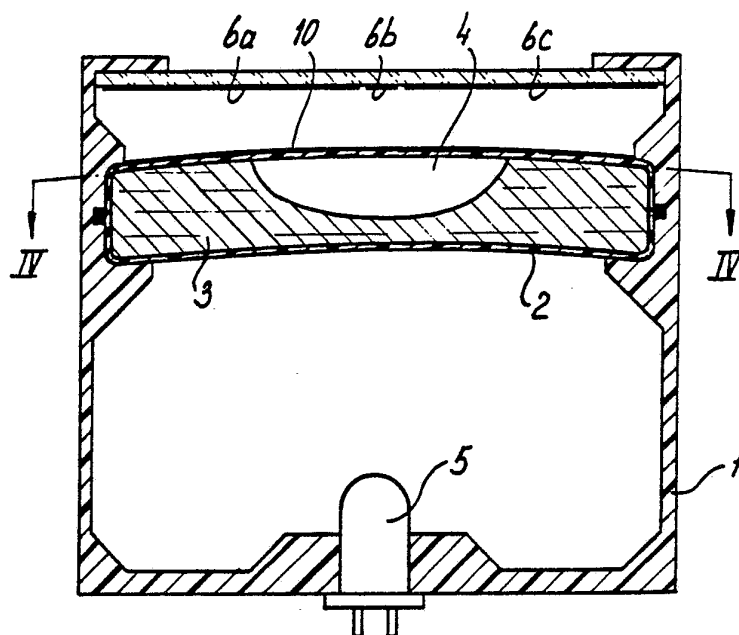




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(54) Title: INCLINATION GAUGE



(57) Abstract

Inclination gauge having a reservoir filled with liquid and containing a gas bubble. The position of the gas bubble is detected by light detecting means in that light going through the completely filled tube gives another convergent nature than light going through tube partially filled with liquid and partially filled with gas. On the centerline light emitting - light detecting means between the reservoir and the light detecting means a shield is provided.

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Inclination gauge.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

5 The invention relates to an inclination gauge comprising an reservoir containing a clear liquid and a gas bubble and light emitting and light detecting means arranged at opposed positions with regard to said reservoir. It is intended to convert the movement of the gas bubble in the reservoir to an electric signal.
10 By this it is not longer necessary to monitor directly the gas bubble in the reservoir. Also it is possible to provide self adjusting devices.

 From US-A-4,625,423 it is known to direct a beam of light through a tubular reservoir containing either liquid or a gas
15 volume. When light is transmitted through the liquid a converging effect is obtained. When light transverses to the gas volume a non converging beam leaving the reservoir is realized. By monitoring the change in light intensity at the spot of the light dependent resistance information can be obtained with regard to the position
20 of the gas volume in the reservoir. However, the transition from converging to parallel and diverging is a continuous process. This means that only by considerable amplification of the light dependent resistance an exact prediction can be obtained about the position of the inclination gauge. However, if there are slight
25 changes in the light emitting source and/or the transparency of the reservoir and/or its contents, the results of the measurements will be affected. This means that this device is not reliable in long term.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

30 It is the main purpose of the invention to obviate this problem. This is realized with an inclination gauge comprising a reservoir containing a clear liquid and a gas bubble, light emitting and light detecting means arranged at opposite positions with regard to said reservoir, the refractory index of the liquid,
35 of the gas and of the tube material being chosen such that the light going through the reservoir completely filled with liquid follows a trajectory substantially differing from the trajectory

followed by light traversing the reservoir at least partially filled with gas characterized in that on the center line from the light emitting and detecting means near the point of egress of the light from the reservoir a shield is provided.

5 If e.g. the light is converging as with the US-A-4,625,423 device when completely filled with liquid, despite of the shield provided the light detecting means will receive a strong focussed light beam. However, as soon as the beams emitting from the reservoir are parallel or diverging no light at all will receive
10 the light detecting means. This means that because of the shield provided by the invention a kind of on/off effect is obtained for the light impinging the light detecting means. Even if the light source and/or the light properties of the reservoir and/or the contents slightly change during production or use, this has no
15 effect on this on/off effect. This means that it is always guaranteed that optimum detection is obtained. Also it is not longer necessary to considerable amplify the signal obtained from the light detective means. Preferably the surface area of the shield is at least as large as the effective surface area of said
20 light detecting means.

