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(54) **Title:** ENHANCED PORTABLE BATTERY POWERED ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE

(57) **Abstract:** A portable battery powered appliance such as a flashlight accepts at least first and second batteries (102_i, 102₂). The appliance also includes an electrical load (110) such as a light source. A first circuit (104_i) such as a DC to DC converter receives power from the first battery (102_i) and supplies power to the load (110). A second circuit (104₂) such as a DC to DC converter receives power from the second battery (102₂) and supplies electrical power to the load (110). In one embodiment, the appliance accepts batteries (102) having multiple physical sizes.



WO 2007/055998 A2

ENHANCED PORTABLE BATTERY POWERED ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE

BACKGROUND

The present invention finds particular application to portable battery powered electrical appliances such as flashlights, electrical and electronic devices, medical devices, measurement devices,-and other devices which are powered by one or more batteries.

Primary or non-rechargeable batteries are available in a variety of physical sizes, chemistries, and voltages. For example, alkaline and carbon-zinc primary batteries are commonly available in AAA, AA, C, and D size cells which provide a nominal output voltage 1.5 volts direct current (VDC). Secondary or rechargeable batteries are likewise available in a variety of physical sizes, chemistries, and voltages. Examples include lithium ion, nickel metal hydride (NiMH), and nickel cadmium (NiCd) batteries which are available in a range of sizes and voltages. NiMH and NiCd batteries, for example, are commonly available in AAA, AA, C, and D size cells which provide a nominal output voltage of 1.2 VDC. Of course, still other battery sizes, chemistries, and voltages are also available.

Electrical appliances which rely on batteries as a source of electrical energy are ubiquitous. These appliances perform a variety of functions and are used in numerous situations, including for example consumer, commercial, industrial, and medical applications. Consequently, portable electric appliances present a wide variety of electrical loads, such as a light source in the case of a flashlight, sophisticated electronic circuitry and displays in the case of computing and medical devices, electric motors in the case of devices which produce motion, heating and cooling devices, and the like. Moreover, these devices are packaged in any number of sizes and shapes, depending on the characteristics of the particular appliance and its application. Generally, however, it is desirable that these portable devices be readily transportable by a human.

The batteries received by these devices are often connected electrically in series so as to provide the voltage needed to power the load. Where relatively larger currents are required, two or more batteries (or groups of batteries connected in series) are sometimes connected electrically in parallel.

While such configurations have proven to be extremely useful, they can present operational issues. Thus, for example, the mixing of primary and secondary batteries,

partially discharged batteries, batteries having differing charge states, or batteries having different chemistries can deleteriously affect the performance of the batteries and the operation of the appliance. It can also be difficult or impossible to hot swap batteries during the operation of the appliance.

5 Another recurring issue is the availability of batteries to power these appliances. A particularly vexing situation arises when batteries of the size or type required by a particular appliance are not readily at hand. While an appliance which accepts batteries of more than one size or type provides additional flexibility, the mixing of different size batteries can likewise deleteriously affect the performance of the batteries and the
10 operation of the appliance.

SUMMARY

Aspects of the present invention address these matters, and others.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a portable battery powered
15 appliance selectively receives first and second batteries. The appliance includes a first electrical load, a first power converter which receives power from the first battery and supplies power to the first electrical load, a second power converter which receives power from the second battery and supplies power to the first electrical load.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a portable battery powered
20 appliance includes a housing which selectively receives at least first and second batteries. The appliance also includes a first electrical load carried by the housing, a first circuit carried by the housing and disposed electrically between the first battery and the first electrical load, and a second circuit carried by the housing and disposed electrically between the second battery and the first electrical load. The first circuit permits the first
25 battery to supply power to the first electrical load and prevents the first battery from receiving power supplied by the second battery. The second circuit permits the second battery to supply power to the first electrical load and prevents the second battery from receiving power supplied by the first battery.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a flashlight includes a
30 housing which selectively receives a first battery having at least two physical sizes and a second battery having at least two physical sizes, a light source, a first DC to DC converter having an input which receives a voltage provided by the first battery and an output which

supplies an output voltage to the light source, and a second DC to DC converter having an input which receives a voltage provided by the second battery and an output which supplies an output voltage to the light source. The outputs of the first and second DC to DC converters are connected electrically in parallel.

