(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
7 February 2008 (07.02.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/016506 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
G06K 7/10 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2007/016590

(22) International Filing Date: 23 July 2007 (23.07.2007)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
11/496,333 31 July 2006 (31.07.2006) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **SYMBOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.** [US/US]; One Symbol Plaza, Mail Stop A6, Holtsville, NY 11742-1300 (US).

(72) Inventors: **SHI, David, Tsi**; 1399 Stony Brook Road, Stony Brook, NY 11790 (US). **DRZYMALA, Mark**; 42 Terry Lane, Commack, New York 11725 (US).

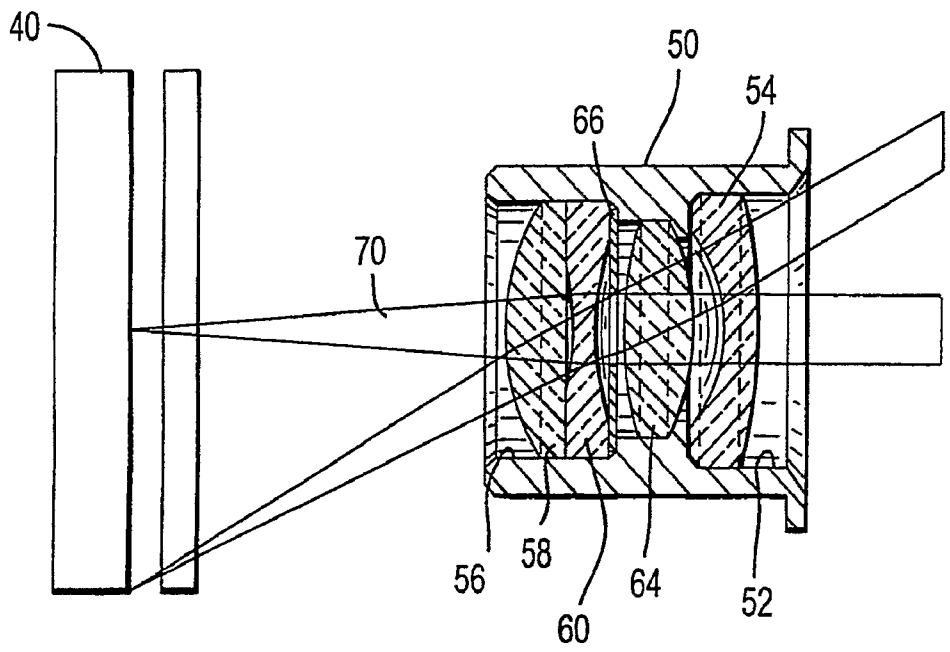
(74) Agent: **ISRAEL, Alan, Esq**; Kirschstein, Ottinger, Israel, & Schiffmiller, P.C., 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (US).

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

Published:
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

(54) Title: ADJUSTABLE IMAGING LENS ASSEMBLY IN IMAGING READER



(57) Abstract: An adjustable imaging lens assembly focuses light from indicia along an optical path onto a solid-state imager of an imaging reader. The lens assembly includes a plurality of lenses and an aperture stop spaced apart along the optical path, at least one of lenses being mounted with multiple freedoms of movement relative to the optical path.

WO 2008/016506 A2

Docket No.: 2301

ADJUSTABLE IMAGING LENS ASSEMBLY IN IMAGING READER

[0001] Flat bed laser readers, also known as horizontal slot scanners, have been used to electro-optically read one-dimensional bar code symbols, particularly of the Universal Product Code (UPC) type, at a point-of-transaction workstation in supermarkets, warehouse clubs, department stores, and other kinds of retailers for many years. As exemplified by U.S. Patent No. 5,059,779; No. 5,124,539 and No. 5,200,599, a single, horizontal window is set flush with, and built into, a horizontal countertop of the workstation. Products to be purchased bear an identifying symbol and are typically slid or swiped across the horizontal window through which a multitude of scan lines in a scan pattern is projected in a generally upward direction. Each scan line is generated by sweeping a laser beam from a laser. When at least one of the scan lines sweeps over a symbol associated with a product, the symbol is processed and read.

