320a while being in the

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plane defined by the ring gear 320a. In some embodiments, the teeth 322 may be part of a first portion 324 of the ring gear 320a that may be further from the center point. The ring gear 320a may include a second portion 326 closer to the center point of the ring gear 320a.

In some embodiments, the second portion 326 of the ring gear 320a may operate as a brake rotor. For example, the second portion 326 of the ring gear 320a may be disposed proximate a brake caliper 350. The brake caliper 350 may include one or more brake pads 352 such that as the brake caliper 350 is compressed, the brake pads 352 may contact the second portion 326 of the ring gear 320a to slow down the ring gear and correspondingly, slow down the centerless rim 310. The brake caliper 350 may remain in a fixed position relative to the rotation of the ring gear 320a. Thus, as the brake caliper 350 is compressed, the friction between the brake pad 352 and the second portion 326 of the ring gear 320a may reduce the speed of the ring gear 320a.

In some embodiments, the brake caliper 350 may be coupled to the exoskeleton plate 390a via a bolt 356 and a nut 344c. In these and other embodiments, the brake caliper 350a may be coupled to any portion of the exoskeleton plate 390a. The exoskeleton plate 390a may maintain a spatial relationship with the centerless rim 310 and the ring gear 320a as the centerless rim 310 and the ring gear 320a are rotated. By coupling the brake caliper 350a to the exoskeleton plate 390a, the brake caliper may be positioned such that the ring gear 320a may rotate freely proximate the brake caliper 350a when the brake caliper 350a is not activated, but may interact with the brake caliper 350a when the brake caliper 350a is activated. While illustrated as being coupled using the bolt 356, the brake caliper 350a may be coupled to the exoskeleton plate 390a via any other coupling mechanism (e.g., screws, rivets, brazing, adhesives, etc.). In some embodiments, the brake caliper 350a may be disposed at approximately a three o'clock (as illustrated in FIG. 3B) or a nine o'clock position. In some embodiments, the motor 370 may be mounted at approximately a six o'clock position.

In some embodiments, the bolts 342a and/or 342b may extend through multiple channels or gaps of the centerless rim 310. For example, to increase stability due to the weight and additional forces caused by the ring gear 322 acting as both the ring gear and the brake rotor, the bolts 342a and 342b may extend through an entire width of the centerless rim 310. In some embodiments, the bushings 340a and 340b may pass through the entire centerless rim 310. In these and other embodiments, the additional length of the bolts 342a and 342b and/or the additional length of the bushings 340a and 340b may facilitate the operation of the centerless rim 310 as a heat sink. In these and other embodiments, the increased heat caused by the ring gear 320a acting as both a ring gear and a brake rotor may be dissipated using the centerless rim 310.

In some embodiments, the motor 370 may be coupled to the exoskeleton plate 390a via the bolts 376a and 376b and nuts 344d and 344e. Any other coupling mechanism may also be used. The motor 370 may have an output shaft 372 to which the drive gear 330a may be coupled. In some embodiments, because the teeth 322 are disposed on the outer diameter of the ring gear 322, the motor 370 may be disposed on a bypass arm 374 that may extend the output shaft 372 of the motor 370 proximate the teeth 322. Additionally or alternatively, the motor 370 may not use the bypass arm 374 and the output shaft 372 may include a mechanical linkage that may displace the force generated at

the output shaft 372 such that the drive gear 330a receives the force generated by the motor 370 at the drive gear 320a to drive the ring gear 320a.

In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plate 390a may include one or more features to facilitate coupling of various components to the exoskeleton plate 390a. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 3A, the exoskeleton plate may include a protrusion to which the bypass arm 374 may be coupled such that the motor 370 and/or the bypass arm 374 may not interfere with the brake caliper 350a and/or the ring gear 320a. Any such features may be included to facilitate spatial relationships of the various components that may be coupled to the exoskeleton plate 390a.

In some embodiments, the location of the teeth 322 and the brake caliper 350a may be reversed. For example, the teeth 322 of the ring gear 320a may be on the inner diameter of the ring gear 322 (e.g., closer to the center point of the ring gear 320a) and the brake caliper 350a may be proximate the outer diameter of the ring gear 320a (e.g., further from the center point of the ring gear 320a).

In some embodiments, the exoskeleton plate 390a may include cladding or a profile that may cover any moving parts of the centerless wheel assembly 300a. For example, the exoskeleton plate 390a may include cladding that may cover or enclose the drive gear 330a and the teeth 332.

FIG. 3B illustrates a perspective view of an additional example centerless wheel assembly 300b. The wheel assembly 300b may be similar to the wheel assembly 300a of FIG. 3A, except a variation in the placement of the brake caliper 350b, the drive gear 330b, and the teeth of the ring gear 320b. Additionally, the exoskeleton plates 390b and 390c are illustrated as two distinct plates rather than a single plate 390a as illustrated in FIG. 3A. However, any of these modifications may be combined or rearranged in any manner and are still be within the scope of the present disclosure.

As illustrated in FIG. 3B, the ring gear 320b may function as both the ring gear and as a brake rotor. The brake caliper 350b may be disposed proximate the ring gear such that by contracting the brake caliper 350b the brake caliper 350b may contact the ring gear 320b and friction between the brake caliper 350b may slow down the ring gear 320b and thus the centerless rim 310. In some embodiments, the brake caliper 350b may be supported by posts, rods, or other support structure coupled to the exoskeleton plate 390b. For example, a post or support rod may pass through the plane defined by the ring gear 320b within the circumference of the ring gear 320b and support the brake caliper 350b. By supporting the brake caliper 350b from within the circumference of the ring gear 320b, the brake caliper 350b may avoid interference with any bolts, bushings, or other attachment members coupling the ring gear 320b to the centerless rim 310.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. 3A and/or 3B without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assemblies 300a and/or 300b may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the wheel assembly 300a may include any number of components coupled to the exoskeleton plate 390a. As another example, the wheel assembly 300a may include an additional or alternative braking mechanism to slow down the centerless rim 310 and/or the ring gear 320a.

FIG. 4A illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of an additional example centerless wheel assembly 400a, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 4B illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of an additional example centerless wheel assembly

400b, and FIG. 4C illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of another example centerless wheel assembly 400c. FIGS. 4D and 4E illustrate additional examples of centerless wheel assemblies 400d and 400e, respectively, with different rim profiles. FIGS. 4A, 4B, and 4C illustrate alternative arrangements of the placement of the teeth of the drive gear and/or other components associated with driving the drive gear in relation to other components of the wheel assemblies 400a, 400b, and 400c. The wheel assemblies 400a, 400b, and 400c may be similar or comparable to the wheel assembly 100 of FIGS. 1 and 2.

