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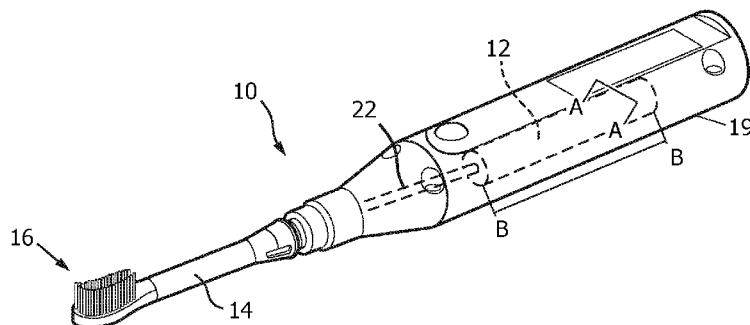
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(54) **Title:** PERSONAL CARE DEVICE ACTUATOR WITH RATTLE MITIGATION



**FIG. 1**

(57) **Abstract:** An actuator (12) for a personal care appliance (10) having an eccentric core (21) to preload the actuator (12) to prevent rattling caused by detrimental reactionary forces. The eccentric core (21) includes a pole assembly (24) radially extending from a spindle (22) having at least a first set (25-1) and a second set (25-2) of pole members. The first set (25-1) has a greater length as measured from the center of the spindle (22) than the second set (25-2), reducing the magnet gap on one side of the spindle (22) to create an eccentric core and preload the actuator (12). Alternatively, the preload can be mechanically created by a set of bearings (28) disposed within housing (18) of the actuator (12), where the bearings (28) have a centerline (A3) offset from the principal axis (A1) of the housing (18).

**PERSONAL CARE DEVICE ACTUATOR WITH RATTLE MITIGATION****Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present disclosure is directed generally to improved drive systems for a personal care appliance, such as a power tooth brush, and more particularly, to drive systems including an actuator with rattle mitigation.

**Background**

[0002] Electric personal care devices, such as electric toothbrushes, are a growing market, and produced by a large number of manufacturers. While these personal care devices may vary in their operations, most contain an electric motor adapted to rotate a brush head in a reciprocating axial and/or tangential motion.

[0003] In operation, the electric motor in these personal care devices may be subjected to varied unwanted, unintended and/or otherwise detrimental reactionary forces. These forces can impact the effectiveness of the personal care devices, and can negatively impact a user's experience with the device. For example, an electric toothbrush may be subjected to a detrimental reactionary force that arises from friction between the user's teeth and rotating bristles of the brush head of an electric toothbrush, as the bristles reciprocate back and forth across the user's teeth. As another example, if the center of mass of the brush head is misaligned with the axis of rotation of the electric toothbrush device, an unwanted reactionary force may arise from drive motion of the motor on the brush. These detrimental forces can manifest as tangential reciprocating loads on the electric motor disposed within the electric toothbrush.

[0004] These forces are considered detrimental as they may cause unwanted behavior from the electric motor. For example, most electric motors have a shaft or spindle that rotates. The shaft is mounted in the bearings within the electric motor. If there is any clearance between the bearings and the shaft of the electric motor, these detrimental forces could cause the shaft come off the surface of the bearings and then impact the bearings, resulting in an unpleasant rattle and unnecessary wear on the shaft and bearings.

[0005] Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an electric motor that will not rattle or experience unnecessary wear due to these detrimental forces.

### **Summary of the Invention**

[0006] The present disclosure is directed to inventive apparatus for inducing a preload on an actuator used in a personal care appliance. Various embodiments and implementations herein are directed to an apparatus to induce a preload on an actuator in a personal care appliance by implementing an asymmetrical magnet gap between a core, comprising a spindle with radially extending pole members, and magnets disposed about the interior of a housing. Other embodiments are directed to an eccentric core, which is defined herein as a spindle with pole members of varying lengths radially extending from the spindle. Further embodiments are directed to an apparatus to induce a mechanical preload on an actuator by disposing a spindle with pole members within bearings with a centerline offset from the housing centerline.

[0007] Using the various embodiments and implementations herein, rattling of an actuator that results from detrimental reactionary forces may be substantially improved by inducing a preload.

[0008] One example of an electric toothbrush device using an actuator is a Sonicare® device available from Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. The oral care device is based upon an actuator with a reciprocating brush head, with bristles to provide an effective cleaning of a user's teeth. The oral care device is subjected to detrimental reactionary forces from, among others, the reaction force on the brush head from the user's teeth that could cause the spindle in the actuator to come off and then impact the bearing within the device. In the embodiments disclosed herein, an asymmetrical magnet gap between a core and magnets disposed about the interior of the housing induces a preload effective to press the core into the bearings such that it does not come off the bearings as a result of detrimental reactionary forces. A further embodiment is directed to an eccentric core, a spindle with pole members of varying lengths radially extending from the spindle, which induces a preload effective to mitigate the effect of any detrimental reactionary forces. In other embodiments, configuring a spindle disposed within bearings with a centerline offset from the housing centerline further induces a preload effective to mitigate the effects of any detrimental reactionary forces.

[0009] Generally in one aspect, an actuator for a personal care appliance is provided and includes: a housing having an inner surface and a principal axis extending longitudinally through the center of the housing, and having sequence of more than one magnet, disposed along the

inner surface of the housing; and an eccentric core, including: a spindle of magnetizable material extending along a secondary axis, and a first pole assembly, arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle, and including a first set of pole members including at least one pole member extending radially at least a first average distance from the spindle, and a second set of pole members including at least one pole member extending radially a second average distance from the spindle, where the length of the first average distance is greater than the length of the second average distance, such that the spindle is subjected to a bias force in a bias direction, radially from the principal axis, whereby the secondary axis is offset from the principal axis.

[0010] According to an embodiment, the first set of pole members include more pole members than the second set of pole members.

[0011] According to an embodiment, the first set of pole members includes three consecutive pole members, and the second set of pole members includes two consecutive pole members.

[0012] According to an embodiment, the first set further includes at least one pole member extending radially further than the remainder of the pole members in the first set.

[0013] According to an embodiment, the actuator further includes an output mounting shaft coupled to the housing and exhibiting a force in a radial direction upon the spindle when in use, wherein the bias direction is substantially opposed to the radial direction.