5 Those skilled in the art will recognize still other aspects of the present invention upon reading the attached description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 depicts a portable battery powered appliance.

10 Figure 2 depicts a portable battery powered appliance.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 depicts a portable battery powered electrical appliance such as a flashlight. The appliance includes a housing 100 which selectively receives two or more
15 batteries $102_1, 102_2, 102_3, \dots, 102_n$. The housing 100 also carries two or more power management circuits $104_1, 104_2, 104_3, \dots, 104_n$, isolation circuitry $106_1, 106_2, 106_3, \dots, 106_n$, a power switch 108, and an electrical load 110 such as a lamp. Also associated with each power management circuit are positive $112p_1, 112p_2, 112p_3, \dots, 112p_n$ and negative $112m, 112n_2, 112n_3, \dots, 112n_n$ electrical contacts.

20 Each power management circuit 104 is electrically connected to a corresponding battery 102 and preferably includes a direct current to direct current (DC to DC) converter which converts the input voltage provided by the corresponding battery to a desired output voltage.

Each power management circuit 104 is configured to accept an input voltage or
25 voltage range appropriate to the battery 102 at its input, in one embodiment, the power management circuit 104 accepts input ranging from about 0.9 to 5.5 volts direct current (VDC). Such an arrangement is particularly suitable where the appliance is configured to accept batteries 102 of multiple chemistries or where the batteries 102 may include more than one cell or battery connected in series. Alternately, each power management circuit
30 104 may be configured to accept a single nominal input voltage or a relatively limited range of nominal input voltages, for example nominal input voltages in the range of approximately 1.2 to 1.5 volts direct current (VDC). Such an arrangement is particularly

well suited to situations in which the housing 100 is configured to accept one or more of D, C, AA, or AAA size cells. In either case, the power management circuits 104 are preferably configured to also operate with input voltages somewhat below the nominal input voltage to allow for continued operation as the battery or batteries 102 discharge.

5 Different nominal input voltages and voltage ranges are also contemplated.

The power management circuits 104 are configured to provide an output voltage appropriate for the load 110. Depending on the characteristics of the batteries 102 and the requirements of the load 110, the power management circuits 104 may function as step-up converters, step-down converters, or both. The power management circuits 104 may also
10 produce an output voltage which is approximately the same as the nominal battery voltage. In any case, the power management circuits 104 are preferably configured so that each produces the same nominal output voltage. It is also desirable that the power management circuits 104 include closed loop feedback or otherwise provide at least a degree of voltage regulation at their respective outputs. While optional, such a configuration is particularly
15 useful where it is desirable to present the load 110 with a nominally constant voltage, even as one or more of the corresponding batteries 102 discharge, or where the power management circuits 104 are configured to accept a range of input voltages.

Each power management circuit 104 preferably also includes state-of-charge detection circuitry which detects the charge state of the corresponding battery 102. In one
20 embodiment, the state-of-charge detection circuitry disables the power management circuit 104 if the corresponding battery 102 becomes discharged, is not installed, or if the battery's output voltage otherwise falls below a threshold voltage. One or more human readable indicators 105_{15} , 105_{2} , 105_{3} . . . 105_n such a liquid crystal display, light emitting diode, or beeper or other audible device in electrical communication with the state-of-
25 charge detection circuitry may also be provided to indicate the charge state of the batteries 102. In addition to or instead of providing a binary charged/discharged indication, the indicators may also indicate the relative charge state of the batteries 102. The indicator or indicators are preferably carried by the housing 100 in a location where they can be seen, heard, or otherwise perceived by the user. Where the load 110 otherwise includes a
30 human readable display, the indicator functionality may also be performed by the display.

One suitable implementation of the power management circuits 104 is based on the Max1705 DC to DC converter integrated circuit available from Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California. Other implementations are contemplated.

The outputs of the various power management circuits 104 are connected
5 electrically in parallel to create what can be visualized as a common voltage bus or connection 114. Disposed between each power management circuit 104 and the voltage bus 114 is an isolation circuit 106 such as a field effect transistor, diode, or the like. The isolation circuit isolates its corresponding power management circuit 104 in case the power management circuit 104 is disabled or otherwise is not producing the desired output
10 voltage. More particularly, the isolation circuits 106 prevent current supplied by other power management circuits 104 from flowing into any other given power management circuit 104.

