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(54) Title: DOME SWITCH AND SWITCH HOUSING FOR KEYBOARD ASSEMBLY

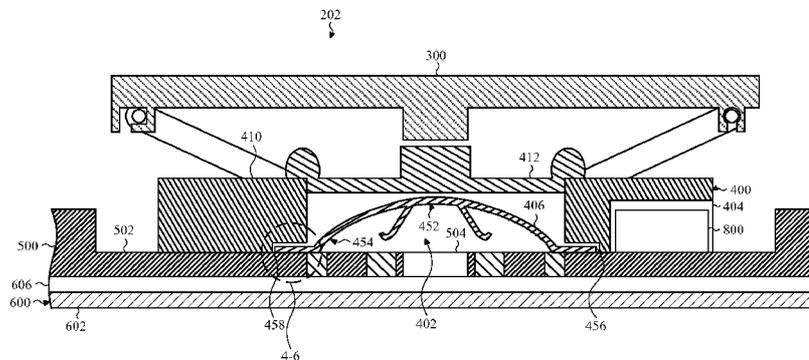


FIG. 3

(57) Abstract: A dome switch utilized in a keyboard assembly is disclosed. The keyboard assembly may include a printed circuit board having a first electrical connector formed in the printed circuit board, and a second electrical connector formed in the printed circuit board adjacent the first electrical connector. The keyboard assembly may also include an inner contact component contacting the second electrical connector of the printed circuit board. The inner contact component may be in electrical communication with the second electrical connector of the printed circuit board. Additionally, the keyboard assembly can include a dome switch surrounding the inner contact component. The dome switch may contact and may be in electrical communication with the first electrical connector of the printed circuit board.

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DOMESWITCH AND SWITCH HOUSING FOR KEYBOARD ASSEMBLY**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This Patent Cooperation Treaty patent application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/058,067, filed September 30, 2014 and titled "Keyboard Assembly," U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/129,840, filed March 7, 2015, and titled "Dome Switch for Keyboard Assembly," U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/058,074, filed September 30, 2014, and titled "Keyboard Assembly," U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/129,841, filed March 7, 2015, and titled "Key for Keyboard Assembly," U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/058,087, filed September 30, 2014, and titled "Keyboard Assembly," U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/129,842, filed March 7, 2015, and titled "Venting System for Keyboard Assembly," U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/058,081, filed September 30, 2014, and titled "Keyboard Assembly," and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/129,843, filed March 7, 2015, and titled "Light Assembly for Keyboard Assembly," the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD

[0002] The disclosure relates generally to a keyboard assembly and, more particularly, to a dome switch utilized in a keyboard assembly.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Electronic devices typically include one or more input devices such as keyboards, touchpads, mice, or touchscreens to enable a user to interact with the device. These devices can be integrated into an electronic device or can stand alone as discrete devices that can transmit signals to another device via wired or wireless connection. For example, a keyboard can be integrated into the casing of a laptop computer. When integrated within the casing of the laptop computer, all of the components of the keyboard must be included within the casing of the laptop computer.

[0004] In a conventional keyboard, users can provide inputs to electronic devices using one or more dome switches included within the key assemblies of the keyboard. Using a traditional dome switch, a user can at least partially invert a dome to close an electrical circuit underneath the dome and provide a detectable input. The dome switch is typically constructed by placing a conductive dome over a contact pad on a circuit board. When the dome is pressed, the dome can invert such that the inner surface of the dome contacts the contact pad and provides a conductive path between the periphery of the dome and the contact pad. The dome inversion can also provide a tactile 'click' that enhances the user's interaction with the switch. A user can actuate a dome switch using any suitable approach

including, for example, by applying a force directly to the dome or by pressing a cosmetic component having a nub that is aligned with the dome.

[0005] However, as a result of the construction of conventional dome switches and the electrical contacts used to provide an input to electronic device, the electrical input signal may only be sent after the dome switch has been inverted and released. For example, an electrical input signal may only be sent when a conventional dome switch is inverted and subsequently released or reshaped, using a conventional dome switch. As a result, the user input may be delayed and/or not able to provide accurate input when a user provides multiple inputs in a short amount of time. Additionally, where a user does not provide enough force to completely invert the dome switch, an input may not even be provided to the electronic device.

SUMMARY

[0006] A keyboard assembly is disclosed. The keyboard assembly comprises: a printed circuit board comprising: a first electrical connector; and a second electrical connector adjacent the first electrical connector; an inner contact component contacting and in electrical communication with the second electrical connector; and a dome switch surrounding the inner contact component, the dome switch contacting and in electrical communication with the first electrical connector; wherein the printed circuit board defines an aperture beneath the inner contact component; and the inner contact component is configured to extend into the aperture when deformed.

[0007] A keyboard assembly is disclosed. The keyboard assembly comprises a dome switch comprising a top portion positioned adjacent a keycap of the keyboard assembly, a bottom portion positioned opposite the top portion, and an end extending from the bottom portion. The keyboard assembly also comprises a printed circuit board positioned beneath the dome switch and supporting the dome switch. The end passes at least partially through at least one of the printed circuit board and a switch housing coupled to the printed circuit board, and the end is electrically grounded within at least one of the printed circuit board and the switch housing.

[0008] A keyboard assembly is disclosed. The keyboard assembly comprises a printed circuit board and a switch housing positioned on a first surface of the printed circuit board. The switch housing defining a switch opening. The keyboard assembly also comprises a dome switch positioned within the switch opening of the switch housing. The dome switch includes a set of contact protrusions extending from a body of the dome switch. Each of the set of contact protrusions extends angularly toward the printed circuit board.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] The disclosure will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

[0010] FIG. 1 shows an electronic device including a low-travel keyboard assembly,
5 according to embodiments.

[0011] FIG. 2 shows an exploded view of a single key of the low-travel keyboard assembly of FIG. 1, according to embodiments.

[0012] FIG. 3 shows a cross-section view of the single key of the low-travel keyboard assembly including a dome switch and a switch housing, taken along line CS-CS of FIG. 2,
10 according to embodiments.

[0013] FIG. 4 shows an enlarged cross-section view of a portion of the low-travel keyboard assembly including the dome switch and the switch housing as shown in FIG. 3, according to embodiments. The switch housing includes barbs for securing the dome switch within the housing.

[0014] FIG. 5 shows an enlarged cross-section view of a portion of the low-travel keyboard assembly including the dome switch and the switch housing as shown in FIG. 3, according to additional embodiments. An adhesive is positioned in a portion of the switch housing to secure the dome switch within the housing.
15

[0015] FIG. 6 shows an enlarged cross-section view of a portion of the low-travel keyboard assembly including the dome switch and the switch housing as shown in FIG. 3, according to embodiments. The dome switch is secured within the switch housing using a compression fit or a friction fit.
20

[0016] FIG. 7 shows a cross-section view of a low-travel keyboard assembly including a dome switch and a PCB, according to embodiments. An end of the dome switch is
25 positioned completely through the PCB to secure the dome switch in the low-travel keyboard assembly.

[0017] FIG. 8 shows a cross-section view of a low-travel keyboard assembly including a dome switch and a PCB, according to various embodiments. An end of the dome switch is positioned partially through the PCB to secure the dome switch in the low-travel keyboard
30 assembly.

[0018] FIG. 9 shows a dome switch of a low-travel keyboard assembly, according to embodiments.

[0019] FIG. 10 shows a dome switch of a low-travel keyboard assembly, according to additional embodiments.

[0020] FIG. 11A shows a cross-section view of the dome switch of FIG. 9, taken along line 11-11, according to embodiments. The dome switch is shown in an uncollapsed state.

[0021] FIG. 11B shows a cross-section view of the dome switch of FIG. 11A in a partially-collapsed state after a force is applied, according to embodiments.

5 [0022] FIG. 11C shows a cross-section view of the dome switch of FIG. 11B in a collapsed state after a force is applied, according to embodiments.

[0023] FIG. 12A shows a cross-section view of another dome switch and an inner contact component, according to embodiments.

10 [0024] FIG. 12B shows a cross-section view of the dome switch of FIG. 12A in a partially-collapsed state after a force is applied, according to embodiments.

[0025] FIG. 12C shows a cross-section view of the dome switch and the contact plate of FIG. 12B, the dome switch is in a collapsed state after a force is applied, according to embodiments.

15 [0026] FIG. 13 shows a cross-section front view of an additional dome switch including a conductive plug, according to embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0027] Reference will now be made in detail to representative embodiments illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It should be understood that the following descriptions are not intended to limit the embodiments to one preferred embodiment. To the contrary, it is
20 intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as can be included within the spirit and scope of the described embodiments as defined by the appended claims.

[0028] The following disclosure relates generally to a keyboard assembly and, more particularly, to a dome switch utilized in a keyboard assembly.

25 [0029] In a particular embodiment, the dome switch may include a set of tuning members integrated within a body of the dome switch and a set of contact protrusions extending from the body. The tuning members may be apertures or void spaces, for example. The contact protrusions may extend into the tuning members and may be positioned angularly toward a bottom portion of the body of the dome switch. The protrusions may contact an electrical
30 connector to cooperatively generate an electrical signal when the dome switch is in a partially-collapsed state. As such, a user may not need to completely collapse the dome switch before an electrical connection is made within a keyboard assembly. This may result in faster response and/or interaction time between a user and the electronic device utilizing a keyboard assembly including the dome switch. Additionally, the travel distance of the dome switch of the keyboard assembly is also reduced. With a reduced travel distance, the height

and/or size of the keyboard assembly, the components of the keyboard assembly and/or the electronic device utilizing the keyboard assembly can also be reduced.

5 **[0030]** In another particular embodiment, the dome switch may surround an inner contact component contacting and in electrical communication with electrical connectors formed on a printed circuit board. The inner contact component may be configured as a plate, a second dome switch, a strip, a plug, or any other component that may be in electrical communication with the printed circuit board. The inner contact component is also positioned above the printed circuit board and positioned below and/or surrounded by the dome switch.

10 **[0031]** When the dome switch is partially collapsed, it contacts the inner contact component and an electrical connection is formed, thereby generating an input signal for the electronic device. In some embodiments, the dome switch and inner contact component may thus cooperatively form the electrical connection. Further, the use of the inner contact component with the dome switch improves response and/or interaction time with the
15 electronic device, and/or reduces the travel distance of the dome switch for forming an electrical signal. The reduction in the travel distance allows the keyboard assembly including the dome switch and inner contact component to require less space within the electronic device, which can result in a reduction in size of the keyboard assembly and/or the electronic device.

20 **[0032]** These and other embodiments are discussed below with reference to FIGs. 1-13. However, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the detailed description given herein with respect to these Figures is for explanatory purposes only and should not be construed as limiting.

