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- (71) **Applicant:** CREE, INC. [US/US]; 4600 Silicon Drive, Durham, North Carolina 27703 (US).
- (72) **Inventors:** RALEIGH, Craig; 9258 Millstone Drive, Racine, Wisconsin 53406 (US). WILCOX, Kurt S.; 140 W. Sunnyside Place, Libertyville, Illinois 60048 (US).
- (74) **Agents:** JANSSON, Peter N. et al.; 245 Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin 53403 (US).
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(54) **Title:** MULTI-LAYER POLYMERIC LENS AND UNITARY OPTIC MEMBER

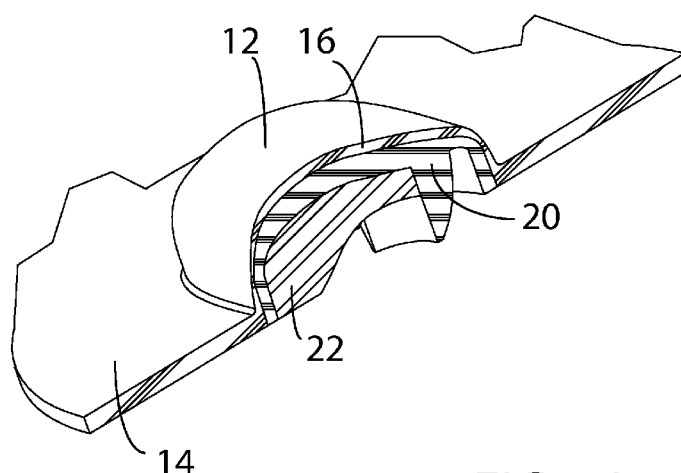


FIG. 10

(57) **Abstract:** A unitary optic member for directing light from a plurality of LED light sources on a board beneath the optic member, the optic member having a plurality of lens portions surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion and comprising: a first molded polymeric layer forming (a) the non-lens portion and (b) an outermost layer of each of the lens portions, the outermost layer of each lens portion forming a pocket-space at such lens portion; and for each lens portion, a second molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space. The invention includes an LED light fixture with such a unitary optic member. Another aspect of the invention is a multi-layer polymeric lens for directing light from an LED light source, the lens defining a lens optical footprint and at least one of the polymeric layers being less than coextensive with the lens optical footprint.



MULTI-LAYER POLYMERIC LENS AND UNITARY OPTIC MEMBER

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to the field of LED (light emitting diode) light fixtures and, more particularly, to secondary lenses for directing light from LED light sources, and, still more particularly, to polymeric lenses for LED light fixtures.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There is a need for lighting apparatus for a variety of general lighting purposes which is low-cost and energy-efficient. LED light sources are energy-efficient, and advances in LED technology are providing even greater efficiencies over time. One important aspect of LED light fixtures is the so-called secondary lensing that directs
15 light received from LED light sources. As used herein, the term “LED light source” refers to an LED or a small grouping of LEDs alone, or more typically to what is referred to as an LED package – namely, an LED (or small grouping of LEDs) with a what is referred to as a primary lens formed thereon. Secondary lenses, which receive and direct light from LED light sources, are of significant importance to LED light
20 fixtures in many ways.

Secondary lenses play a major role, of course, in the direction of light from a light fixture, and so determine to the degree and spread of illumination, and overall optical efficiency. The forming and shaping of secondary lenses are typically important considerations with respect to the usefulness of an LED fixture, and play a
25 significant role in overall product cost. Improvements in secondary lenses, their optical capabilities, and their manufacture are important considerations in the field of LED light fixtures.

LED light fixtures for a wide variety of both specific and general lighting applications typically have a plurality of LED light sources, usually positioned in
30 spaced relationship to one another on a board (*e.g.*, a circuit board), and a secondary lens is aligned with each LED light source. Such secondary lenses are in some cases part of a unitary member that has a plurality of secondary lens portions each

surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion. Improvements in such multi-secondary-lens members, the optical capabilities of the secondary lens portions, and the manufacture of such members are important considerations in the field of LED light fixtures. More specifically, speed (and therefore cost) and accuracy of manufacture are particularly important considerations.

It would be highly beneficial to provide an improved unitary optical member and LED secondary lensing which are low-cost, highly accurate and useful in directing LED light, and which contribute to the overall economy and efficiency of LED light fixtures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is an improved secondary lens and improved unitary optic member for LED light fixtures and a method of manufacture. These address the above-noted needs, concerns and considerations and serve to improve product quality and efficiency and reduce manufacturing costs of high-performance LED light fixtures.

One aspect of the invention is a unitary optic member for directing light from a plurality of LED light sources in spaced relationship to one another on a board beneath the optic member, the optic member having a plurality of lens portions each for directing light from one of the plurality of LED light sources, the lens portions being surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion. The optic member comprises: a first molded polymeric layer forming the non-lens portion and the outermost layer of each of the lens portions, the outermost layer of each lens portion forming a pocket-space at such lens portion; and for each lens portion, a second molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space.

In certain embodiments, the first and second polymeric layers of the unitary optic member are of different polymeric materials. In some such embodiments, the first layer is an acrylic layer and the second layer is a cured liquid silicone resin (LSR) layer, and in such of these embodiments the second layer is the innermost layer. Use of an LSR later as the innermost layer tends to allow excellent precision in the

intended light-directing functions of the lens portions of the unitary optic member, even while providing time- and cost-related manufacturing advantages.

In certain embodiments, the first molded polymeric layer is injection-molded, and in some other embodiments it is thermoformed.

5 In some embodiments, the unitary optic member also includes a third molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the second polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space, such third molded polymeric layer being the innermost layer. In some of such embodiments, the third layer is an LSR layer.

10 In certain embodiments, the contacting layers are of polymeric materials having different indices of refraction. Such refraction-index differences provide additional light-directing advantages for the lens portions of the unitary optic member.

Another aspect of this invention is a unitary multi-lens-portion optic member of the type described which includes: a molded polymeric layer that forms the outermost layer of each of the lens portions and also forms non-lens portion between
15 the lens portions; and for each lens portion another molded polymeric layer, the polymeric layers being overmolded to one another. As already noted, in certain embodiments the first molded polymeric layer is injection-molded and in some other embodiments it is thermoformed. Any plastic forming method to produce such molded (*i.e.*, formed) layer may be acceptable.

20 Still another aspect of this invention is a method for manufacturing a unitary optic member having plural lens portions surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion. The method includes the steps of: forming a first molded polymeric layer including the non-lens portion and an outermost layer of each of the lens portions, such forming step including forming a pocket-space at each lens portion;
25 and, for each lens portion, injection-molding a second molded polymeric layer onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space.

