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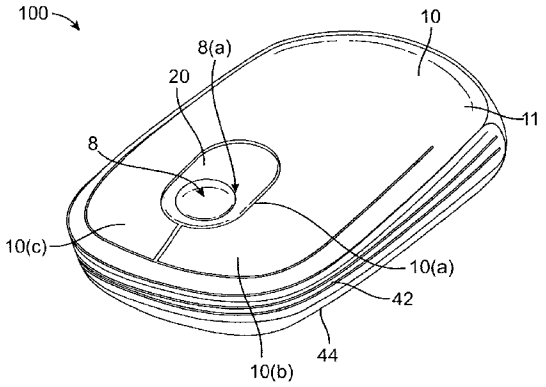

FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An input apparatus is disclosed. The input apparatus provides a control signal to a host system. It includes a housing that includes an upper portion and a lower portion. A ball is coupled to the upper portion of the housing and can reside within a ring. A first sensor assembly is configured to sense the position of the ball, and a second sensor assembly is configured to sense the position of the input apparatus relative to a work surface. The input apparatus also includes a mode switch, where the mode switch is operatively coupled to the first sensor assembly and the second sensor assembly. The mode switch includes a first mode where the first sensor assembly provides the control signal to the host system and a second mode where the second sensor assembly provides the control signal to the host system.

WO 2008/127697 A1

INPUT APPARATUS WITH BALL

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This patent application is a non-provisional of and claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. provisional patent application nos. 60/911,786 filed on April 13, 2007 and 60/914,089 filed on April 26, 2007, all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

[0002] A number of computer input apparatuses are known. Examples of computer input apparatuses include trackballs, mice, remote controls, etc.

[0003] Although some input apparatuses are useful in some situations, they may not be useful in certain situations. For example, a user may prefer to use a mouse instead of a trackball. If, however, the user is in a confined working environment such as a plane or train and can only use a work surface with a limited space, the use of the mouse may not be practical. In this case, the user may prefer using a trackball instead of a mouse.

[0004] In another example, some households may have many different users that may use the same host computer system. One user may prefer using a mouse, while another user may prefer using a trackball. In this case, both a mouse and a trackball are used with that host computer system. Using both a mouse and a trackball with the same computer system can be cumbersome and expensive.

[0005] Yet another problem is that some work surfaces may not be suitable for use with an optical mouse. A typical optical mouse uses a sensor which captures images of the work surface upon which it is used, and compares the captured images to determine the movement of the mouse relative to the work surface. If the work surface is too optically uniform, the optical mouse may not work very well. The user may not be able to use the optical mouse if the particular work surface that is available is not suitable for use with an optical mouse. In this case, the user may prefer using a trackball instead of an optical mouse.

[0006] Embodiments of the invention address these and other problems, individually and collectively.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0007] Embodiments of the invention are directed to improved input apparatuses for use with host systems such as host computer systems.

[0008] One embodiment of the invention is directed to an input apparatus. The input apparatus provides a control signal to a host system. It includes a housing that includes an upper housing portion and a lower housing portion, and a ball at the upper portion of the housing. It also includes a first sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the ball, and a second sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the input apparatus relative to a work surface. It further includes a mode switch, where the mode switch is operatively coupled to the first sensor assembly and the second sensor assembly. The mode switch includes a first mode where the first sensor assembly is used to provide the signal to the host system and a second mode where the second sensor assembly is used to provide the signal to the host system. The first mode may be associated with a trackball mode whereas the second mode may be associated with a mouse mode.

[0009] Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a method for using the above-described input apparatus. The method includes selecting the first mode using the mode switch, and then using the ball to send a first control signal to the host system. The first control signal may be used to control a cursor on a display in the host system. If the user wants to use the input apparatus in a mouse mode, the user selects a second mode using the mode switch. The input apparatus then sends a second control signal to the host system. The second control signal may be used to control a cursor on a display in the host system.

[0010] Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a modular desktop assembly. It includes a keyboard comprising a first connector, and a control device comprising a second connector, where the first connector is connectable to the second connector.

[0011] Another embodiment of the invention is directed to a ball assembly for providing a control signal. It includes a housing, a holding structure, a ball cooperatively configured with the holding structure, wherein the ball is accessible from outside the housing, and a sensor assembly configured to sense the relative movement of the ball.

[0012] These and other embodiments of the invention are described in further detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of an input apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0014] FIGS. 2-4 respectively show top plan, side, and bottom views of the input apparatus shown in FIG. 1.

[0015] FIG. 5 shows an exploded view of an input apparatus.

[0016] FIG. 6 shows an assembled view of a portion of an input apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0017] FIG. 7 shows an exploded view of some components of an exemplary sensor assembly.

[0018] FIG. 8 shows a block diagram of some functional components in the input apparatus.

[0019] FIG. 9 shows a block diagram of some functional components in a host system, which can be used with an input apparatus.

[0020] FIG. 10 shows a perspective view of a modular input system according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0021] FIGS. 11(a)-(d) show top, partial, and side views of a ball assembly according to embodiments of the invention.

[0022] In the Figures, like numerals designate like elements and the descriptions of like elements may not be repeated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0023] An input apparatus is disclosed. The input apparatus is configured to provide a control signal to a host system. It includes a housing, which includes an upper portion and a lower portion. A ball is coupled to the upper portion of the housing. The input apparatus also includes a first sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the ball, and a second sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the input apparatus relative to a work surface.

[0024] A mode switch is also included in the input apparatus. The mode switch is operatively coupled to the first sensor assembly and the second optical sensor assembly. The mode switch includes a first mode where the first sensor assembly is used to provide the control signal to the host system. The mode switch may also include a second mode where the second sensor assembly is used to provide the control signal to the host system.

[0025] The above-described ball can have two modes of operation. It may have a first operational mode when the mode switch is in the first mode. In this operational mode, the ball may control a cursor on a screen of a host system. It may also have a second operational mode when the mode switch is in the second mode. In this operational mode, the ball may allow for 4-way 360 degree scrolling (i.e., scrolling in the vertical as well as the horizontal directions). In the second operational mode, rolling the ball during scrolling may cause an audio output device in the input apparatus or corresponding host system to produce clicking sounds.

[0026] Embodiments of the invention have a number of advantages. As noted above and as will be illustrated in further detail below, an input apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention can operate as a trackball or as a traditional optical or laser mouse, depending upon the preference of the user. This allows a user to use the input apparatus as a mouse if there is an appropriate work surface or as a trackball if an appropriate work surface is not available. As explained above, an appropriate work surface may not be available if the work surface is too small or if the work surface does not have suitable optical properties. In addition, if one member of a household likes to use a mouse and another member of the household likes to use a trackball, both members of the household may share one input apparatus instead of many different input apparatuses.

[0027] FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of an input apparatus **100** according to an embodiment of the invention. The input apparatus **100** comprises a housing **11**. The housing **11** may be formed from one or more housing components including an upper housing portion **10** and a lower housing portion **44**. Although the housing **11** is shown as being formed from separate housing portions **10**, **44** it may be formed from more or less housing portions in other embodiments of the invention. Also, as shown in FIG. 1, an optional rubber side grip **42** is also shown around the side of the upper housing portion **10**, and allows a user to comfortably grip the input apparatus **100**.

[0028] The upper housing portion **10** may include an aperture **10(a)**, a left button **10(b)** and a right button **10(c)**. The left and right buttons **10(b)**, **10(c)** may be similar to those used in a traditional mouse.

[0029] A bezel **20** is present in an aperture **10(a)** in the upper housing portion **10**. A ball **8** is disposed in the aperture **8(a)** in the bezel **20**. The ball **8** may or may not be mechanically coupled to the upper housing portion **10**. Further details regarding the bezel **20** and ball **8** are provided below.

[0030] FIGS. 2-4 respectively show top plan, side (the other side of the apparatus **100** being a mirror image of the view in FIG. 3), and bottom views of the input apparatus **100**.

[0031] In some embodiments, the input apparatus **100** may optionally be configured to be used as a presentation control device, and may have a presentation mode control switch and presentation controls. As shown in FIG. 4, the input apparatus **100** may comprise presentation controls including a directional pad **54** and a mode switch **52** to allow the input apparatus **100** to be used presentation controller mode, or a pointer mode (e.g., a mouse mode or a trackball mode).

