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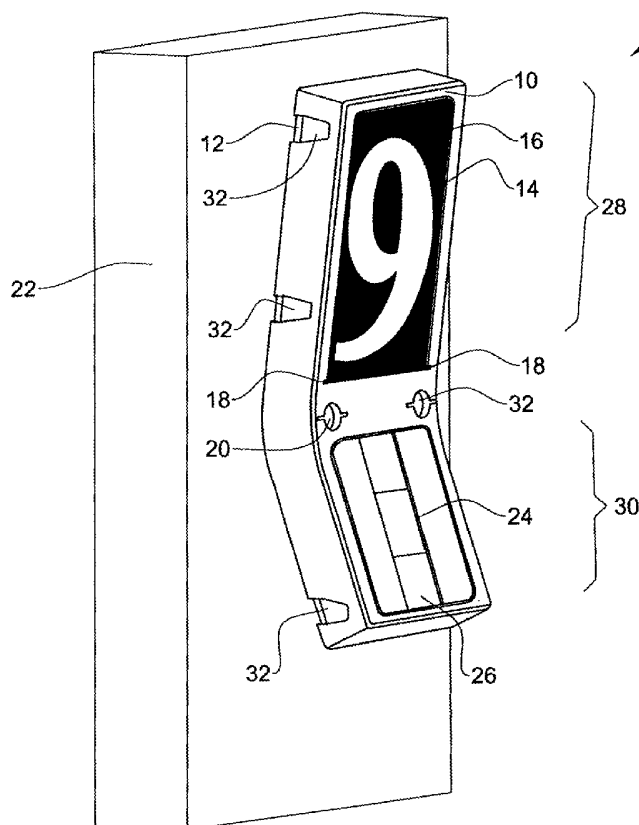
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **LEDI LITE LTD** [IL/IL]; Bynet Bldg., 8 Hamarpeh Street, Har Hotzvim, 94777 Jerusalem (IL).
- (72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **SPERO, Evan** [IL/IL]; Moshav Tifrach, 58102 Doar Na Hanegev (IL). **PHILIPOVSKY, Menachem** [IL/IL]; 8 Eben Ezra Street, 51309 Benai Berak (IL). **KORALL, Menachem** [IL/IL]; 14 Porath Street, Ramot, 97298 Jerusalem (IL). **PERACH, Zvi** [IL/IL]; 19b Hametziltaim Street, 98390 Maale Adu-mim (IL). **DECHOVICH, Boris** [IL/IL]; 16/6 Hasayeret Yerushalmit Street, 97543 Jerusalem (IL).
- (74) Agent: **REINHOLD COHN AND PARTNERS**; P.O.Box 4060, 61040 Tel Aviv (IL).
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(54) Title: INTERNAL ILLUMINATION BASED SIGN DEVICE



(57) Abstract: An illuminating unit is presented for use in an internally illuminated sign device for displaying a pattern indicative of certain fixed information within an indicia area. The illuminating unit comprises a light boundary structure for a light source to be mounted thereon. The light boundary structure has an indicia area carrying side having said pattern indicative of the information to be displayed, and has an inner surface made of at least one highly reflective material to thereby increase the amount of light propagating from the light source to said indicia area.

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Internal illumination based sign device

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention is generally in the field of sign devices, and relates to an internal illumination based sign device. The present invention is particularly useful as an outdoor sign device, for example as a house number sign.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Indoor and outdoor illuminated signs are known devices widely used all over the world for orientation, advertising and other purposes, and are typically installed in public places where a large number of people can see them. Many signs need to be visible at night and this is often accomplished by internally illuminating the information (indicia) presented on a sign panel. Various techniques are used to construct a sign device with substantially uniform illumination of the indicia.

Most of the conventional devices of the kind specified utilize fluorescent tubes or incandescent lamps as light sources, which are characterized by up to a 360°-spread of generated light. A light box utilizing such a light source is typically equipped with reflectors and diffusers so as to prevent the creation of “hot spots” and regions of excessively greater than average illumination, and to obtain uniform distribution of light impinging onto the inner surface of the front panel. This results in a drastic reduction in the amount of light emerging from the front, indicia-containing panel of the device towards the viewer.

Internally illuminated sign devices utilizing light emitting diodes (LEDs) as light sources have been developed, and are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patents

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Nos. 5,105,568; 5,539,623; 5,388,357; 5,729,925; and 4,952,023. According to US 5,105,568, a plurality of LEDs is aligned along all the parts (letters) of textual information, and high reflective elements are provided on selective areas of the inner surface of the sign panel. According to US 4,952,023, reflectors are used in
5 the optical path of light propagating inside the light box towards the sign panel.

Illuminated house signs are generally installed on the outside of the home to show a family name and/or house number and street name. Such signs need to be reasonably priced and suitable for mass production. Such a sign device also needs to be custom-made so as to carry a unique family name and/or a specific house
10 number. Conventionally, this is achieved by making an illuminating box wide enough to encompass several letters and/or numerals, and using a mask, which is supplied in sufficient duplicates of letters and/or numerals to create the specific indicia (address and/or name). When in operation, the mask covers the illuminating box to create indicia showing the desired house number, address or family name.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There is a need in the art to improve the operation of internal illumination based sign devices, by providing a novel illuminating unit, power supply unit, and sign device utilizing the same.

There is also a need in the art for a modular house sign device that is
20 custom-made without the need for customized manufacture.

Sign devices need to be easy to mount by the purchaser himself without the need for a specialist's assistance. They also need to resist environmental hazards such as sun radiation, humidity and rain, etc. to ensure continuous and reliable operation.

25 The device of the present invention provides for effective internal illumination of an indicia area by maximizing the amount of light from a given source reaching the indicia area; effective use of a solar cell panel; and easily assembling the custom-made indicia area within the device.

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There is thus provided according to one aspect of the present invention, an illuminating unit for use in an internally illuminated sign device for displaying a pattern indicative of certain fixed information within an indicia area, the illuminating unit comprising a light boundary structure for a light source to be
5 mounted thereon, wherein said light boundary structure has an indicia area carrying side having said pattern, and has an inner surface made of at least one highly reflective material to thereby increase the amount of light propagating from the light source to said indicia area.

The light boundary structure defines a light containment vessel (volume).
10 Such a vessel may be shaped like a box (i.e., the so-called "light box"). It should be understood that the term "*light box*" used herein signifies a closed structure, which may or may not have a rectangular cross-section, and may or may not be integral, provided it defines at least one indicia carrying side, patterned in accordance with said information to be displayed. The indicia pattern is formed by translucent
15 regions surrounded by non-translucent regions, which, at the inner surface of the indicia carrying side, are surrounded by the highly reflective regions.

