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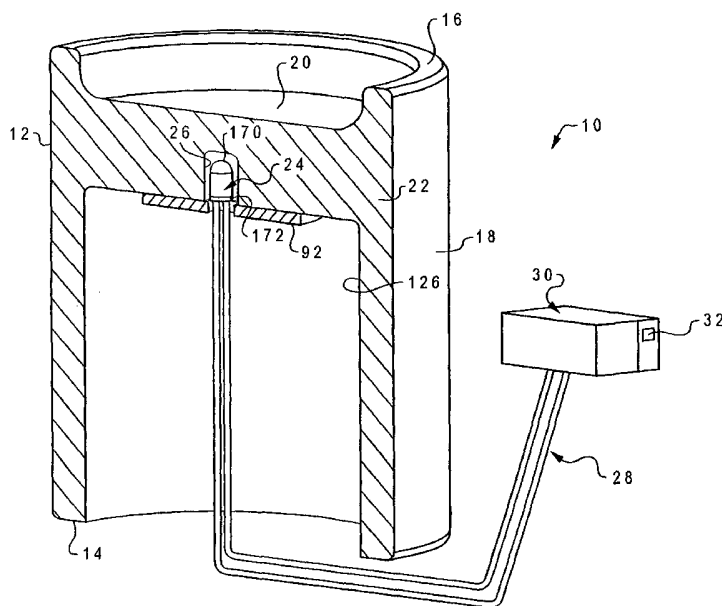
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(54) Title: IMITATION CANDLE



(57) Abstract: An imitation candle (10) is made from a translucent material (22) having light transmissive properties similar to paraffin. The translucent material (22) is shaped to appear reduced by burning. An LED (24), or similar high intensity light source, is set in a cavity (26) enclosed within translucent material (22). An amber colored LED (24) produces a light similar in color to candle light. The material (22) diffuses the light emitted from the LED (24) to create a warm, natural looking glow. A randomizing energization circuit (46) varies light emission levels from the LED (24) in a pseudo-random manner to simulate the flicker of candle light.



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GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

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IMITATION CANDLE

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to low level luminaries and more particularly to an imitation candle used primarily for ornamentation and establishing ambience.

Background Art

Many people find candle light pleasant. The flickering of light and movement of shadows across a floor or on a nearby wall can be almost hypnotically soothing. As a result, candles have remained popular for generations since the invention of more practical electrical lighting, especially for decorative and mood setting purposes. This has remained so notwithstanding the hazard posed by open flames and the consequent danger of household fires. Few people consider it safe to leave a lit candle unattended.

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

The use of frosted glass cylinders around incandescent light sources to diffuse light is known. Such products are pleasant and popular. However, the light produced by an incandescent source can be quite broad, and the top of the lamp must be open to allow heat to escape. Another product, sold by Eternalight, Inc. of Cortaro, Arizona, provides a plurality of LEDs arranged on a base inside a frosted glass cylinder. A computer is used to control current supplied the LEDs to simulate an artificial flame of changing color and intensity of emitted light. Control of the LEDs also gives the simulated flame shape and motion. A similar product is sold by Norex Enterprises, Inc. of Blauvelt, New York. In both cases the products place the artificial flame above a base. A frosted glass cylinder, open at the top, is then set on the base. The appearance is intended to simulate a candle inside a glass lamp.

Candles of course do not all come in one shape or size. While a classical image of a

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candle is of a long, thin, tapering rod, which stands upright in a candle stick and which leaves its flame exposed as it burns down, many candles come as a relatively short to circumference block or cylinder which is self supporting. Such candles commonly leave the outer wall of the candle intact as the candlewick burns down. When this happens, the candle flame is no longer directly visible when viewed from the side. This results in a diffuse, flickering glow visible through the paraffin wall of the candle.

Disclosure of the Invention

One object of the invention is to provide an electrical candle that provides realistic candle like light.

