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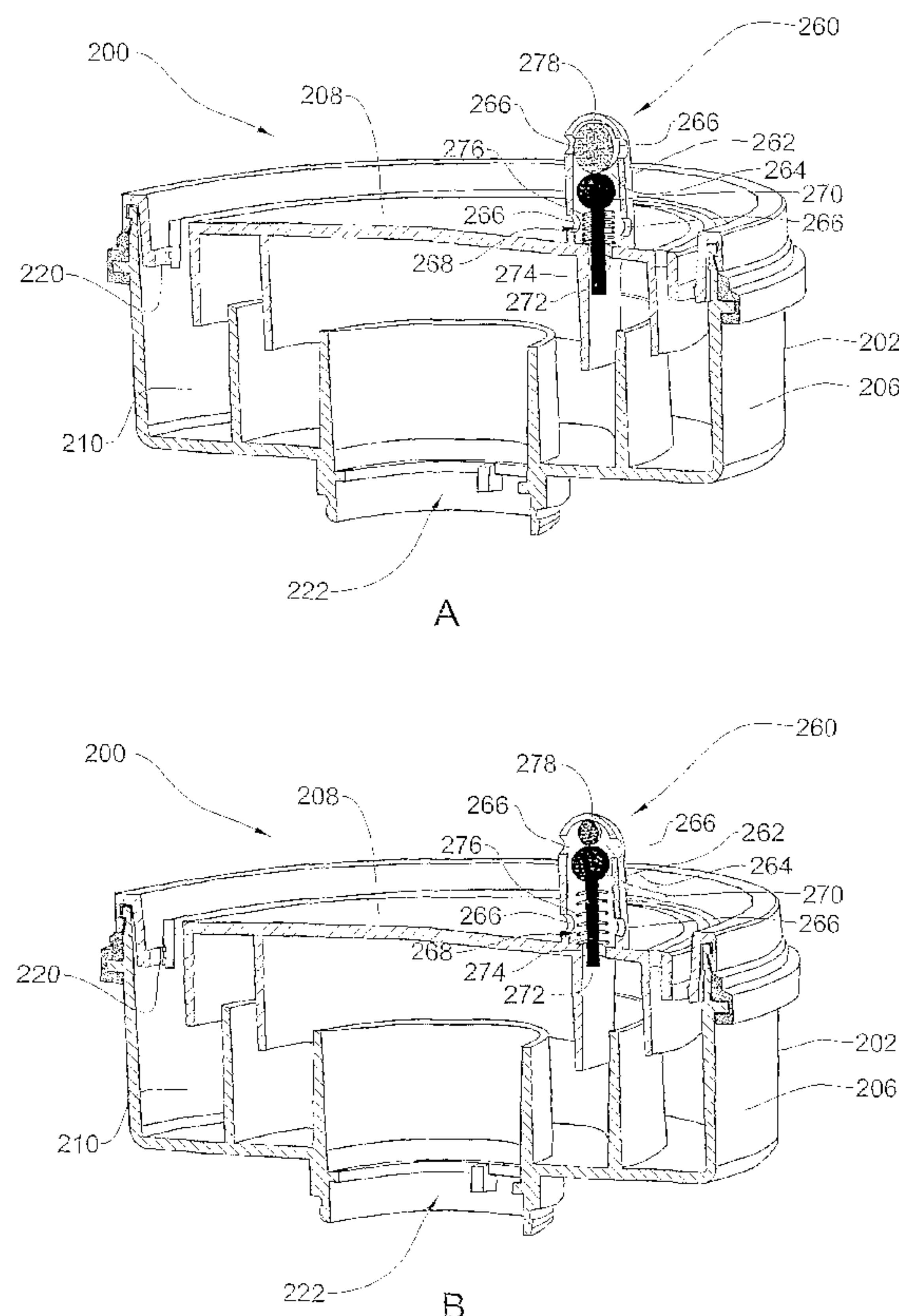
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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF DE SURVEILLANCE DE FILTRE POUR FLUIDE

(54) Title: FLUID FILTER MONITORING DEVICE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An indicator (260) for the status of the filter is provided. The indicator comprises at least one erodable member (278) in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement (270,272) that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status. The erodable member is eroded by interaction with the fluid or with an element within the fluid. The indicator may be incorporated as an integral component of a filter or may be a stand-alone device to be incorporated into a filter or filtration system.



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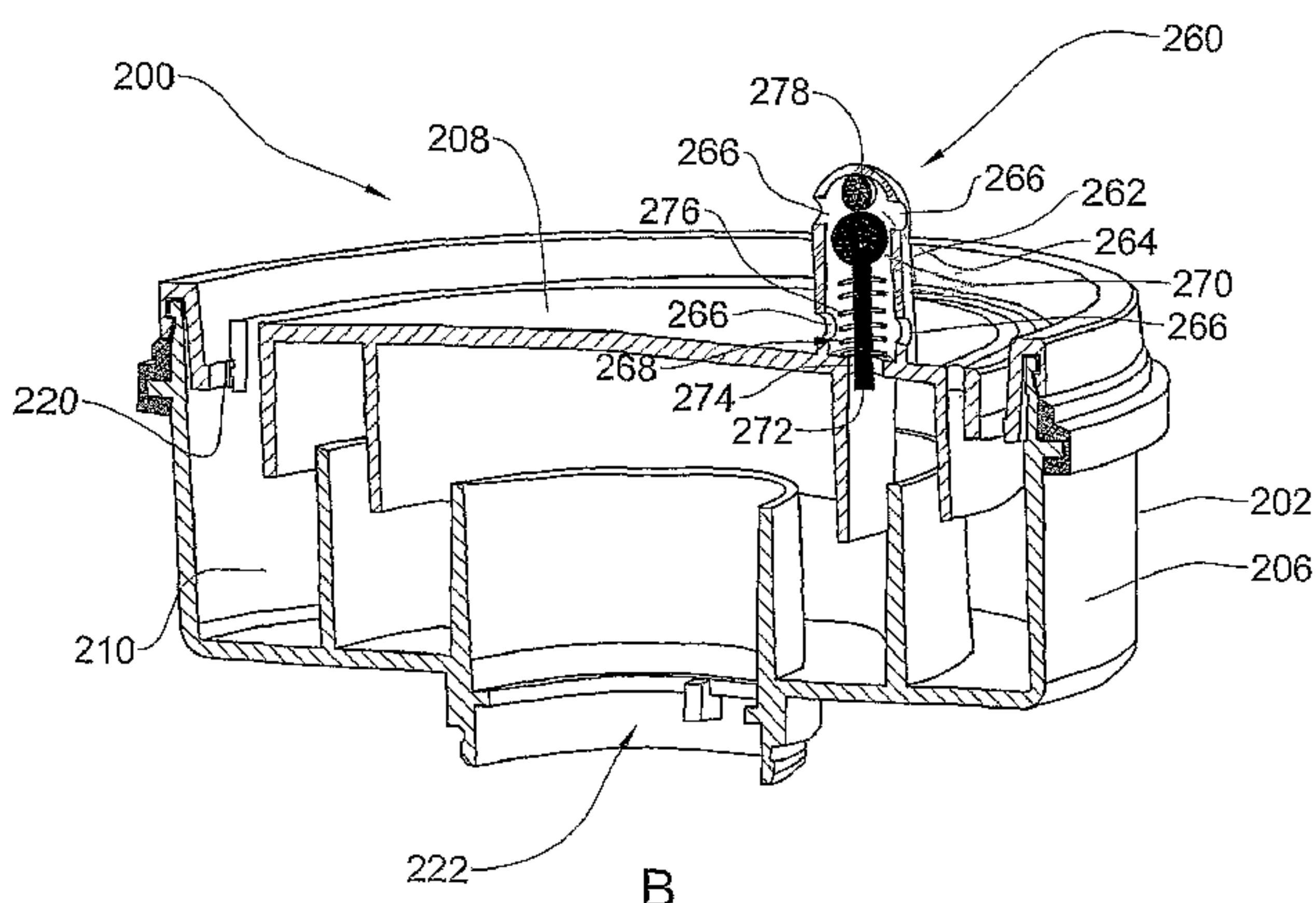
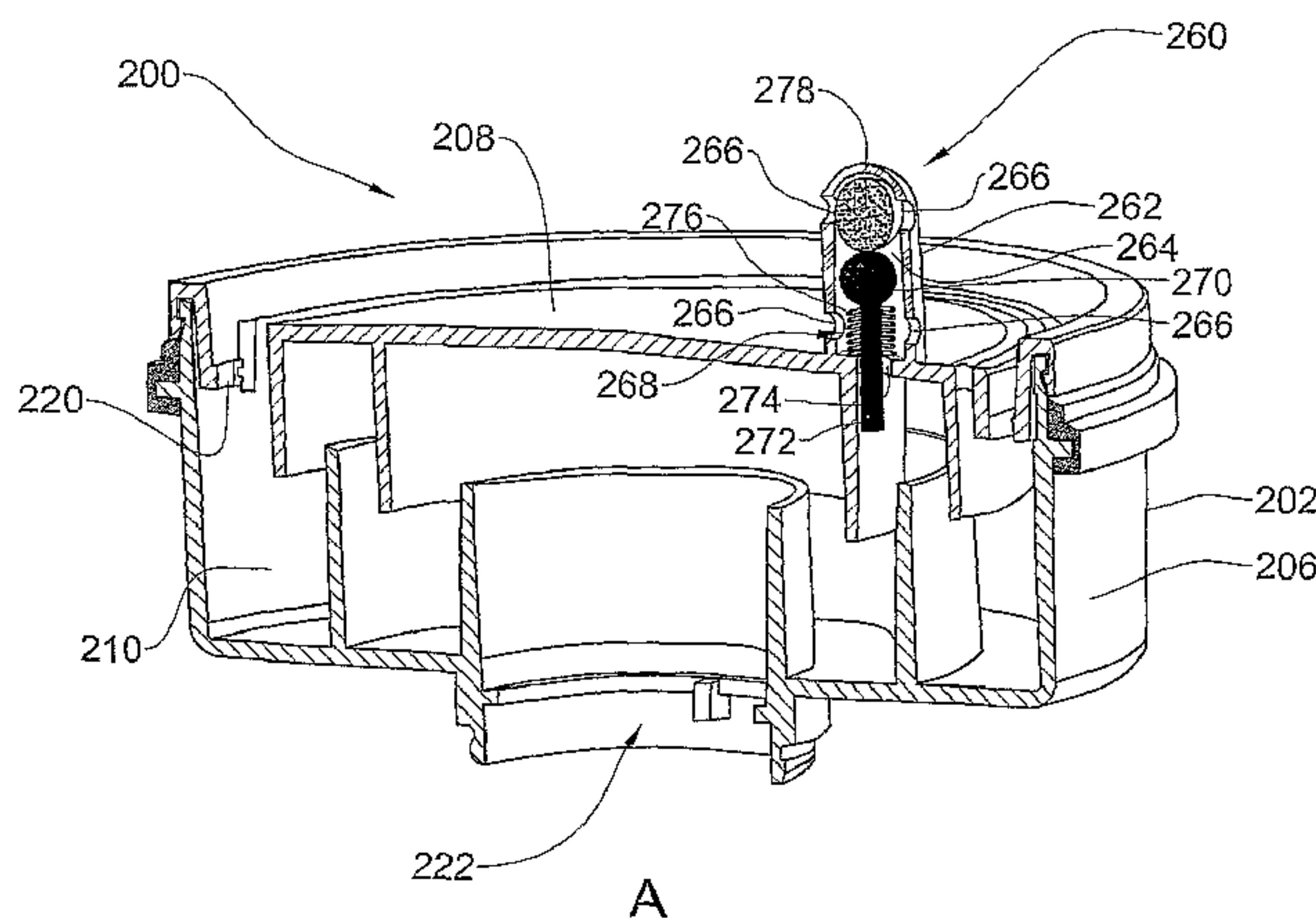
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(57) Abstract: An indicator (260) for the status of the filter is provided. The indicator comprises at least one erodable member (278) in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement (270,272) that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status. The erodable member is eroded by interaction with the fluid or with an element within the fluid. The indicator may be incorporated as an integral component of a filter or may be a stand-alone device to be incorporated into a filter or filtration system.

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FLUID FILTER MONITORING DEVICE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to an indicator for monitoring a fluid filter status, namely the extent in which the filter was used, when it should be replaced, etc. The invention also relates to a filter and filtering systems comprising such an indicator as well as methods that make use thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Fluid filters have limited useful lifetime after which the filter medium becomes saturated with filtered out impurities or contaminants and ceases to be effective in their removal from the fluid. Means for indicating when a filter reaches the end of its useful life are important for many applications. A variety of indicator means for that purpose are available.