For example, such a light boundary structure may be a six-sided box (one- or two part) having a four or five-sided frame (rigid, or flexible, or tape-like), attachable to, respectively, a single indicia area-carrying side or two opposite
20 indicia-carrying sides. As for the sidewalls of such six-sided box, they may have straight or curved surfaces (e.g., formed by two or more facets with sharp or truncated corners).

The term "*highly reflective material*" used herein signifies a highly diffusive (scattering) material or specularly reflective material.

25 The light source preferably comprises at least one light emitting diode (LED), which is preferably mountable aside the indicia carrying side. For example, one or more LED may be mounted on the side wall(s) of the six-sided light boundary structure.

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The indicia-carrying side may be removably mountable onto the light boundary structure. By this, a selected indicia area can be mounted in the illuminating unit.

The indicia-carrying side may be formed by a first panel patterned in accordance with the information to be displayed and having the highly reflective regions at its inner surface, and a second panel facing the inner surface of the first panel. In this case, the second panel is made of a translucent material. The first panel may be removably mountable onto the second panel of the indicia-carrying side of the light boundary structure. The light boundary structure may be a two-part structure formed by this second panel and a frame attachable thereto.

Preferably, the highly reflective material within the inner surface of the indicia-carrying side is diffusive, and the other inner surface outside the indicia carrying side is specularly reflective.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an internally illuminated sign device for displaying a pattern indicative of certain fixed information within an indicia area, the device comprising an illuminating unit having a light boundary structure for a light source to be mounted thereon, said light boundary structure having an indicia area carrying side, and an inner surface made of at least one highly reflective material to thereby increase the amount of light propagating from the light source to said indicia area.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an internally illuminated sign device for displaying a pattern indicative of certain fixed information within indicia areas, the device comprising an illuminating unit having a light boundary structure for a light source to be mounted thereon, wherein the light boundary structure is a closed structure formed by two indicia area carrying sides, the inner surface of said structure containing at least one highly reflective material to thereby increase the amount of light propagating from the light source to each of the indicia areas.

The sign device preferably comprises a power supply source having a battery assembly connectable to the light source. This power supply source

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preferably comprises a switching circuit for controlling the operation of the battery assembly.

The switching circuit may comprise a connector shiftable between its operative and inoperative positions, such that when in the operative position, the
5 connector actuates the battery assembly, and when in the inoperative position, prevents the battery assembly from being actuated, thereby enabling to keep the battery assembly disconnected when the device is not in use.

The switching circuit may comprise a battery recharge circuit operable to selectively disconnect the battery assembly from the light source, and/or recharge
10 the battery assembly, in which case the switching circuit comprises a voltage limiting circuit operable to limit voltage created by the solar cell circuit to thereby provide a desired input voltage to the battery assembly. Preferably, the switching circuit comprises a current adjusting circuit operable to provide a constant electric current through the light source.

15 Thus, according to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a power supply source for use with an internally illuminated sign device to supply power to a light source, the power supply source comprising a battery assembly and a switching circuit for controlling the operation of the battery assembly to provide at least one of the following effects: selective connection and
20 disconnection of the battery assembly to and from the light source; recharge of the battery assembly; supply of a constant electric current to the light source.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

Fig. 1 illustrates a sign device according to the invention exemplified as a house-number sign device;

Fig. 2 more specifically illustrates the construction of the illuminating and power supply units of the device of Fig. 1;

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Fig. 3 illustrates the light propagation scheme utilized in the illuminating unit according to the invention;

Fig. 4 exemplifies an indicia area containing side or panel suitable to be used in the illuminating unit of the present invention;

5 **Fig. 5A-5B** illustrates electronic circuitry suitable to be used in the power supply unit of and the present invention; and

Fig. 6 illustrates a double-side sign device according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 Referring to **Fig. 1**, there is illustrated an internally illuminated sign device **1** according to the invention. In the present example, the device **1** is a house-number sign device, but it should be understood that it may be any outdoor or indoor sign device of the kind utilizing internal illumination of an indicia area, i.e., a specific pattern indicative of certain fixed information (numeral "9" in this specific
15 example). Additionally, in the present example, the sign device utilizes a solar cell based power supply source.

The device **1** comprises two functionally different units, an illuminating unit **28** and a power supply unit **30**, which are encompassed in a common housing, which, in the present example, is composed of a front frame-like structure **10** and a
20 rear cover **12**. The housing (its frame **10**) has, in its upper part, a window **14** for viewing therethrough an indicia area carrying panel **16**. The panel **16** can be removably mounted in the device **1** by inserting it into the window **14**, for example via tracks **18**. The frame **10** has one or more holes **20** (two such holes in this specific example) for securing the device **1** to a holding surface **22** (e.g., the house
25 wall). Located at the lower part of the frame **10** is a further window **24**, exposing therethrough a solar cell panel **26** (having one or more solar cells).

The illuminating unit **28** (also referred to as a "light box") is disposed within the upper part of the housing, and the power supply unit **30** is disposed within the lower part of the housing. The operation of the light box **28** and of the power

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supply unit **30**, will be explained later on. It should be understood that the invention is not limited by this specific example utilizing a two-part housing, rigid frame, and disposition of the illuminating and power supply units at upper and lower parts of the device, and any other suitable arrangement can be used for the purposes of the present invention. For example, the illuminating and power supply units could be mounted in separate cases connectable to each other, or the elements of these functional units may be incorporated in a common unit.

In this specific example, the sign device **1** utilizes the solar energy based power supply, and for these purposes, the device has a curved shape or at least curved front surface (for example like an "open V-shape" or arch shape). Hence, when the device is in use, i.e., is appropriately secured to the support surface, the indicia area carrying panel is exposed to viewers, while the solar panel is inclined upward (with respect to the vertical plane) so as to collect more global solar radiation (as compared to its vertical position). Preferably, the light box **28** or at least the indicia area carrying panel **16** is slightly tilted forward (i.e., inclined with respect to the vertical plane) so as to reduce glare in direct sunlight.

It should also be noted that in this specific example of Fig. 1 the device **1** is the single-sided sign device (with the indicia area on its one side only). When a double-sided sign device is to be used, the device should be designed so as to be mountable by its sidewall onto a support surface. The construction of the double-sided sign device will be described more specifically further below with reference to Fig. 6. Generally, for the sign device, it may have any shape other than a box-like shape, provided it defines a closed structure serving as a light container and having an indicia area carrying surface.

