

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
5 October 2006 (05.10.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2006/104898 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

F21S 4/00 (2006.01) *F21V 8/00* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2006/010818

(22) International Filing Date: 24 March 2006 (24.03.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

11/053,397 31 March 2005 (31.03.2005) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): JENESIS INTERNATIONAL INC. [US/US]; Jenesis International Inc., 5762 James Drive, Stevensville, Michigan 49127 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): JENSEN, Bradford B. [US/US]; Bradford Jensen, 1350 Lupine Drive, Saint Joseph, Michigan 49085 (US). BENTLEY, Roger D. [US/US]; Roger Bentley, 6675 Weatherford Drive,

Coloma, Michigan 49038 (US). MCCAVID, Kim I [US/US]; Kim McCavit, 2361 South Cleveland Ave., Saint Joseph, Michigan 49085 (US).

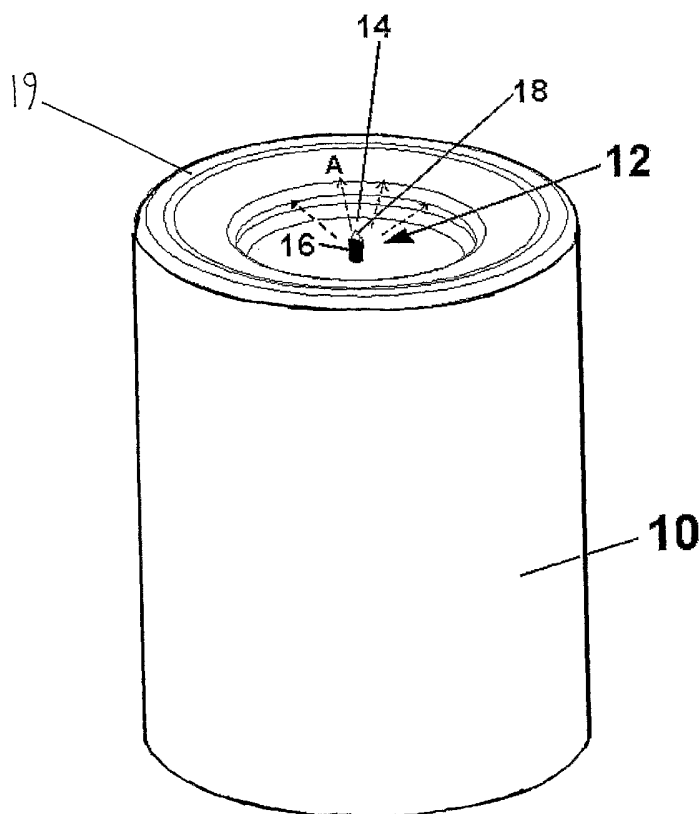
(74) Agents: O'MALLEY, Paul W. et al.; O'Malley and Firestone, 919 S. Harrison St., Suite 210, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: IMITATION CANDLE WITH SIMULATED LIGHTED WICK



(57) Abstract: A decorative imitation candle (10) effectively simulates a lighted wick in a darkened environment through an internal light source (20), a light pipe (12) located at the expected location of the wick, and a modified, exposed tip (18) to the light pipe emitting light captured from the internal light source. The tip emits light at an intensity producing a glare effect to a darkness accommodated eye in turn producing the illusion of an exposed flame.



European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

— *with international search report*

IMITATION CANDLE WITH SIMULATED LIGHTED WICKTechnical Field

[001] The invention relates to decorative, imitation candles and, more particularly, to an imitation candle simulating a lighted wick.

Background Art

[002] Numerous manufacturers have attempted to meet a demand for a flameless, candle-like luminary using electrical illumination. There are many imitation candles available that use incandescent lamps or LED's as a light source. These devices address people's concern with having an open flame indoors. Most of these devices try to implement the appearance of a realistic flame using a specially shaped bulb or lens that is exposed to view. Typically, the bulb or lens sits on top of a thin cylindrical sleeve, which is shaped and colored to resemble a candle. The results are typically disappointing, especially when these devices are not illuminated. The visible, flame shaped artificial light source makes the imitation candle as a whole appear artificial. The result can look more like a caricature of a candle than a real candle. The color of incandescent light can leave something to be desired in many candles as well.

[003] United States Patent 6,616,308 teaches an imitation candle configured to diminish any expectation on the part of an observer of seeing an open flame. Visually, the key element of a real flame is a rather intense spot of light, which when viewed directly, could be bright enough in a dark environment to be a source of glare. In a dark environment, for example, when the human eye is adjusted for scotopic vision, the eye cannot tolerate the large contrasts in brightness and as a result the physical outline of the flame is often lost to the eye. In the case of artificial flame structures, often the outer surface is frosted, or the body has some pigmentation so that the flame structure is itself lit up. By spreading the light from the internal light source across a larger surface area, the intensity of light at the surface is much less than the driving source. Because of this lack of point source intensity, the brain does not interpret the flame structure as a real flame. Incandescent lamps that have clear glass flame structures reveal an intense filament, but the filaments are linear, so these only appear as point sources when viewed from some distance.

