

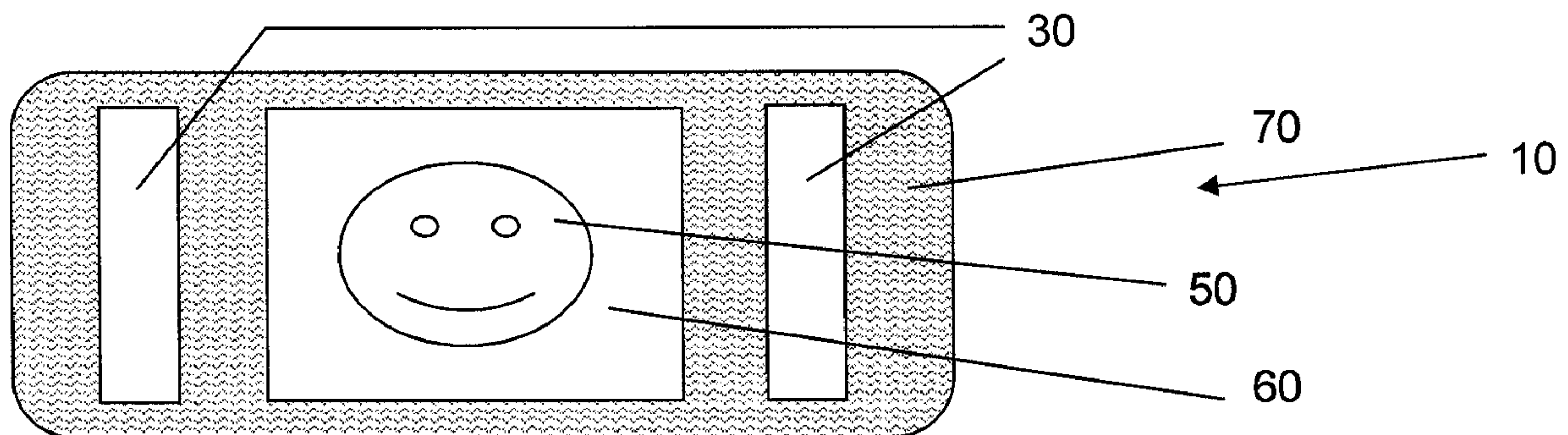


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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF AIDE-MEMOIRE DESTINE A DECLENCHER UNE REACTION COMPORTEMENTALE DANS UN
VEHICULE

(54) Title: REMINDER DEVICE FOR ELICITING BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE IN A VEHICLE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A reminder device for alerting or triggering the memory of a vehicular occupant includes one or more visual, auditory and tactile indicators which the occupant associates with the presence of a person, pet, plant or inanimate object located in the vehicle.

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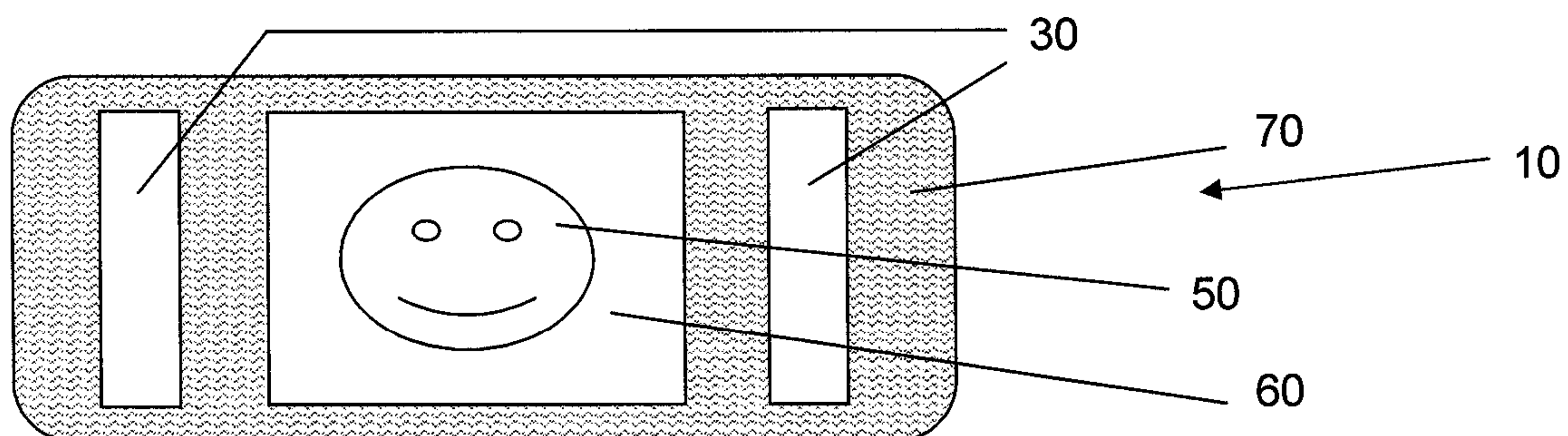


Fig. 2 a)

(57) Abstract: A reminder device for alerting or triggering the memory of a vehicular occupant includes one or more visual, auditory and tactile indicators which the occupant associates with the presence of a person, pet, plant or inanimate object located in the vehicle.

5 **REMINDER DEVICE FOR ELICITING
BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE IN A VEHICLE**

10 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] This invention relates to devices that elicit a behavioral response
in vehicular occupants to remind them that there is a person or object
located in the vehicle. In particular, this invention discloses a device
which uses at least one of the five senses to remind an occupant of the
15 presence of a child, animal, plant or inanimate object in the vehicle.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 **Learned Responses in a Vehicle**

[0002] Driving has been described as a complex behavior that requires
the extraction and integration of information from multiple sources so as to
produce safe driving practices and efficient vehicle control.

25 [0003] Much of this information is processed visually by the driver,
such as noticing a stop sign or a child walking on the road, which would
normally result in the behavior of slowing down. Some of this information
is audible, such as the ringing of a mobile telephone, which often results in
answering a phone call, or the reminder alarm of an unfastened seat belt,
30 which results in the individual securing the belt in place. Other
information is tactile in nature, such as sensing a hot vehicle, which may
result in opening the window or activating the air conditioning system.

[0004] Drivers often learn to adapt to various stimuli by responding in
35 an appropriate manner. If for example the radio volume is loud and a
mobile phone rings, one reaction is to turn down the volume. Over time,
this learned behavior can become second nature to the driver such that
minimal effort or thought is exerted in order to respond appropriately to
the stimuli.

40

5 [0005] Drivers and other vehicular occupants learn to respond
appropriately to various stimuli while in the vehicle, such that when a
similar stimulus is encountered on subsequent occasions, the person
responds in a manner which is consistent with the desired outcome. After
a few experiences with similar stimuli, there is little or no concentrated
10 thought deliberately exerted by the person since the person is now
“trained” to respond in the appropriate manner.

[0006] One example is the action of turning right by the driver. Prior to
the turn, the driver typically slows down, actuates the turn signal, stops (if
15 required), ensures a right turn can be safely made and is in accordance
with the law, then accelerates while turning the steering wheel to the right.
Having practiced turning on a few occasions, most drivers do not focus on
the steps of turning since the learned response of turning right in a vehicle
has become second nature.

20

Driving Distractions

[0007] Studies have shown that a change to the driver’s visual, audible
or tactile behavior could have a significant impact on vehicle safety.
25 Miura (1990, “Active function and useful field of view in a realistic
setting,” in *From Eye to Mind. Information Acquisition in Perception,
Search and Reading*. Amsterdam: North-Holland), for example,
demonstrated that visual search patterns may be influenced by
environmental complexity, such as the road scene.

