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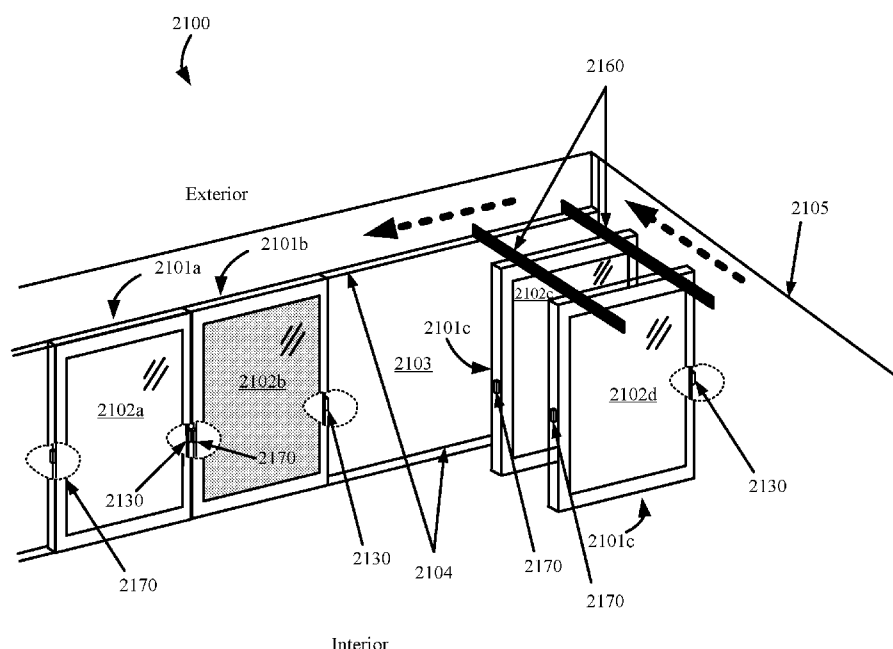


Fig. 21

(57) Abstract: This disclosure provides connectors for smart windows and doors. A smart window or door may incorporate an optically switchable pane. In one aspect, a smart window or door includes an insulated glass unit including an optically switchable pane. One aspect pertains to connectors such as, e.g., magnetic power transfer connectors, for sliding doors or windows.

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CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Application 63/070,692, titled “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS” and filed on August 26, 2020;

5 This application is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 16/197,178, titled “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS” and filed on November 20, 2018; U.S. Patent Application 16/197,178 is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application 15/243,816, titled “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS” and filed on August 22, 2016, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 14/363,769 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,671,665),
10 filed on June 6, 2014 and titled “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS,” which is a national stage application under 35 U.S.C. §371 to International Application Number PCT/US12/68950 (designating the United States), filed on December 11, 2012 and titled “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS,” which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 13/326,168 (now U.S. Patent No. 8,643,933), filed on December 14, 2011 and titled
15 “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS;” U.S. Patent Application 15/243,816 is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 13/968,258 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,482,922), filed on August 15, 2013 and titled “MULTIPURPOSE CONTROLLER FOR MULTISTATE WINDOWS,” which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 13/049,756 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,454,055), titled “MULTIPURPOSE CONTROLLER FOR
20 MULTISTATE WINDOWS” and filed on March 16, 2011, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 13/326,168 (now U.S. Patent No. 8,643,933), titled “CONNECTORS FOR SMART WINDOWS” and filed on December 14, 2011; U.S. Patent Application 15/243,816 is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 14/489,414 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,778,532), filed on September 17, 2014 and titled “CONTROLLING
25 TRANSITIONS IN OPTICALLY SWITCHABLE DEVICES;” U.S. Patent Application No. 14/489,414 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 13/309,990 (now U.S. Patent No. 8,864,321), filed on December 2, 2011 and titled “CONTROLLING TRANSITIONS IN OPTICALLY SWITCHABLE DEVICES,” which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 13/049,623 (now U.S. Patent No. 8,254,013), filed on March 16, 2011 and titled
30 “CONTROLLING TRANSITIONS IN OPTICALLY SWITCHABLE DEVICES;” and U.S. Patent Application No. 14/489,414 is also a continuation-in-part of international PCT application PCT/US14/43514 (designating the United States), filed on June 20, 2014 and titled “CONTROLLING TRANSITIONS IN OPTICALLY SWITCHABLE DEVICES,” which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 13/931,459 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,412,290),

filed on June 28, 2013 and titled "CONTROLLING TRANSITIONS IN OPTICALLY SWITCHABLE DEVICES;" each of these applications is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety and for all purposes.

FIELD

- 5 [0002] The disclosed embodiments relate generally to optically switchable devices, and more particularly to connectors for optically switchable windows.

BACKGROUND

- [0003] Various optically switchable devices are available for controlling tinting, reflectivity, etc. of window panes. Electrochromic devices are one example of optically switchable devices generally. Electrochromism is a phenomenon in which a material exhibits a reversible electrochemically-mediated change in an optical property when placed in a different electronic state, typically by being subjected to a voltage change. The optical property being manipulated is typically one or more of color, transmittance, absorbance, and reflectance. One well known electrochromic material is tungsten oxide (WO_3). Tungsten oxide is a cathodic electrochromic material in which a coloration transition, transparent to blue, occurs by electrochemical reduction.

- [0004] Electrochromic materials may be incorporated into, for example, windows for home, commercial, and other uses. The color, transmittance, absorbance, and/or reflectance of such windows may be changed by inducing a change in the electrochromic material, that is, electrochromic windows are windows that can be darkened or lightened electronically. A small voltage applied to an electrochromic device of the window will cause it to darken; reversing the voltage causes it to lighten. This capability allows for control of the amount of light that passes through the window, and presents an enormous opportunity for electrochromic windows to be used not only for aesthetic purposes but also for energy-savings.

- 25 [0005] With energy conservation being foremost in modern energy policy, it is expected that growth of the electrochromic window industry will be robust in the coming years. An important aspect of electrochromic window engineering is how to integrate electrochromic windows into new and existing (retrofit) applications. Of particular import is how to deliver power to the electrochromic glazings through framing and related structures.

- 30 **SUMMARY**

[0006] Connectors for optically switchable devices, including electrochromic devices, are disclosed herein. A connector and an electrochromic device may be associated with or

incorporated in an insulated glass unit (IGU), a window assembly, or a window unit, in some embodiments.

[0007] In one embodiment, a window unit includes an IGU including an optically switchable pane. A wire assembly is attached to an edge of the IGU and includes wires in electrical

5 communication with distinct electrodes of the optically switchable pane. A floating connector is attached to the distal end of the wire assembly, with the floating connector being electrically coupled to the optically switchable pane. The floating connector includes a flange and a nose extending from the flange by a distance approximately equal to a thickness of a first frame in which the IGU is to be mounted. The nose includes a terminal face presenting, at least, two
10 exposed contacts of opposite polarities. Other contacts may be present, e.g., for communication to a logic circuit in the window unit. The floating connector further includes two holes in the flange for affixing the floating connector to the first frame. The two holes in the flange are arranged with respect to the nose such that the nose is closer to one of the holes than the other, thereby requiring that the two exposed contacts be arranged in a defined orientation when the
15 floating connector is affixed to the first frame. In other embodiments, the floating connector includes an asymmetric element in the shape of the nose and/or the flange that permits installation in only one way.

[0008] In another embodiment, a window assembly includes an IGU including an optically switchable pane. A first connector is mounted to the IGU in a sealant of the IGU. The first
20 connector includes exposed contacts electrically coupled to leads extending from the optically switchable pane and through the IGU, e.g., around the perimeter of a spacer of the IGU and to the first connector. The first connector further includes a first ferromagnetic element which itself may be magnetized. A wire assembly is configured to be detachably mounted to the IGU through the first connector. The wire assembly includes at least two wires extending from and
25 electrically coupled to a second connector. The second connector includes a surface having contacts and the surface is shaped for mechanical engagement to the first connector. The second connector further includes a second ferromagnetic element, which itself may be magnetized. At least one of the first and second ferromagnetic elements is magnetized such that the first and second connectors may magnetically engage one another to provide electrical communication
30 between their respective contacts.

[0009] In another embodiment, a window system includes a first IGU. The first IGU includes a first optically switchable pane and a first connector in electrical communication with electrodes of the first optically switchable pane. A first coupling unit includes two connectors linked by a

flexible ribbon cable, with a first of the two connectors being configured to mate with the first connector.

[0010] Certain embodiments include pre-wired spacers, electrical connection systems for IGUs that include at least one optical device and the IGUs that include such systems. In some
5 embodiments, onboard controllers are part of the electrical connection systems. Many components of the electrical connection systems may be embedded within the secondary seal. Electrical connection systems described herein may include components for providing electrical powering to the IGU at virtually any location about the perimeter of the IGU. In this way, the installer in the field is given maximum convenience and flexibility when installing IGUs having
10 optical devices, e.g. electrochromic devices.

[0011] Certain embodiments pertain to an electrical connection system for a sliding door. The electrical connection system comprises a guide and a shuttle. The guide comprises a recess within which pass one or more wires for electrical communication between at least a power source and an optically switchable device in the sliding door or window. The guide further
15 comprises an outer surface and a lengthwise slot in the outer surface. The shuttle is configured to couple to the sliding door or window and slideably engage with the lengthwise slot in the guide. The shuttle is further configured to pass the one or more wires from the sliding door or window, through a body of the shuttle into the recess in the guide, wherein during movement of the sliding door or window, the one or more wires are protected from interaction with one or
20 more moving components. In some cases, electrical connection system a flexible member affixed at one end to the shuttle. The one or more wires are coupled to the flexible member and the flexible member comprises a bend portion allowing the flexible member to pass back over itself and reside substantially parallel to the length of, and inside, the guide. In one example, the one or more wires are a ribbon cable and the flexible member is a spring steel tape. In another
25 example, the flexible member is a chain guide made of a non-electrically conducting material, and the one or more wires reside within the body of the chain guide.

[0012] Certain embodiments pertain to an electrical connection system for a sliding door or window where the electrical connection system comprises a frame bracket configured to couple to the sliding door or window and a base bracket configured to couple to a header of the sliding
30 window or door, or to a base rail. The frame bracket and the base bracket are configured to house opposing ends of an IGU connector cable. In one embodiment, the electrical connection system further comprises a chain guide configured to house a middle portion of the IGU connector cable between the frame bracket and the base bracket.

[0013] Certain embodiments pertain to an electrical connection system for a plurality of sliding doors or windows. The electrical connection system comprises a first frame guide with a plurality of lengthwise slots and shuttles configured to couple to the sliding doors or windows and configured to slidably engage with the lengthwise slots of the first frame guide. The electrical connection system also comprises chain guides configured to fold and unfold in a horizontal direction inside the lengthwise slots of the frame guide. The chain guides are coupled at one end to the shuttles and at the other end to the first frame guide or to a header. Each chain guide comprises a recess within which one or more wires reside. The one or more wires of the chain guides are in electrical communication with a power source and one or more optically-switchable devices of the sliding doors or windows.

[0014] Certain embodiments pertain to magnetic power transfer connectors. Some aspects pertain to a magnetic power transfer connector comprising a first component and a second component. The first component comprises a housing and a floating portion configured to float within the housing. The floating portion includes a first cone, a second cone and one or more first magnets. The first component also includes a plurality of pins. The second component comprises a first cup and a second cup. The first cup and the second cup are configured to receive the first and second cones respectively. The second component also comprises a plurality of pads configured for connection with the plurality of pins and metal or one or more second magnets of opposing polarity from the one or more first magnets.

[0015] Certain embodiments pertain to magnetic power transfer connectors and/or a window or door comprising one or more magnetic power transfer connectors.

[0016] Some embodiments pertain to a magnetic power transfer connector comprising a first component and a second component. The first component comprises a housing and a floating portion configured to float within the housing. The floating portion includes a first cone, a second cone and one or more first magnets. The first component also includes a plurality of pins. The second component comprises a first cup and a second cup. The first cup and the second cup are configured to receive the first and second cones respectively. The second component also comprises a plurality of pads configured for connection with the plurality of pins and metal or one or more second magnets of opposing polarity from the one or more first magnets.

[0017] Certain embodiments pertain to a door or window system comprising a plurality of detachable sliding doors or windows configured to slide along, and connect to and disconnect from, a rail. Each detachable sliding door or window comprises one or more magnetic power

transfer connectors. Each magnetic power transfer connector comprises a first component and a second component. The first component comprises a housing and a floating portion configured to float within the housing. The floating portion includes a first cone, a second cone and one or more first magnets. The first component also includes a plurality of pins. The second

5 component comprises a first cup and a second cup. The first cup and the second cup are configured to receive the first and second cones respectively. The second component also comprises a plurality of pads configured for connection with the plurality of pins and metal or one or more second magnets of opposing polarity from the one or more first magnets.

[0018] Certain embodiments pertain to a door or a window comprising an insulated glass unit

10 having one or more optically switchable devices and a magnetic power transfer connector component. The magnetic power transfer connector component comprising a housing and a floating portion configured to float within the housing. The floating portion includes a first cone, a second cone, one or more first magnets and a plurality of first pins or first pads.

[0019] These and other features and advantages will be described in further detail below, with

15 reference to the associated drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] **Figure 1** shows an example of a voltage profile for driving optical state transitions for an electrochromic device.

[0021] **Figure 2** is a cross-sectional schematic of an electrochromic device.

20 [0022] **Figure 3** shows examples of the operations for fabricating an IGU including an electrochromic pane and incorporating the IGU into a frame.

[0023] **Figure 4** shows an example of a manner in which an IGU including an electrochromic pane may be transported during fabrication and/or testing of the IGU.

[0024] **Figure 5A** is a schematic diagram of an IGU including an electrochromic pane and an

25 associated wire assembly.

[0025] **Figure 5B** shows an example of the manner in which an IGU including an electrochromic pane may be transported during fabrication and/or testing of the IGU.

[0026] **Figure 5C** depicts a first connector and second connector, each having two ferromagnetic elements.

30 [0027] **Figure 5D** depicts an IGU with two or more redundant connectors embedded in the secondary seal.

[0028] **Figure 6** shows examples of schematic diagrams of an IGU including an electrochromic pane in a frame with a floating connector installed in the frame.

[0029] **Figure 7** shows examples of schematic diagrams of a window unit incorporating an IGU including an electrochromic pane with detail of a connection configuration for powering the IGU.

[0030] **Figure 8** shows examples of schematic diagrams of a window unit incorporating IGUs including electrochromic panes with detail of a connection configuration for powering the IGUs.

[0031] **Figures 9A-9D** show examples of schematic diagrams of IGUs and window units with ribbon cable connector embodiments as described herein.

[0032] **Figure 9E** shows an example of a schematic diagram of a sliding door with a ribbon cable connector system.

[0033] **Figure 9F** shows an example of a schematic diagram of a sliding door with another ribbon cable connector system.

[0034] **Figures 9G and 9H** depict perspective views of a power/communications cable management system for movable doors or windows.

[0035] **Figures 10A and 10B** include schematic diagrams of an IGU with a frame that may serve as both as a secondary sealing element and an electrical connector for an electrochromic pane of the IGU.

[0036] **Figures 11A-E** depict aspects of IGU wiring schemes.

[0037] **Figures 12A-D** depict aspects of pre-wired spacers.

[0038] **Figures 13A and 13B** depict aspects of a pre-wired spacer.

[0039] **Figures 14A and 14B** depict aspects of another pre-wired spacer.

[0040] **Figure 15** is a cross-sectional perspective of a pre-wired spacer including electrical connection about the perimeter of the spacer and through-spacer wiring.

[0041] **Figure 16A** is a cross-sectional perspective of another pre-wired spacer including electrical connection about the perimeter of the spacer and through-spacer wiring.

[0042] **Figures 16B-C** show aspects of a particular embodiment in accord with the pre-wired spacer described in relation to **Figure 16A**.

[0043] **Figure 16D** shows alternative piercing-type pin connectors in accord with the embodiments described in relation to **Figures 16A-C**.

[0044] **Figure 17A** depicts an electrical connection system where ribbon cable is used in the secondary seal in conjunction with piercing-type connectors as described herein.

5 [0045] **Figure 17B** depicts an electrical connection system where ribbon cable is used in the secondary seal, and pin and socket connectors are configured in the secondary seal as well.

[0046] **Figure 18A** depicts an electrochromic window controller having piercing-type pin connectors as described herein.

10 [0047] **Figure 18B** depicts a close up perspective of a controller as described in relation to **Figure 18A**.

[0048] **Figure 19A** depicts components of a sliding door assembly including a fixed door and four movable doors in a stackable configuration, according to an implementation.

[0049] **Figure 19B** depicts a cross-sectional view of the sliding door assembly of **Figure 19A** at five different positions, according to an implementation.

15 [0050] **Figure 19C** depicts a cross-sectional view of a portion of the sliding door assembly of **Figure 19A** showing details of a first frame guide, according to an implementation.

[0051] **Figure 19D** depicts a cross-sectional view of another portion of the sliding door assembly of **Figure 19A** showing details of a second frame guide, according to an implementation.

20 [0052] **Figure 19E** depicts a cross-sectional view of another example of a sliding door assembly having frame guides with four lengthwise slots, according to an implementation.

[0053] **Figure 19F** depicts a cross-sectional view of another example of a sliding door assembly having frame guides with five lengthwise slots, according to an implementation.

25 [0054] **Figure 20A** depicts a sliding door assembly with controllers housed in shuttles, according to an implementation.

[0055] **Figure 20B** depicts a sliding door assembly with controllers housed in shuttles, according to an implementation.

[0056] **Figure 21** is a schematic drawing depicting a system including plurality of four detachable sliding doors, according to an implementation.

[0057] **Figure 22** is a drawing of an isometric view of an example of a magnetic power transfer component, according to an implementation.

[0058] **Figure 23A** is a drawing of a cross-sectional view of an example of a magnetic power transfer component in the disconnected state, according to an implementation.

5 [0059] **Figure 23B** is a drawing of a cross-sectional view of the magnetic power transfer component in **Figure 23A** in the connected state, according to an implementation.

[0060] **Figure 24** is a drawing of a cross-sectional view of an example of a magnetic power transfer component, according to an implementation.

10 [0061] **Figure 25** is a drawing of an isometric view of an example of a magnetic power transfer component, according to an implementation.

[0062] **Figure 26A** is a photograph of an example of a magnetic power transfer component, according to an implementation.

[0063] **Figure 26B** is a photograph of the magnetic power transfer component of **Figure 26A** in a disconnected state, according to an implementation.

15 [0064] **Figure 26C** is a photograph of the magnetic power transfer component of **Figure 26A** in a connected state, according to an implementation.

[0065] **Figure 27** is a schematic drawing of a network of electrochromic windows and electrochromic window controllers with a trunk line, according to an implementation.

20 [0066] **Figure 28** is a schematic drawing of a trunk line system, according to an implementation.

[0067] **Figure 29** is a schematic drawing of an example of a trunk line system, according to an implementation.

[0068] **Figure 30** is a schematic drawing of another example of a trunk line system, according to an implementation.

25 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[0069] It should be understood that while the disclosed embodiments focus on electrochromic (EC) windows (also referred to as smart windows), the concepts disclosed herein may apply to other types of switchable optical devices, including liquid crystal devices, suspended particle devices, and the like. For example, a liquid crystal device or a suspended particle device, instead
30 of an electrochromic device, could be incorporated in any of the disclosed embodiments.

[0070] An IGU can include the transparent portion of a “window.” In the following description, an IGU may include two substantially transparent substrates, for example, two panes of glass, where at least one of the substrates includes an electrochromic device disposed thereon, and the substrates have a separator (or “spacer”) disposed between them. One or more of these substrates may itself be a structure having multiple substrates. In certain implementations, an IGU is hermetically sealed, having an interior region that is isolated from the ambient environment. A window assembly may include an IGU, electrical connectors for coupling the one or more electrochromic devices of the IGU to a window controller, and a frame that supports the IGU and related wiring.

[0071] In order to orient the reader to embodiments for delivering power to one or more electrochromic devices in an IGU and/or window assembly, an exemplary description of a powering curve for transitioning an electrochromic window is presented.

[0072] **Figure 1** shows an example of a voltage profile for driving optical state transitions for an electrochromic device. The magnitude of the DC voltages applied to an electrochromic device may depend in part on the thickness of the electrochromic stack of the electrochromic device and the size (e.g., area) of the electrochromic device. A voltage profile, **100**, includes the following sequence: a negative ramp, **102**, a negative hold, **103**, a positive ramp, **104**, a negative hold, **106**, a positive ramp, **108**, a positive hold, **109**, a negative ramp, **110**, and a positive hold, **112**. Note that the voltage remains constant during the length of time that the device remains in its defined optical state, i.e., in negative hold **106** and positive hold **112**. Negative ramp **102** drives the device to the colored state and negative hold **106** maintains the device in the colored state for a desired period of time. Negative hold **103** may be for a specified duration of time or until another condition is met, such as a desired amount of charge being passed sufficient to cause the desired change in coloration, for example. Positive ramp **104**, which increases the voltage from the maximum in negative voltage ramp **102**, may reduce the leakage current when the colored state is held at negative hold **106**.

[0073] Positive ramp **108** drives the transition of the electrochromic device from the colored to the bleached state. Positive hold **112** maintains the device in the bleached state for a desired period of time. Positive hold **109** may be for a specified duration of time or until another condition is met, such as a desired amount of charge being passed sufficient to cause the desired change in coloration, for example. Negative ramp **110**, which decreases the voltage from the maximum in positive ramp **108**, may reduce leakage current when the bleached state is held at positive hold **112**.

[0074] Further details regarding voltage control algorithms used for driving optical state transitions in an electrochromic device may be found in U.S. Patent Application No. 13/049,623 (now U.S. Patent No. 8,254,013), titled "CONTROLLING TRANSITIONS IN OPTICALLY SWITCHABLE DEVICES," filed March 16, 2011, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0075] To apply voltage control algorithms, there may be associated wiring and connections to the electrochromic device being powered. **Figure 2** shows an example of a cross-sectional schematic drawing of an electrochromic device, **200**. Electrochromic device **200** includes a substrate, **205**. The substrate may be transparent and may be made of, for example, glass. A first transparent conducting oxide (TCO) layer, **210**, is on substrate **205**, with first TCO layer **210** being the first of two conductive layers used to form the electrodes of electrochromic device **200**. Electrochromic stack **215** may include (i) an electrochromic (EC) layer, (ii) an ion-conducting (IC) layer, and (iii) a counter electrode (CE) layer to form a stack in which the IC layer separates the EC layer and the CE layer. Electrochromic stack **215** is sandwiched between first TCO layer **210** and a second TCO layer, **220**, TCO layer **220** being the second of two conductive layers used to form the electrodes of electrochromic device **200**. First TCO layer **210** is in contact with a first bus bar, **230**, and second TCO layer **220** is in contact with a second bus bar, **225**. Wires, **231** and **232**, are connected to bus bars **230** and **225**, respectively, and form a wire assembly (not shown) which terminates in a connector, **235**. Wires of another connector, **240**, may be connected to a controller that is capable of effecting a transition of electrochromic device **200**, e.g., from a first optical state to a second optical state. Connectors **235** and **240** may be coupled, such that the controller may drive the optical state transition for electrochromic device **200**.

[0076] Further details regarding electrochromic devices may be found in U.S. Patent Application No. 12/645,111, titled "FABRICATION OF LOW DEFECTIVITY ELECTROCHROMIC DEVICES," filed December 22, 2009. Further details regarding electrochromic devices may also be found in U.S. Patent Application No. 12/645,159, filed December 22, 2009, U.S. Patent Application No. 12/772,055 (now U.S. Patent No. 8,300,298) filed April 30, 2010, U.S. Patent Application No. 12/814,277 filed June 11, 2010, and U.S. Patent Application No. 12/814,279 filed June 11, 2010, each titled "ELECTROCHROMIC DEVICES;" each of the aforementioned are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0077] In accordance with voltage algorithms and associated wiring and connections for powering an electrochromic device, there are also aspects of how the wired electrochromic glazing is incorporated into an IGU and how the IGU is incorporated into, e.g., a frame. **Figure**

3 shows examples of the operations for fabricating an IGU, **325**, including an electrochromic pane, **305**, and incorporating the IGU **325** into a frame, **327**. Electrochromic pane **305** has an electrochromic device (not shown, but for example on surface A) and bus bars, **310**, which provide power to the electrochromic device, is matched with another glass pane, **315**. The electrochromic pane may include, for example, an electrochromic device similar to the electrochromic device shown in **Figure 2**, as described above. In some embodiments, the electrochromic device is solid state and inorganic.

[0078] During fabrication of IGU **325**, a separator, **320** is sandwiched in between and registered with glass panes **305** and **315**. IGU **325** has an associated interior space defined by the faces of the glass panes in contact with separator **320** and the interior surfaces of the separator. Separator **320** may be a sealing separator, that is, the separator may include a spacer and sealing material (primary seal) between the spacer and each glass pane where the glass panes contact the separator. A sealing separator together with the primary seal may seal, e.g. hermetically, the interior volume enclosed by glass panes **305** and **315** and separator **320** and protect the interior volume from moisture and the like. Once glass panes **305** and **315** are coupled to separator **320**, a secondary seal may be applied around the perimeter edges of IGU **325** in order to impart further sealing from the ambient environment, as well as further structural rigidity to IGU **325**. The secondary seal may be a silicone based sealant, for example.

[0079] IGU **325** may be wired to a window controller, **350**, via a wire assembly, **330**. Wire assembly **330** includes wires electrically coupled to bus bars **310** and may include other wires for sensors or for other components of IGU **325**. Insulated wires in a wire assembly may be braided and have an insulated cover over all of the wires, such that the multiple wires form a single cord or line. In some cases, the wire assembly may include a “pigtail” connector as described herein. IGU **325** may be mounted in frame **327** to create a window assembly, **335**. Window assembly **335** is connected, via wire assembly **330**, to window controller, **350**. Window controller **350** may also be connected to one or more sensors in frame **327** with one or more communication lines, **345**. During fabrication of IGU **325**, care must be taken, e.g., due to the fact that glass panes may be fragile but also because wire assembly **330** extends beyond the IGU glass panes and may be damaged. An example of such a scenario is depicted in **Figure 4**.

[0080] **Figure 4** shows an example of the manner in which an IGU including an electrochromic pane may be transported during the fabrication process for the IGU. As shown in **Figure 4**, IGUs, **402** and **404**, may be transported and handled on a transport system, **400**, in a manner in which an IGU rests on its edge. For example, transport system **400** may include a number of rollers such that IGUs may easily be translated along an assembly or testing line.

Handling an IGU in a vertical manner (i.e., with the IGU resting on its edge) may have the advantage of the IGU having a smaller footprint on a manufacturing floor. Each IGU may include a wire assembly, **412**, with a connector (e.g., pigtail connector) that provides electrical contact to the bus bars and the electrochromic stack in each IGU. The wire assembly may be about 12 inches long such that the wire does not interfere with transport system **400**, e.g., when the IGU vertical dimension as it rests on transport system **400** is about 12 inches or more. The wire assembly also may be offset from an edge of the IGU by about 3 inches, e.g., to ensure that when installed in a frame the wires do not interfere with blocks or other means of securing the IGU in the frame. During transport on transport system **400**, the wire assembly, although sized to avoid contact with transport system **400**, may catch on other features of a fabrication facility or be inadvertently held while the IGU is still moving along transport system **400**. When the wire assembly is permanently attached to the IGU as shown in **Figures 3** and **4**, the wire assembly may be inadvertently detached from the IGU or otherwise damaged. This may include damaging the wiring within the secondary seal of the IGU. When this happens, the entire IGU may need to be replaced. Since typically the electrochromic glazing(s) of the IGU are the most expensive feature, it is unacceptably costly to dispose of the entire IGU as a result of damaging the wiring component of the IGU assembly due to external portions of the wiring. Embodiments described herein avoid such a result.

[0081] **Figure 5A** is a schematic diagram of an IGU, **500**, including an electrochromic pane, **505**, and an associated wire assembly, **530**. IGU **500** includes electrochromic pane **505** which includes bus bars, **515**, which are in electrical communication with an electrochromic device, **517** (for an exemplary cross-section see **Figure 2**). Electrochromic pane **505** is matched with another pane (not shown) and attached to the other pane with a separator, **520** (indicated by the dotted lines). The area of electrochromic pane **505** outside of separator **520** is a secondary sealing area, while electrochromic device lies within the perimeter of separator **520** (which forms the primary seal against the glass panes of the IGU). In the assembled IGU, the secondary sealing area may be filled with a sealing compound (as described in relation to **Figure 3**) to form a secondary seal. Wires, **522** and **523**, are connected to bus bars **515** and extend through IGU **500** from bus bars **515**, through or under spacer **520**, and within the secondary seal to a first connector, **525**. Wires **522** and **523** may be positioned such that they do not appear in the viewable region of the panes. For example, the wires may be enclosed in the sealing separator or the secondary seal as depicted. In some embodiments, and as depicted, first connector **525** may be housed substantially within the secondary seal. For example, first connector **525** may be surrounded by the secondary sealant on all sides except for the face of first connector **525** having two pads, **527**. The first connector may be housed substantially within the secondary seal in

different manners. For example, in some embodiments, the first connector may be housed substantially within the secondary seal and be recessed relative to the edges of the glass panes. In some embodiments, first connector **525** may be housed substantially within the secondary seal and protrude beyond the edges of the glass panes. In other embodiments, first connector **525** may itself form part of the secondary seal, e.g., by sandwiching between the glass panes with sealant disposed between itself and the glass panes.

[0082] As noted above, first connector **525** includes two pads **527**. The two pads are exposed and provide electrical contact to wires **522** and **523**. In this example, first connector **525** further includes a ferromagnetic element, **529**. Wire assembly **530** includes a second connector, **535**, configured to mate with and provide electrical communication with pads **527**. Second connector **535** includes a surface having two pads, **540**, that provide electrical contact to wires, **545**, of the wire assembly. Second connector **535** further includes a ferromagnetic element, **550**, configured to register and mate with ferromagnetic element **529** of the first connector.

[0083] Pads **540** of second connector **535** are configured or shaped for mechanical and electrical contact with pads **527** of first connector **525**. Further, at least one of ferromagnetic elements **529** of first connector **525** or **550** of second connector **535**, respectively, may be magnetized. With at least one of ferromagnetic elements **529** or **550** being magnetized, first connector **525** and second connector **535** may magnetically engage one another and provide electrical communication between their respective pads. When both ferromagnetic elements are magnetized, their polarity is opposite so as not to repel each other when registered. A distal end (not shown) of the wire assembly **530** may include terminals, sometimes provided in a plug or socket, that allow the wire assembly to be connected to a window controller. In one embodiment, a distal end of wire assembly **530** include a floating connector, e.g., as described in relation to **Figures 6 and 7**.

[0084] In one embodiment, rather than a pad to pad contact (e.g., **527** to **540** as in **Figure 5A**) for the first and second connectors, a pad to spring-type pin configuration is used. That is, one connector has a pad electrical connection and the other connector has a corresponding spring-type pin, or “pogo pin”; the spring-type pin engages with the pad of the other connector in order to make the electrical connection. In one embodiment, where ferromagnetic elements are also included, the magnetic attraction between the ferromagnetic elements of the first and second connectors is sufficiently strong so as to at least partially compress the spring mechanism of the pogo pin so as to make a good electrical connection when engaged. In one embodiment, the pads and corresponding pogo pins are themselves the ferromagnetic elements.

[0085] In some embodiments, first connector **525**, second connector **535**, or the terminals or connector at the distal end of the wire assembly (e.g. a floating connector) may include a memory device and/or an integrated circuit device. The memory device and/or integrated circuit device may store information for identifying and/or controlling electrochromic pane **505** in IGU **500**. For example, the device may contain a voltage and current algorithm or voltage and current operating instructions for transitioning electrochromic pane **505** from a colored state to a bleached state or vice versa. The algorithm or operating instructions may be specified for the size, shape, and thickness of electrochromic pane **505**, for example. As another example, the device may contain information that identifies the shape or size of electrochromic pane **505** to a window controller such that electrochromic pane **505** may operate in an effective manner. As yet another example, the device may contain information specifying a maximum electric signal and a minimum electric signal that may be applied to electrochromic pane **505** by a window controller. Specifying maximum and minimum electric signals that may be applied to the electrochromic pane may help in preventing damage to the electrochromic pane.

[0086] In another example, the memory and/or integrated circuit device may contain cycling data for the electrochromic device to which it is connected. In certain embodiments, the memory and/or integrated circuit device includes part of the control circuitry for the one or more electrochromic devices of the IGU. In one embodiment, individually, the memory and/or integrated circuit device may contain information and/or logic to allow identification of the electrochromic device architecture, glazing size, etc., as described above, e.g., during a testing or initial programming phase when in communication with a controller and/or programming device. In one embodiment, collectively, the memory and/or integrated circuit device may include at least part of the controller function of the IGU for an external device intended as a control interface of the installed IGU.

[0087] Further, in embodiments in which first connector **525** includes the memory device and/or the integrated circuit device, damage to the electrochromic pane may be prevented because the device is part of IGU **500**. Having the maximum and minimum electric signals that may be applied to electrochromic pane **505** stored on a device included in first connector **525** means that this information will remain associated with IGU **500**. In one example, a wiring assembly as described herein includes five wires and associated contacts; two of the wires are for delivering power to the electrodes of an electrochromic device, and the remaining three wires are for data communication to the memory and/or integrated circuit device.

[0088] Wire assembly **530** described with respect to **Figure 5A** may be easily attachable to, and detachable from, IGU **500**. Wire assembly **530** also may aid in the fabrication and handling

of an IGU because wire assembly **530** is not permanently attached to the IGU and will therefore not interfere with any fabrication processes. This may lower the manufacturing costs for an IGU. Further, as noted above, in some IGUs that include wire assemblies that are permanently attached to the IGU, if the wire assembly becomes damaged and/or separated from the IGU, the IGU may need to be disassembled to reconnect the wire assembly or the IGU may need to be replaced. With a detachable wire assembly, an IGU may be installed and then the wire assembly attached, possibly precluding any damage to the wire assembly. If a wire assembly is damaged, it can also be easily replaced because it is modular.

[0089] Additionally, the detachable wire assembly allows for the replacement or the upgrade of the wire assembly during the installed life of the associated IGU. For example, if the wire assembly includes a memory chip and/or a controller chip that becomes obsolete or otherwise needs replacing, a new version of the assembly with a new chip can be installed without interfering with the physical structure of the IGU to which it is to be associated. Further, different buildings may employ different controllers and/or connectors that each require their own special wire assembly connector (each of which, for example, may have a distinct mechanical connector design, electrical requirements, logic characteristics, etc.). Additionally, if a wire assembly wears out or becomes damaged during the installed life of the IGU, the wire assembly can be replaced without replacing the entire IGU.

[0090] Another advantage of a detachable wire assembly is shown in **Figure 5B**. **Figure 5B** is a schematic diagram of an IGU **500** on a transport system **400** and an associated wire assembly. The IGU **500** includes an electrochromic pane and a connector. The transport system **400** may include a number of rollers such that IGU **500** may easily be moved, as described above. The portion of transport system **400** shown in **Figure 5B** may reside in a testing region of the manufacturing floor, for example, after the IGU is fabricated. With IGU **500** including a connector and a wire assembly **530** with a connector capable of being magnetically coupled to one another as described in **Figure 5A**, IGU **500** may be easily tested. For example, testing of the IGU may be performed automatically by dropping wire assembly **530** including a connector that includes a ferromagnetic element on to an edge of the IGU. The connector of the wire assembly may connect with the connector of the IGU, with little or no physical alignment needed, e.g., due to arrangement of one or more ferromagnetic elements in the mating connectors. For example, the testing connector end may simply be dangled near the IGU; the registration and connection between the connectors being accomplished by magnetic attraction and alignment making it “snap” into place automatically. The IGU may then be tested, for example, by a testing controller coupled to the other end of the wire assembly **530**. Testing may

include, for example, activating the electrochromic pane and assessing the electrochromic pane for possible defects. The wire assembly may then be removed from the IGU by a force sufficient to overcome the magnetic attraction between the two connectors. In certain embodiments, the external connector may require appropriate flexible supports to prevent the wiring to the external connector from experiencing the stress of pulling the connectors apart. The wire assembly may then be ready to engage the next IGU moving along the manufacturing line.

[0091] In certain embodiments, each of the first and second connectors includes at least two ferromagnetic elements. In a specific embodiment, each of the first and second connectors includes two ferromagnetic elements. A “double” magnetic contact allows for more secure connections. Magnets such as neodymium based magnets, e.g., comprising Nd₂Fe₁₄B, are well suited for this purpose because of their relatively strong magnetic fields as compared to their size. As described above, the two ferromagnetic elements may be part of the electrical pads, or not. In one embodiment, the two ferromagnetic elements in each of the first and the second connectors are themselves magnets, where the poles of the magnets of each of the first and second connectors that are proximate when the connectors are registered, are opposite so that the respective magnets in each of the first and second connectors attract each other.

[0092] Figure 5C depicts a first connector (IGU and wiring to the first connector not shown), **525a**, having two magnets, **560**, one with the positive pole exposed and one with the negative pole exposed. The surfaces of electrical contacts, **527a**, are also depicted. A second connector, **535a**, has corresponding magnets where the poles facing the exposed poles of magnets **560** are opposite so as to attract magnets **560**. Second connector also has wires, **545**, that lead to a power source such as a controller (electrical pads on connector **535a** are not depicted). Using such a connector configuration assures that the electrical connections (the pads in this example) will align correctly due to the magnetic poles attracting only when the opposite poles are proximate each other. In one embodiment, this arrangement is used where the pad-to-pad or pad-to-pogo-pin electrical connections are so magnetized and poles so configured.

[0093] When installing an IGU in some framing systems, e.g., a window unit or curtain wall where multiple IGUs are to be installed in proximity, it is useful to have flexibility in where the electrical connection is made to each IGU. This is especially true since the electrochromic glazing of the IGUs may be placed on the outside of the installation, facing the external environment of the installation. Given this configuration, having the connectors in the same position within the secondary seal of the IGUs of the installation requires much more wiring to the controller. However, for example, if the electrical connectors in the IGUs (as described

herein) can be positioned more proximate to each other, then less wiring is needed from the IGU to the framing system in which the IGUs are installed. Thus, in some embodiments, IGU 500 may include more than one first connector 525, that is, redundant connectors are installed. For example, referring to **Figure 5D**, an IGU 590 might include not only a first connector 525 at the upper right hand side, but also (as indicated by the dotted line features) another connector at the lower left hand side or at the lower right hand side or the upper left hand side or in the top or bottom portion of the IGU. In this example, the connectors are all within the secondary seal. The exact position on each edge is not critical; the key is having more than one connector that feeds the same electrochromic device so that when installing the IGU, there is flexibility in where to attach the external connector to the IGU. When IGU 590 is mounted in a frame holding 2, 4, 6, or more IGUs similar to IGU 590, for example, having multiple first connectors included within each IGU 590 allows for more convenient routing of the wires (e.g., wires 545 as in **Figure 5A** associated with each wire assembly 530) in the frame due to the flexibility of having multiple redundant first connectors to which the second connector may be coupled. In one embodiment, the IGU has two first connectors, in another embodiment three first connectors, in yet another embodiment four first connectors. In certain embodiments there may be five or six first connectors. Although the number of connectors may impact production costs, this factor may be more than compensated for by the higher degree of flexibility in installation, e.g., in an expensive and sophisticated curtain wall installation where volume to accommodate wiring is often limited and installing multiple first connectors during fabrication is relatively easy.

[0094] In some embodiments, the IGU, e.g. 500 or 590, may include two electrochromic panes. In these embodiments, the first connector may include four pads (or corresponding pad to pin contacts) to provide contacts to the bus bars of each of the electrochromic panes (i.e., each electrochromic pane would include at least two bus bars). Additional pads for control and communication with the electrochromic device and/or onboard controller may also be included, e.g., four pads for bus bar wiring and three additional pads for communication purposes. Onboard controllers, e.g. where the controller components are integrated within the secondary seal of the IGU, are described in U.S. Patent 8,213,074, titled "Onboard Controller for Multistate Windows," which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Likewise, second connector 535 would include four pads to provide electrical contact to wires of the wire assembly. In other embodiments, each electrochromic pane may have its own first connector, or two or more redundant first connectors. Further description of an IGU that includes two or more electrochromic panes is given in U.S. Patent Application No. 12/851,514 (now U.S. Patent No.

8,270,059), titled "MULTI-PANE ELECTROCHROMIC WINDOWS," filed August 05, 2010, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0095] Certain embodiments include connectors that are external to the IGU and provide electrical communication from a framing structure to the IGU (either directly wired to the IGU or wired to a first and second connector assembly as described above). **Figure 6** shows examples of schematic diagrams of a window assembly, **600**, including an IGU, **610**, which includes an electrochromic pane. IGU **610** resides in a frame, **605**. A connector, **620**, is wired to IGU **610**, and as installed attached to a frame **605**; at least part of connector **620** (the nose, infra) passes through an aperture in frame **605**. **Figure 6** includes a top-down schematic diagram (top left, looking at window assembly **600** from a major face, but with some aspects missing so as to show internal detail of the assembly) as well as a cross-section (bottom left) B of window assembly **600**. The cross-section B is indicated by cut B on the top-down diagram. Dashed line **607** indicates the front edge of frame **605** (behind the IGU as depicted); the portion of IGU **610** within dashed line **607** corresponds to the viewable area of IGU **610** that one would see when the frame is assembled, i.e., that which would function as the window. Glazing blocks **615** between IGU **610** and frame **605** serve to support IGU **610** within frame **605**. Glazing blocks **615** may be compliant to account for differences in the coefficients of thermal expansion between frame **605** and IGU **610**. For example, the glazing blocks **615** may be a foam material or a polymeric material. Framing material, **625**, holds IGU **610** against frame **605**. Note that framing material **625** is not shown in the top-down schematic of window assembly **600**. Note also that IGU **610** may be in contact with frame **605** and framing material **625** on each face, respectively, as shown but there may also be some sealant between the glass and the framing material. The cross section shows that this IGU contains two glazings separated by spacers.

[0096] IGU **610** includes a wire assembly **617** including at least two wires electrically coupled to the two bus bars (not shown) of an electrochromic device (not shown) on the electrochromic pane of the IGU. Note that wire assembly **617** is not shown in the cross section of window assembly **600**. The wires of wire assembly **617** terminate at a floating connector **620** at a distal end of the wire assembly. Floating connector **620** includes two female sockets that are electrically coupled to the wires. Further details regarding embodiments of floating connectors are given below with respect to **Figure 7**. A fixed connector, **630**, including two male pins may be plugged into floating connector **620**. The fixed connector may be fixed to a frame or building in which window assembly **600** is mounted, for example. With fixed connector **630** being electrically coupled to a window controller, the optical state of the electrochromic device of IGU **610** may be changed.

[0097] While floating connector **620** and fixed connector **630** as shown in **Figure 6** are pin/socket type connectors, other types of connectors may be used. For example, in some embodiments, a face of the nose of the floating connector may be flat and include magnetic pads presented on the face of the floating connector. Wires of wire assembly **617** may be coupled to these magnetic pads. Fixed connector **630** may also include magnetic pads that are configured or shaped for mechanical and electrical contact with the pads of the floating connector. Alternatively, floating connector **620** and fixed connector **630** may be similar to the connectors described above in relation to **Figure 5A**.

[0098] Floating connector **620** may be attached to frame **605** with screws, nails, or other devices, or may be a compression fit with no additional affixing members. A nose of the floating connector may be flush with the outer edge of frame **605**. The nose of the floating connector may be circular, rectangular, or other shape.

[0099] While wire assembly **617** is shown as being directly connected to floating connector **620**, other mechanisms may be used to connect wire assembly **617** to floating connector **620**. For example, in some embodiments, the connection of wire assembly **617** to floating connector **620** may be made with connectors similar to the connectors described above in relation to **Figure 5A**.

[0100] Further, similar to the connectors and the wire assembly described in **Figure 5A**, floating connector **620**, fixed connector **630**, or the distal end of the wire assembly, of which the fixed connector **630** is a part, may include a memory device and/or an integrated circuit device. The device may store information for identifying and/or controlling the electrochromic pane in IGU **610**, as described above.

[0101] In some embodiments, IGU **610** may include two electrochromic panes. In this embodiment, the floating connector may include four female sockets that are electrically coupled to the bus bars of each of the electrochromic panes (i.e., each electrochromic pane would include at least two bus bars). Likewise, fixed connector **630** would include four male pins to be plugged into the floating connector.

[0102] **Figure 7** shows examples of schematic diagrams of a window unit, **700**, incorporating an IGU including an electrochromic pane. Window unit **700** includes a frame, **710**, in which a fixed frame, **707**, and a movable frame, **705**, are mounted. Fixed frame **707** may be fixedly mounted in frame **710** so that it does not move. Movable frame **705** may be movably mounted in frame **710** so that it may move from a closed position to an open position, for example. In the window industry, the window unit may be referred to as a single hung window, the fixed frame

may be referred to as a fixed sash, and the movable frame may be referred to as a movable sash. Movable frame 705 may include an IGU (not shown) including an electrochromic pane (not shown), with connection of the electrochromic pane to a window controller being provided by a floating connector, 715, and a fixed connector, 720. While **Figure 7** shows a window unit including one movable frame with connectors for connecting the electrochromic pane of the movable frame to a window controller, the connectors also may be used with a window unit including two movable frames. Also, one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that the described embodiments with one or two movable frames could include horizontally-sliding windows.

[0103] When movable frame 705 is in an open position, floating connector 715, affixed to the movable frame 705, may not be in contact with fixed connector 720, which is affixed to the frame 710. Thus, when movable frame 705 is in an open position, the electrochromic pane of the IGU mounted in movable frame 705 may not be able to be controlled by a window controller. When movable frame 705 is in a closed position, however, floating connector 715 makes contact with fixed connector 720. The mating of floating connector 715 and fixed connector 720 provides electrical communication, and thus allows for actuation of the electrochromic pane of the IGU in movable frame 705. For example, the fixed connector may be coupled to a window controller, with the window controller being configured to transition the electrochromic pane of the IGU between a first optical state and a second optical state.

[0104] Floating connector 715 and fixed connector 720 are one example of a pair of connectors for electrically coupling an electrochromic pane to a window controller. Other pairs of connectors are possible. Floating connector 715 has a flange, 716, and a nose, 717, extending from the flange. Nose 717 may have a length about equal to a thickness of movable frame 705. Nose 717 includes a terminal face, 718, that includes two exposed female contacts, 719.