[0032] Embodiments of the invention are not limited to the specific examples shown in FIGS. 1-4. For example, instead of a directional pad **54**, the input apparatus **100** could alternatively use buttons which will allow a user to move forward or backward through a presentation such as Microsoft Powerpoint™. In some embodiments, the input apparatus **100** may also comprise a laser pointer (not show). Also, instead of providing for a separate presentation/pointer mode switch **52**, in other embodiments of the invention, the presentation mode could be selected by the user using the previously described bezel **20** (see FIG. 1). For example, a user may press down on the bezel **20** once to put the input apparatus **100** in a mouse mode, twice to put the input apparatus **100** into a trackball mode, and three times to put the input apparatus **100** into a presentation mode. Computer code for allowing the input apparatus **100** to switch between these different modes can be present in a memory in the input apparatus **100**. Output indicators (not shown) such as LEDs or the like may be used to indicate which mode the input apparatus **100** is currently in.

[0033] In yet other embodiments, instead of providing for a separate set of presentation controls on the bottom of the input apparatus **100**, the previously described buttons **10(b)**, **10(c)** can be used as presentation control elements to move a presentation forward or backward. This is described in U.S. Provisional Patent Application No.

60/911,803, filed April 13, 2007 (attorney docket no. 14572P-083300US), and which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Any feature described therein may be combined with any feature in any embodiment in this application.

[0034] FIG. 5 shows an exploded view of the input apparatus **100**. (In this embodiment, there are no presentation controls on the input apparatus **100**.) The input apparatus **100** comprises a housing **11** comprising an upper housing portion **10**, a lower housing portion **44**, and a battery cover **48**. A side grip **42** is attached to the housing **11**. The upper housing portion **10** comprises left and right buttons **10(b)**, **10(c)**, as well as a central aperture **10(a)**. A bezel **20** comprising another aperture **20(a)** is present in the central aperture **10(a)** in the upper housing portion **10**. A ball **8** is disposed in the aperture **20(a)** in the bezel **20**. Ball **8** may optionally be disposed within a holding structure (not shown) located within the aperture **20(a)**. Examples of holding structures are provided below.

[0035] The ball **8** may have any suitable configuration or properties. For example the ball **8** is preferably less than about 20, 10, 8, or even 5 mm in diameter. It can have speckles (e.g., metal particles) in it to allow for easier tracking. In some embodiments, the size of the ball **8** is smaller than a normal trackball and can be manipulated by a user using a single finger. In some embodiments, ball **8** has a diameter between approximately 7 mm to approximately 15 mm. Additional descriptions of a ball and a related ball assembly are described below with reference to FIGS. 11(a)-11(d).

[0036] The ball that is described herein may not only be used in an input apparatus such as a mouse, but it may also be used in other types of apparatuses including a mobile phone, a gaming device, an MP3 player, a PDA, a laptop computer, etc. The ball may be small and the movement may be tracked with an optical assembly.

[0037] The battery cover **48** provides access to batteries **46** (e.g., two AA batteries) within the housing **11**. A battery terminal **30** and a battery gauge **24** for indicating the mode of the batteries **46** are also within the housing.

[0038] In some embodiments, the battery gauge **24** may have a series of four LEDs (one battery icon LED and three square LEDs) that has the following indication for battery voltages. The four battery LEDs may light up for 5 seconds at start up or when the input apparatus is re-connected to the host system. If the batteries have sufficient power, all LEDs may light up green with the number of squares lighting up based on the power left in the batteries. If the batteries **46** in the input apparatus **100** need to be replaced (voltage between

1.8 V and 2.0 V), the battery icon may flash once every two seconds for sixty seconds and the other squares will not illuminate. To indicate to the user how much power is left, the three square LEDs may light up if the battery voltage is above 2.6V (battery level > 75 %), two square LEDs may light up if he battery voltage is between 2.2V and 2.6 V (75% > battery level > 50%), and one square LED may light up if the battery voltage is between 2.0 V and 2.2 V (50% > battery level > 25%). For a battery voltage below 1.8 V, the input apparatus **100** may shut down.

[0039] Inside of the housing **11** is a printed circuit board **28** upon which a first optical sensory assembly **40** and a second optical sensor assembly **66** are mounted. The first and second optical assemblies **40**, **66** preferably comprise a laser as a light source. In other embodiments, the light source may be an LED or other illumination device. In this example, a light source and optical sensor in the first optical assembly **40** face up and track the movement of the ball **8**, while the light source and optical sensor in the second optical assembly **66** face down and track the movement of the input apparatus **100** relative to the work surface (not shown) upon which it is disposed.

[0040] Although optical sensor assemblies are described in detail, other types of sensor assemblies could be used. However, optical assemblies are preferred as they include few moving parts and are generally more reliable than purely mechanical systems. Further details regarding components that can be present in the first and second optical assemblies **40**, **66**, are provided below.

[0041] As noted above, the first optical sensor assembly **40** senses the relative movement of the ball **8** when the user moves the ball **8** as in a conventional trackball. That is, light can be provided by a light source in the first optical sensor assembly **40** to the ball **8** and the reflected image of the ball **8** may be received by a sensor chip in the first optical sensor assembly **40**. Speckles or other material can be provided in the ball **8** to make its movement easier to track. The first optical sensor assembly **40** may be an optical assembly such as an ADNB-6532 sensor assembly which is commercially available from Avago Technologies, or may be other optical assemblies such as the PLN2021 laser sensor, which is commercially available from Royal Philips Electronics.

[0042] The second optical sensor assembly **66** senses the relative movement of the input apparatus **100** relative to a work surface as in a conventional mouse. That is, light can be provided by a light source in the second optical sensor assembly **66** to an underlying work

surface (e.g., a desk surface), and light can be reflected from the work surface indicating the relative movement of the input apparatus **100** relative to the work surface. The second optical sensor assembly **66** may be an ADNS-7050 sensor, which is also commercially available from Avago Technologies.

[0043] A printed circuit board and piezoassembly **26**, and an RF module **36** may also be present in the housing and may be coupled to the printed circuit board **28**. The RF module **36** may comprise an antenna (not shown) which allows the input apparatus **100** to communicate with a host system (not shown). RF specifications for the input apparatus **100** may be as follows: Bluetooth wireless technology; operating frequencies 2.4~2.4835 GHz; channels - 79; and bandwidth - 1 MHz.

[0044] A mode switch **36** is also in the housing and can be operatively coupled to the bezel **20**. It is noted that a "mode switch" may be embodied by the mode switch **36** alone or in combination with the bezel **20**. In this example, depression of the bezel **20** (or other type of button) activates the mode switch **36** to change the input apparatus from a mouse mode to a trackball mode. A light pipe **34** or other illumination device may be operatively coupled to the mode switch **36** and may indicate which mode the input apparatus **100** is in.

[0045] FIG. 6 shows a portion of the previously described input apparatus. In FIG. 6, the relative positions of the ball **8**, the first optical sensor assembly **40** and the second optical sensor assembly **66** are shown. Other components of the input apparatus are also shown in an assembled mode.

[0046] The ball **8** may be held in place by the bezel **20** above it and an object below it, such as sensor **40**. However, in other embodiments, the ball **8** may be held in place by a holding structure (not shown in FIGS. 5-6). FIGS. 11(a)-11(d) show an embodiment of the invention where a ball assembly **1100** is formed from a ball held in place by a holding structure **1101**. The ball assembly **1100** can be used as part of a trackball device in an input apparatus (like the embodiments described previously) or any suitable device that uses a control system, such as a mobile phone, a gaming device, an MP3 player, a PDA, a laptop computer, etc. FIG. 11(a) shows a top perspective view of an exemplary ball assembly **1100**. The ball **8** is mounted within the holding structure **1101**.

[0047] The holding structure **1101** can have at least a portion that is ring shaped. In these embodiments, holding structure **1101** comprises a monolithic structure comprising a lower portion **1101(b)** and a top holder portion **1101(a)**. The top holder portion may be

configured as a single piece, continuous band that can be cooperatively configured to receive the ball **8**. The top holder portion **1101(a)** of the holding structure **1101** can substantially surround at least a portion of the ball **8**, and can cover at least the sides and the bottom of the ball **8**. There can be openings in holding structure **1101**, such as in the top and bottom, for access to the ball **8** by both a user's finger(s) and an operatively coupled sensor assembly. This allows the ball **8** to be securely held within the ball assembly **1100** while allowing for smooth and easy control of the ball **8** by the user. In some embodiments, the top holder portion **1101(a)** of the holding structure **1101** can be discontinuous. In one example, the top holder portion **1101(a)** of the holding structure **1101** can be in the form of a plurality of separate prongs that are attached to the bottom portion **1101(b)** and that hold the ball **8**. In another example, the top holder portion **1101(a)** of the holding structure **1101** can be an object that is substantially continuous but with portions of the sides cut out. Holding structure **1101** can comprise any suitable structure that holds the ball **8**.