As further shown in Fig. 1, the housing (its frame **10**) has recesses **32** on one side, and preferably also corresponding knobs (not seen) at the opposite side. This arrangement of recesses and knobs allows connecting the device **1** to one or two similar devices, each independently operable to display its own information, and thereby create a modular sign structure for displaying multi-symbol information.

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It should be understood that by providing an appropriate recess-and-knob arrangement, various combinations of attachments between several independent sign devices (modules) are made possible for creating various signs, such as straight and/or diagonally patterned signs, etc. It should also be understood that the provision of recesses and knobs is optional and any other arrangement is possible to provide a modular sign structure. Alternatively, it is not mandatory to use such arrangements and the separate devices can be adjacently affixed to the support surface in an appropriate order defined by the user and the information to be displayed.

The illuminating unit **28** according to the invention is designed to provide highly efficient illumination of an indicia area (i.e., a specific pattern indicative of certain fixed information to be displayed) by light generated by a light source (preferably one or more LEDs) and provide a maximal amount of light exit to the viewer with uniform luminescence over the character face. This is achieved by making the inner surface of the illuminating unit from at least one highly reflective material (except for translucent regions of the pattern within the indicia area), such that this inner surface serves as a light directing means for directing light generated by a light source towards the indicia area. Preferably, the inner surface of the indicia area carrying panel or side contains diffusive material, and the inner surface outside the indicia carrying side contains specularly reflective material.

The construction of the illuminating unit **28** is more specifically illustrated in **Fig. 2**. The illuminating unit **28** presents a light boundary structure, which, in the present example, has a box-like structure **33**, and utilizes the indicia area carrying panel **16** (presenting the front panel of the unit **28**) removably mountable onto the box-like structure **33**. The structure **33** in the present example is formed by two attachable parts: a rear frame **36** and an upper frame or panel **34**. The indicia area carrying panel **16** is removably mountable onto the panel **34**, and these panels **16** and **34** present together the indicia carrying side of the light boundary structure **28**. In the present example, the frames **34** and **36** are designed such that the frame **36** is mountable onto the frame **34**. As indicated above, the inner surface of the light

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boundary structure is highly reflective (except for translucent regions of the pattern within the indicia) and thus serves as the light directing means for directing light generated by a light source towards the indicia area. The light source, which preferably utilizes one or more LEDs (a single LED **38** being shown in the present example) is preferably, supported aside the indicia area carrying side, and more preferably on the sidewall(s) of the light boundary structure. To this end, the structure **28** is formed with corresponding openings in the frames **34** and **36** for the LED **38** to be mounted therein so as to emit light towards the inside of the structure **28**. It should be noted that generally LED(s) may be appropriately accommodated inside the boundary structure, as well.

An LED of any known type and of any color can be used in the device of the present invention. Preferably LEDs having very high conversion efficiency (about 30 lumen per watt), low forward voltage, and color standing out clearly at dusk and/or in fog (where other colors are less discernable) are used.

The indicia area (within which the number “9” is presented) is a pattern formed by translucent regions **TR** which at the outer surface **16A** of the panel **16** are surrounded by light blocking or opaque regions **BR**, and at the inner surface **16B** of the panel **16** are surrounded by highly reflective regions **RR**, which are preferably formed by a reflective diffusive material, such as 3M Light Enhancement Film (LEF) or a high reflective printed layer. The other panel **34** of the indicia area carrying side underlining the panel **16** is thus made of a translucent diffusive material such as Polycarbonate or Acryl enhanced with a diffusive additive. As for the inner surface of the rear panel **36**, it is preferably specularly reflective (with reflectivity of more than 84%, for example polished aluminum sheet such as Alanod Miro-4 or Everbrite 95). The operation of the light box **28** (i.e., the light propagation scheme) will be described further below with reference to Fig. 3. The indicia carrying panel or side can be manufactured as a multi-layer structure, as will be described more specifically further below with reference to Fig. 4.

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In the light boundary structure **28** of Figs. 1 and 2, the sidewall (e.g., intended for carrying the LED(s)) is a two-facet side. It should, however, be noted that a light boundary structure may have two opposite two-facet sides, two-face sidewall(s) with the facets arranged in a concave or convex manner, straight
5 sidewalls normal to the front and rear sides or inclined with respect to either the front or rear side, or may have convex or concave rounded sidewall(s). Generally, the shape of the light boundary structure is selected in accordance with the indicia area dimension, the number of LEDs and their orientation, as well as highly reflective materials used at the inner surfaces of the light boundary structure, and
10 the specific application of the device (i.e., to be a single- or double-sided sign device). All these examples are suitable for both the single-sided and double-sided sign device.

The sign device according to the invention is energy self-sufficient in that it includes an autonomous power source unit **30**, having a battery assembly (including
15 at least one battery) for supplying the LED with sufficient energy to ensure continuous and reliable operation, and preferably also having the solar cell panel **26** (at least one solar cell) enabling the operation of the LED when needed (depending on the amount of ambient light in the vicinity of the sign device, and/or enabling recharge of the battery). It should be noted that, generally, the solar cell can be
20 replaced by any photoswitching device, such as photodiode. Thus, as exemplified in Fig. 2, the power supply unit **30** comprises the solar cell panel **26** (for example comprising three tandem amorphous cells), the battery assembly **44**, and a switching circuit **46** having an activator switch **48**. It should be noted although not specifically shown, that the power supply unit **30** may include more than one solar
25 cell panel, and may include the battery assembly **44** as the only power source. The power supply unit elements **26**, **44** and **46** are mounted on the rear cover **12** of the housing and are supported by elements **50**. The rear cover **12** also has clips **52** that are used to attach the cover **12** to the frame **10**, and is formed with small windows **54** that permit air circulation within the device **1**.

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The batteries 44 can be supplied with the sign device or separately from the device. In the case of supplying the device with batteries (i.e. non-rechargeable batteries or rechargeable batteries that were charged prior to installation into the device), the battery assembly is disconnected in order to prevent the batteries from
5 discharging. In order to provide initial actuation of the battery assembly when the device is out in operation, the switching circuit 46 includes a connector jumper serving as an activator switch 48. The batteries are connectable to an electronic circuit via the connector jumper 48, which is implemented in the following manner. The connector jumper 48 is shiftable between its inoperative position being
10 disconnected from the electronic circuit and its operative position being connected to the circuit so as to close the circuit with the battery. When the device is not in use (say, between the time of manufacture and the time of installation), the jumper connector 48 is not mounted in the switching circuit being kept together with the device as a separate element, and the batteries 44 are thus disconnected from the
15 electrical circuit being thereby bound from discharging. When putting the device into operation, the jumper connector 48 is placed so as to be included in the electric circuit, thereby closing the circuit with the battery, and shifting the device into its operative position for providing immediate illumination. When utilizing the device with attachable batteries, the device may not include a first-operation activator.