30

[0008] With respect to the detrimental effects resulting from the
experience of strong emotions, Janelle, Singer and Williams (1999,
External distraction and attentional narrowing: Visual search evidence,”
Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 21: 70-91) demonstrated in an
35 auto racing simulation study, that at higher levels of anxiety, the
identification of lights in the periphery became slower and less accurate.

5 [0009] When demanding cognitive tasks are carried out during driving,
Parkes and Hooijmeijer (2000, "The influence of the use of mobile phones
on driver situation awareness," Internet forum on driver distraction hosted
by US DOT NHTSA, [www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-13/driver-](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-13/driver-distraction/PDF/2.PDF)
distraction/ PDF/2.PDF) noted that drivers tend to react more slowly when
10 an unexpected event occurs during a phone conversation, which was
attributed to a reduction in situation awareness due to the high level of
concentration required during the conversation.

[0010] As these and other studies show, vehicle drivers are challenged
15 more and more to remain focused on safety and safe driving. Numerous
devices in the vehicle, such as mobile phones, text messaging, electronic
and traditional map reading and audio visual devices contribute to
diverting the driver's attention from the road to the device.

20 [0011] In addition to distractions caused by in-vehicle devices, drivers
often use their time while driving to mentally analyze, organize and
prepare their day. Such mental processing can distract the driver from
concentrating on road and vehicle safety.

25 **Forgotten Passengers or Objects**

[0012] Once drivers reach their destination or exit the vehicle, there is a
danger that the various distractions during the drive may cause the driver
to forget important information such as who or what is in the vehicle.
30 Even if a driver is concentrating on road safety during the drive, it is
possible that the driver forgets this type of important information when the
vehicle reaches its destination. These otherwise forgotten people or
objects are typically children in safety seats, but they also may be sleeping
individuals, the elderly, pets, plants, valuable or perishable objects or
35 inanimate objects that should not remain in the vehicle after the driver and
other occupants exit. Every year, children who are secured in child safety
seats are left in vehicles, usually inadvertently, by busy, distracted drivers
and other vehicular occupants.

5

[0013] The Children's Exercise and Nutrition Centre at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada conducted a recent study on internal vehicle temperatures and the danger to children. Within twenty minutes, the air temperature in a previously air-conditioned small car exposed to the sun on a 35°C day (95°F) was found to exceed 50°C (122°F). Within forty minutes, the temperature increased to 65.5°C (150°F). Citing this research, the Canada Safety Council (www.safety-council.org/info/child/hotcar.html) has advised that, in the confined space of a car, temperatures can climb so rapidly that they overwhelm a child's ability to regulate his or her internal temperature.

[0014] Too often children and adults are distracted when they are in a vehicle and therefore tend to forget or ignore important safety concerns. Numerous reminder devices in vehicles have been developed primarily to ensure that vehicular occupants are safe. Such devices are meant to remind children and adults alike. In this manner, the frequent use of these reminder devices has been associated with changed behaviors as they cause the user to adopt safe practices while in the vehicle.

[0014.1] In order to appreciate the features of an effective reminder device, an understanding of certain psychology concepts is helpful. Human sensory systems ignore stimuli that are redundant. As an example, a stimulus located in the periphery of an individual's visual field tends to "disappear" or be ignored from the visual field within seconds if the stimulus remains static. This process is termed habituation. Habituation is a form of non-associative learning meaning that a sensory system learns to ignore a stimulus when there is no positive or negative event associated with that stimulus. Habituation does not require conscious motivation or awareness. For example, shortly after dressing in clothing, the stimulus clothing creates disappears from the user's nervous system and the user becomes unaware or used to the clothing. Habituation can be said to be the human brain's way of ignoring continual stimulus.

5

[0014.2] In contrast, associative learning is a process whereby a stimulus evokes a response because there is an event associated with the stimulus. This is known as conditioning. A frequent stimulus is likely to result in habituation, while an infrequent stimulus is likely to result in conditioning.

10

[0014.3] In their book *Human Interfaces: Questions of method and practice in Cognitive Technology* (1999, North-Holland), edited by Marsh et al. various authors explore characteristics of effective reminder devices. In a chapter devoted to the capabilities and limitations of reminder devices, 15 Herrmann et al. reviewed a signal's effects on prospective memory at page 330. The authors stated that an individual must become aware of the required task just prior to the appointed time and remain aware of the task until it is executed. Further they write that becoming aware at the appropriate time and remaining aware is probably the most difficult part of 20 prospective memory tasks. They acknowledge that nearly everyone has had the experience of remembering some intention shortly before the act, only to become distracted and later discover that one failed to do something one was supposed to do. Consequently, they state that a critical part of remembering an intention is to arrange for a reminder to signal with 25 sufficient lead time to prepare for executing the intention, but not so early as to allow distraction to occur. Memory failures are said to also occur because people habituate to the signal or they fail to notice frequent signalling. As such, the timing of the reminder signal is important in effective reminder device so that the intended task can be done in a timely 30 manner, before distraction can occur. As well the frequency of the reminder device must be such as to avoid habituation.

[0014.4] A profile of successful reminding devices was conducted by Herrmann et al. Common features of effective reminder devices were 35 identified. In order to attract and maintain users, the profile states reminder devices must employ a signal that is rapid, unambiguous and socially sensitive. Additionally, reminder devices should not require a substantial amount of learning and their operation should be intuitive.

5

[0015] Certain patents disclose devices that encourage or remind children to attach a child restraint device, such as US Patent Nos. 4,973, 106; 5,656,994; 6,409,271 and 6,750,764. The inventions disclosed therein encourage the children to fasten their seatbelt with the use of toy
10 teaching aids.

[0016] Other patents disclose devices that remind the driver or passengers that a child is located in a child safety seat, which is typically situated in the back seat of the vehicle, outside the driver's primary field of
15 vision. Such patents include US Patent Nos. 5,949,340; 6,909,365; 7,097,226 and 7,151,452. These sensing devices are complex to manufacture and rely on multiple electronic components, such as load sensors, and one or more controller during operation. In addition, these

5 types of devices sense the occupant in the seat and sound an alarm when a condition is triggered, such as the ignition stopping.

[0017] Simple tools have been disclosed in the prior art with the goal of jogging the memory of drivers regarding the presence of a child located in
10 the vehicle. The use of a ribbon or piece of wool attached to the vehicle steering wheel, mirror or vehicle door, for example, is neither reliable, nor specific enough to consistently trigger the desired memory. Given the everyday use of such simple reminder tools, their use as reminder devices in a vehicle can be easily misinterpreted and the association with the
15 desired memory does not necessarily occur. These simple tools are prone to malfunction for their intended purpose and therefore fail to remind the occupant that someone or something is present in the vehicle. Furthermore, the size and shape of these prior art tools is not easily associated with the memory of a person or thing in the backseat or other
20 location in a vehicle not within the driver's field of vision or immediate access.