As illustrated in FIG. 4A, the ring gear 420a may include teeth 422a on an inside face of the ring gear 420a. A motor 470a may be disposed proximate the teeth 422a such that an output shaft 472a of the motor 470a is oriented proximate the teeth 422a. Additionally or alternatively, a drive gear 430a with teeth 432a may be disposed between the roller guide and the ring gear 420a. The teeth 432a may interface with the teeth 422a such that the drive gear 430a drives the ring gear 420a. In such an embodiment, the ring gear 420a may be disposed a distance away from the centerless rim sufficient for the motor 470a and/or the drive gear 430a to be disposed within the space between the roller guide and the ring gear 420a. In such an arrangement, the drive gear 430a and the teeth 422a may be covered by the ring gear 420a to provide an aerodynamic advantage.

As illustrated in FIG. 4B, a ring gear 420b may include teeth 422b on an outside face of the ring gear 420b. A motor 470b may be disposed proximate the teeth 422b such that an output shaft 472b of the motor 470b is oriented proximate the teeth 422b. Such an arrangement may allow for a larger motor 470 and/or a larger drive gear 430b with teeth 432b. The teeth 432b may interface with the teeth 422b such that the drive gear 430b drives the ring gear 420b.

As illustrated in FIG. 4C, a drive shaft 485 of the centerless wheel assembly may pass through an exoskeleton plate 490, a roller guide 480, and a drive gear 430c. The exoskeleton plate 490 and roller guide 480 may be similar or analogous to the exoskeleton plate 390a and the roller guide 380 of FIG. 3A.

The drive shaft 485 may be coupled to any type of drive mechanism (not illustrated) on the side of the wheel assembly 400c opposite the drive gear 430c. For example, the drive shaft 485 may be coupled directly to a motor, to a drivetrain or other gearing to a motor, to a half-shaft of an automobile, etc.

The exoskeleton plate 490 may include one or more bearings 492 (e.g. the bearings 492a, 492b, 492c, and 492d) that may allow the drive shaft 485 to rotate freely relative to the exoskeleton plate 490. For example, the exoskeleton plate 490 may remain stationary with respect to the drive shaft 485 while the drive shaft 485 rotates due to a motive force of the drive mechanism (not illustrated).

In some embodiments, the roller guide 480 may include one or more bearings 482 (e.g. the bearings 482a, 482b, 482c, and 482d) that may allow the drive shaft 485 and/or the roller guide 480 to rotate freely. For example, the bearings 482 may facilitate the drive shaft 485 rotating freely within the roller guide 480 without driving the roller guide 480 while also driving the drive gear 430c. Simultaneously, the bearings 482 may also allow the drive shaft 485 to act as an axle for the roller guide 480 such that the roller guide 480 may roll along the centerless rim 10. By using the drive shaft 485 as both a drive shaft and as an axle, the wheel assembly 400c may have further weight reduction.

The drive gear 430c may include one or more bearings 433 (e.g. 433a, 433b, 433c, and 433d). The bearings 433

may be one-way bearings and/or the drive shaft may be keyed to the drive gear **430c**. In some embodiments, the drive gear **430c** may rotate with the drive shaft **485** as a unitary body, such that rotation of the drive shaft **485** in either direction also causes a corresponding rotation of the drive gear **430c**. In some embodiments the drive gear **430c** and the drive shaft **485** may be coupled such that the drive gear **430c** may only rotate in one direction, such that rotation of the drive shaft **485** in one direction causes a corresponding rotation of the drive gear **430c** but rotation of the drive shaft **485** in the other direction does not cause a rotation of the drive gear **430c** and the drive shaft **485** may rotate freely within the drive gear **430c** when rotated in that other direction.

In some embodiments, the drive shaft **485** may pass through the exoskeleton plate **490** at a location different than the location of one of the roller guides **480**. In these and other embodiments, the drive shaft may not function as an axle for the roller guide **480**. In such embodiments, the exoskeleton plate **490** may include the bearings **492** to facilitate the free rotation of the drive shaft **485** when spanning the exoskeleton plate **490**.

FIG. 4D illustrates a cross sectional view of another example centerless wheel assembly **400d**. The wheel assembly **400d** may be similar or comparable to the centerless wheel assembly **100** of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2. The wheel assembly **400d** may include a centerless rim **410** with a rail **412** projecting along an inner circumference of the centerless rim **410** towards a center point of the centerless rim **410**. The wheel assembly **400d** may include a drive gear **120**, a bushing **440a** and bolt **444a**. The drive gear **120** may be similar or comparable to the drive gear **120** of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2. The bushings **440a** may be similar or comparable to the bushing **140a** of FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2. The nuts **444a** may be similar or comparable to the nuts **144a** of FIG. 1.

The centerless rim **410** may include a profile with an elongated rail **412** when compared with the rail **112**. The rail **412** may be shaped and/or configured to be used as a brake rotor of the wheel assembly **410**. For example, a portion **450** of the rail **412** may be relatively flat with a relatively uniform width across the portion **450** such that a brake caliper may interfere with a large surface area of the portion **450** when the brake caliper (not illustrated) is activated to slow down the centerless rim **410**.

The profile of the centerless rim **410** may include a series of pockets or channels to facilitate heat dissipation from the centerless rim **410**, in some embodiments. For example, the centerless rim **410** may draw heat from the drive gear interfacing with the ring gear, and may draw heat from the friction between the brake caliper and the portion **450** acting as a brake rotor. In some embodiments, the centerless rim **410** may include vents or ducts to facilitate air exchange for a more rapid dissipation of heat via exchange of heat with the air. In these and other embodiments, the vents may take any shape or form to facilitate air exchange. For example, the vents may include a shape or profile of a NACA (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) duct (e.g., as illustrated in FIG. 7).

In some embodiments, the profile of the centerless rim **410** may include one or more corrugations **414**. The corrugations **414** may be present along one or more of the internal or external surfaces of the centerless rim **410**. As illustrated in FIG. 4D, in some embodiments, the corrugations **414** may be on one or more of the internal surfaces of the centerless rim **410** to increase structural integrity and/or material strength. Additionally or alternatively, the corrugations **414** may provide an increased surface area to facilitate additional

heat exchange with the air. The profile may include one or more fins **452** passing between each side of the portion **450** used for braking. The fins **452** may facilitate additional heat transfer and dissipation from the centerless rim **410**.

In some embodiments, one or more areas of the portion **450** used for braking may be coated with a material to facilitate braking, wear resistance, and/or heat dissipation. For example, one or more areas of the portion **450** may be coated with ceramic, carbon, etc. Additionally or alternatively, any of the other braking or contacting surfaces may be treated and/or coated with such a material. For example, any brake rotors and/or brake calipers, any gears or gear teeth, any roller guides, any centerless rims, etc.

FIG. 4E illustrates a cross sectional view of another example centerless wheel assembly **400e**. The wheel assembly **400e** may be similar or comparable to the wheel assembly **400d**. However, rather than using the ring gear **120**, teeth **420** may be disposed along the inner circumference of the apex of the rail **412**. In these and other embodiments, the rail **412** may function as the brake rotor and as the ring gear. In these and other embodiments, roller guides may be larger and/or have a larger gap to accommodate the size of the rail **412**. For example, the rail **412** may have an increased length used to accommodate the portion **450** used as a brake rotor and to accommodate the teeth **420**. In some embodiments, by using the rail **412** as the brake rotor and the ring gear, additional weight savings and cost savings may be obtained.