20 The battery assembly 44 may comprise rechargeable Alkaline Manganese (RAM) cells or rechargeable Pb/Pbo cells, having a minimal self-discharge rate. In this case, the circuit 46 is designed so as to enable the batteries 44 to be controllably charged by the solar cells. The switching circuit 46 may include a battery recharge circuit operable to recharge the battery (e.g., by means of the solar
25 cell), and also includes a voltage limiting circuit operable to desirably limit the voltage supply to the battery from the solar cell.

The switching circuit 46 is designed for controlling the operation of the battery assembly 44 to provide at least one of the following effects: selective connection/disconnection of the battery assembly, recharge of the battery assembly
30 (e.g., by means of a solar cell), supply of a constant electric current to the light

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source, and limit the voltage supply to the battery from the solar cell. An example of the electric scheme of the switching circuit 46 will be described more specifically further below with reference to Figs. 5A and 5B.

The rechargeable batteries may be supplied as pre-charged. In that case, the above-mentioned connector jumper 48 controls the first actuation of the device. If the rechargeable batteries are not pre-charged prior to being supplied with the device, the device when activated for the first time will immediately start solar charging but will effect illumination only after sufficient energy is gathered. Attachable batteries can be supplied separately from the device. In this case, the customer needs to install the batteries and to replace them by new ones from time to time.

In all the above-mentioned examples, the switching circuit 46 can include the battery recharge circuit (solar cell based circuit in the present example) for controlling the operation of the battery assembly by selectively switching the batteries between ON and OFF stages according to the solar cell state that depends on the amount of solar energy in the vicinity of the solar cell panel. In addition, in all the above-mentioned examples, the battery assembly, comprising either rechargeable batteries or not, can be replaceable.

Turning now to Fig. 3, there is illustrated the light propagation scheme in the light boundary structure according to the invention (e.g., structure 28 of Figs. 1 and 2). In the present examples, the light boundary structure is designed for a single-side sign device. As shown, the LED 38 is mounted on a sidewall of the light boundary structure such that it emits light substantially towards the opposite sidewall and the side opposite the indicia area carrying side 16. As shown in the figure in dashed lines, if no reflective coating was provided on the inner surface of the light boundary structure, a great amount of the emitted light L_{em} would be lost. Due to the provision of this reflective coating, the emitted light impinging onto the specularly reflective inner surface is reflected back L_{ref} towards the pattern carrying panel (e.g., while passing through the diffusive transmitting panel, as the case may be), and those portions of this specularly reflected light that impinge onto the

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translucent regions **TR** of the indicia area emerge from the structure, while the portions of the specularly reflected light impinging onto the diffusive reflective regions **DT** of the inner surface of the indicia carrying side are scattered back L_{scat} to the inside of the structure where they undergo further specular reflection and so on.

By making a proper choice of the light pattern distribution from the concentrated light source, the number of reflections that a light ray must undergo until it exits the sign face can be minimized.

Additionally, selective use of high reflectance materials of different reflective properties (i.e. specular vs. diffuse), can minimize the reflections, further increase the efficiency and provide even luminance along the illuminated indicia area. Thus, if a light source with rays almost parallel to the panel is distant from an exiting area (indicia area), then a specularly reflective material is used to allow the light ray to continue its propagation towards the indicia area without extra reflections. However, within the indicia area, a diffuse reflecting surface affects the angle of reflection, such that the light ray has a greater chance of exiting through the proximate indicia openings (translucent regions). Thus, depending on the sign device arrangement (the dimensions of the indicia area, the number of LEDs and their orientation), the inner patterned surface of the light boundary structure (i.e., of its indicia area carrying panel or side) may be made of a highly scattering material such as LEF, and the opposite inner surface of the light boundary structure and preferably also that of the side walls may be made of a specularly reflective material, such as 95% reflective aluminum.

As indicated above the indicia carrying panel or side (**16** in Figs. 1 and 2) can be manufactured as a multi-layer structure. **Fig. 4** schematically illustrates the manner of manufacturing such a structure. A substrate layer L_1 , from which the translucent regions **TR** of the indicia pattern are formed and which may be a foil plastic (e.g., polyester, PVC, etc.), is sequentially coated by a white opaque film L_2 in which the diffusive reflector regions **DR** of the inner surface of the panel **16** are formed (“negative printing”) and a layer L_3 in which the blocking regions **BR** of

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the pattern are formed on the outer surface of the panel 16 (“negative printing”) by using silk print colors. The patterning of this three-layer structure can be done in a single fabrication step, or in a two-step process utilizing the same equipment. This three-layer patterned structure is coated by a layer L_4 of mat varnish (preventing the structure from UV radiation), which may contain a flame retarding material.

It should be noted, although not specifically shown, that for some applications, the propagation of light emerging from the sign device with a specific solid angle segment of the entire 180° -space is sufficient for the effective operation of the device. To this end, the sign device may comprise additional light directing means in the form of a plurality of lenses located within the translucent regions of the indicia pattern. This can be implemented by making these regions of the translucent layer (basic layer L_1 in the structure shown in Fig. 4) with a specific surface relief acting as lenses.

Reference is made to Fig. 5A showing the switching circuit 46 suitable to be used in the power supply unit according to the present invention. As indicated above, the switching circuit 46 is designed for controlling the operation of the battery assembly 44 to provide at least one of the following effects: selective connection/disconnection of the battery assembly, supply of a constant electric current to the light source, recharge of the battery assembly by means of a recharge circuit operable by a solar cell, and limit the voltage supply to the battery from the solar cell. In the present example of Fig. 5A, the switching circuit 46 is intended for use with the sign device that utilizes a replaceable battery assembly that includes two pre-charged rechargeable batteries 44, solar cell panel 26 and one LED-based light source 38, and is designed to carry out all these functions. It should, however, be understood that more LEDs can be used as well, the device of the present invention might not use a battery-based power supply, and might not use a solar cell for the battery recharge purposes.

Thus, in the present not-limiting example, the switching circuit comprises the following functional elements: a connector jumper circuit SO1 (constituting the element 48 in Fig. 2) for the first actuation of the pre-charged battery assembly; a

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battery recharge circuit **SO2** operable by the solar cell **26** for recharge of the battery assembly and for switching the battery operation between operative (ON) and inoperative (OFF) stages; a voltage limiting circuit **VL** for controlling the input voltage to the battery assembly; and a current adjusting circuit **CC** to provide the
5 LED with a constant electric current.