The switch 108 controls the application of power to the load 110. In one embodiment, the switch 108 is operated manually by the user. In the case of a flashlight,
15 the load may be implemented as one or more light emitting diodes, incandescent lamps, or other suitable light source(s). Other loads are also contemplated, depending on the function and application of the particular appliance. As will be appreciated, appliances and their loads 110 can have a wide variety of application and take any number of forms. Examples include, by way of example and not limitation, consumer, industrial,
20 commercial, and medical applications. Similarly, the loads 110 may include, by way of example and not limitation, electrical and electronic circuitry, devices which produce heat or cooling, and motors and other devices which generate motion. Depending on the characteristics of the load, it may also be desirable to integrate some or all of the power management circuits 104 with the load 110, for example by integrating some or all of the
25 required functionality in one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs).

As noted above, the output voltage of the power management circuits 104 is established based on the voltage required by the load 110. In addition, the number and type of batteries 102 to be accepted by the appliance and the characteristics of the power management circuits 104 are established as a function of the power requirements of the
30 load 110. In a first implementation, the load 110, batteries 102, and power management circuits 104 are selected so that any one of the batteries 102 and power converters 104 are sufficient to independently power the load 110. In a second implementation, at least n+1

batteries 102 and power management circuits 104 are provided, where n is the number of batteries 102 and circuits 104 needed to power the load 100. In a third implementation, n batteries 102 and power management circuits 104 are provided.

As the first implementation provides substantial redundancy and is especially conducive to hot swapping of multiple batteries 102, it is especially well suited to applications where reliability is particularly important. The second implementation facilitates limited hot swapping and provides a degree of redundancy while being relatively more space efficient than the first implementation. The third implementation is especially well suited to applications where space efficiency is particularly important.

In the second and third implementation, the appliance 100 may also include load sharing circuitry to equalize the load carried by the various batteries 102 and power management circuits 104.

Where the characteristics of the load 110 are such that it requires a particular operating current, the power management circuits 104 may be implemented as voltage to current converters. The outputs of the various power management circuits would then be connected electrically in series to provide what can be visualized as a common current bus.

The detailed mechanical configuration of the housing 100 is a function of the characteristics and application of the particular appliance and may be readily implemented by one skilled in the art based on application-specific requirements. In one implementation, the housing 100 includes a number of battery receiving regions or apertures, each of which is configured to receive a battery or batteries of a relatively larger size, for example D-size cells. Should the user wish to use a smaller battery, a battery adapter or shell can be used to adapt the smaller battery to fit in the housing. In another implementation, each region is configured to receive a battery or batteries of a particular size, for example AAA, AA, C, or D size cells. In still another implementation which is useful where physical size is particularly important, each region is configured to receive batteries having a range of sizes, for example two or more sizes selected from the group of AAA, AA, C, and D size cells. Each receiving area then includes adjustable electrical contacts and mechanical support arrangements suitable for the desired battery sizes, in which case batteries having the desired size can be inserted by the user as needed. Other

sizes and combinations of sizes are also contemplated. In applications in which hot swapping is important, the housing 100 is arranged to facilitate access to the batteries 102.

Figure 2 depicts a further arrangement for a portable battery powered electrical appliance. The appliance includes a housing 100 which receives two or more batteries
5 102₁, 102₂, 102₃, . . . 102_n. The appliance also includes corresponding power management circuits 104₁, 104₂, 104₃, . . . 104_n and one or more electrical loads 110₁, 110₂, 110₃ . . . 110_p, a secondary battery 202, and charge control circuitry 204.

The power management circuits 104 each accept power from one or more batteries 102 through associated contacts 112_p, 112_n. While Figure 2 depicts each battery 102 as
10 comprising only a single battery, multiple batteries may also be connected electrically in series or parallel. The outputs of the power management circuits 104 are connected electrically in parallel with the voltage bus 114.