Another object of the invention is to provide an electrical candle that presents a realistic appearance when the light source is not illuminated.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an imitation candle that uses a light-sensing device to turn the light source off during the day.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a flicker circuit that provides three or more distinct light levels that vary in a pseudo-random manner to provide a realistic variation in light output akin to a candle flame being disturbed by gentle air currents. A realistic flicker provides one more subconscious cue that the candle is real.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a luminary that gives a very realistic representation of a broad, self supporting candle that has burned down to the point where the flame is not visible.

These and other objects are achieved as is now described. The imitation candle of the present invention hides a light source within the body of the luminary in order to illuminate the body to look like a real wax candle internally illuminated by a depressed flame. There is no exposed bulb shaped like an imitation flame to betray the fact that the imitation candle is not real. The imitation candle has a body made from a translucent material having optically transmissive properties similar to candle paraffin. In a preferred embodiment the body of the imitation candle has a relatively large base or circumference relative to its height and is self supporting. The candle body is shaped to simulate a candle which has partially burned down, for example by forming a depression into an upper surface of a cylindrical candle body.

The light source is preferably a super bright, light emitting diode (LED), which functions as a highly directional, near point source. An emission color, such as amber, is selected for the LED to produce a light similar in color to that of a paraffin fed flame. A simple circuit using multiple oscillators running at close frequencies, but not the same frequency, creates a realistic, pseudo-random flicker for light emitted by the LED.

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The directional, and small area of light emission, from the small, high intensity light source, its location horizontally centered and toward the top within the imitation candle, coupled with the internal contours and material of the imitation candle serve to diffuse the light in a manner evocative of candle light. The body of the imitation candle is preferably a translucent material, ideally candle wax. An LED may be positioned in a cavity enclosed within the translucent material, with the base of the LED being downwardly oriented. The cavity, where proximate to portion of the LED above its base is sized and shaped to closely conform to the size and shape of the LED's housing. The translucent material surrounds the LED on the sides and top and serves to diffuse the light throughout the portion of the imitation candle at or above the height of the LED and makes direct viewing of the LED at best inconvenient. An LED positioned near the top of the body causes the top of the imitation candle to be more brightly illuminated than the lower parts of the candlestick. This effect can be enhanced by positioning an opaque light block around the base of the LED to prevent diffusion of light into the lower portions of the imitation candle. These steps simulate the usual diffusion of light in a real candle. Recessing the top within the side walls presents the appearance of a candle that has already been burning for some length of time. The body of the imitation candle is preferably made from real wax to further enhance the imitation candle's realism. Alternatively, frosted glass or plastic materials may be used.

The power consumption of super bright LEDs is low enough at low illumination levels that reasonable battery life can be achieved. Alternatively, a wall-cube style power supply could be used to supply power and eliminate the need periodically to replace battery cells. Rechargeable cells can be used in conjunction with a solar cell or other recharging means. A simple light sensing device can be used to turn the LED off during daylight hours and extend battery life in battery operated versions of the candle.

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

Brief Description of the Drawings

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the imitation candle of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a partial cutaway view of an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a partial cutaway view of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a circuit schematic for a luminary of the preferred embodiment.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Referring now to the drawings and in particular to **Fig. 1** a preferred embodiment of the invention will be described. An imitation candle **10** includes a body **12** with a horizontal lower surface **14** on which the imitation candle rests, an upper surface **16** and a cylindrical vertical side wall **18** between the lower and upper surfaces. Imitation candle **10** is preferably sized to resemble a self supporting candle having a relatively large circumference compared to its height. Slender, tapering bodies resembling classical candles, and other shapes, are possible and such configurations are within the scope of the invention, but embodiments using such shapes may not provide as esthetically a pleasing appearance in use due to the expectation that a flame be visible. While imitation candle **10** is illustrated as being cylindrical, other horizontal cross sectional shapes are possible, such as rectangular, as well as irregular shapes. Upper surface **16** includes an indented or depressed central region **20**, which is preferably shaped to resemble a top portion of candle which has been reduced by melting to feed a flame supported from a central wick.