Most of the electronic and the mechanical indicator systems employ volume related mechanisms, i.e. totalize the fluid volume which is passed through the filter treatment media. Such indicator systems are exemplified by U.S. Patents 5,236,578 and 5,679,243 (electronic indicator systems) and by U.S. Patents 5,527,451; 5,536,394 and 5,882,507 (mechanical indicator systems). An alternative approach for measuring the actual utilization of the active components in the filter is disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,0716,912 which describes the use of a color indicator bonded to an ion exchange resin within the filter cartridge, where said indicator changes color when the ion exchange capacity of the filter becomes exhausted.

An alternative approach for determining the end of useful life of the filter takes into account the time elapsed since the activation of the filter. This approach is utilized by many of the chemical and diffusion indicator systems. Examples of such indicators include: U.S. Patent 3,520,124 in which two reagent-bearing porous matrices are brought into contact, resulting in a time-dependent color changing reaction; U.S. Patent

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4,028,876 in which two reagents slowly mix through a porous medium to produce a color change; U.S. Patent 5,667,303 in which a viscoelastic material slowly migrates into a porous medium in order to provide a visually observable indication; WO 0200552 in which water migrates into a color change mechanism and causes first and second reagents to react producing a color change.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns means for monitoring filter status. Said means comprises an indicator that provides an indication as to the filter status, and particularly when a filter reaches the end of its useful life.

The term "*filter status*" as used herein denotes the usefulness of the filter in filtering the fluid to be filtered. It may be a qualitative measure or at times a quantitative measure. The filter status is typically a reflection of the extent of past filtering use of the filter and hence its efficiency in continued use in filtering the fluid. The question of whether a filter is still effective for filtering the fluid depends on a current physical or chemical attributes of the filtering medium, for example the level of saturation of the filtering medium by pollutants or noxious substances to be removed from the fluid thereby. Determination of the filter status may also be contingent on acceptable or regulated standards. For example, a standard may define that a filter with a certain degree, e.g. 10, 20, 30, 40 or at times 50%, of remaining filtering capacity should be classified as being exhausted and thus the filter or the filtering device as being in need of replacement.

The indicator of the invention provides an indication of the filter status. As will be appreciated from the description below, the indicator does not measure the filter status directly. Rather, the present invention makes use of an indicator that comprises at least one erodable member that is erodable by the fluid or by an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of exposure to the fluid correlates with the extent of erosion of said member. The indicator is positioned such that the at least one erodable member comes into contact with the fluid whereby the fluid can interact with the at least one erodable member to cause its erosion. Thus, the degree of erosion can then serve as an indicator for the filter status and hence its usefulness in further filtering of the fluid. The erodable member is chemically and physically designed to have an erosion profile such

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that its erosion will substantially reflect the change in the filter status from fresh or useable to used or exhausted. The indicator may be designed to provide a quantitative measure of filter status, e.g. in percent, or a qualitative measure, for example with an indication, when the filter reached its end of effective life and should be replaced or replenished.

In the following description the term "*source fluid*" will be used to denote the fluid that is filtered by the filter. The term "*filtered fluid*" will be used to denote the fluid that was filtered through the filter.

The filter may be intended for a variety of purposes including a variety of gases and liquids. A specific example of the invention is filtration of water, particularly filtering water to yield filtered, potable water (the latter to be referred to at times as the "*potable water embodiment*"). In the potable water embodiment, the filter may be a filter incorporated in a portable water filtration device or in a tap-water filtration system intended, for example, to yield potable water, e.g. of the kind to be exemplified below.

By a first aspect, the present invention provides a fluid filter incorporating an indicator of the invention.

In accordance with one embodiment, there is provided a fluid filter for filtering a source fluid, comprising: an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said at least one erodable member being eroded by interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of erosion indicates the filter status.

The term "*appearance*" should be understood to encompass any outward or visible aspect related to physical form or look. It includes, for example, size, shape, form, color, etc.

In accordance with another embodiment, there is provided a fluid filter for filtering a source fluid comprising: an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least

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one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state, said displacement being an indicator of the filter status.

The term "*displacement*" should be understood to encompass a change in position or change in state. It includes, for example, a change in angular orientation of the displaceable member, movement between one position to another in a linear or non-linear track, etc.

By another of its aspects the present invention provides an indicator device for use in conjunction with a fluid filtration system.

By one embodiment there is provided an indicator device for use in combination with a fluid filtration system for filtering source fluid, the device comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the at least one erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said at least one erodable member being eroded by interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of erosion indicates the filter status.

By another embodiment there is provided an indicator device for use in combination with a source fluid filtration system, comprising an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state, said displacement being an indicator of the status of the filter.

Also provided by yet another aspect of the invention is a fluid filtration system comprising a fluid filter and an indicator according to the invention.

In accordance with one embodiment, there is provided a fluid filtration system for filtering a source fluid, comprising: (i) a fluid filter for filtering the source water; and (ii) an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said at least one erodable member being eroded by interaction with the

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source fluid or with an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of erosion indicates the filter status.

In accordance with another embodiment, there is provided a fluid filtration system for filtering a source fluid, comprising: (i) a fluid filter for filtering the source water; and (ii) an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state, said displacement being an indicator of the filter status.

In the filtration system of the invention the indicator may be a unit separate from the filter. In other embodiments the filter and the indicator may be combined into one unit, either *a priori* provided as one unit or assembled together before insertion into the filtration system.

Also provided, by another aspect of the invention, is a method for monitoring the filter status, for example to determine the end of the filter's useful life.

In accordance with one embodiment there is provided a method for monitoring status of a fluid filter, comprising: providing an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the at least one erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said member being eroded by interaction with the fluid or with an element within the fluid; and determining the extent of erosion, being an indicator for the filter status.

In accordance with another embodiment, the invention provides a method for monitoring extent of use of a filter, comprising: providing an indicator device having an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state

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towards the end state; and monitoring state of the indicator member, displacement of the indicator member providing an indication of the filter status.

Also provided by an additional aspect is a fluid filtration system that comprises an indicator of the invention or which makes use of the method of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to understand the invention and to see how it may be carried out in practice, a preferred embodiment will be described below, by way of non-limiting example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1A shows a perspective view of a filter device incorporating an indicator according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 1B and **1C** are perspective cross-sectional views through lines I-I in **Fig. 1A** with the indicator is in an initial state and in a state after extensive use of the filter, respectively.

Fig. 2A and **Fig. 2B** are perspective cross-sectional views of a filter device incorporating an indicator according to another embodiment of the invention in respective initial state and in a state after extensive use of the filter, respectively.

Figs. 3A and **Fig. 3B** are two different perspective views of a filter device incorporating an indicator according to another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3C and **Fig. 3D** show enlarged views of the indicator, revealing also the biasing spring, in an initial state and in a state after extensive use of the filter, respectively.

Fig. 4A shows a water filtration system including an indicator according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 4B and **Fig. 4C** are enlarged views of the indicator of the system of **Fig. 4A** in an initial state and in a state after extensive use of the filter, respectively.

Fig. 5A and **Fig. 5B** show schematic views of an indicator according to an embodiment of the invention in an initial state and in a state after extensive use of the filter, respectively.

Fig. 6A and **Fig. 6B** show schematic views of an indicator according to another embodiment of the invention in an initial state and in a state after extensive use of the filter, respectively.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides a novel indicator for indication of the extent of use of a fluid filter with which the indicator is associated.

As will be appreciated, the invention is not limited for use with a filter for any specific fluid and can be used in combination with filters for filtering a wide variety of fluids including gases and liquids. In a preferred, albeit a non-exclusive, embodiment of the invention, the filtered fluid is water. A particularly preferred embodiment of the invention is use in conjunction with filters for filtering source water to obtain potable water. The term "*potable water*" denotes water of a quality suitable and safe for human consumption, such as drinking and cooking, with minimal risk to an individual's health. There are minimum quality public-health standards for potable water in various countries throughout the world, and the term "*potable water*" preferably means water of a quality that meets such standards.

The indicator in accordance with the invention comprises at least one, e.g. one, two, three, four or more, erodable member and, as already noted above, the extent of erosion serves as an indication for the extent of use of the filter, and hence, the quality of the filter in terms of its ability to efficiently filter the fluid. In particular, the indicator serves to indicate when a filter should be replaced with a fresh one.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, the indicator comprises at least one erodable member contained in a housing which is either transparent or translucent or at least contains a transparent or a translucent window that permits to view the at least one erodable member and to determine when it was eroded to an extent such that the filter should be replaced or that the filtration medium should be replenished.

Erodable materials useful as constituents of the erodable member according to the invention include materials that slowly dissolve into the filtered media without being degraded, materials that degrade into soluble fragments or materials that gradually disintegrate into small insoluble particles or fragments.

The at least one erodable member may be eroded, according to one embodiment of the invention, through interaction directly with the fluid. Where the fluid is water, examples of erodable material may include a variety of polymeric or non-polymeric

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materials. Examples of erodable non-degradable materials useful as constituents of the erodable member include materials that are either entrapped by the filter before reaching the purified water or are safe for human consumption and do not add unwanted taste or odor. Examples of safe materials for use in the potable water embodiment are erodable or degradable materials meeting GRAS (generally regarded as safe) criteria, e.g. of the kind routinely used in oral dosage form of pharmaceuticals.

Erodable non-degradable materials useful in particular in the potable water embodiment, include mono and oligosaccharides, e.g. sucrose, mannitol, xylitol, fructose, alginates, guar gum, chitosan, arabinogalactane and mixtures thereof, amino acids and their derivatives, fatty acids and fatty alcohols, organic salts, poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) and poly(propylene glycol) (PPG) of different molecular weights and structures, as well as their block and random copolymers. Also useful are erodable members comprised of mixtures or copolymers of PEG with hydrophobic groups such as fatty acids, poly(lactic acid) or propylene glycol or with hydrophilic groups such as sugar molecules and amino acids. Other slowly-dissolving compositions useful as constituents of the erodable member include water soluble or dispersible acrylic and methacrylic polymers such as copolymers of methacrylic acid and methyl methacrylate, such as EUDRAGIT[®] polymers, that are extensively used to coat solid drugs in oral dosage forms such as tablets, capsules or granules. Another class of polymers useful as constituents of the erodable member is cellulose derivatives, such as hydroxyethyl and hydroxypropyl cellulose, cellulose acetate phthalate and crystalline cellulose. Other soluble polymers useful as constituents of the erodable member include biodegradable polymers that degrade into shorter chains or even monomers, such as poly(α -hydroxy acids), polyesters of lactic acid and glycolic acid, polyanhydrides based on aliphatic diacids, polycaprolactone and other biodegradable polymers well known for use in pharmaceutical formulations, as drug carriers and implants.

Where the filtered source fluid is of a non-aqueous nature, such as organic solvent, e.g. hexane, the selection of the erodable material should be tailored to the specific fluid and to the specific system conditions, such as temperature, pressure and presence of additives.

The at least one erodable member may be designed to have different structural characteristics and to assume a wide variety of shapes, sizes and forms adapted to meet the intended use. Generally, the erodable member may be designed as a substantially

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solid rigid body, as a substantially solid flexible body or as a hollow member. Also, the erodable member may be made of one material, whereby the erodable part thereof is homogeneous; or the erodable member may be constituted of a number of different erodable materials, e.g. arranged in layers thus yielding a multilayer erodable member. Where the erodable member is multilayered member, the erodable member may be comprised of materials having different erosion rates thereby providing a member that gradually erodes layer by layer, optionally leaving the core intact and hard. Where the erodable member is a hollow member, the member may be empty or filled with any substance and through the erosion of the erodable member a passageway or a plurality of passageways can be formed thereby giving rise to leaching the material entrapped inside the erodable member. Such erodable member of a hollow type may be formed using film forming polymers, such as the film forming polymers used in the preparation of controlled release pharmaceutical formulations. The polymer film comprising the walls of the hollow erodable member may be degradable polymer so that in contact with the media it gradually degrades until a point where it collapses upon application of minor pressure or a non-degradable polymer that contain a soluble additives that can leach-out to give rise to formation of holes in the film that cause the collapse of the erodable member.

The at least one erodable member may be designed to have different rates of erosion to meet the intended use. The control of the rate of erosion may be achieved through the use of different compositions, e.g. PEG of different molecular weights and PEG copolymers with hydrophobic groups such as fatty acids, poly(lactic acid) or propylene glycol or hydrophilic groups such as sugar molecules and amino acids; through varying the size of the erodable member, through control of the surface area of the erodable member (by designing it to assume irregular shapes, by having a plurality of small erodable members instead of a relatively large one, etc.), through control of the size or structure of the ports that allow contact between the fluid and the erodable members, etc.

The erodable member may have a wide variety of different composition and design, beyond that described herein, depending on the type of the filtered fluid, the intended rate of degradation or erosion of the erodable member, and a variety of other factors as will be clear to the artisan.