Each power management circuit 104 isolates its respective battery 102 from the voltage bus. More particularly, each power management circuit 104 permits its
15 corresponding battery 102 to supply power to the load 110 but prevents an inflow of current from other batteries 102 if its corresponding battery becomes shorted, relatively more discharged, or the like. Depending on the characteristics of the batteries 102 and the load, 110, the power management circuits 104 may also provide DC to DC conversion, voltage to current, or other power conversion functionality as described above in Figure 1.
20 State of charge detection circuitry and a human readable state of charge indicator 105 are also preferably associated with each power management circuit 104.

The electrical loads 110_i, 110₂, 110₃ . . . 110_n are electrically connected to and receive power from the voltage bus 114. In the case of a flashlight, for example, each load 110 may include one or more light sources such as LEDs. Again, other loads are also
25 contemplated, depending on the function and application of the particular appliance.

In one embodiment, the appliance includes electrical connectors and mechanical mounting arrangements which allow one or more of the loads 110 to be selectively installed or removed from the appliance. Such an arrangement is particularly advantageous in applications where hot swapping or replacement of the loads 110 is
30 required, where it is desirable to readily configure the appliance with different loads 110, or it is otherwise desirable to readily change one or more of the loads 110.

In addition, and depending on the requirements of a particular application, a power switch may be associated with each load 110. Alternately, some or all of the loads 110 may share a common power switch, or some or all of the loads may be unswitched.

The appliance may also accept one or more secondary batteries 202. Bidirectional charge control circuitry 204 connected to the voltage bus 214 controls the charging and discharging of the secondary battery 202. More particularly, the charge control circuitry 204 supplies the requisite energy to charge the secondary battery when sufficient voltage is present on the voltage bus 114. When sufficient voltage is not present on the bus 114 (for example when one or more of the batteries 102 is missing or discharged), the secondary battery 202 powers the voltage bus 114.

The appliance may also include electrical connections for receiving power from an external source 250 such as a low voltage power supply or power cube connected to the alternating current (ac) power mains. Some or all of the power supply functionality may also be included in the appliance 200. Such arrangements facilitate charging of the secondary battery 202 and also extend the life of the batteries 102 in situations where the appliance is operated from a fixed location.

Moreover, the one of the loads 110 may be a power converter 104 of a second battery powered appliance, one example being the flashlight of Figure 1. In that case, both appliances would include suitable electrical connections for removably connecting the voltage bus 114 of the first appliance with the input of one or more of the power converters 104 of the second appliance. Such a configuration provides additional flexibility in cases where the user does not have a battery for use with the second appliance or wishes to power the second appliance from the first, for example when the first appliance is powered from an external source.

Again, the mechanical configuration of the housing 100, as well as the number and type of batteries 102, power management circuits 104, and the number and characteristics of the loads 110 are readily established based on the requirements of a particular application.

In operation, the user installs the desired batteries 102. Each power management circuit 104 draws power from its respective battery 102 (or batteries) and presents power to the load. Where the power management circuits 104 comprise DC to DC converters, each power management circuit 104 provides the desired DC voltage at its output and hence

provides power to the load. As each battery 102 discharges, or if the power drawn by the load 110 changes, the respective power management circuit 104 preferably maintains its output at a substantially constant voltage.

5 When a particular battery 102 becomes discharged, the respective isolation circuit 106 isolates the particular power management circuit 104 and the battery 102 from the other power management circuit(s). The respective state of charge indicator 105 alerts the user of the need to replace the battery 102. Provided that the remaining battery (or batteries) 102 and power management circuit(s) are sufficient to power the load 110, operation of the load 110 continues unaffected.

10 The user then replaces the discharged battery 102 with another battery of a type which is accepted by the appliance. Where reliable operation of the load is particularly important, the user may also elect to replace one or more of the batteries before they become fully discharged. For example, if the appliance receives batteries of more than one size, the user may replace the battery 102 with a size that it is readily available, even if
15 it is of a different size than those already installed or the one it is replacing. Even where the appliance accepts batteries having a single size, the user may replace the discharged battery 102 with another battery of the same size, even though its charge state may be uncertain or the batteries are of different chemistry.

Where the appliance includes a secondary battery 202 and charge control circuit
20 204, the secondary battery 202 is charged from voltage available on the bus 114. Where one or more of the batteries 102 become discharged, are not installed, or are otherwise insufficient to power the load 110 such as in the case of relatively higher peak loads, the secondary power 202 likewise supplies power the bus 114 and hence the load 100.