[0033] FIG. 1 shows an electronic device 100 including a low-travel keyboard assembly
25 200 that may incorporate a dome switch with tuning members and contact protrusions, as described in more detail below with respect to FIGs. 2 and 3. In a non-limiting example, as shown in FIG. 1, electronic device 100 may be a laptop computer. However, it is understood that electronic device 100 may be configured as any suitable electronic device that may utilize low-travel keyboard assembly 200. Other embodiments can implement electronic
30 device 100 differently, such as, for example, a desktop computer, a tablet computing device, a smartphone, a gaming device, a display, a digital music player, a wearable computing device or display, a health monitoring device, and so on. Electronic device 100 may include a top case 102. Top case 102 may take the form of an exterior, protective casing or shell for electronic device 100 and the various internal components (for example, low-travel keyboard
35 assembly 200) of electronic device 100. Top case 102 may be formed as a single, integral

component or may have a group of distinct components that may be configured to be coupled to one another, as discussed herein. Additionally, top case 102 may be formed from any suitable material that provides a protective casing or shell for electronic device 100 and the various components included in electronic device 100. In non-limiting examples, top case 102 may be made from metal, a ceramic, a rigid plastic or another polymer, a fiber-matrix composite, and so on.

[0034] Low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may be included within electronic device 100 to allow a user to interact with electronic device 100. As shown in FIG. 1, low-travel keyboard assembly 200 is positioned within and/or may be received by top case 102 of electronic device 100. Low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may include a set of keycaps 300 positioned within and partially protruding through and/or surrounded by top case 102 of electronic device 100. As discussed herein, keycaps 300 are depressed and displaced to interact and/or collapse a dome switch of low-travel keyboard assembly 200, which in turn forms an electrical signal or input to electronic device 100.

[0035] As discussed herein, each key of the low-travel keyboard assembly 200 includes a dome switch positioned below a keycap 300. The dome switch is configured to provide input to electronic device 100 when keycap 300 is depressed by a user. The dome switch can include a set of contact protrusions extending from the body. The contact protrusions extend into tuning members, toward electrical connectors or contacts formed on an internal component (e.g., a printed circuit board or other substrate) of the electronic device 100. The protrusions can contact an electrical connector and thus generate an electrical signal (e.g., an input to electronic device 100) when the dome switch is only partially collapsed.

[0036] In another embodiment, the dome switch of the low-travel keyboard assembly 200 can include a contact plate, second dome, strip or plug formed below the dome switch and in electrical communication with the electrical connectors or contacts formed on an internal component of the electronic device 100. Dependent on the size and/or position on the dome switch, contact plate and/or plug, the dome switch can contact the plate or plug form the electrical signal in electronic device 100 without necessarily being completely compressed or collapsed. Similar to the dome switch having the contact protrusions, the dome switch contacting the plate or plug to form the electrical signal may do so without being completely collapsed, thereby increasing input response speed and/or interaction time with electronic device 100, as well as decreasing a travel distance of keycap 300, and thereby reducing a required height of keycap 300 and/or low-travel keyboard assembly 200, as compared to conventional keyboards.

[0037] Additionally, and as discussed herein, the dome switch is positioned within and substantially surrounded by a switch housing of low-travel keyboard assembly 200. The switch housing substantially protects and/or seals the dome switch from being damaged over the operational life of electronic device 100. A portion of the dome switch can be positioned through a portion of the switch housing of low-travel keyboard assembly 200 and/or at least a portion of an internal component (e.g., printed circuit board) of the electronic device 100 coupled to and/or positioned adjacent the switch housing. Positioning a portion of the dome switch through the switch housing of low-travel keyboard assembly 200 and/or at least a portion of an internal component of the electronic device 100 secures the dome switch within low-travel keyboard assembly 200, and prevents the dome switch from becoming misaligned or removed from electronic device 100.

[0038] In the non-limiting example shown in FIG. 1, where electronic device 100 is a laptop computer, low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may be positioned within and/or may be received by electronic device 100, as discussed herein. In an additional embodiment, low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may be a distinct, standalone component and may be in electronic communication (for example, wired, wireless, Bluetooth, etc.) with electronic device 100.

[0039] FIG. 2 shows a detailed exploded view of a portion of top case 102 of electronic device 100 and a single key structure 202 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200. FIG. 3 shows a cross-section view of electronic device 100 and low-travel key structure 202, taken along line CS-CS in FIG. 2. It is understood that similarly named components or similarly numbered components may function in a substantially similar fashion, may include similar materials and/or may include similar interactions with other components. Redundant explanation of such components has been omitted for clarity.

[0040] As shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, top case 102 of electronic device 100 may include one or more key holes 104 formed therethrough. Top case 102 may also include supports, such as ribs, positioned between the keycaps 300, and may substantially surround and/or may be positioned within the space between the keycaps 300 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0041] Low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may be formed from a number of layers or components positioned adjacent to and/or coupled to one another. The components positioned in layers may be positioned adjacent to and/or coupled to one another and may be sandwiched between top case 102 and a bottom case (not shown) of electronic device 100.

[0042] The keycaps 300 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may be positioned within, and extend through and/or partially above key holes 104 of top case 102. Each of the keycaps 300 may include a glyph 302 positioned on a top or exposed surface of the keycap 300. Each glyph 302 of keycap 300 may be substantially transparent to allow a light to be emitted through and/or illuminate keycap 300. In the non-limiting example shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, keycap 300 may be substantially opaque, except for glyph 302. As a result, glyph 302 and the perimeter of keycap 300 may be substantially illuminated by light emitted within low-travel keyboard assembly 200. The keycaps 300 may be positioned above corresponding switch housings 400 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200, and may interact with, a corresponding switch housing 400 and components positioned therein (e.g., dome switch).

[0043] As shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, each switch housing 400 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may include a dome switch opening 402 formed partially or completely through switch housing 400, and a light source recess 404 formed within each switch housing 400. Additionally shown in FIG. 3, dome switch opening 402 may receive and/or house a dome switch 406 for low-travel keyboard assembly 200 which forms an electrical signal to interact with electronic device 100 (see, FIG. 1). Light source recess 404 is formed in switch housing 400 and may receive a light source assembly 800 (see, FIG. 3), which may emit light through switch housing 400 for illuminating keycap 300 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0044] As shown in FIG. 3 and discussed herein in detail, dome switch opening 402 may receive and/or house dome switch 406, which may be collapsed by keycap 300 to form an electrical connection or signal to interact with electronic device 100. Dome switch 406 (positioned within dome switch opening 402) may include a distinct configuration or structure that facilitates an electrical connection, although this is not necessary and some dome switches 406 may lack such configurations/structures. Briefly, dome switch 406 may include one or more protrusion extending toward PCB 500. These protrusions may be angled toward the PCB and/or may contact PCB 500 to generate an electrical signal when dome switch 406 is at least partially collapsed, as discussed herein. Additionally, dome switch 406 includes an end and/or bottom portion that is secured within switch housing 400 and/or PCB 500 to prevent dome switch from becoming removed from and/or misaligned within switch housing 400.

[0045] As shown in FIG. 3, switch housing 400 may include a body portion 410 and a top panel 412 formed integrally and molded to body portion 410. Body portion 410 of switch housing 400 may include dome switch opening 402 and light source recess 404 formed

adjacent dome switch opening 402, and may be directly coupled to PCB 500 within recess 502, as shown in FIG. 3. Top panel 412 may cover switch opening 402 formed in body portion 410. Body portion 410 may be formed from a rigid material for supporting keycap 300 during operation of low-travel keyboard assembly 200 and/or protecting the various components (e.g., dome switch 406, light source assembly 800) included within switch housing 400. Top panel 412 may be formed from a substantially flexible or deformable material to protect dome switch 406 from undesired wear caused by keycap 300 impacting dome switch 406 causing dome switch to collapse, as discussed herein. The materials forming body portion 410 and/or top panel 412 may include transparent properties to allow light emitted by the light source assembly 800 to pass through body portion 410 toward keycap 300, and/or reflective properties for reflecting the light emitted by the light source assembly 800 to be redirected toward keycap 300. The light source of the light source assembly may be a light-emitting diode, organic light-emitting diode, quantum dot, cold cathode fluorescent lamp, or any other suitable light source.

[0046] Low-travel keyboard assembly 200 may also include a printed circuit board (PCB) 500 positioned below the group of switch housings 400. As shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, PCB 500 may include a number of recesses 502 formed within PCB 500; each recess 502 of PCB 500 may receive and secure a corresponding portion of switch housing 400. PCB 500 may also include one or more apertures 504 formed completely through PCB 500 in recess 502. As shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, aperture 504 of PCB 500 may be substantially aligned with dome switch opening 402 of switch housing 400 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200. As discussed herein, the apertures 504 of PCB 500 may be utilized to receive a portion of dome switch 406 positioned within switch housing 400 when dome switch 406 is collapsed by keycap 300. PCB 500 may provide a rigid support structure for switch housing 400 and the various components forming low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0047] Low-travel keyboard assembly 200, as shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, may include a keyboard shield 600 positioned below PCB 500. Keyboard shield 600 may be formed from a conductive adhesive sheet 602 adhered to PCB 500 opposite switch housing 400. Conductive adhesive sheet 602 of shield 600 may include a venting system 604 which vents air expelled from switch housing 400 when dome switch 406 is collapsed by keycap 300, as discussed herein. As shown in FIGs. 2 and 3, venting system 604 may include a group of channels 606 formed within and/or partially through conductive adhesive sheet 602 of shield 600 which may be in fluid communication and/or may be substantially aligned with dome switch opening 402 formed in switch housing 400 and aperture 504 formed through PCB 500. Conductive adhesive sheet 602 of keyboard shield 600 may be utilized to transmit signals to and/or from PCB 500 of keyboard assembly 200 during user interaction.

Adhesive sheet 602 of shield 600 is shown as separated from PCB 500 of keyboard assembly 200 in this cross-sectional view, insofar as the cross-section is taken through a channel 606 {see, FIG. 2) of shield 600.

[0048] As discussed herein, and shown in FIGs. 3-8, dome switch 406 may be positioned within dome switch opening 402 of switch housing 400 and may form an electrical contact within low-travel keyboard assembly 200 when a user interacts with electronic device 100 (e.g., presses a key). Dome switch 406 may be substantially secured within dome switch opening 402 of switch housing 400 to prevent dome switch 406 from moving within dome switch opening 402 and ultimately being electrically disconnected and/or unable to form an electrical contact within low-travel keyboard assembly 200. Dome switch 406 may be coupled to and/or positioned at least partially through switch housing 400 and/or PCB 500 to secure dome switch 406 within switch housing 400.

[0049] As shown in FIG. 3, dome switch 406 may have a top portion 452 positioned adjacent (but not necessarily touching) keycap 300 and top panel 412 of switch housing 400. Dome switch 406 may also have a bottom portion 454 positioned opposite top portion 452. As shown in FIG. 3, bottom portion 454 may be coupled and positioned at least partially through switch housing 400 coupled to PCB 500. More specifically, an end 456 of bottom portion 454 of dome switch 406 may be positioned within and/or coupled to a recess 458 formed through the sidewalls of switch housing 400. As shown in FIG. 3, recess 458 may extend only partially through switch housing 400 and may be formed in switch housing 400, adjacent PCB 500. The end 456 of dome switch 406 may be a protrusion, projection, semicircular section, or the like. Typically, although not necessarily, multiple ends project from a single dome switch.