[0018] Another device of the prior art which has the intent of jogging the driver's memory is the Baby Bee Safe TM device from OLGS, LLC of
25 Sapulpa, OK, USA. This device is described as a large tag with a clip which is to be attached to the driver's key ring or to a person after the child is placed in a safety seat. When the ignition is turned off, the keys are retrieved from the ignition. The driver then sees and feels the device which triggers the memory to retrieve a child from the safety seat. For
30 instances when the device is attached to an individual, the person should notice the tag upon exiting the vehicle, which then triggers the memory. The device as disclosed will not work if the key ring is not removed from the vehicle or if the user does not notice or feel the device. Keys on a key ring are often left in the vehicle's ignition in rural areas or in secured
35 garages after the ignition is turned off. Many drivers also leave the ignition running, and then exit the vehicle, such as to make a quick trip to a convenience store. In addition, an individual may not notice the device is attached to the wearer's clothes, such as during the cold season when

5 clothes tend to be more bulky. In these and other circumstances, the device will fail to remind the driver that a child is in the vehicle.

[0019] Given the many distractions that drivers and other vehicular occupants face during a typical drive, there remains a need for an effective,
10 simple device that will elicit a specific behavioral response in the occupant by reminding the occupant that someone or something is located in the vehicle. Such a device must not distract a vehicular occupant during the operation of the vehicle or require a connection to sense whether the person or object is in the vehicle. Furthermore, such a device must always
15 be noticed by the occupant when the occupant exits the vehicle.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0020] The present invention overcomes the problems noted above.
20 The device of the present invention reminds or alerts vehicular occupants that a person, plant, pet or inanimate object is located in the vehicle's backseat or other immediately inaccessible location so that the appropriate action may be taken to ensure their safety and security.

25 [0021] The driver or other vehicular occupant that uses the device of the present invention is referred to as the "user". The presence of the thing, plant, animal or person, the memory of which the device triggers in the user is referred to as the "vehicle's occupancy status".

30 [0022] During use, the device is attached to the vehicle. Unless otherwise specified, reference to the device being "attached" includes removable attachment and permanent attachment to an interior part of the vehicle which will always be noticed by the user.

35 [0023] In one aspect of the present invention, a device for reminding or warning a user of a vehicle's occupancy status is provided. The device is attached to the vehicle. A characteristic of the device triggers a memory in the user which reminds the user of the vehicle's occupancy status.

5

[0024] In another aspect of the present invention, the memory is triggered by the device when the user exits the vehicle.

10 [0025] In another aspect of the present invention, the characteristic of the device which triggers the desired memory is its visual appearance. The device's visual appearance includes its shape, size, colour, pattern, incandescence, luminescence or a photo fixed to or associated with the device.

15 [0026] In another aspect of the present invention, the characteristic of the device which triggers the desired memory is the device's tactile surface, such as the surface texture, device temperature in relation to its environment or movement of the device.

20 [0027] In another aspect of the present invention, the characteristic of the device which triggers the desired memory is an audible sound associated with the device. The sound can be an alarm or pre-recorded voice.

25 [0028] In another aspect of the present invention, the device can be removably attached to various locations in the vehicle. During use, the device can be attached to a location which is noticeable by the user, such as the interior door handle close to the user. When the device is not being used, such as when the backseat is vacant, the device may be placed in a
30 second location in the backseat, such as on or near a child safety seat assembly.

[0029] Known means to removably attach the device to the door, door handle area or other suitable area in the vehicle can be employed such as
35 two-sided tape, hook and loop fasteners (eg: VELCRO™), elastic bands, clips, wire, buttons, clasps, fabric and string or other known means of attachment. Another manner of attachment would be as a sliding sleeve, wherein the device slips over the end of the door handle, similar to a sock.

5 Similarly, such known means can be used to attach the device to other surfaces, such as a child safety seat assembly when the device is not being used.

[0030] In another aspect of the present invention, the device is in
10 integral or permanent attachment to or proximate to an interior door handle assembly in the vehicle.

[0031] In a further aspect of the present invention, a method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status is provided, in which the steps
15 are removably attaching a device proximate to or on an interior handle of a vehicle door prior to operating the vehicle; and noticing the device during or after operating the vehicle. The device is indicative of the vehicle's occupancy status.

20 [0032] In another aspect of the present invention, the method has the additional steps of removably detaching the device from the interior door handle and then removably attaching the device to a location proximate to or on a child safety seat assembly.

25 [0033] In another aspect of the present invention, a method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status is provided, in which the steps are removably detaching a device from one location proximate to or on a child safety seat assembly, removably attaching the device to another location proximate to or on an interior handle of a vehicle door and then
30 noticing the device.

[0034] In another aspect of the present invention, a method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status is provided, in which the steps are activating a switch which is indicative of the occupancy status,
35 generating an audible alarm when a condition occurs and deactivating the switch to silence the alarm.

- 5 [0035] In another aspect of the present invention, the condition can be the vehicle door opening and the vehicle ignition turning off.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 10 [0036] Fig. 1 illustrates two views of an embodiment of the device of the present invention. Fig 1 a) illustrates the front view, which is noticed by the user. Fig 1 b) illustrates the rear view, with attachment means for the removable attachment of the device.

- 15 [0037] Fig. 2 a) illustrates an embodiment of the device of the present invention which incorporates a photo as a visual indicator and a textured surface as a tactile indicator.

- [0038] Fig. 2 b) illustrates an embodiment of the device of the present invention which incorporates lighting as a visual indicator and audio speakers as and an auditory indicator.
- 20

- [0039] Fig. 3 illustrates a vehicle's interior door handle with attachment means for the removable attachment of an embodiment of the device of the present invention.
- 25

- [0040] Fig. 4 illustrates an embodiment of the device of the present invention which is fixed or integrated to a door handle assembly.

- 30 [0041] Fig. 5 illustrates a child safety seat assembly which allows for the easy removable attachment and detachment of the device of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

35

- [0042] The invention will be described with reference to the figures and accompanying text. The figures are illustrative and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention, as described.

5 [0043] The invention is a memory aid tool which is used to elicit or trigger a learned response. The specific response that the invention teaches is to trigger the memory that something or someone is in the back seat of the vehicle.

10 [0044] The reminder device of the present invention is attached to a location in the vehicle such that the user will notice the device when exiting the vehicle, such as on or proximate the door closest to the user. In accordance with the invention, when the user becomes aware of the device, the user associates the device with the memory that someone or
15 something is in the vehicle and can thereafter take any appropriate action, as required. The device can be positioned in a suitable location so that when the door is opened from the inside, the device is noticed.

[0045] Memories are triggered using the senses. One or more
20 indicators or characteristics can be associated with the invention in order to evoke the desired memory in the user that a person or thing is located in the vehicle and may require removal. In this manner, the device “reminds” the user about the occupancy status of the vehicle since the user’s memory is triggered as described herein. The device can also be said to “warn” or
25 “alert” the user about the vehicle’s occupancy status when the user observes, hears and/or feels the device. It is possible that the warning or alert may occur at any time when the device of the present invention is in use, such as when the user’s hand inadvertently brushes up against the device. Preferably, the warning or alert occurs just prior to or while the
30 user exits the vehicle.

[0046] In one embodiment, the device is noticed visually when the user sees the device. The visual recognition of the device serves as a partial or total reminder or alert that someone or something is in the vehicle and may
35 have to be removed. In this regard, the device may be of any suitable shape, size, colour and pattern. Preferably the visual characteristics of the device are not distracting to the user during operation of the vehicle.

5 [0047] Various visual means can be used to render the device conspicuous. A unique pattern on the device which visibly makes it stand out from its surroundings is one way that the device can be made visually conspicuous. One such pattern is illustrated in **Fig. 1 a)**. Patterns can be also chosen to suit the user's individual style or to complement colour
10 schemes, so long as the pattern acts a visual indicator of the device.