The voltage limiting circuit **VL** can be implemented in several configurations. In the specific example of Fig. 5A, the circuit **VL** is designed for efficient operation to prevent an unacceptable high voltage (above 1.7 volts for RAM batteries, for example) from being imposed on either of the batteries. As
10 shown in Fig. 5B, a less efficient voltage limiting circuit **VL'** can be used being implemented by directly connecting each of the emitting diodes **D₁₁** and **D₁₂** in parallel with its corresponding battery. With respect to the circuit **VL'** of Fig. 5B, the circuit **VL** of Fig. 5A is more efficient as it allows for avoiding potential losses due to leakage effects of the diodes.

15 The current adjusting circuit **CC** is operable by the recharge circuit **SO2** and is designed to provide the LED with a constant current while its input voltage varies due to the batteries' varying state of charge.

Turning now to **Fig. 6**, there is schematically illustrated how the present invention can be used in a double-side sign device. A sign device **100** is designed
20 to display specific information (a house number in the present example) at its opposite indicia area carrying sides **100A** and **100B**. In this example, similar to the example of Figs. 1 and 2, the sign device utilizes a power supply source based on the use of a solar cell **26**. Here, two LEDs **38** are used, but it should be understood that generally a single LED can be used or an array of LEDs, which are preferably
25 mounted on the sidewall(s) of the light boundary structure. As shown in Fig. 6, the inner surfaces of the panels **100A** and **100B** contain diffusive reflective regions **DR**, and the inner surfaces of the sidewalls contain specularly reflective regions **SR**. The light impinging on each of the translucent regions **TR** of the indicia-carrying sides therefore partly originates from the LEDs **38** (i.e. direct light)
30 and partly from the reflective regions **SR** and **DR** (i.e. reflected light).

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It should be understood that the each of the panels **100A** and **100B** can be either a single-part structure (e.g., a multi-layer structure as described above with reference to Fig. 4), or a two-part structure as in the example of Figs. 1 and 2, wherein the upper part by which the device is exposed to the viewers is patterned
5 and has a diffusive reflective material at its inner surface and the lower part is made of a diffusive translucent material.

Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that various modifications and changes can be applied to the embodiments of the invention as hereinbefore exemplified without departing from its scope defined in and by the appended
10 claims.

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CLAIMS:

1. An illuminating unit for use in an internally illuminated sign device for displaying a pattern indicative of certain fixed information within an indicia area, the illuminating unit comprising a light boundary structure for a light source to be
5 mounted thereon, wherein said light boundary structure has an indicia area carrying side having said pattern, and has an inner surface made of at least one highly reflective material to thereby increase the amount of light propagating from the light source to said indicia area.
2. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein said light source comprises
10 at least one light emitting diode (LED).
3. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein said indicia carrying side is patterned in accordance with said information to be displayed and is removably mountable onto the light boundary structure.
4. The illuminating unit according to Claim 3, wherein the inner surface of said
15 indicia carrying side has the highly reflective regions surrounding translucent regions of the pattern.
5. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein said indicia carrying side has a first panel patterned in accordance with said information to be displayed and a second panel underlying said first panel, the inner surface of the first panel having
20 the highly reflective regions surrounding translucent regions of the pattern, and the second panel being made of a translucent material.
6. The illuminating unit according to Claim 5, wherein said first panel is removably mountable onto the second panel of the indicia carrying side of the light boundary structure.
- 25 7. The illuminating unit according to Claim 5, wherein said light boundary structure is a two-part structure formed by said second panel of the indicia carrying side and by a frame attachable to the second panel.
8. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein said highly reflective material within the inner surface of the indicia carrying side is diffusive.

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9. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein said highly reflective material of the inner surface of the light boundary structure outside said indicia carrying side is specular reflective.

10. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein the light source is mountable onto the light boundary structure aside said indicia carrying side.

11. The illuminating unit according to Claim 5, wherein said light boundary structure is a six-sided box formed by said second panel of the indicia carrying side, an opposite side, and side walls.

12. The illuminating unit according to Claim 1, wherein said light boundary structure is a six-sided box formed by said second panel of the indicia carrying side, an opposite side, and side walls.

13. The illuminating unit according to Claim 11, wherein at least one of the side walls has a curved surface.

14. The illuminating unit according to Claim 13, wherein said curved surface is formed by at least two facets.

15. The illuminating unit according to Claim 12, wherein at least one of the side walls has a curved surface.

16. The illuminating unit according to Claim 15, wherein said curved surface is formed by at least two facets.

17. The illuminating unit according to Claim 6, wherein said rear side has an indicia area.

18. The illuminating unit according to Claim 15, wherein the light source comprises at least one LED mountable onto at least one of the side walls of the light boundary structure.

19. The illuminating unit according to Claim 12, wherein said opposite side is an indicia area carrying side patterned in accordance with information to be displayed.

20. An internally illuminated sign device for displaying fixed information, comprising the illuminating unit of Claim 1 and a power supply source connectable to the light source, wherein said power supply source comprises a battery assembly.

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21. The device according to Claim 20, wherein said power supply source comprises a switching circuit for controlling the operation of the battery assembly.

22. The device according to Claim 21, wherein said switching circuit comprises a connector shiftable between its operative and inoperative positions,
5 such that when in the operative position the connector actuates the battery assembly, and when in the inoperative position prevents the battery assembly from being actuated, thereby enabling to keep that battery assembly disconnected when the device is not in use.

23. The device according to Claim 21, wherein said switching circuit
10 comprises a recharge circuit operable to recharge the battery assembly.

24. The device according to Claim 21, wherein said switching circuit comprises a solar cell circuit, and is operable to selectively disconnect the battery assembly from the light source.

25. The device according to Claim 23, wherein said switching circuit
15 comprises a voltage limiting circuit operable to limit voltage created by the recharge circuit to thereby provide a desired input voltage to the battery assembly.

26. The device according to Claim 21, wherein said switching circuit comprises a current adjusting circuit operable to provide a constant electric current through the light source.

20 27. An internally illuminated sign device for displaying a pattern indicative of certain fixed information within an indicia area, the device comprising an illuminating unit having a light boundary structure for a light source to be mounted thereon, said light boundary structure having an indicia area carrying side, and having an inner surface made of at least one highly reflective material to thereby
25 increase the amount of light propagating from the light source to said indicia area.