[0014] According to an embodiment, the actuator further includes an output mounting shaft coupled to the housing and exhibiting a force in a radial direction upon the spindle when in use, wherein the bias direction is in substantially the same as the radial direction.

[0015] According to an embodiment, the bias force is generally about 5 Newtons.

[0016] According to an embodiment, the eccentric core further includes: a second pole assembly, arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle, and including a third set of pole members including at least one pole member extending radially a third average distance from the spindle, and a fourth set of pole members including at least one pole member extending radially a fourth average distance from the spindle, wherein the length of the third average distance is greater than the length of the fourth average distance.

[0017] In another aspect, an actuator for a personal care appliance includes: a housing having an inner surface and a principal axis extending longitudinally through the center of the housing,

and having sequence of more than one magnet, disposed along the inner surface of the housing; a set of bearings disposed within housing, wherein the bearings have a centerline offset from the principal axis; and a spindle, having a pole assembly, arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle, wherein the spindle is disposed within the bearings, along a secondary axis offset from the principal axis.

[0018] According to an embodiment, the centerline is the same as the secondary axis.

[0019] According to an embodiment, the centerline is the different as compared to the secondary axis.

[0020] According to an embodiment, the pole assembly further includes a plurality of pole members of substantially the same length.

[0021] According to an embodiment, the bearings are common bearings. According to an embodiment, the common bearings are bushing bearings.

[0022] In a further aspect, an actuator for a personal care appliance includes: a housing having an inner surface and a principal axis extending longitudinally through the center of the housing, and having sequence of more than one magnet, disposed along the inner surface of the housing; and a spindle disposed within the housing and having a pole assembly arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle, wherein the spindle and pole assembly are configured, structured, and/or positioned to form an asymmetrical magnet gap between the pole assembly and the magnets, such that the spindle and pole assembly are subjected to a bias force.

[0023] According to an embodiment, the actuator further includes a set of bearings having no more than two bearings.

[0024] These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiment(s) described hereinafter.

**Brief Description of the Drawings**

[0026] In the drawings, like reference characters generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. Also, the drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention.

[0027] FIG. 1 is a perspective schematic of a personal care appliance.

[0028] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a personal care appliance taken along “A-A” of Fig. 1 according to one embodiment.

[0029] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a personal care appliance taken along “B-B” of Fig. 1 according to an embodiment.

[0030] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a personal care appliance taken along “A-A” of Fig. 1 according to another embodiment.

[0031] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a personal care appliance taken along “A-A” of Fig. 1 according to yet another embodiment.

[0032] FIG. 6 is a perspective schematic of a personal care appliance according to an embodiment.

[0033] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a personal care appliance taken along “A-A” of Fig. 1 according to an additional embodiment.

### **Detailed Description of Embodiments**

[0035] The present disclosure describes various embodiments of inducing a preload on an actuator used in a personal care appliance. More generally, Applicants have recognized and appreciated that it would be beneficial to induce a preload on an actuator in a personal care appliance by implementing an asymmetrical magnet gap between a core, comprised of a spindle and a plurality of radially extending pole members, and magnets disposed about the interior of a housing. For example, the rattling in an electric toothbrush, created by the detrimental reactionary force from the bristles on the user's teeth may be substantially improved by inducing such a preload. Applicants have also recognized that it would be beneficial to induce a preload on an actuator in a personal care appliance with an eccentric core, or by disposing a core within bearings having a centerline offset from the housing centerline. This is true for any tangential detrimental reactionary force acting upon the actuator sufficient to force the actuator off its bearings and induce a rattle.

[0036] Embodiments disclosed herein provide an actuator in a personal care appliance with a preload induced by an asymmetrical magnet gap. Other embodiments are directed to an apparatus with a preload induced by an eccentric core. Further embodiments are directed to an apparatus to induce a preload on an actuator by disposing a core within bearings having a centerline offset from the housing centerline.

[0037] A particular goal of utilization of the embodiments of the present disclosure is the ability of the actuator with rattle mitigation (in view of the induced preload) to be used in any personal care device. Another goal is to improve a user's experience by mitigating the rattle in the handle of a personal care device per the implementation of the induced preload.

[0038] In view of the foregoing, various embodiments and implementations are directed to an actuator that includes a core positioned, configured, and/or structured to induce a preload on the actuator sufficient to mitigate any rattling that may occur because of detrimental forces acting on the core. In these embodiments, the core may further include a forward and rear pole assembly, both exhibiting the same or different eccentricity to further preload the actuator to counteract the detrimental forces.

[0039] Referring to Figure 1, in one embodiment, a personal care appliance 10, including an actuator 12, generally disposed within a handle 19 of the personal care appliance 10 is provided.

The personal care appliance is adapted to drive an output mounting shaft 14 via a spindle 22. The output mounting shaft 14 may terminate in a work piece 16, such as a brush head, or other dental appliance.

**[0040]** Referring to Figure 2, in one embodiment, there is shown a cross sectional view of the interior of the actuator 12 as sectioned along “A-A” from Fig. 1. Actuator 12 generally includes a housing 18, having a principal axis A1 (as shown in Fig. 3) extending longitudinally through the center of housing 18, and magnets 20 disposed along the inner surface of the housing 18-1. Magnets 20 may include North (N) and South (S) magnets alternately and evenly disposed about the inner surface 18-1 of the housing 18. However, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the magnets may also be grouped N-S magnets. Furthermore, the magnets 20 may, in alternative embodiments, be spaced sporadically about the inner surface, and may not alternate between N and S, but may be arranged in consecutive pairings such as, N-N, S-S, N-N-N, etc. Persons of ordinary skill in the art will understand that magnets 20 of any suitable strength can be used. For example, in certain embodiments, magnet grades of N40-N50 may be used.

**[0041]** Furthermore, actuator 12 houses a core 21, including: a spindle 22 and a first pole assembly 24-n of magnetizable material, extending radially from the spindle 22. For the purposes of this disclosure, “magnetizable material” is defined to mean any ferromagnetic, paramagnetic, or superparamagnetic, material. In one embodiment, the spindle 22 is driven in a tangential, reciprocating motion; however, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the actuator may be configured drive the spindle in an axial motion.

