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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a new type of hearing aid with a housing that is adapted for positioning in the ear canal of a user and attached to an elongate member
5 that is adapted for positioning in the pinna outside the ear canal of the user.

[0002] A conventional in the ear (ITE) or completely-in-the-canal (CIC) hearing aid has a housing that is custom made to individually fit the user's ear canal. The hearing aid components, e.g. electronics, microphone, receiver, battery, etc., are contained in the
10 housing which is closed by a faceplate at the end pointing away from the ear canal. In order to reduce occlusion, a so-called vent, i.e. a ventilation channel, is provided for communication between an opening in the faceplate and the user's ear canal. The vent may be drilled through the housing or shell, or a pipe or tube extending within the hearing aid and connecting an opening in the faceplate with an opening at the opposite
15 end of the housing may constitute the vent. The effectiveness of the vent is increased by increasing the cross-section and decreasing the length of the vent channel.

[0003] Behind-the-ear (BTE) hearing aids in which a sound tube conducts sound generated by the receiver of the hearing aid into the ear canal are also well known in
20 the art. In order to position the sound tube securely and comfortably in the ear canal, an earpiece is provided for insertion into the ear canal of the user.

[0004] Typically, the ITE or CIC housing or the BTE earpiece is individually custom manufactured to fit precisely in the ear canal of the user without causing pain to the
25 user while still retaining the housing or earpiece securely in place in the ear canal preventing the earpiece from falling out of the ear irrespective of movements of the user, such as chewing or yawning, and also avoiding acoustical feedback generating unpleasant and annoying whistling or howling. The custom made earpiece adds to the cost of the hearing aid and the time needed to fit the hearing aid.

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[0005] Typically, customized hearing aids are made from solid materials to secure retention and tightness. These hearing aids are placed completely or partially in the ear canal. Since the walls of the ear canal are moving when the jaws move for instance when chewing, the placement of such solid hearing aids in the ear canal can be
35 associated with discomfort for the user.

[0006] Several approaches to eliminate this discomfort have been tried, one such approach is to make the canal portion of the device in a soft material, e.g. as disclosed in WO 02/03757 A1. Such devices are complicated to manufacture and will only offer limited venting.

[0007] In WO 2004/010734, a canal hearing device is disclosed having a dual acoustic seal system for preventing feedback while minimizing occlusion effects. The two-part device comprises a main module and an elongated tubular insert for conducting sound to the eardrum and sealing within the bony region of the ear canal. The main module is positioned in the cartilaginous portion of the ear canal. The tubular insert comprises a sound conduction tube and a cylindrically hollow primary seal medially positioned in the bony region. The device also comprises a secondary seal laterally positioned in the cartilaginous region.

[0008] WO 01/08443 discloses a one-size-fits-all hearing aid, which is adapted to fit into either ear of an ear canal of a user to a depth proximal to the tympanic membrane. The hearing aid is comprised of two half shells joined together to house the hearing aid components. The joined shells secure a flexible tip at the distal end of the shell.

[0009] US 5,048,090 discloses a hearing aid comprising a transmitter housing part and a microphone housing part associated with the external ear, together with associated actuating units. The microphone housing part is formed as a plastic hook or an at least partially elastically deformable unit adaptable individually to the curve of the concha.

[0010] The microphones is arranged in the end region of the microphone housing part remote from the transmitted housing part.

[0011] It is an object of the present invention to provide a hearing aid wherein a part of the hearing aid can be securely and comfortably positioned and retained inside the ear canal of a user similar to the housing of a CIC hearing aid.

[0012] It is another object of the present invention to provide the hearing aid in standard sizes eliminating the need for customization.

[0013] According to an aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects are

fulfilled by an elongate member according to claim 1, and a hearing aid according to claim 11.

5 **[0014]** The elongate member is attached to a connector that is adapted for removable attachment to a hearing aid. The connector may fit mechanically to the surface of the hearing aid housing thereby closing the housing when the elongate member is connected to the hearing aid. The connector comprises a battery door that is adapted for removable attachment to the hearing aid housing as described in more detail below.

10 **[0015]** The elongate member comprises a microphone.

15 **[0016]** The elongate member may have a first end and a second end that is adapted for positioning of the microphone. The elongate member may further accommodate a signal line for transmission of signals from the microphone, and the hearing aid housing may comprise a connector for making electrical contact with the signal line in the elongate member when the connector of the elongate member, e.g. a battery door, is attached to the housing.

20 **[0017]** In accordance with hearing aid terminology, the housing is denoted an open housing, when the housing does not obstruct the ear canal when it is positioned in its intended operational position in the ear canal. There will be a passageway between a part of the ear canal wall and a part of the housing so that sound waves may escape from behind the housing between the ear drum and the housing through the passageway to the surroundings of the user. In this way, the occlusion effect is
25 diminished and preferably substantially eliminated.

30 **[0018]** The first thing that people being fitted with a hearing aid note is usually the change of their voice. They typically describe the sound of their own voice in one of the following terms: "My voice echoes", "My voice sounds hollow" or "I sound like I'm talking in a barrel". Their altered perception of their own voice is mainly due to occlusion of the ear canal by the housing or earpiece.

35 **[0019]** Sounds originating from the vocal tract (throat and mouth) are transmitted into the ear canal through the cartilaginous tissue between these cavities and the outer portion of the ear canal.

[0020] When nothing is positioned in the ear canal, most of this predominantly low frequency sound simply escapes from the ear canal. However, when the ear canal is blocked these bone-conducted sounds cannot escape from the ear canal. The result is a buildup of high sound pressure levels in the residual ear canal volume. This increase in low frequency sound pressure is audible and will cause them to hear their own voice as loud and boomy. Change in perception of own voice is the most dominant occlusion related complaint, but not the only one. Other occlusion related problems include too much amplification at low frequencies for hearing aid users with good low frequency hearing, reduced speech intelligibility, poorer localization, physical discomfort and increased risk of external ear irritation and infection. Hearing aid users do not adapt to occlusion and the occlusion effect has been cited by as many as 27% of hearing aid wearers as a reason for dissatisfaction with their hearing aids. This emphasizes the need for alleviating or, even better, eliminating the occlusion effect.

[0021] A hearing aid comprises a microphone for converting sound into an audio signal, a signal processor for processing the audio signal into an audio signal compensating a hearing loss, and a loudspeaker that is connected to an output of the signal processor for converting the processed compensated audio signal into a sound signal. Further, the hearing aid comprises a battery for power supply of the electric components of the hearing aid.

[0022] In accordance with hearing aid terminology, the loudspeaker is also denoted a receiver throughout the present specification.

[0023] In one embodiment of the present invention, the housing accommodates the above-mentioned hearing aid components including the microphone in a way similar to the housing of a CIC hearing aid. In another embodiment, the elongate member accommodates the microphone at its second end and the housing accommodates the other components, and signal conductors extend within the elongate member for electrical interconnection of the microphone with other components in the hearing aid housing.

[0024] The housing according to the present invention is preferably manufactured in a number of standard sizes to fit the human anatomy of the ear canal of most users. In

this way, the manufacturing cost is lowered as compared to the manufacturing cost of customized housings.

5 **[0025]** The elongate member according to the present invention is preferably manufactured in a number of standard sizes to fit the human anatomy of the pinna of most users. In this way, the manufacturing cost is lowered as compared to the manufacturing cost of customized elongate members.

10 **[0026]** In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the elongate member is removably interconnected with the housing so that a large number of different models of the hearing aid may be provided by combining elongate members of different standard sizes with housings of different standard sizes.

15 **[0027]** The housing comprises a battery door providing access to a battery compartment. The elongate member may be attached to the battery door and the battery door may be removably attached to the housing with a connector for removal of the elongate member from the housing together with the battery door.

20 **[0028]** The connector may further be adapted for making electrical contact with a signal line in the elongate member when the battery door is attached to the housing.

25 **[0029]** In one embodiment, the elongate member is adapted to be positioned in the pinna of the user around the circumference of the conchae abutting the antihelix and at least partly covered by the antihelix for retainment of its position.

30 **[0030]** The elongate member may be preformed during manufacture, preferably into an arched shape with a curvature slightly larger than the curvature of the antihelix, for easy fitting of the elongate member into its intended position in the pinna.

35 **[0031]** The elongate member may be resilient for assisting in retaining the housing in the ear canal of the user so that the housing remains securely in place in the ear canal without falling out of the ear irrespective of movements of the user, such as chewing or yawning. Retention is provided without causing pain to the user.

40 **[0032]** The elongate member may further be adapted to abut part of the concha at the antitragus when the housing has been inserted in the ear canal thereby applying a

force to the housing towards the ear canal retaining the housing in a position in which the housing is pressed against an anatomical feature within the ear canal.

5 **[0033]** Retention of the hearing aid in the proper place is important. Jaw movements can exert outward forces on the canal portion of the hearing aid. In an embodiment of the present invention, the elongate member has sufficient resilience to counteract this force and sufficiently securing the hearing aid from outward motion.

10 **[0034]** Preferably, the elongate member is resilient in a direction perpendicular to its longitudinal extension thereby providing further capability of retention of the housing in the ear canal of the user. During positioning of the housing in its intended position in the ear canal of the user, the transverse resilience of the elongate member facilitates insertion of the housing into the ear canal of the user.

15 **[0035]** Preferably, the elongate member is adapted to abut the antihelix and extend at least to the inferior crus of the antihelix when the housing is positioned in the ear canal of the user.