[004] One approach to creating a realistic illusion of a flame is disclosed in United States Patent Application No. 10/844,075, filed 12 May 2004. This application discloses an LED hidden within a fixture above an imitation candle body. Light emitted by the LED is directed to illuminate the candle body and wick from above. The LED is driven by a variable current to produce flickering light. The

imitation wick has a reflective tip which reflects the incident light to create a small bright spot. The bright spot at the tip of the wick is sufficiently bright that even though the light source may be flickering, the intensity remains strong enough that the eye cannot see the change in intensity of the spot. At the same time, light shines past the wick and onto the candle body where it is diffused throughout a relatively large volume. The light intensities within the candle body are much lower resulting in a dramatic, flickering effect.

[005] For standalone imitation candles that are not housed in a permanent fixture, the approach of the '075 application is more difficult to effect since there is no convenient place to hide the LED but within the candle body itself. If the effect of a lighted wick is to be reproduced it would be advantageous to produce a similar effect with a light source internal to the imitation candle.

[006] Imitation candles that use incandescent lamps located at the tip of the candle do not produce a bright spot with the same effect as desired, at least at close distances, because the coil used in the bulb is not a true point source. The coil instead appears as a horizontal line source. Decorative applications of fiber optics have used fiber optic rods to transmit light from a central light source to a variety of emission points. Because the lighted fiber ends are small, they create a lighting effect that looks like lighted 'hairs', which cannot be produced by traditional light sources.

[007] Another use of fiber optics has been as panel indicator light pipes. These have been designed and used in many forms to transmit light. No attempt, known to the present inventors, has been made to simulate illumination of an imitation wick. These have as their design objective to transmit as much light as possible from the light source into the light pipe.

Disclosure of the Invention

[008] According to the invention there is provided an imitation candle having a translucent body with an upper surface. A light source is located within the translucent body under the upper surface for illuminating the upper portion of the translucent body. A light pipe pierces the upper surface near its center. The light pipe has a buried portion beneath the upper surface and an exposed portion above the upper surface. The exposed portion terminates in a light diffusing tip end and the buried portion terminates sufficiently proximate to the light source to capture an effective quanta of light emitting from the light source for illuminating the light diffusing tip end at a desired intensity. Most of the rest of the exposed portion of the light pipe is modified to appear to be a burnt wick.

[009] Additional effects, features and advantages will be apparent in the written description that follows.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0010] Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an imitation candle.

[0011] Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of a possible internal configuration for the imitation candle of Fig. 1.

[0012] Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of an alternative internal configuration in accordance with a second embodiment of the imitation candle of Fig. 1.

[0013] Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view of still another embodiment of the invention.

[0014] Fig. 5 is a cross section of an imitation candle in accordance with the invention having enhanced light coupling from an LED light source to a fiber optic imitation wick.

[0015] Figs. 6A-C are variations on configurations of the imitation wick.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0016] Referring to Fig. 1 an exterior configuration for several possible embodiments of the invention is illustrated in perspective view. Imitation candle body 10 is a squat element, configured to resemble a self supporting candle which has burned down by the center. Imitation candle body 10, which can be fabricated in wax or translucent plastic, contains an internal light source positioned within the imitation candle body so as to illuminate the candle body with a diffuse, flickering glow that simulates the appearance of a lit candle. A light pipe 12 extends upwardly from a central depressed section 14 in the upper surface 19 of imitation candle body 10. As described below, a buried end of a light pipe 12 is positioned in sufficiently close proximity to the internal light source to capture a portion of the light emitted by the light source sufficient to generate a bright point source of light at an exposed tip end 18 at the opposite end of the light pipe. This opposite, exposed end of the light pipe 12 extends from candle body 10 at a central location where a candle wick would normally be positioned. The extreme tip end 18 of light pipe 12 is roughened or faceted to diffuse the captured light and create the near point source of light. A dark colored sleeve 16 extends from tip end 18 at least to the depressed surface 14 and covers all but the tip end 18 of the exposed portion of light pipe 12 to simulate the look of a real, previously burned wick. Emission of light from the internal light source is indicated at letter "A" by phantom lines.

[0017] Fig. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of the imitation candle body 10 shown in Fig. 1 illustrating a possible internal configuration thereof. A cavity 24 within the lower portion of imitation candle body 10 allows space for the installation of an electronics module (not shown) that provides the power source, switch and circuitry needed to drive the internal light source 20. Internal light source 20 is preferably a super bright light emitting diode (LED) as described in United States Patent 6,616,308 but could be an incandescent source. In addition to supplying current to the light source 20, such an

electronics module may include on/off timers, daylight sensors and a flicker energization circuit to cause the light source 20 to flicker after the fashion on an unstable candle flame. Light pipe 12 is disposed with one end 15 located near to and optically open with respect to light source 20. When light source 20 is illuminated light pipe 12 captures some of the light emitted thereby. Light pipe 12 is preferably constructed using a single fiber optic cable with a diameter similar to a candle wick. Alternatively light pipe 12 could be a small bundle of smaller fiber optic filaments. The light captured by light pipe 12 from light source 20 is directed to the opposite end of the light pipe where it strikes a light diffusing tip 18. Light diffusing tip 18 is preferably made by roughening or faceting the end of the light pipe so that it scatters light over a broad viewing angle to form a near point source of bright light. Alternate schemes may be used to diffuse the light when it reaches the exposed end of the light pipe 12. A dark colored, opaque sleeve 16 surrounds the expose portion of light pipe 12 excluding the light diffusing tip end 18 and serves to disguise the light pipe 12 and give it the appearance of a real wick which has burned down. Alternatives to the sleeve 16 could be used to disguise the light pipe 12 as a wick, but care must be taken not to interfere with the light transmitting properties of the light pipe 12. An opaque barrier 22 is disposed over cavity 24 and under light source 20. Opaque barrier 22 controls illumination levels from top to bottom of the imitation candle body 10, allowing light emission from the upper portion of the body exposed tip of the light pipe 12.