[0002] Instead of, or in addition to, a horizontal slot scanner, it is known to provide a vertical slot scanner, which is typically a portable reader placed on the countertop such that its window is generally vertical and faces an operator at the workstation. The generally vertical window is oriented perpendicularly to the horizontal window, or is slightly rearwardly inclined. A scan pattern generator within the vertical slot scanner also sweeps a laser beam and projects a multitude of scan lines in a scan pattern in a generally outward direction through the vertical window toward the operator. The operator slides or swipes the products past either window from right to left, or from left to right, in a "swipe" mode. Alternatively, the operator merely presents the symbol on the product to the center of either window in a "presentation" mode. The choice depends on operator preference or on the layout of the workstation.

[0003] These point-of-transaction workstations have been long used for processing transactions involving products associated with one-dimensional symbols each having a row of bars and spaces spaced apart along one direction, and for processing two-dimensional symbols, such as Code 39, as well. Code 39 introduced the concept of vertically stacking a plurality of rows of bar and space patterns in a single symbol. The structure of Code 39 is described in U.S. Patent No.

4,794,239. Another two-dimensional code structure for increasing the amount of data that can be represented or stored on a given amount of surface area is known as PDF417 and is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,304,786.

[0004] Both one- and two-dimensional symbols can also be read by employing solid-state imagers, instead of moving a laser beam across the symbols in a scan pattern. For example, an image sensor device may be employed which has a one- or two-dimensional array of cells or photosensors, which correspond to image elements or pixels in a field of view of the device. Such an image sensor device may include a one- or two-dimensional charge coupled device (CCD) or a complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) device and associated circuits for producing electronic signals corresponding to a one- or two- dimensional array of pixel information over a field of view.

[0005] It is therefore known to use a solid-state device for capturing a monochrome image of a symbol as, for example, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,703,349. It is also known to use a solid-state device with multiple buried channels for capturing a full color image of a target as, for example, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,613,895. It is common to provide a two-dimensional CCD with a 640 x 480 resolution commonly found in VGA monitors, although other resolution sizes are possible.

[0006] It is also known to focus light from the symbol onto the photosensors by an imaging lens assembly in front of the image sensor device. The lens assembly typically comprises a plurality of lenses of different sizes and powers. Although generally satisfactory for its intended purpose, the optical quality of the known imaging lens assembly is dependent on the opto-mechanical precision of each individual lens, as well as the overall precision of the final assembly. Consistent overall optical quality cannot be achieved except by assigning very high opto-mechanical tolerances for each lens.

[0007] One feature of the present invention resides, briefly stated, in a reader for, and a method of, electro-optically reading indicia, especially one- or two-dimensional symbols. The reader could be embodied as a stationary or portable point-of-transaction workstation having a window, or as a handheld reader having a window. In some applications, the window can be omitted, in which event, the reader has a windowless opening at which the indicia are located for reading. As used herein, the term "presentation area" is intended to cover both a window and a windowless opening.

In the case of the workstation, the symbol is swiped past, or presented to, the presentation area and, in the case of the handheld reader, the reader itself is moved and the presentation area is aimed at the symbol. In the preferred embodiment, the workstation is installed in a retail establishment, such as a supermarket.

[0008] A one- or two-dimensional, solid-state imager is mounted in the reader, and includes an array of image sensors operative for capturing light from a one- or two-dimensional symbol or target through the presentation area over a field of view during the reading. Preferably, the array is a CCD or a CMOS array.

[0009] When the reader is operated in low light or dark environments, an illuminator is also mounted in the reader and illuminates the symbol during the reading with illumination light directed from an illumination light source through the presentation area. The illumination light source is preferably at least one light emitting diode (LED), and preferably a plurality of LEDs.

