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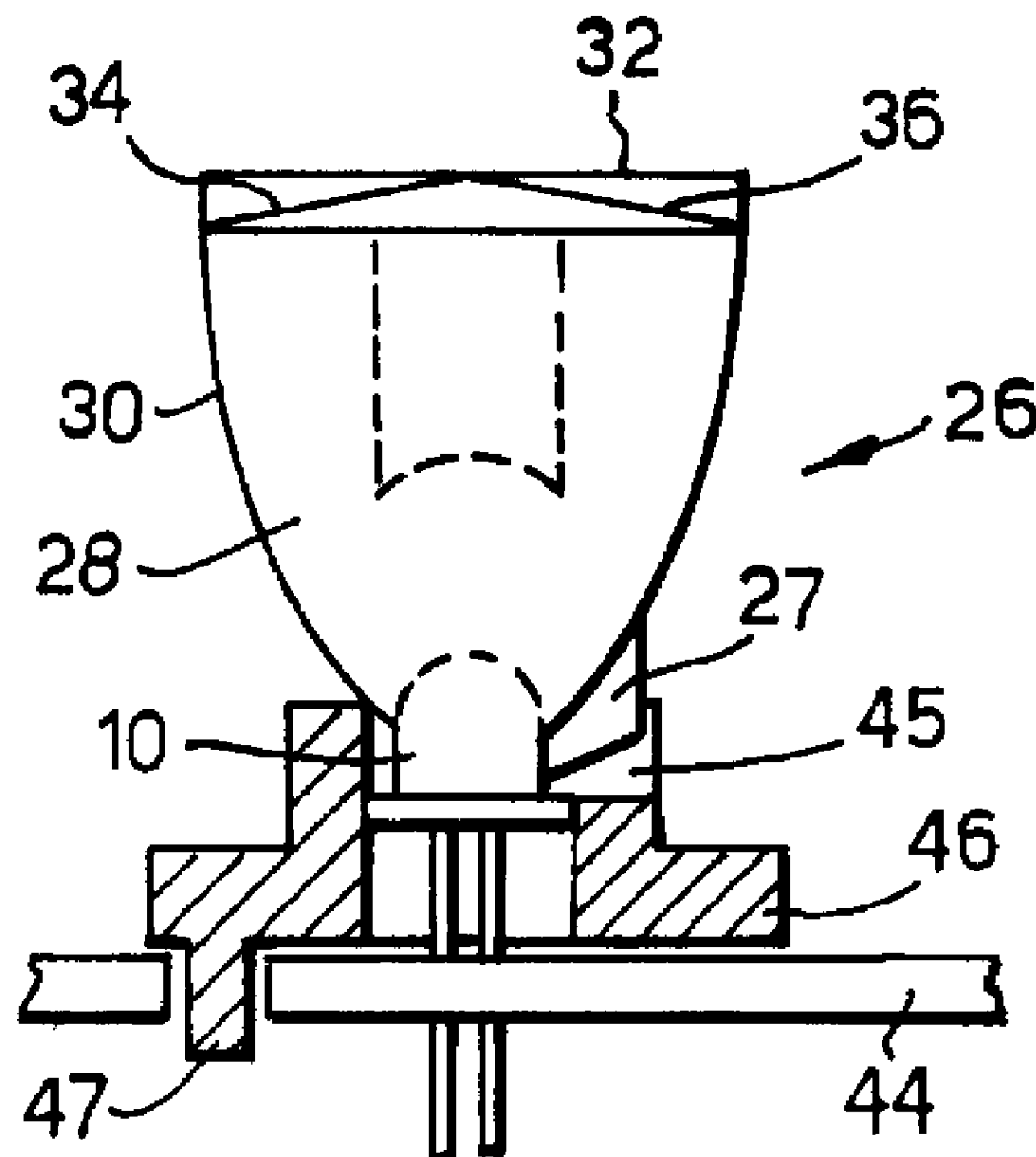
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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An optical element (26) is fitted to a high intensity light emitting diode (10) used in a variable message sign. The optical element (26) has surfaces (30) which redirect any stray light from the light emitting diode (10) to form useful light. The faces (32, 34 & 36) of the optical element (26) are angled to shape the light beam emitted therefrom. The light beam is shaped by the faces (32, 34 & 36) to produce a beam having increased intensity in a predetermined direction. The optical element (26) enhances the visibility of the sign and allows a reduction in the number of light emitting diodes (10) used in the sign.

ABSTRACT**A DISPLAY SIGN AND AN OPTICAL ELEMENT
FOR USE IN THE SAME**

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An optical element (26) is fitted to a high intensity light emitting diode (10) used in a variable message sign. The optical element (26) has surfaces (30) which redirect any stray light from the light emitting diode (10) to form
10 useful light. The faces (32, 34 & 36) of the optical element (26) are angled to shape the light beam emitted therefrom. The light beam is shaped by the faces (32, 34 & 36) to produce a beam having increased intensity in a predetermined direction.

15 The optical element (26) enhances the visibility of the sign and allows a reduction in the number of light emitting diodes (10) used in the sign.

(Figure 8)

DISPLAY SIGN AND AN OPTICAL ELEMENT
FOR USE IN THE SAME

The present invention relates to a display sign and
5 in particular to improved optical elements used in display
signs.

Electronic variable message signs are used in
transport applications to give route information to
motorists. The signs have electro-optical characters which
10 are selectively illuminated to display a message to
passing motorists.

The optical performance of the electro-optical
characters have to meet the stringent requirements of the
Highways Agency. To meet these requirements existing signs
15 use clusters of light emitting diodes which are driven
hard to achieve acceptable brightness. Each cluster of
light emitting diodes is shielded to give good visibility
in the brightest ambient conditions.

Conventional light emitting diodes are encapsulated
20 within a cylindrical clear resin capsule which has a domed
end. Light rays from the light emitting diode are
collected and directed by the domed end into a cone of
light which is either symmetrical or asymmetrical around
the principal axis of the cylinder. More than 80% of the
25 generated light is lost by being emitted and subsequently
scattered outside the primary viewing cone.

British patent application number GB 2,282,700-A
describes an optical element which is used in conjunction
with conventional light emitting diodes to redirect the
30 light scattered outside the primary viewing cone. The
optical element thereby increases the amount of useful
light emitted by each of the light emitting diodes.

The present invention seeks to further improve the
optical element described in GB 2,282,700-A so that the
35 light output from each light emitting diode is greater in
the direction required for transport applications. The use
of the improved optical elements enhances the visibility
of the sign. Enhancing the visibility enables a reduction

in the number of light emitting diodes required for the sign to be visible in daylight and reduces the power consumption of the sign. The design of the shields has also been improved and the shields are formed as an integral part of a display module used in the sign which results in a more compact design.