 If the inclination gauge comprises a reservoir in which the gas bubble in the balanced position not completely fills the cross section of the reservoir problems might arise if one or two LDR's (Light Dependent Resistors) are used. These LDR's only measure the
25 surface area lightened. If the reservoir according to the invention with a gas bubble not completely filling the cross section of the reservoir is tilted to one side the LDR on that side will first register complete darkness or light. However, after further tilting the reservoir gas will accumulate near one end and conferring the
30 cross section of the reservoir completely by which the length of the gas bubble decreases and so an error signal can be obtained. To obviate this problem according to a further embodiment of the invention said light detecting members comprise at least three light sensitive means arranged in line, wherein the outermost ones
35 having a relatively large extension and the center one having a relatively smaller extension. The extension of the outermost light sensitive members preferably substantially equals the length of the

gas bubble in the balanced position. By having an intermediate light detecting means with a relative small dimension the problem described above is obviated. The signal obtained from the light detecting means can be processed in any known way to display a signal or to provide an acoustical signal or both. The acoustical means can be devised such that when moving from one extremity of the inclination gauge to the other, first a first signal is produced having a first frequency with first constant intervals between signal periods, after which a second signal is produced having the first frequency and second variable intervals between signal periods, said intervals decreasing towards the third signal, said third signal being continuous and having said first or a second frequency, after which a fourth signal is produced having a second frequency and a third variable intervals between signal periods, said intervals increasing towards the fifth signal, said fifth signal having the second frequency and fourth constant intervals between signal periods.

The invention also relates to a device for measuring the movement of an object comprising the inclination gauge according to one of the preceding claims. This can e.g. be an acceleration gauge.

The invention will be described in further detail with reference to the drawing in which a preferred embodiment is shown and wherein:

Fig. 1 shows a trajectory of light followed according to the prior art with a completely liquid filled reservoir,

Fig. 2 shows the device according to fig. 1, with a partly liquid filled reservoir;

Fig. 3 shows schematically the device according to the invention:

Fig. 4 shows a cross section according to IV-IV in fig. 3,

Fig. 5 shows schematically the trajectory of light with a completely liquid filled tube according to the invention and

Fig. 6 shows a trajectory of light with a partially liquid filled tube according to the invention.

In Fig. 1 schematically the path followed by the light according to the prior art is shown. 7 indicates incident light, 2

a tube like reservoir, 3 the liquid contained in this reservoir, 8 exiting light and 6 light detecting means. In fig. 2 the same is shown except that the tube is not completely filled with liquid 3 but also comprises a gas bubble 4. Because of the different refractory index of gas relative to the liquid used, as shown in the figure, the parallel incident light beam will diverge. This means that in the Fig. 1 case a strong signal is obtained on light detecting means 6 whilst in the Fig. 2 situation a less intensive signal is obtained. However, there is still a signal on light detecting means 6, which means that the light detecting means 6 must be able to discriminate between more and less light. This means that when during production or use variations occur effecting the quantity of light received on light detecting means 6 corresponding adaptations have to be made. The invention provides in a solution for this problem and a preferred embodiment of it is schematically shown in Fig. 3. This embodiment comprises a frame 1 in which a tube like element 2 is mounted. Also light emitting diode 5 is arranged in the frame 1 as well as light detecting beams 6a, 6b, and 6c. As shown in the cross section of Fig. 4 tube 2 is provided at its upper side with a dark line or shield 10. From figures 5 and 6, being cross sections through the Fig. 4 tube 2, it is clear what effect will be obtained from displacing gas bubble 4 through tube 2. Comparing Fig. 5 and Fig. 1 there will not be a large difference except that the light following the center line is blocked in the embodiment of Fig. 5.