[0018] Fig. 3 shows an alternative embodiment for the internal configuration of imitation candle body 10. An array of LEDs 21 are disposed around light source (LED) 20 within imitation candle body 10. The primary role of the additional LEDs 21 is to more fully illuminate imitation candle body 10 thus allowing more of the light from main light source 20 to be captured by the light pipe 12 increasing the intensity of light emitted at the light diffusing tip end 18.

[0019] Fig. 4 shows an embodiment of the invention in a taper style candle body 100. Taper style candle body 100 has a small channel 26 running nearly the length of the body from near its top out through the bottom of the body which is used to allow connection of the light source 28 to an external circuit 30. External circuit 30 would typically be hidden in a candle pedestal. Alternatively the electronics could be miniaturized to fit in the imitation candle body at some expense. The upper end of taper style candle body 100 is closed and forms a depressed surface 32 with a fiber optic light pipe 34 passing through the depressed surface with a lower end adjacent to light source 28 and an exposed tip end 38. Again, most of the exposed portion of light pipe 34 is enclosed in a darkened, opaque sleeve 32, except for the light diffusing tip end 38.

[0020] Fig. 5 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention wherein the light pipe 40 is designed to capture a large portion of the light emanating from the light source 20. The end of light pipe 40 adjacent to the light source is bulbous, and extends around the light source forming a cylindrical receptacle 44 in which LED 20 is disposed. An external LED 42, located above the imitation candle

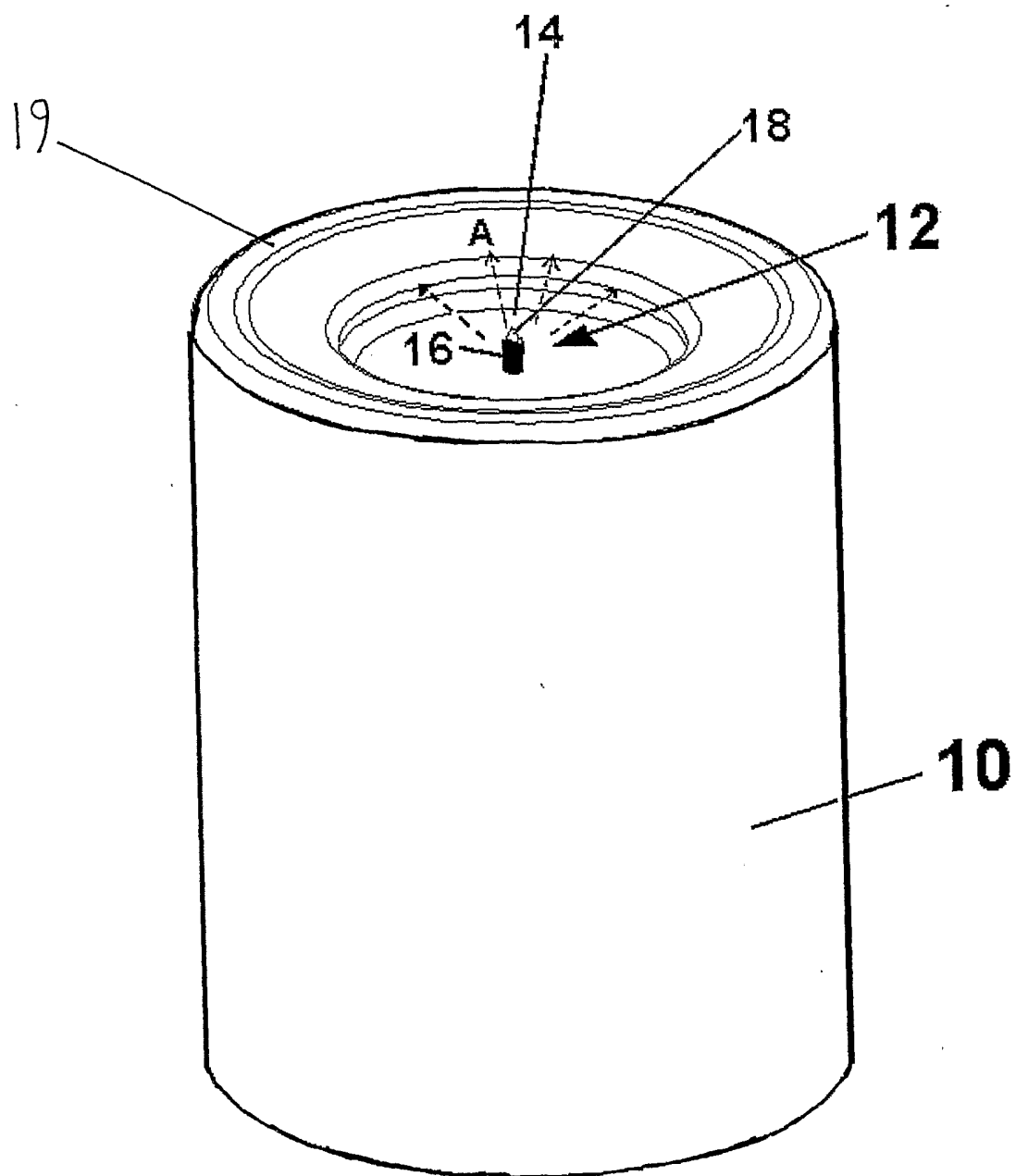
body 10 and typically hidden within a fixture that contains the candle, is used to illuminate the imitation candle body from above.