[0048] The holding structure **1101** can comprise a low-friction material, and can be made by molding, stamping, or other suitable process. For example, the holding structure **1101** can comprise Teflon™, Delrin™, other fluoropolymers, or some other suitable material. A fluoropolymer can be coated on a base plastic material in some embodiments. The use of a low-friction material allows the ball **8** to easily rotate while mounted within the holding structure. The ball **8** can be made of any suitable material, including but not limited to stainless steel, aluminum, ceramic, glass, resin, acrylic, etc.

[0049] FIG. 11(b) shows the holding structure **1101** without a ball mounted within it. The holding structure **1101** can have a cavity **1102** disposed within it. The cavity 1102 can be defined by surfaces which are configured to receive ball **8** (not shown), such that ball **8** is supported by holding structure **1101**. In some implementations, the cavity **1102** can have an inner diameter of inwardly sloping walls in the top holder portion **1101(a)**. They slope from a maximum width at the top part of cavity **1102(a)** to a minimum width at lower part of cavity **1102(b)**. The lower part of the cavity **1102(b)** may be in the bottom portion **1101(b)**. In certain embodiments, the walls of cavity **1102** are curved, to conform to the shape of the outer surfaces of the ball **8.** This configuration causes the ball **8** to be securely disposed within the cavity **1102**, while still being accessible from above to a user. The width of the inside walls of cavity **1102** (i.e. the inside diameter of holding structure **1101**) may vary as shown in FIG. 11(b), or the inside diameter may be constant. In certain embodiments, the inside diameter of holding structure **1101** at all locations may be less than the diameter of ball

8. Ball **8** may be only partially disposed within the holding structure **1101**, with the main portion of the ball **8** projecting above the holding structure **1101**. For example, the ball can be disposed within holding structure **1101** up to approximately 30° below the equator of ball **8**. This allows for a majority of ball **8** to be exposed to a user, which provides for easier control and usability. In other embodiments, ball **8** is disposed within holding structure such that **1102(b)** is located above the equator. This allows for the holding structure **1101** to fully hold the ball **8** such that it will remain in the correct position for use as an input device in an apparatus.

[0050] Lower part **1102(b)** may be open such that cavity **1102** is a pass through cavity in holding structure **1101** as shown in FIG. 11(b). In other examples, cavity **1102** may be open at **1102(a)**, but closed at **1102(b)**. If the lower portion **1102(b)** is open, a sensor assembly (not shown) can be mounted to the bottom side of holding structure **1101** such that the sensor assembly senses the position of ball **8** through the opening. In these embodiments, ball **8** is located on one side of holding structure **1101**, and sensor assembly is located on another side opposite ball **8.** This can allow for an optical sensor assembly to accurately track the movement and rotation of ball **8**. If the lower portion **1102(b)** is closed, the sensor assembly can be mounted within holding structure **1101**. In other embodiments, the sensor can be elsewhere in relation to holding structure **1101**, so long as the sensor is able to sense the relative movement of ball **8**, as described above.

[0051] FIG. 11(c) shows a side view of an embodiment of the ball assembly **1100** as it is within a housing **1103** of an apparatus. From the side, the holding structure **1101** can be seen to include two functional parts, a top holder portion **1101(a)** to hold ball **8**, and a bottom portion **1101(b)**. Bottom portion **1101(b)** can have flat sides and extend out past top holder **1101(a)**, in order to connect to a housing **1103** or structures below. Holding structure **1101** can comprise two separate parts **1101(a)**, **1101(b)**, that were formed separately and attached together, for example using a glue. In preferred embodiments, holding structure **1101** can be a one piece design and portions **1101(a)** and **1101(b)** merely refer to different areas of the single monolithic unit. In certain embodiments, the holding structure **1101** does not comprise two separate portions **1101(a)**, **1101(b)**, but rather will appear to be a single structure, such as a ring shaped structure with no extending portions.

[0052] In the embodiment of FIG. 11(c), the ball **8** is sandwiched between holding structure **1101** and the inside of the input apparatus housing **1103**. The holding structure

1101 and the housing **1103** work cooperatively to keep the ball **8** in the proper position. In certain implementations, top holder **1101(a)** reaches to approximately 30 degrees below the equator of ball **8**.

[0053] The input apparatus housing **1103** can correspond to housing portion **10** or bezel **20** from FIG. 5. In exemplary embodiments, housing **1103** can be a housing for an apparatus such as a mobile phone, a gaming device, an MP3 player, a PDA, a laptop computer, etc. Housing **1103** can have an opening **1103(a)** through which ball **8** is accessible to a user from outside the housing. The ball **8** is disposed within portion **1101(a)**, which is located on one side of holding structure **1101**. Sensor assembly **40** can be mounted on a second side of holding structure **1101**, and can be configured to sense the position of the ball. This can maintain the relative position of sensor **40** and ball **8** as shown in FIG. 6.

[0054] FIG. 11(d) shows a side view of an embodiment of ball assembly **1100** as it is within a housing **1103** of an apparatus. In the embodiment of FIG. 11(d), ball **8** is held by holding structure **1101** without the cooperation of housing **1103**. As can be seen in the figure, top holder **1101(a)** reaches above the equator of ball **8**, and the inside of holding structure **1101** is cooperatively configured with the surfaces of the ball 8. As such, the ball **8** is maintained in the proper position by holding structure **1101** while still being fully rotatable. Ball **8** is accessible from the outside of the input apparatus housing **1103**. In certain implementations, the inside walls of holding structure **1101** have a curvature that conforms to the surface of ball **8**, to provide for smoother rolling.

[0055] In the embodiments of FIGS 11(c)-11(d), an opening **1105** runs through holding structure **1101,** as shown by dashed lines. Sensor assembly **40** can couple with the holding structure **1101**, and sense the relative movement of ball **8** through opening **1105** as described above. In certain examples, a biasing member (not shown), such as a spring, can be used to push the ball **8** towards the housing **1103**. In these examples, the biasing member can ensure that the ball **8** is accessible from outside the housing, even in situations where the ball **8** does not precisely fit within holding structure **1101**.

[0056] The use of a holding structure in embodiments of the invention provide for several benefits. Embodiments of the holding structure are directed to a one-piece, ring shaped structure made of a low friction material. Such one piece structure substantially surrounds the ball to maintain it in the proper position. The ball assembly as described provides for a smoother rolling experience for the user. The ball is more easily maintained in

a proper position for use within a device. Furthermore, the use of a single structure to engage with the ball is a novel yet economical way to create control devices for use in variety of modern electronics. The ball assembly as described reduces the amount of parts required to create a ball-based input device, as what is required is simply a ball, an optical sensor, and a holding structure to couple the two.

[0057] FIG. 7 shows some components that may be in the first and second optical sensor assemblies **40**, **66**. They include a laser source **40(a)**, a laser holder **40(b)**, a lens **40(c)**, and a sensor **40(d)**. These components may be physically coupled together. As noted above, the first and second assemblies **40**, **66** may be commercially obtained.

[0058] FIG. 8 shows a block diagram of some components in the input apparatus **100**. The input apparatus **100** may include a controller **108**, which receives user input from right and left buttons **60(b)**, **60(c)**.

[0059] The controller **108** may also communicate with the first and second optical sensor assemblies **40**, **66**. As noted above, the first optical sensor assembly **40** may interact with the ball **8** to determine the extent of a user's input when the user moves the ball **8**. The second sensor assembly **66** can determine the extent of the user's input when the user moves the input apparatus **100** over a work surface.

[0060] The controller **108** may also be electrically coupled to the mode switch **34** as well as a memory **112**, and a host interface **118**.

[0061] The controller **108** may comprise processor and may be configured to control the operation of the input apparatus **100** by executing code in the memory **112**. The controller **108** may be embodied by any suitable combination of hardware and software.

[0062] The mode switch **34** may be in any suitable form. It may be include a depressible button, a slide switch, etc. As noted above, it may be embodied to one, or even two or more components functioning together to change the operational mode of the input apparatus **100**.

[0063] The memory **112** may comprise one or more volatile or non-volatile memory devices such as ROM, EEPROMs, etc. It may store code for performing any of the functions performed by the input apparatus. The code may be stored on any suitable computer readable media. Examples of computer readable media include magnetic, electronic, or optical disks,

tapes, sticks, chips, etc. The code may also be written in any suitable computer programming language including Assembly, C, C++, etc.

[0064] The memory **112** may comprise code for allowing the input apparatus **100** to perform any of the functions described in this application. For example, the memory **112** may comprise code for activating the first sensor assembly **40** when the mode switch **34** is in the first mode and code for activating the second sensor assembly **66** when the mode switch **34** is in the second mode. It may also comprise code for allowing the ball **8** to perform 4-way 360 degree scrolling (i.e., scrolling in the vertical as well as the horizontal directions) in the second mode, and code for allowing the ball **8** to be used as a trackball in the first mode.