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The erosion rate of the erodable member, particularly in the potable water embodiment, can be further controlled by coating with an erodable or durable material. The coating can control the liquid penetration into a core of said member and thereby the rate of dissolution and/or also the subsequent diffusion of the dissolved material to the surrounding medium. Thus, through tailoring of such a coating, the overall rate in which the erodable member becomes eroded may be controlled. Typical durable coatings, particularly where the liquid is an aqueous liquid, are: poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate), polyurethanes, ethyl cellulose, poly(methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate) and other biocompatible polymers that may be applied onto the bead or rod by dipping in an organic solution of the polymers, by spraying or any other suitable coating technique. The porosity or diffusion properties of the coating may be affected by adding a channeling agent to the polymer solution. Where the liquid is aqueous, the channeling agent is typically a water soluble component that either dissolves or disperse in the aqueous solution: when the coated beads with different channeling agents are placed in water, the channeling agent dissolves and leaches out to form channels within the film which allows diffusion of water into the bead. Typical channeling agents include: poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene glycol) and copolymers with ethylene glycol, which may be of different molecular weights; sugar beads of defined particle size, i.e. 100-500 microns, sodium chloride and other water soluble salts in bead form. The coating may also be a biodegradable coating including, for example, solid triglycerides and waxes, biodegradable polymers such as: polylactide (PLA), polycaprolactone (PCL), poly(anhydrides) and their copolymers.

The at least one erodable member may at times have a rate of erosion which depends on the nature of elements in the fluid. For example, in the case of water, the erodable member may erode at a rate which is function of various interactions with certain elements dissolved in the water, such as heavy metals, nauseous substance such as pesticides, etc. It is clear, that in case of filtration for the purpose of obtaining potable water, the main purpose of the filter is to filter out heavy metals, bacterial toxins, etc, and the usefulness of the filter will depend on the concentration of such elements in the source water. Thus, an indicator having at least one erodable member with an erosion rate which depends on the extent of such elements in the water, may at times be useful for indication of the quality of the filter to filter out such elements.

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In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, the indicator comprises an indicator member that is displaceable between two states, and is biased for displacement but is inhibited from doing so through the mechanical interference by at least one erodable member. Through erosion, the indicator member is gradually displaced and such displacement then serves as an indicator of the extent of use of the filter. The biasing force may be gravitation or may be a spring, a gas piston, a silicon band, a rubber band, and a variety of other devices, *per se*.

The indicator member in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention is displaced between two states within a confined track. Such track may be linear or curved, vertical or horizontal.

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention the indicator comprises an indicator member that has an arm pivoted about an axis and angularly displaceable between the two states, and is biased for displacement but is inhibited from doing so through the mechanical interference by at least one erodable member.

The at least one erodable member in accordance with the invention may further contain substances of supplementary and beneficial value. For example, in the case of water, the erodable member may further contain substances of nutritional or health value, such as minerals, vitamins, medicines, etc. and through erosion of the erodable member the substances are gradually released into the water, thus improving the nutritional or health value of the drinking water filtered through the filter.

The invention will now be further illustrated by the following description of some exemplary, non-limiting, specific embodiments that are depicted in the annexed drawings.

Figs. 1A-1C show a water filtering device **100** useful for filtering source water into drinking water. Filter device **100** is particularly useful for a batch filtration procedure in which a reservoir is filled with source water and the water is then filtered into drinking water reservoir. Filter device **100** has a casing **102** with side walls **104**, bottom walls **106** and upper walls **108** defining between them a primary filtering space **110**. Filter **100** is also provided with a top cover **112** that defines jointly with said upper wall **108**, an auxiliary filtering space **114**. Typically, primary filtering space **110** will accommodate a water filtration media designed to absorb undesired substances from the water, such as pesticides, heavy metals, malodorous substances and other noxious substances or substances imparting an unpleasant quality to the water, while auxiliary

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filtering space **114** may accommodate a filtering matrix or the like, e.g. for filtering out particulate matter. Defined in cover **112** are a plurality of openings **118** permitting water entry from a water reservoir above the filter into the auxiliary filtering space **114** and from there through peripheral openings **120** into the primary filtering space **110**. The water exits filter device **100** through a central opening **122** defined in bottom space **106**.

Extending out of opening **128** in cover **112** is an indicator device **130** which is anchored in the upper face **108**. Indicator device **130** has an indicator member **132** with arms **133** protruding sideways and accommodated within vertical openings **134A** and **134B** permitting movement of indicator member **132** in a vertical track between an initial state seen in Fig. 1B and an end state in which indicator **132** is fully upwardly displaced within the vertical path defined by openings **134A** and **134B**. Indicator device **130** has also two additional vertical openings **136**, in between opening **134A** and **134B**, as well as a top opening **138**.

Defined within the indicator device **130** is an internal space **140** having a general frusto-conical shape and accommodating an erodable member **150**.

Indicator device **130** also includes a biasing spring **152** with its lower end being anchored in upper face **108** and its upper end being fitted around a downward projection **154** of indicator member **132**. Through the biasing force of spring **152**, which may be made of a variety of polymeric or non polymeric materials, indicator member **132** is biased to displacement from its initial state as seen in Fig. 1B to an end state as noted above.

In the initial state the vertical upward displacement of indicator member **132** is limited by erodable member **150**. During use, water enters through openings **134A**, **134B**, **136** or **138**, gradually eroding erodable member **150**, whereby its size gradually decreases and consequently the indicator member **132** is displaced upwards. As can be seen in Fig. 1C, the erodable member is almost completely eroded with the indicator member being displaced proximal to its end position. When in such a state, this serves as an indication that the filter is close to or at the end of its useful life and should be replaced.

The ends **133** of the indicator member **132** can be viewed from the outside and their position thus serves as an indicator of the filter status.

Reference is now being made to Figs. 2A and 2B showing a filter device **200** according to another embodiment of the invention. In Figs. 2A like elements to those of

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the embodiment of Fig. 1A were given like reference numerals, shifted by one hundred and the reader is referred to the description of Figs. 1A – 1C for explanation of their nature and function. Filter device **200** differs from filter device **100** in that it does not comprise a cover such as cover **112**.

Filter device **200** includes an indicator device **260** that has a casing **262** made of a transparent or a translucent material and defines an enclosed vertically oriented lumen **264**, with a plurality of lateral openings **266**. Indicator device **260** includes an indicator member **268** that has a head **270** and a stem **272** with its bottom end extending downward through openings **274** defined in upper face **208**. Indicator member **268** is biased for upper displacement by spring **276**. Included in the upper part of lumen **264** is an erodable member **278** which limits the upward displacement of indicator member **268**. Upon use, water enters through openings **266** gradually eroding member **278** and permitting upward displacement of indicator member **268** to a state as shown in Fig. 2B indicating that the filter is at or close to the end of its useful life. The transparency or translucency of casing **262** permits visualization of the position of head **270**.

Figs. 3A and 3B depicts a filter device **300** incorporating an indicator device **280** according to another embodiment of the invention. Enlarged schematic views of the indicator device **280** are seen in Figs. 3C and 3D. The indicator device **280** is transparent or translucent and accommodates an indicator member **282** being pivotally fixed within device **280** through a pivot **284** extending between opposite walls of the device. Pivot **284** is situated between the indicators device's two arms - an upper arm **286** and a lower arm **288**, angled one with respect to one another. Inscribed in one of the faces of the device, at its upper end, is a scale **290** extending between "START" and "USED". Accommodated within device **280** is an erodable member **292** which in the initial state seen in Figs. 3A-3C, blocks the pivotal displacement of the indicator member **282**.

As can be seen in Figs. 3C and 3D, the bottom arm is connected by a spring **294** to an opposite wall segment **296** and urged thereby to be pivotally displaced, clockwise in the view of Figs 3C and 3D. This pivotal displacement is blocked by the erodable member **292**. The indicator device **280** has an opening **298** at its bottom through which it is in fluid communication with the filter device's interior. When in use, water enters into the interior of indicator device **280** through opening **298** gradually eroding the erodable member, which erosion permits the pivotal displacement of the indicator

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member from the initial state seen in Fig. 3C, where the upper arm **286** points to "START", to the end state where the upper arm, **286** points to "USED", indicating that the filter is close to or at the end of its useful life.

Indicator device **280** is sealed but for opening **298** which opens into the interior filter space. Thus, indicator device **280** is suitable for both batch filtration procedures as well as online filtration procedures in which water is filtered continuously as it is consumed.

Fig. 4A depicts a water filtration system **400** similar to such systems in domestic use for filtering source water so as to obtain potable water. System **400** incorporates an indicator device **460** of a kind similar to indicator device **260** of the embodiment depicted in Figs. 2A and 2B. Like elements to those of Figs. 2A and 2B were given like reference numerals shifted by two hundred and the reader is referred to the description of Figs. 2A and 2B for an explanation of their nature and function. Provided on the left of the indicator device **460** are markings including "START" and "USED". In the initial state, seen in Fig. 4B the erodable member **478** is relatively large and thus the head **470** of the indicator member **468** is opposite or relatively close to the "START" marking. Following use, the erodable member **478** gradually erodes permitting upwards displacement of the indicator member **468** to a position in which the head is close to or opposite the "USED" marking indicating that the filter needs replacement, as depicted schematically in Fig. 4C. It should be noted, that jointly with the filter there is also a need to replace the indicator device.

In some embodiments, the indicator device and the filter in a water filtration system, such as system **400** are independent devices; in other embodiments the indicator device and the filter are combined in a similar manner as that described above. It should also be noted that a filter system may also be made with a different indicator device in accordance with the present invention, e.g. an indicator device such as that depicted in Figs. 3A-3D.

Figs. 5A and 5B depict a schematic illustration of an indicator device **501** having a transparent or translucent envelope **503** defining a confined space **505** with a plurality of openings **507** providing a fluid link between space **505** and the surrounding. Accommodated within confined space **505** is an erodable member **509**. Device **501** is typically designed so that it protrudes into a source water reservoir which is then filtered through a filter to obtain drinking quality water and is thus particularly suitable for

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batch filtration procedures. For example, device **501** may be fixed or anchored through its bottom **511** to an upper face of a filter; or the bottom **511** of device **501** may be made to be integral with the filter's upper face.

When the reservoir is filled with water, water also enters the confined space **505** and thus the erodable member **509** is gradually eroded. Fig. 5B depicts the erodable member as being almost fully eroded and floating in a small remaining source water pool. In this embodiment, the erodable member itself serves as the indicator without employing a separate indicator member as described above.

Figs. 6A and 6B depict an indicator device **660** that has similarities to that of Figs. 2A and 2B and thus like elements have been given like reference numerals shifted by four hundred. The reader is referred in particular to the description of Fig. 2A for an explanation on the nature and function of such elements. The difference between indicator device **660** and indicator device **260** of Fig. 2A and 2B is in that the former includes a plurality of erodable members, three in this embodiment – **678A**, **678B** and **678C**. Otherwise the function is similar to that of the erodable member **278**.

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CLAIMS:

1. A fluid filter for filtering a source fluid, comprising: an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said member being eroded by interaction with the fluid or with an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of erosion indicates the filter status.
2. A filter according to Claim 1, wherein the fluid is a liquid.
3. A filter according to Claim 2, wherein the liquid is water.
4. A filter according to any one of Claims 1-3, wherein said erodable member is eroded through interaction with the fluid.
5. A filter according to any one of Claims 1-3, wherein said erodable member is eroded through interaction with an element within the fluid.
6. A filter according to any one of Claims 1-4, wherein the fluid is water and the erodable member releases during its erosion, a substance of nutritional or health value into the water.
7. A filter according to any one of Claims 1-6, for filtering source water into potable water.
8. A filter according to any one of Claims 1-7, wherein the at least one erodable member is contained within a housing having one or more ports to permit contact between the fluid and the erodable member.
9. A fluid filter for filtering a source fluid comprising: an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state, said displacement being an indicator of the filter status.
10. A filter according to Claim 9, wherein the displacement bias is gravitational.

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11. A filter according to Claim 9, comprising an urging device for biasing displacement of the indicator member from the initial towards the end state.
12. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-11, wherein the displacement of the indicator member from the initial to the end state includes movement thereof within a track.
13. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-12, wherein the indicator member has an arm pivoted about an axis and angularly displaceable between the two states.
14. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-13, wherein the fluid is a liquid.
15. A filter according to Claim 14, wherein the liquid is water.
16. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-15, wherein said at least one erodable member is eroded through interaction with the fluid.
17. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-15, wherein said at least one erodable member is eroded through interaction with an element within the fluid.
18. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-17, wherein the fluid is water and the at least one erodable member releases during its erosion, a substance of nutritional or health value into the water.
19. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-18, for filtering source water into potable water.
20. A filter according to any one of Claims 9-19, wherein the indicator member and the at least one erodable member are contained within a housing having one or more ports to permit contact between the fluid and the at least one erodable member.
21. An indicator device for use in combination with a fluid filtration system for filtering source fluid, the device comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the at least one erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said at least one member being eroded by interaction with the fluid or with an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of erosion indicates the status of the filter.
22. An indicator device according to Claim 21, for use in combination with a water filtration system.
23. An indicator device for use in combination with a source fluid filtration system, comprising an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through

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interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state, said displacement being an indicator of the status of the filter.

