

(19)



**Octrooiencentrum
Nederland**

(11)

2018245

(12) B1 OCTROOI

(21)

Aanvraagnummer: **2018245**

(51)

Int. Cl.:
F21S 10/04 (2017.01)

(22)

Aanvraag ingediend: **27/01/2017**

(30)

Voorrang:
25/04/2016 US 15/137,951

(73)

Octrooihouder(s):
Xiaofeng Li te Shenzhen, China, CN.

(41)

Aanvraag ingeschreven:
08/11/2017

(72)

Uitvinder(s):
Xiaofeng Li te Shenzhen (CN).

(43)

Aanvraag gepubliceerd:
-

(74)

Gemachtigde:
ir. M.F.J.M. Ketelaars c.s. te Den Haag.

(47)

Octrooi verleend:
08/11/2017

(45)

Octrooischrift uitgegeven:
01/12/2017

(54)

IMITATION CANDLE AND FLAME SIMULATION ASSEMBLY THEREOF

(57)

Imitation candle devices and systems with enhanced features enable simulation of a realistic candle flame using multiple light sources that illuminate a surface area of an imitation flame element in a controlled manner. The disclosed imitation candle devices further allow the candle to be turned on or off by pushing down on the flame element, thus eliminating a need for additional external switches.

IMITATION CANDLE AND FLAME SIMULATION ASSEMBLY THEREOF RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This patent document claims priority to the Chinese patent application no. CN201620081309.2 filed on January 27, 2016, and the Chinese patent application
5 no. CN201620080755.1, filed on January 27, 2016. The entire contents of the before mentioned patent applications are incorporated by reference in this patent document.

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0002] The subject matter of this patent document relates to candle devices that use an imitation flame, and particularly, to features that enhance the use and realistic
10 appearance of imitation candle devices.

BACKGROUND

[0003] An electronic candle (sometimes referred to as an electronic candle or an LED candle) has evolved from a simple model that simulates the shape of a candle using an LED light to more sophisticated models with advanced features such as
15 additional flame colors and additional styles. With no open flame or hot melted wax, flameless candles provide a longer-lasting, safe, and clean alternative to real candles, and, at the same time, can be used as ornaments, and for creating various lighting options.

[0004] Some electronic candles use a movable flame element, which when
20 illuminated by light from a light source, such as an LED, provides an illusion of a flickering candle flame. In other electronic candles, the flame element can be stationary and a flickering flame effect is simulated by, for example, changing the manner in which the flame element is illuminated.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN EMBODIMENTS

25 [0005] The disclosed embodiments relate to devices and methods for producing a more realistic flame element for use in imitation candle devices. The disclosed embodiments further facilitate the operations and usage of electronic candle devices.

[0006] One exemplary aspect of the disclosed embodiments relates to an
30 imitation candle device that includes a flame element shaped to resemble a candle flame and protruding from top of the imitation candle device, as well as a plurality of light emitting elements located within the imitation candle device and positioned to illuminate a plurality of areas on the flame element. The imitation candle device also

includes electronic circuitry coupled to the plurality of light emitting elements to selectively modulate an intensity of each of the plurality of light emitting elements to simulate a flame movement in one or both of a vertical and a horizontal direction, wherein selective modulation of the plurality of light emitting elements includes
 5 generation of electric signals to modify an intensity of one or more of the plurality of illuminated areas positioned on a lower section of the flame element separately from one or more other illuminated areas on the flame element.

[0007] Another aspect of the disclosed embodiments relates to a light-emitting control assembly for use in an electronic candle that includes a plurality of light
 10 emitting elements positioned at an angle with respect to a vertical axis that passes through center of the light-emitting control assembly. Each of the plurality of light emitting elements are positioned to project a spot of light for illuminating a particular area of a flame element, and the plurality of light emitting elements are positioned to project a set of partially overlapping light spots and a set of substantially non-
 15 overlapping light spots. The a light-emitting control assembly further includes a circuit board comprising a microcontroller coupled to the plurality of light emitting elements to produce electrical signals to modulate an intensity of a first group of light emitting elements separately from a second group of light emitting elements and to simulate an appearance of a moving flame upon projection of the overlapping light spots and the
 20 substantially non-overlapping light spots on the flame element.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates a flame simulation assembly in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0009] FIG. 2(A) illustrates two exemplary light producing devices that are
 25 used in the flame simulation assembly of FIG. 1.

[0010] FIG. 2(B) illustrates projection of light spots produced by light producing elements in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0011] FIG. 2(C) illustrates an imitation candle device in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

30 **[0012]** FIG. 2(D) illustrates an exemplary projection of light spots produced by imitation candle device of FIG. 2(C) in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0013] FIG. 2(E) illustrates an alternate positioning of light producing devices in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0014] FIG. 3 illustrates a flame simulation assembly having a mounting rack in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0015] FIG. 4 illustrates a shell that is used in an imitation candle device in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

5 [0016] FIG. 5 illustrates certain components of an imitation candle device in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0017] FIG. 6 illustrates certain components of a partially-assembled imitation candle device in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

10 [0018] FIG. 7 illustrates components of an imitation candle device that are positioned under a shell in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0019] FIG. 8 is an exemplary circuit diagram associated with electronic components of an imitation candle device in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

15 [0020] FIG. 9 illustrates another exemplary imitation candle device that includes a wax cylinder in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

[0021] FIG. 10 illustrates certain components of the imitation candle device of FIG. 9.

[0022] FIG. 11 illustrates another exemplary imitation candle device with a microphone for capturing sounds in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN EMBODIMENTS

[0023] In this patent document, the word “exemplary” is used to mean serving as an example, instance, or illustration. Any embodiment or design described herein as “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments or designs. Rather, use of the word exemplary is intended to present
25 concepts in a concrete manner.

[0024] Imitation candle devices can simulate a real candle with a flame that resembles a real-life flame with flickering effects using optical, mechanical and electrical components. The disclosed embodiments relate to features that enhance the appearance of a real candle flame, and further facilitate the operations of imitation
30 candle devices, and expand the functionalities of such devices.

[0025] In one embodiment, an imitation candle device for producing a simulated flame is provided that includes a flame simulation assembly for controlling light emitting elements that produce a flickering effect resembling a real flame.

[0026] Referring to FIG. 1, an exemplary flame simulation assembly is shown that includes a flame element 100 that is shaped to resemble a flame, at least one light source 200 that is used to simulate flame, and a circuit board 300 that controls the light source 200 connected thereto. The flame element 100 is disposed on top of a switch 310 that is connected to the circuit board 300. An operator may trigger the touch switch 310 by moving (e.g., pressing down on) the flame piece 100, without a need to hold the electronic candle, which makes this on-off mechanism very convenient. Moreover, the use of the flame element 100 as a control switch improves the appearance of the imitation candle device since no external buttons or switches are needed.

[0027] In the configuration of FIG. 1, the light source 200 includes two light producing devices 210 and 220 that are positioned to transmit light onto a surface of the flame element 100. The light producing devices 210 and 220 can illuminate different areas on the same side of the flame element 100. The circuit board 300 controls different light producing devices of the light source 200 to, for example, turn the light producing devices on or off, and to vary the brightness of the illuminated areas on the flame element 100, and to thereby create a flickering candle light effect.

[0028] The control of light producing devices 210 and 220 may be governed by the circuit board 300 according to a regular pattern, or in accordance with an irregular pattern, depending on the desired visual effects. Generally, the light producing devices 210 and 220 may be turned on or off alternatively, so that the flame element 100 looks more like a flickering candle light.

[0029] Referring to FIG. 2(A), the two light producing devices 210 and 220 of the light source 220 are illustrated as each including two light emitting elements. In particular, light emitting elements A and B of the light producing device 220 are disposed in a horizontal configuration, and the light producing device 210 includes light emitting elements C and D that are disposed in a vertical configuration. Referring to FIG. 2(B), the surface of the flame element 100 can be generally divided into four areas: an upper area, a lower area, a left area and a right area. The light emitting elements A, B, C, and D are positioned in such way to illuminate the flame element 100 on the left, right, upper and lower areas, respectively. It should be noted that the depicted illumination areas corresponding to light emitting elements A, B, C, and D are only approximations of the illuminated areas, and their corresponding sizes may be

modified as needed, and the illumination spots can at least partially diffuse into one another.

[0030] In some embodiments, each of the light producing devices 210 and 220 is an LED device, and each LED device includes a plurality of chips or light emitting elements disposed therein. The light emitting elements can produce corresponding illuminations with different divergence characteristics. In some embodiments, all light emitting elements that are packaged within a light producing device have the same color. In some embodiments, all light emitting elements of the electric candle device have the same color.

[0031] The flickering appearance of a flame may be improved under a controlled modulation of the four different light sources. For example, in a real flame, the wick absorbs part of the flame movements in the vertical direction, and thus our studies of the movement and flicker of real flames have revealed that independent control of the horizontal versus vertical illumination of an the artificial flame surface can improve the appearance of a real flame. In this regard, the configurations that are presented in FIGS 2(A) and 2(B) can be used to effectuate a more realistic flickering effect. For example, by turning the light emitting element A on and light emitting element B off, followed by turning the light emitting element A off and light emitting element B on, a visual simulation of horizontally flickering may be formed. Likewise, turning the light emitting elements C and D on and off can create a visual simulation of a vertical flickering.

[0032] The above described flame simulation assembly adopts a structure of a light-emitting unit having at least two elements or chips that illuminate different areas on the same side of a flame element. By controlling the on-off pattern of the light emitting elements, a visual simulation of a flickering flame in various directions is formed.