[0065] The host interface **118** may be an interface which allows the input apparatus to communicate with a host system such as computer system. Examples of host interfaces **118** include RF modules (which may include an antenna for receiving or sending signals to a corresponding antenna in a host system), input-output ports, etc.

[0066] Although separate functional blocks are shown in FIG. 8, it is understood that one functional block may be embodied by two or more actual physical components, or two or more functional blocks may be embodied by a single physical component. For example, the controller **108** and the memory **112** may be integrated into one package or chip. In another example, the memory **112** may be embodied by two or more memory chips or the like.

[0067] The input apparatus **100** may be used with a host system such as a host computer system (e.g., a personal computer, a television, etc.). Referring to FIG. 9, the host interface **118** may interface with an input apparatus interface **218** in a host system **200**. The input apparatus interface **218** may be an interface which allows the host system **200** to communicate with the input apparatus **100**. For example, the input apparatus interface **218** may comprise an antenna configured to receive RF signals from the host interface **118** of the input apparatus **100**. It may be embodied by a separate device such as a dongle or a wireless device inside of a host system. In another example, the input apparatus interface **218** could be a port which is capable of interfacing with a wire that connects to the host interface **118**.

[0068] As shown in FIG. 9, the host system **200** may comprise input devices (e.g., a keyboard) **210**, a display **204**, as well as a memory **212**. A central processor **208** may be operatively coupled to the input devices **210**, display **204**, and memory **212**. The host system may simply be a standard computer system such as a laptop computer system, a desktop

computer system, or even a television. The memory **212** may comprise appropriate driver software to allow the input apparatus to work with the host system.

[0069] Referring to FIGS. 8 and 9, a method for using the above-described input apparatus **100** can include selecting the first mode using the mode switch **34** if the user wants to use the input apparatus **100** in a trackball mode. The ball **8** can be manipulated by the user to send a first control signal to the host system using the first sensor assembly **40**, controller **108** and host interface **118**. The control signal may control a cursor on a display **204** in the host system **200**. The second optical sensor assembly **66** may be off when the mode switch **34** is in the first mode.

[0070] If the user wants to use the input apparatus **100** as mouse, then the user may select the second mode using the mode switch **34** to put the input apparatus **100** in a second mouse mode. Activation of the mode switch **34** switches the second optical sensor assembly **66** on and may optionally switch the first optical sensor assembly **40** off. Then, the user may move the input apparatus **100** to send a second control signal to the host system, using the second sensor assembly **66**, the controller **108**, and the host interface **118**. The user may then move the input apparatus **100** over a work surface such as a desktop and may use it as a mouse. While in the second mode, the first optical sensor assembly **40** may remain on so that the user may use the ball **8** to scroll, by means of the 4-way 360 degree scrolling. This will send a third control signal using the first sensor assembly **40**, controller **108** and host interface **118**, to effect scrolling on a display **204** in the host system **200**. In certain embodiments, the third control signal can be set by the user to perform other host system command, such as switching between computer applications.

[0071] The above-described input apparatus can be made using any suitable method. In one embodiment, the method comprises providing a housing comprising an upper portion and a lower portion, providing a ball at the upper portion of the housing, providing a first sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the ball, providing a second sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the input apparatus relative to a work surface, and providing a mode switch. The mode switch is operatively coupled to the first sensor assembly and the second sensor assembly. The mode switch comprises a first mode where the first sensor assembly is used to provide the control signal to the host system and a second mode where the second sensor assembly is used to provide the control signal to the host

system. In particular, the components shown in FIG. 5 can be assembled together in any suitable order to create the input apparatus.

[0072] The input apparatus **100** can be used in a workstation with a modular desktop assembly **300** like the one shown in FIG. 10. The assembly **300** comprises a keyboard **302**, as well as a plurality of control devices **304**, **306**, and a memory device **308**. In this example, the control devices **304**, **306** comprise a presentation control device **304** and a phone **306**. However, any other types of devices could be used in the modular desktop assembly **300**.

[0073] Male connectors **304(a)**, **306(a)**, **308(a)** may be associated with the control devices **304**, **306**, and the memory device **308**, so that they can be releasably connected to each other in any way that the user desires. The connectors **304(a)**, **306(a)**, **308(a)** and the corresponding female connectors (not shown) may be purely mechanical connectors, or may be electromechanical connectors, allowing the devices **304**, **306**, **308** to receive power or control signals through the keyboard **302**.

[0074] As shown, the keyboard **302** may have a length d1 and the other control devices **304**, **306**, **308** may have similar lengths, and similar heights, but varying widths. When connected together, the desktop assembly appears as if it is one integral unit even though the parts can be separated from each other. In embodiments of the invention, a keyboard, a first control device, and a second control device can all have at least two dimensions (e.g., length and thickness) that are substantially the same.

[0075] It is noted that the present invention is not limited to the preferred embodiments described above, and it is apparent that variations and modifications by those skilled in the art can be performed within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Moreover, any one or more embodiment of the invention may be combined with one or more embodiments of the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

[0076] Any recitation of "a", "an" and "the" is interpreted to mean "one or more" unless specifically indicated to the contrary.

[0077] All U.S. provisional and non-provisional patent applications and publications mentioned above are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes. None is admitted to be prior art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An input apparatus for providing a control signal to a host system, the input apparatus comprising:

a housing comprising an upper portion and a lower portion;

a ball at the upper portion of the housing;

a first sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the ball;

a second sensor assembly configured to sense the position of the input apparatus relative to a work surface; and

a mode switch, wherein the mode switch is operatively coupled to the first sensor assembly and the second sensor assembly, the mode switch comprising a first mode where the first sensor assembly is used to provide the control signal to the host system and a second mode where the second sensor assembly is used to provide the control signal to the host system.

2. The input apparatus of claim 1 wherein the first sensor assembly is a first optical sensor assembly and the second sensor assembly is a second optical sensor assembly.

3. The input apparatus of claim 1 wherein the ball has a diameter less than about 10 mm.

4. The input apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a controller operatively coupled to the mode switch, the first sensor assembly, and the second sensor assembly.

5. The input apparatus of claim 1 further wherein the mode switch comprises button, wherein the button is in the form of a bezel, and wherein the ball is within the bezel.

6. The input apparatus of claim 1 further comprising first and second buttons, wherein the first and second buttons are on opposite sides of the ball.

7. The input apparatus claim 1 wherein the first sensor assembly is a first optical sensor assembly and the second sensor assembly is a second optical sensor assembly, and wherein the first and second optical sensor assemblies comprise lasers.

8. The input apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a controller operatively coupled to the mode switch, the first optical sensor assembly, and the second optical sensor assembly, and wherein the input apparatus further comprises a host interface.

9. The input apparatus of claim 8 wherein the host interface is a wireless interface.

10. The input apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a controller operatively coupled to the mode switch, the first sensor assembly, and the second sensor assembly, and wherein the input apparatus further comprises a host interface and a memory operatively coupled to the controller, wherein the memory comprises code for activating the first sensor assembly when the mode switch is in the first mode and code for activating the second sensor assembly when the mode switch is in the second mode.

11. The input apparatus of claim 1 wherein the control signal is used to control a cursor displayed on the host device.

12. The input apparatus of claim 1 wherein the control signal is a first control signal, and the first sensor assembly is used to provide a second control signal while the input apparatus is in the second mode.

13. A method for using the input apparatus of claim 1, the method comprising:

selecting the first mode using the mode switch;

using the ball to send a first control signal to the host system;

selecting the second mode using the mode switch; and

moving the input apparatus to send a second control signal to the host system.

14. The method of claim 13 further comprising:

using the ball to scroll when the input apparatus is in the second mode.

15. The method of claim 13 wherein the ball has a diameter less than about 10 mm.

16. The method of claim 13 wherein mode switch is in the form of a button.

17. A modular desktop assembly comprising:

a keyboard comprising a first connector; and

a control device comprising a second connector, wherein the first connector is connectable to the second connector.

18. The modular desktop assembly of claim 17 wherein the control device is a first control device and wherein the first control device comprises a third connector, and wherein the modular desktop assembly comprises a second control device comprising a fourth connector connectable to the third connector.

19. The modular desktop assembly of claim 18 wherein the first control device is a numeric keypad and the second control device is a television controller.

20. The modular desktop assembly of claim 19 wherein the first control device and the second control device are flat.

21. The modular desktop assembly of claim 20 wherein the keyboard, the first control device, and the second control device all have at least two dimensions that are substantially the same.

22. A ball assembly for providing a control signal, the ball assembly comprising:

a housing;

a holding structure;

a ball cooperatively configured with the holding structure, wherein the ball is accessible from outside the housing; and

a sensor assembly configured to sense the relative movement of the ball.