Floating connector 715 may be affixed to movable frame 715 through mounting holes 721 in the flange 716 using screws, nails, or other attachment devices and/or press fit (i.e., secured by compression only). Because female contacts 719 of floating connector 715 may have opposite polarities, both floating connector 715 and fixed connector 720 may have offset mounting holes and/or be shaped or configured so that they can be installed in only one way, e.g., having an asymmetrical element associated with the shape of the connector and/or a registration notch or pin. That is, for example, one mounting hole 721 in flange 716 may be located closer to nose 717 than another mounting hole 721. With the mounting holes arranged in this offset manner, the exposed contacts may be arranged in a defined orientation when floating connector 715 is affixed to movable frame 705. For example, movable frame 705 may include holes that are

drilled or formed in the movable frame when it is made. When installing the IGU in the movable frame, one may mount floating connector 715 in movable frame 705 such that offset holes 721 in flange 716 are arranged to match the holes pre-formed in movable frame 705. This offset arrangement of mounting elements prevents the IGU from being connected to a window controller incorrectly, which may damage the electrochromic pane of the IGU.

[0105] Another mechanism instead of, or in addition to, screws or nails may be used to affix floating connector 715 to movable frame 705. For example, in some implementations, nose 717 of floating connector 715 may further include protrusions. Such protrusions may engage with movable frame 705 and hold nose 717 of floating connector 715 when the nose is passed through a hole or an aperture in the movable frame to expose terminal face 718 of nose 717. In some implementations, the protrusions from nose 717 may be incompressible. The incompressible protrusions may engage with and deform the inside of the hole or aperture in movable frame 705 when nose 717 is passed through the hole during installation (e.g., the nose is partially inserted into the hole and then the remainder of the nose tapped in with a rubber mallet). When the incompressible protrusions engage with and deform inside the hole, they may hold floating connector 715 in movable frame 705. In one example, the protrusions are barbs or similar “one-way” protrusions that are configured to hold the nose in the aperture once inserted therein. In another example, the protrusions, although incompressible and configured to hold the nose in the aperture, allow the nose to be removed with some amount of force that will not damage the connector. In other implementations, the protrusions from nose 717 may be compressible. The compressible protrusions may compressively engage with the inside of a hole or an aperture in movable frame 705 when nose 717 is inserted into the hole. When the compressible protrusions engage with the hole, they may hold floating connector 715 in movable frame 705.

[0106] Fixed connector 720 includes two male contacts 725. When movable frame 705 is in a closed position, male contacts 725 of fixed connector 720 contact the two female contacts 719 of floating connector 715. This allows electrical communication with the electrochromic pane in movable frame 705. Springs 727 or other mechanical devices are used to cause male contacts 725 to extend from the raised surface 726 of fixed connector 720. Springs 727 or other mechanical devices also allow male contacts 725 to recede into raised surface 726 of fixed connector 720 when a force is applied to male contacts 725. Springs 727 in fixed connector 720 may aid in protecting male contacts 725 during use of window unit 700. For example, without springs 727, male contacts 725 may be exposed and otherwise damaged by a user opening and closing the window in some cases. Male contacts 725 are one type of pogo pin electrical contact.

[0107] In some embodiments, terminal face **718** of floating connector **715** may include a circumferential rim and an interior recessed region where exposed female contacts **719** are presented. The circumferential rim may have a slope directed inwardly towards the interior recessed region. The inwardly directed slope of the circumferential rim may facilitate mating of raised surface **726** of fixed connector **720** with terminal face **718** of floating connector **715**. Raised surface **726** may aid in guiding male contacts **725** of fixed connector **720** to register with female contacts **719** of floating connector **715**.

[0108] Similar to floating connector **715**, fixed connector **720** may be affixed to frame **710** through mounting holes **728** in fixed connector **720** using screws, nails, or other attachment devices. Fixed connector **720** also may have offset mounting holes. That is, for example, one mounting hole, **728**, in fixed connector **720** may be located closer to raised surface **726** than another mounting hole, **728**. With the mounting holes arranged in this offset manner, male contacts **725** may be arranged in a defined orientation when fixed connector **720** is affixed to frame **710**. For example, frame **710** may include holes that are drilled or formed in the frame when it is made. An installer of fixed connector **720** in frame **710** may mount the fixed connector to the frame such that offset holes **728** are arranged to match the holes formed in the frame. This prevents the IGU from being connected to a window controller incorrectly, which may damage the electrochromic pane of the IGU.

[0109] In this example, mounting holes **728** in fixed connector **720** also allow for movement of fixed connector **720**, that is, fixed connector **720** is movably affixed to frame **710**. For example, each of mounting holes **728** includes an open volume around the screw that passes through it. This open volume may be a slot that allows fixed connector **720** to translate orthogonally (in the plane of the page as drawn) to the motion of movable frame **705** in order to align with floating connector **715** when movable frame **715** moves towards a closed position and thereby connectors **715** and **720** “dock” with each other. The slot is sized so that the heads of the attaching screws cannot pass through the slots, thus fixed connector **720** is “slideably” attached to frame **710**.

[0110] Fixed frame **707** of window unit **700** also may include an IGU (not shown) including an electrochromic pane (not shown). Connectors, such as connectors **715** and **720** described above, may be used to connect the electrochromic pane of fixed frame **707** to a window controller. A fixed connector having springs **727**, or other mechanical devices that may protect the male contacts **725**, may not need to be used in the connectors for fixed frame **707**, however, as fixed frame **707** may remain fixed and not move from an open position to a closed position.

[0111] In some embodiments of a fixed connector and a floating connector for a movable frame mounted in a frame, springs or other mechanisms are not used to cause male contacts 725 to extend from raised surface 726 of fixed connector 720. Instead, for example, a magnetic force is used to cause male contacts 725 of fixed connector 720 to couple with female contacts 719 of floating connector 715. The magnetic force may be provided by either or both of female contacts 719 in floating connector 715 and/or male contacts 725 in fixed connector 720 including magnetic elements, for example. The magnetic elements may be neodymium magnets, for example. A magnetic force between male contacts 725 and female contacts 719 causes male contacts 725 to extend from raised surface 726 and couple to female contacts 719 in floating connector 715 when floating connector 715 and fixed connector 720 are in close proximity to one another. When fixed connector 720 and floating connector 715 are a distance apart from one another, a mechanical device may impart a force on male contacts 725 that causes male contacts 725 to recede into the fixed connector 720, for example, springs that cause male contacts 725 to recede into fixed connector 720 when the magnetic force is sufficiently diminished by separation of fixed connector 720 and floating connector 715.

[0112] It should be noted that, as described thus far, when movable frame 705 of window unit 700 is closed, electrical contact is made via the contacts as described. In one embodiment, the movable frame containing the IGU and the frame in which the movable frame resides have a wireless power generator and receiver. In this way, the electrochromic pane can be transitioned even if the movable frame is in an open position. It is convenient to have the wireless power generator in the frame and the receiver in the movable frame containing the IGU and the electrochromic pane, but embodiments are not so limited. Wireless powered electrochromic windows are described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 12/971,576, filed December 17, 2010, titled "Wireless Powered Electrochromic Windows," which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In one embodiment, the frame contains a radio frequency (RF) generator for transmitting wireless power and the movable frame contains a receiver for transforming the wirelessly transmitted energy into electrical energy to power the electrochromic pane. In another embodiment, one or more wireless power generators are located away from the electrochromic pane while the receiver is in the movable frame. In other embodiments, magnetic induction is used to generate wireless power for the electrochromic pane.

[0113] In other embodiments, continuous electrical contact between a frame and a movable frame mounted in the frame is made via connectors with sliding contacts. **Figure 8** includes schematic diagrams of a window unit, 800, which includes IGUs each including an electrochromic pane. **Figure 8** includes front views and a partial cross section of the window

unit **800**. Cross-section C (lower portion of **Figure 8**) is indicated by line C on the front view in the upper left portion of **Figure 8**.

[0114] Window unit **800** includes a frame, **810**, in which a first movable frame, **805**, and a second movable frame, **807**, are mounted. First movable frame **805** and second movable frame **807** are movably mounted in frame **810** so that they both may move up and down in frame **810**. In the window industry, window unit **800** may be referred to as a double hung window and movable frames **805** and **807** may be referred to as movable sashes. First movable frame **805** includes an IGU, **815**, including an electrochromic pane (not shown). Second movable frame, **807**, includes an IGU **817** including an electrochromic pane (not shown).

[0115] To provide electrical connections to the electrochromic panes in each of IGUs **815** and **817**, frame **810** includes rails (e.g., two rails for each of movable frames **805** and **807**, and additional rails for communication to onboard circuitry if included in the IGU) that are electrically coupled to a window controller when the sashes are installed in frame **810**. In this example, each of IGUs **815** and **817** include a floating connector, **825**, that electrically connects the bus bars (not shown) of the electrochromic panes to connector pins **835** mounted in movable frames **805** and **807**, respectively. Springs **830** or other mechanisms may be associated with connector pins **835** to force connector pins **835** into contact with rails **820** when movable frames **805** and **807** are mounted in frame **810**. Note that rails **820** need not, and in this example do not, traverse the entire height of frame **810**. This is due to the positioning of connectors **825** mounted in movable frames **805** and **807**. By virtue of this placement, electrical connection between pins **835** and rails **820** is maintained throughout the entire slidable range of the movable frames. In some embodiments, rails **820** traverse the entire height of the frame **810**, depending on the positioning of connectors **825** in each of the movable frames **805** and **807**.

[0116] In some embodiments, rails **820** may be a metal. In other embodiments, rails **820** may be carbon or other conductive material, e.g., carbon brushes or woven carbon fibers, e.g., in the form of a compressible tube. In some embodiments, connector pins **835** may be a metal or carbon. Connector pins **835** may also be in the form of brushes. In some embodiments, the interface between rails **820** and connector pins **835** may serve as a weather seal. Further, the motion of movable frames **805** and **807** in frame **810** may serve to clean the surfaces where rails **820** contact connector pins **835** so that electrical contact may be maintained.

[0117] Other configurations of rails **820** and connector pins **835** are possible. For example, the rails may be positioned at **837** where a movable frame contacts frame **810**. Pins **835** or other conductive surface may be arranged to contact rails **820** positioned at **837**.

[0118] While **Figure 8** shows a window unit including two movable frames with connectors for connecting the electrochromic panes of the movable frames to a window controller, the connectors also may be used with a window unit including one movable frame or horizontally sliding windows.

5 [0119] In some embodiments of IGU **815** or **817**, the IGU may include two electrochromic panes. In this embodiment, to provide electrical connections to the electrochromic panes in each of IGUs **815** and **817**, frame **810** may include rails (e.g., four rails for each of the moveable frames **805** and **807**, as each electrochromic pane would include at least two bus bars). The rails in the frame may be electrically coupled to a window controller. In one embodiment, the four
10 rails for each movable frame are configured as two pairs, each pair on opposite sides of the movable frame so as to avoid contact due to any play the movable frame may have in the frame in which it resides. In another embodiment, the four (or more) rails associated with each IGU are on the same side of the movable frame, substantially parallel but spaced apart sufficiently so as to avoid contact with another rail's floating connector contacts. Another way to maintain
15 continuous electrical communication between a movable frame mounted in a frame is by direct wiring. Embodiments described herein use flexible wiring, e.g. ribbon cable, to make the electrical connections.

[0120] **Figure 9A** shows a schematic diagram of an IGU **900** including an electrochromic pane **505** and an associated ribbon cable **905**. The IGU **900** includes an electrochromic pane,
20 **505**, having bus bars, **515**, which are in electrical communication with an electrochromic device, **517** (for an exemplary cross-section see **Figure 2**). Electrochromic pane **505** is matched with another pane (not shown) and attached to the other pane with a separator, **520** (indicated by the dotted lines). Outside of separator **520** is a secondary sealing area. Wires **522** and **523** are connected to bus bars **515** and extend through IGU **900** to a connector, **902**. Connector **902** is
25 capable of being connected to a ribbon cable, **905**. Ribbon cable **905** may be connected to a window controller, **910**. In some embodiments, the ribbon cable may be a cable with many conducting wires running parallel to each other on the same plane. The ends of the ribbon cable may include connectors for connecting to connector **902** and to window controller **910**.

[0121] In some embodiments, connector **902** may be similar to connector **525** (i.e., connector
30 **902** may include one or more ferromagnetic elements) and ribbon cable **905** also may include one or more ferromagnetic elements for engaging connector **902** with ribbon cable **905**. Other mechanisms also may be used to engage connector **902** with ribbon cable **905**.

[0122] In some embodiments, connector **902** may include a memory device and/or an integrated circuit device. Ribbon cable **905** may include more wires or electrically conductive paths than the two paths needed to electrically connect to bus bars **515** of electrochromic pane **505** so that the window controller can communicate with the memory device and/or the integrated circuit device. In some embodiments, the ribbon cable may have electrically conductive paths for controlling more than one electrochromic pane, as described below. Ribbon cables have advantages including the capability of having multiple parallel wires for carrying power, communication signals etc., in a thin, flexible format.

[0123] In some embodiments, IGU **900** includes two or more electrochromic panes.

Connector **902** may be capable of providing electrical contact to the bus bars of each of the electrochromic panes (i.e., each electrochromic pane would include at least two bus bars). Thus, in the example of an IGU having two electrochromic panes, the ribbon cable may include four conducting wires running parallel to each other on the same plane for powering the electrochromic panes.

[0124] As described above, in certain embodiments, an IGU may include more than one connector. In one embodiment, a second connector or further connectors are redundant and serve the same function as the first connector, such as for facilitating installation of the IGU by providing more flexibility in wiring configurations to the IGU. In other embodiments, the second or further connectors are for connecting the IGU to other IGUs in series or in parallel. In one example, the IGUs are linked via connectors and wiring assemblies in order to function, for example, independently, according to the commands of a single controller. The controller may also include capability to control physical movement of one or more of the IGUs via a movement mechanism. The movement mechanism can include, e.g., components to open or close a window which includes an IGU, and/or components for positioning a folding assembly containing two or more IGUs in windows and/or doors. An illustration of this is depicted in **Figure 9B**, which shows a system including a plurality of IGUs, in this case four IGUs, **900a-d**, incorporated into a folding door system, **903**. In this example, system **903** includes four doors, each containing an IGU, **900a-d**, respectively. The system could include more or less doors and/or IGUs and may include windows as well as doors. The IGUs of system **903** are each independently controlled by a controller **910**, e.g., as indicated in **Figure 9B** by IGU **900b** being in a colored state while IGUs **900a**, **900c**, and **900d** are transitioned to a bleached state.

[0125] System **903** may be used, for example, in a large conference room as an optional divider when the room is to be bifurcated into two smaller conference rooms. As indicated in the top view (**Figure 9B**, lower schematic) the doors containing IGUs **900a-d** are hinged in

order to fold in an accordion fashion and also to translate (as indicated by the heavy dashed arrow), e.g., into a recess in a wall for storage. In this example, controller **910** controls not only the independent transitioning of IGUs **900a-d**, but also the folding/unfolding of the doors as well as the translation of the doors into the storage position. The mechanism(s) for folding and translating the doors is not depicted in **Figure 9B**; however, one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that such mechanisms may be commercially available and well known. The mechanisms may include components that require powering via one or more of the doors, and thus the electrical communication in such instances may pass through wiring assemblies, such as ribbon cable assemblies **905** between IGUs **900a-d**, but this is not necessary. In some embodiments, a controller controls not only the transition of an electrochromic device (i.e., the electrochromic device associated with an IGU), but also, independently, an associated movement of the IGU via a movement mechanism(s).

[0126] Referring back to Figure 9B, controller **910** can accept input manually as depicted and/or wirelessly (e.g., via a remote control device). Controller **910** is in electrical communication with each of IGUs **900a-d** via ribbon cable assemblies, **905**. In this example, each of IGUs **900b-900d** has two connectors, e.g., IGU **900d** is connected both to controller **910** and to IGU **900c** via ribbon cables **905** and corresponding connectors in IGU **900d**. In turn, each of IGUs **900b** and **900c** also contain two connectors to which ribbon cables **905** are connected in order to continue the chain of electrical communication. The IGU **900a** has at least one connector in order to electrically connect to IGU **900b** via ribbon cable **905**. The IGU **900a** may also have additional connectors, e.g., if it is convenient to produce IGU **900a** in the same manner as IGUs **900b-d**, but this is optional, as in this example IGU **900a** need only have one associated connector.

[0127] In this example, independent control of the electrochromic panes in IGUs **900a-d** is accomplished by connecting the IGUs to the window controller in series. Each of ribbon cables **905** has an appropriate number of wires and associated contacts to accommodate electrical communication, and thus independent control, from controller **910**. In certain embodiments, the ribbon cable may include any number of different wires, depending on the IGUs to be controlled, the window controller specifications, the manner in which the IGUs are coupled and, optionally, sensors and also any associated movement mechanisms that must be controlled via the electrical communication lines through the IGUs. In some embodiments, the ribbon cable may include 4, 8, 18, 24, or even more wires. For example, the ribbon cable may include two wires if a number of IGUs are coupled to one another in series and there are not any sensors associated with the

IGUs. As another example, the ribbon cable may include four wires if two IGUs are coupled to one another and both IGUs are directly coupled to a window controller.

[0128] **Figure 9C** shows an example of a window unit, **915**, incorporating an IGU, **900**, including an electrochromic pane. Window unit **915** includes a frame, **920**, in which a movable frame, **925**, which holds an IGU **900**, is mounted. Movable frame **925** may be movably mounted in frame **920** so that it may rotate along an axis of rotation, **917**, from a closed position to an open position, for example. In the window industry, window unit **915** may be referred to as a casement window and frame **920** may be referred to as a hinged sash. Movable frame **925** may include IGU **900** including an electrochromic pane (not shown), with electrical connection of the electrochromic pane to a window controller being provided through a ribbon cable, **905**. Ribbon cable **905** may allow for rotation of movable frame **925** with respect to frame **920**. In some cases, the window controller may not only control the optical transitions of IGU **900**, but also, optionally, control a movement mechanism for the window to open and close and related intermediate positioning.

[0129] In the illustrated example, ribbon cable **905** includes two male connectors, **907** and **909**, for coupling IGU **900** in movable frame **925** to a window controller coupled to frame **920**. Many other different types of connectors may be used for a ribbon cable, however. For example, in some other embodiments, the ribbon cable may include a male connector and a female connector, two female connectors, and/or a connector including one or more ferromagnetic elements as described herein.

[0130] In some embodiments, the ribbon cable may be a commercially available ribbon cable, and in some embodiments, the ribbon cable may be a specially fabricated ribbon cable having specific connectors. The ribbon cable may include any number of different wires, depending on the IGU **900** and the window controller. For example, the ribbon cable may include up to 4, 8, 18, 24, or even more wires. Two wires may be used to connect a window controller to the bus bars of the electrochromic pane, and the further wires may be used to connect the window controller to sensors, for example, associated with the IGU **900**. **Figure 9C** depicts a rather simple window movement mechanism, i.e., rotating on an axis in order to open and close. There are more complicated movement mechanisms for which controllers described herein may control and for which more sophisticated wiring assemblies are configured. Some of these are further described below.

[0131] **Figure 9D** shows schematic diagrams of a window unit, **930**, incorporating an IGU, **900**, including an electrochromic pane (not specifically depicted). Window unit **930** includes a

frame, **932**, in which a movable frame, **935**, is mounted. Movable frame **935** is movably mounted in frame **932** so that it may rotate and translate via a movement mechanism, **937**, from a closed position to an open position, for example. Although shown with three arms, mechanism **937** may include any number of arms that allow for this rotation and translation. In this example, movement mechanism **937** is a manually operated mechanism, but in other embodiments, the mechanism is driven electrically and, optionally, the controller that controls the transitions of the electrochromic pane(s) in the IGU **900** also controls movement mechanism **937** for a prescribed rotation and translation.

[0132] The electrochromic pane(s) of the IGU **900** is in electrical communication with a window controller through a ribbon cable, **940**. By virtue of its configuration, ribbon cable **940** allows for rotation and translation of movable frame **935**, with respect to frame **932**, without becoming entangled in mechanism **937** and also while being aesthetically unobtrusive (i.e. it is at least partially hidden to the user by mechanism **937**). Ribbon cable **940** may include two connectors **941** and **943**, similar to ribbon cable **905**, for coupling the electrochromic pane in IGU **900** in movable frame **935** to a window controller, e.g. via wiring through frame **932**. Again, many different types of connectors may be used for the ribbon cable **940**. In some embodiments, ribbon cable **940** may be partially or fully attached to an arm or arms of mechanism **937**. Ribbon cable **940** may be attached to an arm of movement mechanism **937** with an adhesive, **945**, for example. Other ways of attaching the ribbon cable to a component of mechanism **937** are possible, however, including brackets, clips and Velcro, for example. As shown, ribbon cable **940** may include one or more folds such that it conforms to accommodate the configuration of mechanism **937**. For example, ribbon cable **940** may include the folds shown in the two illustrations in **Figure 9D**, right-most portion. Ribbon cables are well suited for such applications because they are relatively flat and can be folded without breaking the wires within the ribbon.

[0133] In certain embodiments, a ribbon cable similar to the ribbon cable **905** or **940** is used for a window or door unit including a movable frame that translates, which is typically referred to as a “slider” in the window and door industry. In these embodiments, the slider unit (also called a sliding door assembly) may comprise a fixed outer frame and a movable window or door frame sliding coupled within the fixed outer frame. The slider further comprises a fixed window or door frame, which is mounted to the fixed outer frame. The movable frame may include an IGU including a pane with an optical device such as an electrochromic pane. The movable frame may be movably coupled within the fixed outer frame so that it may translate, generally, but not necessarily, in a horizontal translation. For example, a “double hung” window

could also be considered a slider in this context, and thus would be configured for vertical translation. A ribbon cable allows for translation of the movable frame with respect to the fixed frame, while maintaining electrical communication between a controller and the optical device in the movable door or window.

[0134] **Figure 9E** depicts a schematic including an embodiment of a sliding door assembly, **950**. Assembly **950** includes a fixed door, **900f**, and a movable door, **900m**. Movable door **900m** is slideably engaged with a guide, **955**, e.g., a track in which a skate connected to movable door **900m** can move within guide **955**. Guide **955** includes a slot, **960**, which allows a portion of a ribbon cable **952** (for clarity, the ribbon cable **952** and connector **965** components are shown only in detail in the bottom portion of **Figure 9E**) to pass unobstructed during translation of movable door **900m**. In this rendering, the front face of guide **955** is depicted as removed to reveal slot **960**. In this example, movable door **900m** may travel parallel to fixed door **900f**, as indicated by the long dotted arrow above doors **900f** and **900m**. In other embodiments, movable door **900m**, with appropriate configurational modifications to guide **955**, may also travel orthogonally to a plane parallel to the doors, as indicated by the small dotted arrow near the bottom left corner of movable door **900m** in the upper portion of **Figure 9E**. For example, like doors common in Europe, the movable door **900m** may also translate “in” and “out” orthogonally to the path parallel to the fixed door (or wall), such that the two doors are substantially in the same plane when the slider unit is closed, and parallel and adjacent when the slider unit is open. During this “in” and “out” motion, the face of movable door **900m** may be parallel to the fixed door (or wall if there is only one door), or it may be at an angle, where one end, e.g. the top or bottom end, of the door translates in or out but the other end remains substantially in the same position, thus “tilting” doors are contemplated. In some of these embodiments with “in” and “out” motion, guide **955** may also have an additional slot (not depicted), e.g., in the (front) side depicted as open to reveal slot **960**, and a portion of the base and top, to allow ribbon cable **952** to disengage with the guide **955** and travel outward with the movable door **900m**. In one embodiment, there is also a mechanism to ensure that the movable door **900m** can only tilt back along substantially the same path so that the cable must pass back through the additional slot in order to be positioned within slot **960**.

[0135] The bottom portion of **Figure 9E** shows further detail, including ribbon cable **952** a portion of which passes through slot **960**. A major portion of ribbon cable **952** resides inside a recess of the guide **955**, which may be, e.g., a rectangular channel, having slot **960** at the base and running the length of the channel. Near the end portion of the ribbon cable **952** that connects to movable door **900m**, a fold is made in ribbon cable **952** so that the cable’s flat

portion can run parallel to (as indicated by the dotted arrow) and translate through slot **960** when movable door **900m** is translated. A connector, **965**, at this end of ribbon cable **952**, such as, for example, a pin connector (e.g., 5-pin connector) as described herein, engages with a socket, **970**, in order to deliver power and communications to the EC device(s) or other optically switchable device(s) in movable door **900m**. Appropriate clips, clamps and the like may be used to ensure the fold in ribbon cable **952** remains and that the portion of ribbon cable **952** that traverses slot **960** (from inside guide **955** to outside and under in this case, guide **955**) does not rub against the edges of slot **960**. Guide **955** may support the weight of movable door **900m** via a skate or other mechanism; there may be a mechanism (not shown), e.g., rollers, under movable door **900m**, or both. Movable door **900m** may be driven by an electric drive, which also may be part of the window control system, **910**. In one embodiment, the face of ribbon cable **952** is configured substantially horizontal inside guide **960**. In another embodiment, the face of ribbon cable **952** is configured substantially vertical inside guide **960**. It has been found that ribbon cable **952**, by virtue of its inherently serpentine and flexible nature, remains inside the body of guide **955** and does not pass through slot **960** when oriented vertically. That is, the bottom edge of the major portion of ribbon cable **952** may rest on the base of guide **955** during translation of movable door **900m** and not pass through slot **960** because the serpentine nature of the ribbon cable ensures that its bottom edge only crosses slot **960**, it does not align parallel with the slot and therefore fall through slot **960**. Thus the portion of ribbon cable **952** that passes through slot **960** in order to engage with connector **965** is the only portion that passes through slot **960**. Because of this, and the relatively light and robust construction of the ribbon cable, generally very little, if any, wear to the ribbon cable occurs, as a result of using the slider mechanism.

[0136] In one embodiment, the ribbon cable exits the guide through one of the ends of the guide. For example, as depicted in **Figure 9E**, ribbon cable **952** exits channel **955** at the end distal to movable door **900m**, and is configured appropriately in the wall, and connects to controller **910**. The other end of ribbon cable **952** bears a connector, similar if not the same as connector **965**, in order to connect with controller **910**.

[0137] **Figure 9F** is a schematic drawing depicting an embodiment including a sliding door assembly, **950a**, comprising an electrical connection system. Although this example and others are described with reference to a movable door, a movable window may be used. Sliding door assembly **950a** comprises a fixed door, **900f**, and a movable door, **900m**. Movable door **900m** is slideably engaged with a guide, **955**, e.g., a track in which a shuttle, **980**, slideably connected to movable door **900m**, can move within guide **955**. Guide **955** includes a lengthwise slot, **960**, which allows a portion of a ribbon cable **955** (for clarity, the ribbon cable **955** and connector **965**

components are shown only in detail in the bottom portion of **Figure 9F**) to pass unobstructed during translation of movable door **900m**. In the top portion of **Figure 9F**, the front face and top of guide **955** are depicted as removed to reveal slot **960**. In this example, movable door **900m** may travel parallel to fixed door **900f**, as indicated by the long dotted arrow above doors **900f** and **900m**. In other embodiments, movable door **900m**, with appropriate configurational modifications to guide **955**, may also travel orthogonally to a plane parallel to the doors, as indicated by the small dotted arrow near the bottom left corner of door **900m** in the upper portion of **Figure 9F**. For example, like doors common in Europe, the movable door **900m** may also translate “in” and “out” orthogonally to the path parallel to the fixed door (or wall), such that the two doors are substantially in the same plane when movable door **900m** is closed, parallel and adjacent when movable door **900m** is open. During this “in” and “out” motion, the face of movable door **900m** may be parallel to the fixed door (or wall if there is only one door), or it may be at an angle, where one end, e.g. the top or bottom end, of the door translates in or out but the other end remains substantially in the same position, thus “tilting” doors are contemplated. In some of these embodiments, guide **955** may also have an additional slot (not depicted), e.g., in the (front) side depicted as open to reveal slot **960**, and a portion of the base and top, to allow ribbon cable **952**, along with shuttle **980**, to disengage with the guide **955** and travel outward with the movable door **900m**. In one embodiment, there is also a mechanism to ensure that the movable door **900m** can only tilt back along substantially the same path so that the cable and shuttle **980** must pass back through the additional slot in order to again be positioned within slot **960** of guide **955**. During movement of the sliding door or window, the one or more wires are configured with the other components of the movable door **900m** to try to avoid interaction of the one or more wires with the guide and/or with the moving components of the sliding door assembly, **950a**. In this case, the interaction being avoided may refer to, for example, the one or more wires contacting and located between two or more moving components, or the one or more wires contacting the guide and/or contacting one or more moving components.

[0138] The bottom portion of **Figure 9F** shows further detail, including a ribbon cable, **952**, a portion of which passes through shuttle **980** in order to deliver power and communications to the EC device(s) or other optically switchable device(s) in movable door **900m**. A major portion of ribbon cable **952** resides in a recess inside guide **955**. The guide **955** may be, for example, a rectangular channel and the ribbon cable **952** may reside within the recess of the rectangular channel section. The guide **955** comprises a slot **960** at the base and running the length of the channel. In this illustrated example, ribbon cable **952** is electrically connected to a connector cable, **972**, which includes a connector for mating with a connector of ribbon cable **952**. The

connector cable **972** goes to a round cable having five wires that terminates in a 5-pin connector (not shown) for mating with the connector (e.g., a pigtail connector) at an end the IGU wiring to the bus bars of the EC device(s) or to other optically switchable device(s) of the movable door **900m**. In other embodiments, the connector cable **972** connects directly to ribbon cable

5 **952**. Connector cable similar to connector cable **972** may also be used at the other end of ribbon cable **952** after it exits guide **955**, and/or may also be used within guide **955** and then exits guide **955**.

[0139] Referring to the detailed, lower portion of **Figure 9F**, only the rear side of slot **960** is depicted so that details of a shuttle, **980**, are shown. Near an end portion of the ribbon cable **952**
10 that connects to the movable door **900m**, shuttle **980** includes a horizontal top surface onto which a portion of a flexible tape, **975**, is affixed. Ribbon cable **952** is affixed to flexible tape **975**. Ribbon cable **952** is affixed to the top surface of the portion of the flexible tape **975** that is affixed to the top of shuttle **980**. Flexible tape **975** is bent back forming a bend portion, along a curve (indicated by the curved double headed arrow). This bending allows flexible tape **975** and
15 the ribbon cable **952** affixed thereon to pass back over itself and reside substantially parallel to itself and to the top surface of guide **955** where it is affixed, e.g., at the distal end of guide **955**. In addition, this bending allows the flexible tape **975** and the ribbon cable **952** affixed thereon to extend inside guide **955** and parallel to the top surface of guide **955**. Thus ribbon cable **952** is affixed to the underside of that portion of flexible tape **975** (as indicated by the dotted lines).
20 Ribbon cable **952** extends along the top surface of shuttle **980**, and a fold is made in cable **952** so that a portion of the ribbon cable's flat portion is substantially vertical to pass through a vertical channel **981** in shuttle **980** and through an aperture in a base plate, **965**, for shuttle **980**. Base plate **965** is affixed to door **900m** e.g., via a screw (depicted) and a tab, **966**, that inserts into a portion of movable door **900m** in order to secure that end of base plate **965**. A cover, **985**, may
25 be used to secure the vertical portion of ribbon cable **952** that passes through the vertical channel **981** in the body of the shuttle **980**. In this illustrated example, a vertical portion of the shuttle body with vertical channel **981** passes through an aperture in base plate **965**, so that shuttle **980** can be moved vertically within the aperture for ease in installing the shuttle **980** into slot **960** of guide **955** (e.g. guide **955** is open on the end so that shuttle **980** may be inserted into slot **960** and
30 then an end cap installed on guide **955**).

[0140] The body of shuttle **980** is configured to couple to movable door **900m** and slideably engage with slot **960** in guide **955**. A top portion of the body of shuttle **980** prevents shuttle **980** from passing vertically downward through slot **960**, and a bottom portion of the body of shuttle **980** prevents shuttle **980** from passing vertically upward through the aperture in base plate **965**

affixed to movable door **900m**. In this way, shuttle **980** may slideably engage with movable door **900m** while movement of the shuttle **980** in the vertical direction may be restricted. The body of the shuttle **980** is also configured to slideably engage within slot **960** to slide in the horizontal direction. That is, while engaged with movable door **900m**, the shuttle **990** may slide in the horizontal direction within the slot **960**. Shuttle **980** may be constructed of a plastic material so as to slide easily within slot **960**, but sturdy enough to support the weight of movable door **900m**.

[0141] In another embodiment, the sliding door assembly **950a** may comprise another shuttle, similar to shuttle **980**, at the opposite top end of movable door **900m** that also resides in slot **960**. This other “dummy” shuttle need not make any contact with the ribbon cable **952**, but rather may serve as an additional support for the weight of movable door **900m** and as a sliding mechanism for the movable door **900m**. In this case, the first shuttle **980** may not need to support the full weight of movable door **900m**, or may support little to no weight of movable door **900m**.

[0142] Referring back to **Figure 9F**, after passing through the vertical channel **981** in shuttle **980**, ribbon cable **952** is folded back on itself so as pass through a guide slot, **986**, on the underside of base plate **965**. Ribbon cable **952** may pass through a horizontal channel in the bottom portion of shuttle **980** that prevents shuttle **980** from passing vertically through the aperture in base plate **965**. Thus the ribbon cable is protected from interaction between the underside of base plate **965** and shuttle **980**. Ribbon cable **952** is also protected by virtue of being affixed to flexible tape **975**, which may be, e.g., a curved spring steel tape, similar to those used for tape measures. In other embodiments, the material used for the ribbon cable **952** may be sufficiently rigid, yet flexible, (e.g., similar to a curved spring steel tape) such that flexible tape **975** is not needed. In other embodiments, an energy chain is used to support wiring such as a ribbon cable **952**, rather than a flexible tape. In such embodiments, the mechanisms are substantially the same, but ribbon cable **952** may be substituted for standard wires as the energy chain will both protect and support the wire(s) within its body. Energy chains are commercially available, e.g., in plastic form, by Igus, Inc. of Providence Rhode Island. Although flexible tape **975** is used in this example, other flexible members may be used.

[0143] In one embodiment, the ribbon cable exits the guide through one of the ends of the guide. For example, as depicted in **Figure 9F**, ribbon cable **952** may exit guide **955** at an end distal to movable door **900m**, which is configured appropriately in the wall, and ribbon cable **952**. The distal end of ribbon cable **952** bears a connector, which may be similar if not the same as connector **965** (shown in **FIG. 9E**). The connector is used to connect with a controller **910**, which is electrically connected to a power source, or to connect directly with a power source.

[0144] Certain embodiments pertain to a ribbon cable connection system for a sliding door or window. The ribbon cable connection system comprises a guide, the guide is configured to house a ribbon cable, wherein a first portion of the ribbon cable exits the guide through a slot in the guide. The first portion of the ribbon cable is configured to traverse along and within the slot during translation of a connector when the connector is affixed to the sliding door or window. In one embodiment, the slot is at the base of the guide. In one embodiment, the guide is a rectangular channel. In one embodiment, the guide further includes an aperture at one end for the ribbon cable to exit the guide. In one embodiment, the guide is configured to allow translation of the first portion of ribbon cable both parallel with the length of the guide and also perpendicular to the length of the guide. In one embodiment, the sliding door or window includes a switchable optical device. In one embodiment, the switchable optical device is an EC device. In one embodiment, the sliding door or window includes an alarm system. In some cases, a ribbon cable comprises an over-molded jacket.

[0145] Systems and apparatus described herein for sliding door and/or window applications need not be mounted and the movable door/window moved horizontally as, for example, depicted and described in relation to **Figures 9E-9H**. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that, e.g., vertically mounted, vertically moved and/or vertically oriented systems and apparatus are also contemplated herein. Also although **Figures 9B-F** describe apparatus that include a ribbon cable, embodiments where a non-ribbon type cable may be used are also contemplated. An example of a cable management system for sliding windows and/or door applications with, e.g., a non-ribbon type cable is described in relation to **Figures 9G and 9H**.

[0146] **Figures 9G and 9H** depict drawings of an embodiment including a cable management system, **901**. Referring to **Figures 9G and 9H**, cable management system **901** can refer to a sliding IGU cable management system that provides a flexible connection for power and control to a movable door or window. **Figure 9G** is an exploded view drawing of cable management system **901**. **Figure 9H** is a drawing of a perspective view of cable management system **901** attached to a movable (sliding) door, **921**. Cable management system **901** is configured to guide movement of and protect an IGU connector cable, **918**, as movable door **921** is opened and closed (as indicated by the heavy dashed arrows in **Figure 9H**) e.g., past a fixed door **922**. This is accomplished, in the embodiment depicted, using a connector cable carrier **923** comprising a base bracket **913**, a chain guide **908**, a cover plate, **911** and a frame bracket **906**. The connector cable carrier **923** is mounted on one end, using frame bracket **906** to the rail or stile of the frame (door or window) of movable door **921**, and on the other end, using base bracket **913**, to an

optional base rail, **914**, that may be installed, on a door header, **919**, that provides connection to an IGU controller (not shown).

[0147] A cover, also not shown, may be installed over the connector cable carrier **923** and base rail **914** to conceal the mechanism to the end user, for aesthetics, and to prevent users from interaction with the system. Although the base rail **914** is optional, it may be desirable to include this feature in the cable management system **901** since it may protect the cable running from the door header **919** into connector cable carrier **923**.

[0148] In this illustrated example, connector cable carrier **923** includes a chain guide, **908**. Chain guide **908** may be made of plastic, for example. Chain guide **908** may connect frame bracket **906** to base bracket **913**. Connector cable carrier **923** may include a recess or other feature that can house a portion (e.g., middle portion between two opposing ends) of the IGU connector cable, **918**. As movable door **921** translates, chain guide **908** protects IGU connector cable **918** while flexing and allowing free horizontal movement of the movable door **921**. The IGU connector cable **918**, in this example, is a 5 wire shielded cable, with 5-pin connectors at each end. A portion of IGU connector cable **918** protrudes from base bracket **913** for introduction into base rail **914** via an aperture in base rail **914**. Base rail **914** is may be configured with a plurality of such apertures, as depicted in **Figures 9G-9H**, for flexibility in installation applications. Although the IGU connector cable **918** is depicted as a 5 wire shielded cable in the illustrated example, other connector cables, such as a ribbon cable, can be used.

[0149] In the illustrated example, the other end of IGU connector cable **918** is nested in a cavity of frame bracket **906**. An optional cover plate, **911**, may be used to enclose the cavity once the IGU connector cable **918** is connected. Base rail **914** allows a cable from a window controller to run within the base rail **914** and connect to IGU connector cable **918**. Although shown as a U-channel section, the base rail **914** could also be a pipe or square channel or an angle stock, for example, where the cable rests on a horizontally configured side of the angle stock.

[0150] Although not shown, an IGU pigtail may emanate from an aperture in the door stile and pass through an aperture in mount **912**, which is affixed to the door stile. That is, a cable from an IGU controller is run through base rail **914** where it connects with connector cable **918** and the other end of connector cable **918** connects to an IGU pigtail. An optional spacer, **916**, may be used between mount **912** and frame bracket **906** if needed. Connector cable carrier **923** allows movement of the movable door **921** while protecting IGU connector cable **918**.

[0151] In certain embodiments, cable carrier **923** does not include chain guide, **908**. In one embodiment, a flexible cable conduit protects the IGU connector cable running between frame bracket **906** and base bracket **913**. The flexible cable conduit may or may not be attached to the frame bracket **906** and/or the base bracket **913**. In certain embodiments, the connector cable **918** itself is the only component running between frame bracket **906** and base bracket **913**. In one embodiment, a ribbon cable with an over-molded jacket is used.

[0152] In certain embodiments, an electrical connection system of a sliding door assembly comprises a guide (e.g., **955**) and a shuttle (e.g., **980**). Although described with respect to a movable door, the electrical connection system can be used with a movable window. The guide comprises a recess within which pass one or more wires for electrical communication between at least a power source and an optically switchable device in the sliding door or window. The guide further comprises a bottom surface and a lengthwise slot in the bottom surface. The shuttle is configured to couple to the movable door or window and slideably engage with the lengthwise slot in the guide, the shuttle further configured to pass the one or more wires from the sliding door or window, through a body of the shuttle into the recess in the guide, wherein during movement of the sliding door or window, the one or more wires are protected from interaction with one or more moving components. In some cases, the electrical connection system further comprises a flexible member (e.g., flexible tape **975** or chain guide **908**) affixed at one end to the shuttle. In these cases, the one or more wires may be coupled to the flexible member and the flexible member comprises a bend portion allowing the flexible member to pass back over itself and reside substantially parallel to the length of, and inside, the guide. In one case, the one or more wires are a ribbon cable and the flexible member is a spring steel tape. In another case, the flexible member is a chain guide made of a non-electrically conducting material, and the one or more wires reside within the body of the chain guide. In either of these cases, the shuttle may be slideably engaged with the sliding door or window in the vertical direction. For example, a vertical portion of a body of the shuttle may pass through an aperture in the base plate affixed to the sliding door or window. In one case, the guide further comprises an open end so that the shuttle may be inserted into the slot through the open end of the guide during assembly of the electrical connection system.

[0153] In certain embodiments, an electrical connection system of a sliding door assembly comprises a frame bracket (e.g., **906**) and a base bracket (e.g., **913**). The frame bracket may be configured to couple to the sliding door or window. The base bracket may be configured to couple to a header of the sliding window or door, or to a base rail. In these embodiments, the frame bracket and base bracket are configured to house opposing ends of an IGU connector

cable (e.g., **918**). In one embodiment, the IGU connector cable is a ribbon cable. In one example, the ribbon cable may comprise an over-molded jacket. In another embodiment, a middle portion of the IGU connector cable (i.e. a portion between the opposing ends) is housed with a flexible conduit between the frame bracket and the base bracket. In another embodiment, the electrical connection system further comprises a base rail (e.g., **914**). In one example, the base rail may comprise a U-channel. In another example, the base rail may comprise one or more apertures, wherein at least one aperture is configured to register with an aperture in the base bracket such that one end of the IGU connector cable passes through the aperture in the base bracket and the at least one aperture of the base rail. In another embodiment, the frame bracket comprises an aperture for receiving an IGU pigtail into a recess of the frame bracket to electrically connect to an end of the IGU connector cable housed within the recess. In one case, the aperture is in outer surface of the frame bracket coupled to a frame of the sliding door or window and/or the frame bracket further comprises a separate mounting element for coupling to a frame of the sliding door or window. In some cases, the IGU connector cable is a 5 wire cable. As described above, where a connector is configured within an IGU may be important when considering where to attach wiring connectors to the IGU. Flexibility in attaching wiring assemblies to an IGU can significantly reduce wiring complexity and length, and thus save considerable time and money, both for fabricators and installers. One embodiment is an electrical connection system including a track, the track including two or more rails that provide electrical communication, via wiring and bus bars, to the electrodes of an electrochromic device of the IGU. The track is, e.g., embedded in the secondary sealing area of the IGU. An associated connector engages the rails and thereby makes electrical connection to the rails. A non-limiting example of the track described above is described in relation to **Figures 10A and 10B**.

[0154] Figures 10A and 10B depict aspects of an IGU, **1000**, including a track, **1025**, and an associated connector, **1045**. In this example, track **1025** is also a spacer that may serve as both a secondary sealing element and an electrical connector for an electrochromic pane of the IGU, although the sealing function is not necessary. In this description, “track” is used as a short hand to describe a unitary structure, e.g. where a track is formed as part of a frame made of single material having a unitary body, or a “track” is a component of an equivalent structure having a “frame” where the track is a sub-structural component thereof, e.g. made of the same or a different material. In other words a “track” is either a structural feature of a unitary body or frame, or a “track” is a component of a frame. In the context of this description, a frame may or may not serve the function of a spacer or separator for an IGU. For example, track **1025** may reside in the secondary seal region of the IGU and also serve a sealing function as between itself

and the glass panels of the IGU, or track **1025** may simply be embedded in the secondary seal without also functioning as a sealing element itself.

[0155] **Figure 10A** is a schematic diagram of IGU **1000** including an electrochromic pane, **1010**. Electrochromic pane **1010** includes bus bars, **1015**. Electrochromic pane **1010** is matched with another pane (not shown) and together the panes sandwich a separator, **1020**, with a primary seal being formed between separator **1020** and the inside surfaces of the panes along with an adhesive. In this example, track **1025** is used to form a secondary seal, similar to the primary seal formed between the glass panes and separator **1020**, with an adhesive between the inner surfaces of the glass panes and track **1025**. Thus, in this example, the primary and secondary seals are formed in the same fashion. Track **1025** adds additional rigidity and strength to the IGU structure as well as a sealing function. In certain embodiments, the track is embedded in a secondary sealant without also serving as a sealing element itself; in these embodiments, the track need not traverse the entire perimeter of the IGU.

[0156] Track **1025** also includes rails, in this example in the form of wires, **1030** and **1035**, which provide electrical communication to bus bars **1015** via wires, **1017**. That is, wires **1017** connect bus bars **1015** to wires **1030** and **1035** in track **1025**. Track **1025** is described further in relation to **Figure 10B**. **Figure 10A**, in the bottom portion, shows only track **1025**. Included is an expanded view of a corner portion of track **1025**, showing detail of a channel in which reside wires **1030** and **1035**. In this example, wires **1030** and **1035** run all the way around the channel of track **1025**. In other embodiments, wires **1030** and **1035** run only in a portion (e.g., one side, two sides, or three sides) of track **1025**. The rails of the track may be other than wires, so long as they are conductive material, although wires are convenient because they are common and easily configured in a track, e.g., track **1025** may be an extruded plastic material into which wires may be molded, or the wires may be inserted into the track after extrusion or molding.