According to the present invention a display sign comprises a plurality of electro-optical devices each electro-optical device being provided with an optical element having surfaces at which any stray light emitted from the electro-optical device is reflected and a plurality of angled faces from which a light beam is emitted, the faces are angled to shape the light beam emitted therefrom and increase the beam intensity in a predetermined direction. The visibility of a message displayed on the sign is thus enhanced.

The faces from which the light beam is emitted is preferably inclined by an angle of 10° to a plane normal to a principal axis of the optical element. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the faces from which the light is emitted form an annular face which may be formed from three angled faces.

In a further embodiment of the present invention the face from which the light is emitted is ribbed. The ribs may have a cross-sectional shape which is semi-circular or elliptical. The ribs provide a higher proportion of light across the horizontal plane.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the individual electro-optical elements are light emitting diodes. The individual light emitting diodes may be shielded. Preferably the leading edge of the shields are angled to deflect any light incident thereon in a downwards direction. The shields may be formed integrally with a display module in the sign.

Location means may be provided to align the optical element relative to the sign.

A further aspect of the present invention is an optical element for use with an light emitting diode. The

optical element may be adhesively bonded to the light emitting diode. Alternatively the optical element may be formed integrally therewith.

5 The present invention will now be described with reference and as shown in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a basic light emitting diode.

Figure 2 illustrates the shape of the beam emitted by a light emitting diode shown in figure 1.

10 Figures 3 & 4 show a conventional light emitting diode cluster used to provide sufficient light in a variable message sign.

Figure 5 shows a display module of a conventional variable message sign incorporating conventional light emitting diode clusters and shields.

Figures 6 is a front elevational view of an optical element in accordance with the present invention.

20 Figures 7 and 8 show different side views of an optical element in accordance with the present invention fitted to a conventional light emitting diode.

Figure 9 illustrates the shape of the beam typically emitted by a light emitting diode fitted with an optical element shown in figures 6,7 and 8.

25 Figure 10 shows an optical element in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 11 is a part cross-sectional view of a mounting arrangement for accurately locating an optical element in accordance with the present invention in a display sign.

30 Figure 12 shows of set of light emitting diodes in accordance with the present invention mounted with shields in a display module used in a sign in accordance with the present invention.

35 Figure 13 shows the effect of the shields on ambient sunlight.

Referring to figure 1 a basic light emitting diode 10 is encapsulated within a cylindrical clear resin capsule 11. Light is emitted from the domed end 12 of the capsule

11 in a cone 13. Most of the light emitted by the light emitting diode 10 is scattered outside the cone 13.

Figure 2 illustrates the shape of the beam emitted by the conventional light emitting diode shown in figure 1.

5 Figure 3 shows a cluster 14 of light emitting diodes 10 used in a conventional variable message sign. The light emitting diodes 10 in the cluster 14 are arranged to emit light at different angles, shown by the dotted lines in figure 4, to give the desired beam of light. Uniformity in
10 the beam of light emitted from the cluster 14 is however difficult to achieve.

In a display module used in a conventional variable message sign, figure 5, large numbers of light emitting diode clusters 14 have been needed to generate enough
15 light for the sign to be visible in daylight. Since the majority of light is lost by scatter the light emitting diodes 10 are driven hard and much power is required. The light emitting diode clusters 14 are mounted on a backplate 20 and are provided with shields 22. The shields
20 22 are fabricated from sheet plastic or metal and protect the light emitting diode clusters 14 from bright sunlight. The shields 22 have flat leading edges 23 which cause sun rays 24 to be reflected to the sign viewer. Reflection of the sunlight off these edges reduces the contrast of the
25 sign when viewed in bright sunlight.

In a variable message sign in accordance with the present invention optical elements 26, shown in figures 6-8 are mounted on the pre-encapsulated light emitting diodes 10. The optical element 26 is transparent and has a
30 body part 28 made from a plastic material such as polymethylmethacrylate. The body part 28 is optically bonded to the light emitting diode 10 using a water clear adhesive such as Loctite 350 which is hardened by the application of ultra-violet light rays. Although the
35 optical element 26 is bonded to the light emitting diode 10 it will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that it could be formed as an integral part of a pre-encapsulated light emitting diode 10.

The optical element 26 has surfaces 30 which redirect stray light from the light emitting diode 10 by total internal reflection so that it is emitted as useful light. The surfaces 30 may be silvered to further improve the reflectivity of the surface. The surface 30 of the optical element 26 ensures that a higher proportion of the luminous flux from each light emitting diode 10 is projected into the required emitted beam.

The cross section of a beam of light emitted from the optical element 26 is shaped as shown in figure 9 by the angled faces 32, 34 and 36 at the front of the optical element 26. The upper face 32 deflects the light downwards, the left side face 34 deflects the beam rightward and the right side face 36 produces a leftward beam. A central aperture 38 is spherical or elliptical and provides a light beam close to the principal axis 40.

The angles of the surfaces 32, 34 and 36 are determined by Snell's law. Snell's law is denoted by the equation;

$$u_1/u_2 = \sin i/\sin r,$$

where u_1 is the refractive of air,
 u_2 is the refractive index of the transparent material of the optical deflecting device,
 i and r are the angles of the light rays normal to the surface interface in air and the transparent material respectively.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the faces 32, 34 and 36 are angled by approximately 10° to a plane normal to the principal axis 40. The principal axis 40 is the central axis in the direction of the light emitted from the optical element 26. The angled faces 32, 34 and 36 produce a beam pattern as shown in figure 9 which has increased intensity in the downwards direction.

The beam pattern shown in figure 9 is suitable for signs used in transport applications on high speed

straight roads. However in the case of roads in urban areas there is a need to provide a larger horizontal viewing angle to ensure that the sign can be read from junctions and across bends by a passing motorist. For
5 urban transport applications the beam pattern is modified by adding ribs 42 to the front face of the optical element 26 as shown in figure 10. The ribs 42 create a uniform zone across the horizontal plane. The cross sectional shape of the ribs 42 is semicircular or elliptical to
10 provide the required proportion of light rays across the horizontal plane.

It will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that for other transport applications the front face of the optical element 26 could be provided with a combination of
15 angled faces 32, 34 & 36 and ribs 42.