20 **[0036]** More preferred the elongate member is adapted for positioning of the second end at the cimba concha below the triangular fossa of the ear of the user when the housing is positioned in the ear canal of the user.

25 **[0037]** The elongate member may be adapted for accommodation of a microphone at the second end. The elongate member may have a larger cross-section at the second end accommodating the microphone than a remaining part of the elongate member extending therefrom and towards the first end.

30 **[0038]** Positioning of the microphone of the hearing aid at the second end of the elongate member provides a large distance between the microphone and the receiver thereby minimizing feedback.

35 **[0039]** Feedback limits the maximum gain available to the user of the hearing aid. Feedback refers to the amplified sound returning to the hearing aid microphone from the hearing aid output port mainly through the passageway between the housing and the ear canal wall. Oscillation arises when the attenuation provided by the feedback

path is smaller than the hearing aid gain. A large distance between the microphone and the receiver alleviates this problem.

5 **[0040]** As further described below, electronic feedback suppression may also be provided in the hearing aid according to the invention.

[0041] The elongate member may accommodate further electrical hearing aid components.

10 **[0042]** In an embodiment with a microphone at the second end of the elongate member, the elongate member is preferably substantially rigid in the direction of its longitudinal extension so that electrical conductors residing in the elongate member are protected against breaking.

15 **[0043]** With a microphone in the elongate member at its second end, localisation is substantially maintained when the microphone is positioned at a location within the pinna wherein the microphone receives a sound signal that allows the user to perceive the direction towards a sound source. Then, the sound signal based on which the user is capable of perceiving direction is transmitted to the ear drum of the user by the
20 hearing aid. For example, sense of direction may be substantially maintained when the microphone is positioned at the cimba concha below the triangular fossa in the pinna.

[0044] Two microphones may be accommodated at the second end of the elongate member for provision of noise suppression and/or further directionality.

25

[0045] In a preferred embodiment, the housing forms an angle along its longitudinal extension facilitating accommodation of the housing in the ear canal of the user.

[0046] Preferably, the housing is flexible for variation of the angle for accommodation
30 of the housing to different angles of different users.

[0047] Preferably, the housing is flexible for comfortable accommodation of the housing in the ear canal of the user providing a high level of comfort.

35 **[0048]** The hearing aid may further comprise a cerumen filter that is adapted to be fitted on a loudspeaker with a snap on coupling.

[0049] The housing may have a cross-section that is smaller than the cross-section of the ear canal so that occlusion substantially does not occur. When the housing is inserted into the user's ear canal, the smaller cross-section of the housing allows communication between the ear canal between the eardrum and the housing and the surroundings for prevention of occlusion.

[0050] The housing may comprise a vent. When the housing is inserted into the user's ear canal, the vent provides communication between the ear canal between the eardrum and the housing and the surroundings for prevention of occlusion. The vent may be a tube that extends through the housing providing communication between the ear canal behind the housing and the outer ear. The tube may have a substantially circular or elliptical cross-section.

[0051] The housing may be combined with a flexible earpiece part in such a way that the housing extends through a central part of the flexible earpiece part and is attached to the earpiece part. The flexible earpiece part may be of the type disclosed in EP 1 594 340.

[0052] The flexible earpiece part is adapted for positioning in the ear canal of the user and may comprise a base that is connected to the housing, the housing extending through the base, and at least one sidewall that is attached to the base and has an edge that extends substantially from the base to an opening of the earpiece part. The width of the opening fits within the ear canal of the user. The ear piece wall abuts the ear canal wall for retention of the housing in the ear canal, whereby the housing does not touch the ear canal wall for maximum comfort of the user.

[0053] The base of the earpiece part is sufficiently rigid and thick to carry and support the attached housing and earpiece part sidewall without being deformed. The sidewall is made from a thin sheet of a soft and flexible material and it functions to hold the housing in an intended position within the ear canal of the user. In this position, the base does not touch the ear canal wall. The edge allows the sidewall to adjust to the size and shape of the user's ear canal since the edge may be displaced along the surface of the ear canal when the earpiece part is being inserted against the ear canal wall. The circumferential displacement of the edge allows the sidewall to adjust to the

shape and size of the user's ear canal without wrinkling and loosing contact with the ear canal so that undesirable leaks do not occur.

[0054] Preferably, the sidewall of the earpiece part has a generally conical shape.

5 Thus, the earpiece part fits ear canals with a cross-section ranging between the smallest and largest cross sections of the conical sidewall. Thereby, the earpiece part may fit into a wide range of sizes of ear canals.

[0055] The conical shape may have a substantially elliptical cross-section. This is

10 advantageous, as most ear canals are, more or less, oval or elliptical in shape. Thus, the earpiece part will fit well and will also be easier for the user to insert in an optimal position in the ear canal.

[0056] Furthermore, the base may comprise a vent. When the earpiece part is inserted

15 into the user's ear canal, the vent provides communication between the ear canal behind the base of the earpiece part and the surroundings. The vent opening may be a hole in the base having a substantially circular or elliptical shape. Thereby, occlusion is prevented and the user may furthermore be able to receive sound bypassing the hearing aid processing, i.e. natural sound. The latter is often desirable e.g. in headsets,
20 headphones, or hearing aids when the user has a limited hearing impairment, such as in the high frequency range. In this case, the user may hear low frequency sounds very well and therefore does not need the hearing aid to process these signals.

[0057] The earpiece part is preferably moulded as an integral unit. A highly suitable

25 material is silicone.

[0058] In another embodiment, the earpiece part disclosed above is substituted by a customized part for positioning and retention of the housing in the ear canal of the user.

30 **[0059]** In a preferred embodiment of the invention, electronic feedback compensation is provided. Feedback is a well-known problem in hearing aids and several systems for suppression and cancellation of feedback exist within the art. With the development of very small digital signal processing (DSP) units, it has become possible to perform advanced algorithms for feedback suppression in a tiny hearing aid such as a hearing
35 aid, see e.g. US patents US 5,619,580, US 5,680,467 and US 6,498,858.

[0060] The above mentioned prior art systems for feedback cancellation in hearing aids deal with external feedback, i.e. transmission of sound between the loudspeaker (often denoted receiver) and the microphone of the hearing aid along a path outside the hearing aid device. This problem, which is also known as acoustical feedback, occurs e.g. when a hearing aid earpiece part does not completely fit the user's ear, or in the case of an earpiece part comprising a vent. In both examples, sound may "leak" from the receiver to the microphone and thereby cause feedback.

10 **[0061]** The problem of external feedback limits the maximum gain available in a hearing aid.

[0062] Thus, the hearing aid may further comprise a feedback compensation circuit for providing a feedback compensation signal of signals picked up by the microphone by modelling an acoustical and mechanical feedback signal path of the hearing aid, subtracting means for subtracting the feedback compensation signals from the audio signal to form a compensated audio signal, which is input to the signal processor of the hearing aid.

20 **[0063]** The feedback signal path is typically an acoustic path between the microphone and the receiver, i.e. an external feedback signal propagates through air surrounding the hearing aid.

[0064] Preferably, the feedback compensation means comprises an adaptive filter, i.e. a filter that changes its impulse response in accordance with changes in the feedback path.

[0065] Both static and adaptive filters are well known to a person skilled in the art of hearing aids, and will therefore not be discussed in further detail here.

30 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0066] The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

Fig. 1

is a perspective view of a first embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 2

shows the first embodiment positioned in the ear of a user,

5 Fig. 3

shows a second embodiment positioned in an ear of a user,

Fig. 4

illustrates the position of the hearing aid housing in the ear canal during use,

Fig. 5

10 shows an embodiment with a battery door,

Fig. 6

shows an embodiment with a battery door and a connector,

Fig. 7

shows in perspective an embodiment of a hearing aid according to the present
15 invention,

Fig. 8

shows from above the embodiment of Fig. 7 with an open battery door,

Fig. 9

shows the hearing aid housing of the embodiment of Figs. 7 and 8,

20 Fig. 10

shows the elongate member connected to a battery door of the embodiment of
Figs. 7 and 8,

Fig. 11

illustrates positioning of a microphone at the second end of an elongate
25 member,

Fig. 12

shows a detail of an interconnection between an elongate member and a
battery door,

Fig. 13

30 shows a simplified block diagram of a digital hearing aid enclosed in a housing
according to the present invention,

Fig. 14

shows a block-diagram of a hearing aid with one feedback compensation filter,

Fig. 15

35 shows a hearing aid housing with an earpiece part,

Fig. 16

shows the earpiece part of the embodiment of Fig. 15 in more detail, and
Fig. 17

shows a hearing aid housing with a customized part.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0067] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with
reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments of the
10 invention are shown. The invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and
should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these
embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and
will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like reference
numerals refer to like elements throughout except in Fig. 13 wherein reference
15 numerals 1 -16 designate electronic circuits.

[0068] Fig. 1 shows in perspective a first embodiment of a hearing aid 10 according to
the present invention. Fig. 2 shows the embodiment of Fig. 1 positioned in the ear of a
user. The illustrated hearing aid 10 has a housing 12 for accommodation of hearing aid
20 components and adapted to be positioned in the ear canal 120 of a user comfortably
fitting the ear canal 120 for retention of the housing 12 in the ear of the user. The
housing 12 has loudspeaker (not shown) for emission of sound through an output port
(not shown) towards the eardrum of the user. The housing 12 may further have a vent
(not shown) for substantially eliminating the occlusion effect when the housing 12 is
25 inserted into the ear canal 120 of the user.