24. An indicator device according to Claim 23, wherein the indicator member and the at least one erodable member are contained within a housing having one or more ports to permit contact between the fluid and the erodable member.

25. An indicator device according to Claim 23, for use in combination with a water filtration system.

26. A fluid filtration system for filtering a source fluid, comprising: (i) a fluid filter for filtering the source fluid; and (ii) an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said at least one erodable member being eroded by interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, whereby the extent of erosion indicates the filter status.

27. A fluid filtration system according to Claim 26, comprising an indicator according to any one of Claims 21-25.

28. A fluid filtration system for filtering a source fluid, comprising: (i) a fluid filter for filtering the source fluid; and (ii) an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state, said displacement being an indicator of the filter status.

29. A fluid filtration system according to Claim 28, comprising an indicator according to any one of Claims 21-25.

30. A fluid filtration system according to any one of Claims 26-29, wherein the fluid is a liquid.

31. A fluid filtration system according to Claim 30, wherein the liquid is water.

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32. A method for monitoring status of a fluid filter, comprising:

- providing an indicator for the status of the filter that comprises at least one erodable member in contact with the source fluid and a visual indication arrangement that permits a viewer to gauge the appearance of the at least one erodable member to thereby gauge the filter status; said at least one member being eroded by interaction with the fluid or with an element within the fluid; and
- determining the extent of erosion, being an indicator for the filter status.

33. A method for monitoring extent of use of a filter, comprising:

- providing an indicator device having an indicator member and at least one erodable member; the indicator member is displaceable from an initial state to an end state and is biased for displacement to the end state; the at least one erodable member is erodable through interaction with the source fluid or with an element within the fluid, the at least one erodable member blocks the biased displacement of the indicator member; whereby erosion of the at least one erodable member causes displacement of the indicator member from the initial state towards the end state;
- monitoring state of the indicator member, displacement of the indicator member providing an indication of the filter status.

34. A method according to Claims 32, wherein complete erosion of the at least one erodable element or the complete erosion of the erodable constituents thereof indicates the end of useful life of the filter and the need to replace the used filter with a fresh one.

35. A method according to Claim 33, wherein complete displacement of the indicator member from an initial state to an end state indicates the end of useful life of the filter.

36. A method according to Claim 32 or 33, wherein said fluid is water.

37. A method according to any one of Claims 32-36, for monitoring extent of use of a filter for filtering source water into potable water.