In some embodiments, a tire tube may be disposed within the tire **160**. In these and other embodiments, the air valve may protrude into the rail **412**. In some embodiments, the air valve may protrude outside of the rail **412** and an associated roller guide may include a gap or space for the air valve. Additionally or alternatively, there may be a gap in the rail **412** to facilitate access to the air valve while keeping the air valve below the inner circumference of the rail **412**. The air valve and/or the tube may take any size or dimension suited to match the size of the wheel assembly (e.g., the wheel assemblies **400d**, **400e**, etc.). For example, the air valve may include a 30 mm valve stem, a 35 mm valve stem, etc. In some embodiments, the tube and/or the air valve size may correspond to a standard manufacturing size of tire tubes.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assemblies **400a**, **400b**, **400c**, **400d**, and/or **400e** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the wheel assemblies **400a**, **400b**, **400c**, **400d**, and/or **400e** may include any braking mechanism to slow down and/or stop the ring gear **420a** and/or **420b** and/or the centerless rim. As another example, the ring gears **420a** and/or **420b** may additionally operate as brake rotors. As an additional example, the drive shaft **485** may span the exoskeleton plate **490** or may span the exoskeleton plate **490** and the roller guide **480**.

FIGS. 5A-5C illustrate a process by which a ring gear **520** may be coupled to a centerless rim **510** such that the wheel assembly **500** is operable despite imperfections in circularity in the centerless rim **510** and/or an associated tire **560**, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. FIG. 5A illustrates a side view of a portion of the centerless wheel assembly **500** before the ring gear **520** is coupled to the centerless rim **510**. FIG. 5B illustrates a side view of the portion of the centerless wheel assembly **500** after the ring gear **520** is coupled to the centerless wheel assembly **500**. FIG. 5C illustrates a side view of the entire centerless wheel assembly **500** after the ring gear **520** is

coupled to the centerless wheel assembly 500. In particular, by attaching the ring gear 520 offset by a certain amount to account for the imperfections in circularity, the ring gear wheel assembly 500 may operate similarly to a wheel without imperfections in circularity.

As illustrated in FIG. 5A, a point 515 may be identified with an imperfection in circularity. Such a point of imperfection in circularity may be illustrated by an "X." In these and other embodiments, the point 515 may be offset a distance 519 from an expected point 517 of where the point 515 would be if the centerless rim 510 and/or the tire 560 were perfectly round. The expected point 517 may be illustrated with an open box. For example, there may be a typical location on the centerless rim 510 where holes may be drilled to couple the centerless rim 510 to a ring gear, such as a certain distance away from the tire 560 towards a center point of the centerless rim 510. In some embodiments, the point 515 may be the same certain distance away from the tire 560 as in the typical location for a perfectly round wheel assembly.

In some embodiments, the point 515 may be the point of greatest imperfection in circularity. For example, the centerless rim 510 and/or the tire 560 may be coupled to a rotating device that may facilitate identification of the greatest point of imperfection about the circumference of the centerless rim 510 and/or the tire 560.

As illustrated in FIG. 5B, the ring gear 520 may be coupled to the centerless rim 510 based on the imperfections of circularity. For example, a hole 527 may be drilled along the line from the center point of the centerless rim 510 and the point 515. The hole 527 may be offset from the expected point 517 by a distance 524 that may be approximately the same or shorter than the distance 519. For example, the hole 527 may be located approximately half the distance between the point 515 and the expected point 517. In some embodiments, the distance 524 may be selected based on the distance 519 and the location of the point 515 with respect to an edge of the centerless rim 510. For example, the distance 524 may be selected such that there is adequate material of the centerless rim 510 to support bolts or other connecting members that may be used to couple the ring gear 520 to the centerless rim 510.

As described above with reference to FIG. 5A, after the hole 527 has been created, other holes (e.g., holes 525a and 525b) may be drilled as part of a series of holes following a path of circularity. The series of holes besides the hole 527 may lie on the path of circularity or may approach the path of circularity. In these and other embodiments, if the hole 527 is at the point of greatest imperfection in circularity of the centerless rim 520 and/or the tire 560, the other holes in the series of holes (e.g., the holes 525a and 525b) may be more closely aligned with the path of circularity than the hole 527. In these and other embodiments, a hole may be drilled starting at the point 515, followed by a series of holes following a circular shape. For example, the series of holes may follow a shape of circularity more circular than that observed by the centerless rim 510 and/or the tire 560. As another example, a ring gear may be nearly perfectly circular, and the holes may follow the path of circularity of the ring gear. In some embodiments, the ring gear may have more specific tolerances of circularity in manufacturing than for the centerless rim 510 and/or the tire 560. In some embodiments, the series of holes may be created in a successive manner, starting at the point 515.

As illustrated in FIG. 5C, the expected point 517 may be offset from the center point 540 of the centerless rim 510 a first distance 532, the hole 527 may be offset from the center

point 540 a second distance 534, and the point 515 may be offset from the center point 540 a third distance 539. For example, the second distance 534 may correspond to the distance 524 in addition to the first distance 532. As another example, the third distance 539 may correspond to the distance 519 in addition to the first distance 532.

While FIGS. 5A-5C are described with reference to the ring gear 520, the same principles are equally applicable to a brake rotor (not illustrated). For example, such a brake rotor may be more circular (e.g., have fewer imperfections in circularity) than the centerless rim 510. The same analysis of imperfection of the centerless rim 510 and the drilling of holes and attachment of the brake rotor may be followed.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. 5A-5C without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly 500 may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the wheel assembly 500 may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As another example, the distance 524 may be based on a variety of factors and may be at a variety of locations other than as illustrated in FIGS. 5A-5C.

FIG. 6 illustrates a side view of another example centerless wheel assembly 600, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. The wheel assembly 600 may be comparable or similar to the wheel assembly 100 of FIG. 1. The wheel assembly 600 may include a centerless rim 610 that may be comparable or similar to the centerless rim 110 of FIG. 1, a ring gear 620 that may be comparable or similar to the ring gear 320a of FIG. 3A (e.g., with teeth 622 pointing away from a center point of the ring gear 320a), and a tire 660 that may be similar or comparable to the tire 160 of FIG. 1.

In some embodiments, the wheel assembly 600 may include a drive gear 630. The drive gear 630 may be similar or comparable to the drive gear 330a of FIG. 3A. However, the drive gear 630 may be located some distance away from the ring gear 620 and/or the centerless rim 610. The drive gear 630 may interface with a chain 635 such that the teeth of the drive gear 630 may rotate the chain 635 and the chain 635 may interface with the teeth 622 of the ring gear 620 such that rotation of the drive gear 30 may cause a corresponding rotation of the ring gear 622 due to rotation of the chain 635. The chain 635 may be implemented as a belt, drive train, or other feature to change the location of the rotational force of the drive gear 630 to the ring gear 620.