[0033] In some embodiments, more than four light emitting elements are used to enhance the controlled illumination of the flame element 100. In some embodiments, in addition to the four illumination directions for projecting light onto the upper, lower, left and right areas of the flame element, the direction and placement of the light producing devices and light emitting elements may be arranged randomly to produce any desired visual effect, thereby allowing the illuminated flame areas on the flame element 100 to be modified to enable different visual effects.

[0034] FIG. 2(C) illustrates an exemplary imitation candle device with a flame element 100 and two light producing devices 210 and 220 positioned to illuminate the flame element 100. FIG. 2(D) is a close up version of the flame simulation assembly, which more clearly shows the location of light producing devices 210 and 220 and the associated spots on the flame element 100. As evident from FIG. 2(D), the spots that illuminate the top section of the flame element 100 partially overlap with one another, whereas the spots that illuminate the lower portion of the flame element do not overlap. It should be noted, however, that the depicted spots only illustrate approximate illumination regions (e.g., areas that receive the brightest section of the incident light). Thus a small degree of overlap between the illuminated areas at the lower section of the flame element 100 may occur due to, for example, finite fall-off of light intensity. The overlap of the spots that illuminate the top section of the flame element 100 produces a brighter central section of the flame element 100 when both top spots are illuminated. By producing the proper modulation sequence of the different light emitting elements, proper movement of a flickering flame can be simulated on the stationary flame element 100. In one exemplary embodiment, the light assembly produces light for illumination of the flame element with a divergence angle of approximately 8 degrees (see FIG. 2(D)). In some embodiments, all light emitting elements of the imitation candle device produce light having the same color and the same maximum intensity. In some embodiments, the intensity of light can be modulated to produce the proper flickering effect. Such intensity modulation can be effectuated through on-off modulation, amplitude modulation, or other modulation techniques. In some embodiments, each light emitting element can operate at a color temperature in the range 1700-2350 °K.

[0035] FIG. 2(E) shows another configuration for use in the flame simulation assembly that includes light producing devices 2221 and 2222 positioned to illuminate both sides of the flame element 100. The principles of operation for producing a flickering flame effect for the configuration in FIG. 2(E) are similar to those described earlier. The configuration in FIG. 2(E) produces a realistic flickering flame effect when the flame element 100 is viewed from both directions. In some embodiments, the patterns of illumination on both sides of the flame element 100 are synchronized with one another. In some embodiments, the flame element 100 is made of a translucent material that allows light that is incident thereupon to be diffused.

[0036] In some embodiments, the flame element 100 is positioned within a mounting rack. In particular, FIG. 3 shows a mounting rack having a mounting cavity 500 that allows the flame element 100 to be mounted in the mounting cavity 500. In FIG. 3, the flame element 100 is disposed vertically, and the touch switch 310 is
5 disposed under the flame element 100, below an opening at the lower end of the mounting cavity 500. The flame element 100 can be moved vertically in the mounting cavity 500. Thus, when a user pushes down on the flame element 100, the flame element 100 moves downward to trigger the switch 310. Specifically, the mounting rack includes a left bracket 510 and a right bracket 520, each having a groove such that
10 after the left bracket 510 and the right bracket 520 are combined the flame sheet 100 can move vertically within the grooves.

[0037] FIGS. 4 through 7 illustrate an exemplary imitation candle device that includes a flame element 100 and a shell 400 that covers the internal components of the imitation candle device. In particular, the shell 400 covers the base 700, the light
15 source 200 (see, e.g., FIG. 1) and the circuit board 300. As noted earlier, a light producing device 210, 220 can include at least two light emitting elements to illuminate different areas on at least one side of the flame element 100.

[0038] The flame element 100 and the light-emitting unit are mounted on a mounting rack. As described above, the mounting rack includes a left bracket 510 and
20 a right bracket 520 that combine to form a support structure of the light source 200 and the flame element 100. In the depicted embodiment, a holder is used to mount the light-emitting unit. The holder is mounted on the combined structure of the left bracket 510 and the right bracket 520, and provides a platform for mounting the light source 200. At least part of the light emitting devices 210 and 220 protrude above a cavity
25 formed by the holder. In some embodiments, the holder may also be divided into a left holder 610 and a right holder 620 (as shown in FIG. 5); when the two holder sections are brought together, they form the cavity that accommodates the light producing devices 210 and 220.

[0039] The circuit board 300 is located under the light-emitting unit, and is
30 electrically connected to the light-emitting unit so as to control the modulation of light produced by the light emitting elements. Further, the circuit board 300 may include a touch switch 310. As noted earlier, the flame element 100 is disposed movably in the imitation candle device such that pushing on the flame element 100 triggers the touch

switch 310, causing the imitation candle device to be turned on or off.

[0040] As noted earlier, the left bracket 510 and the right bracket 520 are provided with grooves 511 and 521, so as to form a mounting cavity for the flame element 100 when the left bracket 510 and the right bracket 520 are brought together.

5 Thus, the flame element 100 may be mounted in the mounting cavity so as to enable its vertical movement. Such a vertical movement activates or deactivates the switch 310 that is placed below the flame element 100.

[0041] The base 700 of the imitation candle device further includes a battery container 710 and a battery cover 720. The battery cover 720 is fixed with a screw 730.

10 A battery 800 may be placed in the battery container 710. The circuit board 300 is electrically connected to the battery 800 by, for example, an anode piece 330 and a cathode piece 320, and the battery 800 supplies power for the circuit board 300 and the light source 200.

[0042] FIG. 8 shows an exemplary the circuit diagram for implementing

15 various operations of the imitation candle device. The power supplied to the components in FIG. 8 is provided through two different power sources. The first power source (shown as being supplied through VDD in the upper left corner) is a battery (e.g., a CR2450 lithium-manganese dioxide button cell) that provides a DC supply volatage (e.g., 3V). The first supply is connected to a booster circuit having a capacitor
20 C5, an inductor L1, a booster IC U1, one or more capacitors C3, C8, and other devices, so as to provide a stable (e.g., 3.3V) voltage. The second supply is a DC voltage (e.g., 3.3V) that is output from pin 5 of U1, and supplies power to the microcontroller unit (MCU) U2, to bi-color light sources LED1 and LED2 having yellow light and white light respectively, and to a remote receiver IR1. As such, in some embodiments, the
25 imitation candle device of the present application can be controlled with a remote control device.

[0043] In operation, pins 2 and 3 of chip U2 form complementarily outputs that provide a square wave pattern to control the bi-color LED1 to be switched on and switched off in a periodic fashion so as to simulate a flickering flame. After a
30 predetermined time interval (e.g., one minute), pins 9 and 10 of chip U2 complementarily output a pattern of square waves to control the LED2, and to allows it to be switched on and switched off in a similar manner as described above. These operations are continued to produce a realistic flickering flame effect.

[0044] Remote operation of the imitation candle device is enabled when the infrared receiver IR1 receives an infrared remote control signal. The signal is received on a pin of chip U2, causing the instructions that are embodied on a non-transitory storage medium (e.g., a ROM, a RAM, etc.) to be executed to implement the desired functionality. For example, the received IR signal, once decoded, can turn the imitation candle device on or off.

[0045] The components R3, R7, Q1 and R8 on the left hand side of FIG. 8 form a power supply detection circuit that can be coupled to chip U2. For example, when the battery is running out, such a circuit can generate a signal to stop the operations of the imitation candle device and to turn it off. The components C1, C2 and X1 form a timed oscillating circuit and components R5, S1, and pin 1 of U2 form an on/off switch circuit.

[0046] FIG. 9 shows another exemplary embodiment of the disclosed imitation candle device that additionally includes an outer cylinder 900 that can be made of a waxy substance, such as of paraffin wax, to resemble a real candle body. The cylinder 900 covers the shell 400 that was shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0047] FIG. 10 shows various components of the imitation candle device that are accommodated within the outer cylinder 900. Specifically, the electronic candle includes a flame element 100, a first LED 210, a second LED 220, a circuit board 300, a shell 400, a left bracket 510, a right bracket 520, a left holder 610, a right holder 620, a base 700, a battery 800, and a wax cylinder 900. The shell 400 covers the base 700, the left bracket 510 and the right bracket 520 serve as a support structure for the flame element 100 and for the LEDs. The left holder 610 and the right holder 620 are combined to form a cavity that accommodates the placement of the LEDs. The light emitting elements within the LEDs illuminate different areas of the flame element 100. The flame element 100 is movable in a vertical direction. The circuit board 300 is located under the flame element 100 and has a touch switch 310, which may be triggered by vertical movement of the flame element 100.

[0048] In some embodiments, the flame element is formed such that its top portion extends upward parallel to the vertical axis that passes through the top surface of the imitation candle device (e.g., the vertical axis that passes through the center of the imitation candle device) (see e.g., FIGS. 1 and 6). In some embodiments, the top portion of the flame element that protrudes from the top of the candle body is curved

away from the vertical axis at a small angle. Having such a curved top portion improves the simulation of a real life candle and facilitates proper focusing of the light spots on the flame surface.

[0049] In some embodiments, a microphone is positioned within the imitation candle device for capturing the sound of a blow that is directed to the flame element. FIG. 11 illustrates an imitation candle device that incorporates a microphone 1100 positioned within the imitation candle device. The microphone 1100 converts acoustic signals into electrical signals that are provided to an electronic component on the circuit board 300. The microphone 1100 is positioned closer to the top surface of the imitation candle device to intercept sound waves that travel into the interior of the imitation candle device. For example, the top section of the imitation candle device can include an opening (e.g., the same opening that allows light from the light source 200 to reach the flame element 100) that allows the microphone 1100 to capture acoustic waves that travel down into the interior of the imitation candle device. In this way, when a user blows in the direction of the imitation flame element 100, the blow is captured by the microphone 1100, and the appropriate signals are generated to turn off the imitation candle device.