The individual light emitting diodes 10 fitted with the optical elements 26 are mounted on a single printed circuit board 44. A flanged mounting plate 46, figure 11, is used to accurately fix the position and orientation of
20 the optical element 26 relative to the printed circuit board 44. The optical element 26 is provided with a fin 27 which locates in a slot 45 in the flanged mounting plate 46. The flanged mounting plate 46 is then located on the printed circuit board 44 by a pin 47. The flanged mounting
25 plate 46 can be a separate or an integral part of the optical element 26.

The printed circuit board 44 fitted with the light emitting diodes 10 and optical elements 26 forms part of a display module 50 shown in figure 12. Each row of diodes
30 10 in the module 50 are provided with shields 52 which further enhance the visibility of the sign in the brightest ambient conditions. The length of the shields 52 is reduced because of the smaller size of the optical device and the way the light emitted from the top of the
35 optical element 26 is directed downwards. The shields 52 can thus be fitted much closer to the diodes 10 and the leading edges 53 of the shields 52 is angled to deflect the incoming rays of sunlight down instead of back to the

viewer, figure 13. To further enhance the contrast the surfaces of the shields 22 adjacent the clusters 14 are textured by the provision of ribs which deflect the ambient light away from the clusters 14. In the preferred
5 embodiment of the present invention the shields 52 are moulded from polycarbonate and the ribs are spark eroded into the surfaces of the shields. The shields are formed as an integral part of the sign which is constructed from a combination of composites and plastics to give
10 temperature and UV stability.

A sign incorporating optical elements 26 in accordance with the present invention offers the advantage that the beam pattern matches the requirements for transport applications both in beam intensity and shape.
15 This improves the visibility of the sign characters at long distances and in the brightest ambient conditions. As the light output is much greater in the required directions fewer light emitting diodes 10 are required to achieve the output for the sign to be visible in full
20 daylight. This reduces the power consumption of the sign.

Further design improvements have been made possible by simply mounting all components on a lightweight printed circuit board 44 and making this into a complete module 50 for building into a sign.

CLAIMS

1. A display sign comprising a plurality of electro-optical devices each electro-optical device having an optical element mounted directly thereon, the optical element having a body part which has a principal axis and surfaces at which any stray light emitted from the electro-optical device is reflected and a plurality of inclined planar faces from which a light beam is emitted, each planar face being inclined to a plane normal to the principal axis so that the light from each planar face is directed in a different direction that is not in alignment with the principal axis to shape the light beam and increase the beam intensity in a predetermined direction.

2. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the planar faces are inclined by an angle of 10° to a plane normal to the principal axis of the optical element.

3. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the angled faces from which the light beam is emitted are provided with ribs.

4. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the angled faces from which the light beam is emitted form an annular face.

5. A display sign as claimed in claim 4 in which the annular face is formed from three angled faces.

6. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the optical element is formed integrally with the electro-optical device.

7. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the optical element is formed separately from the electro-optical device.

5 8. A display sign as claimed in claim 7 in which means are provided for accurately locating the optical element in the sign.

10 9. A display sign as claimed in claim 8 in which the locating means is a projection provided on the optical element which locates in a slot in a flanged mounting plate adjacent the electro-optical device the flanged mounting plate being attached by a further projection to the sign.

15

10. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the electro-optical devices are light emitting diodes.

20 11. A display sign as claimed in claim 1 in which the electro-optical devices are protected from ambient light by shields, the angled faces of the optical element direct the light so it does not interfere with the shields.

25 12. A display sign as claimed in claim 11 in which the leading edges of the shields are angled to deflect incoming ambient light rays downwards.

30 13. A display sign as claimed in claim 11 or 12 in which the surfaces of the shields are textured to deflect light away from the electro-optical devices.

14. A display sign as claimed in claim 13 in which ribs are spark eroded into the surfaces of the shields.

15. A display sign as claimed in claim 11 in which the shields are formed integrally with the display sign.

5

16. An optical element for use in a display sign comprising a body part having a principal axis and surfaces arranged to reflect light which in operation is incident thereon and direct said light through a plurality of faces, wherein the faces are planar and are inclined to a plane normal to the principal axis so that the light from each planar face is directed in a different direction that is not in alignment with said principal axis to shape the light beam emitted therefrom and increase the intensity of the light beam in a predetermined direction, wherein the optical element is mounted directly on an electro-optical device proclaiming said light.

17. An optical element as claimed in claim 16 in which the planar faces from which the light beam is emitted are inclined by an angle of 10° to a plane normal to a principal axis of the optical element.

18. An optical element as claimed in claim 16 in which the angled faces from which the light beam is emitted is provided with ribs.

19. An optical element as claimed in claim 16 in which the angled faces from which the light is emitted form an annular face.

20. An optical element as claimed in claim 19 in which the annular face is formed from three angled faces.

21. An optical assembly comprising an electro-optical device provided with an optical element, the optical element being mounted directly upon the electro-optical device and reflects any stray light emitted from the electro-optical device, the optical element having a body part having a principal axis and a plurality of faces inclined to a plane normal to the principal axis so that the light from the planar face is directed in a different direction that is not in alignment with said principal axis to shape the light beam and increase the light intensity in a predetermined direction.

22. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 21 in which the planar faces are inclined by an angle of 10° to a plane normal to a principal axis of the optical element.

23. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 21 in which the angled faces from which the light beam is emitted are provided with ribs.

24. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 21 in which the angled faces from which the light is emitted form an angular face.

25. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 24 in which the annular face is formed from three angled faces.

26. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 21 in which the optical element is formed integrally with the electro-optical device.

27. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 21 in which the optical element is formed separately from the electro-optical device.

5 28. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 27 in which means are provided for correctly locating the optical element on the electro-optical device.

10 29. An optical assembly as claimed in claim 21 in which the electro-optical devices are light emitting diodes.

Fig. 1.