[0069] The hearing aid 10 further comprises an elongate member 14 that is attached to
the housing 12 and adapted for positioning within the pinna 100 during use. More
specifically, the elongate member 14 is adapted to be positioned in the cimba concha
30 160 of the ear of the user. In the illustrated embodiment, the elongate member 14 and
the housing 12 form separate units that are manufactured in separate pieces. The
microphone of the hearing aid 10 is positioned at the microphone input port 16 at the
second end 18 of the elongate member 14. The housing 12 accommodates the other
components. Signal conductors extend within the elongate member 14 for electrical
35 interconnection of the microphone with the other components in the housing 12.

5 **[0070]** Positioning of the microphone(s) of the hearing aid at the second end of the elongate member 14 provides an increased distance between the microphone(s) and the output port as compared to the corresponding distance in conventional ITE and CIC hearing aid devices whereby acoustic feedback is diminished.

10 **[0071]** In the illustrated embodiment, the housing 12 and elongate member 14 are manufactured as separate parts that are removably interconnected mechanically and electrically.

15 **[0072]** The illustrated housing 12 and the elongate member 14 are manufactured in a number of respective standard sizes to fit the human anatomy of the ear of most users. In this way, the manufacturing cost is lowered as compared to the manufacturing cost of customized housings.

20 **[0073]** As illustrated in more detail in Figs. 5 and 6, the elongate member 14 is removably interconnected with the housing 12 so that a large number of different models of the hearing aid 10 may be provided by combining elongate members 14 of different standard sizes with housings 12 of different standard sizes.

25 **[0074]** The elongate member 14 is adapted to be positioned in the concha of the pinna 100 of the user and has a longitudinal shape with a first end 20 attached to the housing 12 and an opposite second end 18.

30 **[0075]** The elongate member 14 assists in retaining the housing 12 in the ear canal 120 of the user so that the housing 12 remains securely in place in the ear canal 120 without falling out of the ear. Retention is provided without causing pain to the user. Retention of the device in the proper place is important. Jaw movements during chewing for instance can exert outward forces on the housing 12 of the hearing aid.

35 The elongate member 14 counteracts this force thereby sufficiently securing the housing 12 from outward motion.

[0076] The illustrated elongate member 14 is resilient in a direction perpendicular to its longitudinal extension thereby providing further retention capability of the housing 12 in the ear canal 120 of the user. During positioning of the housing 12 in its intended

position in the ear canal 120 of the user, the transverse resilience of the elongate member 14 facilitates insertion of the housing 12 into the ear canal 120 of the user.

5 **[0077]** The elongate member 14 is adapted to abut the antihelix 130 and extend to the inferior crus 150 of the antihelix so that the second end 18 is positioned at the cimba concha 160 of the ear below the triangular fossa when the hearing aid 10 is positioned in the ear of the user.

10 **[0078]** The elongate member 14 has a larger cross-section at the second end 18 accommodating the microphone than a remaining part of the elongate member 14 extending therefrom and towards the first end 20.

15 **[0079]** The elongate member 14 may accommodate further electrical hearing aid components.

[0080] The illustrated elongate member 14 is substantially rigid in the direction of its longitudinal extension so that electrical conductors residing in the elongate member 14 are protected against breaking.

20 **[0081]** With a microphone in the elongate member 14 at its second end 18 that is positioned at the cimba concha 160 of the ear below the triangular fossa, localisation is substantially maintained since the microphone is positioned at a location within the pinna 100 wherein the received sound signal enables the user to perceive direction towards a sound source from the signal transmitted to the ear drum of the user by the
25 hearing aid 10.

[0082] Two microphones may be accommodated at the second end 18 of the elongate member 14 for provision of noise suppression and/or further directionality.

30 **[0083]** Fig. 3 shows another embodiment of a hearing aid according to the present invention also shown in Fig. 7 positioned in an ear of a user. The illustrated hearing aid may have all of the features of the hearing aid shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

35 **[0084]** In addition to the features of the elongate member 14 shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the elongate member shown in Figs. 3 and 7 is further adapted to abut part of the concha at the antitragus 180 when the housing 12 has been inserted in the ear canal

120 thereby applying a force to the housing towards the ear canal retaining the housing in a position in which the housing is pressed against an anatomical feature within the ear canal.

5 **[0085]** Fig. 4 shows the positioning of a the hearing aid housing in the ear canal 120 of a user. The cross-section of Fig. 4 is taken along line AB in Figs. 2 or 3. The viewing direction is indicated by the arrow. The housing 12 forms an angle along its longitudinal extension facilitating accommodation of the housing in the ear canal 120 of the user.

10 **[0086]** Preferably, the housing is flexible for variation of the angle for accommodation of the housing to different angles of different users. Preferably, the housing is flexible for comfortable accommodation of the housing in the ear canal of the user providing a high level of comfort.

15 **[0087]** The illustrated housing 12 has a cross-section that is smaller than the cross-section of the ear canal 120 so that occlusion substantially does not occur. When the housing 12 is inserted into the user's ear canal 120, the smaller cross-section of the housing allows communication between the ear canal between the eardrum and the housing and the surroundings for prevention of occlusion. The illustrated hearing aid
20 housing 12 is positioned completely in the ear canal of the user like a conventional CIC hearing aid. When the hearing aid housing is properly inserted into the ear canal of the user, the outward pointing end of the hearing aid housing with the battery door 60 is aligned with, or approximately aligned with, the cavum conchae 190, i.e. the battery door 60 coincides with, or approximately coincides with, the delimitation between the
25 cavum conchae and the ear canal.

[0088] Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate an embodiment of a battery door 60 of the housing 12 in more detail. The battery door 60 is provided at the proximate end of the housing 12 facing out of the ear canal when the hearing aid 10 is positioned in the ear. The battery
30 door 60 has a compartment 62 accommodating the battery (not shown). The battery compartment 62 swings out of the housing 12 when the battery door 60 is opened whereby the battery may be exchanged with a new battery. The elongate member 14 is attached to the battery door 60 and the battery door 60 is removably attached to the housing 12 with a connector 64 comprising resilient electrical contact members 66 for
35 electrical interconnection of signal conductors in the elongate member 14 with electrical components in the housing 12.

[0089] Fig. 7 shows in perspective an embodiment of a hearing aid 10 according to the present invention. As already mentioned with reference to Fig. 3, the features of the hearing aid illustrated in Fig. 7 may have all of the features of the hearing aid shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The embodiment of Figs. 3 and 7 comprises a cerumen filter 24 that is fitted on the part of the housing 12, which part accommodates the loudspeaker. The cerumen filter 24 is coupled to the housing 12 by means of a snap fit coupling.

[0090] Fig. 8 shows from above the embodiment of Fig. 7 with an open battery door 60. The battery door 60 is provided at the proximate end of the housing 12 pointing out of the ear canal when the hearing aid 10 is positioned in the ear. The battery door 60 has a compartment 62 accommodating the hearing aid battery (not shown). The user may open or close the battery door 60 by rotating the battery door around an axis of rotation provided by a hinge connection 72. The battery compartment 62 swings out of the housing 12 when the battery door 60 is opened whereby the battery may be exchanged with a new battery.

[0091] The elongate member 14 is attached to the battery door 60 and the battery door 60 is removably attached to the housing 12 with a connector 64 including the hinge connection 72. In the illustrated embodiment, the hinge connection 72 has a shaft 74, and the battery door 60 has a flexible recess 76 so that a person may attach the battery door 60 to the hearing aid housing 12 by pressing the recess 76 around the shaft 74 whereby the recess 76 expands slightly to accommodate the shaft 74 and snaps back for retention of the shaft within the recess. Likewise, the user may remove the battery door 60 from the hearing aid housing 12 by pulling the battery door 60 away from the hearing aid housing 12 whereby the recess expands to release the shaft and snaps back into its original relaxed shape upon release of the shaft 74. The illustrated snap fit coupling for interconnection of the battery door 60 with the hearing aid housing 12 is designed so that the force required to separate the battery door 60 from the hearing aid housing 12 is larger than the force required to pull the hearing aid housing 12 out of the ear canal of the user by pulling the elongate member 14.

[0092] The illustrated hearing aid housing connector 64 further comprises resilient electrical contact members 66 for electrical interconnection of signal conductors in the elongate member 14 with electrical components in the housing 12.

[0093] Fig. 9 shows the hearing aid housing 12 with the battery door 60 removed, and Fig. 10 shows the removed battery door 60 with the elongate member 14.

5 **[0094]** It is an important advantage of the illustrated embodiment that electrical contact members 68 of the interconnected battery door 60 and elongate member 14 mating the contact members 66 of the hearing aid housing connector 64 connect slidably with respective electrical contact members 66 of the housing 12 when the battery compartment 62 is closed by rotation. The sliding connection provides a cleaning
10 action thereby cleaning the contact surfaces maintaining a low contact resistance across the electrical interconnection of the hearing aid components, e.g. by mechanical removal of oxide film formed on the contact surfaces, or mechanical removal of other undesired deposits on the contact surfaces.

15 **[0095]** In another embodiment of the present invention, the elongate member 14 is removably connected directly with the hearing aid housing 12. In this embodiment (not shown), the elongate member 14 has an electrical connector at its second end mating a corresponding hearing aid housing connector. The elongate member 14 with the connector is inserted through a hole provided in the hearing aid housing. The battery
20 door 60 may be provided with a suitable mechanical member that assists in attaching the elongate member 14 to the hearing aid housing 12 by abutment with the elongate member 14 when the battery door 60 is closed. The battery door may include locking means preventing the battery door from being inadvertently opened e.g. due to forces applied to the elongate member 14.