**[0042]** According to an embodiment, the spindle 22 and pole assembly 24 are disposed, structured, and configured within the housing to form an asymmetrical magnet gap between the pole assembly 24 and the magnets 20, such that the additional force of the magnet(s) on the nearest portion of the pole assembly 24 induces a preload on the spindle and pole assembly. Other non-limiting embodiments which create an asymmetrical magnet gap are described in detail below, including the eccentric core 21, and bearings disposed within the housing having a centerline offset from the housing centerline.

**[0043]** According to one embodiment, the core 21 shown in Fig. 2 is an eccentric core 21, which includes first pole assembly 24 with pole members of varying lengths, and is useful to induce a preload sufficient to overcome rattling caused by detrimental reactionary forces (as



described above). In an exemplary embodiment, first pole assembly 24 is divided into at least two sets of pole members 25-1, 25-2. The pole members of each set 25-1, 25-2, preferably have an average length (measured from the center of spindle 22 to the farthest radial edge of a particular pole member), such that the average length of pole members in set 25-1 is greater than the average length of pole members in set 25-2. In other words, each of the pole members 25-1 preferably has a length (e.g., 5.08 mm) larger than the length of each pole member in set 25-2 (e.g., 4.98 mm) (although this is not necessary, as long as the average length is greater).

**[0044]** For example, as shown in Fig. 2, the eccentric core 21 can have five (5) pole members, of which, three consecutive pole members, 24-1, 24-2, 24-3, in set 25-1, have an average length greater than the average length of the remaining pole members, 24-4, 24-5, in set 25-2. Because set 25-1 has a larger average length than the average length of set 25-2, the pole members of set 25-1 are closer to the magnets 20 on the inner surface 18-1 of the housing (.22 mm space between pole members in set 25-1 vs. .32 mm space between pole members in set 25-2). This closer proximity of the pole members of set 25-1 to the magnets 20 will cause the pole members of set 25-1 to be subjected to a greater magnetic attraction to magnets 20, drawing the core to the magnets on the side of the spindle including the pole members of set 25-1, “preloading” the core and creating an asymmetrical magnet gap.

**[0045]** In one embodiment, the three pole members 24-1, 24-2, 24-3, in set 25-1, may each have the same length of 5.08 mm, while the remaining two 24-4, 24-5, may have a radius of 4.98 mm. However one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that other lengths may be used for pole members of first pole assembly 24, creating different magnet gaps and different preloads. For example, pole members in set 25-1 may have a length of 5.05 mm and the pole members in set 25-2 may have a length of 4.98 mm, creating a smaller preload than the above-described embodiment.

**[0046]** One of ordinary skill will recognize that the eccentric core 21 may have any number of pole members of first pole assembly 24. For example, eccentric core 21 may have only two pole members, with one that is longer than the other. In another example, eccentric core 21 may have seven pole members, four of which are longer than the other three. Alternatively, the eccentric core 21 may have six pole members, three of which are longer than the other three. For any even number of pole members, in an exemplary embodiment, the ratio of longer to shorter members

may be one to one. For any odd number of pole members, in an exemplary embodiment, the ratio of longer to shorter members may be one greater than one to one (for example, with three pole members, two would be longer than the other one; with five pole members, three would be longer than the other two; with seven pole members, four would be longer than the other three). However, one of ordinary skill will recognize that pole assembly 24 may have any ratio of pole longer to shorter members. For example, with seven pole members, three may be longer, and four may be shorter, without departing from the scope of the invention.

[0047] Furthermore, one of ordinary skill will recognize that each pole member in a set 25-1/25-2 may have a length different from other pole members. For example, in set 25-1, the center pole member 24-2, may have a larger length than the remaining pole members in 25-1. The length of the individual pole members can be selected according to varying preloading needs.

[0048] Referring to Figure 3, in one embodiment, there is shown a cross sectional view of the interior of the actuator 12 as sectioned along “B-B” from Fig. 1. This embodiment shows spindle 22 as it is disposed within housing 18, centered on secondary axis A2, offset radially from principal axis A1, as a result of the biasing caused by eccentric core 21 (shown in Fig. 2).

[0049] As described above with respect to Figure 1, the personal care appliance 10 may be adapted for the spindle 22 to drive an output mounting shaft 14. Output mounting shaft 14, when in use against a user’s teeth and gums, may exhibit a radial force on the spindle 22. This force may bias the spindle 22 against the housing 18, effectively creating a “brush load.” To account for this brush load during use, it may be beneficial to orient pole members of set 25-1 such that the preload is induced in a direction substantially the same as the radial force. Figure 4 shows a cross-section of actuator, according to one embodiment, depicting vectors F1 and F2, representing both the magnitude and direction of the brush load force and preload force, respectively. If the brush head generates a radial force F1, for a five pole-member eccentric core, set 25-1 may have to be oriented in substantially the same direction, to generate a preload at a 72° angle to F1. This configuration will cause the preload force F2 and the brush load force F1 to add to form an effectively larger force in a direction between F1 and F2. This configuration may be optimal given the force of F1, F2 and the magnitude of any detrimental reactionary forces. Similarly, the pole members with larger lengths may be selected such that the

angle between F1 and F2 may be 0°. However, given the magnitude of the brush load force F1 and the preload force F2, if F1 and F2 are substantially in the same direction (for the purposes of this disclosure, “substantially the same direction” may mean any angle less than 90°), may create too much friction between the eccentric core and the bearings.

**[0050]** As a result, it may be beneficial to select pole members to create a preload force F2' in a direction substantially opposed to the brush load F1. For the purposes of this disclosure, “direction substantially opposed to” is defined as greater than or equal to 90° and less than or equal to 270°. For example, set 25-1 may be oriented away from F1, shown in Figure 5. In this embodiment, F1 and F2' are separated by a 144° angle. Given the magnitude of F1, F2, and the reactionary forces, this may result in a preload force that prevents the rattling of the motor, but does not add with F1 in a manner that creates too much friction between the bearing 28 and the eccentric core 21. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that any number of angles may be chosen between F1 and F2/F2', including 90° and 180°. The angle may be selected according to a number of factors including, but not limited to: number of magnets 20, number of pole members, length of pole members, gap between magnets 20 and pole members, magnitude of the preload force F2/F2', magnitude of the brush load force F1, magnitude of the reactionary forces, the friction generated between the eccentric core 21 and the bearings for a chosen angle, etc.