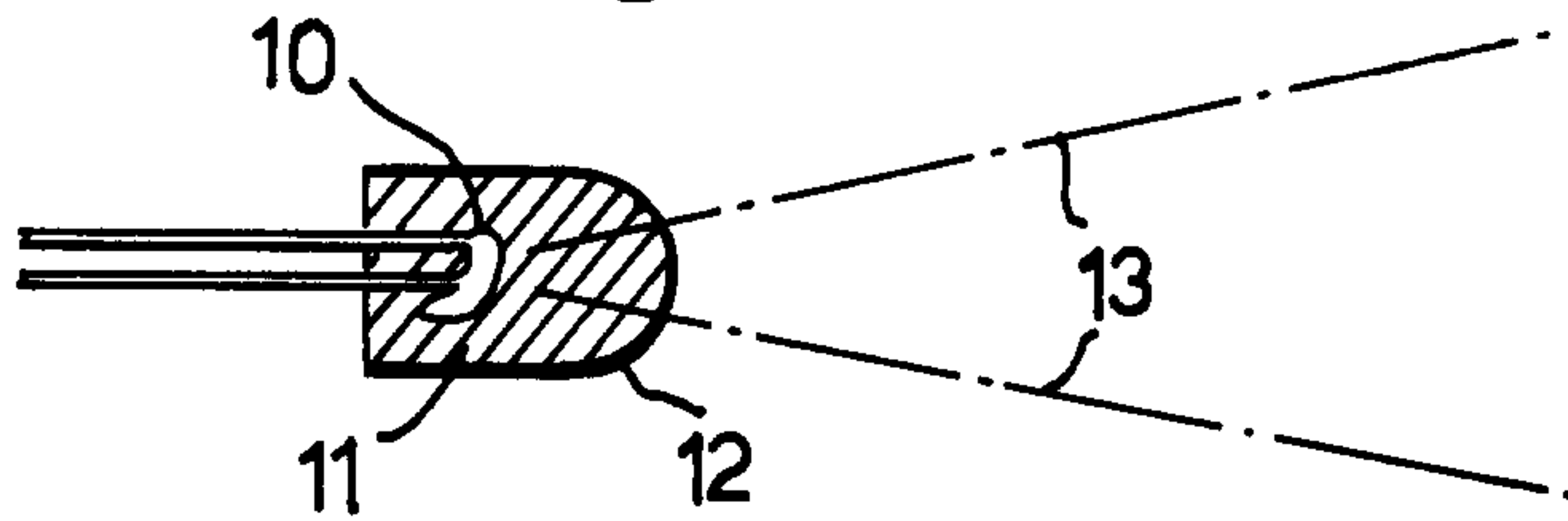


Fig. 2.

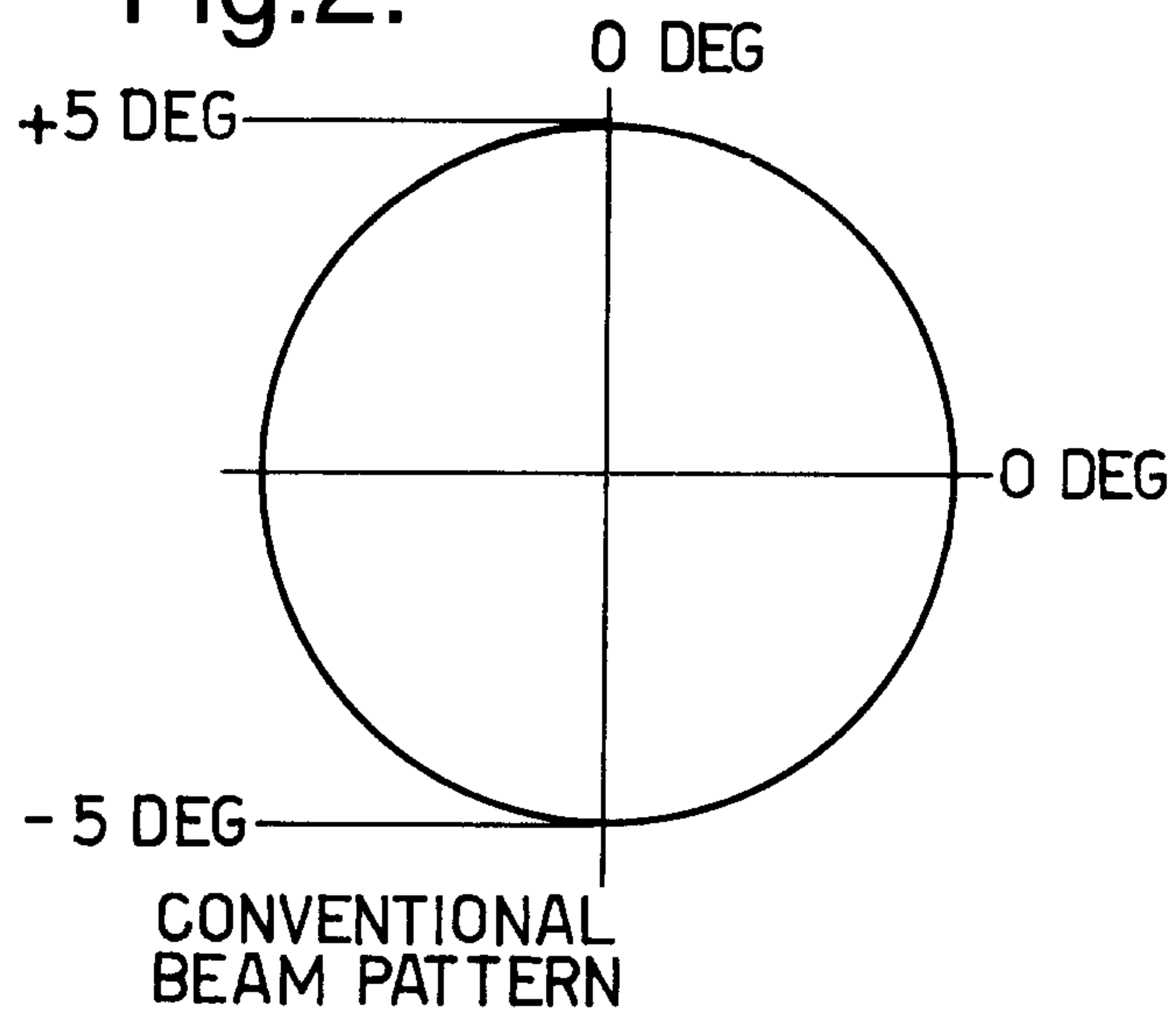


Fig. 3.