25

[0096] Figs. 11 (a) - (c) illustrate positioning of a microphone 2a at the second end 18 of an elongate member 14 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. As shown in Fig. 11 (a), the microphone 2a and its signal conductors 17 are inserted into the elongate member 14 through an open second end 18 of the elongate member 18,
30 and the microphone 2a is pushed into its desired position shown in Fig. 11 (b). The signal conductors 17 with the signal line of the microphone 2a extend inside the elongate member 14. Finally, a threaded cap 19 with the cerumen filter closes the opening of the elongate member 14 as illustrated in Fig. 11 (c).

35 **[0097]** Fig. 12 illustrates the interconnection of the signal conductors 17 with the contact members 68 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In the

illustrated embodiment, the contact members 68 are provided on a slide member that may slide into a mating compartment in the battery door for positioning of the contact members 68 as for example illustrated in Fig. 10. Upon insertion of the microphone 2a and the signal conductors 17 into the elongate member 14, the exposed ends of the signal conductors 17 or soldered onto the contact members 68 provided on the slide member. Subsequently, the slide member is inserted into the battery door 60 and possibly glued to the battery door.

[0098] Fig. 13 shows a simplified block diagram of a digital hearing aid according to the present invention. The hearing aid 1 comprises one or more sound receivers 2, e.g. two microphones 2a and a telecoil 2b. The analogue signals for the microphones are coupled to an analogue-digital converter circuit 3, which contains an analogue-digital converter 4 for each of the microphones.

[0099] The digital signal outputs from the analogue-digital converters 4 are coupled to a common data line 5, which leads the signals to a digital signal processor (DSP) 6. The DSP is programmed to perform the necessary signal processing operations of digital signals to compensate hearing loss in accordance with the needs of the user. The DSP is further programmed for automatic adjustment of signal processing parameters in accordance with the present invention.

[0100] The output signal is then fed to a digital-analogue converter 12, from which analogue output signals are fed to a sound transducer 13, such as a miniature loudspeaker.

[0101] In addition, externally in relation to the DSP 6, the hearing aid contains a storage unit 14, which in the example shown is an EEPROM (electronically erasable programmable read-only memory). This external memory 14, which is connected to a common serial data bus 5, can be provided via an interface 15 with programmes, data, parameters etc. entered from a PC 16, for example, when a new hearing aid is allotted to a specific user, where the hearing aid is adjusted for precisely this user, or when a user has his hearing aid updated and/or re-adjusted to the user's actual hearing loss, e.g. by an audiologist.

[0102] The DSP 6 contains a central processor (CPU) 7 and a number of internal storage units 8-11, these storage units containing data and programmes, which are

presently being executed in the DSP circuit 6. The DSP 6 contains a programme-ROM (read-only memory) 8, a data-ROM 9, a programme-RAM (random access memory) 10 and a data-RAM 11. The two first-mentioned contain programmes and data which constitute permanent elements in the circuit, while the two last-mentioned contain
 5 programmes and data which can be changed or overwritten.

[0103] Typically, the external EEPROM 14 is considerably larger, e.g. 4-8 times larger, than the internal RAM, which means that certain data and programmes can be stored in the EEPROM so that they can be read into the internal RAMs for execution as
 10 required. Later, these special data and programmes may be overwritten by the normal operational data and working programmes. The external EEPROM can thus contain a series of programmes, which are used only in special cases, such as e.g. start-up programmes.

[0104] A block-diagram of an embodiment of a hearing aid with a feedback compensation filter 106 is shown in Fig. 14. The hearing aid comprises a microphone 101 for receiving incoming sound and converting it into an audio signal. A receiver 102 converts output from the hearing aid processor 103 into output sound, which in, e.g., a hearing aid is supposed to be modified to compensate for a users hearing impairment.
 20 Thus, the hearing aid processor 103 comprises elements such as amplifiers, compressors and noise reduction systems etc.

[0105] A feedback path 104 is shown as a dashed line between the receiver 102 and the microphone 101. Due to the feedback path, the microphone 101 may pick up sound
 25 from the receiver 102 which may lead to well known feedback problems, such as whistling.

[0106] The (frequency dependent) gain response (or transfer function) $H(\omega)$ of the hearing aid (without feedback compensation) is given by:

$$H(\omega) = \frac{A(\omega)}{1 - F(\omega)A(\omega)} \quad (1)$$

30

where ω represents (angular) frequency, $F(\omega)$ is the gain function of the feedback path 104 and $A(\omega)$ is the gain function provided by the hearing aid processor 103. The feedback compensation filter 106 is adapted to feed a compensation signal to the
 35 subtraction unit 105, whereby the compensation signal is subtracted from the audio

signal provided by the microphone 101 prior to processing in the hearing aid processor 103. The transfer function now becomes:

$$H(\omega) = \frac{A(\omega)}{1 - (F(\omega) - F'(\omega))A(\omega)} \quad (2)$$

- 5 where $F'(\omega)$ is the gain function of the compensation filter 106. Thus, $F'(\omega)$ estimates the true gain function $F(\omega)$ of the feedback path, the closer $H(\omega)$ will be to the desired gain function $A(\omega)$.

10 **[0107]** As previously explained, the feedback path 104 is usually a combination of internal and external feedback paths and acoustical and mechanical feedback paths.

[0108] Fig. 15 illustrates an embodiment wherein the housing 12 is attached to a flexible earpiece part 30. The housing 12 extends through a central part of the flexible earpiece part 30 and is attached to the earpiece part 30. The flexible earpiece part 30 is adapted for positioning in the ear canal of the user and comprises a base 32 that is
15 connected to the housing 12. As illustrated in more detail in Fig. 16, the flexible earpiece part has two sidewalls 34, 36 that are attached to the base 32. Each of the sidewalls 34, 36 has a respective edge 38, 40 that extends substantially from adjacent parts of the base 32 to an opening 42 of the earpiece part 30. The width of the opening
20 42 fits within the ear canal of the user. The ear piece walls 34, 36 abut the ear canal wall for retention of the housing 12 in the ear canal 120 so that the housing 12 does not touch the ear canal wall for maximum comfort of the user.

[0109] The base 32 of the earpiece part is sufficiently rigid and thick to carry and
25 support the attached housing 12 and earpiece part sidewalls 34, 36 without being deformed. The sidewalls 34, 36 are made from a thin sheet of a soft and flexible material and they hold the housing 12 in an intended position within the ear canal 120 of the user. In this position, the base 32 does not touch the ear canal wall. The edges 38, 40 allow the sidewalls 34, 36 to adjust to the size and shape of the user's ear canal
30 120 since the edges 38, 40 may be displaced along the surface of the ear canal 120 when the earpiece part is being inserted and pressure thereby is applied to the sidewalls 34, 36 by the ear canal wall. The circumferential displacement of the edges 38, 40 allows the sidewall to adjust to the shape and size of the user's ear canal 120 without wrinkling and losing contact with the ear canal 120 so that undesirable leaks
35 do not occur.

[0110] The sidewalls 34, 36 are mutually overlapping so that the edge of one sidewall is covered by the other sidewall whereby only one of the edges 38, 40 is in direct contact with the skin of the ear canal 120 when the earpiece part is in use. This reduces the risk of undesired openings or leaks in the earpiece part along the edges 38, 40 of the sidewalls 34, 36.

[0111] The sidewalls 34, 36 of the earpiece part 30 impart a generally conical shape to the earpiece part 30. Thus, the earpiece part fits ear canals with cross-sections ranging between the smallest and largest cross sections of the conical sidewalls 34, 36.

[0112] As illustrated, the conical shape has a substantially elliptical cross-section. This is advantageous since an ear canal typically has a substantially oval or elliptical shape.

[0113] One of the sidewalls is thickest along the edge of the first sidewall, while the other sidewall is thinnest along the edge of the second sidewall. Thus, the first sidewall will be more rigid along its edge while the second sidewall will be softer or more flexible along the edge. If the edge of the second sidewall is positioned between the ear canal and the first sidewall, then the rigidity of the first sidewall will provide an outward pressure on the second sidewall in the direction of the ear canal surface. The flexibility of the second sidewall therefore assures close contact between itself and both of the first sidewall and the surface of the ear canal. Thereby, undesired leaks are prevented along the edges of the sidewalls as well as a close and tight fit in the ear canal.

[0114] The thinnest parts of the sidewalls are preferably about half the thickness of the thickest parts. The thinnest part may have a thickness in the range of 0.05 mm to 0.5 mm, such as in the range of 0.1 mm to 0.45 mm, such as in the range of 0.15 mm to 0.4 mm, such as in the range of 0.2 mm to 0.35 mm, such as in the range of 0.25 mm to 0.3 mm. Accordingly, the thickest part may have a thickness in the range of 0.1 mm to 1.0 mm, such as in the range of 0.2 mm to 0.9 mm, such as in the range of 0.3 mm to 0.8 mm, such as in the range of 0.4 mm to 0.7 mm, such as in the range of 0.5 mm to 0.6 mm.

[0115] Furthermore, the base may comprise a vent 44. When the earpiece part is inserted into the user's ear canal, the vent 44 provides communication between the ear canal behind the base 32 of the earpiece part 30 and the surroundings. The vent

opening may be a hole in the base having a substantially circular or elliptical shape. Thereby, occlusion is prevented.

[0116] The earpiece part 30 is moulded. A highly suitable material is silicone.

5

[0117] Fig. 17 shows an embodiment of the invention wherein the housing 12 has a customized part 50 for positioning and retention of the housing 12 in the ear canal of the user.