[0050] FIGs. 4-6 show an enlarged portion of dome switch 406 positioned within recess 458 of switch housing 400 of FIG. 3, according to embodiments. As shown in FIG. 4 and discussed herein, end 456 of bottom portion 454 (see, FIG. 3) of dome switch 406 may be positioned within and/or coupled or secured within recess 458 of body portion 410 of switch housing 400. Recess 458 formed in switch housing 400 may have barbs 460 formed within recess 458. More specifically, as shown in FIG. 4, barbs, detents, protrusions and other retaining elements 460 (collectively, "barbs") may be formed within recess 458 and may contact and/or secure end 456 of dome switch 406 within recess 458 between switch housing 400 and PCB 500. The barbs 460 may secure end 456 within recess 458 by gripping or partially inserting a portion of each barb 460 into end 456 of dome switch 406.

[0051] FIGs. 5 and 6 depict additional features for securing end 456 within recess 458 of switch housing 400. Specifically, FIG. 5 depicts switch housing 400 including an adhesive

462 positioned within recess 458 for securing or adhering end 456 within recess 458. As shown in FIG. 5, adhesive 462 may be formed or positioned within recess 458 and may adhere to end 456 of dome switch 406 to body portion 410 of switch housing and PCB 500. As shown in FIG. 5, adhesive 462 may be positioned on a first surface 512 of PCB 500, adjacent recess 458, to secure end 456 of dome switch 406 within recess 458 of switch housing 400.

[0052] FIG. 6 depicts end 456 of bottom portion 454 (see, FIG. 3) of dome switch 406 being secured within recess 458 of switch housing 400 via a compression fit or friction fit. Recess 458 formed in body portion 410 may have a height (H) substantially equal to a thickness (T) of end 456 of dome switch 406. As such, when end 456 is positioned within recess 458, end 456 may be sandwiched between recess 458 of switch housing 400 and PCB 500. As a result, a compression or friction fit may be formed between end 456 of dome switch 406 of switch housing 400 and PCB 500 for securing end 456 within recess 458.

[0053] FIG. 7 shows end 456 of dome switch 406 positioned completely through and/or secured only to PCB 500, according to embodiments. As shown in FIG. 7, end 456 of dome switch 406 may be positioned through a through hole 520 of PCB 500 and may be secured to a second surface 518 of PCB 500 opposite first surface 512. Through hole 520 of PCB 500 may be formed adjacent a first electrical connector 522 of PCB 500 and opposite second electrical connector 524. As shown in FIG. 7, through hole 520 may be formed in PCB 500 for allowing end 456 of dome switch 406 to be secured to PCB 500, specifically, second surface 518, while also allowing dome switch 406 to remain in continuous electrical contact with first electrical connector 522. Bottom portion 454 of dome switch 406 may remain in electrical contact with first electrical connector 522 of PCB 500, and dome switch 406 may be maintained within dome switch opening 402 by passing end 456 through PCB 500 and securing end 456 to second surface 518 of PCB 500. In some embodiments, the electrical connector 522 may be positioned within the recess 458 or on second surface 518, such that the end 456 of the dome switch is in electrical connection with the electrical connector instead of (or in addition to) another portion of the dome switch.

[0054] FIG. 8 shows end 456 of dome switch 406 positioned partially through and/or secured to PCB 500. As shown in FIG. 8, end 456 of dome switch 406 may be positioned partially through PCB 500 and may be secured within a PCB recess 526 of PCB 500. PCB recess 526 may be formed partially through PCB 500, such that end 456 of dome switch 406 is positioned and/or secured within PCB 500 between first surface 512 and second surface 518 of PCB 500. End 456 of dome switch 406 may be secured within PCB recess 526 using barbs, adhesive, or a compression/friction fit, as previously discussed herein with respect to

FIGs. 4-6. Additionally, PCB recess 526 of PCB 500, like through hole 520 (see, FIG. 7), may be formed in PCB 500 for allowing end 456 of dome switch 406 to be secured to PCB 500, while also allowing bottom portion 454 of dome switch 406 to remain in continuous electrical contact with first electrical connector 522.

5 **[0055]** As shown in FIGs. 3-8, end 456 may be electrically grounded on PCB 500. More specifically, as shown in FIGs. 3-8, end 456, whether positioned in recess 458 of switch housing 400 (see, FIGs. 3-6), completely through PCB 500 (see, FIG. 7) or partially through PCB 500 (see, FIG. 8), may contact PCB 500 and may be electrically grounded.

[0056] FIGs. 9 and 10 depict illustrative top views of dome switch 406 of low-travel
10 keyboard assembly 200. As discussed herein with respect to FIGs. 3-8, dome switch 406 may include top portion 452 and bottom portion 454 positioned adjacent top portion 452. Dome switch 406 may also have a number of tuning members 464 integrated within dome switch 406. As shown in FIGs. 9 and 10, tuning members 464 may be apertures, void spaces, stiffened or strengthened regions, and so on, formed through dome switch 406,
15 between top portion 452 and bottom portion 454. Tuning members 464 may be formed in dome switch 406 to adjust and/or tune the amount of force required to move dome switch from an uncollapsed state to a collapsed state, as discussed herein.

[0057] Dome switch 406 may also have one or more arms 466 extending from bottom portion 454 to top portion 452. As shown in FIGs. 9 and 10, as a result of forming tuning
20 members 464 in dome switch 406, arms 466 may be formed in dome switch 406 to connect top portion 452 and bottom portion 454. Additionally, the arms 466 may provide structural support to dome switch 406 in an uncollapsed state and may substantially deform in a collapsed state, as discussed herein.

[0058] As shown in FIGs. 9 and 10, dome switch 406 may also have one or more contact
25 protrusions 468. The contact protrusions 468 may extend into tuning members 464. More specifically, the contact protrusions 468 may extend partially into tuning members 464 from top portion 452 of dome switch 406 (see, FIG. 9), or at least one of the arms 466 of dome switch 406 (see, FIG. 10). As shown in FIG. 9, each tuning member 464 of dome switch 406 may have a distinct contact protrusion 468 extending from top portion 452 in tuning member
30 464. Distinct from FIG. 9, dome switch 406 shown in FIG. 10 may only include two distinct contact protrusions 468 that may extend from a distinct arm 466 into tuning member 464. The contact protrusions 468 may be any suitable shape or size, and may be formed integrally with (or separately from) the dome switch 406. The contact protrusions may be stepped or otherwise discontinuously joined to the dome switch or may form a uniform
35 surface therewith.

[0059] Dome switch 406, as shown in FIGs. 9 and 10, may be at least partially formed from a conductive material for forming an electrical contact within low-travel keyboard assembly 200. In a non-limiting example shown in FIG. 9, the contact protrusions 468 may be formed integrally within dome switch 406, where dome switch 406 is formed entirely from an electrically conductive material that may be substantially deformable. In another non-limiting example shown in FIG. 10, the contact protrusions 468 may be distinct from and separately coupled to the arms 466 of dome switch 406. The contact protrusions 468 in FIG. 10 may be formed from an electrically conductive material, and the remainder of dome switch 406 (e.g., top portion 452, bottom portion 454, arms 466) may be formed from a distinct electrically conductive material. As discussed herein, dome switch 406, as a whole, may be formed (partially or fully) or incorporate a structure made from electrically conductive material to form an electrical contact or signal within low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0060] FIGs. 11A-11C show a front cross-sectional view of dome switch 406 taken along line 11-11 in FIG. 9 in various states of collapse/compression. In addition to extending into tuning member 464 of dome switch 406, as shown in FIG. 9, the contact protrusions 468 may extend and/or be positioned angularly toward bottom portion 454 of dome switch 406. In a non-limiting example shown in FIG. 11A, the contact protrusions 468 may extend angularly toward PCB 500 and may be positioned between top portion 452 and bottom portion 454 of dome switch 406 in an uncollapsed state. The contact protrusions 468 may also be substantially aligned with and/or positioned above second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 in an uncollapsed state of dome switch 406. As discussed herein with respect to FIG. 7, bottom portion 454 of dome switch may remain in electrical contact with first electrical connector 522 of PCB 500.

[0061] The contact protrusions 468 may have a substantially linear armature 470 extending from dome switch 406 and a curved portion 472 extending from an end of the linear armature 470. As shown in FIG. 11A, curved portion 472 may be formed integrally with and extend from substantially linear armature 470 toward second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500. Also, curved portion 472 may be positioned between top portion 452 and bottom portion 454 in an uncollapsed state of dome switch 406. Contact protrusion 468 may include a curved contact surface 474 for contacting a second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500. As discussed herein, substantially linear armature 470 and curved portion 472 may be formed from an electrically conductive material.

[0062] FIG. 11B shows dome switch 406 in a partially-collapsed state. As discussed herein, a force (F) may be applied to top portion 452 via keycap 300 and/or top panel 412 of switch housing 400 to deform dome switch 406 to form an electrical connection or signal

within low-travel keyboard assembly 200 of electronic device 100 (see, FIG. 1). In a partially-collapsed state of dome switch 406, top portion 452 and/or armatures or arms 466 (see, FIG. 9) may only partially-deform and/or may not be completely collapsed. In the non-limiting example shown in FIG. 11B, top portion 452 of dome switch 406 may be
5 substantially parallel with PCB 500 in a partially-collapsed state.

[0063] Additionally, as shown in FIG. 11B, the contact protrusions 468 may contact second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 when dome switch 406 is at least partially collapsed. More specifically, curved contact surface 474 of contact protrusion 468 may contact second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 when dome switch 406 is in a partially-
10 collapsed state. As shown in FIG. 11B, when dome switch 406 is at least partially collapsed, curved contact surface 474 and curved portion 472 may contact second electrical connector 524 at a first position (P1). As a result of contact protrusion 468 contacting second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500, an electrical connection may be formed between dome switch 406 and PCB 500, creating an electrical signal within low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0064] FIG. 11C depicts dome switch 406 in a completely collapsed/compressed state. When dome switch 406 is completely collapsed/compressed, top portion 452 and/or arms 466 (see, FIG. 9) may deform and/or may collapse such that top portion 452 of dome switch 406 is substantially in alignment with bottom portion 454. In a non-limiting example shown in FIG. 11C, top portion 452 of dome switch 406 may also be positioned within aperture 504
20 formed in PCB 500 in the collapsed state of dome switch 406. By extending top portion 452 through aperture 504 of PCB 500 in a collapsed state of dome switch 406, an improved tactile feel or click may be experienced by the user of low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0065] Like FIG. 11B, the contact protrusions 468 may contact second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 when dome switch 406 is collapsed/compressed. As shown in FIG. 11C curved contact surface 474 (see, FIG. 11A) of contact protrusion 468 may remain
25 in contact and/or slidingly contact second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 during collapse of the switch. In the non-limiting example, when dome switch 406 is in the collapsed state, curved contact surface 474 of curved portion 472 may contact second electrical connector 524 at a second position (P2). The second position (P2) of contact for curved portion 472 of contact protrusion 468 may be closer to first electrical connector 522 of PCB 500 than the first position (P1) in the partially-collapsed state of dome switch 406, as shown in FIG. 11B. That is, when dome switch 406 moves from a partially-collapsed state (see, FIG. 11B) to a fully collapsed state (see, FIG. 11C), curved portion 472 of contact protrusion 468 may maintain its contact with second electrical connector 524 and slide
30 toward first electrical connector 522. As a result of contact protrusion 468 maintaining its
35

contact with second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500, an electrical connection may continue to be formed between dome switch 406 and PCB 500, creating an electrical signal within low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

5 **[0066]** Additionally, as shown in FIG. 11C, a portion of substantially linear armature 470 may also contact second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 in a collapsed state of dome switch 406. In the non-limiting example, as curved portion 472 slidably contacts second electrical connector 524 and top portion 452 of dome switch 406 deforms or collapses, substantially linear armature 470 of contact protrusion 468 may move toward PCB 500 and may contact second electrical connector 524 to also aid in maintaining the electrical
10 connection formed between dome switch 406 and PCB 500.