Fig. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of the invention in a cutaway view. A light source body **24** preferably emits highly directional light from a small area. This is advantageously achieved by using a super bright light emitting diode (LED) oriented with to transmit most of its light upwardly toward the depressed central region **20**. Light source body **24** is placed in a cavity **26** just below the surface formed by depressed central region **20**. Cavity **26** extends upwardly from a large central cavity **126** in the lower portion of body **12**. Cavity **26** is preferably sized to be just slightly larger than the light source body **24** with light source body nested upright therein. The material **22** forming body **12** is preferably relatively thick and translucent and is shaped to resemble a candle that has been burning long enough to have burned away the inner portion of the wax (e.g., depressed central region **20**). The material **22** can be wax, frosted glass, or plastic and is chosen to diffuse the light from the light source body **24** so that, when viewed from the side, the light is evenly scattered and provides a fairly evenly distributed glow. Pigments added to relatively clear plastics or glass with frosted surfaces should also produce satisfactory results, although wax is preferred.

The light intensity on cylindrical vertical side wall **18** of body **12** will be roughly proportional to the square of the distance between the light source body **24** and the surface. The thickness of material directly above the light source body **24** can be selected to generate a 'hot spot' of fairly intense light that is similar in size to the diameter of a real candle's flame. Generally though, light source body **24** is positioned so as not to be conveniently directly

viewable from outside of body **12**. In other words, optically diffusing material is preferably interposed between a casual viewer and the light source body **24** in directions to the side and above the light source body. Propagation of light downwardly from light source body **24** is preferably blocked by an opaque disk **92** positioned at the base of the light source body.

5 Light source body **24** is connected to a remote power source **30** by leads **28**. Remote power source **30** may be provided by a conventional step down power supply which may be plugged into a household wall socket. Alternatively a power source may be provided by a battery. A switch **32**, which may be manually activated, timer based, light sensitive, or even accept remote control commands, may be incorporated into the power supply. The remote power
10 source **30** would typically be hidden in a base designed to look like a typical candle stand or it could be disguised as, or hidden in, another decorative element. The power source housing preferably includes a flicker circuit (described below) to cause the LED of the light source body **24** to vary in brightness in a pseudo-random manner to simulate the flickering of a real candle flame. Yet another option is to provide a solar cell that charges one or more rechargeable
15 batteries.

Light emitted from light source body **24** should be highly directional and close to being a point source to achieve the best results. Light emitting diodes are conventionally housed in a light source body **24** which is made primarily of transparent plastic. The outer, light transmitting surface **170** of the body is cylindrically shaped, terminating at one end in a hemisphere. An LED
20 is capped at the other, lower end in an opaque base **172**. Most light is directed out the hemispherical end, with some escaping to the sides. Cavity **26** is essentially form fitted to the light source body to capture and diffuse emitted light. This allows light to impinge the cylindrical vertical side wall **18** level with the light source body **24** as well as the floor of the depressed central region **20**. This enhances the already strongly directional aspect of an LED.

25 **Fig. 3** shows an alternative embodiment of an imitation candle **110** which incorporates a replaceable battery. Light source body **24** is preferably provided by a super bright LED as described above. A battery housing **36** is translucent or transparent plastic and is enclosed in an enlarged lower cavity **126**. Battery housing **36** holds two C cells **40** and **42** to provide a battery power source. Battery housing **36** encloses light source body **24** in a contoured bulge on top of
30 the housing which couples light through to its surface. A printed circuit board **44** and an LED energization circuit **46** are positioned in the housing **36**. Printed circuit board **44** blocks the downward projection of light allowing opaque dish **92** to be omitted. Embodiments of the invention using a single cell with a step up power supply can be used to save space in small candles. Additional cells for larger batteries can be used in large candles. The exterior

configuration of body **12** of imitation candle **110** is the same body used for imitation candle **10**, with a depressed central region **120** set in an upper surface **116** provided to simulate a partially melted and burned away appearance within cylindrical vertical side wall **118**.

Fig. 4 illustrates representative energization electronics **46** for driving an LED **124**. A battery **50** is provided by two size C cells. Different power sources can be used depending upon desired battery life or the desired brightness to be obtained from the LED. As mentioned above, alternatives include combinations of solar cells and rechargeable cells or an outside line source of power. LED **124** is preferably provided in a Global Opto G-L202YTT-T amber light emitting diode package. Energization electronics may be switched on and off using a switch **52** which is attached at one pole to the positive terminal of battery **50**. Switch **52** may be a photosensitive device, such a photosensitive transistor. Battery **50** also supplies V_{cc} within LED energization electronics **46**.