In some embodiments the drive gear 630 may be located closer to the tire 660 or further away from the tire 660 than illustrate in FIG. 6. In some embodiments, the location of the drive gear 630 may be based on the application in which the wheel assembly 600 is used. For example, for a bicycle, the drive gear 630 may be located proximate one or more pedals of the bicycle.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIG. 6 without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly 600 may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the wheel assembly 600 may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As another example, the wheel assembly 600 may include one or more exoskeleton plates and one or more roller guides (not illustrated).

FIG. 7 illustrates a side view of a portion of an additional example centerless wheel assembly 700, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. The

wheel assembly **700** may be similar or analogous to the wheel assembly **100** of FIGS. **1A**, **1B** and **2**. The wheel assembly **700** may include a centerless rim **710** and a tire **760**. The centerless rim **710** may be similar or analogous to the centerless rim **110** of FIGS. **1A**, **1B** and **2**, and may have a similar profile to the centerless rim illustrates in FIGS. **4D** and **4E**. The tire **760** may be similar or analogous to the tire **160** of FIGS. **1A**, **1B**, and **2**.

In some embodiments, the centerless rim **710** may include one or more vents **716** (e.g., vents **716a-716e**). In some embodiments, the vents **716** may be a hole going all the way through the material of the centerless rim **710**. In some embodiments, the vents **716** may be an indentation such that one end of the vent **710** is open and the material curves back flush with the face of the centerless rim **710**. In some embodiments, the vents **716** may be disposed at regular intervals around the entire circumference of the centerless rim **710**, or the vents **716** may be disposed at various locations and depths around the centerless rim **710**.

In some embodiments, the vents **716** may include a shape of a National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) duct. In these and other embodiments, the vents **716** may be shaped to allow air to flow in through the vents **716** with minimal disturbances to the air flow. Such vents may facilitate an aerodynamic profile along the face of the centerless rim **710** while providing air to cool the centerless rim **710**. In some embodiments, the vents **716** may be implemented in embodiments in which a rail of the centerless rim **710** is used as a brake rotor (e.g., as illustrated in FIGS. **4D** and **4E**).

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIG. **7** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **700** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the wheel assembly **700** may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As another example, the wheel assembly **700** may include any number of vents or ducts, with those vents or ducts taking any shape, profile, or orientation.

FIGS. **8A** and **8B** illustrate cross-sectional views of a portion of example centerless wheel assemblies. FIG. **8A** illustrates a centerless wheel assembly **800a** with a centerless ring gear **820** and without a brake rotor. FIG. **8B** illustrates a centerless wheel assembly **800b** with a brake rotor **850** and without a centerless ring gear. As illustrated in these figures, in some embodiments, a wheel assembly may exclude a brake rotor or may exclude a ring gear.

While illustrated as having the ring gear **820** (in FIG. **8A**) and the brake rotor **850** (in FIG. **8B**) on opposite sides of a wheel assembly, the ring gear **820** and/or the brake rotor **850** may be coupled to the wheel assembly on either side of the wheel assembly. For example, the ring gear **820** or the brake rotor **850** may be coupled to an outside face of the wheel assembly, e.g., a face on the outside of a vehicle employing the wheel assembly. Additionally or alternatively, the ring gear **820** or the brake rotor **850** may be coupled to an inside face of the wheel assembly, e.g., a face facing the inside of the vehicle.

In some embodiments that include multi-wheeled vehicles, such a vehicle may include some wheels that include a ring gear and exclude a brake rotor (e.g., FIG. **8A**) and other wheels that include a brake rotor and exclude a ring gear (e.g., FIG. **8B**).

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. **8A** and/or **8B** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assemblies **800a** and/or **800b** may include more or fewer elements

than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the wheel assemblies **800a** and/or **800b** may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure.

FIG. **9** illustrates a flow chart of an example method **900** of manufacturing a centerless wheel assembly, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. The method **900** may be performed by any suitable system, apparatus, or device. For example, the wheel assembly **500** may perform or be utilized in performing one or more of the operations associated with the method **900**. Although illustrated with discrete blocks, the steps and operations associated with one or more of the blocks of the method **900** may be divided into additional blocks, combined into fewer blocks, or eliminated, depending on the desired implementation.

At block **910**, a tire may be coupled to a centerless rim. For example, a centerless rim may be extruded or otherwise manufactured and a tire may be attached to the centerless rim. The centerless rim and the tire may be part of a centerless wheel assembly.

At block **920**, a point of imperfection in circularity in the centerless wheel assembly may be located. For example, the centerless wheel assembly may be coupled to a device to rotate the centerless wheel assembly such that imperfections in circularity may be identified. Imperfections in circularity may be due to the centerless rim, the tire, etc. In some embodiments, the device that rotates the centerless wheel assembly may orient the centerless wheel assembly in a certain direction with respect to the located point of imperfection in circularity. For example, the centerless wheel assembly may be turned until the point of greatest imperfection in circularity is pointing vertically and may then be locked in place.

At block **930**, an offset amount that corresponds to the imperfection in circularity may be determined. For example, a distance from the center point or a distance from the expected point of circularity may be used to determine the offset amount. In some embodiments the offset amount may be between the greatest point of imperfection in circularity and an expected point of circularity.

At block **940**, a series of holes may be drilled into the centerless rim beginning at the point identified in block **920**. The holes may follow a path of circularity of a ring gear or other path of circularity. In some embodiments, the holes may be drilled by the device that rotated the centerless wheel assembly at block **920**, or the device may include guides or other assistance in locating the location to place the series of holes (e.g., laser pointers, markings, etc.)

At block **950**, a ring gear may be coupled to the centerless rim offset from a center point of the centerless rim by the offset amount. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **5C**, the ring gear may be bolted to the centerless rim using the holes drilled at block **940** such that the ring gear is offset from the center point of the centerless rim by the offset amount. By offsetting the ring gear from the centerless rim, imperfections in circularity may be accounted for such that as the centerless wheel assembly is rotated or otherwise operated, the circularity of the ring gear may continue to interface with and align with the centerless rim.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to the method **900** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the operations of the method **900** may be implemented in differing order. Additionally or alternatively, two or more operations may be performed at the same time. Furthermore, the outlined operations and actions are provided as examples, and some of the opera-

tions and actions may be optional, combined into fewer operations and actions, or expanded into additional operations and actions without detracting from the essence of the disclosed embodiments. For example, the blocks **910** and **940** may be omitted. As an additional example, the blocks **920** and **930** may be performed simultaneously by the same device.

While the method **900** of FIG. **9** is described with reference to a ring gear, the same principles are equally applicable to a brake rotor. For example, such a brake rotor may be more circular (e.g., have fewer imperfections in circularity) than a centerless rim to which the brake rotor may be coupled. The same analysis of imperfection of the centerless rim and the drilling of holes and attachment of the brake rotor may be followed.