[0067] As a result of the configuration of the contact protrusions 468 in dome switch 406 and contact protrusion 468 contacting second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500 in a partially-collapsed state, an electrical connection may be formed between dome switch 406 and PCB 500 before dome switch 406 is completely collapsed. As such, a user may not be
15 required to completely depress the keycap 300 and/or collapse dome switch 406 before an electrical connection is made within low-travel keyboard assembly 200. This may result in faster response and/or interaction time between a user and electronic device 100 including low-travel keyboard assembly 200.

[0068] Although shown in FIGs. 11A-1 1C as having contact protrusions 468 that extend
20 angularly toward PCB 500, dome switch 406 may have distinct configurations. In a non-limiting example shown in FIGs. 12A-1 2C, dome switch 406 may substantially surround an inner contact component, such as for example, a contact plate, strip, or second dome 476 (hereafter, "contact plate 476") contacting and/or in electrical communication with second electrical connector 524 of PCB 500. Dome switch 406 and contact plate 476 may be
25 partially or fully formed from a substantially flexible, conductive material (or may incorporate a structure made of a conductive material), such that when dome switch 406 is partially-collapsed (see, FIG. 12B) or completely collapsed (see, FIG. 12C), dome switch 406 contacts contact plate 476 to complete an electrical circuit and/or form an electrical signal within low-travel keyboard assembly 200, as discussed herein. Thus, the dome switch and
30 contact plate may cooperatively generate the electrical signal.

[0069] Additionally, contact plate 476 may be configured as a substantially flat strip of conductive material that may be contacted by dome switch 406 to generate an electrical signal. As shown in FIG. 12B, when dome switch 406 is partially-collapsed, dome switch 406 contacts contact plate 476 to generate the electrical signal within low-travel keyboard

assembly 200 (see, FIGs. 1-3), without necessarily deforming or deflecting contact plate 476 (e.g., the contact plate is undeformed).

[0070] In another non-limiting embodiment, contact plate 476 may be a substantially curved plate or strip that may have a curvature similar to the curvature of the collapsed or deformed dome switch 406, when dome switch 406 contacts contact plate 476 to create an electrical signal. In the non-limiting example, the curvature of contact plate 476 may substantially receive and/or match dome switch 406 when dome switch 406 is collapsed. In the non-limiting examples, contact plate 476 may be formed from a substantially compliant conductive material, as discussed herein, or alternatively, may be formed from a substantially rigid conductive material.

[0071] Additionally, and as similarly discussed herein with respect to FIG. 12C, both dome switch 406 and contact plate 476 may deform when dome switch 406 is in a collapsed state and at least a portion of one or both may be positioned within aperture 504 of PCB 500. In the non-limiting example shown in FIG. 12C, both dome switch 406 and contact plate 476 may deform or deflect when dome switch 406 is completely collapsed, and a portion of dome switch 406 and/or contact plate 476 may be enter into aperture 504 of PCB 500. In some embodiments, contact plate 476 and/or dome switch 406 may deform to such an extent that it (or they) extend completely through the aperture 504 and are flush with a base of PCB 500, or even extend below the base. By permitting one or both of the contact plate 476 (e.g., inner contact component) and dome switch 406 to enter into and/or pass through aperture 504, the overall space above the PCB 500 that is required for the dome switch 406 and/or inner contact component 476 to deform, collapse, and/or cooperatively form an electrical signal may be reduced.

[0072] FIG. 13 shows another configuration of dome switch 406 of low-travel keyboard assembly 200, according to embodiments. As shown in FIG. 13, aperture of PCB 500 (see, FIGs. 11A-1 2C) may be substantially filled with an inner contact component, such as a conductive plug 478. Conductive plug 478 is in electrical communication with second electrical connectors 524. Conductive plug 478 may be formed from a substantially conductive material that may be molded, deposited or formed and subsequently pressed into aperture 504 of PCB 500, for forming an electrical connection within low-travel keyboard assembly 200. When dome switch 406 is in a collapsed state (shown in phantom), dome switch 406 may contact an enlarged contact surface 480 of conductive plug 478 to complete an electrical circuit and/or form an electrical signal within low-travel keyboard assembly 200, as discussed herein.

[0073] Although discussed herein as a keyboard assembly, it is understood that the disclosed embodiments may be used in a variety of input devices used in various electronic devices. That is, the low-travel keyboard assembly and the components of the assembly discussed herein may be utilized or implemented in a variety of input devices for an
5 electronic device including, but not limited to: buttons, switches, toggles, wheels, and touch screens.

[0074] The foregoing description, for purposes of explanation, used specific nomenclature to provide a thorough understanding of the described embodiments. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the specific details are not required
10 in order to practice the described embodiments. Thus, the foregoing descriptions of the specific embodiments described herein are presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not targeted to be exhaustive or to limit the embodiments to the precise forms disclosed. It will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many modifications and variations are possible in view of the above teachings.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A keyboard assembly comprising :
a printed circuit board comprising :
a first electrical connector; and
a second electrical connector adjacent the first electrical connector;
5 an inner contact component contacting and in electrical communication with
the second electrical connector; and
a dome switch surrounding the inner contact component, the dome switch contacting
and in electrical communication with the first electrical connector; wherein
the printed circuit board defines an aperture beneath the inner contact component;
10 and
the inner contact component is configured to extend into the aperture when
deformed.
2. The keyboard assembly of claim 1, wherein the inner contact component comprises
a strip formed from a substantially flexible, conductive material.
3. The keyboard assembly of claim 2, wherein the dome switch and the strip are
operative to cooperatively generate an electrical signal.
4. The keyboard assembly of claim 2, wherein :
the dome switch contacts the strip when the dome switch is partially collapsed; and
the strip is undeformed when the dome switch is partially collapsed.
5. The keyboard assembly of claim 1, wherein :
the inner contact component comprises a conductive plug positioned in the aperture;
and
the conductive plug is in electrical communication with the second electrical
5 connector.
6. The keyboard assembly of claim 5, wherein the dome switch contacts a contact
surface of the conductive plug.
7. A keyboard assembly, comprising :
a dome switch comprising :
a top portion positioned adjacent a keycap of the keyboard assembly;
a bottom portion positioned opposite the top portion ; and
5 an end extending from the bottom portion ; and

a printed circuit board positioned beneath the dome switch and supporting the dome switch; wherein

the end passes at least partially through at least one of the printed circuit board and a switch housing coupled to the printed circuit board; and

10 the end is electrically grounded within at least one of the printed circuit board and the switch housing.

8. The keyboard assembly of claim 7, wherein the dome switch is operative to collapse at least partially through an aperture formed in the printed circuit board.

9. The keyboard assembly of claim 8, wherein the printed circuit board comprises:
a first surface positioned adjacent the bottom portion of the dome switch; and
a second surface positioned opposite the first surface; wherein
the end of the dome switch extends completely through the printed circuit board and

5 onto the second surface of the printed circuit board.

10. The keyboard assembly of claim 9, wherein the end is positioned partially through the printed circuit board and is grounded within the printed circuit board.

11. The keyboard assembly of claim 7, wherein the dome switch comprises:
a body; and
a set of contact protrusions extending from the body, each of the set of contact protrusions extending angularly toward the printed circuit board.

12. A keyboard assembly, comprising:
a printed circuit board;
a switch housing positioned on the printed circuit board, the switch housing defining a switch opening; and

5 a dome switch positioned within the switch opening of the switch housing, and comprising one or more contact protrusions extending from a body of the dome switch; wherein

each of the one or more contact protrusions extend angularly toward the printed circuit board.

13. The keyboard assembly of claim 12, further comprising a keycap positioned above the switch housing, and collapsing the dome switch to form an electrical connection.

14. The keyboard assembly of claim 12, further comprising:
a first electrical connector in the printed circuit board, and in contact with a bottom portion of the dome switch;

a second electrical connector in the printed circuit board and substantially aligned
5 with the one or more contact protrusions of the dome switch; and

an aperture formed in the printed circuit board adjacent the second electrical
connector, the opening aligned with the switch opening of the switch housing.

15. The keyboard assembly of claim 14, wherein the one or more contact protrusions of
the dome switch are positioned above the second electrical connector formed in the printed
circuit board when the dome switch is uncollapsed.

16. The keyboard assembly of claim 15, wherein the one or more contact protrusions of
the dome switch contact the second electrical connector at a first position when the dome
switch is partially collapsed.

17. The keyboard assembly of claim 16, wherein the one or more contact protrusions of
the dome switch contact the second electrical connector at a second position when the
dome switch is fully collapsed.

18. The keyboard assembly of claim 17, wherein the one or more contact protrusions of
the dome switch collapse in order to contact the second electrical connector at the second
position.

19. The keyboard assembly of claim 17, wherein a portion of the dome switch is
positioned within the aperture formed in the printed circuit board when the dome switch is
fully collapsed.

20. The keyboard assembly of claim 14, wherein the one or more contact protrusions of
the dome switch contact the second electrical connector.