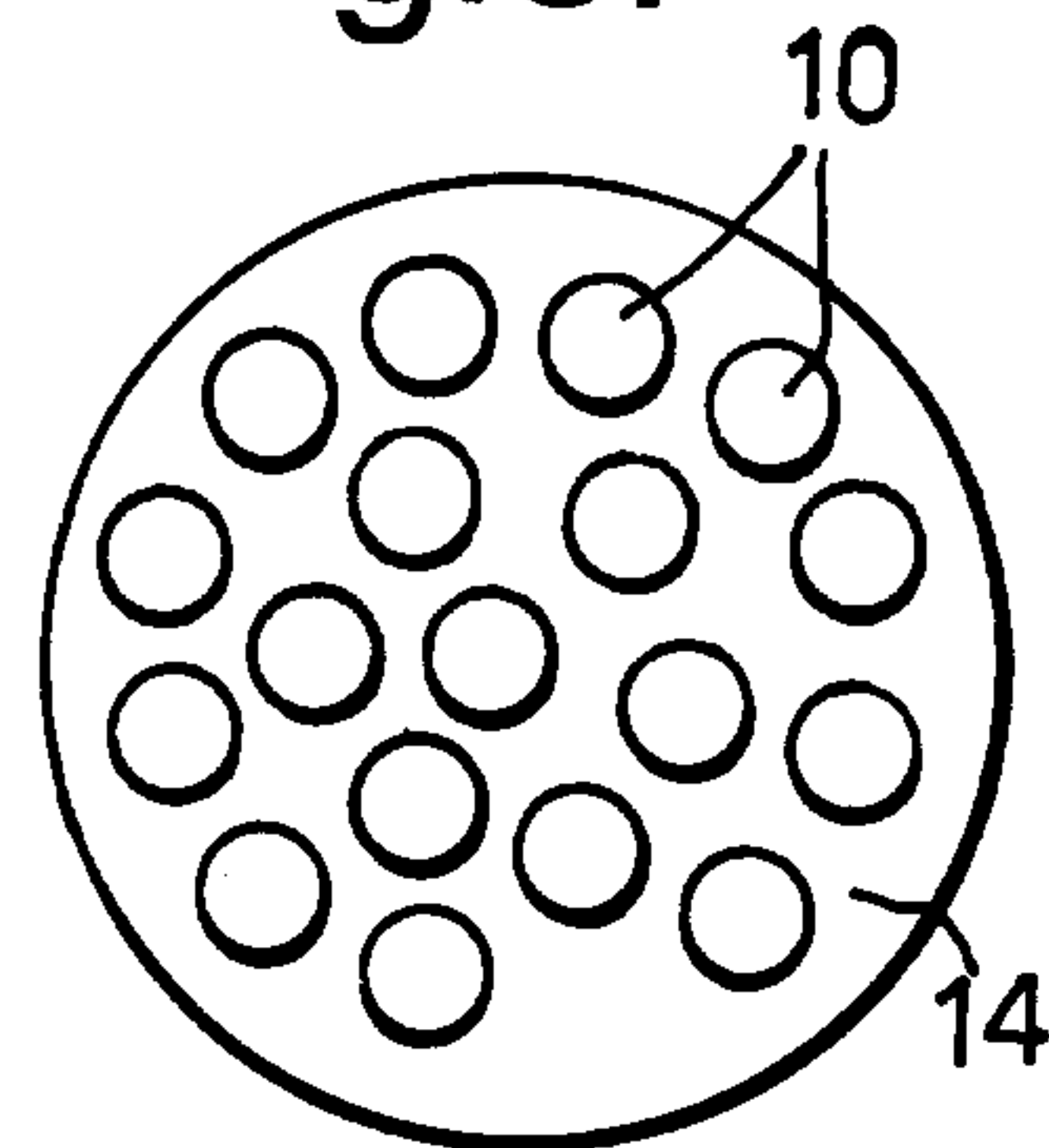


Fig. 4.