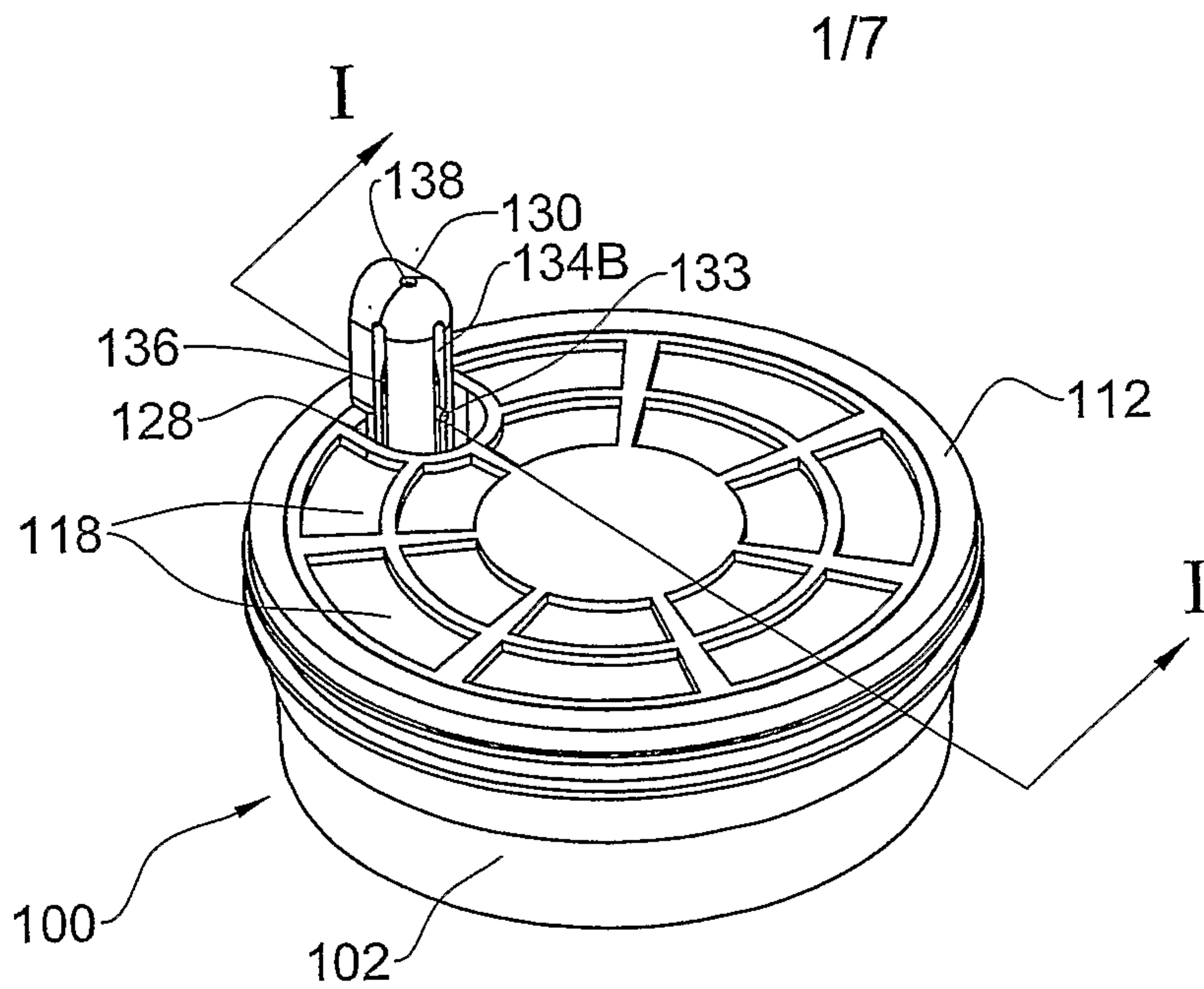


FIG. 1A

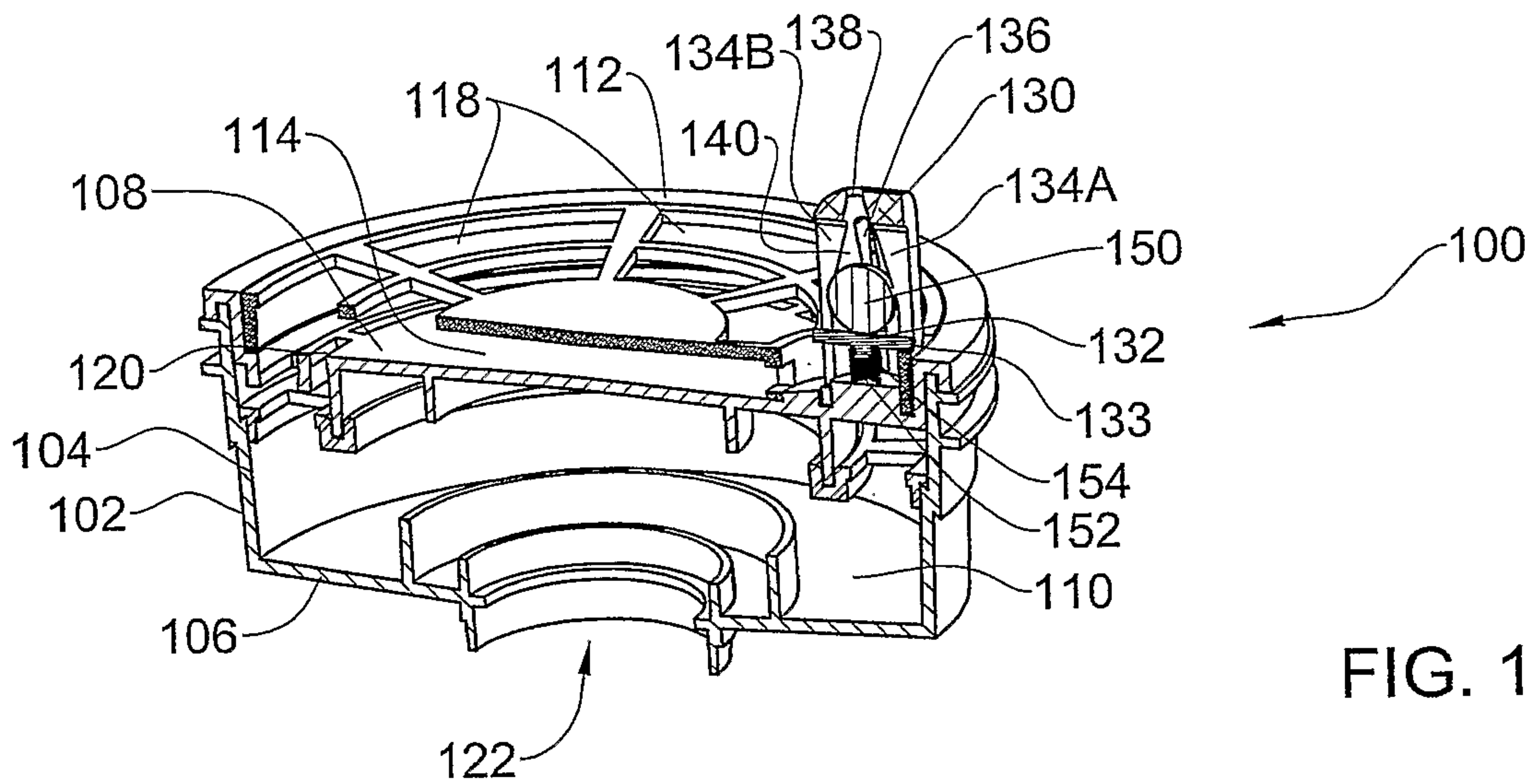


FIG. 1B

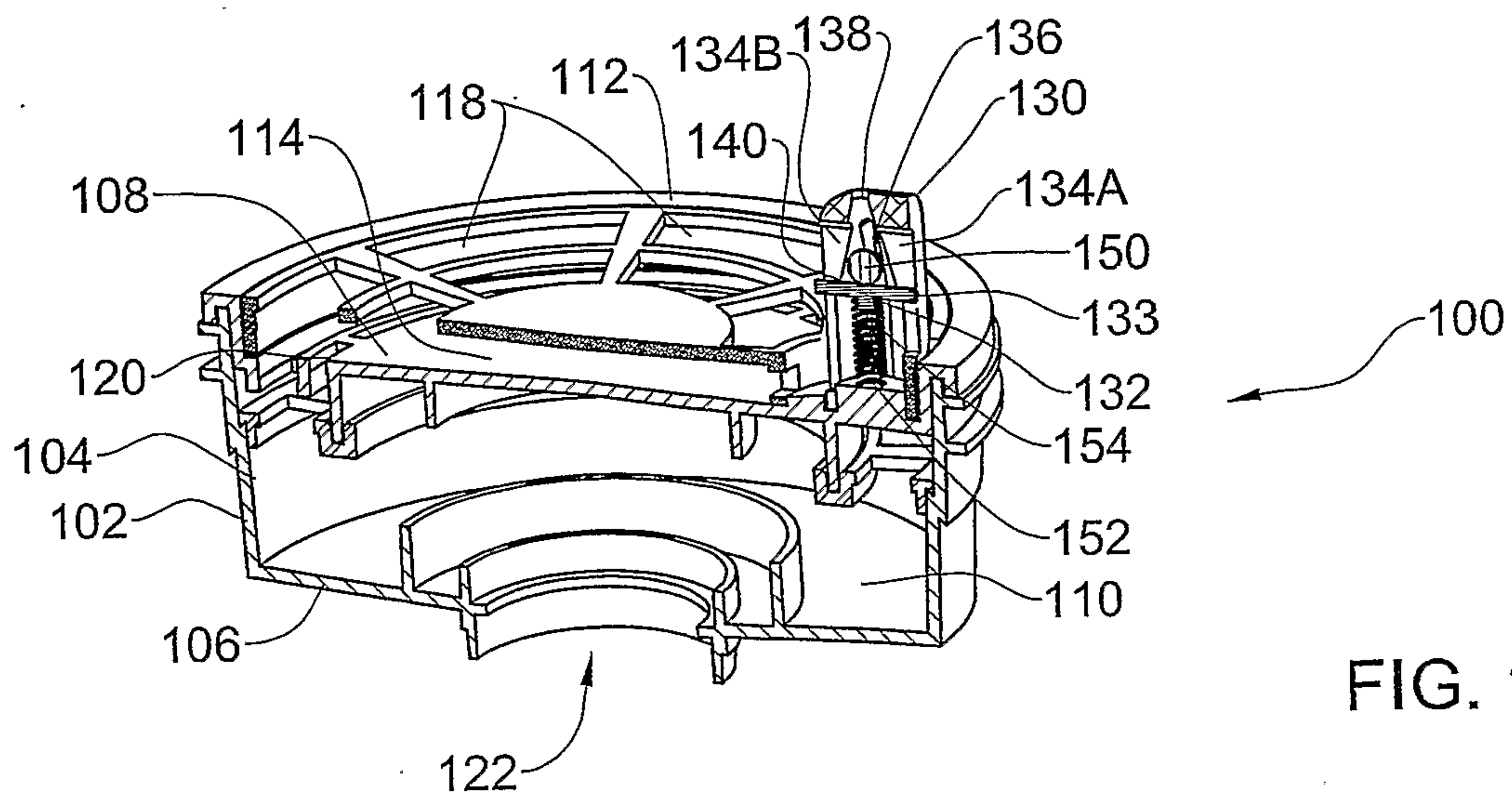


FIG. 1C

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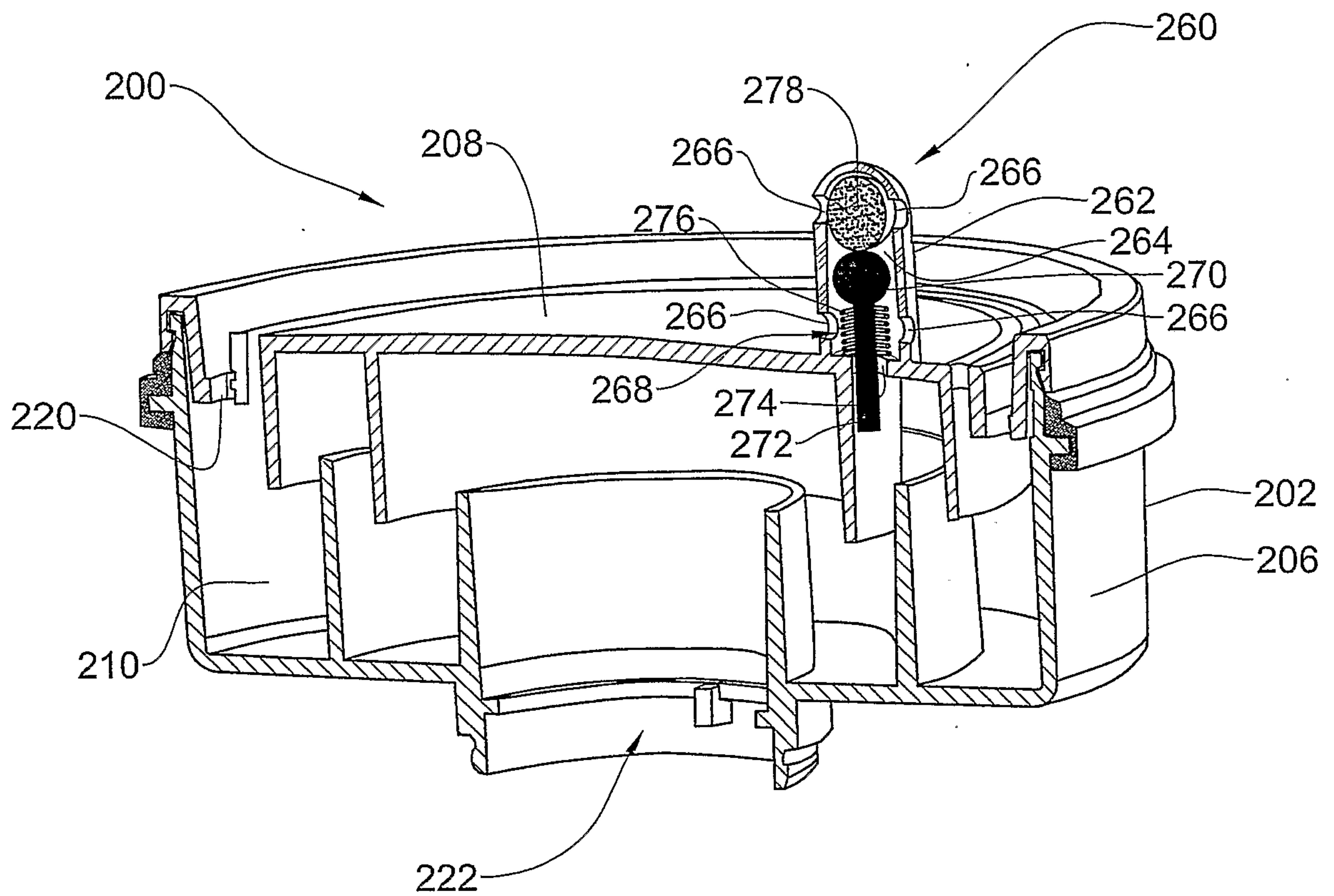


FIG. 2A

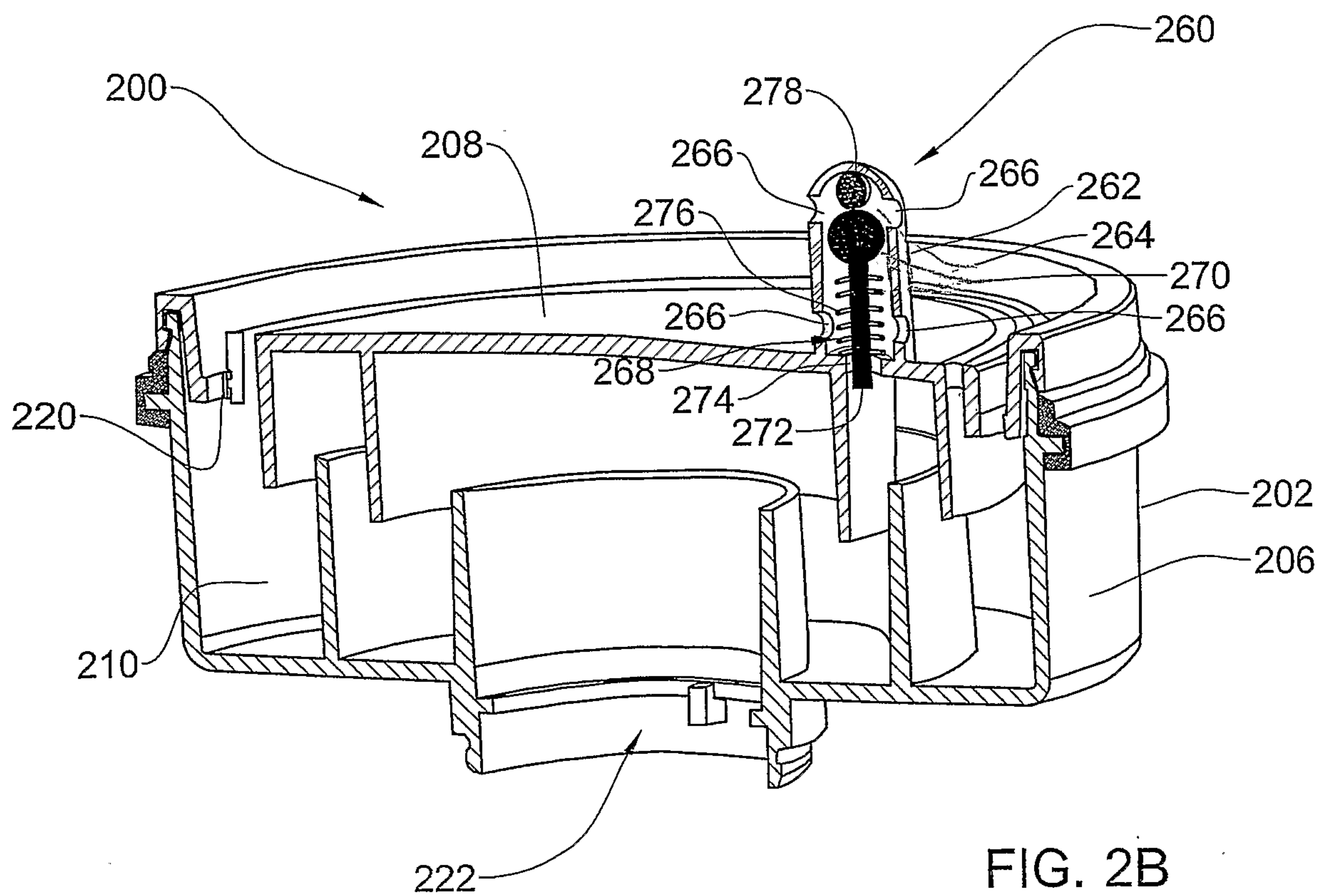


FIG. 2B

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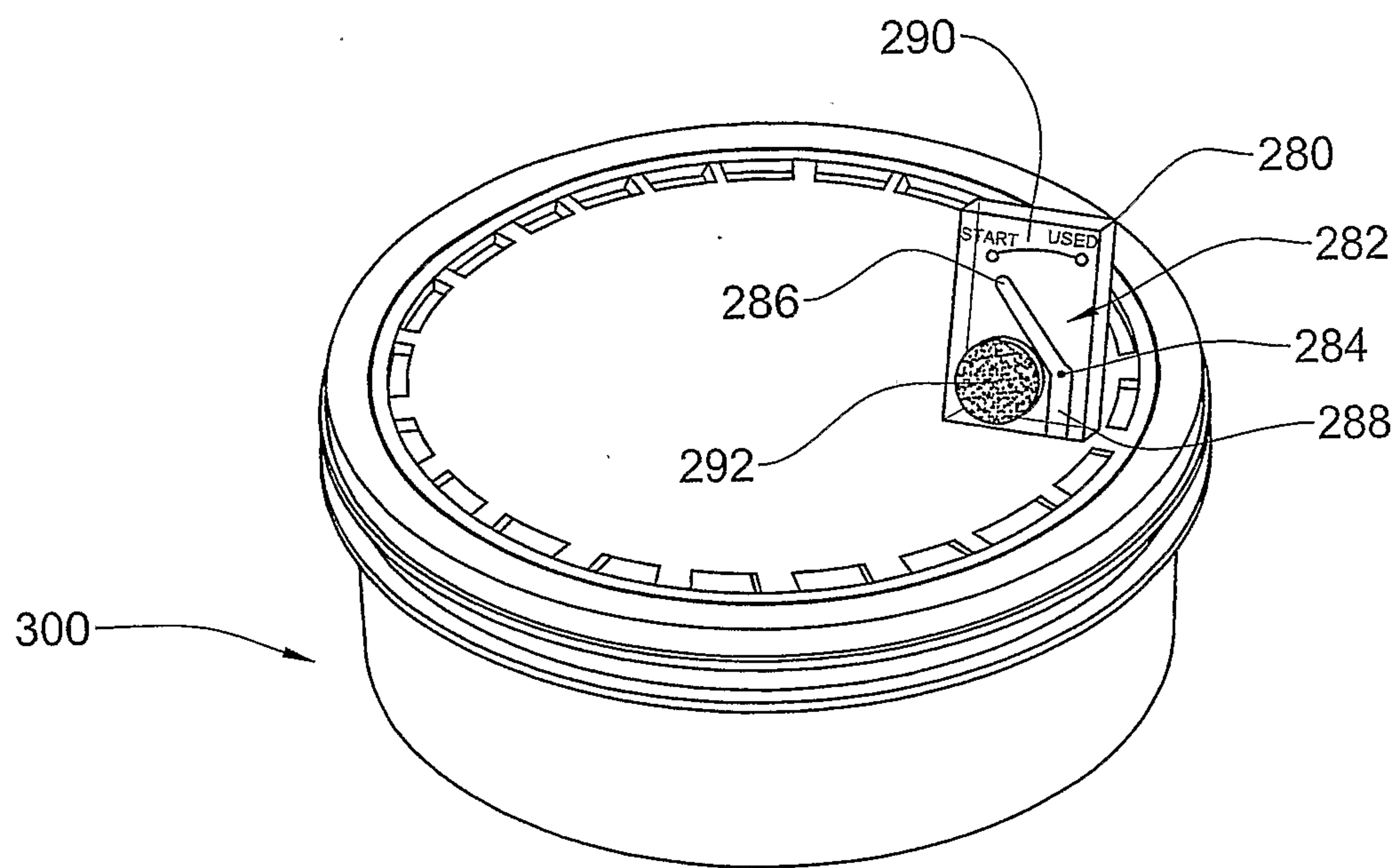