[0157] **Figure 10B** shows a cross-section D, as indicated in **Figure 10A**, of track **1025** showing the details of wires **1030** and **1035** and finer detail of track **1025**. Track **1025** may be a non-conducting material, such as an extruded polymer, for example, that holds wires **1030** and **1035** in place. In one example, track **1025** is made of an extruded plastic channeled material. The channeled material is cut and formed, e.g., ultrasonically welded, to form a unitary body as depicted. As shown in **Figure 10B**, wires **1030** and **1035** are located within recesses in track **1025** and, in this example, each wire is insulated on three sides (due to the non-conductive nature of the polymeric material which surrounds the wires on three sides). As mentioned, the wires may be inserted into the recesses after the track is fabricated. Track **1025** includes two slots or channels, **1040** and **1050**. Slot **1050** allows for electrical connection of an electrical

connector, e.g., from a window controller to IGU **1000**. Wires **1017** from bus bars **1015** of the electrochromic pane **1010** may be housed in slot **1040**. Wires **1017** may pass through the material of track **1025**, e.g., passing from slot **1040** through an aperture and into slot **1050**, so that each of the wires **1017** may contact its respective wire **1030** or **1035** (one wire **1017** depicted, aperture through track not shown). In this context, “wires” **1017** may be other means of electrical communication through the track’s body, such as metal bars, tabs, shunts, and the like. The aperture through which wires **1017** pass may be sealed prior to fabrication of the IGU, or during fabrication of the IGU, e.g., using adhesive sealant residing in slot **1040**. In one example, a sealant is applied to the gap between the wire and the aperture. When made of polymeric material, wires that lead from the bus bar to the rails of the track may be formed in the molded polymer, so that they are sealed by virtue of being integrated into the polymeric material, e.g. cast into or included in an extrusion process.

[0158] Slot **1040** also may allow for additional wires and/or interconnections to be made to the IGU as well as housing electrochromic controller components. In one embodiment, slot **1040** houses electrochromic controller components. In one embodiment, the electrochromic controller components are entirely housed in the track body, whether in slot **1040** or not. In other embodiments, where no track is used, the electrochromic controller is housed in the spacer, at least in part, in some embodiments the electrochromic controller is wholly within the spacer (separator). Controller embodiments with relation to spacers are described in more detail below.

[0159] In one example, track **1025** is assembled with wires **1017** being attached to rails **1030** and **1035** prior to being attached to bus bars **1015**. That is, one embodiment is a track including rails and wires connected to the rails, the wires passing through the track such that the track, once sandwiched between two panes of glass, optionally with an adhesive sealant, forms a hermetic seal. In one such embodiment, assembly of the IGU includes 1) attaching wires **1017** to the bus bars, and 2) then simultaneously forming the primary and the secondary seal using separator **1020** and track **1025**.

[0160] Electrical connections may be made to electrochromic pane **1010** with connector **1045**. Connector **1045** may include a non-conducting body **1047** with two conducting tabs, **1055** and **1060**. In this example, each of the two conducting tabs **1055** and **1060** is connected to a single incoming wire, **1075**. Each of the single wires may be coupled to a connector, as described herein, and ultimately connected to a window controller. In this example, to establish electrical connection, connector **1045** is inserted into slot **1050** and then twisted about 90 degrees so that each of the conducting tabs, **1055** and **1060**, makes contact with a wire, **1035** and **1030**, respectively. In some embodiments, to ensure that a correct wire is in contact with the correct

tab, tabs **1055** and **1060** and the recesses housing wires **1030** and **1035** are asymmetrical. As shown in **Figure 10B**, tab **1060** is thicker than tab **1055**. Further, the recess housing wire **1030** is smaller than the recess housing wire **1035**. Connector **1045** enters slot **1050** and then, by virtue of the configuration of the recesses and tabs, the connector can be turned only so that tab

5 **1060** contacts wire **1030** and tab **1055** contacts wire **1035**. Varying tab thickness and recess size is one way to help to insure that the connector **1045** is in contact with the correct wires, but other mechanisms to achieve this are also possible.

[0161] In another embodiment, track **1025** is metal and the wires and/or rails of the system are insulated. Tabs **1055** and **1060** of connector **1045** are configured to penetrate the insulation on

10 the rails or wires in order to establish electrical connection. Track **1025** may be a hybrid of materials, for example, a metal frame with a polymeric insert for the portion that houses the rails or wires **1030** and **1035**. One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that the rails must be insulated from the body of the track otherwise a short circuit would occur. There are various configurations in which to achieve this result. In another embodiment, the body of the frame

15 portion is an electrically insulating foam material and the portion which houses the rails is a rigid polymeric material. Spacers and/or frames described herein may also be fabricated from fiber glass.

[0162] One embodiment is an electrical connection system for an IGU including an optical device requiring electrical powering, the electrical connection system including: a frame, the

20 frame having a unitary body and including; a track including two or more rails, each of the two or more rails in electrical communication with; a wire configured to pass through the frame for connection to an electrical power distribution component of the optical device; and a connector configured to establish electrical connection to the two or more rails and supply electrical power to each of the two or more rails. In one embodiment, the frame includes an electrically

25 insulating conductive polymeric material. In one embodiment, the track includes an electrically insulating conductive polymeric material and each of said two or more rails comprise copper. The electrical connection system can be configured for use as the only spacer for the IGU (i.e. a structural component that forms the primary seal). In one embodiment, the connector is a twist-type connector that fits into a recess in the track, and upon twisting, engages with the two or

30 more rails in order to establish electrical communication. The optical device may be an electrochromic device. In certain embodiments, the frame comprises at least some of the electrical components of a controller configured to control the optical device. The electrical connection system may be configured as a secondary sealing element in the IGU.

[0163] One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that other configurations of track **1025** are possible. For example, in one embodiment, track **1025** is a linear track that is inserted along one side of the IGU in the secondary sealing area. Depending upon the need, one, two, three or four such linear tracks, each along an independent side of the IGU, are installed in the IGU. In another embodiment, track **1025** is U-shaped, so that when installed in the secondary sealing area of the IGU, it allows electrical connection via at least three sides of the IGU.

[0164] As described above, in certain embodiments, track **1025** can itself serve as the IGU spacer (forming the primary seal), rather than as a complimentary structure to a spacer as described above (serving as a secondary sealing element or not). When used as the only spacer, the frame of the track can be wider than a spacer for an IGU might be. That is, certain IGU spacers are approximately 6 millimeters in width (along the primary sealing surface). The spacers described herein, may be of this width or up to about two times to about two and one half times (about $2\times$ to about $2.5\times$) that width. For example, spacers described herein may be about 10 millimeters to about 25 millimeters wide, about 10 millimeters to about 15 millimeters wide, and in one embodiment about 10 millimeters to about 12 millimeters wide. This additional width may provide a greater margin of error in a sealing operation as compared to a spacer with approximately 6 millimeters in width. This provides a more robust seal between the spacer and the glass lites of the IGU. In certain embodiments, when wires for the bus bars run through the spacer itself, rather than through the primary seal, this makes for an even more robust primary sealing area.

[0165] One embodiment is an electrical connection system for an IGU including an optical device requiring electrical powering. The electrical connection system includes a frame having a unitary body and including a track including two or more rails. Each of the two or more rails is in electrical communication with a wire configured to pass through the frame for connection to an electrical power distribution component of the optical device and with a connector configured to establish electrical connection to the two or more rails and supply electrical power to each of the two or more rails. The electrical power distribution component of the optical device may be a bus bar. In one embodiment, the frame includes an electrically insulating conductive polymeric material. In certain embodiments, the track includes an electrically insulating conductive polymeric material and each of said two or more rails include copper. In one embodiment, the connection system is configured for use as the only spacer for the IGU. In one embodiment, the connector is a twist-type connector that fits into a recess in the track, and upon twisting, engages with the two or more rails in order to establish electrical communication. The optical device may be an electrochromic device, a photovoltaic device, a suspended particle

device, a liquid crystal device and the like. In one embodiment, the frame includes at least some of the electrical components of a controller configured to control the optical device. In one embodiment the frame includes an onboard controller, e.g. as described in U.S. Patent 8,213,074. In certain embodiments, the electrical connection system is configured to be used as a secondary sealing element in the IGU. In one embodiment, the electrical connection system is configured to be used as a primary sealing element of the IGU.

[0166] Using track 1025 as a spacer for an IGU is one example of a “pre-wired” spacer embodiment. That is, wires can pass through the body of the spacer itself in order to make contact with bus bars, rather than running between the spacer and the glass, through the primary seal. Moreover the length of the wires can run through the interior of the spacer, rather than around it in the secondary sealing area. These and other embodiments are described in more detail below. Certain embodiments are described in terms of electrochromic devices; however, other optical devices are applicable.

[0167] Figures 11A-E depict aspects of IGU wiring schemes, where the IGU includes an optical device, such as an electrochromic device. Certain embodiments described herein refer to a single optical device; however, another embodiment is where the IGU includes two or more optical devices. Electrical connection systems described herein include configurations to power one or more optical devices in a single IGU. Referring to Figure 11A, an IGU, 1100, is constructed by mating an electrochromic lite, 1105, with a spacer, 1110, and a second lite, 1115. In this example, bus bars (an electrical power distribution component of the electrochromic device on lite 1105) 1150 are configured outside spacer 1110 in the final construct. This is described in more detail in relation to Figure 11B.

[0168] Figure 11B shows cross section X-X of IGU 1100. In this depiction, electrochromic lite 1105 is the lower lite and lite 1115 is the upper lite. Spacer 1110 is mated on opposite sides to the lites with an adhesive sealant, 1125, which defines the primary seal of the IGU, i.e., the top and bottom (as depicted) surfaces of spacer 1110 define the primary sealing area of the spacer. Once mated, there is a volume, 1140, defined within the IGU; this may be filled with an inert gas or evacuated. The spacer may have desiccant inside (not shown). Outside the perimeter of spacer 1110, but may not extend beyond the edges of the glass lites, is a secondary sealant material, 1130, which defines the secondary seal of the IGU. The electrochromic device, 1145, on lite 1105 is a thin film coating, on the order of hundreds of nanometers up to a few microns thick. Bus bars 1150 supply electricity to coating 1145, each to a different transparent conductive layer so as to create a potential across layers of device 1145 and thereby drive the optical transitions. In this example, the bus bars are outside the spacer, in the secondary seal. If

all the bus bars are outside the primary seal, then wiring to the bus bars does not involve nor is there a likelihood that, the wiring will interfere with the primary seal of the IGU. Embodiments described herein provide electrical powering systems to deliver electricity to the bus bars when they are either in the primary seal and/or inside the sealed volume **1140** of the IGU. One of
5 ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that an IGU may have one bus bar in the secondary seal and, e.g., a second bus bar in the primary seal or in the sealed volume of the IGU. Embodiments include systems for delivering power to such configurations as well.

[0169] Figures **11C** and **11D** show that when the bus bar is within the primary seal, wiring to the bus bar passes through the primary seal. This is depicted by the dotted arrow in the figures.

10 If both lites have optical devices, then the risk of a compromised primary seal is doubled, because either the wiring for each lite passes through the primary seal proximate each lite, or the wiring for both lites must pass through the primary seal proximate a single lite. **Figure 11E** shows that, e.g., the conductive ink (e.g. silver-based) used for bus bars can be used as a shunt, **1160**, across the primary seal and wiring connected to the shunt. This may help maintain the
15 integrity of the primary seal somewhat, but still there is an increased likelihood of primary seal failure due to this traversal of the primary seal by the ink. That is, the primary seal is optimized for adhesion between the spacer and the material of the lite, e.g., glass. When a different material, such as wire or conductive ink is introduced, there may not be as good a seal. When this different material traverses the primary seal, there is a much greater likelihood that the
20 primary seal will fail at that region. **Figure 11E** also shows that it is common for wiring to the bus bars to run outside the spacer and within the secondary seal region to a “pigtail” connector **1165** which is a length of wire with a connector at the end.

[0170] Embodiments described herein provide for electrical connection systems for IGUs.

Particularly, described embodiments include “pre-wired” spacers, that supply electricity to the
25 bus bars (or equivalent power transfer components) of optical devices, when the bus bars are within the primary seal or within the sealed volume of the IGU. This allows for maintaining the integrity of the primary seal, as well as simplifying fabrication of the IGU. One embodiment is a spacer for an IGU, the spacer configured to supply electricity to an optical device on a lite of the IGU, via one or more electrical power distribution components of the optical device, where at
30 least one of said one or more electrical power distribution components is either within the primary seal or within the sealed interior volume of the IGU, and where the electricity supplied to said at least one of said one or more electrical power distribution components does not traverse the primary seal of the IGU.

[0171] **Figure 12A** is a cross-sectional drawing depicting a pre-wired spacer, **1200**. Spacer **1200** has a wire, **1205**, that passes through it. Wire **1205** delivers electricity from an external component, **1210**, which is in the secondary seal (as depicted), outside the secondary seal, or which has portions both inside and outside secondary seal. In this example, **1210** is an electrical socket, into which a plug is configured to enter and thereby supply electricity to wire **1205**. Wire **1205** is in electrical communication with bus bar **1150** (e.g. soldered to the bus bar). In one embodiment, external component **1210** is track **1025** as described in relation to **Figures 10A and 10B**, e.g., it surrounds spacer **1200** about some, or all, of the perimeter of spacer **1200**. In one embodiment, spacer **1200**'s structure is itself analogous to track **1025**, that is, it has a track system for establishing electrical communication with the optical device via wire (or wires) **1205**. In the latter embodiment, there may be no secondary seal and spacer **1200** may be wider than a spacer of approximately 6 millimeters in width, so that the primary seal is, e.g., double or more of the sealing area of a primary seal with a spacer having with approximately 6 millimeters in width.

[0172] **Figure 12B** shows spacer **1200** from a top view and incorporated into an IGU **1215**. In this example, spacer **1200** has wires that pass through the width of the spacer. One of these wires, attached to bus bar **1150a**, is also attached to a connector, **1225**, which makes electrical communication with a second wire that spans around the spacer, in the secondary seal region, and to, in this example, an onboard controller, **1220**. In some embodiments, connector **1225** is not necessary because a single wire connects to bus bar **1150a**, passes through spacer **1200** and connects to controller **1220**. Controller **1220** is also in electrical communication with bus bar **1150b** via the other wire that passes through the spacer. Pre-wired spacer **1200** has the advantage that during IGU fabrication, it can be laid down and quickly soldered to the bus bars and connector **1225**, if present.

[0173] **Figure 12C** shows a partial cross section of spacer **1200**, showing that the spacer may be metal such as stainless steel or aluminum, with a wire passing through it. Seal **1230** ensures that there is no gas leakage from the IGU sealed volume through the aperture through which the wire passes. Seal **1230** may be a rubber grommet of sufficient tightness so as to seal as described or seal **1230** may be a polymeric or epoxy sealant added after the wire is run through the apertures in the spacer. **Figure 12D** shows spacer **1235**, made of a foam or solid polymeric material. A good hermetic seal is achieved since the wire is cast into the spacer or the foam is blown or formed with the wire in it.

[0174] **Figure 13A** depicts another IGU, **1305**, having a pre-wired spacer **1300**. In this example, the wires passing through spacer **1300** are almost entirely contained within the body of

the spacer. That is, the wire in electrical communication with bus bar **1150a** emanates from spacer **1300** only at its ends, to connect with bus bar **1150a** and to connect with external component **1310**, respectively. In this example, the other wire that passes through spacer **1300** is shorter and passes more or less directly through spacer **1300** in order to make electrical connection to bus bar **1150b**. Also, in this example, component **1310** is a socket. Socket **1310** is configured to accept controller components, or an entire onboard controller. That is, in the latter embodiment, the controller is a “plug in” module. The IGU is constructed as depicted in **Figure 13A** with socket **1310** in the secondary seal. The controller (not depicted) is a plug in module that may or may not fit entirely within the secondary seal (not beyond the edges of the IGU). In this manner, IGUs can be constructed independently of onboard controllers, and the onboard controllers can be easily upgraded and/or switched out of the IGU. This may avoid having to replace an IGU that had an onboard controller permanently affixed to the secondary sealing material. **Figure 13B** depicts spacer **1300** where a pigtail connector (rather than socket **1310**) is used as the common end of the wires that pass through the spacer.

[0175] In one embodiment, a pre-wired spacer as described herein may also include a controller for at least one optical device of an IGU. The controller may be exterior to the spacer, for ultimate configuration in the secondary seal or outside the IGU, or the controller may be inside the spacer itself. The spacer may be metal or a polymeric material, foam or solid.

[0176] One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that spacer **1300**, being prewired, makes fabrication of the IGU much simpler. That is, one need only register the lites with the spacer, solder the wires to the bus bars and then seal the IGU. Depending upon which pre-wired spacer is used, one can then add the secondary sealing material, or not.

[0177] **Figure 14A** depicts a pre-wired spacer, **1400**. Spacer **1400** has a pigtail connector as described herein, but rather than wires emanating from the interior faces of the spacer, e.g. as spacer **1300** had, spacer **1400** has contact pads, **1405**, which are in electrical communication with the wires inside the body of pre-wired spacer **1400**. In one embodiment, the pre-wired spacer may be made of an electrically insulating material, such as a polymer, either solid or foam. The contact pads are metal, such as copper, but may include gold, silver or other metal for better electrical contact. Contact pads **1405** may be co-planar with the sealing surface of pre-wired spacer **1400**, extend beyond the sealing surface, or be below the sealing surface, depending upon the need. Typically, but not necessarily, the contact pads do not span the width of the sealing surface of the spacer, so that there is at least some of the spacer material, e.g. on either side of the contact pad, to make a good seal with the glass. The contact pads depicted here are singular and have a generally rectangular shape, but this is not necessary. For example, there

may be multiple contact pads configured to make contact with a single bus bar, e.g., circular pads arranged linearly along one side of the spacer, and similar configurations of shapes along one side of the spacer.

[0178] **Figure 14B** depicts fabrication of an IGU with pre-wired spacer **1400**. Contact pads **1405** (not depicted, they are on the back side of spacer **1400** as drawn) are registered with bus bars **1425** when the spacer is registered with lites **1410** and **1415**. Lite **1410** has an optical device, such as an electrochromic device, on the surface that mates with the sealing surface of spacer **1400**. Upon mating the lites with the spacer, electrical communication is established between the contact pads and the bus bars. If adhesive sealant is used to form the IGU, then it is applied in such a way so as not to come between (at least not entirely) the contact pad and the bus bars. In certain embodiments, the contact pads are configured so as to penetrate any sealant that comes between the contact pad and the bus bar. For example, the contact pads may have a rough surface and/or protrusions that make good electrical contact with the bus bars despite adhesive sealant coming between the two surfaces during mating. In other embodiments, the spacer is made of metal, and the contact pads are electrically insulated from the spacer body using an electrically insulating material.

[0179] In one embodiment, the pre-wired spacer is titanium and no adhesive is used to form the primary seal. That is, a hermetic seal is formed by fusing the titanium to the glass using high localized heat at the interface of the glass and titanium. In one embodiment, this bonding is achieved with a laser irradiation through the glass lite to which the spacer is to be bonded. In one embodiment, a boron compound is applied to the titanium spacer prior to laser irradiation. Titanium is used for certain hermetic sealing embodiments due to the similar coefficient of expansion of titanium and glass, e.g. float glass. Hermetic sealing with a titanium spacer may be used whether or not contact pads are used to make electrical connection to the bus bars.

[0180] As described above, certain pre-wired spacers described herein have a track for establishing electrical communication between a connector, which mates with the track rails, and the optical device. **Figure 15** depicts a pre-wired spacer, **1500**, which has a track (like track **1025**, see **Figures 10A** and **10B**). This figure shows that the width, E, of the spacer can be as approximately 6 millimeters in width or thicker, such as described above (up to 25 mm wide) in order to form a superior primary seal on sealing surfaces **1515** and **1520**. In one embodiment, width E is between about 10 mm and about 15 mm. Spacer **1500** has passage, **1505**, similar to channel **1040** of track **1025**, through which wires that connect to the rails (**1030** and **1035**) may pass. The wires may pass through to the interior surface, **1510**, of the spacer for soldering to bus bars, or may pass through to the sealing surfaces, **1515** and/or **1520** to contact pads for electrical

communication thereto. In one embodiment, the spacer is made of an electrically insulating material, and rails **1030** and **1035** are un-insulated so that a connector, like connector **1045** (see **Figure 10B**) can be inserted and establish electrical communication without having to pierce any insulation around the rails.

5 **[0181]** **Figure 16A** is a cross-sectional perspective of another pre-wired spacer, **1600**, including electrical connection about the perimeter of the spacer and through-spacer wiring. In this example, spacer **1600** is hollow, but has a wire passing through it as described above. In one embodiment, the spacer is a foam, polymeric material or fiberglass as described herein. The wire may pass through to the interior face, **1510** for soldering to a bus bar, or be connected to
 10 contact pads on the sealing surfaces, **1515** and/or **1520** (depending on if one or both lites bear optical devices). In this example, the (in this example, two) wires of the spacer are each connected to a flexible electrically conductive tape, **1605** or **1610**. For example, each tape may represent the polarity of applied across an electrochromic device on one lite of the IGU. The tape may be a metal tape, such as copper or other good conductor. For example, tape **1610** is
 15 soldered or welded to a junction, **1615**, that both supports the tape and makes good electrical connection to both tape **1610** and with the wire. During fabrication of the IGU, the tapes are embedded in the secondary sealant. For example, the tapes are installed, and then the secondary sealant is applied, e.g. using a tip to inject the sealant between and under the tapes, and then over the tapes to encapsulate (and suspend) the tapes in the secondary seal of the IGU. Electrical
 20 connection to the tapes is described in more detail in relation to **Figures 16B-D**.

[0182] **Figures 16B-C** show aspects of a particular embodiment in accord with the pre-wired spacer described in relation to **Figure 16A**. In this example, a spacer, **1620**, has conductive tapes **1605** and **1610** (same as spacer **1600**). In this example, there is electrical communication between tape **1610** and a contact pad, **1625**, on sealing surface **1515** of spacer **1620**. Referring
 25 to **Figure 16C**, the tapes are embedded in the secondary seal as described above, in this example, about the entire perimeter of the IGU. In one embodiment, the tapes span at least about 90% of the perimeter of the IGU. Electrical connection between a power source for the optical device and the tapes is made through a connector, **1630**. Connector **1630** is a pin connector, the pins of the connector are pushed through the secondary sealant and thereby
 30 establish electrical communication with tapes **1605** and **1610** by touching or piercing them. In this example, the pins each have a wire connected to them from the power source and are barbed pins so that they remain solidly in the secondary sealant and electrically connected to their respective tapes. Using this electrical connection system, the installer can simply pierce the secondary seal, practically anywhere about the perimeter of the IGU (depending upon if there is

also a controller embedded in the secondary seal and/or so as to avoid junction **1615**) with the pin connector and establish electrical communication. In this example the body of connector **1630** is relatively flat or low profile so as not to take up too much space and also to avoid jarring loose by shearing forces when handling the IGU once the connector is installed. Another
5 advantage of this system is that if the installer decides that placement of the connector is unsatisfactory, e.g., she wants to establish electrical communication on the other side of the IGU, she can simply cut the wires, cover the connector with electrical tape or other insulating sealant, and apply another connector where desired. If there is a controller in the secondary seal or to mark where any junctions reside, there may be color coding or other distinguishing marks
10 applied to the secondary seal to demark that location so as not to apply the connector in that location.

[0183] Figure **16D** shows alternative piercing-type pin connectors in accord with the embodiments described in relation to **Figures 16A-C**. Connector **1640** has pins without barbs. The advantage of this configuration is that the connector pins may be inserted into the secondary
15 sealant and removed, without damaging the conductor tapes, and reinserted at another location. Connector **1645** has multiple pins for establishing electrical connection to each conductor tape. That is, there are more than one pin so that electrical communication with each tape is assured. When the pins pass through the secondary sealant, there may remain some of the sealant on the pins, which would interfere with electrical communication. The likelihood of completely
20 blocking electrical communication is much lower, that is, the likelihood of establishing good electrical communication is much higher, when there are more pins to pierce a particular conductor tape. In any pin connector embodiment, the pins may be coated with gold, for example. Connector **1650** has multiple pins and uses ribbon cable. In certain embodiments, the tape conductor system is used not only for electrical communication, that is, to deliver
25 electricity, but also for communication lines. There may be two, three, four, five or more tapes and corresponding pins for piercing the tapes and establishing electrical communication.

[0184] One embodiment is a method of fabricating an IGU, the method includes registering a pre-wired spacer to a first lite including an optical device, registering a second lite with the pre-wired spacer and the first lite and affixing the pre-wired spacer to the first and second lites. The
30 second lite optionally includes a second optical device. In one embodiment, the pre-wired spacer includes wires emanating from the interior surface of the pre-wired spacer and the wires are soldered to bus bars of the optical device prior, and the second optical device if present, prior to registering with the first or the second lite. The pre-wired spacer may include one or more contact pads on its primary sealing surface or surfaces, the contact pads configured to establish

electrical communication with the optical device, the second optical device if present, or bus bars thereon, upon affixing the pre-wired spacer to the first and second lites. In one embodiment, affixing the pre-wired spacer to the first and second lites includes using an adhesive sealant between the sealing surfaces of the pre-wired spacer and the first and second lites. In another embodiment, affixing the pre-wired spacer to the first and second lites includes forming a hermetic metal-to-glass seal, where the pre-wired spacer includes a metal, at least on the sealing surfaces. The metal may be titanium.

[0185] In one embodiment, an onboard controller is embedded in the secondary seal and a ribbon cable is embedded in the secondary seal. **Figure 17A** depicts an electrical connection system, **1700**, where ribbon cable, **1710**, is used in the secondary seal in conjunction with piercing-type connectors as described herein. A controller, **1705**, is also embedded in the secondary seal. Piercing type connectors are used to establish electrical communication to the two or more, e.g. conductive tapes, of the ribbon cable, the connector having one or more pins for each tape (or wire) of the ribbon cable. This electrical connection system allows flexibility in placement of the connector to the IGU.

[0186] **Figure 17B** depicts an electrical connection system where ribbon cable, **1715**, is used in the secondary seal, and pin sockets, **1720**, are configured in the secondary seal about the perimeter of the IGU. In this embodiment, a pin connector (not shown) may be introduced into any one of pin sockets **1720**, as they are redundant to the system. The pin sockets may be of the locking tab type, where once engaged with the pin connector, the tabs lock the union into place. The tabs may be manipulated to allow disengagement of the pin connector from the socket. There is little chance of secondary sealant interfering with electrical communication as the pins and corresponding sockets are free of secondary sealant. Controller **1705** may also have a pin socket **1720**. In one embodiment, there is at least one pin socket on each side about the perimeter of the IGU. In certain embodiments, the controller is not embedded in the secondary seal; however, piercing and pin and socket type connections are still suitable. These embodiments are described in more detail below.

[0187] One embodiment is an electrical connection system of an IGU including an optical device requiring electrical powering, the electrical connection system including: a ribbon cable embedded in the secondary seal of the IGU and configured to supply electricity to the optical device; one or more pin sockets, also in the secondary seal, and in electrical communication with the ribbon cable, said one or more pin sockets configured in redundant form, each of the one or more pin sockets having the same electrical communication capability with the optical device; and a pin connector configured to mate with each of the one or more pin sockets and deliver

electricity to the optical device. In one embodiment, the pin connector and each of the one or more pin sockets are configured to reversibly lock together when mated. In another embodiment, the electrical connection system further includes a controller configured to control the optical device, the controller may be also embedded in the secondary seal and include at least one of the one or more pin sockets. In one embodiment, the IGU includes at least four of said one or more pin sockets in the secondary seal, inclusive of the controller in the secondary seal, or if the controller is exterior to the secondary seal. In certain embodiments, when the controller is exterior to the secondary seal, the controller includes the pin connector. In one such embodiment, the pin connector is configured so that when mated to one of the one or more pin sockets, the controller is adjacent the secondary seal of the IGU. In another such embodiment, the pin connector is attached to the controller via a second ribbon cable. This allows for configuring the controller in the framing system where the controller may or may not be adjacent the edge of the IGU. In any of the above embodiments, the controller's width may be configured so it is not greater than the width of the IGU.

[0188] **Figure 18A** depicts an electrochromic window controller, **1800**, having piercing-type pin connectors as described herein. In this example, the electrochromic controller is configured such that it is not thicker than the IGU, but this is not necessary. The controller may be attached to the IGU, as depicted in **Figure 18B**, at virtually any point about IGU **1810** (as indicated by the heavy dotted line). Controller **1800** interfaces with a control pad and/or a network controller via a ribbon cable, in this example. Ribbon cables are convenient for this purpose as they can carry power and communication lines while having a flat, low-profile which aides in configuring the cable in framing systems for windows. In one embodiment, controller **1800** does not use piercing type pins, but rather pin and socket type connection to the IGU; i.e., where there are pin sockets embedded in the secondary seal about the perimeter of the IGU (as in **Figure 17B**, but where the controller is exterior of the secondary seal and plugs into one of the pin sockets via it's pin connector, either directly attached to the body of the controller or at the end of a ribbon cable). Using pin sockets with locking tabs, the controller can be securely attached to the IGU without further attachment means. In certain embodiments, the controller is not thicker than the IGU on that dimension; that is, when the controller is affixed to the IGU as depicted in **Figure 18B**, the faces or surfaces of the controller that are substantially parallel to the exterior major surfaces of the lites of the IGU do not extend beyond the major surfaces. In this way the controller can be accommodated more easily within the framing for the IGU. The controller may be long and thin, e.g. spanning about 6 to about 15 inches in length, and thus may attach to the IGU secondary seal at more than one region of the controller. Attachment to the secondary seal can be both with pin connectors as described to establish electrical communication, as well

as with anchors that are specifically configured to attach to the secondary seal material solely for attachment purposes; that is, to affix the controller to the IGU but not to establish electrical communication with the one or more ribbon cables. In one embodiment the controller uses piercing pin-type connectors (that pierce the secondary seal material to make electrical contact to ribbon type conductors) along with these anchors configured solely for anchoring the controller to the secondary seal material. The anchors can, for example, be configured so as to penetrate the secondary seal, e.g. in between the ribbon conductors, or, e.g., through the ribbon conductors, but be made of electrically insulating material so as not to establish electrical communication with the ribbon conductors. In one embodiment, the anchors are barbed pins that do not penetrate the secondary seal deep enough to reach the ribbon conductors, for example.

[0189] One embodiment is an electrical connection system for an IGU including an optical device requiring electrical powering, the electrical connection system including: one or more ribbon conductors configured to be embedded in the secondary seal of the IGU and supply electricity to the optical device; and a pin connector configured to establish electrical connection to said one or more ribbon conductors by penetrating the secondary seal material and piercing the one or more ribbon conductors thereby establishing electrical communication with the one or more ribbon conductors. In one embodiment, the pin connector includes barbed pins configured to secure pin connector to the one or more ribbon conductors. The one or more ribbon conductors may supply electricity to the optical device via wiring through the spacer of the IGU. In one embodiment, the spacer of the IGU comprises one or more contact pads on the primary sealing surface of the spacer, said one or more contact pads configured to establish electrical communication with one or more electrical power distribution components of the optical device. The one or more electrical power distribution components of the optical device may be bus bars. The pin connector may be a component of a controller configured to control the optical device. In one embodiment, the controller's width is not greater than the width of the IGU. In another embodiment, the one or more ribbon conductors are configured such that the controller can be affixed to the edge of the IGU about at least 90% of the perimeter of the IGU.

[0190] Examples of Electrical Connection systems with Chain Guides

[0191] Certain implementations of systems and apparatus described herein for sliding door/window applications have an electrical connection system that includes a chain guide (sometimes referred to herein as a "chain connector" or "chain") connected at one end to the sliding door/window and at the other end to a frame component such as a door header or other fixed structure. The chain guide includes a recess that may run from one end to the other end,

within which pass wiring and/or tubing in order to guide movement and protect the wiring/tubing while the chain guide is folding and unfolding. The wiring and/or tubing may, for example, communicate power, data, and/or fluid (e.g., hydraulic fluid). A chain guide can allow wiring/tubing to pass through and connect to one or more sliding multiple doors/windows

without disrupting their mechanics. One example of a chain guide keeps a constant bend radius as it folds and unfolds to maintain the direction of the wiring and/or tubing. Some examples of commercially-available chain guides that can keep a constant bend radius include igus chains made by Ramco Innovations and the e-chain® cable carrier made by igus® inc. of East Providence, Rhode Island.

[0192] Figures 9G and 9H depict an example of a cable management system 901 of an electrical connection system. The cable management system 901 includes a chain guide 908 that can fold and unfold in a vertical direction along a plane parallel to the movable (sliding) door 921 as the movable door 921 slides past the fixed door 922 to protect and guide the IGU connector cable 918 housed within.

[0193] Certain implementations of systems described herein for door/window applications have an electrical connection system with a chain guide that can fold and unfold in a horizontal direction substantially along a plane orthogonal to the movable doors/windows. Folding and unfolding the chain guide along the horizontal direction may facilitate implementations having multiple movable doors/windows (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) that slide along one track or along multiple parallel tracks to facilitate stacking of multiple doors/windows one behind the other. For example, two or more movable vertical doors/windows may slidably engage with parallel lengthwise slots to be able to stack the vertical doors/windows while a chain guide connected to each of the movable doors/windows folds and unfolds in the horizontal direction protecting the wiring and/or tubing housed therein.

[0194] Figure 19A depicts a schematic drawing of a front view (middle portion), a cross-sectional view facing upward (A-A section at top portion), and a cross-sectional view facing downward (B-B section at bottom portion) of components of a sliding door assembly 1900 including a fixed door 1901a and four (4) movable doors 1901b-e in a stackable configuration, according to an implementation. In Figure 19A, the movable doors 1901b-e are shown in a first (closed) position. Dashed line arrows illustrate the direction or directions of movement of the movable doors 1901b-e from the closed position. Figure 19B depicts the cross-sectional view facing upward of the sliding door assembly 1900 in Figure 19A at five different positions: (i) the first position (closed position), (ii) a second position where movable door 1901c has been moved behind (from a vantage point exterior to the assembly looking into the interior) movable

door **1901b** (i.e. stacking movable doors **1901b** and **1901c**), (iii) a third position where movable doors **1901b** and **1901c** have been moved behind the fixed door **1901a**, (iv) a fourth position where movable doors **1901b** and **1901c** have been moved behind fixed door **1901a** and movable door **1901d** has been moved behind movable door **1901e**, (v) a fifth position where movable door **1901e** have been moved behind movable door **1901d**. Other positions for the sliding door assembly **1900** and other sliding assemblies may be implemented. **Figure 19C** depicts a cross-sectional side view of a portion of the sliding door assembly **1900** showing details of the first frame guide **1902**, according to an implementation. **Figure 19D** depicts a cross-sectional side view of another portion of the sliding door assembly **1900** showing details of the second frame guide **1904**, according to an implementation. Although this example and others are described with reference to doors, windows may be used.

[0195] Returning to **Figure 19A**, the sliding door assembly **1900** includes an electrical connection system with a first frame guide **1902** having three lengthwise slots **1903a**, **1903b**, and **1903c** and a second frame guide **1904** having three lengthwise slots **1905a**, **1905b**, and **1905c**. In this example, movable doors **1901c** and **1901d** are slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1903c** of the first frame guide **1902** and slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1905c** of the second frame guide **1904**. Movable doors **1901b** and **1901e** are slidably engaged with second lengthwise slot **1903b** of the first frame guide **1902** and slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1905b** of the second frame guide **1904**. The electrical connection system also includes four chain guides **1910b**, **1910c**, **1910d**, and **1910e** that can fold and unfold along a horizontal direction. The chain guides **1910c** and **1910d** are configured to fold and unfold within the first lengthwise slot **1903c** of the first frame guide **1902**. The chain guides **1910b** and **1910e** are configured to fold and unfold within the lengthwise slot **1903b** of the first frame guide **1902**.

[0196] In one aspect, at least one of the lengthwise slots of the first frame guide includes a rail within which one or more chain guides folds and unfolds during operation. The chain guides are coupled at one end to the rail and at the other end to the shuttles that are slidably engaging within the lengthwise slot. The rail may include an aperture or apertures through which wiring emanating from the chain guides can pass through.

[0197] The sliding door assembly **1900** also includes five controllers **1980a-e**. Controller **1980a** is in electrical communication with one or more electrochromic devices of the fixed door **1901a** via one or more wires. The controllers **1980b-e** are in electrical communication with movable doors **1901b-e** via wiring passing through respective chain guides **1910b-e**. That is, controller **1980b** is in electrical communication with one or more electrochromic devices of the movable door **1901b** via wiring passing through chain guide **1910b**, controller **1980c** is in

electrical communication with one or more electrochromic devices of the movable door **1901c** via wiring passing through chain guide **1910c**, etc. The controllers **1980a-e** may be located in the header or other fixed frame element. The controllers **1980a-e** may be connected to at least one power source.

5 **[0198]** The wiring passing through the chain guides **1910b-e** includes one or more wires. Each of the chain guides comprises a bend portion that allows it to pass back over itself while it folds and unfolds and reside substantially parallel and inside the lengthwise slots. In one example, the one or more wires are a ribbon cable. One or more of the chain guides may be made at least partially of a non-electrically conducting material. For example, the inner surface
10 of a chain guide may comprise a non-electrically conducting material. The one or more wires may reside with the body of the chain guide.

[0199] As shown in **Figure 19C**, the electrical connection system includes four shuttles **1920b, 1920c, 1920d, 1920e** connected respectively to one side of the movable doors **1901b, 1901c, 1901d, and 1901e**. Each shuttle includes a connecting portion or portions, such as, e.g.,
15 the illustrated cup elements at the ends of the two opposing flanges that mate with a lengthwise bar element, that is/are configured to slidably engage with an inner surface of a lengthwise slot to allow the movable door connected to the shuttle to move along the lengthwise slot. In the illustrated example, shuttles **1920c** and **1920d** have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **1903c** of the first frame guide **1902** to allow
20 the movable doors **1901c** and **1901d** to slide along the lengthwise slot **1903a** and shuttles **1920b** and **1920e** have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **1903b** of the first frame guide **1902** to allow the movable doors **1901b** and **1901e** to slide along the lengthwise slot **1903b**. Although the fixed door **1901a** may not move during operation of the sliding door assembly **1900**, the electrical connection system also includes a
25 shuttle **1920a** for coupling the fixed door **1901a** to an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **1903a** of the first frame guide **1902**. The chain guide **1910b** is connected on one end to the shuttle **1920b** of the movable door **1901b** and at the other end to first frame guide **1902** or a component of the header. The chain guide **1910c** is connected on one end to the shuttle **1920c** of the movable door **1901c** and at the other end to the first frame guide **1902** or a component of the
30 header. The chain guide **1910d** is connected on one end to the shuttle **1920d** of the movable door **1901d** and at the other end to the first frame guide **1902** or a component of the header. The chain guide **1910e** is connected on one end to the shuttle **1920e** of the movable door **1901e** and at the other end to first frame guide **1902** or a component of the header.

[0200] As shown in **Figure 19D**, the electrical connection system also includes another set of four shuttles **1940b**, **1940c**, **1940d**, and **1940e** connected to an opposing side of movable doors **1901b**, **1901c**, **1901d**, and **1901e**. The shuttles **1940c** and **1940d** have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **1905c** of the second frame guide **1904** to allow the movable doors **1901c** and **1901d** to slide along the lengthwise slot **1905a** and shuttles **1940b** and **1940e** have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **1905b** of the second frame guide **1904** to allow the movable doors **1901b** and **1901e** to slide along the lengthwise slot **1905b**. The electrical connection system also includes a shuttle **1940a** for coupling the fixed door **1901a** to an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **1905a** of the second frame guide **1904**.

[0201] **Figure 19E** depicts a cross-sectional side view of a portion of another example of a sliding door assembly **1990** having frame guides with four lengthwise slots. The sliding door assembly **1990** includes a second frame guide **1991** having four lengthwise slots **1992a-d**. In this example, movable door **1993e** is slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1992d**, movable doors **1993c** and **1993d** are slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1992c**, movable door **1993b** is slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1992b**, and fixed door **1993a** is fixedly coupled to lengthwise slot **1992a**.

[0202] **Figure 19F** depicts a cross-sectional side view of a portion of another example of a sliding door assembly **1994** having frame guides with five lengthwise slots. The sliding door assembly **1994** includes a second frame guide **1995** having five lengthwise slots **1996a-e**. In this example, movable door **1997e** is slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1996e**, movable door **1997d** is slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1996d**, movable door **1997c** is slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1996d**, movable door **1996b** is slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **1997b**, and fixed door **1996a** is fixedly coupled to lengthwise slot **1997a**.

[0203] In one aspect, a door/window assembly includes a strain relief mechanism between a chain guide and the frame or header to which it is attached. The strain relieve mechanism is configured to minimize any strain on the one or more wires residing in the chain guide. An example of a strain relief mechanism is a rubber grommet.

[0204] In some stackable configurations, a door/window assembly includes controllers that are onboard controllers or located in the shuttles to move along with the movable doors/windows. **Figures 20A and 20B** depict schematic drawings of a sliding door assembly **2000** with controllers **2080a-e** that are housed in shuttles **2080a-e**, according to an aspect. **Figure 20A** depicts a front view (middle portion), a cross-sectional view facing upward (A-A section at top

portion), and a cross-sectional view facing downward (B-B section at bottom portion) of components of the sliding door assembly **2000** including a fixed door **2001a** and four (4) movable doors **2001b-e** in a stackable configuration, according to an implementation. In **Figure 20A**, the movable doors **2001b-e** are shown in a first (closed) position. Dashed line arrows illustrate the direction or directions of movement of the movable doors **2001b-e** from the closed position. The movable doors **2001b-e** can be moved to at least the five positions depicted in **Figure 19B**, including: (i) the first position (closed position), (ii) a second position where movable door **2001c** has been moved behind (from a vantage point exterior to the assembly looking into the interior) movable door **2001b** (i.e. stacking movable doors **2001b** and **2001c**), (iii) a third position where movable doors **2001b** and **2001c** have been moved behind the fixed door **2001a**, (iv) a fourth position where movable doors **2001b** and **2001c** have been moved behind fixed door **2001a** and movable door **2001d** has been moved behind movable door **2001e**, (v) a fifth position where movable door **2001e** have been moved behind movable door **2001d**. **Figure 20B** depicts a cross-sectional side view of a portion of the sliding door assembly **2000** showing details of the first frame guide **2002**, according to an implementation. Although this example and others are described with reference to doors, windows may be used.

[0205] Returning to **Figure 20A**, the sliding door assembly **2000** includes an electrical connection system with a first frame guide **2002** having three lengthwise slots **2003a**, **2003b**, and **2003c** and a second frame guide (not shown) having three lengthwise slots. In this example, movable doors **2001c** and **2001d** are slidably engaged with the lengthwise slot **2003c** of the first frame guide **2002** and slidably engaged with an opposing lengthwise slot of the second frame guide. Movable doors **2001b** and **2001e** are slidably engaged with lengthwise slot **2003b** of the first frame guide **2002** and slidably engaged with an opposing lengthwise slot of the second frame guide. The electrical connection system also includes four chain guides **2010b**, **2010c**, **2010d**, and **2010e** that can fold and unfold along a horizontal direction. The chain guides **2010c** and **2010d** are configured to fold and unfold within the first lengthwise slot **2003c** of the first frame guide **2002**. The chain guides **2010b** and **2010e** are configured to fold and unfold within the lengthwise slot **2003b** of the first frame guide **2002**.

[0206] Returning to **Figure 20B**, the sliding door assembly **2000** also includes five controllers **2080a-e**. Controller **2080a** is housed in a shuttle **2020a**, which is coupled to fixed door **2001a**. Controllers **2080b** and **2080e** are housed respectively in shuttles **2020b** and **2020e**, which are coupled respectively to movable doors **2001b** and **2001e**. Controllers **2080c** and **2080d** are housed respectively in shuttles **2020c** and **2020d**, which are coupled respectively to movable doors **2001c** and **2001d**. In this implementation, the controllers **2080b-e** move along with the

movable doors **2001b-e**. Controller **2080a** is in electrical communication with one or more electrochromic devices of the fixed door **2001a** via one or more wires. The controllers **2080b-e** are in electrical communication with one or more of the electrochromic device of respective movable doors **2001b-e** via one or more wires. The controllers **2080b-e** are in electrical communication with at least a power source via wiring passing through respective chain guides **2010b-e**. The wiring passing through the chain guides **2010b-e** includes one or more wires (e.g., a ribbon cable). Each of the chain guides comprises a bend portion that allows it to pass back over itself while it folds and unfolds and reside substantially parallel and inside the lengthwise slots. One or more of the chain guides may be made at least partially of a non-electrically conducting material. For example, the inner surface of a chain guide may comprise a non-electrically conducting material. The one or more wires may reside with the body of the chain guide.

[0207] As shown in **Figure 20B**, the electrical connection system includes four shuttles **2020b**, **2020c**, **2020d**, and **2020e** connected respectively to one side of the movable doors **2001b**, **2001c**, **2001d**, and **2001e**. Each shuttle includes a connecting portion or portions, such as, e.g., the illustrated cup elements at the ends of the two opposing flanges that mate with a lengthwise bar element, that is/are configured to slidably engage with an inner surface of a lengthwise slot to allow the movable door connected to the shuttle to move along the lengthwise slot. In the illustrated example, shuttles **2020c** and **2020d** have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **2003c** of the first frame guide **2002** to allow the movable doors **2001c** and **2001d** to slide along the lengthwise slot **2003a** and shuttles **2020b** and **2020e** have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **2003b** of the first frame guide **2002** to allow the movable doors **2001b** and **2001e** to slide along the lengthwise slot **2003b**. Although the fixed door **2001a** may not move during operation of the sliding door assembly **2000**, the electrical connection system also includes a shuttle **2020a** for coupling the fixed door **2001a** to an inner surface of the lengthwise slot **2003a** of the first frame guide **2002**.

[0208] The chain guide **2010b** is connected on one end to the shuttle **2020b** of the movable door **2001b** and at the other end to first frame guide **2002** or a component of the header. The chain guide **2010c** is connected on one end to the shuttle **2020c** of the movable door **2001c** and at the other end to the first frame guide **2002** or a component of the header. The chain guide **2010d** is connected on one end to the shuttle **2020d** of the movable door **2001d** and at the other end to the first frame guide **2002** or a component of the header. The chain guide **2010e** is

connected on one end to the shuttle **2020e** of the movable door **2001e** and at the other end to first frame guide **2002** or a component of the door header.

[0209] Although not shown in **Figures 20A** and **20B**, the electrical connection system also includes another set of four shuttles connected to an opposing side of movable doors **2001b**, **2001c**, **2001d**, and **2001e** and having have connecting portion or portions that slidably engage with an inner surface of lengthwise slots of a second frame guide to allow the movable doors **2001b-e** to slide along the lengthwise slots. The electrical connection system also includes a shuttle for coupling the fixed door **2001a** to an inner surface of a lengthwise slot of the second frame guide.