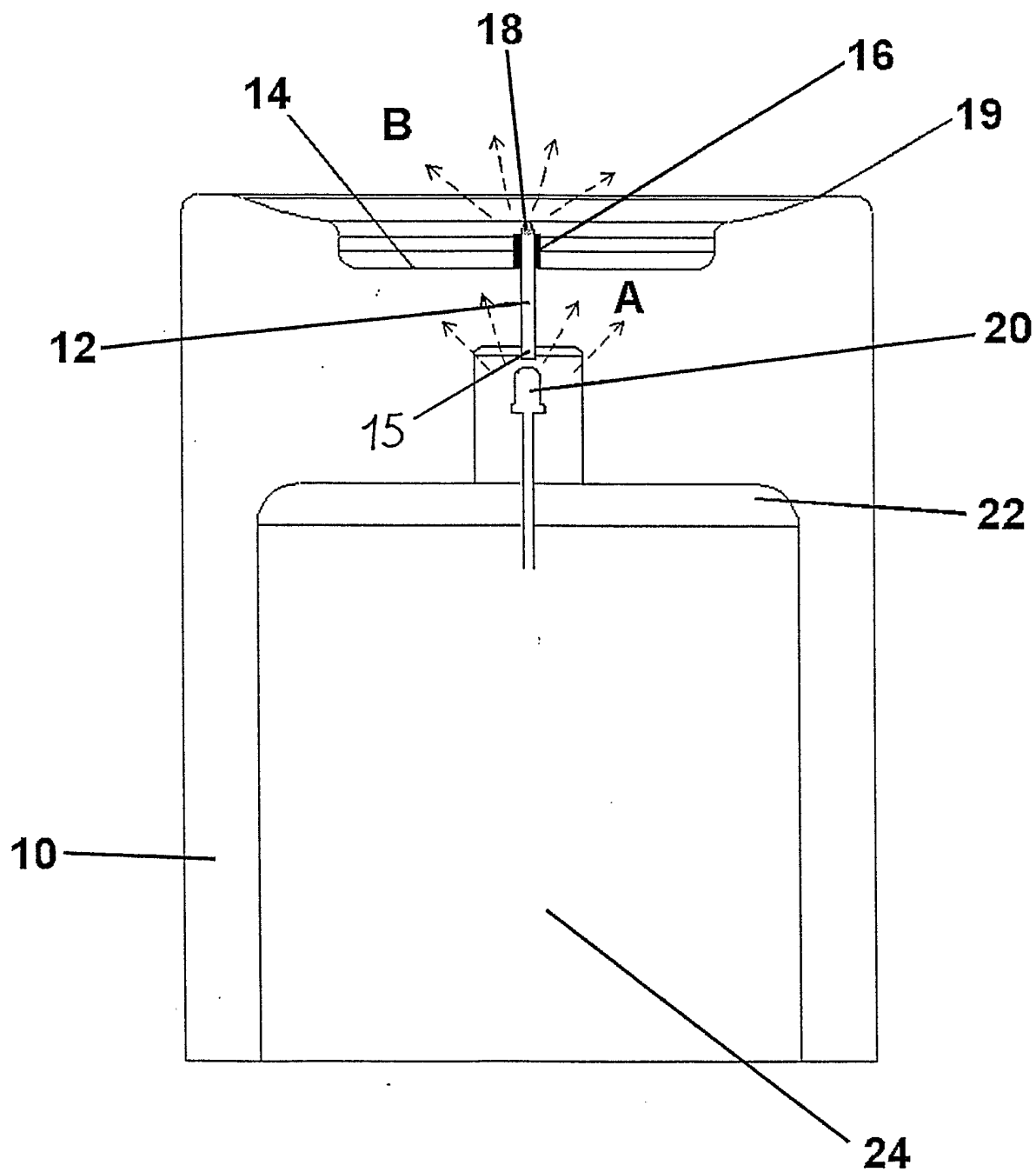
[0021] Figs. 6A-C shows detailed views of three possible implementations of the light source 20 and various light pipes. Fig. 6A shows a simple light pipe 12 one end of which has been scratched and roughened to form a light diffusing tip 18. A portion of the light emanating from the light source 20 is captured by the light pipe 12 and directed to the light diffusing tip 18 where it is scattered to form a bright point source of light. Fig. 6B shows a light pipe 50 which has been molded as an integral part of the epoxy body 27 that encapsulates the LED 20 and operates as an optical coupling element between the LED and the light pipe. Fig. 6C shows an alternate construction that using a light pipe 60 that is polished on both ends and uses a separate diffuser 70 to redirect the light coming from the exposed end 80 of the light pipe 60. In all three light pipes 12, 50 and 60 light is illustrated as being transmitted through the pipes, being reflected inwardly by the surface of the pipe until encountering an irregular, light diffusing, terminating end. The letter D illustrates scattering of the light.