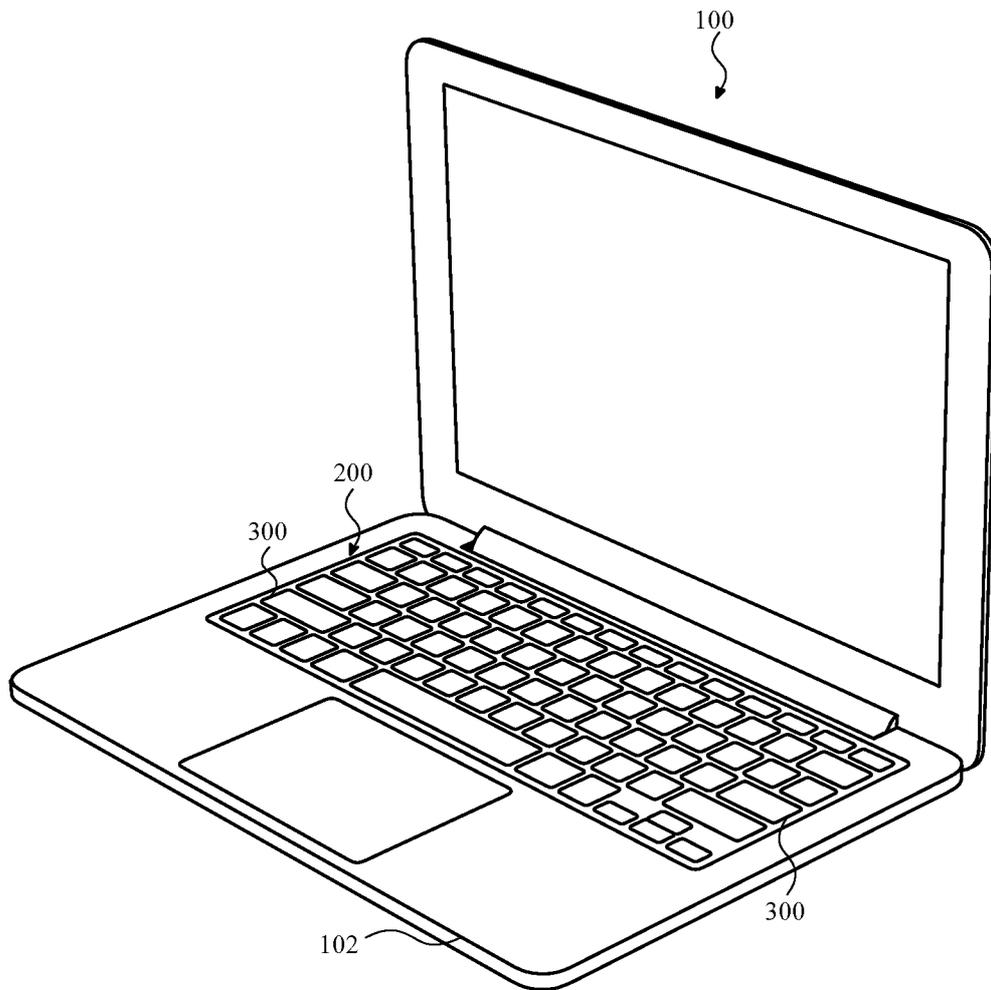


FIG. 1

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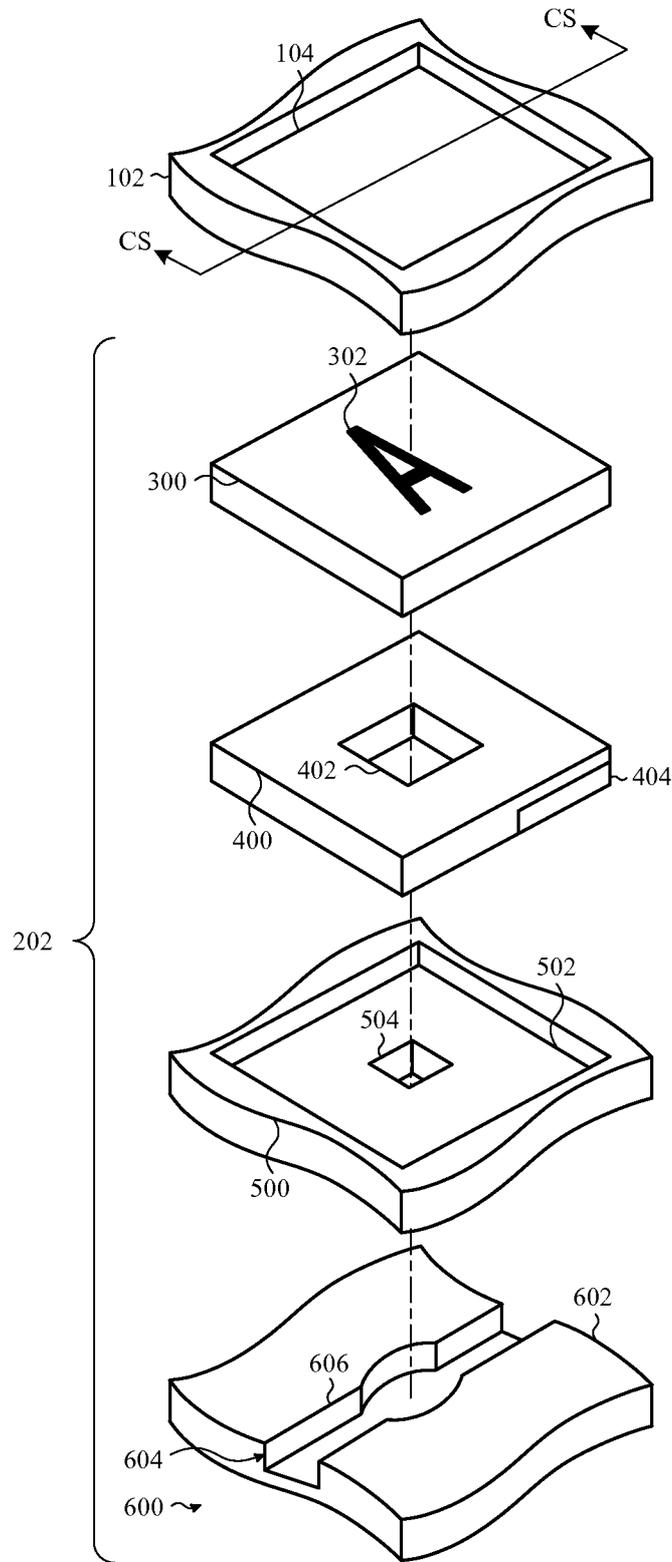


FIG. 2

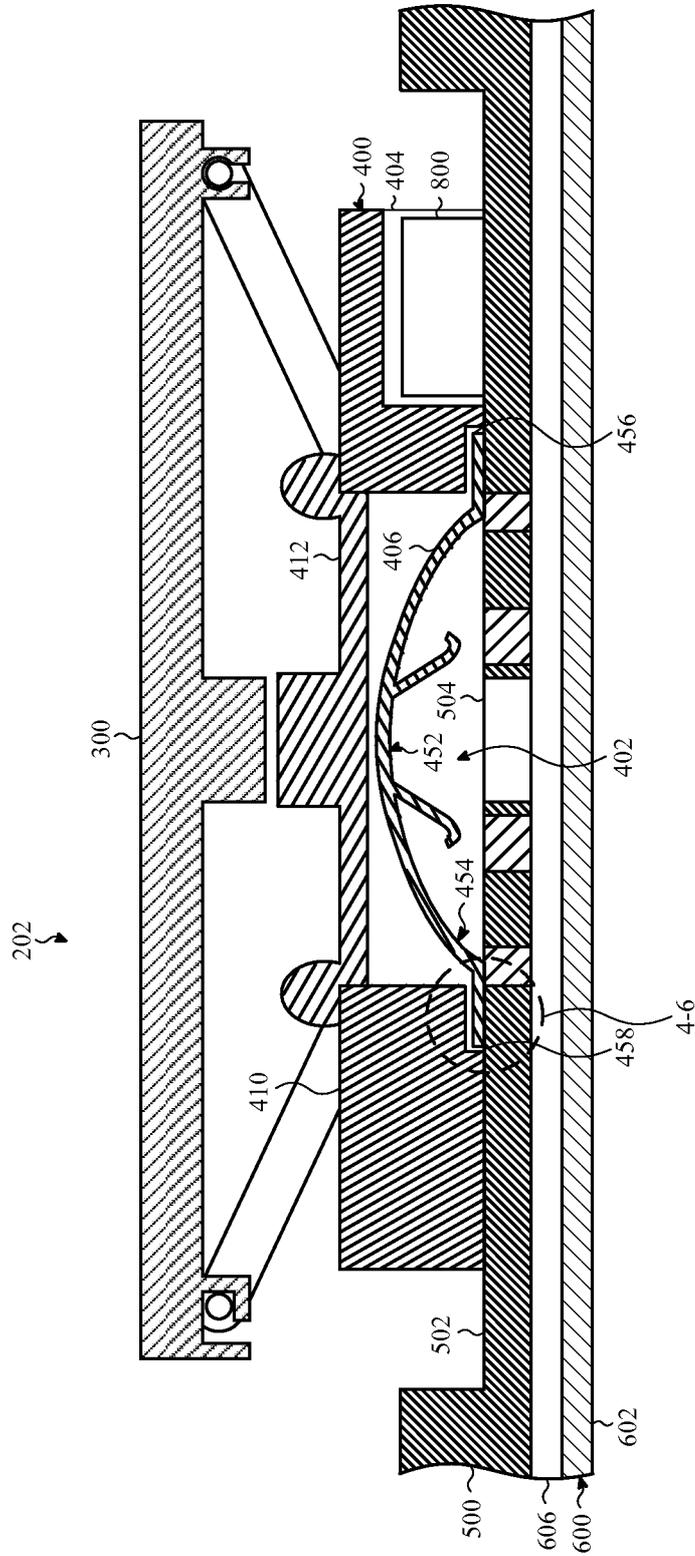


FIG. 3

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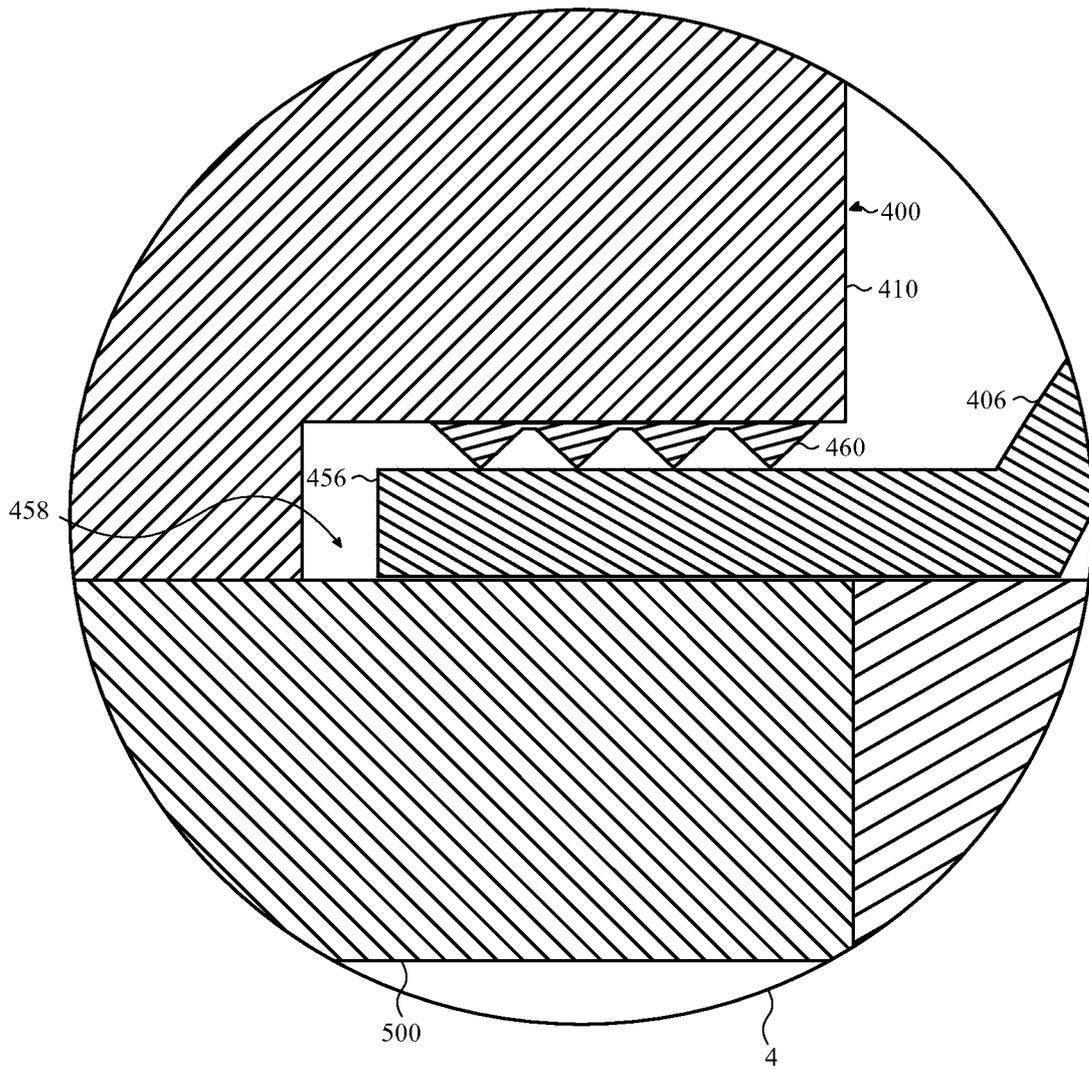