**[0051]** As shown in Fig. 6, according to an embodiment, the eccentric core may further include a second group of pole members 26, extending radially from a different portion of the spindle (i.e., separated by a length along the spindle from the first pole assembly 24).

**[0052]** As shown in Figure 7, according to an embodiment, a second group of pole members/pole assembly 26 may be divided into at least two sets of pole members: 27-1, 27-2. The pole members of each set 27-1 (26-1, 26-2, 26-3), 27-2 (26-4 and 26-5), may have a set of lengths (distance from the center of spindle 22 to the farthest radial edge of a particular pole member), such that the average lengths of set 27-1 are greater than the average lengths of set 27-2. In other words, the pole members of set 27-1 can each have a average length larger than the average length of each pole member in set 27-2. In an exemplary embodiment, the second group of pole members 26 may be configured in the same manner as the first group of pole members to further preload the spindle. Stated differently, sets 25-1 and 27-1 and sets 25-2 and 27-2, respectively, may extend in the same direction and/or at the same length from the spindle 22. In

an alternative embodiment, the second group of pole members 26 may have a different number of pole members, or may have pole members with different lengths than the first pole assembly 24, to generate a preload in a different direction than the first pole assembly 24 or to generate a stronger or weaker preload than the first pole assembly 24.

[0053] Referring again to Fig. 3, according to another embodiment, spindle 22 may be disposed within housing 18 via a set of bearings 28. Bearings 28 may have a centerline A3, which is mechanically offset from the principal axis A1, such that the spindle is positioned along secondary axis A2 due to this mechanical offset. Centerline A3 represents the midpoint of the bearing's core diameter. Although Fig. 3 depicts bearings centerline A3 overlaying the secondary axis A2, one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that due to gaps between the bearings 28 and the spindle 22, secondary axis A2 may be offset from bearing centerline A3. Because spindle 22 is disposed along an axis offset from the primary axis, pole members of first pole assembly 24 along one side of spindle 22 will have a smaller magnet gap than the other. The pole members of first pole assembly 24 (which may or may not have varying lengths in this embodiment) with a smaller magnet gap caused by this mechanical offset will experience greater magnetic attraction, preloading spindle 22 and creating an asymmetrical magnet gap.

[0054] Bearings 28 may include (but are not limited to) any common bearings such as bushing bearings, sleeve bearings, ball bearings, or roller bearings. In one embodiment, bearings 28 are bushing bearings.

[0055] The indefinite articles "a" and "an," as used herein in the specification and in the claims, unless clearly indicated to the contrary, should be understood to mean "at least one."

[0056] The phrase "and/or," as used herein in the specification and in the claims, should be understood to mean "either or both" of the elements so conjoined, i.e., elements that are conjunctively present in some cases and disjunctively present in other cases. Multiple elements listed with "and/or" should be construed in the same fashion, i.e., "one or more" of the elements so conjoined. Other elements may optionally be present other than the elements specifically identified by the "and/or" clause, whether related or unrelated to those elements specifically identified.

[0057] As used herein in the specification and in the claims, "or" should be understood to have the same meaning as "and/or" as defined above. For example, when separating items in a

list, “or” or “and/or” shall be interpreted as being inclusive, i.e., the inclusion of at least one, but also including more than one, of a number or list of elements, and, optionally, additional unlisted items. Only terms clearly indicated to the contrary, such as “only one of” or “exactly one of,” or, when used in the claims, “consisting of,” will refer to the inclusion of exactly one element of a number or list of elements. In general, the term “or” as used herein shall only be interpreted as indicating exclusive alternatives (i.e. “one or the other but not both”) when preceded by terms of exclusivity, such as “either,” “one of,” “only one of,” or “exactly one of.”

**[0058]** As used herein in the specification and in the claims, the phrase “at least one,” in reference to a list of one or more elements, should be understood to mean at least one element selected from any one or more of the elements in the list of elements, but not necessarily including at least one of each and every element specifically listed within the list of elements and not excluding any combinations of elements in the list of elements. This definition also allows that elements may optionally be present other than the elements specifically identified within the list of elements to which the phrase “at least one” refers, whether related or unrelated to those elements specifically identified.

**[0059]** It should also be understood that, unless clearly indicated to the contrary, in any methods claimed herein that include more than one step or act, the order of the steps or acts of the method is not necessarily limited to the order in which the steps or acts of the method are recited.

**[0060]** In the claims, as well as in the specification above, all transitional phrases such as “comprising,” “including,” “carrying,” “having,” “containing,” “involving,” “holding,” “composed of,” and the like are to be understood to be open-ended, i.e., to mean including but not limited to. Only the transitional phrases “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of” shall be closed or semi-closed transitional phrases, respectively, as set forth in the United States Patent Office Manual of Patent Examining Procedures, Section 2111.03.

**[0061]** While several inventive embodiments have been described and illustrated herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will readily envision a variety of other means and/or structures for performing the function and/or obtaining the results and/or one or more of the advantages described herein, and each of such variations and/or modifications is deemed to be within the scope of the inventive embodiments described herein. More generally, those skilled in the art

will readily appreciate that all parameters, dimensions, materials, and configurations described herein are meant to be exemplary and that the actual parameters, dimensions, materials, and/or configurations will depend upon the specific application or applications for which the inventive teachings is/are used. Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific inventive embodiments described herein. It is, therefore, to be understood that the foregoing embodiments are presented by way of example only and that, within the scope of the appended claims and equivalents thereto, inventive embodiments may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described and claimed. Inventive embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to each individual feature, system, article, material, kit, and/or method described herein. In addition, any combination of two or more such features, systems, articles, materials, kits, and/or methods, if such features, systems, articles, materials, kits, and/or methods are not mutually inconsistent, is included within the inventive scope of the present disclosure.

