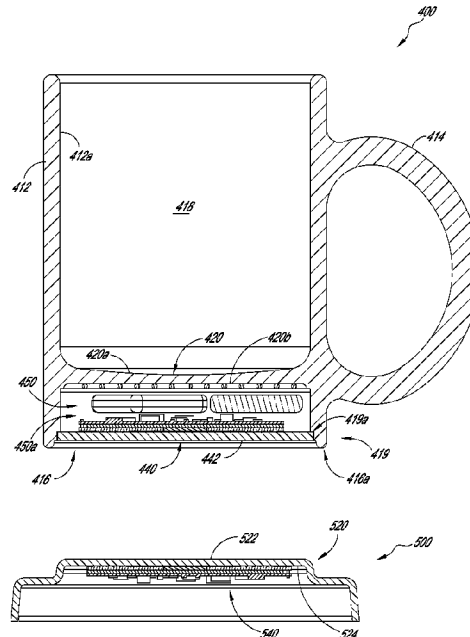




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(54) **Titre : CHOPE CHAUFFEE OU REFROIDIE ACTIVEMENT**
(54) **Title: ACTIVELY HEATED OR COOLED MUG**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

An actively heated or cooled mug. The actively heated or cooled mug includes a mug body including a circumferential wall that extends from a proximal portion to a base and defines a chamber configured for holding a liquid, the base spaced apart from a bottom portion of the mug to define a cavity between the base and the bottom portion. The actively heated or cooled mug further includes a temperature control system at least partially disposed in the cavity, including a heating or cooling element disposed in thermal communication with at least a portion of the chamber and configured to heat or cool the liquid in the chamber, and control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element. The actively heated or cooled mug further includes one or more electrical contacts on an outer surface of the mug body.

ABSTRACT

An actively heated or cooled mug. The actively heated or cooled mug includes a mug body including a circumferential wall that extends from a proximal portion to a base and defines a chamber configured for holding a liquid, the base spaced apart from a bottom portion of the mug to define a cavity between the base and the bottom portion. The actively heated or cooled mug further includes a temperature control system at least partially disposed in the cavity, including a heating or cooling element disposed in thermal communication with at least a portion of the chamber and configured to heat or cool the liquid in the chamber, and control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element. The actively heated or cooled mug further includes one or more electrical contacts on an outer surface of the mug body.

ACTIVELY HEATED OR COOLED MUG

BACKGROUND

Field

[0001] The disclosure is directed to dishwasher safe dishware and drinkware, such as plates and mugs, and more particularly to an actively heated or cooled mug.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] Dishware (e.g., plates, bowls), serverware (e.g., platters) and drinkware (e.g., cups) are sometimes made of ceramic materials. Plates are sometimes heated by placing into an oven, so that the food on the plate can be maintained warm for a longer time than if the plate was not heated. For example, in some restaurants, plates will be heated prior to food being placed thereon, or simultaneously with the food (e.g., a steak) thereon. For example, a plate holding a steak can be placed into an oven to cook the steak, and once removed the plate maintains the food warm for a while. In some instances, a plate or bowl might also be chilled to maintain food thereon cold for a longer period of time (e.g., salad, gazpacho) than if the plate was not chilled. However, such heating and cooling mechanisms are passive mechanisms that rely on the release of heat, in the case of a heated plate, or the absorption of heat, in the case of a chilled plate, by the plate based on the heat transfer properties of the ceramic material.

[0003] However, technology for actively heating, or cooling, dishwasher safe dishware or drinkware is not readily available. Accordingly, there is a need for dishwasher safe dishware (e.g., plates, bowls) and drinkware (e.g., cups, mugs) that can be actively heated or cooled during use.

SUMMARY

[0004] An actively heated or cooled mug includes a mug body including an outer circumferential wall and a bottom portion. An inner circumferential wall extends from a proximal portion of the body to a base and has a distal portion adjacent the base. The inner circumferential wall defines a chamber configured for holding a liquid. The inner circumferential wall is shaped relative to the outer circumferential wall to define an annular gap between the inner circumferential wall and the outer circumferential wall. The base is spaced apart from the bottom portion to define a cavity between the base and the bottom portion. A temperature control system is at least partially disposed in the cavity and includes a heating or cooling element disposed in thermal communication with at least a portion of the chamber and configured to heat or cool the liquid in the chamber. Control circuitry controls the operation of the heating or cooling element, and a sensor senses the orientation of the mug and communicates the sensed orientation to the control circuitry. The control circuitry is configured to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element when the sensor senses the mug has been tilted past a predetermined angle.

[0005] In another embodiment, there is provided an actively heated or cooled mug. The actively heated or cooled mug includes a mug body including a circumferential wall that extends from a proximal portion to a base and defines a chamber configured for holding a liquid, the base spaced apart from a bottom portion of the mug to define a cavity between the base and the bottom portion. The actively heated or cooled mug includes a temperature control system at least partially disposed in the cavity, including a heating or cooling element disposed in thermal communication with at least a portion of the chamber and configured to heat or cool the liquid in the chamber, and control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element. The temperature control system further includes a sensor that senses the orientation of the mug and communicates the sensed orientation to the control circuitry, the control circuitry configured to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element when the sensor senses the mug has been tilted past a predetermined angle.

[0006] In another embodiment, there is provided an actively heated or cooled dishware, serverware or bakeware system, including a body having a receiving portion configured to hold food and a heating or cooling system. The heating or cooling system includes a heating or cooling element configured to heat or cool the receiving portion of the body, control circuitry,

one or more energy storage devices electrically connected to the heating or cooling element through the control circuitry, the control circuitry configured to manage the power delivered to the heating or cooling element, and a wireless power receiver configured to wirelessly receive power from a power source. The wireless power receiver is in communication with the one or more energy storage devices and configured to charge the one or more energy storage devices. The heating or cooling system further includes a sensor that senses the orientation of the body and communicates the sensed orientation to the control circuitry, the control circuitry configured to discontinue power to the heating element when the sensor senses the body has been turned on its side. The heating or cooling element is operable to actively heat or cool at least a portion of the body to maintain the food in a heated or cooled state.

[0007] In another embodiment, there is provided an actively heated or cooled dishware, serverware or bakeware system, including a body having a receiving portion configured to hold food and a heating or cooling system. The heating or cooling system includes a heating or cooling element configured to heat or cool the receiving portion of the body, control circuitry, one or more energy storage devices electrically connected to the heating or cooling element through the control circuitry, the control circuitry configured to manage the power delivered to the heating or cooling element, and one or more electrical contacts on an outer surface of the body that are configured to contact corresponding electrical contacts on a charging base when the body is placed on the charging base so that power is transmitted from the charging base to the one or more energy storage devices, heating or cooling element and/or control circuitry. The heating or cooling system further includes a sensor that senses the orientation of the body and communicates the sensed orientation to the control circuitry, the control circuitry configured to discontinue power to the heating element when the sensor senses the body has been turned on its side. The heating or cooling element is operable to actively heat or cool at least a portion of the body to maintain the food in a heated or cooled state.

[0008]

[0009]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional side view of one embodiment of a heated or cooled plate.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a schematic exploded view of the heated or cooled plate of FIG. 1.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional side view of the heated or cooled plate of FIG. 1 and a charging base for the plate.

[0013] FIG. 3A is a schematic perspective bottom view of another embodiment of a heated or cooled plate that is similar to the plate of FIG. 1.

[0014] FIG. 3B is a schematic perspective top view of the heated or cooled plate of FIG. 3A and a charging base for the plate.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a schematic perspective view of a charging stand for storing multiple heated or cooled plates, and a plurality of heated or cooled plates stored on the stand.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a schematic perspective view of the charging stand of FIG. 5.

[0017] FIG. 6 is a schematic perspective top view of another embodiment of a heated or cooled plate.

[0018] FIG. 7 is a schematic cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a heated or cooled plate.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a schematic cross-sectional side view of one embodiment of a heated or cooled mug and its charging base.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a schematic exploded view of the heated or cooled mug in FIG. 8

[0021] FIG. 9A is a schematic exploded view of another embodiment of a heated or cooled mug.

[0022] FIG. 10 is a schematic perspective cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a heated or cooled travel mug.

[0023] FIG. 11 is a schematic perspective exploded view of the heated or cooled travel mug of FIG. 10.

[0024] FIG. 12 is a schematic perspective view of the heated or cooled travel mug of FIG. 12 and its associated charging base.

[0025] FIG. 13 is a schematic perspective cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a heated or cooled travel mug.

[0026] FIG. 14 is a schematic perspective cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a heated or cooled travel mug.

[0027] FIG. 15 is a schematic perspective view of the heated or cooled travel mug of FIG. 14.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0028] FIGS. 1-3 show one embodiment of heated or cooled dishware or serverware. In particular, FIGS. 1-3 show one embodiment of a heated or cooled plate 100. In the illustrated embodiment, the plate 100 has a circumferential wall 10 with a side surface 30a and a base 20 having a top surface 20a, where the side surface 30a and top surface 20a define a recess 30 that can hold food (e.g., receiving portion of the plate that holds food). In another embodiment, the plate 100 can be flat with a generally flat top surface (e.g., where the food receiving portion is not recessed). The wall 10 extends from a top edge 12 to a bottom edge 14. A bottom portion 40 of the plate 100 defines a bottom surface 42 of the plate 100, which is recessed relative to the edge 14 and defines a recess 16 of the plate 100, such that the edge 14, not the bottom surface 42, contacts a table or counter surface when the plate 100 is placed on the table or counter surface. In another embodiment, the bottom surface 42 can be flush with the bottom edge 14, not recessed relative to the edge 14. In still another embodiment, the bottom surface 42 can protrude from the bottom of the plate 100 relative to the edge 14.

[0029] With continued reference to FIG. 1, the bottom portion 40 attaches to the wall 10 so that a cavity 50 is defined between the bottom portion 40 and the base 20, where the cavity 50 is sized to house several components, as described below. As shown in FIG. 2, the plate 100 can include a heating or cooling system 55, which can include a heating or cooling element 60, an insulative member 70, one or more electrical energy storage devices 80 electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 60, and an electronic module 90. The heating or cooling element 60, insulative member 70, electrical storage devices 80 and electronic module 90 can be disposed (e.g., embedded) in a bottom section of the plate 100. In another embodiment, the heating or cooling system 55 can be housed in a module that is

removably attachable to the plate 100. In this embodiment, the heating or cooling element 60 and insulating member 70 can be a part of the removable module or can be disposed in the plate, and not part of the removable module.

[0030] In one embodiment, the heating or cooling element 60 can be heater or heating wire that is disposed adjacent a bottom surface 20b of the base 20 (e.g., adhered or otherwise secured to the bottom surface 20b), where the heater wire can heat up and transfer heat to the top surface 20a of the base 20 via conduction through the base 20 (e.g., to raise the temperature of the base 20 above ambient temperature to maintain food on the plate 100 warm, such as at a desired temperature or within a desired temperature range). The insulative member 70 can be plate-like and disposed proximate the heating or cooling element 60 so that the heating or cooling element 60 is interposed between the insulative member 70 and the base 20. In one embodiment, the insulative member 70 can be a ceramic plate. However, in other embodiments, the insulative member 70 can be made of other suitable materials that are thermally insulative. In still other embodiments, the insulative member 70 can be excluded.

[0031] With continued reference to FIG. 2, the one or more energy storage devices 80 can in one embodiment be batteries, such as rechargeable batteries. For example, the one or more energy storage devices 80 can be lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries or lithium polymer (Li-poly) batteries. However, in other embodiments where the energy storage devices 80 are batteries, the batteries can be other suitable types (e.g., lead acid, nickel cadmium, nickel metal hydride). In another embodiment, the one or more energy storage devices 80 can be capacitors. The one or more energy storage devices 80 can be electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 60 and configured to supply power to the heating or cooling element 60 to heat or cool at least a portion of the plate 100.

[0032] The electronic module 90 can be attached to a top surface 44 of the bottom portion 40 and electrically connected to the one or more energy storage devices 80. In one embodiment, the electronic module 90 can include one or more of a wireless power receiver 92, control circuitry 94 (e.g., controller circuit) and a charger 96 (e.g., charging circuit) for charging the one or more energy storage devices 80. In one embodiment, the wireless power receiver 92 is electrically connected to the battery charger 96, which is connected to the one

or more energy storage device 80 that are then electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 60 through a controller circuit 94. The control circuitry can also be used to manage the charging of the one or more energy storage devices 80. In another embodiment, where the energy storage devices 80 are excluded (as discussed, for example, further below), the wireless power receiver 92 can be electrically connected directly to the heating or cooling element 60. The control circuitry 94 can operate to manage the power delivered to the heating or cooling element 60.

[0033] In one embodiment, the bottom portion 40 can be removably attached to the plate 100 to allow access to the heating or cooling system 55 in the cavity 50. For example, the bottom portion 40 can be mechanically coupled to the plate 100 (e.g., with screws, a threaded interface between the bottom portion 40 and the plate 100, a press-fit connection, etc.). The bottom portion 40 can be removed to allow the replacing of the one or more energy storage devices 80 and the servicing of the heating or cooling system 55. In one embodiment, the bottom portion 40 can be a water resistant lid that can be removably attachable (e.g., threaded on or screwed) to the plate 100 for accessing the heating or cooling system 55. In another embodiment, the bottom portion 40 can be a water resistant lid that can be removably attachable (e.g., threaded on or screwed) to the plate 100 for accessing the one or more energy storage devices 80. In yet another embodiment, the energy storage devices 80 can be in a pack that is attached (e.g., threaded, snap fit, screwed down) onto the bottom of the plate 100, where the pack's electrical contacts connect with a set of electrical contacts on the bottom of the plate 100.

[0034] With continued reference to FIG. 3, a charging base 200 can have a protruding or raised section 220 with a top surface 222 and a bottom surface 224. A wireless power transmitter 240 can be attached to the bottom surface 224. The protruding section 220 is preferably shaped and sized to at least partially fit into the recess 16 in the plate 100, such that the top surface 222 is adjacent the bottom surface 42 of the bottom portion 40. Advantageously, the protruding section 220 fits at least partially into the recess 16 so as to generally align the electronic module 90 over the wireless power transmitter 240 to facilitate wireless power transmission between the wireless power transmitter 240 and the wireless power receiver 92. In another embodiment, the plate 100 can have a protruding portion and

the charging base 200 a recessed portion, where the protruding portion fits at least partially within the recessed portion when the plate 100 is coupled to the charging base 200. The wireless power transmitter 220 can be electrically connected to a power source (not shown), such as a wall outlet, via a power cord (not shown).

[0035] In one embodiment, the wireless power transmitter 240 can be an induction coil and the wireless power receiver 92 can also be an induction coil. Therefore, in one embodiment, the charging base 200 can wirelessly transmit power from the power transmitter 240 to the wireless power receiver 92 via induction coupling. However, transmission of power from the wireless power transmitter 240 to the wireless power receiver 92 is not limited to inductive coupling. In other embodiments, other forms of short-distance wireless energy transfer can be used (e.g., microwave energy). In still other embodiments, further discussed below, long-distance wireless energy transfer can be used to transmit power to the wireless power receiver 92, without the use of a charging base.