FIG. 3A

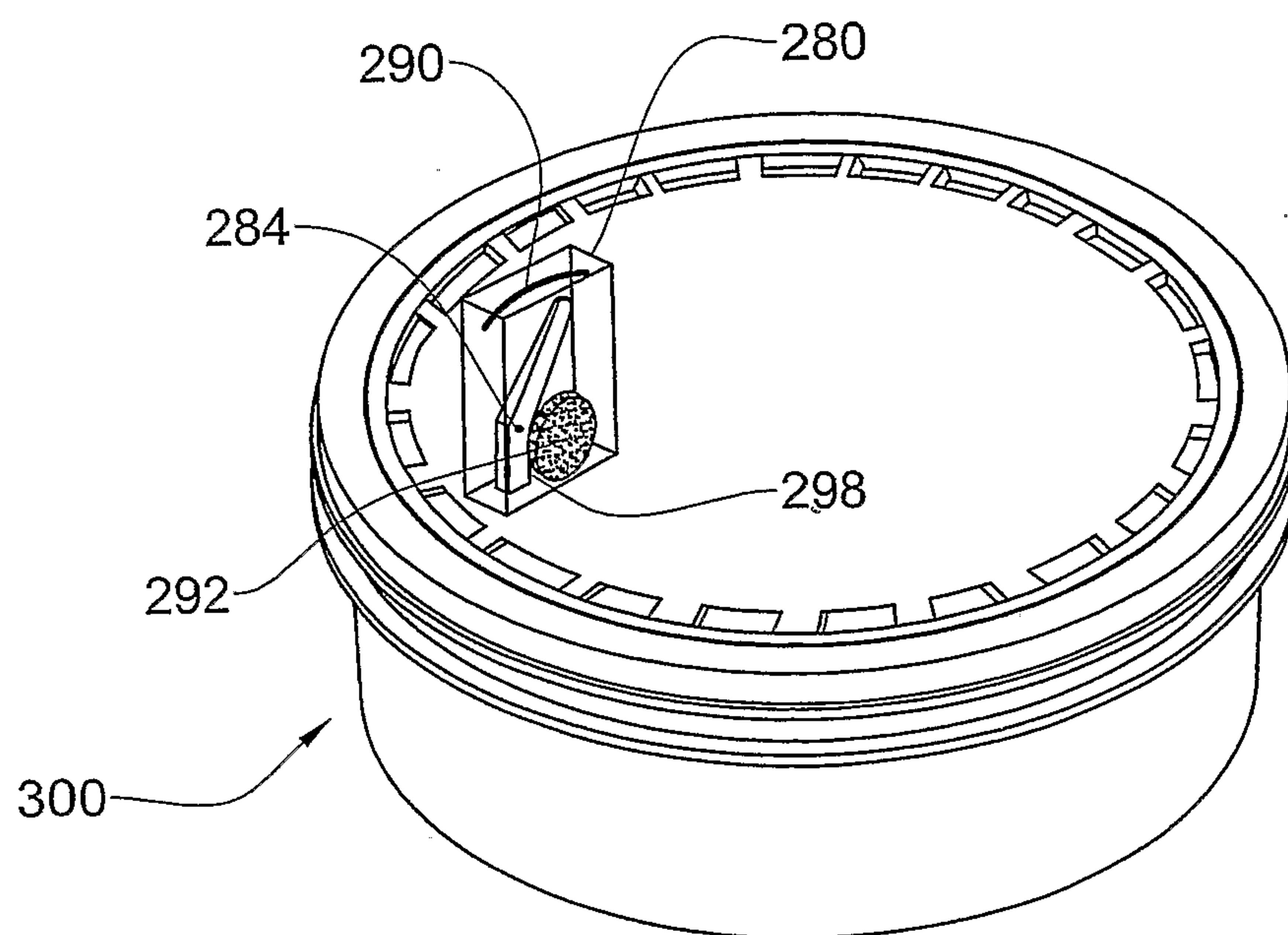


FIG. 3B

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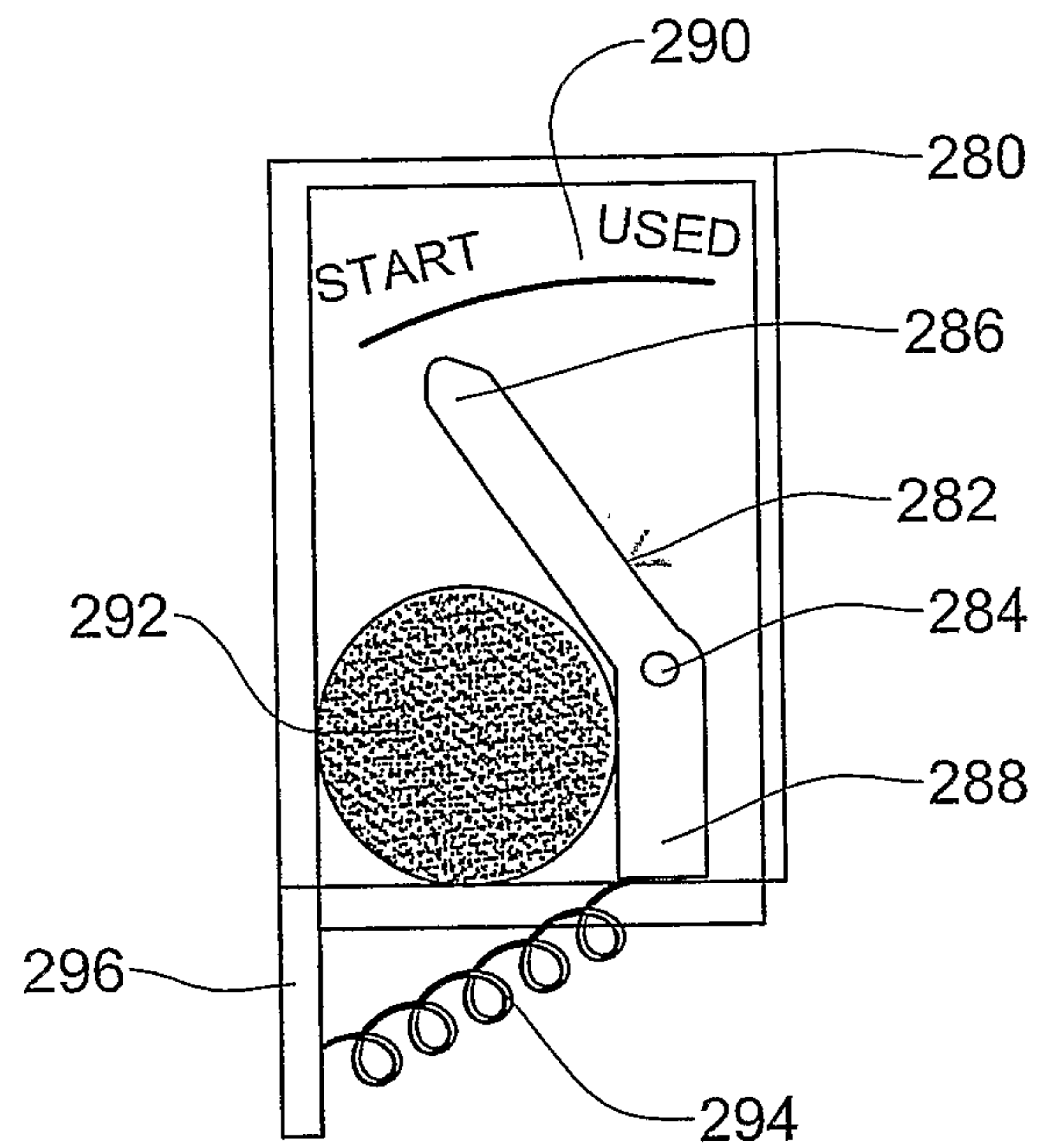