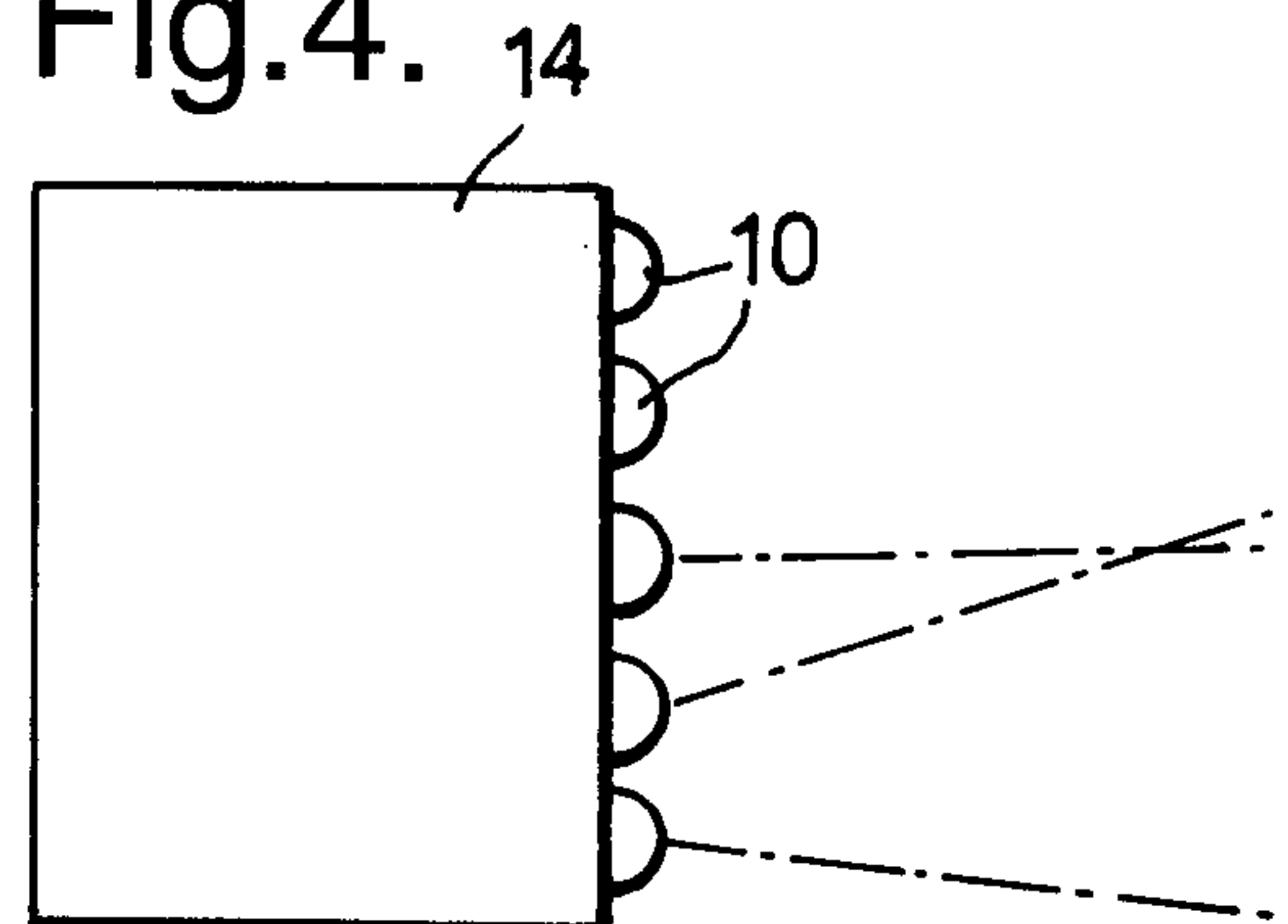


Fig. 5. PRIOR ART

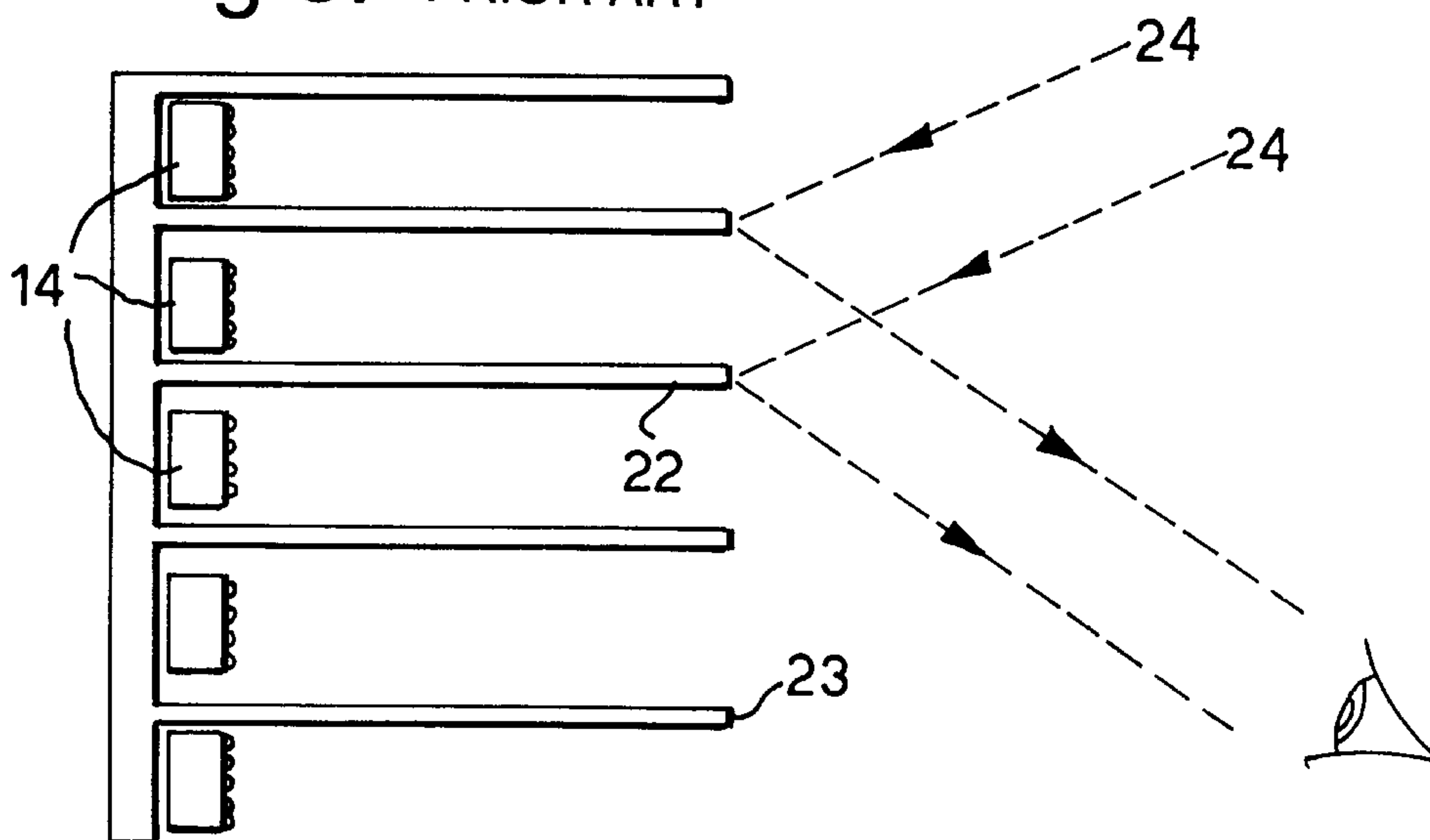


Fig.6.