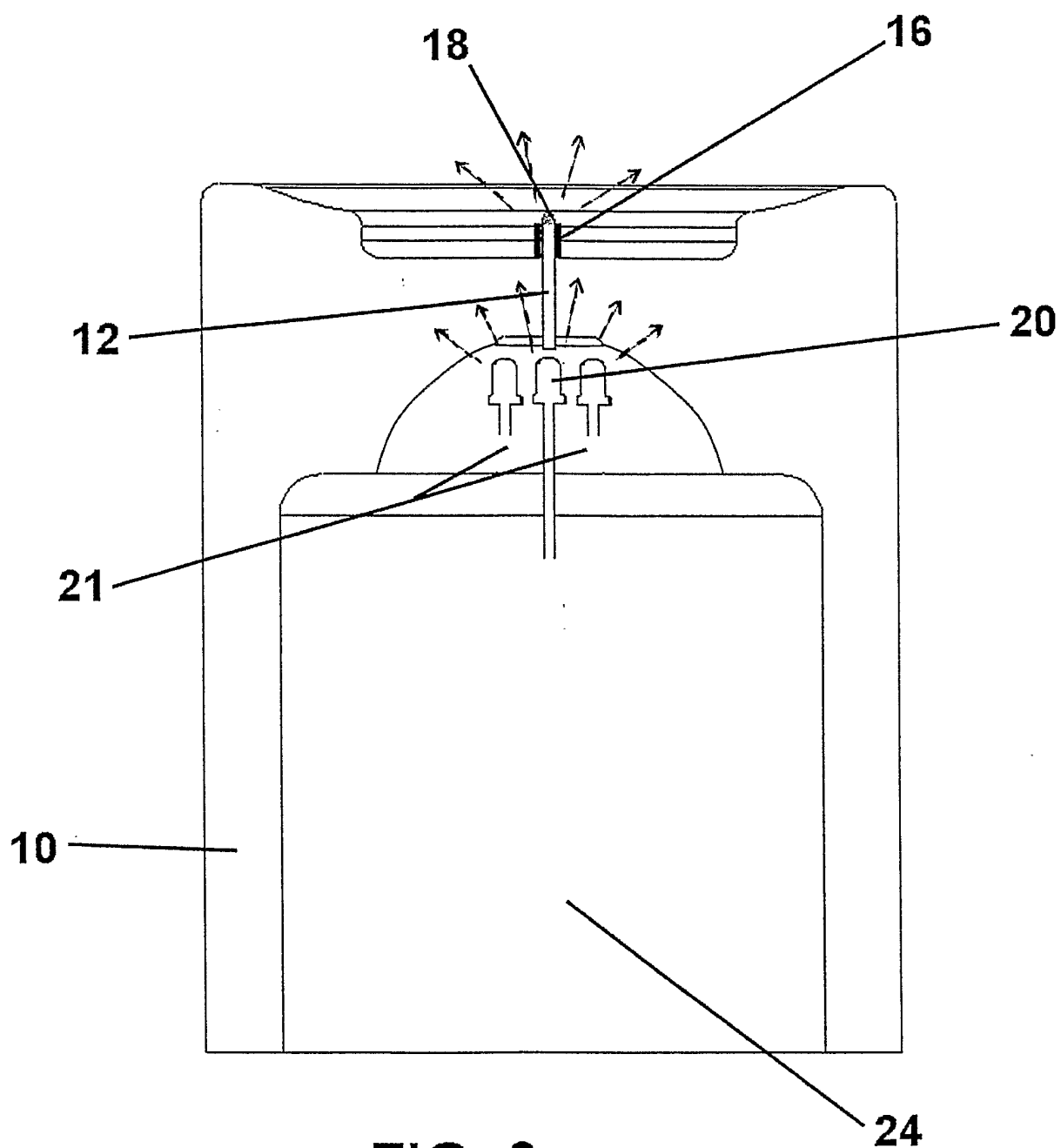
[0022] The invention provides an imitation candle giving a realistic illusion of supporting an exposed flame while retaining a flickering, illuminated body.