FIG. **10** illustrates a side view of an example centerless wheel assembly **1000**, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1000** may be a side view with one exoskeleton plate removed and one exoskeleton plate **1090** visible. The exoskeleton plate **1090** may be similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** of FIG. **1A**. The centerless wheel assembly **1000** may include a centerless rim **1010** that may be similar or comparable to the centerless rim **410** of FIG. **4E**, including a rail **1012** that may be similar or comparable to the rail **412** of FIG. **4E**. Additionally, just as the rail **412** includes the portion **450** to function as a brake rotor and interface with a brake caliper, the rail **1012** may include a portion **1050** of the rail **1012** that acts as a brake rotor and interfaces with a brake caliper **1052**. The brake caliper **1052** may be coupled to one or more of the exoskeleton plates (e.g., the exoskeleton plate **1090**) such that the brake caliper **1052** remains stationary relative to the centerless rim **1010**. The rail **1012** may additionally include teeth **1022** that may be similar or comparable to the teeth **422** of the rail **412** of FIG. **4E**. The centerless wheel assembly **1000** may include a tire **1060** that may be comparable or similar to the tire **160** of FIG. **4E**.

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly **1000** may include a drive gear **1020**. The drive gear **1020** may be shaped and/or configured to interface with the teeth **1022** such that rotation of the drive gear **1020** may cause a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim **1010**, thus driving the centerless wheel assembly **1000**. In some embodiments, the drive gear **1020** may include a first set of teeth **1024** that interface with the teeth **1022** of the rail **1012**, and may include a second set of teeth **1026** that may interface with a chain **1035**. The chain **1035** may couple the drive gear **1020** with a powered gear **1030**. In these and other embodiments, as the powered gear **1030** is rotated, the chain **1035** may cause a corresponding rotation of the drive gear **1020**. The powered gear **1030** may be coupled to one or more power sources such as bicycle pedals, a motor drive shaft, an engine, etc. that may cause the powered gear **1030** to rotate. For example, the power source may provide a rotational force and may be coupled to the center of the powered gear **1030**.

In some embodiments, the first set of teeth **1024** may proceed about a first outer circumference of the drive gear **1020** and the second set of teeth **1026** may proceed about a second circumference. For example, the drive gear **1020** may function as two gears, one with the first outer circumference and one with the second circumference that are coupled to move as a unitary body. The first circumference and the second circumference may be different sizes to achieve different gearing ratios based on the intended use of the centerless wheel assembly **1000** and a target amount of

torque or speed. For example, there may be a first gearing ratio between the first set of teeth **1024** and the centerless rim **1010** and a second gearing ratio between the second set of teeth **1026** and the powered gear **1030**. By including both sets of teeth, the two gearing ratios may be independently modified or adjusted by changing the circumference and/or location of the teeth. In some embodiments, the first set of teeth **1024** and the second set of teeth **1026** may have a common circumference such that both sets of teeth are along the outer circumference of the drive gear **1020**.

In some embodiments, the drive gear **1020** may be supported by an axle coupled to one or more of the exoskeleton plates (e.g., the exoskeleton plate **1090**). In some embodiments, the axle may suspend the drive gear **1020** further towards the middle of the centerless rim **1010** beyond the inner circumference of the exoskeleton plate **1090**. Such an embodiment may allow for a lower profile exoskeleton plate **1090** reducing weight, but may come at a cost of potentially reducing aerodynamics by further exposing the rotating drive gear **1020**. In these and other embodiments, the location of the drive gear **1020** may be based on the height of the rail **1012** such that the first set of teeth **1024** may interface with the teeth **1022**. The height of the rail **1012** may be based on any of a number of factors, including desired braking surface, heat dissipation, material, aerodynamics, etc. In some embodiments, one or more bearings may be coupled to the axle such that the drive gear **1020** may rotate freely about the axle. Additionally or alternatively, one or more one-way bearings may be utilized to couple the drive gear **1020** to the axle or the drive gear **1020** may be keyed to the axle such that as the axle is rotated, the drive gear **1020** is also rotated.

In some embodiments, the drive gear **1020** may be coupled to one or more power sources at the center of the drive gear **1020** rather than through the chain **1035**. For example, an output shaft of an electric motor or a drive shaft of an engine may be coupled to the center of the drive gear **1020** such that the rotational force of the output shaft or the drive shaft may cause a corresponding rotation of the drive gear **1020**.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIG. **10** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1000** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1000** may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As another example, the centerless wheel assembly **1000** may exclude the chain **1035** and the powered gear **1030** and include a motor or other power source coupled to the drive gear **1020**.

FIG. **11** illustrates a top cutaway view of another example centerless wheel assembly **1100**, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1100** may be a top view of an example wheel that may be used in an automotive application. The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include a drive gear **1130** that drives the centerless wheel assembly **1100**. The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may also include a brake caliper **1152** for slowing and stopping the centerless wheel assembly **1100**.

The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include a number of components that are comparable or similar to others already described in the present disclosure. For example, the exoskeleton plates **1190a** and **1190b** may be similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** of FIG. **1A**. The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include a



centerless rim **1110** that may be similar or comparable to the centerless rim **410** of FIG. 4E, including a rail **1112** that may be similar or comparable to the rail **412** of FIG. 4E. Additionally, just as the rail **412** includes the portion **450** to function as a brake rotor and interface with a brake caliper **1152**, the rail **1112** may include a portion of the rail **1112** that acts as a brake rotor and interfaces with the brake caliper **1152**. The brake caliper **1152** may be coupled to one or more of the exoskeleton plates (e.g., the exoskeleton plates **1190a** and **1190b**) such that the brake caliper **1152** remains stationary relative to the centerless rim **1110**. The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include the drive gear **1130** that may be similar or comparable to the drive gear **430** of FIG. 4. However, the drive gear **430** may interface with the rail **1112** along a centerline **1102** of the centerless wheel assembly **1100**. The drive gear **1130** may be drive by a drive shaft **1185** that may be similar or comparable to the drive shaft **485** of FIG. 4c. The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include one or more roller guides **1180** (e.g., the roller guides **1180a-d**) that may be similar or comparable to the roller guide **180** of FIG. 1A. The centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include a tire **1160** that may be comparable or similar to the tire **160** of FIG. 4E.

The drive gear **1130** may be driven by the drive shaft **1185** to cause the drive gear **1130** to rotate. Rotation of the drive gear **1130** may cause a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim **1110** due to an interaction between teeth of the drive gear **1130** and teeth of the rail **1112** of the centerless rim **1110**. To slow or stop the wheel, the brake caliper **1152** may be invoked to interfere with the portion of the rail **1112** that may operate as a brake rotor.