In certain embodiments, the first molded polymeric layer is formed by injection-molding, and in some other embodiments it is formed by thermoforming using a thermoforming press.

30 In some embodiments of the method of this invention, each of the lens portions further includes overmolding a third molded polymeric layer onto the second

polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space, the third molded polymeric layer becoming the innermost layer.

Yet another aspect of this invention is a multi-layer polymeric lens for directing light from an LED light source, the lens having at least an innermost layer and an outermost layer and defining a lens optical footprint, wherein the innermost layer is less than coextensive with the lens optical footprint. As used herein, the term “lens optical footprint” means the largest light-passage area within the lens and orthogonal to the axis of the light source. The adjacent layers are joined together permanently at their interface such as by overmolding.

The multi-layer aspect of this invention reduces overall processing time in lens manufacture because multiple thin layers (thinner than the entire lens) cool faster than is the case for a one-layer lens of the same shape. Furthermore, such layering and related cycle time advantages reduce lens distortion, a factor of particular importance for lenses with complex shapes – such as inner-surface shapes. This invention is based in part on the recognition that use of a layer which is less than coextensive with the lens optical footprint facilitates manufacture of complex LED secondary lenses.

The outermost layer may include a flange extending beyond the lens optical footprint. In certain embodiments, the innermost and outermost layers of the multi-layer polymeric lens are of an acrylic. In some embodiments, the two layers have different indices of refraction.

In some embodiments of the invention, the multi-layer polymeric lens of this invention includes an intermediate layer between the innermost and outermost layers. Adjacent layers of the multi-layer polymeric lens are joined together permanently at their interface such as by overmolding. The innermost, intermediate, and outermost layers may be an acrylic. The layers may be of particular polymeric materials having different indices of refraction, for the light-directing reasons noted above.

A related aspect of this invention is an improved LED light fixture of the type including (a) a heat-sink structure having a mounting surface, (b) a circuit board on the mounting surface and having a plurality of LED light sources spaced thereon, and (c) an optic member over the circuit board and having a plurality of secondary lenses thereon each in alignment with a corresponding one of the light sources. In the

improvement, the optic member is a unitary optic member which comprises: a first molded polymeric layer forming (a) the non-lens portion and (b) an outermost layer of each of the lens portions, the outermost layer of each lens portion forming a pocket-space at such lens portion; and for each lens portion, a second molded polymeric layer
5 overmolded onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space.

Still another aspect of this invention is a multi-layer polymeric lens for directing light from an LED light source, the lens defining a lens optical footprint, and at least one of the layers being less than coextensive with the lens optical footprint. In some embodiments, another of the layers includes a flange extending beyond the lens
10 optical footprint.

As used herein in describing the optic member, the term “unitary” means that the optic member is a single piece with its polymeric layers being formed at different times, a successive layer (or layers) being overmolded onto a previous layer (or layers) such that each layer-to-layer interface is bonded in the overmolding process.

15 As used herein, the term “innermost layer” refers to the layer farthest from the LED light source, or at least the last layer through which light from such light source passes. And the term “outermost layer” refers to the layer closest to the LED light source, or at least the first layer through which light from such light source passes.

In descriptions of this invention, including in the claims below, the terms
20 “comprising,” “including” and “having” (each in their various forms) and the term “with” are each to be understood as being open-ended, rather than limiting, terms.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a unitary optic member in accordance with
25 this invention, showing its light-output side.

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of such unitary optic member, but showing its light-input side.

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional perspective view, showing for one lens the first molded polymeric layer and the second molded polymeric layer
30 overmolded onto the first layer within a pocket-space formed in the first molded layer.

FIGURE 4 is a top plan view of such unitary optic member.

FIGURE 5 is a bottom plan view.

FIGURES 6 and 7 are side elevations taken from two adjacent sides of the unitary optic member.

FIGURE 8 is a side sectional view taken along section 8-8 as indicated in
5 FIGURE 4.

FIGURE 9 is a perspective view of the first molded polymeric layer prior to, for each lens portion, the overmolding of the second molded polymeric layer.

FIGURE 10 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional perspective view, as in
10 FIGURE 3, but illustrating an embodiment having a third molded polymeric layer as the innermost layer.

FIGURE 11 is a perspective view of the three-layer polymeric lens of FIGURE 10, showing its light-output side.

FIGURE 12 is a perspective view of the lens of FIGURE 11, but showing its light-input side.

15 FIGURE 13 is a central cross-sectional view of the lens of FIGURE 11, illustrating the three layers of the lens.

FIGURE 14 is an exploded perspective view of such three-layer lens, serving to illustrate the shapes of the layers.

FIGURE 15 is a partially broken-away perspective view of an LED light
20 fixture in accordance with this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Referring in more detail to the drawings of the exemplary embodiments, FIGURES 1-9 illustrate a unitary optic member 10 in accordance with this invention.
25 Unitary optic member 10 has five lens portions 12 which are surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion 14.

Unitary optic member 10 includes a first molded polymeric layer which forms non-lens portion 14 and the outermost layer 16 of each lens portion 12. Outermost layer 16 of each lens portion 12 forming a pocket-space 18 at such lens portion. For
30 each portion 12, a second molded polymeric layer 20 is overmolded onto the first polymeric layer within corresponding pocket-space 18.

While the first and second polymeric layers of unitary optic member 10 can be of the same polymeric material, in this embodiment the first and second polymeric layers are of different polymeric materials. More specifically, non-lens portion 14 and outermost layer 16 (of each lens portion 12) is an acrylic, and second polymeric layer 20 is an LSR. A wide variety of optical-grade acrylics can be used, and are available from various sources, including: Mitsubishe Rayon America, Inc.; Arkema Group; and Evonik Cyro LLC. Likewise, a wide variety of optical-grade LSRs can be used, and are available from various sources, such as: The Dow Chemical Company; Wacker Chemie AG; and Momentive Performance Materials Products. Some optical-grade acrylics useful in this invention have an index of refraction 1.49, and some optical-grade LSR materials have an index of refraction of 1.41.

The first molded polymeric layer, including its non-lens portion 14 and the outermost layer of each of lens portions 14, is injection-molded, although as noted above other processes to preform such first molded polymeric layer, such as thermoforming, can be used. FIGURE 9 illustrates the first molded polymeric member and five pocket spaces 18 which it forms prior to overmolding of second polymeric layer 20 within each of pocket spaces 18. For such overmolding, the first molded polymeric layer is place in a mold and, for each pocket space 18, lens portions 12 are made by injection molding the second polymeric layer into spaces 18.