23. The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the sensor assembly is an optical sensor assembly.

24. The ball assembly of claim 23, wherein the sensor assembly includes a laser.

25. The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the holding structure comprises a ring shaped structure.

26. The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the ball has a diameter and the holding structure has an inside diameter, and further wherein the inside diameter is smaller than the diameter of the ball.

27. The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the ball is disposed within a cavity at a first side of the holding structure, and the sensor assembly is mounted on a second side of the holding structure.

28. The ball assembly of claim 27, wherein the cavity is defined by walls that slope inward such that the ball is held between the cavity and the housing.

29. The ball assembly of claim 27, wherein the ball has a curvature, and further wherein the cavity has walls that conform to the curvature of the ball.

30 . The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the housing includes an opening such that the ball is accessible through the opening.

31. The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the holding structure comprises a low-friction material.

32. The ball assembly of claim 31, wherein the holding structure comprises a fluoropolymer.

33. The ball assembly of claim 28, further comprising:

a biasing member between the holding structure and the ball, wherein the biasing member is configured to provide force against the ball in the direction of the housing.

34. The ball assembly of claim 22, wherein the ball has a diameter within the range of approximately 7-15 mm.

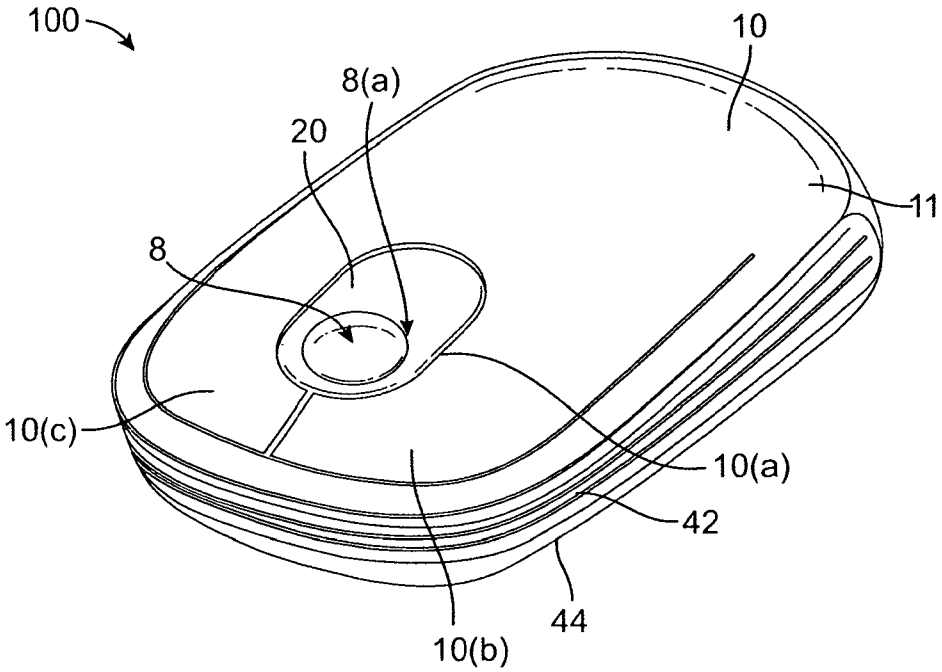

FIG. 1

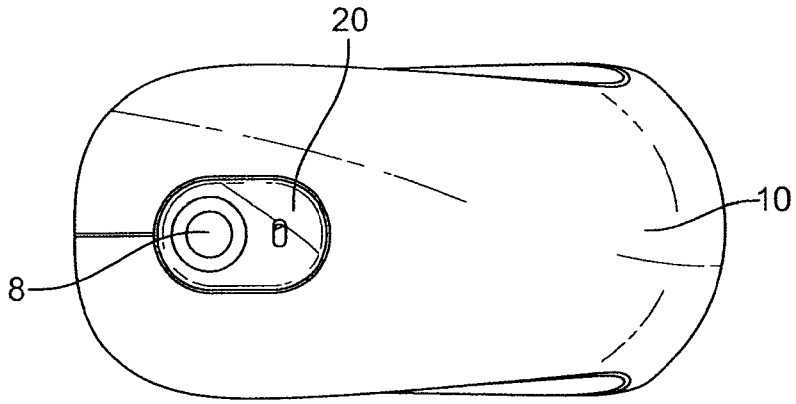

FIG. 2

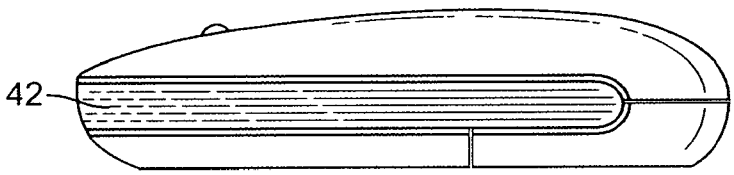

FIG. 3

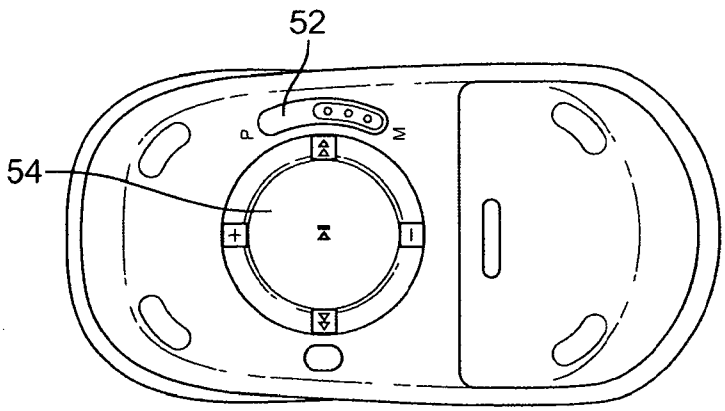

FIG. 4

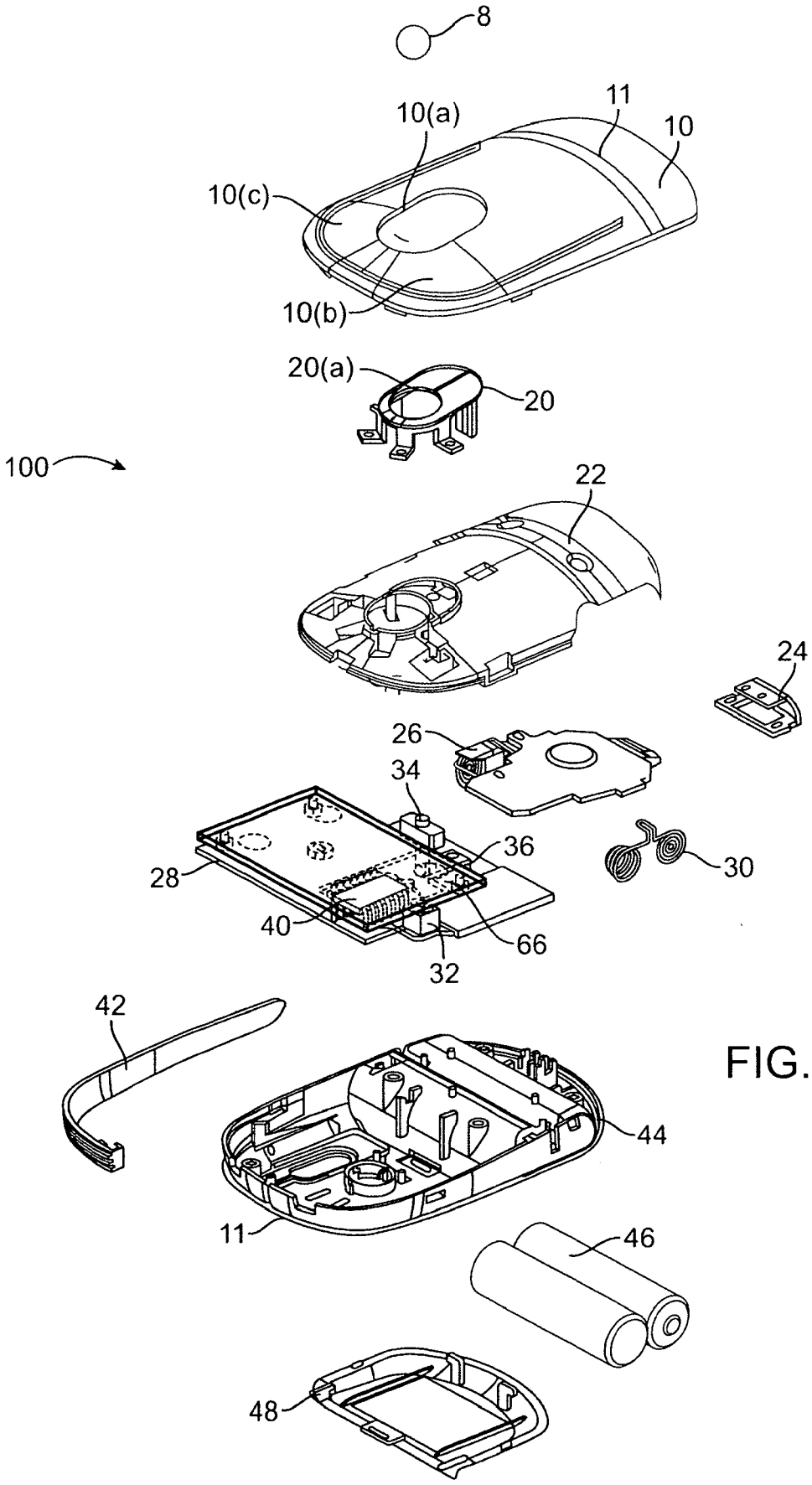
8
11
10(a)
10
10(c)
10(b)
20(a)
20
100
22
24
26
34
36
28
30
40
66
32
42
44
11
46
48