[0048] **Figs. 1 a) and 1 b)** illustrate an embodiment of the device of the present invention. **Fig. 1 a)** shows the device **10** which is of a particular shape. While the illustration depicts a general rectangular shape, other
15 suitable shapes are contemplated. The device **10** has one or more characteristics which trigger the memory of the user when the device is noticed. In the embodiment illustrated at **Fig. 1 a)**, the device **10** incorporates two visual indicators, a distinguishable pattern **20** and reflective tape **30** on its surface, to render the device **10** conspicuous. In
20 this illustration, there are three pieces of reflective tape **30**. The number, size and positioning of reflective tape may vary, so long as the device serves as a visual indicator to alert the user.

[0049] **Fig. 1 b)** depicts a rear view of part of the device **10** which has
25 attachment means to attach the device **10** to one or more locations in a vehicle. In the illustrated embodiment, the loop component **40** of a standard hook and loop fastener, such as VELCRO™, is attached to the back side of the device **10** with known means such as two-sided tape (not shown). In one embodiment, the corresponding hook component **40'** is
30 attached to part of the vehicle, as depicted in **Fig. 3** and the child seat assembly of **Fig. 5**, discussed below. In another embodiment (not shown), a hook component is attached to the device **10** and a corresponding loop component is attached to a part of the vehicle. A hook and loop attachment means **40, 40'** allows for the device to be removably attached
35 and detached from more than one location.

[0050] Pictures, photos and/or symbols which are fixed to or associated with the device, such as in a transparent sleeve or window, within the

5 user's field of visibility and that are recognizable to the user, such as a
photo of the user's child, are another way the device can be noticed or
recognized with visual means. An embodiment of the device
incorporating a photograph is illustrated in **Fig. 2 a)**. The photo **50** is
removably fixed in place by sliding the photo **50** between the surface of
10 the device **10** and a transparent sleeve **60** which is attached to the device.
The embodiment illustrated in **Fig. 2 a)** also incorporates reflective tape **30**
as a visual indicator and a textured surface **70** as a tactile indicator.. In this
illustration, there are two pieces of reflective tape **30**.

15 [0051] The device of the present invention can be constructed with one
or more suitable materials including textile, cardboard, plastic and metal.
In one embodiment, the surface of the device which is visible to the user is
covered with a fabric having an irregular pattern which renders it visually
noticeable when the device is located near or on a door handle. In another
20 embodiment, the entire device surface is covered with a textile.

[0052] Various textiles are contemplated for the invention, including
those with different patterns, different textures (further discussed below)
and different reflective characteristics. One way to make the surface of the
25 device reflective is to incorporate glass, plastic, metallic beads or other
reflective materials in its construction. Another way is to coat or paint part
of or the entire device surface with reflective paint. Still another way is to
attach one or more reflective markers to the device surface, such as
reflective tape, in order to render the device conspicuous.

30 [0053] Various types of incandescent or luminescent lighting attached
or proximate to the device, such as embedded constant or variable intensity
LED lighting, is another way to render the device of the present invention
noticeable, particularly in minimal or reduced general lighting conditions.
35 One embodiment of the device using lighting as a visual indicator is
illustrated in **Fig. 2 b)**. The illustrated lighting components **90** are
controlled by a controller (not shown) and can illuminate together or
separately, so long as the illumination renders the device conspicuous.

5

[0054] In another embodiment, the reminder device of the present invention can be positioned in a suitable location so that when the door is opened from the inside, the device is touched by the user. The tactile pattern recognition of the device serves as a reminder or alert that someone
10 or something is in the vehicle and may have to be removed.

[0055] A textured device surface, such as an undulated or rough fabric pattern, which is different than the device's surrounding environment, encourages tactile recognition in the user. One embodiment of the device
15 using a textured surface as a tactile indicator is illustrated in **Fig. 2 a)**. The illustrated textured surface **70** makes the device conspicuous when touched by the user.

[0056] A difference in temperature between the device surface and the
20 user's hand temperature, is another way that the sense of touch triggers the desired memory. This is accomplished by incorporating a heating or cooling element within or associated with the device.

[0057] Yet another way to evoke the memory using tactile means is for
25 the device to be moving, such as by a vibrating stimulus like a vibratory motor, embedded within the device (not shown).

[0058] In another embodiment, the reminder device of the present invention can be positioned in a suitable location so that when the door is
30 opened from the inside, the device makes an audible sound which is heard by the user. The audible recognition of the device serves as a reminder that someone or something is in the vehicle and may have to be removed. One embodiment of the device incorporating speakers and a sound generating apparatus as an auditory indicator is illustrated in **Fig. 2 b)**.
35 The one or more speakers **80** may be configured in any suitable manner to work in association with the sound generating apparatus (not shown).

5 [0059] As illustrated, a sound generating apparatus and speaker assembly, known to the skilled worker, can be incorporated into or attached to the device of the present invention. The apparatus can be actuated when the device is immobile or when the vehicle door is opened, such as by using an accelerometer connected to a circuit. When the engine
10 is turned off or the door is subjected to relative angular movement when opened, the sound notification apparatus is actuated. The sound can be any type of alarm such as a standard ring notification or pre-recorded voice message. The volume of the generated sound must be sufficient to be heard by the user. The sound remains active for a pre-determined length
15 of time or until it is manually turned off, such as by pressing a button. In a preferred embodiment, the generated sound is consistent such that the user quickly learns to recognize its meaning, associates the sound to the specific memory and thereby can react accordingly.

20 [0060] In yet another embodiment, combinations of visual, tactile and/or audible indications can be used to render the device of the present invention conspicuous. Illustrative examples include the device of **Fig. 2 a)** which employs visual and tactile indicators and the device of **Fig. 2 b)** which employs visual and auditory indicators. In another example, not
25 shown, when the device is touched or squeezed by the user, an internal actuator which is responsive to the user's touch, may be triggered to activate lighting, produce an audible tone and/or start internal vibratory movement.

30 [0061] The device of the present invention must be placed in a conspicuous area. There are several locations in the vehicle within proximity of the user where the user will notice the device. The rearview mirror, dashboard and front windshield may all be appropriate locations, so long as the device triggers the requisite memory in the user.

35

[0062] In order to minimize the chance of device recognition fatigue, a location proximate to or on the door handle has been shown to function with excellent results. The user exits the vehicle by often looking at, but

5 usually always touching, the door handle. When the device of the present invention covers the large part or all of the door handle, it becomes a part of the door opening process. The associated memory of a person or object in the back seat has been found to always be triggered when the device is attached to or proximate to the door handle. **Fig. 3** illustrates an area on
10 the interior door handle **100** of a vehicle within the handle housing **110** in which an embodiment of the device of the present invention can be removably attached. The illustrated door handle **100** pivots on a handle hinge **120** when opened.

15 [0063] Other shapes and configurations of vehicle door handles may not allow sufficient space to incorporate the device of the present invention. In such a case, the device can be attached to an area proximate to or on the door handle housing.

20 [0064] As shown in **Fig. 3**, the hook component **40'** of a hook and loop fastener is attached to the door handle **100**, such as with two-sided tape (not shown), in such a manner that the device **10** can be removably attached thereto with the corresponding loop component **40**.

25 [0065] In one embodiment, the device can be fixedly attached to the door's interior handle or adjacent to the door handle. In this manner, every time the user opens the door to exit the vehicle, the device is noticed, thereby evoking the desired memory. The device can be adapted to work with any type of vehicle door handle, including with doors that comprise
30 more than one handle.