Also, where the appliance contains suitable connectors and mechanical
25 arrangements, the user may install, remove, or replace one or more of the loads 110 during operation of the other appliance.

The invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiments. Of course, modifications and alterations will occur to others upon reading and understanding the preceding description. It is intended that the invention be construed as including all
30 such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A portable battery powered appliance which selectively receives first and second batteries, the appliance comprising:
 - 5 a first electrical load;
 - a first power converter which receives power from the first battery and supplies power to the first electrical load;
 - a second power converter which receives power from the second battery and supplies power to the first electrical load.
- 10 2. The appliance of claim 1 wherein the appliance comprises a flashlight and the first electrical load comprises a light source.
3. The appliance of claim 1 wherein the first and second power converters comprise
15 DC to DC converters and wherein the outputs of the first and second power converters are connected electrically in parallel.
4. The appliance of claim 3 wherein the appliance further includes a first isolation circuit electrically connected to the output of the first power converter.
- 20 5. The appliance of claim 3 wherein the first battery and first power converter are capable of independently powering the first electrical load.
6. The appliance of claim 3 further comprising human perceptible indicator means for
25 indicating the charge state of the first and second batteries.

7. The appliance of claim 3 wherein the appliance selectively receives a first battery having at least first and second physical sizes and a second battery having at least first and second physical sizes.
- 5 8. The appliance of claim 7 wherein the appliance selectively receives a first battery having at least two physical sizes selected from AAA, AA, C, and D size cells.
9. The appliance of claim 3 wherein the appliance receives a third battery, wherein the third battery is a secondary battery which supplies power to the first electrical load.
- 10 10. The appliance of claim 9 wherein the appliance includes charge control circuitry for controlling the charging of the third battery.
11. The appliance of claim 3 wherein the appliance comprises a second electrical load
15 connected electrically in parallel with the first electrical load.
12. The appliance of claim 1 wherein the appliance selectively receives power from an external power source.
- 20 13. The appliance of claim 11 wherein the power from the external power source is received by at least one of the first and second power converters.
14. The appliance of claim 1 wherein the appliance selectively receives a third battery and comprises a third power converter which receives power from the third battery and
25 supplies power to the first electrical load.

15. The appliance of claim 1 wherein the first and second batteries are hot swappable during operation of the first electrical load.
16. The appliance of claim 1 wherein the first and second power converters comprise
5 voltage to current converters.
17. A portable battery powered appliance comprising:
a housing which selectively receives at least first and second batteries;
a first electrical load carried by the housing;
10 a first circuit carried by the housing and disposed electrically between the first
battery and the first electrical load;
a second circuit carried by the housing and disposed electrically between the
second battery and the first electrical load;
wherein the first circuit permits the first battery to supply power to the first
15 electrical load and prevents the first battery from receiving power supplied by the second
battery, and wherein the second circuit permits the second battery to supply power to the
first electrical load and prevents the second battery from receiving power supplied by the
first battery.
- 20 18. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the first and second circuits comprise DC to DC
converters.
19. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the first and second circuits each include
outputs which supply electrical power to the first electrical load and wherein the outputs of
25 the first and second circuits are connected electrically in parallel.
20. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the first and second batteries are hot swappable
during operation of the appliance.

21. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the appliance includes means carried by the housing for indicating a charge state of the first and second batteries.

5 22. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the first and second circuits comprise voltage to current converters.

23. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the housing selectively receives a first battery having at least first and second physical sizes and a second battery having at least first and
10 second physical sizes.

24. The appliance of claim 23 wherein housing selectively receives a first battery having at least two physical sizes selected from AAA, AA, C, and D size cells and a second battery having at least two physical sizes selected from AAA, AA, C, and D size
15 cells.

25. The appliance of claim 17 wherein the housing receives a third, secondary battery and wherein the appliance further comprises a charge control circuit which controls charging of the third, secondary battery.

20

26. The appliance of claim 25 wherein the appliance selectively receives power from an external source.

27. A flashlight comprising:
25 a housing which selectively receives a first battery having at least two physical sizes and a second battery having at least two physical sizes;
a light source;

a first DC to DC converter including an input which receives a voltage provided by the first battery and an output which supplies an output voltage to the light source;

a second DC to DC converter including an input which receives a voltage provided by the second battery and an output which supplies an output voltage to the light source;

5 wherein the outputs of the first and second DC to DC converters are connected electrically in parallel.