[0050] The electrical signals produced by the microphone 1100 can be processed by the components of the circuit board 300. The circuit board 300 can, for example, include filters, analog-to-digital circuits, transistors, resistors, capacitors, and/or a processor or controller (e.g., a microprocessor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an FPGA, an ASIC, etc.) that receive signals representing the captured sound waves. The processor can execute program code stored on a non-transitory storage medium, such as ROM, a RAM or other memory device, to process the signals corresponding to the sound waves and to determine that a blow has occurred. Upon detection of a blow, a corresponding signal can be produced to turn off the light source 200 and/or the entire imitation candle device. The program code that is executed by the processor can include an algorithm that differentiates between captured sounds of blowing air and other sounds such as clapping or human conversation. In some embodiments, the blow detection circuitry can be implemented as a separate component from other components of the circuit board 300. For example, the blow detection circuitry can be implemented using analog or digital circuits that receive the signals from the microphone, produce a voltage or current value in a predetermined

range that is indicative of a blow, and provide such a voltage or signal to another component (e.g., a microcontroller on the circuit board 300) to turn the imitation candle off.

[0051] One aspect of the disclosed embodiments relates to an imitation candle device that includes a flame element shaped to resemble a candle flame and protruding from top of the imitation candle device, and a plurality of light emitting elements located within the imitation candle device and positioned to illuminate a plurality of areas on the flame element. The imitation candle device also includes electronic circuitry coupled to the plurality of light emitting elements to selectively modulate an intensity of each of the plurality of light emitting elements to simulate a flame movement in one or both of a vertical and a horizontal direction. Selective modulation of the plurality of light emitting elements includes generation of electric signals to modify an intensity of one or more of the plurality of illuminated areas positioned on a lower section of the flame element separately from one or more other illuminated areas on the flame element.

[0052] In one exemplary embodiment, the plurality of light emitting elements are positioned to project light onto four areas of the flame element such that a first light emitting element projects light onto a first area of the flame element, a second light emitting element projects light onto a second area of the flame element, a third light emitting element projects light onto a third area of the flame element, and a fourth light emitting element projects light onto a fourth area of the flame element. In another exemplary embodiment, the first area is located at a left section of the flame element, the second area is located at a right section of the flame element, the third area is located at a top section of the flame element, and the fourth area is located at a bottom section of the flame element. In yet another exemplary embodiment, the electric signals generated by the electronic circuitry modulate the intensity of the first and the second light emitting elements to produce an appearance of flame movement in the horizontal direction. In still another exemplary embodiment, the electric signals generated by the electronic circuitry modulate the intensity of the third and the fourth light emitting elements to produce an appearance of flame movement in the vertical direction.

[0053] According to one exemplary embodiment, the electric signals generated by the electronic circuitry modulate the intensity of the first and the second light emitting elements to produce an appearance of flame movement in the horizontal

direction, and modulate the intensity of the third and the fourth light emitting elements to produce an appearance of flame movement in the vertical direction. In another exemplary embodiment, each of the plurality of light emitting elements produces an output light having a color temperature in the range 1700-2350 °K. In still another exemplary embodiment, each of the plurality of light emitting elements produces light having the same color.

[0054] In one exemplary embodiment, each of the plurality of light emitting elements is positioned to illuminate only one area of the flame element with substantially no overlap with other areas of the flame element. In another exemplary embodiment, the first and the second light emitting elements are positioned such that the light projected onto the first area of the flame element partially overlaps with the light projected onto the second area of the flame element, where the first area and the second area are located on a top section of the flame element. In yet another exemplary embodiment, the third and the fourth light emitting elements are positioned such that the light projected onto the third area of the flame element does not substantially overlap with the light projected onto the fourth area of the flame element, where the third area and the fourth area are located on a bottom section of the flame element. In still another exemplary embodiment, the electric signals generated by the electronic circuitry modulate the intensity of the first and the second light emitting elements separately from the intensity of the third and the fourth light emitting elements to simulate differing flame movements at the top and at the bottom sections of the flame element.

[0055] In another exemplary embodiment, the above noted imitation candle device also includes a switch positioned below the flame element within the imitation candle device, where the flame element is movably positioned within the imitation candle device such that a vertical movement of the flame element activates the switch to turn the imitation candle device on or off. In one exemplary embodiment, the plurality of the light emitting elements are positioned within the imitation candle device to illuminate the plurality of areas that are located on one side of the flame element. In another exemplary embodiment, the plurality of the light emitting elements are positioned within the imitation candle device to illuminate the plurality of areas that are located on two sides of the flame element.

[0056] In another exemplary embodiment, at least two of the plurality of the

light emitting elements are formed as a first light emitting device (LED) that is oriented in a first direction to project a first set of spots onto the flame element, and at least two other of the plurality of the light emitting elements are formed as a second light emitting device (LED) that is oriented in a second direction to project a second set of spots onto the flame element. In one exemplary embodiment, the imitation candle device further includes a mounting rack that includes a cavity, where the mounting rack is positioned within the imitation candle device to allow the flame element to be mounted in the cavity of the mounting rack. In another exemplary embodiment, the mounting rack includes a pair of grooves to receive the flame element and to allow the flame element to move along the grooves of the mounting rack.

[0057] In one exemplary embodiment, the imitation candle device further includes a cylindrical outer shell made of a wax-like material to resemble a body of a true candle. In another exemplary embodiment, the imitation candle device also includes a microphone that is electrically coupled to the electronic circuitry and is positioned within the imitation candle device to detect a sound of a blow of air directed at the flame element and to generate an electrical signal in response to the sound of the blow of air for turning off the imitation candle device. In another exemplary embodiment, a top portion of the flame element is curved away from a vertical axis that passes through top of the imitation candle device.

[0058] Another aspect of the disclosed technology relates to a light-emitting control assembly for use in an electronic candle. The light-emitting control assembly includes a plurality of light emitting elements positioned at an angle with respect to a vertical axis that passes through center of the light-emitting control assembly. Each of the plurality of light emitting elements projects a spot of light for illuminating a particular area of a flame element, and the plurality of light emitting elements are positioned to project a set of partially overlapping light spots and a set of substantially non-overlapping light spots. The light-emitting control assembly also includes a circuit board including a microcontroller coupled to the plurality of light emitting elements to produce electrical signals to modulate an intensity of a first group of light emitting elements separately from a second group of light emitting elements and to simulate an appearance of a moving flame upon projection of the overlapping light spots and the substantially non-overlapping light spots on the flame element.

[0059] In one exemplary embodiment, the plurality of light sources are

positioned to project the set of partially overlapping light spots upon a top portion of the flame element, and the substantially non-overlapping light spots upon a lower section of the flame element. In another exemplary embodiment, the plurality of the light emitting elements are positioned with respect to the flame element such that a

5 divergence angle of the combined light emanating from the plurality of the light emitting elements and reaching the flame element is about 8 degrees. In yet another exemplary embodiment, the microcontroller is configured to produce an on-off modulation signal to modulate the intensity of the first group of light emitting elements, and another on-off modulation signal to modulate the intensity of the second group of

10 light emitting elements to produce an appearance of a flame movement in a vertical direction.

[0060] In another exemplary embodiment, the microcontroller is configured to produce modulation signals to cause a different pattern of intensity variations for those light emitting elements that illuminate a bottom portion of the flame element and those

15 light emitting elements that illuminate a top portion of the flame element. In yet another exemplary embodiment, the first group of light emitting elements produce illumination spots that are aligned in a horizontal direction, and the second group of light emitting elements produce illumination spots that are aligned in a vertical direction.

20 **[0061]** Another exemplary embodiment relates to an electronic candle and a flame simulation assembly thereof. The flame simulation assembly includes a flame element used to simulate the shape of flame, at least one source to simulate the flame element, and a circuit board to control the light-emitting element. The source has at least two light-emitting elements. Such light emitting elements from the same light

25 producing device irradiate different areas at the same side of the flame element. The circuit board controls different light emitting elements, causing them to, for example, be turned on or off, so that areas on the flame elements irradiated are bright or dark, thereby creating an effect of flickering candle light.

[0062] In one embodiment, an electronic candle includes a base, a shell that

30 covers the base, a flame element, where the flame element is at least partially exposed outside the shell. The electronic candle further includes a source to simulate the flame effect, where the light source is positioned to provide light to a surface of the flame element. The electronic candle also includes a circuit board to control the light source,

wherein one light source has at least two light-emitting chips, and the chips of the same source irradiate different areas on one side of the flame element.

[0063] Some of the embodiments described herein are described in the general context of methods or processes, which may be implemented in one embodiment by a computer program product, embodied in a computer-readable medium, including computer-executable instructions, such as program code, executed by computers in networked environments. A computer-readable medium may include removable and non-removable storage devices including, but not limited to, Read Only Memory (ROM), Random Access Memory (RAM), compact discs (CDs), digital versatile discs (DVD), etc. Therefore, the computer-readable media can include a non-transitory storage media. Generally, program modules may include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Computer- or processor-executable instructions, associated data structures, and program modules represent examples of program code for executing steps of the methods disclosed herein. The particular sequence of such executable instructions or associated data structures represents examples of corresponding acts for implementing the functions described in such steps or processes.