[0066] Preferably, the device is removably attached to the door handle or adjacent to the door handle, typically by the user, when the user enters the vehicle. For example, if the user is securing a child in the backseat of
35 the vehicle, prior to entering the vehicle's front area, the user removably attaches the device of the present invention in a suitable location so as to render the device conspicuous. Upon exiting the vehicle, both the device and the child may be removed from the vehicle. The device may then be

5 removably attached to another part of the vehicle, such as on or near a child safety seat, further discussed below, where it may remain until a child is placed in the vehicle again.

[0067] In one embodiment, when the device of the present invention is
10 not being used by the user, it can be removably attached to a convenient area in the back seat area of the vehicle, such as in a conspicuous location on or proximate to a child safety seat assembly. The child safety seat and its assembly described herein is to be understood in a broad sense and therefore includes seats, related seat cushions, booster seats and their
15 assemblies for use by babies, toddlers and children. In this embodiment, the user would use the invention typically when the child safety seat is being used by a child. Before or after the child is secured in the safety seat, the device of the present invention is removably detached from the safety seat and removably attached to the area of use, such as on the
20 internal handle of the driver side door.

[0068] In another embodiment, the door handle can be constructed to allow the easy fixed or removable attachment or incorporation of the device of the present invention.

25

[0069] An embodiment of the device on the present invention which forms part of the door handle assembly is illustrated in **Fig. 4**. For the fixed or integral attachment to or proximate to the door handle housing **110**, one embodiment of the invention incorporates a switch **130** indicating
30 the presence **132** or absence **134** of a passenger or object situated in the backseat or other immediately inaccessible location. When the driver enters the vehicle, he or she activates the switch **130** to indicate that someone or something is present in the back seat. Once activated, the device **10** becomes operational. In one embodiment, a suitable icon **140** is
35 illuminated to indicate its operational status. The icon **140** may be located in the instrumentation area of the vehicle or proximate the device **10**, as illustrated. The icon **140** may comprise one or more words, symbols, colours, lighting states or a combination of these elements. The switch

5 itself **130** may be illuminated when the device is in operational mode. When a condition occurs such as opening the door, an audible warning alarm is actuated through a speaker **150**, to remind or alert the user of the presence of a passenger or object. In one embodiment, the condition is turning off the ignition. The alarm continues to sound until the switch **130**
10 is disabled, thereby deactivating the device **10**.

[0070] The embodiment illustrated Fig. 4 shows an icon **140** which is indicative of a child in a child safety seat. This icon can be replaced with a generic symbol indicative of another person, such as an elderly passenger,
15 pet, plant, or object or with a general symbol representing any of these, for which the user's memory needs to be triggered in accordance with the present invention.

[0071] The device of the present invention is of particular importance
20 to parents with children who require the use of a child safety seat. In yet another embodiment, a child safety seat assembly **160**, which houses a child safety seat **170**, is depicted to show the easy removable attachment of the device **10**, as illustrated in Fig. 5. The term "child safety seat assembly" as used herein is meant to include any part of the child safety
25 seat **170**, the base **180** or other peripherals (not shown), such as the child seat safety straps. The embodiment in Fig. 5 depicts a location for attaching the device **10** on the base **180** of the child safety seat assembly **160**. Preferably the removable attachment means are situated in an area of the assembly which is conspicuous when a child is placed in the safety seat
30 so that the user will understand that the device is to be detached from the safety seat prior to driving the vehicle.

[0072] In one embodiment, during use with the safety seat assembly **160**, the device **10** is removably attached to the safety seat assembly **160**,
35 such as with a hook component **40'** of a hook and loop fastener attachment. When or after the child is secured in the safety seat **170**, the device **10** is removably detached from the hook component **40'**, and attached to a location in the vehicle near the user, such as on the

5 corresponding loop component **40** of the attachment, located on or proximate to an interior door handle **100**.

[0073] When the user exits the vehicle, whether or not the vehicle's ignition is turned off, the device **10** is noticed by the user in accordance
10 with the invention. Once alerted, the user removably detaches the device **10** from the location near the user and re-attaches the device **10** to the hook component **40'** on or proximate to the safety seat assembly **160**.

[0074] In a further embodiment of the present invention, the user is
15 prompted by an audible or visual indicator or signal at or shortly after entry into the vehicle to trigger the user's memory to activate the reminder device. For example, a visual text or graphic prompt such as "Child in Vehicle?" or "Valuables in Vehicle?" may display on the instrument panel. Alternatively or in addition, a pre-recorded voice prompt or chime may
20 sound. In response to the prompt(s), if appropriate, the user activates the reminder device, as described above. This embodiment may be triggered when one or more vehicle doors, such as the driver door, are opened.

[0075] The user that employs the device of the present invention
25 necessarily will associate the desired memory with the invention. Over time, much like learning to respond to various stimuli encountered during the operation of the vehicle, the user learns how to respond appropriately to noticing the device of the present invention. An appropriate response when there is a child in the backseat is to safely remove the child from the
30 vehicle.

5 **CLAIMS:**

1. A device for reminding or warning a user of a vehicle's occupancy status, wherein:

said device is attachable to or integral with said vehicle,

10 said device is non-distracting during operation of said vehicle,
and

one or more characteristics associated with said device are capable of triggering a memory in said user of said occupancy status only upon the occurrence of a condition;

15 wherein said condition is selected from the group consisting of said user exiting said vehicle, a door of said vehicle opening and the ignition of said vehicle turning off.

2. The device of claim 1 wherein said occupancy status is indicative of the presence of a person, animal, plant or inanimate object in said
20 vehicle.

3. The device of claim 1 wherein said device is removably attachable to said vehicle at a first location and at a second location.

4. The device of claim 3 wherein said first location is not noticeable by said user during operation of said vehicle.

25 5. The device of claim 3 wherein said first location is noticeable by said user upon exiting said vehicle.

6. The device of claim 3 wherein said second location is noticeable by said user upon entering said vehicle.

7. The device of claim 1 wherein said one or more characteristics are

- 5 selected from the group consisting of visual appearance, tactile surface
and audible sound.
8. The device of claim 7 wherein said visual appearance characteristic is
selected from the group consisting of shape, size, colour, pattern,
incandescence, luminescence and a photo fixed to or associated with
10 the device.
9. The device of claim 7 wherein said tactile surface characteristic is
selected from the group consisting of texture, shape, temperature,
vibration and other movement of said device.
10. The device of claim 7 wherein said audible sound characteristic is
15 selected from the group consisting of an alarm, chime, standard ring
notification and pre-recorded voice.
11. The device of claim 3 wherein said device is removably attachable
with two-sided tape, hook and loop fasteners, elastic bands, clips, wire,
buttons, clasps, fabric, sliding sleeve or string.
- 20 12. The device of claim 3 wherein said first location is proximate to or on
an interior handle of a vehicle door closest to said user.
13. The device of claim 3 wherein said second location is proximate to or
on a child safety seat assembly.
14. The device of claim 1 wherein said device is in integral or permanent
25 attachment to or proximate to an interior door handle assembly of said
vehicle.
15. The device of claim 1 wherein said device is in close proximity to said
user.
16. The device of claim 7 wherein said visual appearance characteristic is
30 on an instrumentation area of said vehicle.