28. A power supply source for use with an internally illuminated sign device to supply power to a light source, the power supply source comprising a battery assembly and a switching circuit for controlling the operation of the battery assembly to provide at least one of the following effects: selective connection and
30 disconnection of the battery assembly to and from the light source; recharge of the

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battery assembly by means of a solar cell circuit; supply of a constant electric current to the light source.

29. The power supply source according to Claim 28, wherein said selective disconnection of the battery assembly utilizes photoswitch element.

- 5 **30.** The power supply source according to Claim 28, wherein said switching circuit comprises a voltage limiting circuit operable to limit voltage created by the recharge circuit to thereby provide a desired input voltage to the battery assembly.

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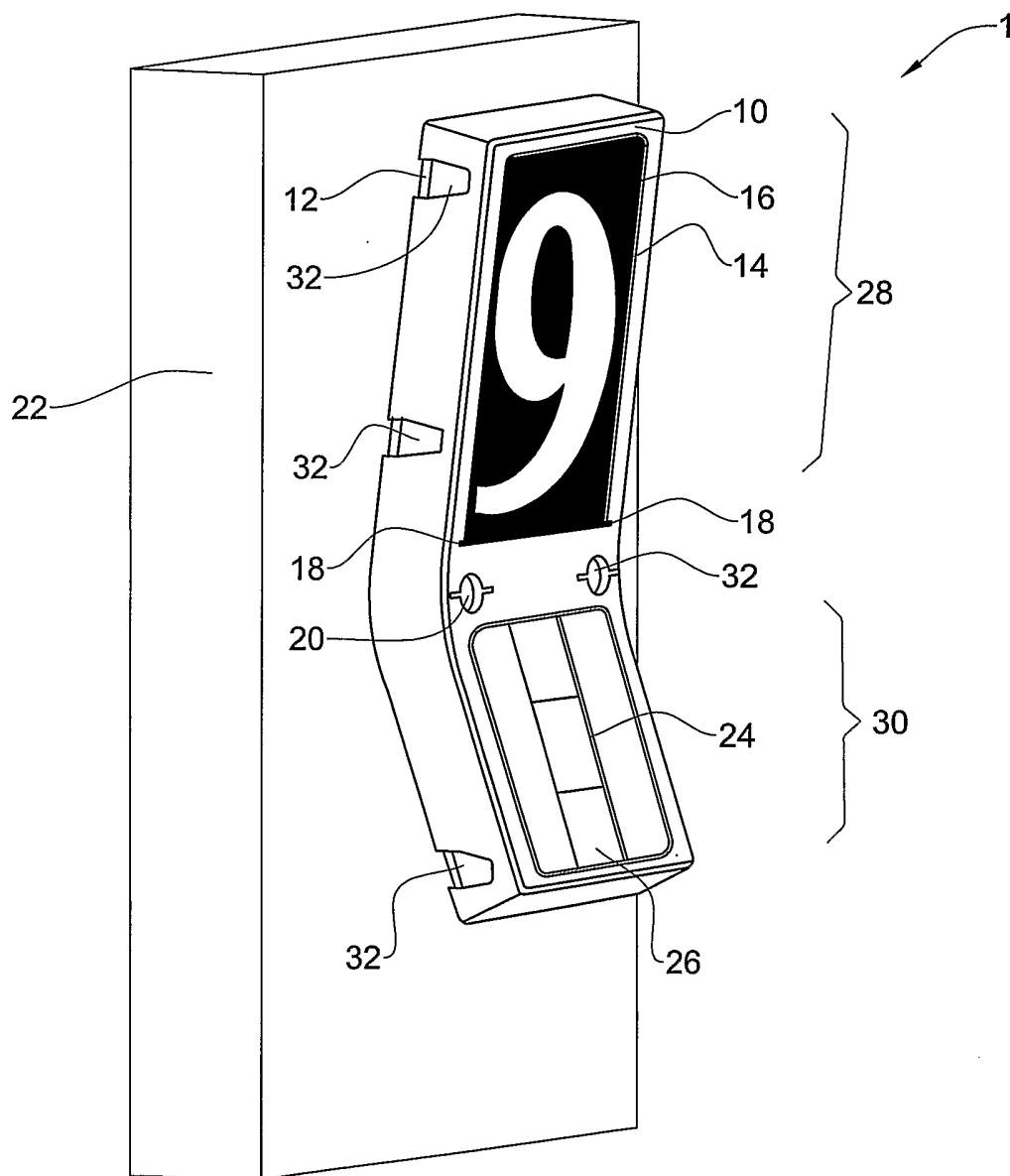


FIG. 1

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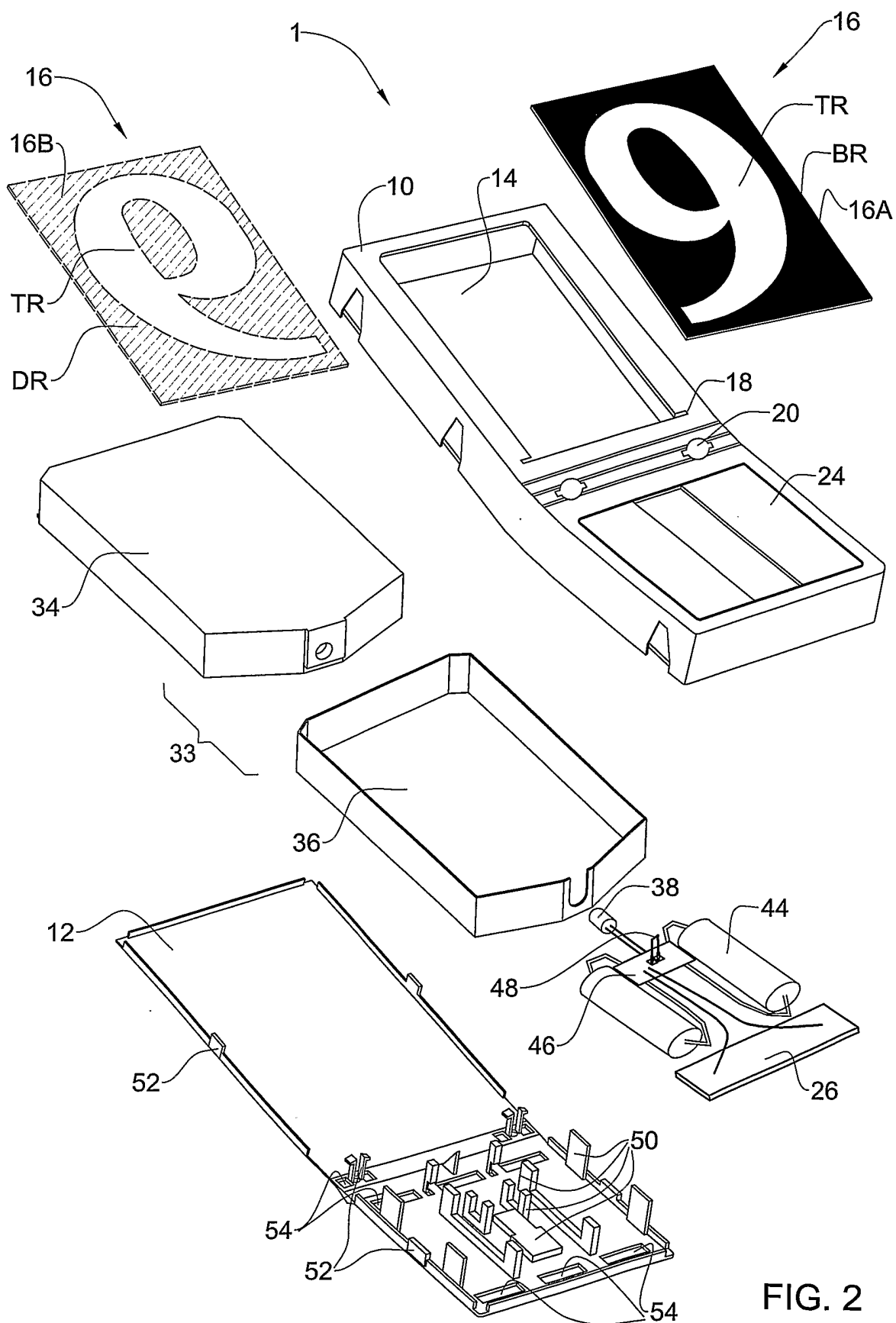