10 **[0210] – Magnetic Power Transfer Connectors**

[0211] In certain aspects, a movable window or door may include one or more electrical connectors that can connect to other windows or doors in series or in parallel, for example, to connect a section or run of a trunk line system that provides power and/or communications to the windows and/or doors. In certain implementations, a movable door or window may include an electrical connection system with one or more magnetic power transfer (MPT) connectors that employ magnetic actuation to establish electrical connection. The magnetic components may include shielding function to prevent magnetic interference with the power and/or communication running through the electrical connection established via the MPT. Such MPT connectors may be employed, for example, in an assembly of two or more detachable moving doors or windows where the range of travel of the doors or windows (such as, e.g., when detachable doors are disconnected and moved off the rails of the frame) may not easily support sliding cables or other fixed electrical connections. **Figure 21** depicts an example of a system **2100** that includes a plurality of four detachable doors **2101a-d**, each including an IGU, with four IGUs **2102a-d** respectively. Although depicted with four detachable doors **2101a-d** and four IGUs **2102a-d**, in other implementations, the detachable system **2100** may include additional or fewer doors and/or IGUs. Alternatively, the detachable system **2100** may include detachable windows or a combination of detachable windows and doors. In certain embodiments, magnetic power transfer connectors are used in door and window systems such as those described in relation to Figures 9B, 9C and 20A for example. The MPT connectors described in relation to Figure 21 may be used in any operable window or door application where two surfaces reversibly abut, e.g. an accordion door system as in Figure 9B, a movable window as in Figure 9C, or a sliding door system as in Figure 20A. Systems described herein such as MPT connectors allow for cabling (e.g. trunk line, drop cable from trunk to window controller, etc.) to be embedded in window and door framing, sash, sill, transom, header, etc. so

as to obscure it from sight and provide a clean installation with no wires showing in some embodiments. The MPT connector male and female components are flush or recess mounted on the abutting surfaces. As the surfaces move toward each other, magnetic elements of the connector components attract each other and engage to make the electrical connection.

5 Sufficient movement degrees of freedom are provided in certain engagement subcomponents so that precise alignment of the abutting surfaces is not necessary, and, the surfaces may not actually touch, as weather seals may serve the purpose of sealing any gap between the surfaces. As such, these improved systems provide more leeway for the installer and are thus more desirable.

10 **[0212]** In certain implementations of a detachable system, one or more of the detachable doors or windows may be disconnected from the rails of the frame upon which the doors or windows slide along and moved to a supporting structure to, for example, adjust the size of an opening. Such systems are becoming more common in high-end residential and commercial applications. For example, as depicted in **Figure 21**, detachable doors **2101c-d** are shown located on one or
15 more supporting beams **2160** to provide an opening **2103** between a wall **2105** and the detachable doors **2101a-b**. In another instance, the detachable doors **2101a-b** may be moved to or near the wall **2105** to provide an opening **2103** away from the wall **2105**. In the illustrated example, the two detachable doors **2101c-d** located on the one or more supporting beams **2160** may be translated (as indicated by the heavy dashed arrow) from the one or more supporting
20 beams **2160** to a rail of a frame **2104** and electrically connected to each other and/or to another connector at the wall **2105** or in frame **2104** by implementing a first component **2130** and second component **2170** in each of the detachable doors **2101c-d**. In detachable system **2100**, one or more of the detachable doors **2101a-d** may be disconnected from the rail of the frame **2104** and moved onto the one or more supporting beams **2160** and moved from the one or more supporting
25 beams **2160** and connected to the rail of the frame **2104**. The door opening **2013** can be customized by moving the detachable doors **2101a-b** onto or off the one or more supporting beams **2160** as desired. In another implementation, the detachable system **2100** may also include one or more hinged doors. For example, detachable system **2100** may includes a hinged door with a hinge at the wall **2105** that when opened allows movement of the detachable doors
30 **2101a-d** to and from the supporting beams **2160**.

[0213] In **Figure 21**, each detachable door **2101a-d** includes the first component **2130** and second component **2170** on two opposing sides. The first component **2130** and second component **2170** can establish electrical connection between adjacent detachable doors (e.g., detachable doors **2202a** and **2102a**), for example, to connect a section or run of a trunk line

system (e.g., trunk lines **2708** and **2808** shown in **Figures 27** and **28**) or one or more drop lines. In the illustrated example, the first component **2130** and second component **2170** are located on opposing sides of each detachable door **2101a-d** and are directed outward from the sides to connect to another second component **2170** and another first component **2130** respectively of another inline (jam to jam) detachable door and/or of a wall **2105** or in the frame **2104**. For example, the first component **2130** of detachable door **2101a** may connect the second component **2170** of detachable door **2101b** where both detachable door **2101a-b** slide inline along a single rail of the frame **2104**. In another implementation, a first component **2130** and a second component **2170** may be directed outward from opposing faces of each detachable door **2101a-d** where the detachable doors **2101a-d** are sliding laterally past one another along parallel rails in the frame **2104** and when the detachable door **2101a-d** are closed the mullions overlap. For example, a first component **2130** may be outward-facing (facing toward exterior) on detachable door **2101b** which slides along an outer track and a second component **2170** may be inward-facing on detachable door **2101a** which slides along an inner track parallel to the outer track. As the detachable doors **2101a-b** slide along parallel tracks, the first and second components **2130**, **2170** can connect between the detachable doors **2101a-b**.

[0214] In certain aspects, the IGUs **2102a-b** of the detachable doors **2101a-b** include one or more optically switchable devices such as electrochromic devices. The control of the detachable doors **2101a-d** such as, for example, the movement of the detachable doors **2101a-d** and the tinting of the optically switchable devices may be controlled by one or more controllers. In one aspect, the one or more controllers may control transitioning tint of the optically switchable devices as well as translation of the detachable doors **2101a-b** to and from the one or more supporting beams **2160**.

[0215] The electrical connection of the IGUs **2102a-b** to one or more controllers may be established by connecting the first component **2130** and second component **2170** of one or more of the detachable doors **2101 a-d** located on the rail or rails of the frame **2104** in series. In one aspect, the first component **2130** of at least one of the detachable doors **2101a-d** may establish electrical connection to a second component **2170** to connect a section or a run of a trunk line system such as trunk line **2708** or **2808** in Figures 27 and 28 or one or more drop lines from the trunk line to one or more window controllers. The cabling for the trunk line or drop lines may be embedded in the window and door framing, sash, sill, transom and/or other framing structure.

[0216] In certain implementations of a magnetic power transfer connector, the first component includes pins and the second component includes opposing pads that can connect with each other to establish electrical communication. Alternatively, the first component includes pads and the

second component includes pins. The pins and/or pads may be gold plated, include pogo pins (spring loaded and/or magnetically engaged) as described herein for other embodiments. The first component and second component of the MPT connector may include any number of connecting pins and opposing pads, depending on the devices being controller in the windows or doors, the controller specifications, the manner in which the windows or doors are coupled and, optionally, sensors and also any associated movement mechanisms that must be controlled via the electrical communication lines through the doors or windows. In certain implementations, the first component and second component include 4, 5, 8, 18, 24, or even more pins and opposing pads respectively. For example, the first component and second component may include two pins and pads if a number of IGUs are coupled to one another in series and there are not any sensors associated with the IGUs. In another example, the first component and second component may include five pins and pads to provide, for example, two electrical conductors for two power signals electrical, two electrical conductors for communication signals, and one electrical conductor for a shielding connection (providing ground). In one aspect, a spring connector and pad are implemented.

[0217] **Figure 22** depicts a schematic illustration of an isometric view of an example of a magnetic power transfer connector **2200**, according to embodiments. The magnetic power transfer connector **2200** includes a first component **2230** and a second component **2270** that can be used to establish electrical connection between adjacent doors or windows or between a door or window and a connector in a frame such as in a truck line. The first component **2230** and second component **2270** are opposing connectors that can be placed on similarly located (e.g., horizontally and vertically) portions of adjacent doors or windows. For example, the first component **2230** may be located on a side of detachable door **2012a** and second component **2270** may be located on an opposing side of detachable door **2012b** in **Figure 21**. The first component **2230** includes a housing **2231** and a floating portion **2240** that can float (i.e. translate or rotate freely to at least a certain extent) within the housing **2231**. For example, the floating portion **2240** in **Figure 22** can move with six degrees of freedom within the housing **2231** to a certain extent. In other implementations, the floating portion **2240** may have fewer degrees of freedom. The floating portion **2240** can move through an opening in the housing **2231** until a portion of the first component **2230** restricts movement such as by the retaining arms **2346**, **2347** shown in **Figures 23A** and **23B**.

[0218] The floating portion **2240** of the first component **2230** also includes a first cone **2242**, a second cone **2243**, and one or more magnets (e.g., cone magnets **2486**, **2487** in **Figure 24**). The housing **2231** may also include a retention magnet (e.g., retention magnet **2350** in **Figure 23A**)

that can hold the floating portion **2240** within the housing **2231** until the first component **2230** is within the actuation distance from the second component **2270**. The first component **2230** also includes a plurality of pins **2244**. The plurality of pins **2244** may be electrically connected to one or more wires (e.g., wiring **2460** in Figure 24 or wiring **2560** in **Figure 25A**) that may be used to establish electrical communication with one or more devices (e.g., electrochromic devices and/or a window controller). In certain aspects, the one or more wires may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable or may be a rigid cable. In one aspect, the one or more wires may be a segment of a trunk line or one or more drop lines. In one aspect, one or more of the magnets of the component **2200** may be neodymium magnets.

[0219] The second component **2270** includes a housing **2271** with a first cup **2282** and a second cup **2283**. The housing **2271** may also includes one or more magnets (e.g., cup magnets **2456**, **2457** in **Figure 24**) with opposing polarity to the one or more respective magnets in the floating portion **2240** of the first component **2230**. Cups **2282** and **2283** are configured for engagement and alignment to guide the cones of the first component to the magnets within the base of the cup. Cone and cup pairs as described herein may have only one magnet and e.g. a steel counterpart for establishing attractive force, although each having a magnet makes for stronger connection, e.g. neodymium magnets of opposite polarity. The second component **2270** also includes a plurality of pads **2284** that can connect to respective pins **2242** of the first component **2230**. The plurality of pads **2284** may be in electrical communication with one or more window controllers. In one aspect, the connection of the plurality of pins **2244** to the plurality of pads **2284** may connect a section or run of a trunk line system (e.g., trunk line **2708** in **Figure 27** or trunk line **2808** in **Figure 28**) or drop lines from a trunk to one or more window controllers. In certain aspects, the one or more wires may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable or may be a rigid cable. In another implementation, the floating portion **2240** of the first component **2230** may have the plurality of pads **2284** and the second component **2270** may have the plurality of pins **2244**. Although the illustrated example depicts the plurality of pins **2244** having five pins and the plurality of pads **2284**, in other implementations, more or fewer pins and pads can be used.

[0220] In certain implementations, the first and second cones (e.g., first and second cones **2242**, **2243**) and the first and second cups (e.g., first and second cups **2282**, **2283**) of the component have curvature that can enable self alignment of the first and second cones within the first and second cups during magnetic actuation. For example, the first and second cups may have a wider maximum (slope) angle at their base than the maximum angle at the base of the first and second cones. That is, the first and second cups may be more open, i.e. a wider cross

sectional angle than the first and second cones to allow the first and second cones to self-align with the first and second cups during magnetic actuation. In one aspect, the angle at the base on the first and second cups is equal to or greater than 75 degrees where the angle at the base of the first and second cones is no greater than 50 degrees. In one aspect, the angle at the base on the first and second cups is equal to or greater than 60 degrees where the angle at the base of the first and second cones is no greater than 40 degrees. In one aspect, the angle at the base on the first and second cups is equal to or greater than 45 degrees where the angle at the base of the first and second cones is no greater than 30 degrees. In one embodiment, the cross sectional angle of the cup is at least 5 degrees larger than that of the cone. In one embodiment, the cross sectional angle of the cup is at least 10 degrees larger than that of the cone. In one embodiment, the cross sectional angle of the cup is at least 15 degrees larger than that of the cone. In one embodiment, the cross sectional angle of the cup is at least 20 degrees larger than that of the cone. In one aspect, the angle of the cones and cups may facilitate disconnection in any direction. Although the embodiments described in relation to Figure 21 have a floating and a fixed component, the cup and/or cone may be on a floating element.

[0221] In certain embodiments, a ball and socket are used analogously to the cone and cup, respectively. In one embodiment, the ball is a hemisphere and the socket is a hemispherical depression (concavity). The ball may be at the end of a moveable shaft, or, as described herein part of a floating element. In one embodiment, the circumference of the socket is at least 5% greater than that of the ball. In one embodiment, the circumference of the socket is at least 10% greater than that of the ball. In one embodiment, the circumference of the socket is at least 15% greater than that of the ball. In such embodiments, the ball is configured to be able to make contact with the base of the socket for the magnetic engagement.

[0222] One or both of the first component and second component of an component may be located in a secondary seal of an insulated glass unit. Alternatively, one or both of the component and second component may be located in a movable frame around an insulated glass unit. In one aspect, the one or both of the first component or second component may have one or more apertures (e.g., apertures **2601** in Figures **26A-26C**) for set fasteners such as set screws for adjusting their location, for example, to be able to mate with an opposing component. Although some examples are described with respect to the first component being located in a movable frame or insulated glass unit of the door or window and a second component being located in a wall or in a movable frame of the door or window, in another implementation, the first component may located in the wall or movable frame of the door or window and the second component may be located in the movable frame or insulated glass unit of the door or window.

[0223] Figures 23A and 23B depict schematic illustrations of an isometric view of an example of an magnetic power transfer connector 2400 in a disconnected position and a connected position respectively, according to embodiments. The magnetic power transfer connector 2300 includes a first component 2330 and a second component 2370 that can be used to establish
5 electrical connection, e.g., between adjacent doors or windows or between a door or window and a connector in a frame such as in a truck line. The first component 2330 and second component 2370 may be similar to the first component 2230 and second component 2270 in Figure 22.

[0224] The first component 2330 includes a housing 2331 and a floating portion 2340. The floating portion 2340 includes a first cone 2342, a second cone 2343, a first retainer arm 2346, a
10 second retainer arm 2347, and a plurality of pins 2344. The floating portion 2340 can float within an internal space of the housing 2331. For example, the floating portion 2340 may be able to move with six degrees of freedom within the housing 2331 until the first retainer arm 2346 and second retainer arm 2347 restrict the movement of floating portion 2340. In other implementations, the floating portion 2340 may have fewer degrees of freedom. The floating
15 portion 2340 also includes one or more magnets at or near the cones (e.g., cone magnets 2486, 2487 in Figure 24). The housing 2331 also includes a first retention magnet 2350. The floating portion 2340 may also include a metal piece or a second retention magnet (e.g., second retention magnet 2451 in Figure 24) with opposite polarity from the first retention magnet 2350. The first retention magnet 2350 and the second retention magnet or metal may hold the floating portion
20 2340 within the housing 2331 while the first component 2430 is within the actuation distance from the second component 2470. Retaining the floating portion 2340 within the housing 2331 may help protect the plurality of pins 2344. The plurality of pins 2344 may be electrically connected to one or more wires (e.g., wiring 2460 in Figure 24 or wiring 2560 in Figure 25A) that may be used to establish electrical communication with one or more devices (e.g.,
25 electrochromic devices in an IGU and/or a window controller). In certain aspects, the one or more wires may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable or may be a rigid cable. In one aspect, the one or more wires may be a segment of a trunk line or one or more drop lines.

[0225] The housing 2331 also includes a ramp 2333 that may help center the floating portion 2340 during disconnection. When the first component 2330 is moved away from the second
30 component 2370 by more than the magnetic actuation distance, the floating portion 2340 is released and a magnetic retention by the first retention magnet 2350 retracts the floating portion 2340 back into the housing 2331. The ramp 2333 can center the floating portion 2340 within the housing 2331 during disconnection. In other implementations, the first component 2330 omits the ramp 2333.

[0226] The second component **2370** includes a housing **2371** with a first cup **2382** and a second cup **2383** that has a flatter curvature than the curvature of the first cone **2342** and the second cone **2343** respectively. The housing **2371** also includes one or more magnets (e.g., cup magnets **2456**, **2457** in **Figure 24**) with opposing polarity to the one or more respective magnets in the floating portion **2340** of the first component **2330**. The second component **2370** also includes a plurality of pads **2384** that can connect to respective pins **2344** of the first component **2330**. The plurality of pads **2384** may be in electrical communication with one or more window controllers. In one aspect, the connection of the plurality of pins **2344** to the plurality of pads **2384** may connect a section or run of a trunk line system (e.g., trunk line **2708** in **Figure 27** or trunk line **2808** in **Figure 28**) or one or more drop lines. As such, MPT connectors as described herein allow flexibility in connecting trunk line power and communication networks, e.g. the trunk line is reversibly engaged via operables such as windows and doors. In certain aspects, the one or more wires may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable or may be a rigid cable. In another implementation, the floating portion **2340** of the first component **2330** may have the plurality of pads **2384** and the second component **2370** may have the plurality of pins **2344**. Although the illustrated example depicts the plurality of pins **2344** having five pins and the plurality of pads **2384** having five pads, in other implementations, more or fewer pins and pads can be used.

[0227] In **Figures 23A and 23B**, the distance of separation between the front of the housing **2331** of the first component **2230** and the front of the housing **2371** of the second component is the separation distance, d_s . **Figure 23A** depicts the magnetic power transfer connector **2300** in a disconnected state as the first component **2330** is being brought within an actuation distance, d_a , of the second component **2380**. Once the first component **2230** is within the actuation distance, d_a , of the second component **2370**, the magnetic force between the one or more magnets at or near the first cone **2342** and second cone **2343** (e.g., first and second cone magnets **2456** and **2457**) and the one or more magnets at or near the first cup **2382** and second cone **2384** (e.g., first and second cup magnets **2486** and **2487**) is greater than the magnetic force between the first retention magnet **2350** and the metal or second retention magnet in the floating portion **2240** releasing the floating portion **2240** from the first retention magnet **2350**. The magnetic force can also move the floating portion **2240** at least partially through the opening in the housing **2331** until movement is restricted by the first retainer arm **2346** and second retainer arm **2347** contacting the inner lip of the housing **2331**. As the first component **2330** is being brought closer to the second component **2380** at a distance of less than the actuation distance, d_a , the first cone **2342** and second cone **2343** self align to the first cup **2382** and to the second cup **2383** respectively, which aligns the plurality of pins **2344** with the plurality of pads **2384**. The

magnetic force between the one or more magnets at or near the first cone **2342** and second cone **2343** and the one or more magnets at or near the first cup **2382** and second cup **2383** causes the plurality of pins **2344** to engage with the plurality of pads **2384**. In one aspect, one or more of the magnets of the magnetic power transfer connector **2300** may be neodymium magnets. In one embodiment, the actuation distance is 2 inches or less. In one embodiment, the actuation distance is 1.5 inches or less. In one embodiment, the actuation distance is 1 inch or less. In one embodiment, the actuation distance is 0.75 inches or less. In one embodiment, the actuation distance is 0.5 inches or less. In one embodiment, the actuation distance is 0.25 inches or less.

[0228] **Figure 23B** depicts the magnetic power transfer connector in a connected position.

Engagement of the pins with the pads may occur when the separation distance d_s between the MPT connector components is equal to or less than the connection distance, d_c . In one aspect, connection between the pins and the pads may occur when the separation distance d_s is equal to or less than a connection distance, d_c , of 4.5 mm. The distance that the floating portion **2340** translates to connect engage pins with pads is a travel distance, d_t . The first retainer arm and second retainer arm may restrict the travel distance, d_t , of the floating portion to a maximum distance at which point the first component and second component disengage (disconnect) the pins from the pads. The distance of separation between the front of the housing of the first component and the front of the housing of the second component before the first retainer arm and second retainer arm disconnect the first component from the second component is the disconnection distance, d_d . Disconnection may occur when the separation between the front of the housing of the first component and the front of the housing of the second component is equal to or greater than the disconnection distance, d_d . In one aspect, disconnection between the pins and the pads may occur when the separation distance d_s is equal to or greater than a disconnection distance d_d , of 8 mm. In one aspect, the disconnection distance d_d , may be the maximum distance the retaining arms can travel within the housing of the first component.

[0229] **Figure 24** is a sectional view of an example of an magnetic power transfer connector **2400** in a connected position, according to embodiments. The magnetic power transfer connector **2300** includes a first component **2430** and a second component **2470** that can be used to establish electrical connection, e.g., between adjacent doors or windows or between a door or window and a connector in a frame such as in a truck line. The first component **2430** and second component **2470** may be similar to the first component **2330** and second component **2370** in **Figure 23**.

[0230] The first component **2430** includes a housing **2431** and a floating portion **2440**. The floating portion **2440** includes a first cone **2442**, a second cone **2443**, a first retainer arm **2446**, a second retainer arm **2447**, and a plurality of pins **2444**. The floating portion **2440** can float

within an internal space **2435** of the housing **2431**. For example, the floating portion **2440** may be able to move with six degrees of freedom within the housing **2431** until the first retainer arm **2446** and second retainer arm **2447** restrict the travel distance, d_t , of floating portion **2440**. In other implementations, the floating portion **2440** may have fewer degrees of freedom. The floating portion **2440** also includes a first cone magnet **2486** and a second cone magnet **2487** in respective cones. The housing **2431** also includes a first retention magnet **2450** and the floating portion **2440** includes a second retention magnet **2451** with opposite polarity from the first retention magnet **2450**. The first retention magnet **2450** and the second retention magnet **2451** may hold the floating portion **2440** within the housing **2431** while the first component **2430** is within the actuation distance from the second component **2470**. The plurality of pins **2444** are electrically connected to wiring **2460** that may be used to establish electrical communication with one or more devices (e.g., electrochromic devices in an IGU and/or a window controller). In certain aspects, the wiring **2460** may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable or may be a rigid cable. In one aspect, the one or more wires may be a segment of a trunk line or one or more drop lines.

[0231] When the first component **2430** and the second component **2470** are moved away from each other by more than the disconnect distance, d_d , the first retainer arm **2446** and the second retainer arm **2447** hold the floating portion **2440** in place and the plurality of pins **2444** disengage with the plurality of pads **2484**. The magnetic force between the first retention magnet **2450** and the second retention magnet **2451** bring the floating portion **2440** back within the housing **2431** in a magnetic return. The housing **2431** also includes a ramp **2433** and the floating portion **2430** includes an opposing ramp that may facilitate centering the floating portion **2440** during disconnection and magnetic return. In other implementations, the first component **2430** omits the ramp **2433**.

[0232] The second component **2470** includes a housing **2471** with a first cup **2482** and a second cup **2483** that have flatter curvature than the curvature of the first cone **2442** and the second cone **2443** respectively for self-alignment during magnetic actuation. The housing **2471** also includes a first cup magnet **2456** and a second cup magnet **2457** of opposite polarity from the first cone magnet **2456** and second cone magnet **2457**. The second component **2470** also includes a plurality of pads **2484** that can connect to respective pins **2444** of the first component **2430**. The plurality of pads **2484** are electrically connected to wiring **2490** that may be in electrical communication with one or more window controllers and/or may be a segment of a trunk line or a drop line. In one aspect, the connection of the plurality of pins **2444** and the plurality of pads **2484** may connect a section or run of a trunk line system (e.g., trunk line **2708**

in **Figure 27** or trunk line **2808** in **Figure 28**) or one or more drop lines. In certain aspects, the wiring **2490** may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable or may be a rigid cable. In another implementation, the floating portion **2440** of the first component **2430** may have the plurality of pads **2484** and the second component **2470** may have the plurality of pins **2444**. Although the illustrated example depicts the plurality of pins **2444** having five pins and the plurality of pads **2484** having five pads, in other implementations, more or fewer pins and pads can be used. In one aspect, one or more of the magnets of the magnetic power transfer connector **2400** may be neodymium magnets.

[0233] **Figure 25** depicts a schematic illustration of an isometric view of an example of a magnetic power transfer connector **2500**, according to embodiments. The magnetic power transfer connector **2500** includes a first component **2530** and a second component **2570**. The first component **2530** and second component **2570** may have features similar to those described with respect to the first component **2430** and a second component **2470** in **Figure 24**. The first component **2530** includes a housing **2531** and a floating portion **2540**. The magnetic power transfer connector **2500** is depicted in a connected position with the floating portion **2540** partially located outside the housing **2571**.

[0234] **Figures 26A-26B** depict photographs of an example of a magnetic power transfer connector **2600** according to embodiments. **Figure 26B** depicts the magnetic power transfer connector **2600** in a disconnected position and **Figure 26C** depicts the magnetic power transfer connector **2600** in a connected position. The magnetic power transfer connector **2600** includes a first component **2630** and a second component **2670**. The first component **2630** and second component **2670** may be similar to the first component **2430** and second component **2470** in **Figure 24**.

[0235] The first component **2630** includes a housing **2631** and a floating portion **2640**. The floating portion **2640** includes a first cone **2642**, a second cone **2643**, and a plurality of pins **2644**. The floating portion **2640** can float within an internal space of the housing **2631**. For example, the floating portion **2640** may be able to move with six degrees of freedom within the housing **2631** until one or more retainer arms or other structure restricts movement. In other implementations, the floating portion **2640** may have fewer degrees of freedom. The floating portion **2640** also includes one or more magnets at or near the cones (e.g., cone magnets **2486**, **2487** in **Figure 24**). The housing **2631** also includes a first retention magnet **2650**. The floating portion **2640** may also include a metal piece or a second retention magnet (e.g., second retention magnet **2451** in **Figure 24**) with opposite polarity from the first retention magnet **2650**. The first component **2630** also includes wiring **2660** electrically connected to the plurality of pins **2644**.

In this example, the wiring **2660** is a cable. In another implementation, the wiring **2660** may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable. The second component **2670** includes a housing **2671** with a first cup **2682** and a second cup **2683** that has a flatter curvature than the curvature of the first cone **2642** and the second cone **2643** respectively. The housing **2671** also includes one or more magnets (e.g., cup magnets **2456**, **2457** in **Figure 24**) with opposing polarity to the one or more respective magnets in the floating portion **2640** of the first component **2630**. The second component **2670** also includes a plurality of pads **2684** that can connect to respective pins **2644** of the first component **2630**. The second component **2670** also includes wiring **2690** electrically connected to the plurality of pads **2684**. In this example, the wiring **2690** is a cable. In another implementation, the wiring **2690** may be a flexible cable such as a ribbon cable. Although the illustrated example depicts the plurality of pins **2644** having five pins and the plurality of pads **2684** having five pads, in other implementations, more or fewer pins and pads can be used. The first and second components **2630** and **2670** also have apertures **2601** for an adjustment fastener such as a set screw for adjusting their position.

[0236] In one implementation, a sliding door or window (e.g., detachable doors **2101a-c** shown in **Figure 21**) includes an insulated glass unit, a movable frame incorporating the insulated glass unit, and a first component (e.g., first component **2430**) and a second component (e.g., first MPT component **2470**) of an MPT connector on opposite sides of a movable frame. The first component and second component of the MPT connector may be located within the movable frame or within the secondary seal of the insulated glass unit. When the first component is located at a greater than actuation distance from a second component, the first and second components of the MPT connector remain disconnected and flush with the edge of the movable frame. When the detachable door is moved within the actuation distance of another opposing component of an MPT connector, the magnetic force from magnets in the opposing component pulls the floating portion to engage the pins and pads of the first and second components establishing electrical connection. The first component and second component of an MPT connector may remain connected at a distance equal to the connection distance, d_c , without direct contact between the housing of the first component and the housing of the second component. The magnetic actuation of the floating portion bridges the connection distance to engage the pins with the pads. The magnetic actuation of the floating portion may also allow the pins to remain within the housing when in the disconnected state which may protect the exposed contacts and/or may maintain a flush surface with the movable frame. Only when the door is closed such that the first and second components are within actuation distance does the floating portion with

the plurality of pins protrude from the movable frame to engage the pins with the pads. The cones and cups may guide the pins into the correspond position to engage with the pads.

[0237] In certain implementations, an MPT connector can be implemented in either inline or in parallel (stacking) sliding doors or windows. For example, the first component of an MPT connector of a door or window may connect the second component of an MPT connector in another door or window where both are sliding inline. In a stacking example, a first component and second component of an MPT connector may be directed outward from opposing faces of the doors or windows sliding laterally past one another such that when the doors or windows are closed the mullions overlap and the first and second components connect. When sliding past one another, the floating portion of the first component is retained within the housing and housings of the first and second components of the MPT connector are flush or within the movable frame to allow the doors or windows to slide over the MPT connector components. In addition, if a pad is pulled laterally, the cones may push the pin back into the housing, and may disconnect the first component from the second component, which may facilitate use in parallel sliding doors.

[0238] Figure 27 depicts a network of electrochromic windows or doors and controllers. In network 2700, a bus enables setting and monitoring individual window 2701 parameters and relaying that information to a network controller 2706. In one embodiment, the bus includes a trunk line 2708 and electrical connectors 2704 (which may e.g. take the form of “T” or “Y” connectors). In one embodiment, the trunk line includes a 5-conductor cable with two electrical conductors that provide power signals, two electrical conductors that provide communication signals, and one conductor that provides ground. In other embodiments, a cable with fewer or more electrical conductors can be used if so desired or needed. In one embodiment, the connectors 2704 are MPT connectors as described herein. In one embodiment, connectors 2704 physically and electrically connect trunk line segments 2703 together to form trunk line 2708. In one embodiment, signals carried by trunk line 2708 are distributed to respective window controllers (WC) 2702 via respective connectors 2704 and respective drop lines 2705 connected to the connectors. Although Figure 27 represents controllers 2702 as being spatially separated from respective windows or doors 2701, it is to be understood that in other embodiments, one or more of the controllers could be integrated in or as part of a respective window or door. In one embodiment, during initial installation or after installation of the trunk line, one or more additional connector 2707 is connected to form trunk line 2708. After installation, additional connector 2707 can be left unconnected until needed, for example, for use with a drop line, a controller, a power supply, or with a tester. Correct operation and connection of an installed

network of electrochromic windows or doors, controllers, connectors, and trunk and drop lines can be verified during commissioning.

[0239] **Figure 28** depicts an example of a trunk line **2808**. In other implementations, a trunk line includes trunk line segments joined by electrical connectors coupled to window controllers by drop lines. In **Figure 28**, the trunk line **2808** includes trunk line segments **2803** coupled in series by electrical connectors **2804** that include or are coupled directly to window controllers, each of which in turn is connected to a window **2801** or door. In one embodiment, electrical connectors **2804** contain a window controller. In one embodiment, electrical connectors **2804** are MPT connectors and contain a window controller. In the latter case, not every connector **2804** need have a window controller as a single window controller may control up to, e.g., four or more windows. Use of electrical connectors **2804** can facilitate quicker installation and commissioning of windows in a building because it obviates the time needed to connect a controller to the drop line as shown in **Figure 28**. Although the illustrated examples in **Figures 27** and **28** are describe with respect to windows, it would be understood that, doors or a combination of one or more doors and one or more windows may be implemented. Other examples of trunk lines and window controller may be found in international PCT application PCT/US2020/070427, titled “TRUNK LINE WINDOW CONTROLLERS” and filed on August 18, 2020, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0240] In one aspect, there is no wiring to individual framed electrochromic doors or windows in a trunk line system. Instead, MPT connectors embedded in the doors or window frames are used to connect a section or a run of the trunk line system. For instance, a trunk line system may have a run that goes around a portion of the floor of a building. At a section along a wall with doors such as depicted in **Figure 21** and/or no room in the ceiling for a trunk line, the trunk line may have a run through the frames of the doors and MPT connectors may be used connect the trunk line segments in the doors or windows. In another embodiment, the window controller drop lines (e.g., cables) for a series of windows or doors enter at one end of a first window, then progressively there is one less drop line in each frame until the last frame where there is only one drop line and MPT connector. The first in the series of frames may have multiple MPT connectors, e.g. one for each drop line, or, a single MPT connector may accommodate many drop lines.

[0241] **Figure 29** is a schematic drawing of a trunk line system **2900**, according to an implementation. The trunk line system **2900** includes a plurality of electrochromic windows or doors **2901**. Each electrochromic windows or doors **2901** has a first component of an MPT

connector **2910** and a second component of an MPT connector embedded in a door frame on opposite sides to abut with and connect to opposing components of an adjacent electrochromic door or window. The MPT connectors **2910** may be similar to the MPT connectors described with respect to any one of **Figures 21-28**. The MPT connectors **2910** between adjacent

5 electrochromic windows or doors **2901** establish a connection between trunk line segments **2940** in a run of a trunk line **2930**. The trunk line segments are within the frame of the electrochromic windows or doors **2901**. In one example, the trunk line segments **2930** may include a 5-conductor cable with two electrical conductors that provide power signals, two electrical conductors that provide communication signals, and one conductor that provides ground. The power supply in **Figure 29** is depicted as downstream of the network controller, but it also may be on the same side of the bank of windows as the network controller. Window controllers in such systems embedded in the operable door or window may include an onboard battery, wireless power and/or communication capability for when the operable is disengaged from the MPT connector.

15 **[0242]** **Figure 30** is a schematic drawing of a trunk line system **3000**, according to an implementation. The trunk line system **3000** includes a first electrochromic window or door **3001**, a second electrochromic window or door **3002**, and a third electrochromic window or door **3003**. Each of the electrochromic windows or doors **3001**, **3002**, **3003** has a first component of an MPT connector **3010** embedded in a door frame. The first and second electrochromic windows or doors **3001**, **3002** also have a second component of an MPT connector **3010** embedded in a door frame. The MPT connectors **3010** may be similar to the MPT connectors described with respect to any one of **Figures 21-28**. In the illustrated example, all the drop lines **3040** from the window controller for the electrochromic windows or doors **3001**, **3002**, **3003** enter at one end of the first electrochromic window or door **3001**. The drop lines **3040** pass through the frame between components of the MPT connector **3010** within the frame. Progressively there is one less drop line **3040** in each frame until the last frame of the third door where there is only one drop line **3040** and MPT connector component. In the illustrated example, the first window or door **3001** include a single MPT connector that accommodates all the drop lines **3040** of the plurality of electrochromic windows or doors. In another implementation, the first window or door **3001** may have multiple MPT connectors, e.g., one for each drop line. Window controllers in such systems may include an onboard battery, wireless power and/or communication capability for when the operable is disengaged from the MPT connector.

[0243] Although the foregoing embodiments have been described in some detail to facilitate understanding, the described embodiments are to be considered illustrative and not limiting. It will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that certain changes and modifications can be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An electrical connection system for a plurality of sliding doors or windows, the electrical connection system comprising:
 - 5 a first frame guide with a plurality of lengthwise slots;
 - shuttles configured to couple to the sliding doors or windows and configured to slidably engage with the lengthwise slots of the first frame guide; and
 - chain guides configured to fold and unfold in a horizontal direction inside the lengthwise slots of the frame guide, wherein the chain guides are coupled at one end to the
 - 10 shuttles and at the other end to the first frame guide or to a header;
 - wherein each chain guide comprises a recess within which one or more wires reside, wherein the one or more wires of the chain guides are in electrical communication with a power source and one or more optically-switchable devices of the sliding doors or windows.
2. The electrical connection system of claim 1, further comprising:
 - 15 an additional shuttle coupled to a fixed door or window; and
 - additional wiring in electrical communication with the power source and one or more optically-switchable devices of the fixed door or window.
3. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein inner surfaces of the recesses of the chain guides comprise a non-electrically conducting material.
- 20 4. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein the chain guides comprise plastic.
5. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein each chain guide comprises a bend portion configured to allow the chain guide to pass back over itself and reside substantially parallel to, and inside of, the respective lengthwise slot of the first frame guide.
- 25 6. The electrical connection system of claim 5, wherein the bend portion has a constant radius.
7. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein each of the lengthwise slots has a rail within which the respective chain guide resides.
8. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein the one or more wires of the
- 30 chain guides are in electrical communication with a plurality of controllers configured to control the one or more optically switchable devices of the sliding doors or windows.
9. The electrical connection system of claim 8, wherein the plurality of controllers are located at a frame or the header.

10. The electrical connection system of claim 8, wherein the plurality of controllers are onboard controllers.

11. The electrical connection system of claim 8, wherein the plurality of controllers are located in the shuttles.

5 12. The electrical connection system of claim 1, further comprising a strain relief mechanism configured to relieve strain on at least one of the chain guides.

13. The electrical connection system of claim 12, wherein the strain relief mechanism is a rubber grommet.

10 14. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein the one or more wires of the chain guides comprise a ribbon cable.

15. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein two or more of the shuttles are configured to slidably engage in the same lengthwise slot of the first frame guide.

16. The electrical connection system of claim 15, wherein two or more of the chain guides are configured to fold and unfold inside the same lengthwise slot.

15 17. The electrical connection system of claim 15, wherein each lengthwise slot includes a rail within which at least one of the chain guides is configured to fold and unfold during operation.

18. The electrical connection system of claim 15, wherein the rail comprises a U-channel.

20 19. The electrical connection system of claim 1, further comprising a second frame guide and an additional set of shuttles coupled to opposing sides of the sliding doors or windows, the additional set of shuttles configured to slidably engage with an additional set of lengthwise slots in the second frame guide.

25 20. The electrical connection system of claim 1, wherein the chain guides maintain the direction of one end of the one or more wires while the sliding doors or windows are slidably translated along the lengthwise slots.

21. A magnetic power transfer connector comprising:

a first component comprising

a housing, and

30 a floating portion configured to float within the housing, the floating portion including a first cone, a second cone, one or more first magnets, and a plurality of pins; and

a second component comprising

a first cup,

a second cup, wherein the first cup and the second cup are configured to receive the first and second cones respectively,

a plurality of pads configured for connection with the plurality of pins, and metal or one or more second magnets of opposing polarity from the one or more

5 first magnets.

22. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the first component further comprises a retaining magnet configured to retain the floating portion within the housing when the first component is greater than an actuation distance from the second component.

23. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 22, wherein the retaining magnet
10 is within the housing.

24. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the one or more first magnets are within the first cone and/or the second cone.

25. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21 or 24, wherein the one or more second magnets are in a housing of the second component at or near a surface of the first
15 cup and/or the second cup.

26. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the floating portion further includes one or more retaining arms configured to retain the floating portion at least partially within the housing when the first component is greater than an actuation distance from the second component.

20 27. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the floating portion has six degrees of freedom within the housing.

28. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the magnetic power transfer connector is configured to magnetically actuate connecting the plurality of pins to the plurality of pads when the first component is equal to or less than an actuation distance from the
25 second component.

29. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the one or more first magnets and the metal or the one or more second magnets are configured to connect the plurality of pins to the plurality of pads when the first component is equal to or less than an actuation distance from the second component.

30 30. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein the first component comprises a window controller within the housing.

31. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein one or both of the first component and the second component are located within a secondary seal of an insulated glass unit.

32. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein one or both of the first component and the second component are located within a secondary seal of an insulated glass unit.

5 33. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 31 or 32, wherein the insulated glass unit includes one or more electrochromic devices.

34. The magnetic power transfer connector of claim 21, wherein one or both of the first component and the second component are located within a movable frame around an insulated glass unit.

10 35. A door or window system comprising:
a plurality of detachable sliding doors or windows configured to slide along, and connect to and disconnect from, a rail,
each detachable sliding door or window comprising one or more magnetic power transfer connectors of any one of claims 1-34.

15 36. The door or window system of claim 35, further comprising one or more supporting beams configured to receive at least one of the plurality of detachable sliding doors or windows disconnected from the rail.

37. The door or window system of claim 35, wherein each detachable sliding door or window includes at least one insulated glass unit having one or more optically switchable devices.

20 38. A door or window, comprising:
an insulated glass unit having one or more optically switchable devices; and
a magnetic power transfer connector component comprising
a housing, and
a floating portion configured to float within the housing, the floating portion
25 including a first cone, a second cone, one or more first magnets, and a plurality of first pins or first pads.

30 39. The door or window of claim 38, wherein the magnetic power transfer connector component further comprises a retention magnet configured to retain the floating portion within the housing when the magnetic power transfer connector is greater than an actuation distance from another magnetic power transfer connector.

40. The door or window of claim 39, wherein the retention magnet is within the housing.

41. The door or window of claim 38, wherein the one or more magnets are within the first cone and/or the second cone.

42. The door or window of claim 38, wherein the floating portion further includes one or more retaining arms configured to retain the floating portion at least partially within the housing when the magnetic power transfer connector component is greater than an actuation distance from another magnetic power transfer component.

5 43. The door or window of claim 38, wherein the floating portion has six degrees of freedom within the housing.

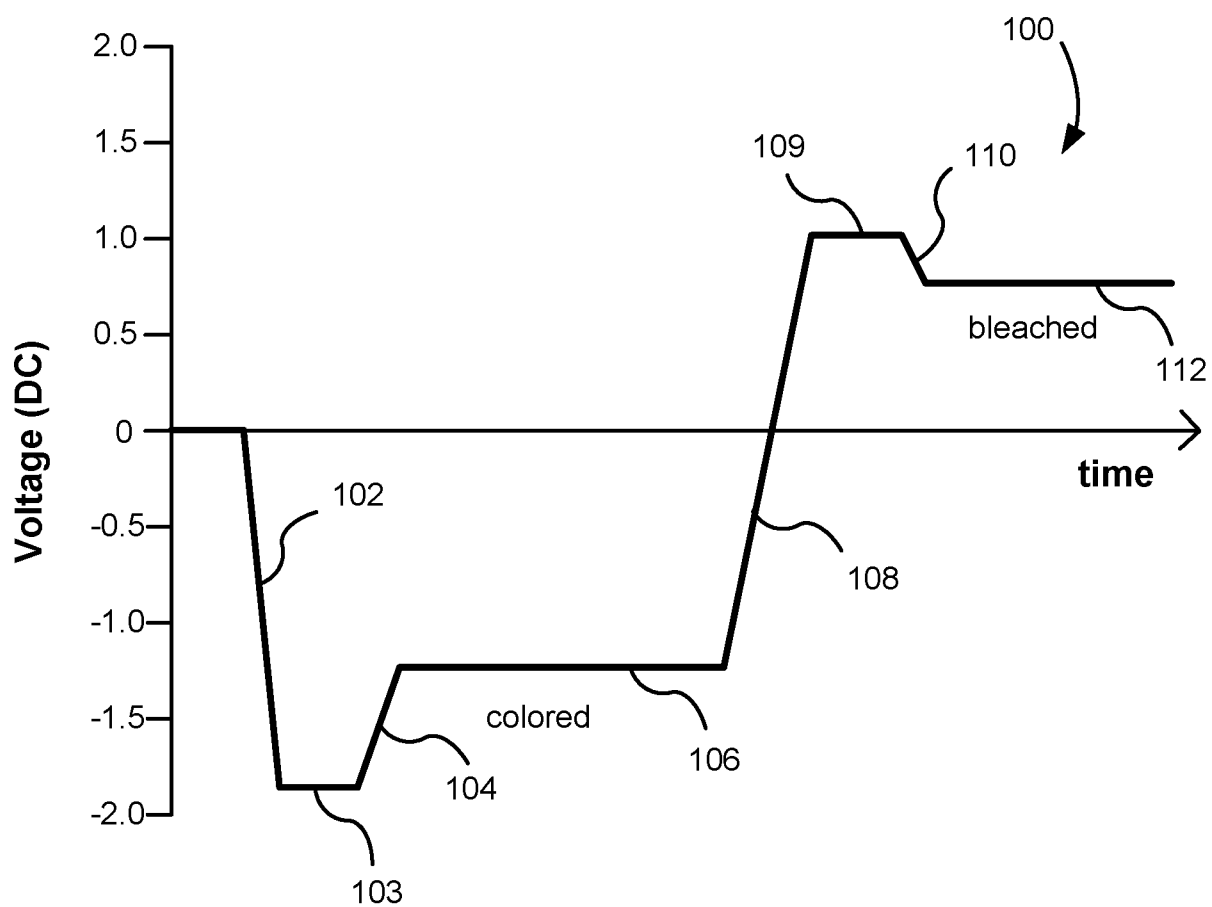
44. The door or window of claim 38, wherein the magnetic power transfer connector component comprises a window controller within the housing.

10 45. The door or window of claim 38, wherein the magnetic power transfer connector component is located within a frame around the insulated glass unit or within a secondary seal of the insulated glass unit.

46. The door or window of claim 38, further comprising another component comprising:

15 a first cup and
a second cup, wherein the first cup and the second cup are configured to receive the first and second cones respectively,
a plurality of second pads or second pins configured for connection with the plurality of first pins or first pads, and
metal or one or more second magnets of opposing polarity from the one or more first
20 magnets.

47. The door or window of claim 46, wherein the first component and second component are on opposing sides of the window or door.