[0036] In one embodiment, the heating or cooling system 55 is advantageously embedded or housed in the body of the plate 100 so that no portion of the heating or cooling system 55 is exposed or can be contacted by a user while holding the plate 100. Therefore, the plate 100 can advantageously be exposed to water or other liquids, e.g., in a sink or in a dishwasher, without exposing the heating or cooling system 55 to said water or liquids, thereby inhibiting damage to the heating or cooling system 55. Additionally, by having all components embedded or housed in the body of the plate 100, the plate 100 can be aesthetically pleasing as it looks like a conventional plate.

[0037] FIGS. 3A-3B shows another embodiment of a heated or cooled plate 100^{'''}. The heated or cooled plate 100^{'''} is similar to the heated or cooled plate 100 and can have the same components as the heated or cooled plate 100, except as noted below. Thus, the reference numerals used to designate the various components of the heated or cooled plate 100^{'''} are identical to those used for identifying the corresponding components of the heated or cooled plate 100 in FIGS. 1-3, except that a ^{'''} has been added to the reference numerals.

[0038] In another embodiment, shown in FIGS 3A and 3B, the plate 100^{'''} can include one or more corrosion resistant electrical contacts 46^{'''} on an outer surface of the

plate 100''', such as the bottom surface 42''' of the bottom portion 40''' of the plate 100''', where the electrical contacts are sized and shaped to contact corresponding electrical contacts 246''' on the charging base 200''' (e.g., on the top surface 222''' of the protruding section 220''' of the charging base 200'''), when the plate 100''' is placed on the charging base 200''' so that power is transmitted from the charging base 200''' to the energy storage devices 80'', heating or cooling element 60''' and/or electronic module 90''' in the plate 100''' through the electrical contacts 46''', 246'''. In one embodiment, the electrical contacts of the plate 100''' can protrude from a surface of the plate 100''', such as electrical posts. In another embodiment, shown in FIG. 3A, the electrical contacts 46''' of the plate 100''' can be one or more contact pads on the bottom surface 42''' of the bottom portion 40''' of the plate 100''', which can contact corresponding contacts, such as the pin contacts 246''' on the top surface 222''' of the charging base 200'''. However, the electrical contacts on the plate 100''' and charging base 200''' can have other suitable configurations. As shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, the plate 100''' can have a slot 48''' on bottom surface of the plate 100''' (e.g., formed on the bottom surface 42''' of the bottom portion 40''' of the plate 100''') that is sized and shaped to receive a pin or key 248''' on the charging base 200'''. The slot 48''' and pin or key 248''' provide a "clocking" aspect of the plate 100''' that allows the electrical contacts 46''' of the plate 100''' to readily align with the electrical contacts 246''' of the charging base 200'''. However, in another embodiment, the slot can be formed on the charging base 200''' and the pin or key can be formed on the bottom of the plate 100'''. This configuration of electrical contacts and slot/key arrangement can also be incorporated into other drinkware, dishware or serverware devices, such as the mug 400 and travel mug 600 discussed below.

[0039] In another embodiment, the heating or cooling system 55 can be housed in a non-water proof module that can be removably attached to the plate 100 (e.g., threadably coupled to the plate 100, or coupled via a pin/slot assembly where the module twists into the bottom of a plate 100) to heat or cool the plate 100. In this embodiment, when the plate 100 is to be washed, the heating or cooling module can be decoupled from the plate 100 before the plate 100 is washed (e.g., placed in the dish washing machine). The heating or cooling module can then be placed on a corresponding charging station for use at a later time when it

can again be coupled to a plate 100 to heat or cool food on the plate 100. The embodiment described above can apply to other forms of dishware (e.g., mug, cup, serving dish).

[0040] In another embodiment, the charging base 200 can be excluded and power can be transmitted to the wireless power receiver 92 via a remote power transmitter using long-distance wireless energy transmission, as further discussed below. In this embodiment, where the heated or cooled plate 100 also does not have energy storage devices, such as the energy storage devices 80, the heating or cooling element 60 is electrically connected to the wireless power receiver 92 via the control circuit 94, which is operable to control the amount of power that is provided to the heating or cooling element 60. During operation, if the plate 100 is out of range of the wireless power transmission, the heating or cooling element 60 will lose power and shut off. For example, in this embodiment if the plate 100 is not on a charging base, such as the charging base 200, or out of the range of power transmission from a remote wireless power transmitter, the heating or cooling element 60 in the plate 100 will lose power and shut off.

[0041] FIGS. 4 and 5 show one embodiment of a charging stand 300 that can be stored in a cabinet, such as a kitchen cabinet, or on a countertop or in a pantry. The charging stand 300 can have a plurality of charging bases 220', each of which is attached to a rear wall 320 of the charging stand 300 by a connecting support 230'. The charging stand 300 can also have a pair of arms 310 on either side of the charging base 220', each arm 310 having a surface 312 that can contact at least a portion of the wall 10 of the plate 100 and helps support the plate 100 on the charging base 220'. Each of the charging bases 220' can have a wireless power transmitter, such as the wireless power transmitter 240, disposed therein, which can transmit power to a wireless power receiver in the heated or cooled plate 100 that is placed on the charging base 220'. The charging stand 300 can have a power cord (not shown) to connect the stand to, for example, a wall outlet, in order to electrically connect the wireless power transmitters in the charging bases 220' with the power source.

[0042] In another embodiment, the charging stand 300 can be excluded, and the plates 100 can be stacked on top of each other, with a single charging base at the bottom of the stack (e.g., the charging base 200 in FIG.3). In this embodiment, the electronic module 90 in each plate 100 can include a repeater circuit that takes the power coming in from the

wireless power receiver 92 (inside the plate 100) and then energizes a wireless power transmitter (not shown) which would be mounted just underneath bottom surface 20b inside the same plate 100. In this embodiment, when another plate is stacked on top of this plate 100, the top plate can receive power from the wireless power transmitter which is located in the plate 100 directly beneath it. In this manner, when a number of plates were stacked on top of each other, each plate would wirelessly receive power from the plate beneath it, and transmit power to the plate above it. In one embodiment, the energy storage devices are excluded from the plate 100 (or mug 400 or travel mug 600 discussed below), so the wireless power receiver can be electrically connected to the heating or cooling element. This allows a stack of plates 100 to be positioned on one stand.

[0043] FIG. 6 shows another embodiment of a heated or cooled plate 100'. The heated or cooled plate 100' is similar to the heated or cooled plate 100 and can have the same components as the heated or cooled plate 100, except as noted below. Thus, the reference numerals used to designate the various components of the heated or cooled plate 100' are identical to those used for identifying the corresponding components of the heated or cooled plate 100 in FIGS. 1-3, except that a "'" has been added to the reference numerals.

[0044] In the illustrated embodiment, the heated or cooled plate 100' has a heating or cooling element 60' that includes a trace pattern that is traced or laid onto at least a portion of the top surface 20a' of the base 20' of the plate 100'. For example, the trace pattern can be screen printed onto the top surface 20a' and have a connecting portion (not shown) that electrically connects the heating or cooling element 60' to the energy storage devices 80, wireless power receiver 92, and/or control circuitry 94.

[0045] FIG. 7 shows another embodiment of a heated or cooled plate 100''. The heated or cooled plate 100'' is similar to the heated or cooled plate 100 and can have the same components as the heated or cooled plate 100, except as noted below. Thus, the reference numerals used to designate the various components of the heated plate 100'' are identical to those used for identifying the corresponding components of the heated plate 100 in FIGS. 1-3, except that a "" has been added to the reference numerals.

[0046] In the illustrated embodiment, the cavity 50'' in the heated or cooled plate 100'' can be subdivided by the insulative member 70 into a first cavity 50a between the

bottom portion 40 and the insulative member 70 and a second cavity 50b between the insulative member 70 and the base 20. The energy storage devices 80 and electronic module 90 are disposed in the first cavity 50a. The insulative member 70 is positioned against a ledge 10a defined between the bottom portion 40 and the base 20 so that the insulative member 70 is spaced from the heating or cooling element 60, thereby defining the second cavity 50b. In the illustrated embodiment, the second cavity 50b is under a vacuum, which advantageously further thermally insulates the energy storage devices 80 and electronic module 90 from the heating or cooling element 60. Additionally, having the second cavity 50b under a vacuum advantageously allows the top surface 20a of the base 20 to maintain its temperature for a longer period of time, as the vacuum in the second cavity 50b inhibits heat transfer through the bottom of the plate 100'. In the illustrated embodiment, the heating or cooling element 60 can be electrically connected to the one or more energy storage devices 80 via a connector (not shown) that extends between the first and second cavities 50a, 50b (e.g., a trace line printed on the side wall of the first and second cavities 50a, 50b).

[0047] FIGS. 8-9 illustrate a heated or cooled mug 400 with a circumferential wall 412 having a side surface 412a, a handle 414 and a base 420 having a top surface 420a, where the side surface 412a and top surface 420a define a cavity 418 that can hold a liquid or solid (e.g., coffee, soup, ice cream). The heated or cooled mug 400 can have a bottom portion 419 that defines a recess 450 between a bottom edge 416a and the base 420. A bottom member (e.g., plate) 440 can be positioned against a ledge 419a of the bottom portion 419, so as to define a cavity 450a between the bottom member 440 and the base 420. In the illustrated embodiment, a heating or cooling system 455 can be disposed (e.g., embedded) in the cavity 450a. The heating or cooling system 455 can include a heating or cooling element 460, an insulative member 470, one or more energy storage devices 480 and an electronic module 490, and these components can be arranged and connected in the same manner described above in connection with the heated or cooled plate 100. In another embodiment, the insulative member 470 can be excluded.

[0048] The heating or cooling element 460 can be disposed adjacent a bottom surface 420b of the base 420 so as to conduct heat through the base 420 to a top surface 420a of the base 420. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460 can also be disposed

within the wall 412 and behind a side surface 412 of the mug 400. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460 can be a heater wire or heating wire. In another embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460 can be a resistive heater. However, in other embodiments, the heating or cooling element 460 can include other suitable mechanisms.

[0049] The electronic module 490 can be attached to a top surface 444 of the bottom member 440 and include one or more of a wireless power receiver 492, control circuitry 494 (e.g., controller circuit) and a charger 496 (e.g., charging circuit) for charging the one or more energy storage devices 480. The control circuitry 494 can operate to manage the power delivered to the heating or cooling element 460. The control circuitry 494 can also be used to manage the charging of the one or more energy storage devices 480. In one embodiment, the wireless power receiver 492 is electrically connected to the battery charger 496, which is electrically connected to the energy storage devices 480 that in turn are electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 460. In another embodiment, where energy storage devices are excluded (as discussed further below), the wireless power receiver 492 can be electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 460. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling system 455 is completely disposed in the bottom portion 419 so that no part of the system 455 is visible (i.e., the mug 400 looks like a conventional mug). In another embodiment, the heating or cooling system 455 can be housed in a module that is removably attachable to the mug 400.

[0050] With continued reference to FIGS. 8-9, the bottom portion 440 can be axially spaced from the bottom edge 416a so as to define a recess 416 at the bottom of the mug 400. A charging base 500 for the heated or cooled mug 400 can include a raised portion 520 with a top surface 522, where the raised portion 520 is sized and shaped to fit at least partially within the recess 416 when the mug 400 is placed on the charging base 500, so that a bottom surface 442 of the bottom member 440 is adjacent the top surface 522 of the raised portion 520. The charging base can include a wireless power transmitter 540 attached to a bottom surface 524 of the raised portion 520, where the wireless power transmitter 540 is arranged on the bottom surface 524 so as to generally align with the electronic module 490 when the mug 400 is positioned on the charging base 500 to facilitate wireless power transmission between the wireless power transmitter 540 and the wireless power receiver 492.

(e.g., via short distance wireless energy transfer, such as inductive coupling, as discussed above). In another embodiment, the mug 400 can have a protruding portion at its bottom and the charging base 500 can have a corresponding recessed portion, where the protruding portion fits within the recessed portion when the mug 400 is coupled to the charging base 500. The wireless power transmitter 540 can be electrically connected to a power source (not shown), such as a wall outlet, via a power cord (not shown).

[0051] In one embodiment, the bottom member 440 can be removably attached to the mug 400 to allow access to the heating or cooling system 455 in the cavity 450a. For example, the bottom member 440 can be mechanically coupled to the mug 400 (e.g., with screws, a threaded interface between the bottom member 440 and mug 400, a press-fit connection). The bottom member 440 can be removed to allow the replacing of the one or more energy storage devices 480 and the servicing of the heating or cooling system 455. In one embodiment, the bottom member 440 can be a water resistant lid that can be removably attachable (e.g., threaded on or screwed) to the mug 400 for accessing the heating or cooling system 455. In another embodiment, the bottom member 440 can be a water resistant lid that can be removably attachable (e.g., threaded on or screwed) to the mug 400 for accessing the one or more energy storage devices 480. In yet another embodiment, the energy storage devices 480 can be in a pack that is attached (e.g., threaded, snap fit, screwed down) onto the bottom of the mug 400, where the pack's electrical contacts connect with a set of electrical contacts on the bottom of the mug 400.

[0052] In another embodiment, the charging base 500 can be excluded and power can be transmitted to the wireless power receiver 492 via a remote power transmitter using long-distance wireless energy transmission, as further discussed below. In this embodiment, where the heated or cooled mug 400 also does not have energy storage devices, such as the energy storage devices 480, the heating or cooling element 460 is electrically connected to the wireless power receiver 492 via the control circuit 494, which is operable to control the amount of power that is provided to the heating or cooling element 460. During operation, if the mug 400 is out of range of the wireless power transmission, the heating or cooling element 460 will lose power and shut off. For example, in this embodiment if the mug 400 is not on a charging base, such as the charging base 500, or out of the range of power

transmission from a remote wireless power transmitter, the heating or cooling element 460 in the mug 400 will lose power and shut off.

[0053] The one or more energy storage devices 480 can advantageously supply power to the heating or cooling element 460 for a prolonged period of time before its power charge diminishes, thereby advantageously maintaining the contents of the mug 400 (e.g., soup, coffee, ice cream) hot or cold, for a prolonged period of time. In one embodiment, the energy storage devices 480 can power the heating or cooling element 460 for at least 15 minutes. In another embodiment, the energy storage devices 480 can power the heating or cooling element 460 for between about 30 minutes and about 60 minutes. However, in another embodiment, the energy storage devices 480 can power the heating or cooling element 460 for greater than 60 minutes. In another embodiment, the power level, or desired temperature, can be selected by the user (e.g., via a switch) which will extend or shorten the duration of time that the heating or cooling element 460 will run for, as further discussed below.

[0054] As discussed above, in one embodiment, the heating or cooling system 455 is advantageously embedded in the body of the mug 400 (e.g., embedded in the bottom portion 419 of the mug 400) so that no portion of the heating or cooling system 455 is exposed or can be contacted by a user while holding the mug 400. Therefore, the mug 400 can advantageously be exposed to water or other liquids, e.g., in a sink or in a dishwasher, without exposing the heating or cooling system 455 to said water or liquids, thereby inhibiting damage to the heating or cooling system 455. Additionally, by being embedded in the body of the mug 460, the mug 460 can be aesthetically pleasing as it looks like a conventional mug.