FIG. 4

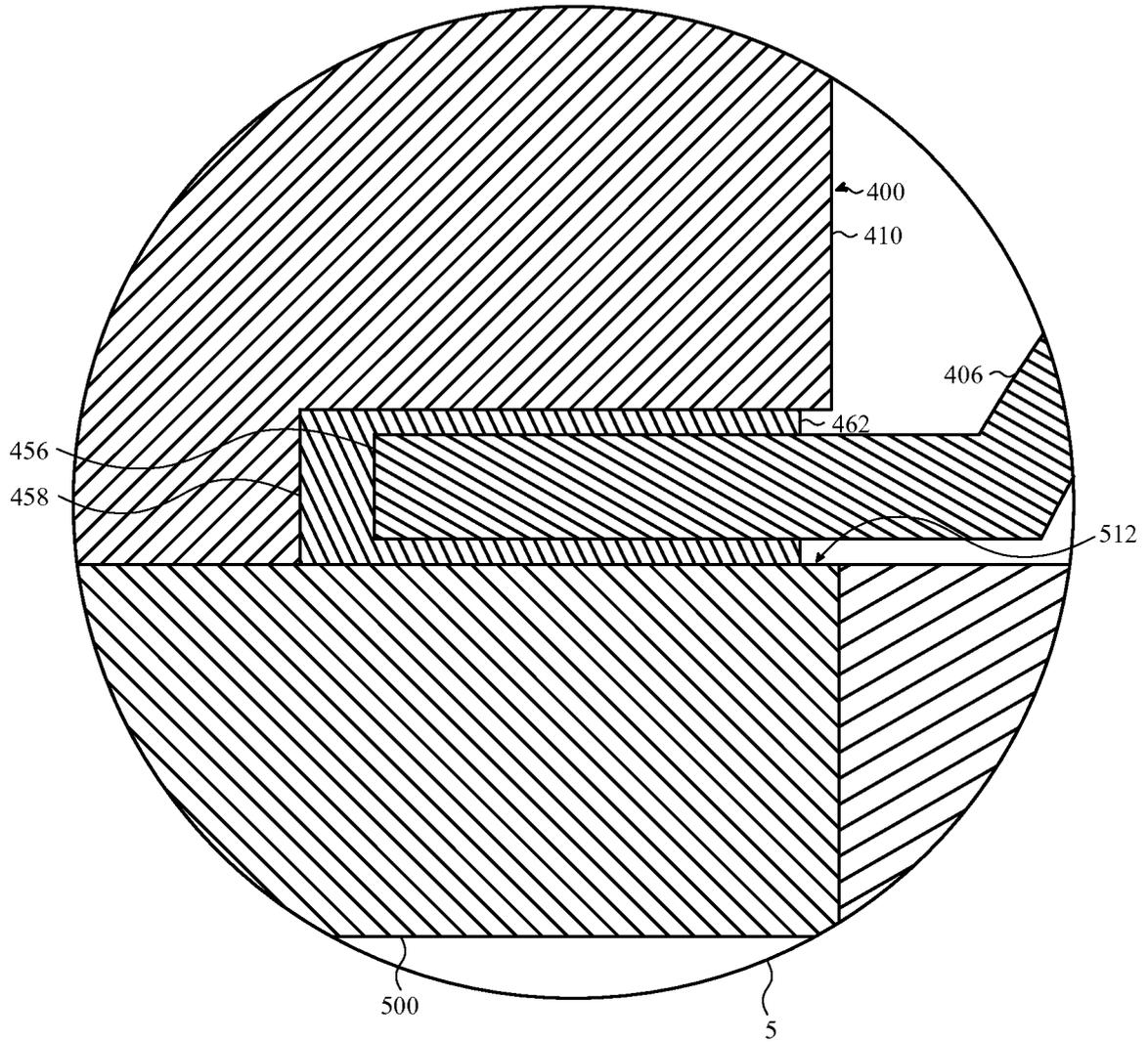


FIG. 5

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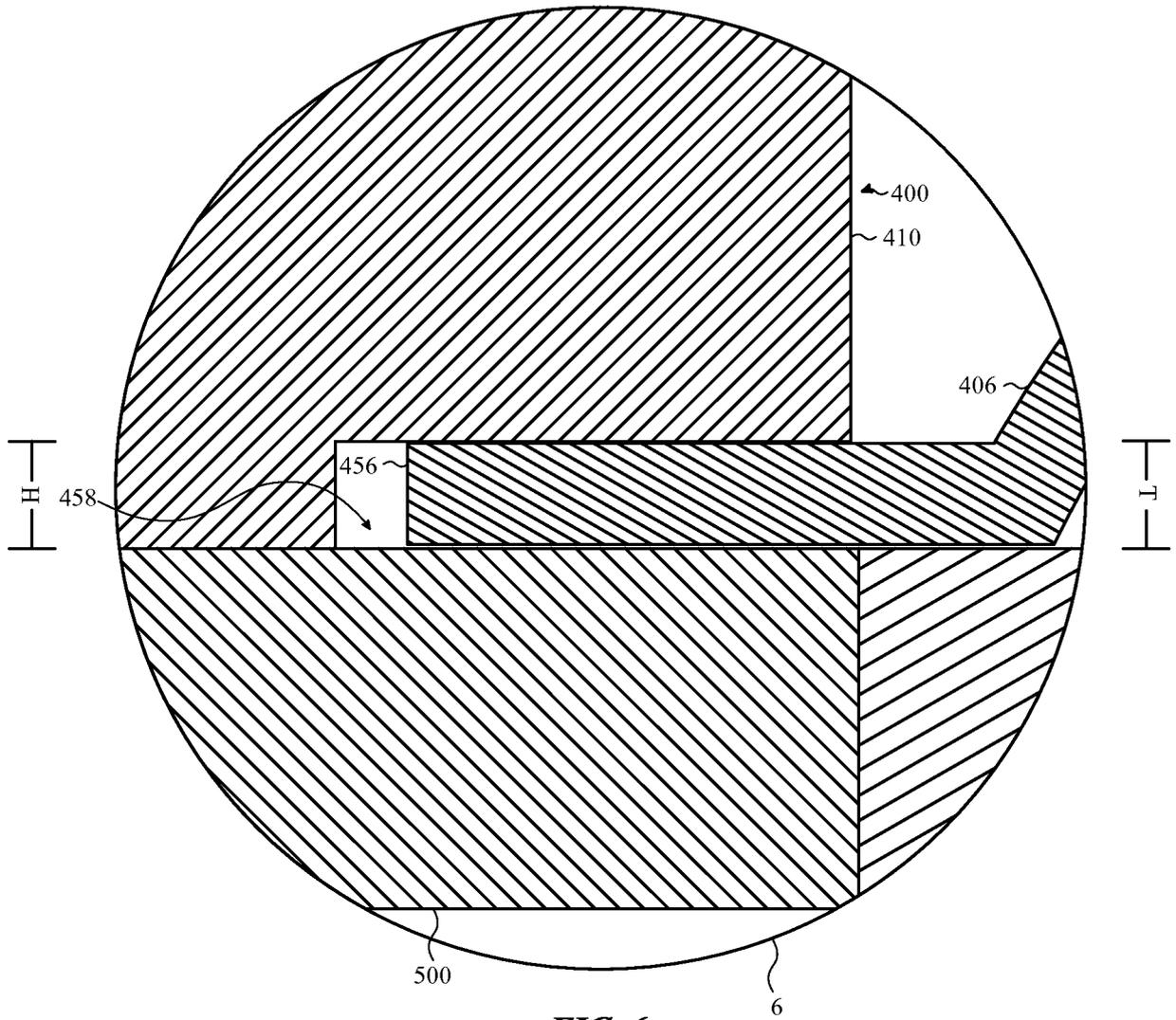


FIG. 6

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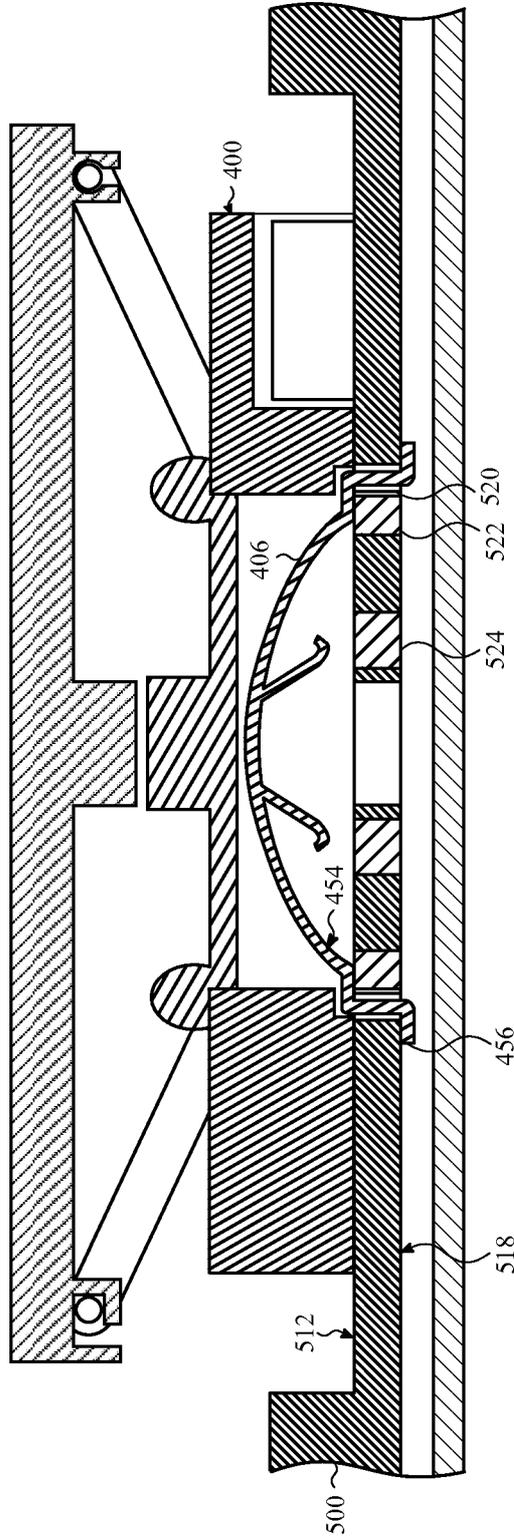