[0010] In accordance with this invention, an imaging lens assembly is provided in the housing for focusing the illumination light from the indicia along an optical path onto the sensors. The lens assembly includes a plurality of lenses and an aperture stop spaced apart along the optical path. At least one of the lenses is mounted for movement relative to the optical path. The movable lens has multiple freedoms of movement, for example, a turning movement can be in either circumferential direction about the optical path, or a back-and-forth movement can be in either linear direction along the optical path, or a radial movement can be in either linear direction radially of the optical path, or a tilting movement can be in opposite angular directions about a tilt axis orthogonal to the optical path, or a composite movement comprised of a combination of one or more of these movements can be performed. The movable lens is moved to an adjusted position in which it optically compensates for any misalignment or tolerance build-ups of the other lenses and the aperture stop of the assembly, and is then secured in place, preferably by an optically transparent, quick-setting adhesive.

[0011] In the preferred embodiment, the movable lens is furthest away from the imager and has a relatively low optical power, either positive or negative. The other lenses have relatively higher optical powers. The aperture stop is positioned between two lenses of the assembly. The

resulting assembly is compact, easy to adjust and is usefully employed in portable and mobile applications where size and weight are at a premium.

[0012] The novel features which are considered as characteristic of the invention are set forth in particular in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, both as to its construction and its method of operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

[0013] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a point-of-transaction workstation operative for capturing light from symbol-bearing targets in accordance with this invention;

[0014] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an electro-optical reader operative in either a hand-held mode, or a workstation mode, for capturing light from symbol-bearing targets in accordance with this invention;

[0015] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of various components of the workstation of FIG. 1;

[0016] FIG. 4 is an exploded view of an adjustable imaging lens assembly for focusing light onto an imager in accordance with this invention;

[0017] FIG. 5 is an end view of the adjustable assembled imaging lens assembly of FIG. 4; and

[0018] FIG. 6 is an assembled sectional view of the adjustable imaging lens assembly taken on line 6-6 of FIG. 5, with representative light rays being captured by an imager.

[0019] Reference numeral 10 in FIG. 1 generally identifies a workstation for processing transactions and specifically a checkout counter at a retail site at which products, such as a can 12 or a box 14, each bearing a target symbol, are processed for purchase. The counter includes a countertop 16 across which the products are slid at a swipe speed past a vertical window (i.e., presentation area) 18 of a box-shaped vertical slot reader 20 mounted on the countertop 16. A checkout clerk or operator 22 is located at one side of the countertop, and the reader 20 is located at the opposite side. A cash/credit register 24 is located within easy reach of the operator.

[0020] Reference numeral 30 in FIG. 2 generally identifies another reader having a different configuration from that of reader 20. Reader 30 also has a generally vertical window (i.e., presentation area) 26 and a gun-shaped housing 28 supported by a base 32 for supporting the reader

30 on a countertop. The reader 30 can thus be used as a stationary workstation in which products are slid or swiped past the vertical window 26, or can be picked up off the countertop and held in the operator's hand and used as a handheld reader in which a trigger 34 is manually depressed to initiate reading of the symbol.

[0021] As described so far, the readers 20, 30 are conventional. As schematically shown in FIG. 3, an imager 40 and an imaging lens assembly 41 are mounted in an enclosure 43 in either reader, such as the reader 20. The imager 40 is a solid-state device, for example, a CCD or a CMOS imager and has an array of addressable image sensors operative for capturing light through the window 18 from a target, for example, a one- or two-dimensional symbol, over a field of view and located in a working range of distances between a close-in working distance (WD1) and a far-out working distance (WD2). In a preferred embodiment, WD1 is about two inches from the imager array 40 and generally coincides with the window 18, and WD2 is about eight inches from the window 18. An illuminator is also mounted in the reader and preferably includes a plurality of light sources, e.g., light emitting diodes (LEDs) 42, arranged at opposite sides of the imager 40 to uniformly illuminate the target.

[0022] As shown in FIG. 3, the imager 40 and the illuminator LEDs 42 are operatively connected to a controller or microprocessor 36 operative for controlling the operation of these components. Preferably, the microprocessor is the same as the one used for decoding light scattered from the indicia and for processing the captured target images.