FIG. 5

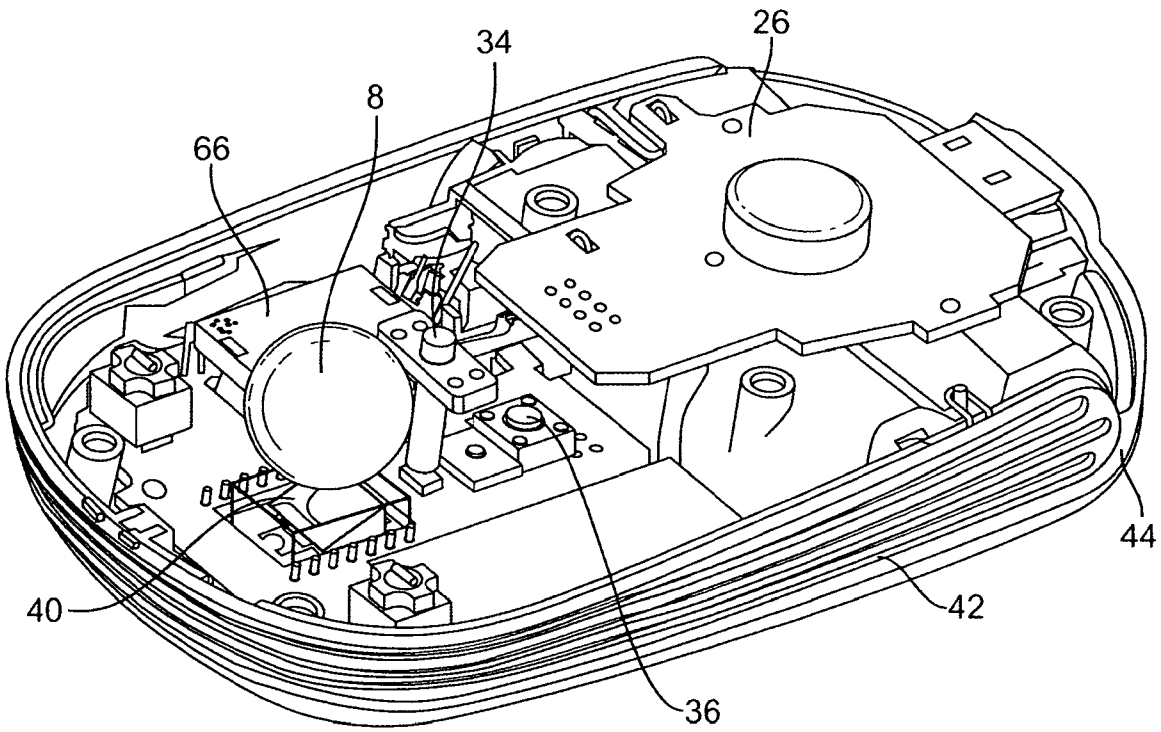

FIG. 6

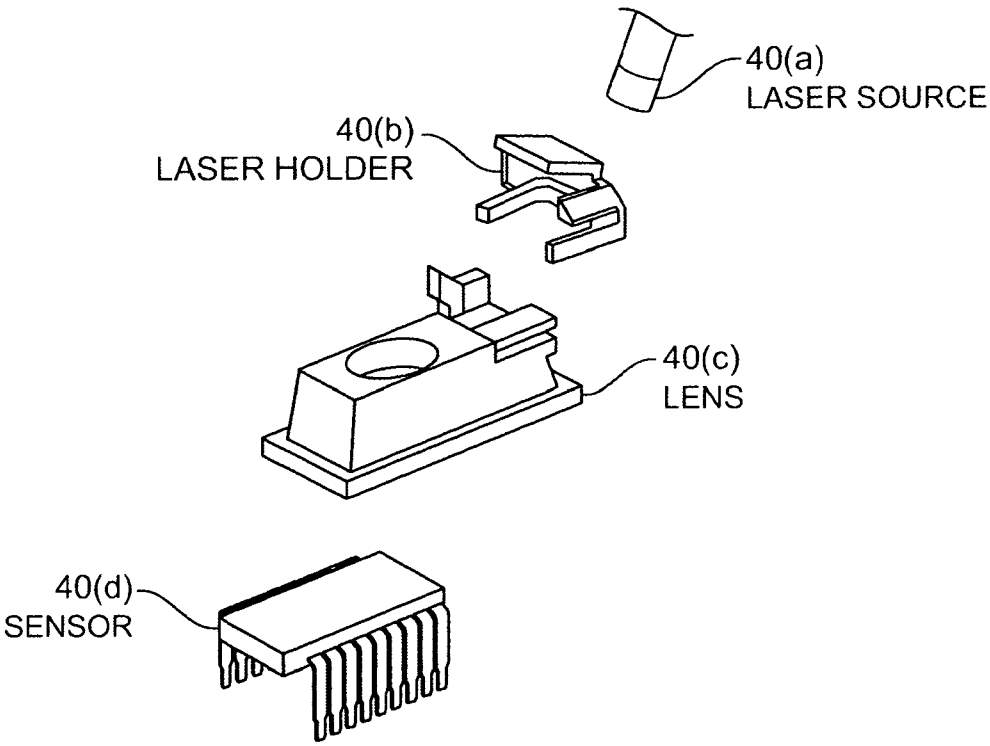

FIG. 7

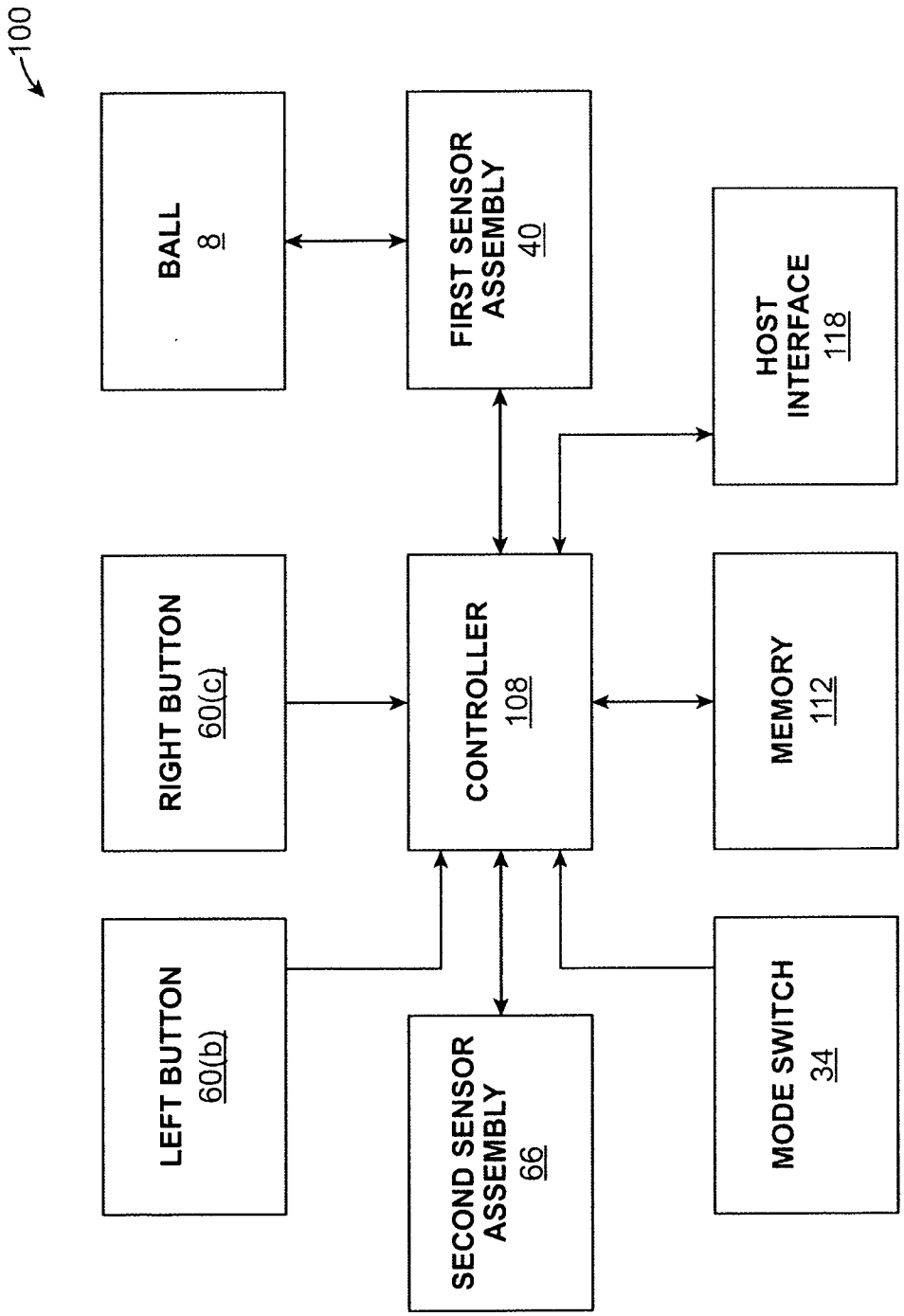
100
BALL
8
FIRST SENSOR ASSEMBLY
40
HOST INTERFACE
118
RIGHT BUTTON
60(c)
CONTROLLER
108
MEMORY
112
LEFT BUTTON
60(b)
SECOND SENSOR ASSEMBLY
66
MODE SWITCH
34