FIG. 2

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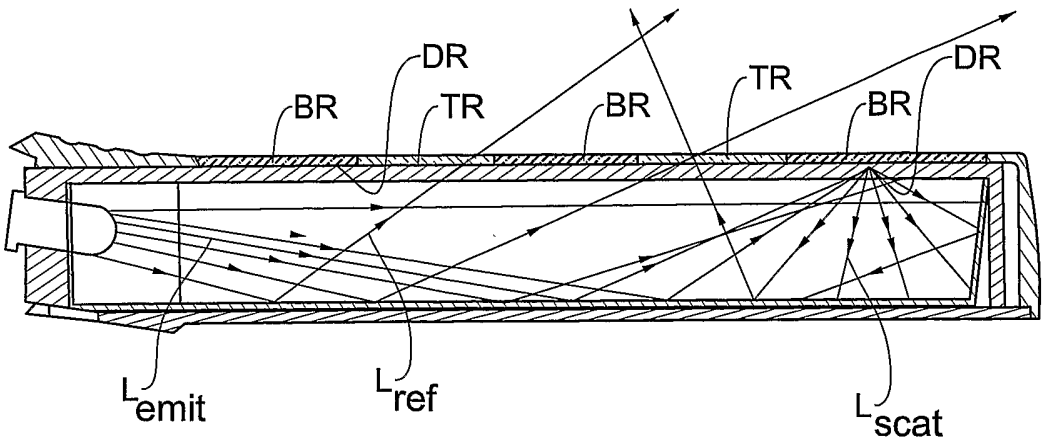


FIG. 3

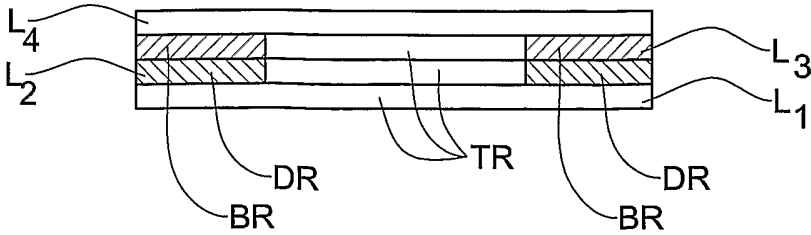
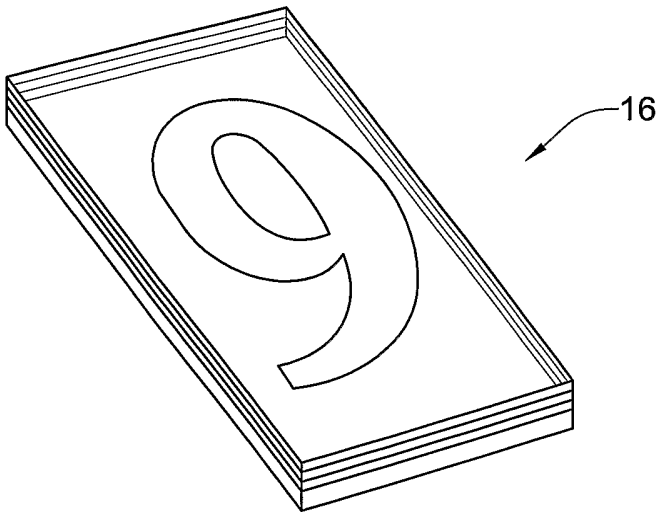