[0055] In another embodiment, the heating or cooling system 455 can be housed in a non-water proof module that can be removably attached to the mug 400 (e.g., threadably coupled to the mug 400, or coupled via a pin/slot assembly where the module twists into the bottom of a mug 400) to heat or cool the mug 400. In this embodiment, when the mug 400 is to be washed, the heating or cooling module can be decoupled from the mug 400 before the mug 400 is washed (e.g., placed in the dish washing machine). The heating or cooling

module can then be placed on a corresponding charging station for use at a later time when it can again be coupled to a mug 400 to heat or cool the contents of the mug 400.

[0056] In another embodiment, the mug 400 can include one or more corrosion resistant electrical contacts (not shown) on an outer surface of the mug 400, such as the bottom surface 442 of the bottom portion 440 of the mug 400, where the electrical contacts are sized and shaped to contact corresponding electrical contacts (not shown) on the charging base 500 when the mug 400 is placed on the charging base 500. In one embodiment, the electrical contacts of the mug 400 can protrude from a surface of the mug 400, such as electrical posts. In another embodiment, the electrical contacts of the mug 400 can be one or more contact pads (not shown) on the bottom surface 442 of the bottom portion 440 of the mug 400 that can contact corresponding contact pads (not shown) on the top surface 522 of the charging base 500. However, the electrical contacts on the mug 400 and charging base 500 can have other suitable configurations.

[0057] FIG. 9A shows another embodiment of a heated or cooled mug 400'. The heated or cooled mug 400' is similar to the heated or cooled mug 400 and can have the same components as the heated or cooled mug 400, except as noted below. Thus, the reference numerals used to designate the various components of the heated or cooled mug 400' are identical to those used for identifying the corresponding components of the heated or cooled mug 400 in FIGS. 8-9, except that a "'" has been added to the reference numerals.

[0058] In the illustrated embodiment, the heated or cooled mug 400' can have a heating or cooling element 460', which is shown schematically in FIG. 9A. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460' can be a heater wire or heating wire, such as the heating or cooling element 460 shown in FIGS. 8-9. In another embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460' can be a resistive heater. However, in other embodiments, the heating or cooling element 460' can include other suitable mechanisms. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460' can be an active cooling element or a passive cooling element. For example, where the heating or cooling element 460' is a passive cooling element, the heating or cooling element 460' can include a thermoelectric system with one or more Peltier elements in contact with, or in proximity to, the bottom surface 420b of the base 420. In another embodiment, where the heating or cooling element

460' is an active cooling element, the heating or cooling element 460' can include a chilled fluid circulation system with channels (not shown) disposed in contact with, or in proximity to, the bottom surface 420b of the base 420. In still another embodiment, the heating or cooling element 460' can be a FREON® cooling system with an expansion channel (not shown) inside a bottom portion 419 of the mug 400' (or other dishware device). However, the heating or cooling element 460' can include other suitable active cooling arrangements. Though the illustrated embodiment is for a heated or cooled mug 400', the heating or cooling element 460' can be incorporated into any dishware, drinkware or serverware device, such as the plate 100 and travel mug 600 (discussed below). In some embodiments, the dishware, drinkware or serverware device can include a heat sink (e.g., one or more fins) to dissipate heat generated by the heating or cooling element. In one embodiment, the heat sink can be incorporated into the body of the dishware, drinkware or serverware device. In another embodiment, the heat sink can be removably attached to the dishware, drinkware or serverware device. The heating or cooling element 460' can be operated to maintain liquid or solid food in the dishware, drinkware or serverware device warm or cool (e.g., to raise or lower the temperature of the receiving portion of the dishware, drinkware or serverware device above or below ambient temperature to maintain the food warm or cool, such as at a desired temperature or within a desired temperature range).

[0059] FIGS. 10-12 show one embodiment of a travel mug 600, such as a travel coffee mug, that incorporates some of the same features described above with respect to the mug 400. In the illustrated embodiment, the travel mug 600 has an outer circumferential wall 610, a handle 612 and a bottom portion 640, where the bottom portion 640 can, in one embodiment, be removably attached to the distal end of the outer circumferential wall 610. In the illustrated embodiment, the travel mug 600 has an inner circumferential wall 620 that extends from a proximal portion 622 to a base 626 and has a distal portion 624 adjacent the base 626. The inner circumferential wall 620 defines a chamber C (e.g., receiving portion) for holding a liquid (e.g., coffee, tea).

[0060] The inner circumferential wall 620 can attach at its proximal portion 622 to a proximal end 612a of the outer circumferential wall 610. As shown in FIG. 10, the inner circumferential wall 620 is shaped relative to the outer circumferential wall 610 so as to

define an annular gap 628 between the inner circumferential wall 620 and the outer circumferential wall 610. Additionally, the base 626 of the inner circumferential wall 620 is spaced apart from the bottom portion 640 so as to define a cavity 630 therebetween, where the cavity 630 is in communication with the annular gap 628. A cover 670 can be removably disposed over the opening O in the inner circumferential wall 620 to substantially seal the opening O.

[0061] With continued reference to FIGS. 10-11, the travel mug 600 can have a heating or cooling system 655 disposed in the cavity 630. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling system can include a heating or cooling element 660, one or more energy storage devices 680 and an electronic module 690, where these components can be arranged and connected in the same manner described above in connection with the heated or cooled plate 100 and heated or cooled mug 400. The heating or cooling element 660 can be disposed adjacent the distal portion 624 of the inner circumferential wall 620. In the illustrated embodiment, the heating or cooling element 660 can be wrapped around the distal portion 624 and in contact with an outer surface 620a of the inner circumferential wall 620 at the location of the distal portion 624 so as to conduct heat through the distal portion 624 of the inner circumferential wall 620 and into the liquid in the chamber C. The electronic module 690 can be attached to a top surface 644 of the bottom portion 640 and can include one or more of a wireless power receiver 692, control circuitry 694 (e.g., controller circuit) and a charger 696 (e.g., charging circuit) for charging the one or more energy storage devices 680. The control circuitry 694 can operate to manage the power delivered to the heating or cooling element 660. The control circuitry can also be used to manage the charging of the one or more energy storage devices 680. In another embodiment, an insulative member, such as the insulative member 70, 470 discussed above, can be disposed between the base 626 of the inner circumferential wall 620 and the electronic module 690 to thermally isolate the heating or cooling element 660 from the electronic module 690.

[0062] In one embodiment, the wireless power receiver 692 is electrically connected to the battery charger 696, which is electrically connected to the energy storage devices 680 that in turn are electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 660. In another embodiment, where energy storage devices 680 are excluded, the wireless power

receiver 692 can be electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 660. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling system 655 is completely disposed in the cavity 630 so that no part of the system 655 is visible (i.e., the travel mug 600 looks like a conventional travel mug).

[0063] In one embodiment, the bottom portion 640 can be removably attached to the travel mug 600 to allow access to the heating or cooling system 655 in the cavity 630. For example, the bottom portion 640 can be mechanically coupled to the travel mug 600 (e.g., with screws, a threaded interface between the bottom portion 640 and travel mug 600, a press-fit connection). The bottom portion 640 can be removed to allow the replacing of the one or more energy storage devices 680 and the servicing of the heating or cooling system 655. In one embodiment, the bottom portion 640 can be a water resistant lid that can be removably attachable (e.g., threaded on or screwed) to the travel mug 600 for accessing the heating or cooling system 655. In another embodiment, the bottom portion 640 can be a water resistant lid that can be removably attachable (e.g., threaded on or screwed) to the travel mug 600 for accessing the one or more energy storage devices 680. In yet another embodiment, the energy storage devices 680 can be in a pack that is attached (e.g., threaded snap fit, screwed down) onto the bottom or side of the travel mug 600, where the pack's electrical contacts connect with a set of electrical contacts on the bottom or side of the travel mug 600.

[0064] With continued reference to FIGS. 10-12, a charging base 700 for the travel mug 600 can include a recessed portion 710 with a base 720, where the recessed portion 710 is sized and shaped to at least partially receive the distal portion of the travel mug 600 therein, so that a bottom surface 642 of the bottom portion 640 is adjacent the base 720 when the travel mug 600 is placed on the charging base 700. The charging base 700 can include a wireless power transmitter (not shown) attached to a bottom surface of the base 720, in a similar manner as discussed above in connection with the charging base 200, 500. The wireless power transmitter is arranged on the bottom surface of the base 720 so as to generally align with the electronic module 690 when the travel mug 600 is positioned on the charging base 700 to facilitate wireless power transmission between the wireless power transmitter and the wireless power receiver 692 (e.g., via short distance wireless energy transfer, such as inductive coupling, as discussed above). In another embodiment, the travel

mug 600 can have a recessed portion, and the charging base 700 a corresponding protruding portion that can at least partially fit within the recessed portion of the travel mug 600 when the travel mug 600 is coupled to the charging base 700. The wireless power transmitter can be electrically connected to a power source (not shown), such as a wall outlet, via a power cord (not shown).

[0065] In another embodiment, the charging base 700 can be excluded and power can be transmitted to the wireless power receiver 692 via a remote power transmitter using long-distance wireless energy transmission, as further discussed below. In this embodiment, where the travel mug 600 also does not have energy storage devices, such as the energy storage devices 680, the heating or cooling element 660 is electrically connected to the wireless power receiver 692 via the control circuit 694, which is operable to control the amount of power that is provided to the heating or cooling element 660. During operation, if the travel mug 600 is out of range of the wireless power transmission, the heating or cooling element 660 will lose power and shut off. For example, in this embodiment if the mug 600 is not on a charging base, such as the charging base 700, or out of the range of power transmission from a remote wireless power transmitter, the heating or cooling element 660 in the travel mug 600 will lose power and shut off. In still another embodiment, the travel mug 600, or plate 100 or mug 400 can include one or more energy storage devices 80, 480, 680 electrically connected to the heating or cooling element 60, 460, 660 and the electronic module 90, 490, 690 can switch to battery power (e.g., via the control circuit 94, 494, 694) when the travel mug 600, plate 100 or mug 400 is out of range of power transmission from the remote wireless power transmitter so that the heating or cooling element 60, 460, 660 can continue to heat or cool the contents of the travel mug 660, plate 100 or mug 400 for a period of time.

[0066] As with the embodiments discussed above, the heating or cooling element 660 can in one embodiment be a heater wire or heating wire. In another embodiment, the heating or cooling element 660 can be a resistive heater. However, in other embodiments, the heating or cooling element 660 can include other suitable mechanisms. In one embodiment, the heating or cooling element 660 can be an active cooling element or a passive cooling element. For example, where the heating or cooling element 660 is a passive

cooling element, the heating or cooling element 660 can include a thermoelectric system with one or more Peltier elements. In another embodiment, where the heating or cooling element 660 is an active cooling element, the heating or cooling element 660 can include a chilled fluid circulation system with channels (not shown) disposed in contact with, or in proximity to, the distal portion 624 of the inner circumferential wall 620. In still another embodiment, the heating or cooling element 660 can be a FREON® cooling system with an expansion channel inside the bottom portion of the travel mug 600 (or other dishware device). However, the heating or cooling element 660 can include other suitable active cooling arrangements.

[0067] The one or more energy storage devices 680 can advantageously supply power to the heating or cooling element 660 for a prolonged period of time before its power charge diminishes, thereby advantageously maintaining the contents of the travel mug 600 (e.g., coffee, soft drink) hot or cold, for a prolonged period of time (e.g., while a user is commuting to work). In one embodiment, the energy storage devices 680 can power the heating or cooling element 660 for at least 15 minutes. In another embodiment, the energy storage devices 680 can power the heating or cooling element 660 for between about 30 minutes and about 60 minutes. However, in another embodiment, the energy storage devices 680 can power the heating or cooling element 660 for greater than 60 minutes.

[0068] In the illustrated embodiment, the travel mug 600 includes a user interface 695 that is electrically connected to the electronic module 690 via one or more electrical lines (not shown). In one embodiment, the electrical lines can include trace patterns screen printed on an inner surface 610a of the inner circumferential wall 610 and extend between the user interface 695 and the electronic module 690. In another embodiment, the electrical lines can include one or more standard electrical wires. The user interface 695 can include one or more user selection members 695a, such as buttons, which the user can actuate to effect a desired control of the heating or cooling system 655. For example, one of the user selection members 695a can be used to turn off the heating or cooling element 660 (e.g., if the user does not want to continue to heat or cool the contents of the travel mug 600). In another embodiment, one or more of the user selection members 695a can be used to control the heating or cooling element 660 to provide a desired temperature for the liquid in the travel

mug 600. In still another embodiment, at least one of the user selection members 695a can be used to set a timer for when power to the heating or cooling element 660 is to be turned off. However, the user selection members 695a can be used to control other parameters of the operation of the heating or cooling element 660. For example, the heating or cooling element 660 could have multiple power settings that can be set with the user selection members 695a. When set to a higher power setting the heating or cooling element 660 will run for a shorter period of time before the power storage element 680 can no longer power the heating or cooling element 660. When set to a lower power setting, the heating or cooling element 660 will run for a longer period of time before the power storage element 680 can no longer power the heating or cooling element 660. In another embodiment, the temperature level can be selected by a user via an adjustable thermostat on the user interface 695. The thermostat can advantageously be adjusted to one of multiple temperature settings by the user to control the heating or cooling element 660 within the travel mug 600 (or other dishware or drinkware device) in order to maintain its contents at a specified temperature or within a specified temperature range.

[0069] As discussed above, in one embodiment, the heating or cooling system 655 is advantageously housed in the body of the travel mug 600 (e.g., housed in the cavity 630) so that no portion of the heating or cooling system 655 is exposed or can be contacted by a user while holding the travel mug 600. Therefore, the travel mug 600 can advantageously be exposed to water or other liquids, e.g., in a sink or in a dishwasher, without exposing the heating or cooling system 655 to said water or liquids, thereby inhibiting damage to the heating or cooling system 655. Additionally, by being housed in the body of the travel mug 600, the travel mug 600 can be aesthetically pleasing as it looks like a conventional travel mug. In another embodiment, the travel mug 600 can include one or more electrical contacts (e.g., electrical posts, contact pads) on an outer surface of the mug 600, as discussed above in connection with the mug 400, where the electrical contacts are sized and shaped to contact corresponding electrical contacts (not shown) on the charging base 700 when the travel mug 600 is placed on the charging base 700.

[0070] In another embodiment, the heating or cooling system 655 can be housed in a non-water proof module that can be removably attached to the travel mug 600 (e.g.,

threadably coupled to the travel mug 600, or coupled via a pin/slot assembly where the module twists into the bottom of a travel mug 600) to heat or cool the travel mug 600. In this embodiment, when the travel mug 600 is to be washed, the heating or cooling module can be decoupled from the travel mug 600 before the travel mug 600 is washed (e.g., placed in the washing machine). The heating or cooling module can then be placed on a corresponding charging station for use at a later time when it can again be coupled to a travel mug 600 to heat or cool food on the travel mug 600.