FIG. 8

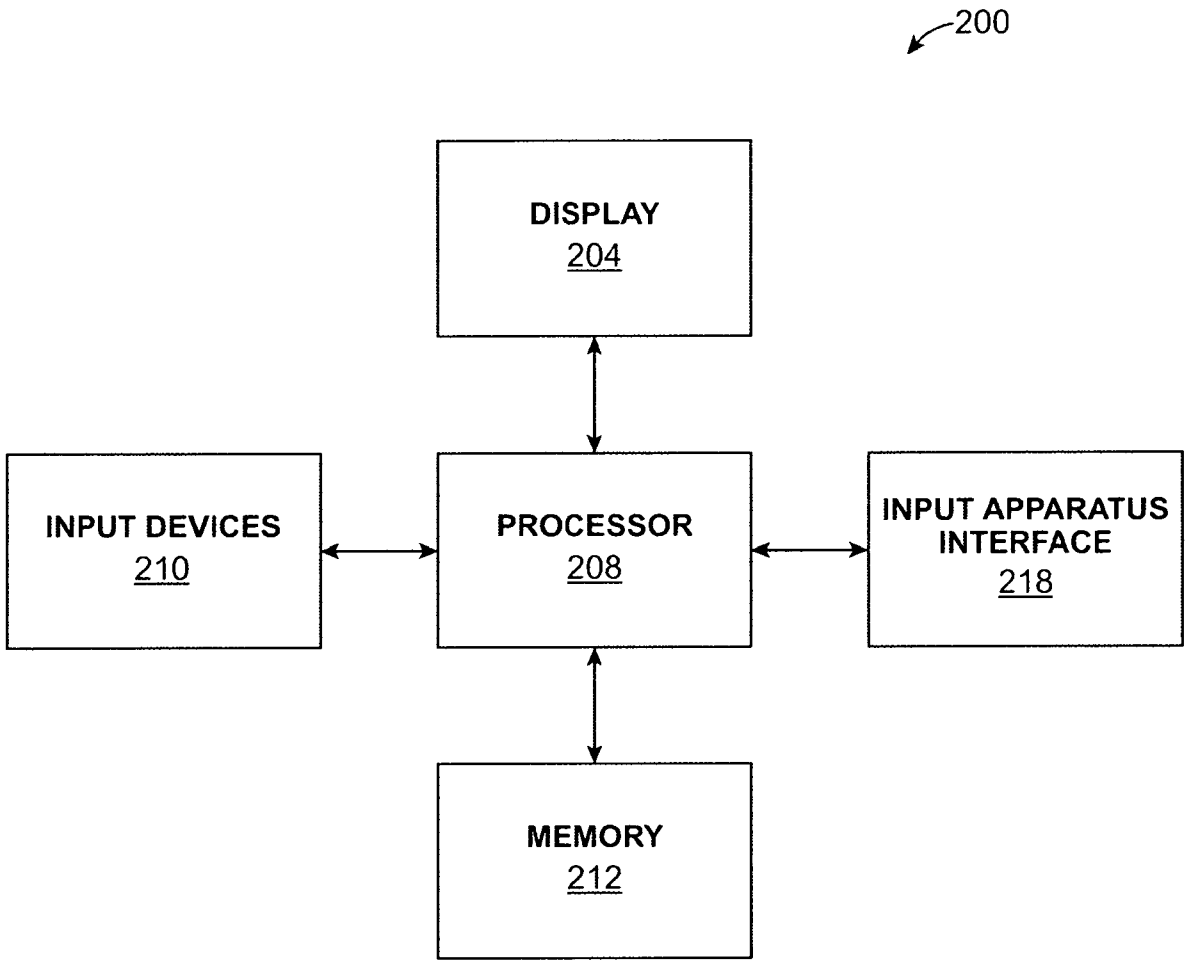
200
DISPLAY
204
INPUT DEVICES
210
PROCESSOR
208
INPUT APPARATUS INTERFACE
218
MEMORY
212