[0023] In operation, the microprocessor 36 sends a command signal to pulse the illuminator LEDs 42 for a short time period, say 500 microseconds or less, and energizes the imager 40 to collect light from a target symbol only during said time period. A typical array needs about 33 milliseconds to read the entire target image and operates at a frame rate of about 30 frames per second. The array may have on the order of one million addressable image sensors.

[0024] Although the aforementioned imaging lens assembly 41 is depicted as a single lens, this was done to simplify the drawing. In practice, the lens assembly 41 includes a plurality of optical lenses arranged along an optical path to focus the illumination light from the indicia onto the imager. In the prior art, each of these lenses had very high opto-mechanical tolerances, and optical consistency among the known imaging lens assemblies was low.

[0025] In accordance with the invention, as depicted in FIGs. 4-6, the lens assembly includes a tubular holder 50 having an oversized open-ended cavity 52 in which a movable lens 54 is mounted with multiple freedoms of movement as described below, another open-ended large cavity 56 in which lenses 58, 60 are mounted, an intermediate small cavity 62 in which another lens 64 is mounted, and an aperture stop 66 mounted in the cavity 56 in abutment with a shoulder 68 formed between the large and small cavities 56, 62.

[0026] The movable lens 54 is mounted with mechanical clearance in the oversized cavity 52 for movement relative to an optical path 70. The movable lens 54 has multiple freedoms of movement, for example, a turning movement can be in either circumferential direction about the optical path 70, or a back-and-forth movement can be in either linear direction along the optical path 70, or a radial movement can be in either linear direction radially of the optical path 70, or a tilting movement can be in opposite angular directions about a tilt axis orthogonal to the optical path 70, or a composite movement comprised of a combination of one or more of these movements can be performed. The movable lens 54 is moved to an adjusted position in which it optically compensates for any misalignment or tolerance build-ups of the other lenses 58, 60, 64 and the aperture stop 66 of the assembly, and is then secured in place, preferably by an optically transparent, quick-setting adhesive.

[0027] In the preferred embodiment, the movable lens 54 is furthest away from the imager 40 and has a relatively low optical power, either positive or negative. The other lenses 58, 60, 64 have relatively higher optical powers. The aperture stop 66 is positioned between lenses 60, 64 of the assembly. The resulting assembly is optically balanced, compact, easy to adjust and is usefully employed in portable and mobile applications where size and weight are at a premium. [0028]

It will be understood that each of the elements described above, or two or more together, also may find a useful application in other types of constructions differing from the types described above. Thus, readers having different configurations can be used.

[0029] While the invention has been illustrated and described as an adjustable imaging lens assembly for focusing light onto an imager in an imaging reader, it is not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made without departing in any way from the spirit of the present invention.

[0030] Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt it for various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic or specific aspects of this invention and, therefore, such adaptations should and are intended to be comprehended within the meaning and range of equivalence of the following claims.

[0031] What is claimed as new and desired to be protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A reader for electro-optically reading indicia, comprising:

a) a housing having a presentation area;

b) a solid-state imager in the housing and including an array of image sensors for capturing light through the presentation area from the indicia over a field of view during reading; and

c) an imaging lens assembly for focusing the light from the indicia along an optical path onto the sensors, including a plurality of lenses and an aperture stop spaced apart along the optical path, at least one of the lenses being mounted for movement relative to the optical path.

2. The reader of claim 1, wherein the at least one lens has multiple freedoms of movement, including at least one of a turning movement in either circumferential direction about the optical path, a back-and-forth movement in either linear direction along the optical path, a radial movement in either linear direction radially of the optical path, a tilting movement in opposite angular directions about a tilt axis orthogonal to the optical path, and a composite movement comprised of a combination of at least one of said movements.

3. The reader of claim 1, wherein the lens assembly includes a tubular holder having open-ended cavities in which the lenses are mounted.