**Fig. 1**

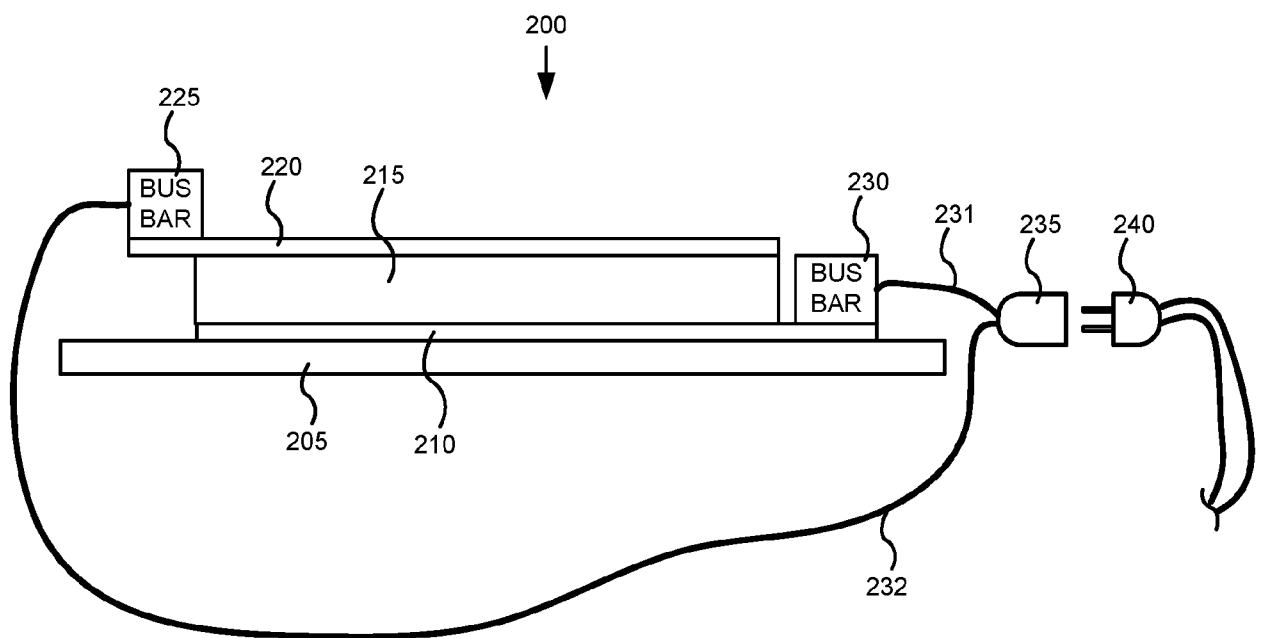
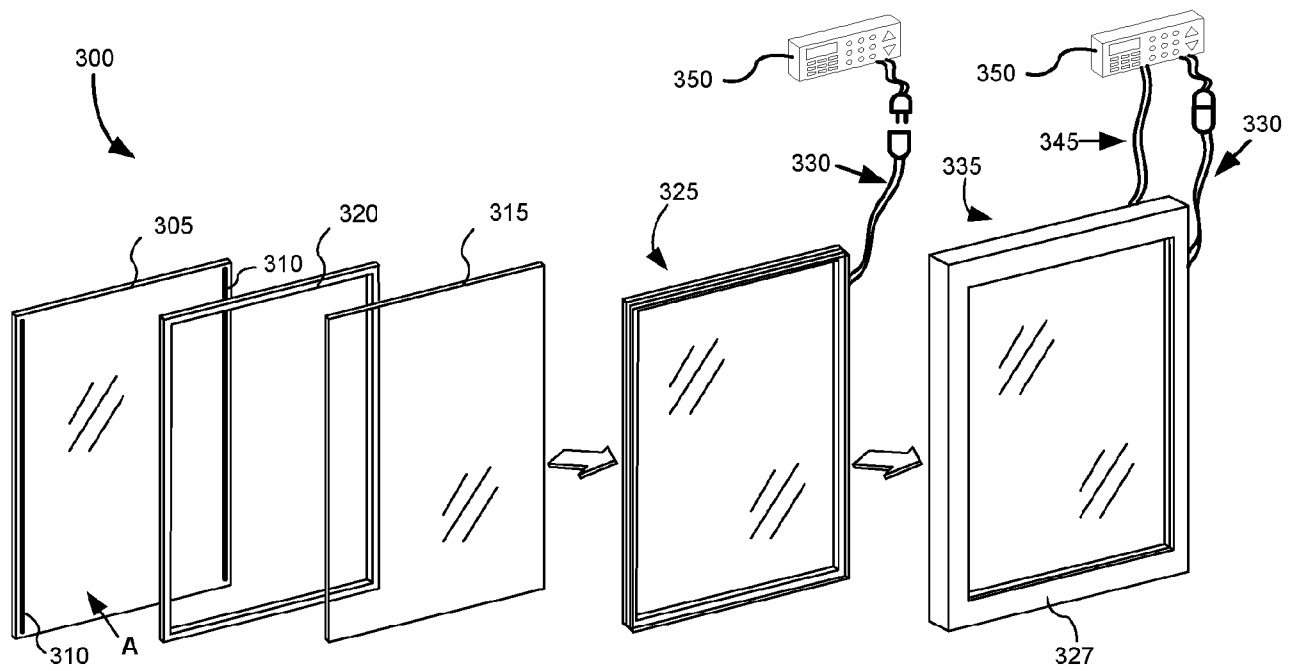


Fig. 2

3/50

**Fig. 3**

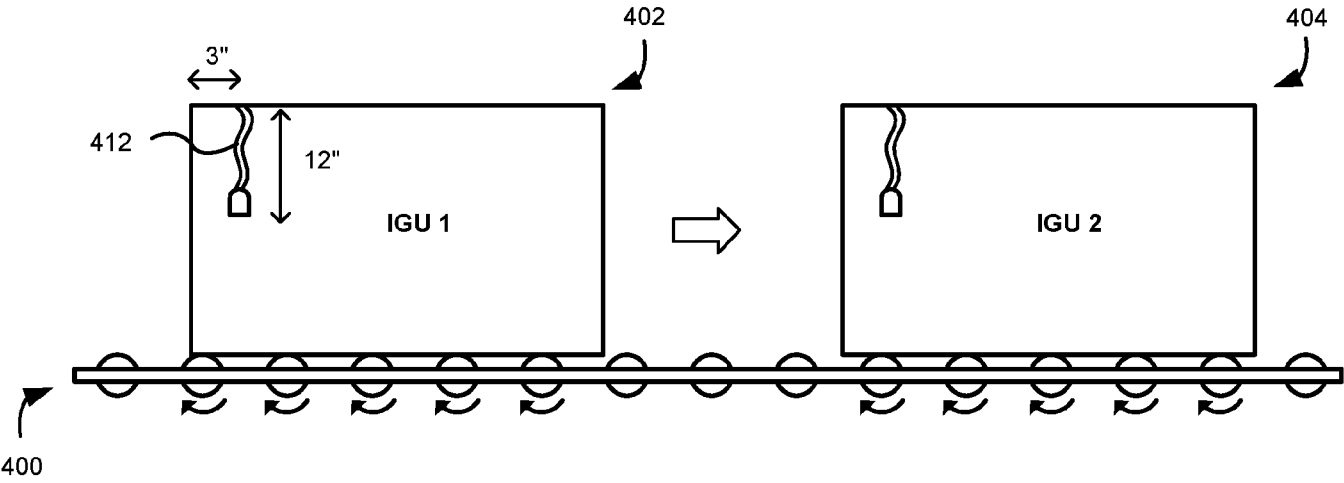
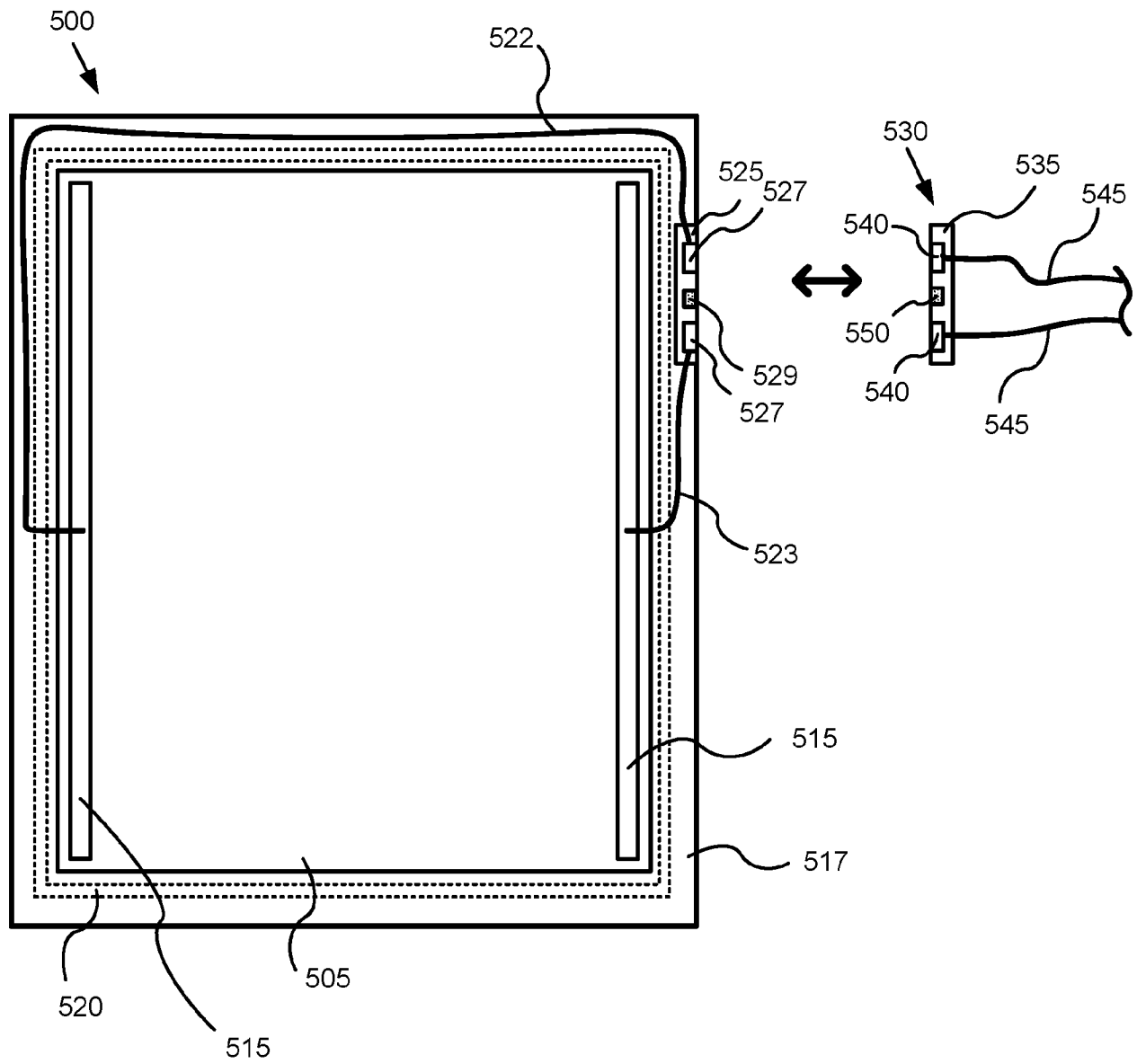
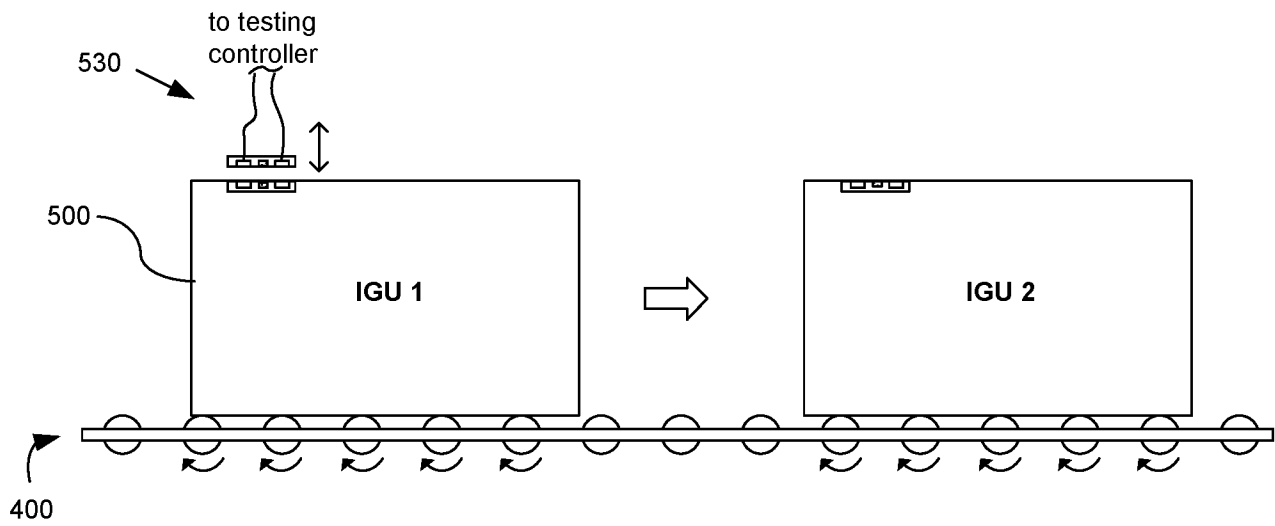
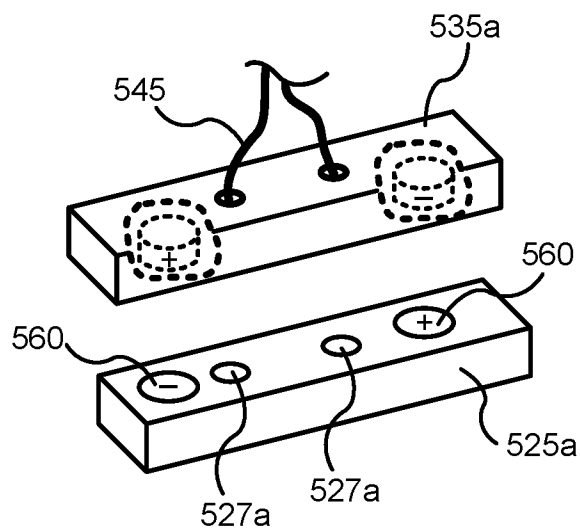


Fig. 4

**Fig. 5A**

**Fig. 5B****Fig. 5C**

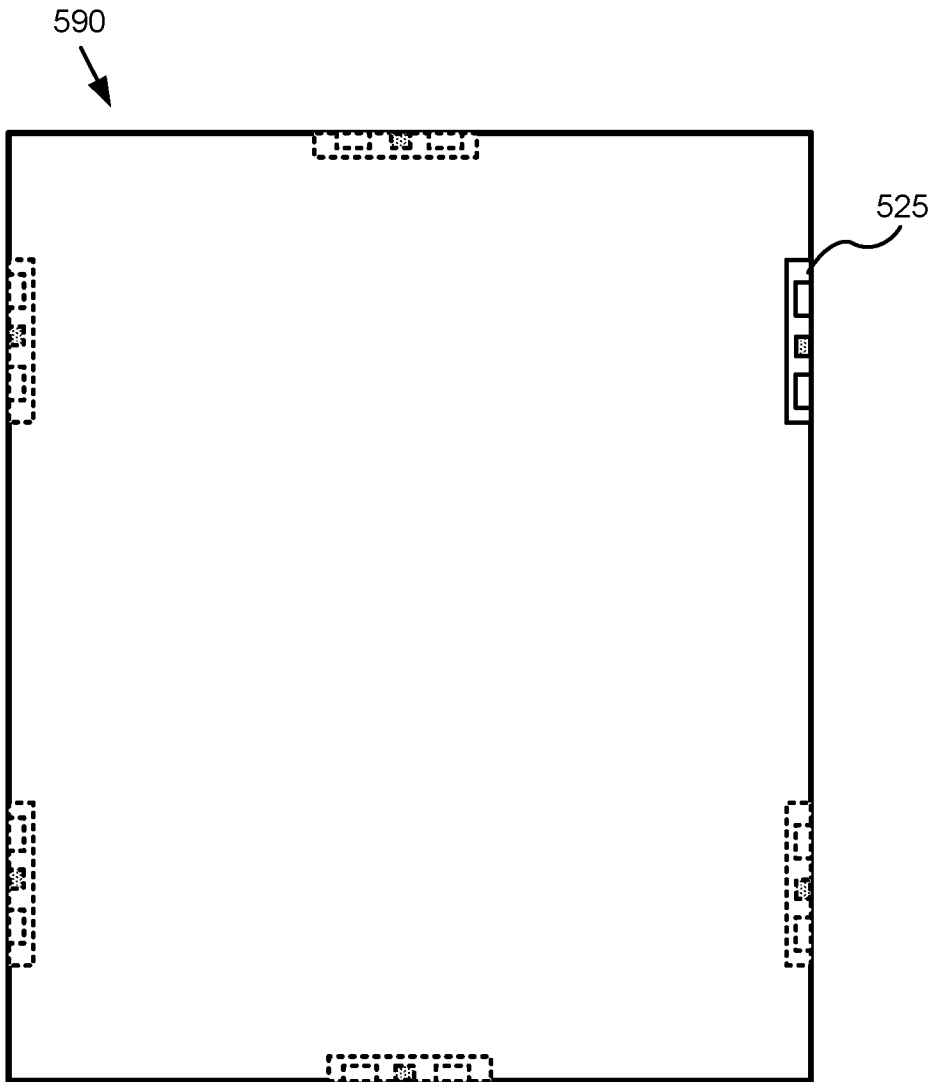


Fig. 5D

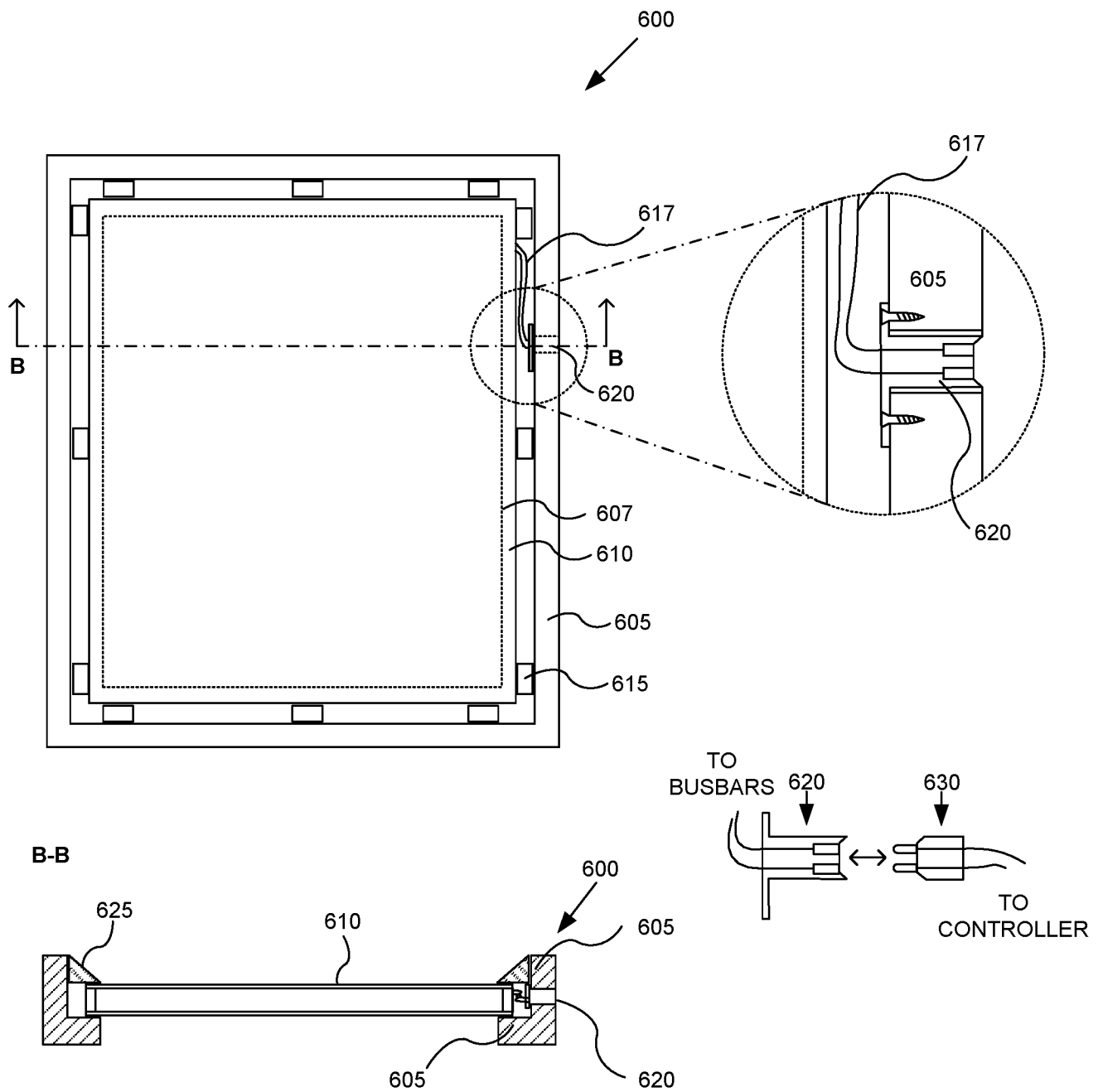


Fig. 6

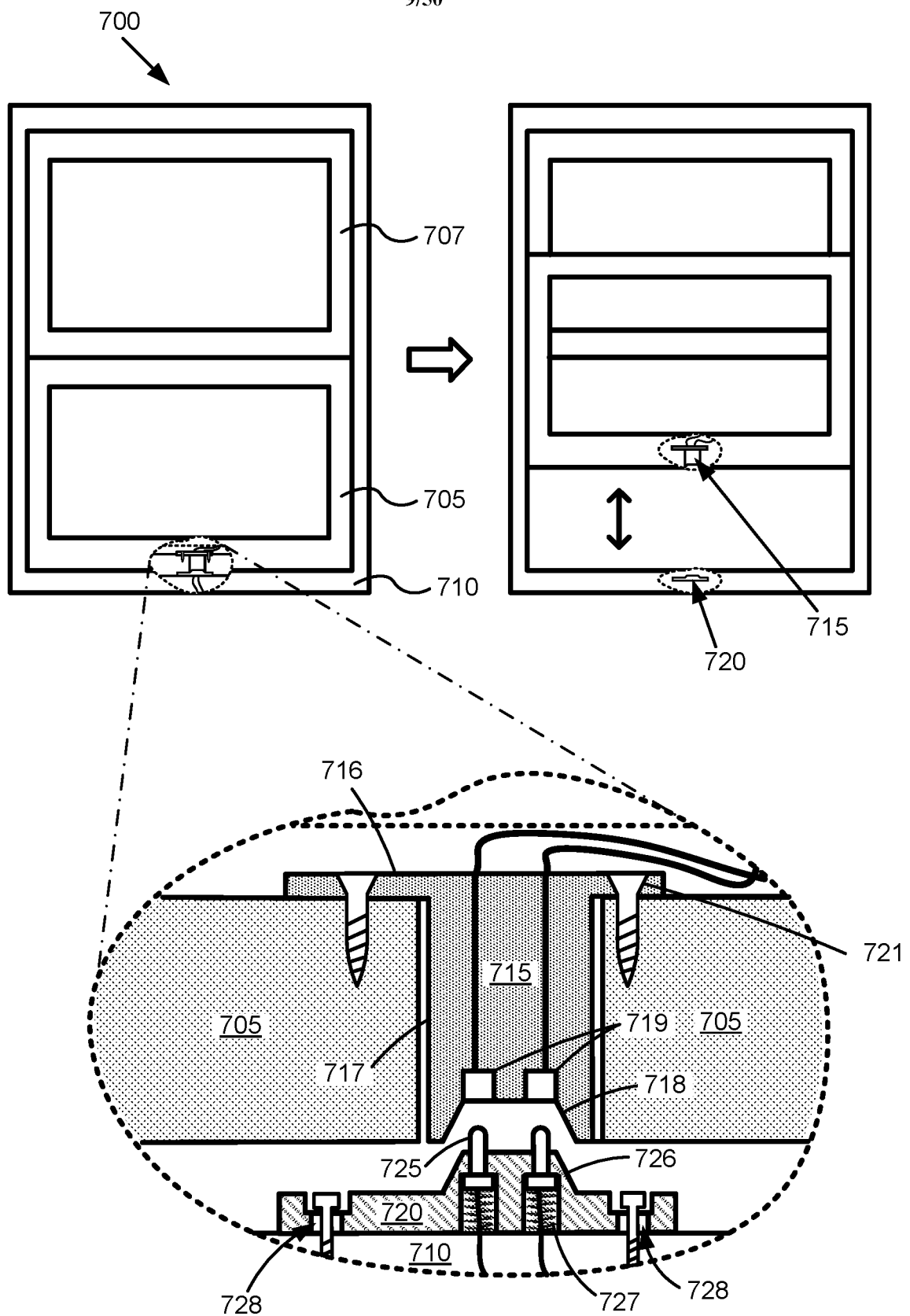


Fig. 7

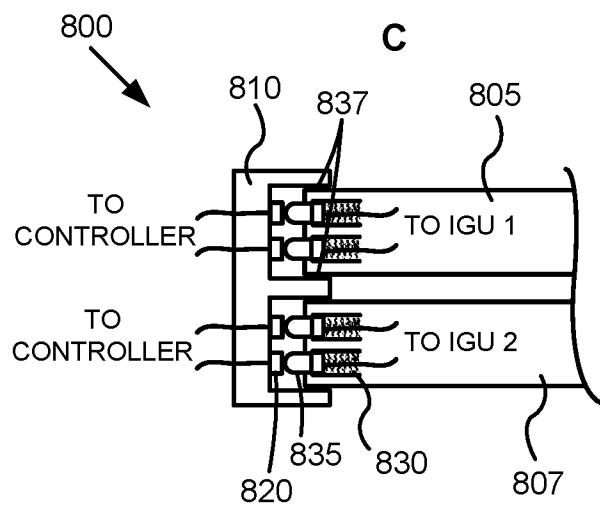
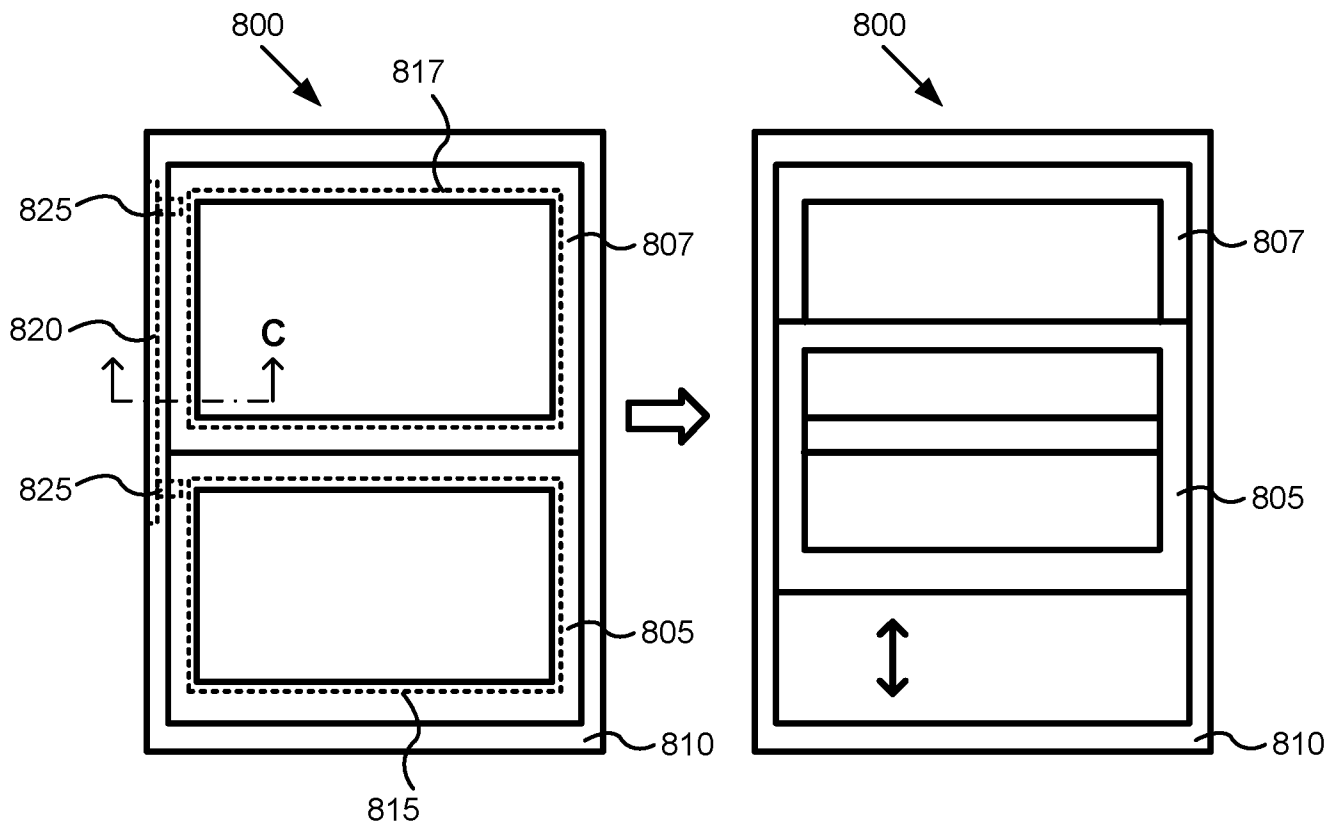
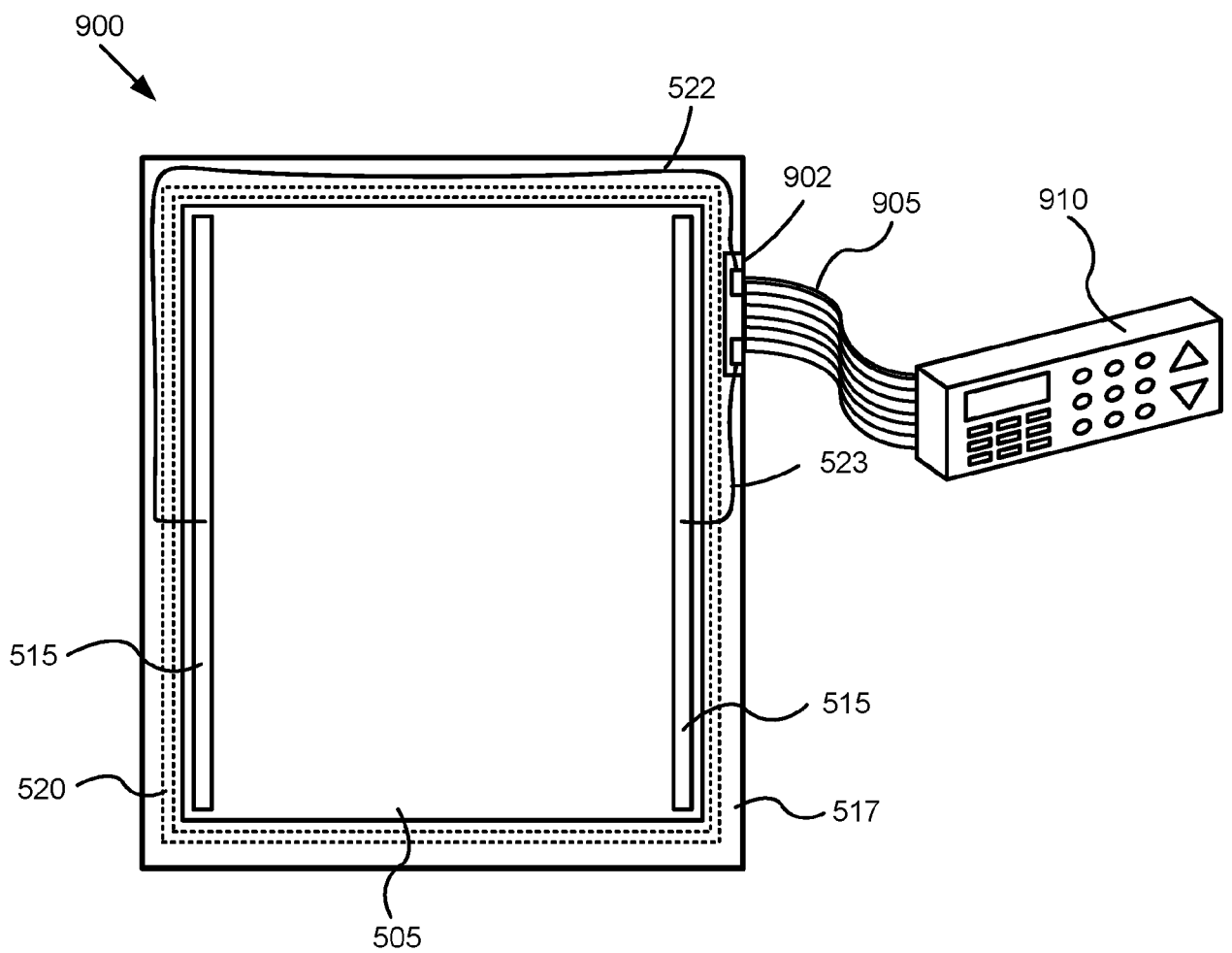


Fig. 8

**Fig. 9A**

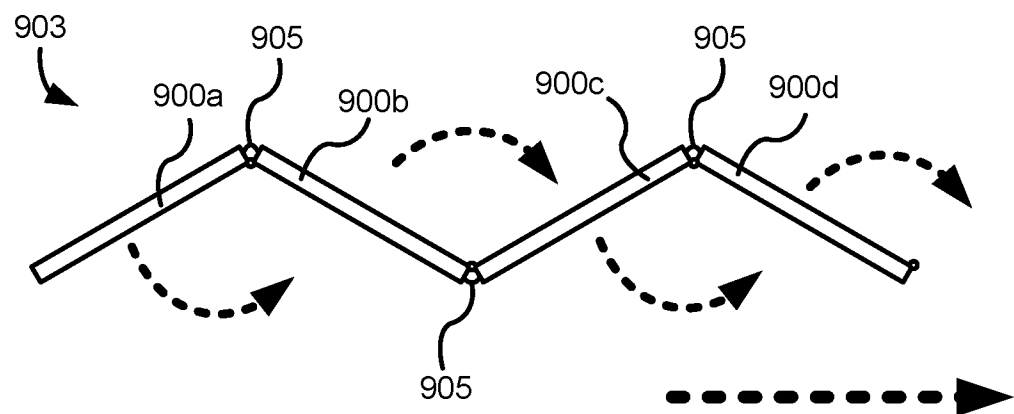
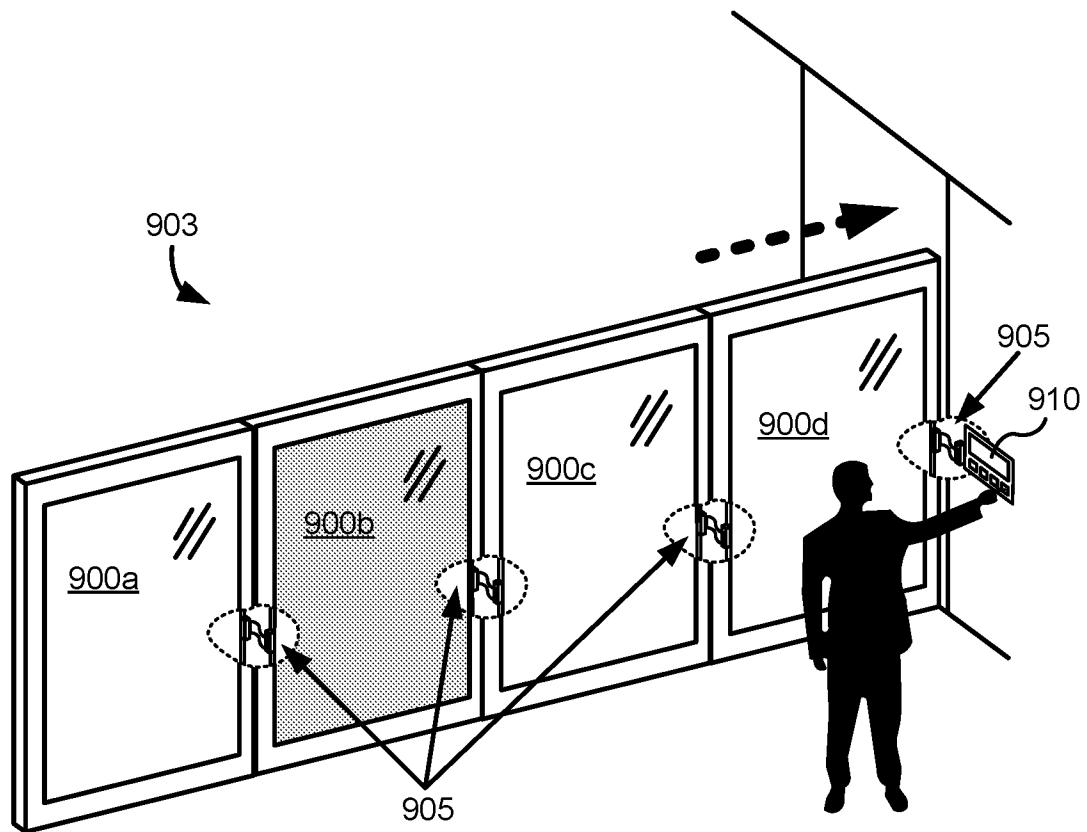


Fig. 9B

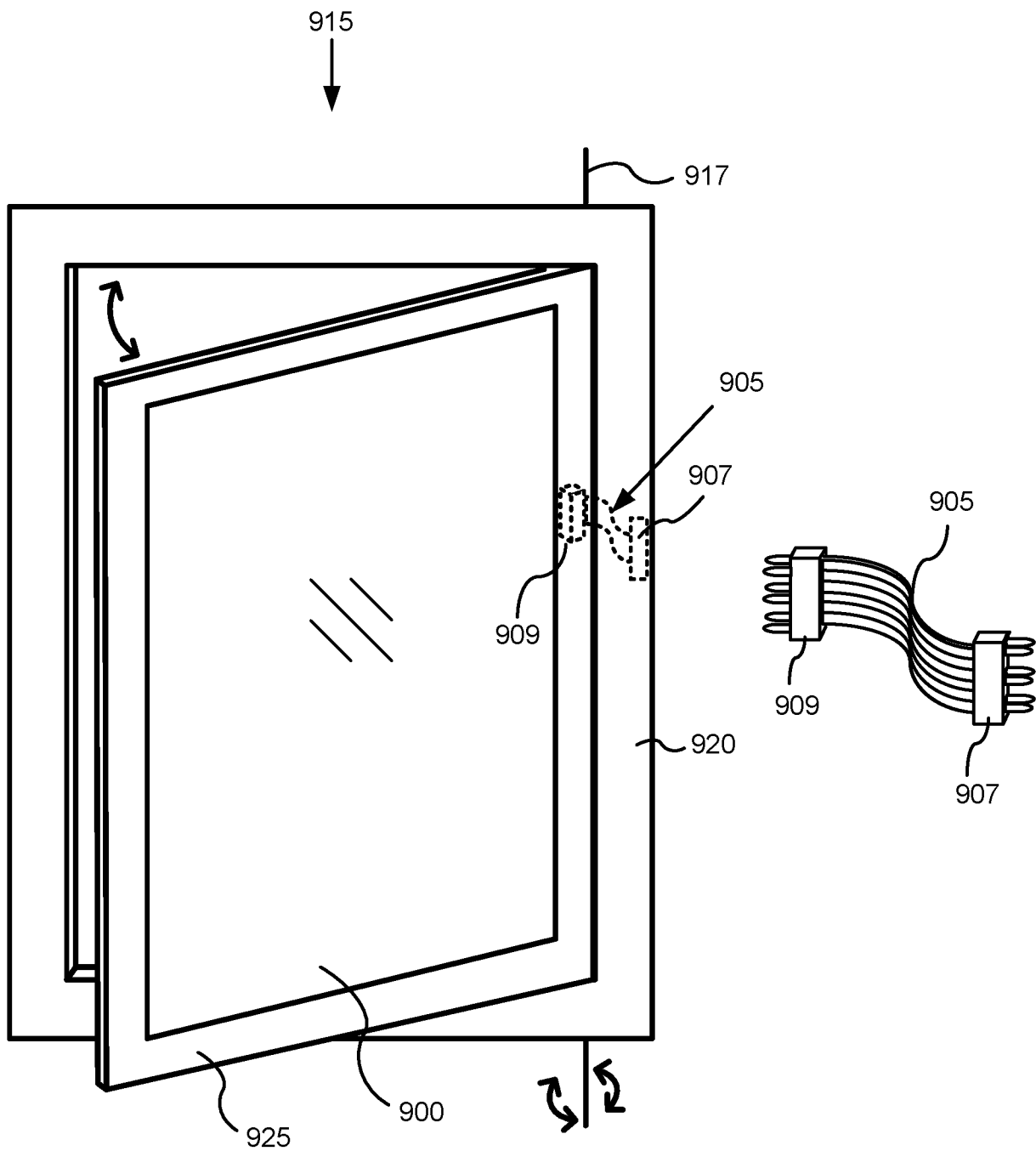


Fig. 9C

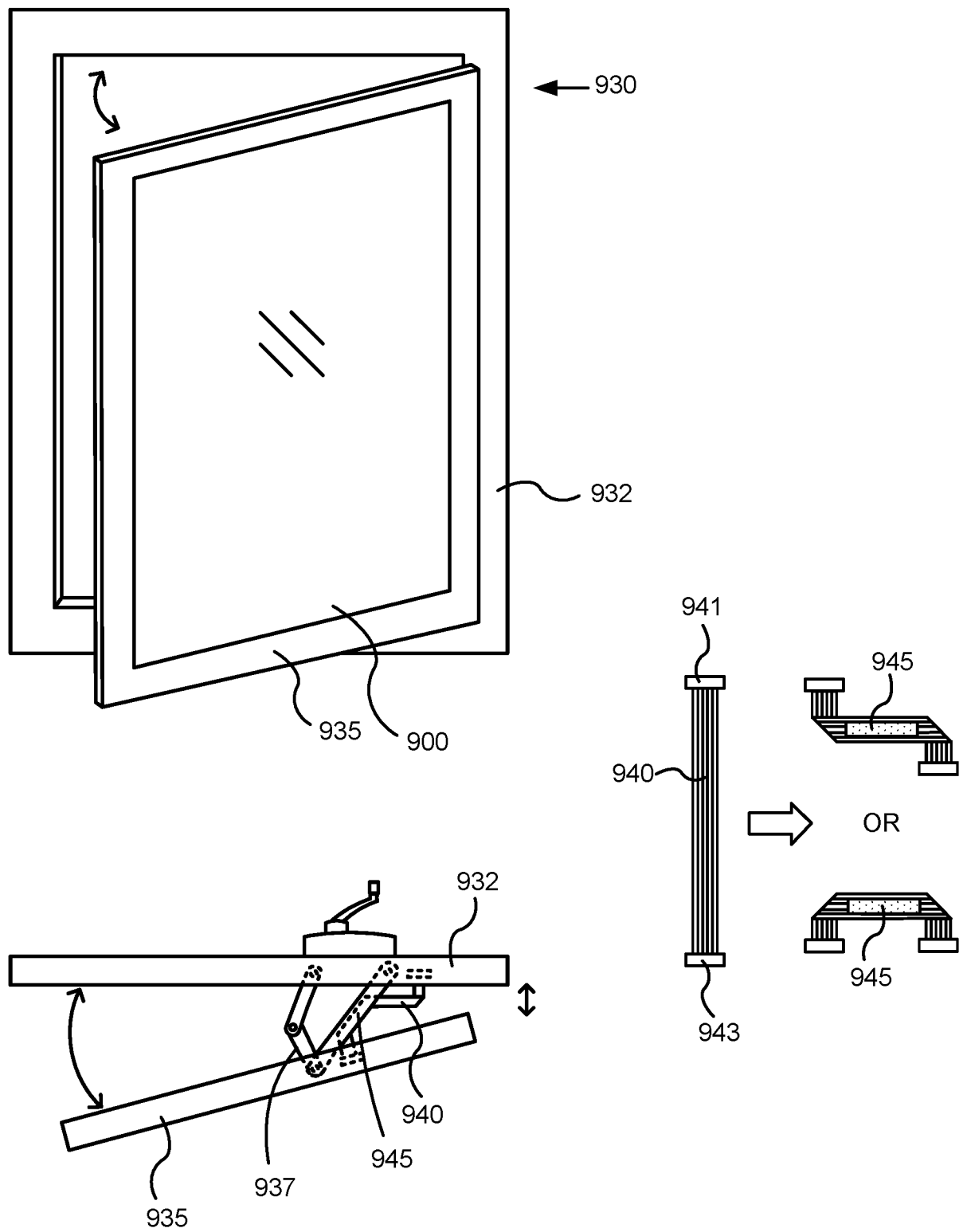
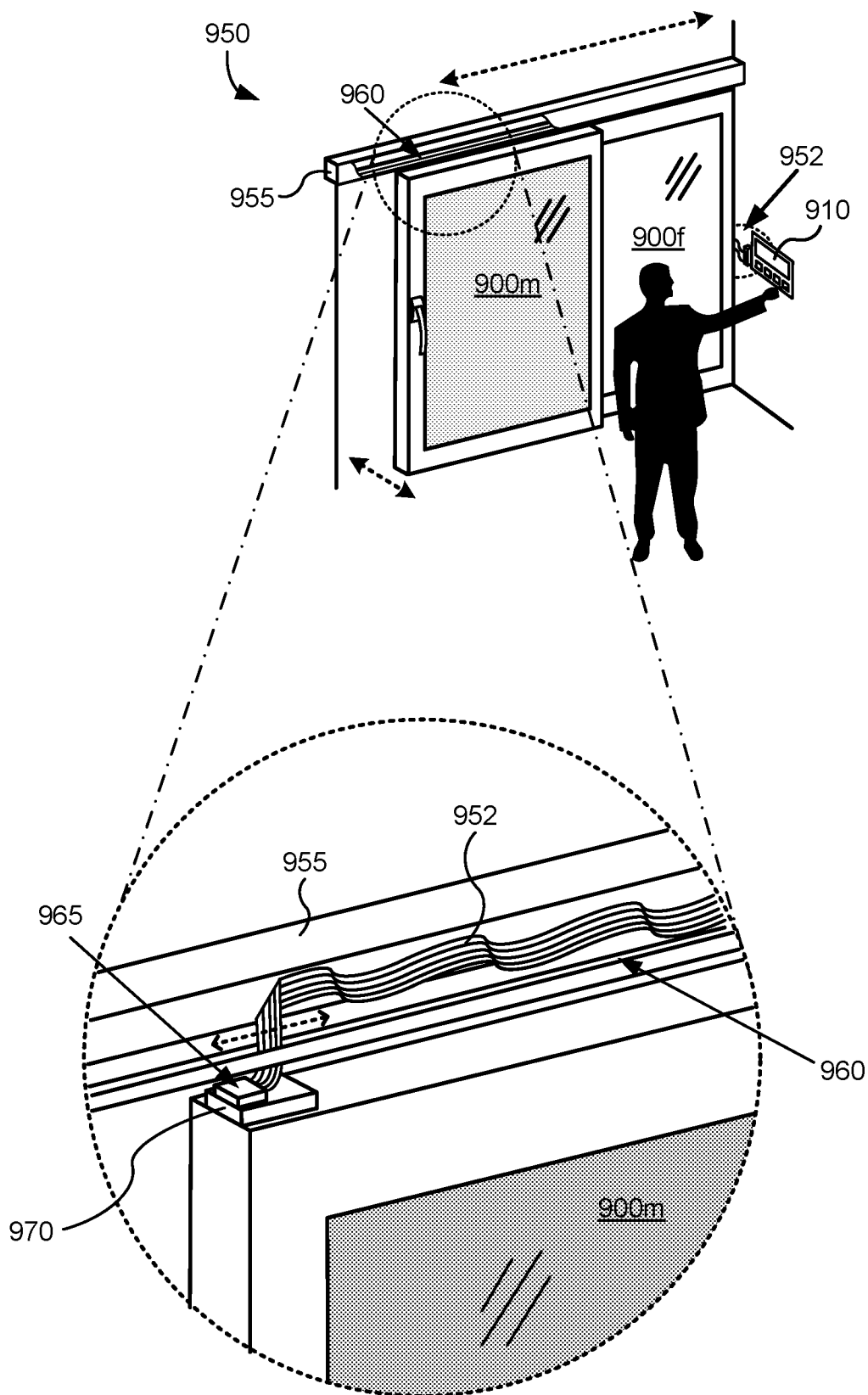
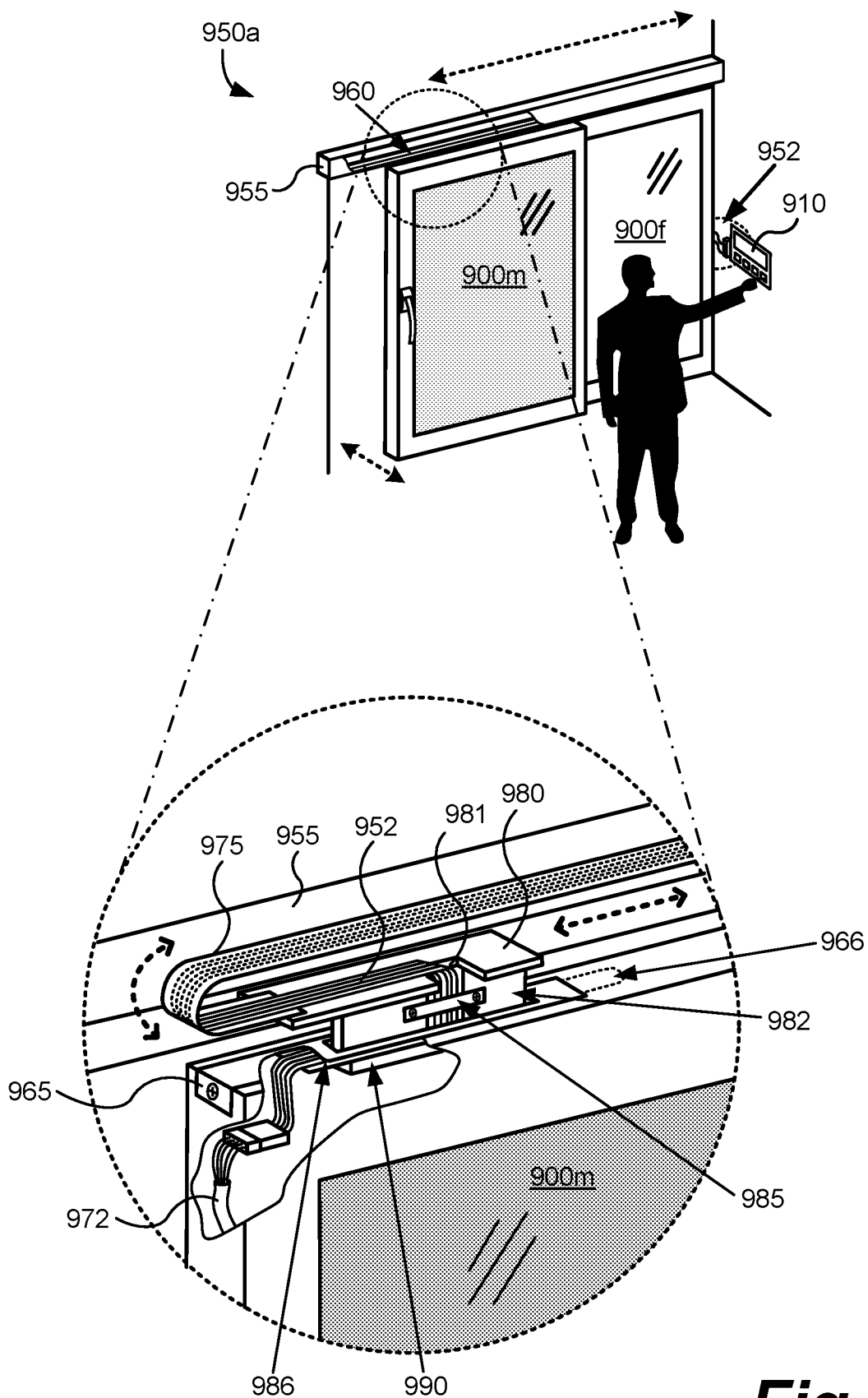