FIGURE 3 clearly illustrates outermost layer 16 and second polymeric layer 20 of one of lens portions 12. Such lens portions are two-layered lenses.

An alternative embodiment in which the lens portions are three-layered lenses is illustrated in FIGURE 10, which is a view similar to that of FIGURE 3. As can be seen in FIGURE 10, the unitary optic member includes a third molded polymeric layer 22 which is overmolded onto second polymeric layer 20, also within corresponding pocket-space 18. Third molded polymeric layer, which is made by a subsequent injection-molding step immediately after the injection molding of second polymeric layer 20, is the innermost layer of the lens portion. Third molded polymeric layer 22 may be of the same polymeric materials as the other two layers, or the layers may have differing polymeric materials, including materials with differing indices of refraction. Third molded polymeric layer 22 may be an LSR layer.

FIGURE 15 illustrates an improved LED light fixture 60 which utilizes two unitary optic members 10 of the type described above. FIGURE 15 shows a circuit board 64 which is mounted on a heat sink 62, specifically on a surface thereof for circuit-board mounting. The circuit board has a plurality of LED light sources 64A spaced thereon, and each unitary optic member 10 has lenses 60 each in alignment with a corresponding one of light sources 64A. Unitary optic members 10 are as described in detail above.

FIGURES 11-14 illustrate another aspect of this invention. Such figures show a multi-layer polymeric lens 40 for directing light from an LED light source. Lens 40 of this embodiment has three layers, including an innermost layer 42, an outermost layer 44, and an intermediate layer 46. This is seen best in FIGURE 13, and the layer shapes are illustrated in the FIGURE 14 exploded view. As seen well in FIGURES 13 and 14, lens 40 has an optical footprint, referred to above, and innermost layer 42 is less than coextensive with the lens optical footprint.

Outermost layer 44 of lens 40 includes a flange 48 extending beyond the optical footprint of lens 40.

The layers of each pair of adjacent layers of lens 40 are joined together permanently at their interface by overmolding. Lens 40 may be formed by a series of injection-molding steps. For example, innermost layer 42 is first formed by injection molding. Then, at the next injection-molding station, intermediate layer 46 is overmolded with innermost layer 42. And then, at a third injection-molding station, outermost layer 44 is overmolded onto the previously overmolded layers.

The layers of lens 40, as with respect to the layers illustrated best in FIGURES 3 and 10, of may be of the same or differing polymeric materials. And injection-moldable materials may be chosen having different indices of refraction.

While the principles of this invention have been described in connection with specific embodiments, it should be understood clearly that these descriptions are made only by way of example and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A unitary optic member for directing light from a plurality of LED light sources in spaced relationship to one another on a board beneath the optic member, the optic member having a plurality of lens portions each for directing light from one of the plurality of LED light sources, the lens portions being surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion, the optic member comprising:
- a first molded polymeric layer forming (a) the non-lens portion and (b) an outermost layer of each of the lens portions, the outermost layer of each lens portion forming a pocket-space at such lens portion; and
 - for each lens portion, a second molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space.
2. The unitary optic member of claim 1 wherein the first and second layers are of different polymeric materials.
3. The unitary optic member of claim 2 wherein the first layer is an acrylic layer and the second layer is an LSR layer.
4. The unitary optic member of claim 3 wherein the second layer is the innermost layer.
5. The unitary optic member of claim 1 wherein the first molded polymeric layer is injection-molded.
6. The unitary optic member of claim 1 wherein the first molded polymeric layer is thermoformed.

7. The unitary optic member of claim 1 wherein each of the lens portions further includes a third molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the second polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space, the third molded polymeric layer being the innermost layer.

5

8. The unitary optic member of claim 7 wherein the third layer is an LSR layer.

9. The unitary optic member of claim 1 wherein the two layers have different indices of refraction.

10

10. The unitary optic member of claim 9 wherein the second layer is an LSR layer.

15

11. A unitary optic member for directing light from a plurality of LED light sources in spaced relationship to one another on a board beneath the optic member, the optic member having a plurality of lens portions each for directing light from one of the plurality of LED light sources, the lens portions being surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion, the optic member comprising:

20

- a molded polymeric layer forming an outermost layer of each of the lens portions and forming non-lens portion therebetween; and
- for each lens portion, another molded polymeric layer, the polymeric layers being overmolded to one another.

25

12. The unitary optic member of claim 11 wherein the molded polymeric layers are of different polymeric materials.

13. The unitary optic member of claim 12 wherein the layer forming the outermost layer and the non-lens portion is an acrylic layer and the other layer is an LSR layer.

30

14. The unitary optic member of claim 13 wherein the other layer is the innermost layer.

15 15. The unitary optic member of claim 11 wherein the layer forming the outermost layer and the non-lens portion is injection-molded.

16. The unitary optic member of claim 11 wherein the layer forming the outermost layer and the non-lens portion is thermoformed.

10 17. The unitary optic member of claim 11 wherein each of the lens portions further includes a third overmolded polymeric layer, the third polymeric layer being the innermost layer.

15 18. The unitary optic member of claim 17 wherein the third layer is an LSR layer.

19. The unitary optic member of claim 11 wherein the two layers have different indices of refraction.

20 20. The unitary optic member of claim 19 wherein the other layer is an LSR layer.

21. A method for manufacturing a unitary optic member having plural lens portions surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion, the method comprising the steps of:

- forming a first molded polymeric layer including the non-lens portion and an outermost layer of each of the lens portions, such forming step including forming a pocket-space at each lens portion; and
- for each lens portion, injection-molding a second molded polymeric layer onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein the first and second layers are of different polymeric materials.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein the first layer is an acrylic layer and the second layer is an LSR layer.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the second layer is the innermost layer.

5

25. The method of claim 21 wherein the first molded polymeric layer is injection-molded.

26. The method of claim 21 wherein the first molded polymeric layer is thermoformed.

10

27. The method of claim 21 wherein each of the lens portions further includes a third molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the second polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space, the third molded polymeric layer being the innermost layer.

15

28. The method of claim 27 wherein the third layer is an LSR layer.

29. The method of claim 21 wherein the two layers have different indices of refraction.

20

30. The method of claim 29 wherein the second layer is an LSR layer.

31. In an LED light fixture including (a) a heat-sink structure having a mounting surface, (b) a circuit board on the mounting surface and having a plurality of LED light sources spaced thereon, and (c) an optic member over the circuit board and having a plurality of secondary lenses thereon each in alignment with a corresponding one of the light sources, the improvement wherein the optic member comprises:
- a first molded polymeric layer forming (a) the non-lens portion and (b) an outermost layer of each of the lens portions, the outermost layer of each lens portion forming a pocket-space at such lens portion; and
 - for each lens portion, a second molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the first polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space.