[0064] Some of the disclosed embodiments can be implemented as devices or modules using hardware circuits, software, or combinations thereof. For example, a hardware circuit implementation can include discrete analog and/or digital components that are, for example, integrated as part of a printed circuit board. Alternatively, or additionally, the disclosed components or modules can be implemented as an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) and/or as a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) device. Some implementations may additionally or alternatively include a digital signal processor (DSP) that is a specialized microprocessor with an architecture optimized for the operational needs of digital signal processing associated with the disclosed functionalities of this application. Similarly, the various components or sub-components within each module may be implemented in software, hardware or firmware. The connectivity between the modules and/or components within the modules may be provided using any one of the connectivity methods and media that is known in the art, including, but not limited to, communications over the Internet, wired, or wireless networks using the appropriate protocols.

[0065] The foregoing description of embodiments has been presented for

purposes of illustration and description. The foregoing description is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit embodiments of the present invention to the precise form disclosed, and modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings or may be acquired from practice of various embodiments. The embodiments

5 discussed herein were chosen and described in order to explain the principles and the nature of various embodiments and its practical application to enable one skilled in the art to utilize the present invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. The features of the embodiments described herein may be combined in all possible combinations of

10 methods, apparatus, modules, systems, and computer program products.

Conclusies

1. Imitatiekaarsinrichting, omvattend:
 een vlamelement dat zodanig is gevormd dat het gelijkenis heeft met een kaarsvlam en
 5 dat uitsteekt vanuit de bovenzijde van de imitatiekaarsinrichting;
 een veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen die gelegen is binnen de
 imitatiekaarsinrichting en geschikt is ingericht om een veelheid van gebieden van het
 vlamelement te verlichten;
 elektronische schakelingen die zijn gekoppeld aan de veelheid van licht-emitterende
 10 elementen teneinde een intensiteit van ieder van de veelheid van licht-emitterende
 elementen selectief te moduleren, met het oogmerk, een vlambeweging te simuleren in
 beide van een verticale en horizontale richting,
 waarbij het selectief moduleren van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen
 omvat: het genereren van elektrische signalen voor het modificeren van een intensiteit
 15 van één of meer van de veelheid van verlichte gebieden die zijn gelegen op een
 benedengedeelte van het vlamelement, om een beweging van het lagere sectie van het
 vlamelement afzonderlijk ten opzichte van één of meer andere verlichte gebieden op
 het vlamelement te simuleren.

- 20 2. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 1, waarbij de veelheid van licht-
 emitterende elementen geschikt is ingericht om licht te projecteren op vier gebieden
 van het vlamelement, zodanig, dat een eerste licht-emitterend element licht projecteert
 op een eerste gebied van het vlamelement, en een tweede licht-emitterend element licht
 projecteert op een tweede gebied van het vlamelement, een derde licht-emitterend
 25 element licht projecteert op een derde gebied van het vlamelement, en een vierde licht-
 emitterend element licht projecteert op een vierde gebied van het vlamelement.

3. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 2, waarbij het eerste gebied is
 gelegen in een linkergedeelte van het vlamelement, het tweede gebied is gelegen in een
 30 rechtergedeelte van het vlamelement, het derde gebied is gelegen in een bovengedeelte
 van het vlamelement, en het vierde gebied is gelegen in een benedengedeelte van het
 vlamelement.

4. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 3, waarbij de elektrische signalen die worden gegenereerd door de elektronische schakelingen de intensiteit van het eerste en het tweede licht-emitterende element moduleren teneinde een schijn van vlambeweging in de horizontale richting te produceren.

5

5. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 3 of 4, waarbij de elektrische signalen die worden gegenereerd door de elektronische schakelingen de intensiteit van het derde en het vierde licht-emitterende element moduleren teneinde een schijn van vlambeweging in de verticale richting te produceren.

10

6. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 3, waarbij de elektrische signalen die worden gegenereerd door de elektronische schakelingen de intensiteit van het eerste en het tweede licht-emitterende element moduleren teneinde een schijn van vlambeweging in de horizontale richting te produceren het, en de intensiteit van het derde en het vierde licht-emitterende element te moduleren teneinde een schijn van vlambeweging in de verticale richting te produceren .

15

7. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-6, waarbij ieder van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen een afgegeven licht produceert dat de kleurtemperatuur heeft in het gebied van 1700-2350° Kelvin.

20

8. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-7, waarbij ieder van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen licht van dezelfde kleur produceert.

25

9. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-8, waarbij ieder van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen geschikt is ingericht voor het verlichten van slechts één gebied van het vlamelement, in hoofdzaak zonder overlapping met andere gebieden van het vlamelement.

30

10. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 2, waarbij:
het eerste en het tweede licht-emitterende element zodanig zijn ingericht dat het licht dat wordt geprojecteerd op het eerste gebied van het vlamelement het licht dat wordt geprojecteerd op het tweede gebied van het vlamelement gedeeltelijk overlapt, en

het eerste gebied en het tweede gebied zijn gelegen op een bovengedeelte van het vlamelement.

11. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 10, waarbij:

- 5 het derde en het vierde licht-emitterende element zodanig zijn ingericht dat het licht dat wordt geprojecteerd op het derde gebied van het vlamelement het licht dat wordt geprojecteerd op het vierde gebied van het vlamelement niet in hoofdzaak overlapt, en het derde gebied en het vierde gebied zijn gelegen op een benedengedeelte van het vlamelement.

10

12. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 11, waarbij de elektrische signalen die worden gegenereerd door de elektronische schakelingen de intensiteit van het eerste en het tweede licht-emitterende element afzonderlijk ten opzichte van de intensiteit van het derde en het vierde licht-emitterende element moduleren, met het oogmerk, verschillende vlambewegingen te simuleren op het bovengedeelte en op het benedengedeelte van het vlamelement.
- 15

13. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-12, verder omvattend een schakelaar die is ingericht beneden het vlamelement binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting, waarbij
- 20 het vlamelement beweegbaar is ingericht binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting, zodanig, dat een verticale beweging van het vlamelement de schakelaar activeert teneinde de imitatiekaarsinrichting in te schakelen of uit te schakelen.

- 25 14. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 1, waarbij de veelheid van de licht-emitterende elementen geschikt is ingericht binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting om de veelheid van gebieden die aan één zijde van het vlamelement gelegen is te verlichten.

- 30 15. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 1, waarbij de veelheid van de licht-emitterende elementen geschikt is ingericht binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting om de veelheid van gebieden die aan twee zijden van het vlamelement gelegen is te verlichten.

16. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 1, waarbij:
ten minste twee van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen zijn gevormd als een eerste licht-emitterende inrichting (LED) die is georiënteerd in een eerste richting teneinde een eerste stel vlekken op het vlamelement te projecteren, en
5 ten minste twee andere van de veelheid van de licht-emitterende elementen zijn gevormd als een tweede licht-emitterende inrichting (LED) die is georiënteerd in een tweede richting teneinde een tweede stel vlekken op het vlamelement te projecteren.
17. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-16, verder omvattend een
10 installatiechassis dat een holte omvat, waarbij het installatiechassis geschikt is ingericht binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting om mogelijk te maken dat het vlamelement kan worden geïnstalleerd in de holte van het installatiechassis.
18. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusie 17, waarbij het installatiechassis
15 een paar groeven omvat om het vlamelement te ontvangen en mogelijk te maken dat het vlamelement beweegt langs de groeven van het installatiechassis.
19. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-18, verder omvattend een
20 cilindrische buitenomhulling die is gemaakt van een wasachtig materiaal om gelijkenis te hebben met een lichaam van een echte kaars.
20. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-19, verder omvattend een
microfoon die elektrisch is gekoppeld aan de elektronische schakelingen, waarbij de microfoon geschikt is ingericht binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting om een geluid van op
25 het vlamelement gerichte geblazen lucht te detecteren en een elektrisch signaal te genereren in responsie op het geluid van de geblazen lucht teneinde de imitatiekaarsinrichting uit te schakelen.
21. Imitatiekaarsinrichting volgens conclusies 1-20, waarbij een bovengedeelte
30 van het vlamelement gekromd is, weg van de verticale as die zich uitstrekt door de bovenzijde van de imitatiekaarsinrichting.
22. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie voor gebruik in een

elektronische kaars, omvattend een veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen die geschikt is ingericht onder een hoek ten opzichte van een verticale as die zich uitstrekt door het midden van het samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie, waarbij de licht-emitterende elementen van de veelheid ieder een lichtvlek projecteren voor het

5 verlichten van een specifiek gebied van een vlamelement, waarbij de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen geschikt is ingericht om een stel gedeeltelijk overlappende lichtvlekken en een stel in hoofdzaak niet-overlappende lichtvlekken te projecteren; en een schakelingskaart, omvattend een microcontroller die is gekoppeld aan de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen teneinde elektrische signalen te produceren om een

10 intensiteit van een eerste groep licht-emitterende elementen afzonderlijk ten opzichte van een tweede groep licht-emitterende elementen te moduleren, en een schijn van een bewegende vlam in beide van een verticale en horizontale richting te simuleren wanneer projectie van de overlappende lichtvlekken en de in hoofdzaak niet-overlappende lichtvlekken op het vlamelement plaatsvindt.

15

23. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusie 22, waarbij de veelheid van lichtbronnen geschikt is ingericht om het stel gedeeltelijk overlappende lichtvlekken te projecteren op een bovengedeelte van het vlamelement en de in hoofdzaak niet-overlappende lichtvlekken op een benedengedeelte van het

20 vlamelement.

24. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusie 22 or 23, waarbij:

ten minste twee van de veelheid van de licht-emitterende elementen zijn gevormd als

25 een eerste licht-emitterende inrichting (LED) die is georiënteerd in een eerste richting, en

ten minste twee andere van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen zijn gevormd als een tweede licht-emitterende inrichting (LED) die is georiënteerd in een tweede richting.