4. The reader of claim 3, wherein the at least one lens is mounted with mechanical clearance in one of the cavities.

5. The reader of claim 3, wherein the holder includes a shoulder between two of the cavities, and wherein the aperture stop is in contact with the shoulder.

6. The reader of claim 1, and an illuminator in the housing for illuminating the indicia during reading with illumination light directed from an illuminating light source through the presentation area, and wherein the imaging lens assembly is operative for focusing the illumination light captured from the indicia onto the sensors.

7. The reader of claim 1, wherein the housing has a handle for handheld operation.

8. The reader of claim 1, wherein the housing has a base for supporting the housing on a support surface for workstation operation.

9. A reader for electro-optically reading indicia, comprising:

a) housing means having a presentation area;

b) imaging means in the housing means including a solid-state imager having an array of image sensors for capturing light through the presentation area from the indicia over a field of view during reading; and

c) imaging lens means for focusing the light from the indicia along an optical path onto the sensors, including a plurality of lenses and an aperture stop spaced apart along the optical path, at least one of the lenses being mounted for movement relative to the optical path.

10. An imaging lens assembly for focusing light from indicia along an optical path onto a solid-state imager, comprising:

a) a tubular holder having open-ended cavities; and

b) a plurality of lenses and an aperture stop spaced apart along the optical path and supported by the holder, at least one of the lenses being mounted in one of the cavities with mechanical clearance for movement relative to the optical path.

11. The lens assembly of claim 10, wherein the at least one lens has multiple freedoms of movement, including at least one of a turning movement in either circumferential direction about the optical path, a back-and-forth movement in either linear direction along the optical path, a radial movement in either linear direction radially of the optical path, a tilting movement in opposite angular directions about a tilt axis orthogonal to the optical path, and a composite movement comprised of a combination of at least one of said movements.

12. The reader of claim 10, wherein the holder includes a shoulder between two of the cavities, and wherein the aperture stop is in contact with the shoulder.

13. A method of electro-optically reading indicia, comprising the steps of:

a) capturing light through a presentation area of a reader from the indicia over a field of view during reading by an array of image sensors of a solid-state imager; and

b) focusing the light from the indicia along an optical path onto the sensors, including spacing a plurality of lenses and an aperture stop apart along the optical path, and mounting at least one of the lenses for movement relative to the optical path.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the mounting step is performed by providing the at least one lens with multiple freedoms of movement, including at least one of a turning movement in either circumferential direction about the optical path, a back-and-forth movement in either linear direction along the optical path, a radial movement in either linear direction radially of the optical path, a tilting movement in opposite angular directions about a tilt axis orthogonal to the optical path, and a composite movement comprised of a combination of at least one of said movements.

15. The method of claim 13, and mounting the lenses in cavities of a tubular holder.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the mounting step is performed by mounting the at least one lens with mechanical clearance in one of the cavities.

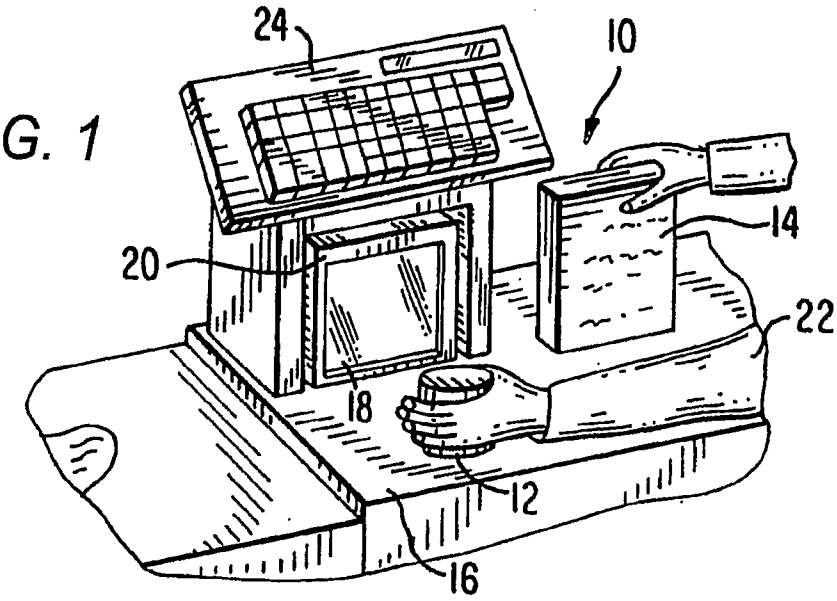
17. The method of claim 15, and forming a shoulder between two of the cavities, and positioning the aperture stop in contact with the shoulder.