FIG. 7

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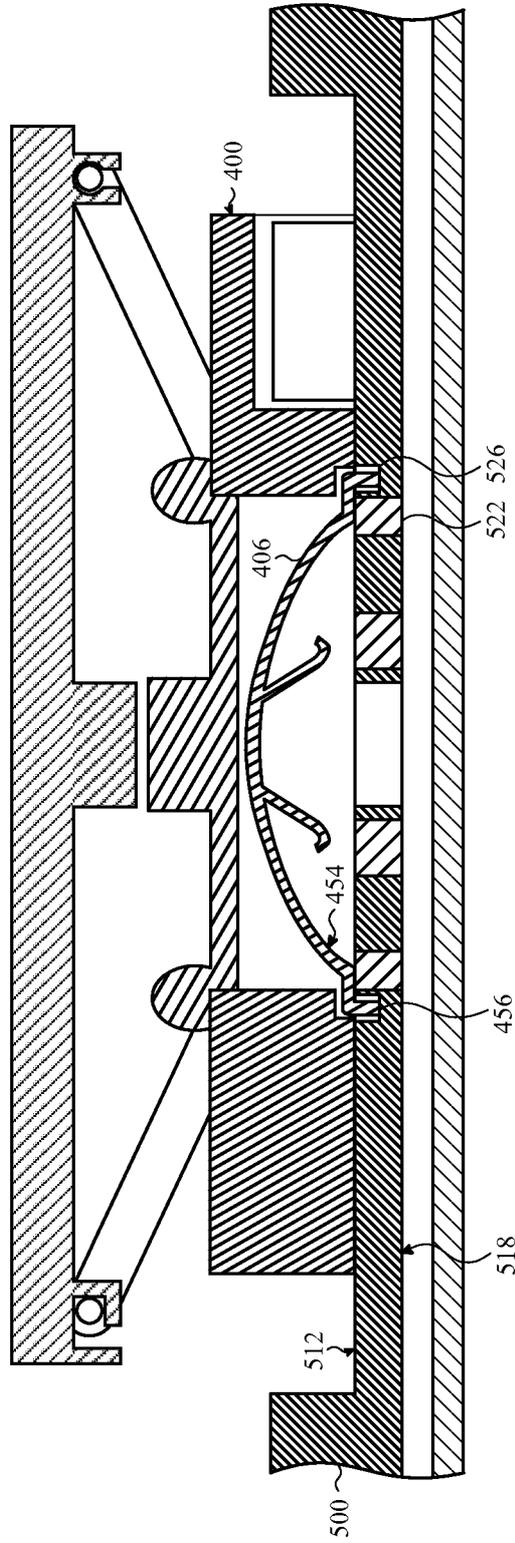


FIG. 8

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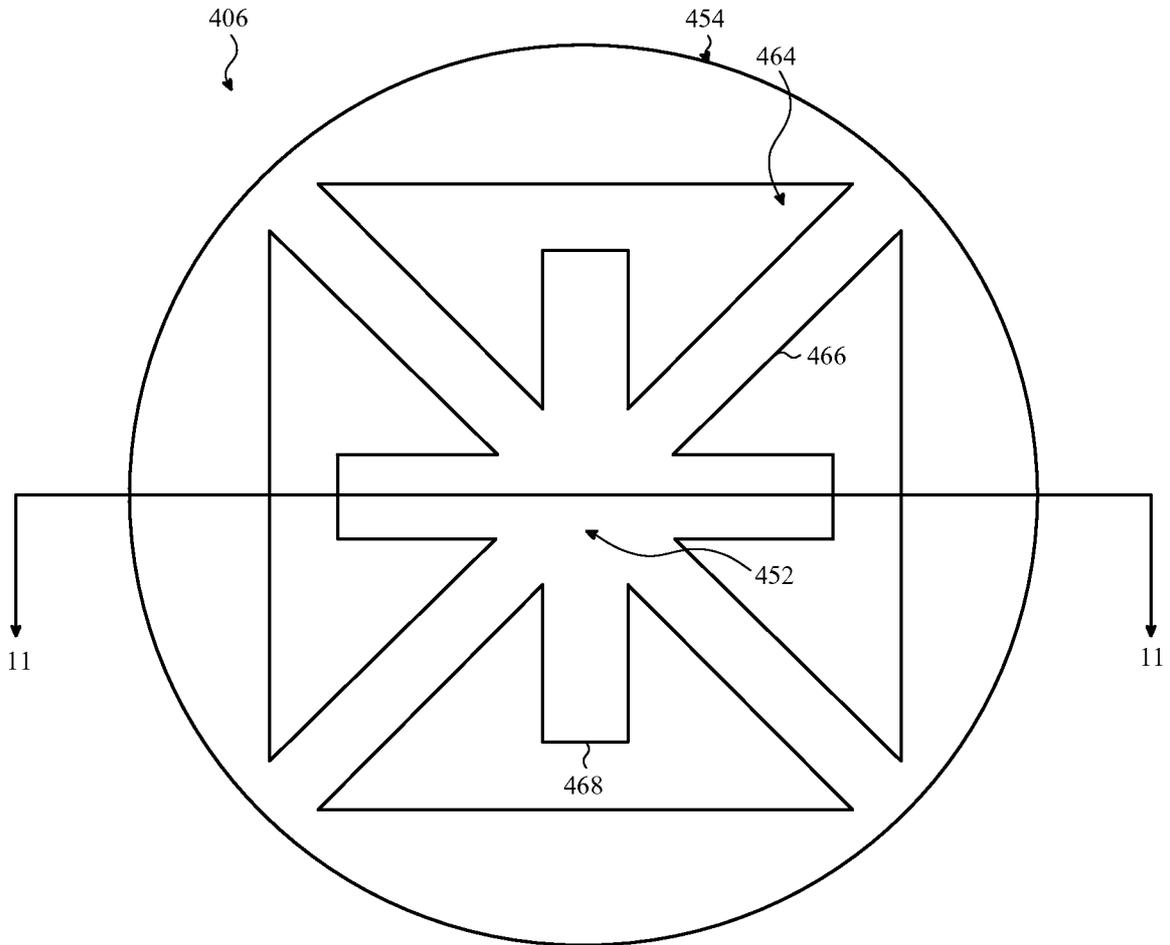


FIG. 9

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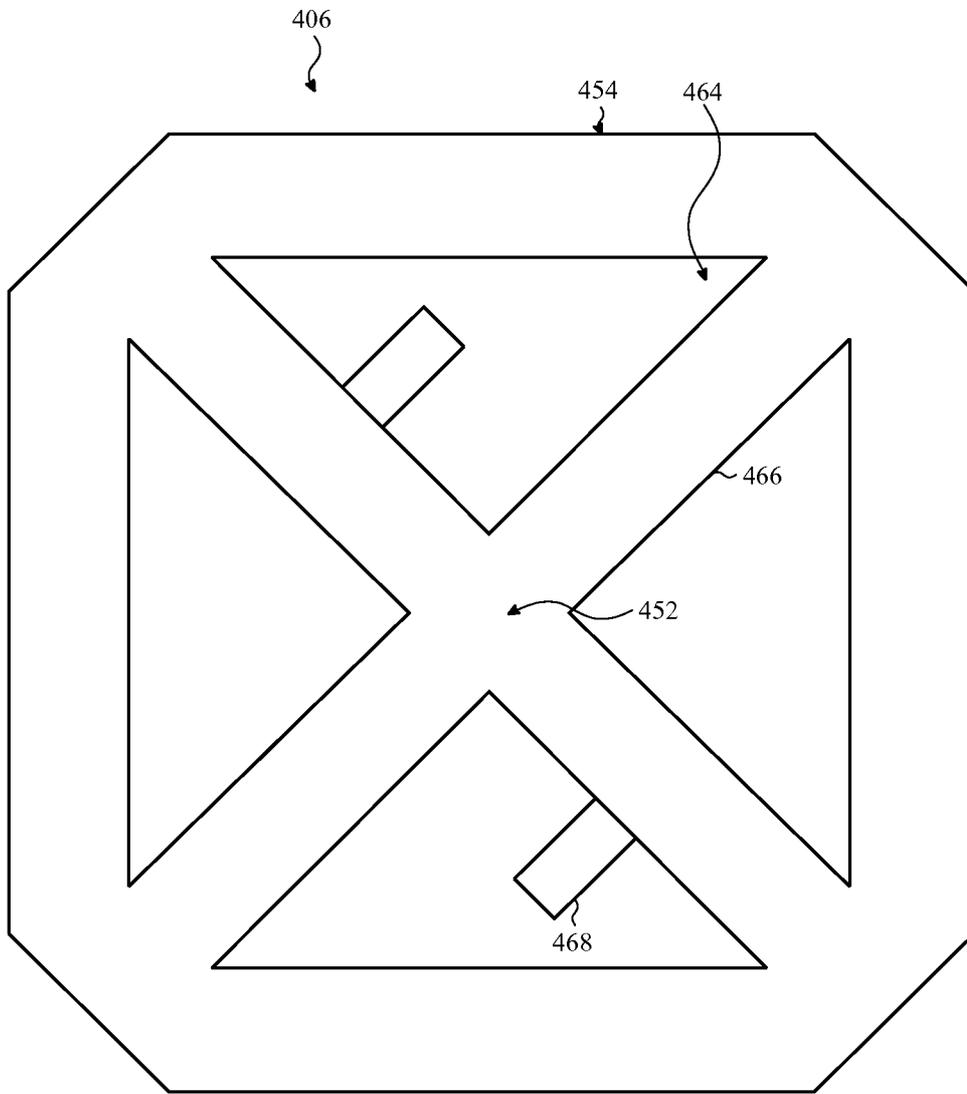


FIG. 10

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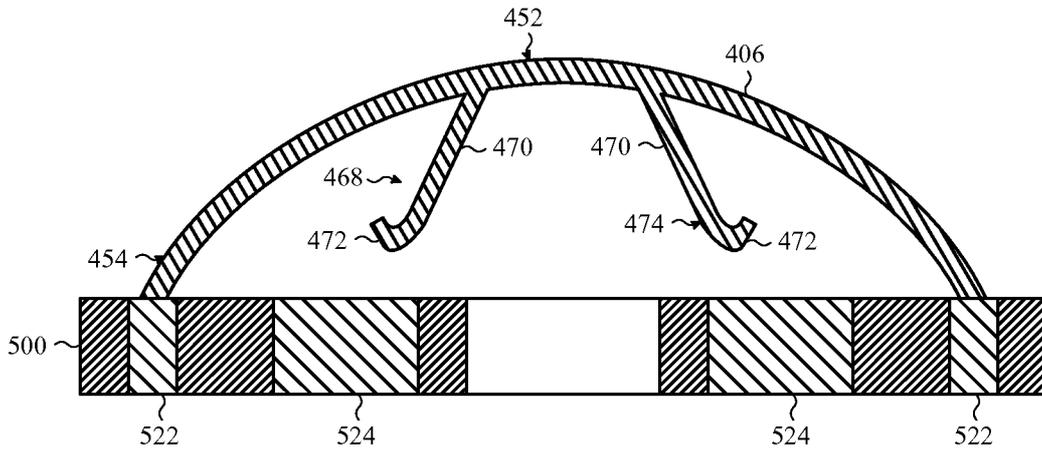