30

25. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusies 22-24, waarbij de veelheid van de licht-emitterende elementen geschikt is ingericht ten opzichte van het vlamelement, zodanig, dat een divergentiehoek van het

gecombineerde licht dat uittreedt uit de veelheid van de licht-emitterende elementen en het vlamelement bereikt, ongeveer 8 graden is.

26. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusies 22-25,
5 waarbij de microcontroller is geconfigureerd voor het produceren van een aan-uit
modulatiesignaal voor het moduleren van de intensiteit van de eerste groep licht-
emitterende elementen, en een ander aan-uit modulatiesignaal voor het moduleren van
de intensiteit van de tweede groep licht-emitterende elementen teneinde een schijn van
een vlambeweging in de verticale richting te produceren
10
27. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusies 22-25,
waarbij de microcontroller is geconfigureerd voor het produceren van
modulatiesignalen om voor de licht-emitterende elementen die een benedengedeelte
van het vlamelement verlichten en de licht-emitterende elementen die een
15 bovengedeelte van het vlamelement verlichten een verschillend patroon van
intensiteitsvariaties te genereren.
28. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusies 22-27,
waarbij de licht-emitterende elementen van de veelheid ieder een afgegeven licht
20 produceren dat een kleurtemperatuur heeft in het gebied van 1700-2350 ° Kelvin
29. Samenstel voor het besturen van lichtemissie volgens conclusies 22-27,
waarbij de eerste groep licht-emitterende elementen verlichtingsvlekken produceert die
zijn uitgericht in een horizontale richting en de tweede groep licht-emitterende
25 elementen verlichtingsvlekken produceert die zijn uitgericht in de verticale richting.

Fig. 1

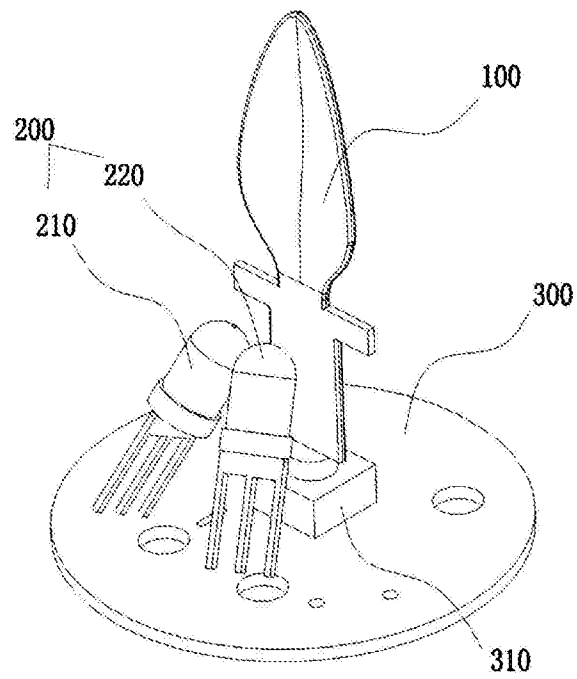


Fig. 2B

Fig. 2A

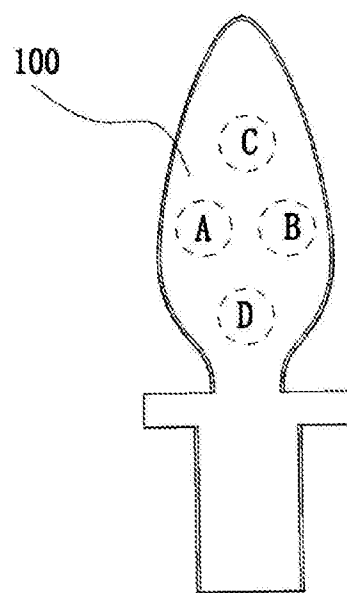
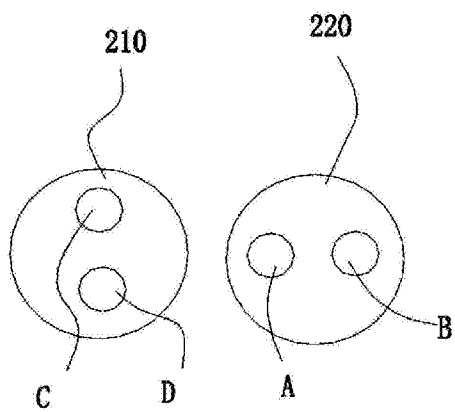