[0071] FIG. 13 shows another embodiment of a heated or cooled travel mug 600'. The heated or cooled travel mug 600' is similar to the heated or cooled travel mug 600 and can have the same components as the heated or cooled travel mug 600, except as noted below. Thus, the reference numerals used to designate the various components of the heated or cooled travel mug 600' are identical to those used for identifying the corresponding components of the heated or cooled travel mug 600 in FIGS. 10-12, except that a "'" has been added to the reference numerals.

[0072] In the illustrated embodiment, the heated or cooled travel mug 600' has a heating or cooling element 660' that includes a trace pattern that is traced or laid onto at least a portion of the inner surface 620b' of the distal portion 624' of the inner circumferential wall 620'. For example, the trace pattern can be screen printed onto the inner surface 620b' and have a connecting portion (not shown) that electrically connects the heating or cooling element 660' to the energy storage devices 680 or wireless power receiver 692.

[0073] FIG. 14 shows another embodiment of a heated or cooled travel mug 600''. The heated or cooled travel mug 600'' is similar to the heated or cooled travel mug 600 and can have the same components as the heated or cooled travel mug 600, except as noted below. Thus, the reference numerals used to designate the various components of the heated or cooled travel mug 600'' are identical to those used for identifying the corresponding components of the heated or cooled travel mug 600 in FIGS. 10-12, except that a "" has been added to the reference numerals.

[0074] In the illustrated embodiment, the cavity 630'' in the heated or cooled travel mug 600'' can be subdivided by a base 614'' of the outer cylindrical wall 610'' and an adjacent top wall 616'' into a first cavity 630a'' between the bottom portion 640'' and the top

wall 616'' and a second cavity 630b'' between the base 614'' of the outer cylindrical wall 610'' and the annular gap 628''. The energy storage devices 680 and electronic module 690 are disposed in the first cavity 630a''. In the illustrated embodiment, the second cavity 630b'' is under a vacuum, which advantageously further thermally insulates the energy storage devices 680 and electronic module 690 from the heating or cooling element 660. Additionally, having the second cavity 630b'' under a vacuum advantageously allows the inner surface 620b of the inner circumferential wall 620 to maintain its temperature for a longer period of time, and therefore maintain the temperature of the liquid in the chamber C for a longer period of time, as the vacuum in the second cavity 630b'' inhibits heat transfer through the outer cylindrical wall 610'' and base 614''. In the illustrated embodiment, the heating or cooling element 660 can be electrically connected to the one or more energy storage devices 680 and the electronic module 690 with a connector (e.g., one or more wires, or a trace line printed on the side wall 620a'', 610a'' of the inner and outer circumferential walls 610'', 620) (not shown) that extends between the first and second cavities 630a'', 630b''.

[0075] In one embodiment, the heating or cooling system 55, 455, 655 is embedded or housed in the body of the dishware device (e.g., plate 100, mug 400, travel mug 600, etc.). In another embodiment, the heating or cooling system 55, 455, 655 can be housed in a closed water-resistant or water-proof compartment, such as the cavity 50, 450, 630 disposed in a recess of the dishware device. For example, in one embodiment the compartment can be disposed in said recess such that a surface of the compartment is flush with the surrounding surface of the dishware device. In another embodiment, the compartment can protrude from a surface of the dishware device. In one embodiment, the water resistant or water-proof compartment can be removably disposed in said recess of the dishware device (e.g., the compartment can be removably attachable to the dishware, drinkware or serverware device). In another embodiment, the water resistant or water-proof compartment can be fixed within said recess (e.g., attached to the dishware device within the recess via an adhesive, screws, etc.).

[0076] As discussed above, in one embodiment power can be transmitted wirelessly from a wireless power transmitter, such as the power transmitter 240, 540, to a

wireless power receiver, such as the power receiver 92, 492, 692, via short-distance wireless energy transfer, such as inductive coupling. In another embodiment, the wireless power receiver 92, 492, 692 of the heated or cooled dishware and drinkware, such as the mug 400, plate 100 and travel mug 600, can receive power from a remote transmitter via long-distance wireless energy transmission, so that a charging base need not be used to transmit power to the heated or cooled dishware and drinkware.

[0077] In one embodiment, the remote transmitter can be disposed on a wall or ceiling of a home or restaurant, or can be disposed outside the home or restaurant. The transmitter can wirelessly transmit power over a distance of a few to several meters to the wireless power receiver 92, 492, 692 using resonant inductive coupling. In one embodiment, an inductive coil in the remote transmitter can have a capacitance plate attached to each end of the coil wire. As electricity travels through the coil, the coil can resonate with a resonant frequency that is a product of the inductance of the coil and the capacitance of the plates. The wireless power receiver, such as the wireless power receiver 92, 492, 692, can have a similar inductive coil with the same resonant frequency as the inductive coil in the remote transmitter, so that energy can be transmitted from the transmitter to the wireless power receiver 92, 492, 692. Accordingly, the heated or cooled dishware or drinkware, such as the mug 400, plate 100 and travel mug 600 can be powered wirelessly without the use of a charging base.

[0078] In use, a user can charge the one or more energy storage devices, such as the energy storage devices 80, 480, 680, via the charging base and/or the remote transmitter. Once charged, the dishware or drinkware can be heated or cooled via the heating or cooling element 60, 460, 660 thereof to maintain food or liquids therein warm or chilled, as the case may be, for a prolonged period of time. Additionally, since the heating or cooling system 55, 455, 655 is disposed (e.g., embedded) in the body of the dishware or drinkware, such as the mug 400, plate 100 or travel mug 600, the dishware and drinkware can be exposed to water (e.g., in a sink or dishwasher) while inhibiting damage to the heating or cooling system 55, 455, 655. In another embodiment, as discussed above, the heating or cooling system 55, 455, 655 can be housed in a closed water resistant or water-proof compartment, where said

compartment is fixed or removably attachable to the dishware device (e.g., mug 400, plate 100, etc.).

[0079] In one embodiment, the dishware or drinkware device (e.g., mug 400, plate 100, travel mug 600) can include a gyro that senses the orientation of the dishware or drinkware device, and communicates with the electronic module 90, 490, 690 to control the operation of the dishware or drinkware device. For example, the gyro can sense when the plate 100 has been turned on its side or when the mug 400 or travel mug 600 have been turned upside down (e.g., when loading into a dishwasher) and communicates a signal to the electronic module 90, 490, 690 to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element 60, 460, 660, thereby turning the heating or cooling element off. However, other suitable devices (e.g., sensors) other than a gyro can be used to sense the orientation of the dishware, drinkware or serverware device, such as the plate 100, mug 400 or travel mug 600.

[0080] Though the embodiments above are described in connection with dishware and drinkware, such as mugs, plates and travel mugs, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the heating or cooling element 60, 460, 660 can also be incorporated into dinnerware, serverware (e.g., serving platters, bowls, tureens, Chafing Dishes, trays) and bakeware (e.g., casserole dishes). Additionally, the drinkware, dishware, serverware, etc. can be made of a ceramic material or other suitable materials (e.g., plastic or glass).

[0081] Of course, the foregoing description is that of certain features, aspects and advantages of the present invention, to which various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Moreover, the heated or cooled dishware and drinkware need not feature all of the objects, advantages, features and aspects discussed above. Thus, for example, those of skill in the art will recognize that the invention can be embodied or carried out in a manner that achieves or optimizes one advantage or a group of advantages as taught herein without necessarily achieving other objects or advantages as may be taught or suggested herein. In addition, while a number of variations of the invention have been shown and described in detail, other modifications and methods of use, which are within the scope of this invention, will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art based upon this disclosure. For example, one of skill in the art will recognize that the passive or active cooling elements described above for FIG. 9A can be

incorporated into any of the other embodiments disclosed for the drinkware or dishware (e.g., plate 100, mug 400, travel mug 600). Additionally, one of skill in the art will recognize that a vacuum chamber can also be incorporated into all embodiments described above, such as the mug 400, the plate 100' and the travel mug 600', in a manner similar to that described above in connection with the plate 100'' or travel mug 600''. It is contemplated that various combinations or subcombinations of these specific features and aspects of embodiments may be made and still fall within the scope of the invention. Accordingly, it should be understood that various features and aspects of the disclosed embodiments can be combined with or substituted for one another in order to form varying modes of the discussed heated or cooled dishware, drinkware and/or serverware.

EMBODIMENTS IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. An actively heated or cooled mug, comprising:

a mug body comprising

an outer circumferential wall and a bottom portion; and

an inner circumferential wall that extends from a proximal portion to a base and has a distal portion adjacent the base, the inner circumferential wall defining a chamber configured for holding a liquid, the inner circumferential wall being shaped relative to the outer circumferential wall to define an annular gap between the inner circumferential wall and the outer circumferential wall, the base spaced apart from the bottom portion to define a cavity between the base and the bottom portion;

a temperature control system at least partially disposed in the cavity, comprising

a heating or cooling element disposed in thermal communication with at least a portion of the chamber and configured to heat or cool the liquid in the chamber; and

control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element; and

a sensor that senses the orientation of the mug and communicates the sensed orientation to the control circuitry, the control circuitry

configured to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element when the sensor senses the mug has been tilted past a predetermined angle.

2. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1, further comprising one or more electrical contacts on an outer surface of the body.
3. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, further comprising one or more power storage elements configured to provide power to one or both of the control circuitry and the heating or cooling element.
4. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, wherein the heating or cooling element is wrapped around the distal portion of the inner circumferential wall.
5. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, wherein the heating element is a resistive heater.
6. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 2, further comprising a charging base having one or more electrical contacts, the one or more electrical contacts of the mug body configured to contact the one or more electrical contacts on the charging base when the mug body is placed on the charging base.
7. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, further comprising a user interface actuatable by a user to control the operation of the heating or cooling element.
8. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 7, wherein the user interface is operated by the user to select a temperature level of the liquid in the chamber, the control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element to maintain the liquid at the selected temperature level.

9. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 7, wherein the user interface has one or more user selection members that the user can actuate to effect a desired control of the temperature control system.
10. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 9, wherein the user can actuate the one or more user selection members to turn off the heating or cooling element.
11. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 9, wherein the user can actuate the one or more user selection members to set a timer for when power to the heating or cooling element is turned off.
12. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, further comprising an insulative member disposed between the base of the inner circumferential wall and the electronics of the mug to thermally isolate the heating or cooling element from the electronics.
13. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, wherein the control circuitry is configured to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element when the sensor senses the mug has been turned upside down.
14. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, wherein the cavity is in communication with the annular gap.
15. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 1 or 2, wherein the bottom portion is removably attached to a distal end of the outer circumferential wall.
16. An actively heated or cooled mug, comprising:

a mug body comprising a circumferential wall that extends from a proximal portion to a base and defines a chamber configured for holding a liquid, the

base spaced apart from a bottom portion of the mug to define a cavity between the base and the bottom portion; and

a temperature control system at least partially disposed in the cavity, comprising

a heating or cooling element disposed in thermal communication with at least a portion of the chamber and configured to heat or cool the liquid in the chamber; and

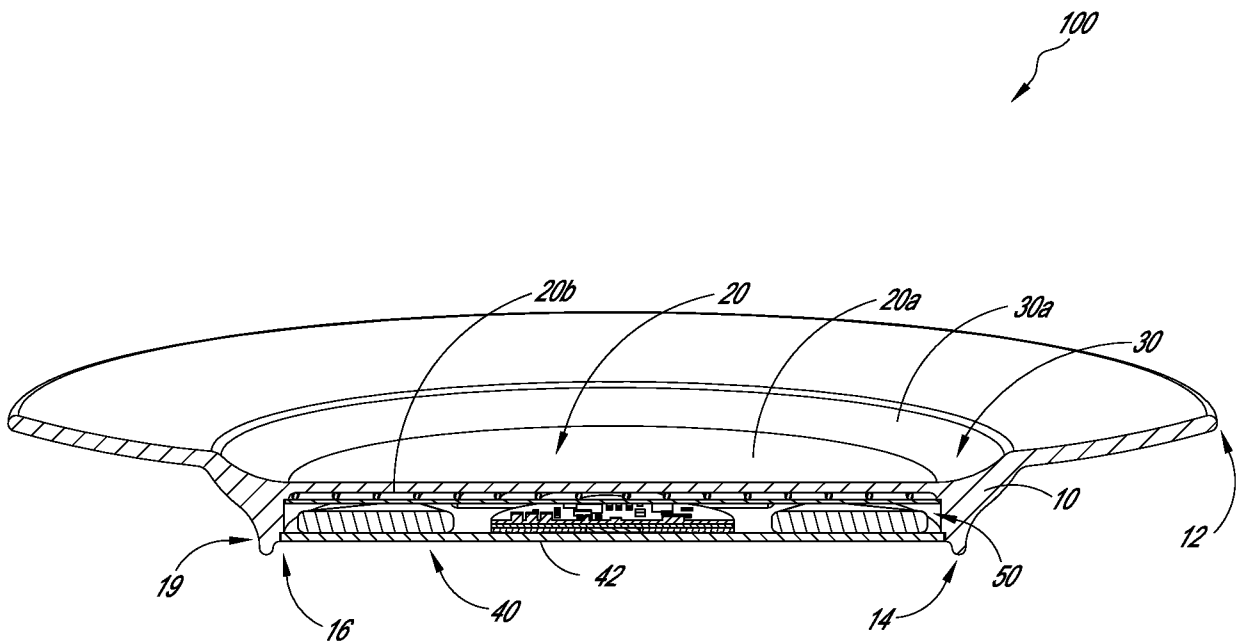
control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element; and

a sensor that senses the orientation of the mug and communicates the sensed orientation to the control circuitry, the control circuitry configured to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element when the sensor senses the mug has been tilted past a predetermined angle.