28. The flashlight of claim 27 wherein the first and second batteries are selected from the group of AAA, AA, C, and D cells.

10

29. The flashlight of claim 27 wherein the housing selectively receives a third battery having at least two physical sizes and further including a third DC to DC converter including an input which receives a voltage provided by the third battery and an output which supplies an output voltage to the light source.

15

30. The flashlight of claim 27 further including indicator means for providing a human perceptible indication of the charge state of the first and second batteries.

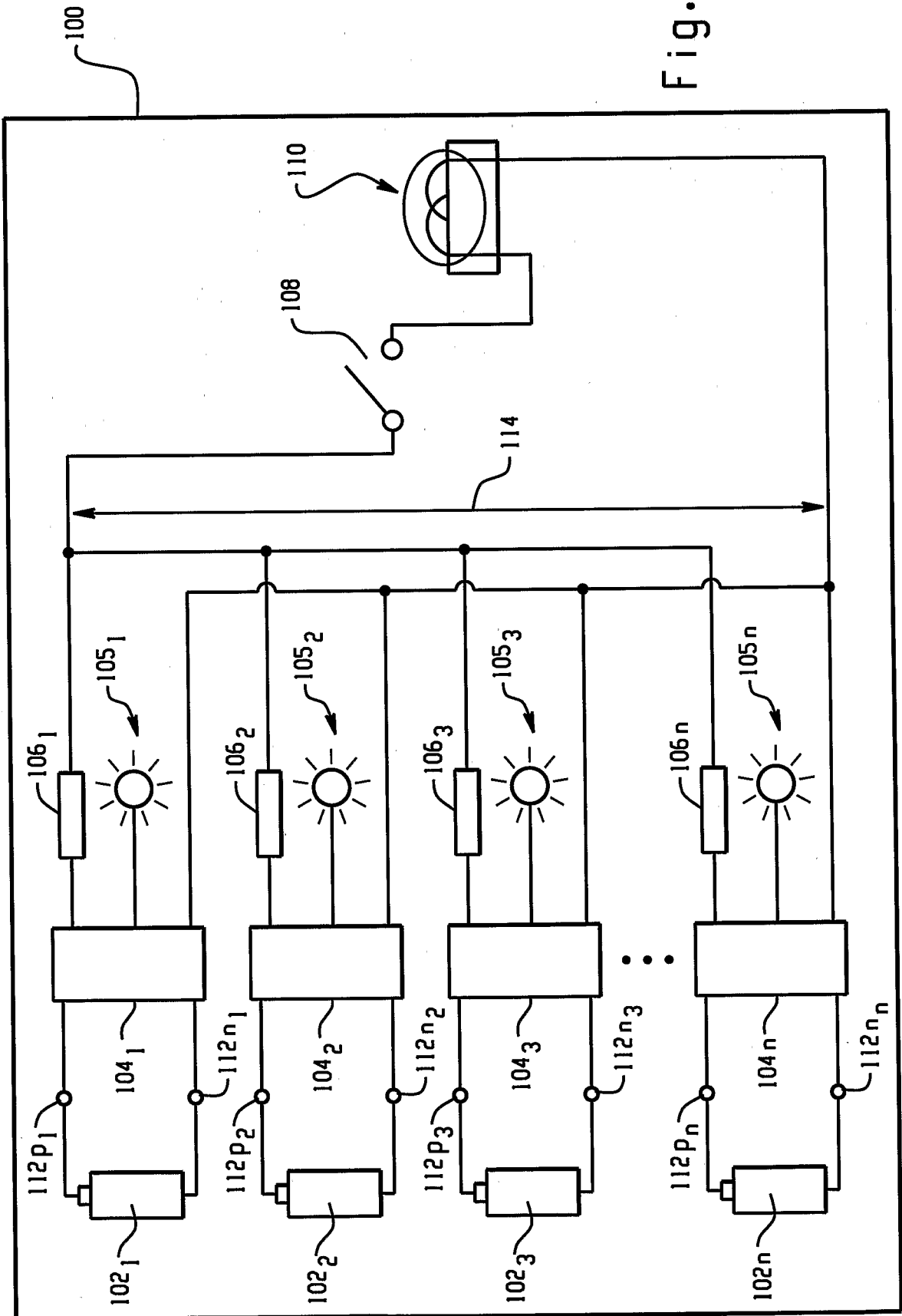


Fig. 1

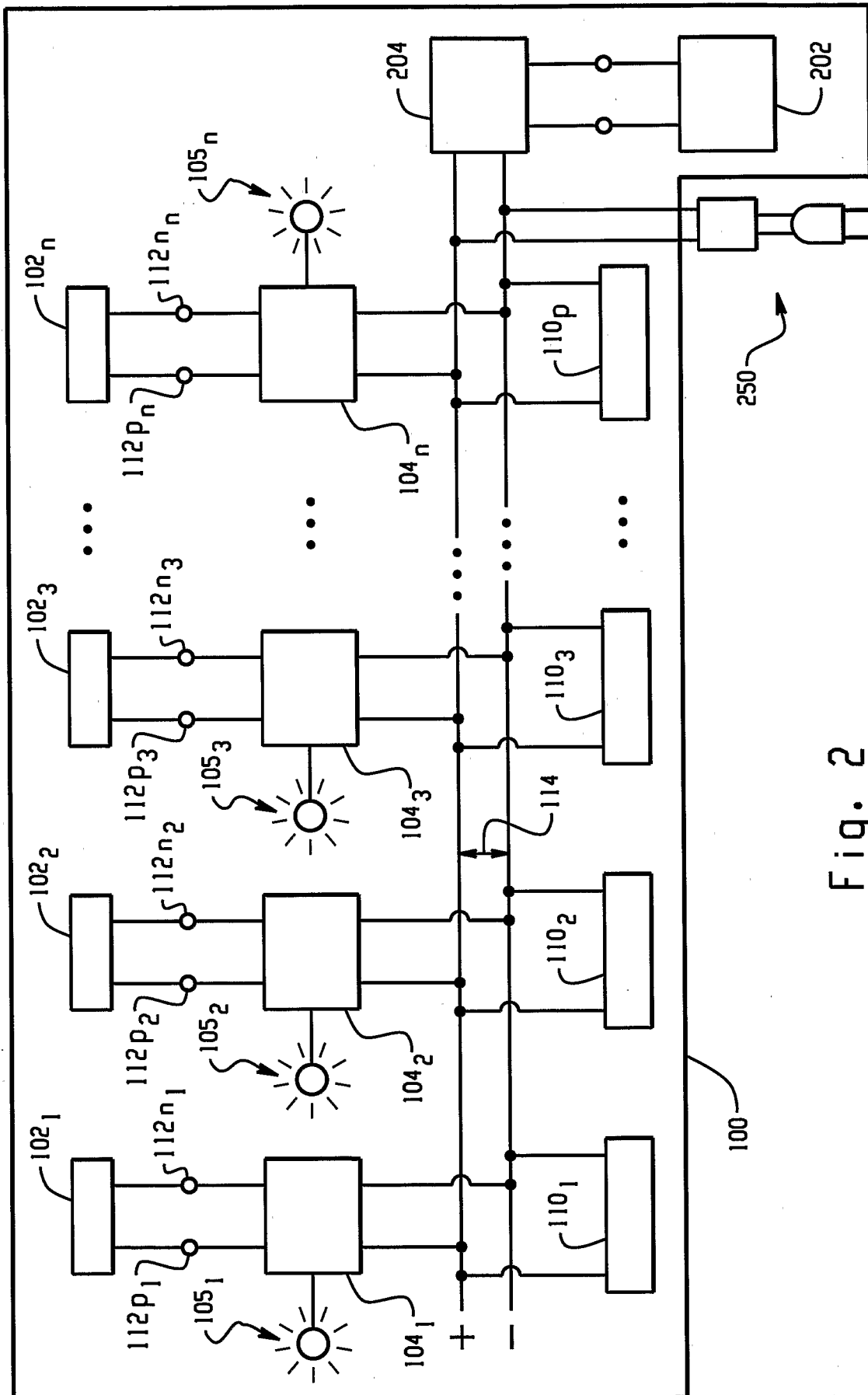


Fig. 2