Fig. 2C

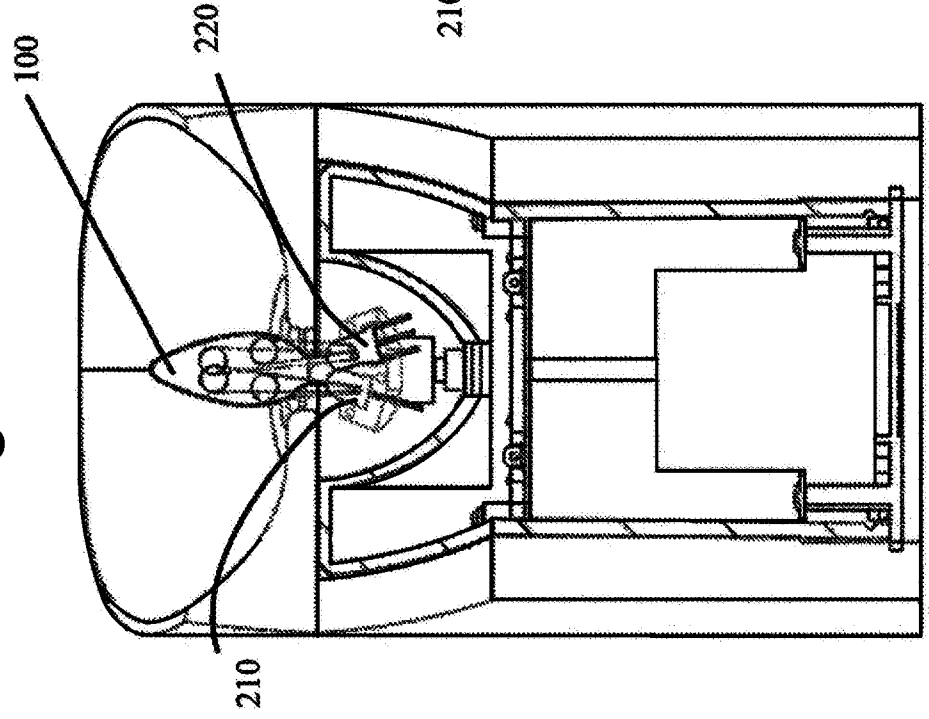


Fig. 2D

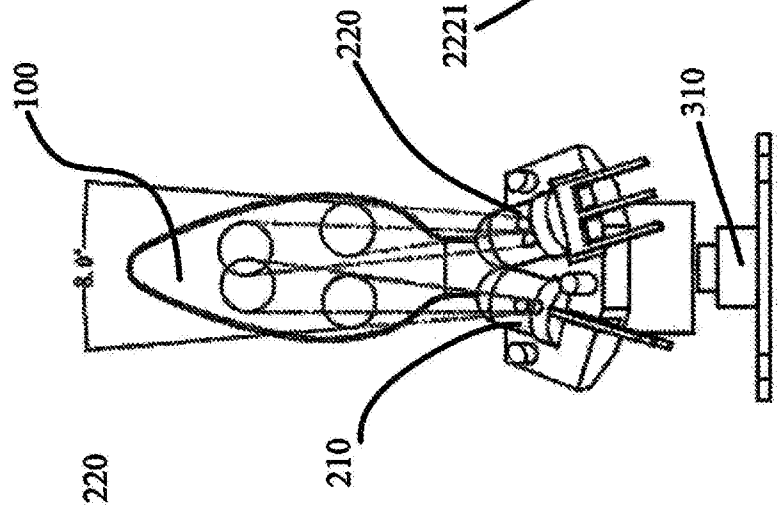


Fig. 2E

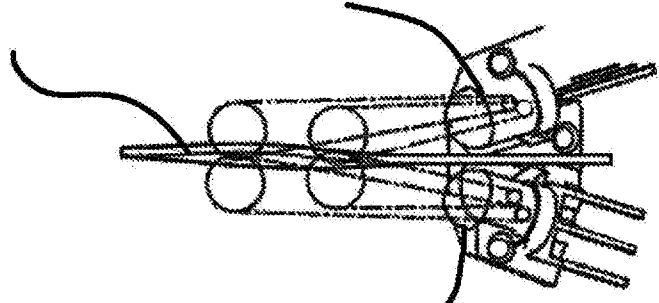


Fig. 3

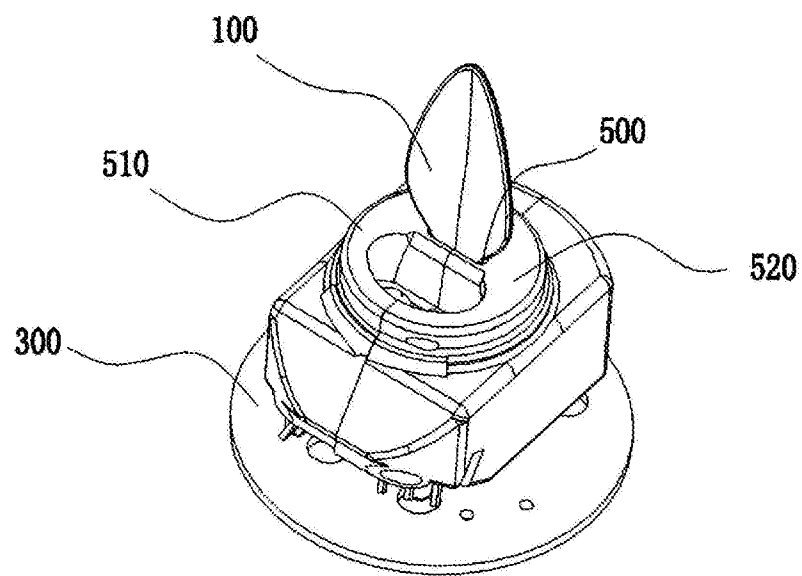


Fig. 4

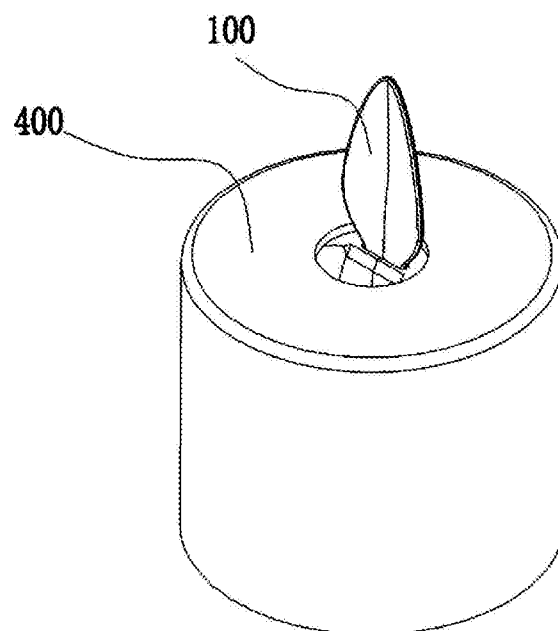


Fig. 5

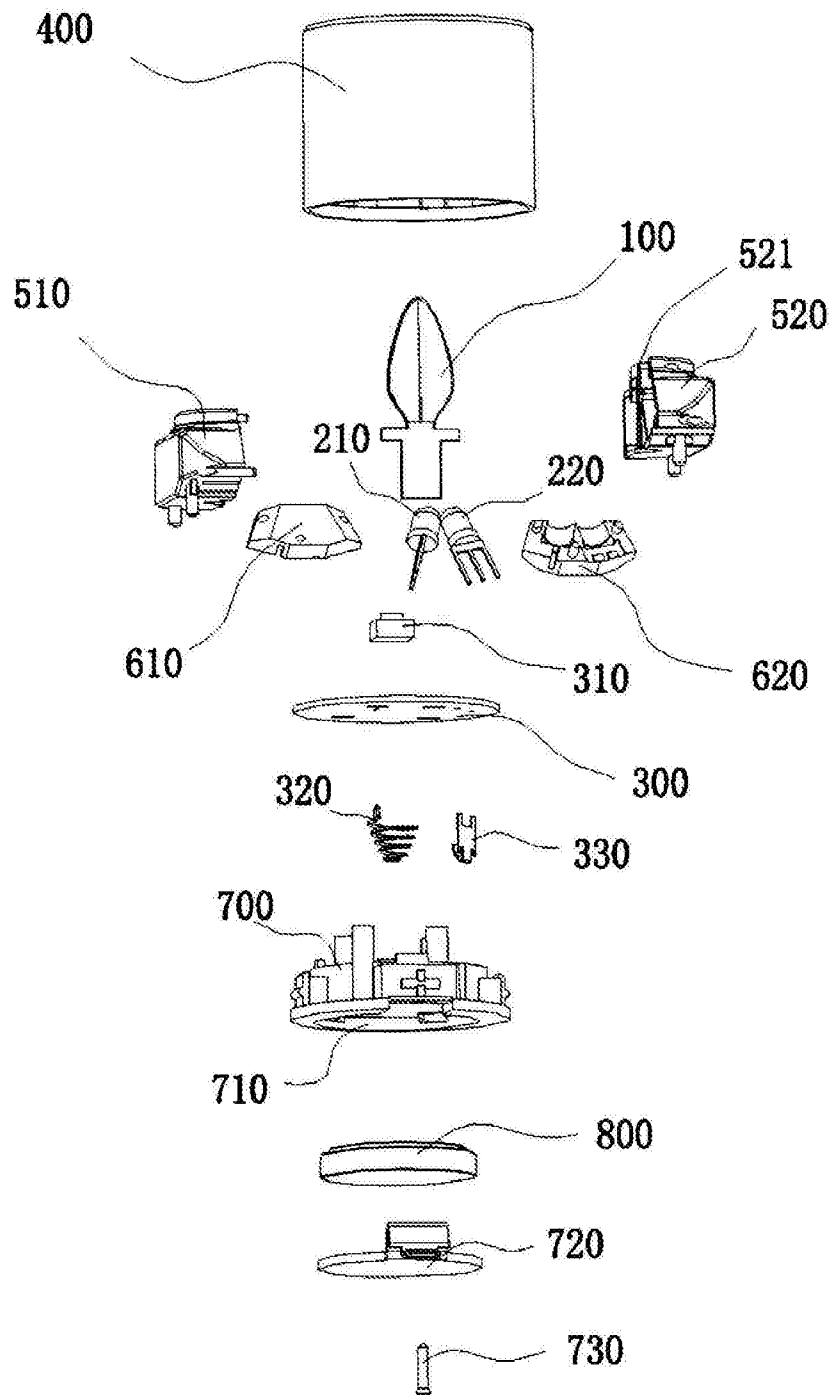


Fig. 6

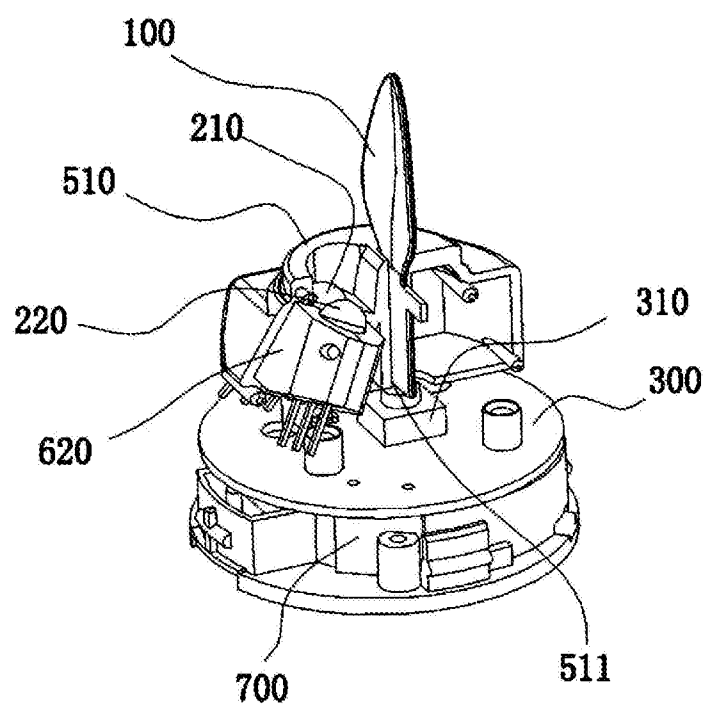


Fig. 7

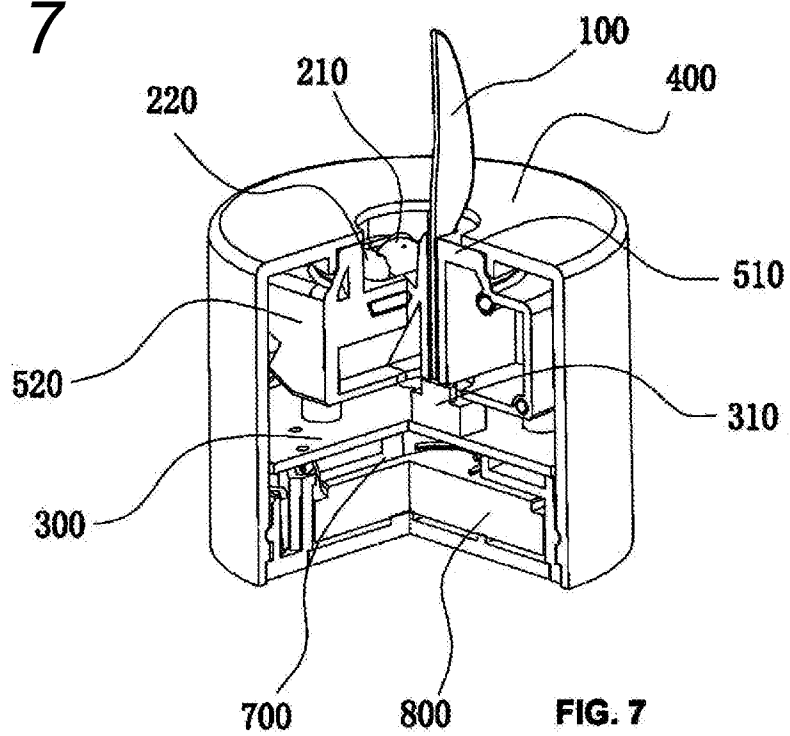


Fig. 9

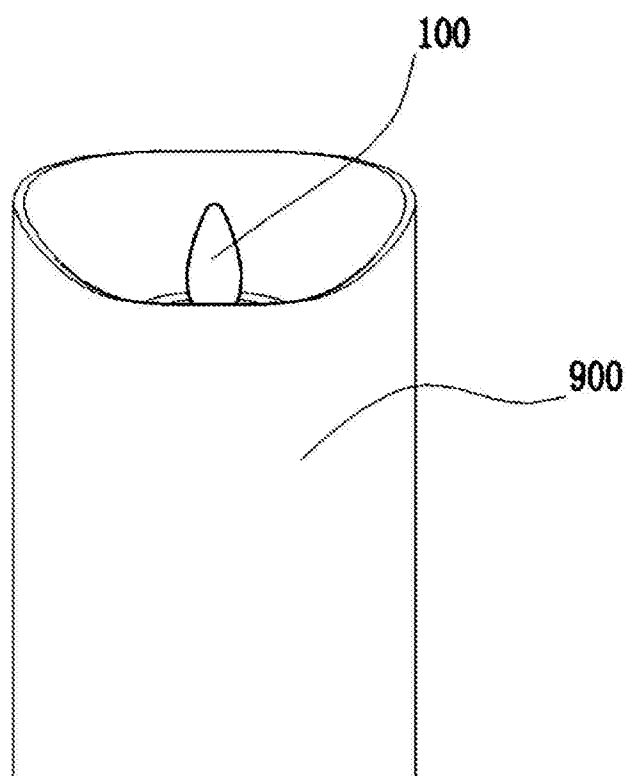


Fig. 10