18. The method of claim 13, and illuminating the indicia during reading with illumination light directed from an illuminating light source through the presentation area, and wherein the focusing step is performed by focusing the illumination light captured from the indicia onto the sensors.

19. The method of claim 13, and the step of holding the reader by a handle for handheld operation.

20. The method of claim 13, and the step of supporting the reader on a support surface for workstation operation.

FIG. 1



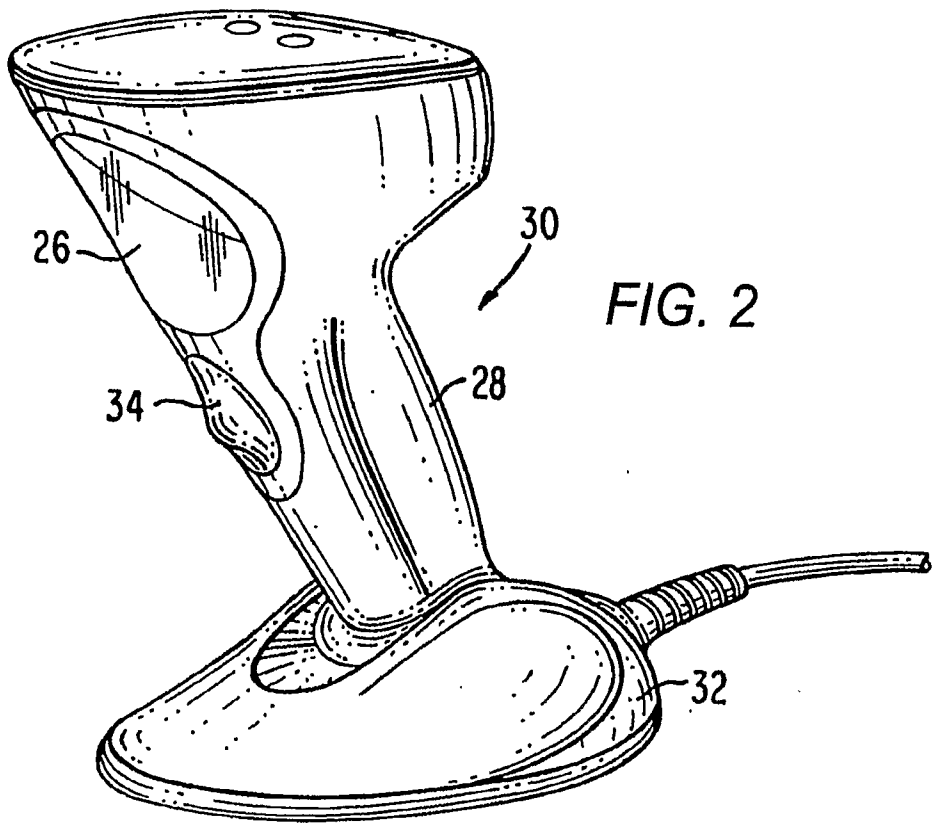
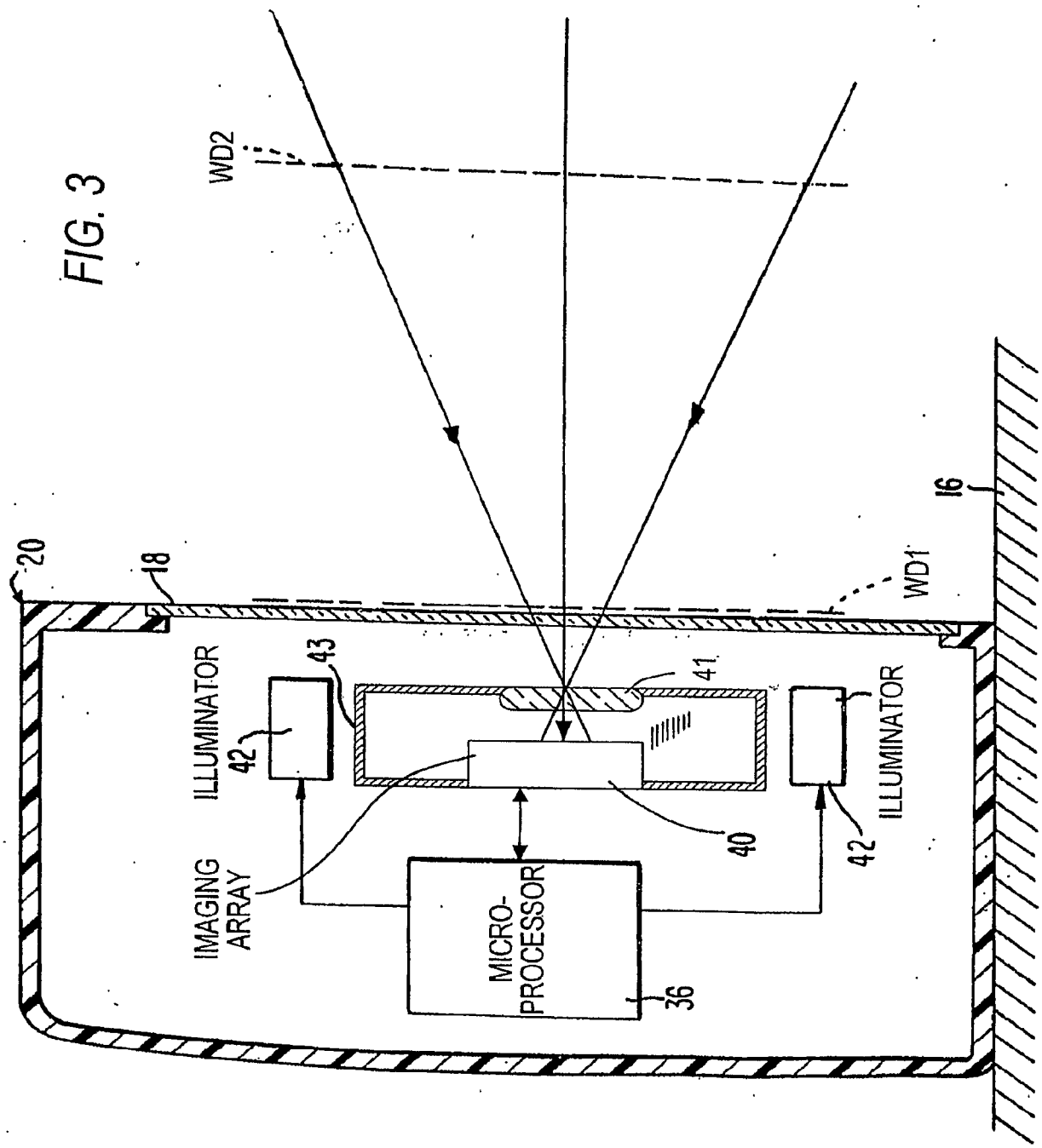