Fig. 9D

**Fig. 9E**

**Fig. 9F**

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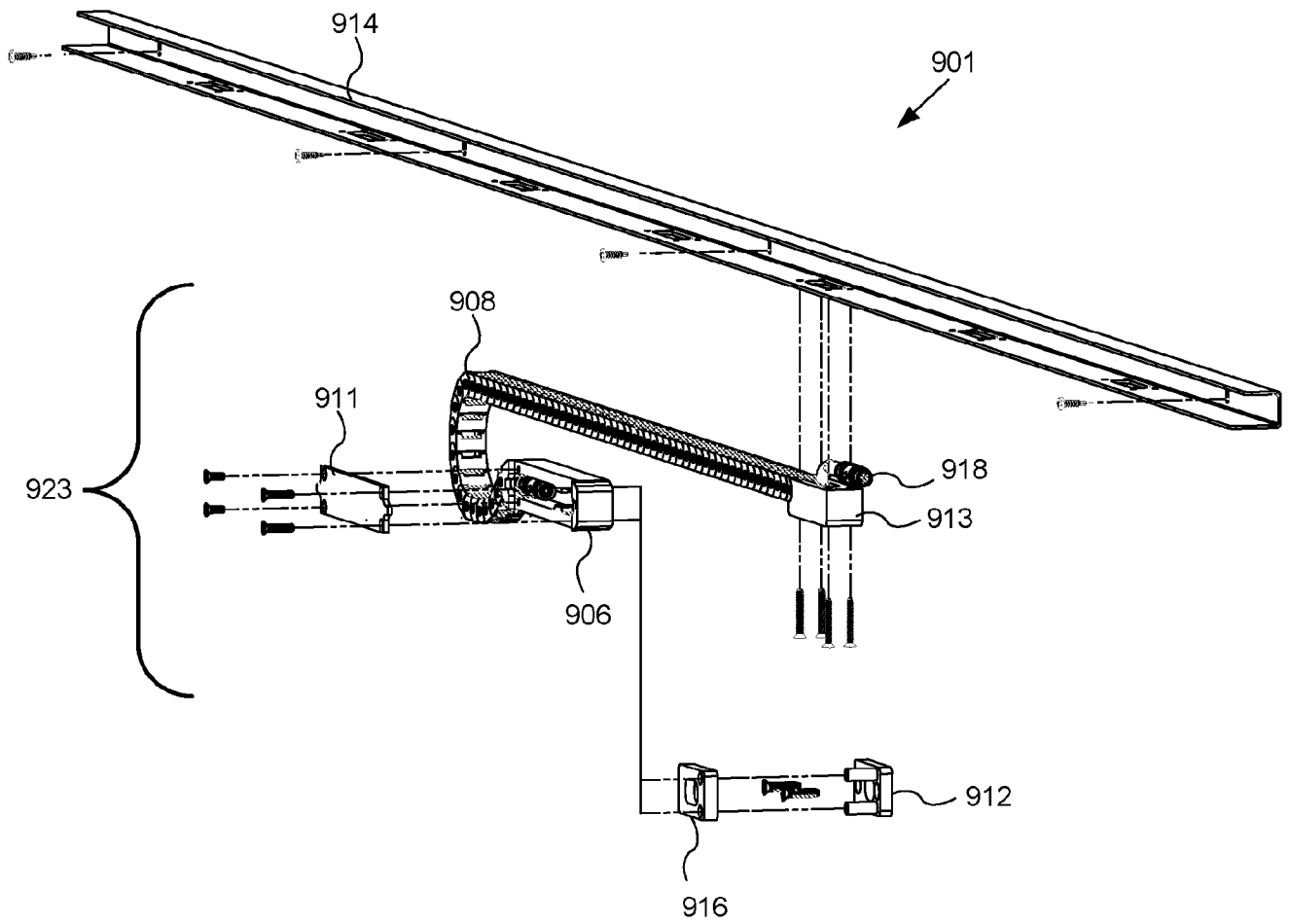


Fig. 9G

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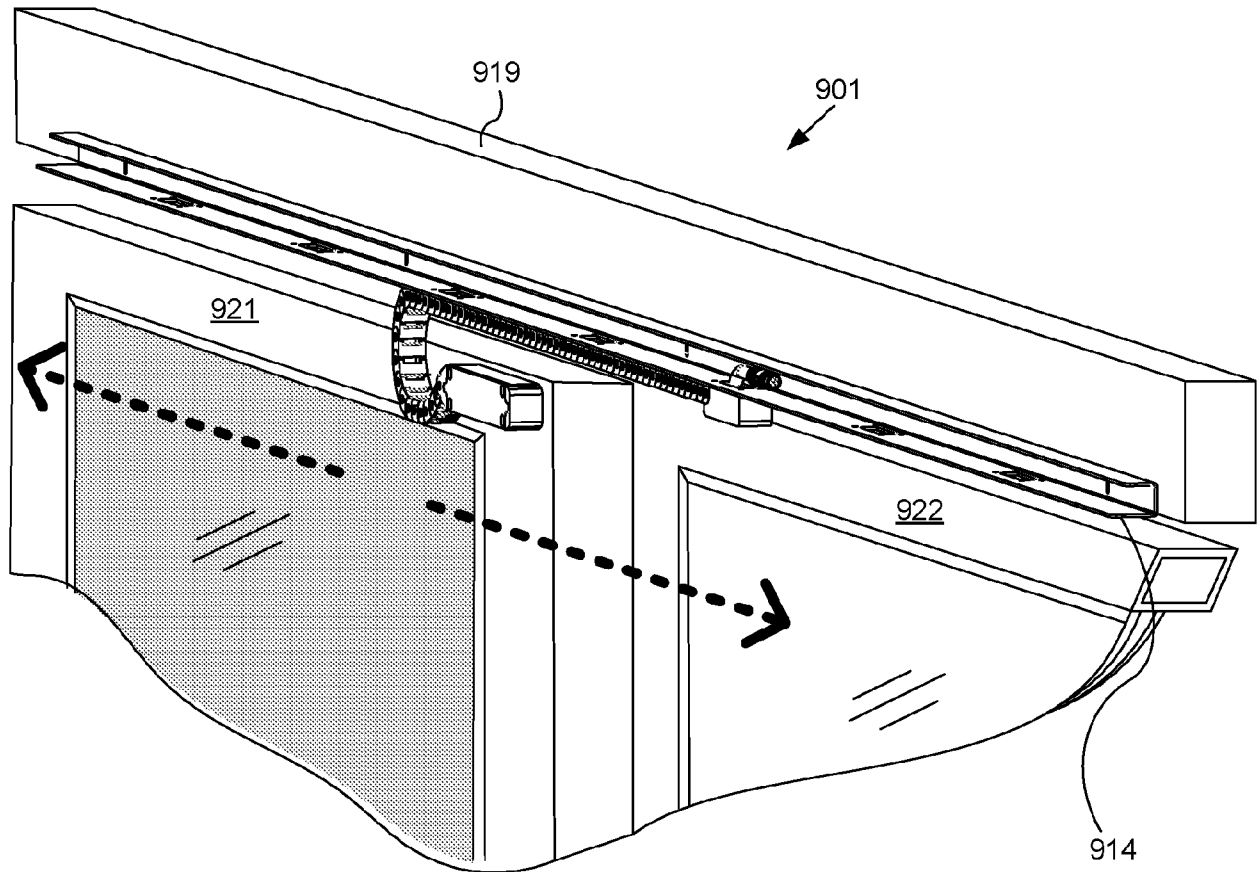
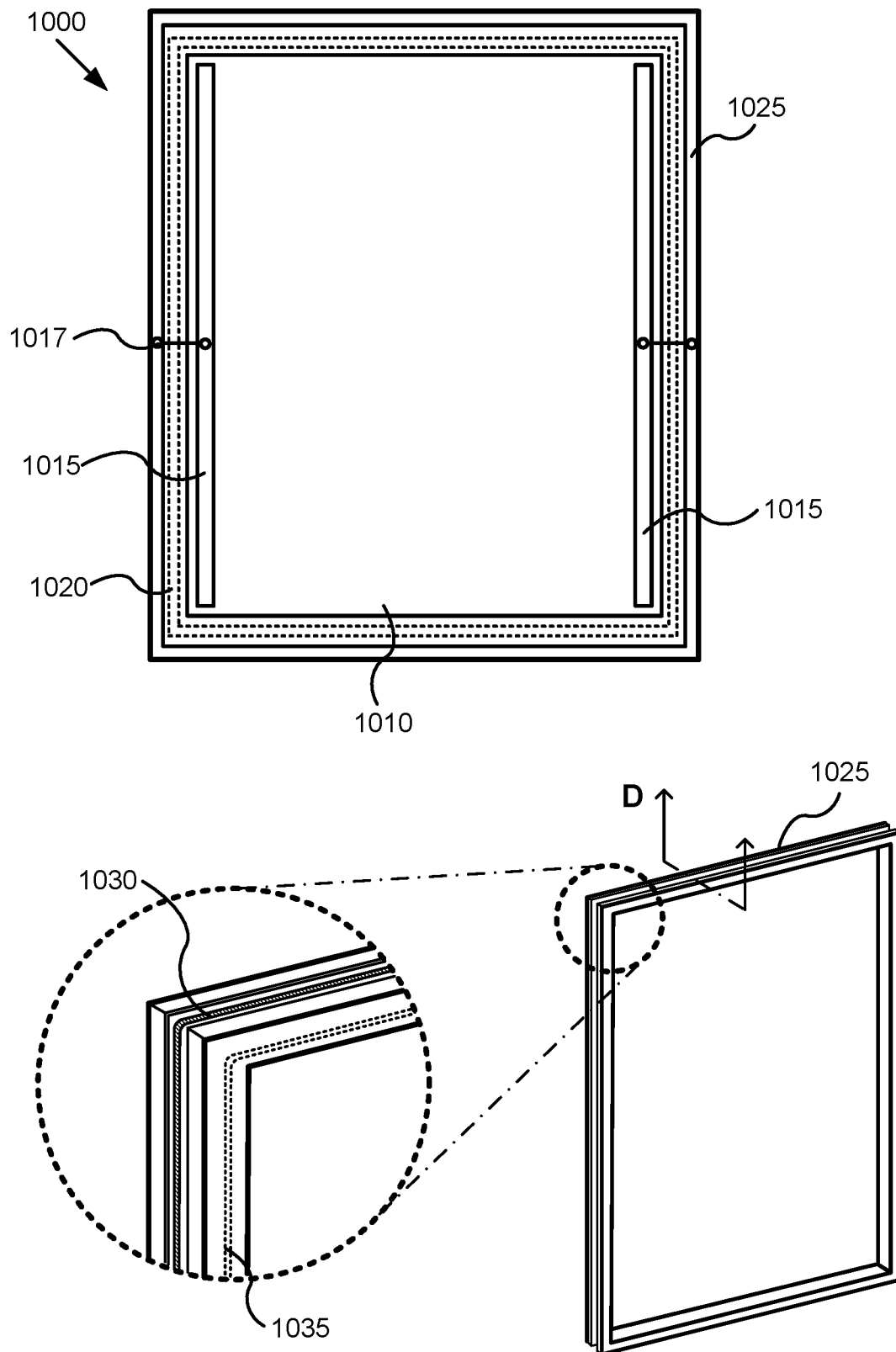


Fig. 9H

**Fig. 10A**

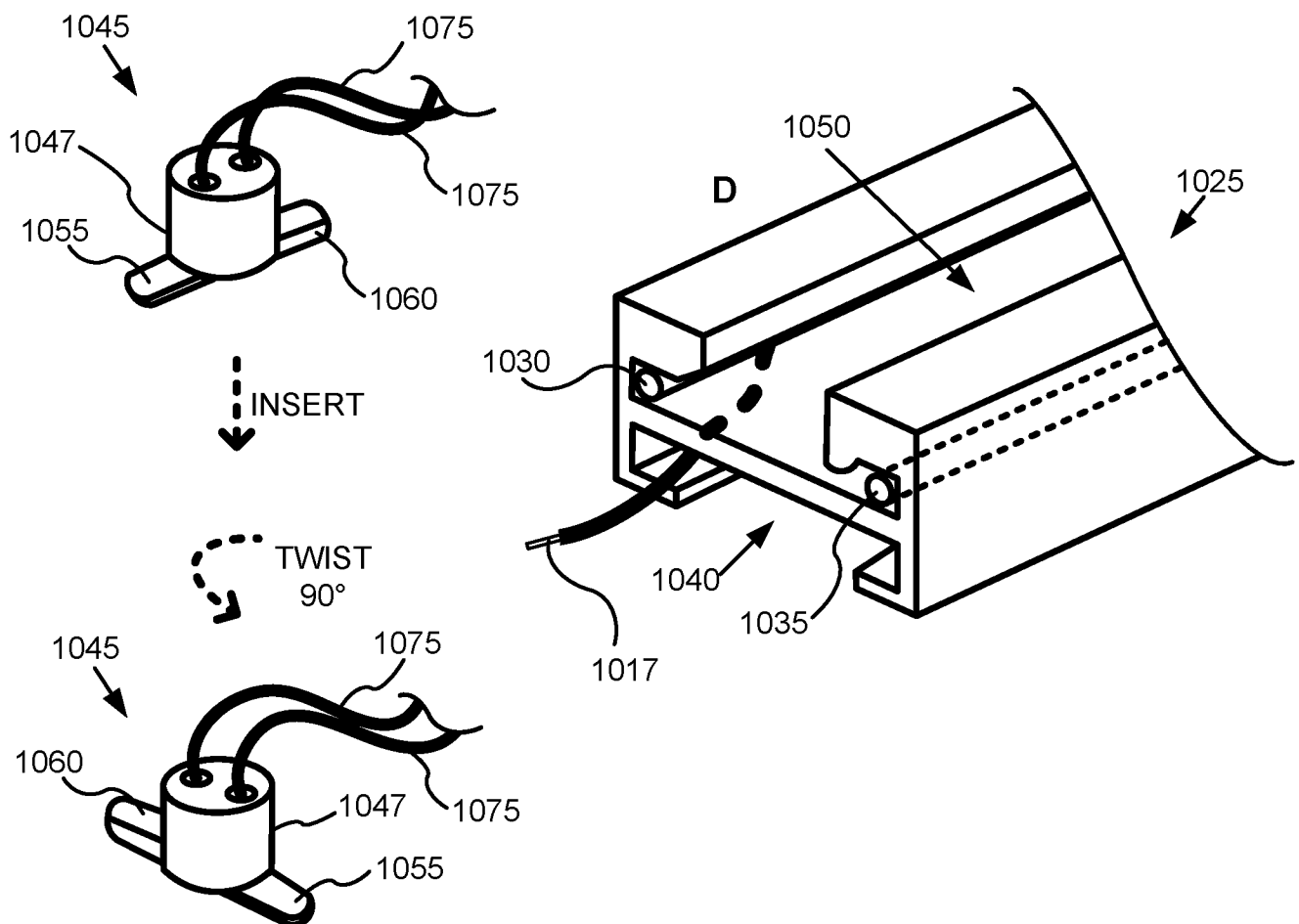


Fig. 10B

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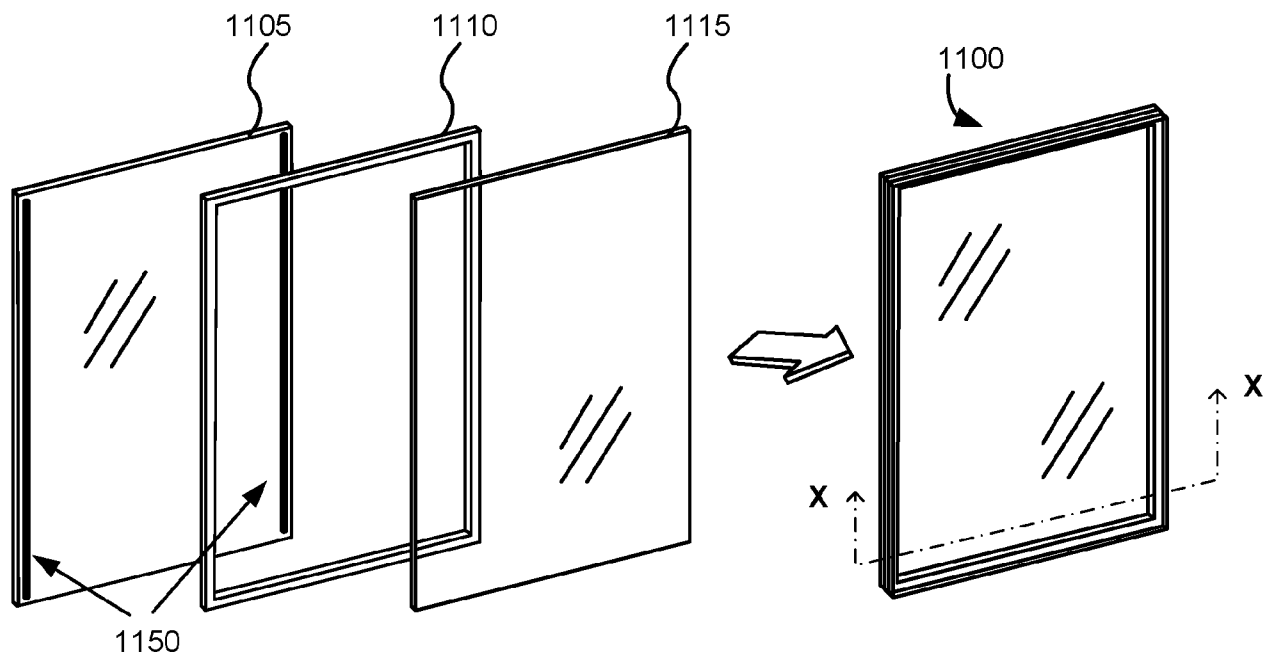