32. The LED light fixture of claim 31 wherein the first and second layers are of different polymeric materials.

33. The LED light fixture of claim 32 wherein the first layer is an acrylic layer and the second layer is an LSR layer.

34. The LED light fixture of claim 33 wherein the second layer is the innermost layer.

35. The LED light fixture of claim 31 wherein the first molded polymeric layer is injection-molded.

36. The LED light fixture of claim 31 wherein the first molded polymeric layer is thermoformed.

37. The LED light fixture of claim 31 wherein each of the lens portions further includes a third molded polymeric layer overmolded onto the second polymeric layer within the corresponding pocket-space, the third molded polymeric layer being the innermost layer.

38. The LED light fixture of claim 37 wherein the third layer is an LSR layer.

39. The LED light fixture of claim 31 wherein the two layers have different indices of refraction.

5 40. The LED light fixture of claim 39 wherein the second layer is an LSR layer.

41. In a multi-layer polymeric lens for directing light from an LED light source, the lens comprising at least an innermost layer and an outermost layer and defining a lens optical footprint, the improvement wherein the innermost layer is less
10 than coextensive with the lens optical footprint.

42. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 41 wherein the innermost and outermost layers are of an acrylic.

15 43. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 41 wherein the outermost layer includes a flange extending beyond the lens optical footprint.

44. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 41 wherein the two layers have different indices of refraction.

20 45. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 41 further including an intermediate layer between the innermost and outermost layers.

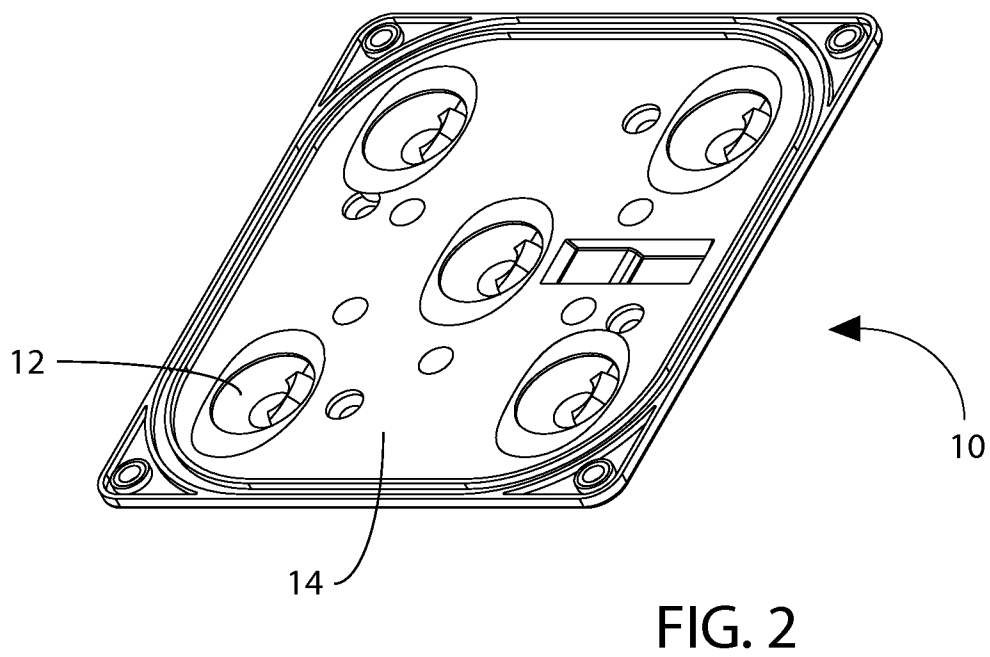
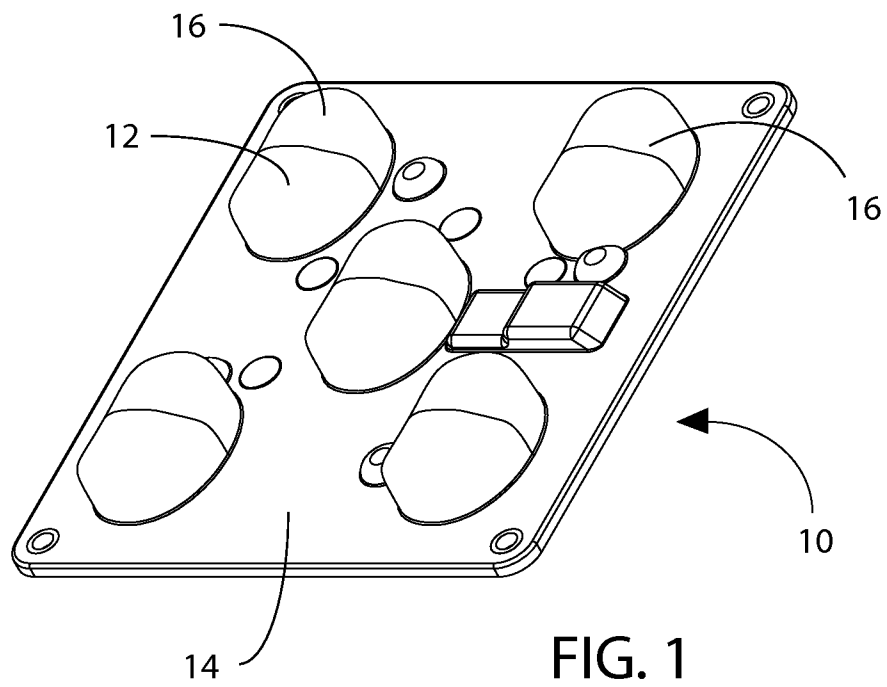
25 46. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 45 wherein the innermost, intermediate, and outermost layers are of an acrylic.

47. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 45 wherein the outermost layer includes a flange extending beyond the lens optical footprint.

30 48. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 45 wherein the two layers have different indices of refraction.

49. In a multi-layer polymeric lens for directing light from an LED light source, the lens defining a lens optical footprint, the improvement wherein at least one of the layers is less than coextensive with the lens optical footprint.

- 5 50. The multi-layer polymeric lens of claim 39 wherein another of the layers includes a flange extending beyond the lens optical footprint.