- 5 17. The device of claim 7 wherein said audible sound characteristic is from an instrumentation area of said vehicle.
18. The device of claim 14 further comprising a switch wherein said switch is activated by said user to indicate said occupancy status prior to operation of said vehicle.
- 10 19. The device of claim 18 wherein said device prompts said user to activate said switch.
20. A method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status, comprising:
- a) removably attaching a device proximate to or on an interior handle of a vehicle door prior to operating said vehicle;
- 15 b) operating said vehicle without noticing said device; and
- c) noticing said device when exiting said vehicle,
- wherein said device is indicative of said vehicle's occupancy status.
21. The method of claim 20 wherein step c) occurs after operating said vehicle.
- 20 22. The method of claim 20 or 21 further comprising:
- d) removably detaching said device from said interior handle; and
- e) removably attaching said device proximate to or on a child safety seat assembly.
- 25 23. A method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status, comprising:
- a) removably detaching a device from a location proximate to or on a child safety seat assembly;

- 5 b) removably attaching said device proximate to or on an interior handle of said vehicle door;
- c) operating said vehicle without noticing said device; and
- d) noticing said device after operating said vehicle,

wherein said device is indicative of said vehicle's occupancy status.

10 24. A method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status, comprising:

- a) activating a switch which is indicative of said occupancy status;
- b) generating an alarm on the occurrence of a condition; and
- c) deactivating said switch to silence said alarm,

15 wherein said switch is connected to said alarm, and said condition is selected from the group consisting of a vehicle door opening and said vehicle's ignition turning off.

 25. A method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status, comprising:

- a) prompting a user with one or more visual or audible signals
20 for confirmation about said occupancy status;
- b) removably attaching a device proximate to or on an interior handle of a vehicle door prior to operating said vehicle; and
- c) noticing said device after operating said vehicle,

wherein said device is indicative of said vehicle's occupancy status.

25 26. A method of remembering a vehicle's occupancy status, comprising:

- a) prompting a user with one or more visual or audible signals

- 5 for confirmation about said occupancy status;
- b) activating a switch which is indicative of said occupancy status;
- c) generating an alarm on the occurrence of a condition; and
- d) deactivating said switch to silence said alarm,
- 10 wherein said switch is connected to said alarm and said condition is selected from the group consisting of a vehicle door opening and said vehicle's ignition turning off.

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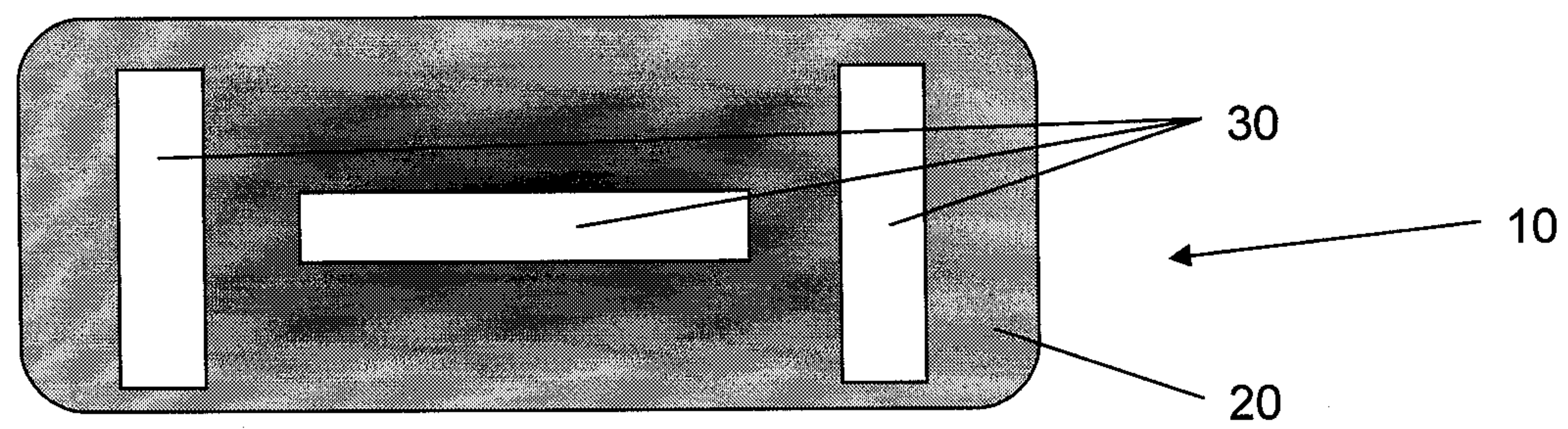


Fig. 1 a)

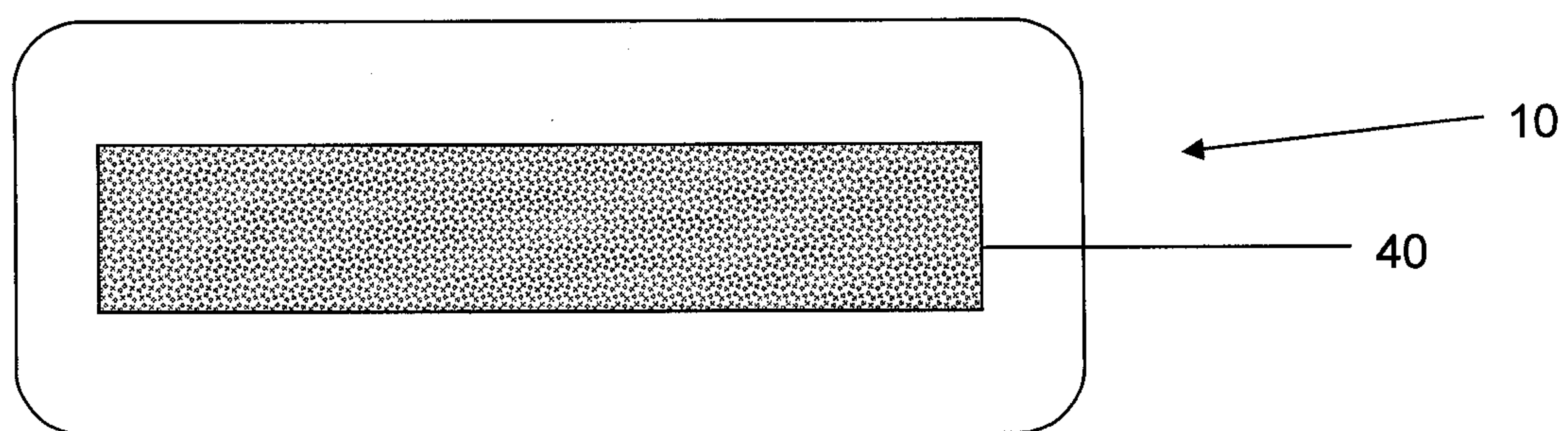


Fig. 1 b)