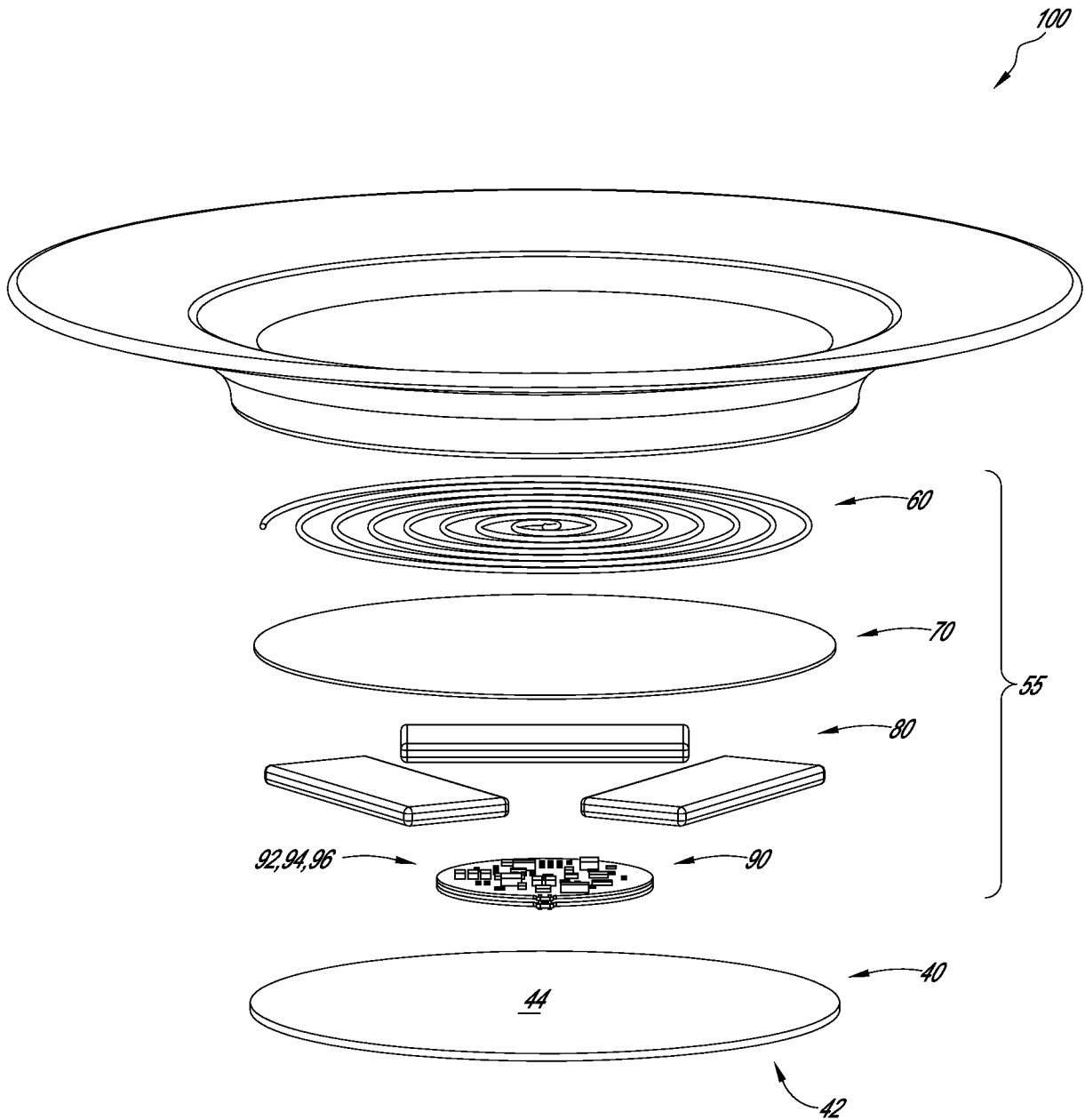
17. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, further comprising one or more power storage elements configured to provide power to one or both of the control circuitry and the heating or cooling element.
18. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, wherein the heating element is a resistive heater.
19. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, further comprising a charging base having one or more electrical contacts, the mug body having one or more electrical contacts that are configured to contact one or more electrical contacts on the charging base when the mug body is placed on the charging base.

20. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, further comprising a user interface actuatable by a user to control the operation of the heating or cooling element.
21. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 20, wherein the user interface is operated by the user to select a temperature level of the liquid in the chamber, the control circuitry configured to control the operation of the heating or cooling element to maintain the liquid at the selected temperature level.
22. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 20, wherein the user interface has one or more user selection members that the user can actuate to effect a desired control of the temperature control system.
23. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 22, wherein the user can actuate the one or more user selection members to turn off the heating or cooling element.
24. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 22, wherein the user can actuate the one or more user selection members to set a timer for when power to the heating or cooling element is turned off.
25. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, further comprising an insulative member disposed between the base of the circumferential wall and the electronics of the mug to thermally isolate the heating or cooling element from the electronics.
26. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, wherein the control circuitry is configured to discontinue power to the heating or cooling element when the sensor senses the mug has been turned upside down.
27. The actively heated or cooled mug of claim 16, wherein the bottom portion is removably attached to a distal end of the circumferential wall.

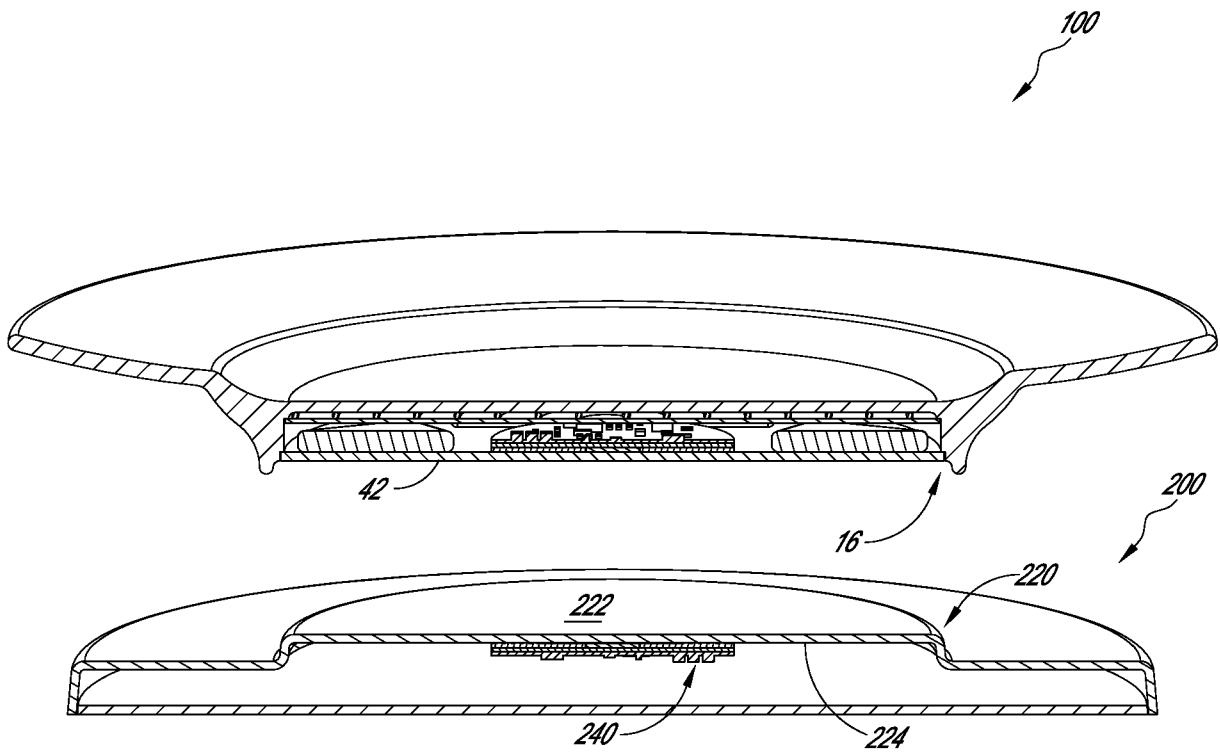
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*FIG. 1*

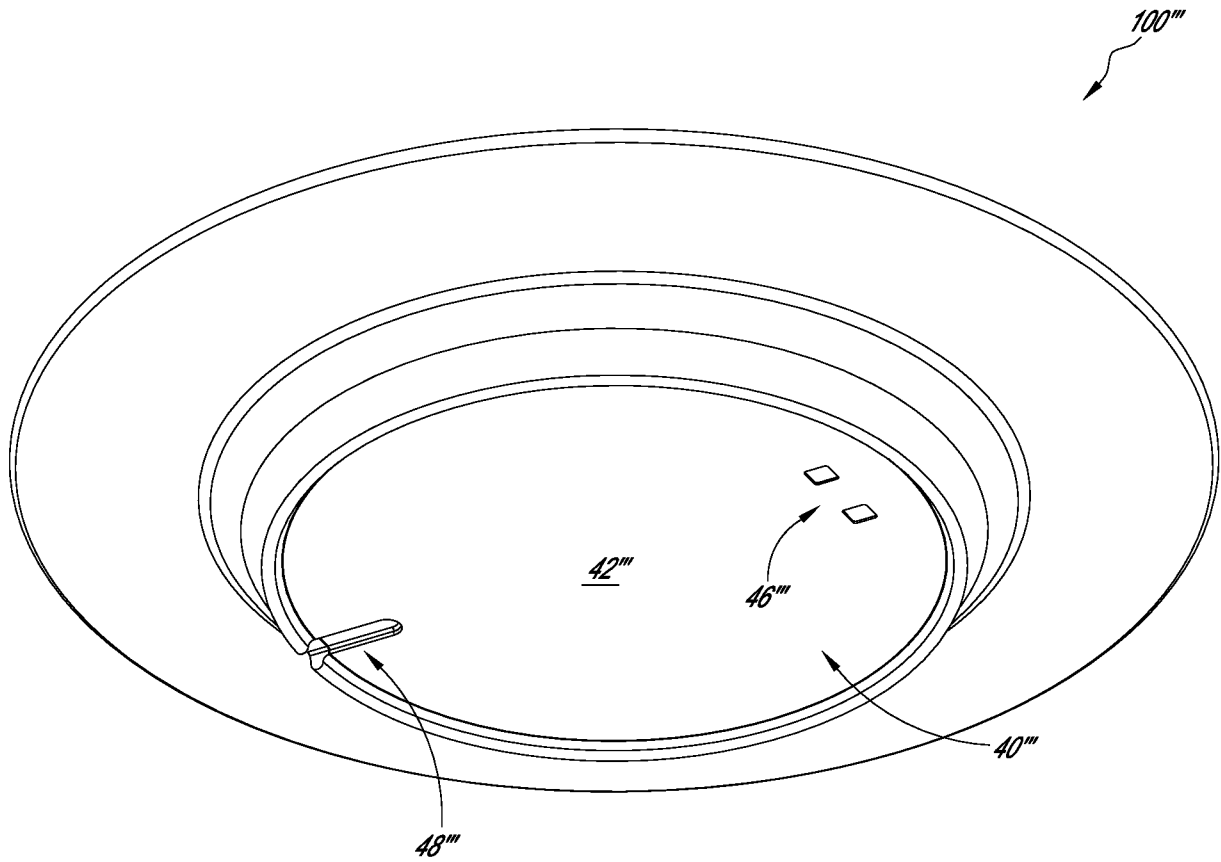
2/18

*FIG. 2*

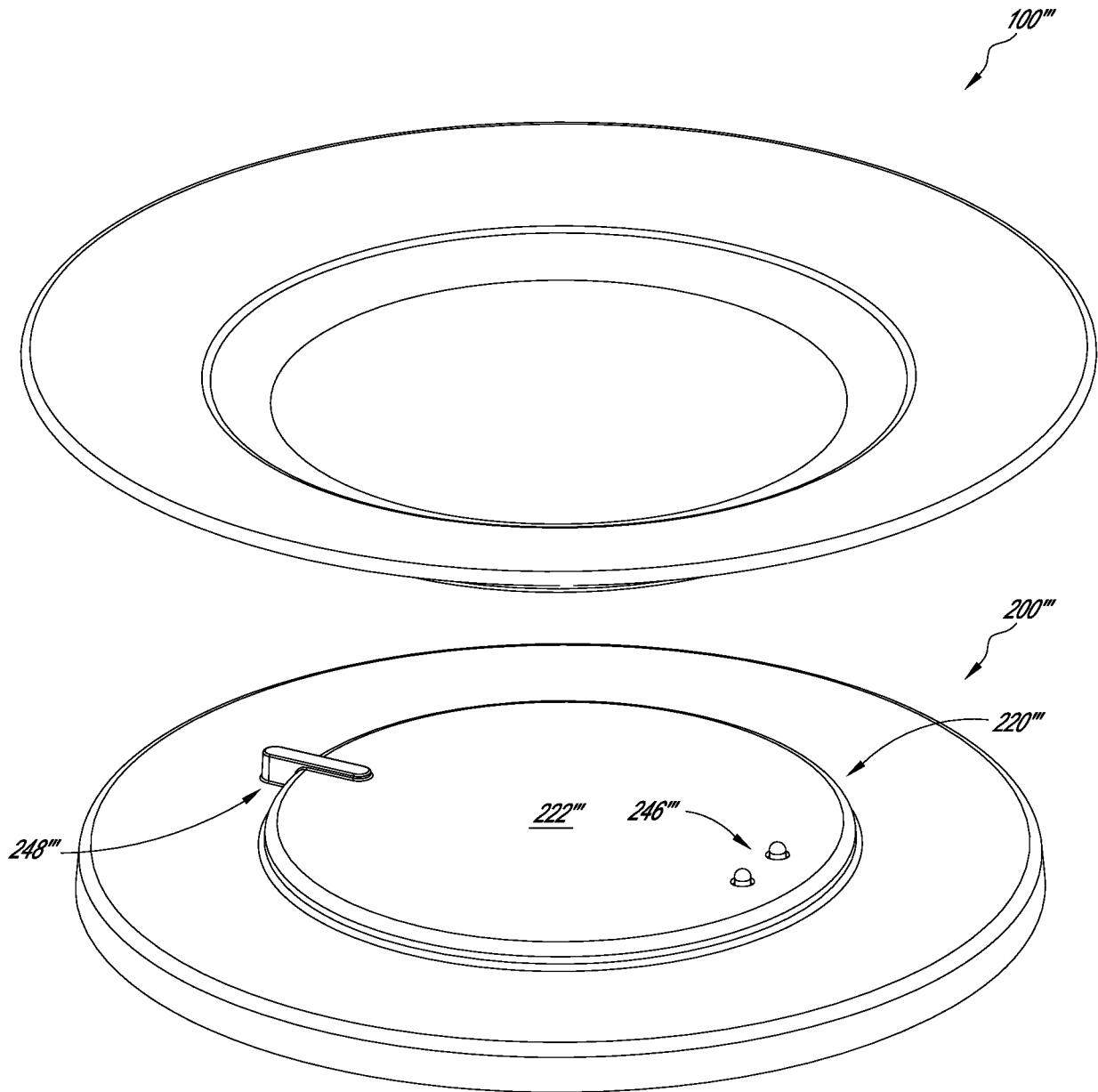
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*FIG. 3*