### Claims

What is claimed is:

1. An actuator (12) for a personal care appliance (10), comprising:
  - a housing (18) having an inner surface (18-1) and a principal axis (A1) extending longitudinally through the center of the housing (18), and having a sequence of more than one magnet (20), disposed along the inner surface (18-1) of the housing (18); and
  - an eccentric core (21), comprising:
    - a spindle (22) of magnetizable material extending along a secondary axis (A2), and
    - a first pole assembly (24), arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle (22), and comprising a first set of pole members (25-1) comprising at least one pole member extending radially at least a first average distance from the spindle, and a second set of pole members (25-2) comprising at least one pole member extending radially a second average distance from the spindle (22), wherein the length of the first average distance is greater than the length of the second average distance such that the spindle is subjected to a bias force in a bias direction ( $F_2/F_2'$ ), radially from the principal axis (A1), whereby the secondary axis is offset from the principal axis.
2. The actuator (12) of claim 1, wherein the first set of pole members (25-1) comprises more pole members than said second set of pole members (25-2).
3. The actuator (12) of claim 2, wherein the first set of pole members (25-1) comprises three consecutive pole members (24-1, 24-2, 24-3) and the second set of pole members (25-2) comprises two consecutive pole members (24-4, 24-5).
4. The actuator (12) of claim 1, wherein the first set (25-1) further comprises at least one pole member (24-1) extending radially further than the remainder of the pole members (24-n) in the first set (25-1).

5. The actuator (12) of claim 1, further comprising:
  - an output mounting shaft (14) coupled to the housing (18) and exhibiting a force in a radial direction (F1) upon the spindle (22) when in use, wherein the bias direction (F2') is substantially opposed to the radial direction.
6. The actuator (12) of claim 1, further comprising:
  - an output mounting shaft (14) coupled to the housing (18) and exhibiting a force in a radial direction (F1) upon the spindle (22) when in use, wherein the bias direction (F2) is in substantially the same as the radial direction.
7. The actuator (12) of claim 1, wherein the eccentric core (21) further comprises:
  - a second pole assembly (26), arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle (22), and comprising a third set of pole members (27-1) comprising at least one pole member extending radially a third average distance from the spindle, and a fourth set of pole members (27-2) comprising at least one pole member extending radially a fourth average distance from the spindle, wherein the length of the third average distance is greater than the length of the fourth average distance.
8. An actuator (12) for a personal care appliance (10), comprising:
  - a housing (18) of having an inner surface (18-1) and a principal axis (A1) extending longitudinally through the center of the housing (18), and having sequence of more than one magnet (20), disposed along the inner surface (18-1) of the housing (18);
  - a set of bearings (28) disposed within housing (18), wherein the bearings (28) have a centerline (A3) offset from the principal axis (A1); and
  - a spindle, having a pole assembly (24), arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle (22), wherein the spindle (22) is disposed within the bearings (28), along a secondary axis (A2) offset from the principal axis.



9. The actuator (12) of claim 8, wherein centerline (A3) is the same as the secondary axis (A2).
10. The actuator (12) of claim 8, wherein the centerline (A3) is the different as compared to the secondary axis (A2).
11. The actuator (12) of claim 8, wherein the pole assembly (24) further comprises a plurality of pole members of substantially the same length.
12. The actuator (12) of claim 8, wherein the bearings (28) are common bearings
13. The actuator (12) of claim 12, wherein said common bearings are bushing bearings.
14. An actuator (12) for a personal care appliance (10), comprising:
  - a housing (18) having an inner surface (18-1) and a principal axis (A1) extending longitudinally through the center of the housing (18), and having sequence of more than one magnet (20), disposed along the inner surface (18-1) of the housing (18); and
  - a spindle (22) disposed within the housing (18) and having a pole assembly (24) arranged in a radial configuration about the spindle (22), wherein the spindle (22) and pole assembly (24) are configured, structured, and/or positioned to form an asymmetrical magnet gap between the pole assembly (24) and the magnets (20), such that the spindle (22) and pole assembly (24) are subjected to a bias force ( $F_2/F_2'$ ).
15. The actuator (12) of claim 14, further comprising: a set of bearings (28) having no more than two bearings.

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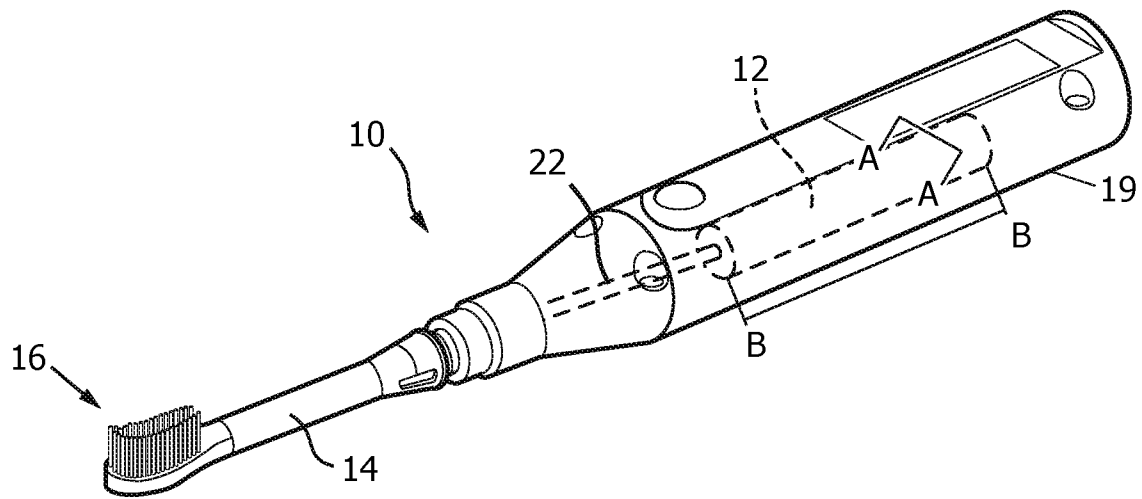