FIG. 11A

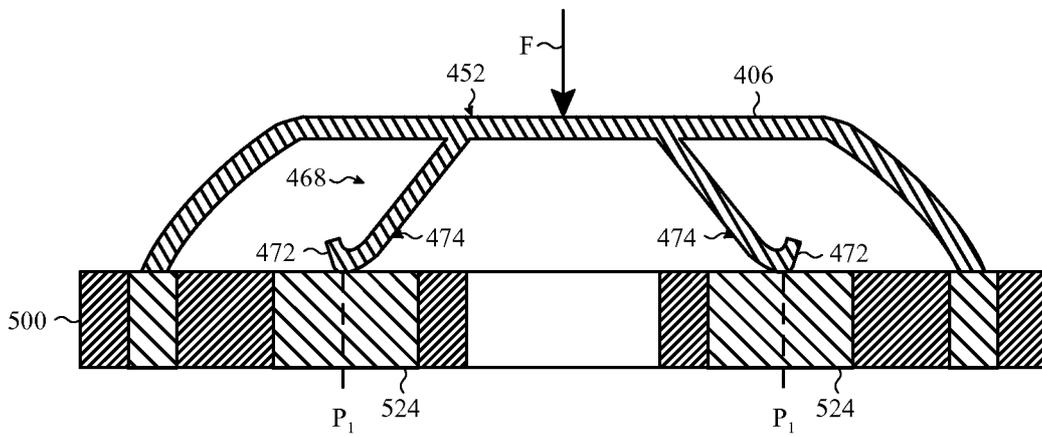


FIG. 11B

12/14

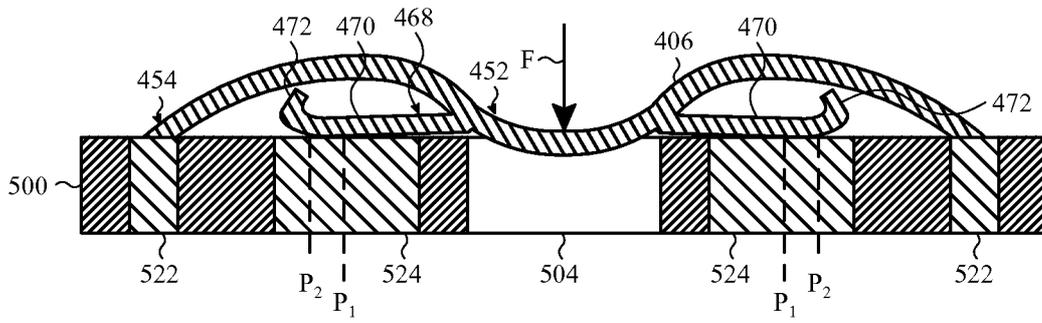


FIG. 11C

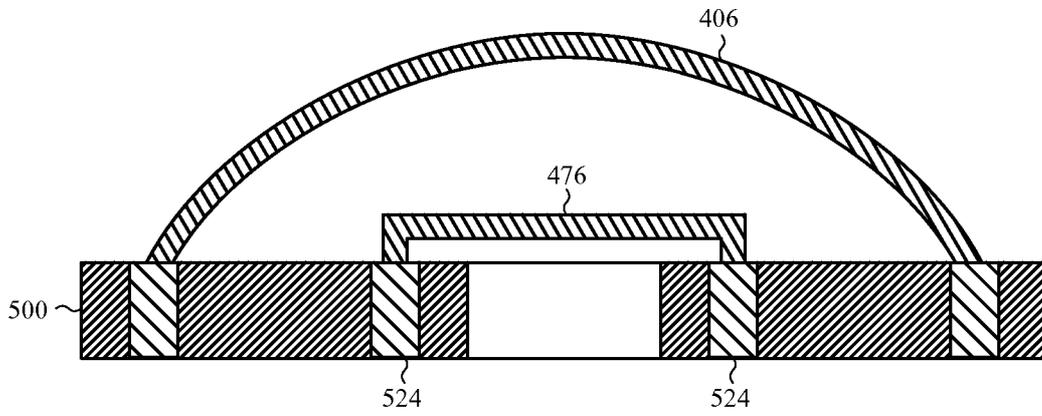


FIG. 12A

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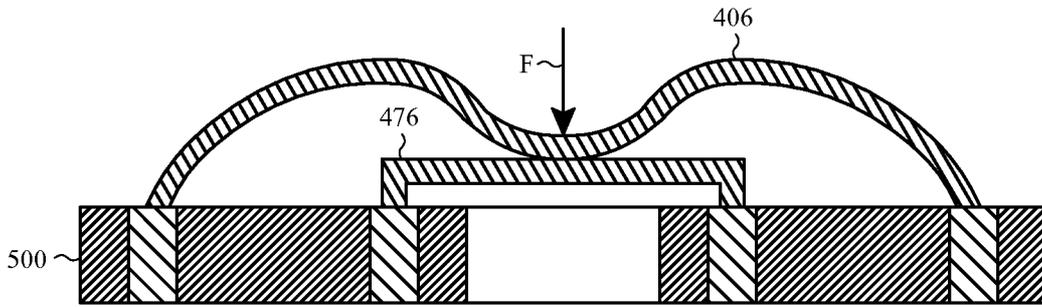


FIG. 12B

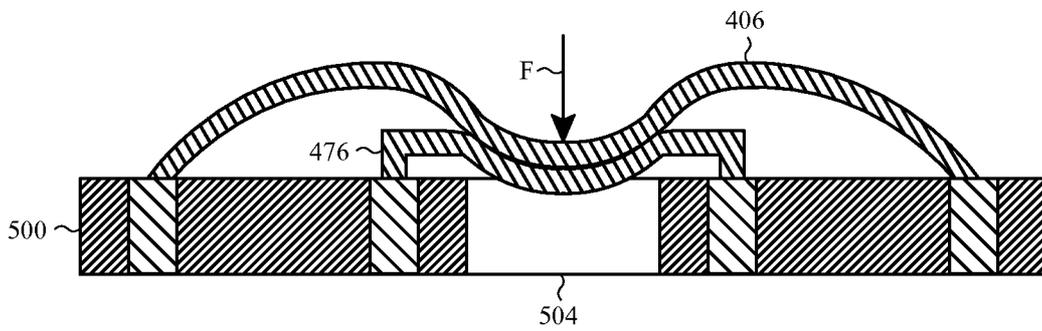


FIG. 12C

14/14

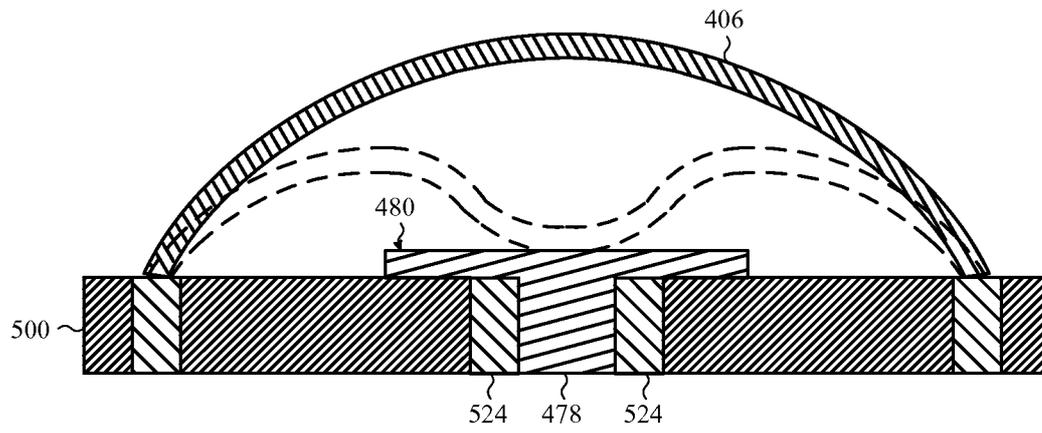


FIG. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/052739

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. G06F1/16 H01H3/12 H01H13/70 H01H13/79
 H01H13/80 H01H13/803
 ADD.
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
 Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 G06F H01H H04M

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

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| A | DE 25 30 176 AI (LICENTIA GMBH) 27 January 1977 (1977-01-27) the whole document | 1 |
| X | US 4 349 712 A (MICHALSKI DI ETER) 14 September 1982 (1982-09-14) column 3, line 2 - line 60; figures 1, 2 column 4, line 62 - column 5, line 25; figure 6 | 1-4 |
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| A | FR 2 950 193 AI (NICOMATIC SA [FR]) 18 March 2011 (2011-03-18) page 4, line 19 - line 25; figure 1a | 1 |
| | -/- . | |

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of the actual completion of the international search 9 December 2015 | Date of mailing of the international search report 26/02/2016 |
|---|---|

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|--|---|
| Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016 | Authorized officer Ramirez Fueyo, M |
|--|---|

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2015/052739

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
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| A | FR 2 911 000 A1 (NICOMATIC SA SA [FR]) 4 July 2008 (2008-07-04) ----- | 1 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2015/052739

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: 5, 6
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos. :

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos. :
1-4

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-4

Keyboard assembly having an inner contact component and a dome switch

2. claims: 7-11

Keyboard having a dome switch and a switch housing

3. claims: 12-20

Keyboard having a dome switch comprising protrusions

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box 11.2

Claims Nos.: 5, 6

Claims 5 and 6 lack support in the description and are unclear to such an extent that a meaningful search could not be carried out (Article 17 (2) PCT). The reasons therefor are as follows:

Claim 5 is dependent on claim

1. Consequently, this claim refers to a keyboard assembly having an inner contact component that "is configured to extend into the aperture when deformed", the aperture being "beneath the inner contact component", wherein moreover the inner contact component is "a conductive plug positioned in the aperture". However, the only conductive plug described in the application (see paragraph [0072] and figure 13) cannot be deformed, and the aperture of the printed circuit board is not beneath the conductive plug. Consequently, the combination of features of claim 5 is not referred to in the description. Claim 5 is therefore not supported by the description as required by Article 6 PCT.

Moreover, the contradiction between the features "the printed circuit board defines an aperture beneath the inner contact component" (claim 1) and "the inner contact component comprises a conductive plug positioned in the aperture" leads to doubt concerning the matter for which protection is sought, thereby rendering the claims unclear, Article 6 PCT.

Claim 6 is dependent on claim 5 and has the same problems of lack of support in the description and lack of clarity (Article 6 PCT).

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guidelines C-IV, 7.2), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

| |
|--|
| International application No PCT/US2015/052739 |
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| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
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