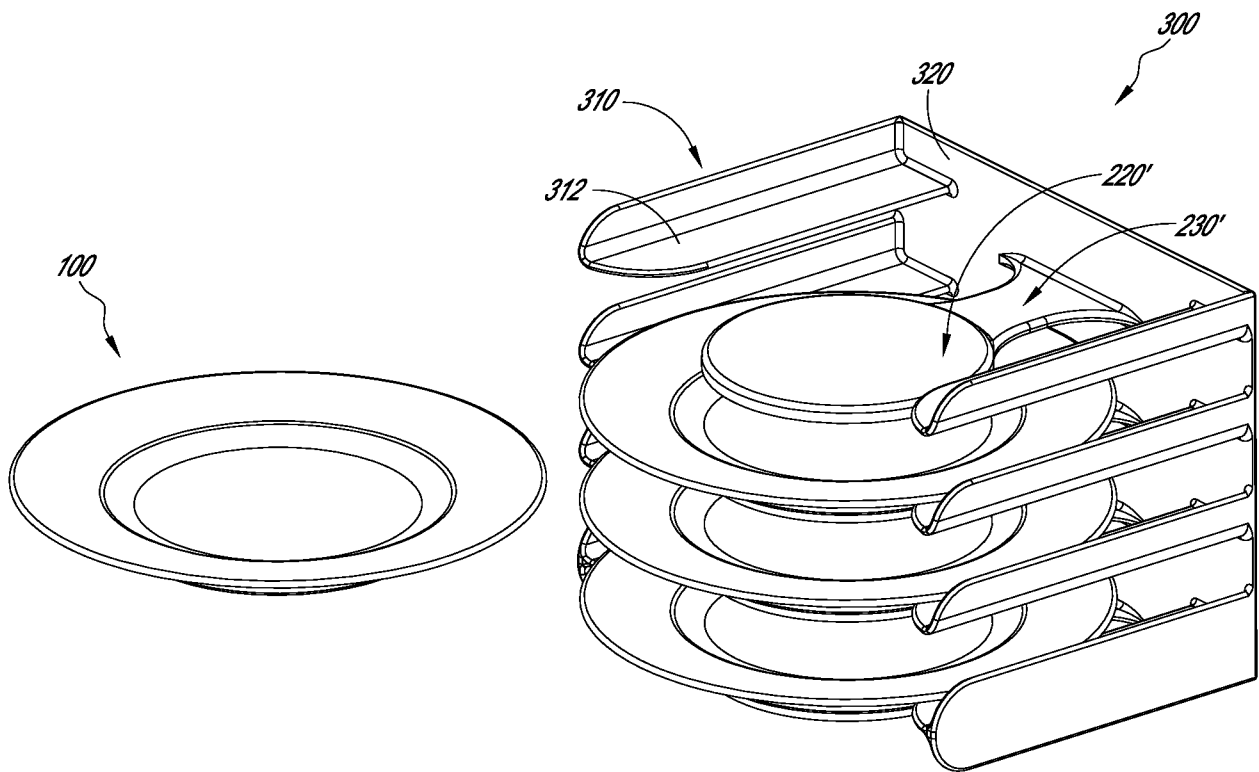
4/18

*FIG. 3A*

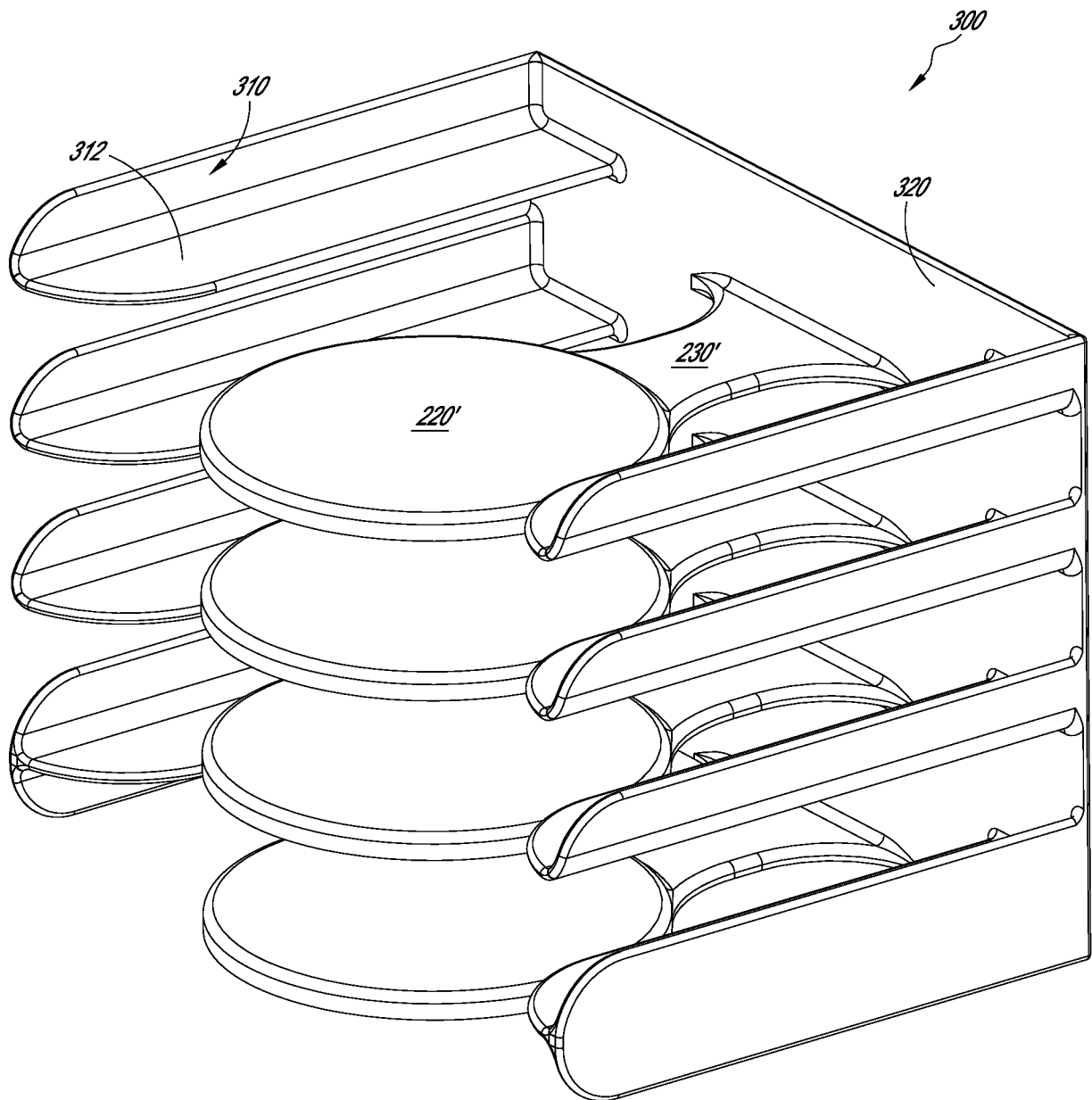
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*FIG. 3B*

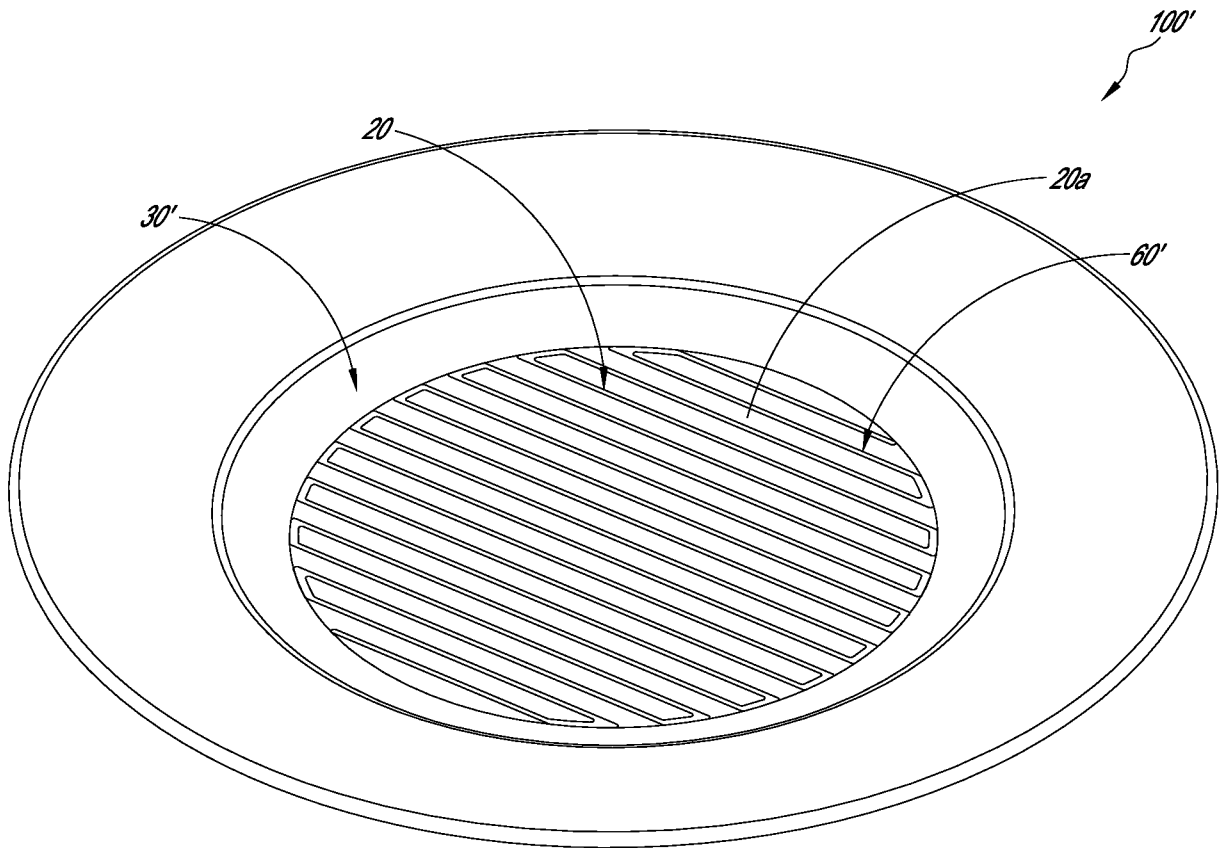
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*FIG. 4*

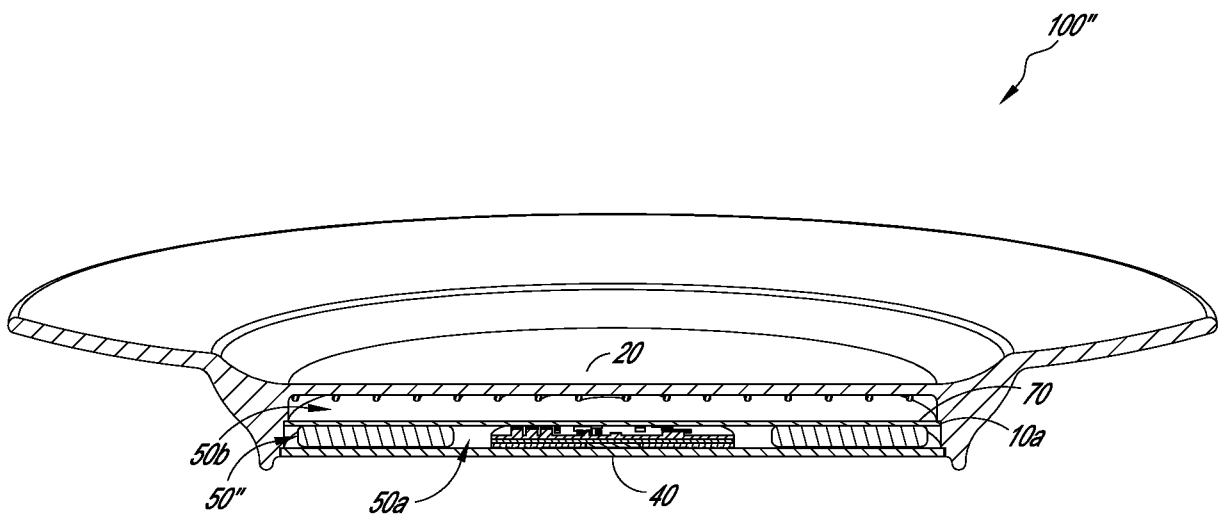
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*FIG. 5*