FIG. 1

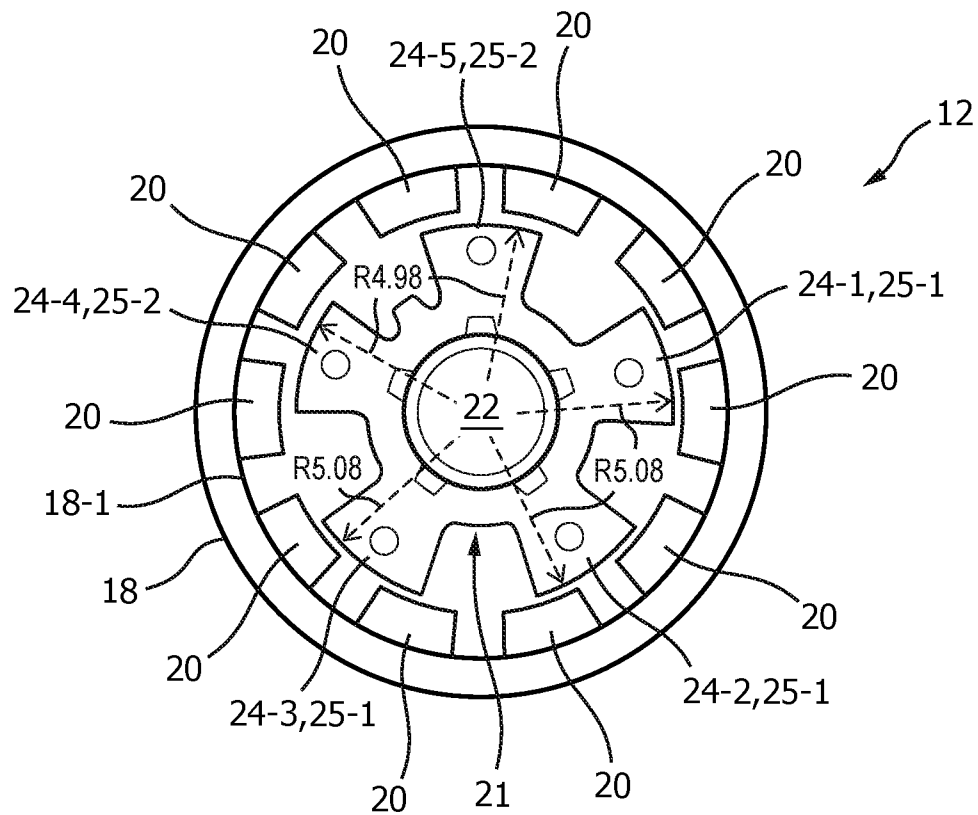


FIG. 2

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