FIG. 3C

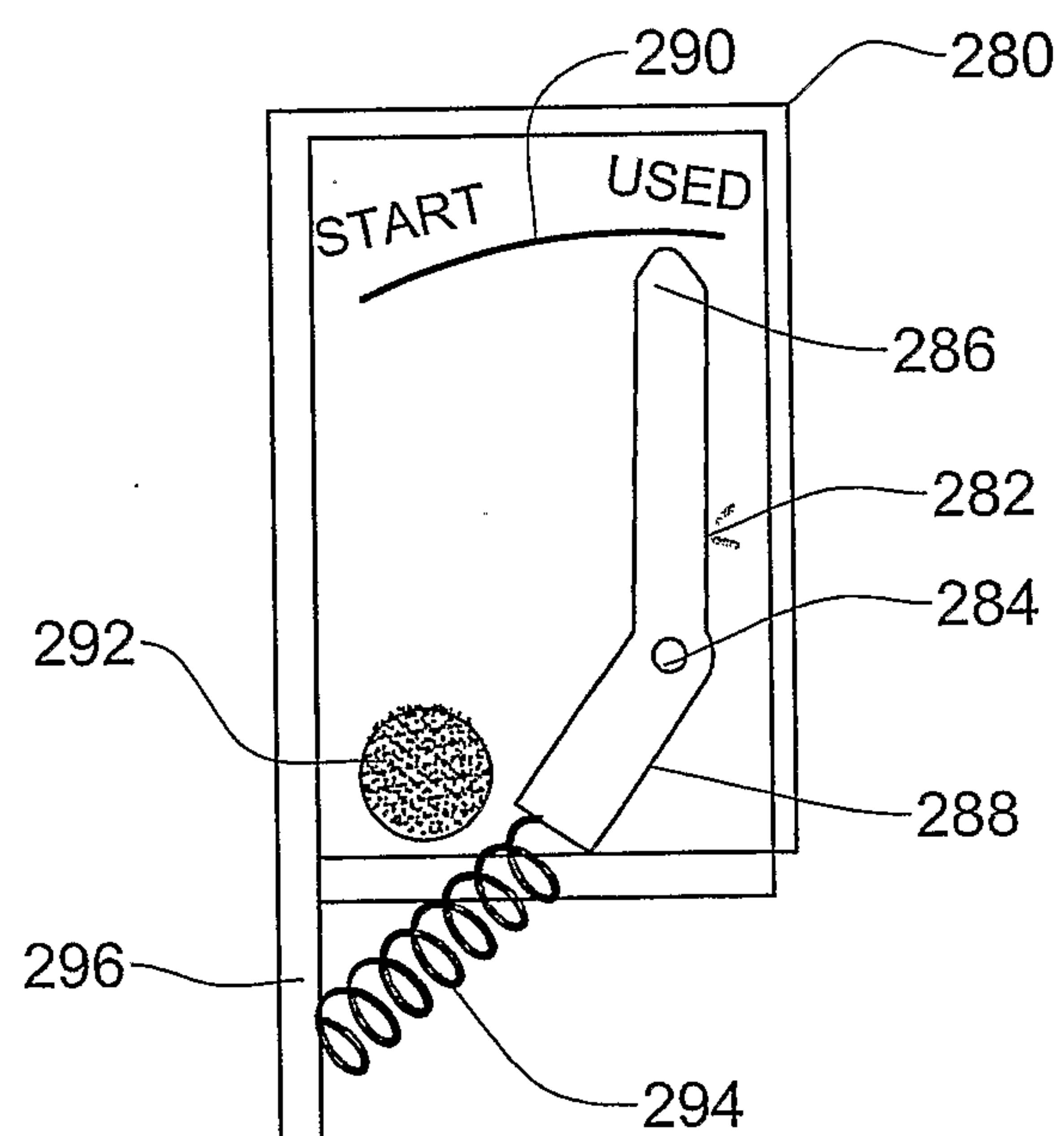


FIG. 3D

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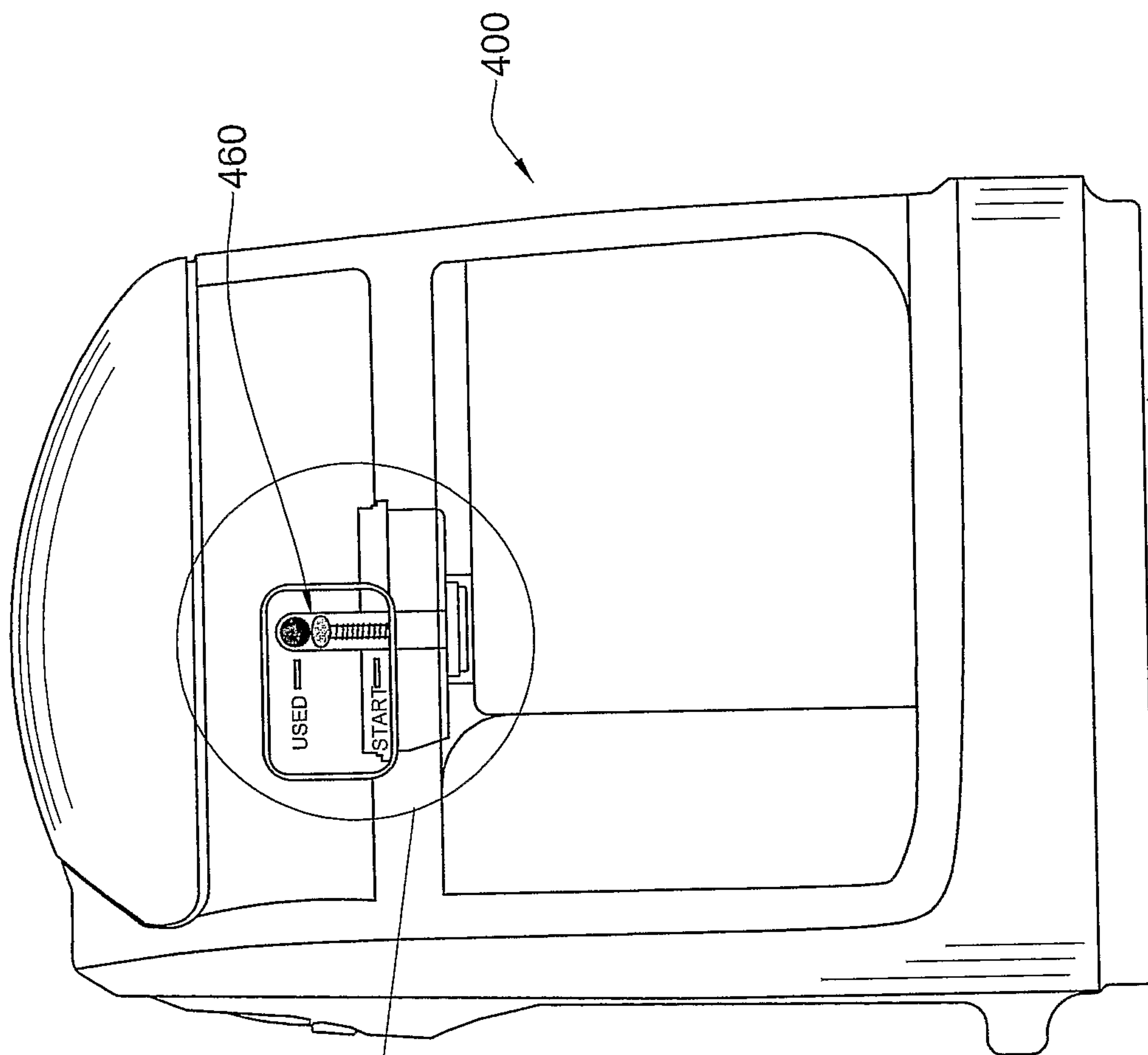


FIG. 4A

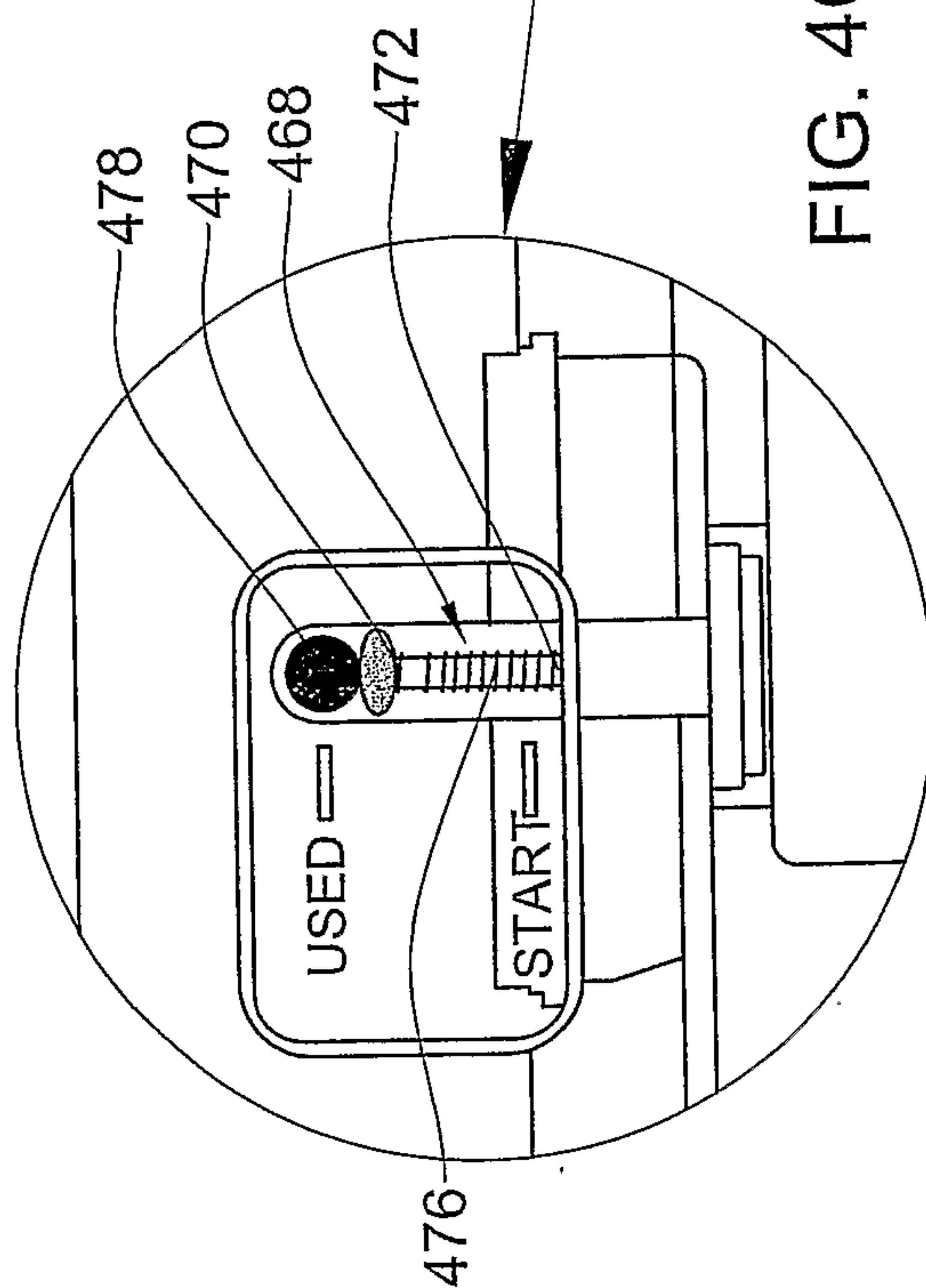


FIG. 4C

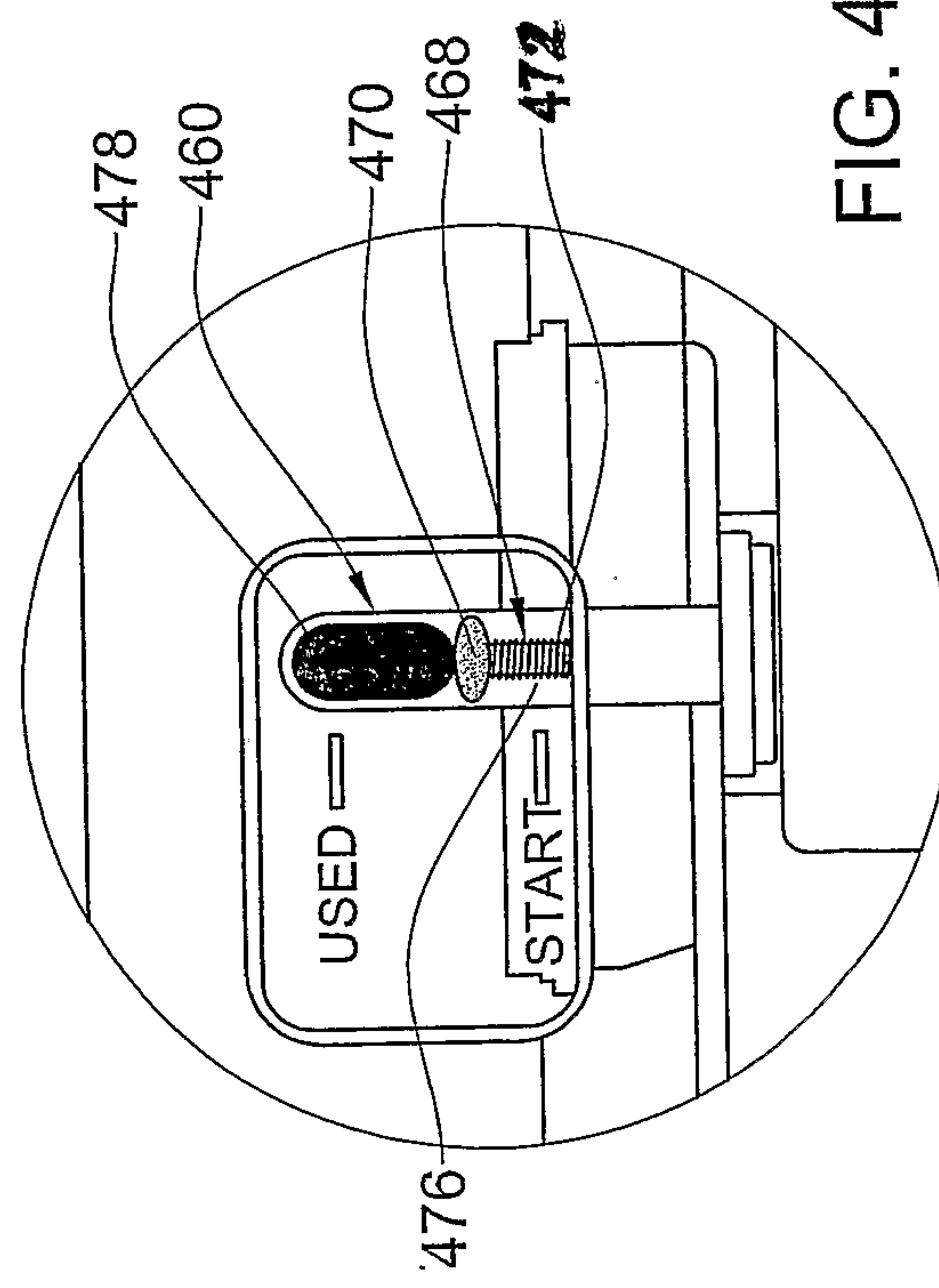


FIG. 4B

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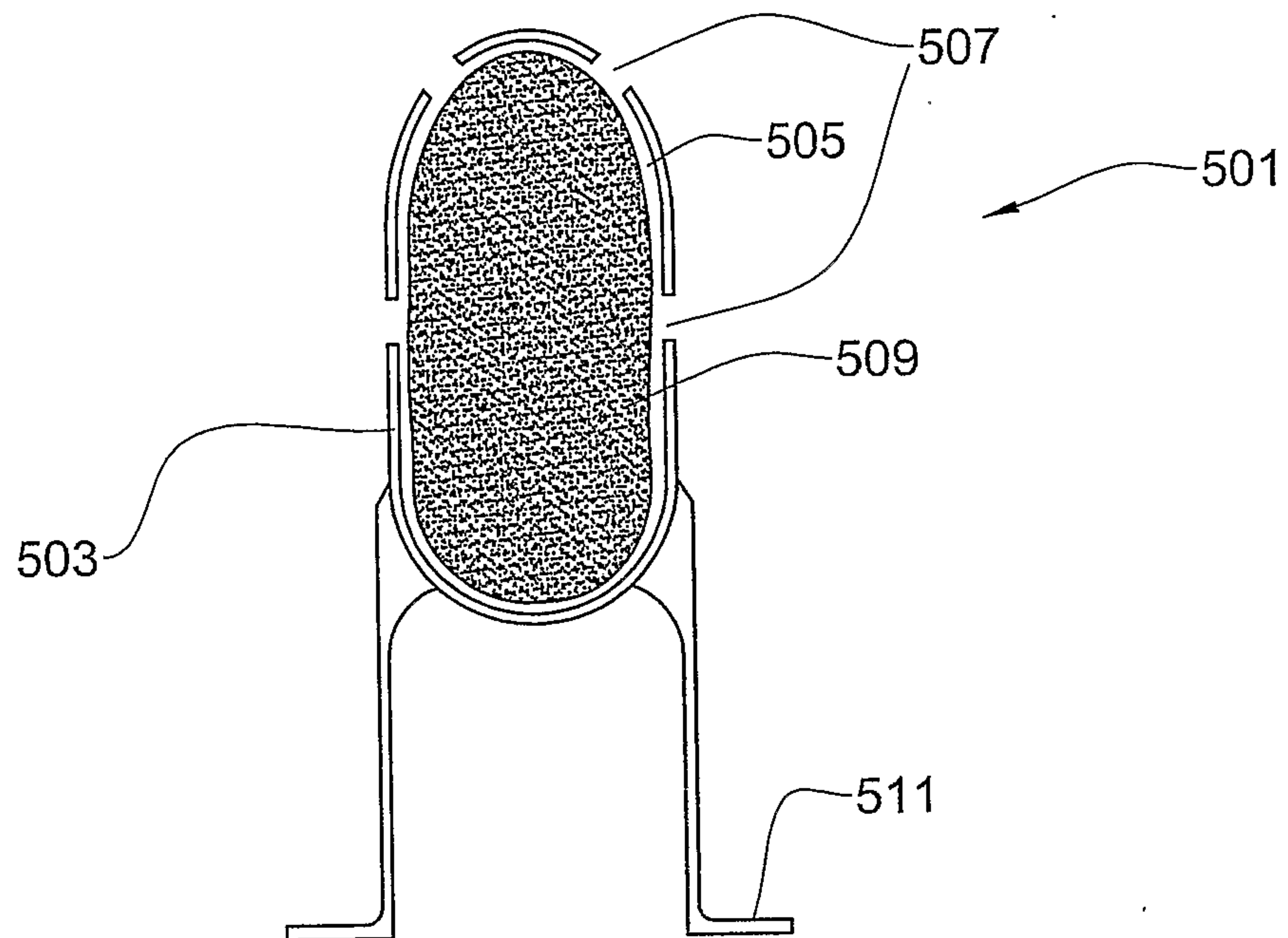