LEDs have a constant voltage drop when conducting current and the intensity of light emission from an LED is controlled by varying the current sourced to the LED. Accordingly, the LED energization circuit **46** sources a varying amount of current to LED **124**. The first major element of energization circuit **46** is a base current source provided by zener diode **54**, resistors **56** and **62**, and a PNP transistor **60**, which sources current to the load, here a light emitting diode **124**. The voltage source provided by battery **50** is connected to the transistor **60** emitter by resistor **56** and to base of the transistor by reverse oriented zener diode **54**. The transistor is assured of being constantly biased on by the voltage drop set by the reverse breakdown voltage of zener diode **54** as long as battery voltage remains the minimum required for zener breakdown operation. Thus transistor **60** sources current to the load through which the current returns to ground. As a result LED **124** always produces a minimum level of light output when the device is on and the battery has a minimum charge.

Variation in light output is effected by variably increasing the current supplied to LED **124**. A hex inverter, such as a SN74HC14N hex inverter, available from Texas Instruments of Dallas, Texas, is used to implement several parallel oscillators or clocks. All of the oscillators are identically constructed though external component values may be altered. In the preferred embodiment 4 of 6 available inverters (**91-94**) are used with resistors (**105-108**) providing feedback from the outputs of the inverters to the inputs. Capacitors **101-104** are connected from the inputs of inverters **91-94** to set the operating frequency of the oscillators. The connection of V_{cc} to the inverters is represented for inverter **90** (U1E) only but is identical for each of inverters **91-94**.

Oscillators **68** and **70** are designed to be low frequency oscillators running at

approximately 2 Hz. Oscillators **68** and **70**, formed using inverters **94** and **93**, can use similar timing components to run at approximately a 10% difference in frequency. The 10% difference in frequency prevents oscillators **68** and **70** from synchronizing with each other or drifting past one another too slowly. Low frequency oscillators **68** and **70** provide current to the LED **124** through series connected resistors and forward biased diodes **76** and **78**, and **72** and **74**, respectively, to a summing junction. As a result, current flow through LED **124** is increased from the minimum set by the current source formed by PNP transistor **60** pseudo-randomly. When either of oscillators **68** or **70** is high, it supplies extra current to LED **124** and the LED becomes slightly brighter. When both of oscillators **68** and **70** are high, a third, higher level of current is supplied to the LED **124**. The three current levels (both high, only one high, or both low) provide three brightness levels that can be selected by the choice of values for resistors **76** and **72** and the current from the current source. As long as the two oscillators are not synchronized, the three brightness levels will vary in a pseudo-random manner as the oscillators drift. Loose component tolerances are acceptable as contributing to the degree of randomness in current sourced to LED **124**.

In some applications oscillators **68** and **70** may be set to have as great as a 2:1 variation in frequency. The rate at which the oscillators drift past one another is consequential to the appearance of the luminary.

In the preferred embodiment oscillator **66**, formed using inverter **92**, operates at about 8 Hz. and provides two more current levels. Three parallel current sources allow for a total of six brightness levels. Again the output from the inverter is fed through a series connected resistor **84** and forward biased diode **86** to a summing junction and then by resistor **126** to LED **124**. The value chosen for resistor **84** is higher than for resistors **78** and **74** with the result that oscillator **66** makes a smaller current contribution to LED **124** than oscillators **68** and **70**. This contributes still more to the impression of randomness in the light output of LED **124** by providing that changes in light output occur in differing sized steps. Oscillator **64**, formed using inverter **91**, is also set to run at about 8 Hz. The resistance of resistor **80** is comparable to that of resistor **84** so that oscillator **64** contributes a current comparable to the current supplied by oscillator **66**. The current from inverter **91** is routed to LED **124** by resistor **80** and diode **82** to the summing junction and then by resistor **126**. A capacitor **125** may be connected between V_{cc} and ground to short circuit noise to ground preventing circuit noise from causing the oscillators to synchronize with one another.