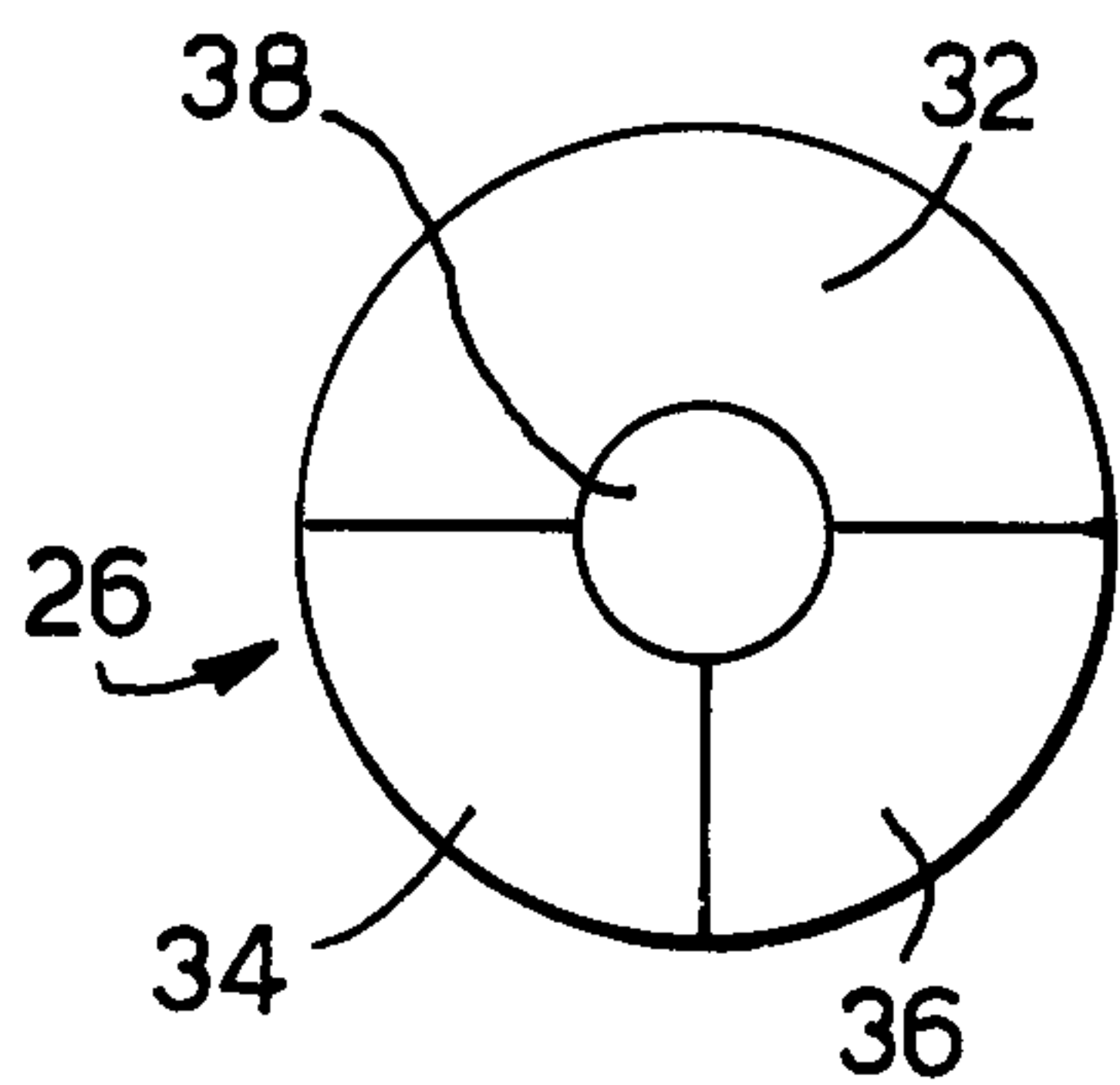


Fig.7.

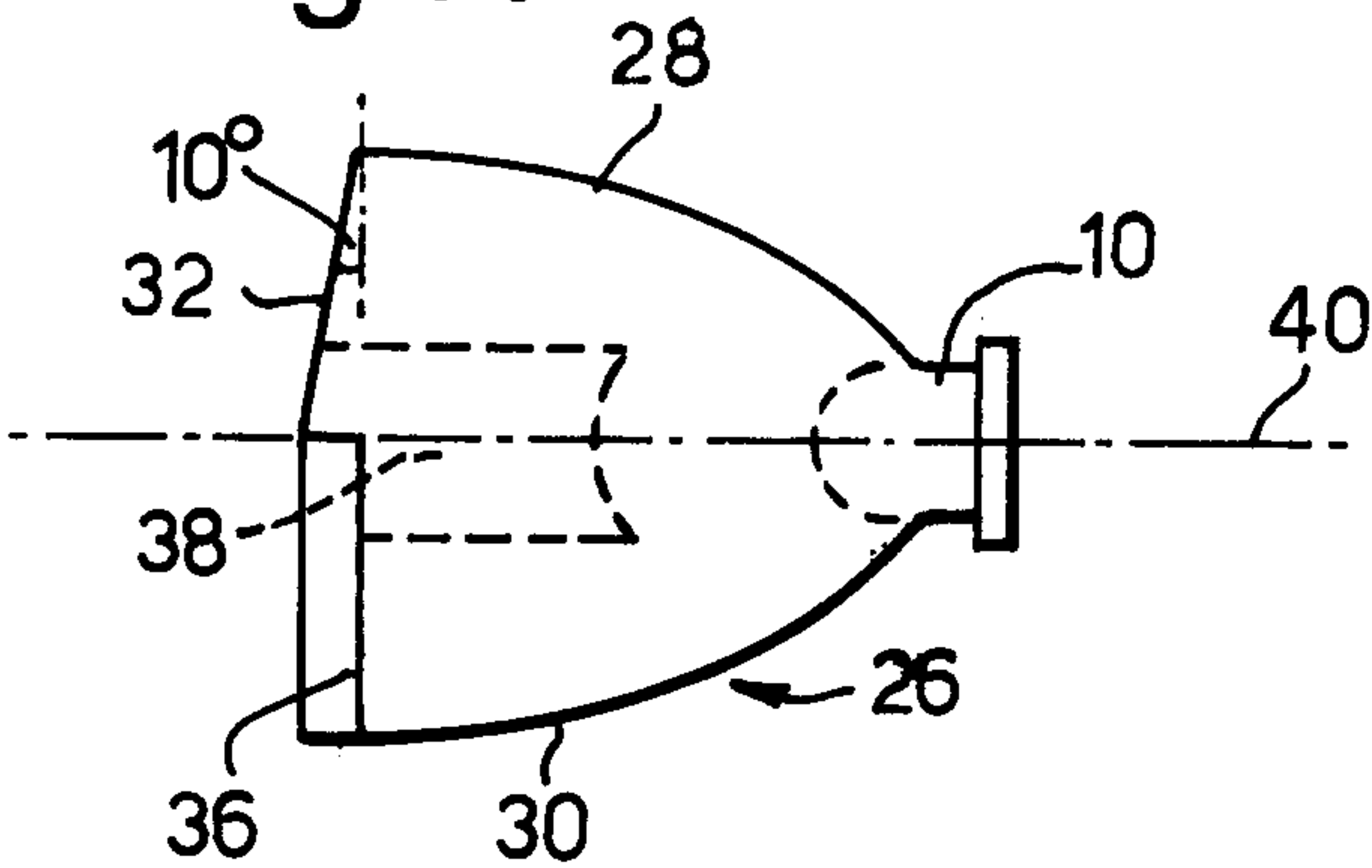


Fig.8.