10

P a t e n t k r a v

1. Langstrakt element (14), der er indrettet til aftagelig indbyrdes forbindelse
se med
5 et høreapparat (10), som har et hus (12), der er indrettet til anbringelse i
øregangen (120) af en bruger, og som optager
en signalprocessor (6, 103) til behandling af et audiosignal til et
audiosignal, som kompenserer for et høretab, og
en modtager (2, 102), der er forbundet til en udgang af signal-
10 processoren (6, 103) til konvertering af det behandlede kompen-
serede audiosignal til et lydsignal,
k e n d e t e g n e t v e d , a t
det langstrakte element (14) omfatter en konnektor, som omfatter et bat-
teridæksel (60), som er indrettet til aftagelig fastgørelse til høreappara-
15 tets hus (12), og
det langstrakte element (14) yderligere omfatter en mikrofon.
2. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge krav 1, hvor batteridækslet (60) omfatter
elektriske kontaktelementer (68) til elektrisk indbyrdes forbindelse af sig-
20 nallederne (17) i det langstrakte element (14) med elektriske komponenter
i huset (12).
3. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav,
som har en første ende og en anden ende, og hvor mikrofonen er an-
25 bragt ved den anden ende.
4. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav,
som yderligere har en signalledning.
- 30 5. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav,
hvor det langstrakte element (14) er fremstillet i standardstørrelser.
6. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav,
hvor det langstrakte element (14) er indrettet til anbringelse i øremuslin-
35 gen og uden for brugerens øregang til fastholdelse af huset (12) i øre-
gangen under brug.

7. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge krav 5, hvor det langstrakte element (14) er elastisk for at fastholde huset (12) i øregangen under brug.
- 5 8. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor det langstrakte element (14) er indrettet således, at det ligger an mod antihelix og strækker sig i det mindste hen til nedre crus af antihelixeren under anvendelsen.
- 10 9. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor det langstrakte element (14) er indrettet således, at den anden ende er positioneret under brugerens fossa triangularis under anvendelsen.
- 15 10. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor det langstrakte element (14) er indrettet således, at det ligger an mod en del af concha ved antitragus, når huset (12) er blevet indsat i øregangen, hvorved huset (12) påføres en kraft i retningen af øregangen, hvorved huset (12) fastholdes i en position, i hvilken huset (12) trykkes ind mod et anatomisk element inden i øregangen.
- 20 11. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor det langstrakte element (14) er fleksibelt og præformet.
- 25 12. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor det langstrakte element (14) i det væsentlige er stift i sin længderetning.
- 30 13. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor en del af det langstrakte element (14), der optager mikrofonen, har et større tværsnit end en resterende del af det forlængede element (14), som rager ud derfra og i retning af den første ende.
- 35 14. Langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, omfattende to mikrofoner.

15. Høreapparat med et langstrakt element (14) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav.
- 5 16. Høreapparat ifølge krav 15, hvor huset (12) tilvejebringer en passage mellem en del af væggen af øregangen og en del af huset (12), således at der bag huset (12) via passagen kan trænge lydbølger ud til brugerens omgivelser, når huset (12) er anbragt i en brugers øregang.
- 10 17. Høreapparat ifølge krav 15 eller 16, hvor huset (12) er indrettet således, at det er fuldstændigt positionerbart i brugerens øregang.
18. Høreapparat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 15 - 17, hvor huset (12) er fremstillet i standardstørrelse.
- 15 19. Høreapparat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 15 - 18, hvor huset (12) danner en vinkel langs sin langsgående forlængelse, hvorved det bliver lettere at optage huset (12) i brugerens øregang.
- 20 20. Høreapparat ifølge krav 19, hvor huset (12) er fleksibelt, således at vinklen kan ændres.
- 25 21. Høreapparat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 15 - 20, yderligere omfattende et cerumen-filter, som er indrettet således, at det kan monteres på en højtaler med en snapkobling.
- 30 22. Høreapparat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 15 - 21, yderligere omfattende en elektronisk feedback-suppression.
23. Høreapparat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 15 - 22, hvor huset (12) yderligere omfatter en fleksibel øresnegldel til anbringelse og fastholdelse af huset (12) i brugerens øregang.
- 35 24. Høreapparat ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 15 - 22, hvor huset (12) yderligere omfatter en individuelt tilpasset del til anbringelse og fastholdelse af huset (12) i brugerens øregang.

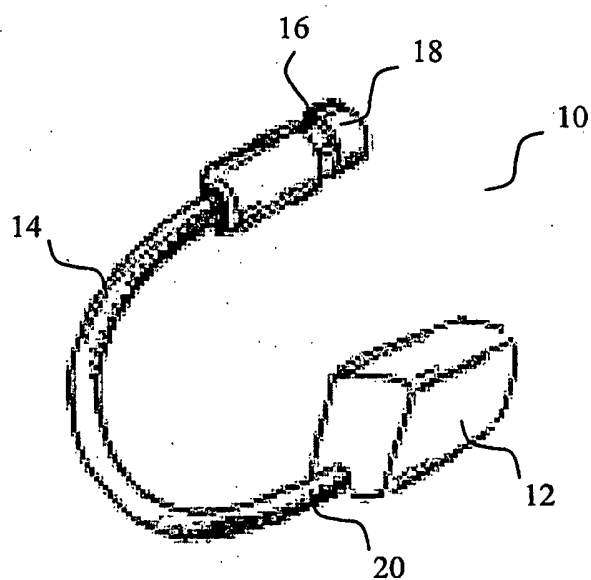
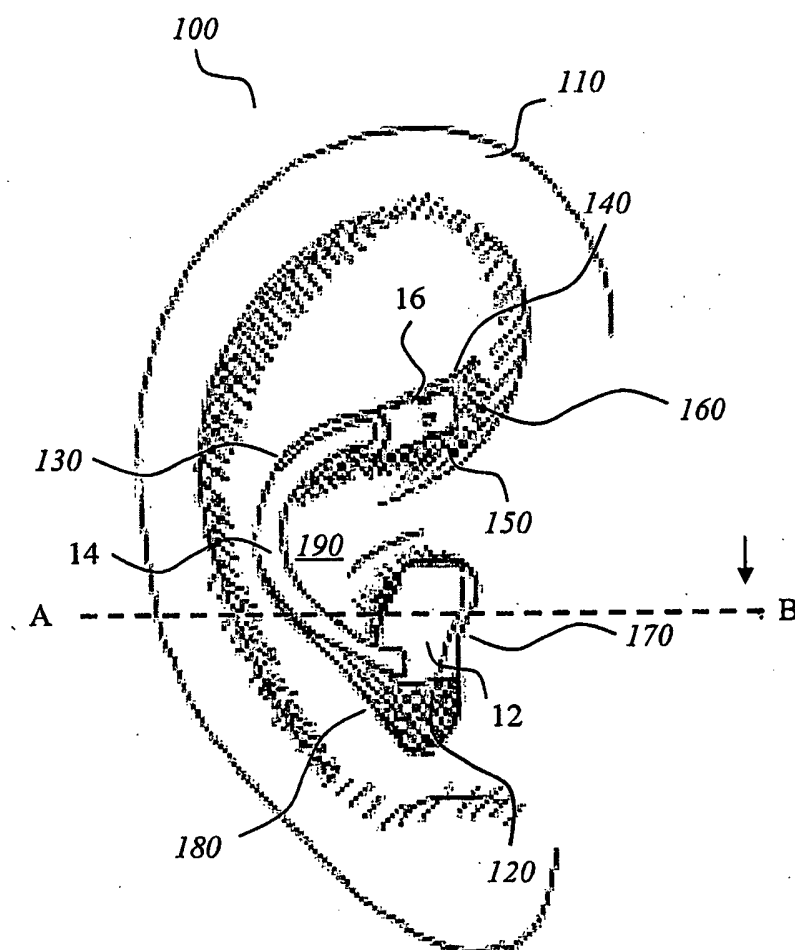