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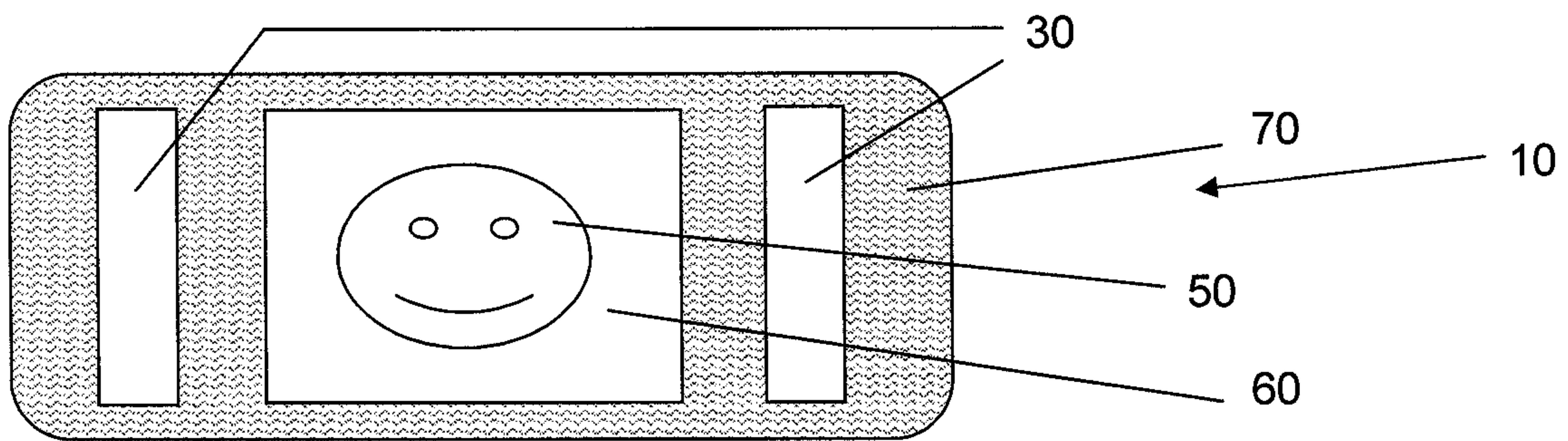


Fig. 2 a)

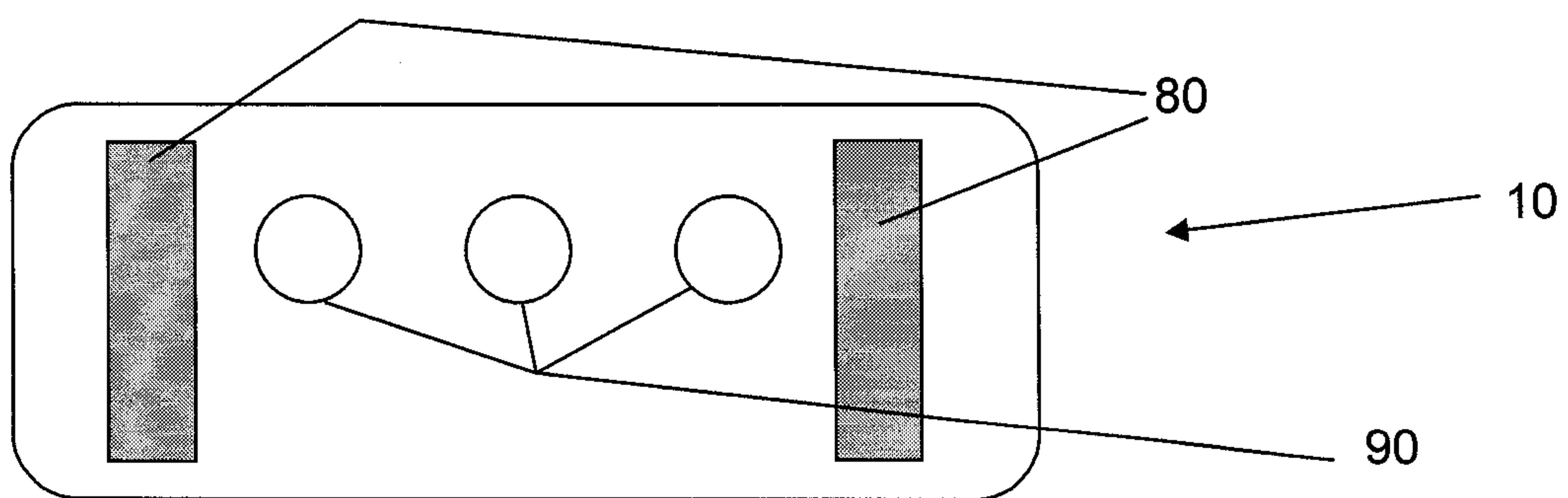


Fig. 2 b)

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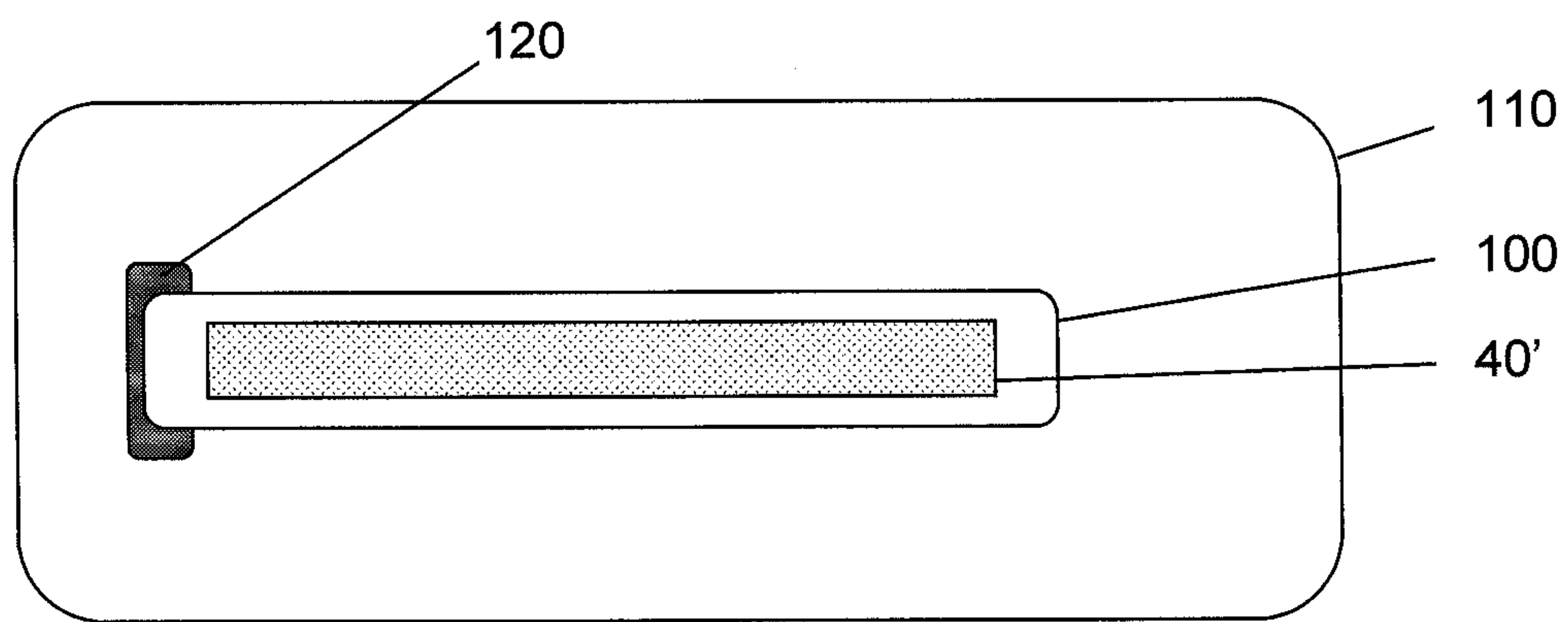