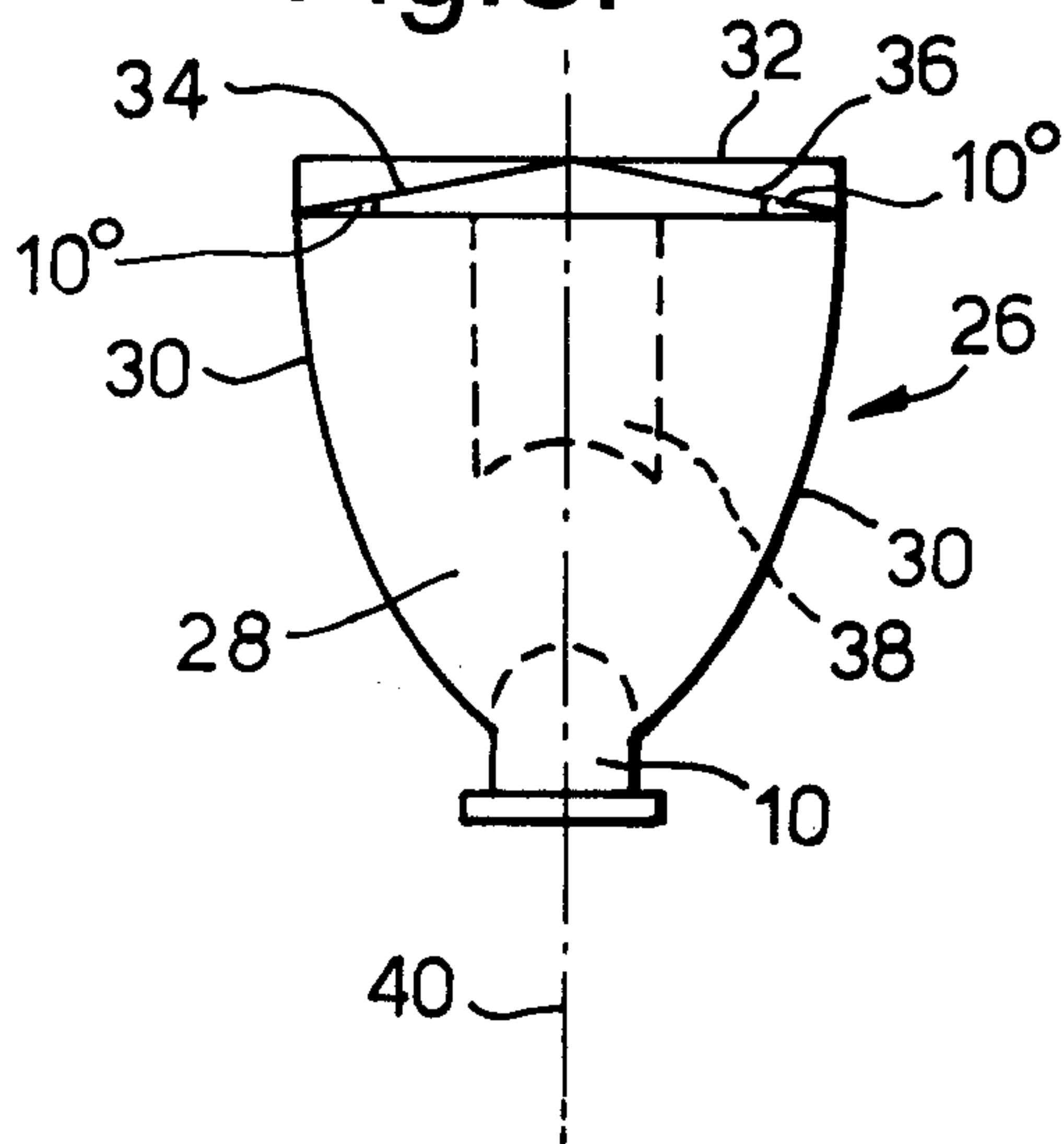


Fig.10.

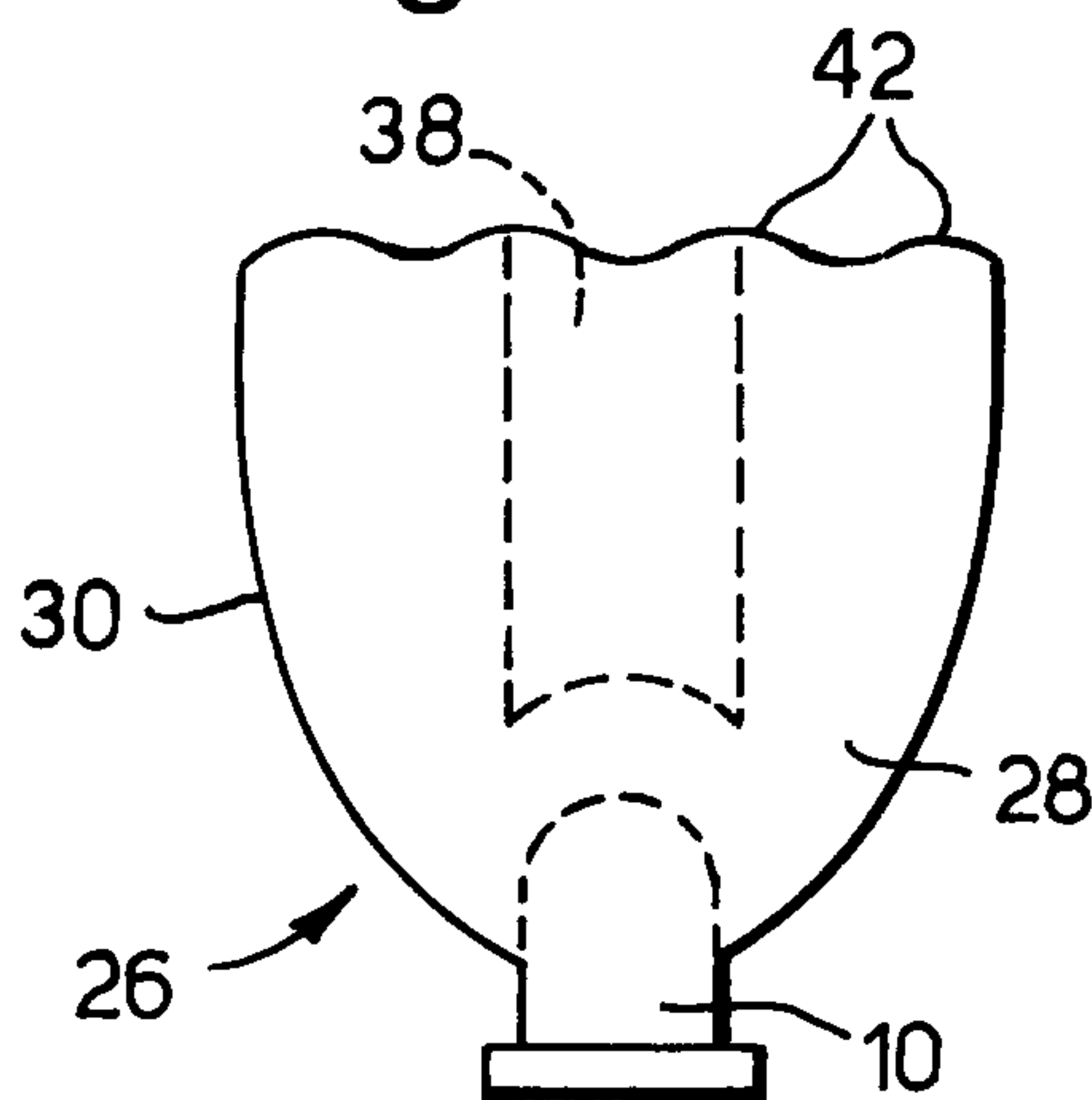


Fig.9.