Fig. 1

**Fig. 2**

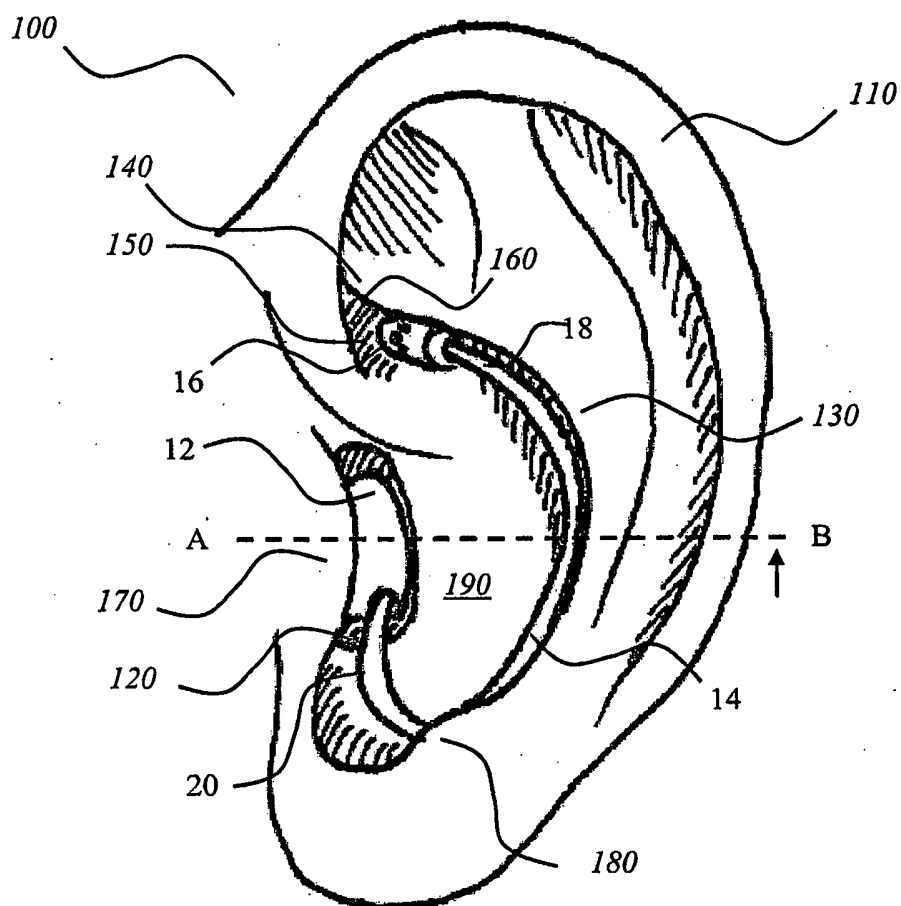


Fig. 3

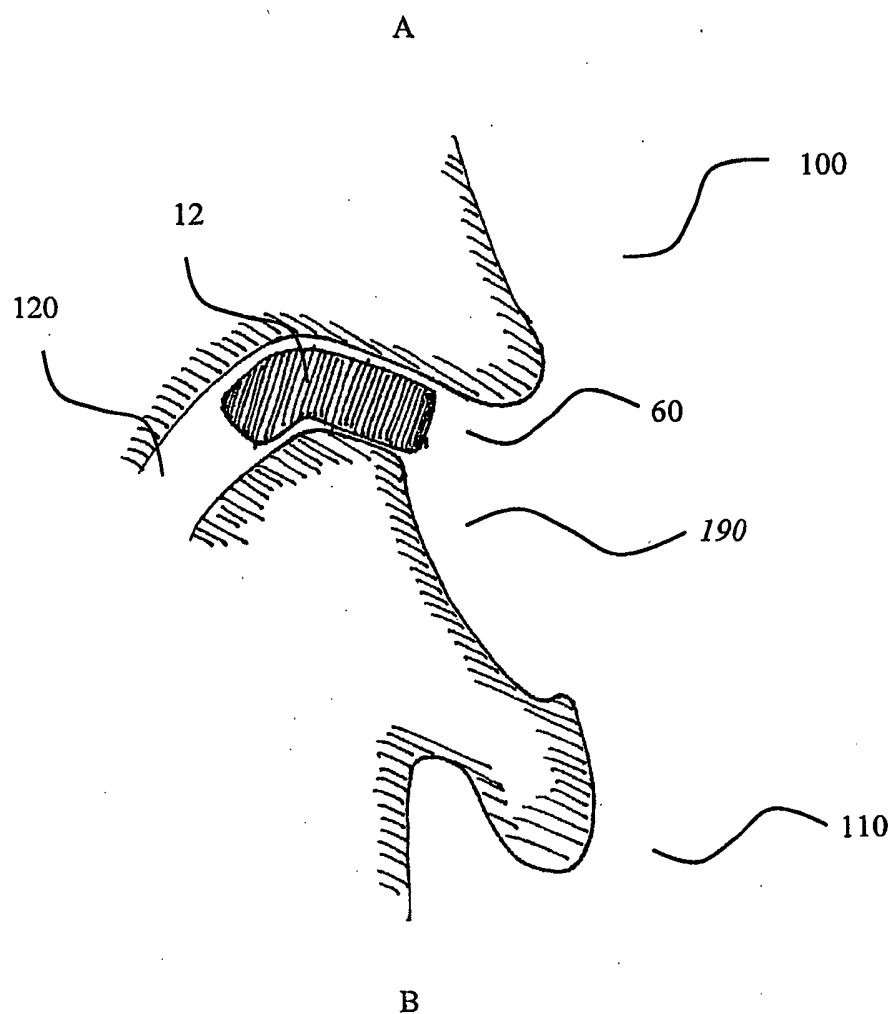


Fig. 4

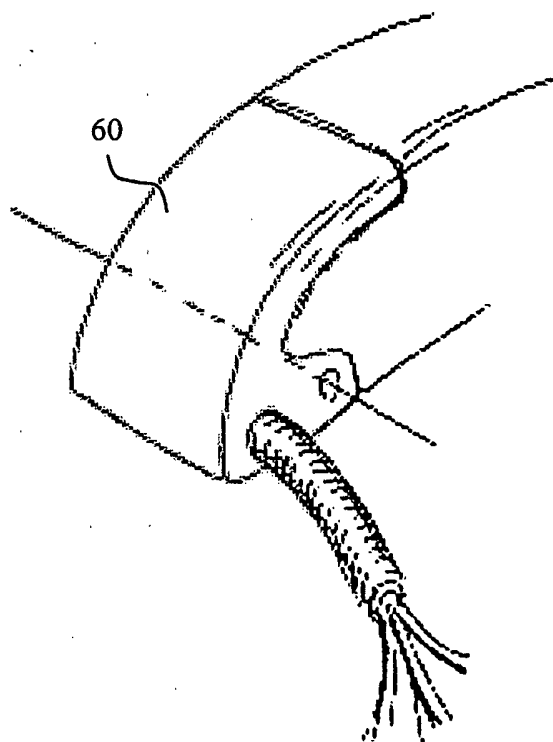


Fig. 5

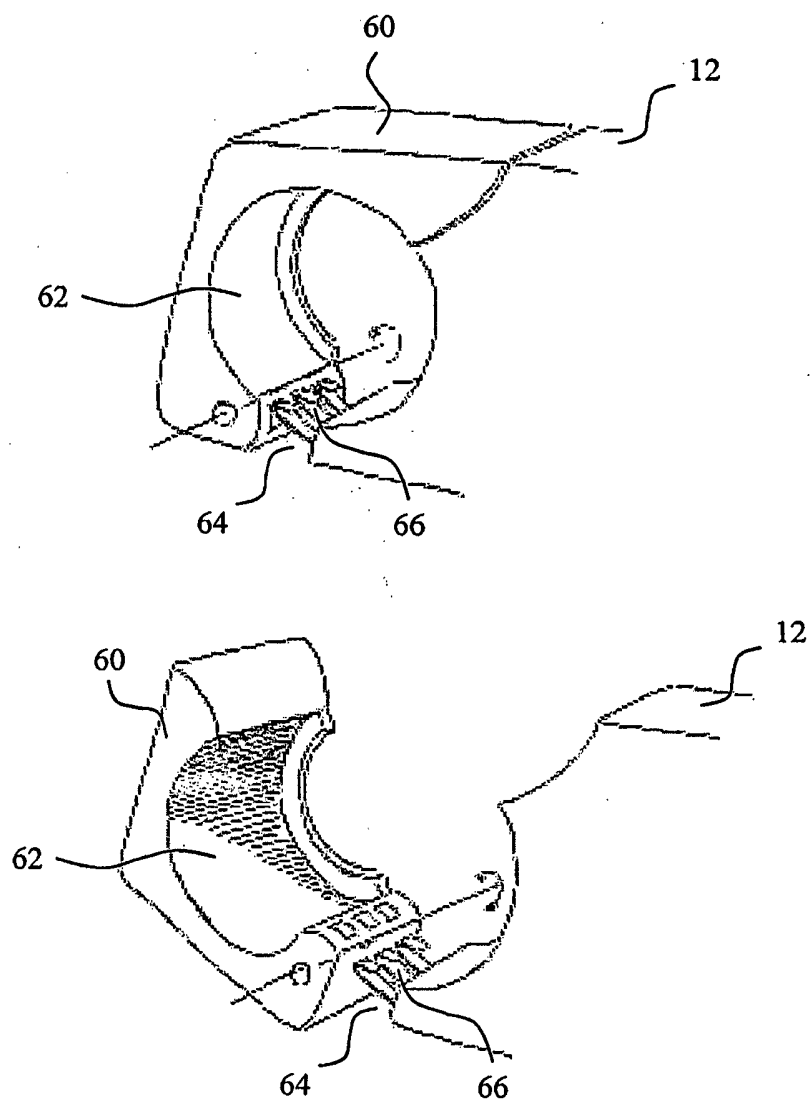


Fig. 6

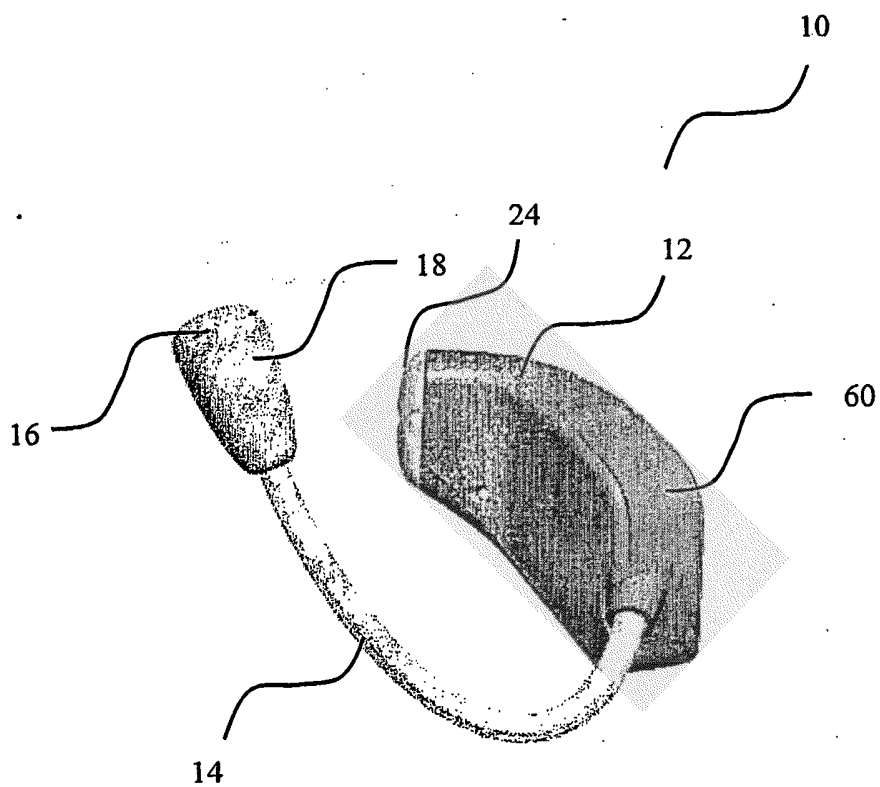