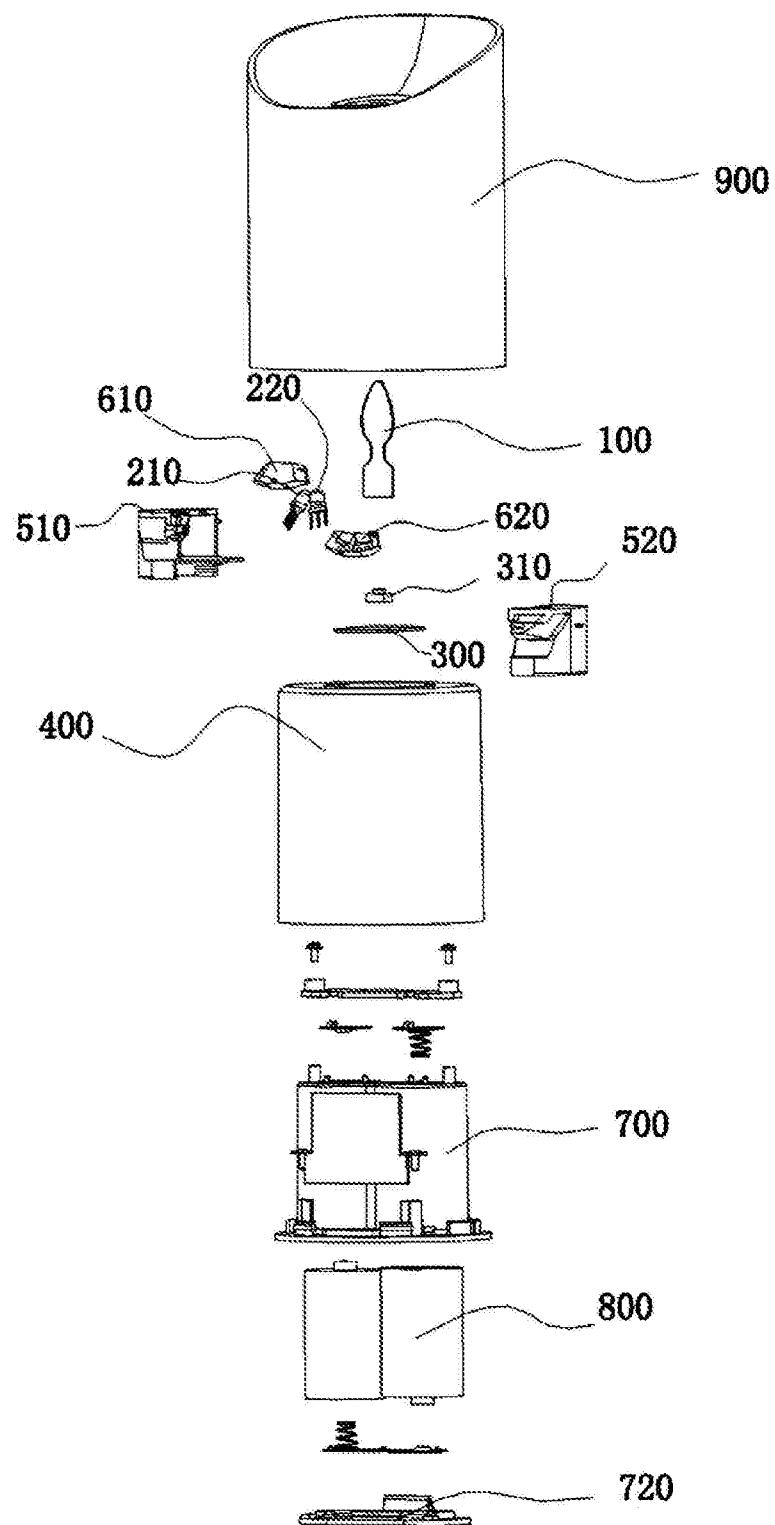
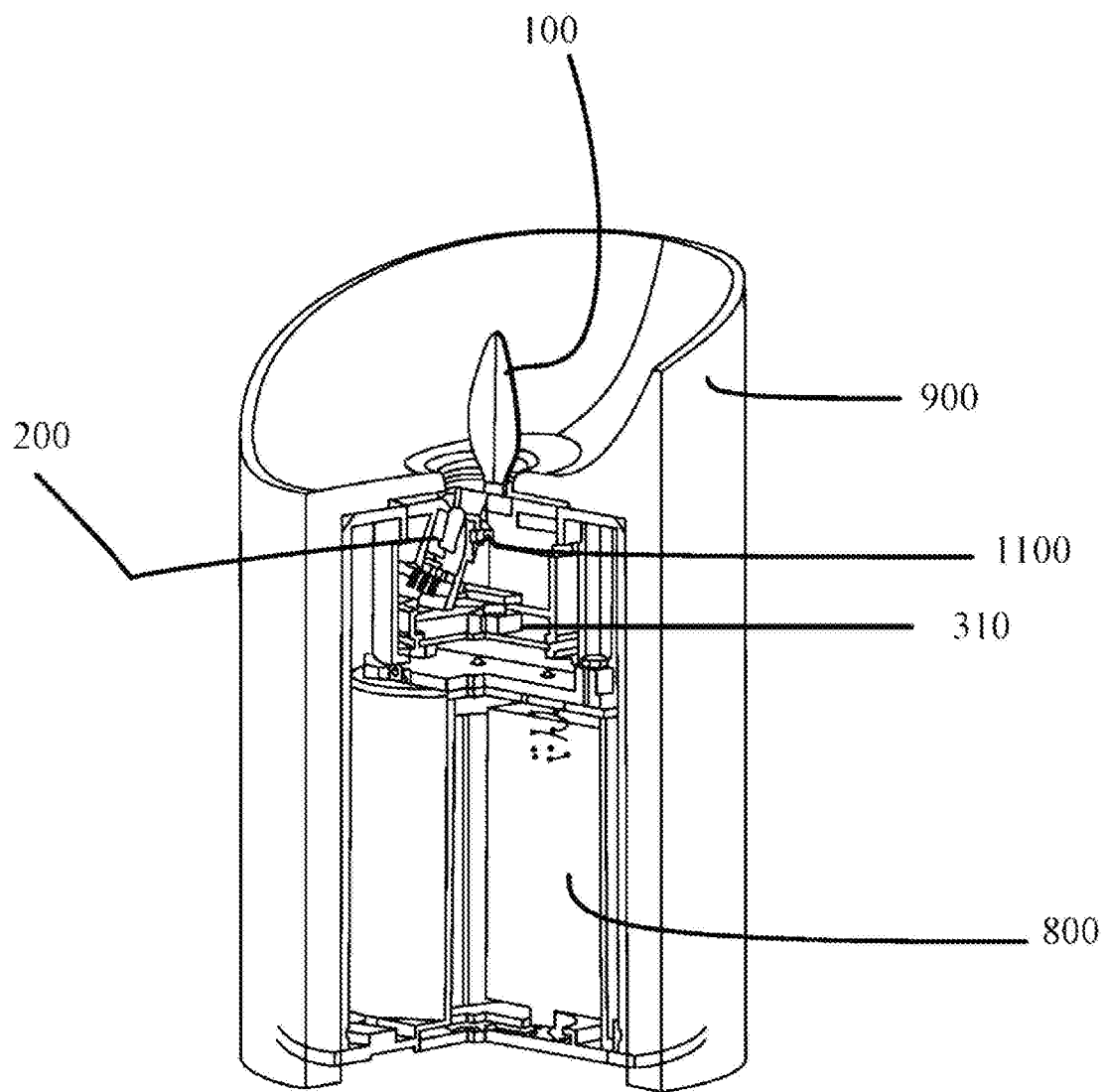


Fig. 11



ABSTRACT

Imitation candle devices and systems with enhanced features enable simulation of a realistic candle flame using multiple light sources that illuminate a surface area of an imitation flame element in a controlled manner. The disclosed imitation candle devices
5 further allow the candle to be turned on or off by pushing down on the flame element, thus eliminating a need for additional external switches.