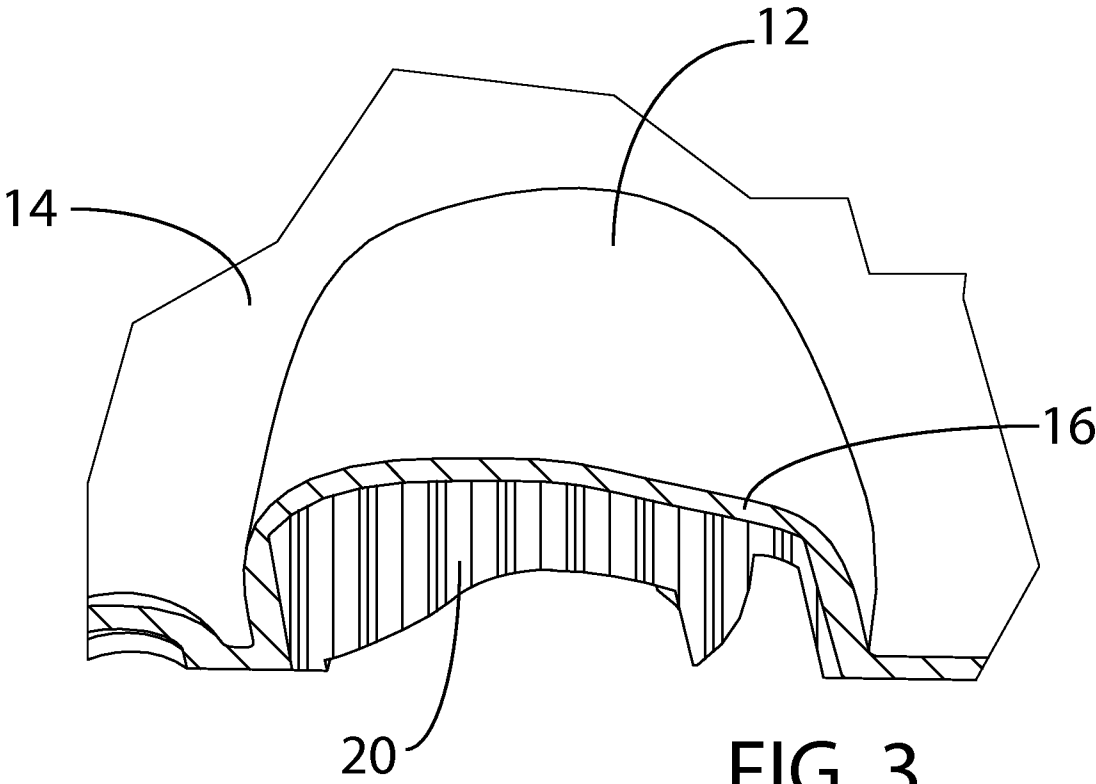


FIG. 4

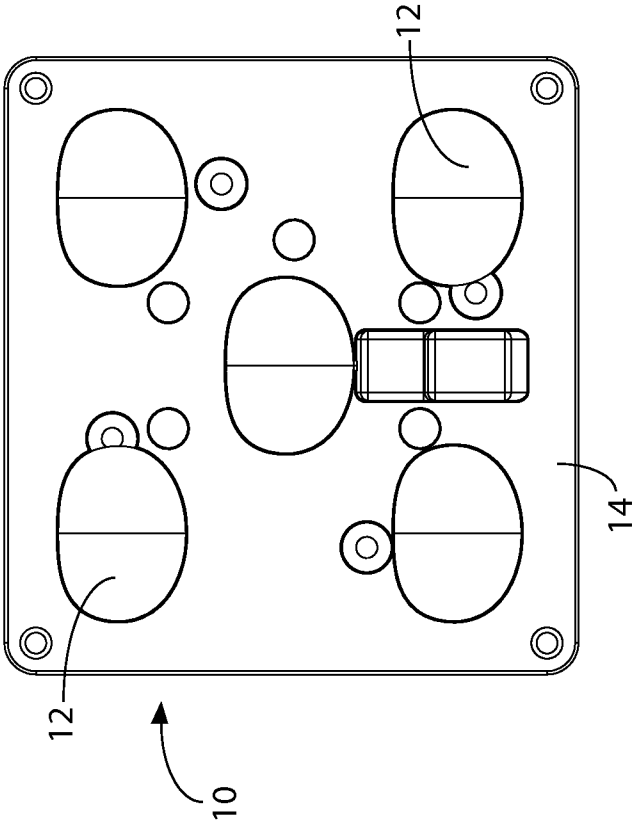


FIG. 6



FIG. 5

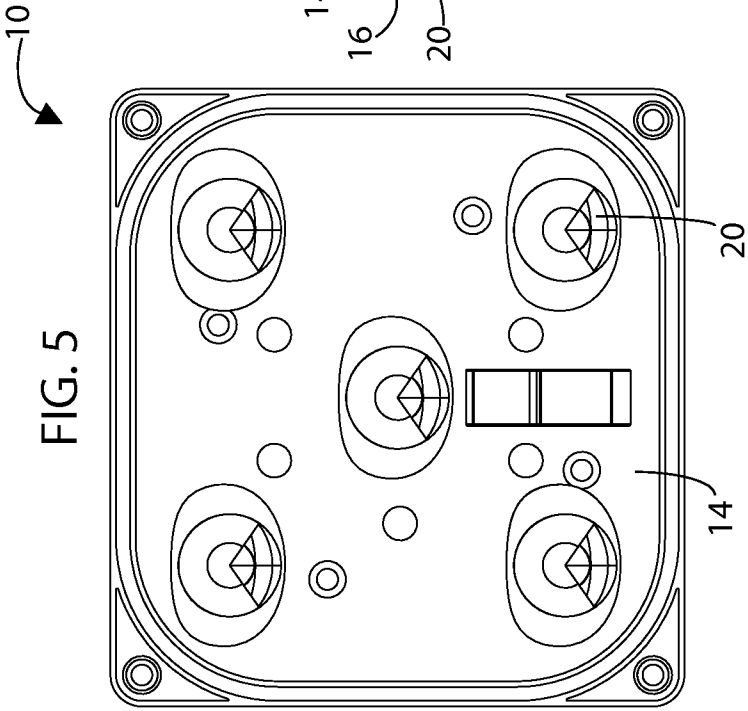


FIG. 8

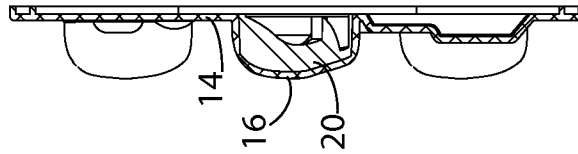
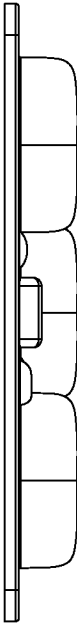