Fig. 11A

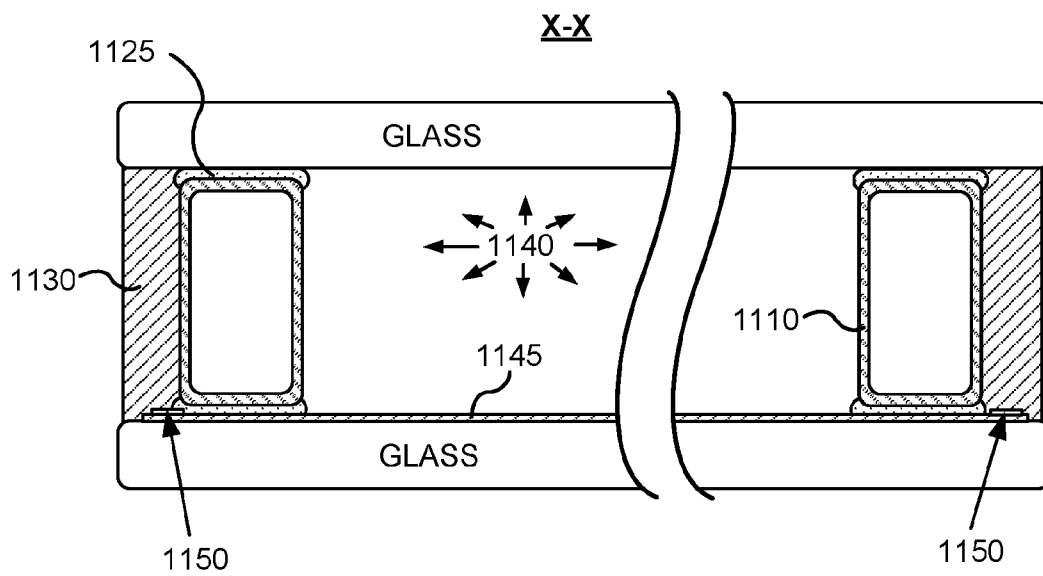


Fig. 11B

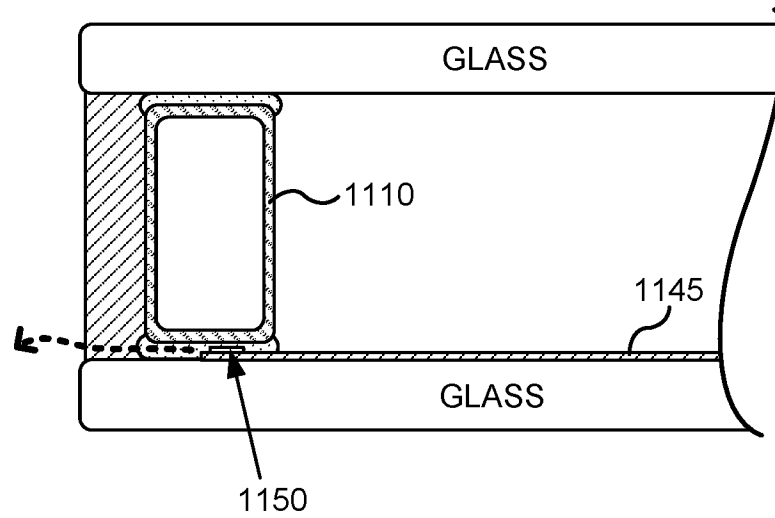


Fig. 11C

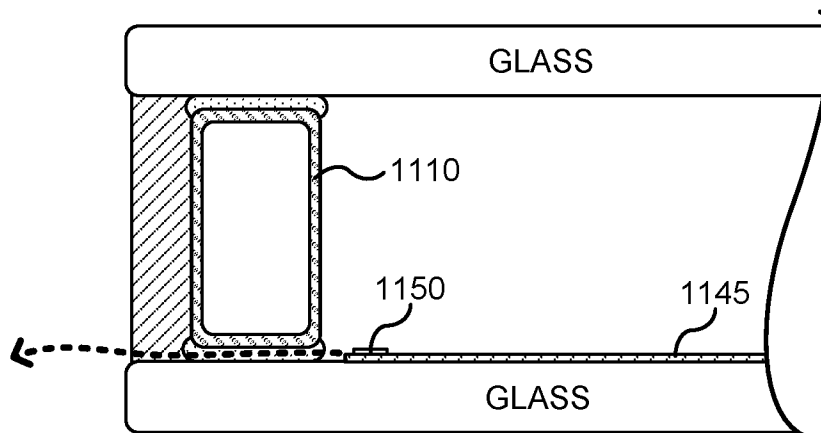


Fig. 11D

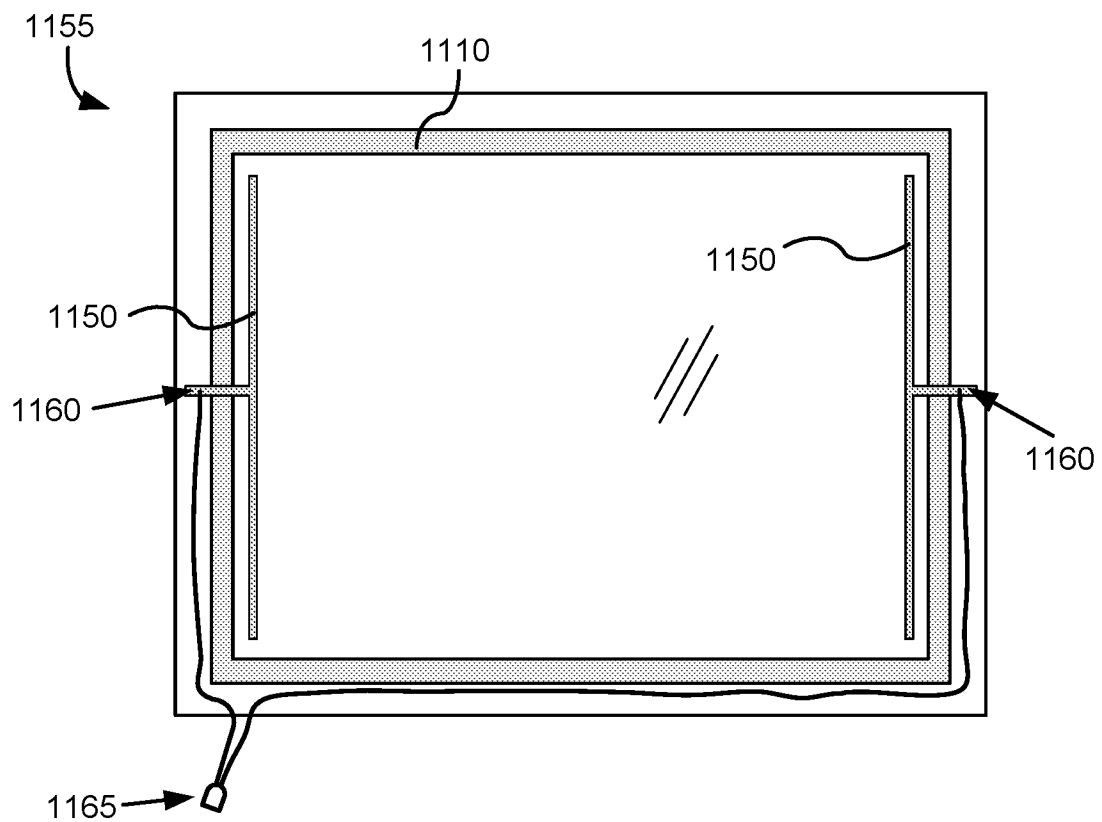


Fig. 11E

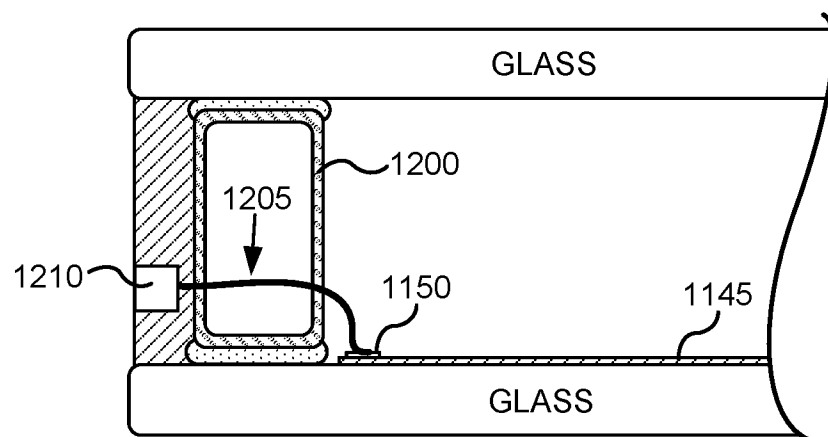


Fig. 12A

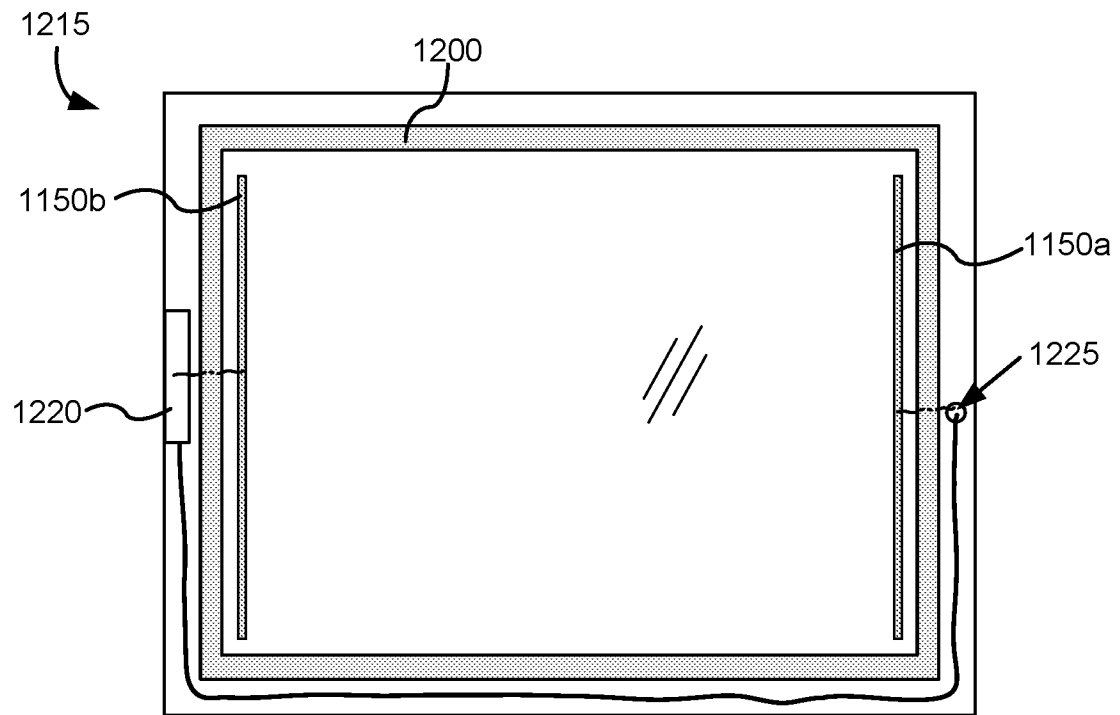


Fig. 12B

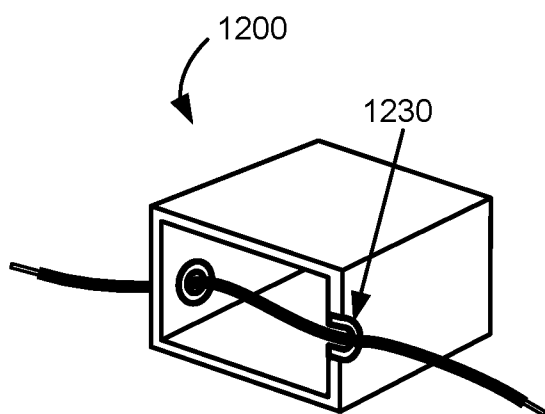


Fig. 12C

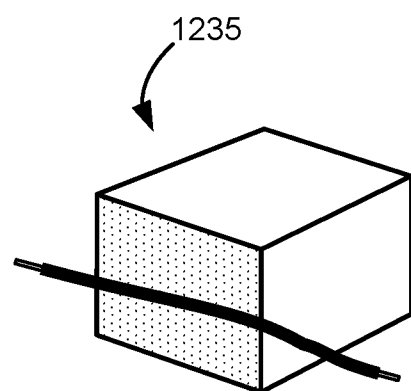


Fig. 12D

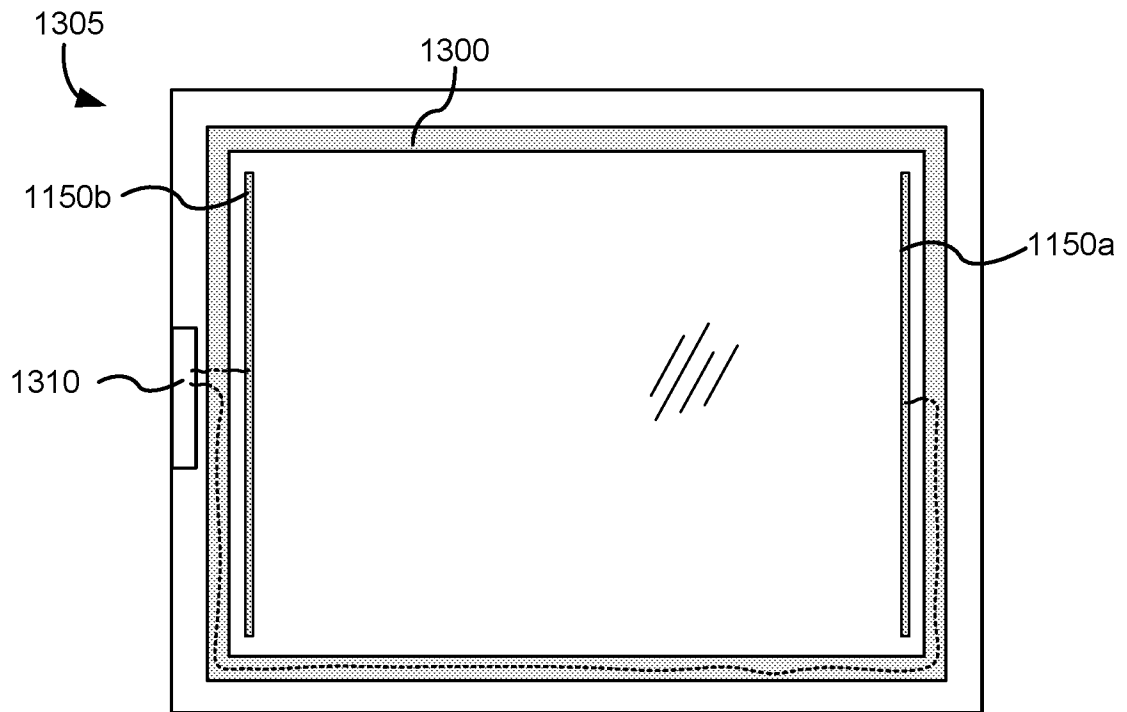


Fig. 13A

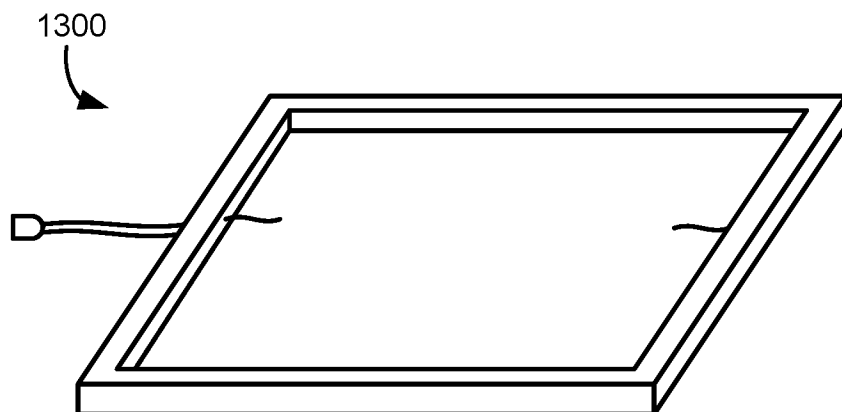


Fig. 13B

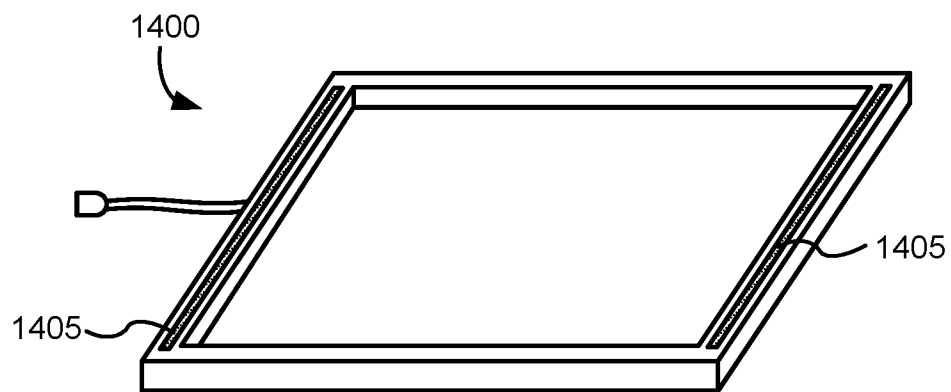


Fig. 14A

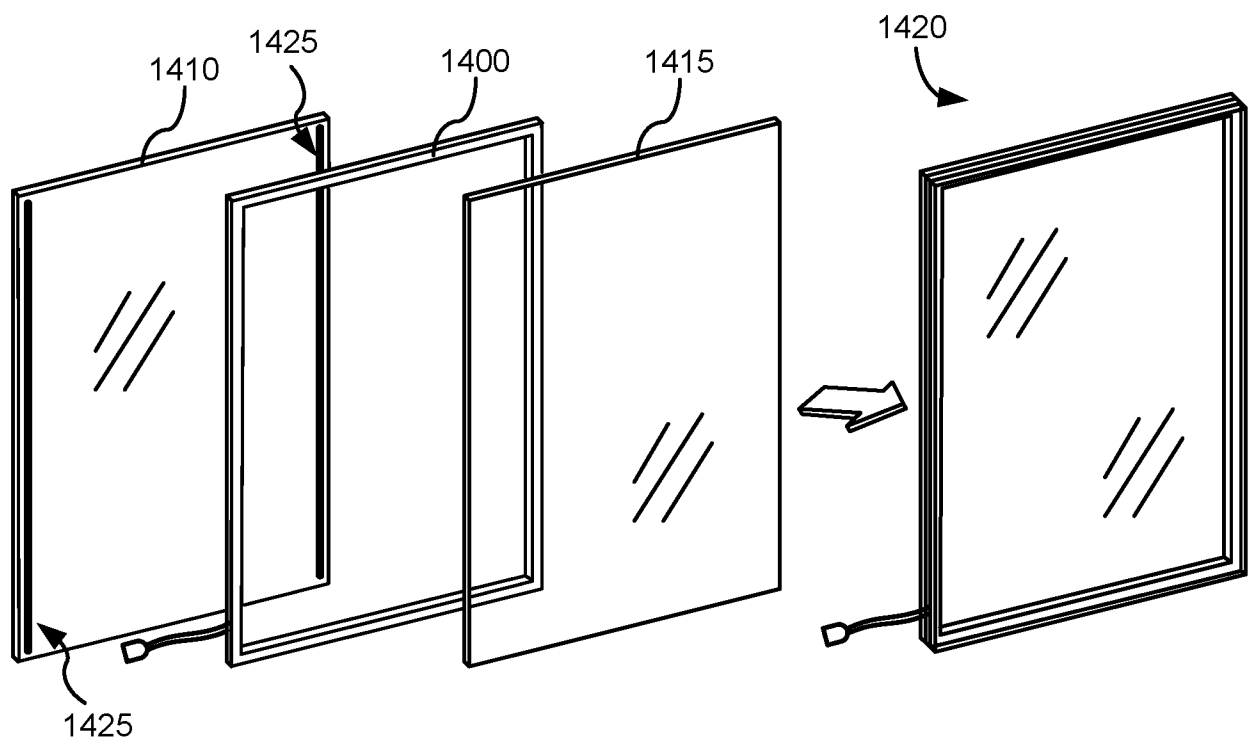


Fig. 14B

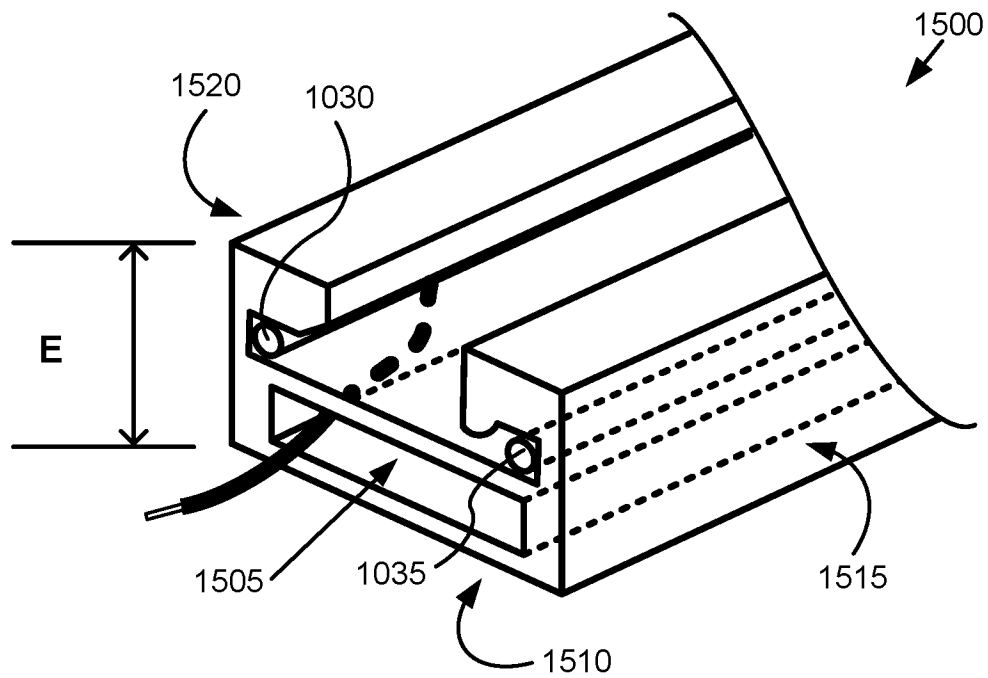


Fig. 15

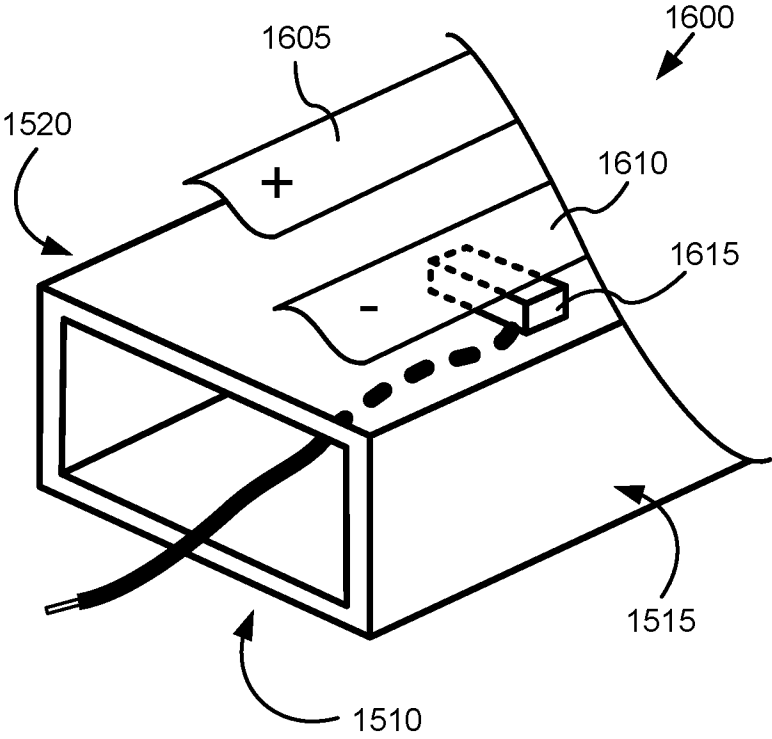


Fig. 16A

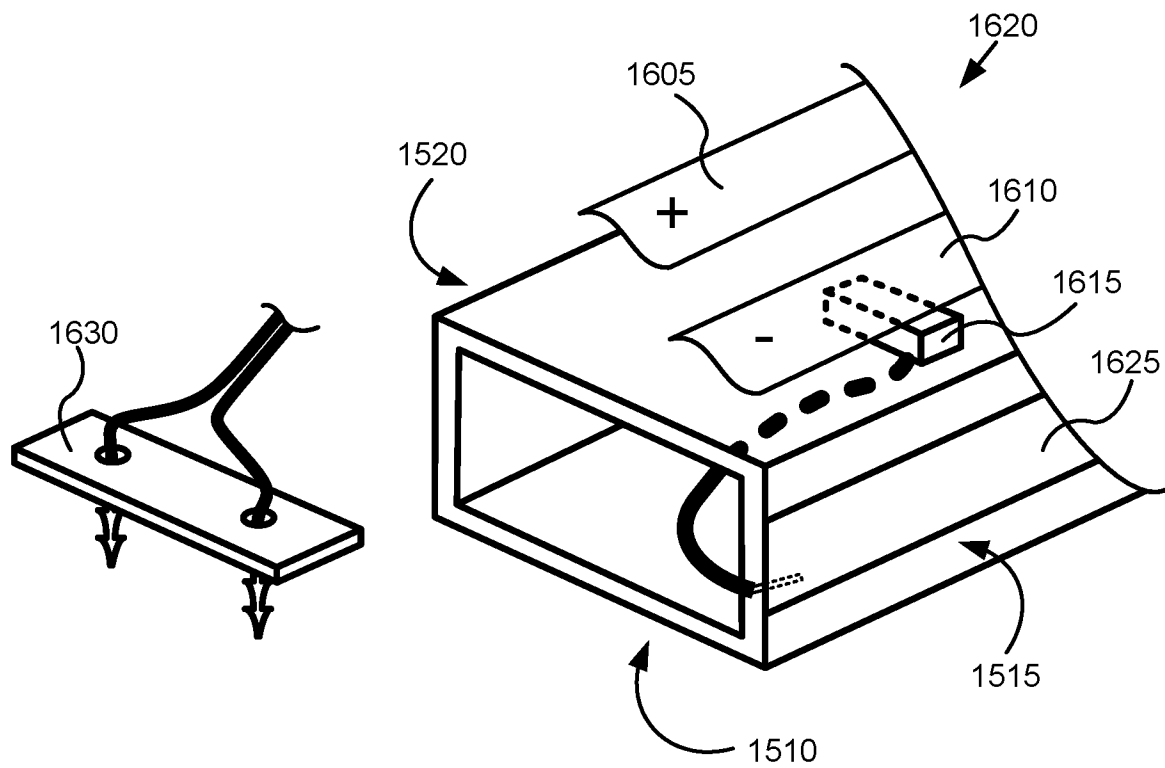


Fig. 16B

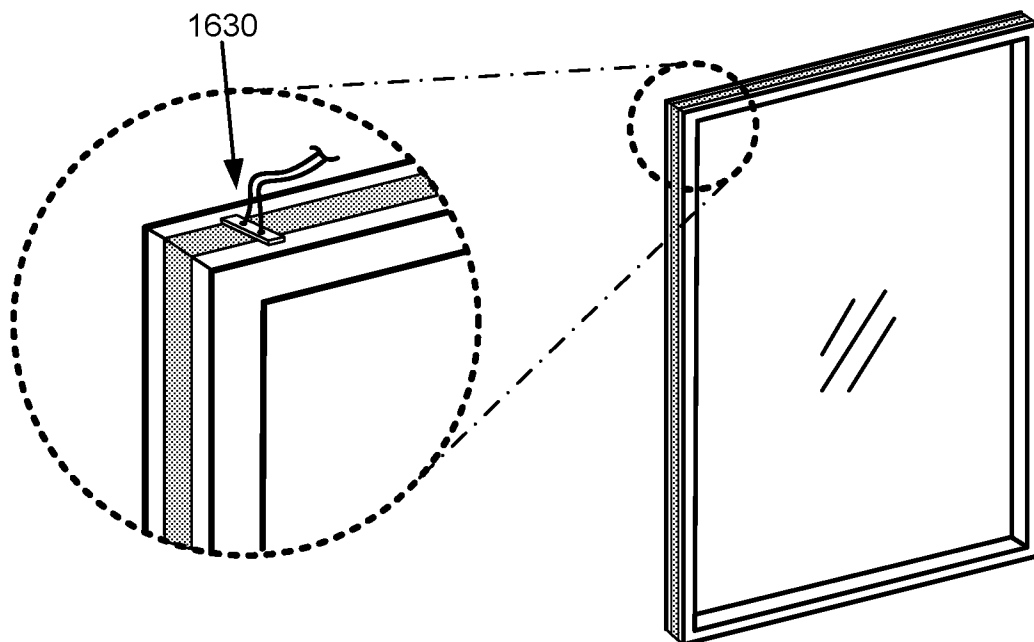


Fig. 16C

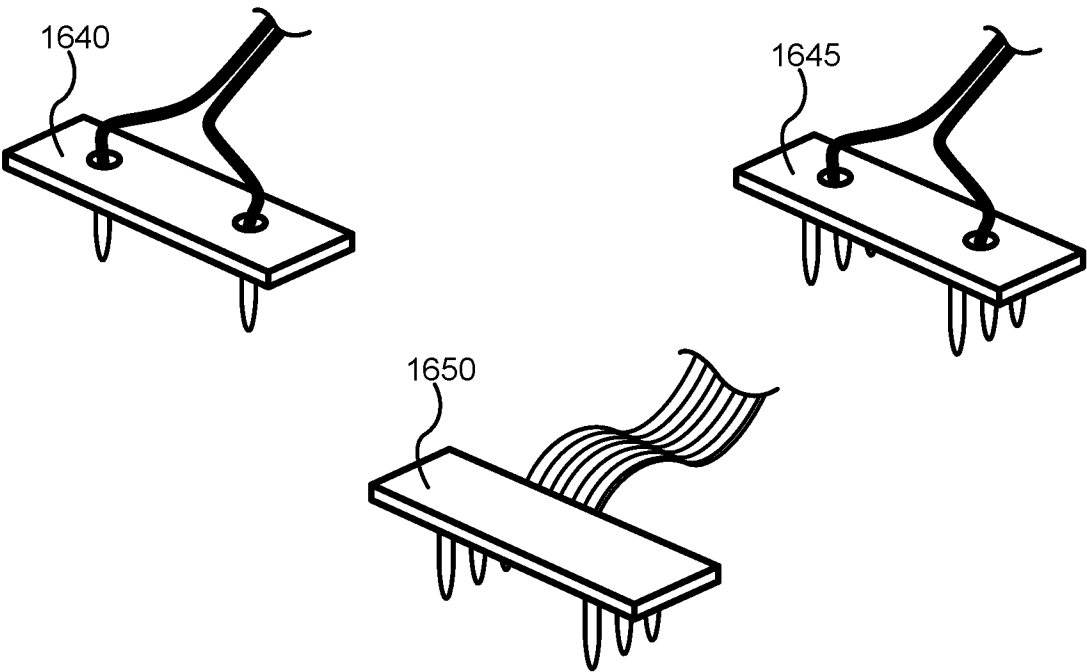


Fig. 16D

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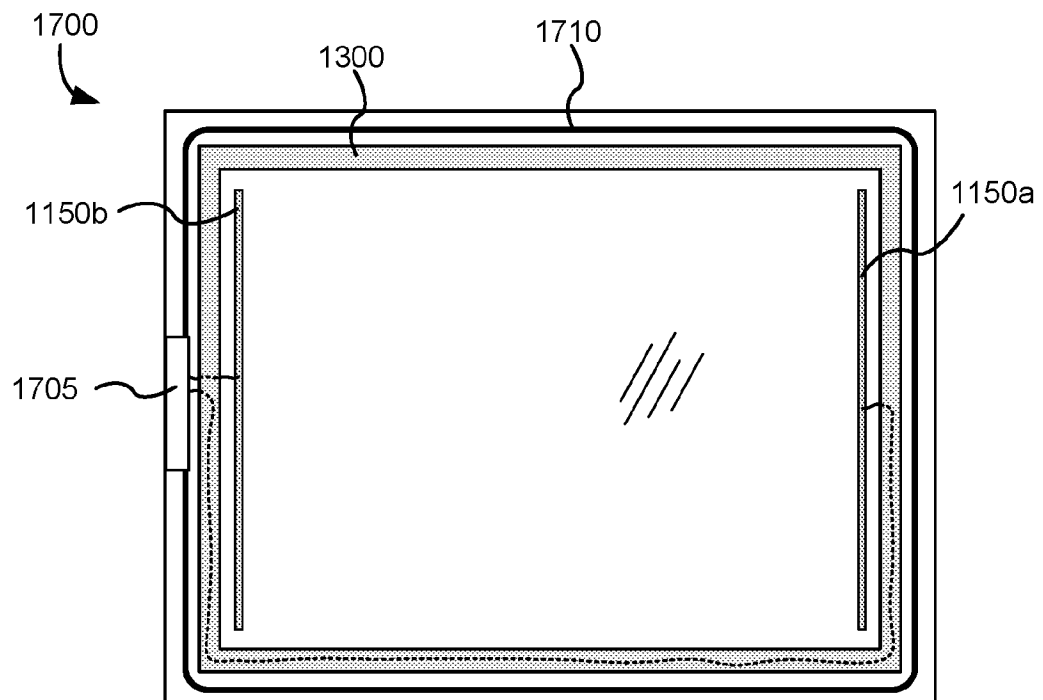


Fig. 17A

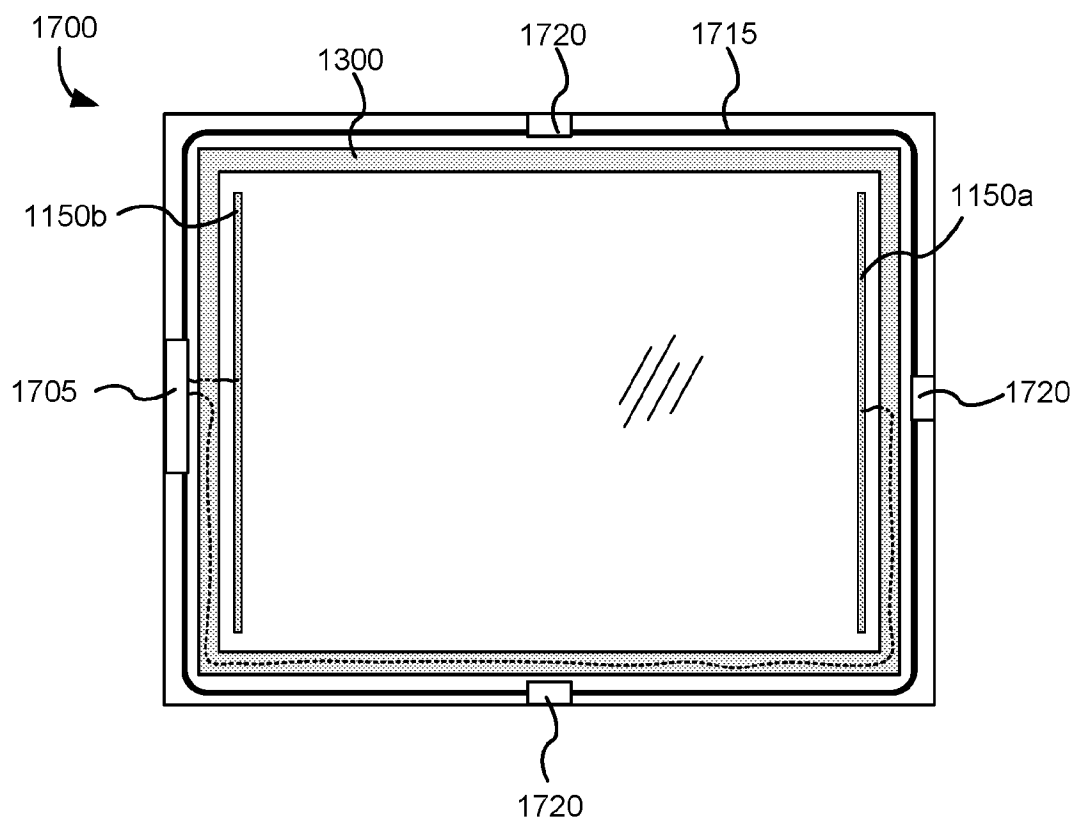
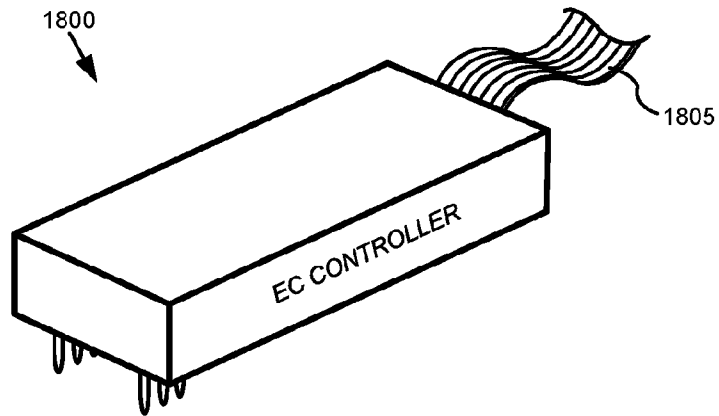
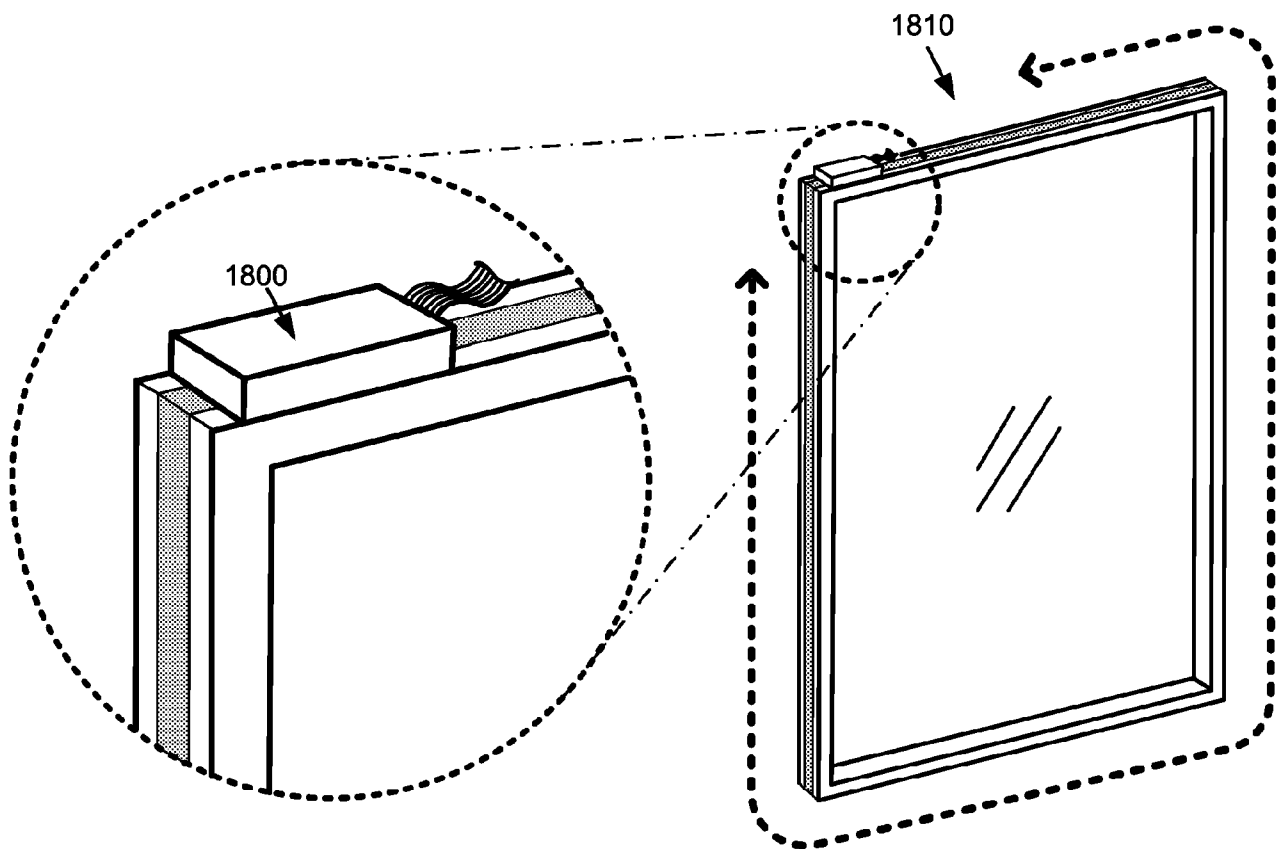


Fig. 17B

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**Fig. 18A****Fig. 18B**

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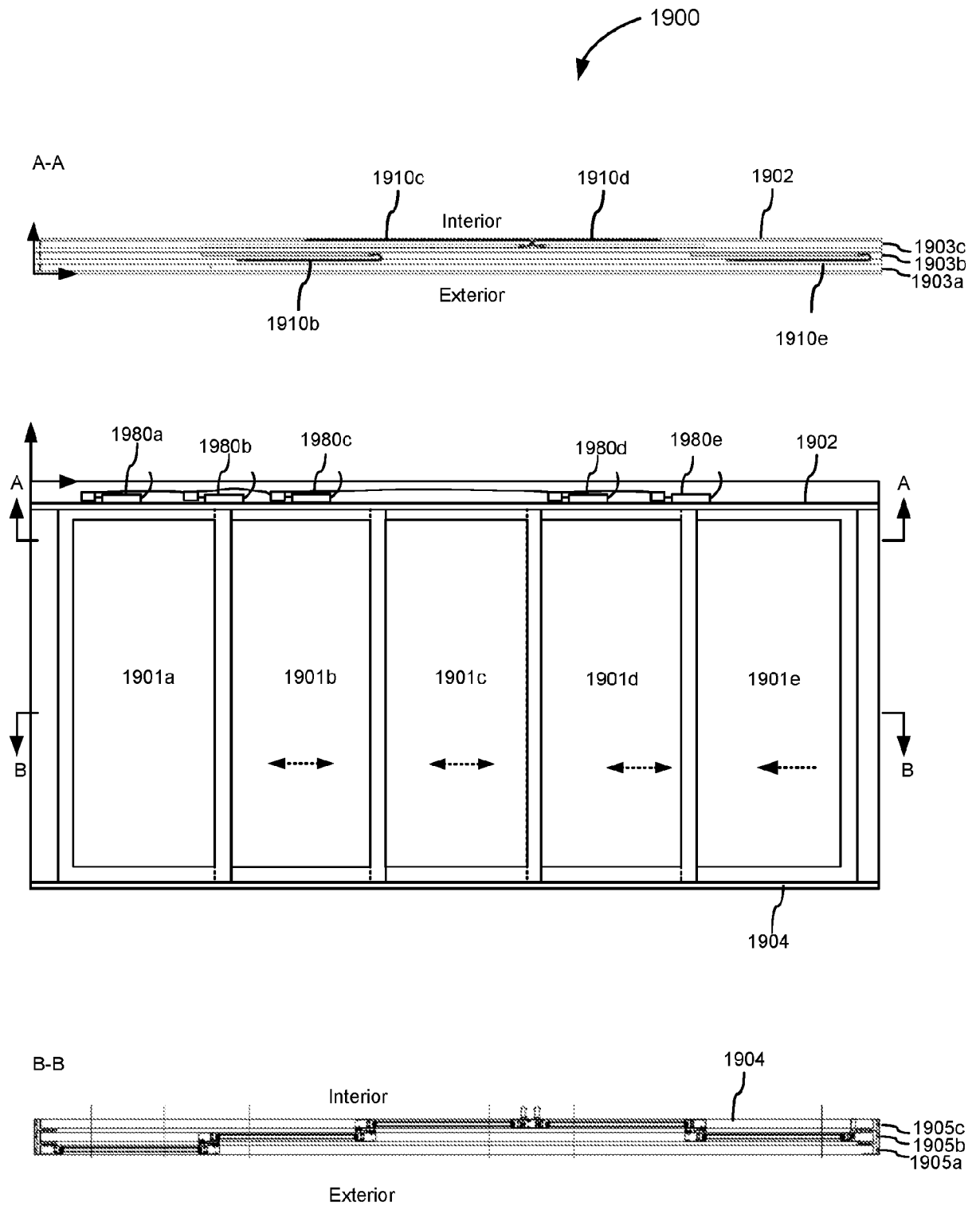
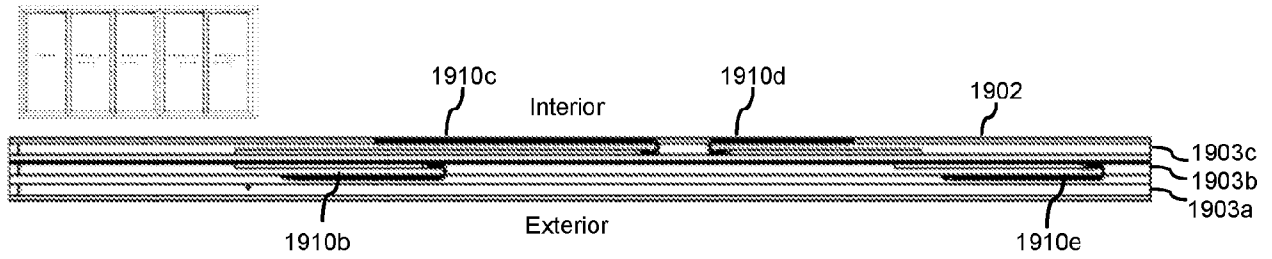


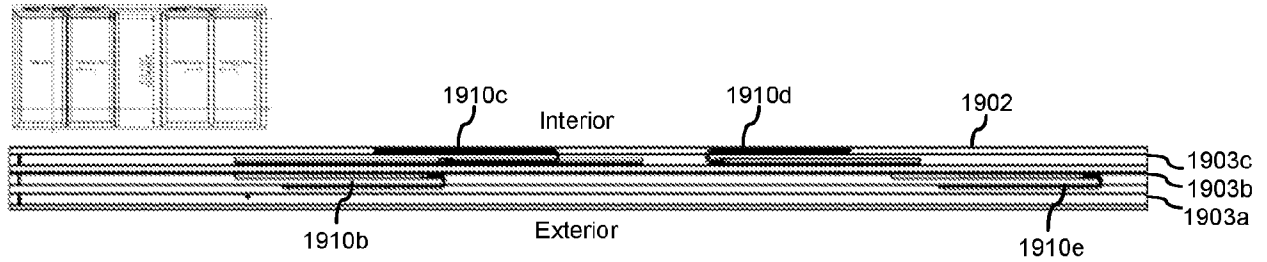
Fig. 19A

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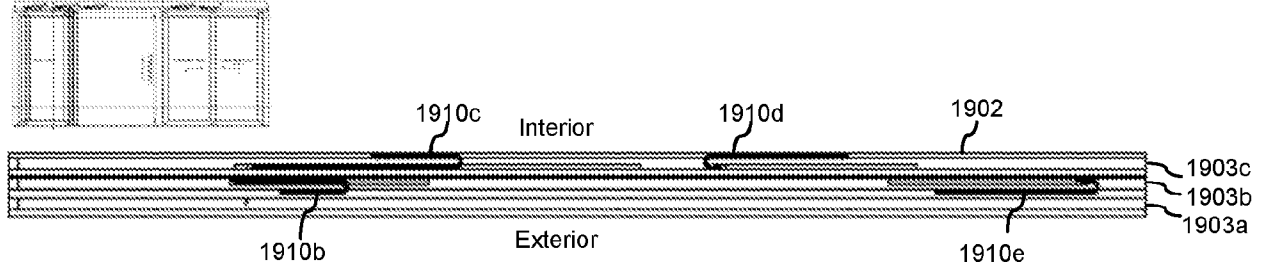
(i) First Position (Closed)



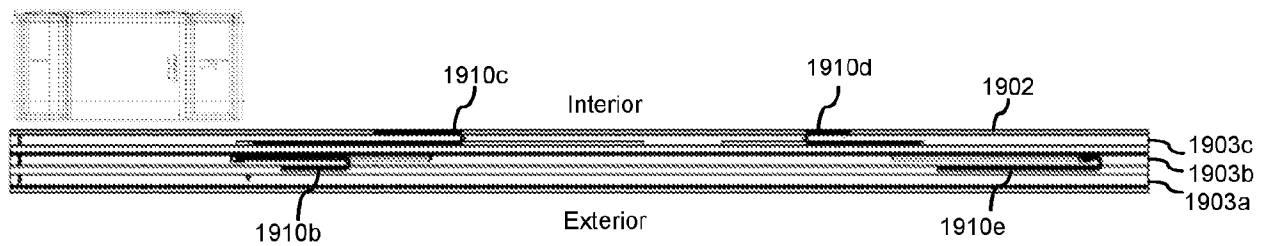
(ii) Second Position



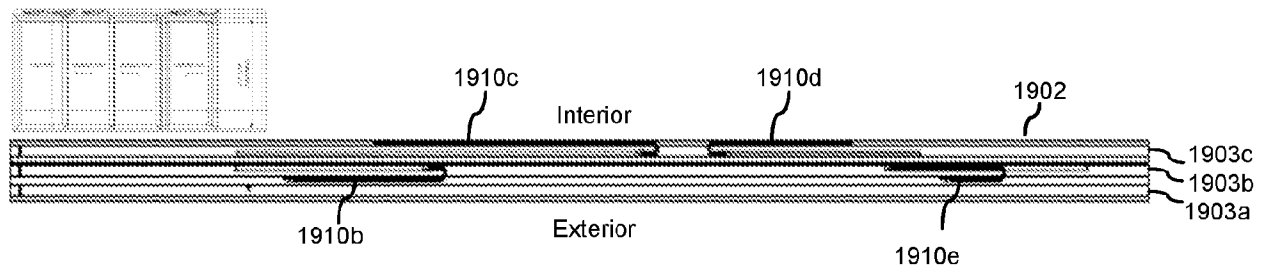
(iii) Third Position



(iv) Fourth Position



(v) Fifth Position

**Fig. 19B**

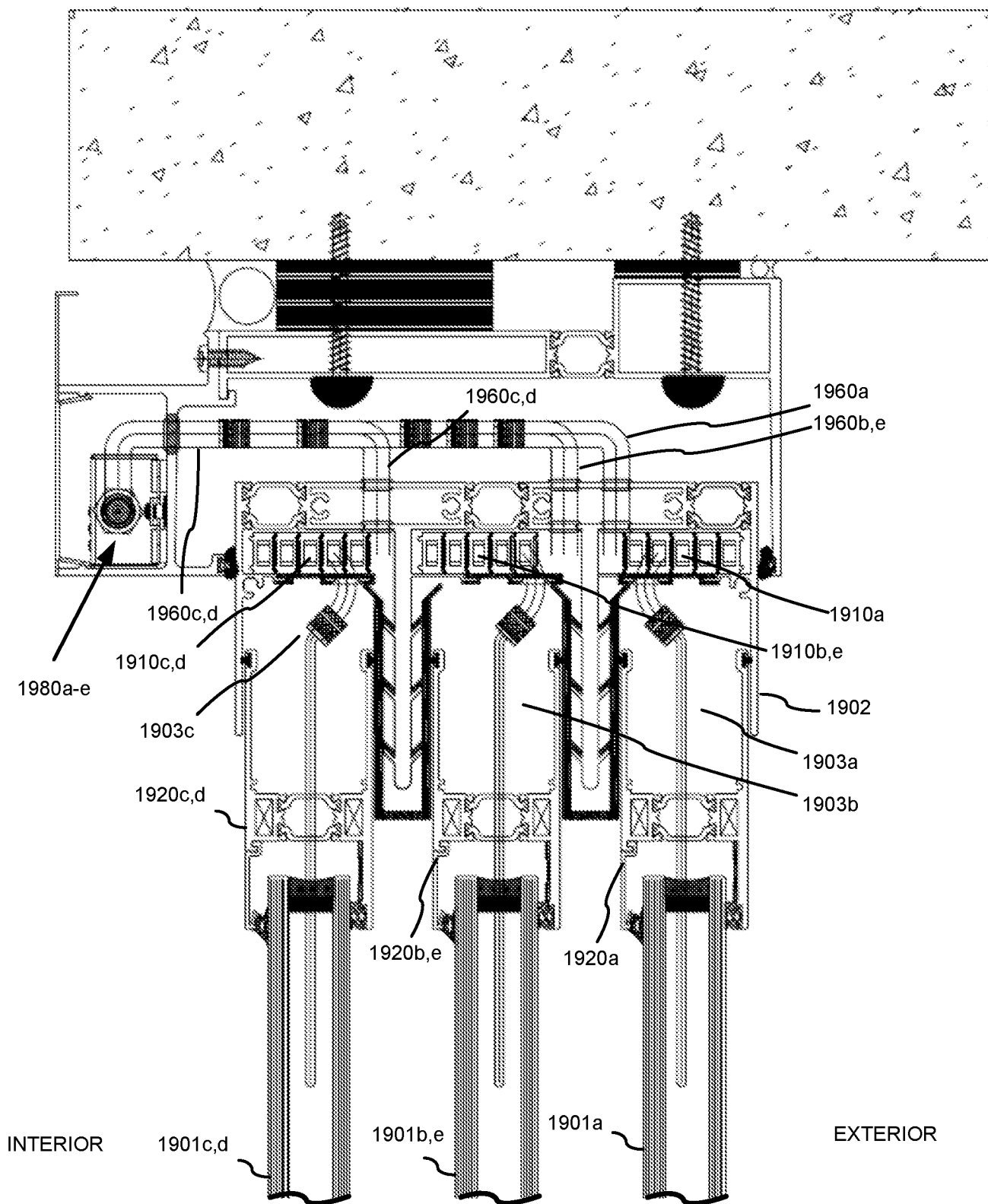


Fig. 19C

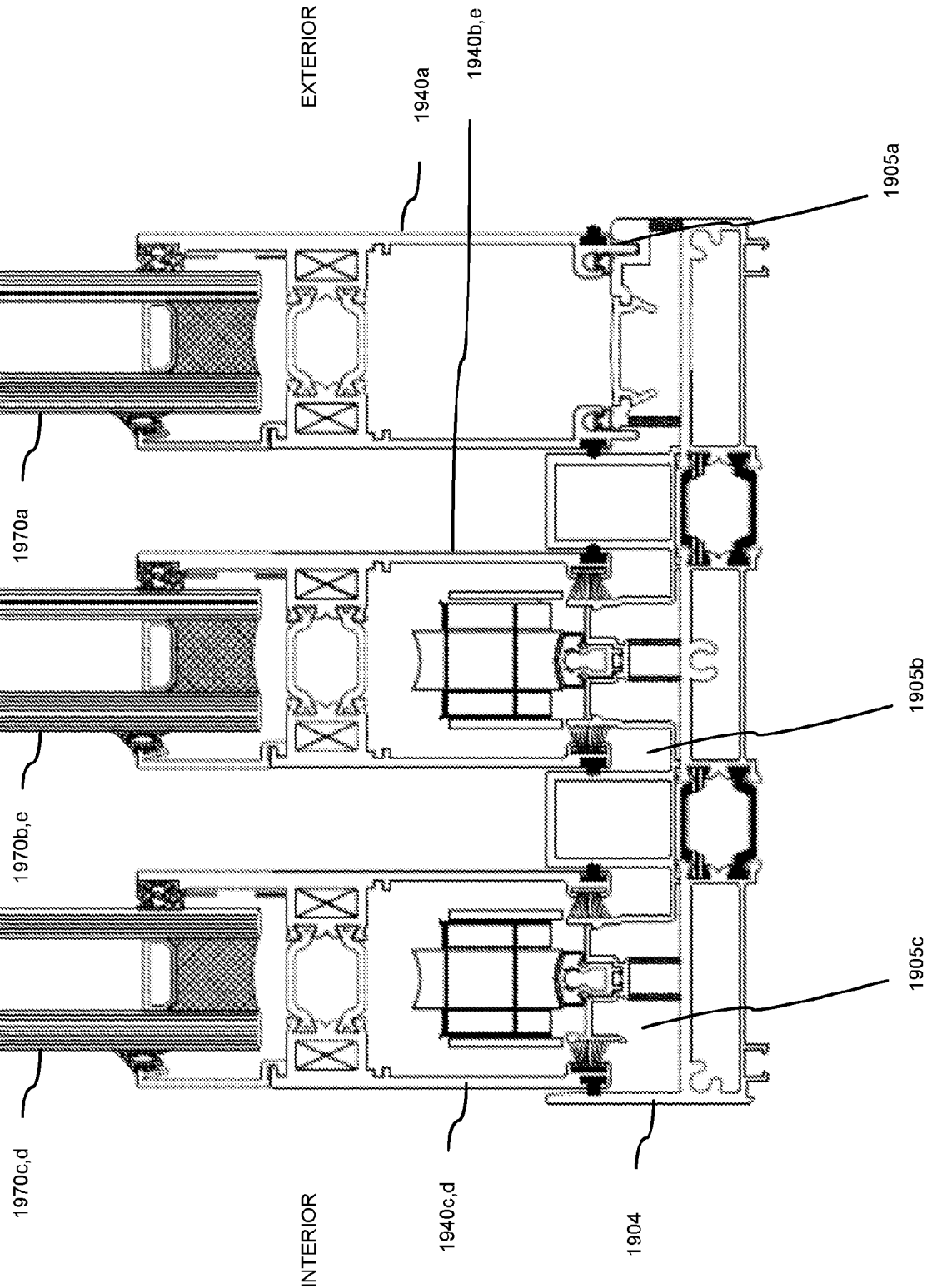


Fig. 19D

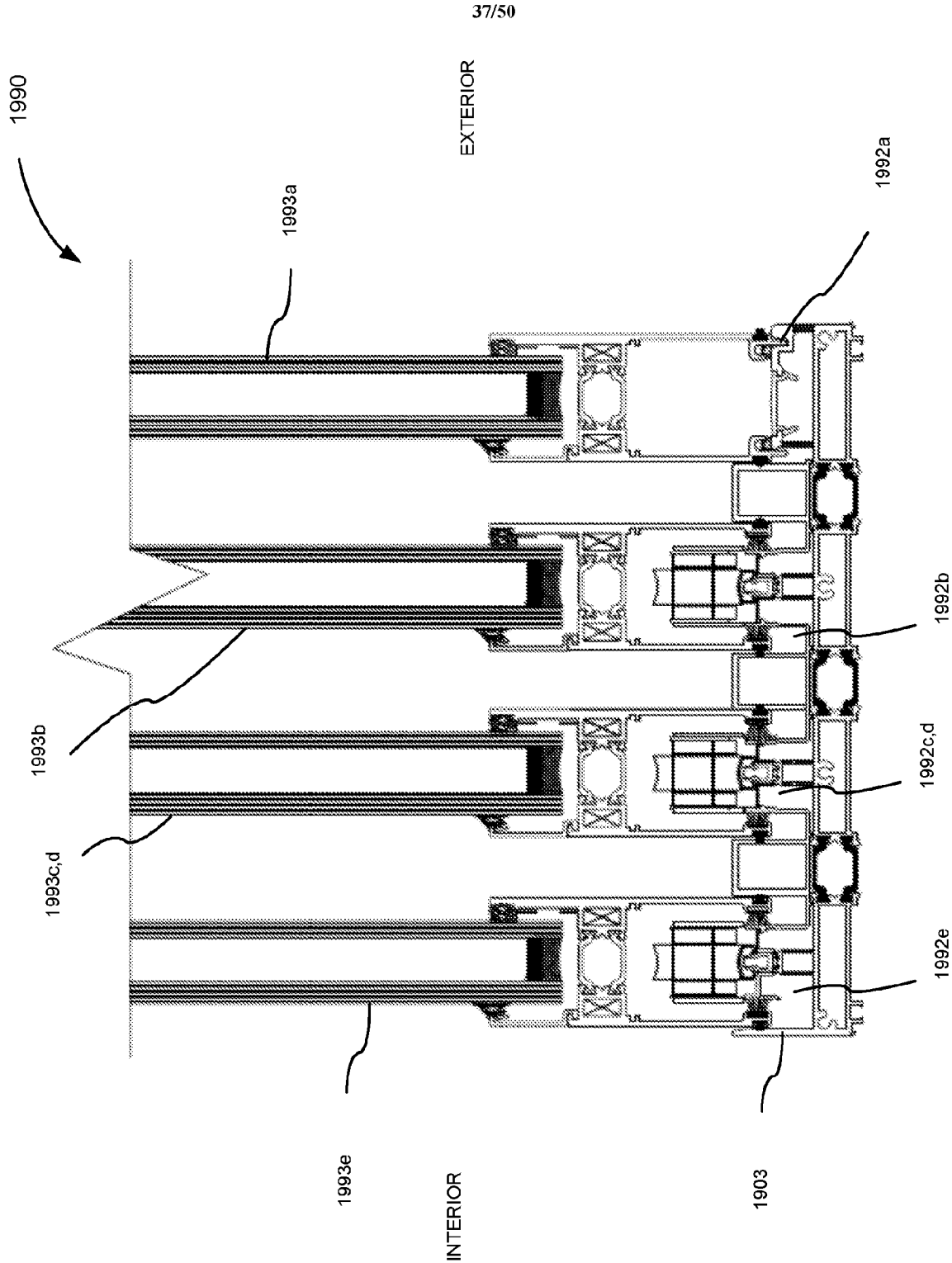


Fig. 19E

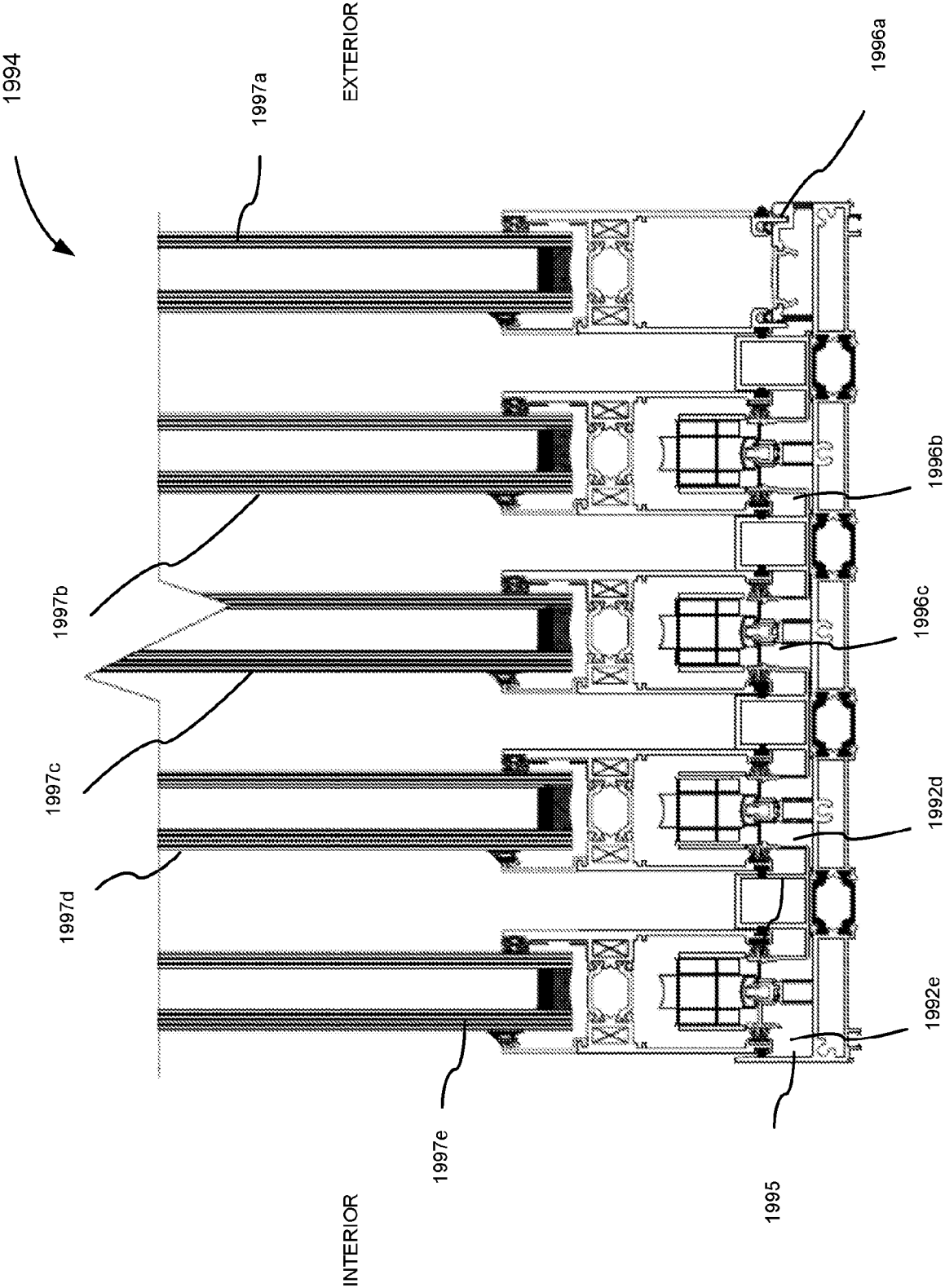


Fig. 19F

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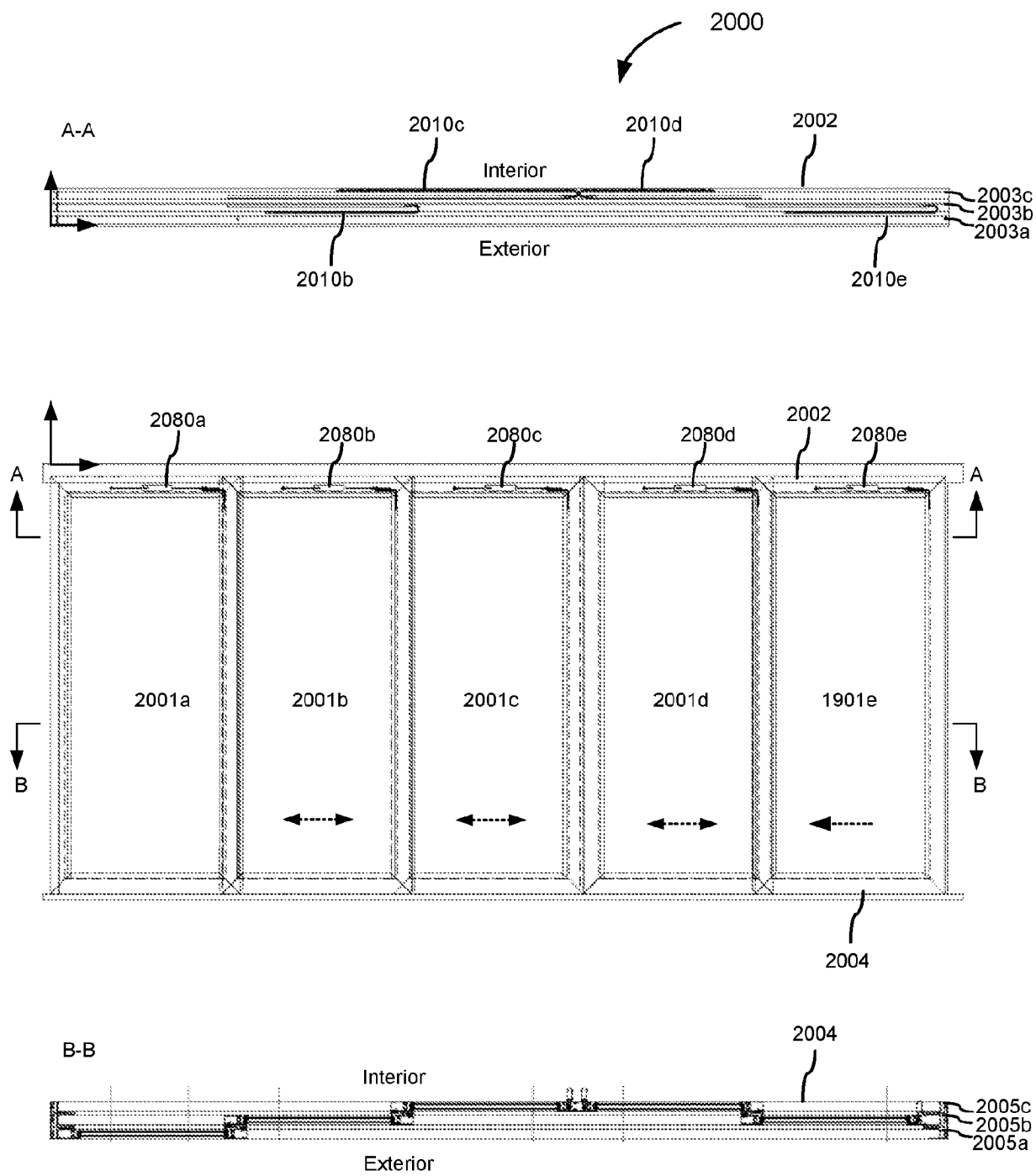