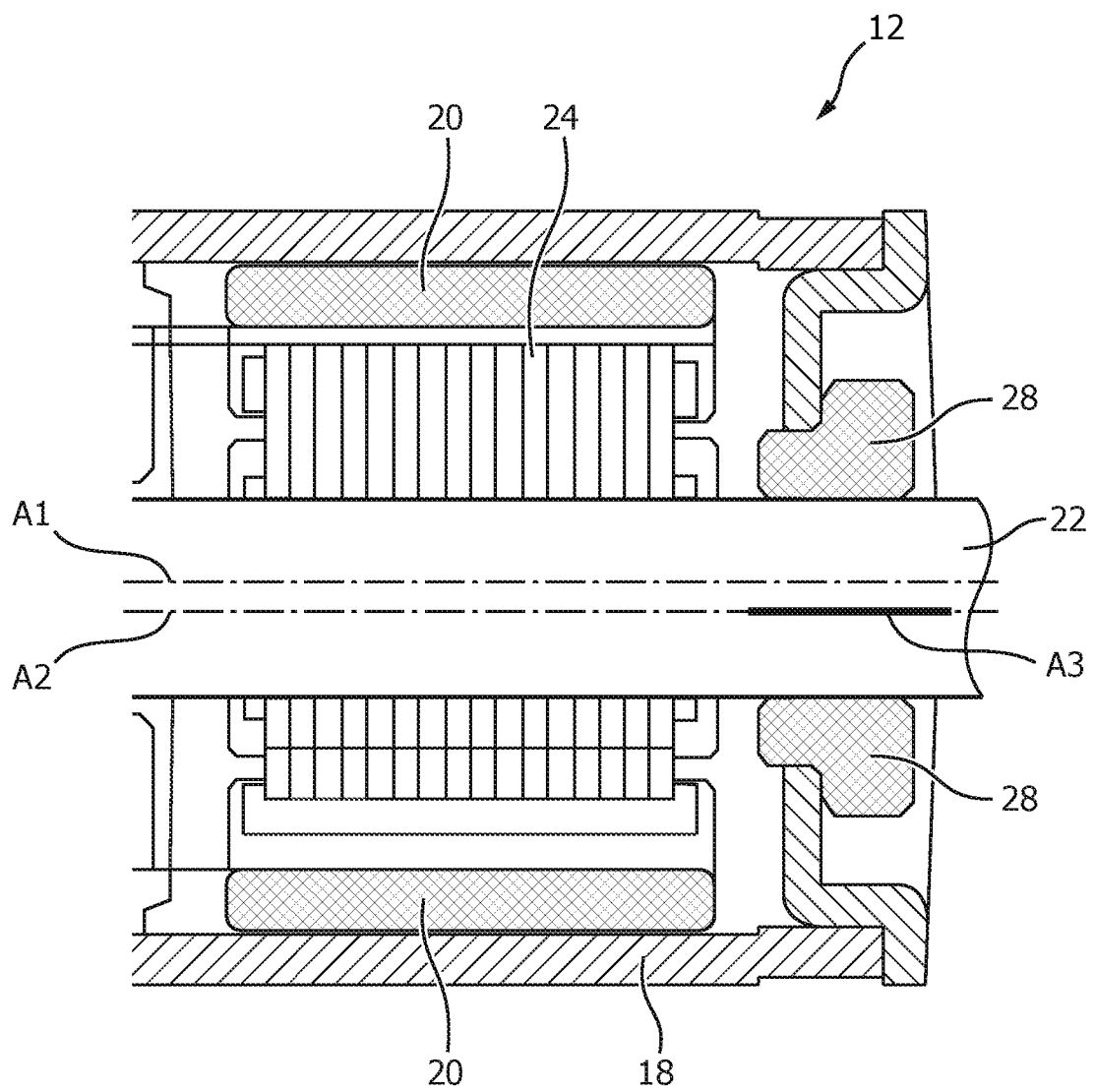
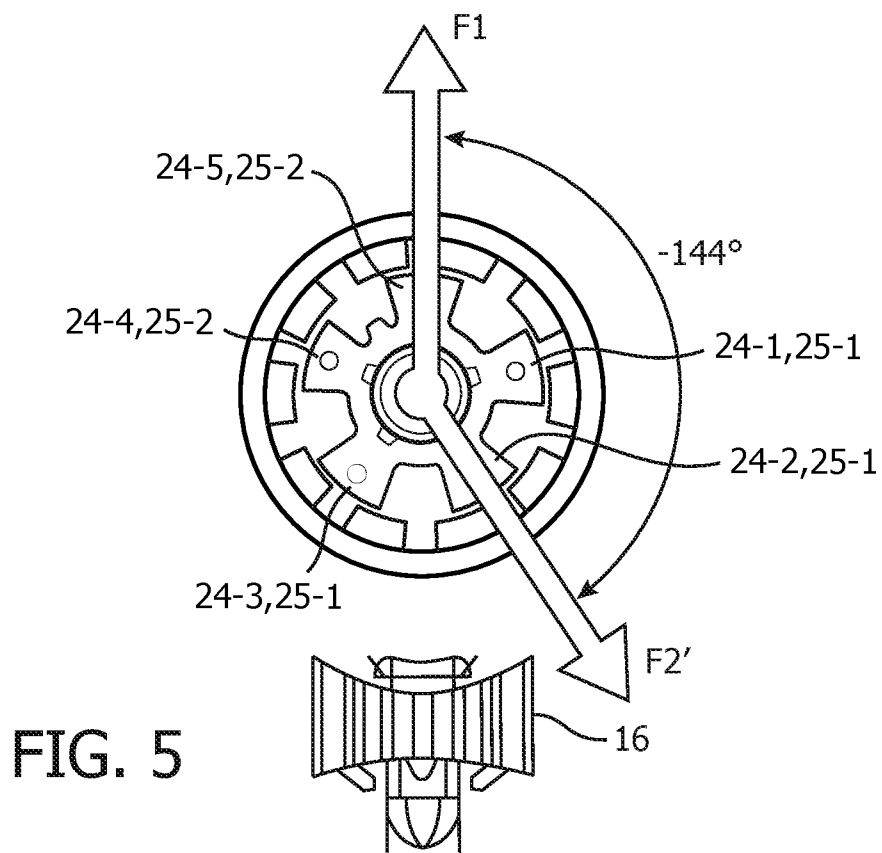
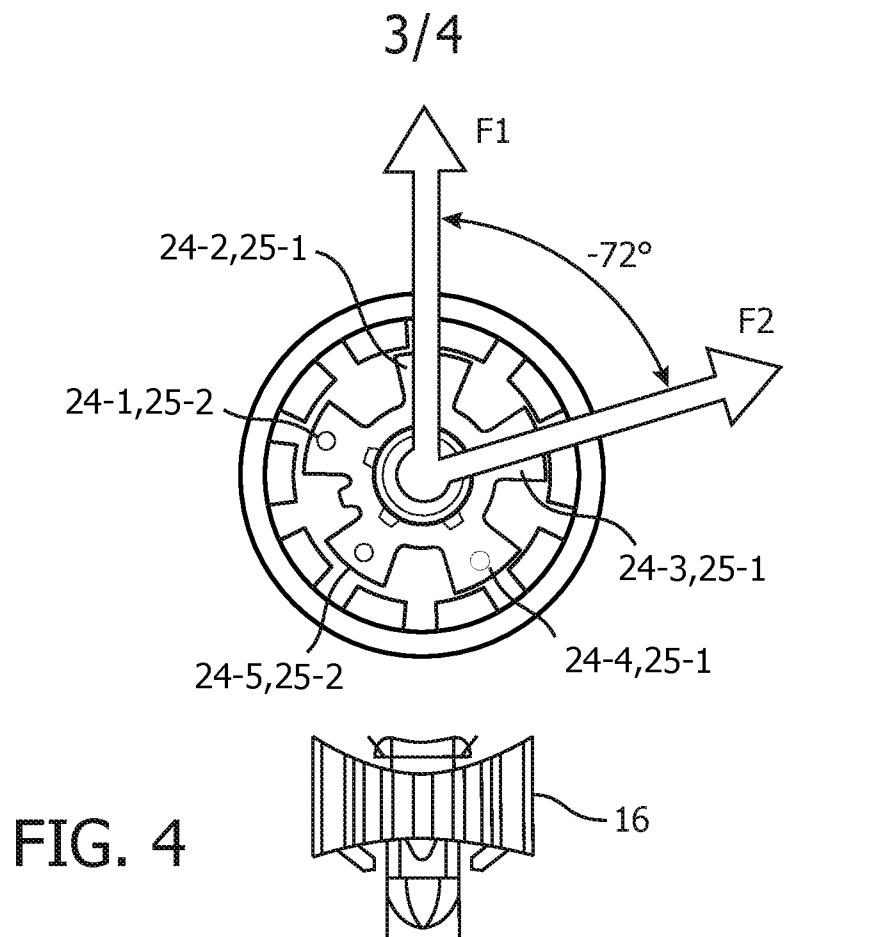