FIG. 7



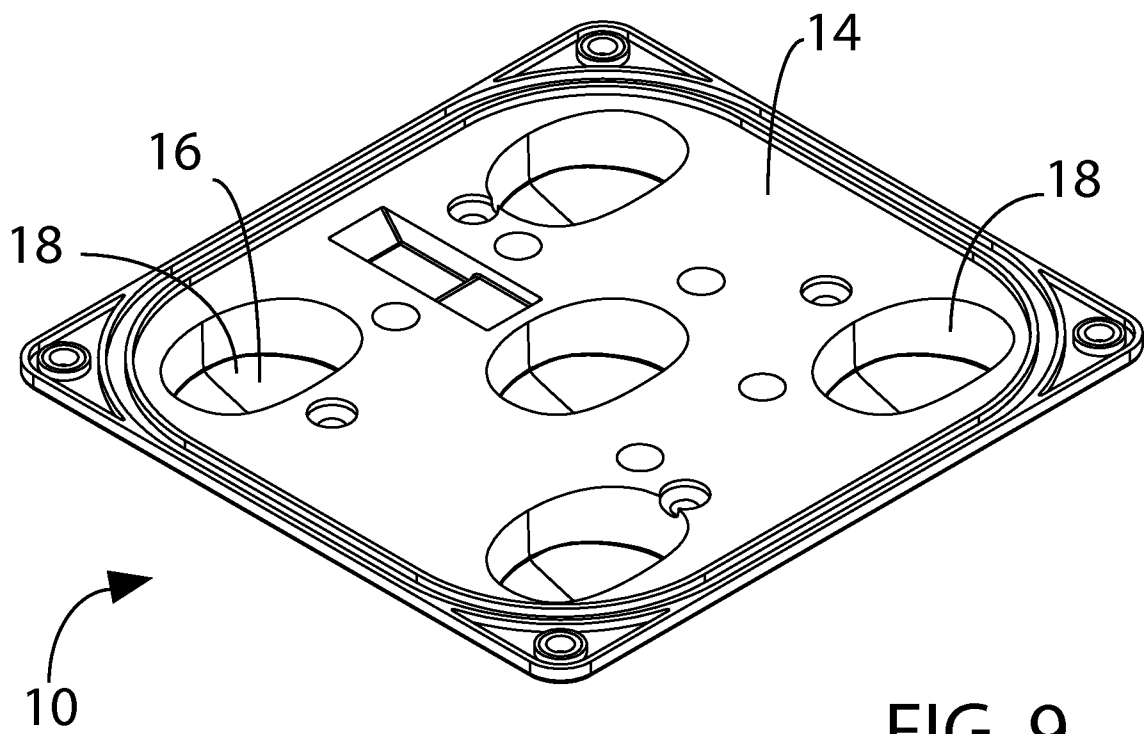


FIG. 9

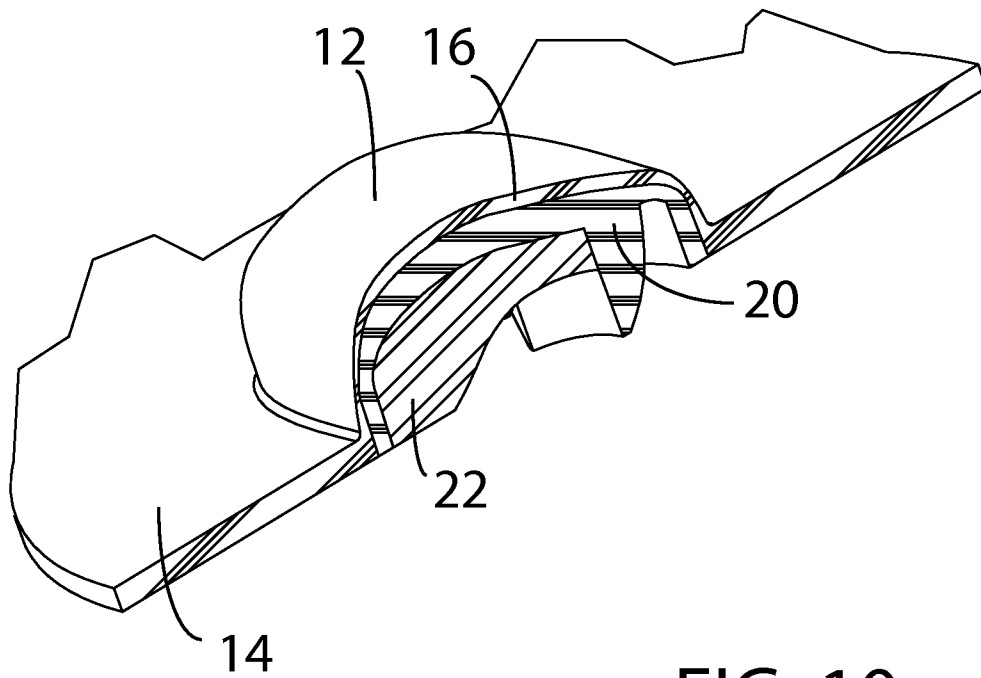


FIG. 10

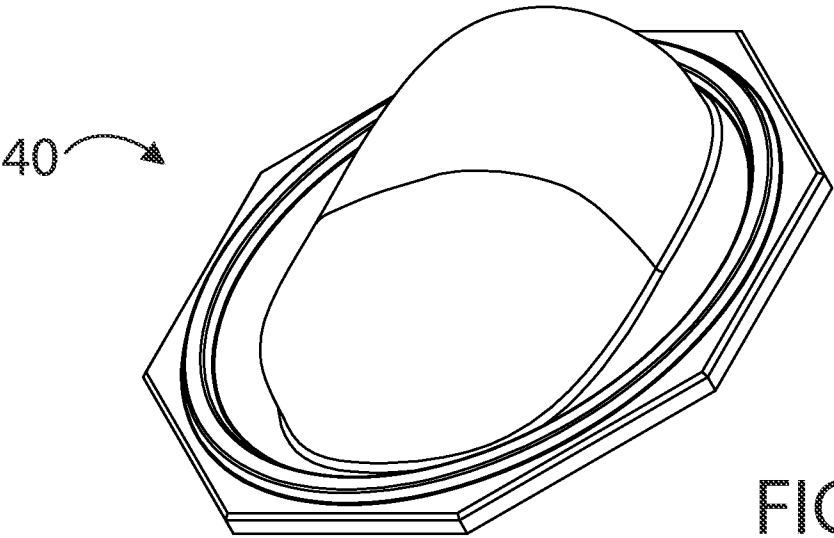


FIG. 11

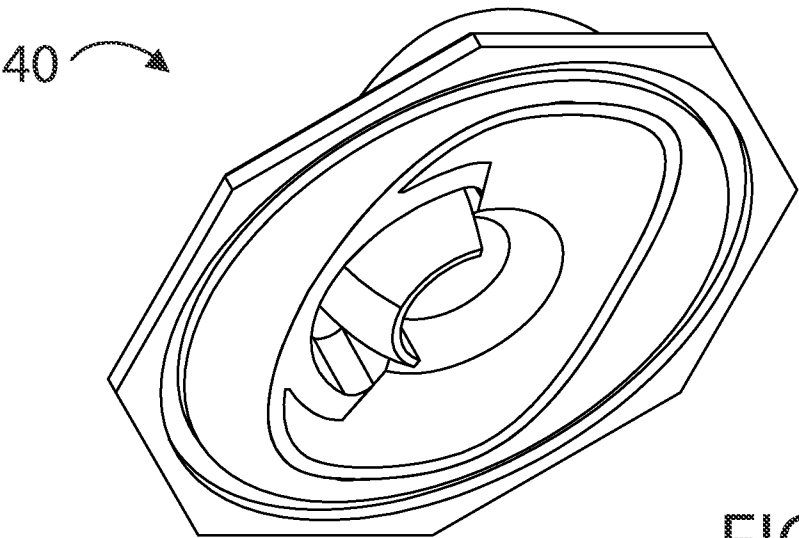


FIG. 12

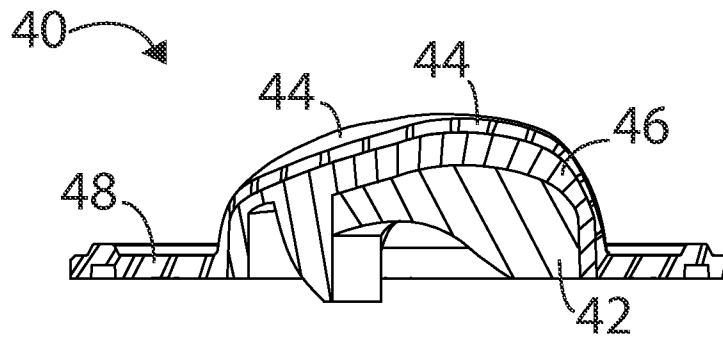


FIG. 13

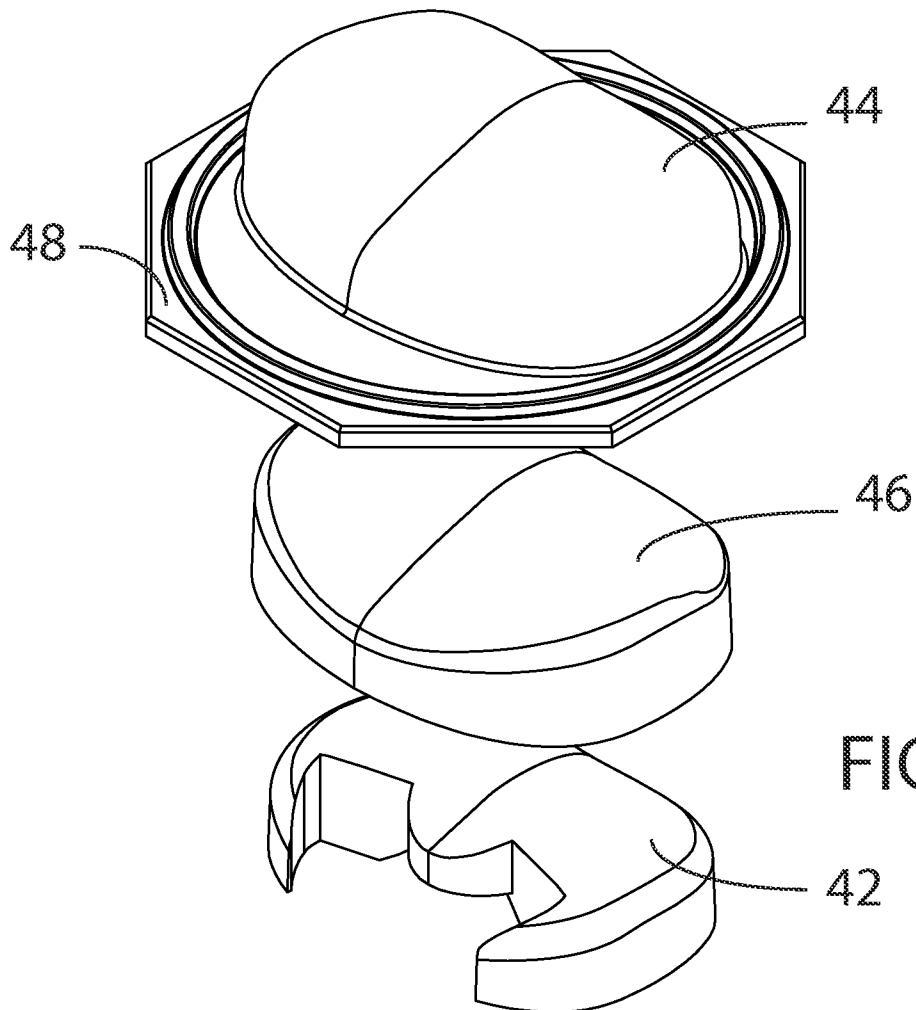


FIG. 14

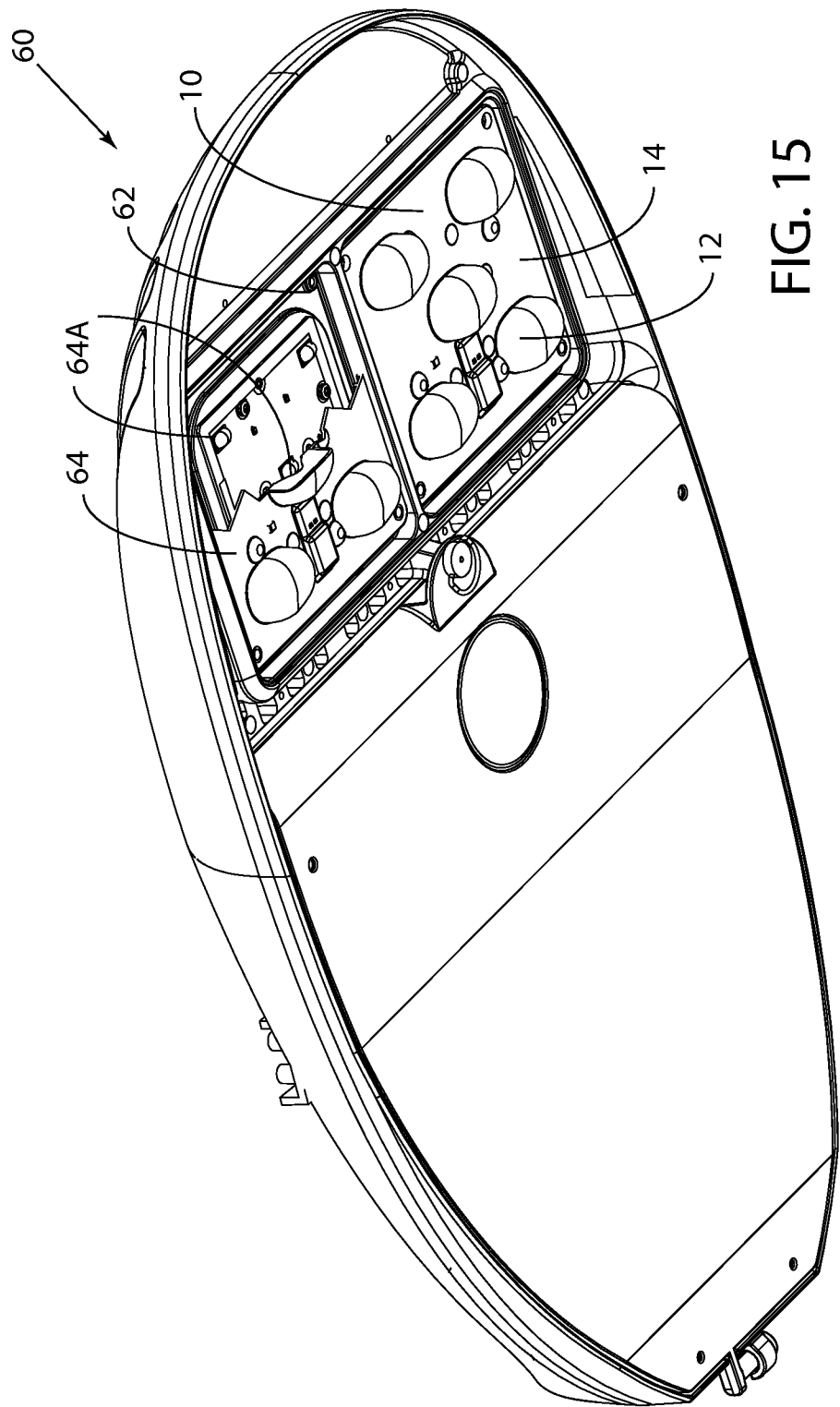


FIG. 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US14/24297

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - H01L 33/56, 33/54; F21V 5/04 (2014.01)

USPC - 257/E33.059; 264/1.9

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(8): H01L 33/56, 33/54; F21V 5/04 (2014.01)

USPC: 257/E33.059; 264/1.9

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)

MicroPatent (US-G, US-A, EP-A, EP-B, WO, JP-bib, DE-C,B, DE-A, DE-T, DE-U, GB-A, FR-A); Google Scholar; Google Patent
Search terms used: optic, lens, LED, light, emitting, diode, polymer, plastic, polymeric, cavity, pocket, space, encapsulant

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US 2008/0079182 A1 (THOMPSON, D. et al.) April 03, 2008; abstract, figures 3, 4, 5a, paragraphs [0005], [0010], [0026], [0045], [0054], [0068]-[0071], [0077], claims 1, 11	1-5, 9-15, 19-25, 29, 30 --- 6-8, 16-18, 26-28, 31-40
Y	US 7,056,567 B2 (O'NEILL, M. et al.) June 06, 2006; column 6, lines 20-36	6, 16, 26, 36
Y	WO 2008/076399 A2 (WANG, Y. et al.) June 26, 2008; figure 5, paragraphs [00163], [00164], [001666]	7, 8, 17, 18, 27, 28, 37, 38
Y	US 2012/0281404 A1 (WILCOX, K. et al.) November 08, 2012; abstract, figures 4, 5, 8, paragraphs [0006], [0007], [0010]	31-40