However, comparing Fig. 2 and Fig. 6 indicates that because of the shield 10 no light at all will reach light detecting means 6. Because of this an on/off configuration is obtained being less sensitive for variations occurring during use or production. The reason that three light detecting means are used is based on the fact that the light detecting used are so called light dependent resistors. These resistors only measure the quantity of light incident. If it is e.g. given that a balance situation is obtained if half of LDR 6a is radiated, during tilting of tube 2 clockwise this balance position will be left. However, as soon as gas bubble 4 hits the left extremity of tube 2 its length will decrease by increasing its cross sectional area. An air chamber will be formed

at the left side and it is possible that the length of the air bubble substantially corresponds with the balanced position of LDR 6a. To prevent this much smaller LDR 6b is provided such that in this fault situation there is a signal from LDR 6b, which is not the case if there is a balanced position. This LDR 6b can also be used for automatically switching to another tube 2 being perpendicular arranged with regard to tube 2 shown. This permits horizontal - vertical use of the inclination gauge.

Although the embodiment shown in the drawing is preferred at the time being, many amendments can be made without leaving the scope of protection as defined by the appended claims.

C L A I M S

1. Inclination gauge comprising a reservoir, containing a
5 clear liquid and a gas bubble, light emitting and light detecting
means as arranged at opposed positions with regard to said
reservoir, the refractory index of the liquid, of the gas and of
the tube material being chosen such that the light going through
the reservoir completely filled with liquid follows a trajectory
10 substantially differing from the trajectory followed by light
traversing the reservoir at least partially filled with gas,
characterized in that on the center line from the light emitting
and detecting means near the point of egress of the light from the
reservoir a shield is provided.
- 15 2. Inclination gauge, wherein the surface area of said shield
is as least as large as the effective surface area of said light
detecting means.
3. Inclination gauge according to one of the preceding
claims, wherein said light detecting means comprise at least three
20 light sensitive members arranged in line, wherein the outermost
ones having a relatively large extension and the center one having
a relatively smaller extension.
4. Inclination gauge according to claim 3, wherein the
extension of the outermost light sensitive member substantially
25 equals the length of the gas bubble in the balanced position of the
inclination gauge.
5. Inclination gauge according to one of the preceding
claims, wherein the reservoir comprises a tube-like body, of which
in the position of use an upper part is internally curved.
- 30 6. Inclination gauge according to one of the preceding
claims, wherein said means for emitting light comprises a light
emitting diode.
7. Inclination gauge according to one of the preceding
claims, wherein said means for detecting of light are connected
35 with a measuring device.
8. Inclination gauge according to one of the preceding claims
wherein said means for detecting light are coupled to acoustical

means.

9. Inclination device according to claim 8, wherein the acoustical means are such devised that when moving from one extremity of the inclination gauge to the other, first a first
5 signal is produced having a first frequency with first constant intervals between signal periods, after which a second signal is produced having the first frequency and second variable intervals between signal periods, said intervals decreasing towards the third
10 signal, said third signal being continuous and having said first or a second frequency, after which a fourth signal is produced having a second frequency and third variable intervals between signal periods, said intervals increasing towards the fifth signal, said
fifth signal having the second frequency and fourth constant intervals between signal periods.

15 10. Device for measuring the movement of an object comprising the inclination gauge according to one of the preceding claims.