FIG. 3



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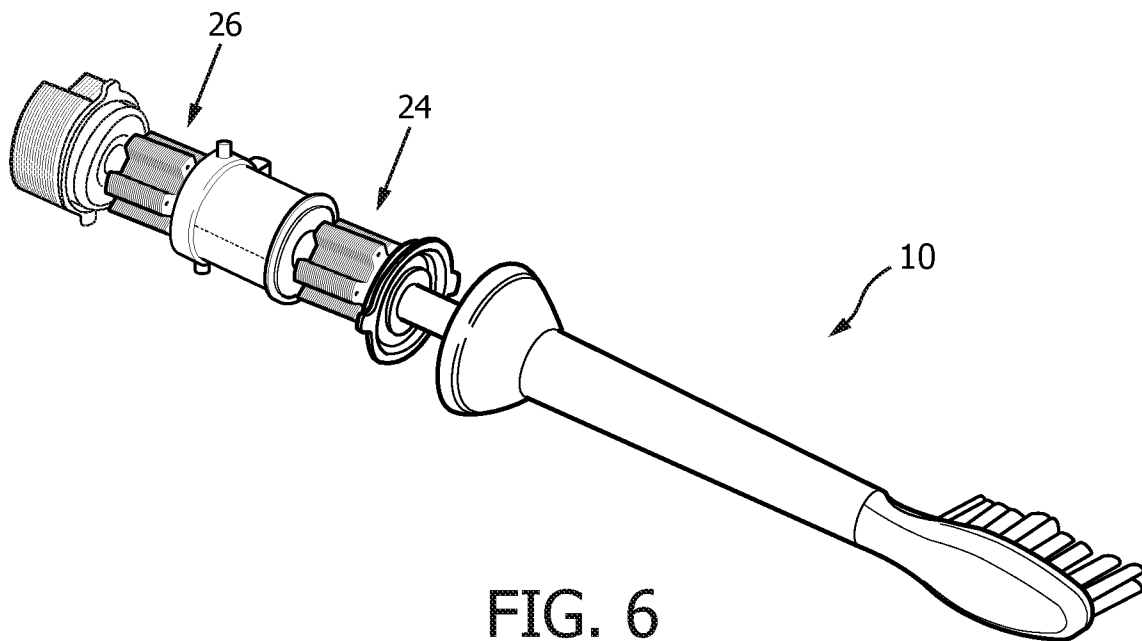


FIG. 6

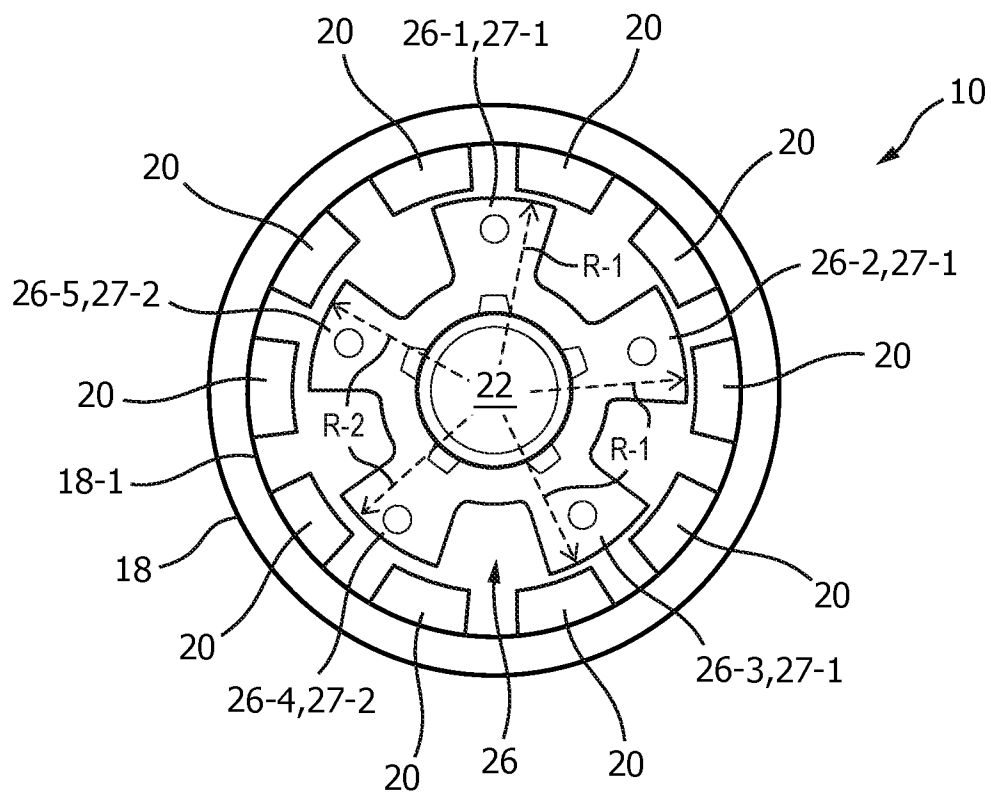


FIG. 7

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/IB2015/059606

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. A61C17/34 H02K33/00  
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
A61C H02K A46B A45D

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

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

EPO-Internal, COMPENDEX, INSPEC, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2012/042427 A2 (KONINKL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV [NL]; BAX PIETER JOHANNES [NL]; DE VRIE) 5 April 2012 (2012-04-05) paragraphs [0014] - [0036] figures 1-11	1-15
A	JP 2013 123305 A (PANASONIC CORP) 20 June 2013 (2013-06-20) paragraphs [0021] - [0071] figures 1-16	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"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)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"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

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 February 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

22/02/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Authorized officer

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IB2015/059606

## Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-15(partially)  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:  
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

Continuation of Box II.2

Claims Nos.: 1-15(partially)

As drafted, the subject-matter of independent claims 1, 8 and 14 referring to an actuator for a personal care appliance encompasses a large variety of technical fields, such as dental, hair, and cosmetics, which are not all supported by the description (Art. 6 PCT).

The description, in paragraph [0001], the field of the invention states a power tooth brush as an example of a personal care appliance.

The background art, in particular paragraph [0002], refers to an electric toothbrush.

In the summary of the invention, in particular paragraph [0008], and in the detailed description, in particular paragraphs [0035] and [0049], the only example mentioned of a personal care appliance is an electric toothbrush device. Paragraph [0049] clearly states "when in use against a user's teeth and gums" and "creating a brush load".

The above listed passages of the description unambiguously provide support for the appliance being a tooth brush, for which the loads generated by the brushing are specific to its use on a user's teeth, the vibrations are specific to the toothbrush, and the amplitudes of the actuator are also specific to the toothbrush, making the appliance not suitable for use in other technical fields.

The description is therefore such that the invention is not sufficiently disclosed for a person skilled in the art to carry it in technical fields other than the one of the electric tooth brushes (Art. 5 PCT).

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guidelines C-IV, 7.2), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/IB2015/059606

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
WO 2012042427	A2	05-04-2012	CN 103140190 A	05-06-2013
			EP 2621401 A2	07-08-2013
			JP 2013540412 A	31-10-2013
			RU 2013119690 A	10-11-2014
			US 2013207575 A1	15-08-2013
			WO 2012042427 A2	05-04-2012
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JP 2013123305	A	20-06-2013	NONE	
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