SAMENWERKINGSVERDRAG (PCT)

RAPPORT BETREFFENDE NIEUWHEIDSONDERZOEK VAN INTERNATIONAAL TYPE

IDENTIFICATIE VAN DE NATIONALE AANVRAGE	KENMERK VAN DE AANVRAGER OF VAN DE GEMACHTIGDE P6062694NL		
Nederlands aanvraag nr. 2018245	Indieningsdatum 27-01-2017		
	Ingeroepen voorrangsdatum 27-01-2016		
Aanvrager (Naam) Xiaofeng Li			
Datum van het verzoek voor een onderzoek van internationaal type 26-04-2017	Door de Instantie voor Internationaal Onderzoek aan het verzoek voor een onderzoek van internationaal type toegekend nr. SN68803		
I. CLASSIFICATIE VAN HET ONDERWERP (bij toepassing van verschillende classificaties, alle classificatiesymbolen opgeven) Volgens de internationale classificatie (IPC) F21S10/04			
II. ONDERZOChte GEBIEDEN VAN DE TECHNIEK			
Onderzochte minimumdocumentatie			
Classificatiesysteem	Classificatiesymbolen		
IPC	F21S;F21Y;F21W		
Onderzochte andere documentatie dan de minimum documentatie, voor zover dergelijke documenten in de onderzochte gebieden zijn opgenomen 			
III.	☐	GEEN ONDERZOEK MOGELIJK VOOR BEPAALDE CONCLUSIES	(opmerkingen op aanvullingsblad)
IV.	☐	GEBREK AAN EENHEID VAN UITVINDING	(opmerkingen op aanvullingsblad)

**ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET
RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND
VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE**

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar
de stand van de techniek

NL 2018245

A. CLASSIFICATIE VAN HET ONDERWERP

INV. F21S10/04

ADD.

Volgens de Internationale Classificatie van octrooien (IPC) of zowel volgens de nationale classificatie als volgens de IPC.

B. ONDERZOCHE GEBIEDEN VAN DE TECHNIEK

Onderzochte minimum documentatie (classificatie gevolgd door classificatiesymbolen)

F21S F21Y F21W

Onderzochte andere documentatie dan de minimum documentatie, voor dergelijke documenten, voor zover dergelijke documenten in de onderzochte gebieden zijn opgenomen

Tijdens het onderzoek geraadpleegde elektronische gegevensbestanden (naam van de gegevensbestanden en, waar uitvoerbaar, gebruikte trefwoorden)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. VAN BELANG GEACHTE DOCUMENTEN

Categorie *	Geciteerde documenten, eventueel met aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde passages	Van belang voor conclusie nr.
X	US 2001/033488 A1 (CHLIWNYJ ALEX [US] ET AL) 25 oktober 2001 (2001-10-25) * alinea [0027] - alinea [0091] * * alinea [0040] - alinea [0044] * * alinea [0047] - alinea [0054] * * figuur 1b *	1,2,7-29
X	WO 2015/061623 A1 (LUMINARA WORLDWIDE LLC [US]) 30 april 2015 (2015-04-30) * alinea [0043] - alinea [0097] * * figuur 4 *	1,7-9, 11-29
X	WO 2014/165932 A1 (DUSK AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD [AU]) 16 oktober 2014 (2014-10-16) * alinea [0028] - alinea [0041] * * figuren 1,2 *	1,7-9, 13-22, 24-28

☐ Verdere documenten worden vermeld in het vervolg van vak C.

☒ Leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie zijn vermeld in een bijlage

*** Speciale categorieën van aangehaalde documenten**

"A" niet tot de categorie X of Y behorende literatuur die de stand van de techniek beschrijft

"D" in de octrooiaanvraag vermeld

"E" eerdere octrooi(aanvraag), gepubliceerd op of na de indieningsdatum, waarin dezelfde uitvinding wordt beschreven

"L" om andere redenen vermelde literatuur

"O" niet-schriftelijke stand van de techniek

"P" tussen de voorrangsdatum en de indieningsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur

"T" na de indieningsdatum of de voorrangsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur die niet bezwarend is voor de octrooiaanvraag, maar wordt vermeld ter verheldering van de theorie of het principe dat ten grondslag ligt aan de uitvinding

"X" de conclusie wordt als niet nieuw of niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van deze literatuur

"Y" de conclusie wordt als niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van de combinatie van deze literatuur met andere geciteerde literatuur van dezelfde categorie, waarbij de combinatie voor de vakman voor de hand liggend wordt geacht

"Z" lid van dezelfde octrooifamilie of overeenkomstige octrooipublicatie

Datum waarop het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek van internationaal type werd voltooid

31 mei 2017

Verzenddatum van het rapport van het onderzoek naar de stand van de techniek van internationaal type

Naam en adres van de instantie

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

De bevoegde ambtenaar

Blokland, Russell

**ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET
RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND
VAN DE TECHNIEK VAN HET INTERNATIONALE TYPE**

Informatie over leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie

Nummer van het verzoek om een onderzoek naar
de stand van de techniek

NL 2018245

In het rapport genoemd octrooi geschrift	Datum van publicatie	Overeenkomend(e) geschrift(en)	Datum van publicatie		
US 2001033488	A1	25-10-2001	CA 2335401 A1	14-08-2001	
		US 2001033488	A1	25-10-2001	
WO 2015061623	A1	30-04-2015	US 2016312969	A1	27-10-2016
		WO 2015061623	A1	30-04-2015	
WO 2014165932	A1	16-10-2014	GEEN		

WRITTEN OPINION

File No. SN68803	Filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 27.01.2017	Priority date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 27.01.2016	Application No. NL2018245
International Patent Classification (IPC) INV. F21S10/04			
Applicant Xiaofeng Li			

This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II Priority
- ☐ Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☐ Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII Certain defects in the application
- ☐ Box No. VIII Certain observations on the application

	Examiner Blokland, Russell
--	-----------------------------------

WRITTEN OPINION

Application number

NL2018245

Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. This opinion has been established on the basis of the latest set of claims filed before the start of the search.
2. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
 - a. type of material:
 - ☐ a sequence listing
 - ☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing
 - b. format of material:
 - ☐ on paper
 - ☐ in electronic form
 - c. time of filing/furnishing:
 - ☐ contained in the application as filed.
 - ☐ filed together with the application in electronic form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently for the purposes of search.
3. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4. Additional comments:

Box No. V Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty	Yes: Claims	2-14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28
	No: Claims	1, 15, 17-19, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29
Inventive step	Yes: Claims	3-6
	No: Claims	1, 2, 7-29
Industrial applicability	Yes: Claims	1-29
	No: Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents:

- D1 US 2001/033488 A1 (CHLIWNYJ ALEX [US] ET AL) 25 oktober 2001 (2001-10-25)
- D2 WO 2015/061623 A1 (LUMINARA WORLDWIDE LLC [US]) 30 april 2015 (2015-04-30)
- D3 WO 2014/165932 A1 (DUSK AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD [AU]) 16 oktober 2014 (2014-10-16)

- 1 The present application does not meet the criteria of patentability, because the subject-matter of claim 1 is not new.

- 1.1 D1 discloses in fig. 1b:

Imitatiekaarsinrichting, omvattend:

een vlamelement (115) dat zodanig is gevormd dat het gelijkenis heeft met een kaarsvlam en dat uitsteekt vanuit de bovenzijde van de

imitatiekaarsinrichting;

een veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen (103, 105, 106, 110) die gelegen is binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting en geschikt is ingericht om een veelheid van gebieden (131, 132 and a lower portion lit by LED 110) van het vlamelement te verlichten;

elektronische schakelingen die zijn gekoppeld aan de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen teneinde een intensiteit van ieder van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen selectief te moduleren, met het oogmerk, een vlambeweging te simuleren in één of beide van een verticale en horizontale richting,

waarbij het selectief moduleren van de veelheid van licht-emitterende elementen omvat: het genereren van elektrische signalen voor het modificeren van een intensiteit van één of meer van de veelheid van verlichte gebieden die zijn gelegen op een benedengedeelte van het vlamelement, afzonderlijk ten opzichte van één of meer andere verlichte gebieden op het vlamelement (see par. 38, par. 47, and claim 20).

- 1.2 Claim 1 is furthermore not novel with respect to D2 and D3.
- 1.3 For similar reasons as set out above, claim 22 is not novel with respect to D1. Moreover, claim 22 is also not novel with respect to D2 and D3.
- 2 Dependent claims 2, 7-21 and 23-29 do not appear to contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of novelty and/or inventive step.
 - 2.1 With respect to claim 2 it is observed that D1 suggests in fig. 1C and fig. 2 to illuminate different parts of a flame element with different light emitting elements. Therefore, in fig. 1B, the skilled person would have an incentive to do the same.
 - 2.2 Claim 7, relating to the selection of the colour temperature of the emitted light, does not appear to be inventive with respect to D1. Indeed, such a selection can only be regarded as inventive, if it presents unexpected effects or properties. However, no such effects or properties are indicated in the application. Hence, no inventive step is present in the subject-matter of claim 7.
 - 2.3 Claim 8 does not appear to be inventive, as no surprising or unexpected results are obtained. Indeed, it is known in the art to simulate a flame with light of a single colour.
 - 2.4 Claims 9-16 do not appear inventive with respect to D1.

- 2.5 Claim 17 is not new with respect to D1. Indeed, D1 discloses "een installatiechassis dat een holte omvat, waarbij het installatiechassis geschikt is ingericht binnen de imitatiekaarsinrichting om mogelijk te maken dat het vlam element kan worden geïnstalleerd in de holte van het installatiechassis.

- 3 The combination of the features of dependent claim 3 appears to be neither known from, nor to be rendered obvious by, the available prior art.

Indeed, in D1 the light emitting elements appear not to separately illuminate parts on a left and right side of the flame element. In D1 no incentive can be found to that end either.

-0-0-0-