FIG. 5A

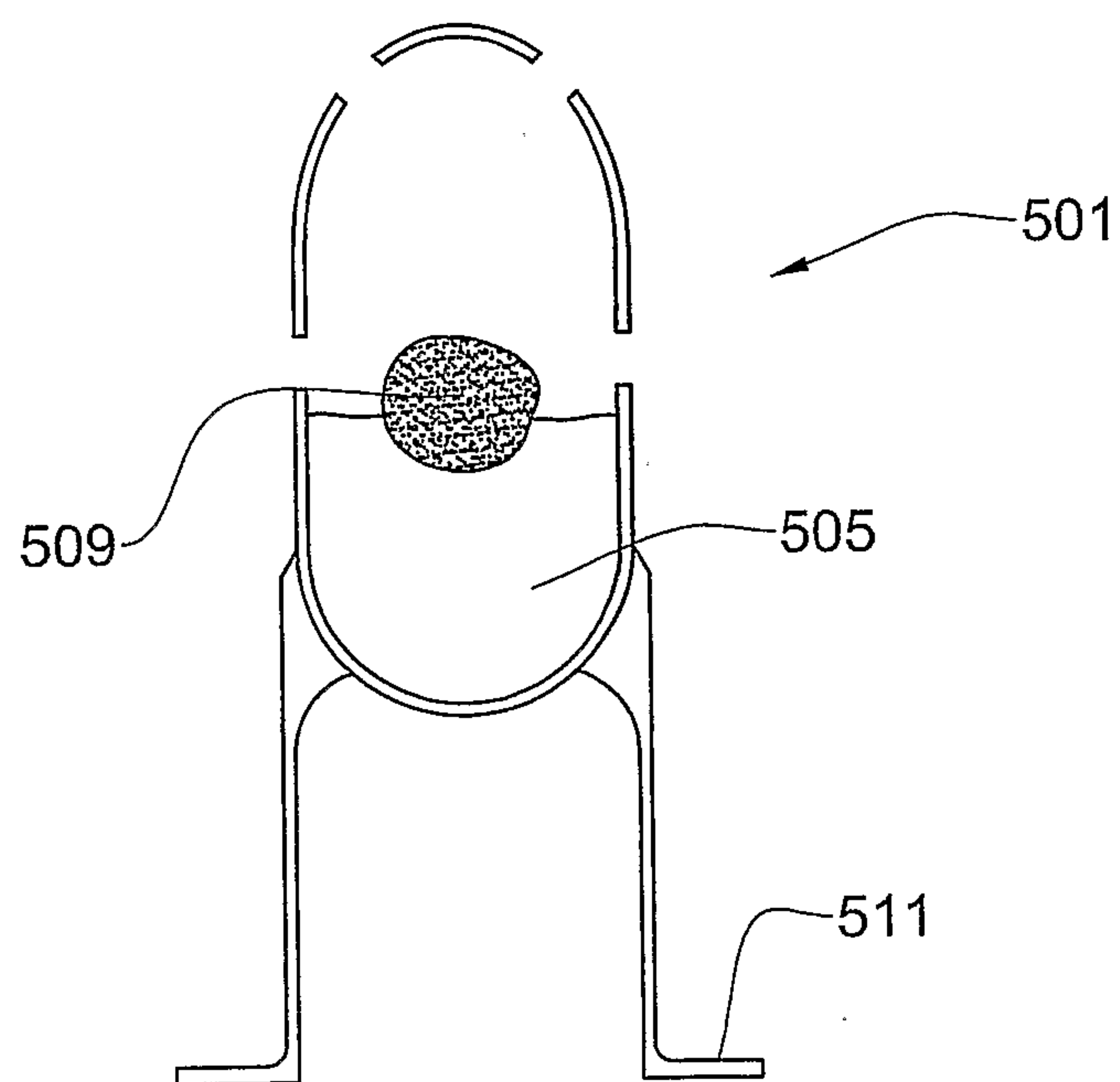


FIG. 5B

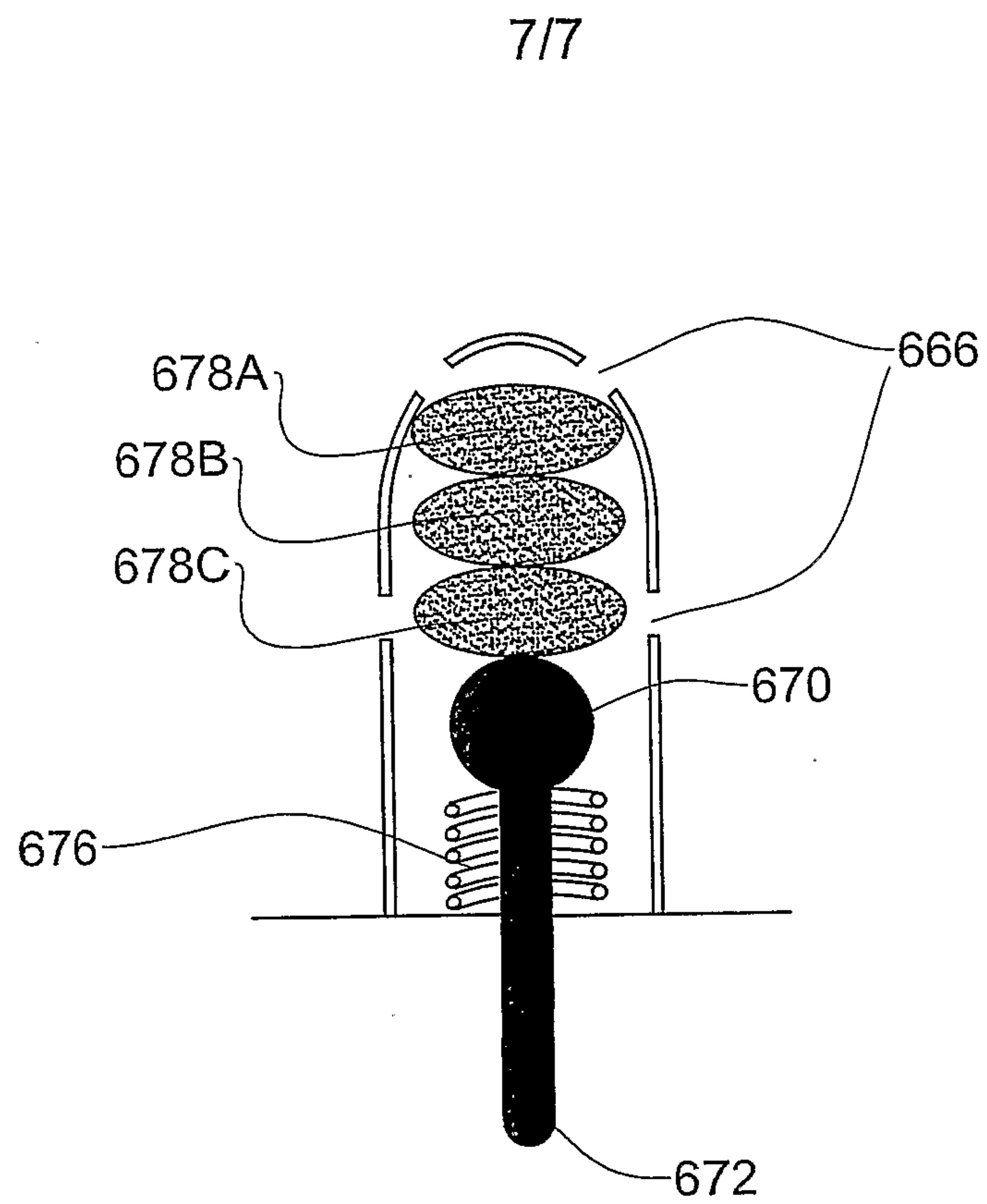


FIG. 6A

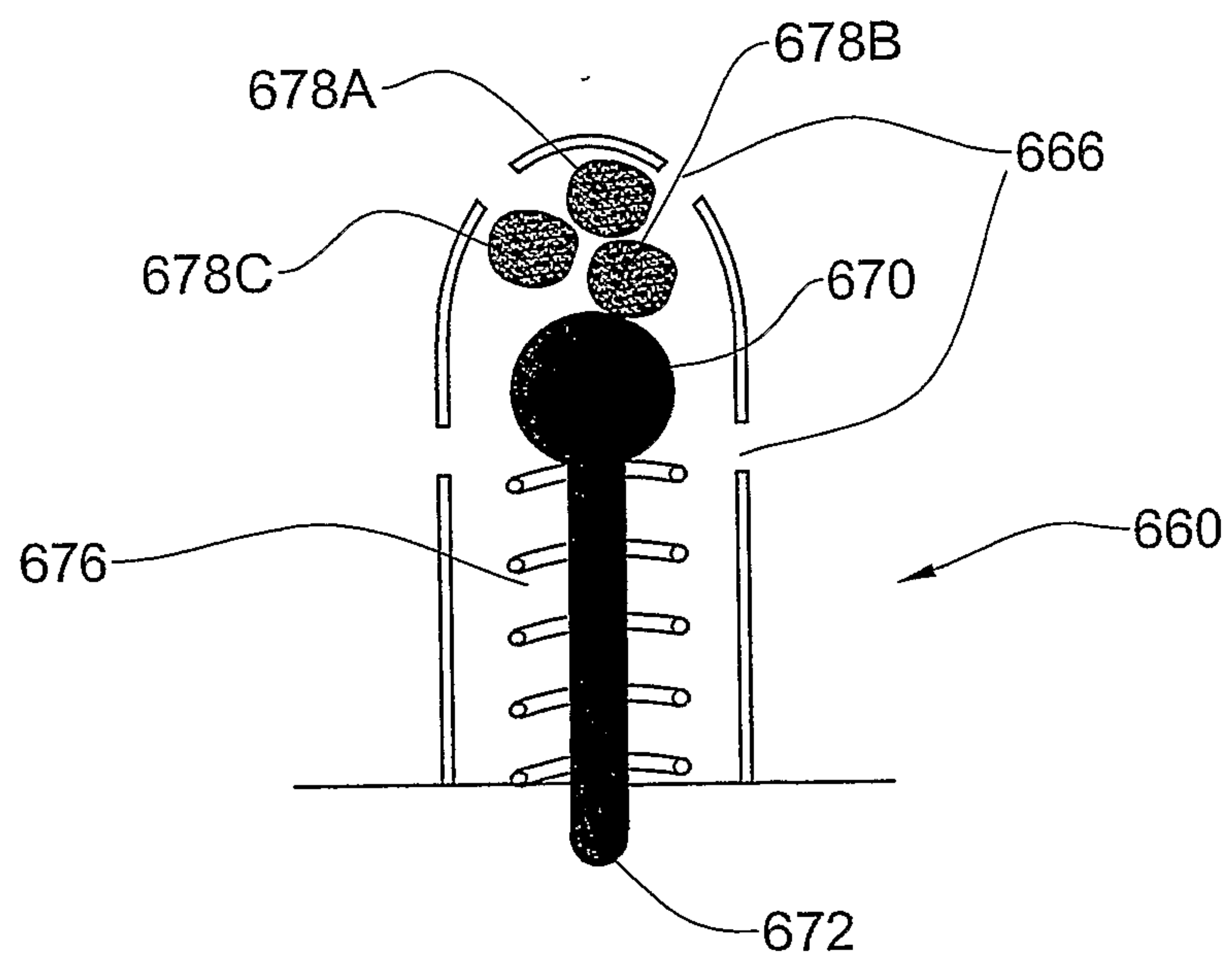


FIG. 6B