FIG. 9

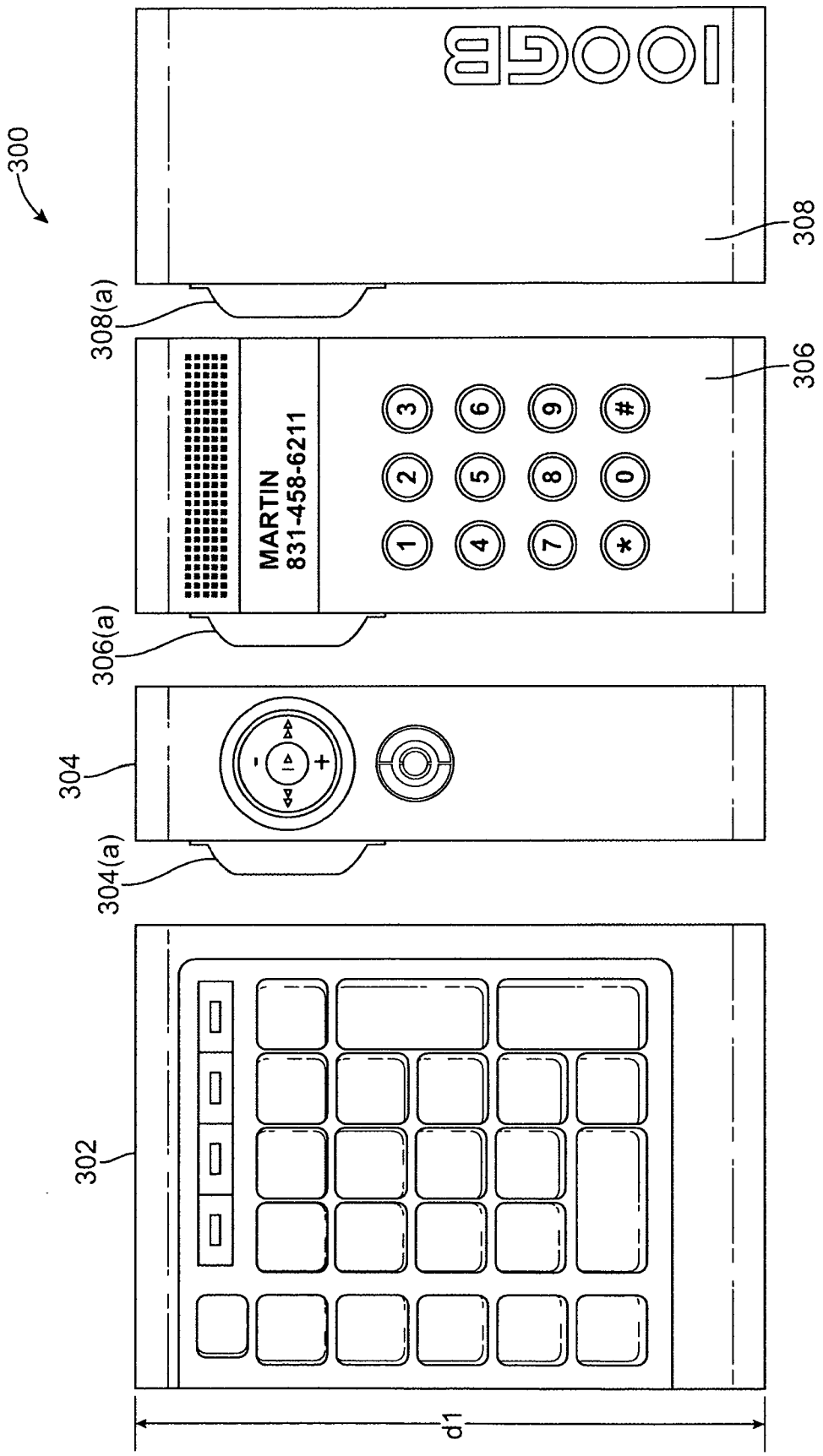

FIG. 10

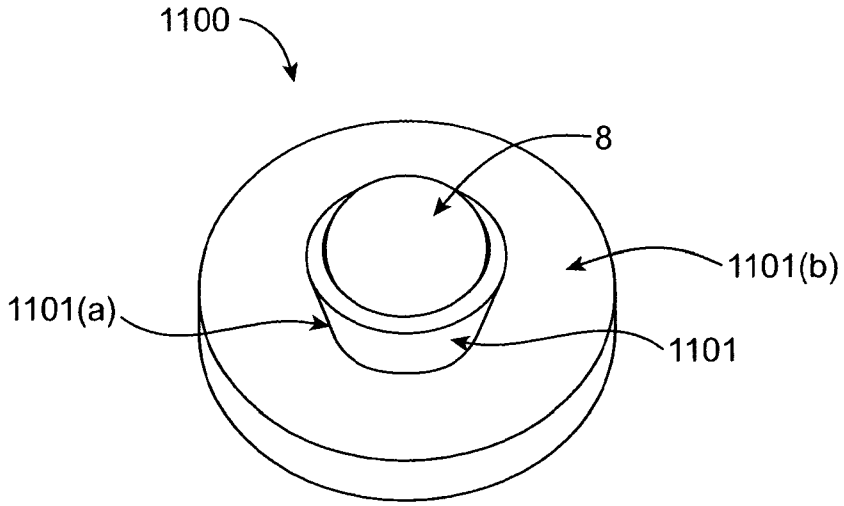

FIG. 11(a)

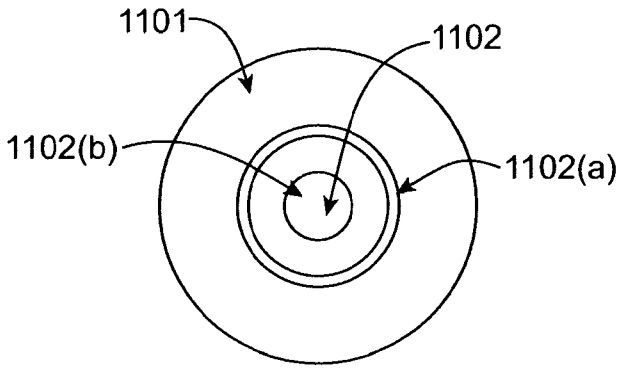

FIG. 11(b)

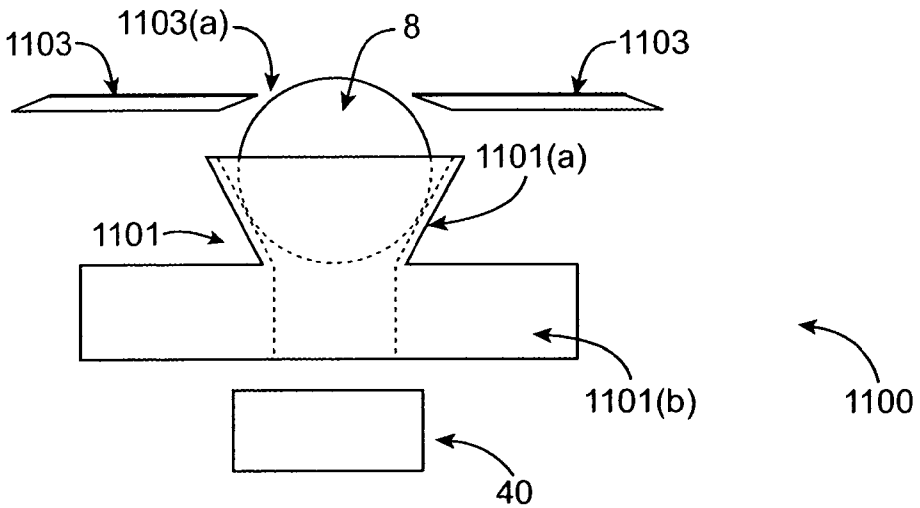

FIG. 11(c)

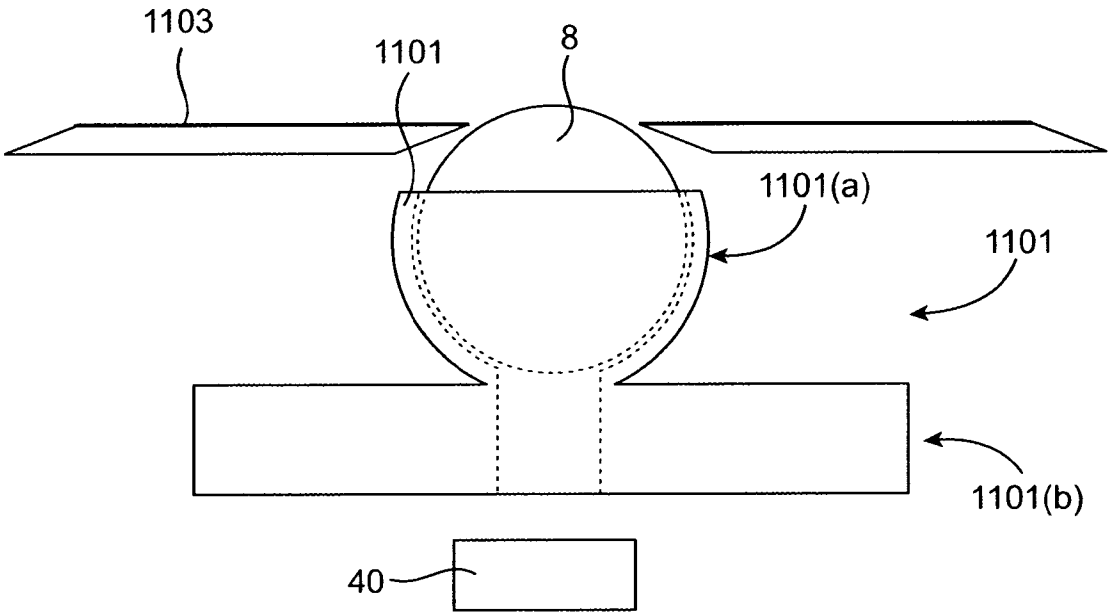

FIG. 11(d)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 08/04789

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(8) - G06F 3/033 (2008.04)
USPC - 345/163
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)
USPC - 345/163
IPC(8) - G06F 3/033 (2008.04)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
USPC - 345/157, 164, 167

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
PubWEST (USPT, PGPB, EPAB, JPAB); DIALOG PRO (Engineering) & Google; input apparatus, control signal, upper portion, lower portion, sensor assembly, modular desktop assembly, optical sensor assembly, optical sensor assemblies, ball, ball assembly, position, position of the ball, movement of the ball, configured, display...

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X -- Y	US 2006/0007151 A1 (Ram) 12 January 2006 (12.02.2006), entire document, especially Abstract, Fig. 11, Fig. 12, Fig. 18, Fig. 21, Fig. 27, Fig. 32, Fig. 44a, Fig. 44b, Fig. 46b, Fig. 47, Fig. 59a; Para [0004], [0006], [0011], [0031], [0037], [0040], [0046], [0051], [0066], [0079], [0083], [0089]-[0090], [0093], [0110], [0118], [0120], [0126]-[0129], [0132], [0150], [0156], [0159], [0161], [0163], [0168], [0173], [0191], [0197], [0202], [0205], [0218], [0229], [0231], [0246], [0279], [0284], [0286]-[0287], [0289], [0293]-[0294], [0300], [0303], [0305], [0307]-[0311], [0314], [0316], [0321], [0328], [0330] and [0341]-[0342].	17-33 -------- 1-16 and 34
Y	US 6,300,938 B1 (Culver), 9 October 2001 (09.10.2001), entire document, especially Abstract and col 1, ln 65-col 2, ln 5	1-16 and 34

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

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
24 July 2008 (24.07.2008)	01 AUG 2008
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201	Authorized officer: Lee W. Young PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2007)