A first roller guide **1180a** may be coupled to the first exoskeleton plate **1190a** using a suspended axle **1182a**. The suspended axle **1182a** may be coupled to a single exoskeleton plate (e.g., the exoskeleton plate **1190a**) rather than bridging between both the exoskeleton plate **1190a** and **1190b**. For example, the suspended axle **1182a** may be cantilevered from one exoskeleton plate **1190a**. In operation, the suspended axle **1182a** may function in a similar manner to an axle or bridging shaft that spans between the exoskeleton plates. For example, in these and other embodiments, the first roller guide **1180b** may be configured to roll freely along the suspended axle **1182b**. By using the suspended axles **1182a-d**, the roller guides **1180a-d** may be used without interfering with the rail **1112**. In these and other embodiments, the roller guides **1180a-d** may include a smaller profile and may not include a gap for the rail as compared to embodiments in which the roller guide spans the rail (e.g., similar or comparable to the roller guide **380** of FIG. 3A).

In some embodiments, the first roller guide **1180a** may function to maintain the centerless rim **1110** in proper position and alignment such that the drive gear **1130** may maintain consistent contact with the teeth of the rail **1112**. In some embodiments, the first roller guide **1180a** may roll along the centerless rim **1110** during normal operation. Additionally or alternatively, the first roller guide **1180a** may be configured and/or positioned to roll along the centerless rim **1110** only when there is a force or motion that causes the centerless rim **1110** to deviate from normal operation (e.g., a bump or pothole, torsional forces, chatter, etc.). The other roller guides **1180b**, **1180c**, and **1180d** with their associated suspended axles **1182b**, **1182c**, and **1182d** may operate in a similar or comparable manner to the first roller guide **1180a** and first suspended axle **1182a**.

In some embodiments, the roller guides **1180** may be disposed at various locations about the centerless wheel

assembly **1100**. For example, the roller guides **1180** may be placed at an 8:30, 3:30 and 12:00 position. In these and other embodiments, the roller guides **1180** may be disposed in a symmetrical position about the centerline **1102**. For example, if the first roller guide **1180a** is at an 8:30 position the third roller guide **1180c** may also be at an 8:30 position. Additionally or alternatively, the first roller guide **1180a** and the third roller guide **1180c** may be displaced or staggered from each other. For example, the first roller guide **1180a** may be at an 8:30 position, the second roller guide **1180b** may be at 3:30 position, the third roller guide **1180c** may be at a 9:30 position, and the fourth roller guide **1180d** may be at a 2:30 position. Any of a variety of factors as described in the present disclosure may influence the placement of the roller guides **1180** about the centerless wheel assembly **1100**. For example, the roller guides **1180** may be placed in positions to resist chatter, torsional forces, or other wheel-deforming forces. As another example, the roller guides **1180** may be placed in positions to handle braking forces. As an additional example, the roller guides **1180** may be placed in positions to facilitate removability of the exoskeleton plate **1190**.

In some embodiments, the second exoskeleton plate **1190b** may be coupled to an automotive vehicle using lug nuts **1142**. For example, the lug nuts **1142a**, **1142b**, and **1142c** may be disposed at various locations about the second exoskeleton plate **1190b**. The lug nuts **1142** may couple the centerless wheel assembly **1100** to any component of a vehicle such that the centerless wheel assembly **1100** may provide motion to the vehicle.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIG. 11 without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As another example, the centerless wheel assembly **1100** may include a motor coupled to the drive shaft **1185** to drive the drive gear **1120**. As an additional example, there may be additional or fewer roller guides **1180**. As another example, the exoskeleton plates **1190a** and **1190b** may include an enclosure or covering spanning between the two exoskeleton plates **1190a** and **1190b** (e.g., similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plate **390a** illustrated in FIG. 3A).

FIG. 12 illustrates an exploded view of another example centerless wheel assembly **1200**, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1200** may be an example wheel that may be used in an automotive application.

The centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include a number of components that are comparable or similar to others already described in the present disclosure. For example, an exterior exoskeleton plate **1290a** and an interior exoskeleton plate **1290b** may be similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** of FIG. 1A. The centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include a centerless rim **1210** that may be similar or comparable to the centerless rim **410** of FIG. 4E, including a rail **1212** that may be similar or comparable to the rail **412** of FIG. 4E. Additionally, just as the rail **412** includes the portion **450** to function as a brake rotor and interface with a brake caliper **1152**, the rail **1212** may include a portion of the rail **1212** that acts as a brake rotor and interfaces with a brake caliper **1250**. The brake caliper **1250** may be coupled to one or more of the exoskeleton plates (e.g., an interior exoskeleton plate **1290b**) such that



the brake caliper **1250** remains stationary relative to the centerless rim **1210**. The centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include a drive gear **1230** that may be similar or comparable to the drive gear **430** of FIG. 4. The drive gear **1230** may be driven by a drive shaft **1285** that may be similar or comparable to the drive shaft **485** of FIG. 4C. The centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include one or more roller guides **1280** (e.g., **1280a-c**) and/or **1282** (e.g., **1282a-c**) that may be similar or comparable to the roller guides **1180** of FIG. 11. The centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include a motor **1270** that may be similar or comparable to the motor **170** of FIG. 1A.

The drive gear **1230** may be driven by the drive shaft **1285** to cause the drive gear **1230** to rotate. Rotation of the drive gear **1230** may cause a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim **1210** due to an interaction between teeth of the drive gear **1230** and the teeth **1222** of the rail **1212** of the centerless rim **1210**. To slow or stop the wheel, the brake caliper **1250** may be invoked to interfere with the portion of the rail **1212** that may operate as a brake rotor.

In some embodiments, the rail **1212** of the centerless rim **1210** may be offset from the middle of the centerless rim **1210**, such that the rail **1212** may be closer to an interior portion of the centerless wheel **1200** (e.g., closer to the body of an automobile) or closer to an exterior portion of the centerless wheel **1200**. Moving the rail **1212** closer to the interior portion may provide a force and/or aerodynamic advantage. For example, the rotating driver gear **1230** and/or the teeth **1222** may be further from the exterior air for an automobile in motion.

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include a first set of roller guides **1280** (e.g., the roller guides **1280a-c**) that may be suspended from the interior exoskeleton plate **1290b**. The roller guides **1280** may be cantilevered in a similar or comparable manner to the roller guides **1180** of FIG. 11. Additionally or alternatively, a second set of roller guides **1282** (e.g., the roller guides **1282a-c**) may be cantilevered from the exterior exoskeleton plate **1290a** in a similar or comparable manner to the roller guides **1180** of FIG. 11. In some embodiments, the second set of roller guides **1282** may be located proximate the exterior exoskeleton plate **1290a** such that as an automobile goes around a corner or experiences other G-forces that may shift forces towards the exterior exoskeleton plate **1290a**, the second set of roller guides **1282** may maintain various components of the centerless wheel assembly **1200** in proper position and in proper alignment such that the forces do not derail the driver gear **1230** or otherwise misalign the other components of the centerless wheel **1200**.