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*FIG. 6*

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*FIG. 7*

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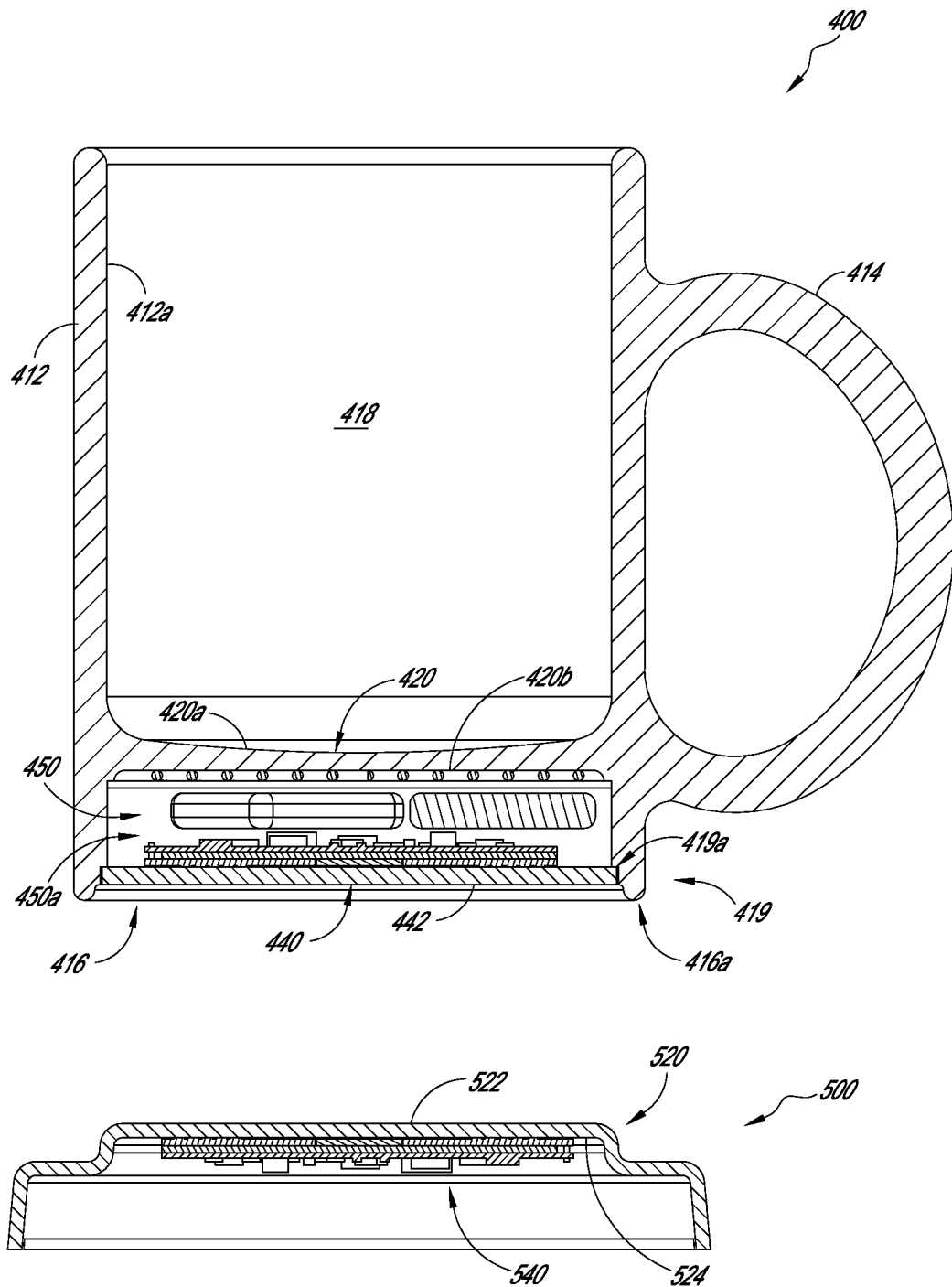
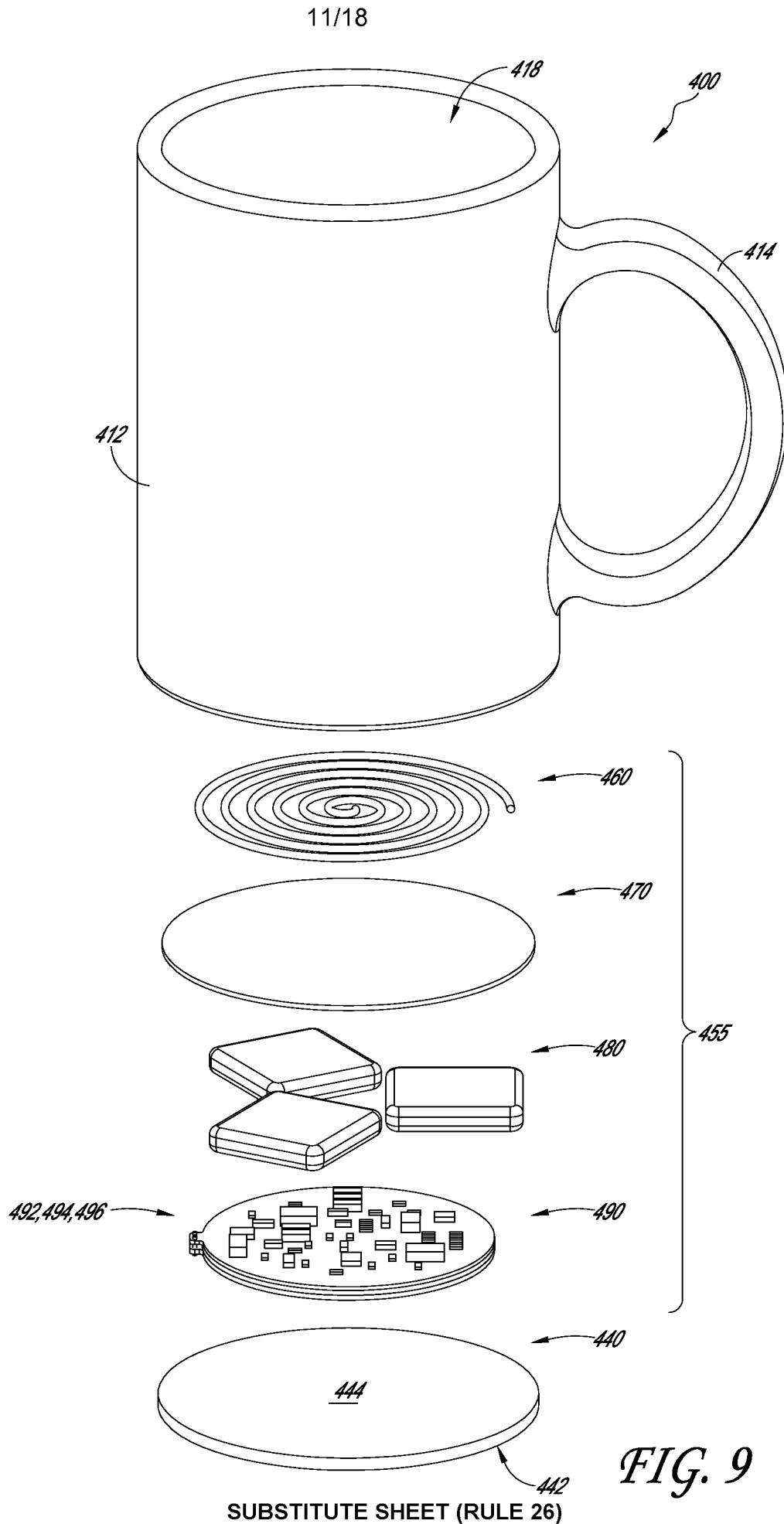
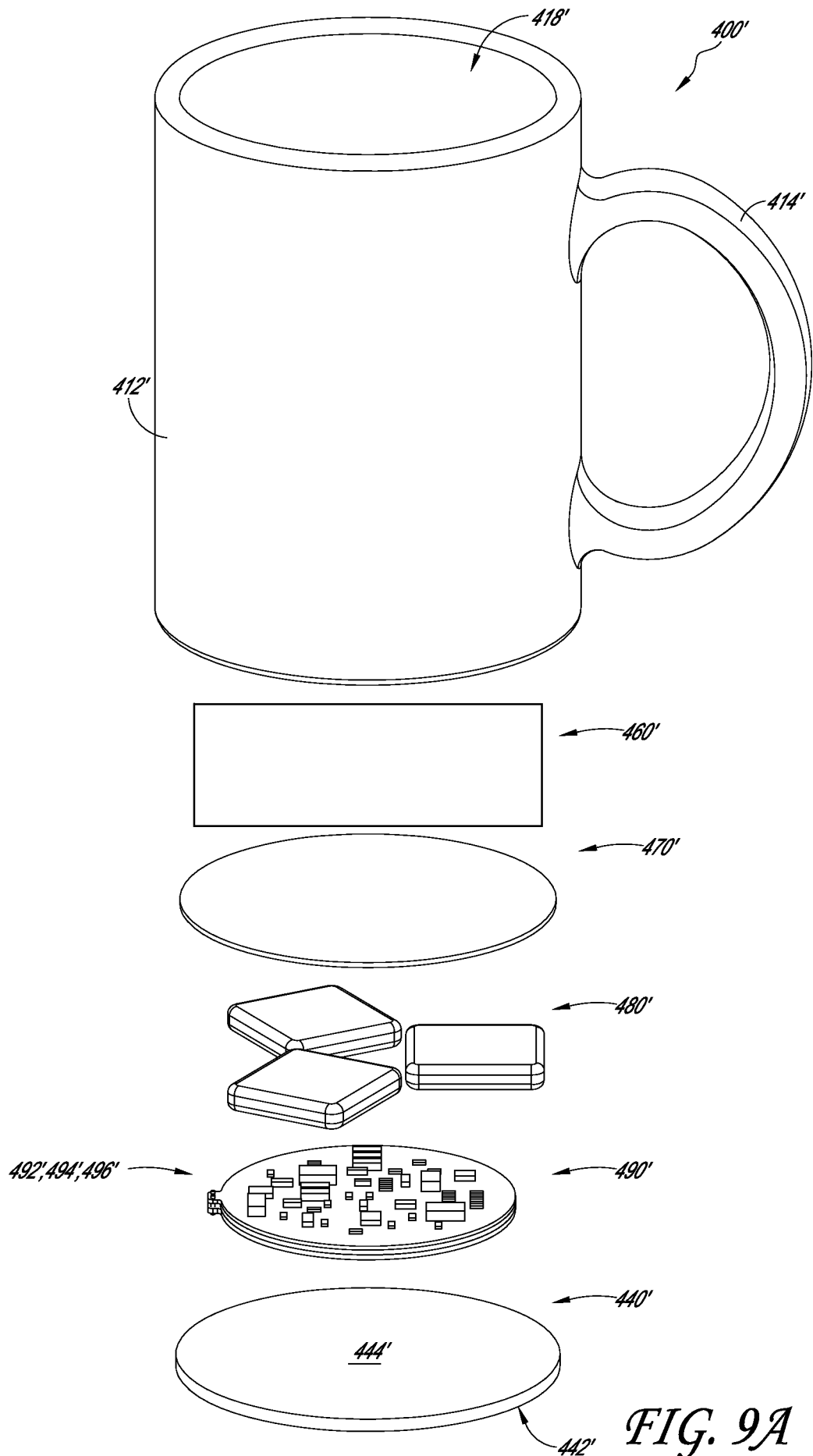


FIG. 8

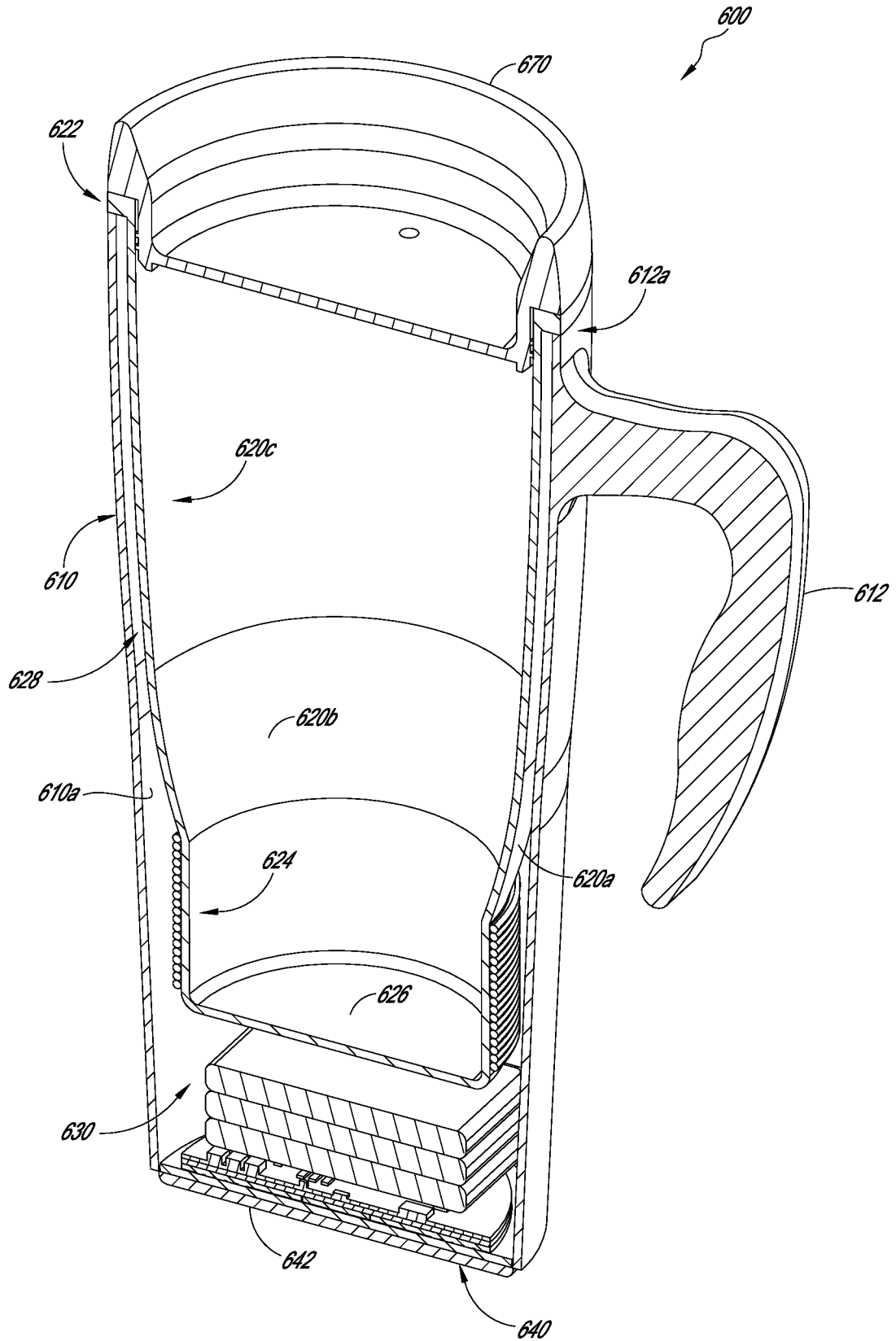


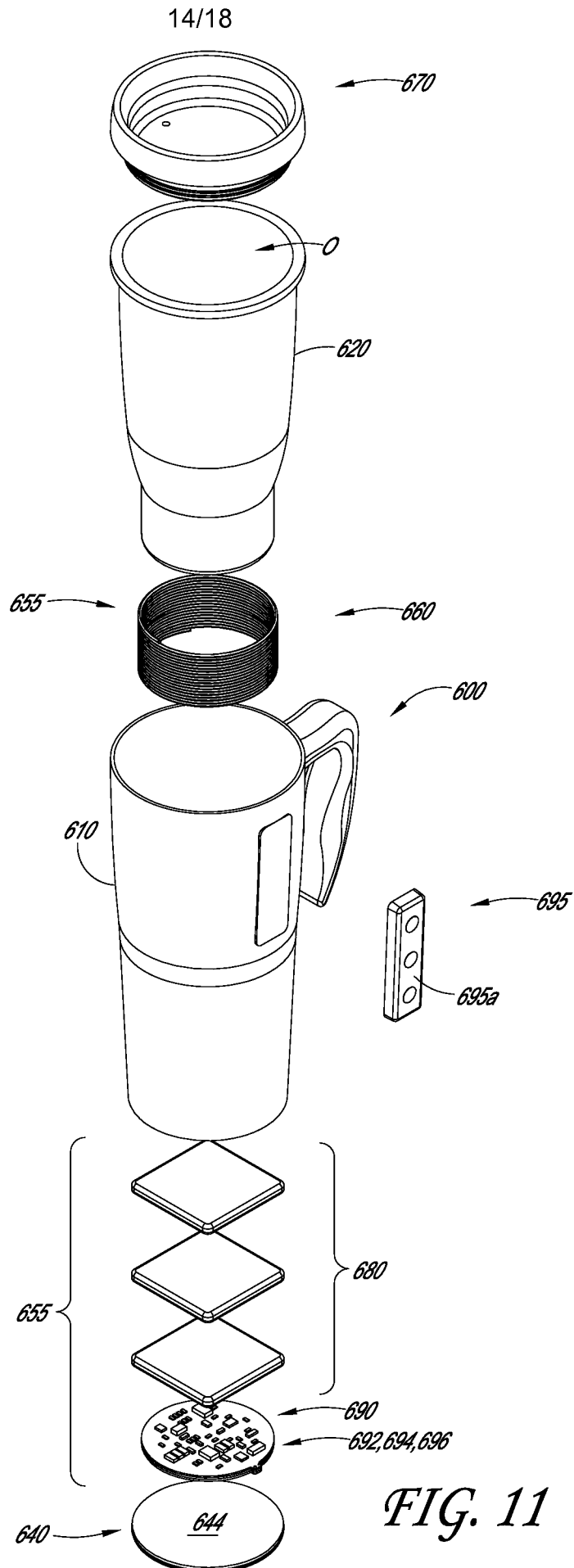
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*FIG. 9A*