Fig. 7

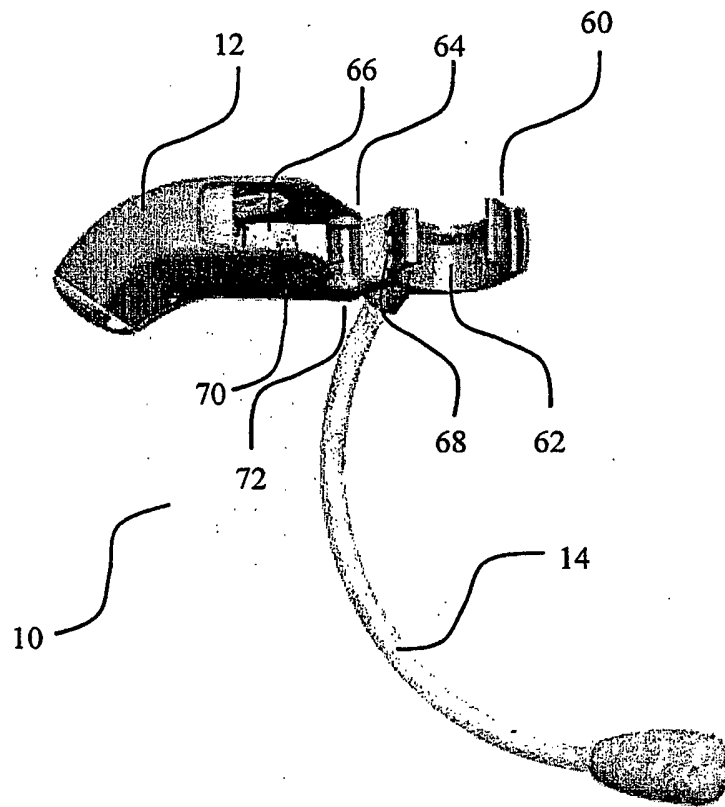


Fig. 8

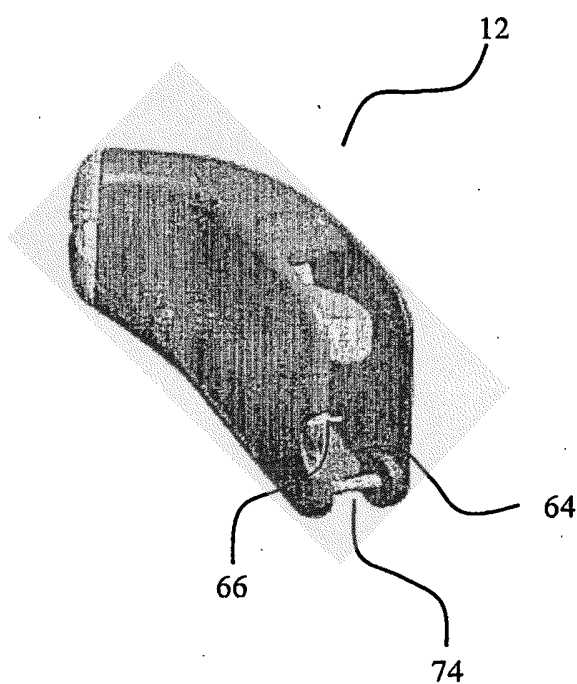


Fig. 9

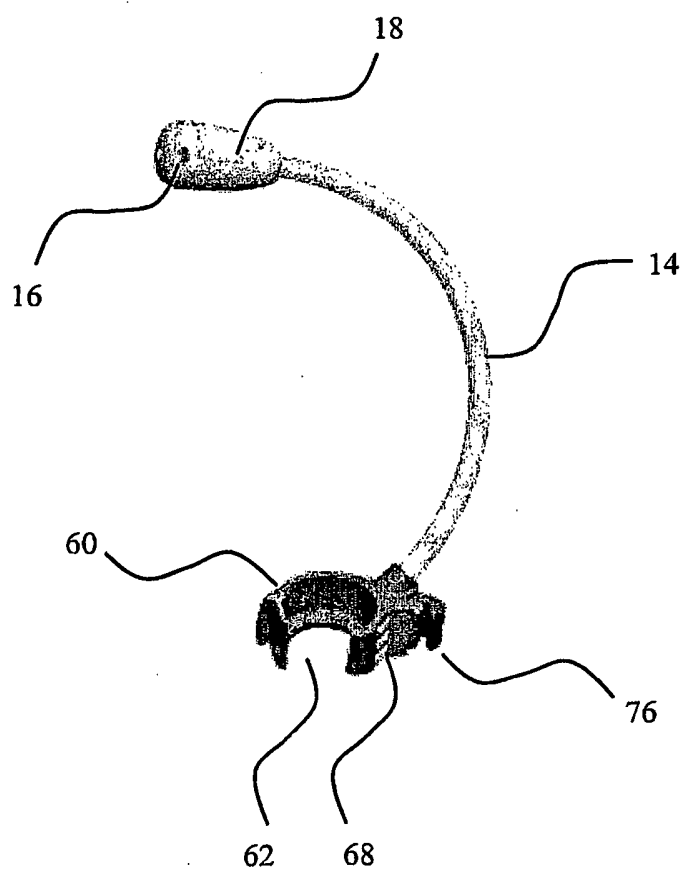


Fig. 10

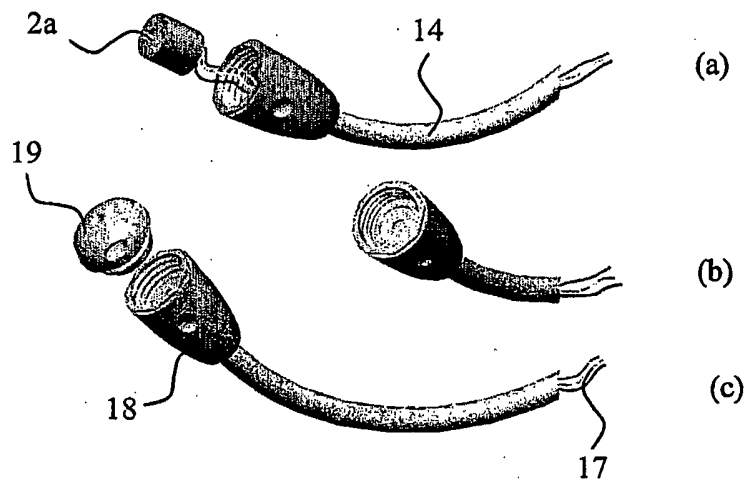


Fig. 11

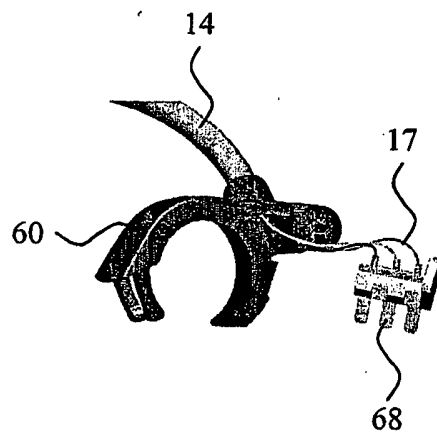