FIG. 4

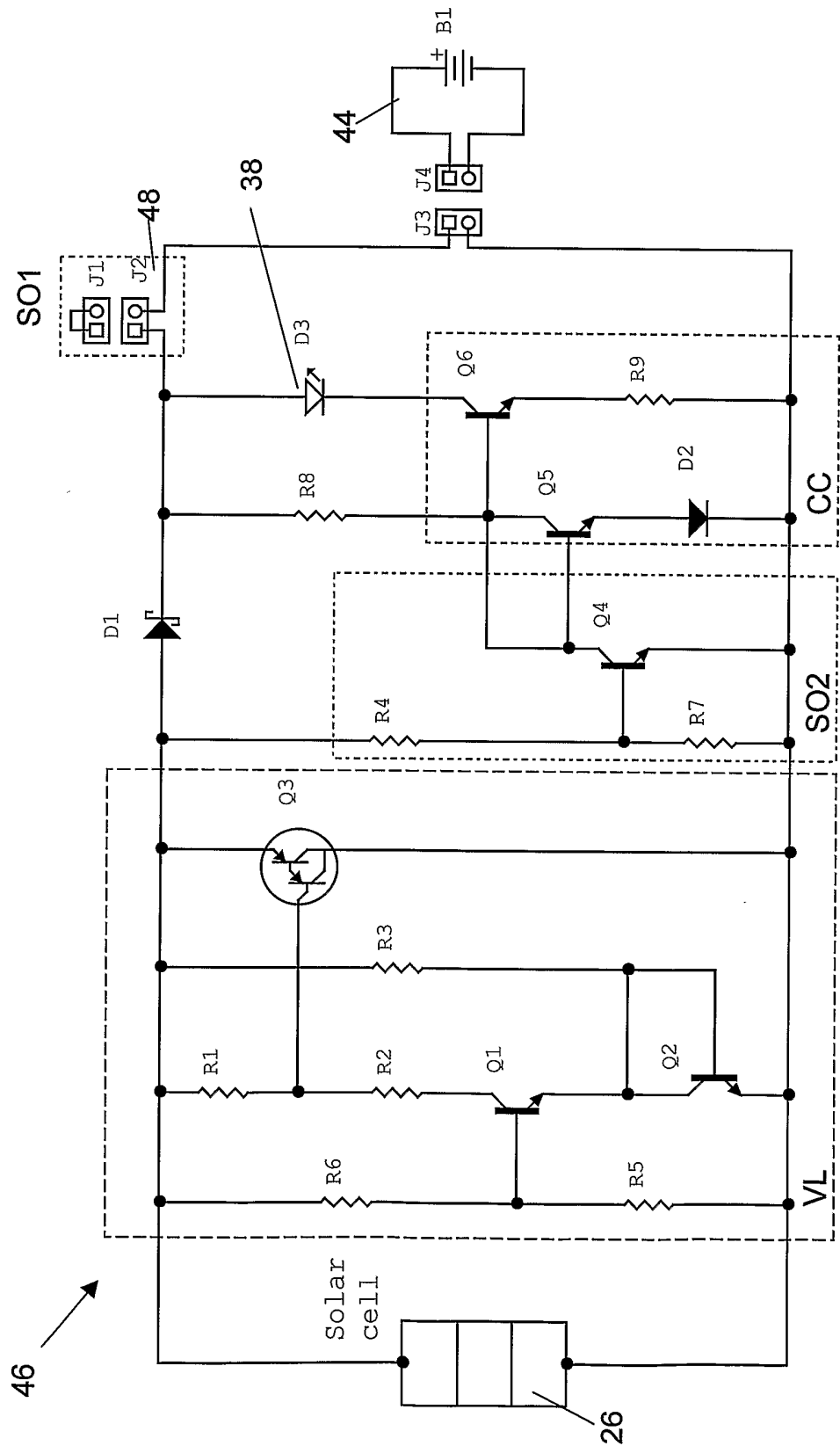


FIG.5A

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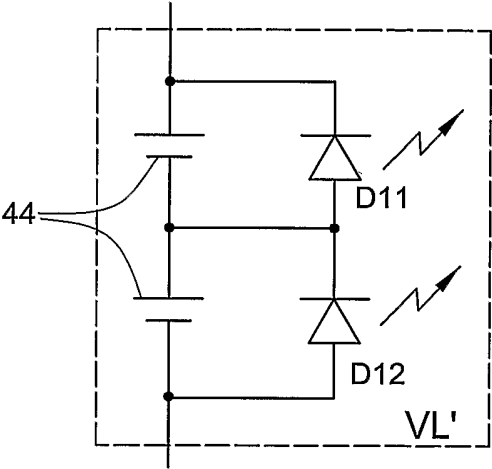


FIG. 5B

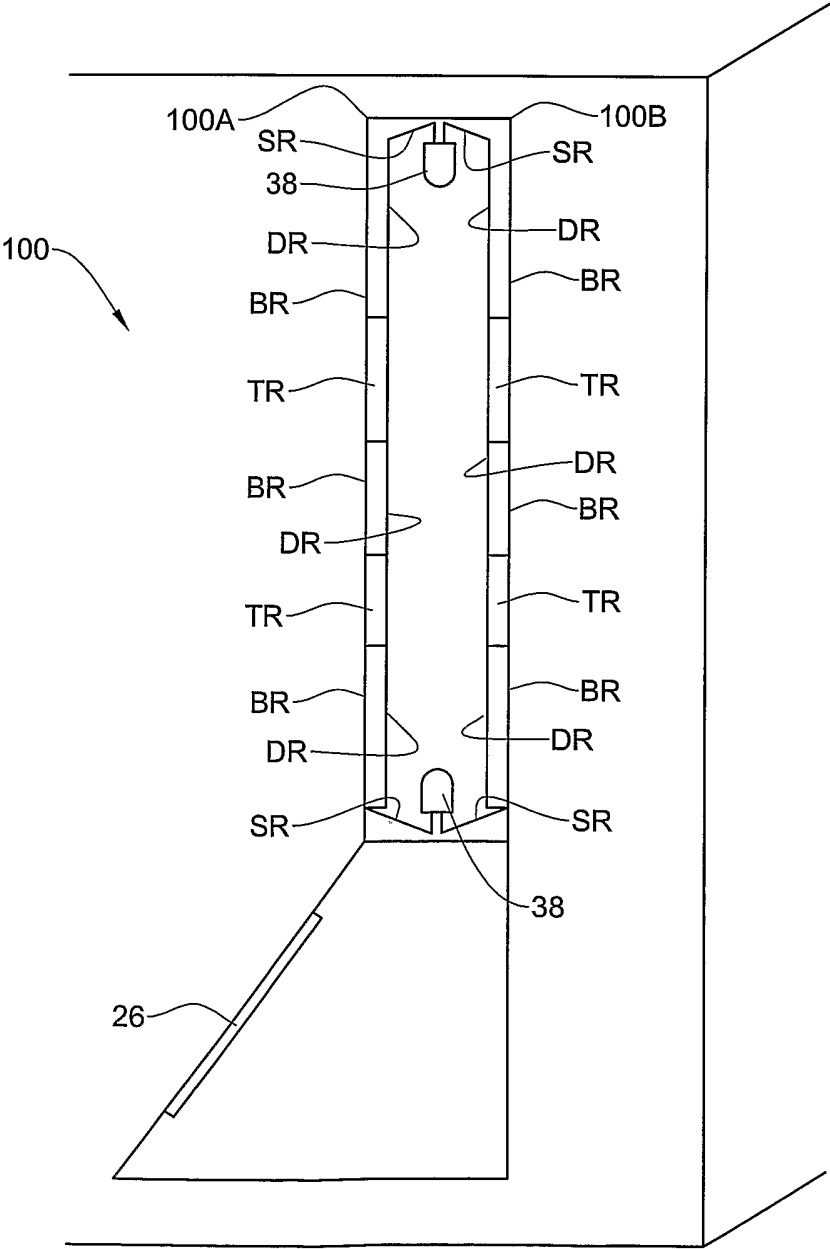


FIG. 6