FIG. 2

FIG. 3


WD2
16
20
18
WD1
ILLUMINATOR
43
42
41
40
ILLUMINATOR
42
IMAGING ARRAY
MICRO-PROCESSOR
36

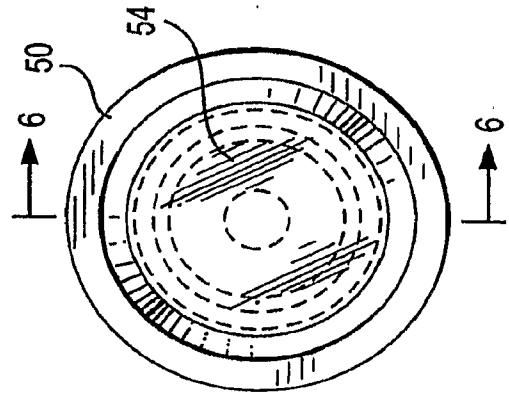


FIG. 5

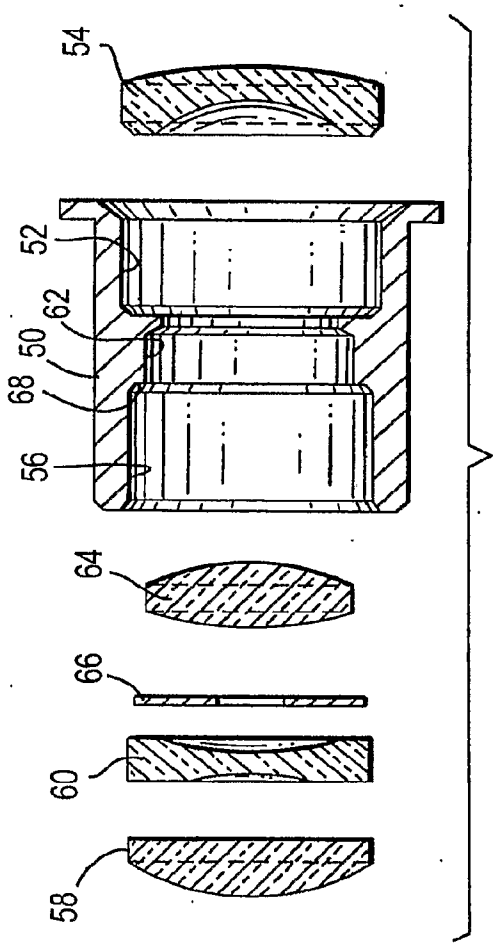


FIG. 4

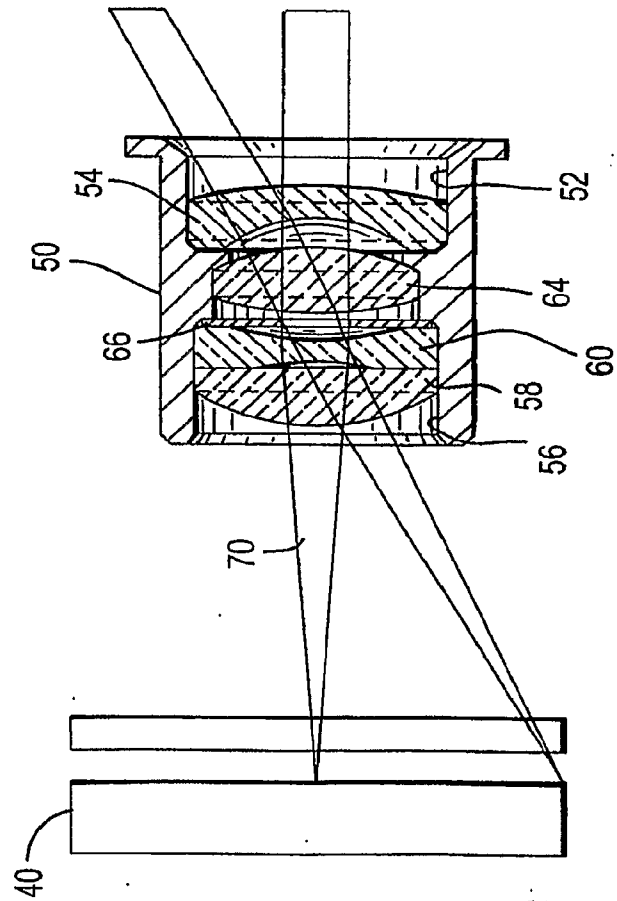


FIG. 6