In some embodiments, the drive shaft **1285** may include a sleeve or bushing **1240**. The sleeve or bushing **1240** may include threads or other coupling mechanism such that a hub nut **1242** may screw into or otherwise interface with the sleeve or bushing **1240** to couple the exterior exoskeleton plate **1290a** to the interior exoskeleton plate **1290b**. For example, the bushing **1240** may be fixedly coupled to the motor **1270**, and the motor **1270** may be fixedly coupled to the interior exoskeleton plate **1290b**. As another example, the bushing **1240** may be fixedly coupled to the interior exoskeleton plate **1290b**. In these and other embodiments, removing the hub nut **1242** may allow removal of the exterior exoskeleton plate **1290a** and/or the centerless rim **1210** by removing only the hub nut **1242**.

In some embodiments, the interior exoskeleton plate **1290b** may include one or more mountings **1291** for coupling the centerless wheel assembly **1200** to an automobile,

such as to a c-arm, steering joint, or other vehicular joint. In these and other embodiments, lug nuts or any other coupling mechanism may be used.

In some embodiments, the roller guides **1281a** and **1281b** may include bearings such that the roller guides **1281a** and **1282b** may rotate freely around the drive shaft **1285**. For example, as the drive shaft **1285** is rotated, the drive gear **1230** may rotate with the drive shaft **1285** while the roller guides **1281a** and **1281b** may rotate freely about the drive shaft **1285** and/or may roll along an inner surface of the centerless rim **1210**.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIG. 12 without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1200** may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As an additional example, there may be additional or fewer roller guides **1280a-c**, **1281a-b**, and **1282a-c**. As another example, the exoskeleton plates **1290a** and **1290b** may include an enclosure or covering spanning between the two exoskeleton plates **1290a** and **1290b** (e.g., similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plate **390a** illustrated in FIG. 3A).

FIGS. 13A and 13B illustrate various view of an example centerless wheel assembly **1300**, in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. For example, FIG. 13A illustrates an exploded view of the centerless wheel assembly **1300** and FIG. 13B illustrates a front view of the centerless wheel assembly **1300**. The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may be comparable or similar to the centerless wheel assembly **1200** of FIG. 12. The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include an intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394** in addition to an interior exoskeleton plate **1390** and an exterior exoskeleton plate **1396**. The exterior exoskeleton plate **1396** may take a customizable view to facilitate visual appeal, aerodynamics, or other design purposes.

The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include a number of components that are comparable or similar to others already described in the present disclosure. For example, the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** may be similar or comparable to the exoskeleton plates **190a** and **190b** of FIG. 1A. The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include a centerless rim **1310** that may be similar or comparable to the centerless rim **1210** of FIG. 12, including a rail **1312** that may be similar or comparable to the rail **1212** of FIG. 12. Additionally, just as the rail **1212** includes a portion to function as a brake rotor and interface with the brake caliper **1250**, the rail **1312** may include a portion of the rail **1312** that acts as a brake rotor and interfaces with a brake caliper **1350**. The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include a drive gear **1330** that may be similar or comparable to the drive gear **1230** of FIG. 12. The drive gear **1330** may be driven by a drive shaft **1385** that may be similar or comparable to the drive shaft **1285** of FIG. 12. The drive shaft **1385** may include a bushing **1340** around the drive shaft **1285** that may be similar or comparable to the bushing **1240** of FIG. 12. The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include a hub nut **1342** that may be similar or comparable to the hub nut **1242** of FIG. 12. The centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include one or more roller guides **1380** (e.g., **1380a-c**), **1381** (e.g., **1381a-b**), and/or **1382** (e.g., **1382a-c**) that may be similar or comparable to the roller guides **1280a-c**, **1281a-b**, and **1282a-c** of FIG. 12.

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** that

may be coupled to a vehicle, such as through a c-arm, steering joint, or other mechanical linkage. The interior exoskeleton plate **1390** may be coupled to the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. For example, a series of nuts and bolts may couple the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** and the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. In these and other embodiments, one or more spacers **1392** (e.g., the spacers **1392a-1392e**) may be used to provide a proper spacing and orientation between the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** and the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. For example, the spacers **1392** may be smaller at the top of the centerless wheel assembly **1300** and wider at the bottom of the centerless wheel assembly **1300** to support a generally frustoconical shape of the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394** with an opening further towards the top of the centerless wheel assembly **1300**. In some embodiments, the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1390** may seat directly against the interior exoskeleton plate **1394** and the spacers **1392** may be compressed between the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** and the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. In some embodiments, the rail **1312** may be disposed between the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** and the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**.

In some embodiments, the brake caliper **1350** may be coupled to the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. In these and other embodiments, the brake caliper **1350** may be coupled using a movable coupling mechanism, such as a quick-release mechanism (e.g., a release mechanism that is activatable by hand without a tool), a hinged mechanism, or other such coupling mechanism to allow the brake caliper **1350** to be moved away from the rail **1312**. In some embodiments, the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394** may include a gap or void in material for the brake caliper **1350** such that the brake caliper **1350** may be moved into a position such that the brake caliper **1350** remains stationary relative to the rail **1312** and that when the brake caliper **1350** is restricted, the brake caliper interferes with the portion of the rail **1312** that operates as the brake rotor to decrease the rotational speed of the centerless rim **1310**.

In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may operate as a face plate or wind guard to the centerless wheel assembly **1300**. For example, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may include any shape or form factor to facilitate brand recognition, increase aerodynamics, provide an aesthetically appealing appearance, or other factors. For example, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may include a logo, design, or other mark or shape affiliated with a particular wheel manufacturer or automobile company. As another example, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may be shaped with a smooth surface to reduce wind resistance. In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may have voids in material or may be a small ring around the outside of the centerless wheel assembly **1300**. In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may be sized such that an exterior lip of the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may protrude beyond the centerless rim **1310** in one or more directions. For example, the exterior lip of the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may protrude in an exterior direction further than the centerless rim **1310** and/or may protrude in a radial direction away from the center of the centerless rim **1310** beyond the outer circumference of the centerless rim **1310**.

In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may include one or more roller guides **1382** (e.g., the roller guides **1382a-c**) that may be coupled to the external

exoskeleton plate **1396**. For example, the roller guides **1382** may be cantilevered as described with respect to the roller guides **1180** of FIG. **11**.

In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may be coupled to the bushing **1340** using the hub nut **1342**. In these and other embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may be removed from the centerless wheel assembly by removal of the hub nut **1342**. Additionally or alternatively, after removal of the external exoskeleton plate **1396**, the centerless rim **1310** may be removed from the centerless wheel assembly **1300** by moving, releasing, or otherwise adjusting the brake caliper **1350** such that the centerless rim **1310** may proceed externally away from the centerless wheel assembly **1300**.

In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may include one or more raised features **1397** that may interface with one or more depressions **1395** in the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. While illustrated as raised features **1397** and depressions **1395** in the external exoskeleton plate **1396** and intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**, respectively, the raised features and the depressions may occur in the other exoskeleton plate as well. Additionally or alternatively, any interfacing feature may be used between the external exoskeleton plate **1396** and intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394** to facilitate a secure centerless wheel assembly **1300**. In some embodiments, the external exoskeleton plate **1396** may be coupled to the bushing **1340** that may be coupled to the interior exoskeleton plate **1390**, and the interior exoskeleton plate **1390** may be coupled to the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**. In these and other embodiments, there may be no direct coupling between the exterior exoskeleton plate **1396** and the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394** besides the interaction of the raised features **1397** and the depressions **1395**.