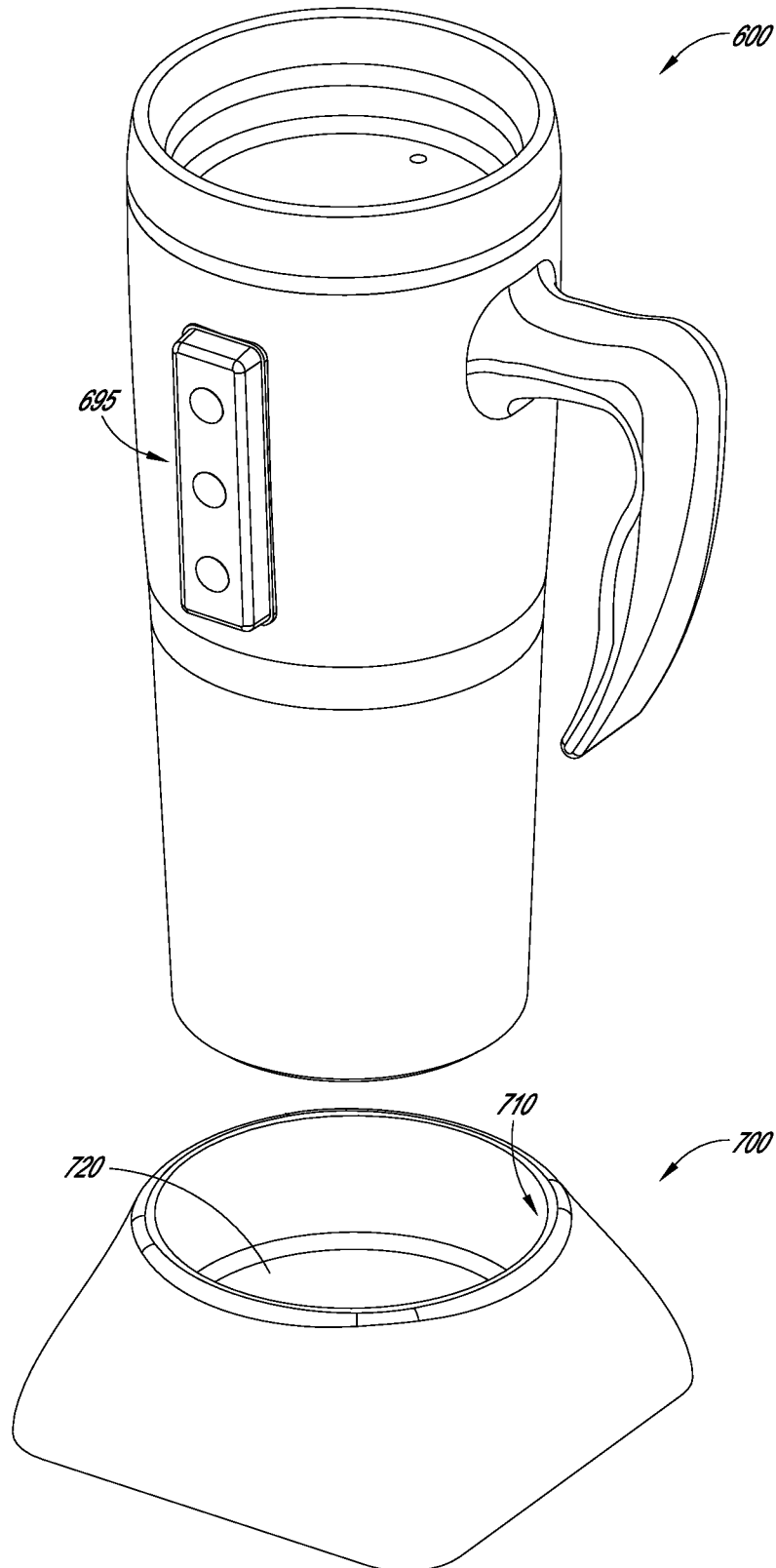
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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**FIG. 10**

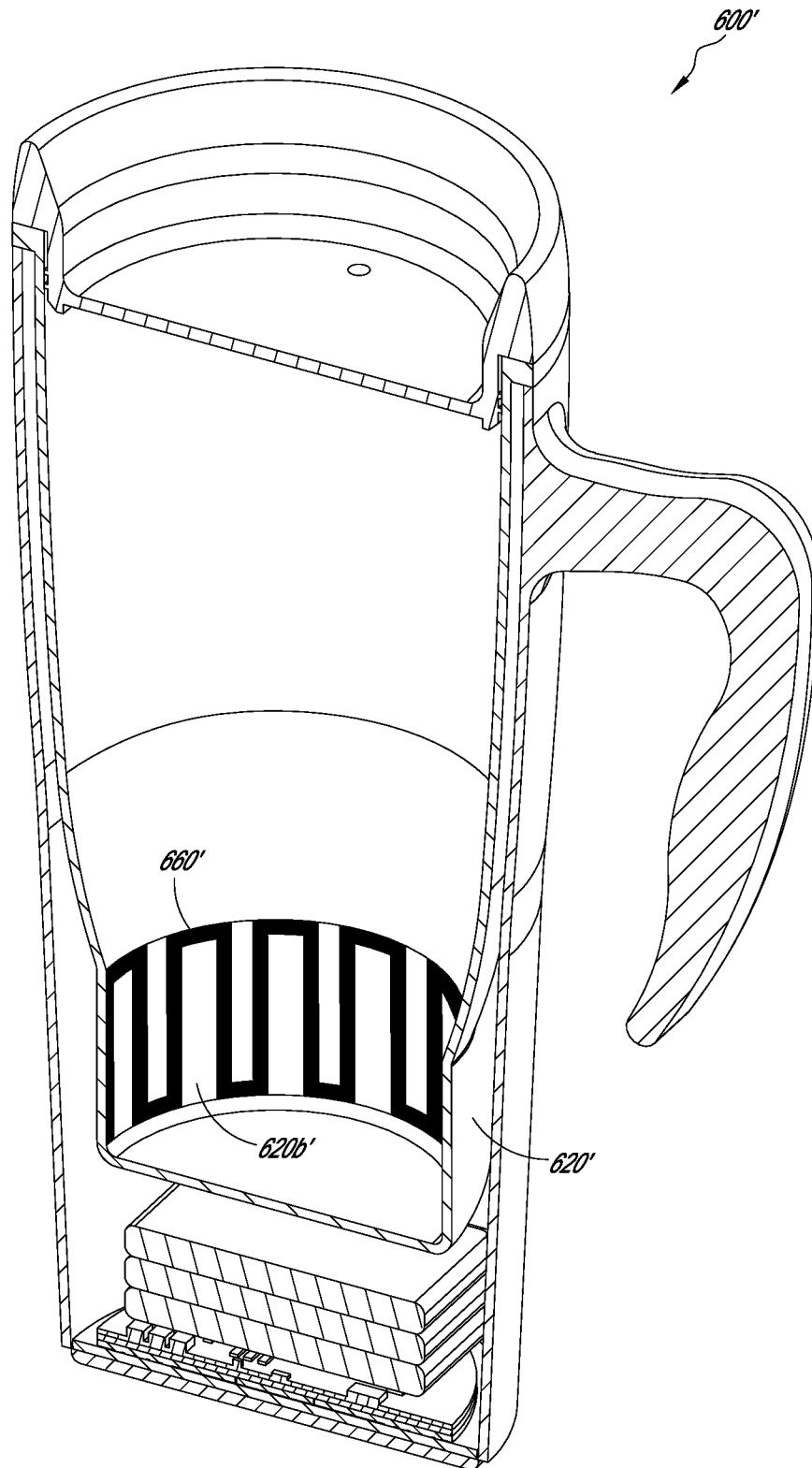


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*FIG. 12*

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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*FIG. 13*

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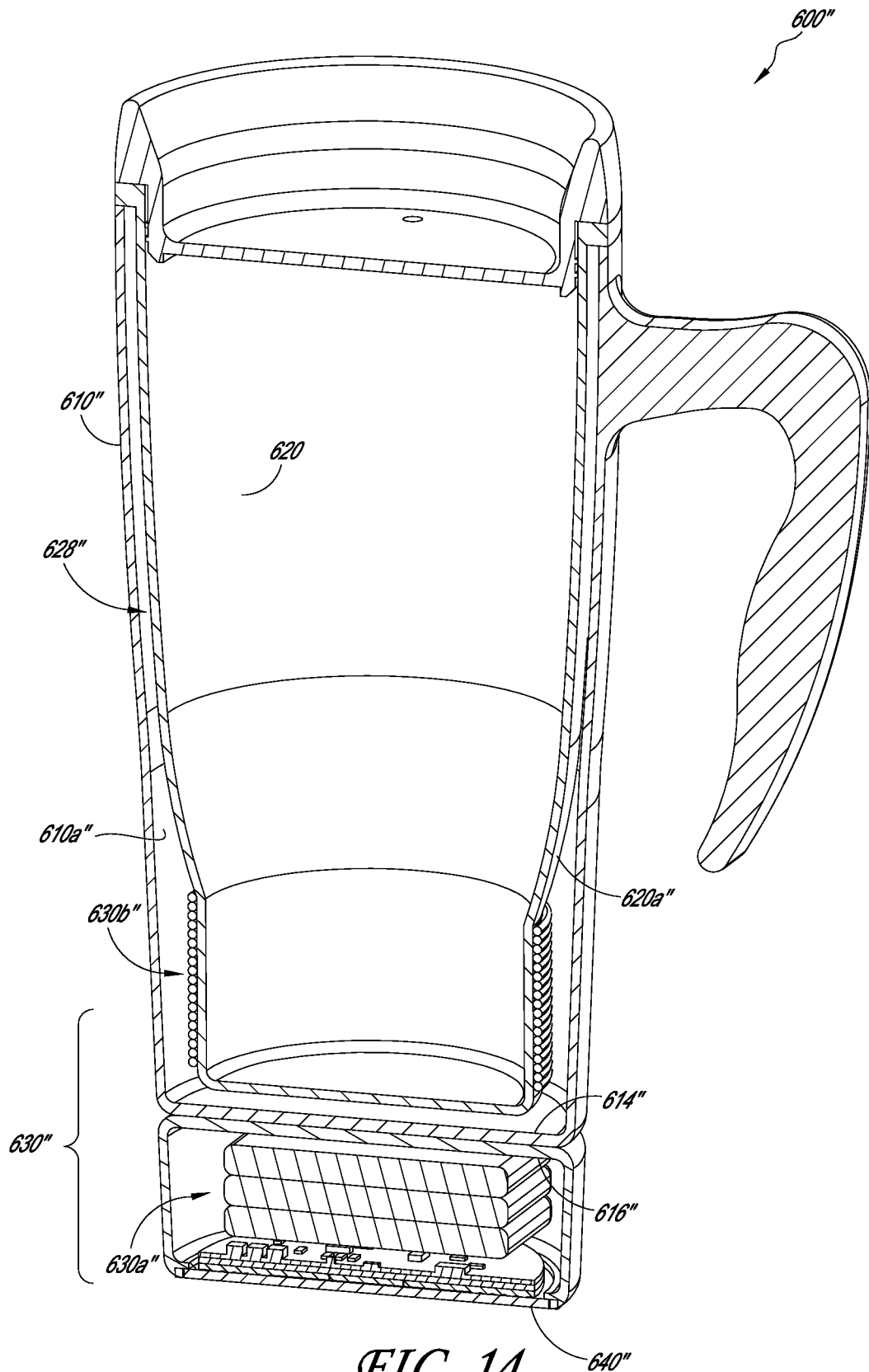
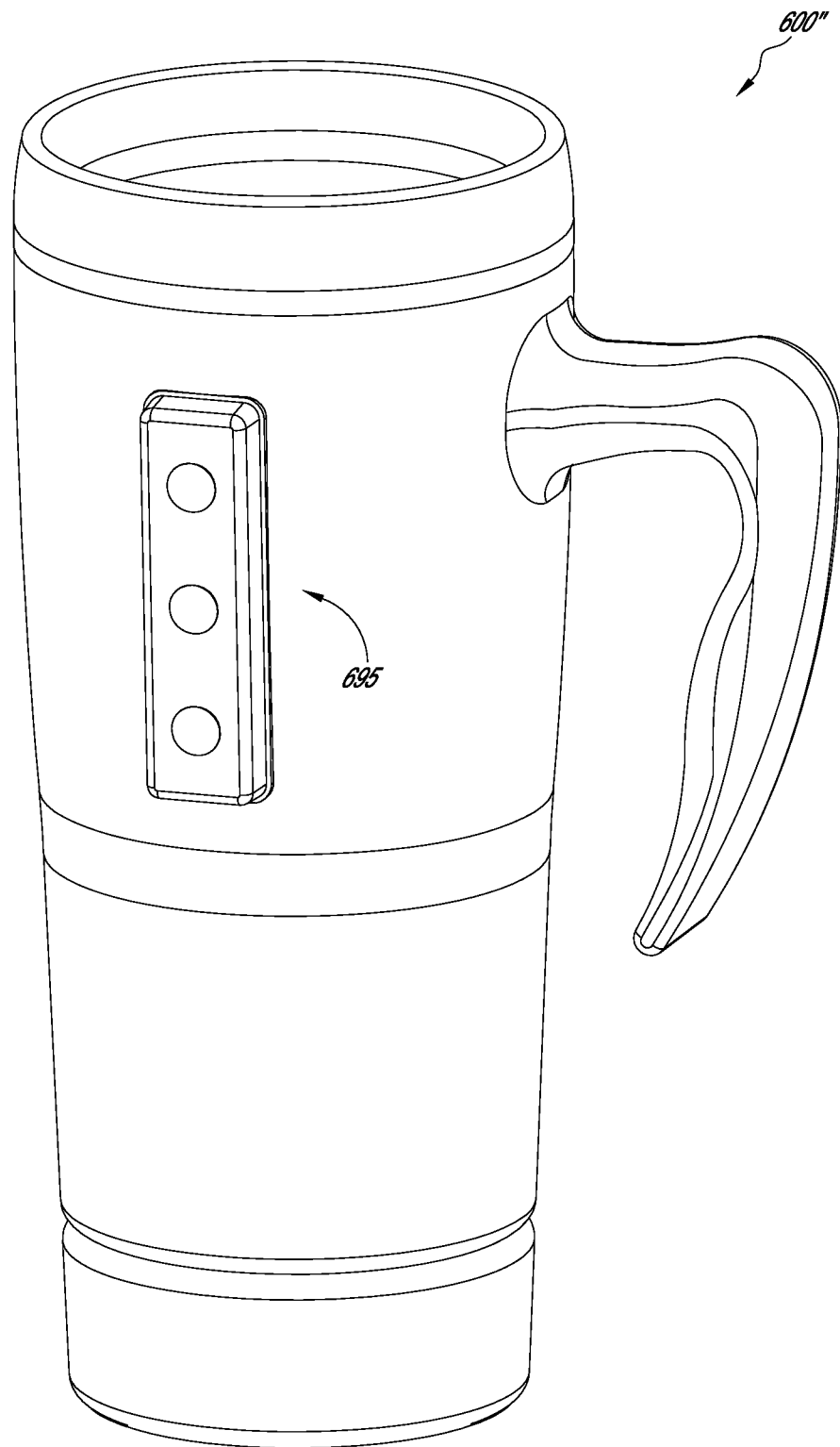
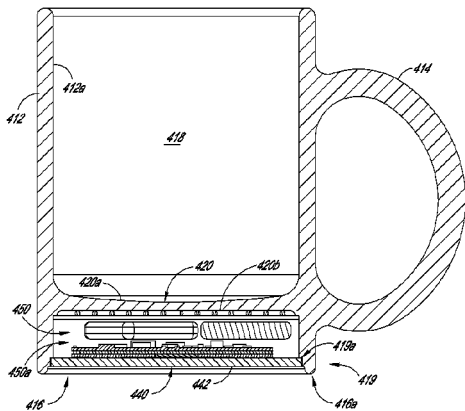


FIG. 14

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*FIG. 15*

400



500