As shown, two of the gates of the hex inverter are not used, but these gates could be used to create two more oscillators with outputs driving additional candles using multiple LEDs or

supplying additional current levels to a single LED.

5 The invention provides an imitation candle that provides realistic candle like light while retaining a candle-like appearance when unlit. The light produced by the invention has a multitude of light levels that vary in a pseudo-random manner to provide variation in light output akin to a candle flame being disturbed by gentle air currents. The imitation candle of the invention can be readily used with decorative light fixtures that would typically use a candle, while sparing the user from the need of periodically cleaning the fixture of wax. The imitation candle can also serve as a stand alone luminary or it can be readily used in a variety of fixtures, such as outdoor landscape lights, patio lights, solar powered lights, night lights, etc.

10 While the invention is shown in only one of its forms, it is not thus limited but is susceptible to various changes and modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. An ornamental luminaire (10) characterized by:
a light diffusing body (12) shaped by a central depression (20) in an upper surface (16)
5 to appear reduced by burning;
a cavity (26) within the light diffusing body (12) located substantially nearer the central
depression (20) than to a lower surface (14) of the light diffusing body (12);
a directional light source (24) having a light emitting surface (170) located in the cavity
(26); and
10 the cavity (26) substantially conforming in shape and size to the light emitting surface
(170).
2. An ornamental luminaire (10) as claimed in claim 1, further characterized by:
an opaque barrier (90) positioned around the base of the directional light source (24).
15
3. An ornamental luminaire (10) as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the lower surface (14)
is sized and shaped to make the light diffusing body self supporting.
4. An ornamental luminaire as claimed in claims 1, 2, or 3 wherein the high intensity light
20 source (24) is a super bright light emitting diode having a predominant emission color of amber.
5. An ornamental luminaire (10) as claimed in claims 1, 2, 3, or 4 further characterized by:
an energization circuit (46) connected to the high intensity light source (24) having a
plurality of oscillators (64, 66, 68 and 70) contributing varying portions of an
25 energization current to the high intensity light source (24);
a power source (50);
the plurality of oscillators (64, 66, 68 and 70) connectable to the power source (50), each
oscillator being tuned to oscillate at a different frequency; and
a summing junction combining the outputs of the plurality of oscillators to produce a
30 pseudo-random variation in the energization current.
6. An ornamental luminaire (10) apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 wherein the
light diffusing body is made of candle wax.

7. An ornamental luminaire (10) as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 further characterized by a second cavity (38) and a power source provided by a replaceable battery (50) positioned in the second cavity (38).

5 8. An ornamental luminaire (10) as claimed in Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 wherein the power source (30) is a wall socket compatible power supply.

9. An imitation candle (10) comprising:

10 an optically translucent body (12) shaped and sized to resemble a candle reduced by burning with a vertical side (18) and a depressed central region (20) in an upper surface (16);

15 a directional light source (24) disposed horizontally centered within the optically translucent body (12) in a cavity (26) sized and shaped to admit the directional light source and to capture light emitted therefrom for diffusion through the optically translucent body (12);

a power supply (30); and

a flicker energization signal generator (46) connected between the power supply (30) and the directional light source (24) for delivering a varying energization signal to the directional light source (24).

20

10. An imitation candle (10) as claimed in Claim 9, further characterized by:

the directional light source (24) being a super bright light emitting diode (124);

a light channeling cavity (92) extending horizontally from the directional light source (24);

25 an opaque liner (92) forming an extended base surrounding the directional light source (24);

the flicker energization signal generator (46) having a plurality oscillators (64, 66, 68, 70) tuned to close frequencies and to drift with respect to one another to produce component signals for a pseudo-random flicker energization signal; and

30 a summer combining the components of the pseudo-random flicker energization signal and connected to apply the pseudo-random flicker energization signal to the super bright light emitting diode.