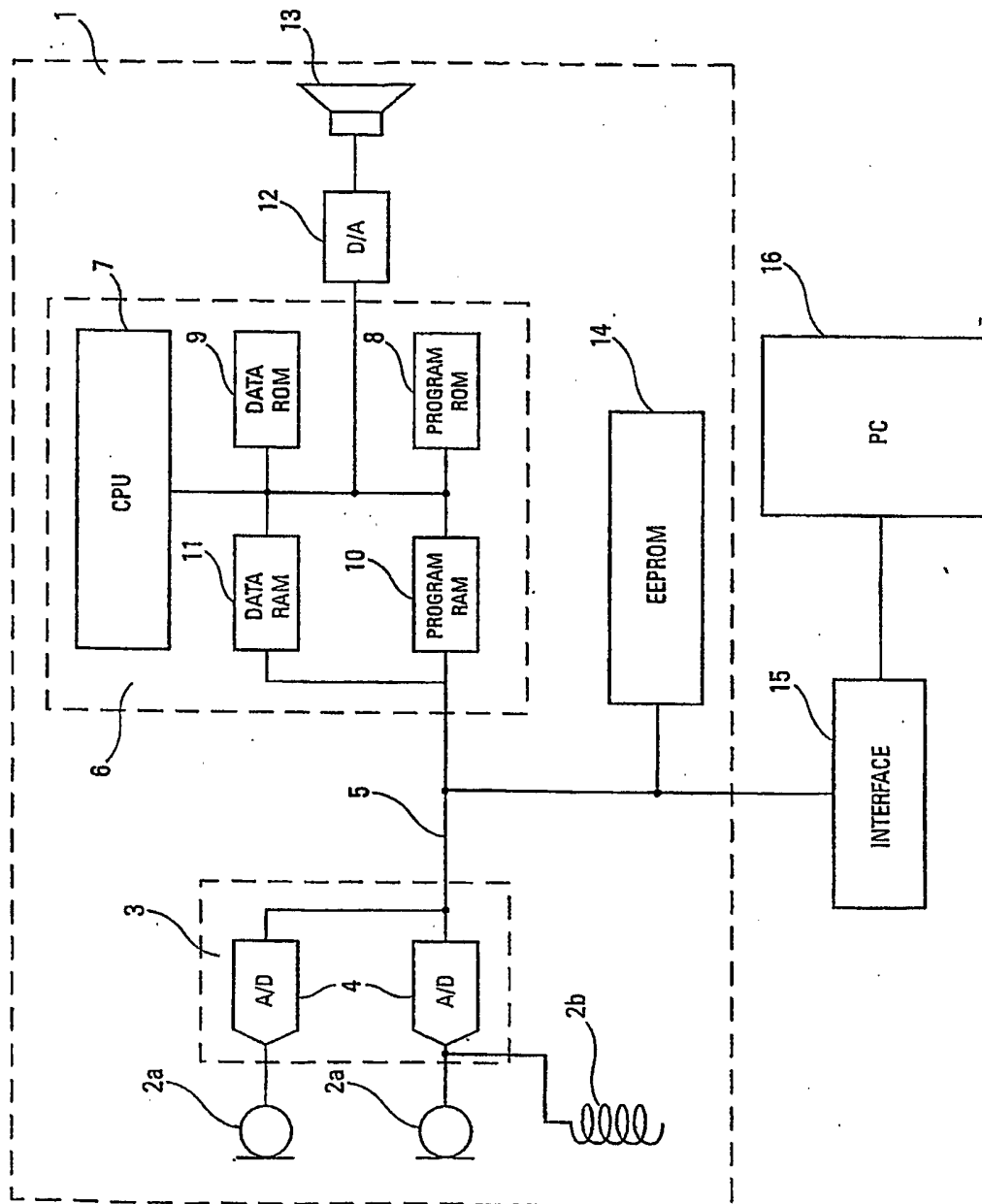
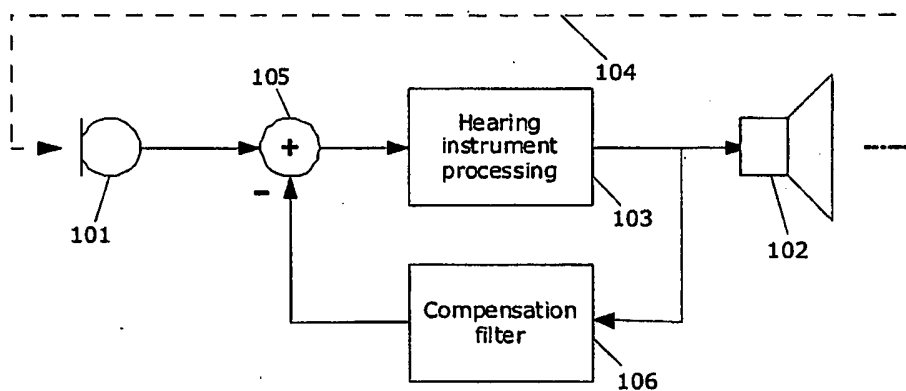


Fig. 12

**Fig. 13**

**Fig. 14**

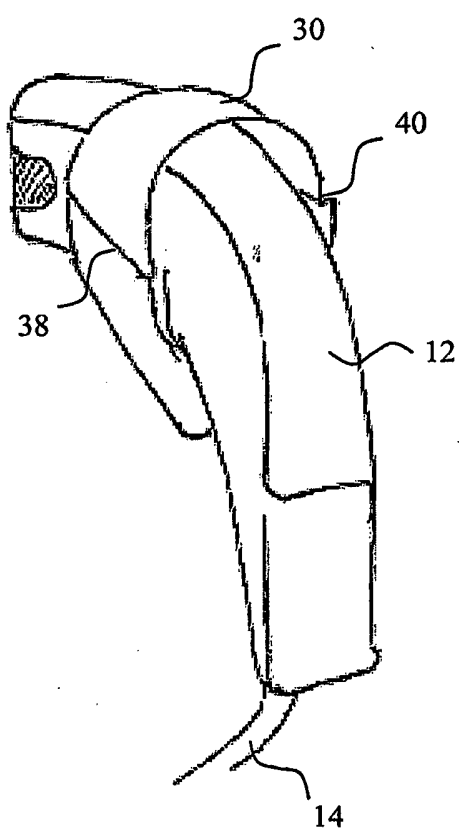


Fig. 15

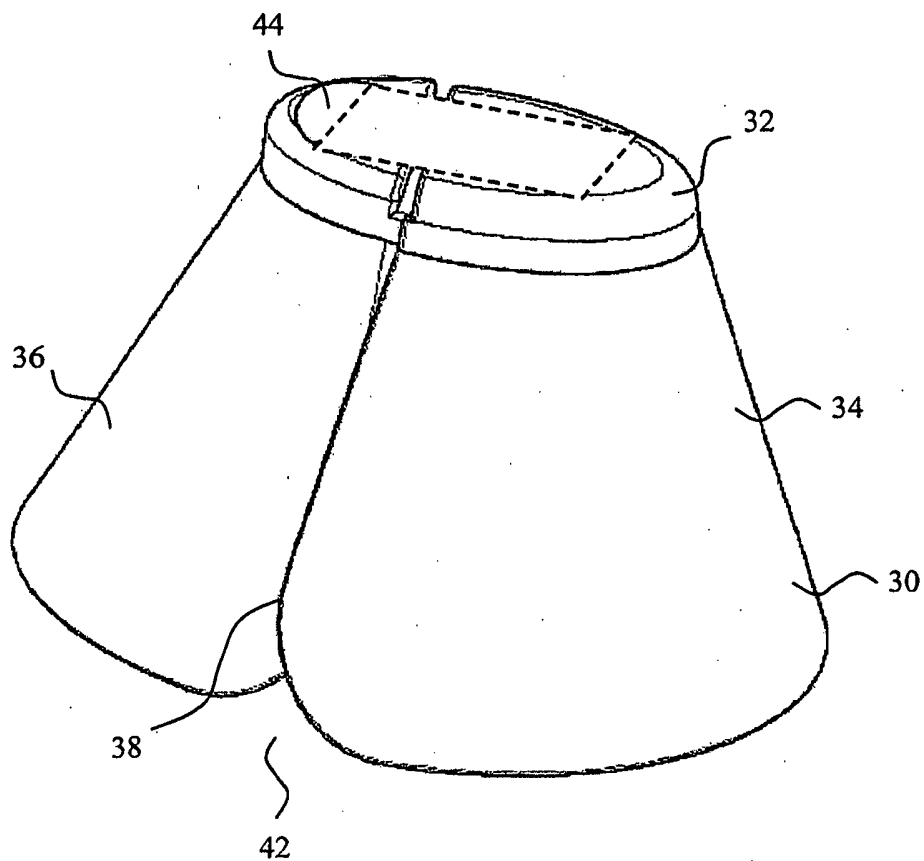


Fig. 16

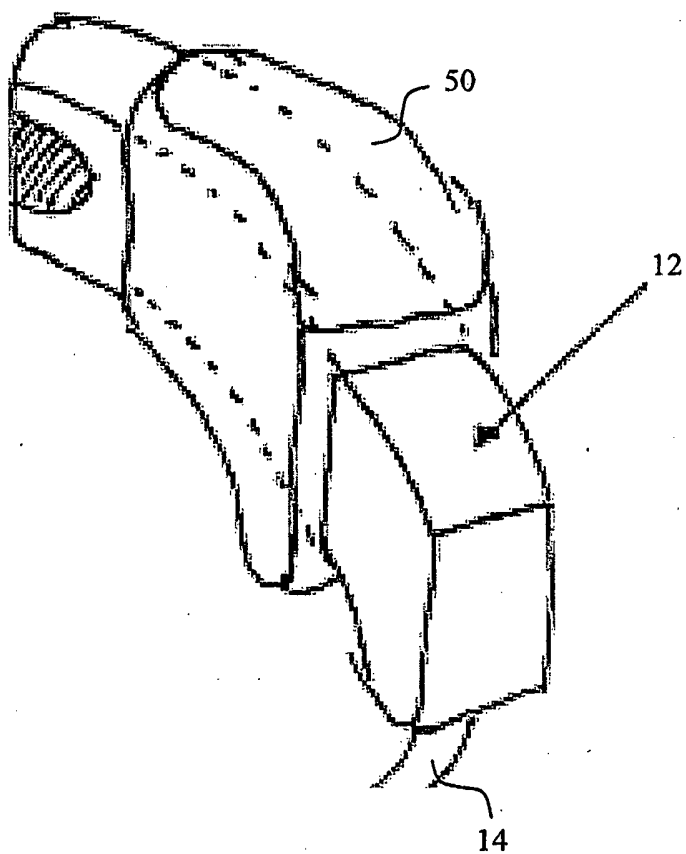


Fig. 17