E, X	US 2014/0126206 A1 (WILCOX, K. et al.) May 08, 2014; abstract, figures 1, 12, claims 10, 17-21	1, 11, 21, 31

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* 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

08 August 2014 (08.08.2014)

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 AUG 2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. 571-273-3201

Authorized officer:

Shane Thomas

PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US14/24297

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.:
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:

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:

See Extra Sheet

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 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.:
1-40

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.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US14/24297

-***-Continued from Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking-***-

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fee must be paid.

Group I: Claims 1-40 are directed toward a unitary optic member for directing light from a plurality of LED light sources in spaced relationship to one another on a board beneath the optic member, the optic member having a plurality of lens portions each for directing light from one of the plurality of LED light sources, the lens portions being surrounded by and interconnected by a non-lens portion, the optic member comprising a first molded polymeric layer, the non-lens portion, an outermost layer, a pocket-space, and a second molded polymeric layer.

Group II: Claims 41-50 are directed toward a multi-layer polymeric lens for directing light from an LED light source, the lens comprising an innermost layer, an outermost layer, and a lens optical footprint.

The inventions listed as Groups I and II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features. Group I has at least a non-lens portion and a pocket-space that Groups II does not have. Group II has at least a lens optical footprint that Groups I does not have.

The common technical features of Groups I and II are at least a lens for directing light from an LED light source, lens has multiple polymeric layers, an innermost layer, and outermost layer. These common features are disclosed by US 6,831,786 B2 to Bourdelais et al. (hereinafter 'Bourdelais'). Bourdelais discloses a multi-polymeric lens (major/complex lenses 22 formed of several layers of polymers, figure 1, column 3, lines 31-34 and column 11, lines 3-11) for directing light from an LED light source (homogenizing light (directing light) from light emitting diodes (LEDs), column 17, lines 15-20), an innermost layer (distinct layer 24 of major/complex lens 22, figure 1, column 11, lines 3-11), and outermost layer (distinct layer 32 of major/complex lens 22, figure 1, column 11, lines 3-11).

Since the common technical feature is previously disclosed by the Bourdelais reference, these common features are not special and so Groups I and II lack unity.