fig-1

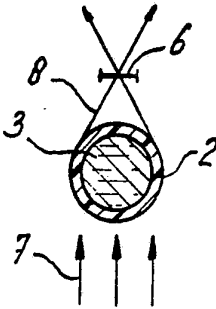


fig-2

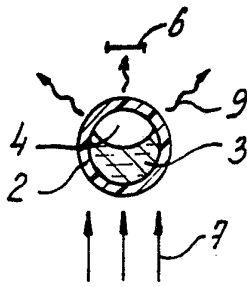


fig-4

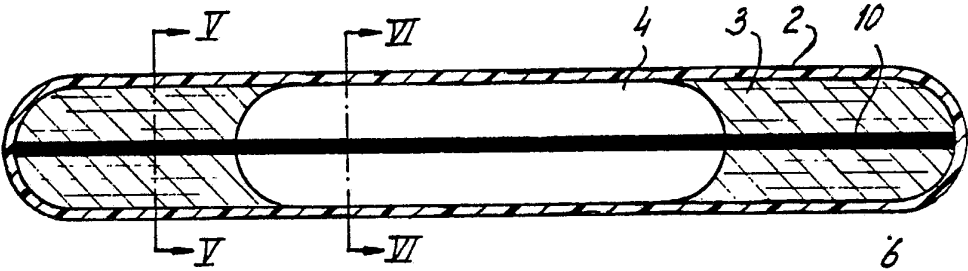


fig-5

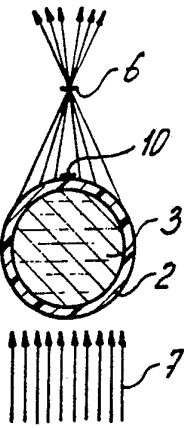


fig-6

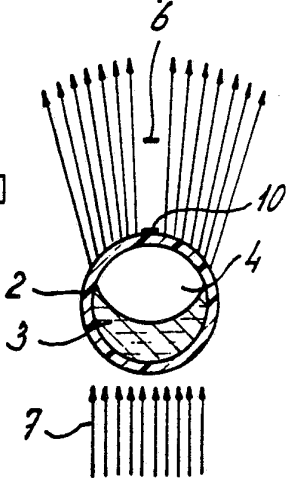
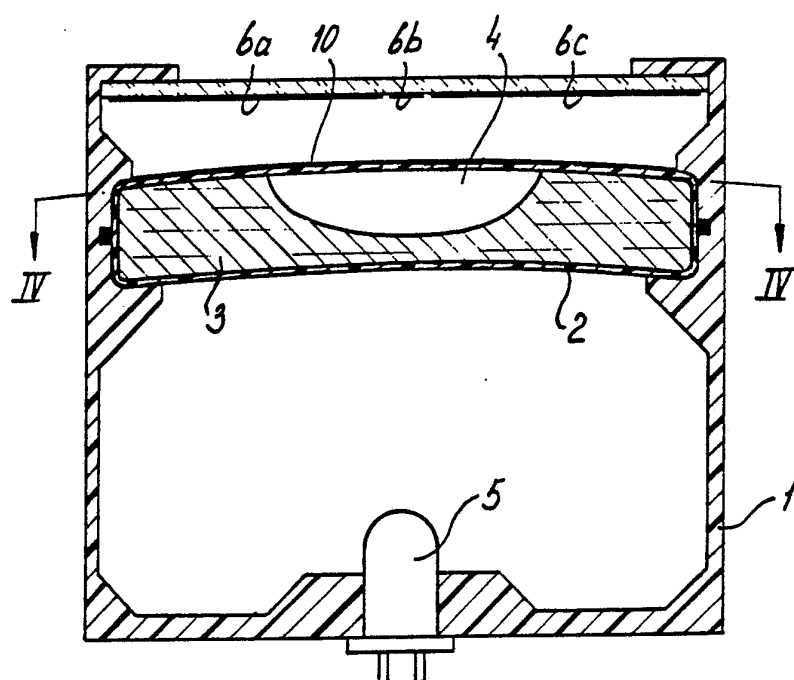


fig - 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/NL 89/00052

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC ⁴ : G 01 C 9/34, G 01 C 9/06		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁴ :	G 01 C	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹²
A	US, A, 4625423 (R.R. SACKETT) 2 December 1986, see abstract; column 5, lines 39-68; figures 6,7,8A --	1,5,6,7, 8,10
A	EP, A, 0168150 (TECHNICAL DESIGNS INC.) 15 January 1986, see page 7, lines 9-18; figure 3; page 8, lines 1-9; page 12, lines 26-29 --	1,5,6,7,8,10
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 10, no. 127 (P-455)(2184), 13 May 1986; & JP, A, 60252215 (SABUROU SUGAWARA) 12 December 1985, see the abstract -----	1
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>⁹ Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
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ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 18/10/89. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 4625423	02-12-86	None	
EP-A- 0168150	15-01-86	US-A- 4590680	27-05-86
		CA-A- 1229976	08-12-87