Fig. 3

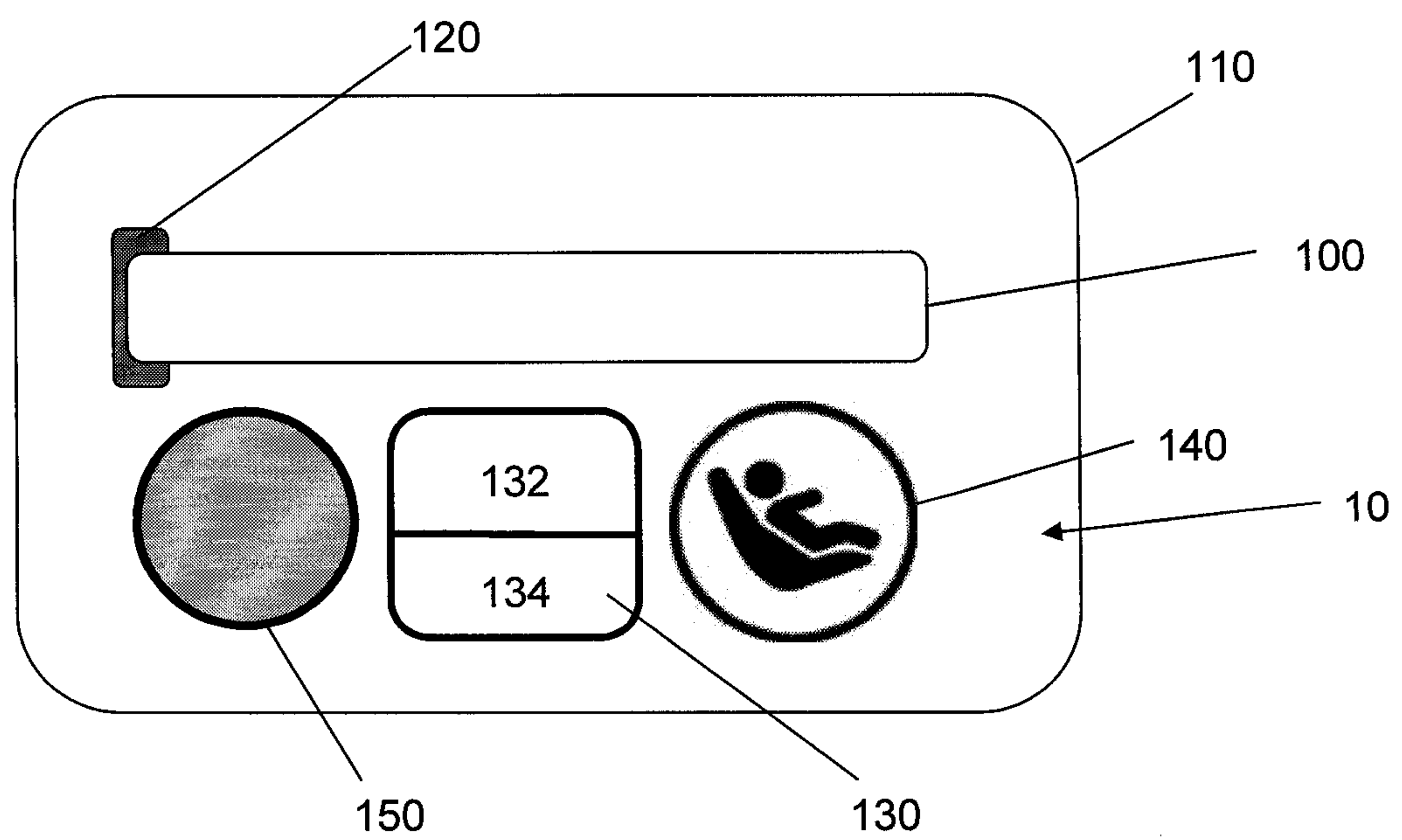


Fig. 4

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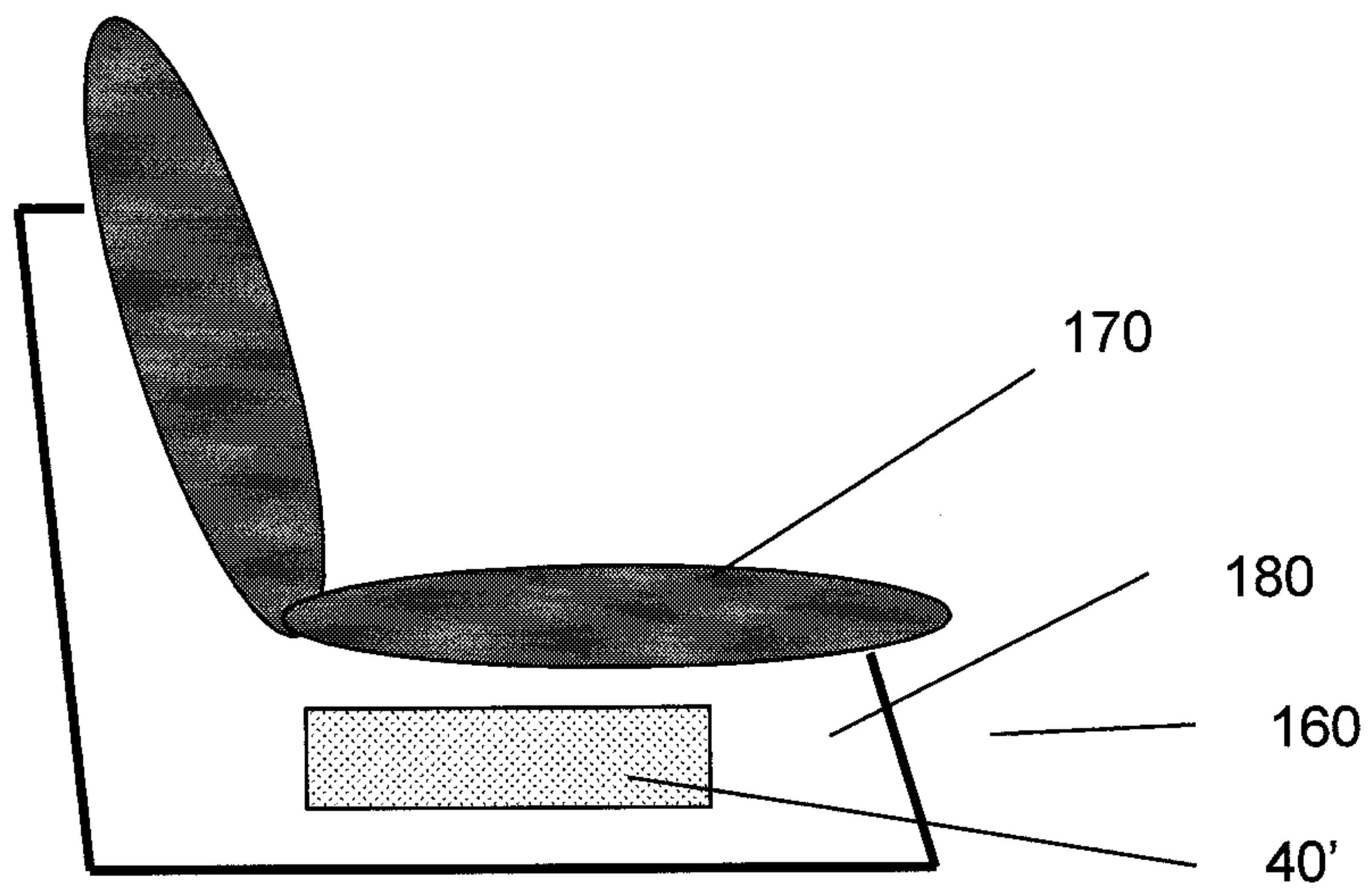


Fig. 5