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include a valance **1360** that may be configured to resist rock, sand, dust, or other materials from entering the centerless wheel assembly **1300** proximate the rail **1312**. For example, the valance **1360** may be made of a rubber of other material that may straddle the inner circumference of the internal exoskeleton plate **1390**, the intermediate exoskeleton plate **1394**, and/or the external exoskeleton plate **1396**. In some embodiments, the valance **1360** may be made of a rigid material, and in other embodiments, a deformable or stretchable material.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. **13A** and **13B** without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the centerless wheel assembly **1300** may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As an additional example, there may be additional or fewer roller guides **1380a-c**, **1381a-b**, and/or **1382a-c**.

FIGS. **14A** and **14B** illustrate multiple views of an example vehicle **1400** utilizing centerless wheels **1410**. The centerless wheel assemblies **1410** may be comparable or similar to the centerless wheel assembly **1300** of FIGS. **13A** and/or **13B**.

In some embodiments, the centerless wheel assemblies **1410** may be coupled to a vehicle chassis **1420**. For example, the chassis **1420** may include a half shaft, arm, cantilevered member, etc. to which the centerless wheel **1410** may be coupled. In some embodiments, a single lug nut may couple the centerless wheel **1410** to the chassis **1420**.

Modifications, additions, or omissions may be made to FIGS. 14A and 14B without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, the vehicle 1400 may include more or fewer elements than those illustrated and described in the present disclosure. For example, the vehicle 1400 may include any of the components or arrangements consistent with the present disclosure. As an additional example, there may be any of a variety of coupling members to couple the centerless wheels 1410 to the chassis 1420. As an another example, the vehicle 1400 may include a body on top of the chassis 1420 such as a cargo area, a seating area, an engine or motor area, etc.

Terms used in the present disclosure and especially in the appended claims (e.g., bodies of the appended claims) are generally intended as “open” terms (e.g., the term “including” should be interpreted as “including, but not limited to,” the term “having” should be interpreted as “having at least,” the term “includes” should be interpreted as “includes, but is not limited to,” the term “containing” should be interpreted as “containing, but not limited to,” etc.).

Additionally, if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is intended, such an intent will be explicitly recited in the claim, and in the absence of such recitation no such intent is present. For example, as an aid to understanding, the following appended claims may contain usage of the introductory phrases “at least one” and “one or more” to introduce claim recitations. However, the use of such phrases should not be construed to imply that the introduction of a claim recitation by the indefinite articles “a” or “an” limits any particular claim containing such introduced claim recitation to embodiments containing only one such recitation, even when the same claim includes the introductory phrases “one or more” or “at least one” and indefinite articles such as “a” or “an” (e.g., “a” and/or “an” should be interpreted to mean “at least one” or “one or more”); the same holds true for the use of definite articles used to introduce claim recitations.

In addition, even if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is explicitly recited, those skilled in the art will recognize that such recitation should be interpreted to mean at least the recited number (e.g., the bare recitation of “two recitations,” without other modifiers, means at least two recitations, or two or more recitations). Furthermore, in those instances where a convention analogous to “at least one of A, B, and C, etc.” or “one or more of A, B, and C, etc.” is used, in general such a construction is intended to include A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, or A, B, and C together, etc.

Further, any disjunctive word or phrase presenting two or more alternative terms, whether in the description, claims, or drawings, should be understood to contemplate the possibilities of including one of the terms, either of the terms, or both terms. For example, the phrase “A or B” should be understood to include the possibilities of “A” or “B” or “A and B.”

All examples and conditional language recited in the present disclosure are intended for pedagogical objects to aid the reader in understanding the disclosure and the concepts contributed by the inventor to furthering the art, and are to be construed as being without limitation to such specifically recited examples and conditions. Although embodiments of the present disclosure have been described in detail, various changes, substitutions, and alterations could be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A wheel assembly, comprising:
  - a centerless rim including a first center point laying in a first plane generally defined by the centerless rim, the centerless rim including a rail that extends towards the first center point, the rail shaped and configured to operate as a brake rotor, the rail including gear teeth at an apex of the rail;
  - an interior exoskeleton plate configured to remain in a fixed position relative to the centerless rim as the centerless rim rotates;
  - a first set of roller guides coupled to the interior exoskeleton plate, the first set of roller guides shaped and configured to roll along a first side of an inner circumference of the centerless rim;
  - an exterior exoskeleton plate configured to remain in a fixed position relative to the centerless rim as the centerless rim rotates;
  - a second set of roller guides located between the exterior exoskeleton plate and the centerless rim, the second set of roller guides shaped and configured to roll along a second side of the inner circumference of the centerless rim that is opposite to the first side;
  - a brake caliper coupled to the interior exoskeleton plate and shaped and positioned such that the rail rotates proximate the brake caliper, the brake caliper activatable to interfere with the rail to slow down the centerless rim;
  - a drive gear with teeth shaped to interface with the gear teeth at the apex of the rail such that rotation of the drive gear causes a corresponding rotation of the centerless rim;
  - a drive shaft spanning one of the interior exoskeleton plate or the exterior exoskeleton plate; and
  - one way bearings coupling the drive shaft to the drive gear such that rotation of the drive shaft causes a corresponding rotation of the drive gear.
2. The wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the brake caliper is located at approximately a 3:00 position.
3. The wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the centerless rim includes at least one corrugated inside surface.
4. The wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein a location of brake caliper is selected to reduce at least one of chatter, twisting, or oscillating of the wheel assembly due to braking forces.
5. The wheel assembly of claim 1, further comprising a third roller guide shaped and configured to roll along an inner circumference of the centerless rim and located at least at approximately a 6:00 position, both the first set and the second set of roller guides are configured to roll along the inner circumference of the centerless rim and located at least at approximately an 8:30 position, a 12:00 position, and approximately a 3:30 position.
6. The wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein an outer view of the exterior exoskeleton plate is customizable.
7. The wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the interior exoskeleton plate is configured to be coupled to a mechanical linkage of a vehicle.
8. The wheel assembly of claim 1, further comprising an intermediate exoskeleton plate between the interior exoskeleton plate and the exterior exoskeleton plate and positioned such that the rail is between the intermediate exoskeleton plate and the interior exoskeleton plate.
9. The wheel assembly of claim 8, further comprising spacers between the interior exoskeleton plate and the intermediate exoskeleton plate.
10. The wheel assembly of claim 1, wherein the first set of roller guides are cantilevered from the interior exoskeleton plate.

11. The wheel assembly of claim 10, wherein the second set of roller guides are cantilevered from the exterior exoskeleton plate.

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