Fig. 20A

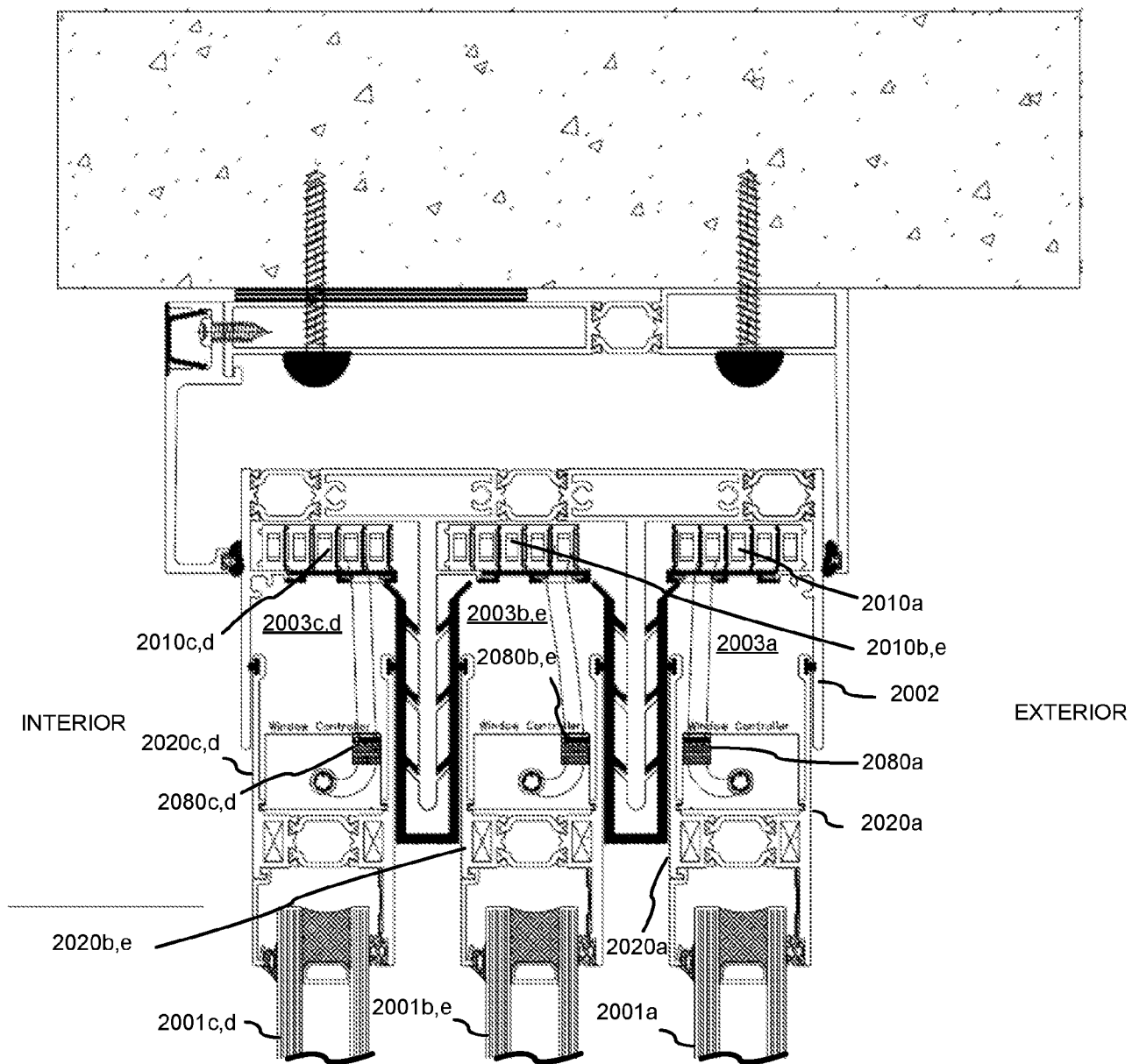


Fig. 20B

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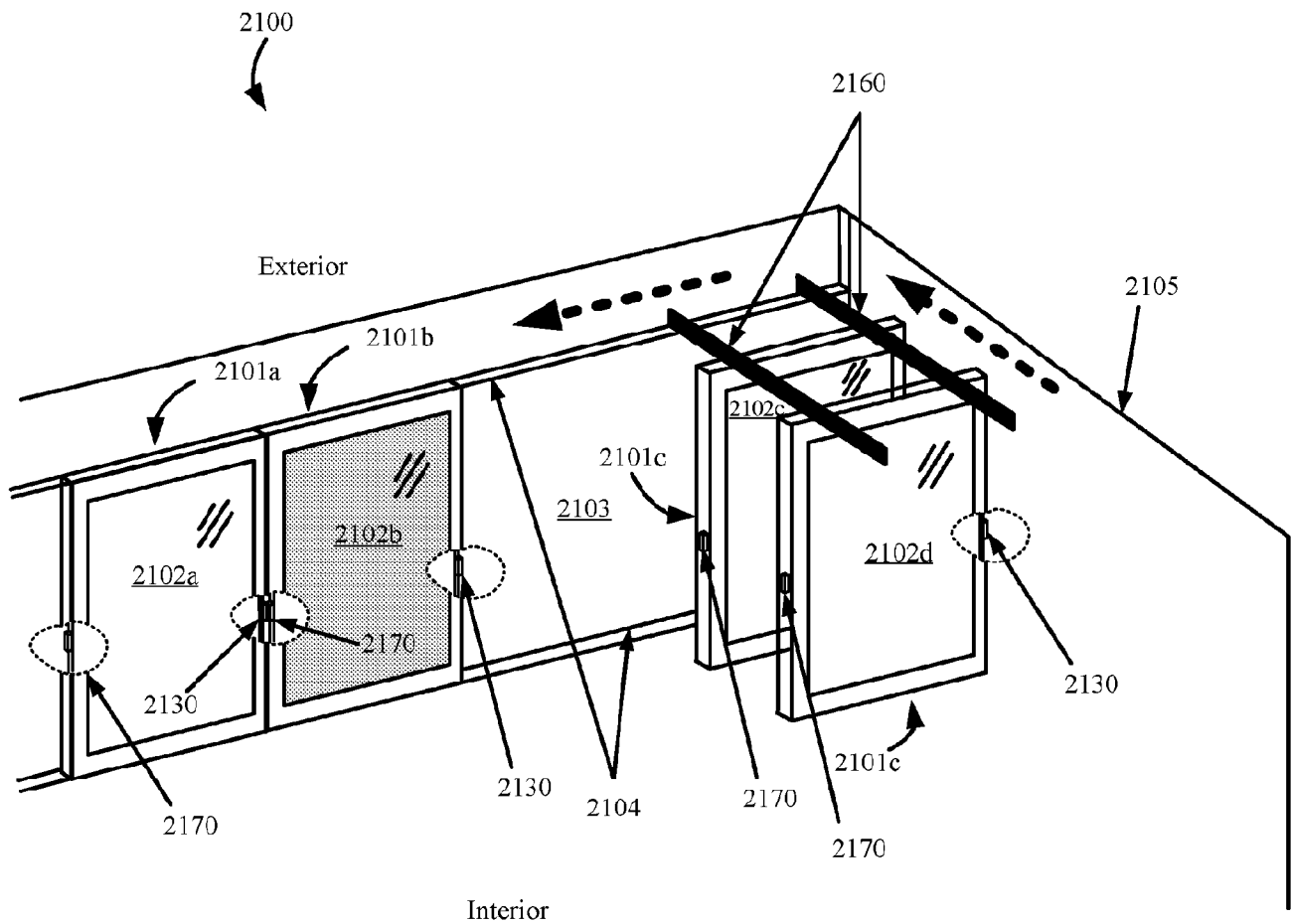
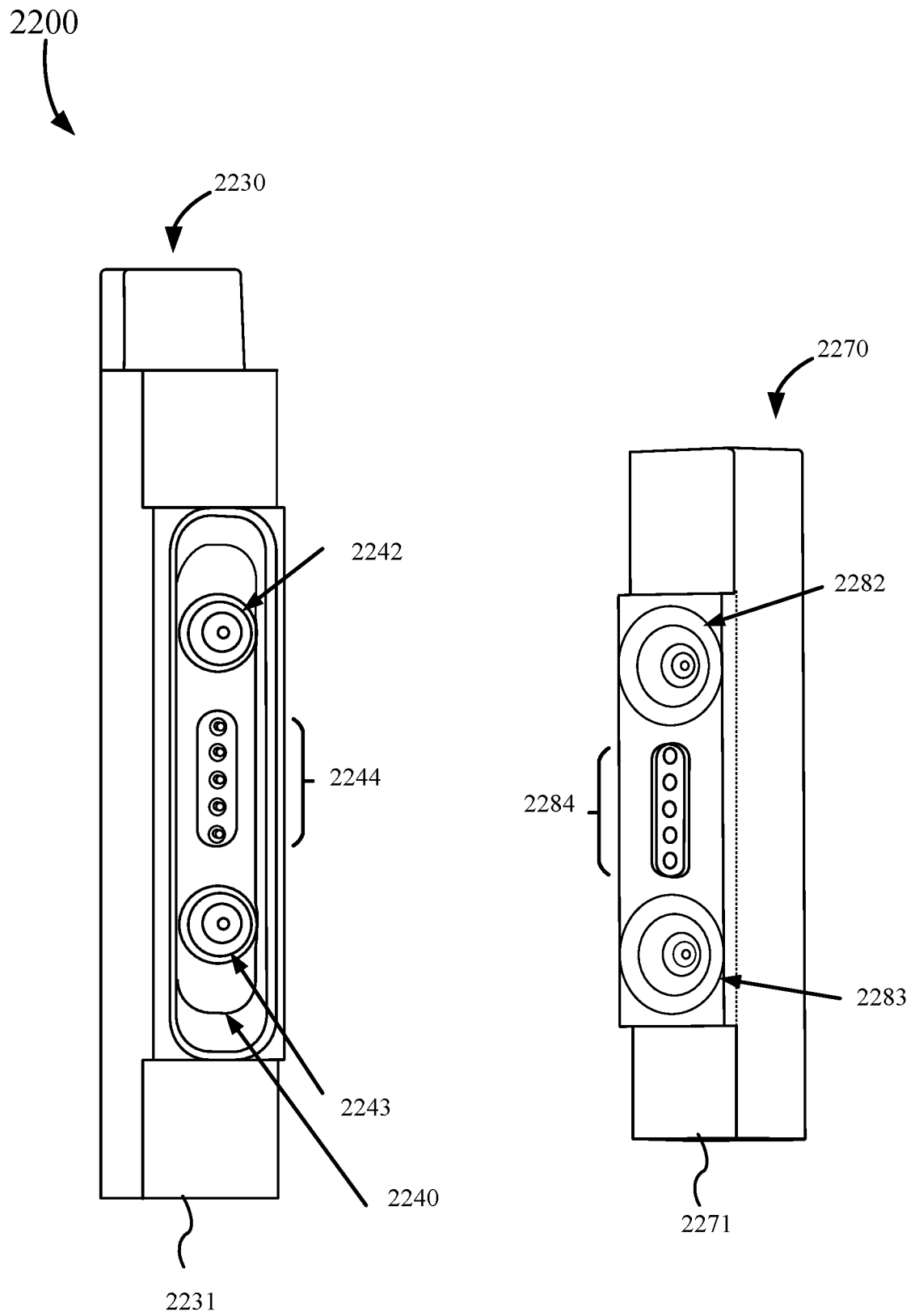
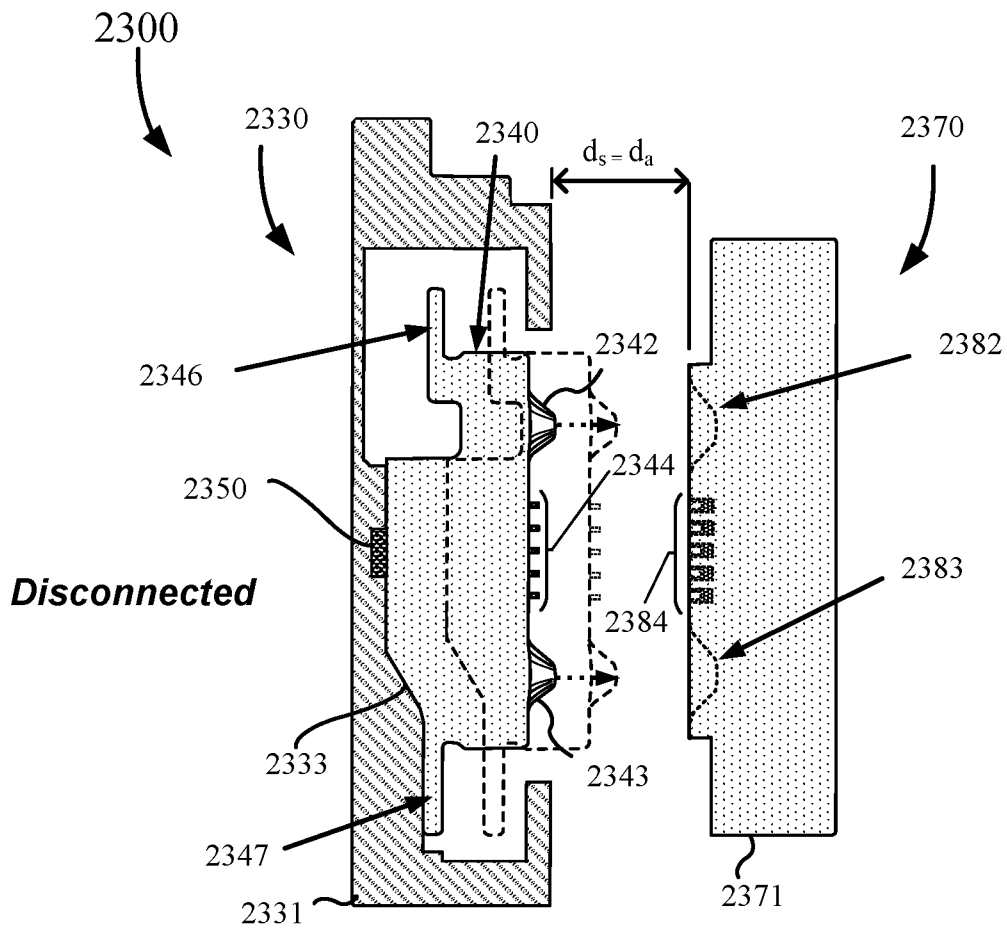
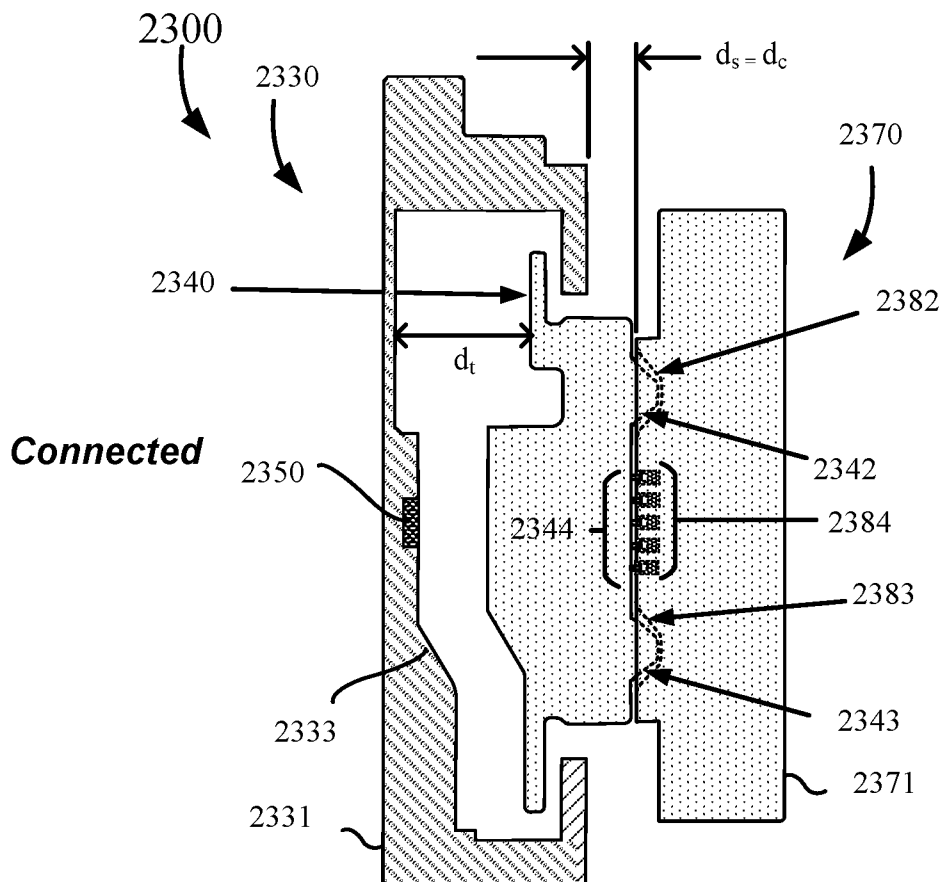


Fig. 21

**Fig. 22**

**Fig. 23A****Fig. 23B**

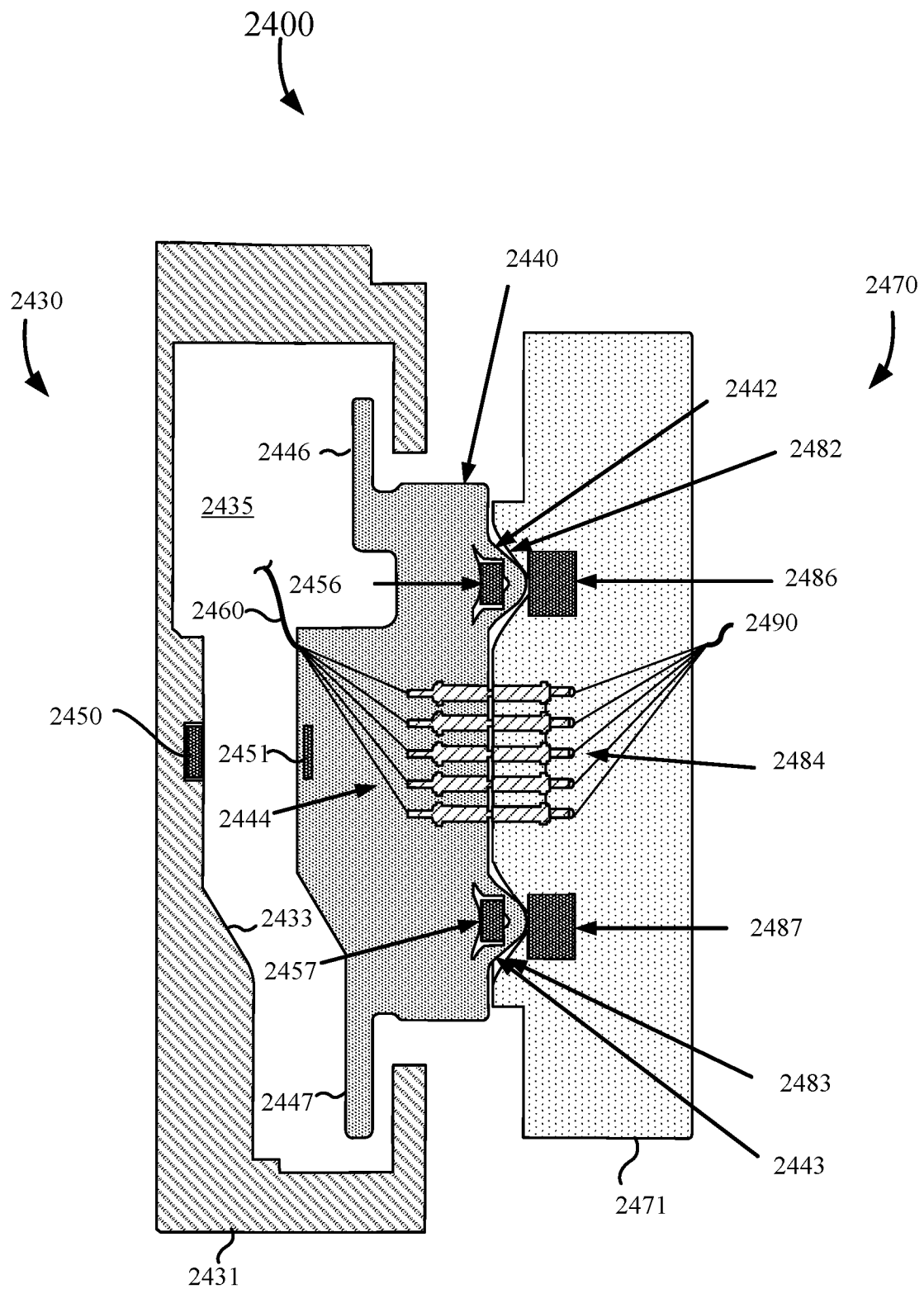
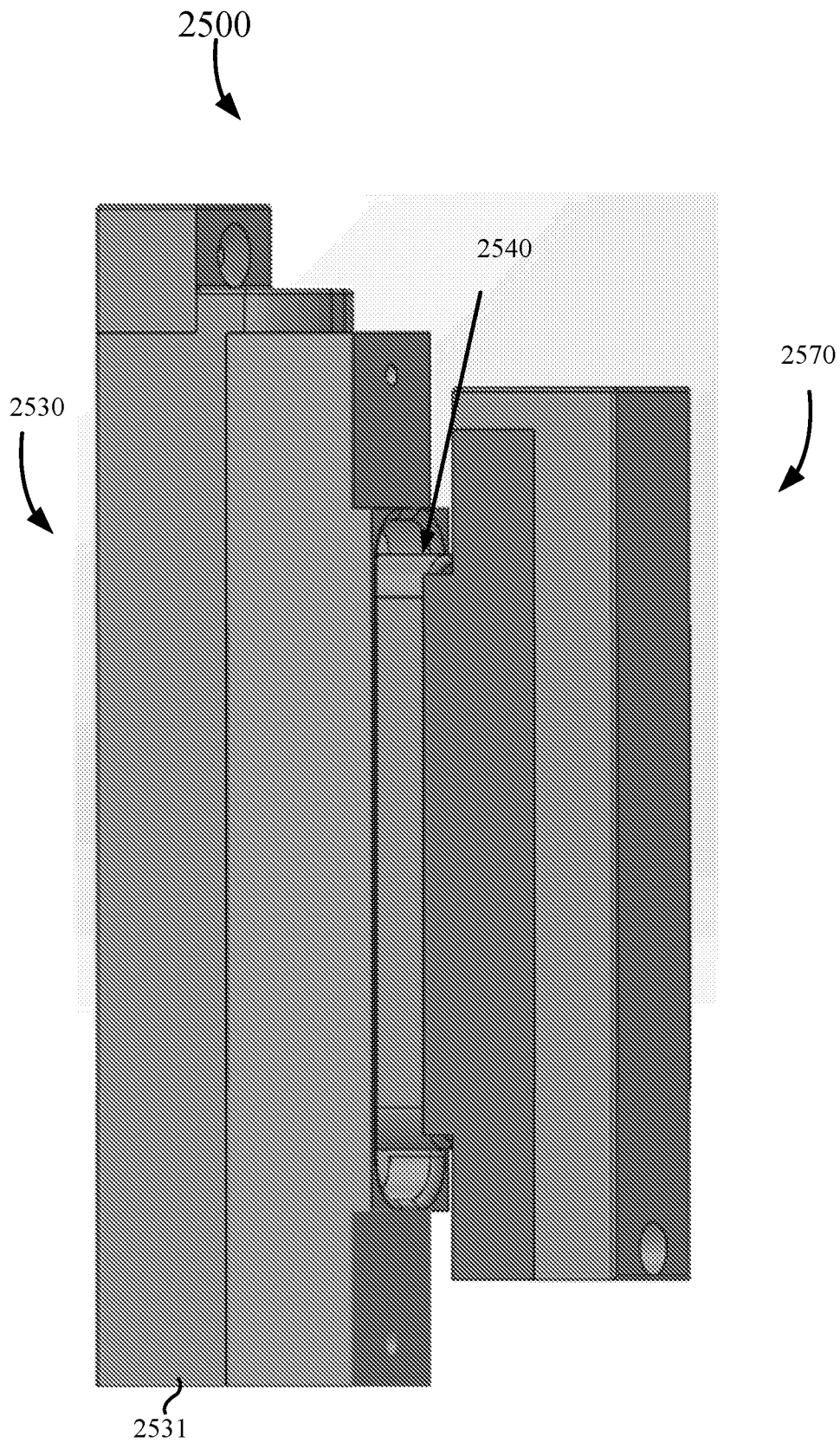


Fig. 24

**Fig. 25**

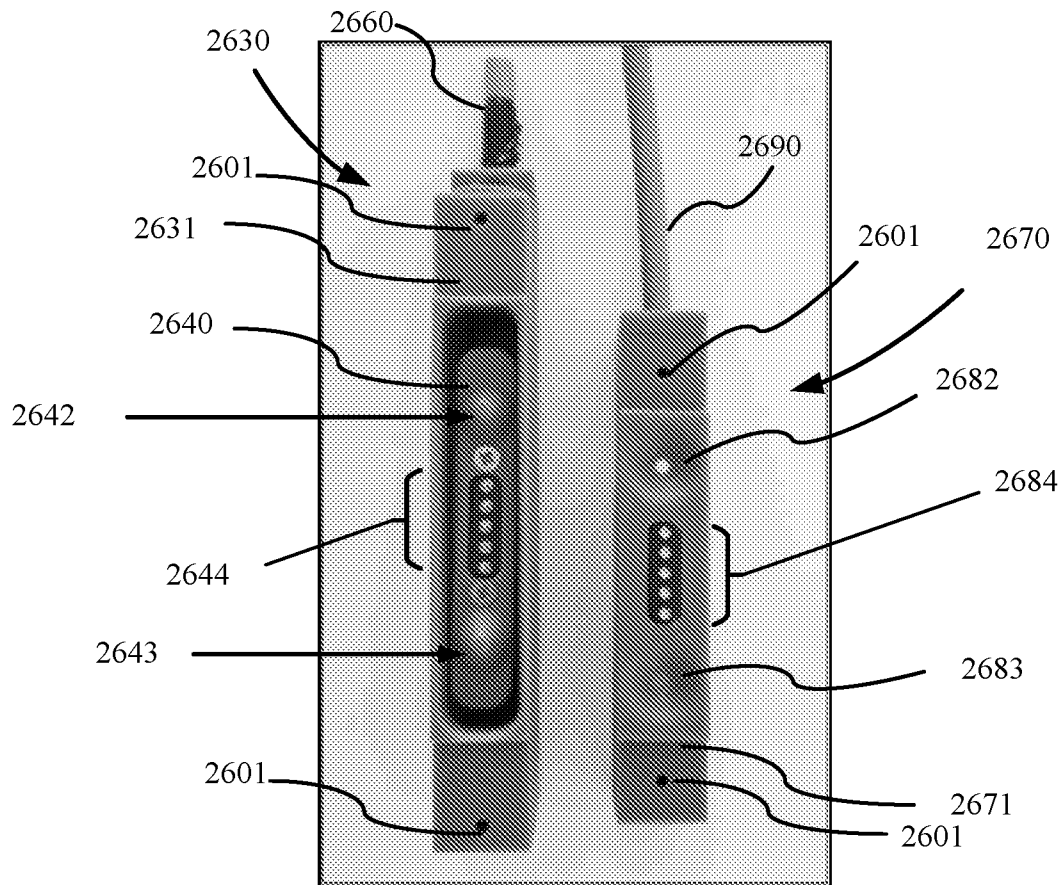


Fig. 26A

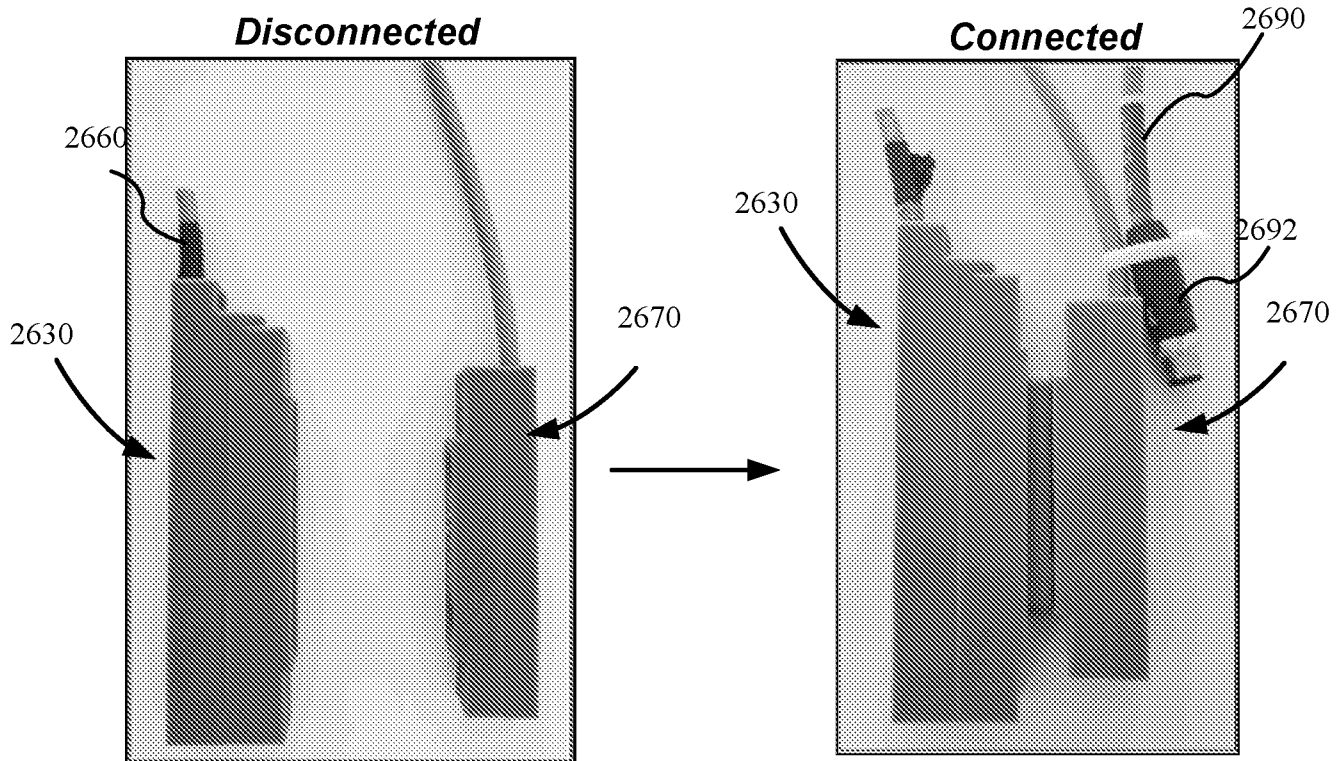


Fig. 26B

Fig. 26C

2700

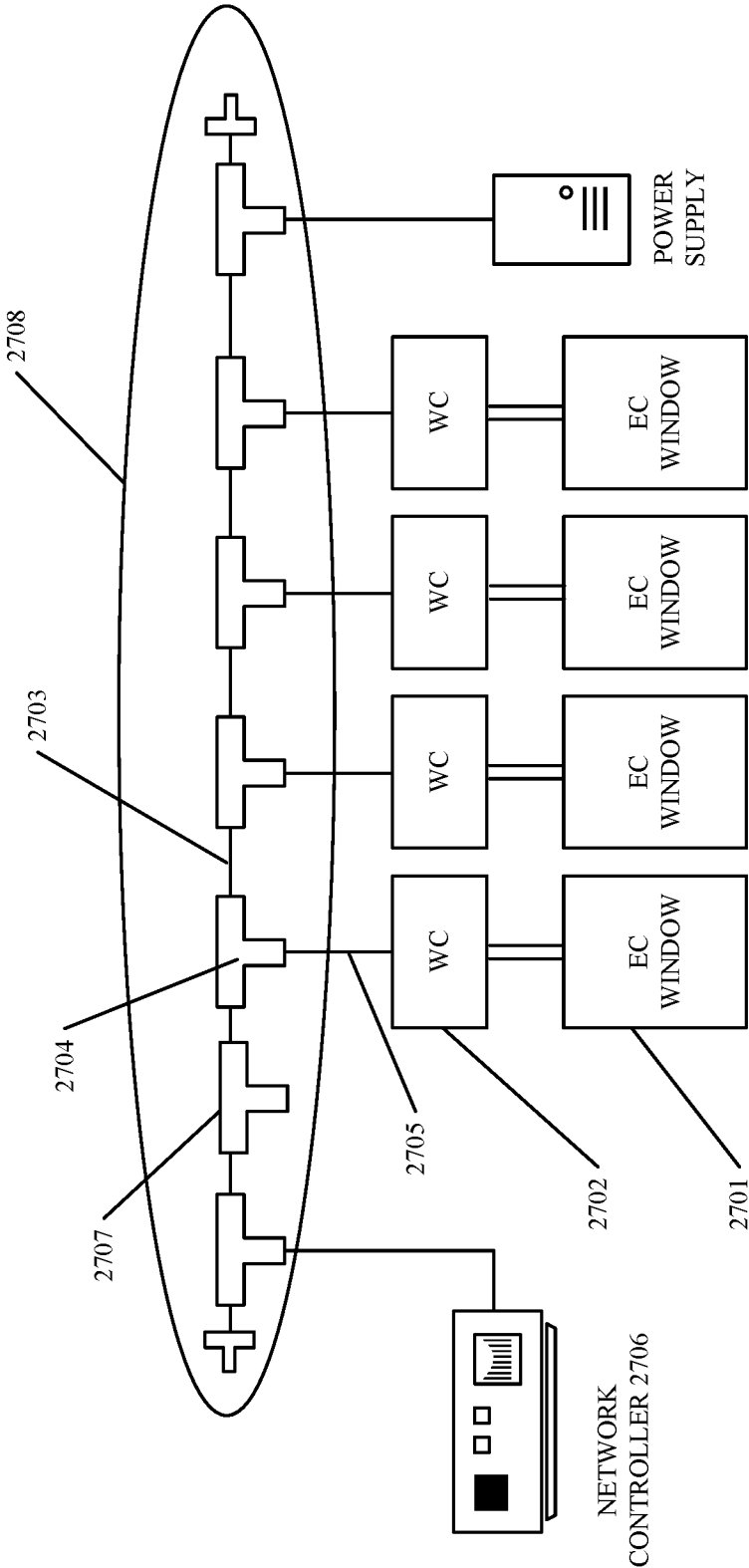
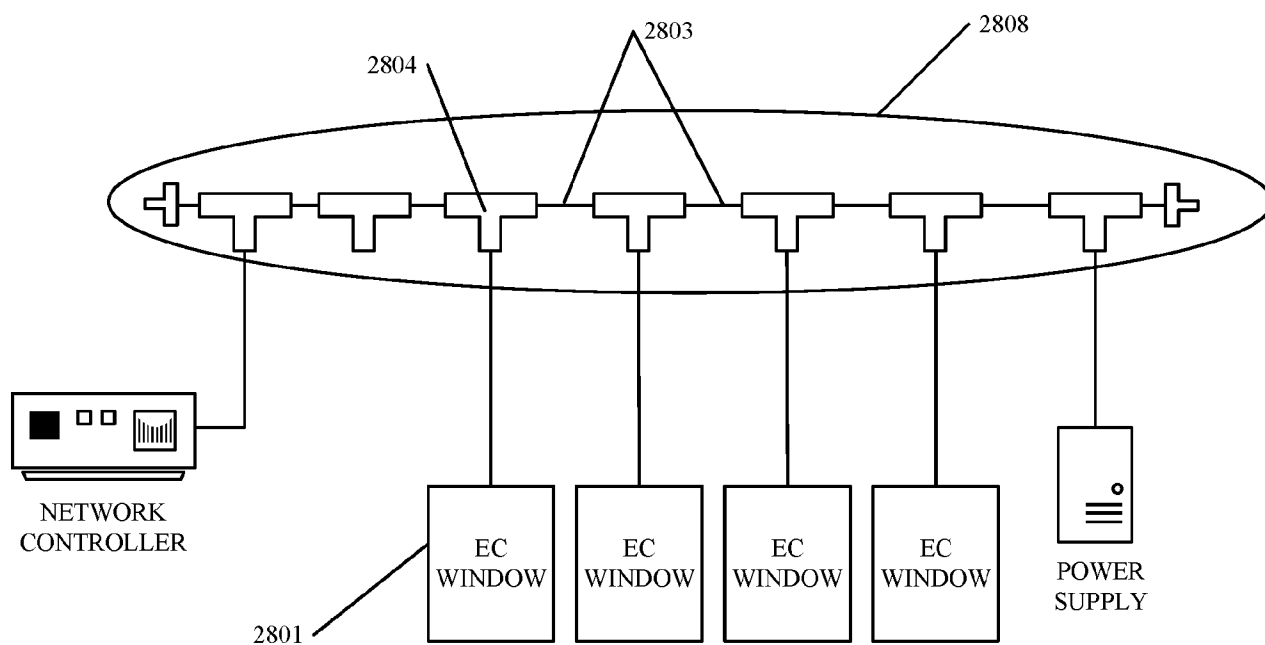
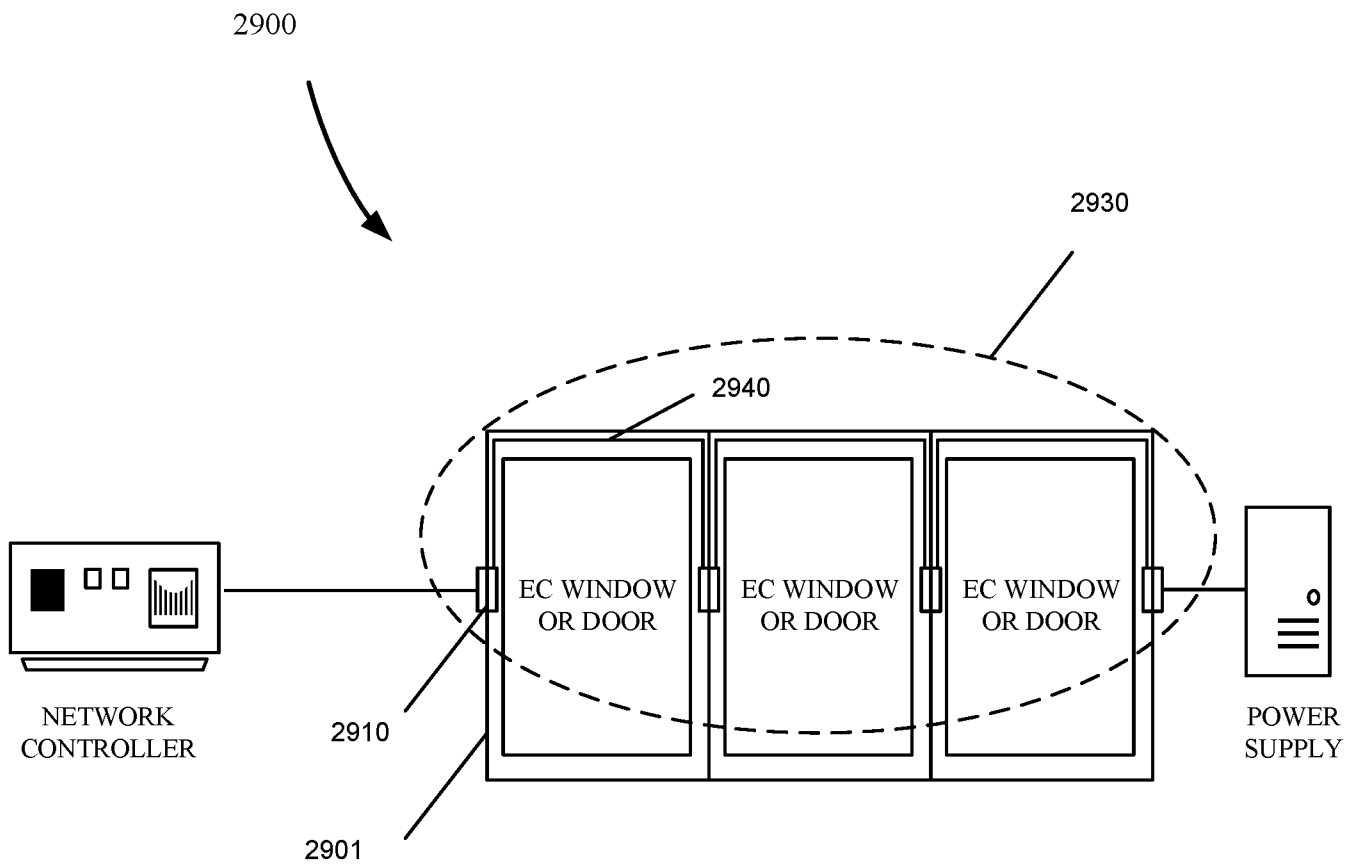


Fig. 27

**Fig. 28**

**Fig. 29**

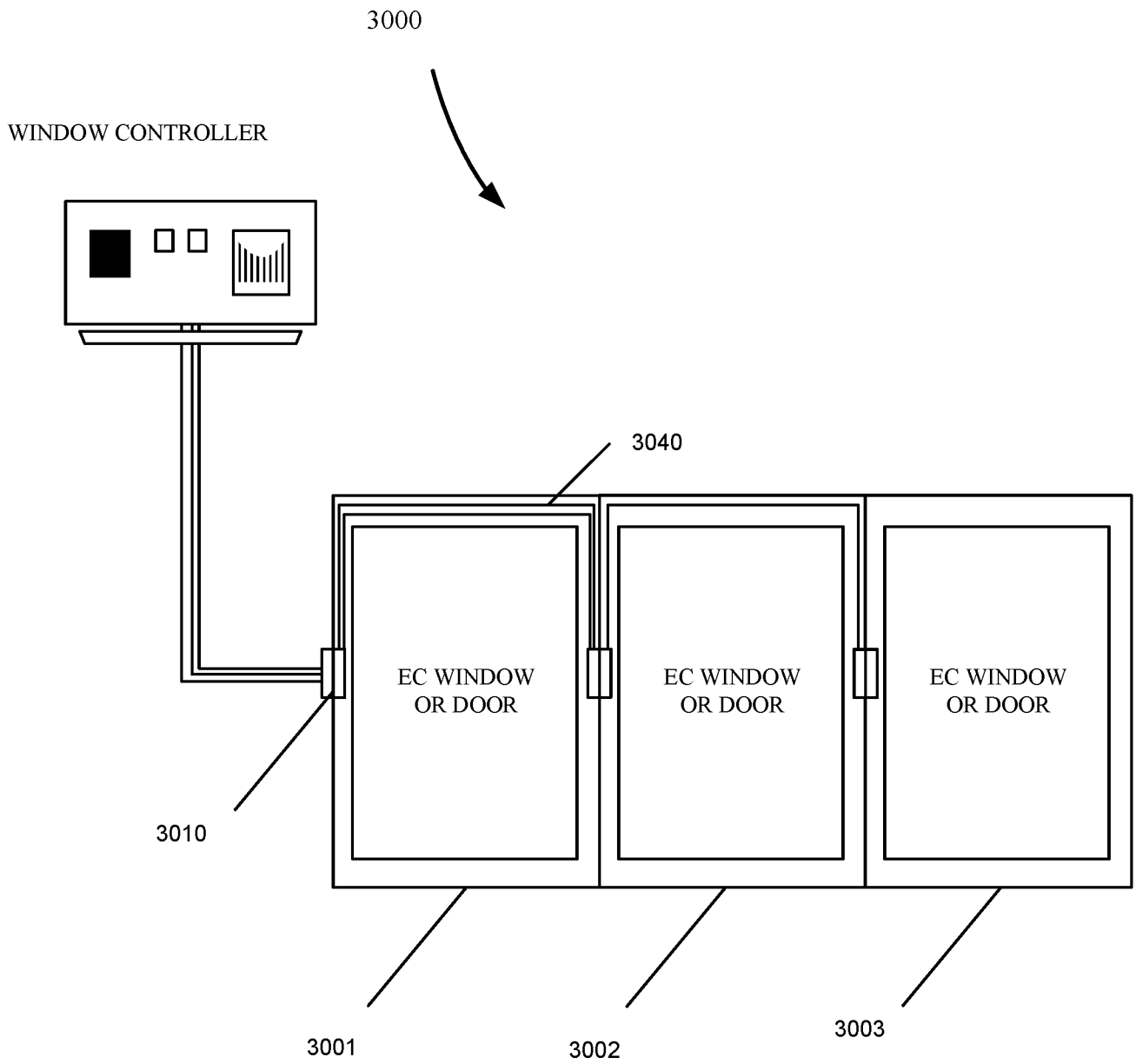


Fig. 30

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2021/047809**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****H01R 25/14(2006.01)i; H01R 13/04(2006.01)i; G02F 1/1345(2006.01)i; G02F 1/163(2006.01)i; E06B 3/42(2006.01)i; E06B 3/66(2006.01)i; E06B 9/24(2006.01)i**

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)

H01R 25/14(2006.01); A47F 3/04(2006.01); A61G 12/00(2006.01); E05D 15/06(2006.01); E06B 9/24(2006.01); F16L 3/015(2006.01); H01R 11/30(2006.01); H01R 13/62(2006.01); H01R 13/639(2006.01); H01R 13/703(2006.01); H02G 3/04(2006.01)

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

Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

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

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: sliding door/window, frame guide, shuttle, chain guide, magnetic power transfer connector, floating portion, cone, magnet, cup

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	KR 10-2015-0089161 A (ASUNG CO., LTD.) 05 August 2015 (2015-08-05) See paragraphs [0028]-[0038] and figures 2-8.	1-20
Y	KR 10-2018-0024214 A (ALU ENC CORP. et al.) 08 March 2018 (2018-03-08) See paragraphs [0021]-[0022] and figures 1-2.	1-20,31-47
Y	US 2017-0104318 A1 (SUMITOMO WIRING SYSTEMS, LTD.) 13 April 2017 (2017-04-13) See paragraph [0043], claims 1-2 and figure 8.	12-13
Y	US 2013-0143419 A1 (CHIH-SHENG WEI et al.) 06 June 2013 (2013-06-06) See paragraphs [0017]-[0028] and figures 2-3.	21-47
Y	US 2018-0198232 A1 (GULPLUG) 12 July 2018 (2018-07-12) See paragraphs [0024]-[0025] and figures 1A-1B.	21-47

☒ 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

"D" document cited by the applicant in the international application

"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

10 January 2022

Date of mailing of the international search report

10 January 2022

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

Korean Intellectual Property Office
189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon
35208, Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. **+82-42-481-8578**

Authorized officer

PARK, Hye LyunTelephone No. **+82-42-481-3463**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2021/047809

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 2006-095040 A (KEAKOMU K.K.) 13 April 2006 (2006-04-13) See figure 1.	26-27,42-43

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2021/047809

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:

This authority found multiple inventions as follows:

Group I, claims 1-20, drawn to an electrical connection system for a plurality of sliding doors or windows.

Group II, claims 21-47, drawn to a magnetic power transfer connector; and a door or window (system) including the magnetic power transfer connector.

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.:

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
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2021/047809

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)			Publication date (day/month/year)
KR	10-2015-0089161	A	05 August 2015	KR	10-1562239	B1	23 October 2015
KR	10-2018-0024214	A	08 March 2018	None			
US	2017-0104318	A1	13 April 2017	CN	107039945	A	11 August 2017
				CN	107039945	B	20 November 2018
				JP	2017-077045	A	20 April 2017
				JP	6488981	B2	27 March 2019
				US	9963092	B2	08 May 2018
US	2013-0143419	A1	06 June 2013	CN	103138104	A	05 June 2013
				DE	102012008140	A1	06 June 2013
				TW	201324081	A	16 June 2013
				TW	I594104	B	01 August 2017
				US	8920178	B2	30 December 2014
US	2018-0198232	A1	12 July 2018	BR	112018000391	A2	18 September 2018
				CN	108140996	A	08 June 2018
				CN	108140996	B	02 June 2020
				EP	3320585	A1	16 May 2018
				EP	3320585	B1	14 October 2020
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				FR	3038781	A1	13 January 2017
				FR	3038781	B1	13 January 2017
				HK	1250845	A1	11 January 2019
				JP	2018-521477	A	02 August 2018
				JP	6785834	B2	18 November 2020
				KR	10-2018-0050287	A	14 May 2018
				US	10122116	B2	06 November 2018
				WO	2017-009539	A1	19 January 2017
JP	2006-095040	A	13 April 2006	None			