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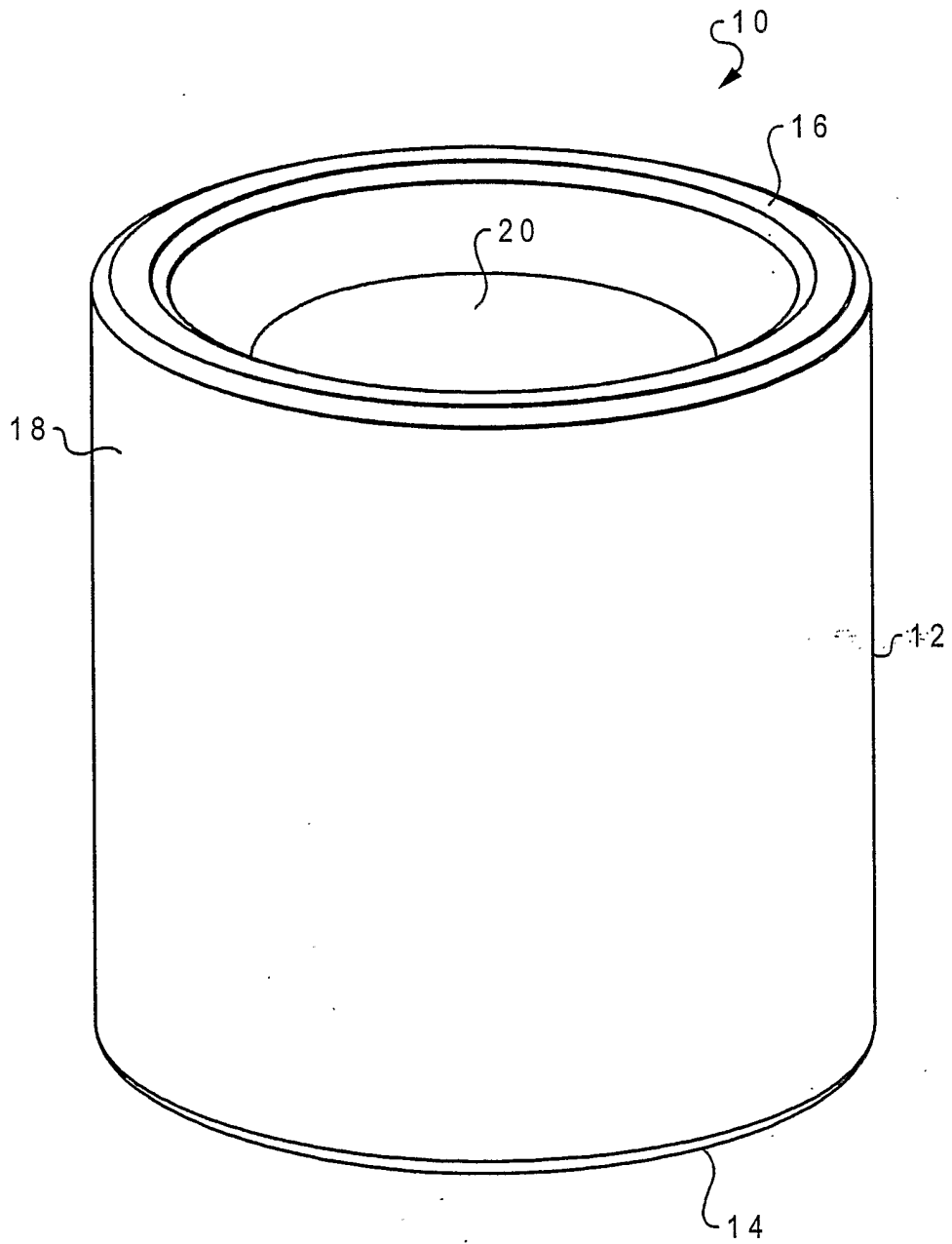
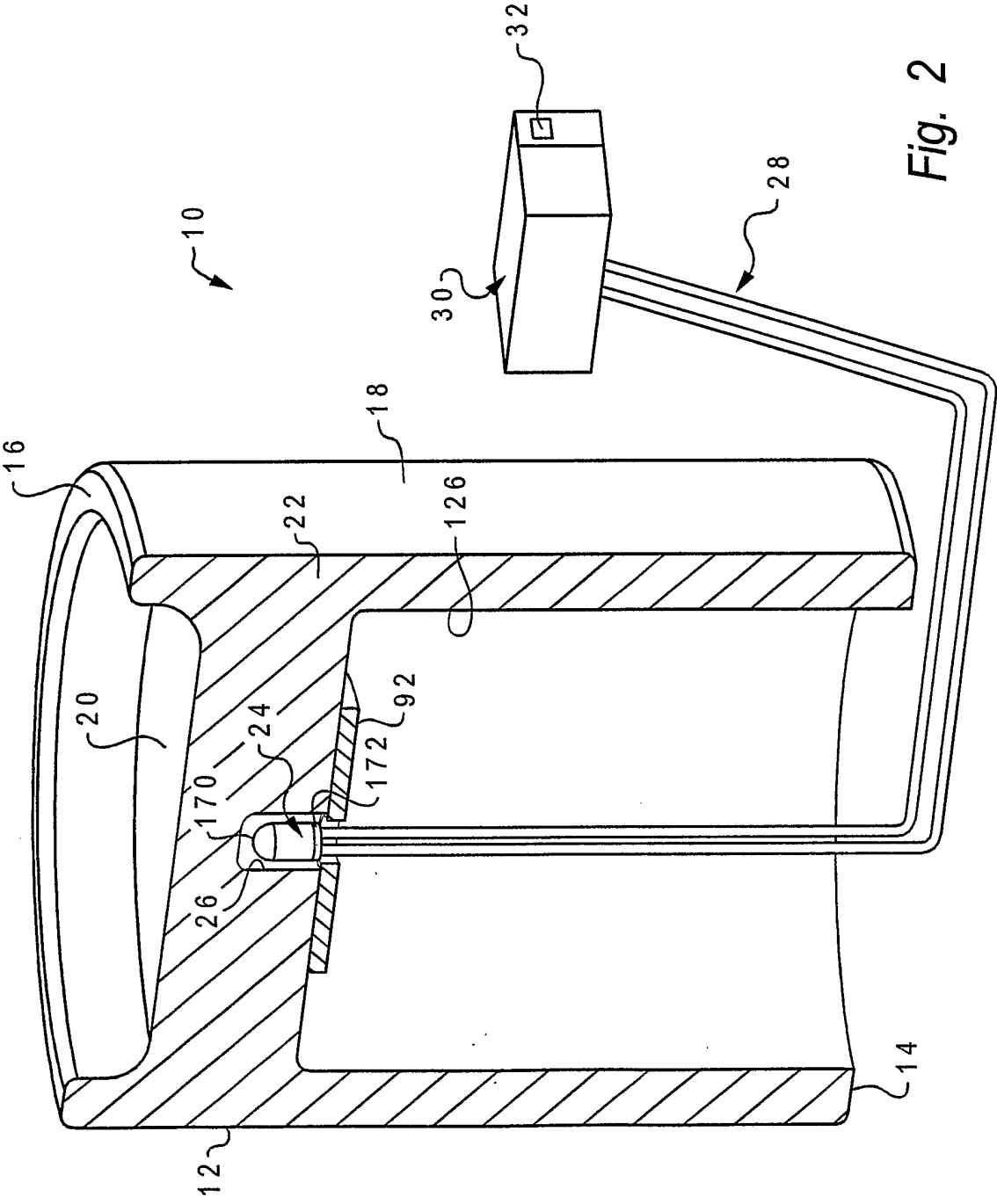
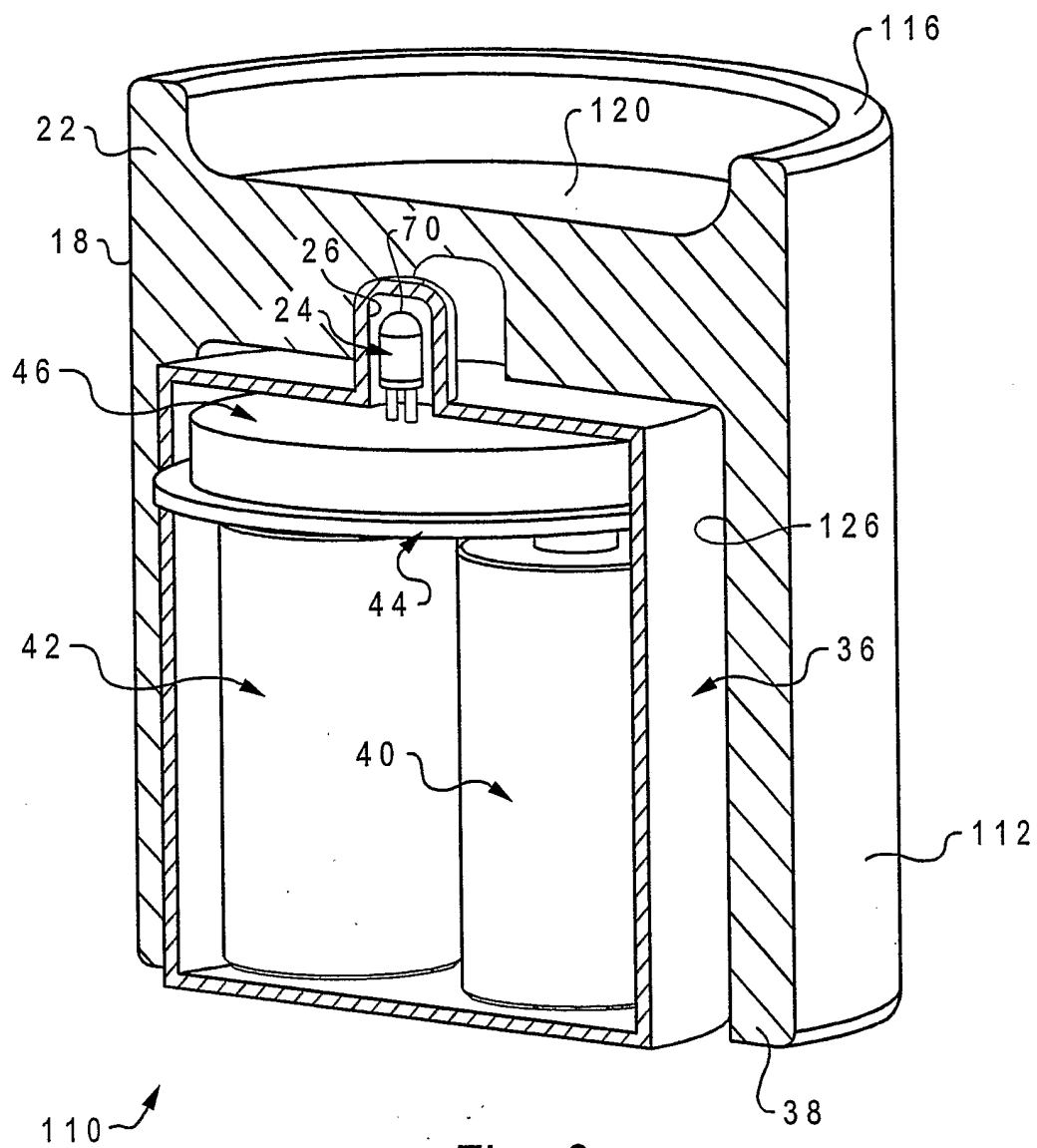


Fig. 1





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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In ☐ national Application No

PCT/US 02/25522

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 F21S F21Y F21K

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

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 6 017 139 A (LEDERER GABOR) 25 January 2000 (2000-01-25) abstract column 1, line 30 -column 1, line 50 column 2, line 25 -column 2, line 30 column 2, line 44 -column 3, line 8 figure 1	1-10
Y	US 3 749 904 A (GRAFF R) 31 July 1973 (1973-07-31) column 3, line 7 -column 3, line 33 figure 2	1-10
A	US 2 164 378 A (BERWICK JAY W) 4 July 1939 (1939-07-04) column 4, line 70 -column 5, line 6; figure 7	1-10
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 November 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/11/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In nal Application No
PCT/US 02/25522

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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