Claims

1. An imitation candle (10) having an upper surface (19), an imitation wick (12) extending from the upper surface and a light source (20) embedded in the imitation candle beneath the upper surface, characterized in that the imitation wick is a light pipe having a first end (15) located within the imitation candle sufficiently proximate to the light source to capture light generated by the light source and a second, exposed tip end (18) located above the upper surface for emitting light at a visible level over a broad viewing angle.
2. An imitation candle (10) in accord with claim 1, further characterized in that an exposed portion of the imitation wick (12) is partially enclosed in an opaque sleeve (16) below the tip end (18).
3. An imitation candle (10) in accord with claims 1 or 2 and having a central depression (14) in the upper surface (19), further characterized in that the imitation wick extends through the central depression in the upper surface.
4. An imitation candle (10) in accord with claims 1, 2, or 3, further characterized in that an optical coupling element (44) extends from an imitation wick (40) to at least partially embrace the light source (20).
5. An imitation candle (10) in accord with claims 1, 2, or 3, further characterized in that an array of light sources (20, 21) is embedded in the imitation candle.
6. An imitation candle (10) in accord with claim 1; 2 or 3, further characterized in that an optical coupling element (27) extends from the imitation wick to the light source (20).
7. An imitation candle (10) in accord with claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 further characterized in that an optical reflective diffuser (70) is located spaced an optical emission end of a light pipe (60) forming the imitation wick.

**FIG. 1**

**FIG. 2**

**FIG. 3**

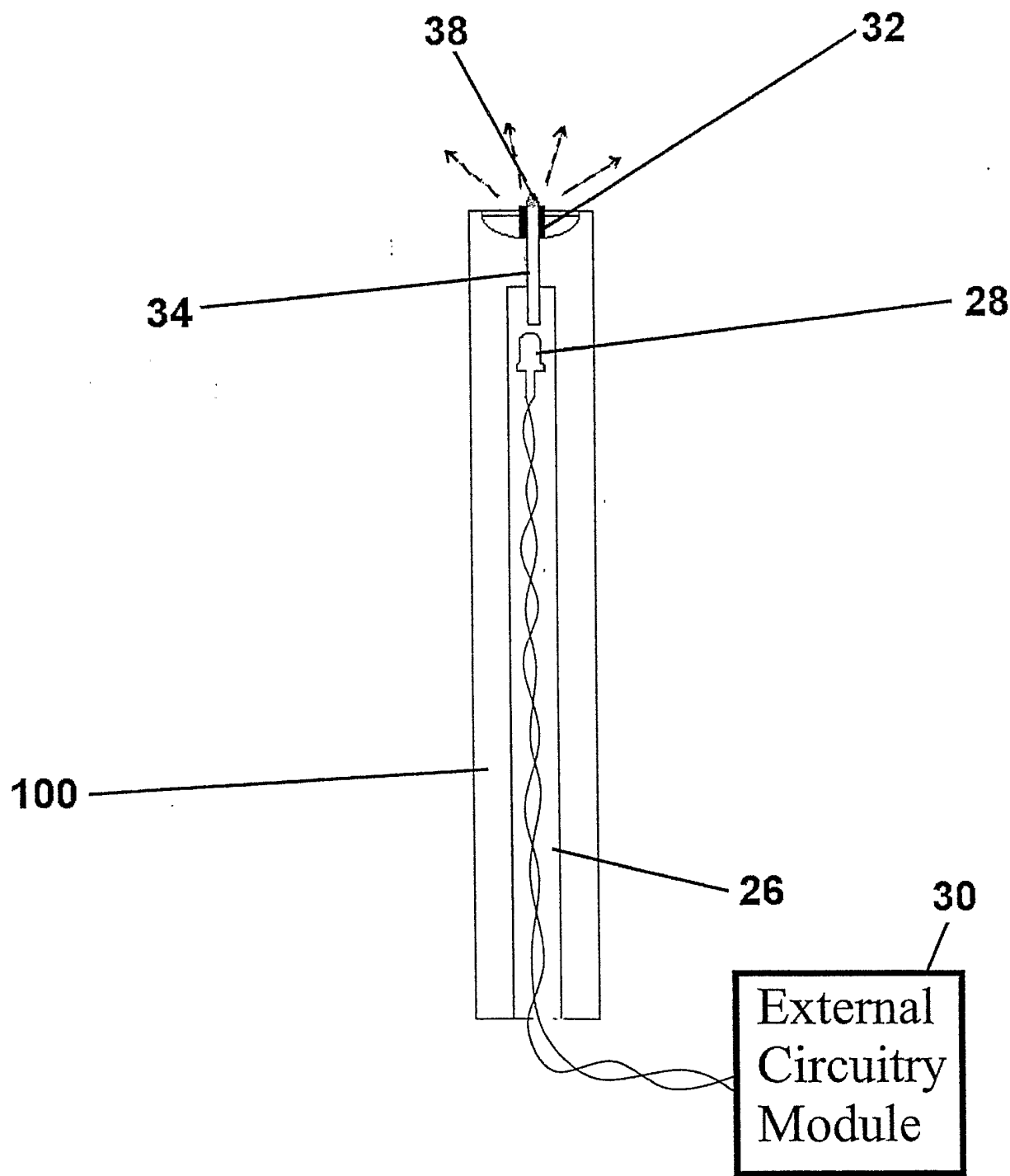


FIG. 4

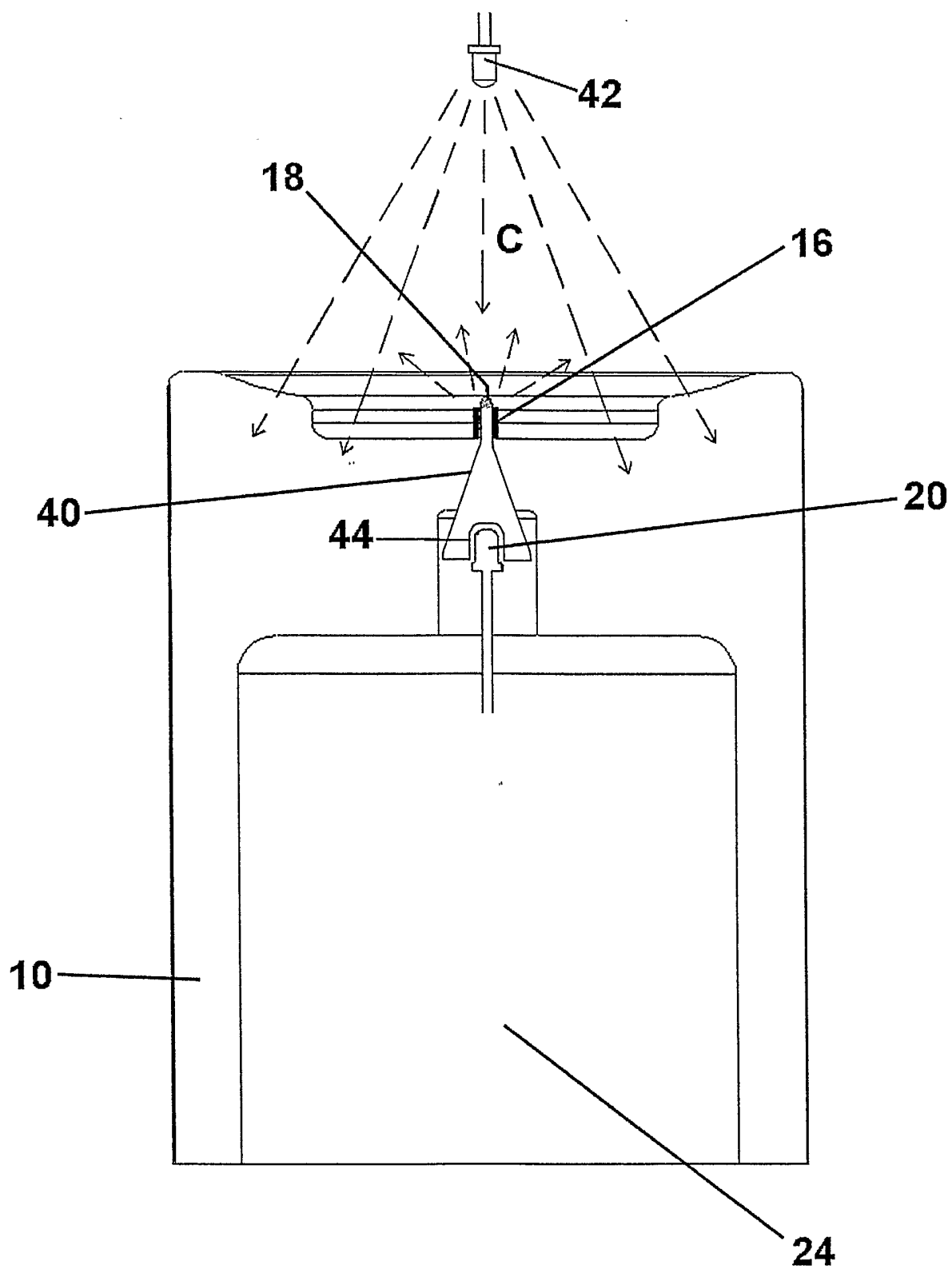


FIG. 5

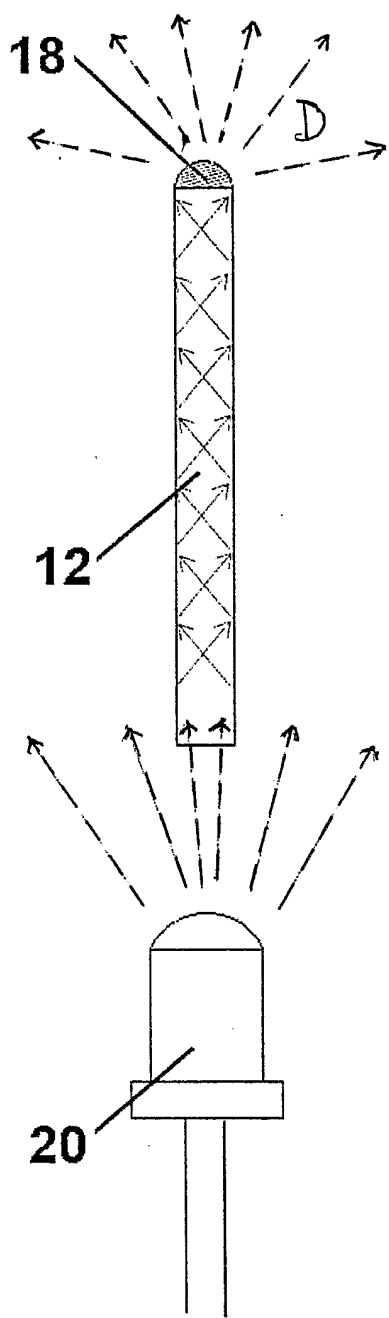


FIG. 6A

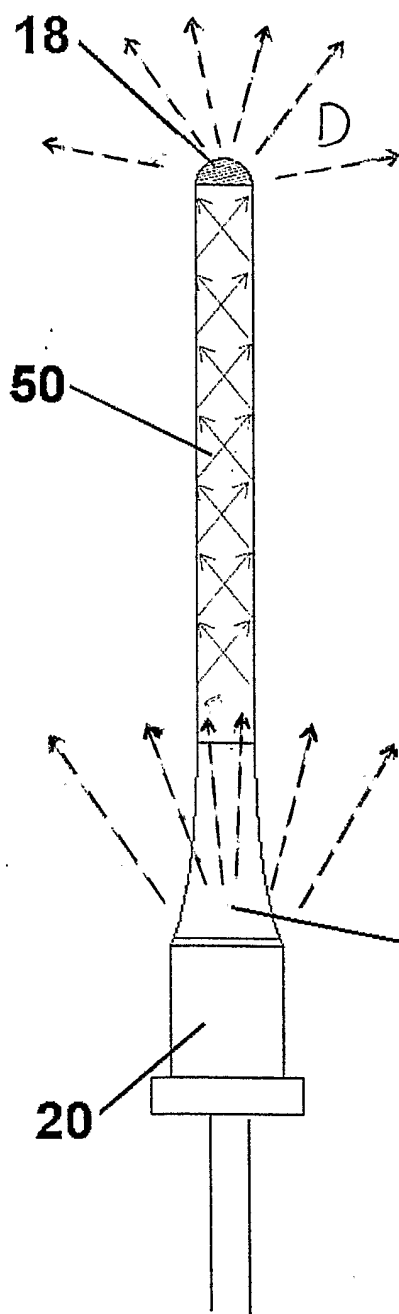


FIG. 6B

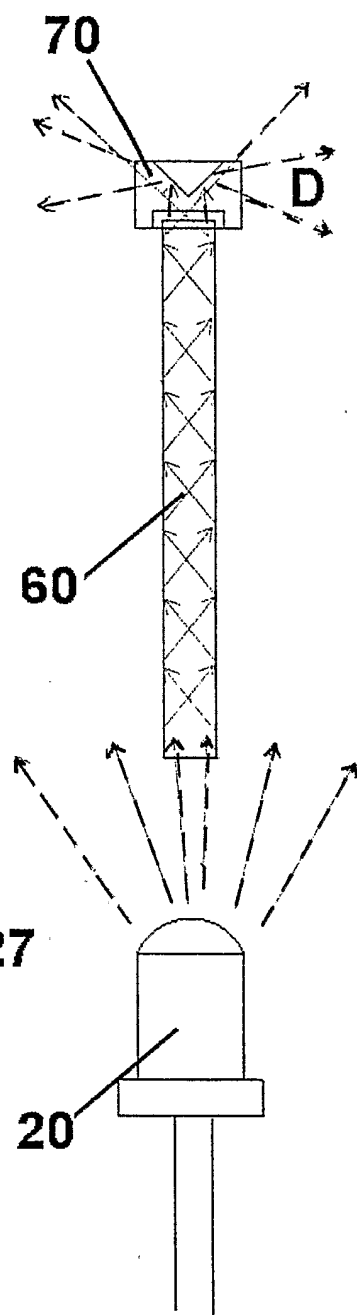


FIG. 6C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2006/010818

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. F21S4/00 F21V8/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
F21S G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3 749 904 A (GRAFF R,US) 31 July 1973 (1973-07-31) column 3, line 7 - line 12	1,5
Y	figure 1	2-4,6,7
Y	----- US 2004/246744 A1 (KRUPA ROBERT J ET AL) 9 December 2004 (2004-12-09) paragraph [0021]	2
A	figure 1	1
Y	----- US 2003/035291 A1 (JENSEN BRADFORD B ET AL) 20 February 2003 (2003-02-20) paragraph [0022]	3
A	figure 2	1
	----- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 July 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/07/2006

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Amerongen, W

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2006/010818

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB 2 380 539 A (PAUL DAYAN * METCALFE; RODNEY JOHN * ROGERS) 9 April 2003 (2003-04-09) abstract	4,6
A	figure 2 -----	1
Y	US 2002/110319 A1 (CHUNG YIN-SU) 15 August 2002 (2002-08-15) paragraph [0013]	7
A	figure 2 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2006/010818

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 3749904	A	31-07-1973	NONE	
US 2004246744	A1	09-12-2004	NONE	
US 2003035291	A1	20-02-2003	CA 2456160 A1 EP 1419345 A1 WO 03016783 A1	27-02-2003 19-05-2004 27-02-2003
GB 2380539	A	09-04-2003	NONE	
US 2002110319	A1	15-08-2002	NONE	